

## Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Rotten eggs are	A. free good B. economic good C. service D. wealth
2	Human wants are	A. one thousand B. few C. innumerable D. countable
3	A consumer in equilibrium when marginal utilities are	A. minimum B. highest C. equal D. increasing
4	In economics, one or more persons sharing common consumer budget is called	A. social group B. consumer union C. organisation D. household
5	When marginal is negative, it must be true that	A. the average is negative B. the average is decreasing C. the total is negative D. the total is decreasing
6	the term marginal in economics means	A. unimportant B. additional C. the minimum unit D. just barely passing
7	Utility is most closely related to the term	A. useful B. useless C. necessary D. satisfaction
8	A consumer's spending is restricted because of	A. marginal utility B. budget constraint C. demand curve D. unlimited wants
9	Law of substitution is another name for	A. law of diminishing MU B. law of equi-MU C. law of demand D. law of satisfaction
10	Law of Equi marginal utility is a law of	A. production of wealth B. consumption of wealth C. distribution of wealth D. exchange of wealth
11	Utility and usefulness are	A. equal B. different C. opposite D. unrelated
12	When MU is positive, TU	A. increases B. decreases C. remains constant D. is maximum
13	Diminishing marginal utility is the basis of	A. law of supply B. law of demand C. laws of returns D. none of the above
14	When MU=0, TU is	A. minimum B. maximum C. increasing D. decreasing
15	The quality of commodity that satisfies some human want or need is called	A. service B. demand C. utility D. efficiency

16	Indifference curves are convex to the origin because	A. two goods are perfect substitutes B. two goods are imperfect substitutes C. two goods are perfect complementary goods D. goods are jointly demanded
17	MU curve	A. rises left to right B. is always vertical C. falls left to right D. is always horizontal
18	Equilibrium of consumer is explained by	A. negative utility B. positive utility C. marginal utility D. profit
19	If a person consumes goods X and Y maximises total utility, then MU per rupee from the two goods must be	A. equal B. unequal C. increasing D. decreasing
20	If a consumer moves upward along an indifference curve, his total utility	A. falls to zero B. does not change C. increases D. decreases
21	.Which one is not an economic want.	A. Want for food B. Want to be a doctor C. Want to fall in love D. Non of the above
22	Food, Shelter and clothing are:	A. Necessities B. Comfort C. Luxuries. D. None of three
23	The goods used to produce income or wealth are.,	A. Consumer goods B. Manufactured goods C. Merit goods D. Capital goods
24	Only those goods are priced in the market which have:	A. Utility B. Scarcity C. Transferability D. All of the above
25	Shopkeepers are also producers because in goods, they produce.	A. Form utility B. Time utility C. Use utility D. Place utility
26	The utility of durable consumer goods.	A. Diminishes with the passage of time B. Perishes, if not used C. Can be obtained constantly D. None of the three
27	The value of a product depends upon.	A. The number of dollars B. The numbers of dollars which can be given in exchange for it C. The current exchange rate. D. None of them
28	The price of a non-economic good is:	A. Very low B. Very high C. Zero D. Negative
29	Economic wants.	A. Can unlimited B. Capital goods C. Social goods D. Public goods
30	Goods which can satisfy human wants are.	A. Consumer goods B. Capital goods C. Social goods D. Public goods
31	The good which are used to produce more goods are.``	A. Social goods B. Capital goods C. Consumer goods D. Public goods
32	Power of a product which can satisfy human want is.	A. Utility B. Total utility C. Average utility D. Marginal utility

		C. Marginal utility
33	Utility of a product depends upon	A. Knowledge B. Ownership C. Form D. All of them
34	The number of goods and services which one unit of a product can command in exchange for it is its.	A. Value of money B. Value in exchange C. Price D. Utility
35	A product which has value price in the market has.	A. Utility B. Scarcity C. Transferability D. All the three
36	One of the following will not be the income of a person.	A. Wages B. Profit C. Scholarship D. Salary
37	General price level and real income of the people are correlated with each other	A. Negatively B. Positively C. Normally D. Sub normally