

FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

CLASS : XII COMMERCE / ARTS

PART- A (MACRO - ECONOMICS)

- 1) A car purchased by dealers of cars is _____ (1)
a) consumer good b) capital good c) intermediate good d) All of these
- 2) Deposit of money multiplier is _____ (1)
a) 1/CRR b) 1/LRR c) 1/SLR d) none of these
- 3) Define MPC. (1)
- 4) Multiplier is the ratio of increase in income to a given increase in investment. **True / False** (1)
- 5) Amount of fiscal deficit is equal to _____ (1)
a) disinvestment b) borrowing c) investment d) forfeitures
- 6) Give two example of direct tax. (1)
- 7) At zero level of income, consumption is _____ (1)
a) zero b) 1 c) infinity d) between 0 and1
- 8) When does a central bank increase bank rate? (1)
- 9) Value of APS is negative when ? (1)
a) income > consumption b) consumption > income
c) saving = income d) none of these
- 10) Define gross investment. (1)
- 11) Write three implications of fiscal deficit. (3)
- 12) State the role of central bank as a banker to the government. (3)
- 13) An increase of Rs.250 crores in investment in an economy resulted in total increase of Rs.1000 crores. Calculate- (4)
a) MPC b) Change in saving
c) Change in consumption expenditure d) Value of multiplier
- 14) Explain the steps involved in calculating National Income by income method. (4)
- 15) Explain the components of money supply in an economy. (4)

OR

Explain the price stability function of a government budget.

16) Explain the determination of equilibrium income in an economy by AD-AS Approach. (6)

OR

Explain the derivation of saving curve from consumption curve.

17) Calculate National Income by income and output method. (6)

PARTICULARS	Rs.(in crores)
i) value of output of primary sector	10000
ii) value of output of other sectors	4000
iii) Raw materials purchased by the primary sector	5000
iv) Raw materials purchased by the other sectors	3000
iv) factor income from abroad	100
vi) factor income to abroad	150
vii) depreciation	550
viii) indirect tax	1000
ix) subsidies	200
x) mixed income	2000
xi) compensation of employees	1700
xii) rent	400
xiii) Interest	300
xiv) profits	250

PART-B (INDIAN ECONOMICS)

18) When was first official census conducted in India? (1)

- a) 1882 b) 1881 c) 1855 d) 1886

19) Which of the following is not a goal of 5 year plan? (1)

- a) growth b) equity c) land reforms d) modernisation

20) Sending goods abroad is called (1)

- a) Import b) export c) trading d) purchasing

21) Name the principal categories of poor people living in rural areas. (1)

22) What do you mean by agricultural marketing? (1)

23) WTO was established in the year (1)

- a) 1995 b) 1948 c) 1996 d) 1994

- 24) Which organisation collects data on poverty in India? (1)
a) NSSO b) SJSRY c) MGNREGA d) none of these
- 25) Give any two kind of economic crisis that emerged in 1990-91 (1)
- 26) Animal Husbandry comes under which sector? (1)
a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector
c) Tertiary Sector c) none of these
- 27) What is consolidation of holdings? (1)
- 28) Does modernisation as a planning objective create contradiction in the light of employment generation? .Explain. (3)
- 29) Is there any relationship between unemployment and poverty in India? (3)
- 30) Explain how investment in education stimulates economic growth. (4)
- 31) Write a short note on WTO. (4)
- 32) Why and how was private sector regulated under the IPR 1956? (4)
- 33) Identify the benefits and limitations of organic farming. (3+3)
- 34) Why are employment generation programmes important in poverty alleviation in India? Explain. (6)

OR

Critically evaluate the role of the rural banking system in the process of rural of rural development in India.
