



Xalqaro iqtisod olimpiadasining hududiy saralash bosqichi

1-part: Each task is evaluated from 0.9 points

1. What could cause an extension in the supply of farm workers' labor?
A) A decrease in the number of hours farm workers have to work
B) A decrease in the dangers included in farm work
C) An increase in the wage rate paid to farm workers
D) An increase in the non-wage benefits received by farm workers
2. Which change in the nature of a job would be most likely to increase the number of people willing to do it?
A) a decrease in job satisfaction
B) a decrease in holiday entitlement
C) an increase in job security
D) an increase in on-the-job training
3. Which group of workers is likely to spend and save the most?
A) cleaners
B) doctors
C) factory workers
D) railway porters
4. Which group spends the highest proportion of their total expenditure on leisure goods and services?
A) the poor
B) the middle income group
C) the rich
D) the very rich
5. A trade union representing workers in a particular industry carries out a variety of activities. Which one of these may increase the profits of the firms in the industry?
A) operating a closed shop
B) promoting the training of workers
C) taking strike action
D) working to rule
6. Which policy measure would be classified as a fiscal policy instrument?
A) a cut in the rate of interest
B) an increase in the money supply
C) the imposition of a quota
D) a rise in government spending on defense
7. Which economic problem may cause a government to cut taxation?
A) a current account deficit
B) cyclical unemployment
C) demand-pull inflation
D) a high, unsustainable rate of economic growth
8. Which government policy measure may be classified as either a fiscal policy measure or a supply-side policy measure?
A) a decrease in the exchange rate
B) a decrease in the rate of interest
C) an increase in corporation tax
D) an increase in government spending on education
9. In which circumstance must the government be saving?
A) when it operates a budget surplus
B) when it privatises public corporations
C) when it reduces government spending and taxation by an equal amount
D) when it switches from relying on direct taxes to relying on indirect taxes





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10. What is meant by the incidence of taxation?

- A) how the tax burden is shared between consumers and producers
- B) the extent to which tax is evaded
- C) what proportion of the country's producers are taxed
- D) who receives the tax revenue raised

2- part: Each task is evaluated from 1.5 points

11. What is meant by a regressive tax?

- A) one designed to create a more even distribution of income
- B) one which is impossible to evade
- C) one which is earning less tax revenue than previously
- D) one which takes a larger percentage of tax from the poor than the rich

12. A government wants to reduce income inequality, which tax should it increase?

- A) excise duties
- B) import duties
- C) income tax
- D) sales tax

13. What is a disadvantage of a progressive system of income tax?

- A) it discourages the growth of the informal economy
- B) it may increase the mobility of labor
- C) it redistribute income from the poor to the rich
- D) it may act as a disincentive to work

14. Which feature is equality of a good tax?

- A) convenience
- B) divisibility
- C) durability
- D) homogeneity

15. What would be an argument for removing a sales tax on food?

- A) to decrease total demand
- B) to decrease income inequality
- C) to increase disposable income
- D) to increase tax base

16. What effect would an increase in labor productivity have on an economy?

- A) a decrease in total demand
- B) a decrease in a rate of economic growth
- C) an increase in total supply
- D) an increase in the labor force

17. A government increases its spending on benefits for the poor and raises the top rates of direct taxes, what does this suggest is its main aim?

- A) balance of payments stability
- B) economic growth
- C) price stability
- D) redistribution of income

18. What is a cause of cost-push inflation?

- A) a reduction in direct taxes
- B) a reduction in the rate of interest
- C) an increase in bank lending
- D) an increase in the price of raw materials





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19. What is a cause of demand-pull inflation?

- A) a fall in labor productivity B) a fall in investment
C) a rise in the budget deficit D) a rise in the current account deficit

20. What type of unemployment is caused by worker's changing jobs?

- A) cyclical B) frictional
C) regional D) structural

3- part: Each task is evaluated from 2.6 points

21. Price stability is usually taken to mean a _____ and stable rate of _____.

22. A budget _____ occurs when government spending exceeds _____ revenue.

23. _____ are designed to raise revenue and discourage imports.

24. A government may raise its spending by too much if it underestimates the size of the _____.

25. _____ taxes take not only more of the income of the rich, but also a higher _____ of their income.

26. If a government introduces new taxes, but cuts tax rates, the tax _____ will widen whilst the tax _____ may fall.

27. Demand-pull _____ is likely to occur when an economy is producing close to full _____.

28. Real GDP is GDP at _____ prices and has been adjusted for _____.

29. _____ inflation is more likely to encourage producers to expand than _____ inflation.

30. Forms of government spending and taxation that alter without any change in government policy are known as _____.

