



# ECONOMICS

## BOOKS - XII BOARDS PREVIOUS YEAR

### DELHI 2015

**Delhi 2015 Set I**

**1. Give equation of Budget Line.**



**View Text Solution**

2. When income of the consumer falls the impact on price-demand curve of an inferior good is : (Choose the correct alternative)

A. Shifts to the right

B. Shifts to the left

C. There is upward movement along the  
curve

D. There is downward movement along the  
curve

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

3. If Marginal Rate of Substitution is constant throughout, the Indifference curve will be :  
(choose the correct alternative)

- A. Parallel to the x-axis
- B. Downward sloping concave
- C. Downward sloping convex
- D. Downward sloping straight line

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

4. Giving reason comment on the shape of Production Possibilities Curve based on the following schedule :

Good X (units)	Good Y (units)
0	10
1	9
2	7
3	4
4	0



**View Text Solution**

5. What will be the impact of recently launched 'Clean India Mission' (Swachh Bharat Mission) on the Production possibilities curve of the economy and why?

OR

What will likely be the impact of large scale outflow of foreign capital on Production Possibilities curve of the economy and why?



[View Text Solution](#)

6. The measure of price elasticity of demand of a normal good carries minus sign while price elasticity of supply carries plus sign. Explain why?



[View Text Solution](#)

7. There are large number of seller in a perfectly competitive market. Explain the significance of this feature.



[View Text Solution](#)

8. Explain the effects of 'maximum price ceiling' on the market of a good. Use diagram.



[View Text Solution](#)

9. A consumer spends Rs.1000 on a good price at Rs.8 per unit. When price rises by 25 percent, the consumer continues to spend same amount on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by percentage method.



[View Text Solution](#)

**10.** Define cost. State the relation between marginal cost and average variable cost.

OR

Define revenue. State the relation between marginal revenue and average revenue.



**View Text Solution**

**11.** A consumer consumes only two good X and Y both priced at Rs.3 per unit. If the consumer



chooses a combination of these two goods with Marginal Rate of Substitution equal to 3, is the consumer in equilibrium ? Give reasons. What will a rational consumer do in this situation ? Explain.

OR

A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y whose prices are Rs.4 and Rs.5 per unit respectively. If the consumer chooses a combination of the two goods with marginal utility of X equal to 5 and that of Y equal to 4, is the consumer in equilibrium? Give reason.

What will a rational consumer do in this situation? Use utility analysis.



[View Text Solution](#)

**12.** State the different phases of changes in Total Product and Marginal Product in the Law of Variable Proportions. Also show the same in a single diagram.



[View Text Solution](#)

**13.** Why is the equality between marginal cost and marginal revenue necessary for a firm to be in equilibrium? Is it sufficient to ensure equilibrium? Explain.



**View Text Solution**

**14.** Market for a good is in equilibrium. The demand for the good 'increase'. Explain the chain of effects of this change.



**View Text Solution**

15. What is 'aggregate supply' in macroeconomics?



[View Text Solution](#)

16. The value of multiplier is : (choose the correct alternative)

A.  $\frac{1}{MPC}$

B.  $\frac{1}{MPS}$

C.  $\frac{1}{1 - MPS}$

D.  $\frac{1}{MPC - 1}$

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**17.** Borrowing in government budget is:

(choose the correct alternative)

A. Revenue deficit

B. Fiscal deficit

C. Primary deficit

D. Deficit in taxes

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**18.** The non-tax revenue in the following is:

(choose the correct alternative)

A. Export duty

B. Import duty

C. Dividends

D. Excise

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Other things remaining unchanged, when in a country the price of foreign currency rises, national income is : (choose the correct alternative)

A. Likely to rise

B. Likely to fall

C. Likely to rise and fall both

D. Not affected

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**20.** If Real GDP is Rs.200 and Price Index (with base = 100) is 110, calculate Nominal GDP.



**View Text Solution**



**21.** Name the broad categories of transactions recorded in the 'capital account' of the Balance of Payments Accounts.

OR

Name the broad categories of transactions recorded in the 'current account' of the Balance of Payments Accounts.



**View Text Solution**

**22.** Where will sale of machinery to abroad be recorded in the Balance of Payments Accounts? Give reasons.



**View Text Solution**

**23.** Explain the 'bank of issue' function of the central bank.

OR

Explain 'Government's Bank' function of central bank.





[View Text Solution](#)

**24.** Government of India has recently launched 'Jan-Dhan Yojna' aimed at every household in the country to have at least one bank account. Explain how deposits made under the plan are going to affect national income of the country.



[View Text Solution](#)

**25.** An economy is in equilibrium. Calculate national income from the following.

Autonomous consumption=100

Marginal propensity to save = 0.2

Investment expenditure=200



[View Text Solution](#)

**26.** Giving reason explain how should the following be treated in estimation of national income :

(i) Expenditure by a firm on payment of fees to a chartered accountant

(ii) Payment of corporate tax by a firm

(iii) Purchase of refrigerator by a firm for own use



[View Text Solution](#)

**27.** Explain the concept of Inflationary Gap.

Explain the role of Repo Rate in reducing this gap.

OR

Explain the concept of Deflationary Gap and the role of 'Open Market Operations' in reducing this gap.



[View Text Solution](#)

**28.** Explain the role the government can play through the budget in influencing allocation of resources.



[View Text Solution](#)

**29.** Calculate National Income and (Personal Disposable Income<sup>\*\*</sup>).



[View Text Solution](#)

## Delhi 2015 Set II

1. Give equation of Budget Set.



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Giving reason comment on the shape of Production Possibilities curve based on the

following schedule :

Good X (units)	Good Y (units)
0	8
1	6
2	4
3	2
4	0



[View Text Solution](#)

**3.** A consumer spends Rs.60 on a good priced at Rs.5 per unit. When price falls by 20 percent, the consumer continues to spend Rs.60 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by percentage method.





[View Text Solution](#)

4. Market for a good is in equilibrium. The demand for the good 'decreases'. Explain the chain of effects of this change.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. If the Nominal GDP is Rs.1,200 and Price Index (with base=100) is 120, calculate Real

GDP.



[View Text Solution](#)

6. An economy is in equilibrium. Find 'autonomous consumption' from the following :

National income = 1,000

Marginal propensity to consume = 0.8

Investment expenditure = 100



[View Text Solution](#)

7. Calculate 'Gross National Product at Market Price' and 'Net National Disposable Income'<sup>\*\*</sup> :



 [View Text Solution](#)

**Delhi 2015 Set Iii**

1. Define Budget Set.

 [View Text Solution](#)

2. Explain the feature 'interdependence of firms' in an oligopoly market.



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Giving reason comment on the shape of Production Possibilities curve based on the following schedule :

Good X (units)	Good Y (units)
0	20
1	18
2	14
3	8
4	0



[View Text Solution](#)

4. A consumer spends Rs.100 on a good priced at Rs.4 per unit. When its price falls by 25 percent, the consumer spends Rs.75 on the good. Calculate the price elasticity of demand by the percentage method.



[View Text Solution](#)

5. If the Real GDP is Rs.300 and Nominal GDP is Rs.350, calculate Price Index (base=100).



**View Text Solution**