How does a competitive market work? - Séance 4

1: At the petrol station in the video, how would you describe the price on a busy day?

A: Relatively lowB: Relatively highC: The same as a quiet dayD: Random

2: ... and on a cold quiet night?

A: Relatively lowB: Relatively highC: The same as a busy dayD: Random

3: What law does the petrol station apply?

A: Give and takeB: Surplus and deficitC: Cost and productionD: Supply and demand

4: What factor does the petrol station NOT take into account?

A: Colour of the vehicleB: AttendanceC: Fuel volume purchasedD: Day of the week

5: On a graph, what is the Y data also called?

A: Ordinate B: Demonstrative C: Abscissa D: Vector

6: On a graph, what is the X data also called? A: Ordinate B: Demonstrative C: Abscissa D: Vector

7: What happens when supply = demand?
A: A surplus of units
B: An equilibrium price is found
C: A shortage of units

8: What happens when supply < demand?
A: A surplus of units
B: An equilibrium price is found
C: A shortage of units

9: What happens when supply > demand? A: A surplus of units B: An equilibrium price is found C: A shortage of units

10: What is a price ceiling?

A: A minimum priceB: A maximum priceC: A modified equilibrium priceD: A reduction of price laws

11: What is a price floor? A: A minimum price B: A maximum price C: A modified equilibrium price D: A reduction of price laws

12: What happens when the price floor is above the equilibrium price?A: A shortage of supplyB: A surplus of supplyC: No change

13: What happens when the price floor is below the equilibrium price?A: A shortage of supply

B: A surplus of supply **C:** No change

14: What happens when the price ceiling is above the equilibrium price?A: A shortage of supplyB: A surplus of supplyC: No change

15: What happens when the price floor is below the equilibrium price?A: A shortage of supplyB: A surplus of supplyC: No change