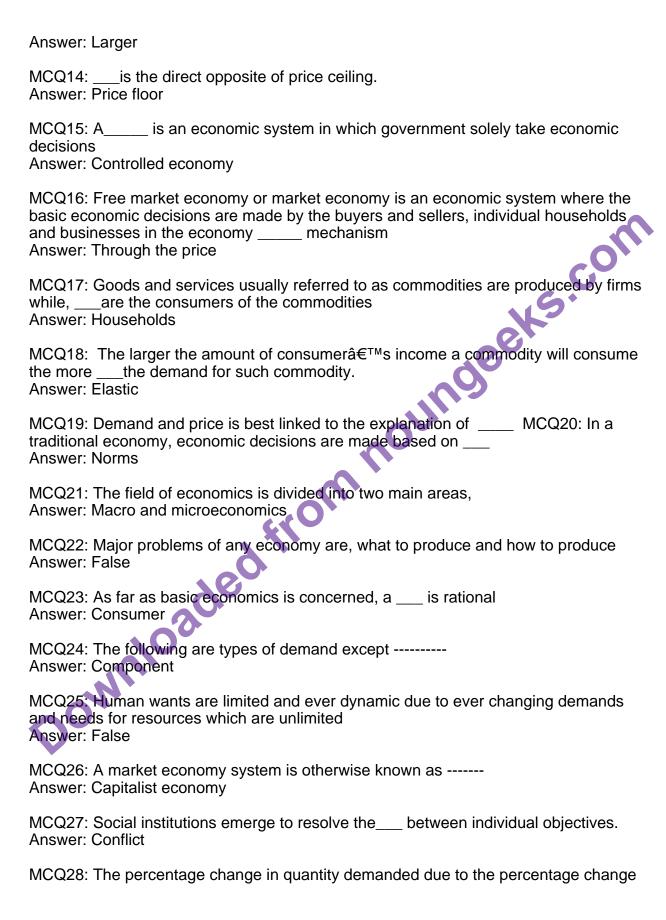
FBQ1: The marginal rate of substitution (MRS) is an analysis in Answer: Utility theory
MCQ1: The economic decision on what to produce; how and where to produce; for whom to produce; is made by the government in the economy Answer: private sector
MCQ2: In profit making, the Power Holding Company Nigeria makes profit Answer: Abnormal
MCQ3: When the government set a maximum price that can be charged for a product in the market it is termed.  Answer: Price ceiling
MCQ4: The demand curve facing the perfect competitor is Answer: Downward
MCQ5: A concept used to quantify the response of a variable when there is change in another variable is termed Answer: Elasticity
MCQ6: Scarce resources and insatiable human wants are the in economic life Answer: Balance to strike
MCQ7: The relationship between price and demand is said to be Answer: Negative
MCQ8: The rating of goods and services fromis needed to take a decision of what to produce Answer: Most valued to least valued
MCQ9: A percentage change in quantity demanded as a result of a percentage change in that commodity's price is known as of demand Answer: Price elasticity
MCQ10: Social institutions have its influence on which determines their decisions in answering basic economic problem Answer: Human behaviour
MCQ11: A situation where quantity demanded does not respond to increase in price it is termed Answer: Zero elastic demand
MCQ12: Individual and institutions work together to answer basicin relation to the resources in the society and its scarcity Answer: Economic problems
MCQ13: Elastic demand occurs when the absolute value of percentage change inquantity demanded is than percentage change in price



in income is known as Answer: Income elasticity of demand
MCQ29: The degree of responsiveness of change in quantity demanded of a good to change in consumer's income is known as Answer: Income elasticity of demand
MCQ30: There is usually a between the two choices an individual makes Answer: Trade-off
MCQ31: The responsiveness of change in quantity demanded of a good to change in price of a related commodity is Answer: Cross elasticity of demand
MCQ32: The contentment gotten from the consumption of a particular good or service is termed Answer: Utility
MCQ33: The graph of perfectly inelastic demand is Answer: Vertical
MCQ34: Human wants are limited and ever dynamic due to ever changing demands and needs for resources which are unlimited Answer: False
MCQ35: Scarcity is the central problem of Answer: Economy
MCQ36: Demand and price is best linked to the explanation of MCQ37: The negative slope of demand curve indicates Answer: More is demanded at lowerprice
MCQ38: When total utility is at the highest, marginal utility is Answer: 0
MCQ39: price indicate aggrement between buyer and seller Answer: Equilibrium
MCQ40: theory is one of the techniques used to measure consumer behaviour.  Answer: Utility
MCQ41: A market economy system is otherwise known as Answer: Capitalist economy
MCQ42: is defined as the rate at which a consumer is willing to substitute one good for the other. Answer: Marginal rate of substitution

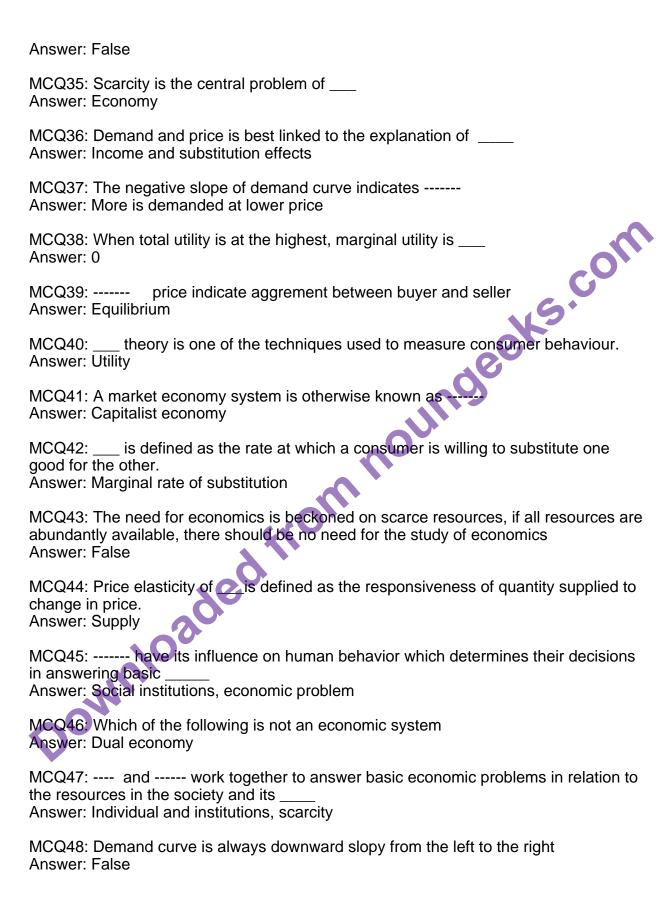
MCQ43: The need for economics is beckoned on scarce resources, if all resources are

abundantly available, there should be no need for the study of economics Answer: False
MCQ44: Price elasticity ofis defined as the responsiveness of quantity supplied to change in price. Answer: Supply
MCQ45: have its influence on human behavior which determines their decisions in answering basic Answer: Social institutions, economic problem
MCQ46: Which of the following is not an economic systemMCQ47: and work together to answer basic economic problems in relation to the resources in the society and its Answer: Individual and institutions, scarcity
MCQ48: Demand curve is always downward slopy from the left to the right Answer: False
MCQ49: Free market economy or market economy is an economic system where the basic economic decisions are made by the buyers and sellers, individual households and businesses in the economy mechanism Answer: Through the price
MCQ50: price indicate agreement between buyer and seller Answer: Equilibrium
MCQ1: The economic decision on what to produce; how and where to produce; for whom to produce; is made by the government in the economy Answer: private sector
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MCQ13: Elastic demand occurs when the absolute value of percentage change inquantity demanded is than percentage change in price Answer: Larger
MCQ14:is the direct opposite of price ceiling. Answer: Price floor
MCQ15: A is an economic system in which government solely take economic decisions Answer: Controlled economy
MCQ16: Free market economy or market economy is an economic system where the basic economic decisions are made by the buyers and sellers, individual households and businesses in the economy mechanism Answer: Through the price
MCQ17: Goods and services usually referred to as commodities are produced by firms while,are the consumers of the commodities Answer: Households
MCQ18: The larger the amount of consumer's income a commodity will consume the morethe demand for such commodity.  Answer: Elastic
MCQ19: Demand and price is best linked to the explanation of Answer: Income and substitution effects

MCQ20: In a traditional economy, economic decisions are made based on Answer: Norms
MCQ21: The field of economics is divided into two main areas,  Answer: Macro and microeconomics
MCQ22: Major problems of any economy are, what to produce and how to produce Answer: False
MCQ23: As far as basic economics is concerned, a is rational Answer: consumer
MCQ24: The following are types of demand except Answer: Component
MCQ25: Human wants are limited and ever dynamic due to ever changing demands and needs for resources which are unlimited Answer: False
MCQ26: A market economy system is otherwise known as Answer: Capitalist economy
MCQ27: Social institutions emerge to resolve thebetween individual objectives.  Answer: Conflict
MCQ28: The percentage change in quantity demanded due to the percentage change n income is known as Answer: Income elasticity of demand
MCQ29: The degree of responsiveness of change in quantity demanded of a good to change in consumer's income is known asAnswer: Income elasticity of demand
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MCQ49: Free market economy or market economy is an economic system where the basic economic decisions are made by the buyers and sellers, individual households and businesses in the economy mechanism Answer: Through the price
MCQ50: price indicate agreement between buyer and seller Answer: Equilibrium
FBQ1: The marginal rate of substitution (MRS) is an analysis in Answer: Utility theory
FBQ2: Supply of palm kernel and palm oil is an example ofAnswer: Joint supply
FBQ3: The alternative combinations among factors of production in terms of output is known as Answer: Isoquant
FBQ4: Competitive supply imply production of two commodities from the same Answer: Raw material
FBQ5: The acronym MPPL means Answer: Marginal Physical Product of labour
FBQ6: A production period in which some input factors are fixed while other varies is known as Answer: Short run
FBQ7: If 10 percent increase in price of fish increase the quantity of meat supplied by 50 percent. The unit of cross elasticity is Answer: 5
FBQ8: The field and discipline of economics is divided into two main areas, leveled to Answer: Individuals and the society
FBQ9: If there is 30 percent drop in quantity of sugar demanded as a result of 30 percent rise in its price, the unit of elasticity is Answer: 1
FBQ10: The study of individuals, their economic decisions making, and how those decisions intermingle is called Answer: Microeconomics
FBQ11: If the quantity of food consumed change by 13% as result of 7% change in the household income, what is the income elasticity Answer: 1.9
FBQ12: is the study of the overall functioning of an economy such as basic

economic growth, unemployment, or inflation, etc. Answer: macroeconomics
FBQ13: Marginal utility is the satisfaction derived from consumption of units of a product Answer: additional
FBQ14: There is usually a between the two choices an individual makes Answer: trade-off
FBQ15: Income elasticity of demand is the % change in the quantity demanded of a good as a result of a % change in Answer: consumers' income
FBQ16: Human wants are and ever dynamic due to ever changing demands and needs for resources which are limited.  Answer: unlimited
FBQ17: Monopolist could safeguards his supernormal profits by quantity of output produced Answer: Altering
FBQ18: emerge to resolve the conflict between individual objectives. Answer: Social institution
FBQ19: In a monopolistic competitive market, individual monopolist is a price Answer: Maker
FBQ20: The economies of all the countries except are believed to be traditional Answer: England
FBQ21: The similarity between perfect competition and monopolistic competition is that also exist in monopolistic competition  Answer: Ease of entry and exit
FBQ22: in Nigeria, people of Abeokuta is known for the adire cloth business while the Oke-ogun people continue to produce the traditional attires Answer: ofi
FBQ23: The demand curve face the monopolistic competition is Answer: Downward sloping
FBQ24: The direct exchange of goods and services with other goods and services is known Answer: Barter trade
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FBQ26: Movement along demand curve is also known as ------Answer: Change in quantity demanded FBQ27: The additional satisfaction you derived from the consumption of second sachet of cold pure-water is called in economics Answer: Marginal utility FBQ28: Change in demand is also known as ------Answer: Shift in demand curve FBQ29: The economics concept in which consumption of several units of a particular commodity results to continuous lower level of additional satisfaction is known as Answer: Diminishing marginal utility FBQ30: Degree of responsiveness of demand to change in commodity own price is -----Answer: Price elasticity FBQ31: Indifference curve represents the consumer's Answer: Choice FBQ32: ----- is the degree of responsiveness of demand to a change in consumer's Answer: Income elasticity FBQ33: Budget line is also known to as Answer: Price line FBQ34: The amount of satisfaction derive from consumption of a particular commodity is ----Answer: utility FBQ35: Change in total outlay of production as a result of change in a unit output is \_\_\_\_ Answer: Marginal cost FBQ36: A budget line is -----Answer: Downward sloppy FBQ37: Allocated resources are transformed into what is called output while the resources allocated are the to generate the product. **Answer: Input** FBQ38: Price ceiling is always fixed ----- equilibrium price Answer: below FBQ39: Goods and services usually referred to as commodities are produced by firms while household individuals are the ----.

Answer: consumers

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Answer: Demand function

FBQ46: Former Soviet Union, Cuba, Germany, Russia, North Korea etc. are close

examples of ----- economies

Answer: controlled

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