

# Section 1

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**Choose The Correct Answer:**

١. **What is the primary focus of Industrial Economics?**
  - a. The study of environmental impacts of industries
  - b. The study of firms, industries, and markets
  - c. The study of global warming effects
  - d. The study of historical industrial developments
٢. **Which of the following industries is NOT typically considered under Industrial Economics?**
  - a. Electricity generation
  - b. Car production

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- c. Tourism
- d. Fashion design

٣. **What aspect of firms does Industrial Economics help us understand?**

- a. How firms maximize environmental sustainability
- b. How firms manage financial audits
- c. How firms advertise and employ
- d. How firms improve employee happiness

٤. **In Industrial Economics, what is often analyzed at the individual firm and industry level?**

- a. Political influence in the industry
- b. Levels of capacity, output, and prices
- c. Historical growth trends
- d. Cultural impacts on industry

**Answer:B**

٥. **In many microeconomics courses, profit maximization is taken as given. What alternative objective might an industrial economics course examine?**

- a. Environmental conservation
- b. Market share growth
- c. Employee satisfaction
- d. Philanthropic contributions

٦. **Which approach to industrial economics focuses on explaining firm behavior and market structure using microeconomic models?**

- a. Descriptive approach
- b. Price theory

- c. Public policy approach
- d. Structural analysis

٧. **What is a key characteristic of industries with intense rivalry levels?**

- a. High flexibility in lowering prices
- b. Many small competitors
- c. Lower cost structures due to economies of scale
- d. Easy access to distribution channels

٨. **. In the context of industry structure, what impact does the availability of substitutes have on a firm's profitability?**

- a. Enhances profitability due to decreased competition
- b. Reduces profitability due to consumer preference for cheaper alternatives
- c. No impact as substitutes are not related to profitability
- d. Creates monopolistic opportunities

٩. **What advantage do smaller businesses have in new industries?**

- a. Established market presence
- b. Lower operational costs
- c. High demand and potential for leadership
- d. Limited competition

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١٠. Which element is NOT a part of industry structure?
- Rivalry intensity
  - Ease of entry
  - Availability of substitutes
  - Regulatory compliance
١١. What is industrialization in its narrow sense?
- Establishment and development of basic and manufacturing industries
  - Structural shift in the economy in favor of agriculture
  - Promotion of international competitiveness in service sectors
  - Development of cultural institutions
١٢. Which of the following is an objective of industrialization?
- Increase in agricultural land
  - Promote economic efficiency and growth
  - Preserve traditional societal structures
  - Limit technological advancements
- Answer: B
١٣. What is one of the characteristics of industrialization?
- Reduction in manufacturing output
  - Transfer of resources from manufacturing to agriculture
  - Deepening and widening use of capital
  - Decrease in societal education standards
١٤. How does industrialization contribute to economic development?
- By only focusing on agricultural advancements
  - By creating equal development across all sectors
  - By reducing the need for technological adaptation
  - By limiting employment opportunities

١٥. **What societal change is associated with industrialization?**
- a. Reinforcement of traditional approaches
  - b. Reduction in the standard of education
  - c. Adoption of modern and dynamic approaches
  - d. Decrease in urbanization
١٦. **Which pattern of industrialization involves industries working under the control of big industrial houses?**
- a. Government-Controlled Industries
  - b. Private Sector-Controlled Industries
  - c. Big Industrial House-Controlled Industries
  - d. Self-Employment Opportunities Industries
١٧. **What describes Forward Industrialization?**
- a. Industries declining with a decreasing growth rate
  - b. Industries remaining stagnant
  - c. Industries under government control
  - d. Industries continuously making progress with an increasing growth rate
١٨. **In which pattern of industrialization does the state take the initiative in establishing industries?**
- a. State Initiated Pattern
  - b. Private Initiated Pattern
  - c. Jointly Initiated Pattern
  - d. Decentralised Pattern

١٩. **Which of the following is a characteristic of Centralised Industrialization?**
- a. Industries are spread evenly across regions
  - b. Industries are concentrated in specific locations
  - c. Industries are controlled solely by private entities
  - d. Industries are entirely state-owned
٢٠. **What pattern of industrialization is most common in capitalist countries like America and Germany?**
- a. State Initiated Pattern
  - b. Jointly Initiated Pattern
  - c. Decentralised Pattern
  - d. Private Initiated Pattern
٢١. **What defines Decentralised Industrialization?**
- a. Industries are concentrated in urban areas
  - b. Industries are developed in a balanced manner across regions
  - c. Industries use advanced technology and large capital
  - d. Industries are owned by the government
٢٢. **Which pattern involves industries where more labor is required than capital?**
- a. Capital Intensive Industrialization
  - b. Labour Intensive Industrialization
  - c. Large-Scale Industrialization
  - d. Medium Sized Industrialization
٢٣. **Which form of industrialization involves collaboration between the government and private sector?**
- a. Decentralised Industrialization
  - b. State Initiated Pattern



- c. Jointly Initiated Pattern
- d. Private Initiated Pattern

٢٤. **What type of industrialization is characterized by large capital investment and advanced technology?**

- a. Capital Intensive Industrialization
- b. Small-Scale Industries
- c. Medium Sized Industries
- d. Labour Intensive Industrialization

٢٥. **What is true about small-scale industries?**

- a. They are the opposite of large-scale industries with minimal capital
- b. They are concentrated in rural areas
- c. They use the most advanced technology
- d. They are primarily government-controlled

٢٦. **Which of the following is considered an economic factor in industrial growth?**

- a. Political Stability
- b. Social Changes
- c. Capital Formation
- d. International Conditions

٢٧. **How does the availability of natural resources -in the speed of industrialization- influence industrial growth?**

- a. By decreasing political stability
- b. By reducing the need for human resources



- c. By enhancing the economic prosperity of a country
- d. By decreasing capital formation

٢٨. **What role does government policy play in the speed of industrialization?**

- a. It can only slow down industrialization
- b. It has no effect on industrialization
- c. It solely depends on international conditions
- d. It can encourage or discourage industrialization

٢٩. **Which factor is NOT a non-economic determinant of industrial growth?**

- a. Social Changes
- b. Human Resources
- c. Political Stability
- d. International Conditions

٣٠. **How does a country's level of technological development affect industrialization?**

- a. Higher technology levels slow down industrialization
- b. Lower technology levels speed up industrialization
- c. It has no impact on industrialization
- d. Higher technology levels speed up industrialization

٣١. **What is the relationship between population and the speed of industrialization?**

- a. The higher the population, the faster the industrialization
- b. The lower the population, the slower the industrialization
- c. A balanced population compared to resources speeds up industrialization
- d. Population has no effect on industrialization

٣٢. Which of the following statements is true about capital formation?
- a. It is unrelated to industrial growth
  - b. It decreases the demand for natural resources
  - c. It is the basis for modern industrial growth
  - d. It only benefits agricultural development
٣٣. How do social conditions influence the speed of industrialization?
- a. They have no influence
  - b. Changing social conditions can increase the speed
  - c. They only slow down industrialization
  - d. They only affect agricultural growth
٣٤. Which factor can enhance the ability and efficiency of human resources?
- a. International conditions
  - b. Government policy
  - c. Natural resources
  - d. Political instability
٣٥. How does political stability affect industrial growth?
- a. It solely affects human resources
  - b. It discourages economic activities
  - c. It encourages economic activities
  - d. It has no impact

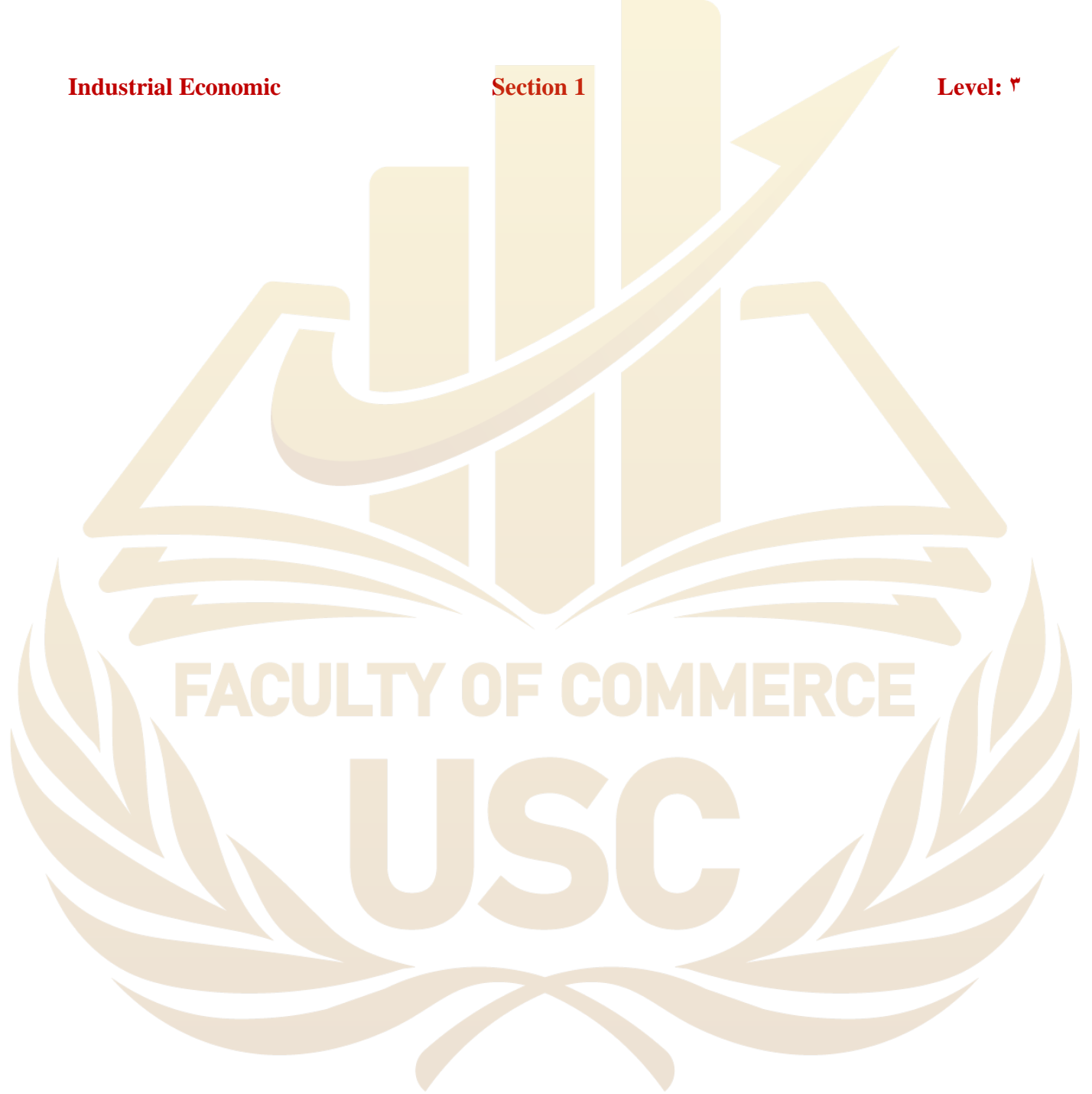
Put True or False

١. Industrial Economics is the study of firms, industries, and markets.	<b>T</b>
٢. Political Economics is the study of firms, industries, and markets.	<b>F</b>
٣. Industrial Economics helps us to determine capacity, output, price, and how to employ.	<b>T</b>
٤. There are two broad elements of industrial economics (The descriptive element, and The business policy and decision-making)	<b>T</b>
٥. Descriptive element for industrial economic is cocernes with the analytical part.	<b>F</b>
٦. The business policy and decision-making element for industrial economic is cocernes with the information content.	<b>F</b>
٧. Descriptive element for industrial economic is cocernes with the information content.	<b>T</b>
٨. The business policy and decision-making element for industrial economic is cocernes with the analytical part.	<b>T</b>
٩. Approaches of industrial economic include descriptive approach, and price theory approach only.	<b>F</b>

١٠. Approaches of industrial economic include descriptive approach, and price theory approach, and public policy approach.	<b>T</b>
١١. Descriptive approach for industrial economic provides an overview of industrial organization.	<b>T</b>
١٢. Price theory approach for industrial economic provides an overview of industrial organization.	<b>F</b>
١٣. Industrial Structure elements include rivalry intensity, ease of entry, and availability of substitutes.	<b>T</b>
١٤. It is usually difficult for companies to dramatically increase profits or lowering prices in competition market.	<b>T</b>
١٥. The ease of entry is greatest in old industries.	<b>F</b>
١٦. Sales are usually strong in a new industry because demand is relatively high among consumers.	<b>T</b>
١٧. In new industries, a smaller competitor may even be the industry leader, especially if it created a new technology or product.	<b>T</b>
١٨. Industries that are difficult to enter have a positive impact on profits.	<b>F</b>
١٩. Consumers will pay higher prices for certain products if no substitutes exist.	<b>T</b>
٢٠. Consumers may seek cheaper substitutes when available, and this which has a negative impact on profits.	<b>T</b>
٢١. A narrow sense of industrial economic refers to the changes in the entire economic structure of the country	<b>F</b>

٢٢. A wider sense of industrial economic refers to establishment and development of basic and manufacturing industries.	<b>F</b>
٢٣. The main objective of industrialization is to equally develop the overall factors of development of the economy.	<b>T</b>
٢٤. Objectives of industrialization include Promote economic efficiency and growth and promote the inter and intra-sectoral linkage.	<b>T</b>
٢٥. Patterns of industrialization include Promote economic efficiency and growth and promote the inter and intra-sectoral linkage.	<b>F</b>
٢٦. Characteristics of industrialization include transfer of sources of production, deepening use of capital, and social changes	<b>T</b>
٢٧. Deepening use of capital as a characteristic of industrialization means making extensive use of capital.	<b>T</b>
٢٨. Transfer of sources of production as a characteristic of industrialization means the development of new product and new market.	<b>F</b>
٢٩. We can classify the patterns of industrialization according to Control, growth, Ownership of Capital, Location, Size, and Intensity.	<b>T</b>
٣٠. When we classify the patterns of industrialization according to Control, then we will discuss Forward and Backward Industrialization.	<b>F</b>
٣١. Backward Industrialization as a pattern of industrialization means that Industries of a country continuously keep on making progress and the rate of growth also increase.	<b>F</b>

٣٢. Forward Industrialization as a pattern of industrialization means that Industries of a country continuously keep on making progress and the rate of growth also increase.	<b>T</b>
٣٣. Backward Industrialization as a pattern of industrialization means that Industries continuously keep on declining, and the rate of growth also decreases.	<b>T</b>
٣٤. Centralised Industrialization is when the establishment of an industry is based on some particular location.	<b>T</b>
٣٥. Centralised Industrialization is When the establishment of industry is not on some particular location.	<b>F</b>
٣٦. In large-scale industries the capital invested is large and advanced technology is in use here.	<b>T</b>
٣٧. Medium sized industries are industries which operate mainly with hired labour.	<b>F</b>
٣٨. Economic factors include natural Resources, capital Formation, and human Resources.	<b>T</b>
٣٩. Non-economic factors include natural resources, capital Formation, and human Resources.	<b>F</b>
٤٠. Non-economic factors include political stability, international condition, and social changes.	<b>T</b>



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