

## Principles of Economics Icom Part 1 English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If the rate of tax does not change with decrease or increase in the level of income, is called	A. Proportional tax B. Progressive tax C. Regressive tax D. value added tax
2	If a person does not pay the amount of the tax from his own pocket on whom it is levied rather shifts its burden on some other person, then it is called	A. Direct tax B. Indirect tax C. Proportional tax D. Progressive tax
3	If the person has to pay the tax on whom it is levied, then it is called	A. Direct tax B. Indirect tax C. Proportional tax D. Progressive tax
4	Total number of canons of taxation stated by different economists is	A. Seven B. Nine C. Eleven D. Twelve
5	One of the following is not included in the public expenditures	A. Courts B. Fee C. Public administration D. Defence
6	One of the following is not included in the sources of public revenue	A. Tax B. Fee C. Defence D. Fines
7	Adam Smith presented the basic canons of taxation	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
8	The base of international trade theory of Adam Smith is	A. Absolute advantage B. Comparative cost C. Cheaper cost D. Low cost
9	The base of international trade theory of David Ricardo is	A. Absolute advantage B. Comparative cost C. Cheaper cost D. Low cost
10	The record of visible and invisible items on international account is called	A. Balance of payment B. Balance of trade C. Balance of budget D. Capital account
11	Balance of payments is annual statistical record of	A. Visible goods B. Invisible goods C. Foreign loans D. Visible and invisible goods
12	The exchange of goods and services from country to country is called	A. Foreign B. National trade C. Corporate trade D. Domestic trade
13	According to comparative cost theory conditions ----- in goods and labour market exist	A. of monopoly B. of duopoly C. Monopolistic competition D. of perfect competition
14	Which economist has stated the definition of balance of payments	A. Robbins B. Kindleberger C. Marshall D. Keynes
15	Which economist explained the absolute difference of cost of two goods between two countries	A. Malthus B. Adam Smith C. Ricardo D. J.S Mill

