

**THE GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
GRADE 11 ECONOMICS
EMPLOYMENT/ UNEMPLOYMENT**

Read each question carefully. Choose ONE correct answer for each question. Answer All questions.

1. The supply of labor would increase following a reduction in
 - a. The retirement age
 - b. The school leaving age
 - c. Unemployment
 - d. The working week

2. The labor force is defined as
 - a. Individuals over the age of 16 years
 - b. Non-institutionalized individuals over the age of 16 years.
 - c. Non-institutionalized individuals over the age of 16 years who are working.
 - d. Non-institutionalized individuals over the age of 16 years who are working or looking for work.

3. Individuals are counted as unemployed if they have
 - a. No job.
 - b. No job and are not looking.
 - c. No job but looked for a job at least once in the last four weeks.
 - d. No job but looked for a job at least once in the last six months.

4. Workers temporarily unemployed but who normally find jobs quickly are called
 - a. Frictionally unemployed.
 - b. Cyclically unemployed.
 - c. Seasonally unemployed.
 - d. Structurally unemployed

5. Workers who are unemployed because they lack the skills needed by employers are called
 - a. Frictionally unemployed.
 - b. Cyclically unemployed.
 - c. Seasonally unemployed.
 - d. Structurally unemployed

6. Which of the following occupations would least likely to be subjected to seasonal employment?
 - a. Lifeguard.
 - b. Department store Santa.
 - c. Ronald McDonald clown.
 - d. Easter Bunny.

7. Which of the following occupations would most likely be subject to seasonal unemployment?
 - a. Automobile mechanic.
 - b. Appliance salesperson.
 - c. Television repair-person.
 - d. Farm worker.

8. Full unemployment is considered as being equal to the level that combines all of the following except
 - a. Frictional unemployment.
 - b. Cyclical unemployment.
 - c. Seasonal unemployment.
 - d. Structural unemployment.

9. Which of these is likely to increase the most in a severe recession?
 - a. Frictional unemployment.
 - b. Seasonal unemployment.
 - c. Structural unemployment.
 - d. Cyclical unemployment

10. When workers are overqualified for their current jobs or can find work only part-time, we refer to this as
 - a. Unemployed.
 - b. Discouraged workers.
 - c. Not in labor force.
 - d. Underemployed

11. Which of the following about discouraged workers would be correct? They are
 - a. Counted in the labor force.
 - b. Not counted in the labor force or unemployment numbers.
 - c. Counted in the labor force and the unemployment numbers.
 - d. Not counted in the labor force but are counted in the unemployment numbers.

12. Vacancies will be unfilled at a time of high unemployment because of
- Automation
 - The immobility of labor
 - Training schemes
 - An ageing population
13. Assuming other things do not change, which ONE of the following would tend to increase unemployment.
- A reduction in indirect taxation
 - An increase in government spending
 - An increase in saving
 - An increase in investments
14. What is the right formula to know the unemployment rate?
- $\text{Total number of unemployed} / \text{total labor force} \times 100$
 - $\text{Total labor force} / \text{Total number of unemployed} \times 100$
 - $\text{Total number of unemployed} / \text{total labor force} \times 1000$
 - $\text{Total labor force} / \text{Total number of unemployed} \times 1000$
15. Cyclical and frictional unemployment are found in
- Less developed and developing countries both
 - Developing countries
 - Developed countries
 - Less developed countries