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CBSE 12th Economics 2016 Unsolved Paper Delhi Board

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CBSE 12th Economics 2016 Unsolved Paper

Delhi Board

TIME - 3HR. | QUESTIONS - 30

THE MARKS ARE MENTIONED ON EACH QUESTION

SECTION – A

- Q. 1.** What is the relation between marginal cost and average variable cost when marginal cost is rising and average variable Cost is falling? *1 marks*
- Q. 2.** Suppose total revenue is rising at a constant rate as more and more units of a commodity are sold, marginal revenue would be: (choose the correct alternative) *1 marks*
- (a) Greater than average revenue.
 - (b) Equal to average revenue.
 - (c) Less than average revenue.
 - (d) Rising
- Q.3.** When does 'increase' in demand take place? *1 marks*
- Q. 4.** 'Homogenous product' is a characteristic of: (Choose the correct alternative) *1 marks*
- (a) Perfect competition only.
 - (b) Both (a) and (b).
 - (c) Perfect oligopoly only.
 - (d) None of the above
- Q. 5.** There is inverse relation between price and demand for the product of a firm under: (choose the correct alternative) *1 marks*
- (a) Monopoly only.
 - (b) Monopolistic competition only.
 - (c) Both under monopoly and monopolistic competition.
 - (d) Perfect competition only.
- Q. 6.** A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. Marginal utilities of X and Y are 5 and 4 respectively. The prices of X and Y are Rs4 per unit and Rs5 per unit respectively. Is the consumer in equilibrium? What will be the further reaction of the consumer? Explain. *3 marks*
- Q. 7.** Price elasticity of demand of good X is -2 and of good Y is -3. Which of the two goods is more price elastic and why? *3 marks*

Q.3. If Marginal Rate of Substitution is increasing throughout, the Indifference Curve will be: (Choose the Correct alternative) 3 marks

- (a) Downward sloping convex
- (b) Downward sloping concave
- (c) Downward sloping straight
- (d) Up ward sloping convex

Q. 9. The price elasticity of supply of commodity Y is half the price elasticity of supply of commodity X. 15 percent rise in the price X results in a 40 per cent rise in its supply. If the price of Y falls by 8 percent, calculate the percentage fall in its supply. 4 marks

Q. 10. Define production function. Distinguish between short run and long run production functions. 4 marks

OR

Define cost. Distinguish between fixed and variable costs. Give one example of each.

Q.11. A Producer supplies 80 units of a good at a price of Rs 10 Per unit. Price elasticity of supply is 4. How much will he supply at Rs9 per unit? 4 marks

Q.12. Assuming that no resource is equally efficient in production of all goods, name the curve which shows production potential of the economy. Explain, giving reasons, its properties. 6 marks

Q. 13. Explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium using indifference curve analysis. 6 marks

Q. 14. Explain the distinction between "change in quantity supplied" and "change in supply". Use diagram. 6 marks

Q. 15. Explain the implications of the following in a perfectly competitive market: 6 marks
 (a) Large number of buyers.
 (b) Freedom of entry and exit to firms.

OR

Explain the implications of the feature 'large number of buyers' in a perfectly competitive market. 3 marks

SECTION-B

Q.16. Define stocks. 1 marks

Q. 17. Depreciation of fixed capital assets refers to: (choose the correct alternative) 1 marks
 (a) Normal wear and tear.
 (b) Foreseen obsolescence.
 (c) Normal wear and tear and foreseen obsolescence.
 (d) Unforeseen obsolescence.

Q. 19. Fiscal deficit equals: (choose the correct alternative) 1 marks

- (a) Interest Payments.
(b) Borrowing.
(c) Interest payments less borrowing.
(d) Borrowing less interest payments.

Q. 20. Foreign exchange transactions dependent on other foreign exchange transactions are called: (choose the correct alternative) 1 marks

- (a) Current account transactions.
(b) Capital account transactions.
(c) Autonomous transactions.
(d) Accommodating transaction.

Q. 21. Find Net Value Added at factor cost: 3 marks

	(Rs Lakh)
(i) Durable use producer goods with a life span of 10 years	10
(ii) Single use producer goods	5
(iii) sales	20
(iv) Unsold output produced during the year	2
(v) Taxes on production	1

Q. 22. Distinguish between marginal propensity to consume and average propensity to consume. Give a numerical example.

OR

Explain the role of taxation in reducing excess demand.

Q. 23. In an economy investment is increased by Rs300 crore. If marginal propensity to consume is $\frac{2}{3}$, calculate increase in national income.

Q. 24. Government incurs expenditure to popularize yoga among the masses. Analyses its impact on gross domestic product and welfare of the people. 4 marks

Q. 25. Explain the 'store of value' function of money. How has it solved the related problem created by barter? 4 marks

OR

Explain the 'unit of account' function of money. How has it solved the related problem created by barter?

Q.26. Explain how do 'open market operations' by the central bank affect money creation by commercial banks. 4 marks

Q.27. What is government budget. Explain how taxes and subsidies can be used to influence allocation of resources. 6 marks

Q. 28. Calculate the 'National Income' and 'Private Income': 6 marks

(i) Rent	200
(ii) Net factor income to abroad	10
(iii) National debt interest	15
(iv) Wages and salaries	700
(v) Current transfers from government	10
(vi) Undistributed profits	20
(vii) Corporation tax	30
(viii) Interest	150
(ix) Social security contributions by employers	100
(x) Net domestic product accruing to government	250
(xi) Net current transfers to rest of the world	5
(xii) Dividends	50

(b) What will be the effect of foreign investments in India on exchange rate? Explain.

(Rs crores)

(i) Wages and Salaries	1,000
(ii) Net current transfers to abroad	20
(iii) Net factor income paid to abroad	10
(iv) Profit	400
(v) National debt interest	120
(vi) Social security contributions by employers	100
(vii) Current transfers from government	60
(viii) National income accruing to government	150
(ix) Rent	200
(x) Interest	300
(xi) Royalty	50



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