S1 Citizenship, Economics and Society Practice Paper: Self-management and Healthy Living, Interpersonal Relationships and Communication, Resources and Opportunity Cost, Market Demand and Supply, Money Management and Budgeting, Civic Rights and Responsibilities

S1 | Citizenship, Economics and Society | Time: 60 minutes | Total: 100 marks | 24 questions

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Part 1 Self-management and Healthy Living

Read each question and write your answer.

1. Chan sleeps 9 hours every night. A week has 168 hours. How many hours does he sleep in a week, and what percentage of the week is that (1 decimal place)? [4]

Answer: Sleep = 9 x 7 = 63 hours; share = 63 / 168 x 100% = 37.5%.

2. Mei-yi exercises 3 times a week, 45 minutes each time. How many minutes per week is that, how many hours, and how many hours in four weeks? [4]

Answer: Per week = 3 x 45 = 135 minutes = 2.25 hours; four weeks = 135 x 4 = 540 minutes = 9 hours.

3. Ka-chun uses his phone 2.5 hours a day. How many hours is that in a week, and what percentage of the 168-hour week (1 decimal place)? [4]

Answer: Phone use = 2.5 x 7 = 17.5 hours; share = 17.5 / 168 x 100% = 10.4%.

4. State what the five letters of SMART stand for when setting a goal, using "revise English for 30 minutes every day" as the example. [4]

Answer: S specific (revise English daily); M measurable (30 minutes); A achievable (time is enough); R relevant (matches the English test); T time-bound (this month until the test).

Part 2 Interpersonal Relationships and Communication

Read each question and write your answer.

5. The Wong family earns $24,000 a month and spends 30% of it on household expenses. How much is that per month, and how much goes to food if half of it is spent on food? [5]

Answer: Household expenses = 24,000 x 0.3 = $7,200; food = 7,200 / 2 = $3,600.

6. State the three steps of effective communication and give one example of each when getting along with classmates. [4]

Answer: Listen (let the other person finish without interrupting); express (use "I feel..." to state your view without blaming); respond (restate their point and suggest a solution).

7. A friend asks you to copy homework, which you do not want to do. State three ways to refuse peer pressure. [4]

Answer: Say "no" clearly and give a reason (copying does not help you learn); suggest an alternative (work through it together); leave the situation and seek help from a trusted adult.

8. A group of five needs 20 hours of work for a project. How many hours per person on average? If two members leave, how many hours per person for the remaining three (1 decimal place)? [4]

Answer: Five members = 20 / 5 = 4 hours each; three members = 20 / 3 = 6.7 hours each.

Part 3 Resources, Choices and Opportunity Cost

Read each question and write your answer.

9. Man-wa has $200 and may watch a film ($120), buy a book ($150) or save it all. She chooses the film. What is her opportunity cost, and why? [4]

Answer: Opportunity cost = $150, the highest-valued option given up (the $150 book). Saving the money is not the highest-valued alternative, so it is not counted.

10. State the four factors of production and give one Hong Kong example of each. [4]

Answer: Land (natural resources such as the harbour); labour (teachers, drivers); capital (machines, computers, factories); entrepreneurship (founders who organise production and bear risk).

11. Chi-ming can earn $60 an hour tutoring. He spends 3 hours revising instead. What is his opportunity cost, and if he values the exam improvement below that amount, should he revise? [5]

Answer: Opportunity cost = 60 x 3 = $180. If the gain is worth less than $180, the income given up exceeds the benefit, so he should not revise.

12. What is scarcity? State the three basic economic questions every society must answer. [4]

Answer: Scarcity means resources are limited while wants are unlimited, so every choice has a cost. The three questions: what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.

Part 4 Markets, Demand and Supply

Study the table and answer each question.

13. A tuck shop sells sandwiches at $10/$12/$14/$16 with quantity demanded 50/42/34/26 and quantity supplied 10/22/34/46. What are the equilibrium price and quantity? [4]

Answer: Equilibrium price = $14, equilibrium quantity = 34 units, because quantity demanded equals quantity supplied (34 = 34) at that price.

14. Price rises from $10 to $12 and quantity demanded falls from 50 to 42 units. What is the percentage fall in quantity demanded (1 decimal place)? [4]

Answer: Fall = (50 - 42) / 50 x 100% = 8 / 50 x 100% = 16.0%.

15. At a price of $12, is there a shortage or a surplus, by how many units, and will the price tend to rise or fall? [4]

Answer: Demand 42 exceeds supply 22, so there is a shortage of 20 units; buyers bid up the price towards $14.

16. State two reasons why demand for sandwiches would increase, and explain how the equilibrium price and quantity would change. [5]

Answer: Reasons: more students, or other snacks become more expensive (substitutes). Demand shifts right, so equilibrium price rises and equilibrium quantity increases.

Part 5 Money Management and Budgeting

Read each question and write your answer.

17. Ka-yan gets $800 pocket money a month and saves 25% of it. How much does she save per month and in a year? [4]

Answer: Per month = 800 x 0.25 = $200; per year = 200 x 12 = $2,400.

18. $3,000 is deposited at 2% simple interest per year for three years. What is the interest, and the total amount? [4]

Answer: Interest = 3,000 x 2% x 3 = $180; total = 3,000 + 180 = $3,180.

19. With the same $3,000 at 2% for three years but compounded yearly, what is the total amount (2 decimal places) and how much more interest than simple interest? [5]

Answer: Total = 3,000 x 1.02^3 = $3,183.62; interest = $3,183.62 - 3,000 = $183.62; that is $3.62 more than simple interest.

20. Ka-po has $800 a month: food $250, transport $120, stationery $80, entertainment $150. What is total spending and the monthly surplus? [4]

Answer: Spending = 250 + 120 + 80 + 150 = $600; surplus = 800 - 600 = $200, which can go to savings or emergencies.

Part 6 Civic Rights and Responsibilities

Read each question and write your answer.

21. A school election has 1,200 voters and 780 cast a vote. What is the turnout rate (1 decimal place)? [4]

Answer: Turnout = 780 / 1,200 x 100% = 65.0%.

22. A government has annual revenue of $6,000 billion and spending of $6,400 billion. Is that a surplus or a deficit, and by how much? [4]

Answer: Balance = 6,000 - 6,400 = -400 billion; spending exceeds revenue, so there is a deficit of 400 billion.

23. Match three rights with their responsibilities: the right to education, freedom of expression, and use of public facilities. [4]

Answer: Right to education - attend lessons on time and complete work; freedom of expression - respect facts and do not insult others; public facilities - take care of them, follow rules and keep them clean.

24. State the three elements of the rule of law and give one everyday example showing why it matters to society. [4]

Answer: Elements: law is supreme, everyone is equal before the law, and law protects basic rights. Example: school rules apply to all students equally, so everyone knows what is allowed and disputes are settled fairly.
