SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

062 COMMERCE

TIME 2:30 HOURS

TUESDAY, 11th DECEMBER 2018 am

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
- 2. Answer ALL questions from sections A, B and C.
- 3. ALL answers must be written in the space provided
- 4. Write your examination number on each page of this booklet.
- 5. Cellular phones and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY							
QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS	SIGNATURE					
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
TOTAL							

This paper consists of 12 printed pages.

SECTION A: (20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

1.	Choose the letter of the correct answer and write it below the item number in the
	table below.

- The main aim of commerce in satisfying human wants is to close the gap between
 - A. wholesaler and retailer B. Producer and consumer
 - C. Retailer and consumer D. Producer and manufacturer
 - E. Manufacturer and retailer.
- ii) Labour as a factor of production is said to create utility if it ultimately leads to
 - A. Production of commodities B. Meeting of consumer needs
 - C. Selling of products

 D. Manufacturing of products
 - E. production of services
- iii) Which one of the following documents makes a contract between a buyer and a seller?
 - A. Letter of enquiry B. A quotation C. An invoice
 - D. A purchase order E .Bill of exchange
- iv) Which one of the following is a method used by government to protect consumer?
 - A. fixing minimum prices
 - B. fixing maximum prices
 - C. fixing minimum price traders concern
 - D. fixing maximum price traders concern
 - E. None of the above.

V)	The chief advantages of speci	alization is	
	A. it provide direct services		
	B. It is easy to calculate the r	number of emplo	oyees
	C. it increase production	D. it end	courage barter
	E. it promote trade		
vi)	Utility refers to		
	A. The ability of goods or serv	vices to satisfy v	vants
	B. A service produced by pub	olic corporation	
	C. The name given to a manu	ıfactured article	of value
	D. The cost of useful good or	services	
	E. A services produced by a p	roducer	
vii)	Under which of the follow good falls?	ving conditions w	vould the supply of a quantity of
	A. During a war or trade ι	ınion strike E	B. When its prices rise
	C. When demand for it ris	es D). When substitute s is scarce
	E. During deflation period		
viii)	Business firms who don't	not have permar	nent premises are called
	A. itinerant traderD. Underwriters	B. gamblers E. retailers	C. brokers
ix)	Retailing does not include		
	A. Mobile shopsD. Bounded warehouses	B. Market stall E. wholesales.	
x)	Variable cost is that which	h varies with	
	A. Technology	B. Output	
	C. Company position	D. Time	E. Input

Item number	i	ii	iii	iv	٧	vi	vii	viii	ix	Х

2. Match the items is **List A** with the responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the item number in the table below.

LIST A

- (i) The quantity of a commodity that consumer is willing and able to buy
- (ii) More commodities are demanded together
- (iii) An increase in the demand of one commodity implies a decrease in the demand of the other
- (iv) Shows relationship between quantity of the commodity demanded and the price
- (v) It is graphical presentation of demand schedule
- (vi) Any price above the equilibrium price
- (vii) The higher the price the lower the quantity demanded
- (viii) The sensitivity of demand for a product due to a change in price
- (ix) The movement of a demand to the right or left due to change in the factors affecting demand
- (x) The movement along the demand curve due to commodity price change

LIST B

- A. Excess supply
- B. Elasticity of demand
- C. Cross elasticity of demand
- D. Law of demand
- E. Change in quantity demand
- F. Demand curve
- G. Change in demand

H. Demand I. Inelastic demand

J. Demand schedule K. Unitary demand

L. Elastic demand M. Complementary demand

N. Inelastic demand curve O. Competitive demand

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	Х
LIST B										

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SECTION B: (20 marks)

Answer ALL questions from this section.

3.	a)	Define the term commerce.
	b)	Name any two (2) examples of aids to trade.
4.		te short explanation on Bounded warehouse.
	b)	Stock exchange.

Candidate's examination number..... Distinguish between production and factors of production. 5. a) b) Write down three (3) disadvantages of specialization (division of labor). 6. a) b)

Give Two (2) examples of variable cost.
Identify any three (3) factors that influence elasticity of demand.

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SECTION C: (60 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

		ticity of supply.	
b)	Fron	n the table 1 below,	
		Price per unit(Tsh)	Quantity demanded(Units)
		600	100
		700	90
		Table 1	
	i)	Calculate the change in qua	antity demanded.
	ii)	Calculate the change in pri	ce.
	iii)	Determine Price elasticity for	or demand of the product.

c) Use the schedule below to draw a demand curve.

PRICE (Shs)	QUANTITY(kg)
5	200
20	175
25	165
35	135
45	115
55	95

		Candidate's examination number
8.	a)	Explain five (5) importance of warehouse.
	b)	Briefly explain three (3) draw backs of barter trade.
	c)	Outline any four (4) functions performed by an entrepreneur.
9.	a)	Describe the following,
		i) Average stock.

	Candidate's examination number
ii)	Department store.
iii)	Minimum stock level.
The	uses of bounded warehouse for storage of goods have both
adva	ntages and disadvantages .Explain any two (2) advantages of
boun	ided warehouse.

b)

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