

## Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Productivity of labour can be increased by	A. raising minimum wages B. reducing profits C. increasing skills of workers D. punishing absentee workers
2	Quasi rent	A. is permanent B. is temporary C. arises in long run only D. means high rent
3	There are large number of seller and buyers in the market but none is able to influence market price. such a market is called	A. free B. open C. regular D. competitive
4	Ten rupees is the equilibrium price for good Z. If govt. fixes price at Rs. 5, there is	A. a shortage B. a surplus C. excess supply D. loss
5	Marginal revenue of a monopolist is	A. equal to price B. greater than price C. less than price D. increases with output
6	Wealth of nations	A. is another name for united nations B. is name of a book C. indicates total wealth of rich countries D. contains formulas to earn wealth
7	The necessary condition for equilibrium position of a firm is	A. $MR > MC$ B. $MC > \text{price}$ C. $MC = MR$ D. $MC = AC$
8	The capital which loses it from whenever it is used, is	A. Circulating capital B. Fixed capital C. Money capital D. Real capital
9	Which statement is true	A. $ATC + AVC = AFC$ B. $ATC + MC = AFC$ C. $ATC + AFC = AVC$ D. $AFC + AVC = ATC$
10	Habib Bank limited means that.	A. Its capital is limited B. It shareholders are limited C. The liability of each shareholders is limited D. Non of the three
11	If a firm makes 200 units of a good available at a price of Rs. 10 per unit, the elasticity is	A. 0.05 B. 10 C. 20 D. indeterminate
12	Land means nature resources which are available.	A. On the soil B. Above the soil C. Below the soil D. All the above
13	How many Kinds of variables?	A. There are many kinds of variables B. There are 2 kinds of variables C. There are 3 kinds of variables D. There are 4 kinds of variables
14	Land means	A. sea B. surface of earth C. natural forests D. all natural resources
		A. allocates resources in a socially optimal way B. encourages greater income

15	A monopoly generally	<p>equality</p> <p>C. encourages greater efficiency</p> <p>D. produces less quantity than the quantity which minimises average cost</p>
16	MRP curve of a factor represents the.	<p>A. Supply curve of the factor</p> <p>B. Demand curve of the factor</p> <p>C. Either demand or supply curve of the factor</p> <p>D. None of the three</p>
17	An example of money capital is	<p>A. cash</p> <p>B. money in a savings account</p> <p>C. prize bond</p> <p>D. golden ring</p>
18	The set of skills and abilities that workers possess for production of goods and serves is	<p>A. motivation</p> <p>B. wealth</p> <p>C. human capital</p> <p>D. natural talent</p>
19	Excise tax is a part of	<p>A. fixed cost</p> <p>B. variable cost</p> <p>C. implicit cost</p> <p>D. in not a part of cost</p>
20	Economies of scale	<p>A. occur when increase in input less than proportionate increase in output</p> <p>B. suggest that firm's marginal cost curve lies above its average cost curve</p> <p>C. suggest that the firm's marginal cost curve is declining</p> <p>D. occur when average cost is falling</p>