

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO  
LONDON CANADA

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ECONOMICS 020-002/004

October 15, 2005

MIDTERM I

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The examination begins at 4:30 p.m. and ends at 6:30 p.m.
2. Check that your examination paper contains 18 pages.
3. Use a **BLACK PENCIL** to complete your Scantron Form.

Print your **NAME** and complete your **SIGNATURE**.

Enter your **STUDENT NUMBER**.

Enter your **SECTION NUMBER**, which is either 002 or 004.

4. Please hand in Scantron forms only.

**NOTE: QUESTIONS ARE PRINTED AT THE BACK OF EACH PAGE**

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE.** Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which one of the following illustrates scarcity?
- A) The government deciding whether to spend an extra \$100 million in tax revenues on hospitals or whether to return it to taxpayers.
- B) A poor street child deciding whether to buy a hot dog.
- C) Billionaire Donald Trump deciding whether to buy a hot dog.
- D) All of the above.
- E) None of the above.
- 2) An economic model is
- A) not useful unless it predicts with 100 percent accuracy.
- B) tested by examining the realism of its assumptions.
- C) tested by the Testing Committee of the Canadian Economic Association.
- D) useful if it predicts well, even if its assumptions are not realistic.
- E) both A and D.
- 3) The correct order for the phases of the business cycle following an expansion are
- A) recession, trough, peak.
- B) trough, recession, peak.
- C) peak, recession, trough, ...
- D) trough, peak, recession.
- E) peak, trough, recession.
- 4) The statement that \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of the fallacy of composition.
- A) All children should have equal access to good schools ✓
- B) Hold everything constant except the inflation rate
- C) If one fishing boat limits its catch, more fish will survive
- D) People should save 20 percent of their incomes ✗
- E) End-of-the-year holiday season shopping causes the holiday season ✗
- 5) On a diagram of a production possibilities frontier, opportunity cost is represented by
- A) a ray through the origin.
- B) a point on the horizontal axis.
- C) a point on the vertical axis.
- D) the slope of the production possibility frontier.
- E) the x-axis intercept.

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- 6) A medical clinic has 10 workers. The medical clinic is producing on its PPF. Each worker can produce a maximum of either 2 units of medical services or 5 units of secretarial services a day. The opportunity cost of one more unit of medical services is
- A) 5 units of secretarial services.  
 B) 2.5 units of secretarial services  
 C) 0.4 units of secretarial services.  
 D) 2 units of secretarial services.  
 E) dependent on the level of services.

①  
 1 unit = 2.5 Sec  
 2 3  
 (B)

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

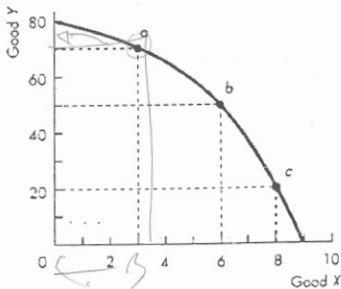


Figure 1

- 7) Refer to the production possibility frontier in Figure 1. If 70 units of Y are currently being produced, the opportunity cost of increasing production of Y to 80 units is
- A) 3 units of X.  
 B) 10 units of Y.  
 C) 2 units of X.  
 D) 80 units of Y.  
 E) 1 unit of X.

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

- 8) In general, if country A is accumulating capital at a faster rate than country B, then country A
- A) is using a larger proportion of resources to produce consumption goods.  
 B) will have a production possibility frontier that is shifting out faster than country B's.  
 C) will have a higher rate of inflation than country B.  
 D) will soon have a comparative advantage in the production of most goods.  
 E) will have more unemployment than country B.

(B)

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- 9) If individuals  $A$  and  $B$  can both produce only goods  $X$  and  $Y$  and  $A$  does *not* have a comparative advantage in the production of either  $X$  or  $Y$ , then we know
- A) the gains from trade will be large but only in one direction.
  - B)  $B$  has a comparative advantage in the production of both  $X$  and  $Y$ .
  - C)  $B$  has an absolute advantage in the production of  $X$  and  $Y$ .
  - D)  $A$  must have lower opportunity costs of production in both goods.
  - E)  $A$  and  $B$  have the same opportunity cost for  $X$  and for  $Y$ .

(C)

Use the information below to answer the following question.

**Fact 1**

Alexis can produce either 1 unit of  $X$  or 1 unit of  $Y$  in an hour, while Martha can produce either 2 units of  $X$  or 4 units of  $Y$  in an hour.

- 10) Refer to Fact 1. Which one of the following statements is true?
- A) Alexis will not gain from trade.
  - B) Martha has a comparative advantage in the production of  $X$ .
  - C) Martha has an absolute advantage over Alexis.
  - D) Alexis has a comparative advantage in the production of  $Y$ .
  - E) Martha will not gain from trade.

(C)

Use the figure below to answer the following question.

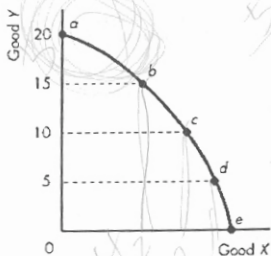


Figure 2

- 11) Refer to the production possibility frontier in Figure 2. Which one of the following movements requires the largest opportunity cost of increased  $Y$ ?

A)  $d$  to  $c$ .  
B)  $e$  to  $d$ .  
C)  $b$  to  $a$ .  
D)  $c$  to  $b$ .  
E) The opportunity cost is the same in each case.

- 12) A country produces only pencils and erasers.

Pencil production is efficient if the marginal \_\_\_\_\_ of a pencil equals the marginal \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) benefit; cost; a pencil  
B) cost; benefit; an eraser  
C) benefit; benefit; an eraser  
D) opportunity; opportunity; an eraser  
E) cost; cost; an eraser

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- 13) When Jane produces 0 metres of cloth, she can produce 6 kilograms of corn. And as she increases her production of cloth by 2 metres, she decreases her production of corn by 2 kilograms.

To get a metre of cloth, Jane is willing to give up: 1.5 kilograms of corn if she has 2 metres of cloth; 1.0 kilogram of corn if she has 4 metres of cloth; and 0.5 kilograms of corn if she has 6 metres of cloth.

Jane's efficient quantity of cloth is \_\_\_\_\_ metres.

- A) 6  
 B) 0  
 C) 4  
 D) 2  
 E) any quantity greater than 2



Use the table below to answer the following question.

Table 1

Year	Coffee Price	Tea Price	Cola Price
2000	\$1.25	\$1.10	\$0.80
2001	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.00
2002	\$1.25	\$1.20	\$1.00

- 14) Consider Table 1. Between 2000 and 2001, the price of coffee relative to the price of tea while the price of coffee relative to the price of cola \_\_\_\_\_

- A) fell; fell  
 B) rose; fell  
 C) fell; rose  
 D) fell; stayed constant  
 E) rose; rose

Handwritten calculations:  
 $\frac{1.25}{1.10} = 1.13 \rightarrow 1.15$   
 $1.50 - 1.10 = 0.4$



- 15) An increase in the price of ground beef will

- A) increase the demand for chicken, a substitute for beef.  
 B) increase the quantity demanded of ground beef.  
 C) increase the demand for hamburger buns, a complement for beef.  
 D) decrease the quantity demanded of ground beef.  
 E) both A and D.



- 16) When the price of a good rises

- A) a movement up and to the right along the supply curve occurs.  
 B) a movement down and to the right along the demand curve occurs.  
 C) the demand for the good decreases.  
 D) the demand for the good increases.  
 E) the supply of the good increases.



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- 17) Which one of the following correctly describes how price adjustment eliminates a surplus?
- A) As the price falls, the quantity demanded increases while the quantity supplied decreases.
  - B) As the price rises, the quantity demanded decreases while the quantity supplied increases.
  - C) As the price rises, the quantity demanded increases while the quantity supplied decreases.
  - D) As the price falls, the quantity demanded decreases while the quantity supplied increases.
  - E) As the price falls, the demand for substitutes of the good falls, eliminating the surplus.

18) If  $A$  is an inferior good and consumer income rises, the demand for  $A$  will

- A) decrease and the price will rise; as a result, the equilibrium quantity will decrease.
- B) increase and the price will rise but the equilibrium quantity will decrease.
- C) increase and the price and the equilibrium quantity will increase.
- D) decrease and the price will fall but the equilibrium quantity will increase.
- E) decrease and the price and the equilibrium quantity will decrease.

19) There have been severe problems in the Atlantic fishing industry, with large falls in the fish stocks. Choose the correct statement about the market for Atlantic fish.

- A) The quantity of fish sold will increase, as fishermen catch more to make up for the shortage.
- B) The price of fish will fall.
- C) Both equilibrium price and quantity will rise because consumers want even more fish because fish are scarce.
- D) The equilibrium price and quantity will fall or rise depending on how large the fall in fish stocks.
- E) The fall in the fish stocks will lead to a shortage, and therefore, a rise in price and a fall in equilibrium quantity.

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Use the figure below to answer the following question.

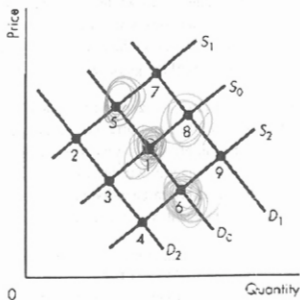


Figure 3  
Original Equilibrium at 1.

- 20) Consider Figure 3, which represents the market for beans. If the price of peas, a substitute for beans, increases, what is the new beans equilibrium, *ceteris paribus*?
- A) 5.
  - B) 6.
  - C) 8.
  - D) 9.
  - E) 3.



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Use the figure below to answer the following question.

**Table 2**  
Demand and Supply Schedules for Cups of Coffee each day at Croll.

Price	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
\$0.70	1,200	0
\$0.80	1,100	200
\$0.90	1,000	400
\$1.00	900	600
\$1.10	800	800
\$1.20	700	1,000
\$1.30	600	1,200
\$1.40	500	1,400
\$1.50	400	1,600

- 21) Consider Table 2. Professor Hyper publishes a new study, showing that coffee raises the test performance of students. Students double their purchases of coffee. In addition, a premature frost destroys half the coffee trees and the supply of coffee decreases by one half. The new equilibrium price is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and the new equilibrium quantity is \_\_\_\_\_ cups.
- A) 1.50; 400  
 B) 1.10; 800  
 C) 1.50; 800  
 D) 1.10; 1,600  
 E) 1.10; 400



Use the table below to answer the following questions.

**Table 3**  
Quantities demanded and supplied in equilibrium before and after a drought strikes potato farmers.

	Potatoes		Hamburgers		Rice	
	before	after	before	after	before	after
Region 1	100	30	50	20	3	60
Region 2	10	5	4	50	50	10

- 22) In Table 3, potatoes and rice are
- A) neither substitutes nor complements in both regions.  
 B) substitutes in Region 2 and complements in Region 1.  
 C) substitutes in Region 1 and complements in Region 2.  
 D) substitutes in both regions.  
 E) complements in both regions.



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- 23) According to the information in Table 3, which of the following clearly occurs in the potato market?
- A) There is a decrease in supply and demand.
  - B) There is an increase in quantity demanded, and a decrease in supply.
  - C) There is a decrease in quantity demanded, and a decrease in supply.
  - D) There is an increase in quantity demanded, and an increase in supply.
  - E) There is a decrease in quantity demanded, and an increase in supply.

Use the information below to answer the following questions.

**Fact 2**

The market for coffee is initially in equilibrium with supply and demand curves of the usual shape. Pepsi is a substitute for coffee; cream is a complement for coffee. Consider the market for coffee. Assume that all *ceteris paribus* assumptions continue to hold *except* for the events listed.

- 24) Consider Fact 2. The price of cream falls. Simultaneously, there is an increase in the wages of farm workers who harvest coffee beans. The equilibrium quantity of coffee
- A) increases, decreases, or remains the same depending on the relative shifts of supply and demand curves.
  - B) decreases.
  - C) and the equilibrium quantity of cream remain a constant proportion of each other because people use the same quantity of cream in their coffee regardless of price.
  - D) increases.
  - E) remains the same.

- 25) Grape jelly and toast are complements in consumption and grape jelly and grape juice are substitutes in production.

If the price of toast \_\_\_\_\_ or the price of grape juice \_\_\_\_\_, then the price of grape jelly will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) falls; rises; rise
- B) falls; falls; fall
- C) falls; falls; rise
- D) rises; rises; rise
- E) rises; rises; fall

- 26) Crude oil is a very important resource used in the production of gasoline. If the price of crude oil increases, we would expect

- A) equilibrium quantity of gasoline to fall due to an increase in supply.
- B) price of gasoline to fall due to an increase in demand.
- C) price of gasoline to rise due to a decrease in supply.
- D) the price of gasoline to rise due to an increase in demand.
- E) equilibrium quantity of gasoline to rise due to an increase in demand.

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- 27) Suppose the price of beef falls. You would expect the \_\_\_\_\_
- A) supply of leather bags to decrease and the quantity of leather bags supplied to decrease  
 B) demand for leather bags to increase and the quantity of leather bags demanded to increase  
 C) supply of leather bags to decrease and the quantity of leather bags demanded to decrease  
 D) demand for leather bags to increase and the quantity of leather bags supplied to increase  
 E) supply of leather bags to decrease and the demand for leather bags to increase

Use the table below to answer the following questions.

Table 4

Year	Quantity Demanded	Price (\$)	Income (\$)
2001	25,000	1	4,000
2002	15,000	3	4,000
2003	5,000	3	6,000

- 28) Consider the information in Table 4. Select the best statement.
- A) The price elasticity of demand is 2.5.  
 B) The price elasticity of demand is 0.5.  
 C) The price elasticity of demand is 2.0.  
 D) The price elasticity of demand is 1.33.  
 E) We cannot calculate the elasticity, since both income and price are changing at the same time.
- 29) Consider the information in Table 4. Select the best statement.
- A) The income elasticity of demand is -3.33.  
 B) The income elasticity of demand is -2.5.  
 C) The income elasticity of demand is 3.33.  
 D) The income elasticity of demand is 2.5.  
 E) We cannot calculate the elasticity, since both income and price are changing at the same time.

- 30) The cross elasticity of demand for pizza with respect to the price of pasta is positive, so pizza and pasta are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) substitutes  
 B) normal goods  
 C) complements  
 D) substitutes in production  
 E) complements in production

- 31) When total revenue is at a maximum,
- A) demand is unit elastic  
 B) the percentage change in the quantity demanded equals the percentage change in the price  
 C) the percentage change in the quantity demanded must be greater than the percentage change in price

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$\% \Delta Q = \% \Delta P$

$\frac{10/20}{2/2} = \frac{1/2}{1/2} = 1$

$0.5$

$\frac{10/20}{2/5} = \frac{0.2}{0.4} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

32) The efficient quantity of some good is 350 units per day. What is the consumer surplus from the 100th unit?

- A) the marginal benefit of the 100th unit minus the price paid for the 100th unit.  
 B) the marginal cost of the 100th unit.  
 C) the opportunity cost of the 100th unit.  
 D) the marginal benefit of the 100th unit minus the marginal cost of the 100th unit.  
 E) the marginal benefit of the 100th unit.

33) The opportunity cost to produce a bushel of tomatoes is \$5.00. The consumer is willing to pay a maximum of \$9.00 for a bushel of tomatoes. A farmer sells a bushel for \$6.00. The farmer earns a producer surplus equal to \_\_\_\_\_ per bushel.

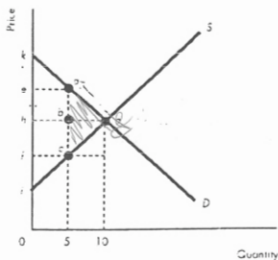
- A) \$1.00  
 B) \$5.00  
 C) \$9.00  
 D) \$4.00  
 E) \$3.00



B

$$\frac{6}{5} = 1$$

5.9



34) Consider the demand and supply curves in Figure 5.9. Which area in the diagram indicates the loss in consumer surplus when production is 5 units less than the efficient quantity?

- A) *dcaef*  
 B) *abd*  
 C) *acd*  
 D) *kaci*  
 E) *bcd*

B



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35) Bob owns the only bakery in town. When the quantity of bread demanded equals the quantity of bread supplied, Bob produces 30 dozen loaves of bread a day. Suppose Bob decides to increase his output to 40 dozen loaves a day. Which of the following statements is true?

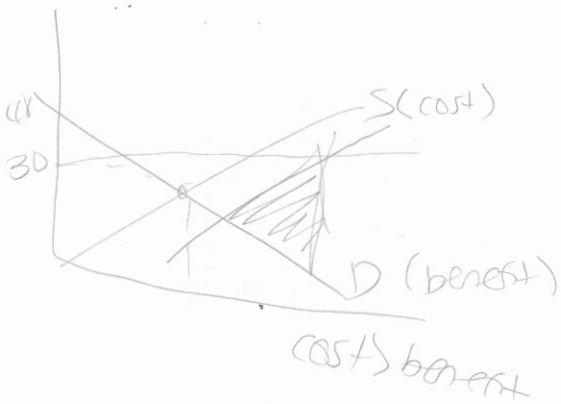
- A) No deadweight loss is incurred because marginal benefit on the last loaf produced exceeds marginal cost.
- B) The marginal cost of the last loaf produced is greater than the marginal benefit, and a deadweight loss is incurred.
- C) The market for bread is efficient.
- D) The marginal benefit of the last loaf produced is greater than the marginal cost, and a deadweight loss is incurred.
- E) No deadweight loss is incurred because marginal benefit on the last loaf produced is less than marginal cost.

30 40 40  
FB

36) Suppose that the government decides to implement a flat tax. Under a flat tax, all taxpayers pay the same rate of income tax. The flat tax is

- A) fair by the results view of fairness and unfair by the rules view of fairness
- B) fair by the results view of fairness and fair by the rules view of fairness
- C) unfair by the results view of fairness and unfair by the rules view of fairness
- D) unfair by the results view of fairness and fair by the rules view of fairness
- E) fair only if you are wealthy

A



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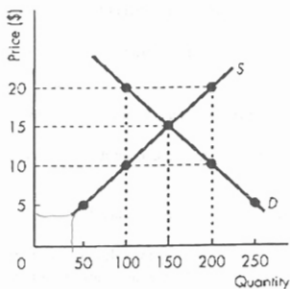


Figure 4

37. Refer to Figure 4. What would be the maximum black market price of the good if a price ceiling is set at \$10?
- A) 50 goods sold at \$10 and 50 goods sold at \$20.
  - B) \$20.
  - C) \$10.
  - D) 50 goods sold at \$10 and 50 goods sold at \$15.
  - E) \$15.
38. Suppose a minimum wage law is in force, with a minimum wage of \$4 per hour resulting in an excess quantity of labour supplied of 10 million hours. Then the demand for labour increases such that supply and demand intersect at \$5 per hour. What will happen to wages and employment?
- A) The wage will be \$4 and there will be no unemployment.
  - B) The wage will be \$4 and there will be no unemployment.
  - C) The wage will be \$4 and there will be an excess supply of labour.
  - D) The wage will be \$5 and there will be an excess supply of labour.
  - E) The wage will be \$5 and there will be no unemployment.
- B
- E

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Use the table below to answer the following question.

Table 5

Wage Rate (\$ per hour)	Labour Supplied (millions of hours)	Labour Demanded (millions of hours)
7	60	30
6	50	40
5	40	50
4	30	60
3	20	70

- 39) Refer to Table 5. What is the level of unemployment (in millions of hours) if the minimum wage is set at \$3 per hour?
- A) 20.  
B) Zero.  
C) 30.  
D) 40.  
E) 70.
- (Handwritten: B)*
- (Handwritten: B)*

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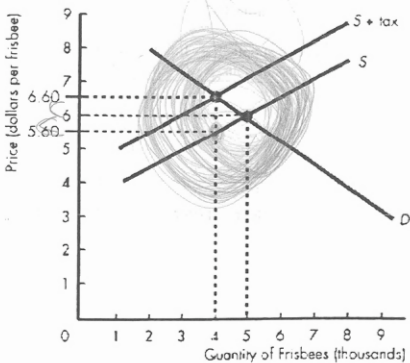


Figure 5

- 40) Refer to Figure 5. For each frisbee, the sellers' share of the tax is
- A) \$0.60.
  - B) \$1.
  - C) \$6.60.
  - D) \$0.40.
  - E) \$5.60.
- 41) Refer to Figure 5. Government revenue from the tax is
- A) \$30,000.
  - B) \$22,400.
  - C) \$26,400.
  - D) \$4,000.
  - E) \$5,000.
- 42) From Figure 5 at a quantity of between 4,000 and 5,000 frisbees, the demand for frisbees is
- A) elastic and the supply of frisbees is elastic.
  - B) perfectly elastic.
  - C) unit elastic.
  - D) inelastic and the supply of frisbees is elastic.
  - E) inelastic.

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- 43) European Union (EU) countries have been accumulating butter and cheese mountains and wine lakes. These surpluses are consistent with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) price ceilings for agricultural products that are above market prices.
  - B) quotas for agricultural products.
  - C) price floors for agricultural products that are above market prices.
  - D) price floors for agricultural products that are below market prices.
  - E) price ceilings for agricultural products that are below market prices.
- 44) Initially, the subsidy on dried milk is zero. Then the government introduces a subsidy of \$1 a tonne. After the subsidy is introduced, the marginal cost of producing dried milk \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) does not change
  - B) falls and the quantity produced decreases
  - C) rises and the quantity produced increases
  - D) falls and the quantity produced increases
  - E) rises and the quantity produced decreases
- 45) Suppose that drug-enforcement laws are implemented that give a penalty on the buyers and sellers of a certain illegal drug. The price of the drug will be higher when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) there are no penalties on buyers or sellers, and equal jail time is given for convicted buyers and sellers
  - B) there are no penalties on buyers or sellers, and jail time given for convicted buyers
  - C) the penalty on buyers is greater than the penalty on sellers.
  - D) the penalty on sellers is greater than the penalty on buyers.
  - E) the penalty on sellers is zero and the entire penalty is placed on buyers
- 46) The PPF for good X and good Y is a straight line. If a tax is added to good X, everything else remaining the same, then \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the buyer and the seller split the tax, but the buyer pays more of the tax.
  - B) the buyer and the seller split the tax, but the seller pays more of the tax.
  - C) the buyer pays the entire tax.
  - D) the buyer and the seller split the tax evenly.
  - E) the seller pays the entire tax.
- 47) If a tax is applied to a good, which has a price elasticity of demand equal to zero, then the quantity bought and sold \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, the total revenue received by the supplier \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ arises.
- A) does not change; buyer pays the entire tax; does not change; no deadweight loss
  - B) does not change; seller pays the entire tax; does not change; no deadweight loss
  - C) decreases; buyer pays the entire tax; decreases; a deadweight loss
  - D) decreases; seller pays the entire tax; decreases; a deadweight loss
  - E) decreases; buyer and the seller split the tax; decreases; no deadweight loss

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Use the figure below to answer the following question.

**Table 6**  
Demand and Supply Schedules for Cups of Coffee each day at CoolU.

Price	Quantity Demanded	Quantity Supplied
\$0.70	1,200	0
\$0.80	1,100	200
\$0.90	1,000	400
\$1.00	900	600
\$1.10	800	800
\$1.20	700	1,000
\$1.30	600	1,200
\$1.40	500	1,400
\$1.50	400	1,600



- 48) Table 6 gives the demand and supply schedules for coffee at CoolU. The price of a donut decreases and the demand for coffee changes by 200 cups at each price. At the same time, a drought in coffee-growing regions changes the supply of coffee by 400 cups at each price.

The university decides to place a price ceiling on coffee at \$1.20 a cup.

As a result, a \_\_\_\_\_ cups of coffee a day occurs, and \_\_\_\_\_. The demand for coffee is \_\_\_\_\_ at the new price.

- A) shortage of 300; the highest price someone is willing to pay for a cup of coffee in the black market is \$1.50; elastic
- B) shortage of 700; the highest price someone is willing to pay for a cup of coffee in the black market is \$1.05; elastic
- C) new equilibrium quantity of 800; a deadweight loss arises; inelastic
- D) new equilibrium quantity of 900; the price ceiling is effective; unit elastic
- E) new equilibrium quantity of 800; the price ceiling is ineffective; inelastic
- 49) David and Michael both produce bears stuffed with jelly beans. If we draw their PPFs with bears on the y-axis and bags of jelly beans (for stuffing the bears) on the x-axis, David's PPF is steeper than Michael's PPF at all quantities of jelly beans and the two PPFs intersect where they each produce 100 bears and 100 bags of jelly beans. If David and Michael exploit their comparative advantage and trade
- A) Michael produces more bears and David produces more jelly beans.
- B) Michael gets jelly beans at a lower cost than before but David pays more for bears.
- C) David produces more bears and Michael produces more jelly beans.
- D) Michael gets jelly beans at a lower cost than before and David gets bears at a lower cost too.
- E) Both A and D are correct.

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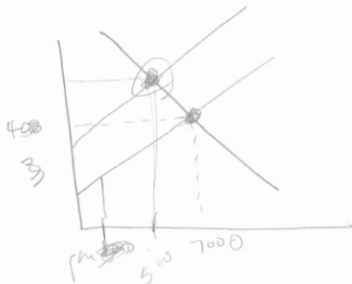


- 50) With rising health care costs from smoking, the government decides to make cigarettes illegal and to punish sellers with penalties that are equivalent to \$3 a pack.

The table below shows the demand and supply schedules for cigarettes when they are traded legally. With the new penalties the equilibrium quantity of cigarettes bought falls by \_\_\_\_\_ packs a week. Not happy with this outcome, the government decides to keep the penalty on sellers but also to impose and enforce a price ceiling of \$4.00 a pack. The quantity now falls by a further \_\_\_\_\_ packs a week and there is a consumer surplus on the marginal pack bought of \_\_\_\_\_.

Price (dollars)	Quantity demanded (packs per week)	Quantity supplied (packs per week)
1.00	1,000	100
1.50	950	200
2.00	900	300
2.50	850	400
3.00	800	500
3.50	750	600
4.00	700	700
4.50	650	800
5.00	600	900
5.50	550	1,000
6.00	500	1,100
6.50	450	1,200
7.00	400	1,300
7.50	350	1,400
8.00	300	1,500
8.50	250	1,600
9.00	200	1,700
9.50	150	1,800
10.00	100	1,900

- A) 500; 100; \$6  
 B) 200; 400; \$4  
 C) 300; 300; \$4  
 D) 500; 100; \$4  
 E) 200; 400; \$6



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- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) C
- 5) D
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) E
- 10) C
- 11) C
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) B
- 15) E
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) C
- 19) E
- 20) C
- 21) C
- 22) D
- 23) C
- 24) A
- 25) A
- 26) C
- 27) C
- 28) B
- 29) B
- 30) A
- 31) E
- 32) A
- 33) A
- 34) B
- 35) B
- 36) A
- 37) B
- 38) E
- 39) B
- 40) A
- 41) D
- 42) A
- 43) C
- 44) C
- 45) D
- 46) C



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