

Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Unemployment due to mechanization of agriculture is	A. seasonal B. structural C. industrial D. personal
2	According to Malthus, population increase by	A. arithmetic progression B. geometric progression C. systematic progression D. automatic progression
3	Which is NOT an advantage of division of labour	A. workers spend less time moving from job to job B. workers becomes dependent on other workers C. workers become more efficient at performing repeated task D. machinery is more easily introduced to perform simple tasks
4	The human effort applied to the production of goods is called in economics	A. labour B. skill C. experience D. services
5	$x = 5y^{-1}$ this is a.	A. Constant function B. Explicit function C. Inverse function D. Decreasing function
6	Saqib graduated one month ago. He is still unemployed. His unemployment is	A. structural B. frictional C. seasonal D. personal
7	This is NOT the result of specialization	A. increased production B. improvement in quality of product C. increase in cost of production D. increase in trade
8	$y = 2^x$ is a.	A. Log function B. Linear equation C. Exponential function D. Increasing function
9	Every country should have population	A. minimum B. constant C. optimum D. fast growing
10	$x^2 - y^2 = 10$ This function can be termed as .	A. Explicit function B. Implicit function C. Linear function D. Constant function
11	The set of skills and abilities that workers possess for production of goods and serves is	A. motivation B. wealth C. human capital D. natural talent
12	$x = f(y)$.	A. x is a dependent variable. B. y is a dependent variables C. x and y are dependents variables. D. None of the three
13	In Pakistan rate of labour participation is	A. 13% B. 23% C. 33% D. 43%
14	All labour is	A. homogeneous B. heterogeneous C. lazy D. intelligent

15	To reduce unemployment the govt. may	A. reduce money supply B. reduce mobility of labour C. reduce minimum wages D. increase government spending
16	If a farmer moves from village to a town and establishes a small factory, it is a kind of mobility	A. geographical B. occupational C. social D. all of the above
17	Efficiency of labour is not affected by	A. attitude of worker B. attitude of employer C. attitude of wife/husband D. all affect
18	Productivity of labour can be increased by	A. raising minimum wages B. reducing profits C. increasing skills of workers D. punishing absentee workers
19	Rickshaw has replaced tonga as local transport. As a result the tongs-drivers have become unemployed. Such unemployment is called	A. structural B. frictional C. seasonal D. personal
20	About labour we can say with certainty that it is	A. Perishable B. Hirable C. Reliable D. all of the above
21	Labour force participation rate is the	A. proportion of population that is working B. proportion of population aged above 20 C. proportion of skilled workers D. proportion of female workers to male workers
22	Mobility of labour	A. increases efficiency of labour B. decreases wages of labour C. increases division of labour D. a and c of above
23	$y = 20 - 5x$ this function is.	A. Increasing function B. Decreasing function C. Constant function D. Exponential function
24	Labour input includes	A. inventor B. innovator C. unskilled worker D. all of the above
25	They are included in labour expect	A. college principle B. professors C. office clerk D. students
26	Underemployment of labour means	A. a worker does not get full time job B. a worker is not happy with present job C. a person does not get job according to his qualification D. a and c of above
27	Estimate of Pakistan's population for 2013 is	A. 185 million B. 285 million C. 385 million D. 485 million
28	An example of labour is	A. gambler B. jogger C. computer engineer D. all of the above
29	Optimum population is defined by the economists as the level of population at which	A. death rate equals birth rate B. labour productivity is maximized C. country achieves food self sufficiency D. national income per head is maximesed
30	Assumptions of a law are called:	A. Constant B. Parameters C. Variables D. Dependent variable
		A. increased production B. introduction of new technology

- B. introduction of new technology
 - C. increases in self-sufficiency
 - D. a and b of above
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