

UMMUL QURA HIGH SHOOOL

Arowona Bus-Stop Amuloko Akanran Road, Ibadan.

THIRD-TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: SSS 1

SUBJECT: Economic.

DURATION: 2 hours.

Section A : Objective

Instruction : Answer all questions in this section.

1. Choice is necessary because resources
(A) are available
(B) can be found everywhere
(C) are scarce
(D) are unlimited
2. Which of the following is not a features of sole proprietorship?
(A) the sole proprietor provides the capital to start the business
(B) the sole proprietor is the boss of the business
(C) there is unlimited liability
(D) there is limited liability
3. A condition which adversely affect the expansion of production is
(A) effective management
(B) limited size of the market
(C) availability of funds
(D) increasing returns to scale
4. External economics occurs when
(A) a firm decides to expand
(B) a firm is located near raw materials
(C) firm's comprising an industry are concentrated in one area
(D) industries are producing bellow capacity
5. Subsistence production means
(A) production for scale mainly
(B) production in order to satisfy the government directives
(C) mainly for the needs of our immediate and extended family
(D) production mainly for exports
6. All the following are sources of finance to joint stock companies except
(A) bank loan
(B) co-operative thrift
(C) debentures
(D) shares
7. Data presented in tables are usually arranged in
(A) chart and tables
(B) rows and columns
(C) graphs and charts
(D) tables and graphs
8. Which of the following factors is not important in deciding the location of an industry
(A) the native language of the people
(B) availability of suitable labour
(C) sources of cheap power
(D) proximity to the market
9. A firm is said to be a public joint stock company when it
(A) is owned by government
(B) Operates as a public corporation

- (C) is a limited liability company
(D) sells its shares to members of the public
10. The money paid per hour /week work done is
(A) cost rate
(B) time rate
(C) wage rate
(D) labour rate
11. Industry can simply be defined as
(A) many firms producing different items
(B) different firms producing different items
(C) firms producing require number of similar goods and services
(D) Few sellers producing different goods
12. Limited liability in economics means that
(A) a shareholder's liability is limited to the amount invested
(B) a shareholder's liability is dependent on how much he is owing
(C) shareholders cannot be asked to pay for the debts of the company
(D) shareholders try to ensure that only a small proportion of the debts comes to them
13. When a country has a large labour force, it is beneficial to use a method of production which is
(A) capital intensive
(B) labour intensive
(C) technical intensive
(D) land intensive
14. Which of the following are determinants of rate of production growth?
(A) birth rate, death rate and immigration
(B) net migration, natural and birth rate
(C) death rate, migration and mortality rate
(D) mortality, natality and migration
15. The concentration of industries in one area is referred to as
(A) location of industries
(B) pluralisation of industries
(C) proliferation of industries
(D) localization of industries
16. When a business has unlimited liability
(A) the owners are not responsible for all its financial debts
(B) it ceases to exist at the death of one of its owners
(C) all its assets belong to the member of its board of directors
(D) the owner are responsible for all financial debts
17. Which of the following is a form of raising capital by a private limited company?
(A) Issues of shares
(B) borrowing from friends
(C) partners contribution
(D) bank overdraft
18. Which of the following is a public corporations
(A) Roads (Nigeria) plc
(B) National oil and chemical marketing co. Plc

- (C) Volkswagen of Nigeria plc
(D) National Electric Power Authority
19. Land is often different from other factors of production because
(A) it constitutes one-third of the entire world
(B) it is owned by individuals
(C) it is owned by government
(D) it is a free gift of nature
20. The following are the factors of production except
(A) land
(B) labour
(C) effort
(D) capital
21. An entrepreneur will locate his business firm in a place
(A) nearest to his home town
(B) where the cost of production will be minimized
(C) of low population density
(D) where there is no other business firm
22. Which of the following business establishments are not motivated mainly by profit?
(A) public limited company
(B) private limited company
(C) partnership
(D) co-operative
23. The following are the features of private limited company except
(A) share are easily transferred
(B) it is a legal entity
(C) it is owned by shareholders
(D) it's motive of establishment is to make profit
24. Robert T. Malthus postulated in his population theory that
(A) death rate may be so high that people not survive
(B) people will eventually stop having children
(C) the population growth rate may out grow means of subsistence
(D) positive efforts should be made to increase population
25. A scale of preference is a list
(A) of consumer's wants arranged in order of importance
(B) that help individuals to make a rational choice
(C) of all satisfied wants arranged in order of magnitude
(D) that is necessary because human beings are faced with competing wants
26. Which of the following is not a set of measures of central tendency?
(A) mode and median
(B) Mean and Median
(C) median, mode and mean
(D) mean and percentage
27. The difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants is
(A) internal migration
(B) external migration
(C) mobility migration
(D) net migration
28. Mr Hassan needs a television and a refrigerator, each cost #50,500:00 , which is the exact amount he has. If he buys television, the refrigerator would be regarded as
(A) Marginal Cost

- (B) True Cost
(C) Real Cost
(D) Prime Cost
29. All underlisted factors affects the supply of a commodity exept
(A) demand for the commodity
(B) access to capital
(C) price
(D) level of income
30. Law of demand state that
(A) as price falls, quantity demanded remain constant
(B) as price price falls, quantity demanded falls
(C) demand increase as price falls
(D) demand and supply remain constant
31. The term production in economics means
(A) manufacturing of goods
(B) the creation of utilities
(C) the distribution of goods and services
(D) giving birth to children
32. Which of the following does not require information from census?
(A) controlling geographical mobility of labour among states
(B) providing adequate social amenities
(C) planning for development in the states
(D) demarcating constituencies for election in the state
33. Malthus observed that food was growing
(A) mathematically
(B) arithmetically
(C) geometrically
(D) sequentially
34. At optimum population level, a country has
(A) maximum population
(B) highest employment level
(C) highest output per head
(D) lowest death rate
35. The ownership of public limited liability company is made up of
(A) two-fifty persons
(B) maximum of fifty shareholders
(C) minimum of fifty shareholders
(D) minimum of seven shareholders
36. All the following are economics reasons for establishing public enterprises except the provision of
(A) an avenue for expressing national prestige
(B) services at cheaper cost
(C) social necessary facilities
(D) employment opportunities
37. Rent and interest are rewards to
(A) labour and capital
(B) land and labour
(C) labour and entrepreneur
(D) land and capital
38. Which of the following is the factors that coordinates other factors of production?
(A) land
(B) labour
(C) capital
(D) entrepreneur
- Use the diagram below to answer to questions 39 - 41.

The pie chart below represents the total number of fruits Consumed by a family in a year. The total number of fruits consumed is 720.

39. The quantity of banana consumed by the family is
 - (A) 60
 - (B) 120
 - (C) 200
 - (D) 240
40. The sum of the quantity of mangoes and oranges consumed by the family is
 - (A) 200
 - (B) 360
 - (C) 400
 - (D) 520
41. The quantity of carrot consumed by the family is
 - (A) 200
 - (B) 360
 - (C) 400
 - (D) 520
42. The basic necessities of life are
 - (A) designer wears, food, and house

- (B) clothes, expensive food and duplex
 - (C) clothes, food and house
 - (D) cars, houses and jets
43. The efficiency of a country's labour force depends on all of the following except
 - (A) improved working condition
 - (B) adequate training
 - (C) frequent strikes and lock-outs
 - (D) stable economy
44. The hourly wages of five of the Nigerian port authority are #2:52 ,#3:96,#3:28 ,#9:20 and #3:75 respectively. The median hourly wages is
 - (A) #2:52
 - (B) #3:28
 - (C) #3:75
 - (D) #9:20
45. Productivity per worker, is best measures by
 - (A) number of workers less total output
 - (B) total output divided by number of workers
 - (C) total output multiplied by number of workers
 - (D) total output less number of workers
46. The benefit that results from concentrating of similar firms in an area is referred to as
 - (A) external diseconomy of scale
 - (B) internal diseconomy of scale
 - (C) external economy of scale
 - (D) internal economy of scale

47. The establishment of industries in a rural areas will help reduce
- (A) urban -rural migration
 - (B) urban-urban migration
 - (C) rural-urban migration
 - (D) rural -rural migration

48. Where a pen and book are demanded together, the demand are said to be
- (A) competitive
 - (B) composite
 - (C) join
 - (D) derived

49. The supply of labour can be influenced by the
- (A) size of population
 - (B) state of economic development
 - (C) size of the country
 - (D) extent of the market

50. Population census is usually conducted every
- (A) 20 years
 - (B) 15 years
 - (C) 10 years
 - (D) 7years

Section B: Theory

Instruction : Answer only five questions in this section.

1a. State the law of demand and supply.

b. State five (5) factors affecting demand and supply.

2a. Define population census.

b. State five (5) reasons of conducting population census.

3a. Explain four (4) causes of a declining population.

b. List three (3) economics effects of high population in Nigeria.

4. State four (4) differences between public limited company and private limited company.

5a. Distinguish between labour and labour force.

b. State four (4) reasons for the differences in earnings among workers.

6. Explain the following :

- i. Credit and thrift cooperative society.
- ii. De-jure population census.
- iii. Sole proprietorship as Unlimited Liability.
- iv. Private limited liability as a separate entity.

7. Highlights any five (5) effects of high dependency ratio.