

Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Chapter 8 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	An example of labour is	A. gambler B. jogger C. computer engineer D. all of the above
4	Saqib graduated one month ago. He is still unemployed. His unemployment is	A. structural B. frictional C. seasonal D. personal
5	Labour input includes	A. inventor B. innovator C. unskilled worker D. all of the above
6	All labour is	A. homogeneous B. heterogeneous C. lazy D. intelligent
7	x^2 - y^2 = 10 This function can be termed as .	A. Expicit function B. Implicit function C. Linear function D. Constant function
8	The human effort applied to the production of goods is called in economics	A. labour B. skill C. experience D. services
9	According to Malthus, population increase by	A. arithmetic progression B. geometric progression C. systematic progression D. automatic progression
10	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
11	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
12	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
13	Unemployment due to mechanization of agriculture is	A. seasonal B. structural C. industrial D. personal
14	In Pakistan rate of labour participation is	A. 13% B. 23% C. 33%

		D. 43%
15	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
16	Assumptions of a law are called:	A. Constant B. Parameters C. Variables D. Dependent variable
17	They are included in labour expect	A. college principle B. professors C. office clerk D. students
18	To reduce unemployment the govt. may	A. reduce money supply B. reduce mobility of labour C. reduce minimum wages D. increase government spending
19	Specialization of labour has the advantage.	A. increased production B. introduction of new technology C. increases in self-sufficiency D. a and b of above
20	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