

Principles of Economics Icom Part 1 English Medium Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Branches of public finance are	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
2	Income and employment are at peak level during:	A. Recovery B. Boom C. Depression D. Recession
3	Usher is levied on	A. Cash amount B. Goats and sheep C. Trading goods D. Agricultural production
4	The rate of usher on product of canal land is	A. 5% B. 10% C. 20% D. 2.5%
5	Phases of trade cycle are:	A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six
6	In which year international monetary fund was established:	A. 1941 B. 1944 C. 1945 D. 1947
7	Adam Smith presented the basic canons of taxation	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
8	Which one of the following public expenditures is related to transport	A. Police B. Defence C. Railway D. Public education
9	Zakat can not be given	A. to get slaves free B. To the collection of zakat C. For the construction of Mosque D. The converts
10	If the rate of tax does not change with decrease or increase in the level of income, is called	A. Proportional tax B. Progressive tax C. Regressive tax D. value added tax
11	The tax whose burden can be shifted to the customers, is called	A. Proportional tax B. Progressive tax C. Direct tax D. Indirect tax
12	"Public finance deals with governments revenue and expenditure and it studies how government maintains balance between its revenue and expenditures" This definition is stated by	A. Dalton B. Armitage Smith C. Bastable D. pigou
13	The ratio of change in income to change in investment is known as:	A. Multiplier B. Accelerator C. MEC D. Both a and b
14	Kinds of public expenditures are	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
15	At last, indirect tax is paid by	A. Shopkeeper B. Entrepreneur C. Customer D. Whole-seller

16	The expected rate of profit from a business is known as:	A. Multiplier B. Accelerator C. Marginal efficiency of capital D. Both a and b
17	The revenue collection of government and spending policy is called	A. Monetary policy B. Fiscal policy C. commercial policy D. Labour policy
18	Government needs public finance	A. For the defence of frontiers B. To maintain law and order in the country C. For the payment of salaries of government employees D. For the welfare of the people
19	Public finance and private finance are of each other	A. Opposite B. Synonymous C. Similar & different D. None of three
20	Zakat means	A. Growth B. Purification C. Tax D. Both 1st and 2nd