

Duration: 3 Hrs

CLASS XII SAMPLE PAPER-01 ECONOMICS

Section: A -Micro Economics

1.	Define positive economics.	1
2.	Define inelastic demand	1
3.	In which competition a firm is the price taker?	1
4.	Why demand for water is inelastic?	1
5.	What is the shape of MR curve of a firm under competitive market.?	1
6.	Explain the problem of an economy related to " distribution of product". give example.	
7.	Distinguish between increase in dd and increase in quantity demand.	3
	Or	
	Why demand curve of normal goods is negatively slopped downward?	
8.	How does the change in income of buyer is related with the dd for a commodity?	3
9.	A consumer buys 10 units of good X at a price of Rs 5 per unit. The price elasticity of demand for this good is 2.P	rice
	falls to Rs 4/unit. How much units of good X will he now buy at this price?	3
10.	State whether the following statement are true or false. Give reason	3
	A. Ist stage is the best stage of production.	
	B. Summation of MC is equal to TC.	
	C. Minimum of AC lies on the left of the min of AVC.	
11.	Why AR curve of a firm under oligopoly is indeterminate ?	4
12.	A consumer consumes only two goods x and y at a certain level of consumption of these two goods he finds that	at MU
	of both commodity is not equal. Explain the reaction of the consumer.	4
13.	Define AVC . How it is related with MC. use diagram.	4
	Or	
	In perfect competition AR=MR whereas in imperfect competition AR>MR. Explain why?	
14.	Explain the effect of followings on supply curve of a commodity	
	a. Rise in input price	
	b. Decrease in per unit tax	6
15.	Explain the condition of consumer equilibrium in case of 2 commodity by IC approach. What would happen if	
	MRSxy is not equal to the price ratio.	6
16.	Explain the behaviour of output when firm changes only one input keeping other as fixed. Which is the best	
	stage of production?	
	Or	
	a. Explain the condition of producer equilibrium by using MR-MC approach. Why should MC be rising?	
	b. Market for a good is in equilibrium. If govt. Decrease the subsidies, explain its effect on equilibrium price.	
	3+	3 =6

Section B- Macro Economics



18. Define flat money. 1 19. What do you mean by frictional unemployment? 1 20. Define consumption function. 1 21. What do you mean by spot exchange rate? 1 22. From the following: calculate gross domestic capital formation 3 10. Opening stock 25 Net indirect tax 10 Opening stock 25 Cosumption of fixed capital 20 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 24. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 25. More does and the followings into intermediate and final goods A. 24. Explain the " Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 4 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit . Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4	17.	Define primary deposits.		1
19. What do you mean by frictional unemployment? 1 20. Define consumption function. 1 21. What do you mean by spot exchange rate? 1 22. From the following calculate gross domestic capital formation 3 10. Opening stock 25 Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 Closing stock 25 Consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 0r Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine 8. Ajuicer purchased by a juice vendor 24 Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 3 27. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 4 27. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. bu	18.	Define fiat money.		1
20. Define consumption function. 1 11. What do you mean by spot exchange rate? 1 22. From the following calculate gross domestic capital formation 3 Item Rs. Crore 3 Net indirect tax 10 Opening stock 25 Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 10 Closing stock 25 5 Consumption of fixed capital 20 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 24. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 8. From the followings dealt in budget as revenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 18. Net one fine, escheats 15 2 29. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 19. Net officowings dealt in budget as revenue expenditu	19.	What do you mean by frictional unemplo	yment?	1
21. What do you mean by spot exchange rate? 1 22. From the following calculate gross domestic capital formation 3 1em Rs. Croe 10 Opening stock 25 14 Closing stock 25 15 Consumption of fixed capital formation 180 10 Closing stock 25 25 Consumption of fixed capital 20 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 3 Amachinery purchased by a dealer of machine 8 A juicer purchased by a dealer of machine 8. A juicer purchased by a duice vendor 3 3 24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 4 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget find	20.	Define consumption function.		1
22. From the following calculate gross domestic capital formation 3 Item Rs. Crore Net indirect tax 10 Opening stock 25 Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 Closing stock 25 Consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a dealer of or machine 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreing: exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an econom? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget find	21.	What do you mean by spot exchange rate	??	1
Item Rs. Crore Net indirect tax 10 Opening stock 25 Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 Closing stock 25 consumption of fixed capital 20 Item or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine as A juicer purchased by a dealer of machine A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine as A juicer purchased of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 25. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 1	22.	From the following calculate gross dom	estic capital formation	3
Net indirect tax 10 Opening stock 25 Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 Closing stock 25 consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 24. Explain the " Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 10 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 10 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 15 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in 4 9. String to th		Item	Rs. Crore	
Opening stock 25 Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 Closing stock 25 Consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods 4 A. machinery purchased by a julce vendor 3 24. Explain the " Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget find		Net indirect tax	10	
Net domestic fixed capital formation 180 Closing stock 25 Consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Or Griving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the gout, budget findRevenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, and Primary Deficit. 4 18. Item Rs in cr 13. Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings datal in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 16. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 1		Opening stock	25	
Closing stock 25 Consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods 3. A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine b. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 Item Rs in cr Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 1 Interest payments 15 15 15 Det 32 Revenue Expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer i. Maintenance of roads 4 ii. Grants to UT's <td></td> <td>Net domestic fixed capital formation</td> <td>180</td> <td></td>		Net domestic fixed capital formation	180	
Consumption of fixed capital 20 23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods 4. A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine 8. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the " Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 5 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 30. Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 5 30. Define forex market . E		Closing stock	25	
23. Explain how non monetary exchanges are a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare? 3 Or Or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine 3 8. A juicer purchased by a dealer of machine 3 3 24. Explain the " Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 28. from the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 29. Revenue Expenditure 80 1 10. Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 1 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 10. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 1 20.		Consumption of fixed capital	20	
Or Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the " Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 18. Mem Rs in cr Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 5 30. Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 5 30. Define forex market . Explain its concert who we is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPr6 (b) Personal income (c)Person	23.	Explain how non monetary exchanges ar	e a limitation in taking GDP as an index of welfare?	3
Giving reasons, classify the followings into intermediate and final goods A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 18 tem Rs in cr 1 Tax receipts 50 2 Cap. 40 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 5 Debt 32 800 1 Interest payments 15 4 support of your answer 15 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 support of your answer 15 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 support of your answer 0r 5 5 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads			Or	
A. machinery purchased by a dealer of machine B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 14. Item Rs in cr Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 Interest payments 15 Ii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army 4 Or Or Define forex market. Explain its functions and its kinds. 6 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 1 14. NDPmp 38000 38000 2. Income from pro		Giving reasons, classify the followings into	o intermediate and final goods	
B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor 3 24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 18. R in cr 7 Tax receipts 50 50 Cap. 40 8 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 5 Debt 32 8 Revenue Expenditure 80 1 Interest payments 15 2 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 ii. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 1 iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or 6 Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 6 6 30. Define cu		A. machinery purchased by a dealer of ma	achine	
24. Explain the "Standard of deferred payment" function of money. 3 25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 16. Item Rs in cr 7 7 Tax receipts 50 50 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 1 Interest payments 15 5 5 5 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 5 5 20. Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 5 5 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable		B. A juicer purchased by a juice vendor		
25. How open market operations are used to control the flow of credit in an economy? 3 26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit. , and Primary Deficit. 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit. , and Primary Deficit. 4 28. from the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit. , and Primary Deficit. 4 29. Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 1 Interest payments 15 50 4 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 30. Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 5 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6	24.	Explain the " Standard of deferred payme	ent" function of money.	3
26. Why does demand for foreign exchange falls with rise in exchange rate? 3 27. How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? 4 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit. , Fiscal Deficit. , and Primary Deficit. 4 Item Rs in cr 7 Tax receipts 50 6 Cap. 40 8 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 5 Debt 32 8 Revenue Expenditure 80 1 Interest payments 15 2 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in 4 support of your answer i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. 20. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entre	25.	How open market operations are used to	o control the flow of credit in an economy?	3
 How is credit expanded by commercial banks in an economy? From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. Item Rs in cr Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in 4 support of your answer i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c) Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 	26.	Why does demand for foreign exchange	falls with rise in exchange rate?	3
 28. From the following data about the govt. budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit. 4 Item Rs in cr Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in 4 support of your answer i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 	27.	How is credit expanded by commercial b	panks in an economy?	4
Item Rs in cr Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29 How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or 7 Or 0r 5 6 1.NDPmp 38000 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 600	28.	From the following data about the govt.	budget findRevenue Deficit., Fiscal Deficit., and Primary Deficit.	4
Tax receipts 50 Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or 0r Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 6 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 Item Rs crore 1 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 6 6		Item	Rs in cr	
Cap. 40 Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or 6 Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 6 6 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 1.NDPmp 38000 3.1 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		Tax receipts	50	
Receipts from fee, fine, escheats 15 Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army 0r Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 6 6 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 1.NDPmp 38000 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		Cap.	40	
Debt 32 Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		Receipts from fee, fine, escheats	15	
Revenue Expenditure 80 Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads 4 iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or 6 Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 6 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 6 6		Debt	32	
Interest payments 15 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer 4 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		Revenue Expenditure	80	
 29. How do the followings dealt in budget as revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in support of your answer i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 		Interest payments	15	
support of your answer i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300	29.	How do the followings dealt in budget a	s revenue expenditure or capital expenditure. Give reason in	4
 i. Grants to UT's ii. Maintenance of roads iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300 		support of your answer		
iii. Expenditure on tax collection iv. Construction of bunkers for army Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		i. Grants to UT's	ii. Maintenance of roads	
Or Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 6 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		iii. Expenditure on tax collection	iv. Construction of bunkers for army	
Define forex market . Explain its functions and its kinds. 30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300			Or	
30. Define current account deficit. What does it show and how is it financed? 6 31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income 6 Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		Define forex market . Explain its function	is and its kinds.	
31. Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income (c)Personal disposable income Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300	30.	Define current account deficit. What o	loes it show and how is it financed?	6
Item Rs crore 1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300	31.	Calculate (a) NNPfc (b) Personal income	e (c)Personal disposable income	
1.NDPmp 38000 2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		Item	Rs crore	
2.Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		1.NDPmp	38000	
accruing to the govt. 600 3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		2.Income from property and entrepreneu	irship	
3.Net factor income to abroad (-)300		accruing to the govt.	600	
		3.Net factor income to abroad	(-)300	
4National debt interest 200		4National debt interest	200	
5.Current transfer to rest of the world 100		5.Current transfer to rest of the world	100	
		6.Unemployment benefits from govt.	600	
6.Unemployment benefits from govt.600		7.Net indirect tax	3000	
6 Unomployment bonefits from gout		7 Net indirect toy	2000	
6.Unemployment benefits from govt.6007.Net indirect tax3000				



Duration: 3 Hrs

Time :3 Hrs

6

	8.Direct tax paid on income	600	
	9.Corporate profit tax	900	6
32.	In an economy every time income rises		
	Or		

Explain how can changes in a. Bank Rate and b. Public expenditure be helpful in correcting the situation of excess and deficient AD.

CLASS XII SAMPLE PAPER-02 ECONOMICS

Section A : Micro Economics

1.	Define marginal opportur	ity cost.			1		
2.	Define budget line.				1		
3.	3. What will you say about TE in situation of unitary elastic Ed , if price are fallings?						
4.	Define cost function.				1		
5.	Define excess demand.				1		
6.	Distinguish between posit	ive and no	rmative statements .Give o	ne example of each.	3		
7.	Define MU how it is relate	ed with TU?	⁹ Use diag.		3		
			Or				
	Distinguish between deci	ease in der	nand and decrease in quan	itity demanded?			
8.	On the basis of informati	on given be	low , compare the price ela	asticities of good A and B			
	Price per unit(Rs)	TE	Price per unit(Rs)	TE			
	4 20 3 15						
	5	30	4	24	3		
9.	i. What will be the rate of TPP if MPP is negative?						
	ii. Is STC zero at zero level of o/p? (Y/N)						
	iii. What would be the sha	ape of price	e line if TR curve is a horiz	ontal line.	3		
10.	State three ways in which an oligopoly firm may behave						
11.	Why is consumer equilib	rium attai	ned at that point where M	ux= Px.MU of money?			
			Or				
	Let A and B are two related goods. How will the change in price of A effect the demand						
	for good B?				4		
12.	IS MC = MR condition suf	ficient for d	etermining producer equili	brium ?Explain.	4		

 CBSE Sample Papers | CBSE Guess Papers | CBSE Practice Papers | Important Questions | CBSE PSA | CBSE

 OTBA | Proficiency Test | 10 Years Question Bank | CBSE Guide | CBSE Syllabus | Indian Tutors | Teacher' Jobs

 CBSE eBooks | Schools | Alumni | CBSE Results | CBSE Datesheet | CBSE News



13.	What does AFC look like? Why does it look so? Explain with diagram.	4			
14.	A. Define ic curve. Why it is -viv slopped downward?				
15	B. Explain the inverse relationship between the price of a commonly and its demand? 3+3=0				
15.	Use diagram. Also state the reason behind behavior of each phase.				
16	i Evaluation the implications of "free entry and exit" of a firm under the perfect market	,			
10.	It Explain the implications of the entry and exit of a firm under the placebolic market. $3 \pm 2-6$				
	in Explain the initial inter dependency of a firm under the ongopoly. 515–0				
	Section2 : Macro Economics				
17.	Define transfer payments.	L			
18.	Name two components money supply.	1			
19.	Define legal reserve ratio.	L			
20.	Define investment demand function.	Ĺ			
21.	If exchange rate increase from Rs 40 to \$1 = R45 what will happen with exports?	Ĺ			
22.	Calculate compensation of employee				
	Item Rs				
	Wages and salaries paid in cash20000	3			
	Free accommodation and uniform 4000				
	Insurance Premium paid by the employee 500				
	Employers contribution to PF 2000				
	Income tax paid by the employee 1500				
	Bonus 700				
	Or				
	Why should the aggregate expenditure of an economy be equal to the factors payment ?				
23.	Distinguish between intermediate goods and final goods. Give two example of each.	3			
24.	Define money supply explain its components. 3				
25.	Explain "lenders to the last resort" function of the central bank. 3				
26.	If value of domestic currency appreciate in comparison of German Mark. Explain its impact				
	on exports and imports of domestic economy with Germany.	3			
27.	How is money supply is measured in India by RBI?	4			
28.	What are the basis used to classify the tax receipts into direct tax and indirect tax? 4				
29.	If mpc is 0.9. What will be the value of Investment multiplier. How much additional investment				
	is required to increase the NY by Rs.5000 cr.	4			
	Or				
	Why equilibrium level of income/o/p and employment is occurred before or after the full				
	employment is attained.				
30.	In an economy s= -50 + .5Y is the saving function and investment expenditure is Rs 7000 cr.				
	Calculate				
	a. Equilibrium level of national income				
	b. Consumption expenditure at equilibrium level of income				
	c. Value of investment multiplier				
	Or				
	Explain the concept of under employment equilibrium by using C,I approach.Show on the same				
	diagram the additional investment expenditure required to reach full employment equilibrium. 6				



31.	A. Giv we	e the meaning of Nominal GDP and Real GDP. Which of Ifare.	these is the indicator of ecor	nomic
	B. Det	fine revenue deficit. State its implications.		3+3=6
32. ci	alculat	e (a) personal disposable income and ,(b) National incom	e from the following data	6
	Item	1	Rs in Cr.	
	1.	Rent	1000	
	2.	Mixed income of self employed	4000	
	3.	Profit	1500	
	4.	Income from domestic product accuring to		
		private sector	3000	
	5.	Compensation of employees	35000	
	6.	Reimbursement to the employee for medical expenses	1000	
	7.	consumption of fixed capital	500	
	8.	Excess of fact or income to rest of the world		
		Over factor income from rest of the world	1200	
	9.	Excess of imports over exports	400	
	10.	Corporate profit tax	200	
	11.	Net retained earnings of private enterprises	1200	
	12.	Interest	700	
	13.	Net indirect tax	540	
	14.	Direct personal tax	200	

CLASS XII SAMPLE PAPER-03 ECONOMICS

Section A : Micro Economics

Duration: 3 Hrs

Time :3 Hrs

1.	What do you mean by the opportunity cost?	1
2.	Define budget constraints.	1
3.	What will be the ED on the mid point of a straight line dd curve moving from left to right.	1
4.	What is equilibrium market price?	1
5.	Define explicit cost.	1
6.	Give reason which one of the following are true or false-	3
	A. An economy always produces on but not inside PPC	
	B. Massive unemployment shifts the ppc to the left.	
	C. An economy can not operate on any point outside the ppc.	

7. What does a point on budget line indicate in terms of price ? State the relation between slope of



1

1 1

1

1

3

	budget line and price ratio.	3
	Or	
	Define the followings	
	A. Substitution effect , b. income effect, c. giffen goods	
8.	Commodity x and y have equal price elasticity of supply. The supply of X rises from 400 units to	
	500 units due to a 20% rise in its price. Calculate the percentage fall in supply of Y commodity if its	
	price falls by 8% .	3
9.	Explain the relationship between ATC and MC. Use diagram.	3
10.	Define excess dd. How is equilibrium restored in situation of excess dd.	3
11.	Draw a negative slopped dd curve touching both axis mark any 5 points on it and comparer the Ed	
	on these points.	4
12.	When a producer changes only one input keeping other as fixed in order to bring the change in output.,	
	why does MP of an input increase?	4
	Or	
	Can MC rise when AC is falling? Explain(alternative can AC be above to the MC when MC is rising?	
13.	How will the change in price of substitute goods affect the supply curve of a commodity?	4
14.	A. Why do people purchase more at same price?	
	B. What would be the shape of price line so that TR curve is	
	i. positively slopped straight line passing through origin.	
	li. horizontal line 3+3=	6
15.	A. What is meant by price rigidity ? Why prices are rigid under oligopoly?	
	B. Explain the nature of AR curve under different market situations?	
	Or	
	At what level of price do the firm in firm in a perfectly competitive mkt supply when free entry and	
	evit is allowed in the market? How is equilibrium at vis determined in such a market?	
16	Define producer equilibrium Calculate (a) Break even point : (b) Maximum profit of a firm assuming	
10.	that the firm cells all the units at Rs 5 per unit	
		,
	Q(y) = 0 = 10 = 20 = 30 = 40 = 50 = 60	
	TC (KS) 50 100 130 150 160 170 200	
	Casting D. Marson Francisco	
4-	Section B: Macro Economics	
17.	Denne involuntary unemployment.	
18.	The price of 1 dinar has fallen from KS.40 to KS 30. Has the Indian currency appreciated or	
	depreciated?	
19.	Define SLR.	

- 20. Define autonomous consumption.
- 21. If the disposable income is Rs 2000 and consumption expenditure is Rs300.Caiculate APS.
- 22. From the following data relating to a firm calculate its NVA fc

ns
40
500
20
130

 CBSE Sample Papers
 CBSE Guess Papers
 CBSE Practice Papers
 Important Questions
 CBSE PSA
 CBSE

 OTBA
 Proficiency Test
 10 Years Question Bank
 CBSE Guide
 CBSE Syllabus
 Indian Tutors
 Teacher' Jobs

 CBSE eBooks
 Schools
 Alumni
 CBSE Results
 CBSE Datesheet
 CBSE News



	• •	•••		
		20		
	US	30		
	Intermediate purchase	200		
	Purchase of machinary for own use	100		
	Imports of raw material	40		
23.	Define transfer payments. Why these p	bayments are not i	ncluded in national income.Give two examples	
	of transfer payments.			3
		Or		
	Give the reason not to be included in N	IY		
	A. Employers contribution			
	B. Income received from the sale of sha	are		
	C. Windfall gain			
24.	Explain the effect of depreciation of do	mestic currency of	on exports and imports of domestic economy.	3
	Evaluin the affect of appreciation of de	OI	a exports and imports of domostic aconomy	
25	Explain the affect of appreciation of do	it different frame	n exports and imports of domestic economy.	l :
25.	Define current account of BOP. How is	s it different from	capital A/C of BOP. IS exports of machinery recorde	
20	current account or capital A/C ? give re	eason.	and the American and the state	3
26.	How can budgetory policy be used for	reducing inequalit	es in income and wealth.	3
27.	Explain the clearance house function o	f central bank. Or		4
	Explain the reserve ratio method of cre	edit control used b	y the central bank.	
28.	Is public debt always burdensome for	r an economy?		4
29.	State the implications of a Revenue De	ficit? Give two me	asures to reduce the revenue deficit.	4
30.	State whether the following statement	are true or false.	Give reason for your answer	
	A. Capital formation is a flow		,	
	B. A machine is always a capital good			
	C.Nominal GDP can never be less than	Real GDP		
	D. Gross domestic capital is always gre	ater than gross fix	ed capital formation.	6
31.	The savings function off an economy is	S=-200 +.25Y .The	economy is in equilibrium when income is equal to)
	2000. Calculate			
	A. Investment expenditure at equilibriu	um level of econor	าง	
	B. Autonomous consumption		,	
	C. Investment multiplier			
		Or		
	How does a Margin requirement of lo	an and , b, public	expenditure is helpful to combat the problem of	
	excess and deficient AD.	an ana , or paone		6
22	Colordate CND and NET actional D			
32.		sposable income	6 Be	
	1 Current transfor from courses at		n5 2F	
	2. Componentian of a surface of		3D	
	2. Compensation of employees		400	
	3.Net current transfer from rest of the	world	45	
	4.Kent		800	
	5.Consumption of fixed capital		50	



6.Interest	150
7.Net indirect tax	60
8.Profit	200
9.Mixed income of self employed	100
Net factor income from abroad	35



CLASS XII SAMPLE PAPER-04 ECONOMICS

Section A: Micro Economics

Duration	Duration : 3 Hrs Time :3 Hrs	
1.	Which economic system is based on market mechanism?	1
2.	Define monotonic preference.	1
3.	What would be the elasticity of dd if with increase in price total outlay decrease?	1
4.	Define production function.	1
5.	In which market situation a firm have partial control over price?	1
6.	How does central problem " what to produce" solved under different economic system?	3
7.	If a consumer is indifferent b/w combinations A and B , what does it impliy? Or	3
	How does Law of dd take determinants of dd into account?	
8.	Ed of a commodity is -1. The consumer buys 50 units of that good when price is Rs 2 / unit.	
	How many units will the consumer buy if the price rise by 25%.	3
9.	i. What will be the rate of TPP if MPP falls but positive?	
	Ii. If APP is greater than MPP what happen will with MPP?	3
10.	Can MPP falls when APP is rising .Give reason.	3
11.	If there is a situation of excess dd ,Is it a situation of equilibrium price. How can equilibrium	
	price be restored?	4
12.	How does the following determinants affect the Ed of a commodity	
	A. Price level b. Income level	4
13.	Why the difference between AC and AVC goes on diminishing ? can they join with each other? Or	4
	a. Explain the behavior of TR-MR When firm is a price taker.	
	B. Distinguished between decrease in quantity supplied and decrease in supply. use diagram	
14.	A. Define opportunity cost with the help of suitable example and PPC.	
	B. Define market demand curve. How it is derived from Individual dd curve.	3+3= 6
15.	Define producer equilibrium. How does a firm decide its output and price under imperfect	
	market use TR-TC approach.	
	Or	
	Explain the followings	
	A. free entry and exit of a firm under perfect market	
	B. Implications of a product differentiation under monopoly	6
16.	Market for good is in equilibrium. Explain that equilibrium price may or may not change due to	D
	simultaneous change in both dd and supply.	6
	Section B: Macro Economics	



8. Change in stock

17.	Define investment multiplier.							
18.	Can value of mpc be greater than 1?							
19.	Define demand deposits .							
20.	What do you mean by deficit financing?							
21.	Give two examples of above line items	s of BOP.			1			
22.	calculate personal income				3			
	Item		Rs in laks					
	1. Retained earnings of pvt. Corpora	ate	20					
	2. Miscellaneous receipts of govt. a	admin departm	nent s 50					
	3. Personal disposable income		200					
	4. Personal tax		30					
	5. Corporate profit tax		10					
	C	Dr						
	Explain the components of net dome	stic fixed capit	tal formation.					
23.	Distinguish b/w fixed exchange rate a	nd flexible ex	change rate.		3			
24.	Explain the "Unit of value " function	of money.	-		3			
25.	"People demand more of foreign curr	ency when exc	hange rate decrease "why. U	Jse example	3			
26.	Determination of equilibrium				3			
27.	Giving reason categorized into direct	tax and indire	ect tax					
	A. Entertainment tax , b. Wealth tax	c. Corporatio	on tax		4			
	D. Excise duty							
28.	Is fiscal deficit necessarily inflationary	. Justify .			4			
		Or						
	Why public goods are to be provided I	by governmen	t?					
29.	Following is the budget of central gov	vernment of In	dia for a particular year.Find	out	4			
	(i) Total govt. revenue, (ii) Tota	al govt. expend	liture ,(iii) Fiscal deficit, (iv) F	Primary deficit				
Γ	Revenue	Amount	Expenditure	Amount(Rs)				
		(Rs)						
	1. Tax revenue	42,978	1.Current expenditure	73516				
	2. No tax revenue	11978	a. Interest payments	21498				
	3. Capital receipts	31971	b. Subsidies	9581				
	a. Recovery of loans	5712	c. Defence exp.	10874				
	b. PSU disinvestment	NII	2. construction of power	24756				
	liabilities	26259	projects and bridge					
	habilities	20233						
30.	0 From the following data calculate (a) GDP fc (b) Factor income to abroad							
	Item Rs in cr.							
	1. Compensation of employee	400						
	2. Dividend	300						
	3. GNPmp	1500						
	4 Profit	200						
	5 Interest	100						
	6 Rent	150						
	7 Net fixed capital formation	300						
		550						

 CBSE Sample Papers
 CBSE Guess Papers
 CBSE Practice Papers
 Important Questions
 CBSE PSA
 CBSE

 OTBA
 Proficiency Test
 10 Years Question Bank
 CBSE Guide
 CBSE Syllabus
 Indian Tutors
 Teacher' Jobs

 CBSE eBooks
 Schools
 Alumni
 CBSE Results
 CBSE Datesheet
 CBSE News

50



D

- 9. Gross domestic capital formation 400
- 10. Factor income from abroad 60
- 11. Net indirect tax 120
- 31. How will you treat the following while estimating domestic factor income of India? Give reason For your answer
 - a. Remittance by a NRI to their families in India.
 - b. Rent received by resident of Indi from Russian embassy in India.
 - c. Non marketable goods.

Or

- a. What is meant by consumption of fixed capital? Why it is deducted from gross capital to get net capital ?
- b. Explain how externalities are a limitation of in taking GDP as an index of welfare.
- 32. A. Distinguish between APC and MPC. The value of which can be greater than and when? B. How does Reserve ratio are used to combat the problem of deficient AD?

3+3=6

6

CLASS XII SAMPLE PAPER-05 ECONOMICS

Section A : Micro Economics

uratior	n: 3 Hrs Time :3 Hrs	
1.	What do you mean by production possibilities of an economy?	1
2.	Define budget set.	1
3.	If Ed is more than unitary. What would happen with price if TE is decreasing.	1
4.	Define normal profit.	1
5.	What do you mean by price discrimination?	1
6.	How does the "massive unemployment" affect the PPC? Explain	3
7.	IC curve is always convex to the origin, Why?	3
	Or	
	Starting from the point of consumer equilibrium, suppose MU of rupees increase . How	
	it will affect the quantity demanded?	
8.	A 5% fall in price of a commodity leads to 10% rise in its demand. A consumer buys 40 units of the	
	good at a price of Rs 10 per unit. How many units will the consumer buy at a price of Rs12 units?	3
9.	What is the relation between market price and AR of a price taking firm?	3
10.	Distinguish between monopoly and oligopoly competition.	3
11.	Which of the following commodity have inelastic demand. give reason in support of your answer	
	A. Salt, b. Rent , c. School uniform, d. medicine	4
12.	A. IF TPP is parallel to the x-axis, what would be the shape of APP?	4
	B. What would be the rate of TPP if MPP falls but remain positive?	
	C. If MC is rising What you will say about TVC?	
	D. Is TC zero at zero level of output in short run? Give reason.	



cbse -

	Or	
e	and	0

C. If MR is negative what would happen with price? 4 13. Distinguish between gross profit and net profit. 4 14. Define MRSy: Why does it diminishes? Use diagram and schedule. 6 15. State whether the following statements are true false. Give reason 6 16. When MR is constant and not equal to Zero then TR will also be constant. 8 17. Will the Halp of Start rising AVC also start rising C.TP always increase whether there is increasing returns or diminishing returns to a factor. 0. With the help of following transmitter of a good what are the level of max. profit by MR-MC approach 6 0. Q 1 2 3 4 5 6 17. C 8 15 21 26 33 41 6 16. Given market equilibrium of a good what are the affect of simultaneous increase in both dad at supply of that good on its price and quantity. 6 18. Define investment df function. 1 1 1 1 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 1 1 1 1 19. Optime sof a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 1 1 10. Functase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 1 1 20. Lintermediate		A. Give the relationship between TR , market price and quantity sold by a firm. B. When a firm is able to sell more of o/p at same price ,what will be the relation between TR and MR										
C.TP always increase whether there is increasing returns or diminishing returns to a factor. For the theorem of following increase in both dispersion find out the level of max. profit by MR-MC approach Q 1 2 3 4 5 6 6 AR 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 TC 8 15 12 21 26 33 41 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	13. 14. 15.	 and MR C. If MR is negative what would happen with price? Distinguish between gross profit and net profit. Define MRSxy . Why does it diminishes? Use diagram and schedule. State whether the following statements are true false. Give reason A. When MR is constant and not equal to Zero then TR will also be constant. B. As soon as MC start rising. AVC also start rising. 						4 6				
OrWith the help of following information find out the level of max. profit by MR-MC approachQ123456AR777777TC815212633416Given market equilibrium of a good what are the affect of simultaneous increase in both dd and supply of that good on its price and quantity.6Section2 Macro Economics1Define autonomous consumption.118.Define investment dd function.119.What do you mean by SLR?120.Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP.121.Define spot Exchange rate.122.Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ?333.Calculate value of output from the following data3Vertice of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP.11.Subsidies2022.Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ?333.Calculate value of output from the following data304.Consumption of fixed capital305.Excise duty206.Net addition to stock25024.Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason3a.Exports25025.Interror of demand for domestic goods and domestic deman		C.TP	always ir	ncrease v	whether	there is I	ncreasing	returns or dimin	ishing returns to a fa	actor.		
Q123456AR7777777TC815212633416Section 2 Macro EconomicsSection 2 Macro Economics1Define autonomous consumption.11Define investment df function.1Define investment df function.1Define autonomous consumption.1Define investment df function.1Section 2 Macro Economics110Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP.120Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP.1Design colspan="4">Colspan="4"Colspan="4">Colspan="4"Colspan="4"Colspan="4"Colspan=		\ \/i +k	n tha hair	of follo	ving info	rmation	find out th	Jr he level of max in	rofit by MR-MC app	roach		
AR7777777TC81521263341616.Given market equilibrium of a good what are the affect of simultaneous increase in both dd and supply of that good on its price and quantity.6Section2 Macro Economics17.Define autonomous consumption.118.Define investment dd function.119.What do you mean by SLR ?120.Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP.121.Define spot Exchange rate.122.Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ?323.Calculate value of output from the following data3ItemRs1.3.Net addition to stock(-)134.Consumption1103.Net addition to stock(-)134.Consumption of fixed capital305.Excise duty206.Net value added at factor cost25024.Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason3a.Exportsb.<		0	1 the neip	2	יייוק וווע 2	4	5	6		oach		
TC 8 15 21 26 33 41 6 16. Given market equilibrium of a good what are the affect of simultaneous increase in both dd and supply of that good on its price and quantity. 6 Section2 Macro Economics 17. Define autonomous consumption. 1 18. Define investment dd function. 1 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 1 20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 1 Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Cosumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports 250 <		AR	7	- 7	7	7	7	7				
16. Given market equilibrium of a good what are the affect of simultaneous increase in both dd and supply of that good on its price and quantity. 6 Section2 Macro Economics 17. Define autonomous consumption. 1 18. Define investment dd function. 1 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 1 20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 1 Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports Imports 3 b. Imports Cr 3 c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or 3 Or are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Dis		тс	8	15	21	26	33	41		6		
supply of that good on its price and quantity. 6 Section2 Macro Economics 17. Define autonomous consumption. 1 18. Define investment dd function. 1 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 1 20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 1 Subsidies 20 2. Interm ediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports Imports 3 b. Imports Cr 3 c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or <td between="" colspace="" for="" leg<="" td=""><td>16.</td><td>Give</td><td>n market</td><td>equilibr</td><td>ium of a</td><td>good wł</td><td>nat are the</td><td>affect of simulta</td><td>aneous increase in bo</td><td>oth dd and</td><td></td></td>	<td>16.</td> <td>Give</td> <td>n market</td> <td>equilibr</td> <td>ium of a</td> <td>good wł</td> <td>nat are the</td> <td>affect of simulta</td> <td>aneous increase in bo</td> <td>oth dd and</td> <td></td>	16.	Give	n market	equilibr	ium of a	good wł	nat are the	affect of simulta	aneous increase in bo	oth dd and	
Section2 Macro Economics 17. Define autonomous consumption. 1 18. Define investment dd function. 1 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 1 20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 1 Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a Exports 3 b. Imports . . c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or . Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. Sittinguish between leag money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3		supp	oly of that	t good or	n its price	e and qua	antity.			6		
Section2 Macro Economics 17. Define autonomous consumption. 1 18. Define investment dd function. 1 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 1 20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 Item Rs 1. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports 5. Imports 3 c. Borrowings from the rest of the world 7 7 Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. <												
 17. Define autonomous consumption. 18. Define investment dd function. 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 10. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 11. Define spot Exchange rate. 11. Define spot Exchange rate. 12. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 32. Calculate value of output from the following data 11. Subsidies 20. 21. Intermediate consumption 31. 32. Consumption of fixed capital 30. 30. 5. Excise duty 20. 6. Net value added at factor cost 250. 24. Are the followings from the rest of the world 0r Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 					Sectio	on2 Mac	ro Econom	nics				
 18. Define investment dd function. 19. What do you mean by SLR ? 120. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 121. Define spot Exchange rate. 122. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 33 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 15. Subsidies 20. 20. Intermediate consumption 30 5. Excise duty 20. 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings from the rest of the world 07 Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 	17.	Defi	ne auton	omous co	onsumpt	ion.				1		
 19. What do you mean by SLR? 1 20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 24. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 	18.	Defi	ne invest	ment dd	function	1.				1		
20. Purchase of a machinery is recorded in which account of BOP. 1 21. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 Item Rs 1. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports 3 b. Imports C. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 3 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3	19.	Wha	it do you	mean by	SLR ?					1		
11. Define spot Exchange rate. 1 22. Does equilibrium of National income always strike at full employment level ? 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 Item Rs 1. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 3 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3	20.	Purc	nase of a	machine	ery is rec	orded in	which acc	ount of BOP.		1		
 22. Does equilibrium of National monthe always strike at thir employment level ? 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 23. Calculate value of output from the following data 3 24. Subsidies 20 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 	21.	Define spot Exchange rate.										
Item Rs 1. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports 5. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 3 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3	22.	Calculate value of output from the following data 3										
Item Rs 1. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports 5. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demosits. Give two example of each. 3 26. Or for Official Process transactions for for boots. 3	20.	Cure			i put noi	in the rol		4		5		
1. Subsidies 20 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports 5. b. Imports 7 c. Borrowings from the rest of the world 7 Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3			Iten	n				Rs				
 2. Intermediate consumption 110 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 		1.	Subsidie	s				20				
 3. Net addition to stock (-)13 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 		2.	Interme	diate con	sumptio	n		110				
 4. Consumption of fixed capital 30 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 		3.	Net addi	tion to s	tock			(-)13				
 5. Excise duty 20 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 		4.	Consum	ption of	fixed cap	pital		30				
 6. Net value added at factor cost 250 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason 3 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 		5.	Excise d	uty				20				
 24. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 		6.	Net valu	e added	at factor	cost		250				
 a. Exports b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 	24.	. Are the followings transactions entered on the debit side or the credit side in BOP a/c? Give reason						3				
 b. Imports c. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 26. Define Official Research theorem times for block their interactions in POR eccentric and the second second		a.	Exports									
C. Borrowings from the rest of the world Or Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3		b.	Imports		*	- f + h	ام ام					
Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example. 25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 26. Define Official Research theorem times for block their interactions in POP example.		ι.	BOLLOWI	igs from	the rest	of the w	Or					
25. Distinguish between legal money and demand deposits. Give two example of each. 3 26. Define Official Research transmission Surplaint transmission and transmissi		Are the concept of demand for domestic goods and domestic demand for godds same? Use example										
	25.	Distinguish between legal money and demand denosits. Give two example of each								3		
26. Define Official Reserve transactions. Explain their Importance in BOP account. 3	26.	Defi	ine Officia	al Reserv	e transa	actions. E	xplain thei	r importance in E	SOP account.		3	
27. Explain with the help of numerical example how an increase in investment in an economy effects its level 4	27.	Exp	lain with	the help	of nume	erical exa	mple how	an increase in inv	estment in an econc	omy effects its level	4	
of income output and employment												

CBSE Sample Papers | CBSE Guess Papers | CBSE Practice Papers | Important Questions | CBSE PSA | CBSE OTBA | Proficiency Test | 10 Years Question Bank | CBSE Guide | CBSE Syllabus | Indian Tutors | Teacher' Jobs CBSE eBooks | Schools | Alumni | CBSE Results | CBSE Datesheet | CBSE News



28.	Ex	plain the reallocation function of budget.				
	Or					
	Giving reason categorized the followings into direct tax and indirect tax					
	a.	Corporate profit tax				
	b.	Profit tax				
	c.	Entertainment tax				
	d.	Gift tax				
29.	Α.	Distinguish between Developmental and non dev	velopmental expenditure	4		
	B. Distinguish between Fiscal deficit and primary deficit					
30.	Ca	lculate (i) NDPfc , (ii) gross national disposable i	ncome	6		
	Iter	m	Rs in cr.			
	1.	Government final consumption expenditure	2000			
	2.	Net factor income to abroad	- 50			
	3.	Gross domestic capital formation	700			
	4.	Change in stock	- 40			
	5.	Net domestic capital formation	650			
	6.	Net indirect tax	200			
	7.	Net current transfers from rest of the world	700			
	8.	Net exports	-600			
	9.	Profit	700			
	10.	Private final consumption expenditure	6000			
31.	Will the following included in National income. Give reason in support of your answer					
	i.	Brokage payment on sale of share.				
	ii.	School fee paid by students				
	iii.	building				
	iv.	Festival gift to its employee by employer				
32. Define Inflationary gap. How can problem of deficient AD be combated by using public expenditure?						
	Or					
	a.	In an economy planned savings are greater that	n planned investment. How can equality between two be			
		achieved? Explain				

b. Explain the meaning of investment multipler? What can be its minimum value and why?