



Maximum Weight: 5

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

UG CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Answer all questions. All questions carry equal weight. Put a tick mark $[\checkmark]$ in the column against the correct answer. 1. The Wealth of Nations is the work of: (A) Marshall. (B) J.S. Mill. (C) Adam Smith. (D) Lionel Robins. 2. Indifference Approach is related with: (A) Marshall. (B) J.R. Hicks. (C) Samuelson. (D) Sismondi. 3. Which one of the following is an example of close substitute: Tea and Coffee. (B) Milk and water. (C) Bread and Butter. (D) Pen and pencil. 4. The addition to the total revenue by the sale of an additional unit is: (A) Total revenue. (B) Average revenue. (C) Value added. (D) Marginal revenue. 5. Which cost is to be incurred by a firm even if output is zero: (A) Opportunity cost. (B) Fixed cost. (C) Variable Cost. (D) Total cost.







6.	The ma	The marginal utility theory is contributed by:						
	(A)	Marshall.		(B)	David Ricardo.			
	(C)	Adam Smith.		(D)	Samuelson.			
7.	The fac	The factor earning of entrepreneur is :						
	(A)	Rent.		(B)	Wage.			
	(C)	Interest.		(D)	Profit.			
8.	Which	of the following is Gossen's f	irst la	w:				
	(A)	Law of Diminishing Margir	nal Uti	ility.				
	(B)	Law of Equi Marginal Utili	ty.					
	(C)	Law of substitution.						
	(D)	Law of Diminishing Return	ıs.					
9.	In the case of a free good, the consumer will be in equilibrium when:							
	(A)	MU = P.		(B)	MU = 0.			
	(C)	TU = 0.		(D)	TU = 1.			
10.	Change in demand due to a change in the price of related good:							
	(A)	Cross demand.		(B)	Price demand.			
	(C)	Income demand.		(D)	None of these.			
11.	The Price and quantity relationship for an inferior good is:							
	(A)	Direct.		(B)	Inverse.			
	(C)	Positive.		(D)	Indirect.			
12.	In the case of normal goods, the quantity demanded varies inversely with:							
	(A)	Price of good.		(B)	Income of the consumer.			
	(C)	Fashion of the good.		(D)	Savings.			





13.	Which	ich of the following is a cardinalist approach to demand analysis :					
	(A)	Marshallian utility analys	is.				
	(B)	Indifference Curve Analys	sis.				
	(C)	Revealed Preference Theo	ry.				
	(D)	None of these.					
14.	Which	is relevant for an indifferer	nce curve :				
	(A)	Convex to the origin.					
	(B)	Concave to the origin.					
	(C)	Sloping upward from Left	to Right.				
	(D)	Two ICs intersect each oth	ner.				
15.	The cor	onvexity of an indifference curve shows:					
	(A)	Diminishing MRS.	(B	3)	Increasing MRS.		
	(C)	Constant MRS.))	None.		
16.	A move	ement from one point to and	ther along an i	ind	ifference curve makes the sat	isfaction :	
	(A)	Increasing.	(B	3)	Decreasing.		
	(C)	Unaltered.))	None.		
17.	Cross elasticity of demand in the case of substitutes:						
	(A)	Zero.	(B	3)	Negative.		
	(C)	Positive.))	Infinity.		
18.	A movement down the given demand curve shows:						
	(A)	Increase in demand.	(B	3)	Decrease in demand.		
	(C)	Extension in demand.))	Contraction in demand.		
						Turn over	





19. Which	of the following results in an increase in an increase in demand:						
(A)	Fall in prices of substitutes.						
(B)	Increase in price of complementary goods.						
(C)	Fall in consumer's income.						
(D)	None of the above.						
20. Change in quantity supplied of a product can result from:							
(A)	Changes in own price.						
(B)	(B) Changes in cost of production.						
(C)	Change in technology.						
(D)							
No. of MCQs attempted Weight Scored (To be entered by the examiner)							
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ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK

