

Economics Sample Paper Class 12 CBSE Board.

General Instructions:

1. Attempt all the questions.
2. The question paper consists of total 30 questions which are divided into four sections A, B, C, D.
3. Section A comprises of 10 questions of one mark each.
4. Section B comprises of 6 questions of 3 marks each
5. Section C comprises of 9 questions of 4 marks each.
6. Section D comprises of 5 questions of 5 marks each
7. Time duration is 3 Hrs and full marks is 100.

SECTION A (One Mark Questions)

1. What is elasticity?
2. Give the meaning of equilibrium?
3. State the Law of Demand?
4. What are Veblen goods and Giffen goods?
5. What is the point of no profit and no loss known as?
6. What is meant by average cost and marginal cost?
7. What will be the slope of demand curve when elasticity > 1 ?
8. What will be the price elasticity of supply at a point on a positively sloped, straight line supply curve.
9. $P = 80 - Q$ (Demand), $P = 20 + 2Q$ (Supply) What will be the equilibrium price and quantity?
10. For what sort of good the demand curve will have a slope of 0 and infinite respectively?

SECTION B (Three Mark Questions)

11. What is the meaning of fascicle deficit? Explain with suitable example.

12. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for a commodity when its price increases by 25% and quantity demanded falls from 150 units to 120 units. 3. On the basis of the information given below, determine the level of output at which the producer will be in equilibrium. Use the marginal cost – marginal revenue approach. Give reasons for your answer.

13. Write the difference between monopoly market and monopolistic market?

14. What is an indifferent curve? Explain it with a suitable graph.

15. A bicycle manufacturing firm produces only one type of bike. The selling cost of the bike is Rs. 3,200/- which costs Rs. 1,450/-. During setting up the firm it Costs Rs. 40,00,000/-. Calculate the Break even point and after what quantity of sale the firm will obtain a profit of 20% of the setup cost.

16. Explain the process of money creation by Commercial Banks?

SECTION C (Four Mark Questions)

17. What will be the change if elasticity at a point and over a range of the demand curves?9. The price elasticity of supply of good X is half the price elasticity of supply of Good Y. A 10% rise in the price of good Y results in a rise in its supply from 400 units to 520 units. Calculate the percentage change in quantity supplied of good when its price falls from Rs 10 to Rs 8 per unit.

19. Calculate gross fixed capital formation from the following data: Rs crores

(i) Private final consumption expenditure 1,000

(ii) Government final consumption expenditure 500

(iii) Net exports (-) 50

(iv) Net factor income from abroad 20

(v) Gross domestic product at market price 2,500

(vi) Opening stock 300

(vii) Closing stock 200

20. What are the factors which effect the country's

a) GDP

b) Inflation

21. What are the objectives of Government Budget.

22. Give the component of current accounts which are responsible for payment of balance accounts.

23. Differentiate between autonomous and accommodating transactions.

24. What are the functions of central banks which are responsible for current access.

25. What do you understand by deflationary gap. Explain by giving examples.

SECTION D (Five Mark Questions)

- 26.** Explain through a diagram the effect of a rightward shift of both demand and supply curves on equilibrium price and quantity.
- 27.** Briefly explain any four factors affecting elasticity of supply.
- 28.** Explain briefly any three causes of 'decrease in demand'
- 29.** How will you treat the estimation of national income in India?
- 30.** Explain 'the medium of exchange' function of money.

