

Apple juice and orange juice are substitutes. When the price of apple juice increases, <i>ceteris paribus</i> , then:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) supply of apple juice decreases</li> <li>b) demand for orange juice increases</li> <li>c) demand for apple juice increases</li> <li>d) supply of orange juice decreases</li> </ul>
Inverse of the function $f(x) = 2^x$ ... is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <math>f(x) = 2^{-x}</math></li> <li>b) <math>f(x) = 2x</math></li> <li>c) <math>f(x) = \log_2 x</math></li> <li>d) <math>(x) = \log_4 x</math></li> </ul>
According to the theory of comparative costs:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) absolute advantage in production costs are necessary to induce benefits for the countries participating in the exchange</li> <li>b) small differences in production costs are necessary</li> <li>c) the exchange occurs only between the large and the small country</li> <li>d) the benefits are possible even if one country produces all goods at higher costs than the other</li> </ul>
A restrictive fiscal policy assumes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) reducing state expenditures and increasing taxes</li> <li>b) increasing state expenditures and increasing taxes</li> <li>c) reducing state expenditures and reducing taxes</li> <li>d) increasing state expenditures and reducing taxes</li> </ul>
Which country is a non-EU member?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Romania</li> <li>b) Croatia</li> <li>c) Malta</li> <li>d) Switzerland</li> </ul>
The company operating on the market of perfect competition makes a profit equal to 0 when:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the price is equal to average total cost</li> <li>b) income drops to 0</li> <li>c) marginal revenue equals marginal cost</li> <li>d) income is equal to the fixed costs</li> </ul>
Eclectic theory of foreign direct investments by J. H. Dunning combines theories of:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) monopolistic advantages / location / internalization</li> <li>b) monopolistic advantages / location / internationalization</li> <li>c) technological gap / location</li> <li>d) technological gap / location / internationalization</li> </ul>
The concept of GDP is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) wider than the concept of national income</li> <li>b) narrower than the concept of national income</li> <li>c) the same as the national income</li> <li>d) none of the above</li> </ul>
Management is a set of actions comprising:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) planning, motivating, controlling</li> <li>b) planning, designing, integrating, rewarding</li> <li>c) designing, identifying, controlling</li> <li>d) planning, organizing, leading and controlling</li> </ul>
The tax multiplier is always:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) positive</li> <li>b) fixed</li> <li>c) negative</li> <li>d) higher than 1</li> </ul>