

SAMPLE PAPER-2015
CLASS – XII
SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

Time: 3 Hrs

MM: 100

General instructions:

- a) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
- b) Marks for questions are indicated against each.
- c) Questions carrying **1** mark for each part are required to be answered in one sentence each.
- d) Questions carrying **3** marks are required to be answered in not more than **60** words each.
- e) Questions carrying **4** marks are required to be answered in not more than **70** words each.
- f) Questions carrying **6** marks are required to be answered in not more than **100** words each.
- g) Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.
- h) All parts of a question should be answered together.

Section – A (50 Marks)

1. What do you understand by micro economics? (1)
2. Give the meaning of producer's equilibrium. (1)
3. Define production function. (1)
4. What is market period? (1)
5. Can the equilibrium price change? (1)
6. When will PPC shift to the right and to the left? Explain with the help of examples. (3)
7. Determine how the following changes or shifts will affect market demand curve for a product.
 - (a) A new steel plant comes up in Gujarat. Many people who were previously unemployed in the area now employed. How will this affect the demand curve for coloured TV in the state?
 - (b) In order to encourage tourism to Goa, the Government of India suggests Indian Airlines to reduce air fare to Goa from the four major cities, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi. If the Indian airlines reduce the air fare to Goa, how will this affect the market demand curve for air travel to Goa? (3)
8. One of the factors influencing demand for a particular good by an individual is 'income of the consumer'. Madhav, a consumer likes a particular good but Raj, another consumer does not like the same good because his income as compared to Mhadav is high. (3)
 - a) Identify the value which has been affected by unequal distribution of income.
 - b) List the other factors influencing the demand for a good and explain any two of them.
9. Give the relationship between TVC and MC curves. (3)
10. Explain the relationship between TR, AR and MR curves under perfect competition. (3)

11. Determine price elasticity of demand using percentage method. (4)

Quantity	Total Outlay (Rs.)
20	100
30	120

12. What happens to equilibrium price and quantity when increase in demand is equal to decrease in supply? (4)
13. Compare the features of perfect competition and monopoly. (4)
14. Distinguish between increase in demand and expansion of demand. (6)
15. From the table find out AVC and MC at each level of output. (6)

Units	0	1	2	3
TC	80	100	118	140

16. Find the maximum profit output level from the table. (6)

Output In units	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Revenue	50	60	68	75	78	80
Total Cost	60	65	68	75	85	100

Section – B (50 Marks)

17. Define bank. (1)
18. Give meaning of revenue receipts. (1)
19. What do you mean by capital expenditure? (1)
20. What is aggregate supply? (1)
21. What is full employment? (1)
22. Explain Measures of money supply. (3)
23. Explain primary deficit and its implications. (3)
24. Calculate Net Value Added at Market Price from the following data: (3)

Items	Rs. In Crores
i. Subsidies	1
ii. Sales	100
iii. Closing Stock	10
iv. Indirect expenses	5
v. Intermediate consumption	30
vi. Opening Stock	20
vii. Consumption of fixed capital	15

25. Give the main sources of demand for foreign exchange. (3)
26. Explain receipts from tax revenue. (3)
27. Explain the following functions of Central Bank: (4)
- a) Custodian of foreign exchange reserves.
- b) Lender of last resort.
28. Differentiate between autonomous and accommodating items. (4)
29. What are the causes of deficient demand? (4)

30. Are the following items included in estimating a country's national income? Give reasons (6)
- Contribution to provident fund.
 - Production of self consumption by farmer.
 - Income from smuggling.
31. Explain the equilibrium level of income with the help of savings and investment (S- I) approach. If S is greater than I, what adjustments will bring about equality between the two? (6)
32. From the data given below calculate GDP at market price by income method and expenditure method. (6)

S.No	Items	Rs.(In Crores)
1	Compensation of employees	13,000
2	Indirect taxes	3,700
3	Gross fixed capital formation	6,300
4	Interest, rent & profit	5,000
5	Govt. Final consumption expenditure	3,400
6	Mixed income	16,000
7	Change in stock	1,000
8	Imports	1,800
9	Exports	1,700
10	Private final consumption expenditure	29,000
11	Subsidies	300
12	Net factor income from abroad	250
13	Consumption of fixed capital	2,200