**4** A worker can make 10 hats or 5 pairs of shoes in a day. In the market three hats can be sold at the same price as two pairs of shoes.

The worker should make

**A**  4 hats and 3 pairs of shoes daily.

**B**  6 hats and 2 pairs of shoes daily.

**C**  hats only.

**D**  shoes only.

**5** The table shows the market supply for a raw material and the individual demand of the three firms, X, Y and Z, which are its only buyers.

| price $ (per kilo) | market supply (000s) | demand by X (000s) | demand by Y (000s) | demand by Z (000s) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 30 | 13 | 27 | 20 |
| 8 | 40 | 12 | 25 | 18 |
| 9 | 50 | 11 | 23 | 16 |
| 10 | 60 | 10 | 20 | 15 |

What is the equilibrium market price of the raw material?

**A**  $7  **B**  $8  **C**  $9  **D**  $10

**6** In 2008 the demand curve for new cars in the European Union shifted to the left.

Which change could have caused such a shift?

**A**  an increase in real disposable income

**B**  an increase in the cost of borrowing

**C**  an increase in the price of new cars

**D**  an increase in the price of train travel