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**KOLEJ YAYASAN PELAJARAN JOHOR  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

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COURSE : MICROECONOMICS

COURSE CODE : ECO1013

EXAMINATION : DECEMBER 2022

DURATION : 3 HOURS

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

**Arahan kepada calon :**

1. This question paper consists of TWO(2) parts : PART A (40 Marks)  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi DUA (2) bahagian : Bahagian A (40 markah)*  
: PART B (60 marks)  
*: Bahagian B (60 markah)*
2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any material to examination room except with the permission from the invigilator.  
*Calon tidak dibenarkan untuk membawa sebarang bahannota ke bilik peperiksaan tanpa arahankebenaran daripada pengawas.*
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:  
*Pastikan kertas soalan peperiksaan ini mengandungi :*
  - i. Question Paper  
*Kertas Soalan*
  - ii. Answering Booklet  
*Buku Jawapan*
  - iii. An Objective Answer Paper  
*Kertas Jawapan Objektif.*

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This examination paper consists of 21 printed pages including front page  
*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 21 muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan*

**PART A BAHAGIAN A**

This part contains of TWENTY (20) questions. Answer ALL questions in Objective Answer Paper.

*Bahagian ini mempunyai DUA PULUH (20) soalan. Jawab SEMUA di dalam Kertas Jawapan Objektif.*

1. What is the key difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics?

*Apakah kunci perbezaan antara mikroekonomi dan makroekonomi?*

- A. Microeconomic is only concerned with theories, whereas macroeconomics involves policy decision.

*Mikroekonomi hanya tertumpu dengan teori, manakala makroekonomi melibatkan keputusan dasar.*

- B. Microeconomics analyzes the inflation problem in the economy, while macroeconomics analyzes price changes for individual products in the economy.

*Mikroekonomi menganalisis masalah inflasi dalam sesebuah ekonomi, manakala makroekonomi menganalisis perubahan harga bagi pengeluaran individu dalam sesebuah ekonomi.*

- C. Microeconomic deals with individual parts of the economy, while macroeconomics studies the whole economic system.

*Mikroekonomi berkaitan dengan ekonomi individu, manakala makroekonomi mengkaji tentang keseluruhan sistem ekonomi.*

- D. Microeconomic studies the whole economic system, while macroeconomic deals with individual parts of the economy.

*Mikroekonomi mengkaji tentang keseluruhan sistem ekonomi, manakala makroekonomi berkaitan dengan ekonomi individu.*

2. Why the Production Possibilities Curve (PPC) line is downward sloping from left to right?

Mengapakah Keluk Kemungkinan Pengeluaran (KKP) berbentuk garis lurus yang mencerun ke bawah dari kiri ke kanan?

- A. The opportunity cost is fix despite the production of another goods increase continuously.

*Kos lepas sesuatu barang adalah tetap walaupun pengeluaran barang lain bertambah secara berterusan.*

- B. The less of goods is produced, the more of another goods is forgone.

*Semakin sedikit sesuatu barang yang hendak dikeluarkan, maka semakin banyak barang lain yang harus dilepaskan.*

- C. The more of goods is produced, the less of another goods is forgone.

*Semakin banyak sesuatu barang yang hendak dikeluarkan, maka semakin sedikit barang lain yang harus dilepaskan.*

- D. The more of goods is produced, the more of another goods is forgone.

*Semakin banyak sesuatu barang yang hendak dikeluarkan, maka semakin banyak barang lain yang harus dilepaskan.*

3. Why Production Possibilities Curve (PPC) is convex?

Mengapakah Keluk Kemungkinan Pengeluaran (KKP) berbentuk cembung?

- A. The opportunity cost is fix despite the production of another goods increase continuously.

*Kos lepas sesuatu barang adalah tetap walaupun pengeluaran barang lain bertambah secara berterusan.*

- B. The less of goods is produced, the more of another goods is forgone.

*Semakin sedikit sesuatu barang yang hendak dikeluarkan, maka semakin banyak barang lain yang harus dilepaskan.*

- C. The more of goods is produced, the less of another goods is forgone.

*Semakin banyak sesuatu barang yang hendak dikeluarkan, maka semakin sedikit barang lain yang harus dilepaskan.*

- D. The more of goods is produced, the more of another goods is forgone.

*Semakin banyak sesuatu barang yang hendak dikeluarkan, maka semakin banyak barang lain yang harus dilepaskan.*

4. Which of the following statement is not related to economic problem?

*Kenyataan yang manakah yang tidak berkaitan dengan masalah ekonomi?*

- A. What to produce?

*Apakah yang hendak dikeluarkan?*

- B. For whom to produce?

*Untuk siapa dikeluarkan?*

- C. Where to produce?

*Dimana hendak dikeluarkan*

- D. How to produce?

*Bagaimana hendak dikeluarkan?*

5. State the relationship between price and quantity of demanded.

*Nyatakan hubungan antara harga dengan kuantiti diminta.*

- A. The relationship between price and quantity of demanded is unevenly related.

*Hubungan harga dan kuantiti diminta adalah berhubungan tidak sekata.*

- B. The relationship between price and quantity of demanded is parallel related.

*Hubungan harga dan kuantiti diminta adalah berhubungan selari.*

- C. The relationship between price and quantity of demanded is positively related.

*Hubungan harga dan kuantiti diminta adalah berhubungan positif.*

- D. The relationship between price and quantity of demanded is negatively related.

*Hubungan harga dan kuantiti diminta adalah berhubungan negatif.*

6. State the difference between individual demand and market demand.

*Nyatakan perbezaan di antara permintaan individu dengan permintaan pasaran.*

- A. Individual demand made by only two individuals, while market demand made by more than three individuals.

*Permintaan individu dilakukan oleh dua individu sahaja, manakala permintaan pasaran dilakukan oleh lebih daripada tiga individu.*

- B. Individual demand made by only one individual, while market demand made by more than three individuals.

*Permintaan individu dilakukan oleh satu individu sahaja, manakala permintaan pasaran dilakukan oleh lebih daripada tiga individu.*

- C. Individual demand made by only one individual, while market demand made by more than one individual.

*Permintaan individu dilakukan oleh satu individu sahaja, manakala permintaan pasaran dilakukan oleh lebih daripada satu individu.*

- D. Individual demand made by only one individual, while market demand made by more than two individuals.

*Permintaan individu dilakukan oleh satu individu sahaja, manakala permintaan pasaran dilakukan oleh lebih daripada dua individu.*

7. Which of the following is the non-price determinant of supply of wheat?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan penentu bukan harga bagi penawaran tepung?*

- A. A decrease in the price of wheat.

*Penurunan harga tepung.*

- B. A decrease in the price of corn.

*Penurunan harga jagung.*

- C. A decrease in the price of wheat farming machinery and equipment. .

*Penurunan harga mesin dan peralatan pertanian gandum*

- D. Improvement in the techniques of growing wheat.

*Penambahbaikan dalam teknik penanaman gandum.*

8. What is the non-price determinant of demand for house?

*Apakah penentu bukan harga bagi permintaan rumah?*

- A. A decrease in the price of house.

*Penurunan harga rumah.*

- B. A decrease in the price of wood.

*Penurunan harga papan.*

- C. A decrease in the price of factors of production.

*Penurunan harga faktor – faktor pengeluaran.*

- D. An Increase in the number of population.

*Peningkatan dalam bilangan populasi.*

9. What is law of demand?

*Apakah hukum permintaan?*

- A. The higher the price, the lower the quantity demanded.

*Semakin tinggi harga, semakin rendah kuantiti diminta.*

- B. The lower the price, the more equal the quantity demanded.

*Semakin tinggi harga, semakin sama rata kuantiti diminta.*

- C. The higher the price, the higher the quantity demanded.

*Semakin tinggi harga, semakin tinggi kuantiti diminta.*

- D. The lower the price, the lower the quantity demanded.

Semakin rendah harga, semakin rendah kuantiti diminta.

10.

"The relationship between tea and coffee is positive under cross-elasticity of demand".

"Hubungan antara teh dan kopi adalah positif di bawah keanjalan permintaan silang".

**Statement 1 / Pernyataan 1**

Based on statement 1, why is the relationship between tea and coffee is positive?

Berdasarkan pernyataan 1, mengapakah hubungan teh dan kopi adalah positif?

- A. Tea and coffee are neutral..

*Teh dan kopi bersifat neutral*

- B. Tea and coffee are substitute to each other.

*Teh dan kopi merupakan pengganti antara satu sama lain.*

- C. Tea and coffee are need to each other.

*Teh dan kopi merupakan saling memerlukan.*

- D. Tea and coffee are used together.

*Teh dan kopi digunakan secara bersama-sama.*

11. Which of the following explains elastic supply?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah menerangkan anjal penawaran*

- A.  $E_{ss} > 1$

- B.  $E_{ss} < 1$

- C.  $E_{ss} = 1$

- D.  $E_{ss} = 0$

12. Which of the following explains income elasticity of demand?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah menerangkan keanjalan permintaan pendapatan?*

- A. Increase in income, will causes big increase in quantity demanded of luxury goods.

*Peningkatan pendapatan, akan menyebabkan peningkatan yang besar dalam kuantiti diminta bagi barang mewah.*

- B. Increase in income, will causes small increase in quantity demanded of luxury goods.

*Peningkatan pendapatan, akan menyebabkan peningkatan yang kecil dalam kuantiti diminta bagi barang mewah.*

- C. Increase in income, will causes zero increase in quantity demanded of luxury goods.

*Peningkatan pendapatan, akan menyebabkan peningkatan sifar dalam kuantiti diminta bagi barang mewah.*

- D. Increase in income, will causes uneven increase in quantity demanded of luxury goods.

*Peningkatan pendapatan, akan menyebabkan peningkatan tidak sekata dalam kuantiti diminta bagi barang mewah.*

13. State three (3) types of elasticity of demand.

*Nyatakan tiga (3) jenis keanjalan permintaan.*

- A. Price, cross, income.

*Harga, silang, pendapatan.*

- B. Elastic, Inelastic, Unitary elastic.

*Anjal, tidak anjal, anjal satu.*

- C. Price, cross, less unitary elastic.

*Harga, silang, kurang anjal satu.*

- D. Perfectly elastic, elastic, unitary elastic.

*Anjal sempurna, anjal, anjal satu.*

14. Which of the following explains substitute goods in cross elasticity of demand?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah menerangkan barang pengganti bagi keanjalan permintaan silang?*

- A. The sign of elasticity is positive.

*Tanda keanjalan adalah positif.*

- B. The sign of elasticity is negative.

*Tanda keanjalan adalah negatif.*

- C. The sign of elasticity is uneven.

*Tanda keanjalan adalah tidak sekata.*

- D. The sign of elasticity is equal.

*Tanda keanjalan adalah sama.*

15.

*"The government will decrease the price when the quantity supplied is greater than the quantity demanded. "Kerajaan akan menurunkan harga apabila kuantiti ditawar lebih besar berbanding kuantiti diminta"*

#### **Statement 2 / Pernyataan 2**

Based on statement 2, why does the government act to lower the price of goods?

*Berdasarkan pernyataan 2, mengapakah kerajaan bertindak untuk menurunkan harga barang?*

- A. There is an excess of supply.

*Berlaku lebihan penawaran.*

- B. There is an excess of demand.

*Berlaku lebihan permintaan.*

- C. There is an excess of subsidy.

*Berlaku lebihan subsidi.*

- D. There is an excess of tax collection.

*Berlaku lebihan kutipan cukai.*

16. Which of the following will happen, if the government imposes a floor price legislation?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah akan berlaku jika kerajaan mengenakan perundangan harga lantai?*

- A. Producer's income will increase.

*Pendapatan pengeluar akan meningkat.*

- B. Consumers will have to pay higher price.

*Pengguna perlu membayar dengan harga yang lebih tinggi.*

- C. Quantity supplied will exceed quantity demanded.

*Kuantiti ditawar akan melebihi kuantiti diminta.*

- D. The government will earn more revenue.

*Kerajaan akan mendapat keuntungan yang lebih.*

17. Explain the tax implication to consumer.

*Jelaskan kesan cukai kepada pengguna.*

- A. Cost of production will increase and the price of goods increase.

*Kos pengeluaran akan meningkat dan menjadikan harga barang semakin meningkat*

- B. Cost of production will decrease and the price of goods decrease.

*Kos pengeluaran akan menurun dan menjadikan harga barang semakin menurun.*

- C. Cost of production will increase and the price of goods unstable.

*Kos pengeluaran akan meningkat dan menjadikan harga barang semakin tidak stabil.*

- D. Cost of production will decrease and the price of goods more stable.

*Kos pengeluaran akan menurun dan menjadikan harga barang semakin lebih stabil.*

18. What is market equilibrium?

*Apakah keseimbangan pasaran?*

- A. Quantity demanded is zero.

*Kuantiti diminta adalah sifar.*

- B. Quantity demanded greater than quantity supplied.

*Kuantiti diminta lebih besar daripada kuantiti ditawar.*

- C. Quantity supplied greater than quantity demanded.

*Kuantiti ditawar lebih besar daripada kuantiti diminta.*

- D. Quantity demanded equal to quantity supplied.

*Kuantiti diminta sama dengan kuantiti ditawar.*

19. Which of the following statement is true about the equilibrium price?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah benar tentang keseimbangan harga?*

- A. Quantity supplied may exceed quantity demanded, and vice versa.

*Kuantiti ditawar melebihi kuantiti diminta, dan begitu juga sebaliknya.*

- B. There is no pressure on price to either increase or decrease.

*Tiada tekanan ke atas harga sama ada meningkat atau menurun.*

- C. There are forces that will increase the price.

*Terdapat kuasa yang akan meningkatkan harga.*

- D. There are forces that will decrease the price.

*Terdapat kuasa yang akan menurunkan harga.*

20. Which of the following is a characteristic of market equilibrium?

*Antara berikut, yang manakah merupakan ciri – ciri keseimbangan pasaran?*

- A. There is shortage.  
*Terdapat lebihan permintaan.*
- B. There is surplus.  
*Terdapat lebihan penawaran.*
- C. Quantity demanded is equal to quantity supplied.  
*Kuantiti diminta sama dengan kuantiti ditawar.*
- D. There is a tendency for price to change.  
*Terdapat kecenderungan perubahan harga.*

[40 MARKS 40 MARKAH]

**PART B / BAHAGIAN B**

This part consist of FOUR (4) questions. Answer ALL questions in Answering Booklet.

Bahagian ini mempunyai EMPAT (4) soalan. Jawab SEMUA soalan di Buku Jawapan.

**QUESTION 1 / SOALAN 1**

The table 1 below show the production possibilities combination in a particular country producing motorcycle and bicycle.

Combination	Motorcycle (unit)	Bicycle (unit)
A	0	60
B	10	45
C	20	30
D	30	15
E	40	0

Table 1

- a. Based on the table 1 above, sketch the production possibilities curve (PPC) for the country.

(4 marks / markah)

- b. Determine the type of opportunity cost faced by the country. Give a reason to your answer.

(3 marks / markah)

- c. List four (4) assumptions to construct a PPC.

(4 marks / markah)

- d. Label the following point on the curve you sketch on question 1(a):

i. Point A: Scarcity

ii. Point B: Choice

iii. Point C: Attainable but inefficient production

(3 Marks / markah)

- e. Illustrate in separate diagrams the effect of the following situations on the Production Possibilities Curves (PPC).
- The pandemic Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) spreads throughout the community causing a less people buying bicycle.
  - An introduction of new technology in the productions of motorcycle.
- (6 marks / markah)**

*Jadual 1 dibawah menunjukkan kombinasi kemungkinan pengeluaran motosikal dan basikal di sebuah negara tertentu.*

Kombinasi	Motosikal (unit)	Basikal (unit)
A	0	60
B	10	45
C	20	30
D	30	15
E	40	0

**Jadual 1**

- Berdasarkan jadual 1 diatas, lakarkan keluk kemungkinan pengeluaran (KKP) bagi negara tersebut.*
- Tentukan kos lepas yang dihadapi oleh negara tersebut? Huraikan jawapan anda.*
- Senaraikan empat (4) andaian dalam melakar KKP.*
- Labelkan titik tersebut di dalam keluk yang anda lukis pada soalan 1 (a)*
  - Titik A: Kekurangan*
  - Titik B: Pilihan*
  - Titik C: Pengeluaran yang boleh dicapai tetapi tidak cekap*

e. Jelaskan dalam rajah berasingan kesan situasi berikut pada Keluk Kemungkinan Pengeluaran (PPC).

- i. Pandemik penyakit Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) merebak ke seluruh masyarakat menyebabkan semakin kurang orang yang membeli basikal.
- ii. Pengenalan teknologi baru dalam pengeluaran motosikal.

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**QUESTION 2 / SOALAN 2**

The table 2 below show the quantity demand and quantity supply for Good T in Country Malaysia.

Price (RM)	Quantity Demand (unit)	Quantity Supply (unit)
8	400	800
7	500	700
6	600	600
5	700	500
4	800	400

**Table 2**

- a. Define the income elasticity of demand.

(2 marks / markah)

- b. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for Good T if the price of Good T increases from RM4.00 to RM6.00.

(3 marks / markah)

- c. Based on the price elasticity of demand you have calculated in question 2 (b), determine degree of elasticity of Good T.

(1 mark / markah)

- d. Calculate the price elasticity of supply for Good T if the price of Good T increases from RM7.00 to RM8.00.

(3 marks / markah)

- e. Based on the price elasticity of supply you have calculated in question 2 (d), determine degree of elasticity of Good T.

(1 marks / markah)

Jadual 2 di bawah menunjukkan Jadual kuantiti permintaan dan kuantiti penawaran barang T di Negara Malaysia.

Harga (RM)	Kuantiti Diminta (unit)	Kuantiti Ditawar (unit)
8	400	800
7	500	700
6	600	600
5	700	500
4	800	400

Jadual 2

- Takrifkan keanjalan permintaan pendapatan.
- Hitungkan keanjalan permintaan harga bagi barang T apabila harga barang T meningkat daripada RM 4.00 kepada RM 6.00.
- Berdasarkan darjah keanjalan permintaan yang anda kira pada soalan 2 (b), tentukan darjah keanjalan permintaan harga.
- Hitungkan keanjalan penawaran harga bagi barang T apabila harga barang T meningkat daripada RM 7.00 kepada RM 8.00.
- Berdasarkan darjah keanjalan penawaran yang anda kira pada soalan 2 (d), tentukan darjah keanjalan permintaan harga.

**QUESTION 3 / SOALAN 3**

The table 3 below shows the quantity demand and quantity supply schedules of flour at Country S.

Price (RM per unit)	Quantity Supplied (Kg)	Quantity Demanded (Kg)
	Firm A	Buyer A
2.00	30	250
2.50	60	230
3.00	90	210
3.50	120	180
4.00	150	150
4.50	180	140
5.00	200	120

**Table 3**

- Sketch the market equilibrium of flour at Country S.  
**(5 marks / markah)**
- Define market equilibrium.  
**(2 marks / markah)**
- State the equilibrium price and quantity of flour at Country S.  
**(2 marks / markah)**
- Calculate Suppose the government has intervened in the market and set a price of RM 3.00;
  - Name the type of price control implemented by the government.  
**(2 marks / markah)**
  - Determine whether there will be a surplus or shortage of the flour.  
**(2 marks / markah)**
  - how much surplus or shortage of the flour.  
**(2 marks / markah)**

Jadual 3 menunjukkan jadual kuantiti diminta dan kuantiti ditawar bagi tepung di Negara S.

Harga (RM per unit)	Kuantiti Ditawar (Kg)	Kuantiti Diminta (Kg)
	Firm A	Buyer A
2.00	30	250
2.50	60	230
3.00	90	210
3.50	120	180
4.00	150	150
4.50	180	140
5.00	200	120

Jadual 3

- a. Lakarkan keseimbangan pasaran bagi tepung di negara S.
- b. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan keseimbangan pasaran.
- c. Nyatakan harga dan kuantiti keseimbangan bagi tepung di negara S.
- d. Kerajaan telah melaksanakan kawalan harga di dalam pasaran tepung dan telah menetapkan harga tepung pada RM 3.00.
  - i. Nyatakan jenis kawalan harga yang telah dikenakan oleh kerajaan?
  - ii. Tentukan sama ada berlakunya lebihan permintaan atau penawaran.
  - iii. Berapakah lebihan permintaan atau lebihan penawaran bagi tepung?

**QUESTION 4 / SOALAN 4**

The table 4 below shows the relationship between total product of Good Z and the number of workers employed.

Land (unit)	Labour (unit)	Total Product (unit)	Marginal Product (unit)	Average Product (unit)
1	0	0		
1	1	60		
1	2	160		
1	3	280		
1	4	430		
1	5	540		
1	6	620		
1	7	670		
1	8	700		
1	9	700		
1	10	640		

**Table 4**

- a. Complete the table above.

(4 marks / markah)

- b. Determine the range of labour for Stage I, Stage II and Stage III.

(6 marks / markah)

- c. Determine the number of labour when the Law of Diminishing Marginal Return sets in. Justify your answer

(3 marks / markah)

- d. For a rational producer, which stage will you choose? Why?

(2 marks / markah)

Jadual 4 dibawah menunjukkan hubungan antara jumlah produk Z yang dihasilkan dan jumlah pekerja yang digajikan.

Tanah (unit)	Buruh (unit)	Jumlah Keluaran (unit)	Keluaran Sut (unit)	Keluaran Purata (unit)
1	0	0		
1	1	60		
1	2	160		
1	3	280		
1	4	430		
1	5	540		
1	6	620		
1	7	670		
1	8	700		
1	9	700		
1	10	640		

Jadual 4

- a. Lengkapkan jadual diatas.
- b. Tentukan julat jumlah pekerja bagi peringkat I, peringkat II dan peringkat III.
- c. Tentukan bilangan buruh apabila hukum pulangan sut berkurang bermula. Justifikasikan jawapan anda.
- d. Bagi pengeluar yang rasional, peringkat manakah yang anda akan pilih? kenapa?

END OF QUESTION PAPER

