**ECS1501**

(492522)

May/June 2015

ECONOMICS IA

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST

SECOND

DR S NHAMO

MS KO AMUSA

Use of a non-programmable pocket calculator is permissible.

Closed book examination

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This multiple-choice examination paper consists of 20 pages plus instructions for the completion of a mark-reading sheet

The question paper consists of 70 multiple-choice questions that must **all** be answered on the mark-reading sheet, which is supplied. Carefully follow the instructions for the completion of the mark-reading sheet. Each question will be worth 1,4 marks, so that the paper carries a total of 100 marks

NB!

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Place the completed mark-reading sheet in your answer book **DO NOT STAPLE IT TO THE ANSWER BOOK.**

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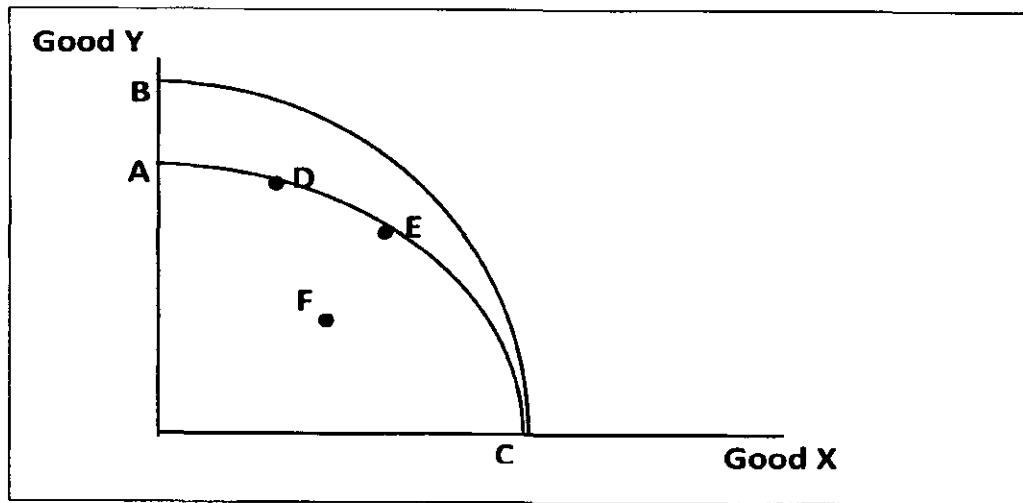
All students must ensure that the page numbers of this examination paper (pages 1–20) follow each other correctly. Please report to the invigilator if your paper has any blank pages or if pages are printed unclearly

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- 1 Which of the following statements regarding needs, wants and scarcity is/are correct?
- a Wants are absolutely unlimited and can be defined as desires for goods and services
 - b Needs are limited and can be defined as life essentials
 - c Scarcity is the same as poverty and inequality
 - d Time can be regarded as a scarce resource
 - e Needs and wants are the same and only the poor are affected by scarcity
- [1] All statements are correct
 [2] Only a, b, d and e are correct
 [3] Only a, b and d are correct
 [4] Only a, b, c and e are correct

Use the diagram below, which indicates maximum combinations of good X and good Y that can be produced with available resources, to answer questions 2 and 3



- 2 On production possibility frontier AC
- [1] output combinations D and E represent full and efficient use of resources, but A, C and F represent inefficient resource use
 - [2] output combinations A, D, E and C all represent full and efficient resource use
 - [3] output combination A and C represents less efficient resource use than either D or E
 - [4] the production of goods X and Y require similar factor inputs in similar proportions

[TURN OVER]

- 3 The outward shift of the frontier from AC to BC could arise from
- [1] technological progress that affects good X production and good Y production equally
 - [2] an improvement in labour productivity only in the industry producing good X
 - [3] an improvement in labour productivity only in the industry producing good Y
 - [4] a reallocation of resources from X production to Y production
- 4 The three essential coordinating mechanisms used to solve central economic questions are
- [1] production, income and spending
 - [2] household, firms and government
 - [3] traditional command and market
 - [4] local, provincial and national governments
- 5 Microeconomics is a branch of economics that studies
- [1] the determination of national income
 - [2] the behaviour of individual decision-making units in the economy
 - [3] the impact of unemployment in South Africa
 - [4] the effects and consequences of the aggregate behaviour of all decision-making units
- 6 Which of the following statements is positive?
- [1] Unemployment is a greater problem than inflation
 - [2] The South African government ought to introduce policies to reduce the unemployment rate, not the inflation rate
 - [3] Poor countries have 58% of the world's population, but receive only 4% of the world income
 - [4] The world distribution of income is unequal, because the poor countries are denied their fair share of income and resources
- 7 The basic questions of what to produce and for whom to produce are essentially interdependent because
- [1] different patterns of factor use generate different patterns of income distribution
 - [2] income and wealth are concentrated in the hands of the economically powerful
 - [3] markets cannot be relied upon to allocate resources efficiently
 - [4] different patterns of distribution generate different patterns of demand and therefore different patterns of resource allocation

[TURN OVER]

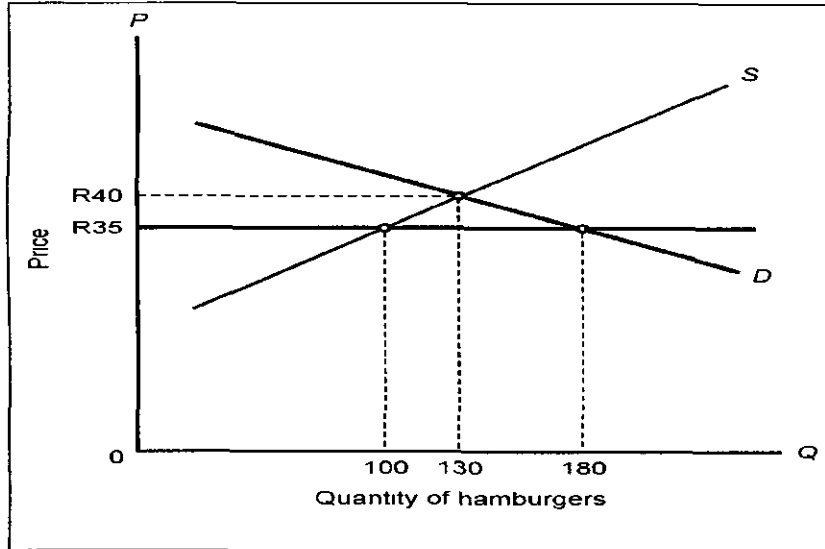
- 8 In economics, the 'how' or input question refers to
- [1] the problem of allocating scarce resources among competing users
 - [2] the ways in which factors of production may be combined to produce output
 - [3] the problem of how output is distributed among individuals and groups in society
 - [4] the way in which the state sets output targets in a command economy
- 9 In a command economy, resource allocation is brought about by
- [1] price signals driven by relative price changes
 - [2] the collective preferences of central planners
 - [3] the behaviour of self-interested individuals striving to maximise their own well-being
 - [4] the desire of producers to maximise profits
- 10 Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- [1] The three major flows in the economy are total production, total income and total spending
 - [2] There are two sets of markets in a simple economy goods markets and factor markets
 - [3] In the simple circular flow of economic activity, "real" flows of goods and factors, and financial flows move in opposite directions
 - [4] Firms are buyers in goods markets and sellers in factor markets, while households are buyers in factor markets and sellers in goods markets
- 11 Capital is a variable while investment is a variable. This implies that capital has and it can only be measured while investment has a and is measured
- [1] stock, flow, no time dimension, at a moment, time dimension, over a period
 - [2] flow, stock, time dimension, moment, no time dimension, over a period
 - [3] stock, flow, no time dimension, over a period; time dimension, at a moment
 - [4] stock, flow, time dimension, over a period, no time dimension, moment
- 12 The four main factors of production are
- [1] land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship
 - [2] technique, money, capital and entrepreneurship
 - [3] money, technology, capital and entrepreneurship
 - [4] land, labour, money and technology

[TURN OVER]

- 13 If milk is a normal good, then a decrease in consumers' income will definitely cause
- [1] a decrease in the demand for milk
 - [2] an increase in the demand for milk
 - [3] a decrease in the supply of milk
 - [4] an increase in the demand and supply of milk
- 14 If the price of domestic airline tickets increases, then, *ceteris paribus*
- [1] the demand for domestic air travel will increase
 - [2] the demand for car rentals, a complement in consumption, will increase
 - [3] the demand for car rentals, a complement in consumption, will decrease
 - [4] the demand for car rentals, a substitute in consumption, will decrease
- 15 Which of the following statements is **correct**?
- [1] A rise in the price of a good will cause the supply curve of that good to shift to the right (i.e. the supply of the good will increase)
 - [2] The quantity demanded of a good depends on the availability of the good
 - [3] Demand is a synonym for wants. In other words, if a consumer demands a good it simply means that he or she wants the good
 - [4] A decrease in the prices of the factors of production used to produce a certain product will give rise to an increase in the supply of the product (illustrated by a rightward shift of the supply curve)
- 16 Which of the following will **not** cause a change in the demand for coffee?
- [1] A decrease in the price of milk, a complement
 - [2] An increase in the price of coffee
 - [4] An increase in the number of people drinking coffee
 - [5] An increase in the income of households
- 17 If farmers decide to plant more cabbage next year, *ceteris paribus*, the
- [1] supply curve for cabbage next year will shift to the left
 - [2] demand curve for cabbage this year will shift to the right
 - [3] supply curve for cabbage next year will be horizontal
 - [4] supply curve for cabbage next year will shift to the right

[TURN OVER]

18 The diagram below shows the market for hamburgers



If the price of hamburgers is fixed at R35 per burger, then

- [1] there will be a surplus of 80 hamburgers
- [2] there will be a shortage of 50 hamburgers
- [3] there will be a shortage of 80 hamburgers
- [4] there will be a surplus of 50 hamburgers

Suppose the supply and demand curves are given as the following

$$Q_s = 1 + P$$

$$Q_d = 2 - P$$

At equilibrium $Q_s = Q_d$

Answer questions 19 and 20 based on the aforementioned information

19 What is the equilibrium price level?

- [1] 1
- [2] $1\frac{1}{2}$
- [3] $\frac{1}{2}$
- [4] $2\frac{1}{2}$

[TURN OVER]

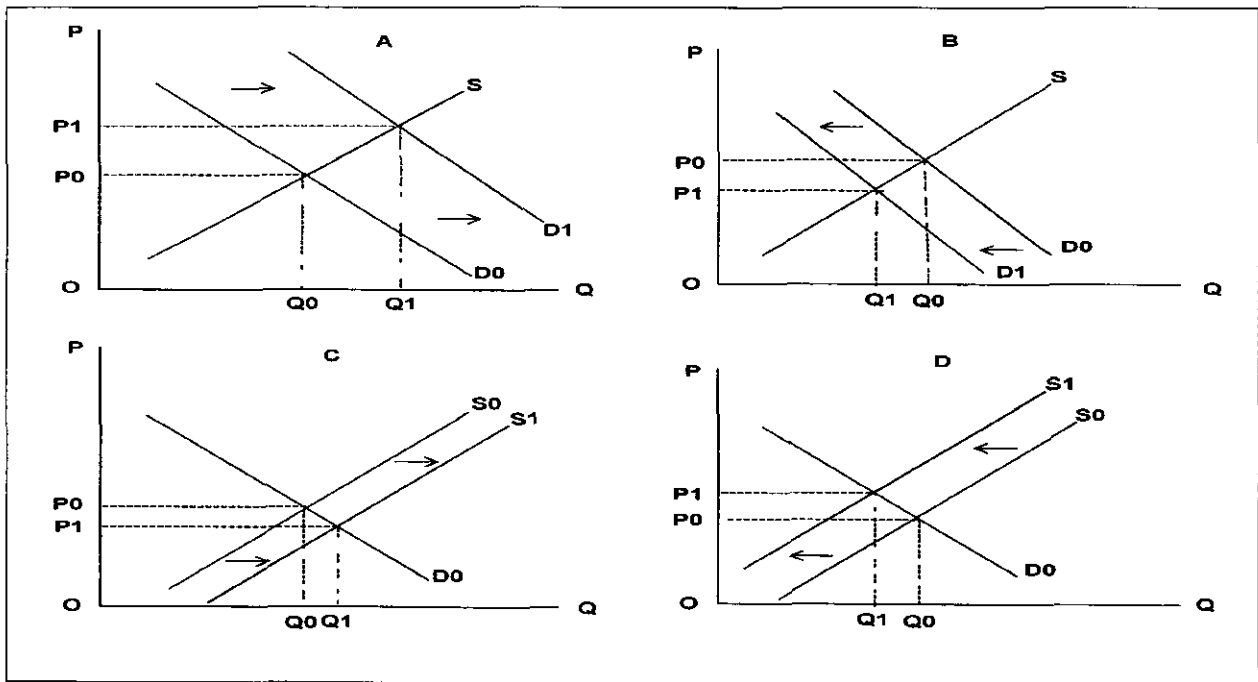
20 What is the equilibrium quantity supplied at equilibrium?

- [1] 1
- [2] 1½
- [3] ½
- [4] 2½

21 An increase in supply is graphically represented by

- [1] an upward movement along the supply curve
- [2] a downward movement along the supply curve
- [3] a rightward shift of the supply curve
- [4] a leftward shift of the supply curve

Use the figures below to answer question 22 that follows

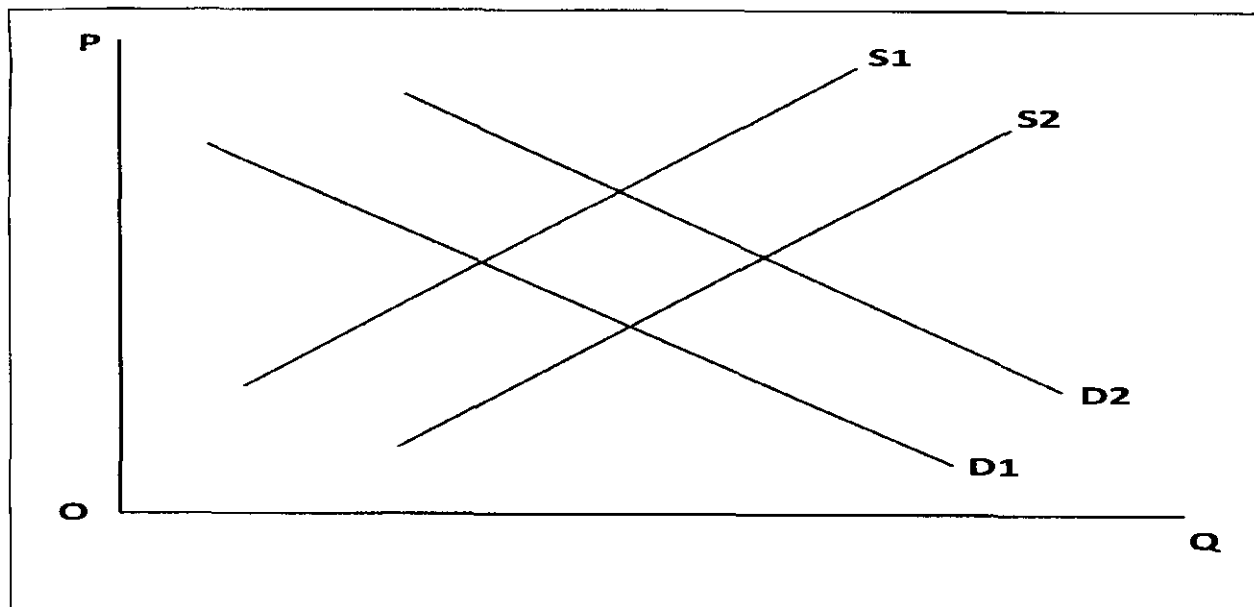


22 Which of the figures correctly indicates the effect of a decrease in Becky's income on the demand for iced tea which she considers to be an inferior good?

- [1] A
- [2] B
- [3] C
- [4] D

[TURN OVER]

The figure below represents the market for hamburgers. Use the figure to answer question 23 that follows.



- 23 If the price of meat patties used in the burgers rises and at the same time people become health conscious regarding the potential risks of heart related diseases from eating hamburgers
- [1] the demand curve will shift from D2 to D1 and the supply curve will shift from S2 to S1
 - [2] the demand curve will shift from D2 to D1 and the supply curve will not shift
 - [3] the demand curve will not shift and the supply curve will shift from S2 to S1
 - [4] the demand curve will shift from D2 to D1 and the supply curve will shift from S1 to S2
- 24 A decrease in demand with no change in supply will cause
- [1] an increase in demand since the supply curve does not shift
 - [2] a fall in the equilibrium price
 - [3] an increase in both the demand and supply
 - [4] an increase in the equilibrium price
- 25 If there is an increase in income, one would expect
- [1] a rightward shift of the demand curve
 - [2] a leftward shift of the demand curve
 - [3] a rightward shift of the supply curve
 - [4] a leftward shift of the supply curve

[TURN OVER]

- 26 Which of the following will shift the supply curve for soft drinks to the left?
- [1] An increase in the cost of the machinery used in producing soft drinks
 - [2] A decrease in the wages of workers employed in the soft drinks factory
 - [3] Technological improvement in the production of soft drinks
 - [4] Consumers' tastes and preferences
- 27 An increase in demand coupled with a decrease in supply will result in
- [1] an uncertain impact on price and cause an increase in the quantity demanded
 - [2] an increase in price and cause an uncertain impact on the quantity
 - [3] a decrease in price and cause an uncertain impact on quantity
 - [4] an uncertain change in price and a decrease in quantity
- 28 Suppose the demand and supply of grapes increases, but the increase in demand is major while the increase in supply is minor. Then given the above scenario
- [1] price increases and the quantities demanded and supplied increase
 - [2] price decreases and the quantity demanded and supplied decrease
 - [3] price increases and the quantity demanded and supplied decrease
 - [4] price decreases and the quantity demanded and supplied increase
- 29 Thabo spends R12 in the mornings on bus fare from his house in Brooklyn to the Unisa library. In the afternoons this same trip costs R11,50. The fact that the bus fare is more expensive during rush hour and less expensive during the afternoon implies that the demand for the bus ride in the morning is _____ while during the afternoon the demand for the bus ride is _____
- [1] less elastic, more elastic
 - [2] elastic, inelastic
 - [3] unit elastic, inelastic
 - [4] perfectly elastic, perfectly inelastic
- 30 There is a proposal from Eskom to increase the electricity tariff during 2015 in order to increase revenue and aid operations. This proposal is only going to be possible because the demand for electricity is _____
- [1] elastic
 - [2] inelastic
 - [3] equal to 1
 - [4] greater than 1

[TURN OVER]

- 31 Given the water shortages observed in Gauteng in 2014, the South African government wants to reduce water consumption by 5 per cent. The price elasticity for water is 0,4, therefore government should
- [1] increase the price of water by 12,5 per cent
 - [2] decrease the price of water by 2 per cent
 - [3] increase the price of water by 10 per cent
 - [4] decrease the price of water by 6 per cent
- 32 If the price elasticity of demand for foot massagers is 0,5, then a 10 per cent increase in price will
- [1] increase the quantity demanded by 5 per cent
 - [2] decrease quantity demanded by less than 0,5 per cent
 - [3] decrease quantity demanded by 5 per cent
 - [4] increase quantity demanded by 0,5 per cent
- 33 Utility from consuming a good is understood by economists to mean
- [1] how often we consume the good
 - [2] how much satisfaction or benefit we get from consuming the good
 - [3] how much it costs to buy the good
 - [4] how we best use the good
- 34 If marginal utility is positive with increasing consumption of a certain product, then total utility will
- [1] rise at a constant rate
 - [2] fall at a decreasing rate
 - [3] rise at a decreasing rate
 - [4] fall at an increasing rate

[TURN OVER]

35 Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

- a An increase in the consumption of a good will always increase both the total utility and marginal utility
- b An increase in the consumption of a good will usually decrease the marginal utility and increase the total utility
- c When the marginal utility becomes negative, the total utility will decrease

- [1] a and c
- [2] b and c
- [3] Only a
- [4] Only b

Questions 36 and 37 are based on the table below

Units	Bananas		Apples	
	TU	MU	TU	MU
1	24	24	16	16
2	40	16	29	13
3	52	12	41	12
4	58	6	49	8
5	62	4	54	5

The above table indicates Maria Botha's total utility and marginal utility of bananas and apples respectively. The price of bananas is R2 per unit and the price of apples is R1 per unit. Maria has R8 available to spend.

36 If Maria Botha spends her total income of R8

- [1] it will not be necessary to calculate Maria's weighted marginal utility to determine equilibrium
- [2] Maria will be in equilibrium if she consumes 3 bananas and 3 apples
- [3] Maria will be in equilibrium if she consumes 2 bananas and 4 apples
- [4] Maria will be in equilibrium if she consumes 2 bananas and 1 apple

[TURN OVER]

37 Which of the following statements is/are **correct**?

- a Weighted marginal utility of bananas is determined when the marginal utility per banana is divided by the price of bananas
- b At a combination of 5 bananas and 5 apples, Maria cannot be in equilibrium because she needs R15 to buy this combination
- c At equilibrium the total utility of Maria is 93 utils

- [1] All the statements are correct
- [2] Only a and b
- [3] Only a and c
- [4] Only b and c

Question 38 is based on the table below which represents an equilibrium position of a consumer

Good	Price	Weighted marginal utility
A	R12	4
B	R8	4
C	R10	4
D	R6	4

38 Which one of the following statements are **correct**?

- [1] If the price of A decreases to R6, equilibrium can only be restored if the consumer purchases less of A
- [2] If the price of B decreases to R6, equilibrium can only be restored if the consumer purchases less of B
- [3] If the price of C increases to R12, equilibrium can only be restored if the consumer purchases more of C
- [4] If the price of D increases to R10, equilibrium can only be restored if the consumer purchases less of D

39 A firm's total revenue is equal to

- [1] total revenue divided by the quantity sold
- [2] the additional revenue earned by selling an additional unit of the product
- [3] the price of its product multiplied by the quantity sold
- [4] the price of its product divided by the quantity sold

[TURN OVER]

Complete the following table and use the data to answer questions 40 – 42

Output (units)	Total revenue (R)	Average revenue (R)	Marginal revenue (R)
1	10		
2		15	
3			6
4		10	
5	42,5		
6			2,5

40 The total revenue of six units is

- [1] 10
- [2] 30
- [3] 40
- [4] 45

41 The average revenue of three units is

- [1] 7,5
- [2] 10
- [3] 12
- [4] 15

42 The marginal revenue of five units is

- [1] 2,5
- [2] 4
- [3] 5
- [4] 6

43 Which one of the following statements is **correct**?

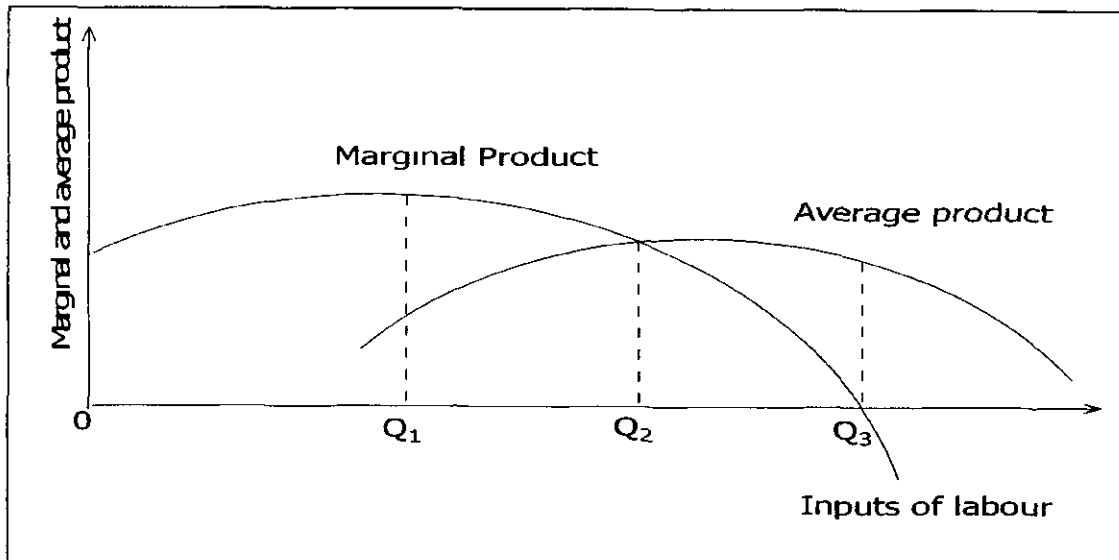
- [1] The short run is a time period during which all inputs are variable
- [2] Economic profit is the difference between total revenue and total explicit and implicit costs
- [3] In the short run capital is regarded as a variable input
- [4] Opportunity costs can be regarded as similar to explicit costs

[TURN OVER]

44 Which one of the following statements is **correct**?

- [1] The law of diminishing returns applies to the long run only
- [2] According to the law of diminishing returns, a firm can expand production in the short run through the employment of additional fixed factors of production
- [3] According to the law of diminishing returns, a firm can only expand production in the long run when all the factors of production are variable
- [4] The law of diminishing returns states that as more of a variable input is combined with one or more fixed inputs in the production process, points will eventually be reached where first the MP, then the AP and finally the TP will start to decline

Answer question 45 using the figure below



45 In the figure above, variable inputs of labour are being added to a constant amount of property resources. Marginal cost will be at a minimum for this firm when it is hiring

- [1] Q3 workers
- [2] Q2 workers
- [3] Q1 workers
- [4] more than Q3 workers

46 The average variable cost curve

- [1] initially increases as output increases, and then reaches a maximum
- [2] initially decreases, reaches a minimum and then increases
- [3] initially increases and remains constant thereafter
- [4] decreases at a constant rate

[TURN OVER]

- 47 The average fixed cost
- [1] decreases as output increases
 - [2] remains constant as output increases and is illustrated by a horizontal line
 - [3] is the horizontal distance between average (total) cost and average variable cost
 - [4] increases as output increases
- 48 The demand curve for the product faced by the individual firm under perfect competition is
- [1] vertical
 - [2] perfectly inelastic
 - [3] perfectly elastic
 - [4] relatively elastic
- 49 For perfect competition to exist there must be
- [1] few competitors
 - [2] restrictions to the entry of new firms
 - [3] competitive advertising
 - [4] many buyers and sellers
- 50 Which one of the following statements is **correct** under conditions of perfect competition?
- [1] The average revenue curve is identical to the marginal revenue curve
 - [2] The marginal revenue curve lies below the average revenue curve
 - [3] The marginal revenue curve runs parallel to the price axis
 - [4] Marginal cost and marginal revenue are equal at all possible levels of output
- 51 Which one of the following statements is **correct**?
- [1] If $MR > MC$ under perfect competition, profit can be increased by expanding production
 - [2] If $MC > MR$ under perfect competition, profit can be increased by expanding production
 - [3] If $MR = MC$ under perfect competition, profit can only be increased by increasing the quantity produced
 - [4] None of the above

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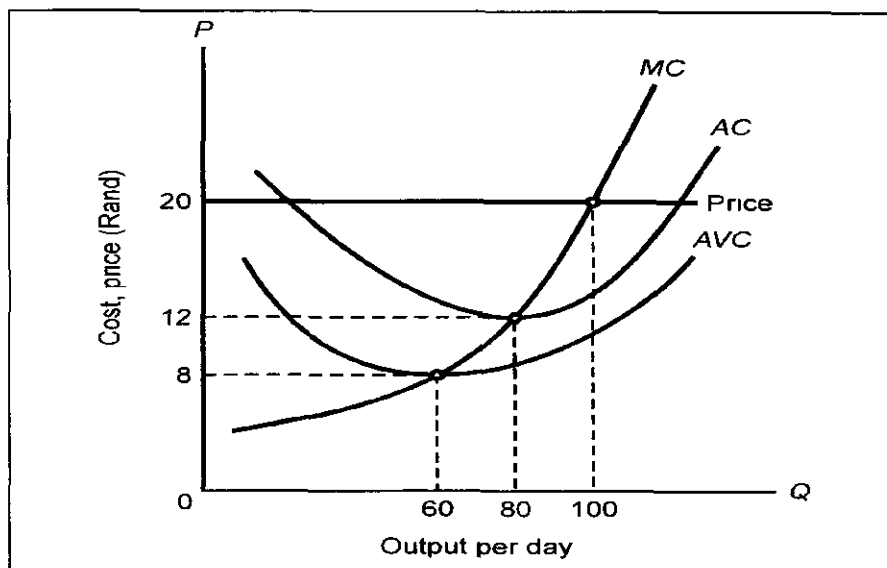
52 Under perfect competition, the supply curve of the firm is

- [1] the rising part of the firm's marginal cost curve from the minimum point of the MC curve to the minimum point of the AC curve
- [2] the rising part of the firm's marginal cost curve above the minimum of the average variable cost curve
- [3] the rising part of the firm's MC curve between the AC and AVC curves
- [4] the rising part of the firm's marginal cost curve above the minimum of the average cost curve

53 Normal profit implies that

- [1] economic profit is zero
- [2] all factors employed are earning an amount equal to their opportunity costs
- [3] firms are earning enough to cover all the costs of production
- [4] price must be greater than average variable cost

Use the information in the diagram below to answer questions 54 – 56 The diagram shows the price, marginal cost and average cost curves facing a perfectly competitive firm in the short run



[TURN OVER]

- 54 The firm will maximise profit in the short run where
- [1] the AC and MC curves intersect
 - [2] the MC and AVC curves intersect
 - [3] the MC curve intersects the price line
 - [4] None of the above
- 55 What is the total revenue of the profit-maximising firm in the short run?
- [1] R800
 - [2] R2 000
 - [3] R960
 - [4] R720
- 56 What is the firm's profit-maximising output in the short run?
- [1] 100 units
 - [2] 140 units
 - [3] 80 units
 - [4] 60 units
- 57 Under perfect competition the industry will be in equilibrium in the long run if all firms
- [1] are making normal and economic profits
 - [2] are making economic losses
 - [3] leave the industry
 - [4] are making normal profits
- 58 Which of the following statements is/are **correct** with reference to the monopoly?
- a The demand curve for its product is the same as the market demand curve for the product of the industry
 - b The firm faces a perfectly elastic demand curve
 - c The monopolistic firm can continue to earn economic profits in the long run, as long as the demand for its product remains intact
- [1] All the statements are correct
 - [2] a and b
 - [3] a and c
 - [4] b and c

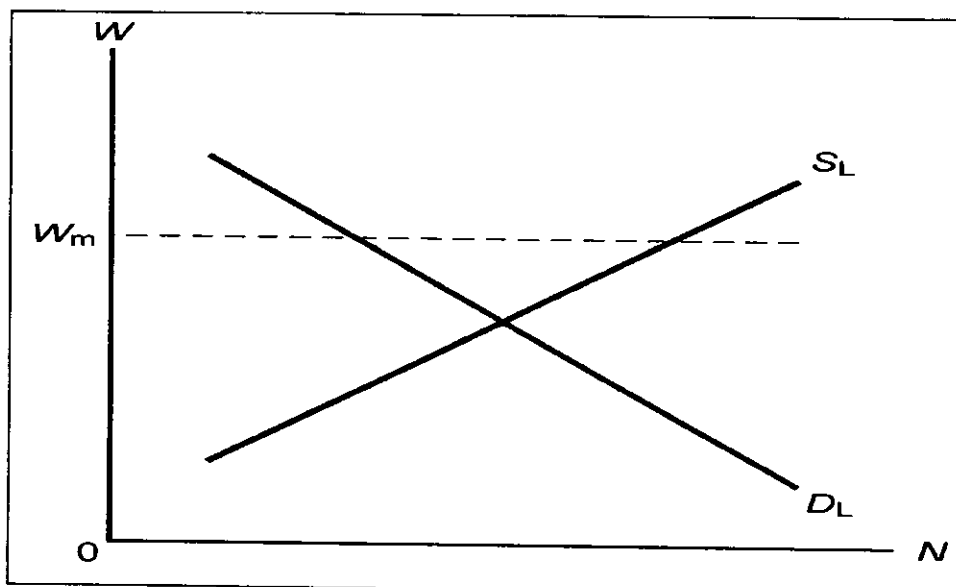
[TURN OVER]

- 59 Which of the following is **not** an important feature of monopolistic competition?
- [1] Each firm produces a differentiated (heterogeneous) product
 - [2] There can be a large number of firms in the industry
 - [3] Under monopolistic competition there is an incentive for sellers (suppliers) to advertise their products
 - [4] Each firm is faced with a horizontal (perfectly elastic) demand curve for its products
- 60 Collusion is possible under
- [1] monopolistic competition
 - [2] perfect competition as well as monopolistic competition
 - [3] oligopoly
 - [4] monopoly
- 61 What is the effect of fixing a maximum price below the equilibrium price?
- a It can lead to black market activities
 - b It creates shortages
 - c Excess demand and excess supply exist
- [1] a and b
 - [2] a and c
 - [3] Only a
 - [4] Only b
- 62 For a minimum price to be effective in the market, it should be set
- a below the equilibrium price
 - b above the equilibrium price
 - c either above or below equilibrium price
- [1] Only a
 - [2] Only b
 - [3] a and b
 - [4] Only c

[TURN OVER]

- 63 Which one of the following statements is **true**?
- [1] If labour productivity rises more than nominal wages rise, then real wages will decrease
 - [2] If nominal wages increase by less than inflation, real wages will increase
 - [3] As real wages increase, nominal wages will fall
 - [4] If labour productivity rises more than wages rise, then costs per unit of output will fall
- 64 Which of the following will **NOT** shift the market supply of labour?
- [1] A change in the size of the population due to a change in birth or death rates
 - [2] A change in the wages of the workers
 - [3] A change in the labour force participation rate (for example, of women)
 - [4] A change in migration
- 65 A change in wages causes a
- [1] shift in the marginal revenue product curve for labour
 - [2] shift in the marginal physical product curve for labour
 - [3] shift in the marginal revenue curve for labour
 - [4] movement along the demand for labour curve

Use the diagram below which illustrates the imposition of a minimum wage w_m in a perfectly competitive labour market and answer question 66



[TURN OVER]

- 66 Which one of the following statements about the diagram is **false**?
- [1] The minimum wage, w_m , may have been introduced in an attempt to ensure a certain minimum standard of living for all workers
 - [2] With the imposition of w_m the supply curve of labour will shift outwards
 - [3] At w_m there is an excess supply of labour
 - [4] The imposition of w_m may increase the employers' costs of production
- 67 The demand curve for labour slopes downwards because of
- [1] falling demand for the output that labour produces
 - [2] diminishing returns to labour
 - [3] falling wages, causing more people to demand employment
 - [4] a falling marginal cost curve in the product market
- 68 Which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?
- [1] The labour market is an important factor market in the economy
 - [2] The cost of labour is determined solely by the wages and salaries paid to workers
 - [3] Productivity is an important determinant of the cost of labour
 - [4] There are significant differences between the labour market and the goods market
- 69 Which one of the following is **not** a requirement for perfect competition in the labour market?
- [1] A large number of employers
 - [2] A large number of employees
 - [3] Free entry and exit
 - [4] Labour should be heterogeneous (i.e. each worker must have unique skills)
- 70 Which one of the following statements about a perfectly competitive labour market is **incorrect**?
- [1] A firm is in equilibrium where the marginal cost of labour is equal to the marginal revenue product of labour
 - [2] The marginal cost of labour is illustrated by a downward-sloping curve
 - [3] The marginal cost of labour is equal to the wage rate
 - [4] The marginal cost of labour represents the supply of labour to the firm

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

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8. MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

1	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	36	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	71	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	106	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
2	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	37	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	72	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	107	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
3	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	38	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	73	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	108	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
4	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	39	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	74	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	109	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
5	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	40	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	75	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	110	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
6	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	41	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	76	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	111	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
7	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	42	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	77	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	112	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
8	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	43	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	78	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	113	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
9	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	44	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	79	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	114	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
10	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	45	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	80	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	115	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
11	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	46	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	81	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	116	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
12	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	47	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	82	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	117	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
13	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	48	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	83	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	118	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
14	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	49	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	84	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	119	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
15	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	50	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	85	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	120	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
16	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	51	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	86	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	121	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
17	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	52	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	87	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	122	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
18	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	53	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	88	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	123	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
19	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	54	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	89	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	124	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
20	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	55	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	90	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	125	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
21	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	56	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	91	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	126	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
22	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	57	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	92	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	127	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
23	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	58	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	93	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	128	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
24	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	59	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	94	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	129	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
25	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	60	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	95	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	130	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
26	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	61	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	96	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	131	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
27	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	62	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	97	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	132	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
28	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	63	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	98	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	133	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
29	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	64	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	99	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	134	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
30	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	65	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	100	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	135	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
31	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	66	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	101	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	136	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
32	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	67	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	102	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	137	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
33	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	68	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	103	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	138	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
34	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	69	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	104	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	139	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)
35	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	70	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	105	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)	140	c1) c2) c3) c4) c5)

Specimen only

MARK READING SHEET INSTRUCTIONS

Your mark reading sheet is marked by computer and should therefore be filled in thoroughly and correctly

USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD OR DAMAGE YOUR MARK READING SHEET

Consult the illustration of a mark reading sheet on the reverse of this page and follow the instructions step by step when working on your sheet

Instruction numbers ① to ⑩ refer to spaces on your mark reading sheet which you should fill in as follows

- ① Write your paper code in these eight squares, for instance

P	S	Y	1	0	0	-	X
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- ② The paper number pertains only to first-level courses consisting of two papers

WRITE

0	1
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 for the first paper and

0	2
---	---

 for the second. If only one paper, then leave blank.

- ③ Fill in your initials and surname
- ④ Fill in the date of the examination
- ⑤ Fill in the name of the examination centre.
- ⑥ WRITE the digits of your student number HORIZONTALLY (from left to right) Begin by filling in the first digit of your student number in the first square on the left, then fill in the other digits, each one in a separate square
- ⑦ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit in your student number as follows:
[-]
- ⑧ WRITE your unique paper number HORIZONTALLY
NB Your unique paper number appears at the top of your examination paper and consists only of digits (e.g. 403326)
- ⑨ In each vertical column mark the digit that corresponds to the digit number in your unique paper number as follows [-]
- ⑩ Question numbers 1 to 140 indicate corresponding question numbers in your examination paper. The five spaces with digits 1 to 5 next to each question number indicate an alternative answer to each question. The spaces of which the number correspond to the answer you have chosen for each question and should be marked as follows: [-].
- ◆ For official use by the invigilator Do not fill in any information here.