

Economics - 9th Class English Medium Economics Chapter 4

Q1. Define Specific Time

Ans 1: Time period is also very important with reference to supply, for example whether it is daily, weekly or monthly, It means that quantity supplied is not determined within some time frame.

Q2. Define Stock

Ans 1: Stock typically refers to two main concepts:

1- Inventory: In a business context, stock often refers to the inventory of goods or materials that a company holds for the purpose of resale or use in production. It includes finished goods ready for sale, work in progress, and raw materials

Ans 2: 2- Ownership in a company: Stock can also represent ownership shares in a corporation. When a company decides to raise capital by issuing shares, it divides its ownership into units called shares or stock.

Q3. Write three factors that affect the quantity supplied.

Ans 1: 1- Price of the Goods or Service: The most significant factor influencing the quantity supplied is the price of the good or service itself. Generally, as the price increases, producers are willing to supply more of the product to the market because it becomes more profitable to do so.

Ans 2: 2- Cost of Production: The cost of producing the good or service, including raw materials, labor, rent, and other inputs, directly impacts the quantity supplied.

Ans 3: 3- Technological Advancements: Improvements in technology can increase production efficiency and reduce costs, leading to an increase in the quantity supplied. Conversely, outdated or inefficient technology may limit production capacity and decrease supply.

Q4. What is Specific Price

Ans 1: As a good is demanded at a certain price, similarly supply cannot be explained without price. Quantity is always supplied at some specific price.

Q5. What does the supply schedule represent.

Ans 1: The supply schedule represents the quantities of a specific good or service that producers are willing to supply to the market at various price levels, assuming other factors remain constant. It essentially illustrates the quantity supplied at different prices, providing insight into how producers respond to changes in price.

Q6. Define Meaning of Supply

Ans 1: "Supply is the quantity of a good sellers wish to sell in the market at a specific time and price".

Q7. Define Law of Supply

Ans 1: "Other things remain constant, an increase in price, increases the quantity supplied and a decrease in price decreases the quantity supplied".

Q8. Difference between Supply and Stock

Ans 1: Supply:

* Supply refers to the quantity of goods or services that producers are willing and able to offer for sale at various prices within a given time frame.

* It represents the relationship between the price of a product and the quantity that producers are willing to produce and sell in the market.

* Supply is influenced by factors such as production costs, technological advancements, government policies, and expectations about future prices.

Ans 2: Stock:

Stock typically refers to the inventory of goods or materials that a business holds for the purpose of resale or use in production.

It includes finished goods ready for sale, work in progress, and raw materials.

In financial context, stock can also refer to ownership shares in a corporation. Each share represents a portion of ownership in the company and shareholders are entitled to certain rights and benefits.

Q9. Define Supply

Ans 1: Supply refers to the quantity of goods or services that producers are willing and able to offer for sale at different prices within a given time period. It's a fundamental concept in economics, representing the relationship between the price of a product and the quantity that producers are willing to produce and sell in the market.

Q10. Write graphic Presentation of the Law of supply

Ans 1: Price of onion in rupees

20

40

60

80

Ans 2: Quantity of Onions supplied in kilogram

10

20

30

40
