IGCSE ECONOMICS · 1.1 THE MARKET SYSTEM · CHAPTER 5 · PAPER 1

The Supply Curve

Topic question sheet L05 | **Total: 30 marks** | **Time: 35 minutes** | **Student Book pp. 29–33**

Instructions: answer **all** questions. Write your answers on lined paper. The marks for each question are shown in brackets: use them as a guide to how much to write.

Calculators may be used. Show your working. Draw diagrams in pencil and label them fully. The mark scheme starts on a new page: do not look at it until you have finished.

Section A: Multiple choice

One mark each. Choose **one** answer: A, B, C or D.

1 Which of the following is true of supply? **(1)**

A If price increases the supply curve shifts right
B If price falls, the quantity supplied falls
C Price and quantity supplied are inversely related
D The supply curve is always horizontal

2 If supply is fixed, the supply curve will be: **(1)**

A horizontal **B** vertical
C downward sloping **D** upward sloping

3 Which of the following causes a movement along the supply curve for mangoes? **(1)**

A A rise in fertiliser prices **B** A rise in the price of mangoes
C New irrigation equipment **D** Bad weather

4 Using the table, how many tonnes are supplied at PKR 250? **(1)**

A 40 **B** 60
C 80 **D** 100

Section B: Short answers

Define, state, calculate, draw and explain. Show your working for calculations.

5 Define the term **supply**. **(1)**

6 What is meant by a **proportionate relationship** between price and quantity supplied? **(2)**

7 Calculate the percentage increase in the quantity supplied when the price rises from PKR 150 to PKR 300. You are advised to show your working. **(2)**

8 Draw the co-operative's supply curve using the data in the table. **(3)**

9 Explain why the co-operative supplies more mangoes at higher prices. **(3)**

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Section C: Data response

Read the extract, then answer the questions. Use evidence from the extract in every answer.

Extract: Mango growers in Pakistan

Farmers in Sindh, Pakistan, grow mangoes for local markets and for export. The table shows how many tonnes a farming co-operative is willing to supply each week at different prices.

In 2025 the co-operative bought new irrigation equipment, which allows its members to grow more mangoes from the same land. However, fuel and fertiliser prices have also risen.

Price (PKR per kg)	100	150	200	250	300
Tonnes supplied per week	20	40	60	80	100

Fictional case, written for this sheet.

10 With reference to the extract, analyse the effect of the new irrigation equipment on the supply of mangoes. Use a diagram. **(6)**

11 With reference to the extract, assess whether the supply of mangoes is likely to increase overall. **(9)**

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Mark scheme: The Supply Curve

How to mark: Multiple choice, Define, State: 1 mark. **What is meant by** (2): two separate parts to the definition. **Calculate**: working and answer (with units). **Draw** (3): one mark per correct labelled feature. **Explain** (3): 1 for a point, 2 for developing it in context. **Analyse** (6): knowledge 2, application 2, analysis 2. **Assess** (9) and **Evaluate** (12) are marked by levels: choose the level that best fits the whole answer. Indicative content is a guide: credit other valid points.

Section A

1 *Which of the following is true of supply? (1 mark)*

Answer: B (If price falls, the quantity supplied falls). Price and quantity supplied move in the same direction.

2 *If supply is fixed, the supply curve will be: (1 mark)*

Answer: B (vertical). Quantity cannot change whatever the price.

3 *Which of the following causes a movement along the supply curve for mangoes? (1 mark)*

Answer: B (A rise in the price of mangoes). Only the good's own price causes a movement.

4 *Using the table, how many tonnes are supplied at PKR 250? (1 mark)*

Answer: C (80). Read across from PKR 250.

Section B

5 *Define the term supply. (1 mark)*

The amount producers are willing to offer for sale at different prices in a given period of time (1).

6 *What is meant by a proportionate relationship between price and quantity supplied? (2 marks)*

When price rises, quantity supplied rises (1); when price falls, quantity supplied falls (1).

7 *Calculate the percentage increase in the quantity supplied when the price rises from PKR 150 to PKR 300. You are advised to show your working. (2 marks)*

Working: (100 − 40) ÷ 40 × 100 (1).

Answer: 150% (1).

8 *Draw the co-operative's supply curve using the data in the table. (3 marks)*

Diagram: axes labelled price and quantity (1); points plotted correctly (1); upward-sloping line labelled S (1).

9 *Explain why the co-operative supplies more mangoes at higher prices. (3 marks)*

Point: profit motive (1).

Development: higher prices make each tonne more profitable (1), so farmers grow and sell more, e.g. 20 tonnes at PKR 100 but 100 tonnes at PKR 300 (1).

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Section C

10 *With reference to the extract, analyse the effect of the new irrigation equipment on the supply of mangoes. Use a diagram. (6 marks · K2 · Ap2 · An2)*

Knowledge (2): new technology/higher productivity shifts supply right; diagram S1 → S2.

Application (2): irrigation lets members grow more from the same land.

Analysis (2): lower cost per tonne, so more is supplied at every price, e.g. more than 60 tonnes at PKR 200.

Knowledge 2 · Application 2 · Analysis 2.

11 *With reference to the extract, assess whether the supply of mangoes is likely to increase overall. (9 marks · levels)*

Increase: irrigation raises yields; lower cost per tonne → supply shifts right.

Decrease: rising fuel and fertiliser prices raise costs → supply shifts left.

Judgement: depends on the relative size of the two effects; irrigation is a long-term gain, fuel prices may fall again, so supply likely rises over time.

Levels: L1 1–3 (points listed, little use of the data) · L2 4–6 (developed points, some use of the data, limited evaluation) · L3 7–9 (developed points on both sides using the data, with a supported judgement).

Original practice questions written in the style of the Pearson Edexcel International GCSE Economics (4EC1) papers. This is not an official paper. Unless a source is given, the firms, countries and figures are fictional and made up for practice.

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