

FYBA ECONOMICS-SEMESTER II-QUESTION PATTERNS

1. The act of production involves theinputs or resources into output.
 - a- transformation of**
 - b- Consumption of
 - c- Economics of
 - d- Transportation
2. The production function includes all themethods of producing an output.
 - a. technically efficient**
 - b. technically inefficient
 - c. Economical efficient
 - d. Temporary efficient
3. The proportion production function is characterized by constant return to scale.
 - a. fixed**
 - b. inefficient
 - c. efficient
 - d. Temporary
4. The law of variable proportion was developed byto explain the behaviour of Agricultural output.
 - a. American economist
 - b. Indian economist
 - c. neo-classical economist
 - d. classical economist**
5. The law of variable proportion also known as a law of diminishing.....
 - a. marginal Returns**
 - b. total Returns
 - c. final Returns

d. Temporary Returns

6. The law of variable proportion consists distinct phases.

- a. **three**
- b. four
- c. six
- d. Two

7. An isoquant shows all thosewhich produce the same level of output.

- a. combinations of produces
- b. combinations of outputs
- c. combinations of tractors
- d. **combinations of factors**

8. The returns to scale can be measured in the terms of coefficient of output.....

- a. inelasticity
- b. **elasticity**
- c. process
- d. conversion

9. Right angled iso-quant assumessubstitutability of factors of production.

- a. **0**
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

10. Kinked iso-quant assumes only limited substitutability of.....

- a. capital and interest
- b. **capital and labour**
- c. capital and land
- d. wages and labour

11. The of the iso-quant shows the marginal rate of Technical substitution of labour for capital is diminishing.

- a. converter
- b. concave
- c. connectivity
- d. convexity**

12. The line shows various combinations of labour and capital that the firm could buy for a given amount of the money at a given factor prices.

- a. price-cost
- b. ratio-cost
- c. ios-cost
- d. iso-cost**

13. Marginal rate of Technical substitution of labour for capital is equal to the that is at tangency point.

- a. ratio of methods prices
- b. ratio of product prices
- c. ratio of factor prices**
- d. ratio of cross prices

14. The expansion path is defined as the of tangency between the isoquants and the iso-cost lines.

- a. locus of the points**
- b. local points
- c. focus of the points
- d. Lucas of the points

15. $Q = A K^\beta L^\alpha$ is a

- a. Production function**
- b. Consumption function
- c. Public function
- d. Distribution function

16. The essence is the creation of utilities.

- a. **of production**
- b. of consumption
- c. of economics
- d. transportation

17. Accordingthe main function of the entrepreneur is to introduce innovations in the economy.

- a. **Schumpeter**
- b. Keynes
- c. Chamberlin
- d. Ricardo

18. Under market firms are price maker.

- a. Oligopoly
- b. **Monopoly**
- c. Perfect competition
- d. Monopolistic competition

19. Theis that amount of profit which keep a person in business.

- a. Shut-down profit
- b. Sub-normal profit
- c. **Normal profit**
- d. Supernormal profit

20.....a commodity is the main form of selling cost.

- a. Transporting
- b. Selling
- c. Processing
- d. **Advertising**

21. Selling cost influences the consumer's desire to a commodity.

- a. **Purchase**
- b. Preference

- c. Choice
- d. Demand

22. The monopolistic competitive firm operates with excess capacity results in

- a. Overuse of resources
- b. Increase of resources
- c. Decrease of resources
- d. Wastage of resources**

23. AC is consisting

- a. AFC+ AVC**
- b. AMC+ AAC
- c. AMC+ AVC
- d. AFC+ AAC

24.cost is known as prime cost.

- a. Variable cost**
- b. Fixed cost
- c. Economic cost
- d. Accounting cost

25. TC is consisting

- a. TFC+ TVC**
- b. AMC+ AAC
- c. AMC+ AVC
- d. AFC+ AAC

26. MC is consisting cost for next unit.

- a. Additional**
- b. Advance
- c. Another
- d. Average

27. Under market firms are price taker.
- a. Oligopoly
 - b. Monopoly
 - c. Perfect competition**
 - d. Monopolistic competition
28. Production leads to creation of
- a. Currency
 - b. Foreign currency
 - c. Value**
 - d. Money
29. The is written as under: $Q = f(L, K, R, S, \lambda, v)$.
- a. Revenue function
 - b. Cost function
 - c. Production function**
 - d. Currency function
30. Production function is defined as “therelation which connects factor inputs and outputs”.
- a. Chronological
 - b. Technological**
 - c. Numerical
 - d. Astrological
31. In Law of Variable proportions state of technology is
- a. Less
 - b. More
 - c. Not required
 - d. Given**
32. The returns to scale can be measured in the terms of
- a. Coefficient of output inelasticity
 - b. Coefficient of input inelasticity
 - c. Coefficient of input elasticity
 - d. Coefficient of output elasticity**
33. Kinked iso-quant assumes only of capital and labour.
- a. Limited substitutability**

- b. zero substitutability
- c. Positive substitutability
- d. Negative substitutability

34. The shows the marginal rate of Technical substitution of labour for capital is diminishing.

- a. Concavity of the iso-quant
- b. **Convexity of the iso-quant**
- c. Straight of the iso-quant
- d. Perpendicular of the iso-quant

35. Phase III in Law of Variable proportion is known as 'uneconomic' or zone of production.

- a. Rational
- b. International
- c. National
- d. **Irrational**

36. Marginal rate of Technical substitution of labour for capital is equal to the ratio of factor prices that is

- a. At apex point
- b. At lower point
- c. At initial point
- d. **At tangency point**

37. In the long run all factors are

- a. Free
- b. Paid
- c. **Variable**
- d. Fixed

38.shows the various combinations of two inputs that give the same level of output.

- a. Indifference curve
- b. **Iso quant**
- c. Some curves
- d. No curve

39. Cost of production refers to the resources-financial or real required to produce a given.....

- a. quantity of raw material
- b. quantity of input

- c. quantity of factors
- d. quantity of output**

40.are Subjective in nature.

- a. Variable Costs
- b. Real Costs**
- c. Positive Costs
- d. Opportunistic Costs

41. Implicit Costs refers to the imputed value of factors of production that are the entrepreneur and are used in production.

- a. hired by
- b. owned by**
- c. sell by
- d. transfer by

42.are also known as 'Accounting costs' .

- a. Explicit Costs**
- b. Implicit costs
- c. Social costs
- d. Natural costs

43. Economic Costs refer to theof production measured as in terms of the resources expended.

- a. Social costs
- b. Total cost**
- c. Average costs
- d. Minimum costs

44.are the costs that the Society as a whole has to bear for the particular use of resources.

- a. **Social costs**
- b. Total cost

- c. Average costs
- d. Minimum costs

45. _____ is symbolically expressed as $Q \times P$ (Quantity x Price)

- a. **TR**
- b. PR
- c. AR
- d. MR

46. Average Revenue refers to the price or revenue of a commodity sold.

- a. **per unit**
- b. per person
- c. per factor
- d. per area

47. _____ may be defined as, “Net addition made to the total revenue by selling one more additional unit of a commodity”

- a. Total revenue
- b. **Marginal revenue**
- c. Partial revenue
- d. Some revenue

48. AR refers to _____

- a. Actual revenue
- b. Advance revenue
- c. **Average revenue**
- d. Additional revenue

49. The firm accepts the wages determined in the

- a. Foreign market
- b. Money market

- c. Goods market
- d. Factor market**

50. There is no exploitation of labour when the payment is equal to its

.....

- a. MRP**
- b. AP
- c. MP
- d. ARP