

## Principles of Economics Icom Part 1 English Medium Online Test

Qr.	Questions	Answers Choice
Sr	Questions	
1	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
2	One rupee note in paper money is	A. Inconvertible paper money B. Convertible paper money C. Limited legal tender money D. Unlimited legal tender money
3	After achieving point of Satiation the total utility starts	A. Rising B. Declining C. Remains constant D. None of these
4	Marginal utility curve moves	A. From left to right downward B. From left to right upward C. Parallel to ox axis D. Parallel to oy axis
5	Monetary theory of Trade cycle is presented by	A. Prof Hawtrey and Friedman B. Prof Keynes C. Prof Hobson D. Prof Kitchen
6	One of the following is not the fiscal measure to control inflation	A. Decrease in public expenditures     B. Increase in the value of money     C. Increase in taxes     D. Encouragement of saving
7	Wages of temporary labourers are:	A. Fixed cost B. Marginal cost C. Total cost D. Variable cost
8	In case of perfectly elastic supply or infinite elasticity of supply, supply curve is	A. Horizontal (parallel to x-axis) B. Vertical (parallel to y-axis) C. Positive sloped D. Negative sloped
9	Next best alternative use of resources is known as:	A. Implicit cost B. Explicit cost C. Opportunity cost D. Sunk cost
10	Disposable personal income means	A. Total of incomes B. Income of an industry after fulfilling all the needs C. After paying personal taxes, income of the people who provide factors of production D. Save income of a person after the payment of the taxes
11	Law of diminishing marginal utility provides basis for:	A. Law of demand B. Law of equi marginal utility C. Law of supply D. Both (a) and (b)
12	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
13	Cause of positive slope of supply curve	A. Change in cost of production B. Fear of increase in cost of production and decrease in profit C. Change in technique of production D. Increase in per unit profit due to increase in price
14	Which economist did present, cardinal theory of utility	A. Marshall B. Karoos C. Cannon

		D. J.B. Say
15	If demand changes by 10% due to 10% change in price, then elasticity of demand is called	A. Equal to unity B. More than unity C. Less than unity D. Infinite
16	Feature of a commodity to satisfy human want, is called	A. Value B. Usefulness C. Utility D. Wealth
17	According to which economist some trade cycles complete their cycle during a period of fifty years or sixty years	A. Prof Kitchen B. Prof Jugglar C. Prof Pigou D. Prof Kondratieff
18	If demand decreases by 5% due to 10% increase in Price, then elasticity of demand is	A. Equal to unity B. More than unity C. Less than unity D. Zero
19	"Money is a thing by which payments of agreements of borrowing and pricing are made and general purchasing power is stored in it." This definition of money is stated by the economist	A. Prof Marshall B. Prof Walker C. Prof Keynes D. Prof Crowther
20	The costs which increase with the increase in output and decrease with the decrease in output, are called	A. Variable costs B. Fixed costs C. Average costs D. Marginal cost