

ZIAUDDIN KHAN MEMO.SR.SEC SCHOOL BADHARIA AZAMGARH

CLASS XII

ECONOMICS-030

PRE-BOARD I

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Roll No.

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General instructions:

- ❖ Please check that this question paper contains 24 questions.
- ❖ Please write down the serial No. of the question before attempting it.
- ❖ The entire questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- ❖ Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
- ❖ Question no. 1-4 and 13-16 is very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence.
- ❖ Question no 5-6 and 17-18 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed to 60 words each.
- ❖ Question no 7-9 and 19-21 are short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed to 70 words.
- ❖ Question no 10-12 and 22-24 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed to 100 words.
- ❖ Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- ❖ The question paper is according to the recent update. Increasing 33% of internal choice questions.

SECTION A

1. Ceteris paribus, if the govt provides subsidies on electricity bills, what would be the likely change in the market demand of desert coolers?

OR

Relationship between Marginal cost and Price under Im-Perfect competition at equilibrium?

2. What is efficient technique of production?
3. At a particular level of output, A producer finds that $MC < MR$. what producer will do to maximise his/her profit?
4. What will be the situation of breakeven point explain with diagram?
5. Demand and supply are like two blades of a pair of scissor". Comment.
6. As a student of economics, how would you evaluate the implication of non-price competition in oligopoly form of the market?

OR

Explain the following features and implication under perfect competition.

(1) Large number of buyers and sellers (2) freedom of entry and exit

7. A certain quantity of the commodity is purchased when its price is Rs.10 per unit. Quantity demanded increase by 50 percent in response to a fall in price by Rs.2 per unit. Find elasticity of demand.
8. Distinguish between Micro and Macro economics?

OR

Explain the PPC and why PPC is concave to the origin?

9. Complete the following table.

Output	TC	AVC	AC	MC
0	30			
1				20
2	68			
3	84	18		
4				18
5	125	19	6	

OR

Explain any three factors affecting the elasticity of supply?

10. Explain the following.

A) What is monotonic preference?

- B) "During economic depression consumers equilibrium shift left ward". Explain.
11. Explain the following.
- A) What is point of inflexion?
 - B) Nature of AFC.
 - C) Relationship between AC, AFC & AVC?

OR

- A) Why AC curve is "U" shaped.
 - B) What is law of variable proportion and explain the cause of increasing and diminishing return?
12. Define price floor. What is the common purpose of fixation of price floor by the govt. explain any one consequence of price floor?

SECTION B

13. The value of MPC lies in between?
14. Define Real flow?
15. What is autonomous transaction in balance of payment?

OR

What do you mean by revaluation?

16. Analyse the impact of demonetisation of (500 and 1000 rupee notes) on credit creation by the commercial banks in the economy?
17. Can we say GDP is the index of welfare? Hint: - Explain limitation of the same?

OR

Difference between GDP at current price and GDP at constant price inclusive numeric example?

18. Explain the working of investment multiplier?
19. What is balance of payment account? Name three components each of its current & capital account?

OR

How equilibrium of foreign exchange rate is determined?

20. Explain the following.
- A) Re-allocation of resources as an objective of govt budget?
 - B) Fiscal deficit and its implication.

21. How commercial bank creates credit explain it with working?

OR

Explain the function of central bank. As bankers bank and supervisor and controller of credit?

22. Distinguish between inflationary gap and deflationary gap. State TWO measures by which they can be corrected?

23. Explain the following.

- A) Money multiplier and investment multiplier.
- B) The value of Marginal propensity to consume is 0.6 and initial income in the economy is Rs.100 crores. Prepare a schedule showing Income, Consumption and saving. Also show the equilibrium level of income by assuming autonomous investment of Rs.80 crore.

24. Giving reasons, explain how the following are treated in estimating national income of India.

- A) Purchase of a truck to carry goods by a production unit.
- B) Payment of income tax by a production unit.
- C) Services rendered by a family member to each other.
- D) Dividend received by an Indian from his investment in shares of a foreign company.
- E) Dividend received by a foreigner from investment in shares of an Indian company.
- F) Interest received on loans given to a friend for purchasing a car.

OR

Calculate Gross National Product at Market Price (GDP_{MP}) by.

- A) Income method
- B) Expenditure method

S.NO	PARTICULAR	AMOUNT
1	Factor income from abroad	100
2	Wages of employees	1500
3	Net domestic fixed capital formation	350
4	Private final consumption expenditure	2200
5	Factor income to abroad	150
6	Closing stock	300
7	Consumption of fixed capital	150
8	interest	400
9	export	200

10	GST	300
11	rent	400
12	Govt final consumption expenditure	850
13	subsidies	100
14	Import	250
15	Opening stock	150
16	profit	1000
17	Mixed income of self employed	0