

## Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How many kinds of market?	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
2	Which of the following is one of the assumptions of perfect competition.	A. few buyers and few sellers B. many buyers and few sellers C. many buyers and many sellers D. all sellers and buyers are honest
3	A firm under perfect competition is	A. price maker B. price breaker C. price taker D. price shaker
4	Which of the following markets comes closest to perfect market	A. wheat market B. cigarette market C. cold drinks market D. stock market
5	The kind of market is undesirable	A. general market B. specialized market C. local market D. monopoly market
6	Which is a condition for existence of monopoly	A. big size B. identical product C. absence of government taxes D. no close substitute
7	In case of monopoly	A. marginal revenue curve always slopes upward B. total revenue curve always slopes upward C. marginal revenue is always equal to average revenue D. marginal revenue is always less than average revenue
8	In case of perfect competition in the market	A. marginal revenue curve always slopes upward B. marginal revenue curve always slopes downward C. marginal revenue is always equal to average revenue D. marginal revenue is always less than to average revenue
9	In the business world	A. a firm working under perfect competition wants to become a monopoly B. a firm working under monopoly wants to become a competitive firm C. monopoly price is always higher than competitive price D. competitive price is always higher than monopoly price
10	Which is NOT true	A. perfect monopoly does not exist in real world B. perfect competition does not exist in real world C. every monopoly is evil D. every firm wants to reduce competition
11	The major difference between perfect competition and monopolistic competition is	A. unity of firms B. differentiated product C. rate of profit D. free exit and entry
12	Marginal revenue is always less than price at all levels of output in	A. perfect competition B. monopoly C. both A and B D. none of the above

13	Which of the following is <i>NOT</i> a characteristic of perfect competition?	A. free entry and exit of the firm B. demand curve of a firm is horizontal C. marginal revenue curve is horizontal D. individual firm can influence the price
14	When marginal revenue is zero, total revenue is	A. maximum B. minimum C. zero D. decreasing
15	Under perfect competition MR and AR curves	A. are the same B. are different C. intersect each other D. are parallel
16	A mechanism, or arrangement, which brings together buyers together buyers and sellers of particular goods or services are called	A. Market B. Revenue curve C. Contact D. None of these
17	A group of buyers and sellers that exchange a goods or services at a price are called	A. Market B. Commodity C. Place D. None of these
18	How many types of markets according to time	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
19	How many types of markets according to location	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
20	Perfect competition is a situation of market, where there are very large number of firms selling the same commodity are called	A. Revenue curve under perfect competition B. Monopoly curve C. Total revenue curve D. None of these
21	Market is an area where :	A. Products are sold B. Buyers and sellers come in contact with each other C. Price fluctuates D. Price remain constant
22	The market of refrigerators in general is called:	A. Domestic market B. Local market C. International market D. National market
23	Product differentiation is a pre-condition of:	A. Perfect competition B. Imperfect competition C. Monopoly D. Oligopoly
24	Malaysia enjoys monopoly on rubber, but which kind of monopolist is.	A. Natural monopoly B. Social monopoly C. Legal monopoly D. Implied monopoly
25	Common market of SAARC countries will be called:	A. International market B. National market C. Regional market D. None of the three
26	Stock exchange is market where we can buy:	A. Shares B. Foreign exchange C. Factors of production D. Consumer goods
27	Which one of the following is a day to day market.	A. The market of perishable goods B. The market of refrigerators C. The market of stationary D. None of the three
28	The supply curve of day to day market is.	A. Touching the horizontal axis B. Touching the vertical axis C. Perfectly elastic D. Perfectly inelastic
29	The extent of market depends upon	A. Means of transport and communication B. Political instability

29	The extent of market depends upon	B. Political instability C. Economics instability D. Trade restriction
30	Normal price is a price which prevails	A. In day to day market B. In domestic market C. In the long run market D. In a foreign market
31	Different prices are charged from different customers of the same product. This is called.	A. Short run price B. Price instability C. Price discrimination D. Long run price
32	The concept of perfect competition was introduced by.	A. Adam Smith B. Alfred Marshall C. Keynes D. Malthus
33	A short period market is the market of.	A. Perishable goods B. Durable goods C. Consumer goods D. Capital goods
34	The market of cars is.	A. International market B. Regional market C. Local market D. Domestic market
35	Buyers and sellers under perfect competition are.	A. The same in number B. Large in number C. Small in number D. None of the above
36	A monopolist is always interested and obtains.	A. Normal profit B. Subnormal profit C. Continues production even at loss D. Super normal profit
37	Different kinds of imperfect competition are.	A. Monopoly B. Monopolistic competition C. Oligopoly D. All the three
38	Extent of market mainly depends upon.	A. Availability of means of transport and communication B. Nature of supply C. Government restriction D. Perishable goods
39	A monopoly market can be controlled by.	A. Fixing of the price by the government B. Administrative measures C. Introduction of substitutes D. Nationalisation