

Ist Term Examination (28 September 2015)

Subject – ECONOMICS

Class XII (Comm/Hum)

(Set – A)

Time: 3 hrs.

M.M.100

- 1) *All questions are compulsory.*
- 2) *Marks are indicated against each question.*
- 3) *Calculator is not allowed.*

Q1. Explain the components of economics? (3)

Q2. Construct a Histogram: (3)

Marks	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-60
No. of Students	4	15	24	32	42	48

Q3. Draw a less than Ogive. (3)

Profits (in laksh)	0-19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-89
No. of firms	10	20	40	15	15

Q4. To reduce the consumption of junk food in school, what policy initiative school can undertake? (1)

Q5. Which of the following diagrams, show the effects of rise in price of ink on demand of fountain pen? (1)

Q6. Price is given as Rs. 24 at all levels of output. At 2 units of output total cost incurred is Rs. 50. The total profit procured at this level of output is _____ . (1)

Q7. In a free economy, to reduce the supply of harmful product, it should be
(a) Rationed (b) Banned (c) Taxed (d) None (1)

Q8. A monopolistic competitive firm has _____ control over it's price because of _____. (1)

Q9. Indian economy has total power generation of 50,000 mega watts, yet it needs power to the extent of 60,000 mega watts. What type of problem it is? Suggest some measures to reduce the consumption of power. (3)

- Q10. What do you mean by normative economic analysis? Give two examples of normative economic analysis. (3)
- Q11. Explain the difference between cardinal utility analysis & ordinal utility analysis. (3)
- Q12. In a leading newspaper regarding lowering of price of Indica car appeared. Use diagram to analyse the impact of this fall in price of Indica car on demand of Maruti Alto? (3)
- Q13. Two consumers of petrol goes to petrol pump & places an order: without looking into the price of petrol, A says "Give me 5 litres of petrol." B says, "Give me petrol worth Rs. 400."
Comment upon their elasticities of demand. (3)
- Q14. Complete the table: (3)

Output	1	2	3	4
Price	10	-	-	-
TR	-	14	-	12
MR	-	-	1	-

- Q15. What is collusive & non-collusive oligopoly? Consumer benefits by collusive or non collusive oligopoly? Why? (3)
- Q16. Calculate Equilibrium Price & Equilibrium Quantity for the given demand & supply curves
Q. D = 10 – P
Q. S = P
What will happen when market price is Rs. 7. (3)
- Q17. Explain the relationship between TU and MU with the help of schedule & diagram. (4)
- Q18. Price Elasticity of Demand for a good is (-) 2. The consumer buys a certain quantity of this good at a price of Rs. 8 per unit. When price falls he buys 50% more quantity. What is the new price? (4)
- Q19. Suppose TFC = 100/- calculate TC and AVC from the following: (4)

Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MC (Rs.)	10	20	30	40	50	60	70

- Q20. From the following schedule find out the level of output when producer is the equilibrium using MC & MR approach. Give reason. (4)

Price	8	7	6	5	4
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Output	1	2	3	4	5
TC	6	11	15	18	23

- Q21. Explain the implication of the following
- (a) Differentiated products under monopolistic competition
(b) Large number of sellers under perfect competition (4)
- Q22. Explain how central problems are solved in a capitalist and a socialist economy. (6)
- Q23. Explain consumers's Equilibrium with the help of Indifference Curve Analysis. (6)
- Q24. Why does demand curve slope downwards? (6)
- Q25. Explain the following with diagram:
- (a) Shut down point
(b) Relation between MP & TP (6)
- Q26. Explain the three phases of returns to scale. (6)
- Q27. Explain the factors affecting Elasticity of supply. (6)
- Q28. Due to excessive rainfall in the city, the price of umbrellas soared up in the state of West Bengal. Use diagram & economic theory to analyse the statement. (6)
- Q29. "Govt. intervenes in the process of price determination through Price ceiling" Explain through appropriate examples. (6)