THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

151/1

ECONOMICS 1 ECONOMIC THEORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2:30 Hours Monday, 15th February 2010 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This paper consists of **ten (10)** questions in sections A and B.
- 2. Answer **five (5)** questions choosing at least **two (2)** questions from each section.
- 3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
- 4. Credit will be awarded for brief and well argued answers.
- 5. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
- 6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



SECTION A

- 1. (a) Can a society satisfy all its wants? Justify your answer.
 - (b) 'Where there is scarcity; opportunity cost and choice is inevitable.' Discuss.
- 2. Explain the importance and limitation of price mechanism.
- 3. Critically discuss the Ricardian theory of Rent.
- 4. Briefly explain the following statements:
 - (a) Demand for food in general is inelastic but demand for a specific food is elastic.
 - (b) The supply of land for the economy as a whole is fixed but the supply of land for a particular use is not fixed.
 - (c) In real sense all commodities are in competitive demand.
 - (d) Demand for any factor of production is said to be derived.
- 5. With the help of a well labelled graphs show the nature of cross elasticity for
 - (a) Substitute goods
 - (b) Complementary goods
 - (c) Independent goods.

SECTION B

- 6. (a) Explain the concept of monopolistic competition.
 - (b) Describe the necessary conditions for profit maximization behaviour of firms under perfect competition.
- 7. Use a diagram and laws of returns to distinguish economies of scale from diseconomies of scale.
- 8. Consider the table below which shows the price and costs faced by a profit-maximizing firm operating under conditions of perfect competition.

Total Fixed Cost	Price	Total variable cost
(TFC)	(P)	(TVC)
1,000,000	100	10Q

Find the profit maximizing quantity.

Note: Q = Quantity.

- 9. (a) Explain the types of mobility of labour.
 - (b) State the merits of mobility of labour.
- 10. 'Money is what makes money.' Explain.