1. Define / explain briefly the meaning of the following terms:-
(a) Supply  (b) supply schedule  (c) supply curve  (d) individual supply  (e) market supply  (f) Extension of supply  (g) increase in supply  (h) contraction of supply  (i) decrease in supply  (j) Elasticity of supply  (k) excise duty
2. State and explain the ‘Law of Supply’.
3. Explain the factors influencing supply of a good.
4. What factors influence Market supply of a good?
5. What are the assumptions of Law of Supply?
6. When is a rise in supply of a commodity termed as (a) expansion  (b) increase?
7. Due to a change in input prices, supply curve of a good shifts as shown below:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Px} \\
\text{Qx} \\
\end{array} \]

(a) Is this due to an increase or decrease in input prices?
(b) Name any other cause for a similar shift in supply.

8. What is the relation between MC curve and supply curve of a commodity?
9. A technological improvement reduces MC of producing cell-phones. How will supply curve of cell-phones get affected?
10. A farmer grows potatoes and onions. There is an increase in the price of onions. Will this effect supply of potatoes? Explain using diagram.
11. Draw straight line supply curves having:-
(a) \( Es = 1 \)  (b) zero price elasticity  (c) \( Es < 1 \)  (d) \( Es > 1 \)  (e) perfectly elastic supply
12. The supply function of a good x is \( S_x = 20P_x \). Derive the supply schedule and plot the curve.
13. The figure shows MC curve of a firm. Derive the supply schedule for this firm and plot it. (optional)

14. When is supply said to be inelastic?
15. When price of a good is Rs 4 / unit, seller is willing to sell 60 units. When price rises by Re 1, he is willing to sell 750 units. Find \( Es \).
16. If nothing is supplied even at a marginally reduced price, what will be \( Es \)?
17. Prepare Market supply schedule and calculate Es.

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\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Px & Qx – Firm A & Qx – Firm B \\
\hline
8 & 750 & 420 \\
5 & 330 & 210 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]