M1/11—1/12 Unit 2: Economics

ROLL NO:

Nick Name:

1. When prices go up, what usually happens to demand?

1. Demand increases. 2. Demand decreases.

3. Demand stays the same. 4. Demand disappears.

2. What happens to supply when prices go up?

1. Supply decreases. 2. Supply increases.

3. Supply stays the same. 4. Supply disappears.

3. What happens to supply when prices go down?

1. Supply decreases. 2. Supply increases.

3. Supply stays the same. 4. Supply disappears.

4. What is an example of high demand?

1. Lots of people want to buy ice cream on a hot day.

2. Only a few people want to buy ice cream on a hot day.

3. No one wants to buy ice cream on a hot day.

4. Everyone has ice cream.

5. What does supply mean in economics?

1. The amount of a product.

2. The amount of money people are willing to pay for something.

3. The number of items that businesses have to sell in stores.

4. The total amount of services provided.

6. What is the meaning of demand in economics?

1. The total amount of goods that producers are ready to sell.

2. The quality of a good or service.

3. The amount of money businesses earns from selling products.

4. Demand is how many people want a certain product.

7. What does scarcity mean?

1. The situation where there are unlimited resources available to meet wants.

2. The condition where you have no money.

3. The process of producing more goods than are needed.

4. Scarcity means the shortage of a product.

8. Which one of the following markets is not a service market?

1. Tesco Lotus 2. Teacher 3. Doctor 4. Police

LIVEWORKSHEETS