S2 Citizenship, Economics and Society Practice Paper: Personal Growth and Self-management, Interpersonal Relationships and Communication, Resources and Opportunity Cost, Market Demand and Supply, Money Management and Saving, Civic Rights and Responsibilities

S2 | Citizenship, Economics and Society | Time: 60 minutes | Total: 100 marks | 24 questions

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Part 1 Personal Growth and Self-management

Read each question and write your answer.

1. Chan sleeps 8 hours a night. How many hours does he sleep in a week, and what percentage of the 168 hours in a week is that (1 decimal place)? [4]

Answer: Sleep = 8 x 7 = 56 hours; share = 56 / 168 x 100% = 33.3%.

2. State the three steps of time management and give one S2 example for each. [4]

Answer: Set priorities (finish homework due tomorrow first); make a timetable (one hour of revision a day); review regularly (check progress at the weekend and adjust).

3. Explain two ways to relieve stress and how each works. [4]

Answer: Exercise: releases endorphins and improves sleep and mood. Mindful breathing: brings attention back to the breath, slows the heart rate and lowers anxiety.

4. Rewrite I want better results as one specific and measurable goal. [4]

Answer: Before the term ends, revise Mathematics for 40 minutes a day so that my test score rises from 60 to 75: specific, measurable and time-bound.

Part 2 Interpersonal Relationships and Communication

Read each question and write your answer.

5. Use an I-message to tell a classmate you are unhappy, and label its three parts. [4]

Answer: "You keep talking in class (behaviour); I find it hard to concentrate (feeling); please talk at recess instead (need)."

6. List the four steps for handling an interpersonal conflict. [4]

Answer: Calm down first; listen to the other side; find a solution both sides accept; follow up on the relationship afterwards.

7. State three rules of online etiquette. [4]

Answer: Do not publish other people's private information or chat records; do not send non-urgent messages late at night; verify a message before forwarding it.

8. A classmate invites you to smoke. Give three sentences that refuse the offer. [4]

Answer: "No thanks, I do not smoke." "I am worried about my health and about breaking school rules." "Shall we go and play ball instead?"

Part 3 Resources and Opportunity Cost

Read each question and show your working.

9. You have 10 hours free at the weekend and can earn $60 an hour in a part-time job. You choose to spend 6 hours revising. What is the opportunity cost of revising? [5]

Answer: Opportunity cost = the part-time income given up = 6 x $60 = $360.

10. Explain scarcity and state the three basic economic problems. [5]

Answer: Resources are limited relative to unlimited wants, which is scarcity. The three basic problems are what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.

11. Distinguish economic goods from free goods and give one example of each. [4]

Answer: Economic goods use resources to produce and have an opportunity cost, such as a textbook; free goods need no production cost and are abundant, such as sunlight and air.

12. A co-curricular activity brings a benefit of $500 and costs $380. Work out the net benefit and say whether it is worth joining. [4]

Answer: Net benefit = $500 - $380 = $120; since benefit exceeds cost, it is worth joining.

Part 4 Market Demand and Supply

Read each question and show your working.

13. The price of a good falls from $20 to $16 and quantity demanded rises from 30 to 45 units. Work out the percentage fall in price and the percentage rise in quantity demanded. [5]

Answer: Price fall = (20 - 16) / 20 x 100% = -20%; quantity rise = (45 - 30) / 30 x 100% = 50%.

14. At prices of $10, $12, $14 and $16 the quantity demanded is 50, 42, 34 and 26 units, and the quantity supplied is 10, 22, 34 and 46 units. Find the equilibrium price and quantity. [5]

Answer: Equilibrium is where quantity demanded equals quantity supplied: $14 and 34 units.

15. The government sets a price ceiling of $12. Using the data above, work out the shortage. [4]

Answer: At $12, quantity demanded is 42 and quantity supplied is 22, so the shortage is 42 - 22 = 20 units.

16. Distinguish demand from quantity demanded and give two factors that affect demand. [4]

Answer: Demand is the whole demand curve; quantity demanded is the amount bought at one price. Demand is affected by income, tastes and the price of substitutes.

Part 5 Money Management and Saving

Read each question and show your working.

17. A monthly salary is $12000 and the saving rate is 20%. How much is saved each month and in a year? [4]

Answer: Each month = $12000 x 20% = $2400; each year = $2400 x 12 = $28800.

18. $10000 is deposited at 2% simple interest per year for 3 years. Find the interest and the total amount. [4]

Answer: Interest = $10000 x 2% x 3 = $600; total = $10000 + $600 = $10600.

19. For the same $10000 at 2% compounded yearly for 3 years, find the total amount and the interest, and how much more this earns than simple interest. [4]

Answer: Total = $10000 x 1.02^3 = $10612.08; interest = $612.08; that is $12.08 more than simple interest.

20. A credit card debt of $5000 carries 30% interest a year. What is the interest for one year, and how can it be avoided? [4]

Answer: Interest = $5000 x 30% = $1500; avoid it by paying the full amount each month instead of the minimum.

Part 6 Civic Rights and Responsibilities

Read each question and write your answer.

21. State three rights and two obligations of Hong Kong residents. [4]

Answer: Rights: freedom of speech, education, personal freedom protected by law. Obligations: obey the law and pay taxes (also respect the rights of others).

22. State three elements of the rule of law. [4]

Answer: Everyone is equal before the law; laws are public and apply to all; cases are heard by an independent judiciary.

23. A district has 5000 registered voters and 3100 of them voted. Work out the turnout rate (1 decimal place). [4]

Answer: Turnout = 3100 / 5000 x 100% = 62.0%.

24. State what the three Rs stand for and give one school example. [4]

Answer: Reduce, reuse and recycle. Examples: print on both sides, bring a reusable bottle, put waste paper in the recycling bin.