Class: II PUC   **MODEL QUESTION PAPER-3**   Academic Year:2024-25

Subject: ECONOMICS (22)   Maximum Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours   No. of Question: 43

(English Version)

Instructions: 1. Write the question numbers legibly in the margin.
              2. Answer for the questions should be continuous.
              3. For PART –A questions only the first written answer will be considered for evaluation.

PART-A

I. Choose the correct answer (Each question carries 1 mark).   (5x1=5)

1. The scarce resources of an economy have

    (a) Competing usages   (b) Unlimited usages

    (c) Single Usages   (d) Limited usages

2. In perfect competition buyers and sellers are

    (a) Price makers   (b) Price takers

    (c) Price analysts   (d) Price givers

3. The year of Great Depression

    (a) 1920   (b) 1889

    (c) 1929   (d) 2019

4. NNP= GNP –

    (a) Deduction   (b) Depreciation

    (c) Investment   (d) Income

5. Which of the following is an example for 'paper tax'?

    (a) Income tax   (b) Excise taxes

    (c) Wealth tax   (d) Customs taxes

II. Fill in the blanks by choosing correct answer from the bracket.   (5x1=5)
(Each question Carries 1 mark.)

      (Market economies, Final, Govt. of India, MPC, Mixed economies, Families)

6. In reality all economies are _____

7. In labour market _____ are the suppliers of labour.

8. _____ goods will not pass through any more stages of production.

9. _____ issues coins in India

10. Size of the multiplier depends on the value of _____

III. Match the following (Each question Carries 1 mark) (5x1=5)

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A	B
a) TFC+TVC	ii) Operation of invisible hand
b) π =	iii) Flexible exchange rate
c) Raw material	iv) TC
d) Adam smith	v) Fixed exchange rate
e) Floating exchange rate	vi) TR-TC
	vii) Intermediate good

IV. Answer the following questions in a sentence or a word (5x1=5)
(Each question carries 1 mark)

12. Expand MRS.

13. What is price ceiling?

14. Write the equation of GVA at market prices.

15. What do you mean by barter system?

16. Define primary deficit.

PART-B

V. Answer any Six of the following in 4 sentences each (6x2=12)
(Each question carries 2 marks)

17. State the law of demand.

18. Mention two different approaches which explain consumer behavior.

19. Give the meaning of shut down point.

20. Write the meaning of opportunity cost with an example.

21. Define equilibrium price and quantity.

22. What are the four factors of production? Mention their rewards.

23. Write the difference between nominal and real GDP.

24. Give the meaning of Paradox of thrift.

25. Why public goods must be provided by the Government?

26. When do surplus and deficit arises in capital account?

PART-C

VI. Answer any five of the following question in 12 sentences each. (5x4=20)
   (Each question carries 4 marks)

27. Briefly explain the central problems of an economy.

28. Explain the indifference map with the diagram.

29. Explain the long run costs.

30. Write a table to show the impact of simultaneous shifts on equilibrium.

31. List out the differences between Micro-economics and Macro-economics.

32. Write about externalities.

33. Explain the transactionary motive and speculative motive of demand for money.

34. Briefly explain the consumption function.

35. Draw the chart of components of current account.

PART-D

VII. Answer any three of the following question in 20 sentences each. (3x6=18)
   (Each question carries 6 marks)

36. Present the law of diminishing marginal utility with the help of a table and diagram.

37. Explain the Total Revenue and Average Revenue of a firm under perfect competition with the help of diagrams.

38. Illustrate with a numerical example to show that all the three methods of estimating GDP gives us the same answer.

39. Write the story of Gold smith Lala on the process of deposit and loan (credit) creation by commercial banks.

40. Explain the changes in taxes with the help of a diagram.

PART-E

VIII. Answer any two of the following project and assignment oriented questions.
(Each question carries 5 marks) (2x5=10)

41. A Consumer wants to consume two goods. The price of good x_1 is Rs. 10 and the price
    of good x_2 is Rs 20. The consumer income is Rs 80.

    a) How much good x_1 can she consumes if she spends her entire income on that good?

    b) How much good x_2 can she consumes if she spends her entire income on that good?

    c) Is the slope of Budget line downward or upward?

    d) Are the bundles on the budget line equal to the consumer's income or not?

    e) If you want to have more of good x_1, you have to give up good x_2. Is it true?

42. Find the missing products of the following table.

Factor L	TP_L	MP_L	AP_L
0	0	0	0
1	10	-	10
2	22	-	-
3	-	14	12
4	-	08	11
5	50	06	10

43. Name the currencies of any five countries of the following:

    USA, UK, Germany, Japan, China, Argentina, UAE, Bangladesh, Russia, Brazil