18U	148	(Pages:	2)	Name:	······································	
		· -		Reg. No.		
	FIRST SEMESTE	R B.A. DEGREE EX	AMINATI	ON, NOVI	EMBER 2018	
	(Regular/Supplementa	•	ment)		
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	CCI	5U ECO1 B01 – MIC (Economics-Con		NOMICS		
		(2015 Admission	ŕ			
Гіте:	Three Hours	(2013 110111155101	ir on wards)		Maximum: 80 Marks	
		Section	A			
	Answe	er <i>all</i> questions. Each qu	uestion carri	es ½ mark.		
1.	Microeconomic theory studies how a free enterprise economy determines;					
	a) The price of goods		b) the pri	b) the price of services		
	c) The price of econo	d) all of t	d) all of the above			
2.	When the price of a substitute of commodity X falls, when the demand for X;					
	a) Rises		b) Falls	b) Falls		
	c) Remains unchange	d) Any o	d) Any of these			
3.	In the case of inferior	r goods income effect is	s;			
	a) Positive	b) Zero	c) Negati	ive	d) Unity	
4.	Stage II of production begins where the AP _L begins to decline;					
	a) Always	b) Sometimes	c) Never		d) often	
5.	When the price elasticity of demand is 2, then an increase in price can;					
	a) Increase sales		b) Decrea	b) Decrease sales		
	c) Sales will remain same		d) None	d) None of the above		
6.	Which of the following is called 'producers indifference curve'?					
	a) Transformation curve		b) Indiffe	b) Indifference curve		
	c) Isoquant		d) Isorev	d) Isorevenue line		
7.	A consumer can get maximum satisfaction where the are same					
	a) TU and NU	b) Price and MU	c) Price a	and T U	d) both b and c	
8.	The shape of the supply curve in very short period will be					
	a) Vertical line	b) Horizontal line	c) Paralle	el line d) no	ne of the above	
9.	The Engel curve for a giffen good is					
	a) Upward sloping		b) Down	b) Downward sloping		
	c) Upward then downward		d) Parallel line			
10.	. Increase in demand for wages due to industrial development is an example of				example of	
	a) Income demand	b) Cross demand	c) Derive	ed demand	d) Competitive demand	
11.	The study of what is as how the economic problems facing a society are actually solved					
	a) Positive economics		b) Norma	b) Normative economics		

d) Deductive economics

c) Inductive economics

- 12. When income elasticity of demand is greater than unity, the commodity is _____
 - a) Necessity

b) Complementary good

b) Luxury

- d) Inferior goods
- $(12 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 6 \text{ Marks}$

Section B

Answer any *ten* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 13. Distinguish between inductive and deductive methods.
- 14. Describe Arc elasticity.
- 15. What is Engel's law?
- 16. What is the Giffen paradox?
- 17. What is Iso-cost line?
- 18. What do you mean by Elasticity of Substitution?
- 19. What is value judgment?
- 20. Distinguish between extension and contraction in demand.
- 21. State and explain 'revealed preference axiom'.
- 22. What is an expansion path?
- 23. What is price consumption curve?
- 24. Define Cobb Dauglas production function.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

Section C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

- 25. What is an economic model? What are its uses?
- 26. Explain any two methods of measuring price elasticity of demand.
- 27. Elucidate Hicksian method of measuring consumer's surplus.
- 28. Explain revealed preference theory.
- 29. State and criticize the law of variable proportions.
- 30. Explain properties of indifference curve.
- 31. Why does the demand curve slopes downward to the right?
- 32. Explain consumer equilibrium based on cardinal utility approach. $(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks})$

Section D

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 12 marks.

- 33. How do you explain the equilibrium of the producer using Isoquants?
- 34. State and explain the law of diminishing marginal utility. What are its limitations?
- 35. Compare Hicks and Slutsky approach to the measurement of income and substitution effect.
- 36. Explain how far indifference curve analysis is an improvement over the marshallian utility analysis. (2 \times 12 = 24 Marks)
