

**I PRE BOARD EXAMINATION 2014**

CLASS XII

ECONOMICS

TIME: 3Hours

M.M:100

**General Instructions**

- 1.All questions in both the sections are compulsory.**
- 2.Question nos. 1-5 and 17-21 are very short questions carrying 1 mark .They are required to be answered in a sentence or two.**
- 3.Question nos.6-10 and 22-26 are short anweres carrying 3 marks .They are to be answered in 60 words.**
- 4.Question nos. 11-13 and 27-29 are of 4 marks and are to be answered in 70-80 words,**
- 5 Question nos. 14-16 and 30-32 are to be anwerred for 6 marks. With the word limit of 100 words.**

**SECTION-A**

- 1.Give two examples of variable cost.  
1.परिवर्तन लागत के दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
- 2.Which type of market is experienced in the daily life.  
2.साधारणतया किस प्रकार का बाज़ार देखा जाता है ?
- 3.What would be the effect on quantity supplied when there is increase in economic subsidy for the producer.  
3.सरकार के आर्थिक सहायता देने का पूर्ति पर क्या प्रभाव होगा ?
- 4.What happens to equilibrium price of a commodity if there is an increase in its demand and decrease in its supply.  
4.मांग में वृद्धि तथा पूर्ति में कमी , संतुलन कीमत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं ?

5. What change will take place in marginal product, when total product decreases.

5. कुल उत्पाद के गिरने पर सीमांत उत्पाद पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

6. Point out the relationship between AVC and AC with the help of a graph.

6. औसत परिवर्तन लागत तथा औसत लागत में सम्बंध स्पष्ट कीजिये ?

7. Show the effect of the following on demand of a commodity.

7. निम्नलिखित का मांग पर प्रभाव समझाये ।

i) increase in price of substitute goods. ii) favourable government policy for the consumer.

प्रतिस्थापन वस्तु की कीमत (ii) सरकार की अनुकूल नीतियाँ

8. Define Unitary elasticity of supply with the help of a graph and a schedule.

8. पूर्ति की इकाई के बराबर लोच की परिभाषा, वक्र तथा तालिका द्वारा समझाये ?

9. A consumer buys 80 units of a good at a price of Rs.5 per unit. Suppose its price elasticity is (-)2. At what price will he buy 64 units.

9. किसी वस्तु की 80 इकाइयाँ 5 रुपये की कीमत पर बेची जाती है यदि मांग लोच (-) हैं तो किस कीमत पर वस्तु की 64 इकाइयाँ मांगी जायेगी ?

10. Distinguish the effect of change in supply due to increase in price and due to fall in cost of production.

10. वस्तु की कीमत में वृद्धि तथा उत्पादन लागत में कमी से पूर्ति पर होने वाले प्रभाव में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिये।

11. Explain the chain effect of increase in income of buyer on its demand.

11. उपभोक्ता के आय में वृद्धि का मांग पर होने वाले चक्रीय प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिये ?

12. Show the features of a monopoly market.

12. एकाधिकार बाजार की विशेषताएँ समझाए।

13.Explain the implication of ' product differentiation ' feature of monopolistic competition market.

13. वस्तु विभेद की विशेषता का प्रभाव समझाए।

14.What is a budget line?When does it shift upward.Show the indifference curve schedule of Srikant who has 80 Rs to purchase bananas and orange s at the rate of Rs.4 and 6 respectively.

14.बजट रेखा क्या है ? बजट रेखा में वृद्धि से अप क्या समझते हैं तालिका की मदद से श्रीकांत की IC ज्ञात कीजिये यदि केले व संतरे की कीमत 4 व 6 रुपये है ।

15. Under which conditions does the Law of Increasing returns to factor and Law of Negative returns To factor operate.

15.ब तथा ऋणात्मक कारक प्रतिफलके नियमों के कारण स्पष्ट करें ।

16.Explain Consumer equilibrium with the help of Indifference Curve approach .

16. उपभोक्ता सन्तुलनाIC समझाये ।

#### SECTION-B

17.How does Legal reserve ratio check inflation?

17.LRR किस प्रकार मुद्रास्फिती को रोकने में काम आता है ?

18.State any two sources of supply of foreign currency.

18.विदेशी मुद्रा के पूर्ति के दो स्त्रोत्र लिखें ।

19.Why is interest payment not considered a capital expenditure?

19.ब्याज का भुगतान पूंजीगत व्यय क्यों नहीं माना जाता ?

20.Who frames the fiscal policies in a country.

20.राजकोषीय नीतियाँ कौन बनाता है ?

21.How does increase in MPC effect the Investment multiplier.

21.स्वत्व उपभोग प्रवृत्ति का निवेश गुणांक पर क्या प्रभाव पडता है ?

22.Distinguish depreciation and devaluation of a currency.Why does a economy adopt devaluation.

22.मुद्रा मे मूल्य हास तथा अचमूल्यन मे क्य अंतर है ?

23.Explain the elements of current account of balance of payment.

23. भुगतान शेष मे कौन कौन से मद शामिल की जाती है ?

24.Calculate Sales from the following data

बिक्री ज्ञात कीजिये यदि

i)NVA atfactor cost 560

NVA साधन लागत

ii)Consumption of fixed capital 60

मूल्य हास

iii)Intermediate consumption cost 1000

मध्यवर्ती उपभोग

iv) Exports 200

निर्यात

v)Indirect taxes 60

अप्रत्यक्ष कर

OR

[www.cbseguess.com](http://www.cbseguess.com)

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[www.niosguess.com](http://www.niosguess.com) | [www.iitguess.com](http://www.iitguess.com)

Give reason, how the following should be treated in the calculation of National Income

निम्नलिखित को राष्ट्रीय आय में किस प्रकार दिखाया जाता है ?

i) Expenditure on fertiliser by farmers

किसानों द्वारा उर्वरक का उपयोग

ii) purchase of a tractor by a farmer.

किसान द्वारा ट्रैक्टर की खरीद

25. What is Revenue Deficit? What would be its implications.

25. राजस्व घाटा क्या है ? इसका क्या प्रभाव होता है ?

26. What is credit creation? Show it numerically.

26. बैंक साख का निर्माण किस प्रकार करती है ? आँकड़ों की मदद से समझाये ।

27. From the data given below calculate (a) Investment expenditure, (b) Consumption expenditure.

27. निवेश व्यय तथा उपभोग व्यय ज्ञात कीजिये यदि

Given i) Equilibrium level of income Rs. 5000

आय का संतुलन स्तर

ii) Autonomous consumption Rs. 500

स्वत्व उपभोग

iii) MPC Rs. 0.4

सीमांत उपभोग प्रवृत्ति

28.Explain the 'Banker to the Government' and 'Clearing House Function' of the Central Bank.

28.केंद्रीय बैंको का " सरकार का बैंक " तथा " समशोधन गृह"कार्य का वर्णन करे ।

29.What purpose does the Government Budget solve?

29. बजट के क्या उद्देश्य है ?

30.Describe the underemployment equilibrium situation of an economy.With the help of a graph show its effect on output ,employment and income on an economy.

30. संतुलन पर अल्प रोजगार क्या है ? वक्र की मदद से इसका रोजगार उत्पाद तथा आय पर असर समझाये ।

31.Explain consumption function ,with the help of a schedule and diagram .

31. उपभोग फलन को तालिका तथा ग्राफ की मदद से समझाये ।

32.Calculate (a) Gross National Product at f c (b)Net National Disposable Income from the following i) i) Net indirect tax-----800

अप्रत्यक्ष कर

ii) Net Domestic Fixed Capital Formation-----500

शुद्ध घरेलू स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण

iii)Consumption of Fixed Capital-----100

iv)Private Final Consumption Expenditure---5000

निजी उपभोग व्यय

v)Government Final Consump.Expenditure—2000

सरकार का अंतिम उपभोग व्यय

vi) Net Factor Income to Abroad-----50

विदेशो से शुद्ध साधन आय

vii) Net exports-----(-)150

शुद्ध निर्यात

viii) Change in stock -----(-)30

स्टाक मे परिवर्तन

ix) Current Transfer from Rest of world-----70

अन्य देशो से चालू हस्तांतरण

x) Compensation of Employees-----2500

कर्मचारियो का पारिश्रमिक

xi) Current Transfer from rest of world---40

विदेशो देशो को चालू हस्तांतरण

MARKINNG SCHEME

SUBJECT –ECONOMICS

**CLASS XII**

1.1/2 mark of one example –expenditure on raw material ,fuel,electricity,

2. monopolistic

3. supply will increase.

4. Equilibrium price will increase.

5.mp will be negative.

6. i.AC and AVC never intersect with each other.,ii.The difference between AC and AVC decreases,iii This difference is equal to AFC.

7.1 ½ for one sub part i) demand would increase ii)demand would increase

8.1 mark for defination,1 mark for schedule and one for the graph.

9.1 mark for formula,1 mark for problem solving ,1 mark for correct answer.P1-5.50 Rs.

10.1mark each for four points of differences between change in supply and change in quantity supplied.

11.2 marks of change in demand and supply 2 for graph.

12.1 mark each for four points of the features.

13.1 mark for the graph ,one and a half for showing full utilization ,one for showing underutilization.

14. 1 mark for defining budget ,1 for showing its shift ,and 1 each for four features of IC.

15.3 marks for the 3 reasons showing the Law of increasing returns,3 mark for 3 reasons showing Negative returns.

16.1 mark for price line,1 for showing IC ,1 mark each for one for giving two conditions 1 mark each for showing the curves.

17.when it is increased.

18.1/2 for one reason

19.because it does not reduce the liability or increase the assets.

20.government

21.k also increases

22.one mark each for each sub –subpart.

23.1 mark each for one component

24. one for formula ,1 for changing the formul, 1 mark for substituting the values.Sales=1680

25.1 mark for definition one each for two implications.

26.1 for definition, one mark for formula one for numerical expression  $-cr=1/crrxl$



27.2 marks for Investment multiplier, 2 for consumption expenditure,  $y=c+I$ ,  $C=a+b(y)$ ,  $I=2500$ ,  $C=2500$

28.2 marks each for both the terms.

29.1 mark each for four points.

30.3 marks for the graph, one for its effect on output, one for the effect on employment and one mark for the effect on income.

31.2 marks for definition, 2 for the graph, and 2 for the schedule.

32. 1 mark each for both the formulas, one each for solving the problem and one each for correct answer. 1)GNP at factor cost = 6570. Net National Disposable income = 7300.

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