

**UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL**

**AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN**

**2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION**

**CLASS: SS 2 SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

**TIME: 1hr 15mins**

**Objectives:** *Answer all questions*

1. High mortality rate in a country leads to
  - A. Increase in population
  - B. Decrease in population
  - C. Demands of goods and services
  - D. Supply of goods and services
2. Population classified based on the citizens gender is called
  - A. Population census
  - B. Sex distribution
  - C. Occupational distribution
  - D. Age distribution
3. Production of a particular good at the expense of another connotes
  - A. The choice that was made
  - B. The production cost
  - C. The opportunity cost
  - D. A rational decision
4. Capital as a factor of production is
  - A. Subject to diminishing returns
  - B. The mental and physical skills
  - C. Created by human efforts
  - D. Immobile
5. Which of the following business Organisation is likely to experience difficulty in taking decision?
  - A. Co-operative society
  - B. Partnership
  - C. Sole proprietorship
  - D. Joint stock company
6. Secondary production is concerned with
  - A. Extractive activities
  - B. Construction activities
  - C. Distribution activities
  - D. Production of exotic goods
7. Which of these features differentiates public enterprise from private enterprise?
  - A. Source of finance
  - B. Perpetual existence
  - C. Sale of shares to the public
  - D. Legal entity
8. Residual unemployment occurs when
  - A. There is change in the technique of production
  - B. Job seekers lack information of where job exists
  - C. Job seekers have disabilities
  - D. Bad weather prevents work from progressing
9. Which of the following will increase the supply of labour?
  - A. Increase working population
  - B. Increased wage rate
  - C. Labour's demand increases
  - D. Low productivity of labour
10. Concentration of workers on a particular aspect of the job refers to
  - A. Division of labor
  - B. Mobility of labour
  - C. Specialisation
  - D. Efficiency of labour
11. Which of the following will positively affects production?
  - A. Reduction in wages and salary
  - B. Incentives to workers

- C. Fatigue and tiredness
  - D. Unreadiness of labour
12. The ability to move from one place of work to another is
- A. Emigration
  - B. Migration
  - C. Mobility of labour
  - D. Immigration
13. The final link in the chain of distribution is
- A. Producer
  - B. Consumer
  - C. Retailer
  - D. Manufacturer
14. One of the reasons for the survival of small firm is
- A. Financing the production
  - B. Breaking of bulk
  - C. Breaking of consumers
  - D. Consumers satisfaction
15. The partnership has an advantage over the sole proprietorship in the area of
- A. Quarrelling among themselves
  - B. Availability of more capital
  - C. Bearing risk alone
  - D. Community development
16. The middlemen are the
- A. Producer and retailer
  - B. Manufacturer and consumer
  - C. Wholesaler and consumer
  - D. Wholesaler and retailer
17. Which of the reasons states the main goal of a public enterprise?
- A. To produce in large quantities
  - B. Have a relative high output with large capital outlay
  - C. To maximize social welfarism
  - D. To reduce cost of production
18. It is natural that people will like to move to areas where they would make a living out of stress. This is among the
- A. Advantages of migration
  - B. Determinants of migration
  - C. Demerits of migration
  - D. Merits of migration
19. Economy defense can be strong if there is
- A. Unemployment
  - B. Optimum population
  - C. Over population
  - D. Underpopulation
20. When there is a balance between working population and available resources (job), the country is said to have
- A. Overpopulation
  - B. Normal population
  - C. Optimum population
  - D. Underpopulation
21. The following determines population growth size except
- A. Birthrate
  - B. Migration
  - C. Unlimited wants
  - D. Mortality rate
22. Production is completes it when it reaches the
- A. Transformation stage
  - B. Extraction stage
  - C. Distribution stage
  - D. Consumption stage
23. A situation where the middlemen are very exploitative makes
- A. Consumption a problem
  - B. Distribution a problem
  - C. Production a problem
  - D. Construction a problem
24. The following are the reason for the survival of Large firms except
- A. Localisation of industry
  - B. Rendering of personalized services
  - C. Breaking bulk
  - D. Nearness to the source of money supply
25. The sole proprietorship has an advantage over partnership in the area of

- A. Risk bearing
  - B. Decision making
  - C. Availability of capital
  - D. Working overtime
26. The most desirable Level of population for any economy/society is
- A. Large population
  - B. Underpopulation
  - C. Overpopulation
  - D. Optimum population
27. A partner who contributes only capital to partnership is a/an
- A. Working partner
  - B. Desire partner
  - C. Sleeping partner
  - D. Unlimited partner
28. The basic necessities of life are
- A. Cloth, car and job
  - B. Food, job and cloth
  - C. Food, cloth and shelter
  - D. Shelter, job and cloth
29. Human wants are
- A. Countless
  - B. Needless
  - C. Satisfiable
  - D. Desirable
30. The \_\_\_\_\_ grades blends and repacks the goods
- A. Manufacturer
  - B. Wholesalers
  - C. Retailers
  - D. Consumer
31. The channel of distribution can also be called
- A. Middle of distribution
  - B. Chain of distribution
  - C. Agents of distribution
  - D. Medium of distribution
32. The introduction of automated machine and robots leads to
- A. Reduction in requirement of labour
  - B. Increase in specialisation
  - C. Increase in employment
  - D. Relief in production
33. Misinformation can sometimes occur between middlemen and
- A. Producers
  - B. Retailers
  - C. Consumers
  - D. Producers and consumers
34. The wholesaler finances the producers by
- A. Providing capital
  - B. Paying upfront for the products
  - C. Allowing the to buy on credit
  - D. Lending them huge startup capital
35. Middlemen can be eliminated in distribution when
- A. Consumer goods are involved
  - B. Capital goods are involved
  - C. Perishable goods are involved
  - D. Luxury goods are involved
36. The similarity and difference between wages and salary is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Labour earnings and daily
  - B. Labour and capital
  - C. Labour earnings and time of payment
  - D. Time of payment and labour earning
37. When factors of production are not being used to full capacity, we have
- A. Unemployment
  - B. Optimum unemployment
  - C. Overemployment
  - D. Underemployment
38. When workers lose their jobs because demand switches from their industries to another, \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment is said to have taken place
- A. Technological
  - B. Seasonal
  - C. Structural
  - D. Voluntary

39. Poor development plan by the government brings about
- Over-population
  - Under-population
  - Unemployment
  - Under-employment
40. The number of people that can form partnership business is
- 2-10
  - 2-20
  - 2-50
  - 2-infinity
41. Working population is also called
- Unemployed persons
  - Labour force
  - employed persons
  - Force
42. One of these is not an example of trade union
- ASUU
  - NURTW
  - NUPENG
  - PLC
43. The population within the age bracket 18 – 60 years is called
- Dependence population
  - Overpopulation
  - Working population
  - Transitional population
44. The rate at which people die in a country is
- Natality rate
  - Mortality rate
  - Birth rate
  - Population rate
45. Census are usually taken every
- 5 years
  - 10 years
  - 1 year
  - 20 years
46. The movement of people from one country to another is
- International migration
  - Rural-urban migration
  - Urban migration
  - Seasonal migration

47. Traders moving with goods on their heads from one place to another is
- Shop retailing
  - Hawking
  - Market
  - Small store retailing

48. Fill in the appropriate chain of distribution in

**Producer ----- wholesaler-  
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consumer**

- People
  - Partner
  - Retailer
  - Hawker
49. The region where people are leaving is the \_\_\_\_\_ region
- Destination
  - Receiving
  - Source
  - Country
50. Specialisation based on the production of a particular commodity is a specialisation by
- Sex
  - Product
  - Process
  - Distribution

## **THEORY:**

**INSTRUCTION:** *Answer any questions*

1. Explain the factors which influence the level of unemployment in your country
2. (a) Explain the term mobility of labour  
(b) Give **four** reasons why labour as a factor of production will be unwilling to move?
3. (a) Who is a retailer?  
(b) Distinguish between the functions of wholesaler and retailer in the distribution of commodities
4. (a) A student who has #2000 is faced with buying economics textbook and a pair of sandals which is #2000 each.
  - I. What should he do?
  - II. Give reasons for your answer  
(b) Discuss any five problems of distribution in Nigeria
5. (a) What is Labour force?  
(b) Explain five factors affecting the size of the labour force
6. (a) Define supply of labour  
(b) Explain **five** factors that affect the supply of labour in Nigeria