

Principles of Economics Icom Part 1 English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If price of a commodity remains constant but its supply decreases or price increases but supply remains constant, it is called	A. Rise of supply B. Extension of supply C. Fall of supply D. Contraction of supply
2	Tendency of demand curve of a factor of production is	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. Horizontal
3	Inflation is useful for	A. Labourer B. Consumers C. Industrialist D. Pensioners
4	The systematic record of visible and invisible exports and imports of a country in one year is called	A. Balance of trade B. Balance of payment C. External balance D. Internal balance
5	One of the following is not included in labour	A. Teaching of a teacher in a school B. Working of a clerk in an office C. To follow a case by a lawyer D. To look after the child by his mother
6	is not considered perfect money	A. Note of ten rupees B. Note of hundred rupees C. Piece of silver D. Note of one thousand rupees
7	The paper notes which can not be converted in gold, silver, or foreign exchange, are called	A. Standard money B. Convertible paper money C. Inconvertible paper money D. Legal tender money
8	When no satisfaction is attained by the consumption of a commodity, its marginal utility is	A. Zero B. Positive C. Negative D. Minimum
9	Fixed cost consists of:	A. Rent B. Salaries C. Interest D. All of them
10	When demand for a commodity changes due to the change in price of some other commodity, it is called	A. Point elasticity B. Arc elasticity C. income elasticity D. cross elasticity
11	Which phase starts with the increase in expected rate of profit	A. Depression B. Recovery C. Boom D. Recession
12	Relationship between price and quantity demanded is called	A. Demand schedule B. Demand curve C. Law of demand D. Assumptions of law of demand
13	If demand and supply both rise in the same proportion, then	A. Equilibrium price decreases B. Equilibrium price does not change C. Equilibrium price increases D. Equilibrium quantity decreases
14	Economics is basically divided into two parts	A. Micro and macro economics B. Micro and applied economics C. Theoretical and applied economics D. Welfare and applied economics
15	After deducting direct tax from personal income. it is called	A. National income B. personal income

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16	According to quantity theory of money one halving the quantity of money prices	A. Increase B. Double C. Decrease D. One half
17	The main cause of using the Cheque as money is	A. They are proved as receipt B. Most of the people accept them C. Protection of money D. Easy in transportation
18	Immortal factor production is	A. Land B. Labour C. Capital D. Organization
19	Net national product is found by	A. Subtracting tax from gross national product B. Subtracting transfer payments form gross national product C. Subtracting depreciation allowance from gross national product D. Subtracting subsidies from gross national product
20	Slope of demand curve of exceptions of law of demand is	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. Fixed