Question QFB1 : Any two points on an indifference curve generate the same level of \_\_\_  
Answer: Utility  
  
Question QFB2 : The curve that shows that all bundles are equally preferred, or have the same utility or same level of satisfaction is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ curve  
Answer: Indifference  
  
Question QFB3 : The assumption of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the consumer must be able to say that they prefer commodity bundle A to B, or B to A, or that bundles A and B provide the same level of utility.  
Answer: Decisiveness  
  
Question QFB4 : Change in utility due to an increase in the consumption of a given good is defined as ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ utility  
Answer: Marginal  
  
Question QFB5 : The maximum amount of good Y the consumer would be willing to give up obtaining an additional unit of X is reflected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: MRS  
  
Question QFB6 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the level of satisfaction connected with alternative choices.  
Answer: Utility  
  
Question QFB7 : The demand of factor of production is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Derived demand  
  
Question QFB8 : The aggregate satisfaction obtained from all units of a particular commodity consumed over a period of time is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Total utility  
  
Question QFB9 : The demand for input is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Derived demand  
  
Question QFB10 : The difference between total utility derived from one level of consumption and total utility derived from another level of consumption is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Marginal utility  
  
Question QFB11 : Total utility will decline only if marginal utility is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Negative  
  
Question QFB12 : If a good causes problem for a consumer we say it has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Disutility effect  
  
Question QFB13 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is best defined as the structural/organisational and other characteristics of a market.  
Answer: Market structure  
  
Question QFB14 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the total amount of money that the firm receives by selling a certain quantity of output  
Answer: Total revenue  
  
Question QFB15 : The total revenue for a firm which is selling 10 television sets at N21, 000 each is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: N210,000  
  
Question QFB16 : Revenue earned by selling additional unit of output is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: marginal revenue  
  
Question QFB17 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a firm is the total amount of money that the firm receives by selling a certain quantity of output  
Answer: total revenue  
  
Question QFB18 : The utility approach assumes that consumer satisfaction is measurable on a(an)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_scale.  
Answer: Cardinal  
  
Question QFB19 : The true \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exists where there is only one seller of a product for which no close substitute is available.  
Answer: Monopoly  
  
Question QFB20 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a pricing strategy that enables monopolist to charge customers different prices for the same goods or service.  
Answer: Price discrimination  
  
Question QFB21 : When total utility increases, marginal utility is positive and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Declining  
  
Question QFB22 : Firms operating in a perfect competitive market are price \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Takers  
  
Question QFB23 : To maximize utility subject to budget constraint, the ratio of marginal utility to price should be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for all goods  
Answer: Same  
  
Question QFB24 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory is an attempt to explain how income is distributed among the factors of production.  
Answer: Distribution  
  
Question QFB25 : The MRS can be portrayed as the slope of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Indifference curve  
  
Question QFB26 : \_\_\_ may engage in Stackelberg competition if one has some sort of advantage enabling it to move first  
Answer: Firms  
  
Question QFB27 : A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ competitive market has characteristics of both perfect competition and monopoly  
Answer: Monopolistic  
  
Question QFB28 : The relative price of good X in terms of good Y is shown by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the budget line  
Answer: Slope  
  
Question QFB29 : A firm maximises its profits by producing the level of output at which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_equals marginal cost  
Answer: Marginal revenue  
  
Question QFB30 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encourage new firms to enter a competitive market.  
Answer: Economic profits  
  
Question QFB31 : Second Degree \_\_\_\_\_ is when a monopolist uses quantity to discriminate clients as he/she charged different prices based on how much they purchased  
Answer: Price Discrimination  
  
Question QFB32 : Monopolists know that client’s willingness to buy decrease as more units are \_\_\_\_  
Answer: Purchased  
  
Question QFB33 : Third Degree \_\_\_\_\_ is when the monopolist divides the clients into different groups according to their willingness to pay as measured by their price elasticity of demand  
Answer: Price Discrimination  
  
Question QFB34 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is characterised by mutual interdependence among firm; each firm make its policy with an eye to the policies of competing firms.  
Answer: Oligopoly  
  
Question QFB35 : Marginal revenue equals the market price for a firm facing a perfectly \_\_\_\_ demand curve  
Answer: Elastic  
  
Question QFB36 : Cost of the factor refers to the expenditure incurred on employment of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Factors of production  
  
Question QFB37 : The demand for factors of production is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demand.  
Answer: Derived  
  
Question QFB38 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of demand for factors is referred to as the degree of responsiveness of demand for the various factors to changes in their prices.  
Answer: Elasticity  
  
Question QFB39 : The buyers and sellers of a factor in a perfectly competitive market are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Price takers  
  
Question QFB40 :

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to extra unit of output as a result of the employment of an extra unit of labour while keeping the application of other factors fixed.  
Answer: Marginal productivity  
  
Question QFB41 : A market structure where there are a few sellers with similar or identical products is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_market  
Answer: Oligopoly  
  
Question QFB42 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a term used to describe a firm that has control over the terms and conditions of exchange  
Answer: Market power  
  
Question QFB43 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_revenue is equal to price in both competitive and non-competitive markets  
Answer: Average  
  
Question QFB44 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is referred to as the net gain from trade  
Answer: Consumer surplus  
  
Question QFB45 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows how much of one good that the consumer must necessarily give up to obtain more of another.  
Answer: Relative price  
  
Question QFB46 : A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_firm will produce at the point at which P = MC, as long as P > AVC.  
Answer: Perfect market  
  
Question QFB47 : The demand curve facing a monopoly firm is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demand curve  
Answer: Market  
  
Question QFB48 : If a good causes problem for a consumer, we say it has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_effect.  
Answer: Disutility  
  
Question QFB49 : Deadweight loss may understate the cost of monopoly as a result of either X-inefficiency or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour on the part of monopolies.  
Answer: rent-seeking  
  
Question QFB50 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Utility theory does not use utile as a unit of measurement  
Answer: Ordinal  
  
Question QMC1 : Non-satiation connotes the expression that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC2 : Utility is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC3 : The relationship between wages and leisure time for a worker is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC4 : Which would be the most characteristic of oligopoly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC5 : If an oligopolistic incurs losses in the short run, then in the long run\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC6 : Which of the following contributes to the existence of oligopoly in an industry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC7 : A firm in perfectly competitive market has a cost function of the form C = 5000 – 10Q + Q2. Find the profit – maximizing quantity for the firm if the market price P is N200. Calculate the profit as a function Q \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC8 : Which of the following contributes to the existence of oligopoly in an industry\_\_\_\_\_\_?   
Answer:  
  
Question QMC9 : Which would best define the characteristics of a pure monopoly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
Answer:  
  
Question QMC10 : A barrier to entry that significantly contributes to the establishment of a monopoly would be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC11 : In a perfect competitive market\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC12 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is considered to be a mixture of both perfectly competitive market and monopoly market  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC13 : Which would be most characteristic of monopolistic competition\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC14 : In the short run, a typical monopolistically competitive firm will earn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC15 : If monopolistic firms enter the industry in the long run\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC16 : What is the situation when firms in an industry reach an agreement to fix prices, divide up the market, or otherwise restrict competition called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC17 : At present output a monopolist determines that its marginal cost is N18 and its marginal revenue is N21. The monopolist will maximize profits or minimize losses by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC18 : In long-run equilibrium, the pure monopolist (as opposed to the perfectly competitive firm) can make pure profits because of \_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC19 : Profit must be equal to zero for a typical firm in the long run equilibrium because\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC20 : Utility is defined as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC21 : When the monopolist is maximizing total profits or minimizing losses\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC22 : The supply curve for a pure monopolist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC23 : In indifference curve analysis, the consumer will be in equilibrium at the point where the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC24 : With reference to the Cournot model, determine which of the following statements is false.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC25 : Payment received by households from the sale of resources and resource services are called\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC26 : If the monopolist incurs losses in the short run, then in the long run\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC27 :  The model of perfect competition assumes that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC28 : A profit maximizing firm selling its product in a competitive market should hire a single variable input up to the point where\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC29 : In\_\_\_\_\_\_ utility theory, utile, is a unit of measure of utility  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC30 : When input A is the only variable input for an imperfect competitor in the product market, the firm’s demand for input A is given by its\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC31 : Over time, an increase in wages in one labour market, relative to others, will\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC32 : The aggregate satisfaction obtained from all units of a particular commodity consumed over a period of time is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC33 : If demand decreases (shift left) the short-run market response will be a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC34 : Third degree price discriminating monopoly result in\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC35 : In perfect competitive market\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC36 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the change in the total utility that results from additional one unit of consumption  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC37 : The analysis of monopoly indicates that the monopolist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC38 : The law of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that consumption of any item yields the consumer declining utility holding taste constant.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC39 : The concern that monopolistically competitive firms express about product attributes, services to consumers, or brand names are aspects of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC40 : A monopolist Is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC41 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encourages new firms to enter a competitive market  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC42 : In the short run, perfectly competitive firms will maximize profit where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC43 : As long as a firm can cover its average variable cost, it minimizes losses by continuing to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC44 : The point where price equals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the short-down point.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC45 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a single producer of a product, which does not have close substitute.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC46 : For a monopolist firm, marginal revenue will be less than  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC47 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a pricing strategy that enables monopolist to charge customers different prices for the same or service.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC48 : At present output a monopolist determines that its marginal cost is N18 and its marginal revenue is N21. The monopolist will maximize profits or minimize losses by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC49 : Which is not a condition for practicing price discrimination  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC50 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_occurs if monopolies have less incentive to produce output in a least-cost manner since they are not threatened with competitive pressures.  
Answer: