

2022 XI 21

0230

Seat No.

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Time : 2 Hours

FIRST-TERM

ECONOMICS

Subject Code

(CWSN)

H	5	6	5	6
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Total No. of Questions : 40 (Printed Pages : 12)

Maximum Marks : 40

- INSTRUCTIONS :**
- (i) All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) All questions are MCQ type and carry only one mark each.
 - (iii) Every question has four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) and only one of them is the correct answer.
 - (iv) On the OMR sheet, darken completely with a ball point pen only.
 - (v) Use Blue or Black ball point pen only.
 - (vi) For each answer you will be awarded *one* mark. If you have darkened only the bubble corresponding to the correct answer. In all other cases, you will get zero mark. There is no negative mark.
 - (vii) Once the bubble is filled it is not possible to change the answer.
 - (viii) Use of any calculating device is not allowed.

1. A set of Indifference curve is called 1
 - (A) Indifference map
 - (B) Indifference line
 - (C) Indifference curve
 - (D) Indifference set

2. A technique of production in which more labour and less capital is used is called 1
 - (A) Capital intensive
 - (B) Labour intensive
 - (C) Machine intensive
 - (D) High tech intensive

3. Any point on Production Possibility curve indicates that 1
 - (A) Resources are used wastefully
 - (B) Resources are used efficiently
 - (C) Resources are over utilised
 - (D) Resources are under utilised

4. Which of the following is related to Micro-economics ? 1
 - (A) Inflation in the economy
 - (B) Problem of unemployment
 - (C) National income
 - (D) Individual income

5. Which of the following is *not* a central problem of an economy ? 1
- (A) What to produce ?
 - (B) Where to produce ?
 - (C) How to produce ?
 - (D) For whom to produce ?
6. The consumer is in equilibrium at a point where budget line 1
- (A) Is above an indifference curve
 - (B) Is below an indifference curve
 - (C) Is tangent to an indifference curve
 - (D) Intersects the indifference curve
7. The curve which shows combinations of two goods which offers the consumer same level of satisfaction is called 1
- (A) Indifference curve
 - (B) Total utility curve
 - (C) Marginal utility curve
 - (D) Production possibility curve
8. The utility derived from the consumption of 1st and 2nd unit is 10 & 8 respectively, hence the total utility will be 1
- (A) 10
 - (B) 18
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 2

9. According to the law of demand, other things remaining constant with rise in price of the commodity quantity demanded of a commodity will 1
- (A) Contract
 - (B) Not change
 - (C) Increase
 - (D) Expand
10. The goods which are jointly demanded are called 1
- (A) Inferior goods
 - (B) Substitute goods
 - (C) Complementary goods
 - (D) Normal goods
11. Other things remaining constant when demand for commodity rises due to fall in price only it is called 1
- (A) Increase in demand
 - (B) Decrease in demand
 - (C) Expansion in demand
 - (D) Contraction in demand
12. When given change in price brings about exactly proportionate change in quantity demanded, then demand is said to be 1
- (A) Perfectly Inelastic Demand
 - (B) Unitary Elastic Demand
 - (C) Perfectly Elastic Demand
 - (D) Relatively Elastic Demand

13. Geometric method of measuring price elasticity of demand is also called as 1
- (A) Point method
 - (B) Percentage method
 - (C) Linear method
 - (D) Proportionate method
14. A graphical representation of individual demand schedule is called 1
- (A) Market demand curve
 - (B) Individual demand curve
 - (C) Market curve
 - (D) Total demand curve
15. When there is increase in the income of the consumer, there is fall in demand for 1
- (A) Substitute goods
 - (B) Normal goods
 - (C) Complementary goods
 - (D) Inferior goods
16. From the following pairs of goods, identify the example of substitute goods. 1
- (A) Tea and sugar
 - (B) Tea and coffee
 - (C) Tea and tea powder
 - (D) Tea and milk powder

17. If rise or fall in own price of a commodity causes no change in total expenditure on the commodity then the elasticity of demand is 1
- (A) 0
 - (B) 1
 - (C) <1
 - (D) >1
18. According to Law of Demand, price and quantity demanded have 1
- (A) Negative relationship
 - (B) Positive relationship
 - (C) Direct relationship
 - (D) Zero relationship
19. A shift in demand curve in backward direction indicates that 1
- (A) Increase in quantity demanded even when own price of the commodity remains unchanged
 - (B) Decrease in quantity demanded even when own price of the commodity remains unchanged
 - (C) Quantity demanded remain unchanged even when own price of the commodity remains unchanged
 - (D) Decrease in quantity demanded when price of the commodity rises
20. Which of the following is not the determinants of demand 1
- (A) Price of goods
 - (B) Income of the consumer
 - (C) State of technology
 - (D) Taste and preference

21. Branch of Economics which studies the economy as a whole is called 1
- (A) Micro-Economics
 - (B) Business Economics
 - (C) Normative Economics
 - (D) Macro-Economics
22. Under the value added method, counting the value of a commodity more than once is called 1
- (A) Double counting
 - (B) Standard counting
 - (C) Single counting
 - (D) Internal counting
23. The difference between exports and imports during an accounting year is called 1
- (A) Net Export
 - (B) Net Transfers
 - (C) Net Earnings
 - (D) Net Domestic Income
24. The total expenditure incurred by the households on the purchase of goods and services during a given period of time is called 1
- (A) Government expenditure
 - (B) Private consumption expenditure
 - (C) Private investment expenditure
 - (D) Government investment expenditure

25. The market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country in a year is called 1
- (A) Net Domestic Product at Market price
 - (B) Gross National Product at Market Price
 - (C) Gross Domestic Product at Market Price
 - (D) Net National Product at Market Price
26. Under circular flow of National Income rent, wages, interest and profit are called 1
- (A) Factor payment
 - (B) Factor services
 - (C) Transfer payment
 - (D) Transfer services
27. Then income received by the individuals and households from all sources in the form of factor income and current transfers are termed as 1
- (A) National Disposable Income
 - (B) Private Income
 - (C) Personal Income
 - (D) Personal Disposable Income
28. A part of the profit which is retained by the firms for future business promotions is called 1
- (A) Undistributed profits
 - (B) Gross profit
 - (C) Dividend
 - (D) Net profit

29. A good or bad impact of an economic activity without paying the price or penalty is called 1
- (A) Externalities
 - (B) Non-monetary exchange
 - (C) Monetary exchange
 - (D) Barter system
30. Income earned by an individual from properly and entrepreneurship is called 1
- (A) Mixed income
 - (B) Operating surplus
 - (C) Transfer earnings
 - (D) Compensation of employee
31. The amount of money spend by the people on the purchase of goods and services in order to satisfy their wants directly is called 1
- (A) Average propensity to consume
 - (B) Marginal propensity to consume
 - (C) Consumption expenditure
 - (D) Investment expenditure
32. The expenditure incurred by private investors on the purchase of goods and services which add to their stock of capital is called 1
- (A) Private Final Consumption Expenditure
 - (B) Private Final Investment Expenditure
 - (C) Government Final Consumption expenditure
 - (D) Government Final Investment Expenditure

33. The rate at which the central bank lends money to commercial bank is called..... . 1
- (A) Reverse repo rate
 - (B) Market rate
 - (C) Fixed rate
 - (D) Bank rate
34. Which one of the following is an example of Indirect Tax ? 1
- (A) Goods and Service Tax
 - (B) Income Tax
 - (C) Wealth Tax
 - (D) House Tax
35. A situation in which a worker is willing and able to work at the current rate of wages but does not get work is called 1
- (A) Voluntary unemployment
 - (B) Full employment
 - (C) Underemployment
 - (D) Involuntary unemployment
36. An excess of income over consumption during an accounting year is called..... 1
- (A) Income
 - (B) Saving
 - (C) Expenditure
 - (D) Profit

37. The behavior of consumption with respect to income is known as 1
- (A) Saving function
 - (B) Income function
 - (C) Propensity to consume
 - (D) Consumption function
38. Consumption as a component of income is always 1
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Zero
 - (C) Positive
 - (D) Constant
39. That part of the profit which is distributed among the shareholders is called..... 1
- (A) Interest
 - (B) Rent
 - (C) Dividends
 - (D) Profit Tax
40. When consumption is equal to income, than saving is equal to 1
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) One
 - (D) Zero

Space For Rough Work