

National Institute of Open Schooling
Secondary Course: Economics
Lesson 9: Demand
Worksheet -9

1. Demand for a commodity refers to the quantity of the commodity that a buyer is willing to buy at given price at given time. Keeping the given statement in mind prepare a demand schedule for a commodity of your choosing for up to 5 units.
2. Do you think demand for a commodity is same for every consumer? If not, why?
3. Given below are individual demand schedules of three consumers in a market. Can you calculate the market demand of this commodity assuming these three are the only consumers of this commodity?

Price of Commodity	Demand by Consumer A	Demand by Consumer B	Demand by Consumer C	Market Demand
10	80	100	120	?
20	60	80	80	?
30	40	60	70	?
40	20	40	50	?

4. Can you draw a demand curve for consumer A? What does a demand curve represent? Why is it downward sloping?
5. If you are a consumer of a normal commodity say tea that you buy at Rs. 10/ cup from a nearby tea vendor and you drink at least 5 cups of tea in a day. The next day the vendor informed you that the price of tea has been raised to Rs. 20/cup. If you have a limited income would you be able to drink as much tea as you were drinking before or you will reduce your consumption? Explain why?
6. Now suppose that you are indifferent between drinking tea and coffee and tea as in the above question now costs Rs. 20 each cup and a cup of coffee is still being sold at Rs. 10. Would you shift from tea to coffee? What kind of goods tea and coffee are in relation to each other? Give two more examples of these types of goods.
7. Relaxing the requirement of limited income in question number 4 if your income also increases would you not cut down your consumption of tea? If not why? Also, can you name at least two such commodities where demand goes down when income of consumer goes up?
8. Do you think demand is influenced by total number of buyers or consumers in the market? If yes, how?
9. You must have observed that during winter seasons demand for woolen clothes go up but as soon as summers arrive the demand for woolen goes down. Why does this happen? Do you think climatic situations affect demand? Give one example of such climatic condition when demand changes.
10. Other things being constant, the law of demand states, if price of a commodity falls, its quantity demanded increases and if price of the commodity rises, its quantity demanded falls. Do you think law of demand applies to all commodities? If not, give any one example of a commodity for which law of demand does not apply and why?