

Elasticity of Demand

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. What does elasticity of demand measure?
A. Total production B. Consumer income C. Responsiveness to price change D. Government policy
2. Demand is considered elastic when:
A. Price change has no effect B. Quantity demanded changes significantly C. Supply increases D. Prices remain fixed
3. Demand is inelastic when:
A. Quantity demanded changes greatly B. Consumers ignore price changes C. Price and demand are equal D. Supply decreases
4. If prices rise and demand drops sharply, demand is:
A. Inelastic B. Unit elastic C. Elastic D. Fixed
5. Unit elastic demand means:
A. No change in demand B. Equal percentage change C. Demand is zero D. Price constant
6. Total revenue is:
A. Price $\times$ Supply B. Price $\times$ Quantity Sold C. Demand $\times$ Supply D. Income $\times$ Price
7. When demand is elastic and price increases, revenue:
A. Increases B. Decreases C. Same D. Doubles
8. Factor affecting elasticity:
A. Weather B. Consumer preferences C. Government D. None
9. Luxury goods have:
A. Inelastic B. Elastic C. Fixed D. No demand
10. Necessities have:
A. Elastic B. Inelastic C. Unlimited D. No demand
11. If price decreases and revenue increases:
A. Elastic B. Inelastic C. Unit D. Zero
12. Demand depends on:
A. Supply B. Price C. Weather D. Government
13. Elastic demand means:
A. Not responsive B. Highly responsive C. Unaware D. Indifferent
14. Buyer reaction term:
A. Supply curve B. Elasticity C. Revenue D. Profit
15. Price-demand relation:
A. Simple B. Fixed C. Complex D. Equal

Part B: Yes / No

16.	Elasticity shows reaction to price. (Yes/No)
17.	All goods react same. (Yes/No)
18.	Demand is always fixed. (Yes/No)
19.	Revenue helps determine elasticity. (Yes/No)
20.	Price rise always lowers demand. (Yes/No)

Part C: Matching

21.	Elastic Demand	Little response
22.	Inelastic Demand	Large response
23.	Unit Elastic	Income from sales
24.	Total Revenue	Basic goods low response
25.	Necessities	Equal change