**Перечень заданий по дисциплине «Экономическая теория» для студентов 1-го курса ФИС специальности «Фармация» на английском языке.**

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| **Вид** | **Код** | **Текст названия трудовой функции/ вопроса задания/ вариантов ответа** |
| В | 001 | What are natural resources? |
| О | А | Something found in nature that people can use |
| О | Б | Shelter, food, clothing |
| О | В | Goods and services |
| В | 002 | A doctor is an example of which type of resource? |
| О | А | Human |
| О | Б | Natural |
| О | В | Capital |
| О | Г | Entrepreneurial |
| В | 003 | Which group makes and sells goods? |
| О | А | Producers |
| О | Б | Consumers |
| О | В | Traders |
| О | Г | Servers |
| В | 004 | What are human resources? |
| О | А | The people and ideas needed to produce something |
| О | Б | Food, shelter, clothing |
| О | В | Water, trees, air, sun |
| В | 005 | This is when there is more demand than supply or not enough. |
| О | А | Shortage |
| О | Б | Supply |
| О | В | Demand |
| О | Г | Surplus |
| В | 006 | Economics is: |
| О | А | The study of how we make choices when faced with limited resources |
| О | Б | The study of how businesses make profit |
| О | В | The study of how we face unlimited resources |
| О | Г | The study of how the same people are late for class every day |
| В | 007 | This is the money a business keeps after all costs of production have been paid. |
| О | А | Profit |
| О | Б | Capital |
| О | В | Income |
| О | Г | Marginal cost |
| В | 008 | An increase in supply can cause: |
| О | А | An increase in demand |
| О | Б | A shortage |
| О | В | A decrease in demand |
| О | Г | A surplus |
| В | 009 | Prices will rise when: |
| О | А | Demand drops |
| О | Б | There is a shortage |
| О | В | There is a surplus |
| О | Г | They go down |
| В | 010 | The United States has this type of economy: |
| О | А | Free market economy |
| О | Б | Traditional economy |
| О | В | Command economy |
| О | Г | Barter system |
| В | 011 | This is when there is more supply than demand. |
| О | А | Surplus |
| О | Б | Equilibrium |
| О | В | Price ceiling |
| О | Г | Shortage |
| В | 012 | What are services? |
| О | А | Action a person does for another for pay |
| О | Б | Physical objects that people buy |
| О | В | Something that is important to survive |
| О | Г | Anything people use to make things |
| В | 013 | When the price of a good increases, the quantity demanded of that good is likely to |
| О | А | Decrease |
| О | Б | Increase |
| О | В | Stay the same |
| О | Г | Shift the demand curve |
| В | 0014 | Choose the best word to fill in the blank.  The three fundamental economic questions are what to produce,……., and for whom. |
| О | А | How |
| О | Б | Why |
| О | В | When |
| О | Г | Where |
| В | 0015 | This is when the market is balanced. |
| О | А | Equilibrium |
| О | Б | Shortage |
| О | В | Surplus |
| О | Г | Equilibrium price |
| В | 0016 | A person who takes a risk, or a chance, and starts a business is called a(n) |
| О | А | Entrepreneur |
| О | Б | Producer |
| О | В | Benefit |
| О | Г | Resource |
| В | 0017 | The freedom to own, operate, and profit from one's business is the basis for a ……. economic system. |
| О | А | Free Market |
| О | Б | Government |
| О | В | Command |
| О | Г | Socialist |
| В | 0018 | The market structure with the most control over prices is |
| О | А | Monopoly |
| О | Б | Perfect competition |
| О | В | Monopolistic competition |
| О | Г | Oligopoly |
| В | 0019 | Buying a gallon of gas for $1.25 per gallon in 1990 and then paying $4.00 a gallon in 2011 is an example of: |
| О | А | Inflation |
| О | Б | Medium of exchange |
| О | В | Deflation |
| О | Г | Unit of account |
| В | 0020 | Cleaners, shop and office workers, police, doctors, and truck drivers are all examples of |
| О | А | Service industry |
| О | Б | Economy |
| О | В | Factors of production |
| О | Г | Manufacturing |
| В | 0021 | Items brought into a country are called |
| О | А | Imports |
| О | Б | Exports |
| О | В | Goods |
| О | Г | Services |
| В | 0022 | This is the price that both buyers and sellers accept. |
| О | А | Equilibrium price |
| О | Б | Equilibrium |
| О | В | Shortage |
| О | Г | Subsidy |
| В | 0023 | The equilibrium price is always determined by the |
| О | А | Buyers and sellers together |
| О | Б | Government |
| О | В | Buyers |
| О | Г | Sellers |
| В | 0024 | Which of the following could cause a change in supply? |
| О | А | Increased efficiency |
| О | Б | Prices of substitutes |
| О | В | Changes in income |
| О | Г | Consumer tastes and preferences |
| В | 0025 | These are two goods that are bought and used together. |
| О | А | Complements |
| О | Б | Substituted |
| О | В | Demographics |
| О | Г | Inelasticity |
| В | 0026 | An inelastic demand curve |
| О | А | Is almost vertical |
| О | Б | Is circular |
| О | В | Is almost horizontal |
| О | Г | Cannot be illustrated on a graph |
| В | 0027 | In the case of supply, as price increases |
| О | А | The quantity supplied increases |
| О | Б | The quantity supplied decreases |
| О | В | The quantity supplied stays the same |
| О | Г | The quantity supplied decreases then increases |
| В | 0028 | When the demand for a product decreases due to changing consumer preferences, the demand curve |
| О | А | Shifts to the left |
| О | Б | Shifts to the right |
| О | В | Remains constant |
| О | Г | Goes upward |
| В | 0029 | Natural, capital and human resources are called the factors of this: |
| О | А | Production |
| О | Б | Economy |
| О | В | Profit |
| В | 0030 | What is another word for a person who works to produce goods or provides services? |
| О | А | Human resource |
| О | Б | Natural resource |
| О | В | Consumer |
| О | Г | Capital resource |
| В | 0031 | In a traditional economy the level of development is high. |
| О | А | False |
| О | Б | True |
| В | 0032 | Inflation is known as: |
| О | А | An increase in the price of good and services. |
| О | Б | A decrease in the price of goods and services. |
| О | В | A decision making strategy. |
| О | Г | A step in the decision making process. |
| В | 0033 | What is a monopoly? |
| О | А | Where a company has control over the production of a product |
| О | Б | A fun board game for the whole gamily |
| О | В | A rich company |
| О | Г | The act of selling a lot of a product to a trading partner without recieving anything in return |
| В | 0034 | Macroeconomics is the study of the: |
| О | А | Economy as a whole. |
| О | Б | Activities of individual units of the economy |
| О | В | Decision making by households and firms. |
| О | Г | Interaction of firms and households in the marketplace. |
| В | 0035 | All of the following are types of macroeconomics data except the: |
| О | А | Price of an IBM computer |
| О | Б | Growth rate of real GDP. |
| О | В | Inflation rate. |
| О | Г | Unemployment rate. |
| В | 0036 | A measure of how fast prices are rising is called the: |
| О | А | Inflation rate. |
| О | Б | Growth rate of real GDP. |
| О | В | Unemployment rate. |
| О | Г | Market-clearing rate. |
| В | 0037 | GDP is defined as |
| О | А | Gross domestic product. |
| О | Б | Gross demanded prices |
| О | В | Generally demanded product. |
| О | Г | Generally demanded prices. |
| В | 0038 | The inflation rate is a measure of how fast: |
| О | А | Prices in the economy are rising. |
| О | Б | The total income of the economy is growing. |
| О | В | Unemployment in the economy is increasing. |
| О | Г | The number of jobs in the economy is expanding. |
| В | 0039 | Deflation occurs when: |
| О | А | Prices fall. |
| О | Б | Real GDP decreases. |
| О | В | The unemployment rate decreases. |
| О | Г | Prices increase, but at a slower rate. |
| В | 0040 | The labor force is defined as |
| О | А | Those people employed and unemployed. |
| О | Б | All people aged 16 and over and not institutionalized. |
| О | В | The entire population. |
| О | Г | Only those people with jobs. |
| В | 0041 | The difference between nominal GDP and real GDP is that real GDP eliminates the effects from |
| О | А | Inflation. |
| О | Б | Depreciation. |
| О | В | The unemployment rate. |
| О | Г | Changes in productivity. |
| В | 0042 | The demand for labor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the accumulated skill and knowledge of human is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | Increases when productivity rises; technology |
| О | Б | Depends on the nominal wage rate; human capital |
| О | В | Depends on the real wage rate; human capital |
| О | Г | Is independent of technology; the marginal product of labor |
| В | 0043 | The main sources of cost-push inflation are increases in |
| О | А | Money wage rates and the cost of raw materials. |
| О | Б | Real wage rates and the cost of raw materials. |
| О | В | Money wage rates and aggregate demand. |
| О | Г | Aggregate demand and real wage rates. |
| В | 0044 | Cost-push inflation can be started by |
| О | А | An increase in the money prices of raw materials. |
| О | Б | A decrease in the money wage rate. |
| О | В | An increase in the quantity of money. |
| О | Г | A decrease in government expenditure on goods and services. |
| В | 0045 | Cost-push inflation can start with |
| О | А | Higher money wage rates. |
| О | Б | Lower taxes. |
| О | В | An increase in government expenditure. |
| О | Г | An increase in transfer payments. |
| В | 0046 | Stagflation occurs when the price level \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and real GDP \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | Rises; decreases |
| О | Б | Falls; increases |
| О | В | Falls; decreases |
| О | Г | Rises; increases |
| В | 0047 | Stagflation is the combination of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | Rising price level; a decreasing real GDP |
| О | Б | Falling inflation rate; an increasing real GDP |
| О | В | Falling price level; an increasing real GDP |
| О | Г | Rising inflation rate; a decreasing real GDP |
| В | 0048 | The anticipated inflation rate is 5 percent. In order for purchasing power to remain constant, the money wage rate must rise by |
| О | А | 5 percent. |
| О | Б | 2 percent. |
| О | В | 7 percent. |
| О | Г | 12 percent. |
| В | 0049 | Phillips curves show the relationship between the |
| О | А | Unemployment rate and the inflation rate. |
| О | Б | Nominal interest rate and the real interest rate. |
| О | В | Expected rate of inflation and the nominal interest rate. |
| О | Г | Real interest rate and the unemployment rate. |
| В | 0050 | Phillips curves describe the relationship between |
| О | А | Unemployment and inflation. |
| О | Б | Aggregate expenditures and aggregate demand |
| О | В | The quantity of money and interest rates. |
| О | Г | Aggregate demand and the price level. |
| В | 0051 | Fiscal policy involves |
| О | А | The use of tax and spending policies by the government |
| О | Б | The use of interest rates to influence the level of GDP |
| О | В | Decreasing the role of the Federal Reserve in the everyday life of the economy |
| О | Г | The use of tax and money policies by government to influence the level of interest rates |
| В | 0052 | Fiscal policy |
| О | А | Involves changing taxes and government spending |
| О | Б | Is enacted by the Federal Reserve |
| О | В | Involves changing interest rates. |
| О | Г | Involves changing the money supply |
| В | 0053 | Changes in which of the following is included as part of fiscal policy? |
| О | А | Tax rates |
| О | Б | The quantity of money |
| О | В | The level of interest rates |
| О | Г | Monetary policy |
| В | 0054 | Which of the following is one of the Fed’s policy goals? |
| О | А | Price level stability |
| О | Б | Help the President win reelection |
| О | В | Exchange rate |
| О | Г | Monetary base |
| В | 0055 | The key goal of monetary policy is to |
| О | А | Maintain low inflation |
| О | Б | Reverse the productivity growth slowdown |
| О | В | Keep the budget deficit small and/or the budget surplus large |
| О | Г | Lower taxes |
| В | 0056 | The fundamental force that drives international trade is: |
| О | А | Comparative advantage |
| О | Б | Absolute advantage |
| О | В | Countries desire to increase their trade surplus |
| О | Г | Cheap labor in countries like China or India |
| В | 0057 | Comparative advantage implies that a country will |
| О | А | Export those goods in which the country has a comparative advantage |
| О | Б | Find it difficult to conclude free trade agreements with other nations. |
| О | В | Import those goods in which the country has a comparative advantage |
| О | Г | Export goods produced by domestic industries with low wages relative to its trading partners. |
| В | 0058 | Prior to international trade, if country A has a lower price of good X than does country B, then we know definitely that |
| О | А | Country A has a comparative advantage in the production of good X. |
| О | Б | Country B has an absolute advantage in the production of good X. |
| О | В | Country B has a comparative advantage in the production of good X. |
| О | Г | Country A has an absolute advantage in the production of good X. |
| В | 0059 | Consider a market that sells some of its goods as exports. Who does NOT benefit? |
| О | А | Domestic consumers |
| О | Б | Domestic producers |
| О | В | Workers in the industry |
| О | Г | Foreign consumers |
| В | 0060 | Who benefits from imports? |
| О | А | Domestic consumers |
| О | Б | Domestic producers |
| О | В | Foreign consumers |
| О | Г | Domestic workers in the industry |
| В | 0061 | In a market open to international trade, at the world price the quantity demanded is 150 and quantity supplied is 200. This country will |
| О | А | Export 50 units. |
| О | Б | Import 50 units. |
| О | В | Export 200 units. |
| О | Г | Import 150 units. |
| В | 0062 | A tariff is a |
| О | А | Tax on an imported good or service. |
| О | Б | Tax on an exported good or service. |
| О | В | Subsidy on an exported good |
| О | Г | Subsidy on an imported good. |
| В | 0063 | A tax that is imposed by the importing country when an imported good crosses its international boundary is called |
| О | А | A tariff. |
| О | Б | An import quota. |
| О | В | Dumping. |
| О | Г | A voluntary export restraint. |
| В | 0064 | A major purpose of tariffs is to |
| О | А | Discourage imports |
| О | Б | Encourage imports. |
| О | В | Encourage exports. |
| О | Г | Discourage exports. |
| В | 0065 | Tariffs and import quotas differ in that |
| О | А | One is a tax, while the other is a limit. |
| О | Б | One is a form of trade restriction, while the other is not. |
| О | В | One is imposed by the government, while the other is imposed by the private sector. |
| О | Г | One is legal, while the other is not. |
| В | 0066 | Tariffs and import quotas both result in |
| О | А | Lower levels of imports. |
| О | Б | Lower levels of domestic production. |
| О | В | The domestic government gaining revenue. |
| О | Г | Higher levels of domestic consumption. |
| В | 0067 | A tariff \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the quantity of the good imported and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the domestic price of the imported good. |
| О | А | Decreases; increases |
| О | Б | Decreases; decreases |
| О | В | Increases; lowers |
| О | Г | Does not change; increases |
| В | 0068 | Tariffs |
| О | А | Generate revenue for the government. |
| О | Б | Generate revenue for consumers. |
| О | В | Encourage domestic consumers to buy more imports. |
| О | Г | Encourage domestic producers to produce less. |
| В | 0069 | Import quotas |
| О | А | Set the maximum number of units of a good that can be imported. |
| О | Б | Are the same as tariffs. |
| О | В | Are not used by the united states. |
| О | Г | Set the minimum percentage of the value of a product that must consist of imported components. |
| В | 0070 | An import quota specifies the |
| О | А | Maximum quantity of a good that may be imported during a specified time period. |
| О | Б | Highest price that can be charged for an imported good. |
| О | В | Per unit tax that must be paid on an imported good. |
| О | Г | Minimum quantity of a good that must be exported during a specified time period. |
| В | 0071 | An import quota directly restricts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are designed to protect domestic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | Imports; producers |
| О | Б | Exports; consumers |
| О | В | Exports; producers |
| О | Г | Imports; consumers |
| В | 0072 | Dumping occurs when a foreign firm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | Sells its exports at a lower price than its cost of production |
| О | Б | Pollutes international waters |
| О | В | Disposes of waste material internationally |
| О | Г | Sells inferior output to foreigners |
| В | 0073 | Which of the following statements is true? |
| О | А | Dumping is illegal under the rules of the WTO. |
| О | Б | Dumping occurs when a foreign firm sells its exports at a higher price than its cost of production. |
| О | В | Both statements are true. |
| О | Г | Neither of the statements is true. |
| В | 0074 | The main component of the current account is |
| О | А | Net exports. |
| О | Б | Investment both abroad and domestically |
| О | В | Net interest income. |
| О | Г | The official settlements account. |
| В | 0075 | Scarcity in economics means: |
| О | А | Not having sufficient resources to produce all the goods and services we want. |
| О | Б | The wants of people are limited |
| О | В | There must be poor people in rich countries. |
| О | Г | Shortages exist in nearly all markets. |
| В | 0076 | What is an economy? |
| О | А | The way an area uses and produces natural resources, goods, and services to meet its needs |
| О | Б | People, places, or things |
| О | В | A business that has a lot of people working for it |
| В | 0077 | Items brought into a country are called |
| О | А | Imports |
| О | Б | Exports |
| О | В | Goods |
| О | Г | Services |
| В | 0078 | What is an entrepreneur? |
| О | А | A person who starts and runs his or her own business |
| О | Б | A factory |
| О | В | A book about history |
| В | 0079 | What is a manufacturer? |
| О | А | A business that uses machinery to make products |
| О | Б | Wants and needs |
| О | В | A place to recycle paper |
| В | 0080 | The amount of money left over after all production costs are paid is called |
| О | А | Profit |
| О | Б | Extra |
| О | В | Surplus |
| О | Г | In the black |
| В | 0081 | What is interdependence? |
| О | А | Relying on one another to meet needs and wants |
| О | Б | Freedom from laws |
| О | В | Giving help to others |
| В | 0082 | Scarcity is |
| О | А | A time when there is not enough of something to go around |
| О | Б | A time when a consumer is afraid to spend money |
| О | В | A time when there is a surplus of goods |
| О | Г | A time when there is not enough money in the bank |
| В | 0083 | What are capital resources? |
| О | А | The machines needed to produce something |
| О | Б | Water, land, sun |
| О | В | Where the president lives |
| В | 0084 | Local governments have a variety of sources of revenue with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being the largest of all sources. |
| О | А | Taxes |
| О | Б | Provincial funding |
| О | В | Community user fees |
| О | Г | Bylaw and speed fines |
| В | 0085 | What determines the prices of goods in a market economy? |
| О | А | Supply and demand |
| О | Б | Customs and traditions |
| О | В | Government agencies |
| О | Г | Customers |
| В | 0086 | Most of the farmers' tomato crops have been killed by insects. What will probably happen to the cost of tomatoes? |
| О | А | The cost will increase. |
| О | Б | The cost will decrease. |
| О | В | The cost will stay the same. |
| О | Г | The cost will decrease, and then increase again. |
| В | 0087 | To be successful a business must: |
| О | А | Produce goods and services that people want |
| О | Б | Produce goods but not services |
| О | В | Produce goods and services using mostly human resources |
| О | Г | Produce goods and services with a high price |
| В | 0088 | The study of how goods and services are made, sold and used is |
| О | А | Economics |
| О | Б | Incentives |
| О | В | Specialization |
| О | Г | Circular flow |
| В | 0089 | Which is NOT an example of private goods and services? |
| О | А | A school |
| О | Б | A new car |
| О | В | An ipad |
| О | Г | A cell phone |
| В | 0090 | The amount of money left after all the costs of running a business are paid is the |
| О | А | Profit |
| О | Б | Supply |
| О | В | Incentive |
| О | Г | Exchange |
| В | 0091 | The type of system the United States uses for buying and selling is called a |
| О | А | Market system |
| О | Б | Free system |
| О | В | Consumer driven system |
| О | Г | Democratic system |
| В | 0092 | Which is a Human Resource? |
| О | А | A secretary |
| О | Б | Trees |
| О | В | Schools |
| О | Г | Library |
| В | 0093 | Repairing roads and building schools are examples of |
| О | А | Public goods and services |
| О | Б | Supply and demand |
| О | В | Human resources and natural resources |
| О | Г | Private goods and services |
| В | 0094 | Which of the following is an example of a good with inelastic demand? |
| О | А | Life-saving medicine |
| О | Б | Television sets |
| О | В | Computers |
| О | Г | A particular brand of chewing gum |
| В | 0095 | If prices rise and income stays the same, what is the effect on demand? |
| О | А | Fewer goods are bought |
| О | Б | More is bought of some goods and less of others |
| О | В | More goods are bought. |
| О | Г | Demand stays the same |
| В | 0096 | How can the demand for one good be affected by increased demand of another one? |
| О | А | If goods are used together, increased demand for one will increase demand for the other |
| О | Б | When goods are bought together, increased demand for one will decrease demand for the other |
| О | В | If goods are substitutes for each other, increased demand for one will increase demand for the other |
| О | Г | A drop in price for a good will increase demand for the good and its substitute |
| В | 0097 | What does it mean when an economist says that a consumer has demand for a good or service? |
| О | А | The consumer is willing and able to buy the good or service at the specified price. |
| О | Б | The consumer is able to afford the good or service, but may be unwilling to buy it. |
| О | В | The consumer wants the good or service but may not actually have the money for it. |
| О | Г | The consumer is able to buy the good or service but not at the price demanded. |
| В | 0098 | What do economist call a situation in which consumers buy a different quantity than they did before, at every price? |
| О | А | A change in demand |
| О | Б | A change in expectations |
| О | В | A shift size of the demand curve |
| О | Г | A move along the demand curve |
| В | 0099 | The law of demand says |
| О | А | The lower the price, the more consumers will buy |
| О | Б | The higher the price, the more consumers will buy |
| О | В | The lower the price, the less consumers will buy |
| О | Г | The lower the price, the more consumers will substitute |
| В | 0100 | Moving the goods from a warehouse to a store to sell to consumers is called |
| О | А | Distribution |
| О | Б | Production |
| О | В | Consumption |
| О | Г | Natural resource |
| В | 0101 | A person who uses money to purchase goods or services is a |
| О | А | Consumer |
| О | Б | Banker |
| О | В | Cashier |
| О | Г | Producer |
| В | 0102 | Activities that satisfy people's needs and wants are |
| О | А | Services |
| О | Б | Groceries |
| О | В | Learning |
| О | Г | Recess |
| В | 0103 | An economic system based on private ownership and on the investment of money in business ventures in order to make profit. |
| О | А | Capitalism |
| О | Б | Communism |
| О | В | Confucianism |
| О | Г | Enlightenment |
| В | 0104 | Many of the farmers' tomato crops were damaged due to a late frost. Instead of paying more for fresh tomatoes, many people begin to buy canned tomatoes instead. What are the canned tomatoes an example of? |
| О | А | Substitute good |
| О | Б | Limited resource |
| О | В | Incentive |
| О | Г | Consumer sovereignty |
| В | 0105 | This money pays for schools, roads and people who work in our community. |
| О | А | Tax |
| О | Б | Factory |
| О | В | Transportation |
| О | Г | Goods |
| В | 0106 | Tom loaded his truck with vegetables to take to the local farmers' market. His truck was a |
| О | А | Capital resource |
| О | Б | Natural resource |
| О | В | Human resource |
| О | Г | Commercial resource |
| В | 0107 | What are four examples of nonliving resources? |
| О | А | Water, minerals, soil, metal |
| О | Б | Water, soil, desks, air |
| О | В | Minerals, soil, metal, curtains |
| О | Г | Minerals, soil, metal, air |
| В | 0108 | Jill had enough money to buy gum or a candy bar. She decided to buy the candy bar. What is her opportunity cost? |
| О | А | The gum |
| О | Б | The candy bar |
| О | В | Her change |
| О | Г | The money |
| В | 0109 | The secondary sector of an economy is primarily concerned with: |
| О | А | Manufacturing |
| О | Б | Agriculture |
| О | В | Financial services |
| О | Г | Education |
| В | 0110 | There are four factors of production, land, labour, capital and... |
| О | А | Enterprise |
| О | Б | Opportunity |
| О | В | Market forces |
| О | Г | Capitalism |
| В | 0111 | If there is high demand and low supply, the what should happen to prices? |
| О | А | Prices should go up |
| О | Б | Nothing |
| О | В | Prices should go down |
| В | 0112 | What happens to the distribution of a good if the production of the good increases? |
| О | А | It causes the distribution of that good to go up |
| О | Б | It causes the distribution of that good to go down |
| О | В | It causes the distribution of that good to stay the same |
| О | Г | It causes the distribution of that good to go up and then down |
| В | 0113 | What is the exclusive possession or control of the supply or trade in a commodity or service called? |
| О | А | Monopoly |
| О | Б | Profit |
| О | В | Scarcity |
| О | Г | Supply & demand |
| В | 0114 | A computer is an example of which type of resource? |
| О | А | Capital |
| О | Б | Natural |
| О | В | Human |
| О | Г | Entrepreneurial |
| В | 0115 | Food, clothing, and shelter are the main reasons people |
| О | А | Work |
| О | Б | Steal |
| О | В | Drive |
| О | Г | Move |
| В | 0116 | When economies move from being centrally planned to a more mixed economy, they can sometimes experience problems. These problems are generally called problems of: |
| О | А | Transition |
| О | Б | Factor mobility |
| О | В | Privatisation |
| О | Г | Unemployment |
| В | 0117 | The fundamental economic problem of scarcity needs to find answers to three questions. Which of these does not need to be answered? |
| О | А | Where to Produce? |
| О | Б | How to produce? |
| О | В | For Whom to Produce? |
| О | Г | What to Produce? |
| В | 0118 | You go to the store to buy bread and there is not enough bread for all those who want to purchase it, what is this an example of? |
| О | А | Shortage |
| О | Б | Excess supply |
| О | В | Excess equilibrium |
| О | Г | Surplus |
| В | 0119 | An economic system that is based on a society's values, customs, and traditions. |
| О | А | Traditional economy |
| О | Б | Command economy |
| О | В | Market economy |
| О | Г | Feudalism |
| В | 0120 | A centrally planned economy is a |
| О | А | Command economy |
| О | Б | Traditional economy |
| О | В | Market economy |
| О | Г | Mixed economy |
| В | 0121 | An individual who starts a business by investing capital into it is called an entrepreneur and what thet are doing is called entrepreneurship |
| О | А | True |
| О | Б | False |
| В | 0122 | Economist and philosopher Adam Smith's expression, "the invisible hand" refers to a theory or belief that: |
| О | А | Governments should not impose economic regulation |
| О | Б | The greed of capitalists seeking wealth actually helps the poor in society |
| О | В | The world economy is governed by a series of natural laws |
| О | Г | Outside forces beyond human control influence the economy |
| В | 0123 | Opportunity cost is what is given up because you choose to do something else. |
| О | А | True |
| О | Б | False |
| В | 0124 | The desire to own something and the ability to pay for it. |
| О | А | Demand |
| О | Б | Supply |
| О | В | Income |
| О | Г | Payment |
| В | 0125 | A law describing the relationship between an items availability and its value is a definition of |
| О | А | Supply and demand |
| О | Б | Developed nation |
| О | В | Tragedy of the commons |
| О | Г | Renewable resource |
| В | 0126 | Which best describes international trade? |
| О | А | Buying and selling between countries |
| О | Б | Buying and selling between families |
| О | В | Buying and selling between cities |
| О | Г | Buying and selling between states |
| В | 0127 | The resources of an economic system, called Factors of Production are grouped into four categories which are: |
| О | А | Land, capital, labor, entrepreneurs |
| О | Б | Traditional, command, market, mixed |
| О | В | Monopoly, oligopoly, private, government |
| О | Г | Local, central, national, global |
| В | 0128 | The problem of scarcity is caused by |
| О | А | Unlimited wants an limited resources. |
| О | Б | Limited wants and unlimited resources. |
| О | В | Unlimited wants an unlimited resources. |
| О | Г | Limited wants an limited resources. |
| В | 0129 | The point where the demand curve and the supply curve intersect is called the point of: |
| О | А | Equilibrium |
| О | Б | Diequilibrium |
| О | В | Excess supply |
| О | Г | Excess demand |
| В | 0130 | A monopoly is. |
| О | А | Many buyers, one seller |
| О | Б | One seller, one buyer |
| О | В | Many buyers, many sellers |
| О | Г | Many sellers, one buyer |
| В | 0131 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide(s) capital to buy new equipment. |
| О | А | Profits |
| О | Б | Losses |
| О | В | Revenue |
| О | Г | Overhead |
| В | 0132 | The following is an example of a substitute: |
| О | А | Skis or snowboards |
| О | Б | Hamburgers or hamburger buns |
| О | В | Paint or paint brushes |
| В | 0133 | The study of behavior of individual players in an economy, such as individuals, families and businesses is called what? |
| О | А | Microeconomics |
| О | Б | Economics |
| О | В | Macroeconomics |
| О | Г | Normative economics |
| В | 0134 | Competition usually will |
| О | А | Increase supply |
| О | Б | Decrease supply |
| О | В | Not affect supply |
| О | Г | Not affect demand |
| В | 0135 | According to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the higher the price, the larger the quantity produced. |
| О | А | Law of supply |
| О | Б | Law of substitution |
| О | В | Law of demand |
| О | Г | Law of compliments |
| В | 0136 | The farming market is an example of this |
| О | А | Pure competition |
| О | Б | Monopolistic competition |
| О | В | Oligopoly |
| О | Г | Monopoly |
| В | 0137 | When more pizzas are produced than people want to eat this is an example of: |
| О | А | Excess supply |
| О | Б | Excess demand |
| О | В | Unit demand |
| О | Г | Unit supply |
| В | 0138 | Socialists and Communists, influenced by the teachings of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ erroneously claim that everything which ever occurred in the history of mankind resulted from materialistic desires. |
| О | А | Karl Marx |
| О | Б | Sir Launfal |
| О | В | James Russell Lowell |
| О | Г | Carl Rowe |
| В | 0139 | A safe place to keep money. |
| О | А | Bank |
| О | Б | Box |
| О | В | Under bed |
| О | Г | In your desk |
| В | 0140 | Which of the following is a statement of the law of demand? |
| О | А | As the price of a good falls, the quantity demanded rises. |
| О | Б | As the price of a good falls, demand rises. |
| О | В | As the price of a good rises, demand rises. |
| О | Г | As the price of a good falls, the quantity demanded falls. |
| В | 0141 | Which of the following market structures has the largest number of firms trying to sell their products? |
| О | А | Perfect competition |
| О | Б | Monopolistic competition |
| О | В | Oligopoly |
| О | Г | Monopoly |
| В | 0142 | Which of the following represents fixed costs of production? |
| О | А | Rent, electric and gas, property insurance |
| О | Б | National and international shipping fees |
| О | В | Labor costs to sew new shirts |
| О | Г | Price of cotton to make shirts |
| В | 0143 | A table that shows how much of a good or service an individual consumer is willing and able to purchas at each price in a market is called... |
| О | А | Demand schedule |
| О | Б | Market demand schedule |
| О | В | Demand |
| О | Г | Law of demand |
| В | 0144 | A good that consumers demand less of when their incomes increase. |
| О | А | Inferior good |
| О | Б | Normal good |
| О | В | Substitute good |
| О | Г | Compliment good |
| В | 0145 | A good that consumers demand more of when their incomes increase. |
| О | А | Normal goods |
| О | Б | Inferior goods |
| О | В | Substitutes goods |
| О | Г | Compliment goods |
| В | 0146 | A graphic representation of a demand schedule. |
| О | А | Demand curve |
| О | Б | Demand schedule |
| О | В | Substitution effect curve |
| О | Г | Supply curve |
| В | 0147 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an industry that is often a natural monopoly. |
| О | А | Electricity |
| О | Б | Grocery stores |
| О | В | Steel |
| О | Г | Pure competition |
| В | 0148 | Which of the following is an example of a good with inelastic demand? |
| О | А | Life-saving medicine |
| О | Б | Television sets |
| О | В | Computers |
| О | Г | A particular brand of chewing gum |
| В | 0149 | Which best describes international trade? |
| О | А | Buying and selling between countries |
| О | Б | Buying and selling between states |
| О | В | Buying and selling between families |
| О | Г | Buying and selling between cities |
| В | 0150 | A regular payment to an owner or landlord for the right to occupy or use property. |
| О | А | Rent |
| О | Б | Expense |
| О | В | Net Income |
| О | Г | Lease |
| В | 0151 | What is the definition of management is correct: |
| О | А | The art of managing socio-economic processes towards more efficient industrial activities, using labor, intelligence, motivation of human behavior |
| О | Б | Type of human activity directed at satisfying needs and wants through an exchange |
| О | В | Working with the market for the implementation of the exchanges, the purpose of which, the satisfaction of human needs and requirements |
| В | 0152 | The benefits of market relations - is: |
| О | А | Flexible adaptability to consumer demand |
| О | Б | Focusing Resources on the production of necessary public goods |
| О | В | Interest in environmental protection |
| В | 0153 | Borrowed funds medical establishment include: |
| О | А | Loans and advances |
| О | Б | Funds targeted financing |
| О | В | Sinking fund |
| О | Г | Allocations from the budget |
| В | 0154 | "Target" tax royalties are include: |
| О | А | The Road Fund, Pension Fund, to the mandatory health insurance |
| О | Б | At mandatory health insurance, value added tax, property tax |
| О | В | The road fund, pension fund, land tax |
| В | 0155 | What is understood as the losses: |
| О | А | Actual damages and lost profits |
| О | Б | Fine, a penalty |
| О | В | Compensation for moral damage. |
| В | 0156 | Economy –is the science of: |
| О | А | All the answers are correct |
| О | Б | The use of limited resources to meet human needs; |
| О | В | Rational management through the formation and functioning of the market mechanism |
| В | 0157 | What is the profitability: |
| О | А | The ratio of profits to the cost price |
| О | Б | The difference between the gains and costs incurred |
| О | В | The amount of the profit |
| В | 0158 | Marketing – this is activity |
| О | А | Including analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring, as well as a conscious exchange of values between the market to achieve the objectives of the organization |
| О | Б | In the sphere of the sales market |
| О | В | In the sphere the exchange |
| В | 0159 | The demand for medical services - is: |
| О | А | The demand, backed by purchasing power |
| О | Б | The external manifestation of needs |
| О | В | Aware of the need to provide medical services |
| В | 0160 | The cost price - this value terms: |
| О | А | All kinds of costs associated with the production of a medical service |
| О | Б | Only material costs associated with the production of a medical service |
| О | В | Prices are established by the service |
| В | 0161 | Under the basic wage is meant |
| О | А | Wages, established in accordance with the agreement (contract) |
| О | Б | Payment for night work |
| О | В | Payment next holidays |
| О | Г | Payment for work on holidays and weekends |
| В | 0162 | In some cases, the provision of paid services to make a profit: |
| О | А | Gross income exceeds the total costs |
| О | Б | Price exceeds total costs |
| О | В | Total costs exceed the gross income; |
| О | Г | Service price exceeds the gross median income |
| В | 0163 | Market segmentation - is: |
| О | А | Dividing the market into smaller components; |
| О | Б | The enlargement of the market to a greater number of segments |
| О | В | Combining smaller segments in the large |
| В | 0164 | Payment for medical care provided in the framework of the mandatory health insurance; carried out |
| О | А | Tariff |
| О | Б | At negotiated prices |
| О | В | As a free rates |
| О | Г | As budget fare |
| В | 0165 | In the market of paid medical services equilibrium price or market price |
| О | А | It is the result of the interaction of supply and demand |
| О | Б | Set a service provider |
| О | В | Determined by the demand for medical services; |
| В | 0166 | The main types of leasing |
| О | А | operational |
| О | А | financial |
| О | А | With foreclosures |
| О | Б | Basic |
| О | В | promissory Note; |
| В | 0167 | The main sources of funding in health care at the present stage are |
| О | А | Budget and financing of insurance |
| О | Б | Funds of hedge funds |
| О | В | Multi-channel financing |
| В | 0168 | Indicate what leadership style should be preferred |
| О | А | Collegial (democratic) with a predominance of elements of cooperation |
| О | Б | Administrative-command |
| О | В | Performing (leadership is virtually absent) |
| В | 0169 | As is known, a comprehensive health care plan always. Which planning method provides the connection of all sections of the plan |
| О | А | Balance |
| О | Б | Normative |
| О | В | Analytical |
| В | 0170 | All marketing activities are focused primarily on |
| О | А | consumer |
| О | Б | Improved product quality |
| О | В | Receiving a profit |
| В | 0171 | Direct economic losses - is: |
| О | А | The direct costs of treatment, prevention, sanitary-epidemiological service, research and development, training of medical personnel, the payment of temporary disability benefits and disability pensions; |
| О | Б | Improved technique and the organization of an event leading to its cheapening |
| О | В | The result is improved prevention and treatment, which ultimately leads to a reduction of costs by saving funds to fight diseases and to reduce the economic losses due to disability and mortality |
| О | Г | Economic losses associated with reduced labor productivity does not decline in output and national income at the level of the national economy as a result of illness, disability and premature death |
| В | 0171 | Indirect economic damage - is |
| О | А | Economic losses associated with reduced labor productivity does not decline in output and national income at the level of the national economy as a result of illness, disability and premature death |
| О | Б | Improved technique and the organization of an event leading to its cheapening |
| О | В | The result is improved prevention and treatment, which ultimately leads to a reduction of costs by saving funds to fight diseases and to reduce the economic losses due to disability and mortality |
| О | Г | The direct costs of treatment, prevention, sanitary-epidemiological service, research and development, training of medical personnel, the payment of temporary disability benefits and disability pensions |
| В | 0173 | The price of medical services should be |
| О | А | Equal to the sum of money for which the consumer is ready to buy, and the manufacturer to sell a service (goods) |
| О | Б | equal to the cost |
| О | В | More cost |
| О | Г | More or less, depending on the cost of the demand for the service |
| В | 0174 | The property insurance is insurance |
| О | А | Property of individuals and legal entities |
| О | Б | life of citizens; |
| О | В | citizens' health; |
| О | Г | able-bodied citizens; |
| В | 0175 | Personal insurance is insurance |
| О | А | The lives of citizensprices, citizens' healthprices, able-bodied citizens |
| О | Б | Property of individuals and legal entitiesprices, the lives of citizens, duties conscientiously fulfill the contractual terms |
| О | В | Compulsory health insurance, the possibility of harm to patients and clients |
| В | 0176 | The purpose of management |
| О | А | Reduction of losses of society from disease, disability and mortality with the resources available |
| О | Б | Increasing the number of losses of society from disease, disability and mortality with the resources available; |
| О | В | Management, regulation and supervision of funded, labor and material resources |
| О | Г | Reduce the number of cases of people with a large number of resources |
| В | 0177 | In terms of management methodology which approaches are distinguished in the development of its theory and practice |
| О | А | All is true |
| О | Б | Situational approach; |
| О | В | Systems approach; |
| О | Г | Procedural approach |
| В | 0178 | One of the first management schools was |
| О | А | School Scientific Management |
| О | Б | The Classical School; |
| О | В | School of human relations and behavioral sciences; |
| В | 0179 | The founder of a school is considered A. Fayolle: |
| О | А | The Classical School |
| О | Б | School of human relations and behavioral sciences; |
| О | В | School Scientific Management; |
| В | 0180 | Management refers to the function, all but |
| О | А | Diagnosing |
| О | Б | Planning; |
| О | В | Organizing; |
| О | Г | Motivating |
| В | 0181 | The main methods of measuring labor productivity include |
| О | А | Natural, labor cost and methods |
| О | Б | Quantitative, labor cost and methods |
| О | В | Natural, labor and pricing practices |
| О | Г | All statements are true |
| В | 0182 | The level of labor productivity characterizes |
| О | А | The effectiveness of the use of labor resources, the value of labor-saving, labor individual worker, team, team as a whole; |
| О | Б | The cost of production of fixed assets in the unit; |
| О | В | The ratio of cost of the total volume of material resources spent on production; |
| О | Г | It is true only B and C; |
| В | 0183 | The essence of the method of measuring the labor productivity of labor is |
| О | А | Relations between the number of medical services and temporary labor costs for their provision |
| О | Б | Scoping with natural measuring instruments, such as tons, pieces, meters, liters, etc .; |
| О | В | Scoping in monetary terms |
| О | Г | Qualitative assessment of the consumer |
| В | 0184 | The law of demand states that |
| О | А | Ceteris paribus demand varies inversely related to the price |
| О | Б | Ceteris paribus offer varies in direct proportion to changes in prices |
| О | В | Ceteris paribus demand varies in direct proportion to the price |
| О | Г | Ceteris paribus offer varies inversely related to price changes |
| В | 0185 | The offer in the market - is |
| О | А | Number of health care services that doctors may have a certain period of time |
| О | Б | The number of health care providers that are willing and able to acquire patients for a certain period at a certain price; |
| О | В | Limiting the minimum price at which producers are willing to provide services; |
|  | Г | A and B are true |
| В | 0186 | Reducing the supply of health services due to the increase of taxes leads to |
| О | А | Higher prices for medical services market; |
| О | Б | Reduction in demand from the consumers of health services; |
| О | В | The fall in prices on the market of medical services; |
| О | Г | All of the above is true; |
| В | 0187 | The law of supply states |
| О | А | Ceteris paribus offer varies in direct proportion to changes in prices; |
| О | Б | Ceteris paribus demand varies inversely related to the price; |
| О | В | Ceteris paribus demand varies in direct proportion to the price; |
| О | Г | Ceteris paribus supply varies inversely related to price changes; |
| В | 0188 | The point of market equilibrium is characterized by |
| О | А | Equality between the amount of supply and demand (for example, the market for medical services) |
| О | Б | Equality of market prices; |
| О | В | Excess demand for goods and services with a lack of supply; |
| О | Г | Excess goods and services when determining the market price |
| В | 0189 | Marketing as a human activity is |
| О | А | Entrepreneurship, which controls the movement of goods and services from producer to consumer or user |
| О | Б | The system of knowledge of the principles, methods, means and forms of production management and staff |
| О | В | Activities for the production of goods and provision of services; |
| О | Г | All of the above is true |
| В | 0190 | The demand, backed by purchasing power, is called |
| О | А | request; |
| О | Б | needs; |
| О | В | goods; |
| О | Г | demands |
| В | 0191 | By what methods of marketing research conducted? |
| О | А | The method of expert evaluations |
| О | А | The method of sociological research |
| О | Б | Method of incentives |
| О | В | All of the above is true |
| В | 0192 | Indicate that includes technology marketing research |
| О | А | All statements are true |
| О | Б | Identification of problems and formulation of research objectives; |
| О | В | Selection of information sources and its direct collection; |
| О | Г | Analysis of the information collected and the presentation of the results |
| В | 0193 | Regulation of prices through the mechanism of supply and demand is an element of the system |
| О | А | Self-regulation |
| О | Б | State regulation |
| О | В | Brand regulation; |
| О | Г | Public regulation |
| В | 0194 | Advertising costs, the cost of raw materials, fuel, electricity, labor costs, ie, costs which vary with the volume of paid medical services are |
| О | А | Variable costs |
| О | Б | Fixed costs |
| О | В | The marginal cost. |
| О | Г | All of the above is not true |
| В | 0195 | Describe the main functions performed by the price |
| О | А | All statements are true |
| О | Б | Information; |
| О | В | Stimulating; |
| О | Г | Control and Distribution |
| В | 0196 | Net income - is |
| О | А | The profit remaining after the payment of income tax; |
| О | Б | Profits from the core activities before tax; |
| О | В | All of the above is not true; |
| О | Г | All of the above is true; |
| В | 0197 | Select the correct definition of the collective agreement |
| О | А | The legal act regulating social - labor relations in the organization or individual entrepreneur and concludes employees and the employer on behalf of their representatives |
| О | Б | The legal act regulating social and labor relations in the organization; |
| О | В | This regulation of social - labor relations in the organization or individual entrepreneur and concludes employees and the employer on behalf of their representatives |
| В | 0198 | Choose the correct answer |
| О | А | Wage fund - is the total labor costs of employees and social payments; |
| О | Б | Wage fund - a document regulating the quantity and quality staff that it is advisable to perform involve entangling of the medical establishment; |
| О | В | Both are not true |
| В | 0199 | The main functions of wages are |
| О | А | Estimated; |
| О | А | Compensatory; |
| О | Б | Remuneration; |
| О | В | Piece System |
| В | 0200 | Salary is |
| О | А | All right |
| О | Б | Expressed in monetary terms of the national income, which is distributed over the quantity and quality of labor expended by each employee, and enters their personal consumption; |
| О | В | Remuneration for work |
| В | 0201 | Which of the following is a macroeconomic topic? |
| О | А | the reasons for the rise in average prices |
| О | Б | why plumbers earn more than janitors |
| О | В | whether the army should buy more tanks or more rockets; |
| О | Г | the reasons for a rise in the price of orange juice |
| В | 0202 | Microeconomics focuses on all of the following EXCEPT |
| О | А | the effect of increasing the money supply on inflation; |
| О | Б | the purchasing decisions that an individual consumer makes; |
| О | В | the effect of an increase in the tax on cigarettes on cigarette sales; |
| О | Г | the hiring decisions that a business makes. |
| В | 0203 | Opportunity cost means |
| О | А | the highest-valued alternative forgone |
| О | Б | the accounting cost minus the marginal benefit |
| О | В | the monetary costs of an activity; |
| О | Г | the accounting cost minus the marginal cost |
| В | 0204 | The fact that wants cannot be fully satisfied with available resources reflects the definition of |
| О | А | scarcity; |
| О | Б | the big tradeoff; |
| О | В | the what tradeoff; |
| О | Г | for whom to produce. |
| В | 0205 | When the government hires people to serve in the army, these people are no longer available to do other work. This choice illustrates the concept of |
| О | А | opportunity cost; |
| О | Б | a social interest/private interest conflict; |
| О | В | marginal benefit; |
| О | Г | an incentive. |
| В | 0206 | The income earned by the people who sell the services of the factor of production \_\_ is called \_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | entrepreneurship; profit; |
| О | Б | entrepreneurship; wages; |
| О | В | land; profit; |
| О | Г | capital; rent |
| В | 0207 | If the cost of a computer falls by a large amount, you have an incentive to \_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | buy a new computer. |
| О | Б | use your friend's computer rather than buy one yourself; |
| О | В | avoid buying a new computer because it is now less valuable; |
| О | Г | take a shorter vacation; |
| В | 0208 | Which of the following statements about factors of production is false? |
| О | А | the factor of production termed capital means the money which the owners of firms need in order to set their firms up |
| О | Б | the term 'factors of production' is another term for resources; |
| О | В | the factor of production termed labour means human resources; |
| О | Г | the factor or production termed land means natural resources; |
| В | 0209 | Which of the following statements about the use of resources is not one of the key questions in economics? |
| О | А | Where are resources used? |
| О | Б | How are resources used? |
| О | В | For what are resources used? |
| О | Г | For whom are resources used? |
| В | 0210 | Which of the following statements about producers is false? |
| О | А | all the goods and services consumed in any country are produced by its own producers |
| О | Б | households produce many goods and services for themselves; |
| О | В | people set up some producers who do not aim to make profits; |
| О | Г | governments arrange the production of some goods and services |
| В | 0211 | What is meant by intermediate goods and services? |
| О | А | products which one firm buys off another and then uses up in its own products |
| О | Б | the same as capital goods, such as plant, buildings, vehicles and machinery |
| О | В | all inputs bought by firms, including labour and raw materials |
| О | Г | imports |
| В | 0212 | If an increase in the price of blue jeans leads to a decrease in the demand for tennis shoes, then blue jeans and tennis shoes are |
| О | А | complements; |
| О | Б | inferior goods; |
| О | В | substitutes; |
| О | Г | none of these answers. |
| В | 0213 | Which of the following markets would most closely satisfy the requirements for a competitive market? |
| О | А | milk |
| О | Б | electricity; |
| О | В | cable television; |
| О | Г | economics textbooks |
| В | 0214 | Thomson is a monopolist in the production of your textbook because |
| О | А | Thomson has a legally protected exclusive right to produce this textbook; |
| О | Б | Thomson owns a key resource in the production of textbooks; |
| О | В | Thomson is a natural monopoly; |
| О | Г | Thomson is a very large company |
| В | 0215 | Which of the following is not a barrier to entry in a monopolized market? |
| О | А | a single firm is very large; |
| О | Б | the government gives a single firm the exclusive right to produce some good; |
| О | В | the costs of production make a single producer more efficient than a large number of producers; |
| О | Г | a key resource is owned by a single firm. |
| В | 0216 | A firm whose average total cost continually declines at least to the quantity that could supply the entire market is known as a |
| О | А | natural monopoly; |
| О | Б | perfect competitor; |
| О | В | government monopoly; |
| О | Г | regulated monopoly |
| В | 0217 | Compared to a perfectly competitive market, a monopoly market will usually generate |
| О | А | higher prices and lower output; |
| О | Б | higher prices and higher output; |
| О | В | lower prices and lower output; |
| О | Г | lower prices and higher output. |
| В | 0218 | A money invested in a business is? |
| О | А | capital; |
| О | Б | loan |
| О | В | cash; |
| О | Г | coins |
| В | 0219 | To find new workers to join a company |
| О | А | to recruit |
| О | Б | to behave; |
| О | В | to retire |
| О | Г | to suck |
| В | 0220 | A person who is paid regularly to work for a person or an organization |
| О | А | employee |
| О | Б | employer; |
| О | В | candidate; |
| О | Г | person; |
| В | 0221 | Payment for work usually monthly |
| О | А | salary; |
| О | Б | money; |
| О | В | pays; |
| О | Г | euros |
| В | 0222 | Money spent on everyday needs such as food, clothes and public transport |
| О | А | living expenses |
| О | Б | bills |
| О | В | rent; |
| О | Г | money |
| В | 0223 | Money paid to a finance government spending |
| О | А | tax; |
| О | Б | profit; |
| О | В | nothing; |
| О | Г | budget |
| В | 0224 | Money paid by government to people in need, e.g. unemployed |
| О | А | welfare benefits |
| О | Б | advantages; |
| О | В | charities |
| О | Г | sponsorships. |
| В | 0225 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a contraсt between two parties, one being the employer and the other being the employee. |
| О | А | employment; |
| О | Б | labor; |
| О | В | manufacture; |
| О | Г | negotiation |
| В | 0226 | To save the money or to put into the bank |
| О | А | deposit |
| О | Б | safe; |
| О | В | expenses; |
| О | Г | bill |
| В | 0227 | A financial plan showing how much money a person or organization expects to earn and spend is called. |
| О | А | budget; |
| О | Б | salary; |
| О | В | spends; |
| О | Г | economy plan |
| В | 0228 | Choose correct answer: shareholder |
| О | А | someone who owns shares in a company |
| О | Б | someone who is responsible for shares in a company |
| О | В | someone who isn’t responsible for shares in a company; |
| О | Г | someone who borrows money from a bank in order to buy a house |
| В | 0229 | Which theory is generally included under microeconomics? |
| О | А | price theory; |
| О | Б | income theory |
| О | В | employment theory |
| О | Г | none of the above |
| В | 0230 | Which of the following takes place when a tax is placed a good? |
| О | А | an increase in the price buyers pay, a decrease in the price sellers receive, and a decrease in the quantity sold |
| О | Б | a decrease in the price buyers pay, an increase in the price sellers receive, and a decrease in the quantity sold; |
| О | В | an increase in the price buyers pay, a decrease in the price sellers receive, and an increase in the quantity sold; |
| О | Г | a decrease in the price buyers pay, an increase in the price sellers receive, and an increase in the quantity sold |
| В | 0231 | Which among the following could be said to be an 'Open Economy'? |
| О | А | a nation that trades with other nations in goods and services and financial assets |
| О | Б | a nation that follows the doctrine of Free-market and Laissez-faire economics |
| О | В | an economy that operates without government intervention; |
| О | Г | none of the above. |
| В | 0232 | The records of exports and imports in goods and services and transfer payments is known as |
| О | А | current account; |
| О | Б | budget surplus; |
| О | В | economic leakage; |
| О | Г | degree of openness |
| В | 0233 | Exchange rates for one currency against another currency are known as |
| О | А | nominal exchange rate |
| О | Б | real exchange rate |
| О | В | superfluous exchange rate; |
| О | Г | none of the above |
| В | 0234 | Which among the following is taken as the real measure of a country's international competitiveness? |
| О | А | real exchange rate; |
| О | Б | nominal exchange rate; |
| О | В | superfluous exchange rate; |
| О | Г | none of the above. |
| В | 0235 | What records a country's transactions (made by individuals, firms and government bodies.) with the rest of the world? |
| О | А | balance of payments or BoP |
| О | Б | trade deficit; |
| О | В | capital budget; |
| О | Г | foreign imports |
| В | 0236 | A market demand Schedule for a product indicates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | there is an inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded |
| О | Б | as the product's price falls, consumers buy less of the good; |
| О | В | there is a direct relationship between price and quantity demanded; |
| О | Г | as a product's price rises, consumers buy less of other goods |
| В | 0237 | Capitalism refers to |
| О | А | private ownership of capital goods |
| О | Б | the use of markets; |
| О | В | government ownership of capital goods |
| О | Г | private ownership of homes & cars |
| В | 0238 | Which will cause a change in the demand for commodity X |
| О | А | A Change In The Price of X |
| О | Б | A Change In Tastes |
| О | В | A Change In Income |
| О | Г | A Change In Price Of Complementary Product |
| В | 0239 | Law of demand does not include |
| О | А | Cost of product |
| О | Б | Price of commodity is an independent variable. |
| О | В | Quantity demanded is a dependent variable. |
| О | Г | Reciprocal relationship is found between price and quantity demanded. |
| В | 0240 | People demand more of product X when the price of product Y decreases. This means X and Y are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | Substitutes |
| О | Б | Complements |
| О | В | not related |
| О | Г | both inexpensive |
| В | 0241 | Which of the following is correct |
| О | А | All correct |
| О | Б | TC= TFC+ TVC |
| О | В | TFC= TC- TVC |
| О | Г | TVC= TC- TFC |
| В | 0242 | Opportunity Cost is also Known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| О | А | Alternative Cost |
| О | Б | Outlay cost |
| О | В | Sunk Cost |
| О | Г | Total Cost |
| В | 0243 | The supply of a product does not depend on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | consumers tastes |
| О | Б | labor costs. |
| О | В | the number of sellers in the market |
| О | Г | existing technology |
| В | 0244 | The costs that depend on output in the short run are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| О | А | total variable costs only. |
| О | Б | both total variable costs and total costs. |
| О | В | total costs only. |
| О | Г | total fixed cost only |
| В | 0245 | In case of oligopoly, number of firms is |
| О | А | Few |
| О | Б | Infinite |
| О | В | One |
| О | Г | Larger |
| В | 0246 | A distinguishing characteristic of monopolistic competition is |
| О | А | Product differentiation |
| О | Б | Large number of firms |
| О | В | Low entry barriers |
| О | Г | Product standardisation |
| В | 0247 | Which of the following is a characteristic of a perfectly competitive market? |
| О | А | Firms can exit and enter the market freely |
| О | Б | Firms are price setters. |
| О | В | There are few sellers in the market |
| О | Г | All of the above are correct |
| В | 0248 | The study of ups and downs in economics is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| О | А | Business cycle |
| О | Б | Monetary policy |
| О | В | Fiscal policy |
| О | Г | None |
| В | 0249 | Inflation means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| О | А | More money less value |
| О | Б | Less money high value |
| О | В | More money more value |
| О | Г | Less money less value |
| В | 0250 | What do you mean by Gross National Product? |
| О | А | The total value of goods and services produced in the country and net factor income from abroad |
| О | Б | The total value of goods and services produced in the country |
| О | В | The total value of all transactions in the country |
| О | Г | Depreciation in the total value of goods and services produced in the country |