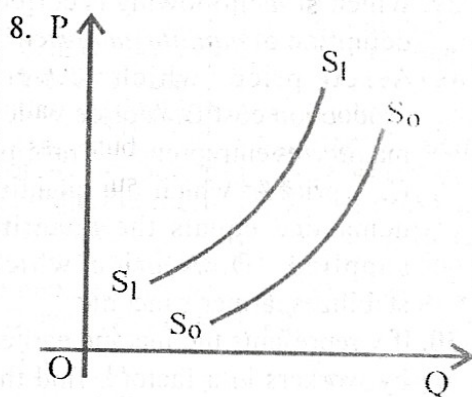


CONSOLIDATED JAMB QUESTIONS ECONOMICS 2024

1. Economics is the study of human behavior as it relates to the
 - A. efficient allocation of resources
 - B. production of goods
 - C. operation of companies
 - D. generation of income
2. Nigeria's exports usually comprise of
 - A. primary goods
 - B. intermediate goods
 - C. capital goods
 - D. consumer goods
3. The distinguishing characteristic between the money market and the capital market lies in whether the
 - A. securities are primary or secondary
 - B. debt instruments provided are long-term or short-term
 - C. funds mobilized are private or public
 - D. securities are in debentures or ordinary shares
4. Import substitution industrialization refers to
 - A. the concentration of industries for even development
 - B. setting up of industries for regional development
 - C. a situation in which local industries are set up to produce goods formerly imported
 - D. the banning of imports which are substitutes for domestically produced goods
5. In perfect competition, every firm is a
 - A. maker
 - B. taker
 - C. giver
 - D. bidder
6. If a good is an inferior good, then
 - A. it is also necessarily a Giffen good
 - B. the quantity of the good demanded varies inversely with its price
 - C. its income elasticity of demand is negative
 - D. the poor buy the good only out of habit
7. Lord Keynes identified three motives for holding money, that is keeping one's resources in liquid form instead of in some form of investment. The motive which relates to making provision for the rainy day is known as
 - A. transaction motive
 - B. speculative motive
 - C. precautionary motive
 - D. rainy day motive



In the above diagram, S_0 is the original supply curve while S_1 is the new curve. Which of the following does S_1 represent?

- A. A movement along a given supply curve
 - B. An increase in supply
 - C. A decrease in supply
 - D. A perfectly elastic supply curve
9. The sloping downward of the demand curve implies that
- A. an increase in price leads to an increase in quantity demanded
 - B. an increase in price leaves the quantity demanded unchanged
 - C. a decrease in price leads to a decrease in quantity demanded
 - D. a decrease in price leads to an increase in quantity demanded
10. Which of the following is not a form of business organization?
- A. sole proprietorship
 - B. cartel
 - C. partnership
 - D. joint stock
11. A major difference between a state-owned enterprise and a private enterprise is that the former
- A. is not expected to cover its costs of production while the latter is
 - B. is not always expected to maximize profits while the latter is
 - C. has shareholders while the latter does not
 - D. has a board of directors while the latter does not
12. Given that at the beginning of 1973, Nigeria with a birth rate of 3% per annum had a population of 75 million. This implied that in that year
- A. The population increased by 2.25 million
 - B. there were 2.25

million live births

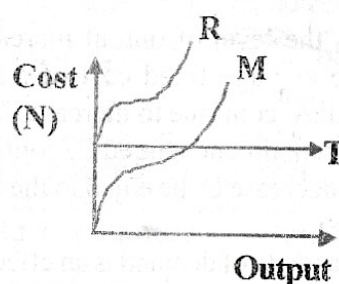
- C. the government have to make provisions for 2.25 million children
- D. 2.25 million children were born

13. Economic growth takes place when there is an increase in
- A. savings over time
 - B. investment over time
 - C. population over time
 - D. output over time

14. In an open economy, the GNP is measured as
- A. $C+I+G$
 - B. $C+I+G+(X-M)$
 - C. $C+I+G+X$
 - D. $C+I+G+M$

15. When a variable is associated with time period, it is
- A. a flow
 - B. a stock
 - C. circular
 - D. static

16.



From the graph above, R represents

- A. marginal cost
- B. total cost
- C. variable cost
- D. fixed cost

17. Bank consolidation policy in Nigeria is a measure to increase
- A. the capital base of banks
 - B. employment opportunities in banks
 - C. the number of shareholders
 - D. the number of branches
18. One of the assumptions of the cardinalist approach is
- A. diminishing marginal rate of substitution
 - B. the consistency and transitivity of choice
 - C. that total utility depends on the quantity of the commodities consumed
 - D. unstable marginal utility of money
19. The primary reason for desiring economic growth is to
- A. control inflation
 - B. reduce poverty
 - C. redistribute income
 - D. raise standard of living
20. Taxes and government expenditures are instruments of
- A. fiscal policy
 - B. monetary policy
 - C. tax policy
 - D. economic policy

21. An important role of agriculture in Nigeria's economic development is the A. provision of infrastructure B. provision of employment C. processing of raw materials for industries D. regulation of price system
22. When a generalization is made based on observed facts, it is known as A. deductive reasoning B. inductive reasoning C. theoretical reasoning D. normative reasoning
23. During a conflict between management and workers, the union's bargaining power is based on A. work-to-rule B. negotiation C. picketing D. management decision
24. As the level of output increases, the average fixed cost of a firm will A. continue to increase B. remain unchanged C. continue to decrease D. be equal to the total cost
25. Elasticity of demand is an effective tool in the hands of a producer in that it enables him A. raise his profits and lower his costs B. discourage buyers from cheating C. determine what he will produce D. set his price to maximize his profit
26. The size of a business unit tends to be small if the activity A. involves mass production of goods B. requires a large capital C. requires division of labour D. involves the provision of direct services
27. The main function of price mechanism is to A. limit consumer demand B. enable producers to make profits C. allocate scarce resources among competing ends D. ensure consumer sovereignty
28. Comparative cost doctrine of international trade means specialization in production A. according to absolute cost advantage B. according to absolute cost disadvantage C. according to comparative cost advantage D. according to comparative cost disadvantage
29. Which of the following is correct definition of *equilibrium price*? A. A price which covers production cost B. A price which maximizes entrepreneur's profits C. A price at which the quantity demanded equals the quantity supplied D. A price which stabilizes farmer's income
30. If y represents the income earned by workers in a factory, find the range of their income which satisfies the following inequality $4y - 300 > 500$. A. $y > 300$ B. $y > 250$ C. $y > 200$ D. $y > 150$
31. The additional revenue obtained by using one more unit of a factor is called A. average product B. marginal product C. diminishing returns D. marginal revenue product
32. If the quantity demanded of a commodity increases from 20 to 30 when there is an increase in price from ₦4 to ₦5, the elasticity of demand is A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. -5
33. The petro-chemical industries are located in the Rivers state of Nigeria due to A. favourable climate B. favourable soil C. oil deposits D. coal deposits
34. The ordinary partner in a partnership A. takes no active part in the management of the business B. has limited liability in case of business failure C. has unlimited liability in case of business failure D. cannot be sued personally on matters relating to the business
35. If an increase in the price of a commodity leads to increase in total revenue, then it means that the demand for this commodity is A. normal B. elastic C. inelastic D. abnormal
36. Insurance companies mainly invest in instruments traded on the A. capital market B. commodity market C. money market D. open market
37. The range is used to A. estimate the mean from grouped data B. determine the spread of a set of data C. calculate the standard deviation D. measure the difference between the mean and the mode
38. The European Union was formed to A. promote free trade within member nations B. promote economic integration in non-member countries C. assist countries to achieve their economy goals D. finance development projects in member nations
39. The major function of the wholesaler to his customers is A. breaking of bulk B. offering personal services C. stocking a variety of goods D. providing transport facilities
40. According to the income approach to national income measurement, the national income of a country is equal to A. the value of all output produced in the country over the relevant period of time at market prices B. the value of output at factor cost C. the value added of production D. $C + I + G$

CONSOLIDATED JAMB ANSWERS ECONOMICS

2024

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. B	8. B	9. D	10. B
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. B	15. D
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. D
21. B	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. D
26. D	27. C	28. D	29. C	30. C
31. D	32. C	33. C	34. C	35. C
36. A	37. A	38. A	39. A	40. D