

PPSC Economics Full Book MCQ Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Given the demand and supply cautions $q_d = -8p + 2000$ and $q_s = 12p - 200$ respectively the equilibrium price.	A. $p = 100$ B. $p = 110$ C. $p = 120$ D. $p = 140$
2	if we are told that the two statements $y = 3x^2$ and $y = x + 10$ are bout true at the same time , they are called.	A. Implicit functions B. explicit functions C. Simultaneous equations D. Quadratic equations
3	A linear function of the form $6x^2 - 2y + 8 = 0$ is known as.	A. Explicit function B. implicit function C. Quadratic function D. All of the above
4	The point at which the graph cuts the x axis is called.	A. x- intercept B. y - intercept C. slope D. None of these
5	The value of the dependent variable where the graph cuts the y-axis is called.	A. X - intercept B. Y- intercept C. Slope D. None of these
6	The increase in dependent variable that results when the independent variable increases by one unit in a simple lines. function is called.	A. Y intercept of the curve B. Slope of the curve C. X intercept of the curve D. Marginal value
7	A function where a variable x can only very in jumps, is often called.	A. Non linear functions B. Inverse function C. Step function D. All of above
8	The function $y = 2x + 1$ and $x = \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}$ are said to be.	A. Non linear functions B. Inverse functions C. Step functions D. All the above
9	The variable that stands alone on the left hand side of the equation such as $y = 2x + 1$ is known as.	A. Dependent variable B. Independent variable C. Endogenous variable D. Explained variable
10	A variable which is free to take any value we choose to assign to it is called.	A. Dependent variable B. Independent variable C. Endogenous variable D. Explained variable
11	If any equation involving two variables, such as $y = -2x + 1$, the variable that appears on the right hand side of the equation is by convention called.	A. Dependent variable B. independent variable C. Endogenous variable D. Explained variable
12	Given or known values in an equation are called.	A. Constants B. Parameters C. Coefficients D. All of the above
13	Unknown values in an equation are called.	A. Constants B. Numeraire C. Variables D. All of the above
14	any number raise to the power zero is always equal to.	A. zero B. one C. two D. The number itself
15	The set of subsets of a set A is called.	A. Power set of A B. Complement of A C. Both a and b D. None of these

16	The set of all elements belonging to A but not to B is.	A. $B - A$ B. $A - B$ C. A' D. B'
17	A set containing all the elements of the universal set except those of set A is called.	A. Complement of set A B. Complement of universal set C. Union of A and universal set D. Universal set itself
18	if two sets do not have any common element, then they are called.	A. Complement sets B. Joint sets C. Disjoint sets D. None of these
19	If a Set C contain all the elements which are present in both the set A and B then set C is called.	A. Union of A and B B. Intersection of A and B C. Complement of A D. Complement of B
20	If B is a subset of A, then $A \cup B =$	A. B B. Intersection of A and B C. A D. None of these
21	The associative law of union is	A. $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$ B. $U \cap C$ C. $A \cup B = B \cup A$ D. $B \cup C = B \cup A$
22	Union of A with B is same as union of B with A, that is $A \cup B = B \cup A$ is termed as	A. Associative law of union B. Cumulative law of union C. Reflective law D. All the above
23	Union of A and a null set is equal is.	A. Intersection of A and null set B. Null set C. Both a and b D. A
24	Union of A and the universal set is	A. A B. A' C. Universal set D. None of these
25	Union of A with A, that is $A \cup A$.	A. Complement of A B. A itself C. Can not be determined D. None of these
26	The set which contains all the element of the two given sets A and B, avoiding duplication, is called.	A. Intersection of A and B B. Union of A and B C. Set A and B D. None of these
27	"Null set is proper subset of all the non nul sets" this statement is.	A. Always true B. sometimes true C. Never true D. True subject to some conditions
28	In Vann diagram the universal set is represented by	A. Points within a rectangle B. Points within a circle C. Both a and b D. None of these
29	If every element of a set B is also an elements of A then	A. A is a subset of B B. B is a subset of A C. A is not a subset of B D. B is not a subset of A
30	If two sets contains the same number of distinct elements but not the same elements are called.	A. Pie diagram B. Venn diagrams C. Histogram D. Ogives