

**Simulasi KSN-P 2021  
EKONOMI**

Jenis Tes : Pilihan ganda  
Jumlah Soal : 60 butir  
Waktu : 80 menit

**Soal No. 1 sampai No. 35, pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat**

1. Bila harga barang X naik, *ceteris paribus*, maka ....
  - A. jumlah barang X yang diminta berkurang, kurva permintaannya bergeser ke kiri
  - B. jumlah barang X yang diminta bertambah, kurva permintaannya bergeser ke kanan
  - C. permintaan barang X berkurang, kurva permintaannya bergeser ke kanan
  - D. jumlah barang X yang ditawarkan bertambah, kurva penawarannya bergeser ke kiri
  - E. jumlah barang X yang ditawarkan bertambah, kurva penawarannya tetap
  
2. The supply of a good is negatively related to the ....
  - A. price of inputs used to make the good
  - B. production technology
  - C. demand for the good by consumers
  - D. price of the good itself
  - E. amount of profit a firm can expect to receive from selling the good
  
3. If you release a chance of earning a certain income from an activity because you prefer to do another one with a lower income, then you ....
  - A. will be a loser
  - B. are a philanthropist
  - C. will get a maximum utility
  - D. suffer an opportunity cost
  - E. are abenefecial person to others
  
4. Ketika menghadapi masalah ekonomi, setiap orang secara otomatis akan menerapkan prinsip ekonomi; entah itu disadari ataupun tanpa disadari. Istilah teknis bagi penerapan prinsip ekonomi ialah ....
  - A. efisiensi
  - B. modifikasi
  - C. sinkronisasi
  - D. maksimisasi
  - E. optimalisasi
  
5. Para petani di desa dewasa ini kesulitan mendapatkan limbah atau kotoran ternak untuk memupuk tanaman mereka. Keadaan ini mengisyaratkan bahwa....
  - A. orang-orang desa tidak lagi tertarik beternak
  - B. petani tidak suka akan bau limbah/kotoran ternak
  - C. limbah/kotoran ternak telah menjadi barang ekonomi
  - D. ternak di desa-desa sudah tidak mengeluarkan/membuang kotoran lagi
  - E. orang-orang desa telah membuang limbah ternak karena tidak memberikan manfaat
  
6. Based on the degree of the Government intervention into the economy, the economic system currently applied in Indonesia can be classified as ....
  - A. mixed economic system
  - B. classical economic system
  - C. Keynesian economic system
  - D. socialism economic system
  - E. capitalism economic system
  
7. If we do not have figures of consumer price indices, then approximation or estimation of an inflation rate can be carried out by using the figures of ....
  - A. Gini ratio
  - B. interest rate
  - C. GDP deflator
  - D. economic growth
  - E. per capita income

8. Pada saat biaya variabel rata-rata sama dengan biaya marginal, . . . .
  - A. biaya rata-rata minimum
  - B. biaya rata-rata meningkat
  - C. biaya rata-rata menurun
  - D. biaya variabel rata-rata meningkat
  - E. biaya variabel rata-rata menurun
  
9. Pada tahap produksi yang rasional, saat produk marginal turun maka. . . .
  - A. produk total naik
  - B. produk total turun juga
  - C. produk rata-rata naik
  - D. produk rata-rata turun juga
  - E. biaya marginal turun juga
  
10. The demand for a productive resource is said to be "derived" because the demand for the factor . . . .
  - A. depends on demand for the product that the input is used to make
  - B. depends on the demand for a complementary factor
  - C. is derived from price-consumption curve
  - D. is derived from the state of the economy
  - E. is derived from government policy
  
11. The price elasticity of demand measures . . . .
  - A. how much price responds to a change in demand
  - B. how much quantity demanded responds to a change in income
  - C. how much quantity demanded responds to a change in price
  - D. the extend to which demand increases as additional buyers enter the market
  - E. the movement along a supply curve when there is a change in demand
  
12. The marginal product of labor is equal to the . . . .
  - A. incremental cost associated with a one unit increase in labor
  - B. incremental profit associated with a one unit increase in labor
  - C. incremental revenue associated with a one unit increase in labor
  - D. increase in output obtained from a one unit increase in labor
  - E. increase in labor necessary to generate a one unit increase in output
  
13. The prime cause of all economic problems had been scarcity. The direct impact of scarcity of a certain good or commodity is ...
  - A. its price gets higher and higher
  - B. its supply is more than its demand
  - C. its demand is more than its supply
  - D. People are motivated to get it illegally
  - E. the government will ration its distribution
  
14. Suppose the incomes of buyers in a market for a particular normal good decrease and there is also a reduction in input prices. What would we expect to occur in this market?
  - A. Both equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity would increase.
  - B. Both equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity would decrease.
  - C. The equilibrium price would decrease, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would increase.
  - D. The equilibrium price would decrease, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be ambiguous.
  - E. The equilibrium price would increase, but the impact on the amount sold in the market would be ambiguous.

15. Choose one among the following situations that most appropriately represent an economic problem.
- A senior high school graduate has to decide whether or not to continue his/her studies.
  - A father has to decide whether he must go to work or stay at home doing house-works.
  - A rich person has to decide whether to deposit his/her money in a bank or buying stocks.
  - A poor family has no enough money to send their kids to famous schools.
  - Someone brings no enough money with him/her to buy one kg of rice.
16. Nilai elastisitas silang permintaan antara barang X1 dan X2 dengan harga masing masing P1 dan P2 adalah  $(\Delta X1/X2)/(\Delta P2/P2)$  maka ....
- tidak mungkin terjadi reaksi seperti itu
  - nilai absolut akan bergerak antara 0 dan 1
  - nilainya akan negatif jika hubungan barang X1 dan X2 adalah komplementer
  - nilainya akan negatif jika hubungan barang X1 dan X2 adalah substitusi
  - nilainya akan positif jika barang X1 dan X2 adalah barang Giffen
17. In a production process, when Mr. Abdullah cannot increase the quantity of Good X without decreasing the production of any other good, then we can claim that Mr. Abdullah ....
- is producing at Pareto Efficient condition
  - is producing at Pareto improvement condition
  - is producing at under capacity
  - must prefer Good X to any other good
  - is producing maximum quantity of Good X
18. In monopolistically competitive markets, free entry and exit suggest that ....
- both economic profits and economic losses can persist in the long run
  - the market structure will eventually be characterized by perfect competition in the long run
  - all firms earn zero economic profits in the long run
  - some firms will be able to earn economic profits in the long run
  - some firms be forced to incur economic losses in the long run
19. Other things being equal, the demand for a good tends to be more inelastic if ....
- the time period is longer
  - the substitutes is less available
  - the complementary good are less available
  - the good is considered more luxurious
  - the market is narrow
20. Dalam memulai bisnisnya Pak Cokro memperoleh pembiayaan dari Bank Syariah "Al Madinah". Mereka bersepakat saling setor modal, Pak Cokro 40% dan Bank Syariah tersebut 60%. Mereka juga bersepakat untuk berbagi keuntungan dengan nisbah atau perbandingan serupa. Akad atau kontrak yang sesuai untuk pembiayaan semacam ini adalah ....
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. wakalah    | D. mudharabah |
| B. murabahah  | E. muqayyadah |
| C. musyarakah |               |
21. The more (less) your income is the more (less) your consumption expenditures will be. Changes in consumption expenditures with respect to changes in income is called ....
- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. disposable income                | D. expenditure elasticity of income |
| B. consumption multiplier           | E. marginal propensity to consume   |
| C. income elasticity of expenditure |                                     |

22. The households' consumption expenditure in a province is shown by equation  $C = 400.000 + 0,80Y$ . The coefficient of 0,80 explains that if their income raises Rp 1.000,00 then their consumption expenditure will ....
- increase by Rp 400,00
  - decrease by Rp 400,00
  - increase by Rp 800,00
  - decrease by Rp 800,00
  - not be affected, neither increase nor decrease
23. Koefisien multiplier pajak akan semakin besar bila semakin ...
- kecil *marginal propensity to save*
  - besar pendapatan masyarakat
  - kecil pendapatan masyarakat
  - besar tarif pajak
  - kecil tarif pajak
24. A macroeconomic element or variable that distinguishes Gross Domestic Product from Gross National Product is ...
- net export
  - exchange rate
  - foreign investment
  - net foreign factor cost
  - depreciation and indirect taxes
25. When the money supply decreases ....
- interest rates fall and so aggregate demand (AD) curve shifts right
  - interest rates fall and so AD curve shifts left
  - interest rates fall and AD curve remain constant
  - interest rates rise and so AD curve shifts right
  - interest rates rise and so AD curve shifts left
26. In 1936 economics entered a new phase in its history. This new phase of historical development of economics was signaled by the publication of a book written by John Maynard Keynes titled ...
- The General Theory of Macroeconomics
  - The General Theory of the Wealth of Nations
  - The General Theory of Economic Development
  - The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money
  - The General Theory of Employment, Money, and Development
27. A Phillips Curve is a curve that shows ...
- negative relationship between inflation rate and unemployment rate
  - positive relationship between inflation rate and unemployment rate
  - negative relationship between inflation rate and economic growth rate
  - positive relationship between inflation rate and employment rate
  - negative relationship between inflation rate and money demand
28. A new accountant works for Diandra Company records Rp 20.000.000,00 Depreciation Expense on store equipment as follows: (Dr) Depreciation Expense and (Cr) Cash for Rp 20.000.000,00. The effect of this entry is to ....
- overstate total equity on the balance sheet as of December 31
  - adjust the accounts to their proper amounts on December 31
  - understate total equity on the balance sheet as of December 31
  - understate the book value of the depreciable assets as of December 31
  - overstate the book value of the depreciable assets at December 31

29. An Accounting Firm received Rp70.000.000,00 cash for audit services to be rendered in the future. The full amount was credited to Unearned Service Revenue account. If the audit services have been rendered at the end of the accounting period and no adjusting entry is made, this would cause ....
- expenses to be overstated
  - net income to be overstated
  - liabilities to be understated
  - revenues to be understated
  - asset to be overstated
30. Jika terjadi kesalahan saat proses pencatatan, koreksi dilakukan pada ....
- saat pembuatan ayat jurnal penyesuaian menjelang penyusunan laporan keuangan
  - saat pembuatan ayat jurnal penyesuaian
  - saat kesalahan ditemukan
  - saat pembuatan ayat jurnal penutup
  - saat awal periode akuntansi selanjutnya
31. Kantor Akuntan Publik "Sovindo-20" menerima dana untuk pembayaran atas jasa audit yang akan dilakukan Rp60.000.000,00. Staf akuntansi melakukan pencatatan dengan mendebit Kas dan mengkredit Piutang Usaha sebesar Rp25.000.000,00. Jurnal koreksi yang harus dibuat adalah ....
- Mendebit Kas Rp25.000.000,00 dan Piutang Usaha Rp35.000.000,00 serta mengkredit Pendapatan Diterima di Muka Rp60.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Kas Rp60.000.000,00 serta mengkredit Pendapatan Diterima di Muka Rp60.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Kas Rp60.000.000,00 serta mengkredit Pendapatan Jasa Audit Rp60.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Piutang Usaha Rp60.000.000,00 serta mengkredit Kas Rp25.000.000,00 dan Pendapatan Diterima di Muka Rp35.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Kas Rp35.000.000,00 dan Piutang Usaha Rp25.000.000,00 serta mengkredit Pendapatan Diterima di Muka Rp60.000.000,00
32. Diketahui nilai perlengkapan pada akhir periode Rp2.000.000,00, dan pemakaian perlengkapan selama periode tersebut Rp8.000.000,00, sedangkan nilai perlengkapan awal adalah Rp3.000.000,00. Jika seluruh pembelian perlengkapan dilakukan secara kredit, maka jurnal untuk pembelian tersebut adalah ....
- Mendebit Perlengkapan dan mengkredit Kas Rp7.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Perlengkapan dan mengkredit Utang Dagang Rp7.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Mendebit Perlengkapan dan mengkredit Kas Rp9.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Perlengkapan dan mengkredit Utang Dagang Rp9.000.000,00
  - Mendebit Perlengkapan dan mengkredit Piutang Dagang Rp9.000.000,00
33. Adira recorded journal entries for the payment of Rp 50.000.000,00 of prive, the Rp 32.000.000,00 increase in accounts receivable for services rendered, and the purchase of equipment for Rp 21.000.000,00. What net effect do these entries have on owners' equity?
- Decrease of Rp 71.000.000,00
  - Decrease of Rp 39.000.000,00
  - Decrease of Rp 18.000.000,00.
  - Increase of Rp 11.000.000,00
  - Increase of Rp 10.00.000,00

34. Berikut ini adalah Laporan Posisi Keuangan Jasa Laundry Halal dan Bersih:

Laundry Halal dan Bersih  
Laporan Posisi Keuangan  
31 Desember 2019

Kas	Rp40.000.000,00	Utang Hipotek	Rp85.000.000,00
Piutang Dagang	60.000.000,00	Utang Gaji dan Upah	25.000.000,00
Sewa dibayar di Muka	55.000.000,00	Utang Dagang	60.000.000,00
Persediaan Barang Dagang	30.000.000,00	Total Utang	170.000.000,00
Tanah untuk Investasi	75.000.000,00	Modal	380.000.000,00
Tanah	120.000.000,00		
Gedung	110.000.000,00		
Akm. Peny (20.000.000,00)	90.000.000,00		
Peralatan	60.000.000,00		
Akm Peny (10.000.000,00)	50.000.000,00		
Merek	30.000.000,00		
<b>Total Aset</b>	<b>550.000.000,00</b>	<b>Total Aset Total</b>	<b>550.000.000,00</b>
		<b>Utang &amp; Modal</b>	

Berdasarkan data di atas, nilai aset tetap adalah sebesar ....

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Rp550.000.000,00 | D. Rp260.000.000,00 |
| B. Rp365.000.000,00 | E. Rp170.000.000,00 |
| C. Rp290.000.000,00 |                     |

35. Kolom laba rugi dan Neraca pada neraca lajur di bawah ini menunjukkan saldo sebagai berikut (dalam jutaan rupiah):

	LABA RUGI		NERACA	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Total	Rp75.000	Rp51.000	Rp60.000	Rp84.000

Data tersebut menunjukkan ....

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Laba Bersih Rp51.000.000,00 | D. Rugi Bersih Rp51.000.000,00                             |
| B. Rugi Bersih Rp24.000.000,00 | E. adanya kesalahan karena debit dan kredit tidak seimbang |
| C. Laba Bersih Rp24.000.000,00 |  |

**Soal No. 35 sampai No. 45, pilihlah jawaban:**

- A. jika (1), (2), dan (3) benar
- B. jika (1) dan (3) benar
- C. jika (2) dan (4) benar
- D. jika hanya (4) yang benar
- E. jika (1), (2), (3), dan (4) semuanya benar

36. Economists normally assume that the goal of a firm is to ....

- (1) minimize per unit cost
- (2) make profit as large as possible even if it means reducing output
- (3) make revenue as large as possible
- (4) make profit as large as possible even if it means incurring a higher total cost

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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37. Masyarakat di Negara Astina dianggap lebih makmur dibanding masyarakat di Negara Alengka bila di Negara Astina ....

- (1) tingkat inflasinya lebih rendah
- (2) distribusi pendapatannya lebih merata
- (3) PDB riilnya lebih besar
- (4) pendapatan per kapitanya lebih tinggi

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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38. The impact of appreciation of Indonesian rupiah against Australian dollar is ....

- (1) Indonesian imports from Australia will increase
- (2) Indonesian products become more expensive to Australian
- (3) Australian products become cheaper to Indonesians
- (4) Indonesian balance of trade will be deficit

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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39. Besaran atau variable makro ekonomi di bawah ini yang kenaikan/pertambahannya akan berakibat penurunan pendapatan nasional adalah....

- (1) pengeluaran konsumsi masyarakat
- (2) penerimaan pajak oleh pemerintah
- (3) investasi oleh sektor bisnis
- (4) belanja impor

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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40. Bila seorang konsumen mengonsumsi barang A dan barang B, berikut ini yang dapat menggeser garis anggaran ke kanan adalah ....

- (1) penurunan harga barang A
- (2) penurunan harga barang A dan barang B
- (3) penurunan harga barang B
- (4) peningkatan pendapatan konsumen

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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41. Easy money policy dapat dilakukan bank sentral dengan cara ....

- (1) menurunkan tingkat diskonto
- (2) membeli SBPU
- (3) memberikan kebijakan kelonggaran pemberian kredit oleh bank
- (4) meningkatkan reserve requirement ratio

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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42. Which of the following items is counted in Indonesian GDP?

- (1) Goods and services produced by foreign citizens working in Indonesia.
- (2) Intermediate goods that are produced in Indonesia but which are unsold at the end of the GDP accounting period.
- (3) Final goods and services that are purchased by Indonesian government.
- (4) The value of cars and trucks produced in foreign countries and sold in Indonesia.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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43. Jumlah kopi yang diminta (bersedia dibeli) oleh masyarakat akan berkurang apabila ....

- (1) harga teh naik
- (2) harga gula turun
- (3) pendapatan masyarakat naik
- (4) harga kopi naik

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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44. Meningkatnya pendapatan konsumen akan menyebabkan ... bergeser ke kanan.

- (1) kurva permintaan barang-barang inferior
- (2) kurva indiferensi konsumen
- (3) kurva Engel
- (4) titik keseimbangan konsumen

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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45. Changes in the quantity of money affect ....

- (1) prices
- (2) production
- (3) interest rate
- (4) velocity of money

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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Soal No. 46 sampai No. 60 terdiri atas pernyataan utama dan alasan . Pilihlah:

- A. jika pernyataan utama BENAR dan alasannya BENAR serta keduanya BERHUBUNGAN
- B. jika pernyataan utama BENAR dan alasannya BENAR tetapi keduanya TIDAK BERHUBUNGAN
- C. jika pernyataan utama BENAR tetapi alasannya SALAH
- D. jika pernyataan utama SALAH tetapi alasannya benar

46. Pendapatan per kapita yang lebih besar mencerminkan kemakmuran yang lebih baik.

**SEBAB**

Pendapatan per kapita sudah dikeluarkan faktor inflasi.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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47. Kurva tabungan masyarakat  $S = f(Y)$  yang lebih curam (gradiennya lebih besar) akan membuahkan koefisien pengganda (*multiplier*) yang lebih besar.

**SEBAB**

Besar kecilnya koefisien pengganda ditentukan antara lain oleh besar kecilnya *Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC)*.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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48. Tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tinggi suatu negara tergantung pada capaian output tahun tertentu dibandingkan dengan capaian output tahun sebelumnya, yang diukur melalui PDB nominal.

**SEBAB**

Dalam teori pertumbuhan Ekonomi Neoklasik, Robert Solow menyatakan bahwa tinggi rendahnya output tergantung pada cara mengombinasikan modal dan tenaga kerja.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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49. Kurva penerimaan total sebuah perusahaan di pasar yang berstruktur persaingan sempurna berbentuk linear-positif.

**SEBAB**

Di pasar persaingan sempurna memiliki Indeks Lerner sebesar nol.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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50. Sebuah perusahaan monopolis akan meraih keuntungan maksimum pada jumlah produksi atau penjualan ( $Q$ ) ketika kurva-kurva *Marginal Revenue*, *Marginal Cost*, dan *Average Cost* saling berpotongan.

**SEBAB**

Keuntungan maksimum bagi monopolis diperoleh pada saat biaya marginal sama dengan penerimaan marginal dan penerimaan totalnya juga maksimum.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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51. Ruas atau segmen kurva *Marginal Cost (MC)* yang bergradien positif mencerminkan penawaran (*supply*).

**SEBAB**

Kurva penawaran suatu barang bergradien positif.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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52. Pertambahan jumlah uang beredar yang terlalu cepat akan memicu laju inflasi.

**SEBAB**

Inflasi merupakan selisih antara jumlah uang beredar dan jumlah uang yang diminta/dibutuhkan oleh masyarakat.

Jawaban:	A	B	C	D	E
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53. Firms or companies which are founded based upon cooperatives principles and regulations can control capitalistic manner.

**BECAUSE**

In cooperatives the distribution of profits are based on business involvement rather than composition of shares.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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54. A steeper curve of households' savings  $S = f(Y)$  shall produce a larger multiplier.

**BECAUSE**

Coefficient magnitude of a multiplier is determined among others by the magnitude of Marginal Propensity to Save.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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55. Larger per capita incomes imply better prosperity.

**BECAUSE**

The calculation of per capita income eliminates changes in prices.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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56. Every government holds a power of increasing national income of its country by levying more taxes.

**BECAUSE**

Tax is the main source of revenue to the government.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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57. Increases in taxes or/and import spendings will result in lower or smaller national income.

**BECAUSE**

Both taxes and import have negative impacts on national income.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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58. Kebijakan moneter yang dilakukan dengan cara menjual Sertifikat Bank Indonesia akan menambah jumlah uang beredar.

**SEBAB**

Peningkatan jumlah uang beredar (*ceteris paribus*) akan menyebabkan kenaikan harga barang-barang dan menurunkan tingkat bunga.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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59. Kenaikan jumlah konsumen akan menggeser titik keseimbangan produsen ke kanan.

**SEBAB**

Bertambahnya jumlah konsumen akan menggeser kurva permintaan suatu barang ke kanan.

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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60. Jumlah pengeluaran konsumsi masyarakat, investasi perusahaan-perusahaan, pengeluaran pemerintah, serta selisih antara ekspor dan impor (dengan kata lain:  $C + I + G + X - M$ ) merupakan permintaan agregat.

**SEBAB**

Jika perekonomian secara makro dalam keadaan equilibrium, maka  $Y = C + I + G + X - M$ .

<b>Jawaban:</b>	A	B	C	D	E
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