

Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A decrease in demand causes the equilibrium price to	A. rise B. fall C. remain constant D. indeterminate
2	When price is fixed below equilibrium level, there will be	A. surplus commodity in the market B. shortage of commodity in the market C. supply curve will shift D. demand curve will shift
3	If equilibrium price rises but equilibrium quantity remains unchanged, the cause is	A. supply and demand both increase equally B. supply and demand both decrease equally C. supply decreases and demand increases D. supply increases and demand decreases
4	Price of a product is determined in a free market	A. by demand for the product B. by supply of the product C. by both demand and supply D. by the government
5	An increases in the price of mutton provides information which	A. tells consumers to buy more mutton B. tells consumers to buy more chicken C. tells producers to produce more mutton D. b and c of above
6	In market equilibrium, supply is vertical line. The downward sloping demand curve shifts to the right. Then	A. price will fall B. price remains same C. price will rise D. quantity rises
7	Equilibrium	A. is a state that can never be achieved in economics B. is an important idea for predicting economics changes C. is a stable condition D. is an unstable condition
8	Ten rupees is the equilibrium price for good Z. If govt. fixes price at Rs. 5, there is	A. a shortage B. a surplus C. excess supply D. loss
9	A rise in supply and demand in equal proportion will result in	A. increase in equilibrium price and decrease in equilibrium quantity B. decreases in equilibrium price and increases in equilibrium quantity C. no change in equilibrium price and increases in equilibrium quantity D. increases in equilibrium price and no change in equilibrium quantity
10	The price and sales of sugar both increase. What could be the cause of this?	A. a decrease in the income of the consumers. B. a decrease in the tax on sugar C. An increase in the wages of workers in the sugar industry D. An increase in the price of sugar substitutes
11	If we know that quantities bought and sold are equal, we can conclude that	A. quantities demanded and supplied are also equal B. the market is in equilibrium C. there will be no tendency for a price change D. all of the above
		A. surplus commodity in the market

12	If price is set above equilibrium level, there will be	B. shortage of commodity in the market C. supply curve will shift D. demand curve will shift
13	If equilibrium price rises but equilibrium quantity is unchanged, the cause is	A. supply and demand both increase equally B. supply and demand decrease equally C. supply curve is vertical and demand increases D. supply increases and demand is same
14	Market equilibrium means	A. number of buyers and sellers are equal B. demand and supply of commodity are equal C. no price is changing D. prices rise very slowly
15	Markets where firms supply goods and services demanded by households are	A. factor market B. product market C. open markets D. resource markets
16	Demands and supply curves cross at	A. always at 60 degree B. at 90 degree C. at equal angle D. at any angle
17	When demand is perfectly elastic, an increase in supply will result in	A. decrease in quantity sold B. increase in quantity sold C. fall in price D. b and c above
18	Demand and supply forces determine market price	A. only in perfect competition B. only in monopoly market C. in both markets D. none of the above
19	Market equilibrium means a situation where	A. $Q_s = Q_d$ B. $Q_s = Q_p$ C. $Q_d = Q_p$ D. $Q_s = Q_p$
20	Market Price of Perishable	A. Commodities B. Utility C. Consumer D. None of these
21	When the supply curve of a product is parallel to the vertical axis, it would mean that;	A. Different quantities of a product are supplied at the same price. B. Different quantities of a product are supplied at different price. C. Same quantities of a product are supplied at different price. D. None of three
22	Which one will be termed as supply of a product.	A. One tone potato in cold storage B. One ton rice offered for sale in market C. One ton rice brought for sale in market at a certain price. D. None of the three
23	Extension of supply will take place as a consequence of:	A. Change in price B. Change in population C. Change in technology D. Change in money supply
24	A fall fall in supply will take place due to a:	A. Business collusion B. Bumper crop C. Fall in custom duty D. Fall in income
25	In case of a fall in supply.	A. Quantity supplied falls at the same price. B. Quantity supplied rises at the same price. C. Quantity supplied remain at the lower price. D. None of the three
26	Perfectly inelastic supply curve is:	A. Parallel to vertical axis B. Parallel to horizontal axis C. Rises upward to the right D. Falls downward to the right

A. Supply of output

27	A producers has one thousand tons of rice to be offered for sale at a certain price in future, it will be called.	A. Supply or output B. Production C. Buffer stock D. Stock
28	One of the following is not an assumption of law of supply.	A. Political system should not changed B. Cost of production should not changed C. Production technique should not changed D. Cost of raw material should not changed
29	A change in price brings in quantity supplied. it will be.	A. Rise in supply B. Contraction of supply C. Fall in supply D. Extension of supply
30	With an increase in cost of production, price of the product rises while supply of the product will.	A. Fall B. Rise C. Remain unchanged D. Non of the three
31	When there is big change in quantity supplied resulting from a minor change in its price, its elasticity of supply will be.	A. Equal to unity B. Less than unity C. Equal to zero D. Greater than unity
32	When the price of a product increase by 100 percent and as a consequence, its quantity supplied increase by 125 percent, Its elasticity of supply will be.	A. Less than unity B. Greater than unity C. Equal to unity D. Equal to zero