1. 'Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life' -It is the statement of

a. Adam Smith b. Lionel Robbins c. Alfred Marshall d. Samuelson

2. Pick the odd one out

a. Luxuries b. Comforts c. Necessaries d. Agricultural goods

3. The primary factors of production are:

a. Labour and Organisation b. Labour and Capital

c. Land and Capital d. Land and Labour.

4. Cost refers to ____

a. price b. value c. fixed cost d. production

5. Microeconomics is concerned with

a. The economy as a whole b. Different sectors of an economy

c. The study of individual economic units behaviour

d. The interactions within the entire economy

6. The chief exponent of the Cardinal utility approach was

a. J.R.Hicks b. R.G.D.Allen c. Marshall d. Stigler

7. Formula for calculating AP is

a. $\Delta TP/N$ b. $\Delta TP/\Delta N$ c. TP/MP d. TP/N

8. Money cost is also known as ____ cost.

a. explicit b. implicit c. social d. real

9. Find the odd one out:

a. "An inquiry into the nature and the causes of the Wealth of Nations"

b. "Principles of Economics"

c. "Nature and Significance of Economic Science"

d. "Ceteris paribus"

10. When marginal utility reaches zero, the total utility will be

a. Minimum b. Maximum c. Zero d. Negative

11. Who said, that one of the key of an entrepreneur is "uncertaintybearing".

a. J.B.Clark b. Schumpeter c. Knight d. Adam Smith

12. Explicit costs are termed as

a. out of pocket expenses b. real cost c. social cost d. sunk cost

13. Author of "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations"

a. Alfred Marshall b. Adam Smith c. Lionel Robbins d. Paul A Samuelson

14. The basis for the law of demand is related to

a. Law of diminishing marginal utility b. Law of supply

c. Law of equi-marginal utility. d. Gossen's Law

15. In a firm 5 units of factors produce 24units of the product. When the number of factor increases by one, the production increases to 30 units. Calculate the Avarage Product.

a. 30 b. 6 c. 5 d. 24

16. The cost that remains constant at all levels of output is ___ cost.

a. fixed b. variable c. real d. social

17.Who is the Father of Economics?

a. Max Muller b. Adam Smith c. Karl Marx d. Paul A Samuelson

18. Given potential price is Rs.250 and the actual price is Rs.200. Find the consumer surplus.

a. 375 b.175 c. 200 d.50

19. The long-run production function is explained by

a. Law of Demand b. Law of Supply c. Returns to Scale d. Law of Variable Proportions

20. The cost incurred by producing one more unit of output is____cost.

a. variable b. fixed c. marginal d. tota

1. Which of the following is a market structure where the Price is expected to be lower?

a. Perfect competition b. Monopoly c. Duopoly d. Oligopoly

2. In Economics, distribution of income is among the

a. factors of production b. individual c. firms d. traders

3. The main gold mine region in Karnataka is ....

a. Kolar b. Ramgiri c. Anantpur d. Cochin

4. The arrival of Vasco da Gama in Calicut, India

a. 1498 b. 1948 c. 1689 d. 1849

5. Which of the following is a feature of monopolistic competition?

a. One seller b. Few sellers c. Product differentiation d. No entry

6. Rent is the reward for the use of

a. capital b. labour c. land d. organization

7. Which one of the following is a developed nations ?

a. Mexico b. Ghana c. France d. Sri Lanka

8. The power for governance of India was transferred from the East India Company (EIC) to the British crown in

a. 1855 b. 1858 c. 1868 d. 1878

9. There is no excess capacity under ....

a. Monopoly b. Monopolistic competition

c. Oligopoly d. Perfect competition

10. The Classical Theory of Rent was propounded by

a. Ricardo b. Keynes c. Marshall d. Walker

11. Mixed economy means ......

a. Private sectors and banks b. Co-existence of Public and Private sectors

c. Public sectors and banks d. Public sectors only

12. First World War started in the year

a. 1914 b. 1814 c. 1941 d. 1841

13. Another name of price is................

a. Average Revenue b. Marginal Revenue

c. Total Revenue d. Average Cost

14. The reward for labour is

a. rent b. wage c. profit d. interest

15. A scientific study of the characteristics of population is ....

a. Topography b. Demography c. Geography d. Philosophy

16. The objective of the Industrial Policy 1956 was ....

a. Develop heavy industries b. Develop agricultural sector only

c. Develop private sector only d. Develop cottage industries only

17. In monopoly, MR curve lies below ....

a. TR b. MC c. AR d. AC

18. Residual Claimant Theory is propounded by

a. Keynes b. Walker c. Hawley d. Knight

19. In which year the population of India crossed one billion mark ?

a. 2000 b. 2001 c. 2005 d. 1991

20. The father of Green Revolution in India was ....

a. M.S. Swaminathan b. Gandhi

c. Visweswaraiah d. N.R. Viswanathan

1. Which of the following is the way of Privatisation?

a. Disinvestment b. Denationalization c. Franchising d. All the above

2. Which is considered as the basic unit for rural areas?

a. Panchayat b. Village c. Town d. Municipality

3. In health index, Tamil Nadu is ahead of

a) Kerala b) Punjab c) Gujarat d) all the above

4. Mathematical Economics is the integration of

a. Mathematics and Economics b. Economics and Statistics

c. Economics and Equations d. Graphs and Economics

5. The Arguments against LPG relate to ___

a. Economic growth b. More investment

c. Disparities among people and regions d. Modernization

6. Identify the feature of rural economy.

a. Dependence on agriculture b. High population density

c. Low level of population d. Low level of inequality

7. Tamil Nadu is rich in

a) Forest resource b) human resource c) mineral resource d) all the above

8. The first person who used mathematics in Economics is

a. Sir William Petty b. Giovanni Ceva c. Adam Smith d. Irving Fisher

9. India is the largest producer of _____in the world.

a. fruits b. gold c. petrol d. diesel

10. How do you term people employed in excess of the requirements?

a. Unemployment b. Underemployment orDisguised Unemployment

c. Full employment d. Self-employment

11. Knitted garment production is concentrated in

a) Coimbatore b) Tiruppur c) Erode d) Karur

12. A statement of equality between two quantities is called

a. Inequality b. Equality c. Equations d. Functions

13. The Special Economic Zones policy was announced in _____

a. April 2000 b. July 1990 c. April 1980 d. July 1970

14. The process of improving the rural areas, rural people and rural living is defined as

a. Rural economy b. Rural economics c. Rural employmentd. Rural development

15. Which one of the following cities does not have international airport?

a) Madurai b) Tiruchirappalli c) Paramakudi d) Coimbatore

16. (y - y1) = m(x - x1) gives the

a. Slope b. Straight line c. Constant d. Curve

17. Goods and Services Tax is _____

a. a multi point tax b. having cascading effects

c. like Value Added Tax d. a single point tax with no cascading effects.

18. The recommended nutritional intake per person in rural areas.

a. 2100 calories b. 2100 calories c. 2300 calories d. 2400 calories

19. Largest area of land is used in the cultivation of

a) Paddy b) sugarcane c) Groundnut d) Coconut

20. Suppose D = 150 - 50P. Then, the slope is

a. -5 b.50 c. 5 d.

XI ECO 1M 1-4 (2)

1. Utility means
- a. Equilibrium point at which demand and supply are equal
- b. Want-satisfying capacity of goods and services
- c. Total value of commodity
- d. Desire for goods and services

2. The concept of elasticity of demand was introduced by
a. Ferguson b. Keynes c. Adam Smith d. Marshall

3. Mention the economies reaped from inside the firm
a. financial b. technical c. managerial d. all of the above

4. Wage is an example for ____ cost of the production.
a. fixed b. variable c. marginal d. opportunity

5. Which one of the following is not a point in the Welfare Definition of Economics?
- a. Study of an ordinary man
- b. Economics does not focus on wealth alone
- c. Economics is the study of material welfare
- d. Economics deals with unlimited wants and limited means

6. The movement on or along the given demand curve is known as__
a. Extension and contraction of demand. b. shifts in the demand.
c. increase and decrease in demand. d. all the above

7. Name the returns to scale when the output increases by more than 5%, for a 5% increase in the inputs,
a. Increasing returns to scale b. decreasing returns to scale
c. Constant returns to scale d. All of the above

8. Identify the formula of estimating average cost.
a. AVC/Q b. TC/Q c. TVC/Q d. AFC/Q

9. Which theory is generally included under micro economics ?
a. Price Theory b. Income Theory c. Employment Theory d. Trade Theory

10. A consumer is in equilibrium when marginal utilities from two goods are
a. Minimum b. Inverse c. Equal d. Increasing

11. Product obtained from additional factors of production is termed as
a. Marginal product b. Total product c. Average product d. Annual product

12. Long-run average cost curve is also called as ____ curve.
a. demand b. planning c. production d. sales

13. Identify the correct characteristics of utility
a. It is equivalent to 'usefulness' b. It has moral significance
c. It is same as pleasure d. It depends upon consumer's mental attitude

14. Elasticity of demand is equal to one indicates
a. Unitary Elastic Demand b. Perfectly Elastic Demand
c. Perfectly Inelastic Demand d. Relatively Elastic Demand

15. Producer's equilibrium is achieved at the point where:
- a. Marginal rate of technical substitution(MRTS) is greater than the price ratio
- b. MRTS is lesser than the price ratio
- c. MRTS and price ratio are equal to each other
- d. The slopes of isoquant and isocost lines are different.

16. Revenue received from the sale of additional unit is termed as ____ revenue.
a. profit b. average c. marginal d. total

17. The process of reasoning from particular to general is
a. Deductive method b. Inductive method
c. Positive economics d. Normative economics

18. Ordinal Utility can be measured by
a. Ranking b. Numbering c. Wording d. None of these

19. If average product is decreasing, then marginal product
a. must be greater than average product b. must be less than average product
c. must be increasing d. both a and c

20. When price remains constant, AR will be ____ MR.
a. equal to b. greater than c. less than d. not related to

XI ECO 1M 5-8 (2)

1. Group equilibrium is analysed in ....
a. Monopolistic competition b. Monopoly c. Duopoly d. Pure competition

2. Keynesian Theory of interest is popularly known as
a. Abstinence Theory b. Liquidity Preference Theory
c. Loanable Funds Theory d. Agio Theory

3. The number of births per thousand population is called as
a. Crude death rate b. Mortality rate c. Morbidity rate d. Crude Birth Rate

4. The main objective of nationalisation of banks was ....
a. Private social welfare b. Social welfare
c. To earn d. Industries monopoly

5. Monopolistic competition is a form of ....
a. Oligopoly b. Duopoly c. Imperfect competition d. Monopoly

6. The concept of meeting unexpected expenditure according to Keynes is
a. Transaction motive b. Precautionary motive c. Speculative motived. Personal motive

7. Who introduced the National Development Council in India?
a. Ambedkar b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. Radhakrishanand. V.K.R.V. Rao

8. In the first five year plan, The top priority was given to .... Sector.
a. Service b. Industrial c. Agriculture d. Bank

9. Price discrimination will always lead to.............
a. Increase in output b. Increase in profit
c. Different prices d. b and c

10. Profit is the reward for
a. land b. organization c. capital d. labour

11. The advocate of democratic socialism was
a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. P.C. Mahalanobis
c. Dr.Rajendra Prasad d. Indira Gandhi

12. According to HDR (2016), India ranked ...... out of 188 countries.
a. 130 b. 131 c. 135 d. 145

13. Under perfect competition, the shape of demand curve of a firm is...............
a. Vertical b. Horizontal c. Negatively sloped d. Positively sloped

14. Quasi-rent arises in
a. Man-made appliances b. Homemade items
c. Imported items d. None of these

15. Gandhian Economics is based on the Principle
a. Socialistic idea b. Ethical foundation
c. Gopala Krishna Gokhale d. DadabhaiNaoroji

16. The Oldest large scale industry in India
a. cotton b. jute c. steel d. cement

17. Which of the following involves maximum exploitation of consumers?
a. Perfect competition b. Monopoly c. Monopolistic competition d. Oligopoly

18. Abstinence Theory of Interest was propounded by
a. Alfred Marshall b. N.W Senior c. Bohm-Bawerk d. Knut Wicksell

19. Amartya Kumara Sen received the Nobel prize in Economics in the year
a. 1998 b. 2000 c. 2008 d. 2010

20. The main theme of the Twelth Five Year Plan
a. faster and more inclusive growth b. growth with social Justice
c. socialistic pattern of society d. faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth

1. Financial Sector reforms mainly related to _____

a. Insurance Sector b. Banking Sector c. Both a and b d. Transport Sector

2. What is the other name for concealed unemployment?

a. Open b. Disguised c. Seasonal d. Rural

3. In investment proposals filed by MSMEs, TN ranks

a) I b) II c) III d) IV

4. State of rest is a point termed as

a. Equilibrium b. Non-Equilibrium c. Minimum Point d. Maximum Point

5. The new economic policy is concerned with the following

a. foreign investment b. foreign technology c. foreign trade d. all the above

6. Identify an example for rural industries?

a. Sugar factory b. Mat making industry c. Cement industry d. Paper industry

7. Which district has the lowest child sex ratio?

a) Madurai b) Theni c) Ariyalur d) Cuddalore

8. Differentiation of xn is

a. nx(n-1) b. n x (n+1) c. zero d. one

9. The farmers have access to credit under Kisan credit card scheme through the following

a. Co-operative banks b. RRBsq c. Public sector banksd. All the above

10. Identify the cause for rural indebtedness in India.

a. Poverty b. High population
c. High productivity d. Full employment

11. The largest contribution to GSDP in Tamil Nadu comes from

a) agriculture b) industry c) mining d) services

12. The first differentiation of Total Revenue function gives

a. Average Revenue b. Profit c. Marginal Revenue d. Zero

13. The first ever SEZ in India was set up at

a. Mumbai b. Chennai c. Kandla d. Cochin

14. Identify the year of launch of MUDRA Bank?

a. 1995 b. 2000 c. 2010 d.2015

15. SPIC is located in

a) Chennai b) Madurai c) Tuticorin d) Pudukkottai

16. If x+y = 5 and x-y= 3 then, Value of x

a. 4 b. 3 c. 16 d. 8

17. The highest rate of tax under GST is _____ (as on July1, 2017)

a. 18% b. 24% c. 28% d. 32%

18. Identify the advantages of rural roads.

a. Rural marketing b. Rural employment c. Rural developmentd. All the above

19. In India's total cement production, Tamil Nadu ranks

a) third b) fourth c) first d) second

20. Data processing is done by

a. PC alone b. Calculator alone
c. Both PC and Calculator d. Pen drive

XI ECO 1M 1-4 (3)

1. The basic problem studied in Economics is
a. Unlimited wants b. Unlimited meansc. Scarcity d. Strategy to meet all our wants

2. Choice is always constrained or limited by the ___ of our resources.
a. Scarcity b. Supply c. Demand d. Abundance

3. The man-made physical goods used to produce other goods and services are referred to as.
a. Land b. Labour c. Capital d. Organization.

4. Cost functions are also known as _____ function.
a. production b. investment c. demand d. consumption

5. Which of the following is a microeconomics statement?
a. The real domestic output increased by 2.5 percent last year.
b. Unemployment was 9.8 percent of the labour force last year.
c. The price of wheat determines its demand
d. The general price level increased by 4 percent last year.

6. Marginal Utility is measured by using the formula of
a. TUn-TUn-1 b. TUn-TUn+1 c. TUn+TUn+1 d. TUn-TUn+1

7. Which factor is called the changing agent of the Society
a. Labourer b. Land c. Organizer d. Capital

8. Explicit cost plus implicit cost denote _____ cost.
a. social b. economic c. money d. fixed

9. The equilibrium price is the price at which
a. Everything is sold b. Buyers spend their money
c. Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied d. Excess demand is zero

10. Gossen's first law is known as.
a. Law of equi-marginal utility. b. Law of diminishing marginal utility
c. Law of demand. d. Law of Diminishing returns.

11. The functional relationship between "inputs" and "outputs" is called as
a. Consumption Function b. Production Functionc. Savings Functiond. Investment Function

12. The costs of self–owned resources are termed as ___ cost.
a. real b. explicit c. money d. implicit

13. "Economics studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses" is the definition of economics of
a. Lionel Robbins b. Adam Smith c. Alfred Marshall d. Paul A Samuelson

14. The concept of consumer's surplus is associated with
a. Adam Smith b. Marshall c. Robbins d. Ricardo

15. The short-run production is studied through
a. The Laws of Returns to Scale b. The Law of Variable Proportions
c. Iso-quants d. Law of Demand

16. Identify the formula of estimating average variable cost.
a. TC/Q b. TVC/Q c. TFC/Q d. TAC/Q

17. "Economics is a science" The basis of this statement is—
a. Relation between cause and effect
b. Use of deductive method and inductive method for the formations of laws
c. Experiments d. All of the above

18. Indifference curve approach is based on
a. Ordinal approachb. Cardinal approachc. Subjective approach d. Psychological approach

19. An Iso-quant curve is also known as
a. Inelastic Supply Curve b. Inelastic Demand Curve
c. Equi-marginal Utility d. Equal Product Curve

20. The cost that varies with the level of output is termed as ___ cost.
a. money b. variable cost c. total cost d. fixed cost

XI ECO 1M 5-8 (3)

1. Equilibrium condition of a firm is……

a. MC = MR b. MC > MR c. MC < MR d. MR = Price

2. Theory of distribution is popularly known as,

a. Theory of product-pricing b. Theory of factor-pricing
c. Theory of wages d. Theory of Interest

3. The measure of economic growth of a country is indicated by …..

a. GNP b. GDP c. NNP d. Per capita income

4. In 1614 Sir Thomas Roe was successful in getting permission from

a. Akbar b. Shajakan c. Jahangir d. Noorjakhan

5. A firm under monopoly can earn …………. in the short run.

a. Normal profit b. Loss c. Super normal profit d. More loss

6. The concept of 'Quasi-Rent' is associated with

a. Ricardo b. Keynes c. Walker d. Marshall

7. The position of Indian Economy among the other strongest economies in the world is ..

a. Fourth b. Seventh c. Fifth d. Tenth

8. Ryotwari system was initially introduced in

a. Kerala b. Bengal c. Tamil Nadu d. Maharastra

9. Profit of a firm is obtained when ……………..

a. TR < TC b. TR – MC c. TR > TC d. TR = TC

10.'Original and indestructible powers of the soil' is the term used by

a. J.S.Mill b. Walker c. Clark d. Ricardo

11. The weakness of Indian Economy is …….

a. Economic disparities b. Mixed economy
c. Urbanisation d. Adequate employment opportunities

12. When did the Government of India declare its first Industrial Policy ?

a. 1956 b. 1991 c. 1948 d. 2000

13. In which type of market, AR and MR are equal …..

a. Duopoly b. Perfect competition
c. Monopolistic competition d. Oligopoly

14. Money wages are also known as

a. real wages b. nominal wages c. original wages d. transfer wages

15. The year 1961is known as …..

a. Year of small divide b. Year of Population Explosion
c. Year of Urbanisation d. Year of Great Divide

16. The industry which was de-reserved in 1993 ?

a. Railways b. Mining of copper and zinc
c. Atomic energy d. Atomic minerals

17. Perfect competition assumes …………

a. Luxury goods b. Producer goods c. Differentiated goodsd. Homogeneous goods

18. The reward given for the use of capital

a. rent b. wage c. interest d. profit

19. The number of deaths per thousand population is called as …

a. Crude Death Rate b. Crude Birth Rate
c. Crude Infant Rate d. Maternal Mortality Rate

20. How many commercial banks were nationalised in 1969 ?

a. 10 b. 12 c. 14 d. 16

XI ECO 1M 9-12 (3)

1. Countries today are to be ___ for their growth.

a. Dependent b. Interdependent c. Free trade d. Capitalist

2. Which feature is identified with rural areas?

a. Low population density b. High population density
c. Low natural resources d. Low human resources

3. In sex ratio, Tamil Nadu ranks

a) first b) second c) third d) fourth

4. The construction of demand line or supply line is the result of using

a. Matrices b. Calculus c. Algebra d. Analytical Geometry

5. Expansion of FDI ____

a. Foreign Private Investment b. Foreign Portfolio
c. Foreign Direct Investment d. Forex Private Investment

6. What percentage of the total population live in rural area, as per 2011 censes?

a. 40 b. 50 c. 60 d. 70

7. The main source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu is

a) river b) tank c) well d) canals

8. Function with single independent variable is known as

a. Multivariate Function b. Bivariate Function
cUnivariate Function d. Polynomial Function

9. Foreign investment includes____

a. FDI only b. FPI and FFI c. FDI and FPI d. FDI and FFI

10. What is the term used to denote the coexistence of two different features in an economy?

a. Technology b. Dependency c. Dualism d. Inequality

11. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

a) Gateway of Tamil Nadu – Thoothukudi b) Home textile city - Erode
c) Steel city – Salem d) Pump city - Coimbatore

12. An incremental change in dependent variable with respect to change in independent variable is known as

a. Slope b. Intercept c. Variant d. Constant

13. Agricultural Produce Market Committee is a _____

a. Advisory body b. Statutory body c. Both a and b d. non of these above

14. Identify the agriculture related problem of rural economy.

a. Poor communication b. Small size of landholding
c. Rural poverty d. Poor banking network

15. TN tops in the production of the following crops except

a) Banana b) Coconut c) plantation crops d) cardamom

16. Suppose D = 50 - 5P. When D is zero then

a. P is 10 b.P is 20 c. P is 5 d.P is -10

17. The New Foreign Trade Policy was announced in the year_____

a. 2000 b. 2002 c. 2010 d. 2015

18. Indicate the cause for rural poverty.

a. Lack of non-farm employment b. High employment
c. Low inflation rate d. High investment.

19. In literacy rate, TN ranks

a) second b) fourth c) sixth d) eighth

20. Suppose determinant of a matrix 0, then the solution

a. Exists b. Does not exist c. is infinity d. is zero

XI ECO 1M 1-4 (4)

1. A market is

a. Only a place to buy things b. Only a place to sell things
c. Only a place where prices adjust
d. A system where persons buy and sell goods directly or indirectly

2. Increase in demand is caused by

a. Increase in tax b. Higher subsidy c. Increase in interest rate d. decline in population

3. Cobb-Douglas production function assumes

a. Increasing returns to scale b. Diminishing returns to scale
c. Constant returns to scale d. All of the above

4. The cost per unit of output is denoted by ___ cost.

a. average b. marginal c. variable d. total

5. Growth definition takes into account

a. The problem of choice in the dynamic framework of Economics
b. The problem of unlimited means in relation to wants
c. The production and distribution of wealth d. The material welfare of human beings

6. In case of relatively more elastic demand the shape of the curve is

a. Horizontal b. Vertical c. Steeper d. Flatter

7. Which of the following is not a characteristic of land?

a. Its limited supply. b. It is mobile c. Heterogeneous d. Gift of Nature

8. Find total cost where TFC=I00 and TVC = 125.

a. 125 b. 175 c. 225 d. 325

9. ……….. have exchange value and their ownership rights can be established and exchanged

a. Goods b. Services c. Markets d. Revenue

10. Indifference curve was first introduced by

a. Hicks b. Allen c. Keynes d. Edgeworth

11. Modern economists have propounded the law of

a. Increasing returns b. decreasing returns c. Constant returnsd. variable proportions.

12. Revenue received from the sale of products is known as ___ revenue.

a. profit b. total c. average d. marginal

13. Who has given scarcity definition of economics?

a. Adam Smith b. Marshall c. Robbins d. Robertson

14. The locus of the points which gives same level of satisfaction is associated with

a. Indifference Curves b. Cardinal Analysisc. Law of Demand d. Law of Supply

15. The relationship between the price of a commodity and the supply of commodity is

a. Negative b. Positive c. Zero d. Increase

16. Marginal revenue is the addition made to the

a. total sales b. total revenue c. total production d. total cost

17. Total revenue is equal to total output sold multiplied by

a. Price b. Total cost c. Marginal revenue d. Marginal cost

18. The indifference curves are

a. vertical b. horizontal c. positive sloped d. Negatively sloped

19. A production function measures the relation between

a. input prices and output prices b. input prices and the quantity of output
c. the quantity of inputs and the quantity of output.
d. the quantity of inputs and input prices.

20. A book seller sold 40 books with the price of ₹10 each. The total revenue of the seller is ₹_____.

a. 100 b. 200 c. 300 d. 40

XI ECO 1M 5-8 (4)

1. In monopolistic competition, the essential feature is .....

a. Same product b. selling cost c. Single seller d. Single buyer

2. According to the Loanable Funds Theory, supply of loanable funds is equal to

a. S + BC + DH + DI b. I + DS + DH + BM c. S + DS + BM + DI d. S + BM + DH + DS

3. Density of population =

a. Land area / Total Population b. Land area / Employment

c. Total Population / Land area of the region d. Total Population / Employment

4. The Planning Commission was setup in the year .....

a. 1950 b. 1955 c. 1960 d. 1952

5. Price leadership is the attribute of ....

a. Perfect competition b. Monopoly c. Oligopoly d. Monopolistic competition

6. The distribution of income or wealth of a country among the individuals are

a. functional distribution b. personal distribution

c. goods distribution d. services distribution

7. Who among the following propagated GandhianEcomomicthinkings.

a. Jawaharlar Nehru b. VKRV Rao c. JC Kumarappa d. A.K.Sen

8. Tenth Five year plan period was.......

a. 1992-1997 b. 2002-2007 c. 2007-2012 d. 1997-2002

9. The average revenue curve under monopolistic competition will be......

a. Perfectly inelastic b. Perfectly elastic c. Relatively elastic d. Unitary elastic

10. Innovation Theory of profit was given by

a. Hawley b. Schumpeter c. Keynes d. Knight

11. The problem studied by Ambedkarinthe context of Indian Economy is ....

a. Small land holdings and their remedies b. Problem of Indian Currency

c. Economics of socialism d. All of them

12. Annual Plans formed in the year ....

a. 1989-1991 b. 1990-1992 c. 2000-2001 d. 1981-1983

13. In which market form, does absence of competition prevail?

a. Perfect competition b. Monopoly c. Duopoly d. Oligopoly

14. Wages as a sum of money are paid under contract by an employer to a worker for services rendered" –Who said this?

a. Benham b. Marshall c. Walker d. J.S.Mill

15. V.K.R.V Rao was a student of

a. J.M. Keynes b. Colin Clark c. Adam smith d. Alfred Marshal

16. Human development index (HDI) was developed by

a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. M.K. Gandhi

c. MahbubulHaq and AmartiyaSen d. Tagore

17. An example of selling cost is ...

a. Raw material cost b. Transport cost

c. Advertisement cost d. Purchasing cost

18. Loanable Funds Theory of Interest is called

a. Classical Theory b. Modern Theory

c. Traditional Theory d. Neo-Classical Theory

19. Thiruvalluvar's economic ideas mainly dealt with

a. Wealth b. Poverty is the curse in the society c. Agriculture d. All of them

20. The PQLI was developed by ....

a. Planning Commission b. Nehru c. Morris d.Biswajeet

XI ECO 1M 9-12 (4)

1. The Goods and Services Tax Act came in to effect on ____

a. 1st July 2017 b. 1st July 2016 c. 1st January 2017 d. 1st January 2016

2. How do you term the employment occurring only on a particular season?

a. Open b. Disguised c. Seasonal d. Rural

3. Which district in TN has the highest sex ratio?

a) Nagapattinam b) Nilgiris c) Tiruchirappalli d) Thanjavur

4. Differentiation of constant term gives

a. one b. zero c. infinity d. non-infinity

5. The recommendation of NarashimhamCommittee Report was submitted in the year____

a. 1990 b. 1991 c. 1995 d. 2000

6.How much share of rural families in India is in debt?

a. Half b. One fourth c. Two third d. Three fourth

7. Which Union Territory has the highest sex ratio?

a) Chandigarh b) Pondicherry c) Lakshadeep d) Andaman Nicobar

8. Fixed Cost is the -----------term in cost function represented in mathematical form.

a. Middle b. Price c. Quantity d. Constant

9. The Raja Chelliah Committee on Trade Policy Reforms suggested the peak rate on import duties at

a. 25% b. 50% c. 60% d. 100%

10. In which year, Regional Rural Banks came into existence?

a. 1965 b. 1970 c. 1975 d. 1980

11. In human development index, TN is ranked

a) second b) fourth c) sixth d) third

12. The elasticity of demand is the ratio of

a. Marginal demand function and Revenue function
b. Marginal demand function to Average demand function
c. Fixed and variable revenues
d. Marginal Demand function and Total demand function

13. 'The Hindu Rate of Growth' coined by Raj Krishna refers to

a. low rate of economic growth b. high proportion of Hindu population
c. Stable GDP d. none

14. Identify the year in which National Rural Health Mission was launched.

a. 2000 b. 2005 c. 2010 d. 2015

15. The TICEL park is

a) Rubber Park b) Textile park c) Food park d) Bio park

16. Integration is the reverse process of

a. Difference b. Mixing c. Amalgamation d. Differentiation

17. The transfer of ownership from public sector to private sector is known as ___.

a. Globalization b. Liberalization c. Privatization d. Nationalization

18. " An Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt, dies in debt and bequeaths debt"-who said this?

a. Adam Smith b. Gandhi c. AmartyaSen d. Sir Malcolm Darling

19. The Headquarters of Southern Railway is at

a) Tiruchirappalli b) Chennai c) Madurai d) Coimbatore

20. The command Ctrl + M is applied for

a. Saving b. Copying c. getting new slide d. deleting a slide

XI ECONOMICS ONE MARK TEST ANSWER

XI ECO CHAPTER 1-4 (1)

1.c. Alfred Marshall
2.d. Agricultural goods
3.d. Land and Labour.
4.d. production
5.c. The study of individual economic units behaviour
6.c. Marshall
7.d. TP/N
8.a. explicit
9.d. “Ceteris paribus”
10.b. Maximum
11.c. Knight
12.a. out of pocket expenses
13.b. Adam Smith
14.a. Law of diminishing marginal utility
15.c.5
16.a. fixed
17.b. Adam Smith
18.b. 50
19.c. Returns to Scale
20.c. marginal

XI ECO CHAPTER 5-8 (1)

1.a. Perfect competition
2.a. factors of production
3.a. Kolar
4.a. 1498
5.c. Product differentiation
6.c. land
7.c. France
8.b. 1858
9.d. Perfect competition
10.a. Ricardo
11.b. Co-existence of Public and Private sectors
12.a. 1914
13.a. Average Revenue
14.b. wage
15.b. Demography
16.a. Develop heavy industries
17.c. AR
18.b.walker
19.b. 2001
20.a. M.S. Swaminathan

XI ECO CHAPTER 9-12 (1)

1.d. All the above
2.b. village
3.c. Gujarat
4.a. Mathematics and Economics
5.c. Disparities among people and regions
6.a. Dependence on agriculture
7.b. human resource
8.b. Giovanni ceva
9.a. fruits
10.b. Underemployment or Disguised Unemployment
11.b. Tiruppur
12.c. Equations
13.a. April 2000
14.d. Rural development
15.c. Paramakudi
16.b. Straight line
17. d. A single point tax with no cascading effects
18.d. 2400 calories
19.a. Paddy
20.d. -50

XI ECO CHAPTER 1-4 (2)

1.b. Want-satisfying capacity of goods and services
2.d. Marshall
3.d. all of the above
4.b. variable
5.d. Economics deals with unlimited wants and limited means
6.a. Extension and contraction of demand.
7.a. Increasing returns to scale
8.b. TC/Q
9.a. Price Theory
10.c. Equal
11.a. Marginal product
12.b. planning
13.d. It depends upon consumer's mental attitude
14.a. Unitary Elastic Demand
15.c. MRTS and price ratio are equal to each other
16.c. marginal
17.b. Inductive method
18.a. Ranking
19.b. must be less than average product
20.a. equal to

XI ECO CHAPTER 5-8 (2)

1.a. monopolistic competition
2.b. Liquidity Preference Theory
3.d. Crude Birth Rate
4.b. Social welfare
5.c. Imperfect competition
6.b. Precautionary motive
7.b. Jawaharlal Nehru
8.c. Agriculture
9.d. b and c
10.b. organization
11.a. Jawaharlal Nehru
12.b. 131
13.b. Horizontal
14.a. Man-made appliances
15.b. Ethical foundation
16.a. cotton
17.b. Monopoly
18.b. N.W Senior
19.a. 1998
20.d. faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth

XI ECO CHAPTER 9-12 (2)

1.c. Both a and b
2.b. Disguised
3.a) I
4.a. Equilibrium
5.d. all the above
6.b. Mat making industry
7.c. Ariyalur
8.a. nx(n-1)
9.d. All the above
10.a. Poverty
11.d. services
12.c. Marginal Revenue
13.c. Kandla
14.d. 2015
15.c. Tuticorin
16.a. 4
17.c. 28%
18.d. All the above
19.a) third
20.c. Both PC and Calculator

XI ECO CHAPTER 1- 4 (3)

1.c. Scarcity
2.a. Scarcity
3.c. Capital
4.a. production
5.c. The price of wheat determines its demand
6.a. TUn-TUn-1
7.c. Organizer
8.b. economic
9.c. Quantity demanded equals quantity supplied
10.b. Law of diminishing marginal utility
11.b. Production Function
12.d. implicit
13.a. Lionel Robbins
14.b. Marshall
15.b. The Law of Variable Proportions
16.b. TVC/Q
17.d. All the above
18.a. Ordinal approach
19.d. Equal Product Curve
20.b. variable cost

XI ECO CHAPTER 5-8 (3)

1.a. MC = MR
2.b. Theory of factor-pricing
3.b. GDP
4.c. Jahangir
5.c. Super normal profit
6.d. marshall
7.b. seventh
8.c. Tamil Nadu
9.c. TR > TC
10.d. Ricardo
11.a. Economic disparities
12.c. 1948
13.b. Perfect competition
14.b. nominal wages
15.b. Year of population Explosion
16.b. Mining of copper and zinc
17.d. Homogeneous goods
18.c. interest
19.a. Crude Death Rate
20.c. 14

XI ECO CHAPTER 9-12 (3)

1.b. Interdependent
2.a. Low population density
3.c. third
4.d. Analytical Geometry
5.c. Foreign Direct Investment
6.c. 60
7.c. well
8.c Univariate Function
9.c. FDI and FPI
10.c. Dualism
11.b. Home textile city - Erode
12.a. Slope
13.b. Statutory body
14.b. Small size of landholding
15.d. cardamom
16.a. P is 10
17.d. 2015
18.a. Lack of non-farm employment
19.d. eighth
20.b. Does not exist

XI ECO CHAPTER 1-4 (4)

1.d. A system where persons buy and sell goods directly or indirectly
2.b. Higher subsidy
3.c. Constant returns to scale
4.a. average
5.a. The problem of choice in the dynamic framework of Economics
6.d. Flatter
7.b. It is mobile
8.c. 225
9.a. Goods
10.d. Edgeworth
11.a. increasing returns
12.b. total
13.c. Robbins
14.a. Indifference Curves
15.b. Positive
16.b. total revenue
17.a. Price
18.d. Negatively sloped
19.c. the quantity of inputs and the quantity of output.
20.d. 400

XI ECO CHAPTER 5-8 (4)

1.b. selling cost
2.a. S + BC + DH + DI
3.c. Total Population / Land area of the region
4.a. 1950
5.c. Oligopoly
6.b. personal distribution
7.c. JC Kumarappa
8.b. 2002-2007
9.c. Relatively elastic
10.b. Schumpeter
11.b. problem of Indian currency
12.b. 1990-1992
13.b. Monopoly
14.a. Benham
15.a. J.M.Keynes
16.c. Mahbub ul Haq and Amartiya Sen
17.c. Advertisement cost
18.d. Neo-Classical Theory
19.d. All of them
20.c. Morris

XI ECO CHAPTER 9-12 (4)

1.a. 1st July 2017
2.c. Seasonal
3.b) Nilgiris
4.b. zero
5.c. 1991
6.d. Three fourth
7.b. Pondicherry
8.d. Constant
9.b. 50%
10.b. 1975
11.d) third
12.b. Marginal Demand function to average demand function
13.a. low rate of economic growth
14.b. 2005
15.d. Bio park
16.d. Differentiation
17.c. Privatization
18.d. Sir Malcolm Darling
19.b) Chennai
20.c. getting new slide

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