

Economics - 9th Class English Medium Economics Full Book Test

Q1. What does the supply schedule represent.

Ans 1: The supply schedule represent the quantities of a specific good or service that producers are willing to supply to the market at various price level, assuming other factors remain constant. It assentially illustrates the quantity supplied at different prices, providing insight into how producers respond to changes in price.

Q2. Perfect Define of Equilibrium

Ans 1: Equilibrium in economics refers to the state of balance in market, where the quantity demanded by consumers equals the quantity supplied by producers at a particual price level. This equilibrium price and quantity represent the point of agreement between buyers and sellers, ensuring that all goods or services produced are effectively consumed, and there is no excess supply or demand.

Q3. Write Importance of Land

- Ans 1: 1- It is a foremost factor of production without which any economic activity is impossible
- 2- It provides food to the human being. It supplies fruits and vegetables.
- 3- Agricultural develoment depends on the best qualities of land.
- 4- Land provides natural resources suc as minerals, lakes mountains, forest, rivers and caals, etc.
- 5- Fertile and productie land helps in economic development of a country.

Q4. Write Limitation of the Law of Demand.

Ans 1: 1- Inferior goods: In case of inferir goods people do not buy more evenif its price decreases so the law of demand will not apply in such cases.

Ans 2: 2- Scarce goods: If a shortage of supply of certain goods is expected, people will increse their demand even if its price increases. This is against the definition of the law so the law will not hold.

Q5. What is Wants Mean

Ans 1: Wants mean desires and needs for good and servives which provide utility. People indulge themselves in various economic activities till the time of death in order to fulfill their ever emerging wants.

Q6. Define Economics

Ans 1: The word 'economics' is derived from a Greek word! " Oikonomos" ,which means 'Houshold Management'.In the beginning, the subject of economics was related to the efforts of an individual hosehold management in which man tied to fulfill unlimited wants with limitd resorueces. Human material welfare is always the basic motive for these efforts.

Q7. Define Law of Supply

Ans 1: "Other thing remain constant, an increase in price, increases the quantity supplied and a decrease in price decress the quantity supplie".

Q8. The Correct Definiation of Economics.

Ans 1: The subject of economics is very old . At different times economists defined it differently on the basis of individual observation undr diffrent economic situation or circumstance.

Q9. What is the meaning of Scarcity.

- Ans 1: Scarcity refers to the fundamental economic problem of limited resources relative to unlimited wants and needs. It's the condition where there are insufficient resources to satisfy all the wants and needs of individuals or society. In other words scarcity exists when the available resources are not enough to produce or provide all the goods and servies that people desire.
- Ans 2: Scarcity forces individuals, businesses, and governments to make choices about how to allocated their limited resources efficiently. This concept is central to economics becasue it influences decisions about what to produce, how to produce, it and for whom to produce it. As a result scarcity is a key driver of economic behavior and decision making.

Q10. What is Economic Goods.

- **Ans 1:** Economics goods are tangibel or intangibel items that hold value end are subject to exchagne in a market. They can be categorized into two main types.
- **Ans 2:** 1- Consumer Goods: These are products designed and purchased for direct consumption or use by individuals, Examples include food, clothing, electronics, and cars.
- **Ans 3:** 2- Capital Goods: These are goods used to produce other goods and services. Caitalgoods include machinery, tools, factories, and infrastructure.

Q11. Define Micro -economics.

Ans 1: Micro -economics is concerned with the small individual parts of the economy it deals with the study of the behaviour of buyers and sellers in the market for particular goods or service. For example a sutdy of consumer behaviour price determination of one good, analysis of one firm etc.

Q12. What is Population.

Ans 1: Since peiple are potential buyers, therefore, the demand for most goods will increase with the rise in population. For example, migration of people formrural to urban areas increases the demand for housing, restaurants and transportin urban areas.

Q13. Write four kinds of Wealth

Ans 1: Financial Wealth: This includes money, stocks, bonds, and othe rfinancial assets that can be easily converted into cash, Financial wealth represents the ability to access pur chasing power and make investments.

- **Ans 2:** 2- Physical Wealth: Physical wealth comprises tangibel assets such as real estate, land, buildings, vehicles, machinery, and other physical goods. These assets have inntrinsic value and can be used for various purposes, including shelter, transportation and production.
- **Ans 3:** 3. Human Capital: Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, experiences and abilities possessed by individuals, It represents the value that individuals contribute to economic activity through their labor and experties.
- **Ans 4:** 4- Social Capital: Social Capital ecompasses the networks, relationships, and social connections taht individuals and groups possess. It includes factors such as trtust, reciprocity, and social cohesion within communities or organizations.

Q14. Defination of Economics of Adam Smith.

Ans 1: Adam Smithis called the founder of economics, According to him "Economics is a science of wealth". He wrote a book in 1776 named. "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations." Inhis book, Adam Smith explained economics as. "A study of wealth conerning with the production, consumption, distribution and exchange of wealth in the buman society."

Q15. Define Goods and Services.

- **Ans 1:** Goods are all material thighs that are needed by man. The common feature of all the goods is that they satisfy hman wants. Utility and productivity are the general features of all the goods.
- **Ans 2:** Services: Services are indivisible goods which are in direct use by the people Teaching by a teacher medical treatment by a doctor and people's work for the welfare of a community, all are termed as services, Services are teh actions of individuals that make possible to satisfy one another's wants. Services have values so they are bought and sold like goods.

Q16. What is Production of Wealth

Ans 1: Wealth is produced with the combined efforts of forur factors of production which are, land, Labour, capital and organization. It is called production of wealth.

Q17. Write Important Features of Economcis.

Ans 1: Important features of the definition are given below:

- 1- Economics is gthe study of daily activities of mankind.
- 2- Economics deals with the making of material goods either individually or collectively It ignores non material things.
- 3- Economics is linked with only those economic activitis, which generate materail requistes of well being.
- 4- Economics studies the wealth of nations only becuse it helps to gain himan welfare.

Q18. Write important of Entrepreneur.

- Ans 1: 1- The entrepreneur decides what, where, how and for whom to be produced.
- 2- The entrepreneur can combine factors of production without whihc a good cannot be produced.
- 3- Good managemntof the entrepreneur helps to utilize country's resources most efficiently.

rest or in	the perfect market, a law of one price holds. After the market forces of supply and demand of buyers and sellers, are at qulibrium, a single price for a good will prevail. the self intrested, competitive forces of buyers and sellers acting through demand guarantee this important result.
Q20. Write	determination of Market Equilitbrium
Ans 1:	