



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE EAST DISTRICT-DISTRICT ON THE RISE

GRADE 11

Stanmoreph **ECONOMICS**

MID-TERM TEST

14 MAY 2025

Stanmorephysics.com

MARKS: 100

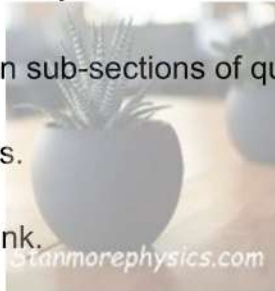
TIME: 2 HOURS

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 10 PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION



1. Answer three questions as follows in your answer book:
 - SECTION A: COMPULSORY
 - SECTION B: Answer only TWO from the TWO questions
 - SECTION C: Answer only ONE from the two questions
2. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
3. Read the questions carefully and start each question on a new page.
4. Leave 2-3 lines between sub-sections of questions.
5. Answer in full sentences.
6. Use only black or blue ink.
7. Write neatly and legibly.
8. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
9. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A [20 MARKS]

QUESTION 1: COMPULSORY

1.1 Various options are provided as answers to the following questions. Write only the Letters, (A – D) of the correct answer next to the question numbers (1.1.1 – 1.1.8) in the answer book.

1.1.1. Perfect competition sells ... products.

- A. heterogeneous
- B. homogeneous
- C. differentiated
- D. Unequal

1.1.2. The percentage change in the quantity demanded of a good, divided by the percentage change in the price of the substitute, or complement is called the ...

- A. Price elasticity of demand
- B. Price elasticity of supply
- C. Cross elasticity of demand
- D. Gross elasticity of demand

1.1.3. The more a variable input is used, while all the other inputs are being kept the same, then each additional unit of the variable input will eventually produce less additional output. This is called ...

- A. The law of demand
- B. The law of diminishing returns
- C. Marginal cost
- D. Disequilibrium

1.1.4. An individual firm in perfect competition can only hope to make ... profit in the long run.

- A. Economic
- B. Normal
- C. Total
- D. Unequal

1.1.5. The total cost curve always starts at ...

- A. Zero
- B. The same place total fixed cost starts.
- C. The same place total variable cost starts.
- D. The same place total revenue starts.

(5x2) (10)

1.2 Choose the correct description from COLUMN B that matches the item in COLUMN A. Write only the letters (A – H) next to the question numbers (1.2.1 – 1.2.6) in the answer book.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
<p>1.2.1. Monopolist.</p> <p>1.2.2. Marginal revenue</p> <p>1.2.3. Price taker.</p> <p>1.2.4. Sunk costs</p> <p>1.2.5 Total fixed</p>	<p>A. The market price is determined by the forces of demand and supply.</p> <p>B. All the physical and financial assets that are gathered over time...</p> <p>C. A statistic that measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of income among households in a country</p> <p>D. The change in the firm's total revenue as a result of selling an extra unit of the output.</p> <p>E. The only supplier of a product.</p> <p>F. The cost that remains the same whether the firms factory are standing idle or producing full capacity.</p> <p>G. The price quoted in money.</p> <p>I. Costs that cannot be recovered at all.</p>

(5x1) (5)

1.2. Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.3.1- 1.3.6) in the ANSER BOOK

1.3.1 The amount of satisfaction that consumers get from consuming (using) a good or service.

1.3.2 The value of the next best alternative that is given up or satisfied so that something else is gained or achieved.

1.3.3 The minimum level of profit needed for a company to remain competitive in the market.

1.3.4 How consumers react to a change in their income.

1.3.5 A market where decisions are left to individual producers, suppliers and buyers with no government interference.

(5x1) (5) [20]

SECTION B

Answer any TWO of the THREE questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK.

QUESTION 2 [40 MARKS]

2.1. Answer the following questions:

2.1.1. List any TWO examples of complementary products.

(2x1) (2)

2.1.2. What effect will the increase of absolute prices have on the consumers' spending power? (1x2) (2)

2.2. Study the article below and answer the questions that follow:

Taxis v Uber

Substitutes or complements

TAXI DRIVERS: WE WANT UBER TO BE SCRAPPED COMPLETELY

Metered taxi drivers say Uber drivers operate on lower prices and it's killing their business.

While the Gauteng Transport Department says it is regulating Uber drivers to ensure they operate in a legal and fair manner, disgruntled metered taxi drivers say they want service gone all together.

Earlier, the drivers parked their cars outside the department's offices in the city centre and were seen chasing Transport MEC, Ismail Vadi, out of the building.

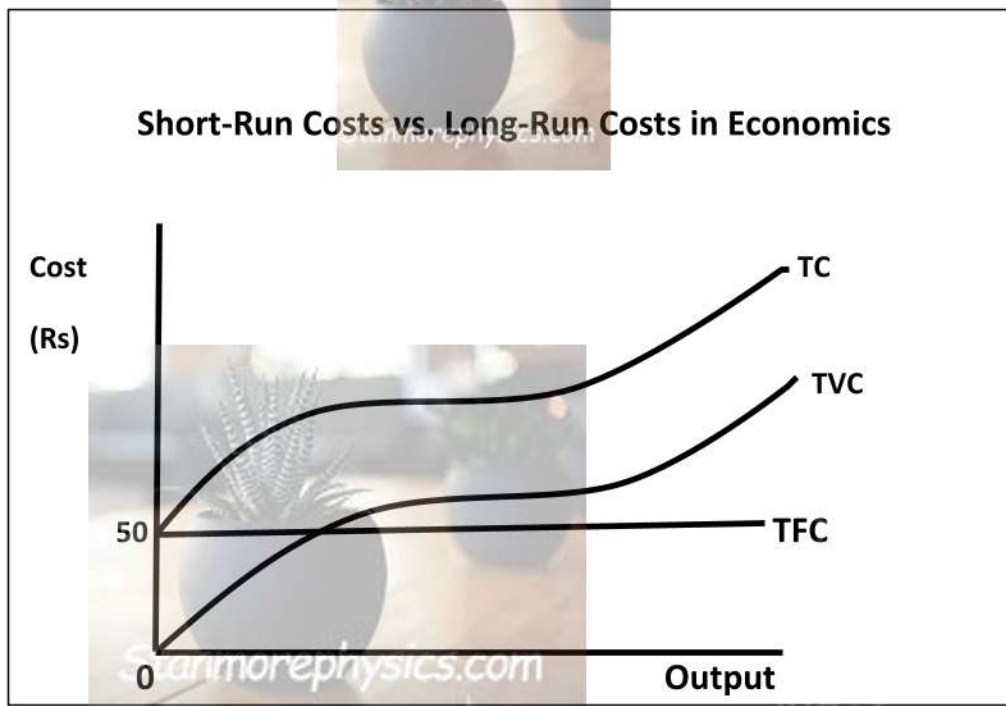
Vadi had announced that Uber drivers would now be registered and licensed under the same terms as the metered taxi drivers.

He says the department has decided to regulate and legalise the Uber service to ensure the continuation of a legal, affordable and modern transport industry.

"This is a new kind of service that's in the public's interest and we are ready to regulate it."

[Adapted: <http://ewn.co.za/2016/05/16/Metered-taxi-drivers-want-Uber-service-totally-scrapped>]

- 2.2.1. Is Uber a substitute or a complement for metered taxis? (1)
- 2.2.2. How is the Gauteng Transport Department going to control the number of Uber taxis operating in Gauteng? (1)
- 2.2.3. What is a *substitute good*? (2)
- 2.2.4. How will the taxi user benefit from Uber taxis entering the market? (2)
- 2.2.5. Draw a well labelled graph to show what will happen to the demand curve for meter taxis if the price for Uber taxis decrease. (4)
- 2.3. Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



- 2.3.1 What does the acronym *TVC* stand for? (1)
- 2.3.2 Why is the *TFC* curve horizontal? (1)
- 2.3.3 Explain the term *long-run*. (2)
- 2.3.4 Give the formula for total cost as seen in the graph. (2)
- 2.3.5 Explain marginal cost in detail. (2x2) (4)

2.4 Compare the control over prices of a monopoly with a perfect competition. (8)

2.5. How would collusion between companies negatively impact on the consumer? (4x2) (8)

[40]

QUESTION 3 [40 MARKS]

3.1. Answer the following questions:

3.1.1 Give any TWO examples of fixed costs in the short run. (2x1) (2)

3.1.2 What effect will price increase on cigarettes have on the demand of smokers? (1x2) (2)

3.2 Study the table below and answer questions that follow:

Price	Quantity	Total Revenue	Total Cost	Profit/Loss
8	0	0	10	-10
7	1	A	15	-8
6	2	12	12	0
5	3	15	10	5
4	4	16	8	8

3.2.1 At which quantity does the firm break even? (1)

3.2.2 What is the formula to calculate A in the table? (1)

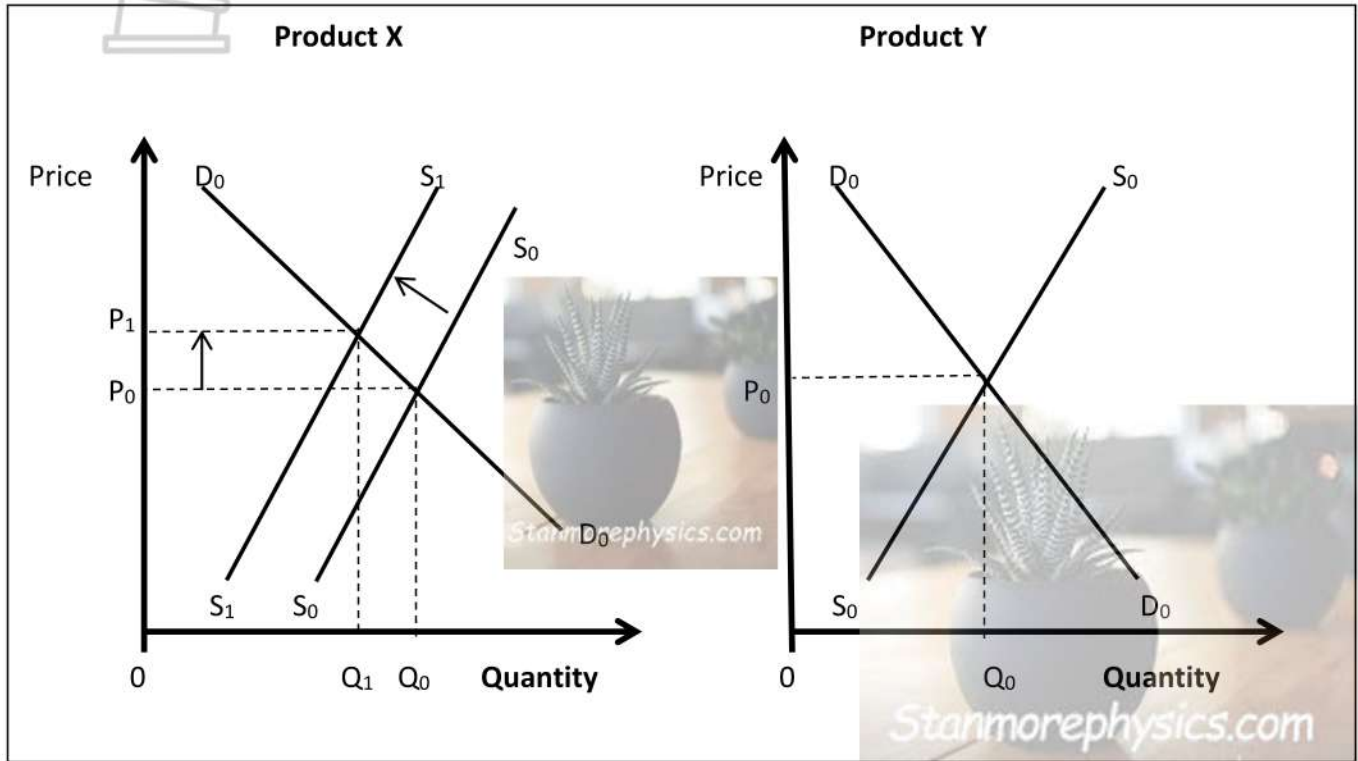
3.2.3 Calculate the fixed cost in the above table. (Explain your answer) (2)

3.2.4 Calculate the marginal cost for the third item. (2)

3.2.5 Which market structure is represented in the table above? (4)
 (Explain your answer.)

4.3 STUDY THE GRAPHS BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

MARKETS: DEMAND RELATIONSHIPS – COMPLEMENTARY GOODS



- 3.3.1 Explain the concept 'complementary goods'. (2)
- 3.3.2 Why is it important for the producer to understand the relationship between complementary goods? (4)
- 3.3.3 What is the effect on Product X if the price of Product Y decreases? (4)
- 3.4 Explain the SMART principle a business will follow to success. (8)
- 3.5 Explain how the price mechanism works in conditions of perfect markets. (2x4) (8)

[40]

SECTION C

Answer any ONE of the TWO questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK

Your answer will be assessed as follows:

STRUCTURE OF ESSAY	MARK ALLOCATION
Introduction	Max. 2
Body Main part: Discuss in detail/in-depth discussion/Examine/Critically Discuss/Analyse/Compare/Evaluate/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain Assess/Debate Additional part: Give own opinion/Critically discuss/Evaluate/Critically evaluate/Draw a graph and explain/Use the graph given and explain/Complete the given graph/Calculate/Deduce/Compare/Explain/Distinguish/Interpret/Briefly Debate//How?/Suggest	Max. 26 Max. 10
Conclusion Any higher- order conclusion should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned. • Any opinion or valued judgement on the facts discussed • Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/analysis • A contradictory viewpoint with motivation, if required • Recommendations 	Max. 2
TOTAL	40

QUESTION 5 [40 MARKS]

- Discuss in detail the characteristics of perfect markets. (26)
 - Analyse and explain any TWO types of profit. (10)
- [40]

QUESTION 6

“Price elasticity of supply will always be positive, because of the law of supply.”

Use graphs to explain the following price elasticity of supply:

- Perfectly inelastic supply
 - Unit elasticity of supply
 - Perfect elastic supply (26)
 - Explain the factors influencing price elasticity of supply. (10)
- [40]



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MARKING GUIDELINE

MARKS : 100

TIME : 2HOURS

This marking guidelines consists of 16 pages including cover page.



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SECTION A [20 MARKS]

QUESTION 1: COMPULSORY

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1.1.1. **B** (homogeneous) ✓✓
- 1.1.2. **C** (Cross elasticity of demand) ✓✓
- 1.1.3. **B** (The law of diminishing returns) ✓✓
- 1.1.4. **B** (Normal) ✓✓
- 1.1.5. **B** (The same place total fixed cost start)



(5x2) (10)

1.2. MATCHING ITEMS

- 1.2.1 E✓ (The only supplier of a product))
- 1.2.2 D✓ (The change in the firm's total revenue as a result of selling an extra unit of the output).
- 1.2.3 A✓ (The market price is determined by the forces of demand and supply)
- 1.2.4 J✓ (Costs that cannot be recovered at all).
- 1.2.5 F ✓ (he cost that remains the some whether the firms factory are standing idle or producing full capacity)



(5x1) (5)

1.3. ONE WORD ITEMS

- 1.3.1 Utility✓
- 1.3.2 Opportunity cost✓
- 1.3.3 Normal profit✓
- 1.3.4 Income elasticity of demand✓
- 1.3.5 Perfect market ✓

SECTION B

Answer any ONE of the TWO questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK

QUESTION 2 [40 MARKS]

2.1. Answer the following questions:

2.1.1. List any TWO examples of complementary goods. (2x1) (2)

- Tennis ball and tennis racket. ✓
- Bread and butter. ✓
- Shampoo and conditioner. ✓

(Accept any relevant example)

2.1.2. **What effect will the increase of absolute prices have on the consumers' spending power?** (1x2) (2)

A negative effect because as prices increase the consumer will have less money to spend on satisfying wants and needs. ✓✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (1x2) (2)

2.2. Study the article below and answer the questions that follow:

2.2.1. **Is Uber a substitute or a complement for metered taxis?**

- Substitute. ✓ (1)

2.2.2. **How is the Gauteng Transport Department going to control the number of Uber taxis operating in Gauteng?** (1)

- Uber drivers would now be registered and licensed. ✓

2.2.3. **What is a substitute good?** (2)

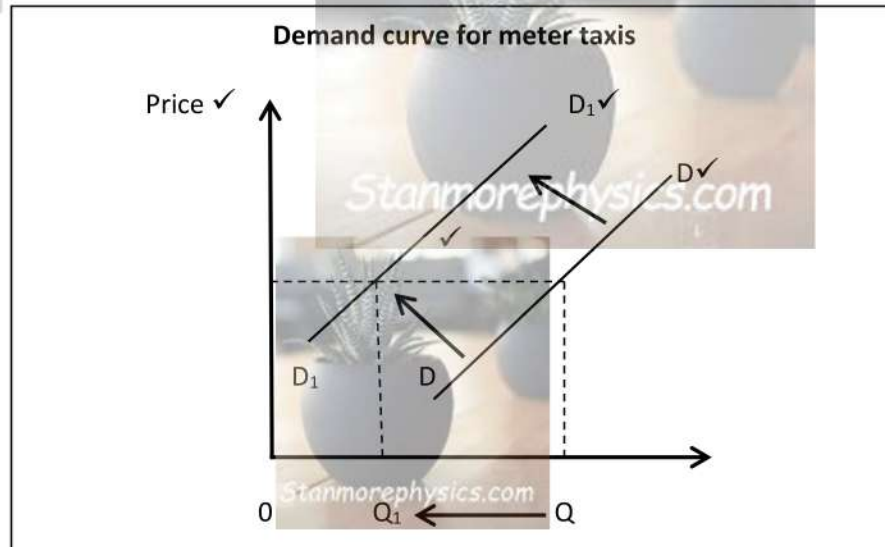
- Substitute is a good that can be replaced by another similar good. ✓✓
- The demand relationship between goods that can replace each other. ✓✓
- Substitutes are used in the place of other goods or services to satisfy a need or a want. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer) (2)

2.2.4. How will the taxi user benefit from Uber taxis entering the market? (2)

- Competition between the meter taxi and Uber will lead to lower prices. ✓✓
- The consumer now has a bigger choice of transport. ✓✓
- (Accept any other relevant correct answer.)

2.2.5. Draw a well labelled graph to show what will happen to the demand curve for meter taxis if the price for Uber taxis decrease.



(4)

2.3. Study the graph below and answer the questions that follow.

2.3.1 What does the acronym TVC stand for? (1)

- Total variable cost. ✓

2.3.2 Why is the TFC curve horizontal? (1)

- Total Fixed Costs remain constant. ✓
- Total Fixed Cost is a fixed amount and not linked to production or output. ✓ (Accept any other relevant correct answer.) (1)

2.3.3 Explain the term long-run. (2)

- The long –run refers to the period that is long enough so that all inputs become variable. ✓✓
- There are no fixed costs in the long-run. ✓✓ (2)
- In the long-run, the firm can increase labour, capital and land in order to increase output. ✓✓ (Accept any other relevant correct answer.) (2)

2.3.4 Give the formula for total cost as seen in the graph.

- Total Cost = Fixed cost + Variable cost ✓✓ (2)

2.3.5 Explain marginal cost in detail. (2x2) (4)

- The increase in total cost when one additional unit of output is produced. ✓✓
- The change in total cost, resulting from a change in the quantity of output produced by a firm. ✓✓
- If you know the marginal cost of a product, you know how much it costs to produce this additional unit. ✓✓
- Marginal cost must be calculated and together with marginal revenue it determines profit maximization point of the business. ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant correct answer) (2x2) (4)

2.4 Compare the control over prices of a monopoly with a perfect competition. (8)

Monopoly

- The monopoly has total control over the price. ✓✓
- The monopoly is a price maker. ✓✓
- The monopoly can change the price of the product without considering market forces. ✓✓
- The monopoly can however not increase the price beyond the consumers' ability to buy the product. ✓✓

Perfect competition

- Individual firm in the perfect competition cannot change the price on its own. ✓✓
- They are price takers. ✓✓
- Market forces, supply and demand determines the price of the product. ✓✓
- There are too many suppliers to influence the price. ✓✓

(Max.4)

(Accept any other correct relevant response) (8)

2.5. How would collusion between companies negatively impact on the consumer?

Collusion impacts negatively on consumer because:

- It increases the prices of goods and services. ✓✓
- It decreases the quantity supplied, this leads to shortages or scarcities. ✓✓
- It leads to ineffective use of factors of production, leading to wastage, productive inefficiencies. ✓✓
- It leads to creation of monopolies. ✓✓
- It leads to allocative inefficiencies-incorrect combination of product supplied to satisfy wants and needs. ✓✓

(4x2) (8)

NB Please divide learner marks by TWO on this question to comply with structure of the paper.

QUESTION 3 [40 MARKS]

3.1. Answer the following questions:

3.1.1 Give any TWO examples of fixed costs in the short run.

- Rent✓
- Maintenance of a building✓
- Equipment repayment✓
- Overhead costs✓

(Accept any other correct relevant response)

(2x1) (2)

3.1.2 What effect will price increase on cigarettes have on the demand of smokers?

The effect on the demand of smokers will be small/none as this is an addiction product and smokers will still buy the more expensive cigarettes irrespective of the price. ✓✓

3.2 Study the table below and answer questions that follow:

3.2.1 At which quantity does the firm break even?

(1)

- Quantity 2✓

3.2.2 What is the formula to calculate A in the table?

(1)

- Total revenue = Price x Quantity. ✓

3.2.3 Calculate the fixed cost in the above table. (Explain your answer)

(2)

- Fixed cost = R10✓

- The total cost for 0 units produced is R10, which can only be fixed costs as there are no variable costs at 0 units. ✓

3.2.4 Calculate the marginal cost for the third item.

(2)

- $MC = \frac{\text{Change in TC}}{\text{Change in Q}}$

= 3/1

= 3✓✓

3.2.5 Which market structure is represented in the table above? (4)
(Explain your answer.)

- Imperfect market. ✓✓
- The price decreases to increase quantity. ✓✓
- The price is not fixed or constant. ✓✓

(4)

3.3 STUDY THE GRAPHS BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

3.3.1 Explain the concept *complementary goods*. (2)

- Complementary goods are different goods that are used together at the same time to satisfy a need or want. ✓✓

3.3.2 Why is it important for the producer to understand the relationship between complementary goods? (4)

- Enables producers to predict what impact a change in the price of complement will have on the demand for their product. ✓✓
- They will then be able to implement measures to counteract the effect of price changes in an effort to try and maximize their profits. ✓✓
- There are cost-effective measures like producing more output with the same amount of input. ✓✓

(2x2) (4)

3.3.3 What is the effect on Product X if the price of Product Y decreases? (4)

- The supply will decrease as the supply shifts to the left. ✓✓
- The quantity of Product X will decrease from Q_0 to Q_1 . ✓✓
- Demand for Product X will increase. ✓✓
- The price of Product X will increase from P_0 to P_1 . ✓✓

(Any 2x2) (4)

3.4 Explain the SMART principle a business will follow to success.

- Specific – the idea must be identified and understood and not merely a random idea. ✓✓
- Measurable – it must be possible to test or measure whether the goal has been reached. ✓✓

- Agreed – in a small business, the goal is easy to set as the owner is the only one who has to agree, in a larger business there will be many stakeholders who need to agree. ✓✓
- Realistic – the goal must not be out of reach for the business, the business must be capable of generating the required profit. ✓✓
- Time specific – there must be a time limit on achieving the goal. ✓✓(4x2) (8)
(Allocate a maximum of 4 marks for mere listing of fact/examples)

3.5 Explain how the price mechanism works in conditions of perfect markets. (2x4) (8)

- At the equilibrium price, demand and supply are equal and there is no shortage or surplus. ✓✓
- If the price rises, consumers will buy fewer goods and the quantity demanded will decrease/drop. ✓✓
- This will result in a surplus in the market as supply exceeds demand. ✓✓
- Producers will then have to reduce their prices and the price return to the equilibrium. ✓✓
- If the price drops below equilibrium, demand will increase and there will be a shortage in the market as demand exceeds supply. ✓✓
- This will cause the price to rise again and it returns to equilibrium.
- The firm is the price taker in the perfect market. ✓✓
- No individual producers can influence the market price. ✓✓
- Individual producers cannot sell above or below the market price. ✓✓

Any (4x2) (4)

NB please divide learners marks by two on this question to make it 20 marks as per structure of our paper



SECTION C

Answer any ONE of the TWO questions in this section in the ANSWER BOOK

Your answer will be assessed as follows:

STRUCTURE OF ESSAY	MARK ALLOCATION
Introduction	Max. 2
Body Main part: Discuss in detail/in-depth discussion/Examine/Critically Discuss/Analyse/Compare/Evaluate/Distinguish/Differentiate/Explain Assess/Debate Additional part: Give own opinion/Critically discuss/Evaluate/Critically evaluate/Draw a graph and explain/Use the graph given and explain/Complete the given graph/Calculate/Deduce/Compare/Explain/Distinguish/Interpret/Briefly Debate//How?/Suggest	Max. 26 Max. 10
Conclusion Any higher- order conclusion should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief summary of what has been discussed without repeating facts already mentioned. • Any opinion or valued judgement on the facts discussed • Additional support information to strengthen the discussion/analysis • A contradictory viewpoint with motivation, if required • Recommendations 	Max. 2
TOTAL	40

QUESTION 5 [40 MARKS]

(26)

- Discuss in detail the characteristics of perfect markets. (26)
- Analyse and explain any TWO types of profit. (10)

[40]

Discuss in detail the characteristics of perfect markets.

INTRODUCTION

Perfect markets are markets where neither the individual producer, nor the individual consumer has an impact on the price. ✓✓

There is no preference to where one buys or sells the product, because all the products are the same. ✓✓ (Accept any relevant introduction) (Max. 2)

BODY

MAIN PART

Characteristics of perfect markets

1. Large number of buyers and sellers ✓

- No individual buyer or seller can influence the price. /have no control over the price of goods/all businesses are price takers ✓✓

2. Products are homogeneous

- Products are identical/the same type, quality and appearance

3. The market is impartial and impersonal

- No seller has an advantage over another, buyers do not mind from whom they are buying.

4. Freedom of entry and exit

- Suppliers can enter or exit without neither financial nor technological barriers. ✓✓ The market is totally accessible, no legal barriers can hinder the freedom of entry to and exit from the market. ✓✓

5. Buyers and sellers have complete/perfect knowledge.

- Buyers have complete knowledge about the price, quality and availability of goods and services. ✓✓
- Sellers have complete knowledge about production costs and market opportunities. ✓✓
- If sellers increase prices, buyers will know and will buy from a supplier still charging lower prices. ✓✓

6. There is high output and large choice.

- Due to many sellers, consumers can shop around and buy from whoever they want.
- There are no shortages because if one seller runs out, plenty of other sellers exist.

7. Unregulated markets

- An unregulated market means that the government does not interfere in the market.
- Decisions are left to individual producers and suppliers as well as to buyers.

8. No collusion

- Collusion occurs when sellers or buyers enter into an agreement/arrangement to limit competition.
- Collusion does not exist in perfect markets.



ADDITIONAL PART

Analyse and explain any **TWO** types of profit.

- **Accounting profit**
 - Also known as total profit
 - It is the difference between total revenue from sales and total costs.
 - Accounting profit = revenue – explicit costs.
 - **Normal profit**
 - It is the minimum return required by the owners to continue with the business.
 - It is the remuneration for entrepreneurship.
 - It is included in the total cost of production.
 - When revenue is equal to explicit cost plus implicit costs.
 - **Economic profit**
 - It is the extra profit that the business makes.
 - It is the profit that the business makes in addition to that normal profit.
 - It is also known as surplus or excess (extra) profit.
 - Economic profit = revenue minus explicit plus implicit costs. (Any 2x5) (10)
- (Max. 10)**

CONCLUSION

Perfect markets are really rare and there is a very thin line between a perfect market and monopolistic competition. ✓✓ (2)

(Accept any other relevant conclusion) [40]

QUESTION 6

“Price elasticity of supply will always be positive, because of the law of supply.”

- Use graphs to explain the following price elasticity of supply:
 - Perfectly inelastic supply
 - Unit elasticity of supply



- Explain the factors influencing price elasticity of supply.

(10 marks)

INTRODUCTION

Price elasticity of supply measures how sensitive the market supply is to any change in the price of the product. ✓✓

OR

Price elasticity of supply is the relationship between changes in price and the proportionate changes in the quantity supplied' ✓✓

(Accept any other relevant introduction)

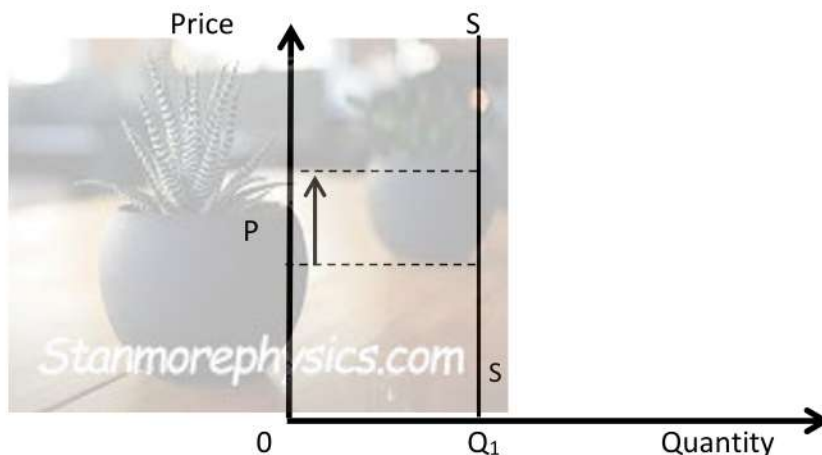
(Max. 2)



BODY

MAIN PART

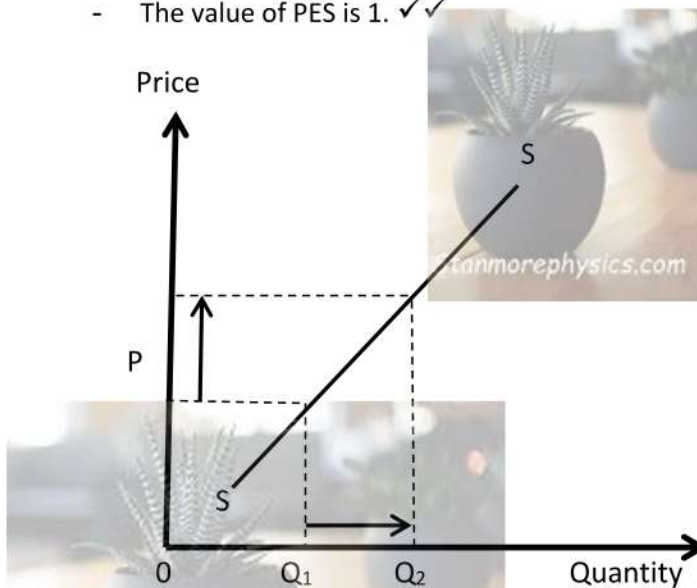
- **Perfect inelastic supply**
 - No matter what happens to the price, the supply remains the same. ✓✓
 - E.g.: Even if fans are prepared to pay much more for tickets to a rock concert, the number of seats cannot be increased. (Accept any relevant example) ✓
 - The value of PES is 0. ✓✓





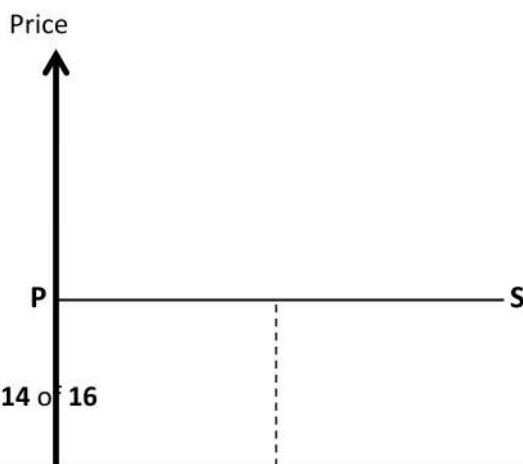
- **Unitary elasticity of supply**

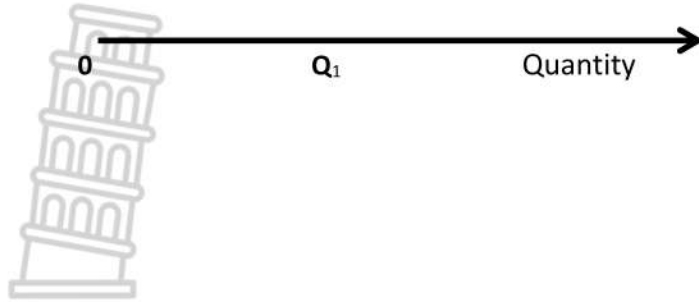
- The change in quantity supplied is exactly the same as the change in price. ✓✓
- E.g.: The demand for fresh orange juice would change if the price went down but probably by the same amount. (Accept any relevant example) ✓
- The value of PES is 1. ✓✓



- **Perfect elastic supply**

- The quantity supplied stays the same no matter how much the price changes. ✓✓
- E.g.: The price of Van Gogh paintings is in millions of dollars but there can be no change in the supply. (Accept any relevant example) ✓
- The value PES is ✓✓





Mark allocation for graphs

- 1 mark: Price and quantity axes
- 1 mark: Labelling of s-curve
- 1 mark: Drawing of s-curve correctly
- 1 mark: indicating changes in QS (Max. 4 marks per graph)

ADDITIONAL PART

Factors influencing price elasticity of supply.

- **The level of spare capacity** ✓
 - If an industry is operating below full capacity, supply will be elastic. ✓
 - The industry can produce more by employing more factors of production. ✓
- **The level of employment** ✓
 - Under full employment, supply will be inelastic. ✓
 - Supply can be increased by improving productivity. ✓
 - Supply in the domestic market will be elastic if imports are available.
- **The ability to store the product** ✓
 - Supply will be elastic if the product can be stored easily. ✓
 - If the product can be stored easily, supply can be adjusted to changes in price. ✓
- **The nature of the product** ✓
 - Agricultural products will be inelastic in the short term. ✓
 - The supply of agricultural products depends on several factors.
 - The supply of mining commodities will also be inelastic. ✓
 - It takes a long time to increase the capacity of the mines. ✓
 - The supply of manufactured goods will be more elastic.
 - It is easier for the manufacturing industries to change the supply of goods. ✓
- **Time** ✓
 - Time is an important factor affecting elasticity of supply. ✓
 - Due to the technical nature of production, supply can be adjusted effectively in the long run. ✓

CONCLUSION

The key to predicting elasticity of supply is knowing whether the producers are able to increase production. ✓✓

The producers' ability to adapt to price changes depends on the cost, availability and mobility of the factors of production. ✓✓



TOTAL SECTION C : [40]
GRAND TOTAL [150]

