- may be defined as the rate at which labour is paid for the services it 1. renders in production.
 - (a) Wage rates (b) Wage (c) Nominal wages
- is a deliberate efforts made by individuals, corporate bodies and 2. government in generating employments.
 - (a) Job creation (b) Job searching (c) Joblessness
- may be defined as the satisfaction that a consumer drives from consuming a 3. commodity (a) Marginal utility (b) Total Utility (c) Utility
- is a situation which occurs when there is a balance between demanded and 4 supplied (a) Equilibrium (b) Equality (c) Demand
- Demand is the types of demand which occurs as a result demand for other 5. commodities (a) Derived (b) Joint (c) Competitive
- Supply occurs when a certain commodity can serve two or more purposes. 6.

(a) Composite (b) Competitive (c) Joint

- 7. refers to the additional satisfaction derived by consuming an extra unit of a commodity. (a) Marginal utility (b) Total Utility (c) Average Utility
- is the quantity of that commodity which consumers are willing and able 8. to purchase at a given price and at a particular time.

(a) Demand (b) Supply (c) Product

- 9. (N.D.E) stands for what?
- a) Babatunde Fashola (b) Dr 10. The Minister of labour and Productivity is Kayode Fayemi (c) Dr Chris Ngige

(3) from this parts



(b) List the factors affecting the Demand for Labour

- (2). Define wage rate
 - (b) List the types of wages rates
- (3). What is unemployment?
 - (b) What are the causes of unemployment
 - (c) Types of unemployment
- (4). List the agencies in support of job creation
 - (b) What is Job Creation
 - (c) Define Utility