

# 3.3. Workers

## Question Paper

Course	CIEIGCSE Economics
Section	3. Microeconomic Decision Makers
Topic	3.3. Workers
Difficulty	Medium

**Time allowed:** 30  
**Score:** /18  
**Percentage:** /100

### Question 1

What benefit is likely to result from the extension of specialisation within manufacturing?

- A. For a consumer, there are more individually made goods available.
- B. For a consumer, there could be a lower cost of living.
- C. For an employee, job satisfaction will increase.
- D. For an employee, the nature of work is more varied.

[1 mark]

### Question 2

What does **not** have an effect on wages in a free market economy?

- A. danger levels in the workplace
- B. government regulations
- C. the number of people willing and able to work
- D. the years of training required

[1 mark]

### Question 3

Which statement explains why the pay of doctors is usually higher than the pay of hospital cleaners?

- A. Doctors have a higher opportunity cost in qualifying.
- B. Doctors have a more elastic supply than hospital cleaners.
- C. Hospital cleaners belong to trade unions with stronger bargaining powers.
- D. Hospital cleaners have a more inelastic demand than doctors.

[1 mark]

#### Question 4

What is a disadvantage of being a specialist skilled worker?

- A. Career opportunities are abundant.
- B. Earnings are related to the level of skill.
- C. It may be difficult to find work locally.
- D. Labour supply is elastic and plentiful.

[1 mark]

#### Question 5

What could discourage women from seeking employment?

- A. More education and training are provided.
- B. More flexible and part-time jobs are available.
- C. There are fewer promotion opportunities for women.
- D. There is a shift in employment to the services sector.

[1 mark]

#### Question 6

Why does specialisation increase the productivity of employees?

- A. Average cost of production increases.
- B. Staff turnover is high.
- C. Time is saved by not moving between tasks.
- D. Workers lose interest in their job.

[1 mark]

### Question 7

The table shows the change in real incomes for a number of occupations between 1985 and 2015.

occupation	change in real income %
doctors	153
lawyers	114
accountants	60
bricklayers	37
bus and coach drivers	19
fork-lift truck drivers	-5

What can be concluded from the table?

- A. All occupations were better off in 2015 than in 1985.
- B. Fork-lift truck drivers earned the lowest wages in 2015.
- C. Doctors have earned more than lawyers since 1985.
- D. Professionals received higher percentage increases in income than manual workers.

[1 mark]

### Question 8

Why do women, on average, earn less than men?

- A. Women may be less able than men.
- B. Women are not eligible for government jobs.
- C. Women may not work as hard as men.
- D. Women often face discrimination in the workplace.

[1 mark]

### Question 9

When is it **most** likely that the demand for labour in an industry increases?

- A. When the demand for the industry's product increases.
- B. When the level of immigration into the country increases.
- C. When the level of qualifications needed to work in the industry decreases.
- D. When the level of wages paid in the industry increases.

[1 mark]

### Question 10

In which occupation would wages tend to increase?

- A. in those where a worker is paid weekly
- B. in those where a worker needs less training
- C. in those where there is an excess demand for labour
- D. in those where work becomes less dangerous

[1 mark]

### Question 11

What is usually considered to be an advantage to a firm of using division of labour?

- A. high labour turnover
- B. increased mechanisation
- C. movement of labour between tasks
- D. need for quality control

[1 mark]

### Question 12

What is an example of a non-wage factor?

- A. bonus
- B. commission
- C. fringe benefits
- D. overtime rates

[1 mark]

### Question 13

The demand for gas in a country becomes price-inelastic.

What will happen as a result?

- A. Gas workers will be less likely to be successful in obtaining wage increases.
- B. Gas workers will be more likely to be successful in obtaining wage increases.
- C. Total expenditure on gas by consumers will fall when its price rises.
- D. Total expenditure on gas by consumers will rise when its price falls.

[1 mark]

### Question 14

The table shows the change in real incomes for a number of occupations between 1985 and 2015.

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[1 mark]

### Question 15

Carlos has been offered a new job with a large multinational company. He is undecided whether to accept the position.

What is a non-wage factor he might consider?

- A. bonus payments
- B. holiday entitlement
- C. overtime rate
- D. salary level

[1 mark]

### Question 16

What could affect the size of the labour force in an economy?

- A. the existence of a trade union
- B. the government's immigration policy
- C. the quality of university graduates
- D. the ratio of male to female employees

[1 mark]

### Question 17

What might cause an increase in the earnings of a doctor in a government health service?

- A. an increasing number of doctors graduate from university each year
- B. an increasing number of people need health care
- C. the government spends less on the nation's health services
- D. the population becomes more aware of healthy eating

[1 mark]

### Question 18

What is likely to lead to an increase in the wages of university lecturers?

- A. an increase in the fringe benefits provided to university lecturers
- B. an increase in the tuition fees paid by university students
- C. government policies reducing the length of the training for university lecturers
- D. increased demand from students to study at university

[1 mark]