(GCF-14, GCF-15, GCF-16, GCF-17 & GCF-17-A, VCF-3, VDCF-3)
DATE: 15.06.2023 MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 TIMING: 2 Hours

TIMING: 2 Hours

ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE All Questions is compulsory.

1.		sumer's preferences are monotonic if and only if between two bundles, the mer prefers the bundle which has more of one of the goods less of at least one of the goods more of at least one of the goods and less of the other good more of at least one of the goods and no less of the other good
2.	At sat (a) (b) (c) (d)	uration point of TU curve, the slope of TU curve is 1 Infinity Zero Positive
3.	Budge (a) (b) (c) (d)	the time or price line is downward sloping because There is inverse relationship between the price and demand of a commodity. If a consumer wants to buy more of one good, he has to buy less of other good at given money income. If a consumer wants to buy more of one goods, he has to buy less of other goods as his money income falls. None of these
4.	Supply (a) (b) (c) (d)	y and stock are same things different having no comparison Both (b) and (c)
5.	Law o (a) (b) (c) (d)	f diminishing marginal rate of substitution is associated with Marshall Hicks Slutsky Keynes
5.	Which (a) (b) (c) (d)	one of the following cost curve is rectangular hyperbola in shape? TFC MC AFC AVC
7.		price of a product is Rs. 20/unit and its price elasticity of demand is 0.25. Its II be Rs60 100 - 60 None of these

8.		product has elastic demand, its marginal revenue (MR) will be In that the price of the product is Rs. 5/unit). Positive Zero Negative Can't be determined	
9.	In the sell(a) (b) (c) (d)	e perfect competition at short run, the firm is a priceand can amount of output at the on going market price. Taker, any Taker, a definite Maker, any None of the above	
10.	elastic	rice of a commodity increases from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per unit. If the price city of demand for this commodity is 3 and the original quantity demanded is nits, calculate the new quantity demanded. 175 units 75 units 25 units 125 units	
11.	Margir (a) (b) (c) (d)	ginal revenue along with marginal cost helps to determine Profit maximizing output Profit/unit Price/unit Total revenue	
12.	Monop (a) (b) (c) (d)	(b) Monopoly and competition with features of competition predominating(c) Monopoly and competition with features of monopoly predominating	
13.	A firm (a) (b) (c) (d)	Marginal cost curve intersects the average variable cost curve.Total revenue equals total variable cost.	
14.	During an upturn in the business cycle the negative output gap does not become much more negative than it was. This is because of the fact that: (a) Capacity increases because of the rise in investment. (b) Expenditure decreases because of the rise in the interest rate. (c) The government lowers the taxes during an upturn. (d) Labour productivity decreases during upturn.		
15.		ding to British economist J.M. Keyneswas the main cause of ve decline in income and employment during Great Depression of 1930. Lower aggregate expenditure in the economy. Banking crises and low money supply. Overdebtness. Lower profits & pessimism	

16.	Post w	var reconstruction			
	(a) (b)	will push the economy to slow down because of excess external debts. will cause pickup in economic activities as the reconstruction pushes up effective demand & in turn employment and income.			
	(c)	can cause boom or recession depending upon the adopted by govt.			
	(d)	None of these			
17.		of living increases when business cycle is	_		
	(a) (b)	at peak contracting			
	(c)	expanding			
	(d)	at lowest point			
18.		ord economics has been derived from a	_word.		
	(a)	French			
	(b) (c)	Latin Greek			
	(d)	German			
19.		is also called free market :			
	(a)	Regulated Market			
	(b)	Spot Market			
	(c)	Unregulated Market			
	(d)	Long period Market			
20.		element was given by :			
	(a)	Alfred Marshall			
	(b) (c)	Pigou Robbins			
	(d)	Adam Smith			
21.	Which	of the following is correct?			
	(a)	Elasticity on lower segment of demand curve is gre			
	(b)	Elasticity on upper segment of demand curve is les	-		
	(c) (d)	Elasticity at the middle of demand curve is equal to Elasticity decreases as one move from lower part			
	(4)	part	or demand curve to apper		
22.	Which	of the following statement is correct?			
	(a)	Supply is inversely related to its cost of production			
	(b)	Price and quantity demand of a good have direct re			
	(c)	Taxes and subsidy has no impact on the supply of t			
	(d)	Seasonal changes have no impact on the supply of	the commodity		
23.		se ofgoods, there is an inverse relation	ship between income and		
		nd for a product.			
	(a) (b)	Substitute goods Complementary Goods			
	(c)	Giffen Goods			
	(d)	None of the above			

24.		of the following is/ are the condition/s of theory of consumer surplus if price is or all units he purchased? Consumer gains extra utility or surplus Consumer surplus for the last commodity is zero Both None
25.	remain (a) (b) (c)	increase in demand is equal to increase in supply and equilibrium price s constant, then what about equilibrium quantity? Increases Decreases Remains constant None of the above
26.	Which (a) (b) (c) (d)	of the following is true, when the firm is at a equilibrium? MC < MR MC Curve cuts the MR curve from below Both a & b None of the above
27.	Kinked (a) (b) (c) (d)	demand curve is Highly elastic at above the prevailing price Inelastic at below the prevailing price Both a & b None of the above
28.	Which (a) (b) (c) (d)	is the characteristic feature of monopoly? Homogeneous goods Strong barriers to entry Perfect Competition Perfectly elastic demand curve
29.	Price d (a) (b) (c) (d)	iscrimination is possible only in Monopoly Perfect competition Oligopoly Monopolistic competition
30.	Market (a) (b) (c) (d)	consists of Buyer and seller One Price for one product at a given time Both a and b None
31.		an upturn in the business cycle the negative output gap does not become more negative than it was. This is because of the fact that: Capacity increases because of the rise in investment. Expenditure decreases because of the rise in the interest rate. The government lowers the taxes during an upturn. Labour productivity decreases during upturn.

- 32. Which is not the property of Indifference curve analysis?
 - (a) Indifference curves slope downward to the left
 - (b) Indifference curves are always convex to the origin
 - (c) Indifference curves can never intersect each other
 - (d) A higher indifference curve represents a higher level satisfaction than the lower indifference curve
- 33. Production function refers to a
 - (a) relationship between Output and cost
 - (b) relationship between inputs and output
 - (c) physical relationship between input and output
 - (d) relationship between capital and labour expressed in terms of wage rental ratio
- 34. When the government construct a public park and the cost incurred in constructing the park is known as-
 - (a) Social Cost
 - (b) Marginal Cost
 - (c) Real Cost
 - (d) Personal Cost
- 35. 'X' is working in Birla Cement for Rs. 20,000, he is proposed to work in Shree Cement for Rs. 50,000 if he accepts the proposal then opportunity cost is
 - (a) Rs. 20,000
 - (b) Rs. 50,000
 - (c) Rs. 30,000
 - (d) No opportunity Cost
- 36. Suppose in an economy the population growth rate remained 6% during last 5 years while the economic growth rate during the same period was just 3%.

What will be the consequences of it? Select the right option from the options given below.

- (a) Lesser savings→ Lower investment→ Low income & employment→ Low effective demand→ Overall slowdown in economic activities
- (b) More consumption expenditure→ more demand→ more production→ more employment & income → Overall boom in economic activities
- (c) Increase in labour supply→ Lower wage rate→ Low income→ Low savings & investments → Low production→ Overall slowdown in economic activities
- (d) None of the above

37.	Cost of living	increases when	business c	vcle is

- (a) at peak
- (b) contracting
- (c) expanding
- (d) at lowest point

Read the following paragraph and answer questions 38-41.

Nicole owns a small pottery factory. She can make 1,000 pieces of pottery per year and sell them for Rs. 100 each. It cost Nicole Rs. 20,000 for the raw materials to produce the 1,000 pieces of pottery. She has invested Rs 1,00,000 in her factory and equipment: Rs. 50,000 from her savings and Rs 50,000 borrowed at 10 percent. (Assume that she could have loaned her money out at 10 per cent, too.) Nicole can work at a competing pottery factory for Rs. 40,000 per year.

- 38. The accounting cost at Nicole's pottery factory is:
 - (a) Rs. 25,000
 - (b) Rs. 50,000
 - (c) Rs. 80,000
 - (d) Rs. 75,000
- 39. The economic cost at Nicole's factory is:
 - (a) Rs. 75,000
 - (b) Rs. 70,000
 - (c) Rs. 80,000
 - (d) Rs. 30,000
- 40. The accounting profit at Nicole's pottery factory is:
 - (a) Rs. 30,000
 - (b) Rs. 50,000
 - (c) Rs. 80,000
 - (d) Rs. 75,000
- 41. The economic profit at Nicole's factory is:
 - (a) Rs. 75,000
 - (b) Rs. 35,000
 - (c) Rs. 80,000
 - (d) Rs. 30,000
- 42. The bargaining power of labour is generally _____
 - (a) Weak
 - (b) Strong
 - (c) Constant
 - (d) Can't say
- 43. If a firm's output is zero, then
 - (a) AFC will be positive
 - (b) TFC will be zero
 - (c) Both of (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of (a) and (b)

Q	TVC	MC	TC	ATC
0			20	
1	10	0		
2		8		
3	24			
4				12
5		6		

- 44. Find ATC of 3rd unit
 - (a) 14.66
 - (b) 12.33
 - (c) 10.42
 - (d) 8.07

- 45. Find MC of 4th unit
 - (a) 4
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 10
- 46. Find TC of 5th unit
 - (a) 60
 - (b) 54
 - (c) 25
 - (d) 52
- 47. Find AVC of 4th unit
 - (a) 5
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 8
- 48. Price discrimination is a situation when a producer
 - (a) Charges different prices in different markets
 - (b) Charges same price
 - (c) Charges many prices
 - (d) All of the above
- 49. If oligopolists engage in collusion and successfully form a cartel, the market outcome is
 - (a) The same as if it were served by a monopoly
 - (b) The same as if it were served by competitive firms
 - (c) Efficient because cooperation improves efficiency
 - (d) Known as Nash equilibrium
- 50. Which of the following statements is normative?
 - (a) Large government deficits cause an economy to grow more slowly.
 - (b) People work harder if the wage is higher.
 - (c) The unemployment rate should be less.
 - (d) Printing too much money causes inflation.
- 51. An isoquant slopes:
 - (a) downward to the left
 - (b) downward to the right
 - (c) upward to the left
 - (d) upward to the right
- 52. Consumer stops purchasing the additional units of the commodity when
 - (a) marginal utility starts declining
 - (b) marginal utility become zero
 - (c) marginal utility is equal to marginal utility of money
 - (d) total utility is increasing
- 53. A perfectly competitive firm has control over
 - (a) price
 - (b) production as well as price
 - (c) production, price and consumers
 - (d) none of the above

54.	The de (a) (b) (c) (d)	emand curve facing an industrial firm under monopoly is horizontal straight line indeterminate downward sloping upward sloping
55.	Price (a) (b) (c) (d)	discrimination is not possible: under monopoly situation under any market firm under monopolistic competition under perfect competition
56.	The ki (a) (b) (c) (d)	nked demand curve model of oligopoly assumes that : response to a price increase is less than the response to a price decrease response to a price increase is more than the response to a price decrease elasticity of demand is constant regardless of whether price increases or decreases elasticity of demand is perfectly elastic if price increases and perfectly inelastic if price decreases
57.	The la (a) (b) (c) (d)	does not apply to rich developed countries applies only to the less developed countries implies that consumers wants will be satisfied in a socialistic system implies that consumers wants will never be completely satisfied
58.	The p (a) (b) (c) (d)	roducer is in equilibrium at a point where the cost line is: above the isoquant below the isoquant cutting the isoquant tangent to isoquant
59.	During (a) (b) (c) (d)	business cycles the opposite of a trough is an inflation a hyperinflation a trend a peak
60.	In order to influence spending on the goods and services in the short run, monetal policy is directed at directly influencing (a) Unemployment rate (b) Inflation rate (c) Interest rate (d) Economic growth rate	
61.		h of the following occupations requires rendering of services based upon alised knowledge and membership of an accreditation and assessment body? Employment Profession Business Agriculture

MITTAL COMMERCE CLASSES 62. Sustainable development/ businesses imply: Consistent economic performance (a) (b) Attention to social problems Harmony with nature (c) All of the above (d) 63. The Indian Companies Act provides for the registration of: Private Limited and Public Company One Person Company and Small Company (b) Defunct Company (c) All of the above (d) 64. The occupation in which people work for others and get remunerated in return is known as: (a) **Business** (b) Employment Profession (c) (d) None of these 65. Study of human population is called as_____ environment. Political (a) (b) Demographic (c) Global Economic (d) 66. Marketing, Finance, Operations, Human Behaviour, Law and Policy, Economics, all together derive BCK. What does it tell us about BCK's domains? (a) BCK is Vast (b) BCK is Expanding BCK is Eclectic (c) (d) BCK is Vague 67. Who is the present CFO of HDFC bank? Srinivasan Vaidyanathan (a) (b) M.K. Sharma Sanjiv Singh (c) Chandan Kumar Dey (d) 68. Where is the Headquarter of Infosys? Mumbai (a) Delhi (b) (c) Bengaluru Gujrat (d)

69.

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Who is the CFO of ITC Group?

Sanjeevpuri

Rakesh Jha

Supratim Dutta Shankar Raman

- 70. Mukesh Ambani is the CEO of which company?
 - (a) Reliance Industries
 - (b) Ambuja cements Ltd.
 - (c) Bosch Ltd.
 - (d) Ultratech cement Ltd.
- 71. Who is the present Chairman of Wipro Limited.
 - (a) Rishad Premji
 - (b) Jatin Dalal
 - (c) Jamnalal Bajaj
 - (d) Kevin P D'sa
- 72. Who is the CFO of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.?
 - (a) Ravisankar Ganesan
 - (b) Mohammed Taj Mukarrum
 - (c) Alok Kumar Agarwal
 - (d) Farokh Nariman Subedar
- 73. Where is SEBI Northern Regional Offices?
 - (a) New Delhi
 - (b) Hariyana
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Gujrat
- 74. The RBI has been vested with extensive power to control and supervise commercial banking system under which Act?
 - (a) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1933
 - (b) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
 - (c) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935
 - (d) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1936
- 75. When was IRDAI constituted?
 - (a) 1997
 - (b) 1998
 - (c) 1999
 - (d) 2000
- 76. Which of the following institutions converted into a Non-Banking Finance Company?
 - (a) IFCI
 - (b) IDBI
 - (c) ICICI
 - (d) CCI
- 77. Which of the following is not attributable to Facilitative/Developmental policies?
 - (a) Lifting of curbs of business
 - (b) Easing of doing business
 - (c) Creation of conducive conditions
 - (d) Imposition of clearances and approvals
- 78. Choose the correct statement:
 - (a) For sustainable economic development, FII is more preferable to FDI
 - (b) FDI has strong speculative effect in equity market
 - (c) In India, permission for FDI is not uniform for all sectors
 - (d) FDI is usually done to reap short term gains

79.	Which of the following is not the concern of monetary policy? (a) Interest rate (b) Quantity of money and credit (c) Disposable income with the households (d) Both (a) & (b)
80.	Which of the following is not an economic objective of the firm? (a) Sales growth (b) Improvement in market share (c) Profits and return on investment (d) Conservation of natural resources
81.	Transfer of Interest exists in : (a) Business (b) Profession (c) Employment (d) None of the above
82.	What is the psychological motive of employment (a) Service to society (b) Earning livelihood (c) Earning profits (d) Displaying skills
83.	Highest Price the buyer is willing to pay is called? (a) Bid (b) Ask (c) Badla (d) Beta
84.	Personal interest in business is more in (a) HUF (b) Partnership (c) Sole Proprietorship (d) LLP
85.	Non-corporate Entity includes: (a) Sole Proprietorship, HUF and Partnership (b) HUF, Trust and LLP (c) Partnership LLP and Private companies (d) Sole Proprietorship, LLP and Partnership
86.	successive generations of an Undivided Family are known as HUF. (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
87.	Carrying forward of transaction form one settlement period to the next without effecting delivery or payment is called (a) Bear Market (b) Base price (c) Badla (d) Blue Chips

- 88. Free and fair competition ensures all, except?
 - (a) Punishing the laggards
 - (b) Boosts fixed choice preferences of customers
 - (c) Increases Efficiency
 - (d) Encourages Innovation
- 89. A free allotment of shares made in proportion to existing shares out of accumulated reserves is called-
 - (a) Bond
 - (b) Bonus
 - (c) Bid
 - (d) Offer
- 90. Setting low prices in order to discourage or deter potential new entrants to the suppliers market:
 - (a) Pre-Emptive Pricing
 - (b) Price Sensitivity
 - (c) Price Discrimination
 - (d) Price Elasticity
- 91. A financial expression of the value of that product is called-
 - (a) Price
 - (b) Cost
 - (c) Expenditure
 - (d) None of the above
- 92. A signed instrument of acknowledgment that indicates the approval is called-
 - (a) Acceptance
 - (b) Terms
 - (c) Conditions
 - (d) None of the above
- 93. The price sensitivity of the market is an important factor of which element of Micro environment:
 - (a) Suppliers
 - (b) Market
 - (c) Intermediaries
 - (d) Customer
- 94. Business and technology are:
 - (a) Interrelated
 - (b) Interdependent
 - (c) Interrelated & Interdependent
 - (d) None of the above
- 95. Which industrial category does Wipro Ltd. come under?
 - (a) Pharmaceuticals & Drugs
 - (b) Diversied
 - (c) Media
 - (d) IT- Software

- 96. 'My customer First' is the Vision of which Bank?
 - (a) SBI
 - (b) Axis Bank
 - (c) HDFC Bank
 - (d) Bank of Baroda
- 97. Self Help Groups are catered specifically by?
 - (a) All development banks
 - (b) SIDBI
 - (c) RBI
 - (d) NABARD
- 98. Decisions on annual financial spending, Taxes and Duties and Military spending are considered in:
 - (a) Policies
 - (b) Budget
 - (c) Goal Setting
 - (d) Long term planning process
- 99. Where can the first appeal against SEBI be made?
 - (a) High Court
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Securities Appellate Tribunal
 - (d) RBI
- 100. What is the constitution of Competition Commission of India?
 - (a) A chairperson and 6 members appointed by the Central Government.
 - (b) A chairperson and 5 members appointed by the Central Government.
 - (c) A chairperson and 5 members appointed by the RBI.
 - (d) A chairperson and 6 members appointed by the RBI.

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