



Studen	Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN)				

## TONGA GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

# Tonga National Form Seven Certificate ECONOMICS

# 2015

## **QUESTION and ANSWER BOOKLET**

Time allowed: Three Hours

#### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. Write your **Student Personal Identification Number (SPIN)** on the top right hand corner of this booklet.
- 2. Answer ALL QUESTIONS. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- 3. If you need more space for answers, ask the Supervisor for extra paper. Write your SPIN on all extra sheets used and clearly number the questions. Attach the extra sheets at the appropriate places in this booklet.

TOPICS	Pages	Time (mins)	Total
SECTION A Resource allocation via the market system	2 - 10	81	45
SECTION B Resource allocation via the public sector	11 - 13	36	20
SECTION C Aggregate economic activity and policy.	14 - 19	63	35
TOTAL	19 pages	180 mins	100 marks

Check that this booklet contain pages 2-19 in the correct order.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

#### SECTION A: RESOURCE ALLOCATION VIA THE MARKET SYSTEM (TOTAL: 45 Marks)

Question 1: ECONOMIC MODEL (5 marks)

Circular Flow Diagram and Production Possibility Curve are two Economic Models.

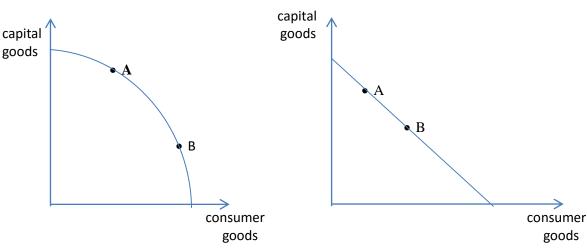
a. State the purpose of an economic model.

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Skill level 3

b. The diagrams below show the Production Possibilities Curves (PPC) for Country X and Country Y.

# COUNTRY X COUNTRY Y



i. Distinguish between the 'bowed-out' production possibility curve of Country X and the 'straight-line' Production Possibility Curve of Country Y.



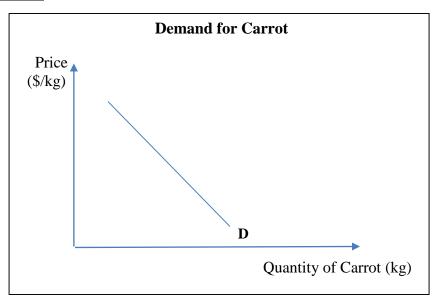
ii. **Ceteris paribus**, state an economic cost that each country will experience as a result of a movement along the PPC from point A to point B.

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#### Question 2: DEMAND AND ELASTICITIES (5 marks)

a. On **Graph 1**, show the effect of a long drought experienced by carrots growers on the demand for carrots. Label it as D2.

#### Graph 1



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b. Give TWO examples of goods that have positive cross-elasticity of demand.

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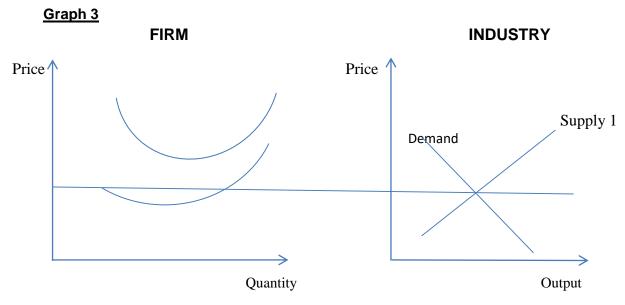
c. Interpret correctly the statement given in the box below:

"The price elasticity of demand for Toshiba computer is estimated at 1.2".		
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#### **Question 3: SUPPLY AND COSTS**

(9 marks)

a. The following questions refer to **graph 3** drawn below.



i. Complete Graph 3 and, shade the area of sub-normal profit.

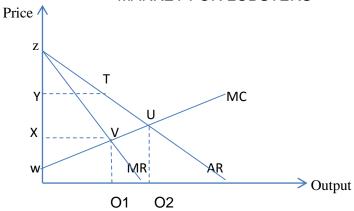
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-	ain the significance of a perfectly competitive firm's average variable cost to the ion about whether this firm will shut down or remain in the market.		
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#### Graph 4

a. MARKET FOR LOBSTERS



i. Using the letters in **Graph 4**, identify the profit maximizing price.

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ii. For a Monopoly market structure, in one sentence, give a reason why allocative efficiency is not achieved at the profit maximizing level.

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iii. Identify a price that results in allocative inefficiency.

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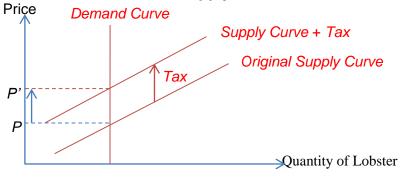
iv. Shade the area of allocative inefficiency caused by the price level identified in (iii) above.

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b. Both **Graph 5** and **Graph 6** show Demand and Supply Curves for Lobsters.

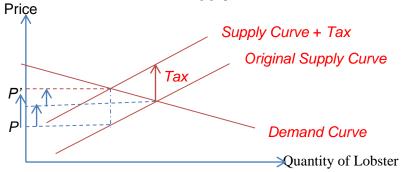
Graph 5





## Graph 6

**Demand and Supply Curves for Lobsters** 



i. Compare the impact of the tax imposed on the sellers and buyers as shown by the two graphs.

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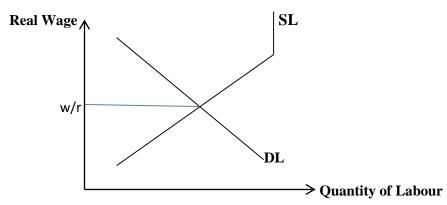

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Explain how the Tourism Sector in Tonga can improve on an oligopolistic product		
in order to boost economic development of the country.		
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#### Question 5: SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS (6 marks)

a. Illustrated in the graph below is the real wage rate (w/r) for the Labour market.

Graph 7 Labour Market



On graph 7, you are to do the followings:

- i. Draw a dotted line to illustrate a new real wage rate (floor price), set by the government. Label the new wage level as **mw/r**.
- ii. Identify whether the new wage rate (**mw/r**) creates unemployment and if YES, indicate the amount of unemployment on the graph and label it UE.

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Both Tonga and Fiji produce tomatoes and cabbage. Resources are fixed in the two countries. Tonga has comparative advantage in producing tomatoes because tonne of tomatoes has the opportunity cost of only 1/3 tonne of cabbage in Fiji. Fiji has comparative advantage in producing cabbage because one tonne of cabbage has the opportunity cost of only 1 tonne of tomatoempared to 3 tonnes of tomatoes in Tonga.	bbage e	
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Skill let  2 1 0 NR  Discuss the range of prices for tomatoes and cabbages for which both countries would benefit from trading with each other. In your discussion, make reference to their final zonsumption points whether consuming inside or outside the Production Possibilities Frontier.  Skill let  4 3 2 1	
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## SECTION B: RESOURCE ALLOCATION VIA THE PUBLIC SECTOR (TOTAL: 20 Marks)

Question 1: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GOODS (9 marks)

'Education in Tonga would be considered as both a private good and a public good'.

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Discuss with clear references to how 'Education in To private good and a public good.    .	niga is considered as both a
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#### **Question 2: MARKET FAILURE AND GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION**

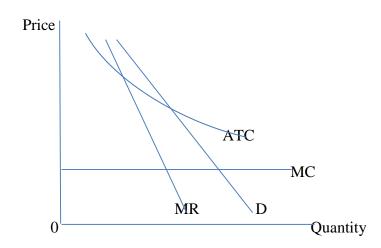
(1 mark)

Not producing the good that is socially optimal is one failure of the market which requires government intervention.

a.	Define the term socially optimal.		
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Que	Pestion 3: NATURAL MONOPOLIES (6 marks)  Natural Monopolies are regarded as more Socially Desirable and being a result of Economies of Scale.	]	
a.	Support an argument that the society is enjoying (Socially Desirable) the Economies of Scale of the Tonga Water Board, a Natural Monopoly.	-	
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b. Describe a feature in Graph 8 below that indicates it is for a natural monopoly.

Graph 8



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#### Question 4: MERIT AND DEMERIT GOODS

stick separately.

In Tonga, the legal age for buying tobacco and cigarettes is 18 years and older. It is also illegal for retail stores to sell separate tobacco and cigarette

(4 marks)

a. Identify a negative externality of consumption that is produced as a result of consuming tobacco.

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b. Explain the impact of the legal actions stated in the box on the tobacco and cigarette market.

5		

Skill level 3		
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#### SECTION C: AGGREGATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND POLICY (TOTAL: 35 Marks)

Question 1: NATIONAL INCOME (19	l9 marks)
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a.	Define any ONE of the three approaches used to measure an economy's National
	Activities

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b.	Give ONE reason why GDP in Constant Prices is a preferred indicator over
	GDP in Current Prices.

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- c. Using the given GDP Deflator and Nominal GDP;
  - i. Calculate the Real GDP for the year 2014.

Years	GDP Deflator	Nominal GDP	Real GDP
2013	100	100	100
2014	150	150	

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Skill level 3

ii. From your calculation in (i) above, make a conclusion on the economic growth between the two years.

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## Question 2: MARKET FOR MONEY AND CREDIT (3 marks)

XYZ BANK					
	\$M Assets	\$M Liabilit	ies		
Reserves	4000	Demand Deposits	7000		
		Term Deposits	3000		
Loan	<u>6000</u>				
	<u>10000</u>		<u>10000</u>		

a. If XYZ Bank is the only bank in the country it can improve its total level of deposits simply by **lending more**.

Name the economic term used to describe this.

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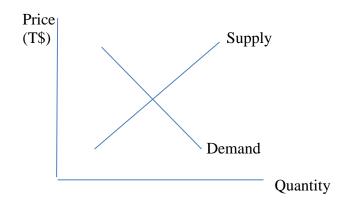
b.	Calculate the amount XYZ Bank can create after an infinite rounds of depositing
	and lending. The Central Bank has asked XYZ Bank to retain 1/4 of its deposits
	to cover immediate costs.


#### **Question 3: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

(6 marks)

The graph below relates to Tonga's trade with Japan. Japan is buying more of Tonga's squash and other Tonga-made products.

#### Graph 9



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Skill level 2

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- a. Draw a curve to illustrate that Japan is demanding more of the Tongan currency in the foreign currency exchange market. Label this curve, **X1.**
- b. State what happens to the value of Tongan Pa'anga in the foreign currency exchange market.

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<b>)</b> .	One way to close the recessionary gap is to use Expansionary Fiscal Policy. Describe how an increased in government's spending (Expansionary Fiscal Policy) cures the recessionary gap.		
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d.	Identify a negative economic impact of the expansionary fiscal policy in (c) above on an economy.		
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