

UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL

AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN

2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: SS 1 SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

TIME: 1hr 15mins

Objectives: *Answer all questions*

1. The factor of production which is majorly fixed in supply is
 - A. Labour
 - B. Land
 - C. Capital
 - D. Entrepreneur
2. One-man business is popular in West Africa because of the following except
 - A. Ease of entry
 - B. Tendency to become a joint-stock company
 - C. Limited entrepreneur skills
 - D. Small capital requirement
3. The sum of money paid as a reward to landed property is called
 - A. Rent
 - B. Profit
 - C. Land
 - D. Wages
4. Labour is all human effort; both _____ and _____
 - A. Natural and artificial
 - B. Skilled and unskilled
 - C. Physical and mental
 - D. Feasible and physical
5. Economic activities are undertaken to solve the problem
 - A. Consumption
 - B. Opportunity cost
 - C. Scarcity
 - D. Production
6. Water, sunshine, whether and forest are classified as
 - A. Nature
 - B. Labour
 - C. Land
 - D. Capital
7. The value with the highest frequency in a given discrete data is the _____
 - A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Mode
 - D. Range
8. Utility means
 - A. The creation of goods and services
 - B. The satisfaction of numerous wants
 - C. The satisfaction derived from consumption
 - D. The creation of satisfaction of numerous goods and services
9. The subsistence type of production is said to be
 - A. Secondary
 - B. Tertiary
 - C. Direct
 - D. Indirect

10. The weekly or daily reward for labor is called _____
- A. Salary
 - B. Lease
 - C. Wages
 - D. Profit
11. Capital as factor of production is made up of
- A. Goods created over the years for future use
 - B. Stock of wealth accumulated from past efforts
 - C. Stock of wealth set aside for the creation of further wealth
 - D. Money used by business and traders
12. Other things remaining equal, more labour would be demanded if
- A. Production expands
 - B. Wages increases
 - C. More skills are acquired
 - D. There are vacant position to fill
13. Which indirect production forms the bedrock to the subsequent ones?
- A. Primary indirect production
 - B. Secondary indirect production
 - C. Primary direct production
 - D. Secondary direct production
14. Specific feature of land include all but one of the following
- A. Perfectly immobile as to place
 - B. Perfectly mobile as to use
 - C. Absolutely fixed in quantity
 - D. Subject to the law of diminishing returns
15. Labour and labour are incomparable means
- A. The skill of father to the son
 - B. The father's skill cannot be transferred to the son
 - C. The skill of the father is inseparable from the son's
 - D. The father's skills cannot be separated from labourer
16. Immediate needs of consumers can be satisfied through the consumption of
- A. Direct goods
 - B. Capital goods
 - C. Indirect goods
 - D. Consumer goods
17. The agents of production include the following except
- A. Money
 - B. Capital
 - C. Land
 - D. Entrepreneur
18. Land is fixed I nature means
- A. It is natural
 - B. Its quality changes
 - C. Its quality remains constant
 - D. It is artificial in nature
19. The labour who acquires his skills due to constant exposure is called
- A. Skilled labour
 - B. Unskilled labour
 - C. Half skilled labour
 - D. Semi-skilled labour
20. The equipment that makes the production of goods and services possible is _____
- A. Land
 - B. Entrepreneur
 - C. Labour
 - D. Capital
21. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Labour is controllable
 - B. Capital is man-made

- C. Land is fixed in nature
D. Land is artificial
22. _____ is at the centre of any business venture
A. Capital
B. Land
C. Labour
D. Entrepreneur
23. One of the following individuals in the society cannot be considered an entrepreneur
A. A carpenter
B. A farmer
C. An industrialist
D. A company executive
24. There are _____ major types of bar charts
A. 4
B. 2
C. 3
D. 1
25. The advantage an industry derived from practicing small-scale production is
A. Raw materials can be bought in large quantities
B. The byproducts generated in the industry can be used by some firms in the industry
C. They employ simple techniques as most of the operations are manual
D. Their project is subject to standardisation
26. Partnership can be created
A. By a legislative process
B. By government instructions
C. Through a contract agreement between interested persons
D. Through legal procedure
27. When an individual performs single job, with comparative advantage is said to
A. Consume
B. Produce
C. Specialise
D. Explain
28. N.R.C means
A. Nigeria Road Corporation
B. Nigerian Road Corporation
C. Nigeria Railway Corporation
D. Nigerian Railway Corporation
29. IBEDC is an example of
A. Large enterprise
B. Public enterprise
C. Private enterprise
D. Small enterprise
30. The major aim of public enterprises is to
A. Provide awareness
B. Maximize profit
C. Provide social welfare
D. Expand market size
31. Business Organisation is divided into
A. Small and large
B. Public and private
C. Limited and unlimited
D. Corporation and commission
32. Which of the following activities has a multiplying effect on unit cost of production
A. Expansion of business
B. Localisation of industry
C. Buying of raw materials in bulk
D. Carrying out research and specialisation
33. An Enterprise owned by a group of individuals is called
A. Private enterprise
B. Business Organisation

- C. Small-scale production
 - D. Public enterprise
34. Which of the following is usually set up by an act of parliament or legislation?
- A. Partnership
 - B. Private enterprise
 - C. Public enterprise
 - D. Sole proprietorship
35. Public enterprise enjoys _____ than private enterprise
- A. Monopoly
 - B. Efficiency
 - C. Objectivity
 - D. Subjectivity
36. The widely celebrated definition of Economics was put forward by
- A. David Ricardo
 - B. Adam Smith
 - C. Lionel C. Robins
 - D. Abraham Lincoln
37. Secondary production includes one of the following except
- A. Fishing
 - B. Mining
 - C. Construction
 - D. Quarrying
38. Determining the appropriate technique of production in an economy relates to
- A. For whom to produce
 - B. How to produce
 - C. How much to produce
 - D. How efficiently resources are used
39. Which of the following activities distinguishes public enterprise from private enterprise?
- A. Legal entity
 - B. Sources of finance
 - C. Sales of shares to public
 - D. Idea sharing
40. One of the reasons for the survival of small firm is
- A. Rendering of personalized services
 - B. Financing the production
 - C. Breaking of bulk
 - D. Satisfaction of consumers
41. The partnership has an edge over the sole proprietorship in the area of
- A. Quarreling among the partners
 - B. Availability of more capital
 - C. Bearing the risk alone
 - D. Community development
42. A partner who contributes only capital to a partnership business is
- A. A working partner
 - B. An active partner
 - C. A sleeping partner
 - D. An unlimited partner
43. An industry is best described as
- A. A factory that produces a different lines of products
 - B. Firms that sell a set of closely related commodities
 - C. Industrial concern that is into production and selling of goods
 - D. A group of firms that sell a closely set of products
44. In developing countries, a larger percentage of the labour is employed in the
- A. Trade sector
 - B. Tertiary sector
 - C. Primary sector
 - D. Secondary sector
45. The branch of Economics that deals with the income and expenditure of government is

- A. Macro Economics
 - B. Public finance
 - C. Macro economics
 - D. Public enterprise
46. Opportunity cost is also called
- A. Limited wants
 - B. Wants and demands
 - C. True cost
 - D. Real cost
47. Obtain the mean from the following data **4, 3, 7, 4, 6, 10, 1, 8, 2**
- A. 4.8
 - B. 5
 - C. 9
 - D. 45
48. One of the following is a demerit of division of labour.
- A. It brings about consistency
 - B. There is problem of mobility of labour
 - C. It reduces fatigue and tiredness
 - D. The cost of unit is reduced
49. _____ is the creation of utility
- A. Production
 - B. Capital goods
 - C. Consumer goods
 - D. Consumption
50. Aquatic activities are carried out on
- A. Capital
 - B. Water
 - C. Land
 - D. Sea

Paper 2: Essay (45mins)

*Instruction: Answer **three** questions only*

1. (a) What is Production?
(b) Explain, with examples, the following types of production
 - I. Primary
 - II. Secondary
 - III. Tertiary
2. (a) Define Entrepreneur
(b) Explain five (5) characteristics and five importance of an entrepreneur
3. (a) Define the following:
 - I. Private and public enterprises
 - II. Small and large firms

(b) Explain five factors that are capable of limiting the practice of division of labour
4. What form of business enterprise would you recommend for a tailor ? Give reasons for your answer.
5. (a) State and explain the characteristics of partnership
(b) List and explain briefly the types of partners
6. (a) Explain five problems of private enterprises in West Africa
(b) List five classification of internal Economies of Large-scale production.