

Mahatma Gandhi University
B.A. Degree (CBCSS) Examination - October 2011 (Model Question)
Fifth Semester
Economics
Open Course - 5 Business Economics

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Weight: 25

Section A

Answer all questions

Each bunch of four questions carries a weightage of 1.

1. A change in demand occurs due to change in:

- (a) Income
- (b) Consumer preferences
- (c) Prices of other goods
- (d) All the above

2. Managerial economics is best defined as the economic study of

- (a) how businesses can make the most profits.
- (b) how businesses can decide on the best use of scarce resources.
- (c) how businesses can operate at the lowest costs.
- (d) how businesses can sell the most products.

3. Accounting costs

- (a) are historical costs.
- (b) are replacements costs.
- (c) usually include implicit costs.
- (d) usually include normal profits.

4. The price elasticity of demand is a measure of:

- (a) the responsiveness of the quantity demanded to price changes
- (b) the quantity demanded at a given price
- (c) the shift in the demand curve when price changes
- (d) The demand for a product holding price constant

11. 5. The demand curve slopes downward due to:

- (a) Income effect
- (b) Substitution effect
- (c) Both income effect and substitution effect
- (d) None of these

6. The term Production Function refers to the:

- (a) Use of machinery and equipment in production
- (b) Relationship between costs and output
- (c) Relationship between inputs and output
- (d) Role of labor unions

7. The "Law of Diminishing Returns" states that

- (a) additional inputs will reduce output.
- (b) additional inputs will decrease average productivity.
- (c) the supply of inputs is becoming scarce.
- (d) additional inputs will lead to less additional output.

8. Break-even point refers to;

- (A) Point of intersection between Marginal Revenue and Marginal Cost
- (B) Point of intersection between Total Revenue and Total Cost
- (C) Point of intersection between Average Revenue and Average Cost
- (D) None of above

111. 9. The main difference between perfect competition and monopolistic competition is:

- (a) the number of sellers in the market
- (b) the ease of exit from the market.
- (c) the difference in the firm's profits in the long run.
- (d) the degree of product differentiation.

10 . A company which charges a lower price than may be indicated by economic analysis to gain a foothold in the market is practicing

- (a) price skimming.
- (b) psychological pricing.
- (c) penetration pricing.
- (d) prestige pricing

11. The net present value of a project is calculated as follows:

- (a) The future value of all cash inflows minus the present value of all outflows.
- (b) The sum of all cash inflows minus the sum of all cash outflows.
- (c) The present value of all cash inflows minus the present value of all cash outflows.
- (d) None of the above.

12. One of the following is not a method of demand forecasting:

- (a) Market survey
- (b) Consumer survey
- (c) Time series analysis
- (d) Case Study

1V. 13. Balance of trade includes:

- (a) Visible items
- (b) Invisible items
- (c) Both visible and invisible items
- (d) None of these

