KASNEB

CPA PART I SECTION 2

CS PART I SECTION 2

CIFA PART I SECTION 2

CCP PART I SECTION 2

ECONOMICS

TUESDAY: 24 May 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

Outline four assumptions underlying consumer equilibrium.

(4 marks)

(b) With the aid of a diagram, explain the production possibility frontier.

(5 marks)

- Summarise five ways through which the government could influence the allocation of resources in a free market (c) economy. (5 marks)
- Explain how the concept of elasticity of demand guides economic decision making in the following areas: (d)

Government tax policy on household consumption. (i)

(2 marks)

(ii) Devaluation policy.

(2 marks)

Price discrimination by a monopolist. (iii)

(2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- Differentiate between the following sets of terms as used in economics:
 - (i) "Structural unemployment" and keynesian unemployment".

(2 marks)

(ii) "Narrow money" and "broad money".

(2 marks)

Highlight five disadvantages of the monopoly market structure. (b)

(5 marks)

A certain market for commodity x contains 1,000 identical consumers, each having a demand function given as: (c)

$$Qd_x = 12 - 2p_x$$
.

The market contains 100 identical producers of commodity x, each with a supply function given by $Qs_x = 20p_x$.

 Qd_x is the quantity demanded of x.

 Qs_x is the quantity supplied of x.

 P_x is the price of x.

The market demand and market supply functions of commodity x.

(4 marks)

(ii) Using indifference curve analysis, illustrate the effect of a government subsidy on commodity x to low income earners. (7 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

CA21, CS21, CF21 & CP21 Page 1 Out of 2

		•	F21 & CP21 Page 2
(c)	State sev	en economic goals of developing countries.	(7 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
(b)	Highligh	t eight arguments in favour of international trade restrictions in a country.	(8 marks)
QUE (a)	STION SI Summari	EVEN ise five causes of inflation in developing countries.	(5 marks)
(d)		three ways in which a government could use fiscal policy to stimulate economic growth.	(6 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
(c)	Examine	six roles of non-banking financial institutions in an economy.	(6 marks)
(b)		aid of an appropriate diagram, explain the condition under which a firm operating und would make losses in the short-run.	er oligopoly market (6 marks)
QUE (a)	SHOH SI	the term "balance of payments" as used in international trade.	(2 marks)
	(ii) E	quilibrium level of national income.	(3 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
	` '	l: quilibrium level of interest rate	(7 marks)
		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.	
	Where:	owing data relate to the commodity and money markets of a hypothetical closed economy ion, in millions of shillings: $C = 204 + 0.7Y$ $I = 300 - 100r$ $M_{DT} = 0.25Y$ $M_{DS} = 248 - 200r$ $M_{S} = 600$ $C is the consumption function.$ $Y is the national income.$ $I is the investments function.$ $r is the rate of interest.$	
		$M_{DS} = 248 - 200r$ $M_{S} = 600$	
		I = 300 - 100r $M_{DT} = 0.25Y$	
(0)		ion, in millions of shillings: $C = 204 + 0.7Y$	geven
(b)	•	•	,
QUE (a)	STION FI	IVE five factors that determine the macroeconomic level of consumption in an economy.	(10 marks)
(c)	Outline eight roles of commercial banks in boosting the economic development of a country.		(8 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
(b)	Illustrate	Illustrate the close down price of a firm operating under perfect competition. (6 marks)	
QUE (a)	STION FO	OUR te six barriers to occupational mobility of labour.	(6 marks)
(c)	Discuss five causes of the U-shaped long-run average cost curves of a firm.		(10 marks) (Total: 20 marks)
(b)	Using a well labelled diagram, evaluate the effect of simultaneous increase in demand and decrease in supply or equilibrium price and quantity of a commodity. (5 marks		
QUE (a)	Discuss 1	HREE five policy measures that developing countries could adopt to reduce regional imbalances.	(5 marks)