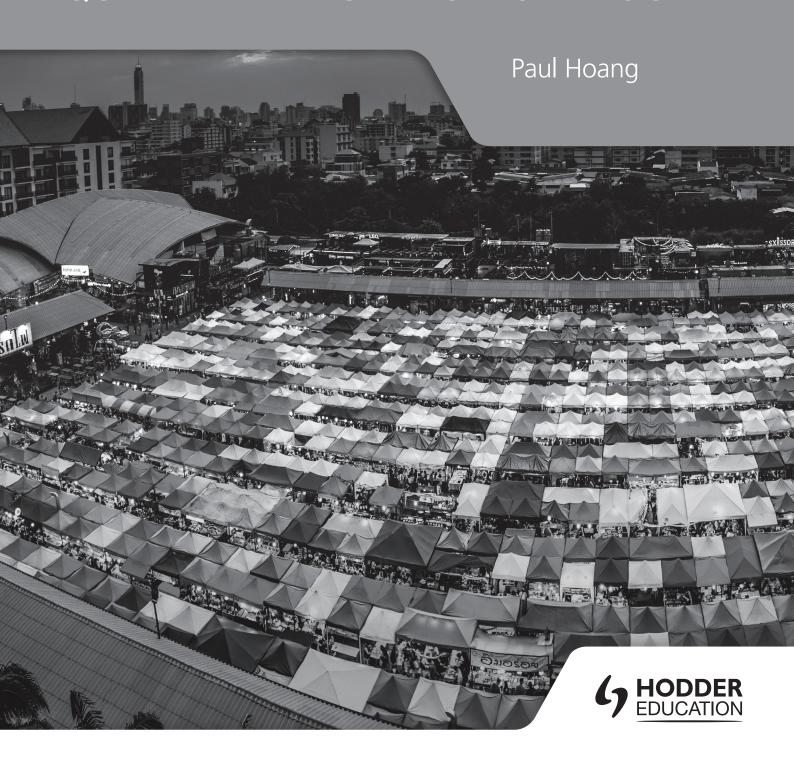
Economics

QUANTITATIVE SKILLS WORKBOOK



Calculations for Economics

The table below shows the calculations that you will need to learn and practise in preparation for the examinations. Calculations for **HL only** are shown in bold text.

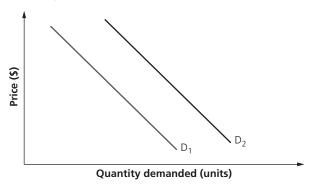
Section	Calculations
2.3 Competitive market equilibrium	Consumer surplus and producer surplus from a diagram.
2.5 Elasticities of demand	PED, change in price, quantity demanded or total revenue from data provided. YED, change in income, quantity demanded from data provided.
2.6 Elasticity of supply	PES, change in price or quantity supplied from data provided.
2.7 Role of government in microeconomics	The effects on markets and stakeholders of: price ceilings (maximum prices) price floors (minimum prices) indirect taxes and subsidies.
2.8 Market failure – externalities and common pool or common access resources	Welfare loss from a diagram.
2.11 Market failure – market power	Profit, MC, MR, AC and AR from data.
3.1 Measuring economic activity and illustrating its variations	Nominal GDP from sets of national income data, using the expenditure approach. Nominal GNI from data. Real GDP and real GNI, using a price deflator. Real GDP per capita and real GNI per capita.
3.3 Macroeconomic objectives	The rate of economic growth from a set of data. The unemployment rate from a set of data. The inflation rate from a set of data using quantities purchased as weights in the CPI. A weighted price index, using a set of data provided.
3.4 Economics of inequality and poverty	Given the indirect tax rate, the amount of indirect tax paid from a given level/ amount of expenditure. Total tax and average tax rates from a set of data.
3.5 Demand management (demand–side policies) – monetary policy	Real interest rates from given data.
3.6 Demand management – fiscal policy	Keynesian multiplier. The effect on GDP of a change in an injection in investment, government spending or exports, using the Keynesian multiplier.
4.1 Benefits of international trade	From a diagram, the quantity of exports, quantity of imports, import expenditure and export revenue. Opportunity costs from a set of data in order to identify comparative advantage.
4.2 Types of trade protection	From a diagram, the effects on stakeholders of tariffs. From a diagram, the effects on stakeholders of quotas. From a diagram, the effects on stakeholders of subsidies.
4.5 Exchange rates	Using exchange rates, the price of a good in different currencies. Changes in the value of a currency from a set of data.
4.6 Balance of payments	Elements of the balance of payments from a set of data.

CONTENTS

4 Competitive market equilibrium 5 Price elasticity of demand (PED) 6 Income elasticity of demand (YED) 7 Price elasticity of supply (PES) 8 Role of government in microeconomics 9 Market failure – externalities (externalities and common pool or common access resources) 10 Market failure – market power: perfect competition (HL only) 11 Market failure – market power: monopoly (HL only) 12 Market failure – market power: oligopoly (HL only) 13 Market failure – market power: monopolistic competition (HL only) 14 Market failure – market power: rational producer behaviour (HL only) 50 14 Market failure – market power: rational producer behaviour (HL only) 51 Measuring economics 52 Measuring economic activity and illustrating its variations 53 Macroeconomic objectives – economic growth 54 Macroeconomic objectives – low unemployment 55 Macroeconomic objectives – low and stable rate of inflation 56 Macroeconomic objectives – low and stable rate of inflation 57 Demand management (demand-side policies) – monetary policy 58 Demand management – fiscal policy (HL only) 58 Macroeconomic objectives 59 Demand management – fiscal policy (HL only) 70 Unit 4 The global economy 71 Demand management – fiscal policy (HL only) 72 Demand management – fiscal policy (HL only) 73 Benefits of international trade and types of trade protection (HL only)	Calculations for Economics	ii
2 Demand 3 Supply 4 Competitive market equilibrium 5 Price elasticity of demand (PED) 6 Income elasticity of demand (YED) 7 Price elasticity of supply (PES) 8 Role of government in microeconomics 9 Market failure – externalities (externalities and common pool or common access resources) 10 Market failure – market power: perfect competition (HL only) 11 Market failure – market power: monopoly (HL only) 12 Market failure – market power: monopoly (HL only) 13 Market failure – market power: monopolistic competition (HL only) 14 Market failure – market power: rational producer behaviour (HL only) 15 Measuring economic activity and illustrating its variations 16 Variations in economic activity – aggregate demand and aggregate supply 17 Macroeconomic objectives – economic growth 18 Macroeconomic objectives – low unemployment 19 Macroeconomic objectives – low and stable rate of inflation 20 Economics of inequality and poverty 21 Demand management (demand-side policies) – monetary policy 22 Demand management – fiscal policy (HL only) 23 Benefits of international trade and types of trade protection (HL only) 24 Exchange rates 25 Balance of payments 36 27 28 29 Demand management 20 Economics 30 31 31 32 34 35 36 37 37 38 38 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30		_
9 Market failure – externalities (externalities and common pool or common access resources) 10 Market failure – market power: perfect competition (HL only) 11 Market failure – market power: monopoly (HL only) 12 Market failure – market power: oligopoly (HL only) 13 Market failure – market power: monopolistic competition (HL only) 14 Market failure – market power: rational producer behaviour (HL only) 15 Measuring economics 16 Variations in economic activity and illustrating its variations 16 Variations in economic activity – aggregate demand and aggregate supply 17 Macroeconomic objectives – economic growth 18 Macroeconomic objectives – low unemployment 19 Macroeconomic objectives – low and stable rate of inflation 20 Economics of inequality and poverty 21 Demand management (demand-side policies) – monetary policy 22 Demand management (demand-side policies) – monetary policy 23 Benefits of international trade and types of trade protection (HL only) 24 Exchange rates 25 Balance of payments 87	 Demand Supply Competitive market equilibrium Price elasticity of demand (PED) Income elasticity of demand (YED) Price elasticity of supply (PES) 	5 10 13 17 23 27
15 Measuring economic activity and illustrating its variations 16 Variations in economic activity – aggregate demand and aggregate supply 61 17 Macroeconomic objectives – economic growth 64 18 Macroeconomic objectives – low unemployment 67 19 Macroeconomic objectives – low and stable rate of inflation 20 Economics of inequality and poverty 72 21 Demand management (demand-side policies) – monetary policy 75 22 Demand management – fiscal policy (HL only) 78 Unit 4 The global economy 87 28 29 Benefits of international trade and types of trade protection (HL only) 81 24 Exchange rates 84 25 Balance of payments 87	 9 Market failure – externalities (externalities and common pool or common access resources) 10 Market failure – market power: perfect competition (HL only) 11 Market failure – market power: monopoly (HL only) 12 Market failure – market power: oligopoly (HL only) 13 Market failure – market power: monopolistic competition (HL only) 14 Market failure – market power: rational producer behaviour 	35 39 43 47 50
23 Benefits of international trade and types of trade protection (HL only) 24 Exchange rates 25 Balance of payments 87	 Measuring economic activity and illustrating its variations Variations in economic activity – aggregate demand and aggregate supply Macroeconomic objectives – economic growth Macroeconomic objectives – low unemployment Macroeconomic objectives – low and stable rate of inflation Economics of inequality and poverty Demand management (demand-side policies) – monetary policy 	67 70 72
	 23 Benefits of international trade and types of trade protection (HL only) 24 Exchange rates 25 Balance of payments 	

2 Demand

	ne demand for organic free-range chicken has increased. However, the cost of supplying organic free-ranş icken to supermarkets has also increased.	<i>g</i> e
а	Define the term demand.	[2]
b	Sketch a suitable demand diagram to show the impact on price following an increase in demand for organic free-range chicken.	[2]
c	Sketch a suitable demand diagram to show the impact on price following an increase in the cost of supplying organic free-range chicken to supermarkets.	[2]



а	Outline the difference between a movement along a demand curve and a shift in the demand curve for football boots.	[2]
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
b	Explain two factors that may have caused the shift in the demand curve for football boots.	[4]
b	Explain two factors that may have caused the shift in the demand curve for football boots.	[4]
b 	Explain two factors that may have caused the shift in the demand curve for football boots.	[4]

3 The table below shows the demand for cinema tickets at a local movie theatre. Quantities are expressed as the average number of tickets per week.

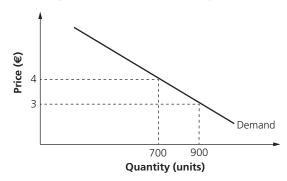
Price of tickets (\$)	Adults (D ₁)	Children (D₂)	Students (D₃)	Market demand (D ₄)
10	4,700	3,500	2,600	
12	4,300	3,000	2,300	
14	3,900	2,500	2,000	
16	3,500	2,000	1,700	

а	Define the term market demand.	[2]
••••		,

[2]

[3]

																						••••														
	se i	the	e ta	able nts	 aı	nd nd	you the	ur a	ans	sw ke	er t c	fro len	m nai	Qı nd	ies cu	tio	on e f	3a or	a to	o p	lo ma	t t	he ck	in	 div	vid	lua	ıl d	lem	an	ıd	cu	rve	es (adı	ılt
_																																				
ŀ			Ħ				Ŧ				Ħ							Ħ					Ħ													
ļ																																				
F			H	H							H					Ŧ				Ŧ			H					H				H				
																																				H
Ŧ																																				
																		H					H										#			H
ŀ		H																H					H													H
																		H					H													Ħ
ŀ												Ħ				#		Ħ																		
ļ			\parallel																																	
I		H	H													ļ																				
H		H										\parallel						H																		Ħ
																		H																		
Ħ	H	\parallel	\parallel						H	H	H	\parallel			\parallel		H	H	H	H			H			+	H	H			H	+				
Г			П								П																					T				



a Use the diagram to determine whether the firm should sell its ice cream at €3 or €4.

[3]

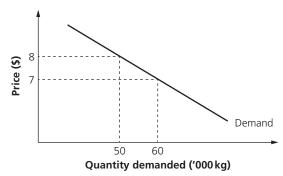
b Explain the difference between a movement along a demand curve and a shift in the demand curve for ice cream.

[4]

c Outline one reason why the demand for ice cream might be different during the month of August.

[2]

5 Answer the following questions with reference to the demand curve shown below. (HL only)



a 	Define the term law of demand.	[2]
b	With reference to the substitution and income effects, explain why the demand curve is downward sloping.	[4]
	Colculate the change in the value of color revenue if the firm raises its price from \$7 to \$8 and comment	
	Calculate the change in the value of sales revenue if the firm raises its price from \$7 to \$8 and comment on your findings.	[4]

Economics

QUANTITATIVE SKILLS WORKBOOK

Reinforce and improve your students' quantitative skills with this write-in workbook, which includes exam-style practice questions for both SL and HL students.

- Prepare for the new assessment model with exam-style questions that are broken down to help students understand the question as a whole and the way they will need to tackle it.
- Questions are presented in the chronological order of the syllabus, to aid knowledge and understanding of the new course (first exams 2022).
- Provides lots of opportunities to practise quantitative skills, techniques and methods with exam-style questions.
- Detailed mark schemes are provided to support students' assessment success, from a highly experienced author, IB workshop leader and teacher.
- Answers available to download free: www.hoddereducation.co.uk/ib-extras

Paul Hoang is an experienced Business Management and Economics teacher and the author of several bestselling titles for IB and IGCSE. He has held the positions of IB Diploma Programme Coordinator and Vice Principal at a renowned IB World School in Hong Kong. He is a highly experienced IB workshop leader, an examiner for various examination boards, and an educational consultant.

The Publishers would like to thank the following for permission to reproduce copyright material:

Acknowledgements

p.ii, 91–93 all © International Baccalaureate (IB). From International Baccalaureate Organization (2020). IB Diploma Economics guide, First assessment 2022. Geneva, Switzerland: International Baccalaureate Organization.

Every effort has been made to trace all copyright holders, but if any have been inadvertently overlooked, the Publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

Hachette UK's policy is to use papers that are natural, renewable and recyclable products and made from wood grown in well-managed forests and other controlled sources. The logging and manufacturing processes are expected to conform to the environmental regulations of the country of origin.

Orders: please contact Hachette UK Distribution, Hely Hutchinson Centre, Milton Road, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 7HH. Telephone: +44 (0)1235 827827. Email education@hachette.co.uk Lines are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday. You can also order through our website: www.hoddereducation.com

ISBN: 978 1 3983 4044 2 © Paul Hoang 2021 First published in 2015 This edition published in 2021 by Hodder Education, An Hachette UK Company Carmelite House 50 Victoria Embankment London EC4Y 0DZ

www.hoddereducation.co.uk

Impression number 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Year 2025 2024 2023 2022 2021

All rights reserved. Apart from any use permitted under UK copyright law, no part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or held within any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher or under licence from the Copyright Licensing Agency Limited. Further details of such licences (for reprographic reproduction) may be obtained from the Copyright Licensing Agency Limited, www.cla.co.uk

Cover photo © pierrick – stock.adobe.com

Illustrations by DC Graphic Design Limited

Typeset in Goudy Oldstyle Std 11.5/13pt by DC Graphic Design Limited, Hextable, Kent

Printed in the UK by Hobbs the Printers

A catalogue record for this title is available from the British Library.

HODDER EDUCATION

e: education@hachette.co.uk w: hoddereducation.com





