

**RISHIKUL SANATAN COLLEGE  
REVISION WORKSHEET**

**ECONOMICS**

**YEAR 12**

**31<sup>st</sup> May – 4<sup>th</sup> June**

**MONDAY  
QUESTION 1**

- (a) **Define the following:**
- (i) **Law of increasing opportunity cost**
  - (ii) **scarcity**
  - (iii) **real cost**
- (b) The production possibilities of Economy A are given below.

| <b>Output</b> | <b>Fish<br/>(00 per month)</b> | <b>Coconuts<br/>(00 per month)</b> |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A             | 0                              | 17                                 |
| B             | 2                              | 15                                 |
| C             | 3                              | 13                                 |
| D             | 4                              | 10                                 |
| E             | 5                              | 6                                  |
| F             | 6                              | 0                                  |

- (i) Use the information given above to draw the Production Possibility Curve (PPC) for Economy A. (Label Fish on the x-axis and Coconuts on the y-axis.)
- (ii) What is the opportunity cost of producing 200 more fish, when the economy is producing at point 'B'?
- (iii) Calculate the MRT if the economy is moving from point 'B' to point 'C'?
- (iv) State a reason for the shape of PPC drawn above for (i).
- (v) List two economic assumption of PPC

**TUESDAY  
Question 2**

Fiji's economy encompasses mainly of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, manufacturing and service sector. Discuss the statement with reference to:

- The three features of the garment industry

**(3 marks)**

- Any three ways of improving productivity in a garment industry (3 marks)
- Any three benefits that can be derived from the garment industry to Fiji's economy, the female workers of the industry and the government. (3 marks)

**WEDNESDAY**  
**QUESTION 3**

Muna is market vendor who sells grog in Nabua Market. He is a price taker. He sells Grog at \$4.50 a bag. The table below shows the cost of his business at each level of output being produced.

| <b>Output</b> | <b>Total Cost</b><br>\$ | <b>Average Cost</b><br>\$ | <b>Marginal Cost</b><br>\$ |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0             | 100                     |                           |                            |
| 5             | 120                     |                           |                            |
| 15            | 140                     |                           |                            |
| 30            | 160                     |                           |                            |
| 50            | 250                     |                           |                            |
| 75            | 280                     |                           |                            |

- Complete the table by calculating the total average cost and marginal cost at each level of output.
- Identify the fixed cost.
- Calculate the maximizing level of output for this market vendor.
- Differentiate between marginal revenue and marginal cost
- Define optimal output

**THURSDAY,**  
**QUESTION 4**

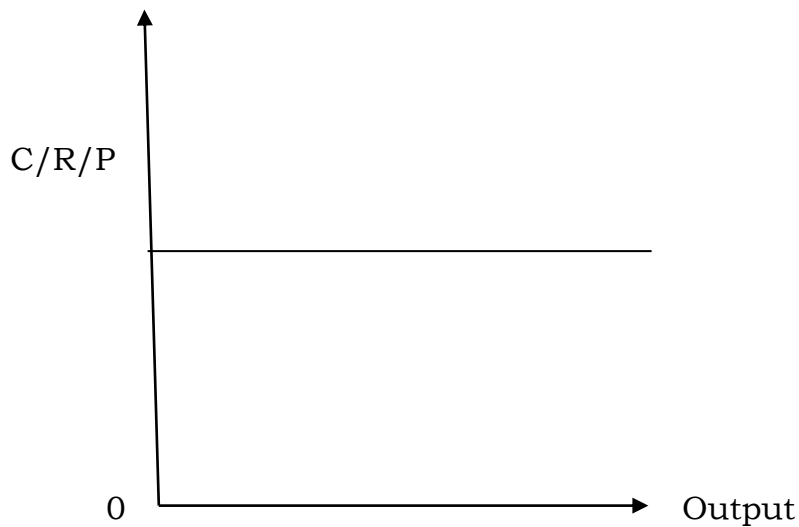
Suppose that the total demand and supply for Soap are as shown in the table.

| <b>Demand and Supply for Soap</b> |                          |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Price/Bar</b>                  | <b>Quantity Demanded</b> | <b>Quantity Supplied</b> |
| \$5000                            | 2000                     | 12000                    |
| \$4000                            | 4000                     | 10000                    |
| \$3000                            | 7000                     | 7000                     |
| \$2000                            | 11000                    | 4000                     |
| \$1000                            | 16000                    | 1000                     |

- (i) Using the above data, identify the efficiency price and quantity .
- (ii) Calculate the total revenue at the equilibrium price.
- (iii) Calculate the price elasticity of demand
  - (a) if price falls from \$3000 to \$2000. State the elasticity
  - (b) if price rises from \$4000 to \$5000. State the elasticity
- (iv) Define the term elasticity of demand.
- (v) Differentiate between Price elasticity of demand, Income elasticity of demand and Cross elasticity of demand

**FRIDAY  
QUESTION 5**

Use the graph given below and use your knowledge to answer the questions that follows. **Note the graph is an incomplete graph.**



- (i) What Market structure is illustrated by the graph? Reason?
- (ii) Label the curves A and B.
- (iii) Sketch an average cost curve (AC) that gives a super-normal profit on the curve in the answer booklet.
- (iv) Shade the area of super-normal profit and label clearly.

(v) How will this profit affect other firms outside the industry?