

# IX Half Yearly\_ECO APP\_2021-22

FULL MARKS 40

TIME 40 MINUTES

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The respondent's email (**null**) was recorded on submission of this form.

**\* Required**

1. Email \*

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2. NAME \*

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3. SECTION \*

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☐ A

☐ B

☐ C

☐ D

☐ E

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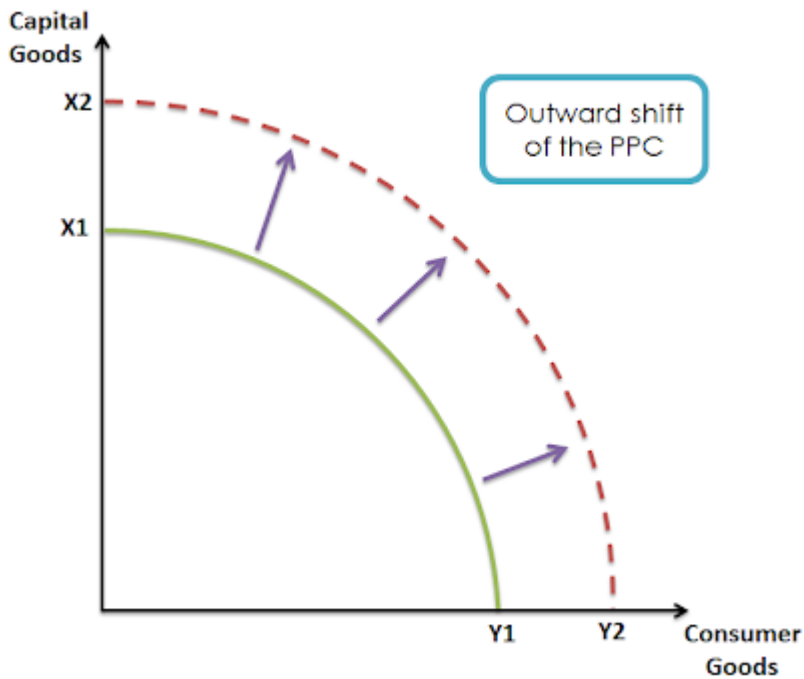
☐ H

☐ I

☐ J

4. 1) Movement from X1 to X2 implies

1 point



Mark only one oval.

- ☐ The economy has achieved economic growth
- ☐ Degradation in technology
- ☐ Production of consumer goods has increased
- ☐ Production of capital goods has increased

5. 2) What do you mean by a mixed economy?

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Modern and traditional industries
- ☐ Public and private sectors
- ☐ Foreign and domestic investments
- ☐ Commercial and subsistence farming

6. 3) What does “Capitalism” refer to?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Government control over market
- ☐ Government ownership of capital
- ☐ Private ownership of capital goods
- ☐ Private ownership of homes and & cars

7. 4) The fundamental concept of Economics about resources is that the resources are

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ equally distributed
- ☐ unequally distributed
- ☐ scarce
- ☐ unlimited

8. 5) Which of the following is the central problem of an economy?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Assigning limited resources in a way that unlimited desires and needs of the society are satisfied
- ☐ Ensuring a minimum income for each citizen
- ☐ Assuring that production happens in the most effective way
- ☐ Analysing the demand with market economies

9. 6) Which of the following is related to the problem of 'how to produce'

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Distribution of income.
- ☐ The choice of technique.
- ☐ The choice of product.
- ☐ None of these.

10. 7) India is considered as a

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Developed economy
- ☐ Under developed economy
- ☐ Developing economy
- ☐ Advanced economy

11. 8) The main objective of a socialist economy is.....

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Maximum production
- ☐ Economic freedom
- ☐ Earning profit
- ☐ Maximum public welfare

12. 9) In which economy decisions are taken on the basis of price mechanism only? 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Socialist
- ☐ Capitalist
- ☐ Mixed
- ☐ All of these

13. 10) Where does the point of efficient utilization of resources lie? 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Towards left of the PP curve
- ☐ Towards right of the PP curve
- ☐ Inside the PP curve
- ☐ On the PP curve

14. 11) Which of the following activities does not belong to the primary sector? 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Fishing
- ☐ Banking
- ☐ Mining
- ☐ Forestry

15. 12) Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Primary Sector
- ☐ Secondary Sector
- ☐ Tertiary Sector
- ☐ IT Sector

16. 13) The countries of Western Europe are examples of

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Socialistic economies
- ☐ Capitalistic economies
- ☐ Mixed economies
- ☐ None of the above

17. 14) In the mixed economy if price is too high The Government may use the policy of

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Price ceiling
- ☐ Collection of more tax
- ☐ Controlling demand of household sector
- ☐ Reduction of tax rate

18. 15) Which of the following activities is not covered in secondary Sector? 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Milking
- ☐ Producing computer
- ☐ Making of sugar
- ☐ Production of paper

19. 16) Which of the following types of activities are covered in the secondary sector? 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ It generates services rather than goods.
- ☐ Natural products are changed through manufacturing.
- ☐ Production of food grains
- ☐ It includes forestry and dairy.

20. 17) The economy is classified into public and private sectors on the basis of : 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ employment conditions
- ☐ the nature of economic activity
- ☐ ownership of enterprises
- ☐ number of workers employed in the enterprise

21. 18) Costly and harmful pesticides can be replaced by

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Chemical pesticides
- ☐ Bio-Pesticides
- ☐ Small Animals
- ☐ Weeds

22. 19) What is the drawback of traditional farming?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Output is low
- ☐ Output is High
- ☐ Productivity high
- ☐ None of the above

23. 20) In socialistic economy the problem 'How to produce' is solved by:

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ The market
- ☐ The Government
- ☐ Price mechanism
- ☐ Both by price mechanism and the Government



24. 21) What are the impact of over cultivation & over grazing?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Soil Erosion,Degradation,Desertification
- ☐ Desertification & Salinization
- ☐ Soil erosion & Salinization
- ☐ Conservation

25. 22) The quality of environment can be improved by-

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Deforestation
- ☐ Overuse of natural environment
- ☐ Erosion
- ☐ Conservation

26. 23) Which among the following is an eco-friendly activity?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

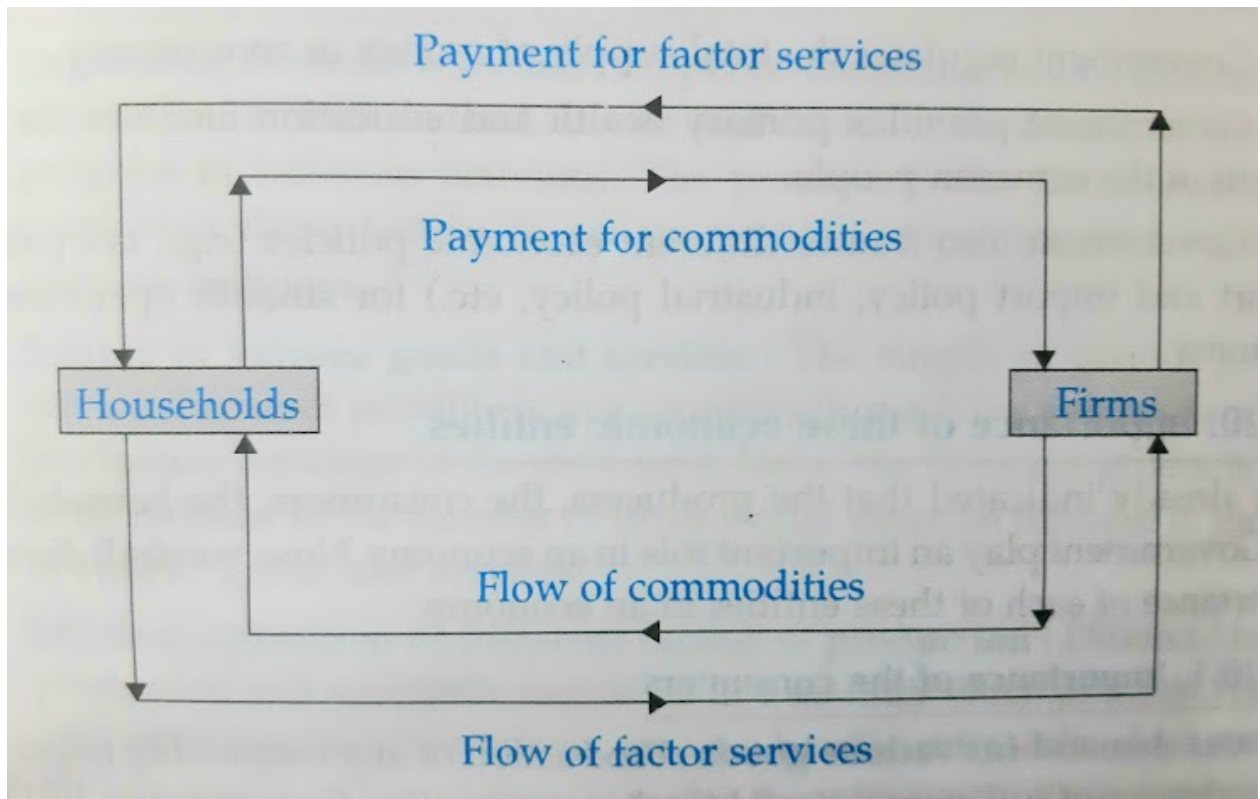
- ☐ Making use of automobiles
- ☐ Making use of poly bags for shopping
- ☐ Making use of dyes for colouring the clothes
- ☐ Making windmill to generate power for irrigation

27. 24) Which of the following does not lead to the depletion of groundwater? 1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Establishing thermal power plants
- ☐ Cultivation of high yielding varieties of seeds
- ☐ Deforestation
- ☐ Process of afforestation

28. 25) What does the given diagram show? 1 point



Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Exchange relationship between Household and firm
- ☐ Dual role of Government sector
- ☐ Exchange relationship between Household and Government
- ☐ Exchange relationship between Household Firm and Government

29. 26) Exchange relationship between Household and firm leads to

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Flow of money
- ☐ Circular flow of income and expenditure in an economy
- ☐ Flow of service
- ☐ Flow of wages and salaries

30. 27) In which economic system do we find no Government control?

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Capitalistic
- ☐ Socialistic
- ☐ Mixed
- ☐ Capitalistic and Socialistic

31. 28) "Economics is the study of how people and society end up choosing, with or without the use of money, to employ scarce productive resources that could have alternative uses to produce various commodities over time and distributing them for consumption, now or in the future, among various persons or groups in society. It analyses costs and benefits of improving patterns of resource allocation". This definition was given by

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Prof Robbins
- ☐ Prof Samuelson
- ☐ Sir Adam Smith
- ☐ Sir Amartya Sen

32. 29) \_\_\_\_\_ play dual role in the Economy

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Producer
- ☐ Consumer
- ☐ Producer and consumer
- ☐ Bank

33. 30) The Government sector of an economy helps to develop industrial sector in the following ways: 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Adequate supply of intuitional credit
- ☐ By providing transport facilities
- ☐ By establishment of power projects
- ☐ All of the above

34. 31) \_\_\_\_\_ takes the initiative to create sound banking system in the economy:

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ The State Bank
- ☐ Punjab National Bank
- ☐ The central Bank
- ☐ The Union Bank

35. 32) The economy has to decide the manner in which the produced goods and services will be distributed. This is known as 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ What to produce
- ☐ How to produce
- ☐ For whom to produce
- ☐ Problem of resource allocation

36. 33) Adam Smith has considered price mechanism as the 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Invisible hand
- ☐ Indivisible hand
- ☐ Automated process
- ☐ Invisible mechanism

37. 34) Economic Growth signifies 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Quantitative aspects of Economic Progress of a country
- ☐ Qualitative aspects of Economic Progress of a country
- ☐ Both Quantitative and Qualitative aspects of Economic Progress of a country
- ☐ Recession in the economy

38. 35) Economics is a science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses". This definition was given by 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Prof Robbins  
☐ Prof Samuelson  
☐ Sir Adam Smith  
☐ Sir Marshal

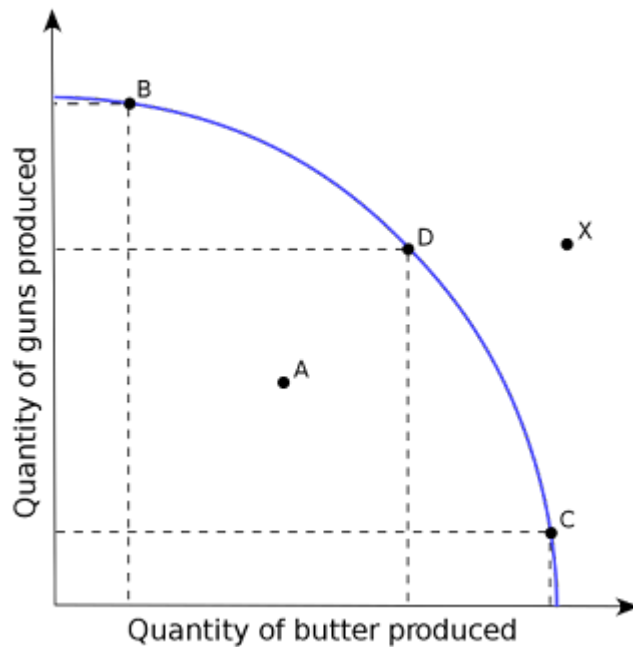
39. 36) The meaning of Oikos 1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Home  
☐ Management  
☐ Home management  
☐ Economics

40. 37) What does point B (on the PPC) imply?

1 point



Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Efficient use of resources
- ☐ Inefficient use of resources
- ☐ Growth in the economy
- ☐ Natural calamities in the economy

41. 38) In the diagram given above, point X is

1 point

Mark only one oval.

- ☐ Unattainable
- ☐ Attainable
- ☐ Inefficient
- ☐ Efficient

42. 39) In the diagram given above, point A refers

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Unattainable
- ☐ Inefficient
- ☐ Inefficient and unattainable
- ☐ Efficient

43. 40) In the diagram given above , when the country moves from Point B to point D, it means

1 point

*Mark only one oval.*

- ☐ Production of butter increases
- ☐ Production of paddy increases
- ☐ Production of butter and paddy increases
- ☐ Production of butter falls

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