# Economics Ics Part 1 English Medium Chapter 2 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The price of an non-economic good is: | A. Very low<br>B. Very high<br>C. Zero<br>D. Negative |
| 2 | A consumer's spending is restricted because of | A. marginal utility<br>B. budget constraint<br>C. demand curve<br>D. unlimited wants |
| 3 | The goods used to produce income or wealth are., | A. Consumer goods<br>B. Manufactured goods<br>C. Merit goods<br>D. Capital goods |
| 4 | The value of a product depends upon. | A. The number of dollars<br>B. The numbers of dollars which can be given in exchange for it<br>C. The current exchange rate.<br>D. None of them |
| 5 | When marginal is negative, it must be true that | A. the average is negative<br>B. the average is decreasing<br>C. the total is negative<br>D. the total is decreasing |
| 6 | Utility of a product depends upon | A. Knowledge<br>B. Ownership<br>C. Form<br>D. All of them |
| 7 | If a consumer moves upward along an indifference curve, his total utility | A. falls to zero<br>B. does not change<br>C. increases<br>D. decreases |
| 8 | In economics, one or more persons sharing common consumer budget is called | A. social group<br>B. consumer union<br>C. organisation<br>D. household |
| 9 | One of the following will not be the income of a person. | A. Wages<br>B. Profit<br>C. Sccholarship<br>D. Salary |
| 10 | Law of Equi marginal utlility is a low of | A. production of wealth<br>B. consumption of wealth<br>C. distribution of wealth<br>D. exchange of wealth |
| 11 | Power of a product which can satisfy human want is. | A. Utility<br>B. Total utility<br>C. Average utility<br>D. Marginal utility |
| 12 | The number of goods and services which one unit of a product can command in exchange for it is its. | A. Value of money<br>B. Value in exchange<br>C. Price<br>D. Utility |
| 13 | Equilibrium of consumer is explained by | A. negative utility<br>B. positive utility<br>C. marginal utility<br>D. profit |
| 14 | A consumer in equilibrium when marginal utilities are | A. minimum<br>B. highest<br>C. equal<br>D. increasing |
| 15 | Utility and usefulness are | A. equal<br>B. different<br>C. opposite |

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| | | D. unrelated |
| 16 | Economic wants. | A. Can unlimited<br>B. Capital goods<br>C. Social goods<br>D. Public goods |
| 17 | Diminishing marginal utility is the basis of | A. law of supply<br>B. law of demand<br>C. laws of returns<br>D. none of the above |
| 18 | Indifference curves are convex to the origin because | A. two goods are perfect substitutes<br>B. two goods are imperfect substitutes<br>C. two goods are perfect complementary goods<br>D. goods area jointly demanded |
| 19 | .Which one is not an economic want. | A. Want for food<br>B. Want to be a doctor<br>C. Want to fall in love<br>D. Non of the above |
| 20 | Shopkeepers are also producers because in goods, they produce. | A. Form utility<br>B. Time utility<br>C. Use utility<br>D. Place utility |