

الفصل الدراسى الأول ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩

- حدد العبارات الصحيحة والخاطئة فيما يلى مع تصويب الخطأ وإعادة كتابة العبارة صحيحة . مخصص له ١٥ درجة
١. العلاقة القانونية تخضع لقانون العمل متى اشتملت على عنصرين جوهريين هما: رباطه التبعية والأجر ()
 ٢. التبعية القانونية التى اعتمدها القانون المصرى تقتصر على التبعية الإدارية والتنظيمية ()
 ٣. يخضع بعض أصحاب المهن الحرة كالمهندسين لقانون العمل حتى لو لم تتوافر المعرفة الفنية لدى صاحب العمل ما دام يشرف عليهم تنظيميا ()
 ٤. قانون العمل يحكم العلاقات الناشئة عن العمل المأجور فضلا عن اعمال التبرع التى يقوم بها شخص لمصلحة آخر تفضلا منه ()
 ٥. عرف المهنة فى الجهة التى يؤدى العامل فيها العمل، يعد أحد المعايير التى يهتدى بها القاضى فى تقدير أجر العامل عند خلو العقد من تحديده ()
 ٦. يخضع العاملون بالجهاز الإدارى للدولة لقانون العمل ()
 ٧. البستاني يعد من خدم المنازل وبالتالي لا يسرى عليه أحكام قانون العمل ()
 ٨. العامل هو كل شخص طبيعى أو معنوى يعمل لقاء أجر لدى صاحب عمل وتحت ادارته وإشرافه ()
 ٩. يشترط لاعتبار من يستخدم آخر للعمل لحسابه، أن يهدف الى تحقيق الربح ()
 ١٠. مدة التدريب فى عقد التدرج المهنى لا تقل سنة ولا تزيد عن سنتين ()
 ١١. يجوز تعيين العامل تحت الاختبار اكثر من مرة واحدة عند صاحب عمل واحد ()
 ١٢. يستحق العامل أجرا بصرف النظر عن وجود عقد عمل صحيح من عدمه ()
 ١٣. حساب الاجر بالإنتاج يعنى حساب أجر العامل بوحدة زمنية معينة: الساعة أو اليوم أو الاسبوع.... ()
 ١٤. حساب الاجر بالزمن يحقق ميزه للعامل أفضل من حساب الأجر بالإنتاج ()
 ١٥. يستحق العامل الاجر سواء قام بالعمل فعلا أم لم يقم به فعلا ولكن كان على الاستعداد للقيام به ولم يمنعه سوى سبب راجع الى صاحب العمل ()

السؤال الثانى مخصص له خمس درجات

- عرف المصطلحات القانونية الآتية :-

- الحد الأدنى للأجر .
- علاوة الاعباء العائلية .
- الوهبة .
- مبدأ المساواة فى الأجر .
- حساب الأجر بالطريقة .

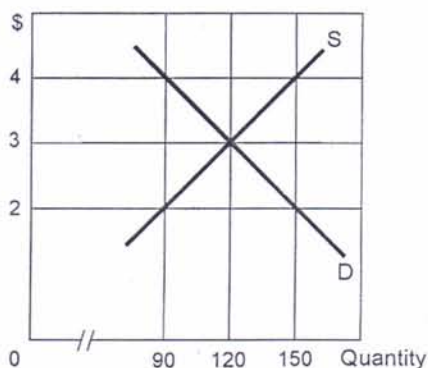
السؤال الثالث مخصص له ٥ درجات :-

- قارن بين عقد التدرج المهنى وعقد العمل تحت الاختبار، من حيث التعريف، والطبيعة القانونية، والتنظيم القانونى .
- د/علا زاهر مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح

Part 2. MCQ Questions

- 1) The law of demand says that:
 - a. price and quantity demanded are directly related.
 - b. price and quantity demanded are inversely related.
 - c. price and quantity supplied are directly related.
 - d. price and quantity supplied are inversely related.
- 2) Fill in the blanks to complete the following statement. Price and quantity demanded are _____ related, and price and quantity supplied are _____ related.
 - a. inversely, directly.
 - b. directly, inversely.
 - c. inversely, not.
 - d. not, inversely.
- 3) Opportunity cost refers to:
 - a. the dollars spent on a product.
 - b. the best of the alternatives foregone in order to produce or consume something.
 - c. the resources used to make something.
 - d. the money spent by a business to produce something.

The next three questions refer to the following graph.



- 4) Equilibrium price and quantity are:
 - a. \$4, 120
 - b. \$3, 120
 - c. \$4, 150
 - d. \$2, 150
- 5) At \$2, there would be a _____ in this market.
 - a. surplus of 60.
 - b. surplus of 30.
 - c. shortage of 60.
 - d. shortage of 30.
- 6) At what price would there be a surplus of 60?
 - a. \$2
 - b. \$3
 - c. \$4
 - d. cannot say from this data.
- 7) When the demand curve shifts to the right, we say that:
 - a. price has decreased.
 - b. equilibrium quantity has decreased.
 - c. demand has decreased.
 - d. demand has increased.

- 15) According to the Law of Demand, the demand curve for a good will
 - A) shift leftward when the price of the good increases.
 - B) shift rightward when the price of the good increases.
 - C) slope downward.
 - D) slope upward.
- 16) As the price of a good increases, the change in the quantity demanded can be shown by
 - A) shifting the demand curve leftward.
 - B) shifting the demand curve rightward.
 - C) moving down along the same demand curve.
 - D) moving up along the same demand curve.
- 17) If the price of automobiles were to increase substantially, the demand curve for gasoline would most likely
 - A) shift leftward.
 - B) shift rightward.
 - C) become flatter.
 - D) become steeper.
- 18) Inferior goods are those for which demand increases as
 - A) the price of a substitute falls.
 - B) the price of a substitute rises.
 - C) income decreases.
 - D) income increases.
- 19) A fall in the price of a good causes producers to reduce the quantity of the good they are willing to produce. This fact illustrates
 - A) the law of supply.
 - B) the law of demand.
 - C) a change in supply.
 - D) the nature of an inferior good.
- 20) The opportunity cost of an item is
 - a. the number of hours needed to earn money to buy it.
 - b. what you give up to get that item.
 - c. always less than the dollar value of the item.
 - d. always equal to the dollar value of the item.

True-and-False Questions.

- 21) Price and quantity demanded are directly related.
- 22) Price and quantity supplied are directly related.
- 23) Equilibrium price will go up if supply increases.
- 24) A shift of the supply curve to the right is an increase in supply.
- 25) Society can reach a point beyond its current production possibilities curve if economic growth occurs.
- 26) Any point on the production possibilities curve represents full employment and efficiency.
- 27) Production possibilities curves never shift outwards.
- 28) Economic growth shifts out the production possibilities curve.
- 29) Opportunity cost is defined as the best alternative foregone.
- 30) The law of demand states that as price decreases, quantity demanded decreases.
- 31) A demand schedule shows people's willingness to buy specific quantities of a good at different prices.
- 32) The market demand for a good is the sum of individual demands for the good.
- 33) In the time period known as the market day, producers can sell more goods as their prices rise.

- 34) A supply schedule depends upon the willingness of demanders to buy the quantities supplied at various prices.
- 35) The short run is a period in which producers can devote larger quantities of some resources to production as prices increase.
- 36) An excess demand exists when the price is below its equilibrium level.
- 37) The equilibrium price equates the quantity demanded to the quantity supplied.
- 38) An increase in supply causes an excess demand at the original price, and competition between sellers leads to a lower equilibrium price.
- 39) An increase in demand causes an excess demand at the original price, and competition between demanders leads to a higher equilibrium price.
- 40) If the price of one good increases and the demand for another good increases as a result, then the goods must be substitutes.
- 41) Price and quantity demanded are directly related.
- 42) Price and quantity supplied are directly related.
- 43) Equilibrium price will go up if supply increases.
- 44) A shift of the supply curve to the right is an increase in supply.
- 45) Society can reach a point beyond its current production possibilities curve if economic growth occurs.
- 46) Any point on the production possibilities curve represents full employment and efficiency.
- 47) Production possibilities curves never shift outwards.
- 48) Economic growth shifts out the production possibilities curve.
- 49) For a market to be in equilibrium, supply must equal demand.
- 50) A rise in the price of potatoes will cause a fall in the demand for potatoes.

Best wishes