



ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS DIPLOMA (ATD)

LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 19 August 2026. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks.

1. A county government intends to convert 200 hectares of fertile agricultural land into an industrial park. The expected increase in manufacturing output is estimated at Sh.900 million annually, while the agricultural output forgone is valued at Sh.650 million annually. The economic concept illustrated by the value of agricultural production forgone is _____.
A. marginal benefit
B. opportunity cost
C. consumer deficit
D. marginal cost (2 marks)
2. A logistics company has 20 delivery trucks but receives customer requests requiring the equivalent of 35 trucks each day. Which economic problem is illustrated?
A. Inflation
B. Monopoly
C. Scarcity
D. Poverty (2 marks)
3. An economy experiences rapid technological advancement, enabling it to produce more capital goods and consumer goods using the same quantity of resources. This situation would be represented by _____.
A. an outward shift of the production possibility frontier
B. an inward shift of the production possibility frontier
C. movement inside the production possibility frontier
D. a movement along the production possibility frontier (2 marks)
4. Which one of the following statements is **MOST** likely to weaken consumer sovereignty in a free-market economy?
A. Increased consumer income
B. Perfect information
C. Increased competition by firms in same industry
D. Extensive advertising by dominant firms (2 marks)
5. Which one of the following statements distinguishes positive economics from normative economics?
A. Positive economics recommends government policies
B. Positive economics is based on value judgements
C. Positive economics explains economic relationships using objective analysis
D. Positive economics only studies macroeconomic issues (2 marks)
6. The demand for electric bicycles increased after commercial banks introduced affordable green-energy loans to households. This increase in demand was **MOST** likely caused by _____.
A. a decrease in production costs
B. an increase in consumer purchasing power
C. a reduction in the number of suppliers for bicycles
D. an increase in indirect taxation (2 marks)

7. A bakery increases the selling price of bread from Sh.60 to Sh.72 per loaf, resulting in quantity supplied increasing from 12,000 loaves to 15,600 loaves weekly. The supply of bread is **BEST** described as _____.
A. elastic
B. perfectly elastic
C. inelastic
D. unit elastic (2 marks)
8. A government imposes a legally binding minimum price for milk that is above the market equilibrium price. The **MOST** likely immediate consequence is _____.
A. excess demand
B. reduced production
C. market equilibrium
D. excess supply (2 marks)
9. Following a severe drought, the supply curve for maize shifts left while demand remains unchanged. Which one of the following outcomes is **MOST** likely?
A. Lower equilibrium price and higher equilibrium quantity
B. Lower equilibrium price and lower equilibrium quantity
C. Higher equilibrium price and lower equilibrium quantity
D. Higher equilibrium price and higher equilibrium quantity (2 marks)
10. A firm estimates the demand function for one of its products as $Q_d = 800 - 20P$ and the supply function as $Q_s = 100 + 15P$. The equilibrium price is _____.
A. Sh.18
B. Sh.20
C. Sh.24
D. Sh.30 (2 marks)
11. A transport company observes that demand for executive buses rises significantly whenever passenger incomes increase. Executive bus services are therefore classified as _____.
A. inferior goods
B. giffen goods
C. normal goods
D. complementary goods (2 marks)
12. Which one of the following factors might cause a movement along the demand curve rather than a shift?
A. Change in the commodity's own price
B. Increase in advertising expenditure
C. Change in consumer tastes
D. Change in population (2 marks)
13. A smartphone manufacturer reduces its selling price by 10%, causing quantity demanded to increase by 25%. Demand is therefore _____.
A. unit elastic
B. perfectly inelastic
C. inelastic
D. elastic (2 marks)
14. Which one of the following policies is appropriate for correcting persistent shortages created by an effective price ceiling?
A. Increase indirect taxes
B. Remove or relax the price ceiling
C. Introduce import quotas
D. Increase export duties (2 marks)
15. Under the ordinal approach to consumer behaviour, satisfaction is assumed to be _____.
A. rankable according to preference
B. measurable in monetary units
C. measurable in utility units
D. equal for all consumers (2 marks)

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16. A consumer purchases an additional bottle of mineral water and experiences a smaller increase in satisfaction than from previous bottles. This illustrates _____.
A. equilibrium satisfaction of the consumer
B. substitutional effect
C. law of diminishing marginal utility
D. consumer surplus (2 marks)
17. Which one of the following assumptions underlies indifference curve analysis?
A. Utility is measurable in cardinal numbers
B. Prices are fixed permanently under cardinal approach
C. Income is unlimited
D. Consumer preferences are complete and transitive (2 marks)
18. A consumer switches from coffee to tea following an increase in coffee prices while maintaining the same level of satisfaction. This behaviour **BEST** illustrates _____.
A. income effect only
B. substitution effect
C. consumer surplus
D. producer surplus (2 marks)
19. Which one of the following would cause the budget line to shift outward in a parallel manner?
A. Increase in consumer income
B. Increase in price of one commodity only
C. Decrease in price of one commodity only
D. Change in consumer preferences (2 marks)
20. Consumer equilibrium under indifference curve analysis occurs where _____.
A. total utility is maximised without considering income of the consumer
B. marginal utility is equal to price for one commodity only
C. the highest attainable indifference curve is tangent to the budget line
D. average utility remains constant (2 marks)
21. A furniture manufacturer employs additional carpenters while keeping machinery and factory space unchanged. Initially, output increases at an increasing rate before eventually rising at a decreasing rate. The initial increase in marginal product is mainly attributed to _____.
A. economies of scale due to expanded production
B. better specialisation of labour
C. technological progress
D. constant returns to scale (2 marks)
22. Which one of the following combinations correctly identifies the four factors of production?
A. Labour, money, machinery and capital
B. Labour, technology, land and finance
C. Land, management, labour and government
D. Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship (2 marks)
23. A manufacturing firm replaces manual packaging with automated machines, resulting in some workers losing their jobs. This unemployment is described as _____.
A. structural unemployment
B. seasonal unemployment
C. frictional unemployment
D. cyclical unemployment (2 marks)
24. A firm's marginal product begins to decline while total product continues increasing. The firm is operating in _____.
A. stage I of production
B. stage III of production
C. stage II of production
D. the shutdown stage (2 marks)

25. An isoquant shows _____.
 A. different combinations of two products yielding equal revenue
 B. different combinations of two inputs producing the same output
 C. alternative levels of total cost
 D. different combinations of output and profit (2 marks)
26. Producer equilibrium is achieved when _____.
 A. average cost equals average revenue
 B. total cost equals total revenue
 C. marginal product equals total product
 D. marginal rate of technical substitution equals the ratio of input prices (2 marks)
27. Which one of the following statements explains internal economies of scale?
 A. Lower average costs arising from expansion within the firm
 B. Reduced transport costs resulting from improved national infrastructure
 C. Government tax incentives to all firms
 D. Increased competition among firms (2 marks)
28. A firm's total cost function is $TC = 360 + 12Q$. The marginal cost of producing one additional unit is _____.
 A. Sh.360
 B. Sh.(360 + 12Q)
 C. Sh.12
 D. Sh.372 (2 marks)
29. A company produces 250 units at a total cost of Sh.75,000. Average cost equals _____.
 A. Sh.250
 B. Sh.300
 C. Sh.325
 D. Sh.375 (2 marks)
30. A firm's fixed cost is Sh.420,000. Selling price per unit is Sh.350 and variable cost per unit is Sh.230. Break-even output is _____.
 A. 3,500 units
 B. 2,625 units
 C. 5,250 units
 D. 6,000 units (2 marks)
31. Which one of the following costs remains unchanged regardless of output in the short run?
 A. Marginal cost
 B. Variable cost
 C. Fixed cost
 D. Average variable cost (2 marks)
32. External diseconomies of scale are likely to result from _____.
 A. improved supervision
 B. industry congestion
 C. bulk purchasing
 D. increased labour specialisation (2 marks)
33. A manufacturing firm's average cost falls continuously as output expands because of increased specialisation and better utilisation of machinery. This demonstrates _____.
 A. diseconomies of scale
 B. constant returns to scale
 C. law of diminishing returns
 D. internal economies of scale (2 marks)
34. Under perfect competition, a profit-maximising firm should continue increasing output until _____.
 A. marginal revenue equals marginal cost
 B. average revenue equals average cost
 C. total revenue equals fixed cost
 D. average cost equals marginal cost (2 marks)

35. Which one of the following statements is the strongest barrier to entry under monopoly?
 A. Product differentiation
 B. Lack of appropriate technology
 C. Legal patent protection
 D. Large number of sellers (2 marks)
36. A monopolistically competitive firm is likely to compete through _____.
 A. product differentiation
 B. government regulation
 C. price leadership
 D. uniform pricing agreements (2 marks)
37. The kinked demand curve theory attempts to explain _____.
 A. profit maximisation in monopoly
 B. consumer equilibrium
 C. labour demand
 D. price rigidity in oligopoly (2 marks)
38. A monopolist practising price discrimination must be able to _____.
 A. eliminate fixed costs and variable costs
 B. prevent resale between market segments
 C. eliminate substitutes products
 D. increase marginal cost (2 marks)
39. In the long run, firms operating under perfect competition normally earn _____.
 A. supernormal profits
 B. monopoly profits
 C. normal profits
 D. negative profits (2 marks)
40. A firm operating under oligopoly is characterised by _____.
 A. strategic interdependence among firms
 B. independent pricing decisions
 C. complete absence of competition from other firms
 D. unlimited market entry (2 marks)
41. The Central Bank increases the cash reserve ratio from 4% to 6% to curb excessive growth in private sector credit. The immediate effect of this policy is **MOST** likely to be _____.
 A. increased commercial bank lending
 B. higher government expenditure
 C. increased aggregate demand from increased purchasing power
 D. reduced lending capacity of commercial banks (2 marks)
42. The national income of Country Z at market prices is Sh.1.8 trillion while depreciation is Sh.120 billion. The Net Domestic Product (NDP) at market prices is _____.
 A. Sh.1.80 trillion
 B. Sh.1.68 trillion
 C. Sh.1.92 trillion
 D. Sh.1.56 trillion (2 marks)
43. In a simple closed economy, autonomous investment increases by Sh.40 million. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75, the total increase in national income will be _____.
 A. Sh.40 million
 B. Sh.75 million
 C. Sh.160 million
 D. Sh.120 million (2 marks)
44. Which one of the following represents a leakage from the circular flow of income?
 A. Government expenditure
 B. Investment
 C. Exports
 D. Imports (2 marks)

45. A government plans to reduce unemployment during an economic recession. Which fiscal policy measure is appropriate?
A. Increase income tax rates
B. Increase development expenditure on infrastructure
C. Reduce government expenditure
D. Increase excise duties (2 marks)
46. A country experiences persistent demand-pull inflation. Which monetary policy action would reduce inflationary pressure?
A. Increase the Central Bank policy rate
B. Reduce the policy interest rate
C. Purchase government securities from commercial banks
D. Reduce the cash reserve ratio (2 marks)
47. The domestic currency appreciates significantly against major foreign currencies. Which one of the following is the **MOST** likely consequence?
A. Exports become cheaper to foreign buyers
B. Export volumes increase automatically
C. Imported goods become cheaper
D. Domestic inflation increases immediately (2 marks)
48. Which one of the following international trade policies is primarily intended to protect newly established domestic manufacturing firms until they become competitive?
A. Free trade
B. Import liberalisation
C. Export substitution
D. Protection of infant industries (2 marks)
49. Which one of the following is the **BEST** indicator of long-term economic development rather than short-term economic growth?
A. Increase in quarterly GDP
B. Increase in export earnings during one year
C. Increase in collected government tax revenue
D. Improvement in literacy, health and productivity (2 marks)
50. A country records the following data for one financial year: consumption Sh.850 billion, investment Sh.240 billion, government expenditure Sh.310 billion, exports Sh.180 billion and imports Sh.150 billion. Using the expenditure approach, the Gross Domestic Product is _____.
A. Sh.1.400 trillion
B. Sh.1.430 trillion
C. Sh.1.580 trillion
D. Sh.1.730 trillion (2 marks)
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ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS DIPLOMA (ATD)

LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 22 April 2026. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks.

1. Which one of the following statements **BEST** explains the concept of scarcity?
 - A. Limited resources and limited wants
 - B. Unlimited wants and limited resources
 - C. Limited production and high prices
 - D. Excess demand over supply(2 marks)

2. A producer may choose to allocate a fixed budget to manufacture good X instead of good Y. In economic decision-making, the cost of this choice is measured by the value of the best alternative that is sacrificed. The opportunity cost of producing a good is to _____.
 - A. the monetary cost of production
 - B. the cost of raw materials used
 - C. the value of the next best alternative foregone
 - D. the cost of labour employed(2 marks)

3. Suppose an economy improves its capacity to produce both consumer and capital goods due to better technology and improved efficiency in resource utilisation. A rightward shift of the production possibility frontier indicates?
 - A. Misallocation of resources
 - B. Technological progress
 - C. Increase in unemployment
 - D. Decrease in population(2 marks)

4. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a free market economy?
 - A. Consumer sovereignty
 - B. Profit motive
 - C. Private ownership of resources
 - D. Government price fixing(2 marks)

5. In a competitive market, the responsiveness of quantity supplied to a change in price is a key concept in supply analysis. When price of a commodity rises from Sh.100 to Sh.120 and quantity supplied increases from 50 units to 70 units, supply is _____.
 - A. perfectly elastic
 - B. elastic
 - C. inelastic
 - D. unitary elastic(2 marks)

6. In supply analysis, a movement along the supply curve occurs when only the price of the commodity changes while other determinants remain constant (*ceteris paribus*). Identify a factor listed below that causes a movement along the supply curve.
- A. Change in technology
 - B. Change in weather conditions
 - C. Change in taxation
 - D. Change in price of the commodity
- (2 marks)
7. Income elasticity measures how quantity demanded changes when consumer income changes. Which of the following goods has negative income elasticity of demand?
- A. Luxury goods
 - B. Normal goods
 - C. Inferior goods
 - D. Complementary goods
- (2 marks)
8. In price control, governments may impose a maximum price to protect consumers. If a price ceiling is set above equilibrium price in a competitive market, what outcome is **MOST** likely?
- A. have no effect
 - B. create surplus
 - C. create shortage
 - D. increase equilibrium price
- (2 marks)
9. Which of the following statement describes the cardinal utility theory?
- A. Utility is ranked
 - B. Utility is measurable in numbers
 - C. Preferences are unstable
 - D. Indifference curves are convex
- (2 marks)
10. Which of the following **BEST** describes the national income of a country?
- A. The total value of imports and exports within a year
 - B. The total government revenue collected from taxes in a year
 - C. The total value of goods produced by private firms only
 - D. The total monetary value of final goods and services produced by the residents of a country within a given period
- (2 marks)
11. Assume a firm's total cost function combines fixed cost and variable cost such that $TC = 200 + 5Q$, where Q is output. If the total cost changes with output at a constant rate, what is the marginal cost?
- A. 200
 - B. 5
 - C. $5Q$
 - D. 205
- (2 marks)
12. A firm chooses its output level by comparing the additional revenue from selling one more unit with the additional cost of producing it. Which one of the equations below indicates the level of profit maximisation.
- A. Total Revenue = Total Cost
 - B. Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost
 - C. Average Cost = Average Revenue
 - D. Marginal Cost = Average cost
- (2 marks)

13. Which one of the following market structures has differentiated products and free entry?
- A. Monopoly
 - B. Oligopoly
 - C. Monopolistic competition
 - D. Perfect competition
- (2 marks)
14. In markets dominated by a few large firms, each firm's pricing decision may depend on rivals' likely reactions, leading to price rigidity. The kinked demand curve is associated with which market?
- A. Oligopoly
 - B. Monopoly
 - C. Perfect competition
 - D. Duopoly only
- (2 marks)
15. In production theory, the long run is the period in which a firm can adjust all inputs and scale of operation. In the long run, all costs are _____.
- A. fixed
 - B. marginal
 - C. sunk
 - D. variable
- (2 marks)
16. Money performs several functions in an economy, including facilitating trade and acting as a unit of account. Which one of the following is **NOT** a function of money?
- A. Medium of exchange
 - B. Store of value
 - C. Unit of account
 - D. Measure of welfare
- (2 marks)
17. Central banks use interest rates to influence borrowing, spending and inflation. An increase in bank rate is likely to result in _____.
- A. increase in money supply
 - B. reduced inflationary pressure
 - C. increased borrowing
 - D. increase in investment
- (2 marks)
18. During a recession, a government may adopt policies aimed at boosting aggregate demand and output. Expansionary fiscal policy involves _____.
- A. reducing government expenditure
 - B. increasing taxation
 - C. increasing government expenditure
 - D. selling government securities
- (2 marks)
19. Cost-push inflation is caused by _____.
- A. excess demand
 - B. increase in production costs
 - C. high exports
 - D. budget surplus
- (2 marks)

20. The Phillips Curve shows the relationship between _____.
A. inflation and unemployment
B. interest rate and inflation
C. unemployment and Gross Domestic Product
D. money supply and inflation (2 marks)
21. National income accounting distinguishes between gross and net measures by accounting for capital consumption (depreciation). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices minus depreciation equals _____.
A. NNP
B. GNP
C. NNI
D. disposable income (2 marks)
22. Which of the following is a leakage in the circular flow of income?
A. Investment
B. Exports
C. Imports
D. Government spending (2 marks)
23. In the Keynesian model, the multiplier measures how an initial change in spending leads to a larger total change in national income. If Marginal Propensity to Save (MPC) = 0.8, the multiplier is equal to _____.
A. 4
B. 5
C. 0.2
D. 1.25 (2 marks)
24. When planned aggregate expenditure is insufficient to purchase the full-employment level of output, the economy experiences a gap. A deflationary gap occurs when _____.
A. AS exceeds AD at full employment
B. aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply
C. inflation rises
D. taxes increase (2 marks)
25. Comparative advantage is based on which of the following?
A. absolute cost
B. opportunity cost
C. labour cost
D. monetary value (2 marks)
26. In the context of imports, a quota refers to _____.
A. tax on imports
B. subsidy
C. quantitative restriction on imports
D. ban on exports (2 marks)

27. Which international organisation is primarily responsible for establishing and enforcing rules that govern global trade among countries?
A. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
B. World Bank
C. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
D. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2 marks)
28. In economic development, human capital refers to _____.
A. machines and tools
B. skills and knowledge of labour
C. financial assets
D. natural resources (2 marks)
29. Structural unemployment arises due to _____.
A. seasonal changes
B. economic downturn
C. skills mismatch
D. voluntary job change (2 marks)
30. Disguised unemployment is common in which of the following sectors of the economy?
A. Agriculture
B. Mining
C. Manufacturing
D. Banking (2 marks)
31. According to the Quantity Theory of Money, represented by the equation $MV = PT$, which of the following statements is correct?
A. The total supply of goods in an economy is always equal to the velocity of money
B. The amount of money in circulation determines only the level of employment
C. The value of transactions depends only on the quantity of goods produced
D. The total amount of money spent in the economy equals the total value of goods and services transacted (2 marks)
32. Which of the following statements is **NOT** an objective of economic development?
A. Full employment
B. Income redistribution
C. Price instability
D. Poverty reduction (2 marks)
33. An increase in minimum wage may lead to _____.
A. decrease in unemployment
B. excess supply of labour
C. price ceiling
D. increased exports (2 marks)

34. As firms expand output in the long run, they may enjoy lower average costs due to specialisation and bulk purchasing. Economies of scale result in _____.
A. rising average costs
B. constant costs
C. falling average costs
D. marginal costs exceeding average cost (2 marks)
35. Which one of the following statements is an example of external diseconomies of scale?
A. Managerial inefficiency
B. Congestion in the industry
C. Poor supervision
D. Internal disputes (2 marks)
36. Monetary authorities influence macroeconomic variables by adjusting liquidity and credit conditions in the economy. Monetary policy primarily targets _____.
A. taxation
B. government borrowing
C. money supply
D. public expenditure (2 marks)
37. Which of the following statements is **NOT** a feature of monopoly?
A. Single seller
B. Barriers to entry
C. Supernormal profit possible
D. Price taker (2 marks)
38. When consumer income rises, the demand for some goods increases. Such goods are described as normal goods. A normal good has _____ elasticity.
A. negative income
B. zero
C. positive income
D. infinite (2 marks)
39. Which stage of diminishing returns shows increasing marginal product?
A. Stage I
B. Stage II
C. Stage III
D. Stage IV (2 marks)
40. Exchange rate movements affect trade and domestic prices. An appreciation of currency leads to _____.
A. cheaper exports
B. more expensive imports
C. cheaper imports
D. trade surplus automatically (2 marks)

41. What does the reserve ratio primarily influence in the banking system?
A. Government expenditure
B. Bank lending capacity
C. Inflation rate directly
D. Tax revenue (2 marks)
42. Which of the following is most likely to occur when a country imposes a tariff on imported goods?
A. Domestic consumers pay lower prices for imported goods
B. The quantity of imports into the country increases
C. Domestic producers face greater competition from foreign firms
D. The government earns revenue from taxes charged on imported goods (2 marks)
43. For a monopolist to charge different prices to different consumers for the same product, certain conditions must hold, including separation of markets. Price discrimination requires _____.
A. free resale
B. homogeneous markets
C. market separation
D. many sellers (2 marks)
44. Which one of the following statements is a merit of protectionism?
A. Encourages dumping
B. Protects infant industries
C. Promotes imports
D. Increases foreign competition (2 marks)
45. In marginal decision-making, a firm compares the extra revenue from selling an additional unit with the extra cost of producing it. If marginal revenue is greater than Marginal cost the firm should _____.
A. reduce output
B. shut down
C. maintain output
D. increase output (2 marks)
46. The accelerator principle relates investment to _____.
A. interest rate
B. income changes
C. government spending
D. taxation (2 marks)
47. Which of the following terms is **NOT** a non-tariff barrier?
A. Quota
B. Technical standards
C. Customs duty
D. Embargo (2 marks)

48. Oligopoly firms are characterised by _____.
A. independence
B. interdependence
C. perfect knowledge
D. price taking (2 marks)
49. In simple macroeconomic identities, national income is allocated between consumption and saving. The Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) plus Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) equals _____.
A. 0
B. 0.5
C. 1
D. 2 (2 marks)
50. A firm has a total cost (TC) function given by: $TC=50+4Q$, where Q is the quantity of output produced. What is the marginal cost (MC) of producing one additional unit of output?
A. 50
B. 54
C. $4Q$
D. 4 (2 marks)
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ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS DIPLOMA (ATD)

LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 3 December 2025. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following statements **CORRECTLY** defines “economics” as a discipline?
 - A. It is the study of basic economic problems
 - B. It is a social science
 - C. It is the study of opportunity cost
 - D. It is the study of scarcity and choice(2 marks)
2. The following are the merits of the inductive method of economic analysis, **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. it acts as a guide for future investigation
 - B. it is more realistic since it is based on facts
 - C. it is simple in nature
 - D. it is dynamic(2 marks)
3. Which one of the following items is **NOT** an adjustment to the output method of measuring national income?
 - A. Exports
 - B. Appreciation
 - C. Subsidies
 - D. Net factor income from abroad(2 marks)
4. The following are the characteristics of a planned economy, **EXCEPT** there is _____.
 - A. no freedom of choice
 - B. ownership of private property
 - C. equal distribution of income
 - D. control over negative externalities(2 marks)
5. Which one of the following factors does **NOT** determine the rate of interest in an economy?
 - A. Balance of payments
 - B. Demand for money
 - C. Government policy
 - D. Financial risk(2 marks)
6. The following are the assumptions of the law of supply, **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. it assumes a short-run situation
 - B. it assumes perfect competition
 - C. it assumes consumers are rational
 - D. there is ceteris paribus(2 marks)
7. Which one of the following factors might lead to an up-ward shift in the demand curve?
 - A. Increase in taxation
 - B. Increase in consumer’s income
 - C. Increase in population
 - D. Future expectation of an increase in price(2 marks)

8. The following are the demerits of barriers of international trade, **EXCEPT** it _____.
- encourages illegal trade
 - decreases government revenue
 - encourages monopoly
 - provides a variety of goods and services
- (2 marks)
9. Which one of the following is **NOT** an objective of trade unions in an economy?
- Control discrimination against workers
 - Control corruption at places of work
 - Promote better housing for workers
 - Promote unity of workers
- (2 marks)
10. Which one of the following is an effect of a price floor?
- It decreases government revenue
 - It promotes consumer exploitation
 - It creates a surplus produce
 - It encourages illegal trade
- (2 marks)
11. Which one of the following is **NOT** an assumption of the law of variable proportions?
- Technology is constant
 - Producers are rational
 - Only one factor is variable
 - Assumes a short-run situation
- (2 marks)
12. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a firm operating under oligopoly?
- There is free entry and exit
 - The demand curve is kinked
 - There are normal profits in the long-run
 - There are many sellers
- (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 13 and Question 14.

Oplex Enterprises Ltd. is involved in the production of commodity K. The firm has estimated that the fixed costs of producing commodity K is Sh.860,000. The variable cost per unit is Sh.12,000 and the selling price per unit of commodity K is Sh.15,000.

13. Determine the number of units of commodity K that the firm must produce in order to break-even.
- 28.67
 - 186.3
 - 267.68
 - 286.67
- (2 marks)
14. Suppose the fixed costs of Oplex Enterprises Ltd. increased to Sh.1million, while the variable costs per unit and the selling price per unit increased to Sh.15,000 and Sh.20,000 respectively. Determine the number of units that the firm must produce in order to break-even.
- 20
 - 215
 - 200
 - 2,000
- (2 marks)
15. Which one of the following factors does **NOT** limit the success of economic integration in developing countries?
- Political instability
 - Poor infrastructure
 - Difference in currencies
 - Corruption
- (2 marks)
16. The following are the causes of cost-push inflation, **EXCEPT** _____.
- high population
 - inflation
 - high taxes
 - high interest rates
- (2 marks)

17. Which one of the following outcomes is **NOT** a demerit of a monetary economy?
- It causes equal distribution of wealth
 - It causes unequal distribution of income
 - It causes unequal social evils like crimes
 - It creates unfair competition
- (2 marks)
18. Which one of the following is **NOT** a demerit of localisation of industries?
- It causes extensive pollution in the area
 - It reduces the depletion of local natural resources
 - It causes social evils like crimes
 - It causes rural-urban migration
- (2 marks)
19. The following are the functions of non-banking financial institutions, **EXCEPT** _____.
- giving advise
 - guaranteeing loans
 - creation of employment
 - printing of money
- (2 marks)
20. Which one of the following is **NOT** a measure of correcting regional economic development imbalances in developing countries?
- Restricting trade networks between neighboring countries
 - Providing free education and training
 - Encouraging both domestic and foreign direct investment
 - Developing infrastructure in all regions
- (2 marks)
21. Which one of the following is an expansionary monetary policy?
- Decrease in interest rate
 - Decrease in cash ratio
 - Increase in reserve requirements
 - Buying back of securities
- (2 marks)
22. The following are the demerits of adopting labour-intensive techniques of production, **EXCEPT** _____.
- absenteeism of workers might be rampant
 - there is consistent quality of output
 - they require high level of skills
 - the cost of training labour might be high
- (2 marks)
23. Which one of the following is **NOT** an advantage of oligopoly?
- There is creation of employment
 - The government earns revenue
 - There is greater freedom of choice
 - It provides essential goods and services
- (2 marks)
24. The following information relates to a hypothetical economy X in million shillings. The stock of money is Sh.60 million. Each Kenyan shilling exchanges hands on average 4 times per year. The number of transactions for the hypothetical economy X is 25 million per year. Determine the general price level for this economy.
- Sh.5
 - Sh.9.6
 - Sh.6.2
 - Sh.4.5
- (2 marks)
25. Which one of the following is **NOT** an element of the fiscal policy?
- Reserve requirement
 - National budget
 - Public borrowing
 - Public revenue
- (2 marks)
26. Which of the following types of goods fall under the exception of the law of demand?
- Producer goods
 - Subsistence goods
 - Veblen goods
 - Consumer goods
- (2 marks)

27. Which one of the following is **NOT** a condition necessary for price discrimination?
A. The markets must be separate
B. It should be easy to resell the product
C. There should only be one seller in the market
D. There is special orders sale (2 marks)
28. Which one of the following is a Keynesian motive for liquidity preference?
A. Store of value motive
B. Standard for deferred payment motive
C. Production motive
D. Speculative motive (2 marks)
29. Which one of the following is a component of monetary policy?
A. Bank rate
B. Public borrowing
C. Tax policy
D. Public expenditure (2 marks)
30. Which one of the following is **NOT** a disadvantage of overpopulation?
A. It leads to labour mobility
B. It causes high government expenditure
C. It causes high rate of unemployment
D. It increases social evils and crime (2 marks)
31. The marginal propensity to consume (MPC) of an economy is given as 0.85. Determine the marginal propensity to save (MPS).
A. 1.5
B. 2.5
C. 0.15
D. 0.25 (2 marks)
32. Which one of the following is a source of oligopoly?
A. Low capital
B. Lack of government control
C. Independent firms
D. Control of inputs (2 marks)
33. Which of the following is the primary cause of cyclical unemployment?
A. Technological advancements reducing labor demand
B. Seasonal changes affecting certain industries
C. Economic downturns leading to reduced demand for goods and services
D. Workers switching jobs voluntarily (2 marks)
34. The following are types of unemployment, **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Technological
B. Seasonal
C. Productive
D. Cyclical (2 marks)
35. Which one of the following is **NOT** an exception to the law of diminishing marginal utility?
A. Inferior goods
B. Knowledge
C. Sports
D. Alcohol (2 marks)
36. Which one of the following is **NOT** a role of co-operative societies?
A. Giving loans
B. Control credit
C. Marketing goods
D. Provide storage (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following is a benefit of proper economic planning?
A. Unfavourable balance of payment
B. Increase resource duplication
C. Reduce foreign aid
D. Reduce macro-economic problems (2 marks)
38. Which one of the following is a negative effect of high interest rates?
A. Reduced unemployment
B. High national income
C. Reduced investments
D. Increased government revenue (2 marks)
39. Which one of the following statements **CORRECTLY** describes the Phillip's Curve?
A. It shows the relationship between economic growth and economic development
B. It shows the relationship between inflation and unemployment
C. It shows the relationship between multiplier and accelerator
D. It shows the relationship between monetary policy and fiscal policy (2 marks)
40. Which one of the following is **NOT** a method of clearing external public debts?
A. Debt restructuring
B. Debt reduction
C. Management of debt accumulation
D. Reducing tax base (2 marks)
41. Which one of the following is a characteristic of money?
A. Simple
B. Available
C. Expensive
D. Durable (2 marks)
42. Which one of the following is **NOT** a type of labour mobility?
A. Vertical
B. Diagonal
C. Horizontal
D. Occupational (2 marks)
43. Which one of the following is **NOT** a factor that determines the cost behaviour of a firm?
A. Technology
B. Firm's size
C. Economic boom
D. Government policy (2 marks)
44. Which one of the following statements is a property of isoquants?
A. They are positively sloped
B. They are concave to the origin
C. They never intersect
D. They are not asymptotic (2 marks)
45. Which one of the following is **NOT** a measure to correct balance of payments deficit?
A. Economic integration
B. Imports substitution
C. Improve terms of trade
D. Exports reduction (2 marks)
46. Which one of the following is a problem facing the agricultural sector in developing countries?
A. Price fluctuations
B. Increased exports
C. Technology advancement
D. Infrastructure development (2 marks)

47. Demand is said to be elastic when change in _____.
- A. price is proportionately equal to change in demand
 - B. demand is more than proportionate to the change in price
 - C. price leads to infinite change in demand
 - D. demand is small compared to the change in price
- (2 marks)
48. Which one of the following is an objective of a minimum wage in a country?
- A. To protect employers
 - B. To reduce government revenue
 - C. To reduce industrial disputes
 - D. To improve employer efficiency
- (2 marks)
49. Which one of the following statements defines external diseconomies of scale?
- A. Disadvantages that limit the expansion of a firm
 - B. Advantages of large-scale production
 - C. Increased cost of production incurred by small firms
 - D. Advantages of small-scale production
- (2 marks)
50. Which one of the following is **NOT** a measure to control inflation?
- A. Selective credit control
 - B. High marginal value requirement
 - C. Increased cash ratio
 - D. Increased public expenditure
- (2 marks)
-

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 20 August 2025. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. When demand exceeds supply in the market there will be _____.
A. surplus
B. shortage
C. market equilibrium
D. elasticity of demand (2 marks)
2. What is likely to happen to the demand for good X if the price of its substitute increases?
A. Increase
B. Decrease
C. No change
D. It depends on other factors (2 marks)
3. The price of a given good is perfectly elastic in the market. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** if there is an increase in demand?
A. Price increases significantly
B. Price remains constant
C. Price decreases significantly
D. There is no effect on price (2 marks)
4. A price ceiling set below the equilibrium price is likely to result in _____.
A. a surplus
B. a shortage
C. no impact on the market
D. an increase in equilibrium price (2 marks)
5. _____ comprise the cardinal approach primarily concerned in economic analysis.
A. Preferences and utility
B. Production and cost
C. Market structure and production
D. Government intervention and preferences (2 marks)
6. Which one of the following statements is the key assumption of the cardinal utility theory regarding individual preferences?
A. Preferences are solely based on income
B. Preferences are constant over time
C. Preferences can be measured and expressed numerically
D. Preferences are determined by market trends (2 marks)
7. In the context of ordinal utility, an indifference curve represents _____.
A. equal level of consumption
B. marginal utility
C. total utility
D. units of consumption (2 marks)

8. Which one of the following statements explains the significance of the shape of indifference curves according to ordinalist economics?
- A. Indicates diminishing marginal utility
 - B. Reflects changes in income
 - C. Determines the price elasticity of demand
 - D. Represents total utility
- (2 marks)
9. The **CORRECT** formula for calculating disposable income in the context of national income is _____.
- A. GDP minus Indirect taxes plus subsidies
 - B. GNP minus depreciation
 - C. NNP minus exports
 - D. National Savings Minus Government Spending
- (2 marks)
10. The consequence of a government running a budget deficit in relation to the national income is that it _____.
- A. increases national savings
 - B. decreases disposable income
 - C. increases gross investment
 - D. increases the fiscal surplus
- (2 marks)
11. Which one of the following statements is a characteristic of an oligopoly market structure?
- A. Many small firms with differentiated products
 - B. One dominant firm with significant market power
 - C. Numerous firms with barriers to entry
 - D. A few large interdependent firms
- (2 marks)
12. In monopolistic competition, how does the product of one firm differ from the product of the other firms?
- A. Identical market products
 - B. Slightly differentiated products
 - C. Highly differentiated products
 - D. Homogenous products
- (2 marks)
13. In the long run, a firm can adjust all factors of production. Which one of the following describes this long run adjustment process?
- A. Law of diminishing marginal returns
 - B. Law of increasing returns
 - C. Law of variable proportions
 - D. Law of diminishing average cost
- (2 marks)
14. Which one of the following shows the relationship between Marginal Cost (MC) and Average Total Cost (ATC) when MC is below ATC?
- A. $MC > ATC$
 - B. $MC < ATC$
 - C. $MC = ATC$
 - D. There is no relationship between MC and ATC
- (2 marks)
15. If a firm experiences economy of scale, its average total cost (ATC) _____ as output increases.
- A. increases
 - B. decreases
 - C. remains constant
 - D. becomes equal to Marginal Cost (MC)
- (2 marks)
16. In the context of fractional reserve banking, reserve ratio represents the _____.
- A. percentage of deposits bank must hold as reserve
 - B. interest rate set by Central bank
 - C. total amount money in circulation
 - D. maximum loan a bank can to a single borrower
- (2 marks)
17. If a commercial bank lowers its discount rate, money supply _____.
- A. increases
 - B. decreases
 - C. remains unchanged
 - D. causes more taxes
- (2 marks)

18. The indicator for measuring economic development in a country is _____.
A. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
B. Literacy rate
C. Stock market performance
D. Inflation rate (2 marks)
19. Which one of the following statements describes human capital in the context of economic development?
A. Financial resource invested in businesses
B. Physical infrastructure like roads and bridges
C. The knowledge and skills of the workforce
D. Monetary assets held by the government (2 marks)
20. Which one of the following organisations facilitates international trade negotiations and oversees global trade rules?
A. World Bank
B. International Monetary Fund
C. World Trade Organisation
D. United Nations (2 marks)
21. Which one of the following trade barriers sets a specific limit on the quantity of a good that can be imported?
A. Tariff
B. Quota
C. Subsidy
D. Dumping (2 marks)
22. Which one of the following concepts is an example of a non-tariff barrier to trade?
A. Import duty
B. Excise duty
C. Quota
D. Technical standard and regulation (2 marks)
23. Which one of the following statements describes the term “embargo” in the context of international trade?
A. A tax on imports from a particular country
B. A complete ban on trade with a particular country
C. A limit on the quantity of a specific good that can be imported
D. A subsidy provided to domestic industries (2 marks)
24. Microeconomics examines how an individual makes decisions based on _____.
A. government regulations and international trade
B. social preferences and constraints
C. rational self-interest and constraints
D. global economic trends and costs (2 marks)
25. In relation to microeconomics, which one of the following statements is the role of prices in allocating resources?
A. Prices have no role in resource allocation
B. Prices guide decisions about resources use
C. Prices only affect demand
D. Prices are determined by the government (2 marks)
26. The price of a commodity is Sh.425 and the supply is 15,000 units. Assume that the price rises to Sh.520 and the supply to 20,000 units.

Required:

Calculate the price elasticity of supply.

- A. 2.50
B. 1.50
C. 1.45
D. 0.15 (2 marks)
27. Which one of the following statements is an objective of the Central Bank?
A. Acts as an agent of the securities exchange
B. Acts as a financial intermediary
C. Formulates and implements monetary policy
D. Lends money to the public (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 28 and question 29.

A market has 10,000 consumers for commodity Y each with a demand function given by $Q_d = 12 - 2P_y$ and 1000 producers of commodity Y each with a supply function $Q_s = 20P_y$

28. Compute the market equilibrium price.
A. 4
B. 3
C. 3.5
D. 4.5 (2 marks)
29. Compute the market equilibrium quantity.
A. 40,000
B. 50,000
C. 30,000
D. 60,000 (2 marks)
30. Which one of the following options is a measure of controlling a deflationary gap in an economy?
A. Transfer payments reduction
B. Increase interest rate
C. Increase government expenditure
D. Increase income tax (2 marks)
31. A barter economy is different from a money economy in that a barter economy _____.
A. removes the necessity for a double coincidence of wants
B. facilitates market exchanges
C. entails higher costs for each transaction
D. fosters specialisation and the division of labour (2 marks)
32. Which of the following economic resources are used in the process of production?
A. Land, natural resources, capital, money
B. Land, income, capital, entrepreneurship
C. Land, entrepreneurship, labour, capital
D. Land, capital, labour, money (2 marks)
33. Which one of the following factors is **NOT** a factor responsible for wage differentials within the same occupation?
A. Job satisfaction
B. Job security
C. Job experience
D. International barriers (2 marks)
34. A monopolist is able to enjoy profits in the long run largely because of _____.
A. collusion
B. mutual interdependence
C. barriers to entry
D. price rigidity (2 marks)
35. Which one of the following items is an inferior good?
A. Jewelry
B. Used furniture
C. Laptop
D. Mobile phone (2 marks)
36. In the long run, all production costs are said to be _____.
A. marginal
B. fixed
C. sunk
D. variable (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following scenarios is considered **LEAST** desirable by economists?

- A. Modest disinflation
- B. Significant deflation
- C. Significant inflation
- D. Significant disinflation

(2 marks)

Use the information below to answer Question 39 and Question 40.

Quantity	Fixed cost	Variable cost	Total cost
Q	FC	VC	TC
0	10	0	10
1	10	5	15
2	10	10	20
3	10	12	22
4	10	15	25
5	10	25	35

38. Calculate the average total cost (ATC) of producing the 2nd quantity of output.

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 15
- D. 10

(2 marks)

39. Calculate the average fixed cost (AFC) of producing the 5th quantity of output.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 1.5

(2 marks)

40. In any one year, a nation's gross national product (GNP) is the _____.

- A. total value of all goods and services produced by a nation's citizens regardless of their geographical boundaries
- B. total value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a country
- C. total value of all government expenditure minus taxes collected
- D. total value of all intermediate goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a country

(2 marks)

41. Which one of the following statements is a characteristic of a free market system?

- A. Economic resource allocation decisions are determined by the government
- B. The allocation of resources is achieved by the use of overall plan
- C. There is equal distribution of income and wealth
- D. Price is determined by forces of demand and supply

(2 marks)

42. Which one of the following factors might cause a rightward shift in the demand curve?

- A. An increase in household's disposable income
- B. Improved technology in production
- C. An increase in government subsidy
- D. A reduction in an indirect tax

(2 marks)

43. The following are effects of currency appreciation in a country, **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. the country experiences balance of payment deficits
- B. imports increase since they become cheap
- C. the country's Gross National Product increases
- D. the revenue collection decreases

(2 marks)

44. A firm in a perfectly competitive market is often described as a _____.

- A. price taker
- B. price maker
- C. product differentiator
- D. utility maximiser

(2 marks)

45. Which one of the following equations describes the quantity theory of money?
A. $PV=MY$
B. $PT=MP$
C. $MV=PT$
D. $MV=PV$ (2 marks)
46. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an advantage of foreign direct investments?
A. Over-exploitation of natural resources
B. Transfer of technology through transfer of skills
C. Host country earns revenue through taxes
D. Improve the balance of payments (2 marks)
47. Which one of the following justifications is a basis to demand higher wages?
A. The unproductivity argument
B. The marginal cost argument
C. The unprofitability argument
D. The differential argument (2 marks)
48. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about frictional unemployment?
A. It occurs when work available to a given workforce is insufficient to keep it fully employed
B. It is associated with the trade cycle in a given economy
C. It occurs when a person is willing to work at the ruling wage rate but is unable to secure a job
D. It arises from immobility in labour force rather than from lack of demand for labour (2 marks)
49. Economists typically assume that the main aim of a firm is to _____.
A. maximise revenue
B. maximise profit
C. maximise utility
D. maximise sales (2 marks)
50. Which one of the following statements is a goal of an expansionary fiscal policy?
A. Increase unemployment and decrease inflation
B. Decrease money supply to increase inflation
C. Increase gross domestic product and decrease unemployment
D. Impose higher tax rates to lower inflation (2 marks)
-



ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

THURSDAY: 24 April 2025. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following statements is a basic economic problem?
 - A. Scarcity results from the fact that prices are too high
 - B. Scarcity is a result of limited wants and unlimited resources
 - C. Scarcity is caused by unlimited wants and limited resources
 - D. Scarcity results from the fact that if prices are too, high people want less(2 marks)
2. Which one of the following statements describes the circular flow of economic activity?
 - A. Households earn money in exchange for labour in a factor market
 - B. Firms earn money in exchange for goods and services in a factor market
 - C. Households earn money in exchange for labour in a product market
 - D. Households and firms both lose money in a factor market(2 marks)
3. Which one of the following is a **CORRECT** statement of a country's production possibilities curve shifting outwards?
 - A. The country's production has decreased
 - B. The country has under-employed its resources
 - C. The country is experiencing a high rate of inflation
 - D. The country's level of technology has increased(2 marks)
4. Which one of the following statements is a basic premise for classical economists?
 - A. Investment is lesser than savings
 - B. The prices of goods and services tend to be high
 - C. In times of macroeconomic disequilibrium, the natural forces of demand and supply will correct the economy
 - D. The economy may be at equilibrium below full employment(2 marks)
5. Which one of the following statements is **CORRECT** regarding the Phillips Curve?
 - A. The relationship between unemployment and the rate of money wage inflation
 - B. The relationship between taxes and inflation is measured by this curve
 - C. The curve is used to measure profits and revenue
 - D. The curve can only be used with nominal GDP(2 marks)
6. Which one of the following monetary policies is **MOST** effective in achieving equilibrium output?
 - A. Decreasing the money supply
 - B. Increasing the money supply
 - C. Decreasing the inflation rate
 - D. Increasing of taxes(2 marks)
7. The marginal utility of a commodity can be **BEST** described as _____.
 - A. the total satisfaction received from consuming a commodity
 - B. the extra unit of production that results from added units of labour
 - C. the concept that satisfaction increases as more goods are consumed
 - D. the extra utility derived from the consumption of one more unit of a commodity(2 marks)

8. Which one of the following is the formula for the expenditure approach of measuring the National Income of a country?
- $C + G + I + X - M$
 - $C + T + X + Y$
 - $C + G + I + M - X$
 - $G + I + R + X$
- (2 marks)
9. In which of the following economies does the government determine the utilisation of factors of production?
- Traditional economy
 - Free market economy
 - Planned economy
 - Mixed economy
- (2 marks)
10. Which one of the following statements explains what occurs to the demand curve when demand increases?
- The quantity remains unchanged
 - A shift in all quantities and prices to the right
 - A shift in all quantities and prices to the left
 - No movement occurs to the demand curve
- (2 marks)
11. Market equilibrium is deemed efficient as it maximises the sum of _____ and _____.
- Consumer surplus, government revenue
 - Consumer surplus, producer surplus
 - Consumer utility, producer profits
 - Market price, market output
- (2 marks)
12. Which one of the following statements describes the monopolistic aspect of a monopolistic competition?
- There is freedom of entry and exit to and from the industry
 - There are many buyers and sellers in the market
 - There are legal barriers to producing a good that would compete with firms already in the market
 - Firms in a monopolistic competition face a downward sloping demand curve
- (2 marks)
13. Which one of the following statements describes the condition for profit maximisation of a firm?
- Marginal revenue equals marginal cost
 - Total revenue equals total cost
 - Marginal revenue equals price
 - Marginal product equals marginal cost
- (2 marks)
14. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a barrier to geographical mobility of labour?
- Housing shortages especially of rented accommodation in urban areas
 - Language barriers both at local and international levels
 - The fact that different people possess different natural abilities
 - The reluctance to break existing social ties
- (2 marks)
15. In an attempt to boost consumption, the government has raised the minimum wage. Which one of the following is adjusted in order to realise this goal?
- Price floor
 - Price ceiling
 - Firms' demand
 - Subsidy
- (2 marks)
16. Which one of the following statements **BEST** explains a country or an entity that has a comparative advantage?
- If it can produce a particular commodity more than another country or entity
 - If it incurs a greater opportunity cost when producing a good or service as compared to any country or entity
 - If in producing a good or service, it can do so at a relatively lower opportunity cost
 - The country or entity has the capability to produce a greater quantity of that good compared to its competitors
- (2 marks)

17. Which of the following are considered as the regulating force within a free market system?
- A. Taxes and government
 - B. Suppliers and consumers
 - C. Firms and government
 - D. Government and private sector
- (2 marks)

Use the information below to answer Question 18 and Question 19.

The following represents national income of country Y in billions of shillings.

$$C = 150 + 0.6 Y_D$$

$$I = 100$$

$$G = 120$$

$$T = 80$$

18. Determine the consumption expenditure.
- A. 1000
 - B. 885
 - C. 700
 - D. 585
- (2 marks)
19. Determine the equilibrium level of national income.
- A. 805
 - B. 705
 - C. 1000
 - D. 505
- (2 marks)
20. Which one of the following types of goods have positive cross- elasticity of demand?
- A. Normal
 - B. Inferior
 - C. Substitutes
 - D. Complements
- (2 marks)
21. Which one of the following statements describes cost-push inflation?
- A. Increase in the statements level as a result of too much demand
 - B. Increase in costs of production that drive up general price level
 - C. A rise in price level as a result of minimal demand
 - D. Decrease in the price level as a result of production costs
- (2 marks)
22. Which one of the following components of national income serves as an example of a leakage?
- A. Imports
 - B. Exports
 - C. Consumption
 - D. Investment
- (2 marks)
23. Which one of the following provides **ACCURATE** measure of economic growth in a country?
- A. The rate of unemployment
 - B. The rate of inflation
 - C. The rate of increase in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita
 - D. The rate of increase in nominal Gross Domestic Product
- (2 marks)

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24. Which one of the following statements describes the difference between structural unemployment and cyclical unemployment?
- A. Structural unemployment and cyclical unemployment occur exclusively during the contraction phase
 - B. Structural unemployment relates to recent college graduates while cyclical unemployment occurs during expansion phase
 - C. Structural unemployment describes discouraged workers while cyclical unemployment occurs during the peak phase
 - D. Structural unemployment arises due to a deficiency in skills while cyclical unemployment occurs during the contraction phase (2 marks)
25. When a country is said to have a negative trade balance, it means that the country has _____.
- A. a trade deficit
 - B. a budget deficit
 - C. a trade surplus
 - D. imported equal quantity of goods and services as they have exported (2 marks)
26. The following are parts of internal diseconomies of scale to a firm, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. industrial dispute
 - B. lack of power
 - C. use of obsolete technology
 - D. exhaustion of market (2 marks)
27. Which one of the following statements is an assumption of the law of diminishing returns?
- A. Technology is constant
 - B. Units of the variable factor are homogeneous
 - C. Only one factor is variable
 - D. No change in consumer tastes and preferences (2 marks)
28. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a characteristic of perfect competition?
- A. There are many consumers
 - B. There are super normal profits in the long-run
 - C. The demand is perfectly elastic
 - D. There are no barriers of entry (2 marks)
29. The following are causes of demand-pull inflation, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. increase in interest rates
 - B. increase in population
 - C. decrease in taxes
 - D. decrease in government expenditure (2 marks)
30. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an objective of International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
- A. To stabilise exchange rates
 - B. To give long-term loans
 - C. To promote international monetary co-operation
 - D. To promote international trade (2 marks)
31. The following are roles of commercial banks, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. giving loans
 - B. accepting deposits
 - C. issuing of currency
 - D. creation of employment (2 marks)

Use the information below to answer Questions 32 and 33.

The following information relates to a firm in a certain market.

$$P = 75$$

$$TC = 980 - 30Q + 4Q^2$$

32. Calculate the profit maximising level of output.
A. 13.125
B. 12.25
C. 18.5
D. 10.125 (2 marks)
33. Determine the level of output that minimises marginal cost.
A. 2.35
B. 1.45
C. 3.75
D. 4.5 (2 marks)
34. Which one of the following is **NOT** an injection into the circular flow of income?
A. Exports
B. Investments
C. Government spending
D. Imports (2 marks)
35. The following are cannons of taxation, **EXCEPT** _____.
A. principle of productivity
B. principle of elastic
C. principle of utmost good faith
D. principle of diversity (2 marks)
36. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an effect of unemployment?
A. Causes social suffering
B. Leads to increase in population
C. Decreases government expenditure
D. Leads to increase in crime (2 marks)
37. Which one of the following circumstances might make a trade union negotiate for higher wages?
A. When labour costs constitute a significant portion of the firm's overall costs
B. When the firm is generating substantial profits
C. When the firm introduces capital intensive production
D. When rival firm's launch a successful alternative product (2 marks)
38. Which one of the following definitions describes a closed economy?
A. There are no exports to other countries
B. Deficit financing takes place
C. There are no imports or exports
D. The government has complete control over money supply (2 marks)
39. The importance of income elasticity of demand to producers is that it shows _____.
A. how a firm's sales fluctuate in response to economic shifts throughout the business cycle
B. the potential decrease in sales when prices are raised
C. the potential increase in quantity supplied when prices are raised
D. the effect of price increases on firm's total revenue (2 marks)

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40. Which one of the following statements is the **BEST** explanation for the rightward shift in the supply curve of a product?
- A. Introduction of a tax on that product by the government
 - B. Increase in the price of raw materials
 - C. An advertising campaign that is successful in promoting the product
 - D. Introduction of a new technique that makes the commodity cheaper
- (2 marks)
41. Which one of the following factors is **NOT** a cause of deflationary gap?
- A. High interest rates
 - B. Decrease in government expenditure
 - C. Fear of retrenchment
 - D. Unstable exchange rates
- (2 marks)
42. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a condition necessary for price discrimination?
- A. The commodity must be homogeneous
 - B. There are cases of special orders
 - C. There is perfect knowledge about the market
 - D. The markets must be separate
- (2 marks)
43. The following roles of agriculture in an economy, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. food security
 - B. earning of foreign exchange
 - C. increase in employment
 - D. control of inflation
- (2 marks)
44. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an effect of a price floor?
- A. Decrease in government revenue
 - B. Ensures stability in income
 - C. Creates excess supply
 - D. Consumers are exploited
- (2 marks)
45. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a goal of economic development in developing countries?
- A. Attainment of full employment
 - B. Favourable government policies
 - C. Price stability
 - D. Favourable balance of payments
- (2 marks)
46. Which one of the following statements is a merit of specialisation?
- A. It promotes modernisation of culture
 - B. It saves time of undertaking an activity
 - C. The government earns revenue
 - D. It promotes investments
- (2 marks)
47. The concept of returns to scale refers to the change in output when _____.
- A. capital equipment is doubled
 - B. all inputs increase proportionately
 - C. labour increases while other inputs remain constant
 - D. specialisation is improving
- (2 marks)
48. When the price changes by 1% and the supply changes by 2%, the supply is considered _____.
- A. elastic
 - B. inelastic
 - C. highly inelastic
 - D. static
- (2 marks)

49. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a condition for obtaining the optimal point of a firm?
- A. The isoquant must be convex to the origin
 - B. The isocost must form tangential to an isoquant
 - C. The ratio of marginal product to price for the two factors must be equal
 - D. The budget line must form a tangent with an indifference curve
- (2 marks)
50. The following are adjustments to the income method of measuring national income, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. net factor income from abroad
 - B. exports
 - C. subsidies
 - D. depreciation
- (2 marks)
-



ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 4 December 2024. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following is **NOT** a basic economic problem?
 - A. What to produce
 - B. How long to produce
 - C. How to produce
 - D. For whom to produce(2 marks)
2. Which one of the following is **NOT** a use of production possibility frontier?
 - A. Explains elasticity
 - B. Explains scarcity
 - C. Explains opportunity cost
 - D. Explains positive economics(2 marks)
3. Which one of the following is a characteristic of human wants?
 - A. They are unlimited
 - B. They are complementary
 - C. They are primary
 - D. They are secondary(2 marks)
4. The following are the merits of a mixed economic system, **EXCEPT** _____.
 - A. a variety of goods and services
 - B. it controls market imperfections
 - C. there is equal distribution of income
 - D. there is control over externalities(2 marks)
5. Which one of the following is a cause of a leftward shift in the supply curve?
 - A. Increase in price
 - B. Decrease in taxes
 - C. Unfavourable weather condition
 - D. Increase in the costs of production(2 marks)
6. Which one of the following is **NOT** an adjustment to the income method of measuring national income?
 - A. Indirect taxes
 - B. Appreciation
 - C. Imports
 - D. Net factor income from abroad(2 marks)
7. Which one of the following factors is a fiscal policy to control inflation?
 - A. Decrease in government expenditure
 - B. Increase in interest rate
 - C. Sale of government securities
 - D. Increase in income tax(2 marks)

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Use the following information to answer Question 8 and Question 9:

The following represents the demand function for a commodity X in a certain market.

$$P = 16 - 5Q$$

8. Determine the point price elasticity of demand when $P = 2.5$
- A. 1.5
 - B. 0.25
 - C. 0.0159
 - D. 0.59
- (2 marks)
9. From the results obtained in question 8 above, interpret your results.
- A. Inelastic demand
 - B. Unitary demand
 - C. Perfectly inelastic demand
 - D. Elastic demand
- (2 marks)
10. The following are the measures to correct underdevelopment in developing countries, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. development of infrastructure
 - B. improvement in democracy
 - C. adoption of family planning methods
 - D. increasing external borrowing
- (2 marks)
11. Which one of the following is a characteristic of duopoly?
- A. Demand curve is kinked
 - B. Supernormal profits in the long-run
 - C. Free entry and exit
 - D. Control over externalities
- (2 marks)
12. Which one of the following is a merit of a managed floating exchange rate?
- A. Promotes creation of employment
 - B. Increases government revenue
 - C. Strengthen the monetary policy
 - D. Reduces interest rates
- (2 marks)
13. Which one of the following is an advantage of delocalisation of industries?
- A. Displacement of people
 - B. Increase in crimes
 - C. Over-exploitation of natural resources
 - D. Creation of employment
- (2 marks)
14. Which one of the following is **NOT** a property of isoquants?
- A. Asymptotic
 - B. Negatively sloped
 - C. Concave to the origin
 - D. Non-intersecting lines
- (2 marks)
15. The following are assumptions of indifference curves, **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. constant technology
 - B. constant prices
 - C. constant amount of money
 - D. consumer is rational
- (2 marks)
16. Which one of the following is a demerit of a monetary economy?
- A. Lack of transparency
 - B. It is cost ineffective
 - C. It causes scarcity of goods
 - D. It causes unequal distribution of income
- (2 marks)

17. Which one the following **BEST** explains the import-substitution strategy?
 A. Controlling imports
 B. Substituting imports
 C. Increasing exports
 D. Establishing industries to produce goods being imported (2 marks)
18. Which one of the following factors does **NOT** determine interest rates in an economy?
 A. Prevailing political situation
 B. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank
 C. Competition among financial institutions
 D. Demand for money (2 marks)
19. Which one of the following is a demerit of capital-intensive technique of production?
 A. It is not flexible
 B. It requires high skills
 C. It is affected by lack of power
 D. It requires retraining of workers (2 marks)
20. Which one of the following statements is an advantage of delocalisation of industries?
 A. There is provision of security in an area
 B. Availability of skilled labour
 C. Availability of market for finished goods
 D. It enhances exploitation of natural resources (2 marks)
21. Which one of the following is **NOT** a barrier in international trade?
 A. Quotas
 B. Foreign exchange decontrol
 C. Subsidies
 D. Trade embargo (2 marks)
22. Which one of the following is a method used in measuring national income?
 A. Expenditure
 B. Consumption
 C. Taxation
 D. Investment (2 marks)
23. The following are the assumptions of consumer's equilibrium position, **EXCEPT** _____.
 A. consumers' tastes and preferences change
 B. goods are homogeneous
 C. consumer is rational
 D. goods are perfectly divisible (2 marks)
24. Which one of the following factors influences the cost behaviour in a firm?
 A. Consumer sovereignty
 B. Quantity demanded
 C. The profit of the firm
 D. Technology application (2 marks)
25. The Phillips Curve shows the relationship between which variables?
 A. Tax and inflation
 B. Population and unemployment
 C. Inflation and unemployment
 D. Unemployment and tax (2 marks)
26. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an assumption of the law of diminishing marginal utility?
 A. The units of the commodity must be homogenous
 B. The consumer combines two commodities
 C. Consumer's tastes and preferences are constant
 D. Price level remains constant (2 marks)

27. The demand curve is negatively sloped due to _____.
A. substitution effect
B. change in government policies
C. technological changes
D. regressive demand (2 marks)
28. Which one of the following factors might influence labour mobility?
A. Geographical location
B. Occupational changes
C. Technological changes
D. Government policy (2 marks)
29. Which one of the following statements **CORRECTLY** represents the stages of the law of diminishing returns?
A. Increasing returns to scale, average returns, decreasing returns
B. Constant returns, increasing returns, decreasing returns
C. Increasing returns, constant returns, decreasing returns
D. Constant returns, increasing returns, decreasing returns (2 marks)
30. Which one of the following statements defines the term “Multiplier effect” as used in economies?
A. Increase in investments in a country due to increased income
B. Number of times by which an initial investment increases national income
C. Number of times by which consumption increases due to increase in income
D. Number of times by which savings increase due to reduced consumption (2 marks)
31. A hypothetical economy has a Marginal Propensity to Save (MPS) of 0.2.
Calculate the Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC).
A. 0.80
B. 0.50
C. 0.75
D. 1.00 (2 marks)
32. Which one of the following is **NOT** a motive for liquidity preference?
A. Precautionary motive
B. Transactionary motive
C. Saving motive
D. Speculative motive (2 marks)
33. Which one of the following is a cause of unemployment in developing countries?
A. Appropriate education system
B. Adequate capital
C. Favourable government policies
D. Insufficient skills for the job market (2 marks)
34. Which one of the following is a limitation of economic planning in developing countries?
A. Political stability
B. Lack of qualified planning personnel
C. Co-operation from stakeholders
D. Low inflation rates (2 marks)
35. Which one of the following is **NOT** a function of non-bank financial institutions?
A. Agent of securities exchange
B. Mobilise savings
C. Advance loans
D. Offer financial advice (2 marks)
36. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about the cause of cost-push inflation?
A. It is caused by the increase of fuel costs
B. It is caused by an increase in costs of raw materials
C. It is caused by an increase in demand in an economy
D. It is caused by an increase in interest rates (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following describes a **KEY** assumption of the monopoly model?
- There is product differentiation
 - The monopoly is a price setter
 - There are identical producers
 - The monopoly is a price taker
- (2 marks)
38. In the short run, which one of the following is the **CORRECT** formula for calculating total cost?
- The sum of average variable cost and average fixed cost
 - The sum of marginal cost and total variable cost
 - The sum of average variable cost and marginal cost
 - The sum of total variable cost and total fixed cost
- (2 marks)
39. Which aspect of aggregate demand is the **MAIN** focus of monetary policy?
- Investment
 - Consumption
 - Exports
 - Imports
- (2 marks)
40. The goal of expansionary fiscal policy is to decrease _____.
- employment and increase inflation
 - unemployment and decrease output
 - unemployment and increase gross domestic product
 - inflation and decrease employment
- (2 marks)
41. What would happen if the price floor is set higher than the equilibrium price?
- Equilibrium is restored
 - Shortages are experienced
 - Producers will move away from lines of production
 - Surpluses are experienced
- (2 marks)
42. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** statement about the law of diminishing marginal utility?
- As the quantity of a good consumed decreases, marginal utility will eventually increase
 - As the quantity of a good consumed increases, marginal utility will eventually decrease
 - As the quantity of a good consumed increases, marginal utility will eventually increase
 - As the quantity demanded rises, the prices rise
- (2 marks)
43. Which one of the following **BEST** describes Gross National Product (GNP)?
- The total monetary value of all goods and services produced in a country and the net factor income from abroad
 - The total monetary value of goods and services produced within a country
 - The total value of all the transactions within a country
 - The depreciation of the total value of goods and services produced within the country
- (2 marks)

Use the information below to answer Question 44 and Question 45:

Assume an economy where the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75 and the investment expenditure in the economy increases by Sh.55 billion.

44. Determine the total increase in national income?
- Sh.200 billion
 - Sh.120 billion
 - Sh.220 billion
 - Sh.210 billion
- (2 marks)
45. Determine the multiplier.
- 4.00
 - 4.50
 - 0.75
 - 0.25
- (2 marks)

46. The law of supply states that, ceteris paribus, when the price of a commodity _____, the quantity supplied will _____.
 A. increases; decrease
 B. rises; rise
 C. increases; remain constant
 D. rises; falls (2 marks)
47. The primary distinction between microeconomics and macroeconomics is _____.
 A. microeconomics focuses on broad aggregates, while macroeconomics primarily on producers
 B. macroeconomics is primarily concerned with international trade, whereas microeconomics focuses on individual markets
 C. macroeconomics focuses on individual markets, while microeconomics is primarily concerned with international trade
 D. microeconomics focuses on individual units such as consumers, resource owners and business firms whereas macroeconomics focuses on the economy as a whole (2 marks)
48. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about export promotion industrialisation?
 A. It is a policy closer to free trade and therefore encourages international trade
 B. Export oriented regimes tend to be associated with more realistic exchange rates
 C. The main beneficiaries of export promotion are mainly foreign firms
 D. Export promotion strategies may also promote competition on lines of comparative advantage (2 marks)
49. The use of _____ to influence macroeconomic variables is known as monetary policy.
 A. taxes
 B. government borrowing
 C. government spending
 D. money supply (2 marks)
50. Which one of the following equations depict a situation where a consumer maximises his utility when he spends all his income on commodities X and Y?
 A. $MU_X / P_X = MU_Y / P_Y$
 B. $MU_X / MU_Y = P_X / P_Y$
 C. $MU_Y + P_X = MU_X + P_Y$
 D. $MU_Y + P_Y = MU_X + P_X$ (2 marks)
-



ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 21 August 2024. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes economics?
 - A. How society allocates scarce resources to satisfy unlimited wants
 - B. How to ensure resources are equally shared
 - C. How resources should be allocated
 - D. How to increase economic development(2 marks)
2. Which one of the following factors might cause movement along a supply curve?
 - A. Existence of favourable weather conditions
 - B. Increase in indirect tax
 - C. Change in price
 - D. Increase in government subsidy(2 marks)
3. Which one of the following conditions is necessary for price discrimination by a monopoly?
 - A. There must be perfect knowledge about the market
 - B. The elasticity of demand in different markets must be different
 - C. The markets should not be separate
 - D. There must be no barrier to entry into the industry(2 marks)
4. All things being equal, which one of the following statements would **NOT** induce economic growth?
 - A. Increase in the stock of machinery
 - B. Improvement in the level of technology
 - C. Increase in the number of labour force
 - D. Increase in the consumption of products(2 marks)
5. Which one of the following statements is an advantage of small-scale industries in developing countries?
 - A. Stiff competition from large scale industries
 - B. A country's balance of payments position improves
 - C. Small scale industries enjoy technical economies of scale
 - D. The government provides necessary infrastructure(2 marks)
6. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a limitation of Marshallian utility analysis? The analysis
_____.
 - A. considers marginal utility of money to be variable
 - B. does not consider the income and substitution effects
 - C. assumes that consumers will always behave rationally
 - D. assumes perfect divisibility of commodities(2 marks)
7. Which one of the following factors does not influence demand?
 - A. Price of the product
 - B. Income of the consumers
 - C. Price of substitute goods
 - D. Cost of production(2 marks)

8. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes external economies of scale?
- A. Problems a firm experience due to expansion
 - B. Benefits which accrue to a firm as a result of growth in the whole industry
 - C. Benefits which a firm derives from large purchases
 - D. Advantages that accrue to a single firm independent of other firms in the industry
- (2 marks)
9. Which one of the following statements refers to a demerit of delocalisation of firms?
- A. Adverse environmental problems due to concentration of firms in one region
 - B. Overdependence on the products of a single industry
 - C. Contributes to rural urban migration
 - D. Production of substandard goods due to protection from government
- (2 marks)
10. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** during recession?
- A. Unemployment increases
 - B. Employment increases
 - C. Unemployment decreases
 - D. Salary increases
- (2 marks)
11. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a characteristic of mixed economic system?
- A. Government provides the essential goods and services
 - B. There is ownership of both private and public properties
 - C. There are a large number of buyers and sellers
 - D. Both the private and public sectors create employment
- (2 marks)
12. Which one of the following is a fiscal policy to control inflation?
- A. Bank rate
 - B. Moral suasion
 - C. Reserve margins
 - D. Borrowing
- (2 marks)
13. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a characteristic of indifference curves?
- A. They are negatively sloped
 - B. They are concave to the origin
 - C. They are asymptotic
 - D. Indifference curves never intersect
- (2 marks)
14. Which one of the following factors influence supply of a commodity?
- A. Technology
 - B. Advertising
 - C. Population
 - D. Credit
- (2 marks)
15. The branch of economics known as macroeconomics is based on the principle of _____.
- A. producer
 - B. opportunity cost
 - C. consumer
 - D. national income
- (2 marks)
16. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a limitation of consumer sovereignty?
- A. The size of the consumers income
 - B. The existence of oligopolies
 - C. The nature of economic system
 - D. The range of goods available
- (2 marks)

Use the information given below to answer question 17 and question 18.

The table below represent hypothetical figures for total utility (TU) derived from consumption of two goods X and Y. The price of X is Sh.10 and Sh.6 for Y.

S/No	Units	TU (X)	TU (Y)
1.	4	144	120
2.	8	240	208
3.	12	320	272
4.	16	380	320

17. Determine the marginal utility for good X at 4 units.
 A. 24
 B. 30
 C. 15
 D. 36 (2 marks)
18. Determine the marginal utility for good Y at 16 units.
 A. 14
 B. 12
 C. 16
 D. 20 (2 marks)
19. Which one of the following statements describes the term “economic planning”?
 A. Increase in a country’s national income including institutional and structural changes
 B. Increase in the Gross National Product represented by a rightward shift of aggregate demand
 C. A deliberate attempt by the State to make the best use of a country’s resources
 D. Increase in the productive capacity of an economy (2 marks)
20. Which one of the following statements is an economic effect of increased money supply in an economy?
 A. Producers can produce more at the same price as before
 B. High demand of goods due to increased purchasing power
 C. Interest rates increase due to excess liquidity
 D. Demand exceeds supply thus market forces exert pressure on prices to rise causing inflation (2 marks)
21. Which one of the following statements describes public goods?
 A. Goods consumed in public
 B. Goods that are ready to be consumed
 C. Goods used to produce other goods
 D. Goods available to all (2 marks)
22. Which one of the following statements is a type of labour mobility?
 A. Individual mobility
 B. Group mobility
 C. Horizontal mobility
 D. Temporary mobility (2 marks)
23. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a law of returns to scale?
 A. Law of average returns to scale
 B. Law of constant returns to scale
 C. Law of increasing returns to scale
 D. Law of decreasing returns to scale (2 marks)
24. Which one of the following is a fiscal policy tool?
 A. Bank rate policy
 B. Taxation policy
 C. Open market operation
 D. Marginal value (2 marks)

25. Which one of the following statements defines devaluation of currency?
A. Market forces lowering the value of a country's currency
B. Central bank increasing the value of a country's currency
C. Commercial bank's lowering their lending rate
D. Central bank lowering the value of a country's currency (2 marks)
26. Which one of the following phases correctly outlines a business cycle?
A. Expansion, maturity, depression, revival
B. Boom, constant, diminishing, revival
C. Boom, recession, depression, revival
D. Expansion, boom, depression, revival (2 marks)
27. Which one of the following measures may **NOT** correct the balance of payments deficit?
A. Import substitution
B. Revaluation of currency
C. Export promotion
D. Economic integration (2 marks)
28. Which one of the following statements describes competitive demand? It is demand for goods_____.
A. used independently
B. used together
C. with several uses
D. that serve the same purpose (2 marks)
29. Which one of the following statements is an assumption of the law of diminishing marginal utility?
A. Units of the commodity must be consumed continuously
B. Price level should vary with goods purchased
C. Consumer can vary the types of goods consumed
D. Consumer can consume different units of the commodity (2 marks)
30. Which one of the following is **NOT** a level of production?
A. Tertiary production
B. Indirect production
C. Secondary production
D. Primary production (2 marks)
31. Which one of the following statements explains the term "price discrimination"? Selling_____.
A. different goods at similar prices
B. similar goods at similar prices
C. different goods at different prices
D. similar goods at different prices (2 marks)

Use the information given below to answer question 32 and question 33.

The following equation represents the demand and supply functions for a commodity in a certain market.

$$Q_D = 10 - 2P$$

$$Q_S = -5 + 3P$$

Where P is the price and Q is the quantity of the commodity.

32. Determine the equilibrium price.
A. 2
B. 5
C. 3
D. 8 (2 marks)
33. Determine the equilibrium quantity.
A. 8
B. 4
C. 5
D. 2 (2 marks)

34. Which one of the following statements explains the concept of producer equilibrium?
- A. Level of output which gives the firm maximum profit
 - B. Level of output where the firm minimises loss
 - C. Level of output which earns the producer normal profits
 - D. Level of output where producer utilises all inputs
- (2 marks)
35. Which one of the following statements is an advantage of localisation of industries?
- A. Decreased output
 - B. Increased externalities
 - C. Reduced competition
 - D. Available skilled workforce
- (2 marks)
36. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of money?
- A. Unit of account
 - B. General acceptability
 - C. Stability in value
 - D. Malleability
- (2 marks)
37. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a cause of fluctuating prices of agricultural commodities?
- A. Increase in taxation
 - B. Changes in climate
 - C. Gestation period
 - D. Differences in the elasticities of supply
- (2 marks)
38. Which one of the following is **NOT** the cause of external debt problems in developing countries?
- A. Corruption
 - B. Poor terms of trade
 - C. Calamities
 - D. High taxation
- (2 marks)
39. Which one of the following statements is a cause of demand-pull inflation?
- A. Increase in population
 - B. Decrease in interest rates
 - C. Increase in taxes
 - D. Boom in an economy
- (2 marks)
40. Which one of the following is **NOT** a type of unemployment?
- A. Keynesian unemployment
 - B. Imported unemployment
 - C. Frictional unemployment
 - D. Hidden unemployment
- (2 marks)
41. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a cause of a deflationary gap in an economy?
- A. Increase in income tax
 - B. Decrease in government expenditure
 - C. Increase in interest rate
 - D. Fear of retrenchment
- (2 marks)
42. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an assumption of the marginal productivity theory of wage determination?
- A. Labour is homogeneous
 - B. Perfect competition
 - C. Commodity is homogeneous
 - D. Existence of Perfect knowledge
- (2 marks)
43. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a role of the informal sector in an economy?
- A. Diversification of the economy
 - B. Controlling of imports
 - C. Creation of employment
 - D. Increase government revenue
- (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following statements is a characteristic of underdevelopment in developing countries?
A. Institutional constraints
B. High taxation
C. Low government expenditure
D. Surplus balance of payments (2 marks)
45. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a measure to control geographical mobility of labour?
A. Construction of low-cost houses
B. Giving hardship allowance
C. Development of infrastructure in underdeveloped areas
D. Adopting modern technology (2 marks)
46. The following conditions must be satisfied for a consumer to be considered as rational **EXCEPT** _____.
A. axiom of selection
B. axiom of transformation
C. axiom of completeness
D. axiom of non-satisfaction (2 marks)
47. Which one of the following factors is **NOT** a cause of balance of payments deficit?
A. Political instability
B. Calamities
C. High taxation
D. Inflation (2 marks)
48. The following are forms of economic integration **EXCEPT** _____.
A. trade creation
B. monetary union
C. common market
D. customs union (2 marks)
49. Economists typically assume that the main aim of a firm is to maximise _____.
A. revenue
B. profit
C. utility
D. sales (2 marks)
50. Which one of the following factors does not **NOT** determine the level of national income?
A. Technology
B. Per capita income
C. Level of employment
D. Terms of trade (2 marks)
-



ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 24 April 2024. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which of the following statements defines opportunity cost?
A. Lack of opportunity
B. Cost of foregone best alternative
C. Limited choice
D. Cost of preferred choice (2 marks)
2. Choose the statement that does **NOT** represent a characteristic of isoquants.
A. Isoquants are positively sloped
B. They are non-intersecting
C. The higher the isoquant the higher the output
D. Do not touch any of the axis (2 marks)
3. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a solution to inflation?
A. Increase taxes
B. Increase production
C. Reduce imports
D. Increase wages (2 marks)
4. Identify the factor that may cause a movement along a demand curve.
A. Consumer's income
B. Tastes and preferences
C. Price of the good
D. Seasonal change (2 marks)
5. Which of the following is an exception to the law of diminishing marginal utility?
A. Substitute goods
B. Complimentary goods
C. Inferior goods
D. Liquor goods (2 marks)
6. Which of the following is **NOT** a method for measuring a country's national income?
A. Output approach
B. Per capita approach
C. Expenditure approach
D. Income approach (2 marks)
7. Identify an advantage of adopting protectionism policy in a country.
A. Improved balance of payment
B. Wide variety of goods available in a country
C. High quality goods produced in a country
D. Access to modern technology (2 marks)

8. Which of the following is a motive for liquidity preference?
 A. Exchange motive
 B. Saving motive
 C. Speculative motive
 D. Expansionary motive (2 marks)
9. Which of the following statements is a characteristic of a developing country?
 A. Favourable terms of trade
 B. Low per capita income
 C. High literacy levels
 D. Diversification in production (2 marks)
10. The exception to the law of supply is applied in which of the following case?
 A. Backward bending supply curve of labour
 B. Production possibility curve
 C. Marginal product curve
 D. Expansion path (2 marks)
11. Choose the statement that explains the concept of price control.
 A. Where prices of goods are set through bargaining
 B. Where market equilibrium price is applied
 C. Where sellers fix maximum and minimum price
 D. Where the prices are fixed through government legislation (2 marks)
12. Which of the following is **NOT** a monetary policy?
 A. Open market operation
 B. Selective Credit Control
 C. Taxation policy
 D. Cash ratio (2 marks)
13. Choose a benefit of economic planning in a country.
 A. There is misappropriation of resources
 B. Reduced foreign aid in a country
 C. There is duplication of economic resources
 D. Corrects the challenges of price mechanism (2 marks)
14. Identify a challenge faced by the agricultural sector in Kenya.
 A. Wide variety of goods
 B. Changing weather patterns
 C. Increased government subsidies
 D. Stable prices (2 marks)
15. Which of the following is **NOT** a function of commercial banks?
 A. Lender of last resort
 B. Accepts deposits
 C. Provides safety lockers
 D. Acts as agents of the stock exchange (2 marks)
16. Which of the following expresses GNP correctly?
 A. $GNP = NNP - \text{Depreciation}$
 B. $GNP = GDP + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
 C. $GNP = NNI - \text{Indirect tax}$
 D. $GNP = GDP - \text{Subsidies} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$ (2 marks)

Use the information given below to answer question 17 and question 18.

A firm is producing 10 units of output at a total cost of Sh.20,000 with its fixed cost being Sh.10,000. The firm increased its output to 12 units and the total cost increased to Sh.25,000.

17. Determine the firm's marginal cost of producing the 12th unit of output.
 A. 5,000
 B. 15,000
 C. 10,000
 D. 2,500 (2 marks)

18. Determine the firm's average variable cost when it produces the 12th unit of output.
A. 15,000
B. 7,500
C. 1,250
D. 5,000 (2 marks)
19. Which of the following is a characteristic of a perfect competition market structure?
A. Few sellers
B. Many buyers
C. Different prices
D. Non-uniform goods (2 marks)
20. Identify the correct representation of the stages of the law of diminishing returns.
A. Constant returns, no returns, increasing returns
B. Diminishing returns, no returns, increasing returns
C. No returns, constant returns, diminishing returns.
D. Increasing returns, constant returns, diminishing returns (2 marks)
21. Which of the following statements **BEST** explains the concept of economic development?
A. Economic development is an increase in a country's national income
B. Economic development is an increase in a country's net income from abroad
C. Economic development is an increase in a country's GNP plus institutional changes
D. Economic development is an increase in a country's GNP as well as GDP (2 marks)
22. Classify the **TWO** broad sources of public debt.
A. Internal and external
B. Regional and international
C. Floating and self-liquidating
D. Short term and long term (2 marks)
23. Choose the policy that explains a country's reliance on its locally produced goods.
A. Export promotion
B. Import substitution
C. Protectionism policy
D. Import restriction (2 marks)
24. Identify an assumption of indifference curve analysis.
A. Consumer's income increases
B. Consumers are irrational
C. Indifference curves are convex to the origin
D. Commodity is homogeneous and divisible (2 marks)
25. Which of the following is **NOT** a function of money?
A. Measure of living standards
B. Measure of value
C. Medium of exchange
D. Standard of deferred payments (2 marks)
26. The necessary condition for profit maximisation by a firm is attained where, _____.
A. $TR > TC$
B. $AC = AR$
C. $VC < FC$
D. $MR = MC$ (2 marks)
27. The following are the effects of fixing a price floor. Which one is **NOT**?
A. It encourages investments
B. It creates an excess demand
C. It causes unemployment
D. Producers are assured of stable incomes (2 marks)

28. Which one of the following is an objective of a trade union?
- Creation of employment
 - Promotes investments
 - Improvement of infrastructure
 - Promote training of workers
- (2 marks)
29. The following are the characteristics of “drive to maturity stage” according to Rostow’s stages of economic growth. Which one is **NOT**?
- There is low external influence
 - The economy is fully monetised
 - High savings
 - Rapid technological change
- (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 30 and question 31.

The following information relates to a consumer in a certain market.

Price of X (Sh.)	Income (Sh.)	Price of Y (Sh.)	Quantity demanded of commodity X (units)
12	250	20	75
15	500	30	90

30. Determine the cross elasticity of demand.
- 3
 - 0.6
 - 0.4
 - 0.8
- (2 marks)
31. From the data provided above, interpret your results.
- Unitary
 - Perfectly elastic
 - Elastic
 - Inelastic
- (2 marks)
32. Which one of the following is **NOT** a method of price determination under oligopoly?
- Price mechanism
 - Price under collusion
 - Price leadership
 - Independent pricing
- (2 marks)
33. The following are the characteristics of a production possibility frontier. Which one is **NOT**?
- Only two goods are produced
 - Technology is constant
 - Assumes a situation of full employment
 - Opportunity cost is constant.
- (2 marks)
34. Which one of the following is a merit of a controlled market system?
- There is unequal distribution of income
 - There is freedom of choice
 - There is control over externalities
 - There is existence of monopolies
- (2 marks)
35. The following are the merits of adopting labour-intensive technique of production. Which one is **NOT**?
- It is flexible
 - Promotes creation of employment
 - Motivates workers
 - Saves time
- (2 marks)
36. Which one of the following is an assumption of indifference curves?
- Prices are constant
 - Goods are indivisible
 - Consumers are not rational
 - Goods are heterogeneous
- (2 marks)

37. A firm has a total cost function given as:
 $TC=156+20Q-3Q^2 +7Q^3$
- Required:**
 Calculate the marginal cost function of the firm.
- A. $20-3Q+7Q^2$
 B. $6Q+21Q^2$
 C. $156+20Q-6Q+21Q^2$
 D. $20Q-6Q+21Q^2$ (2 marks)
38. Which one of the following is a role of co-operatives?
 A. Accepting deposits
 B. Lender of last resort
 C. Creation of employment
 D. Development of affordable housing (2 marks)
39. The following factors determine the price of land as a factor of production. Which one does **NOT**?
 A. Government policy
 B. Availability of credit
 C. Climatic conditions
 D. Development of infrastructure (2 marks)
40. Which one of the following is **NOT** a property of isoquants?
 A. They are concave to the origin
 B. They are asymptotic
 C. They are negatively sloped
 D. They are dense (2 marks)
41. Which one of the following statements is a cause of monopoly?
 A. Collusion of firms
 B. Competitive advertising
 C. Super-normal profits
 D. Credit facilities (2 marks)
42. The following are the adjustments to the output method of measuring national income. Which one is **NOT**?
 A. Depreciation
 B. Indirect taxes
 C. Value added
 D. Net factor income from abroad (2 marks)
43. Which one of the following factors determine the rate of interest in an economy?
 A. Availability of credit
 B. Government policy
 C. Rate of economic development
 D. Level of foreign investments (2 marks)
44. Which one of the following is **NOT** a non-monetary policy that is used to control inflation?
 A. Price control
 B. Controlling government expenditure
 C. Output adjustment
 D. Controlling interest rate (2 marks)
45. Which one of the following is an objective of minimum wage legislation?
 A. Controlling inflation
 B. Controlling brain drain
 C. Controlling corruption
 D. Controlling rural-urban migration (2 marks)
46. Identify a disadvantage of a country relying on foreign aid.
 A. Better trade relations
 B. Increased production
 C. Improved balance of payments
 D. Increased overdependence (2 marks)

47. Which one of the following is **NOT** a non-tariff barrier in international trade?
- A. Giving subsidies
 - B. Trade agreements
 - C. Customs duties
 - D. Foreign exchange control
- (2 marks)
48. The following factors limit the success of economic integration in developing countries. Which one does **NOT**?
- A. Unfair foreign competition
 - B. Existence of restrictions
 - C. Poor infrastructure
 - D. Level of technological development
- (2 marks)
49. The demand function for a firm is given as: $P=50$
Determine the marginal revenue function of the firm.
- A. $MR=50$
 - B. $MR=0.5Q$
 - C. $MR=50Q^2$
 - D. $MR=50Q$
- (2 marks)
50. Unemployment which occurs when employees are not fully utilised is known as _____.
- A. Cyclical unemployment
 - B. Seasonal unemployment
 - C. Structural unemployment
 - D. Disguised unemployment
- (2 marks)
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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 4 December 2023. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

This paper has seven (7) questions. Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) List **SIX** factors that determine the efficiency of labour as a factor of production. (6 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between “deductive” and “inductive” method of economic analysis. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain **FIVE** objectives of demonetisation of a currency. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) State **FIVE** exceptions to the law of demand. (4 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between “macroeconomic theory” and microeconomic theory”. (4 marks)
- (c) Identify **SIX** merits of a planned economic system. (6 marks)
- (d) Explain **SIX** reasons for government involvement in business activities. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Explain **FIVE** effects of appreciation of a currency in an economy. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain the term “own price elasticity of demand”. (2 marks)
- (c) The following information relates to a consumer in a certain market:

Income (Sh.)	Price of X (Sh.)	Quantity demanded of X (Units)	Price of Y (Sh.)	Quantity demanded of Y (Sh.)
750	28	44	15	87
900	45	60	23	30

Required:

- (i) Determine the income elasticity of demand. (4 marks)
- (ii) Outline **FOUR** applications of the concept of elasticity of supply. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Outline **FIVE** demerits of barter system of exchange. (5 marks)
- (b) Highlight **FIVE** disadvantages of a monetary economy. (5 marks)
- (c) With the help of a diagram, explain changes in supply. (6 marks)
- (d) Enumerate **FOUR** characteristics of income consumption curve. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) List **FIVE** factors that might lead to leftward shift in the optimal point of a firm. (5 marks)
- (b) Analyse **THREE** limitations of the marginal productivity theory of interest rate determination. (6 marks)
- (c) Outline **FOUR** disadvantages of mobility of labour in an economy. (4 marks)
- (d) Summarise **FIVE** benefits of monopoly to an economy. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Explain the term “debt-to GDP ratio”. (2 marks)
- (b) Describe **FIVE** forms of foreign aid to developing countries. (5 marks)
- (c)
 - (i) Explain the term “galloping inflation”. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Enumerate **FIVE** merits of creeping inflation. (5 marks)
- (d) Discuss **SIX** causes of unemployment in developing countries. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Outline **FOUR** components of the balance of payment accounts. (4 marks)
- (b) Highlight **FIVE** reasons why the liquidity-money (LM) curve is positively sloped. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain **FIVE** methods that may be used to promote exports in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (d) Using a diagram, describe the circular flow of income of a closed economy with government intervention. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

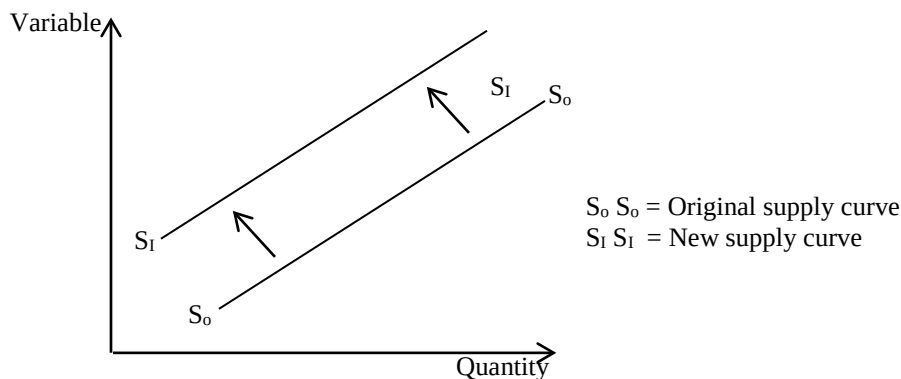
MONDAY: 21 August 2023. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Distinguish between “composite demand” and “competitive supply”. (4 marks)
- (b) The following diagram relate to a firm in a certain industry:



With reference to the above diagram, highlight **SIX** factors that might have caused the supply curve to shift to the left. (6 marks)

- (c) Describe **FIVE** roles of commercial banks in an economy. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Using demand and supply diagrams, explain the effects on the market equilibrium price and quantity transacted for commodity “A” given:
- (i) An imposition of a per-unit tax on the suppliers of commodity “A”. (4 marks)
- (ii) A reduction in the production cost of commodity “A”. (4 marks)
- (iii) An increase in the price of commodity “B” which is a substitute for commodity “A”. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain **FOUR** factors that limit the multiplier effect in an economy. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) The following information shows the total product of a commodity:

Units of labour	Total product
0	0
1	20
2	50
3	90
4	120
5	140
6	150
7	155

Required:

- (i) Compute the marginal product. (4 marks)
- (ii) Draw a diagram to show the relationship between total product and marginal product. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline **SIX** effects of urban unemployment in the economies of developing countries. (6 marks)
- (c) Identify **SIX** factors that influence the level of investment in an economy. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FOUR**

- (a) Highlight **FIVE** features of a firm operating under a monopolistic competitive market. (5 marks)
- (b) The commodity and money markets for a hypothetical economy are represented by the following:

Commodity market:

$$C = 540 + 0.3Y$$

$$I = 75 + 14r$$

Money market:

$$M_{DT} = 0.45Y$$

$$M_{DS} = 280 - 9r$$

$$M_S = 750$$

Required:

- (i) Derive the IS function. (5 marks)
- (ii) Derive the LM function. (5 marks)
- (iii) The equilibrium rate of interest and equilibrium level of national income. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FIVE**

- (a) Outline **FIVE** characteristics of public goods. (5 marks)
- (b) With the help of a well labelled diagram, explain the concept of producer surplus. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain **FIVE** effects of depreciation of a currency in an economy. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION SIX**

- (a) The following data relates to a small hypothetical economy:

	Sh. "millions"
Government expenditure	100,000
Private investments	40,000
Autonomous consumption	30,000
Exports	60,000
Imports	70,000

The marginal propensity to consume for this economy is 0.85.

Required:

- (i) Calculate the equilibrium level of national income. (6 marks)
- (ii) Explain what would happen to the national income of the above economy if its currency appreciated. (4 marks)
- (b) Enumerate **SIX** positive effects of inflation in an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) Outline **FOUR** assumptions of the credit creation process. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Summarise **SIX** factors that limit the effectiveness of trade unions in developing countries. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain **FIVE** roles of interest rate in an economy. (5 marks)
- (c) Outline **FIVE** causes of the vicious circle of poverty in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (d) State **FOUR** assumptions of the law of variable proportions. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 24 April 2023. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) (i) Explain the term “free market system” as used in economics. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain **FOUR** advantages of a free market system in an economy. (8 marks)
- (b) (i) Distinguish between “price elasticity of demand” and “price elasticity of supply”. (4 marks)
- (ii) Explain **THREE** determinants of price elasticity of demand. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) (i) Using a diagram, explain the concept of indifference curves. (4 marks)
- (ii) Outline **FOUR** properties of indifference curves. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify **FOUR** assumptions of the law of equi-marginal utility. (4 marks)
- (c) The following information relates to the demand and supply functions of two commodities:

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{d1} &= 92 + 2P_2 - 4P_1 \\Q_{s1} &= -6 + 32P_1 \\Q_{d2} &= 82 - 3P_2 + P_1 \\Q_{s2} &= -5 + 15P_2\end{aligned}$$

Where; Q_{d1} = Quantity demanded of commodity 1
 Q_{s1} = Quantity supplied of commodity 1
 Q_{d2} = Quantity demanded of commodity 2
 Q_{s2} = Quantity supplied of commodity 2
 P_1 = Price of commodity 1
 P_2 = Price of commodity 2

Required:

Determine the equilibrium price and quantity of commodities 1 and 2. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Outline **SIX** merits associated with specialisation of labour. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain **THREE** applications of the concept of consumer surplus in an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) (i) With reference to the theory of production, define the term “mobility of a factor”. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain **SIX** determinants of the supply of a factor of production in an economy. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) (i) With reference to market structure, define the term “price ring”. (2 marks)
- (ii) State **THREE** factors that could lead to the success of a price ring in business. (3 marks)
- (b) Highlight **FIVE** differences between “monopolistic competition” and “monopoly market structures”. (5 marks)
- (c) Hazina, a medium size firm which specialises in the production of Nuts, has its determined cost structure per unit of Nuts produced as follows:

	Sh.
Fixed costs per period	30,000
Variable costs per unit of Nut	20
Selling price per Nut	60

Required:

- (i) Compute the break-even number of Nuts that could facilitate economic profit. (2 marks)
- (ii) Determine the number of Nuts that would give a profit of Sh.100,000. (2 marks)
- (iii) If the price of Nut falls to Sh.40 per Nut, determine the breakeven level of output. (2 marks)
- (d) Explain **FOUR** factors that are responsible for wage differential between different occupations in an economy. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) The following data relates to a firm in the short-run.

Quantity Units	Total Cost Sh.
0	100
15	550
25	830
35	1,080
45	1,300
55	1,600
65	2,100
75	2,800
85	3,700
95	4,800
100	6,100

Required:

- (i) Calculate the average fixed cost and average variable cost when the firm produces 65 units. (4 marks)
- (ii) Plot the marginal cost curve. (8 marks)
- (b) Summarise **FOUR** reasons why it is necessary to measure the national income of a country. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) With reference to Keynesian theory of money, explain **THREE** motives for people holding wealth in form of money. (6 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain the term “currency devaluation”. (2 marks)
- (ii) State **THREE** advantages of currency devaluation. (3 marks)
- (c) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, distinguish between “shift in supply” and “movement along the supply curve”. (4 marks)
- (d) Outline **FIVE** obstacles that hinder economic development in developing countries. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) (i) Explain the concept of unemployment as used in economics. (2 marks)
- (ii) State **SIX** measures that could be adopted by developing countries to reduce unemployment. (6 marks)
- (b) Outline **FIVE** roles of the central bank in an economy. (5 marks)
- (c) Identify **SEVEN** factors that limit economic planning in developing countries. (7 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 5 December 2022. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Define the term “giffen goods” as used in economics. (2 marks)
 - (b) Outline **SIX** assumptions of the production possibility frontier. (6 marks)
 - (c) Explain **THREE** limitations of macroeconomics theory. (6 marks)
 - (d) State **SIX** effects of price fluctuations in the agricultural sector in an economy. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a)
 - (i) State **FOUR** characteristics of a monopoly market structure. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Using a well labelled diagram, illustrate the longrun equilibrium point of a firm operating in a monopoly market structure. (6 marks)
 - (b) Explain **FIVE** arguments in favour of enhancing the mobility of the factors of production. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a)
 - (i) Define the term “spot exchange rate”. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Explain **FOUR** advantages of a managed floating exchange rate. (8 marks)
- (b) The following represents the demand and supply functions for a commodity in a certain market:

$$\begin{aligned} Q - 4P &= -5 \\ Q - 13 &= -5P \end{aligned}$$

Required:

- (i) Determine the demand function and supply function. (5 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) State **FOUR** characteristics of a mixed economy. (4 marks)
 - (b) Suggest **SIX** determinants of labour supply in an economy. (6 marks)
 - (c) Discuss **FIVE** monetary policies used by central bank to control the amount of money in circulation in an economy. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Using a diagram, explain the law of decreasing return to scale. (6 marks)
- (b) State **EIGHT** negative effects of inflation in an economy. (8 marks)
- (c) With reference to national income, summarise **THREE** limitations of the multiplier. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) The economic transaction figures of Pwato Republic in thousands of shillings are as follows:

Sector	Total output	Intermediate purchases
Agricultural	56,000	33,000
Manufacturing	97,000	64,000
Service	72,000	46,000

Required:

- (i) Compute the Gross National Product of Pwato Republic, using the value added approach of National Income. (2 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the Net Domestic Product at market prices and factor cost, if the indirect taxes and fixed assets depreciation is equal to 20,000 and 25,000 respectively. (4 marks)
- (b) Suggest **SIX** policy measures that might be implemented by developing countries in order to accelerate their economic growth and development. (6 marks)
- (c) State **FOUR** reasons why unemployment is a major policy issue in developing countries. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain **FOUR** challenges facing small scale industries in developing countries. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Using a diagram, show the indifference curves for complimentary and perfect substitute goods. (6 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between “own price elasticity of demand” and “cross elasticity of demand”. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain **TWO** exceptions of the law of diminishing marginal utility. (4 marks)
- (d) Outline **FOUR** factors that limit the effective implementation of fiscal policy in developing countries. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**
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ATD LEVEL III

PILOT PAPER

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

DECEMBER 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Explain the concept of “Scarcity, Choice and Opportunity cost as applied in economics. (3 marks)
- (b) State and briefly explain four main factors that may cause a fall in the supply of a good in the market. (4 marks)
- (c) Highlight the causes of increased cost of living in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (d) With the aid of a well-labeled diagrams, distinguish between the effects of price floors and price ceilings. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) The data below represents the units consumed of a commodity at different income levels and price in the market:

Quantity (Units)	Income (Sh.)	Price (Sh.)
100	5000	16
120	6000	16

Required

- (i) Compute income elasticity of demand through the arc elasticity method. (2 marks)
- (ii) Discuss the applications of the concept of elasticity in business and economic policy decisions making. (6 marks)
- (b) The following information relates to a firm in a certain market. A monopolist sells its output in two distinct markets with each market completely sealed off from each other.

The demand for the firm's output in each market is given by the following equations:

$$P_1 = 52 - 5Q_1$$

$$P_2 = 72 - 6Q_2$$

The total cost function of the firm is given by the following function:

$$TC = 50 + 12Q$$

Required:

- (i) The firm's profit maximising level of output. (6 marks)
- (ii) Determine the corresponding prices. (2 marks)
- (iii) Outline the advantages of Price Discrimination. (4 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) (i) Define an indifference curve. (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain four applications of the indifference curve analysis. (8 marks)

- (b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram distinguish between income and substitution effects of a price change.
 (i) Case of a normal good. (5 marks)
 (ii) Case of an inferior good. (5 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) (i) Explain the law of variable proportions. (2 marks)
 (ii) Discuss the key assumptions to the law of variable proportions. (6 marks)
- (b) With the aid of relevant diagrams demonstrate the short run equilibrium for a firm under perfect condition. (12 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) (i) Explain the concept of credit creation by commercial banks. (2 marks)
 (ii) Highlight the factors that limit the credit creation process by commercial banks. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain the difference between “transfer earnings” and “economic rent” of a factor of production. (2 marks)
- (c) Highlight some of the economic implications of a rising trend in the rural-urban migration and the possible remedy measures. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) The total cost equation in the production of bacon at some hypothetical factory is: $C = 1000 + 100Q - 15Q^2 + Q^3$.
 Where C = Cost measured in shillings, while Q = quantity measured in kilogrammes.
 (i) Compute the total cost and average total costs at output level of 10 and 11 kilogrammes. (4 marks)
 (ii) Determine the Marginal cost of the 12th Kilogramme. (4 marks)
- (b) Enumerate the differences between “monopoly” and “Monopolistic” competition. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain the relationship between the Marginal Product (MP) and the Total Product (TP) curve. (6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Assume the following information represents the National Income Model of an ‘Utopian’ economy.

$$Y = C + I + G$$

$$C = a + b(Y - T)$$

$$T = d + tY$$

$$I = IO$$

$$G = GO$$

Where:

$$a > 0; 0 < b < 1$$

$$d > 0; 0 < t < 1$$

T = Taxes

I = Investment

G = Government Expenditure

Required

- (i) Explain the economic interpretation of the parameters a, b, d and t. (4 marks)
 (ii) Discuss the three approaches used in measuring the national income of a country and show why they give the same estimate. (6 marks)
- (b) Outline the factors that could determine the level of national income of a country. (6 marks)
- (c) With the aid of a well labeled diagram describe the relationship between the short run and long run average cost curve. (4 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 30 August 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) List five advantages of a controlled market system. (6 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between the law of “diminishing returns” and the “law of return to scale”. (4 marks)
- (c) Explain three stages of production as implied by the law of diminishing returns. (6 marks)
- (d) Suggest four policy measures that might be adopted by developing countries to reduce the level of unemployment. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) (i) Explain the term “diminishing marginal utility”. (2 marks)
- (ii) State three examples of exceptions to the law of diminishing utility. (3 marks)
- (b) Discuss five factors that are responsible for wage differentials within the same occupation. (10 marks)
- (c) Summarise five factors that influence the cost behaviour of a firm. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, distinguish between the following set of terms:
- (i) Change in supply and change in quantity supplied. (4 marks)
- (ii) Change in demand and change in quantity demanded. (4 marks)
- (b) List six ways a government could influence the allocation of resources in a country. (6 marks)
- (c) Identify six sources of monopoly powers. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Identify seven causes of demand pull inflation. (7 marks)
- (b) A firm’s market demand and total cost functions are given as:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} P & = & 50 - 0.5Q \\ TC & = & 10 + 20Q + Q^2 \end{array}$$

Where; P = Price
Q = Quantity
TC = Total cost

Required:

- (i) The level of output which maximises profit. (4 marks)
 - (ii) The total profit of the firm. (4 marks)
 - (iii) Price at which the firm maximises profit. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Distinguish between “injections” and “withdrawals” as applied in national income. (4 marks)
 - (b) Analyse four reasons why gross national product (GNP) figure is lower than gross domestic product (GDP) figure in developing countries. (4 marks)
 - (c) Discuss four problems encountered when measuring national income. (8 marks)
 - (d) Distinguish between “average propensity to consume” and “average propensity to save”. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Explain six reasons why external debt management is a major policy issue in developing countries. (6 marks)
 - (b) Summarise six factors that could limit economic planning in developing countries. (6 marks)
 - (c) State eight roles of agriculture in economic development. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Explain the following terms:
 - (i) Composite demand. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Competitive supply. (2 marks)
- (b) With the aid of relevant diagrams, explain the term market demand. (6 marks)
- (c) The quantity demanded of a commodity is 50 units when the price is Sh.15. However, when the price rises to Sh.20, quantity demanded decreases to 30 units.

Required:

 - (i) Calculate the point price elasticity of demand. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Interpret your results in (c) (i) above. (2 marks)
- (d) Explain five roles of commercial banks in an economy. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 17 May 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Outline six factors that might limit consumer sovereignty. (6 marks)
- (b) Summarise six demerits of a free market economic system. (6 marks)
- (c) The following information relates to the quantity consumed of commodity X at different prices and income levels of a consumer:

Quantity	Price (Sh.)	Income (Sh.)
I 120 units	160	60,000
II 100 units	180	50,000

Required:

- (i) Determine the price and income elasticity of demand of commodity X. (6 marks)
- (ii) On the basis of your results in (c) (i) above, explain the nature of commodity X. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Analyse three exceptions to the law of supply. (6 marks)
- (b) Using relevant examples, explain two leakages from the circular flow of income. (4 marks)
- (c) Identify six factors that might lead to a rightward shift in the demand curve. (6 marks)
- (d) State four conditions for consumer rationality as used in economics. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Argue six cases against the monopoly market structure. (6 marks)
- (b) Outline four features of the oligopolistic market structure. (4 marks)
- (c) The following data represents the demand function and total cost function of a monopolist:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 140 - 2q \\ TC &= 10 + 5q^2 \end{aligned}$$

Where: P is the price
q is the quantity
TC is the total cost

Required:

- Compute the quantity, price and profit maximising level of output of the monopolist. (6 marks)
- (d) Summarise two reasons why the marginal cost curve cuts the average cost curve at the lowest point. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Explain six characteristics of money. (6 marks)
- (b) Analyse six negative effects of inflation to an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) In relation to the theory of production, illustrate the shutdown point for a firm. (6 marks)
- (d) Explain the term “cross elasticity of demand” as used in economics. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Summarise five attributes of economic development in a country. (5 marks)
- (b) Suggest six policy measures that the government might use to promote economic development in a country. (6 marks)
- (c) Analyse five factors that could be responsible for wage differentials between occupations. (5 marks)
- (d) Differentiate between “marginal revenue product of labour” and “average revenue product of labour”. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Explain five advantages of international trade to a country. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe five methods of trade restrictions in international trade. (5 marks)
- (c) State five measures that might be put in place to control the level of budget deficit in least developed countries. (5 marks)
- (d) Outline five factors that could determine the level of national income in a country. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) State four factors that would limit the effectiveness of fiscal policy instruments in developing countries. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe five effects of a decrease in money supply in an economy. (5 marks)
- (c) Using Phillips curve, explain the statistical relationship between unemployment and inflation rate. (6 marks)
- (d) Suggest five advantages of economies of scale to a firm. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 23 November 2020.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Explain four benefits of studying economics. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline five applications of the law of diminishing marginal utility in decision making. (5 marks)
- (c) The demand for commodity X in a certain market has gone down.
Explain six factors that might have caused the decline. (6 marks)
- (d) With reference to the theory of production, identify five disadvantages of adopting capital intensive technique of production. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Distinguish between "price elasticity of demand" and "price elasticity of supply". (4 marks)
- (b) With reference to decision making, discuss three practical applications of the concept of price elasticity in an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) The total revenue and total cost function of a firm operating under a perfectly competitive market is given below:

$$TR = 42Q - 0.5Q^2$$

$$TC = 40Q - 120Q + 150$$

Where: TR is the total revenue.
TC is the total cost.
Q is the quantity.

Required:

- Determine the profit maximising level of output (Q). (4 marks)
- (d) Outline six diseconomies of scale to a firm. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Suggest four policy measures that a government might put in place to enhance occupational mobility of labour in an economy. (8 marks)
- (b) Analyse four factors that determine the demand for labour in an economy. (8 marks)
- (c) Outline four factors that could lead to decreasing returns to scale in the production process. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) The following information relates to a hypothetical economy of country X in billions of shillings:

$$C = 150 + 0.75Y.$$

$$I = 75.$$

$$G = 20.$$

Where: C = Consumption expenditure.

I = Investment expenditure.

G = Government expenditure.

Required:

The equilibrium level of national income.

(4 marks)

- (b) Outline five challenges associated with the product approach of measuring national income. (5 marks)

- (c) Summarise six benefits of restrictions in international trade to an economy. (6 marks)

- (d) Identify five disadvantages of duopoly market structure. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Distinguish between the following set of terms:

- (i) "Imported inflation" and "administered inflation". (2 marks)

- (ii) "Structural unemployment" and "disguised unemployment". (2 marks)

- (b) Explain three non-monetary policies that might be adopted by the government in order to control inflation. (6 marks)

- (c) Identify six effects of depreciation of a currency in an economy. (6 marks)

- (d) Summarise four benefits of economic planning in an economy. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) The demand and supply functions for commodity X is represented by:

$$Q_D = 50 - 0.6P.$$

$$Q_S = 32 + 0.3P.$$

Where: Q_D is the quantity demanded.

Q_S is the quantity supplied.

P is the price.

Required:

- (i) The market equilibrium price and quantity demanded for commodity X. (6 marks)

- (ii) The point elasticity of demand for commodity X when price is Sh.10. (3 marks)

- (iii) Interpret your results in (a) (ii) above. (1 mark)

- (b) Summarise five factors that determine interest rates in an economy. (5 marks)

- (c) Explain five roles played by the manufacturing industry in economic development of a country. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Examine three limitations of using cardinal approach to measure utility. (6 marks)

- (b) Discuss four assumptions that govern consumer behaviour. (8 marks)

- (c) Identify six measures that a country might adopt to effectively manage external debt. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

TUESDAY: 26 November 2019.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Distinguish between “microeconomics” and “macroeconomics”. (4 marks)
 - (b) Explain six reasons why government might reintroduce price control mechanism in an economy. (6 marks)
 - (c) Discuss five characteristics of a mixed economic system. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Identify five limitations of barter trade. (5 marks)
 - (b) Explain five factors that determine the price elasticity of demand of a commodity. (5 marks)
 - (c) State five applications of indifference curve analysis in an economy. (5 marks)
 - (d) Using a well-labelled diagram, explain the trade off between work and leisure. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) The demand and supply function of a given commodity are represented by:

$$Q_d = 126 - 9p$$

$$Q_s = 18 + 3p$$

Where Q_d is the quantity demanded.

Q_s is the quantity supplied.

Required:

- (i) The equilibrium price of the commodity. (3 marks)
 - (ii) The equilibrium quantity of the commodity. (2 marks)
 - (b) Using a well labelled diagram, explain the relationship between the long run and short run average cost curves. (5 marks)
 - (c) State four assumptions of the law of diminishing returns. (4 marks)
 - (d) Explain three reasons why the demand curve slopes downwards. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Outline four causes of cost push inflation. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain the impact of inflation on the following:
- (i) Consumers. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Creditors. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Savings. (2 marks)
- (c) Distinguish between “absolute advantage” and “comparative advantage” as applied in international trade. (4 marks)
- (d) Analyse six corrective measures that developing countries might institute to reduce persistent deficits in their balance of payment account. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Identify four characteristics of money as a medium of exchange. (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss three reasons why individuals hold money according to John M. Keynes. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain ten challenges faced by economic planners in developing countries. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Summarise five roles of non bank financial institutions in an economy. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain five factors that determine the efficiency of labour as a factor of production. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss five reasons why it is necessary to estimate the national income of a country. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Distinguish between “economic growth” and “economic development”. (4 marks)
- (b) Highlight seven factors that could contribute to low economic growth rate in most developing countries. (7 marks)
- (c) Using a well labelled diagram, explain the phenomenon of vicious cycle of poverty. (4 marks)
- (d) Summarise five policy measures that could be implemented to combat poverty in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**
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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 20 May 2019.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Distinguish between “positive economics” and “normative economics”. (4 marks)
 - (b) Explain five roles of the government in resource allocation in a country. (5 marks)
 - (c) Outline five factors that determine price elasticity of supply in the market. (5 marks)
 - (d) Identify six demerits of a planned economic system. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Summarise three exceptions to the law of diminishing marginal utility. (3 marks)
 - (b) Distinguish between a “giffen good” and an “inferior good”. (4 marks)
 - (c) Explain five advantages to an economy of mobility of factors of production. (5 marks)
 - (d) With the aid of diagrams, differentiate between a “change in demand” and a “change in quantity demanded”. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) The following information relates to a commodity in a certain market:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 10 - 0.2Q \\ P &= 50 - 0.5Q \end{aligned}$$

Where : P is the price of the commodity.
Q is the quantity demanded of the commodity.

Required:

- (i) Giving reasons, determine the demand and supply functions. (4 marks)
 - (ii) The equilibrium price and quantity of the commodity. (4 marks)
- (b) A firm operating under perfect competition has a total cost function represented by:

$$TC = 75 + 15Q$$

Where: TC is total cost.
Q is quantity.

Required:

The unit price of the firm's output.

(2 marks)

- (c) Explain the following terms as used in economics:
- (i) Composite supply. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Complementary demand. (2 marks)
- (d) Highlight six roles of foreign aid in the economic development of developing countries. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Identify five limitations of the ordinalist approach to the study of consumer behaviour. (5 marks)
- (b) With reference to the theory of costs, highlight five factors that lead to external economies of scale. (5 marks)
- (c) (i) Explain the term "inflation" as used in economics. (2 marks)
- (ii) Summarise four causes of inflation. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain the relationship between the multiplier and the accelerator. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) State five reasons for the deteriorating terms of trade for developing countries. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain four forms of economic integration. (4 marks)
- (c) Identify six effects of unemployment in an economy. (6 marks)
- (d) Highlight five functions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Suggest five reasons why an increase in national income may not necessarily imply improved standards of living for residents in a country. (5 marks)
- (b) Using an illustration, explain the equilibrium level of national income of an open economy. (5 marks)
- (c) Highlight four challenges associated with the income approach of measuring national income. (4 marks)
- (d) Outline six functions of the central bank in a country. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Explain five factors that determine the value of money in an economy. (5 marks)
- (b) Examine five limitations of the monetarist theory of money supply. (5 marks)
- (c) Highlight six advantages of monopolies in an economy. (6 marks)
- (d) Outline four factors that might lead to occurrence of a market disequilibrium for a product. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**
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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 26 November 2018.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Argue six cases in favour of specialisation of trade. (6 marks)
 - (b) Highlight five characteristics of a free market system in an economy. (5 marks)
 - (c) Citing relevant examples, distinguish between “substitutes” and “compliments” as used in economics. (4 marks)
 - (d) Identify five factors that might lead to a rightward shift in the supply curve. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) The quantity supplied of a commodity is 60 units when the prevailing price is 45 Shillings. However, when the price rises to 50 Shillings, the quantity supplied of the commodity increases to 75 units.

Required:

- (i) The price elasticity of supply. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Interpret your results in (a)(i) above. (2 marks)
 - (b) Outline five demerits of fixing a maximum price of a commodity in an economy. (5 marks)
 - (c) Distinguish between the “real sector” and the “monetary sector” of an economy. (4 marks)
 - (d) Summarise six roles of commercial banks in an economy. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Identify four factors that determine wages of workers in an economy. (4 marks)
 - (b) Differentiate between “isocost line” and “isoquant” as applied in the theory of production. (4 marks)
 - (c) Discuss four types of mobility of labour as a factor of production. (8 marks)
 - (d) Explain four measures that could be adopted in an economy to control against a deflationary gap. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Explain the concept of multiplier as used in economics. (2 marks)
 - (b) Analyse four roles of the multiplier in an economy. (8 marks)
 - (c) With the aid of a diagram, explain a firm’s expansion path. (6 marks)
 - (d) Illustrate the concept of consumer surplus as applied in the theory of consumer behaviour. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Explain the term “quasi rent” as applied in the theory of production. (2 marks)
- (b) Highlight eight factors that limit economic growth and development in developing countries. (8 marks)
- (c) Enumerate six causes of unemployment in an economy. (6 marks)
- (d) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain the long run equilibrium of a firm operating under perfect competition. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Summarise four benefits of international trade to developing countries. (4 marks)
- (b) Suggest five challenges facing economic integration in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (c) Outline six economic effects of inflation to an economy. (6 marks)
- (d) Identify five measures that might be adopted in an economy to overcome the challenges of development planning. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) The consumption function of a hypothetical economy is given as follows:

$$C = 50 + 0.75Y^d$$

Where: Y^d is the disposable income.

Required:

- (i) The marginal propensity to save. (2 marks)
- (ii) The level of consumption assuming income of 500 Shillings and a tax rate of 25%. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe five methods employed by the government to influence allocation of resources in an economy. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain five factors that might limit consumer sovereignty. (5 marks)
- (d) Outline five characteristics of a market operating under duopoly market structure. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**
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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 21 May 2018.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Summarise four uses of a production possibility curve. (4 marks)
 - (b) Differentiate between “stable market equilibrium” and “unstable market equilibrium”. (4 marks)
 - (c) Outline four conditions that must be fulfilled for consumer rationality to exist. (4 marks)
 - (d) Discuss four applications of the concept of elasticity of demand in an economy. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Highlight four functions of money. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain three reasons why the elasticity of supply of agricultural goods is ever low. (6 marks)
- (c) A rational firm in a competitive market has the demand structure and total cost function represented by:

Demand, $P = 50$

Total cost, $TC = 10 + 5Q^2$

Where: P = Price
 TC = Total cost
 Q = Quantity

Required:

- (i) Average fixed cost function. (2 marks)
- (ii) Average variable cost function. (2 marks)
- (iii) Marginal cost function. (2 marks)
- (iv) The profit maximising level of output. (2 marks)
- (v) Maximum profit. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a)
 - (i) Define the term “capital” as a factor of production. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Summarise four roles of capital in economic development. (4 marks)
- (b) Highlight four factors that might lead to increasing return to scale in the production process. (4 marks)
- (c) Differentiate between “marginal cost” and “marginal revenue”. (4 marks)
- (d) Describe three circumstances under which the concept of opportunity cost is applicable in an economy. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) (i) Define the term "fiscal policy". (2 marks)
- (ii) List four instruments of fiscal policy. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline six objectives of fiscal policies in an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) The following data relate to a hypothetical economy of country Zed:

	Sh. "million"
Imports	3,000
Exports	5,000
Autonomous consumption	30,000
Government spending	24,000
Investment	6,000

Required:

The equilibrium national income of country Zed, given that the country's marginal propensity to save is 0.4. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Summarise five benefits of economic growth and development to an economy. (5 marks)
- (b) Enumerate five factors that could limit credit creation by commercial banks. (5 marks)
- (c) Explain the effects of high interest rates on:
- (i) Investments. (2 marks)
- (ii) Inflation. (2 marks)
- (iii) Employment. (2 marks)
- (iv) Exchange rate. (2 marks)
- (v) National income. (2 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) With the help of a well labelled diagram, using indifference curve analysis, derive the demand curve for a normal good. (8 marks)
- (b) Outline six salient features of a firm operating under oligopoly market. (6 marks)
- (c) (i) Explain the term per capita income. (2 marks)
- (ii) Highlight four uses of per capita income. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Explain the term "money illusion". (2 marks)
- (b) With the help of a diagram, explain inelastic supply. (4 marks)
- (c) (i) Define the term "economic planning". (2 marks)
- (ii) Suggest six policy measures that could be implemented to combat poverty in developing countries. (6 marks)
- (d) The market demand and supply functions of commodity X are given below:

$$Q_d = 50 - 2P$$

$$Q_s = -40 + 3P$$

Where: Q_d is the quantity demanded

Q_s is the quantity supplied

P is the price

Required:

The equilibrium price and quantity of commodity X.

(6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 27 November 2017.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Highlight four factors that promote the existence of monopolies in an economy. (4 marks)
- (b) Enumerate four contributions of non banking financial institutions in an economy. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline six problems associated with the following approaches of measuring national income:
 - (i) The value added approach. (6 marks)
 - (ii) The expenditure approach. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Distinguish between "arc elasticity" and "point elasticity" of demand. (4 marks)
- (b) Summarise four objectives of trade unions. (4 marks)
- (c) Using indifference curve analysis, illustrate the case for the following types of goods:
 - (i) Perfect substitutes. (6 marks)
 - (ii) Complementary goods. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Highlight five limitations of indifference curve analysis. (5 marks)
- (b) Argue five cases against specialisation of trade. (10 marks)
- (c) The data below relate to the demand and supply of a certain commodity:

Unit Price (Sh.)	Quantity demanded (Units)	Quantity supplied (Units)
5	160,000	40,000
10	150,000	52,000
15	138,000	60,000
20	105,000	80,000
25	96,000	125,000
30	65,000	138,000
35	50,000	180,000

Required:

The equilibrium price and quantity of the commodity using the graphical method.

(5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Explain two reasons why the marginal cost curve always intersects the average cost curve at the lowest point. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline six limitations of a monopoly market structure in an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) Discuss five barriers to occupational mobility of labour as a factor of production. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) The following information relates to the national income statistics of a hypothetical economy in billions of shillings:

Gross national product (at market price)	777
Depreciation allowance	143
Subsidies	26
Indirect taxes	133

Required:

- (i) Net national product at market price. (2 marks)
- (ii) Net national product at factor cost. (2 marks)
- (b) Examine three motives for holding money as advanced by Keynes. (6 marks)
- (c) Discuss ten causes that could lead to high cost of living in a developing country. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Using an appropriate diagram, analyse the relationship between the marginal product curve and the average product curve. (5 marks)
- (b) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain how monetary policy could be used to control inflationary gap in an economy. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe five instruments of monetary policy that could be used to control the level of money supply in an economy. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Outline seven challenges encountered by developing countries when implementing development plans. (7 marks)
- (b) The following information relates to the commodity and money markets of a certain closed economy in billions of shillings:

$$\begin{aligned}Y &= C + I \\C &= 100 + 0.5Y \\I &= 500 - 10r \\M_{DT} &= 0.25Y \\M_{DS} &= 300 - 20r \\M_S &= 400\end{aligned}$$

Where: Y is the national income

C is the consumption function

I is the investments function

r is the rate of interest

M_{DT} is the precautionary and transactionary demand for money

M_{DS} is the speculative demand for money

M_S is the money supply

Required:

- (i) The IS function. (4 marks)
- (ii) The LM function. (4 marks)
- (iii) The equilibrium level of interest rate. (3 marks)
- (iv) The equilibrium level of national income. (2 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

KASNEB

ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 22 May 2017.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) With the aid of a diagram, explain the backward bending supply curve of labour. (4 marks)
- (b) Highlight six assumptions of the law of variable proportions as applied in the theory of production. (6 marks)
- (c) Discuss five differences between “monopoly” and “monopolistic” market structures. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) The following information relate to the quantity consumed of a certain commodity at different price levels and income levels of a consumer.

Quantity (Units)	Price (Sh.)	Income (Sh.)
120	160	60,000
100	180	50,000

Required:

- (i) The price elasticity of demand of the commodity. (3 marks)
- (ii) The income elasticity of demand of the commodity. (3 marks)
- (iii) On the basis of your results in (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above, explain the nature of the commodity. (2 marks)
- (b) Citing two relevant examples, explain the term “giffen good”. (4 marks)
- (c) Summarise eight factors that might lead to a rightward shift of the demand curve. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Outline five effects of a price decontrol. (5 marks)
- (b) With the aid of a diagram, explain the production possibility frontier. (5 marks)
- (c) Developing countries face the challenge of rising external debt that leads to economic stagnation.
- (i) State five causes of high external debt in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (ii) Outline five economic policies that could be implemented by developing countries to reduce the level of external debt. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Citing relevant examples, distinguish between the terms “leakages” and “injections” as used in national income statistics. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain whether the following activities are part of gross domestic product (GDP):
- (i) Pensioners do community work for free. (1 mark)
- (ii) A supermarket buys products to sell to customers next year. (1 mark)
- (iii) Patients who were hurt in a car accident were treated in a hospital. (1 mark)
- (iv) Fruits and vegetables were sold in the local market. (1 mark)

- (c) The following data relate to the economy of country X:

	Sh.billion
Consumption	620
Investment	230
Government purchases	120
Exports	610
Imports	490

Required:

Gross domestic product (GDP) of country X.

(2 marks)

- (d) Discuss five determinants of money supply in an economy.

(10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, explain:

(i) The short-run normal profit of a firm operating in a perfectly competitive market structure. (4 marks)

(ii) The short-run supernormal profit of a firm operating in a perfectly competitive market structure. (4 marks)

- (b) Explain four effects of inflation on the key functions of money. (4 marks)

- (c) Discuss four differences between commercial banks and non-banking financial institutions. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Highlight five limitations of a planned economy. (5 marks)

- (b) Outline eight circumstances under which the law of demand is violated. (8 marks)

- (c) With the aid of a diagram, explain the shut-down price of a firm in perfect competition. (7 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Summarise six limitations of using national income statistics in comparing the living standards of two countries. (6 marks)

- (b) Outline six objectives of the monetary policy. (6 marks)

- (c) A producer of music videos is able to sell the music videos to individual consumers and to television stations. The producer is able to separate the two types of consumers and sell them the same product at different prices.

The following are the demand curves for these two markets:

Television stations: $Q_1 = 420 - 2P_1$

Individual consumers: $Q_2 = 1,020 - 4P_2$

The total cost function is given as:

$$C = 2,000 + 20Q$$

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2$$

Where:

Q_1 = Quantity demanded by television stations.

Q_2 = Quantity demanded by individual consumers.

P_1 = Price charged to television stations.

P_2 = Price charged to individual consumers.

Required:

The price charged and quantity demanded in each market.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 21 November 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Distinguish between “positive economics” and “normative economics”. (4 marks)
- (b) Summarise eight benefits of specialisation of trade. (8 marks)
- (c) The market for a certain commodity is represented by the following functions:

$$Q + \frac{1}{3}P = 10$$

$$Q + 15 = 4P$$

Where;

P is the price of the commodity.

Q is the quantity supplied.

Required:

The equilibrium price and quantity of the commodity.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Outline six factors that lead to a leftward shift in the supply curve. (6 marks)
- (b) Describe four applications of the indifference curve analysis. (4 marks)
- (c) Distinguish between “inelastic demand” and “inelastic supply” for a commodity. (4 marks)
- (d) Explain six limitations of consumer sovereignty. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Outline two properties of isoquant curves. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain four factors that determine demand for labour in an economy. (4 marks)
- (c) Justify the need for negotiation of higher wages by trade unions. (4 marks)
- (d) Discuss five factors that are responsible for wage differentials within the same occupation. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) With reference to national income, explain the concept of multiplier as applied in an economy. (4 marks)
- (b) Summarise six problems associated with the product approach of measuring national income. (6 marks)
- (c) With the aid of a well labelled diagram, explain the circular flow of income for a closed economy with government intervention. (6 marks)
- (d) Explain four arguments in favour of development planning in developing countries. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) A plastic manufacturing firm sells 100 units of its product at a price of Sh.10 each and has a fixed cost of Sh.200 and marginal cost of Sh.4.

Required:

- (i) The firm's profit. (3 marks)
(ii) The average cost. (2 marks)
- (b) Using a well labelled diagram, explain three reasons why the short-run average cost curve (SRAC) is above the long-run average cost curve (LRAC). (6 marks)
- (c) Outline five benefits of mobility of factors of production in an economy. (5 marks)
- (d) Identify four characteristics of a monopoly market structure. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Country Y has had the value of its currency depreciate against the major currencies in the recent past.

Examine six effects of the loss of value of the currency to the economy of country Y. (6 marks)

- (b) Discuss four reasons that make it possible for commercial banks to create credit for their customers. (8 marks)
- (c) Outline six factors that limit effective implementation of monetary policy in developing countries. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Identify four policy measures that might be used to control deflationary gap in an economy. (4 marks)
- (b) A consumer in a certain economy has a current consumption of Sh.1,550 and a marginal propensity to consume of 0.75.

Required:

- The consumer's savings function. (4 marks)
- (c) Summarise six characteristics of a good development plan. (6 marks)
- (d) Outline six reasons why the prices of agricultural products fluctuate more than those of manufactured goods. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 23 May 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Explain the following terms:
- (i) Actual economic growth. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Potential economic growth. (2 marks)
- (b) Highlight six externalities associated with increase in economic growth in a country. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe five factors that limit the efficient operation of a free market economy. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Define the term "cross elasticity of demand" as used in economics. (2 marks)
- (b) The table below shows the quantity supplied of a certain commodity at different price levels:

Unit Price (Sh).	60	50	40	30	20
Quantity supplied (units)	6,000	5,500	4,500	3,000	0

Required:

The elasticity of supply of the commodity when the unit price decreases from Sh.50 to Sh.30. Interpret your result. (5 marks)

- (c) Enumerate six factors that determine the own price elasticity of demand. (6 marks)
- (d) (i) Using an appropriate diagram, explain the law of diminishing marginal utility. (4 marks)
- (ii) Outline three exceptions to the law of diminishing marginal utility. (3 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Highlight six factors that determine the level of savings in an economy. (6 marks)
- (b) State six problems that are faced by the industrial sector in developing countries. (6 marks)
- (c) Summarise eight measures that could be adopted to boost the agricultural sector in developing economies. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) With the aid of well labelled diagrams, describe the profit maximising level of output and price for a firm operating under monopolistic competition in the:
- (i) Short-run period. (6 marks)
 - (ii) Long-run period. (6 marks)
- (b) The following data relate to a certain commodity in the market:

$$P = 68 - 4Q_d - Q_d^2$$
$$P = 12 + 2Q_s + Q_s^2$$

Where: P is the price of the commodity.
Qd is the quantity demanded.
Qs is the quantity supplied.

Required:

The equilibrium price and quantity of the commodity.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Examine six functions of money in an economy. (6 marks)
- (b) Discuss three roles of the central bank of a country. (6 marks)
- (c) Analyse four factors that could limit the effective application of the accelerator in an economy. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) The data below relate to the demand and total cost functions of a firm operating under perfect competition:

$$P = 150$$
$$TC = 30 + 15Q^2$$

Where: P = Price
Q = Output
TC = Total Cost

Required:

- (i) Average fixed cost function. (2 marks)
- (ii) Average variable cost function. (2 marks)
- (iii) Marginal revenue function. (2 marks)
- (iv) The profit maximising level of output. (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss five criticisms levelled against the use of national income statistics. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Describe four types of mobility of labour that could be experienced in an economy. (8 marks)
- (b) Using appropriate diagrams, analyse the profit maximising level of output for a firm operating in a perfectly competitive market structure:
- (i) In the short-run period. (6 marks)
- (ii) In the long-run period. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

PILOT PAPER

September 2015.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Briefly explain five factors affecting the supply of a commodity. (5 marks)
 - (b) Using appropriate diagrams, distinguish between a stable and unstable equilibrium. (8 marks)
 - (c) (i) Define the term "Price Elasticity of Demand". (2 marks)
 - (ii) Explain any three factors affecting the price elasticity of demand. (5 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- (a) With reference to the liquidity preference theory, explain three reasons why people demand money. (6 marks)
 - (b) Highlight four functions of money. (4 marks)
 - (c) Explain five functions performed by the Central Bank of your country. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- (a) (i) State the law of diminishing marginal utility. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Highlight any three assumptions upon which this law is based. (3 marks)
 - (b) With the aid of a diagram, explain how the consumer's equilibrium is derived under the indifference curves approach. (5 marks)
 - (c) Using the indifference curves analysis, distinguish between a "normal good" and an "inferior good". (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Using appropriate examples, distinguish between "fixed costs" and "variable costs". (4 marks)
 - (b) Briefly explain four sources of monopoly power in a market. (8 marks)
 - (c) Using appropriate diagrams, discuss the equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition both in the shortrun and in the longrun. (8 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Explain three main approaches used in the computation of National Income. (6 marks)
- (b) The table below represents values of economic transactions for a hypothetical country (figures in billions of shillings).

	(Sh. billions)
Profits of corporations	16
Salaries and wages	90
Rent income	6
Depreciation	16
Indirect taxes	14
Subsidies	6
Net factor income abroad	-10
Net interest	8

Required:

- (i) Gross Domestic Product. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Net Domestic Product at factor cost. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Net Domestic Product at market prices. (2 marks)
 - (iv) Gross National Product. (2 marks)
 - (v) National Income. (2 marks)
 - (c) Using appropriate examples, distinguish between “economic growth” and “economic development”. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) (i) State the law of diminishing returns. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Using an appropriate diagram, discuss the three stages of production according to this law. (8 marks)
 - (b) Explain five features of a free market economy as a way of allocating resources among alternative uses. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Briefly explain four stages of a trade cycle. (8 marks)
- (b) The following are economic functions for company ABC Limited:

$$Q_n = 48 - 2P^2$$

$$Q_b = 6p^2 - 8P$$

Where P represents price and Q is the quantity.

Required:

- (i) Giving reasons, identify the demand curve and the supply curve. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Determine the price and the quantity at which the market is at equilibrium. (6 marks)
 - (c) Highlight two economies of scale enjoyed by a firm as a result of large scale production. (2 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**
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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 1 August 2022. Morning paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Distinguish between “microeconomics” and “macroeconomics”. (4 marks)
- (b) State five advantages of a planned economic system. (5 marks)
- (c) Identify six factors that determine the total market demand for a product. (6 marks)
- (d) Describe five types of price elasticity of demand. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) State the law of diminishing returns as applied in production functions. (2 marks)
- (b) Illustrate and explain the three stages associated with the law of variable proportions. (9 marks)
- (c) Using the Phillip’s curve, explain the relationship between unemployment and inflation. (5 marks)
- (d) Outline four factors that could lead to an increase in the cost of production in a firm. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Excel products limited deals in the production of a product branded “Excellent”. The Average Revenue and Total Cost functions of “Excellent” are given by:

$$AR = 40 - 10x$$

$$TC = X^3 + 2X^2 + 16X + 10$$

Where:

AR = Average Revenue function (Sh. “millions”)

TC = Total Cost function (Sh. “millions”)

X = Number of units of “Excellent” produced and sold.

Required:

- (i) The total profit function. (4 marks)
- (ii) The maximum profit. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain six reasons why existence of monopolies is beneficial to an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) State four disadvantages of currency devaluation. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Distinguish between “Gross Domestic Product” (GDP) and “Gross National Product” (GNP). (4 marks)
- (b) Summarise five assumptions of the circular flow of income model. (5 marks)
- (c) Identify seven factors that influence the size of a country’s national income. (7 marks)
- (d) State four problems associated with the income approach of Measuring National Income. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FIVE**

- (a) Differentiate between “normal wages” and “real wages”. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain three tools of monetary policy used to control money supply in an economy. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe four conditions necessary for consumer rationality. (4 marks)
- (d) Summarise six benefits of adopting a labour intensive technique of production in developing countries. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION SIX**

- (a) Summarise six characteristics of money. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain four functions of commercial banks in an economy. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline four reasons why payment of interest to providers of loanable funds is justified. (4 marks)
- (d) Discuss three criticisms levelled against the classical theory of interest rate determination. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION SEVEN**

- (a) Identify four economic implications of high rate of rural to urban migration in developing countries. (4 marks)
- (b) Summarise six arguments against reliance on external donor funding for a country. (6 marks)
- (c) Outline five factors that contribute to underutilisation of resources in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (d) The following information relates to the consumption of a commodity Q in a certain market.

Price of Q (Ksh.)	Quantity demanded of Q (Units)
5	800
10	750
15	700
20	650
25	600
30	550
35	500
40	450

Required:

- (i) Determine the arc price elasticity of demand as price changes from Sh.25 to Sh.30. (3 marks)
- (ii) Interpret your results in (d) (i) above. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL III

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

MONDAY: 4 April 2022. Morning paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Explain the inductive method of economic analysis. (2 marks)
- (b) Identify five characteristics of public goods. (5 marks)
- (c) Outline four uses of the production possibility frontier. (4 marks)
- (d) Distinguish between “division of labour” and “specialisation of labour”. (4 marks)
- (e) Summarise five disadvantages of a mixed economic system. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) The demand function of a firm is given as:

$$P = 115 - 63Q$$

Where: P is the price.

Q is the quantity demanded.

Required:

- (i) Derive the average revenue function. (2 marks)
- (ii) Calculate the price elasticity of demand given that the price is Sh.3. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain five features of an oligopolistic market structure. (5 marks)
- (c) State five characteristics of human wants. (5 marks)
- (d) Outline five demerits of a monetary economy. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Explain four types of money market instruments used in an economy. (8 marks)
- (b) Outline four factors that contribute to the slow growth of capital markets in developing countries. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss factors that influence business investment in a country. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) Using a well labelled diagram, explain the shortrun profit maximising point for a firm operating in a perfect competition market. (6 marks)
- (b) Define the following terms as used in the theory of cost:
 - (i) Opportunity cost. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Explicit cost. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Implicit cost. (2 marks)

- (c) State four reasons why the demand curve is negatively sloped. (4 marks)
- (d) Identify four reasons why the government might interfere with the price mechanism in an economy. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Identify six measures that may be adopted to alleviate poverty in developing countries. (6 marks)
- (b) Explain six disadvantages of adopting export-promotion strategy in developing countries. (6 marks)
- (c) (i) Define the term "credit inflation". (2 marks)
- (ii) Enumerate six causes of demand-pull inflation. (6 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Describe three methods of measuring national income. (6 marks)
- (b) The following data relates to the national income of Country X in billions of Shillings:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= 1,000 \\ I &= 700 \\ C &= 62 + 0.8Y^d \\ T &= 10 + 0.2Y \\ X &= 40 \\ M &= 70 + 0.1Y \end{aligned}$$

Where: G = Government expenditure
 I = Investment
 C = Consumption expenditure
 T = Taxes
 X = Exports
 M = Imports
 Y^d = Disposable income (Y-T)

Required:

- (i) The equilibrium consumption level of national income. (3 marks)
- (ii) The equilibrium national income. (4 marks)
- (iii) The marginal propensity to save. (3 marks)
- (c) With reference to the theory of production, list four factors that influence a production function. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Explain five conditions that must hold for devaluation of a currency to be effective in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe six applications of indifference curve analysis in economics. (6 marks)
- (c) Explain five effects of unemployment in developing countries. (5 marks)
- (d) Outline four assumptions of the marginal productivity theory of wage determination. (4 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)**
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ATD LEVEL III
PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

WEDNESDAY: 15 December 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

- (a) Outline five features of a planned market economy. (5 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain “the law of variable proportions” as applied in the theory of production. (2 marks)
- (ii) Highlight five assumptions of the law of variable proportions. (5 marks)
- (c) (i) Define the term “elasticity of demand”. (2 marks)
- (ii) Enumerate six factors that determine the elasticity of demand of a commodity. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) (i) With the aid of diagrams, distinguish between “a movement along the supply curve” and ‘a shift in the supply curve”. (6 marks)
- (ii) List six factors that might lead to a rightward shift in the supply curve of a commodity. (6 marks)
- (b) Analyse four effects of minimum price controls in an economy. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Outline five features of a monopsony market structure. (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss four challenges that might be encountered by governments in the implementation of economic plans. (8 marks)

- (c) The following information relates to a certain commodity market:

$$Q_d = x_0 - x_1 P$$

$$Q_s = Y_0 + Y_1 P$$

Where: Q_d is the quantity demanded
 Q_s is the quantity supplied
 P is the price
 x_0 and Y_0 are constants
 x_1 and Y_1 are variables

Required:

- (i) The equilibrium price. (3 marks)
- (ii) The equilibrium quantity. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- (a) (i) Explain the term “indifference curve” as used in economics. (2 marks)
- (ii) State three properties of indifference curves. (3 marks)
- (b) Highlight five limitations of the cardinal approach to utility. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe five applications of national income statistics in a country. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Analyse four limitations of the quantity theory of money. (8 marks)
- (b) Summarise six factors that are likely to influence the cost behavior of a firm. (6 marks)
- (c) The data below shows different units of output (Q) of a certain company with their corresponding total costs.

Output (Q) (units)	0	2	4	6	8	10
Total cost (Sh.”000”)	100	150	215	248	313	380

Required:

- (i) Average variable costs when the levels of output are 2,6 and 8 units respectively. (3 marks)
- (ii) Marginal costs of the 4th, 6th and 10th units of output respectively. (3 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- (a) Explain the term “monetary policy”. (2 marks)
- (b) Discuss four objectives of monetary policy. (8 marks)
- (c) Describe five instruments of monetary policy that could be used by the central bank of your country. (10 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

- (a) Outline five indicators of economic growth in a country. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain five determinants of money supply in an economy. (10 marks)
- (c) The data below relates to the national income statistics of a hypothetical economy in trillions of shillings:

National income	650
Government subsidies	22
Depreciation of capital goods	73
Indirect business taxes	66

Required:

- (i) Net national product. (2 marks)
- (ii) Gross national product. (3 marks)
- (Total: 20 marks)
-