



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWTOWN

SESSION 2021-22

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS : IX

FULL MARKS : 100

SUBJECT : ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS TIME 2 HOURS

Candidates are allowed additional 10 minutes for only reading the paper. They must not start writing during this time.

The question paper consists of two parts, Part I is based on Multiple Choice Questions. Part II is based on Subjective/Long questions.

Attempt all questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in bracket []

This question paper contains 7 printed pages.

PART-I [40 marks]

- 1) In which of the following situations, does scarcity arise?
 - A. Supply of resources > demand for resources
 - B. Supply of resources < demand for resources
 - C. Supply of resources = demand for resource
 - D. None of these
- 2) Robbins in his definition ;
 - A. Talks of scarcity of resources
 - B. Preached moral values
 - C. Supports Adam Smith view
 - D. None of the above
- 3) The flow from household to firm is
 - A. Flow of factor services
 - B. Banking service
 - C. Flow of commodity
 - D. Both B and C
- 4) Slope of production possibility curve is _____.
 - A. A straight line
 - B. Concave to the origin
 - C. Convex to the origin
 - D. Positive
- 5) In which economic system does the Government control private sector?
 - A. Capitalistic
 - B. Socialistic
 - C. Mixed
 - D. Capitalistic and socialistic both

- 6) The goods which are used to produce other goods are:
- A. Social goods
 - B. Capital goods
 - C. Consumer goods
 - D. None of these
- 7) Which institute supports investments and foreign trade?
- A. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - B. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - C. World Bank
 - D. World economy
- 8) Dropout rate is high in India due to
- A. Number of university is less
 - B. Poor economic condition of the family
 - C. Less availability of transportation
 - D. Less provision of bank loan
- 9) *"Economics is the study of how people and society end up choosing, with or without the use of money, to employ ----- 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".*

Fill in the blanks

- A. Scarce productive resources
 - B. Unlimited productive resources
 - C. Organic products
 - D. Mineral resources
- 10) A consumer can play -----role in the economy
- A. Dual
 - B. Single
 - C. Social
 - D. Moral
- 11) The Government sector of an economy helps to develop industrial sector in the following ways:
- A. Adequate supply of institutional credit
 - B. Imposing tax on commodities
 - C. Increasing the rate of income tax
 - D. None
- 12) _____ takes the initiative to create sound banking system in the economy:
- A. The State Bank
 - B. Punjab National Bank
 - C. The Central Bank
 - D. Bank of India

- 13) The economy has to decide the manner in which the produced goods and services will be distributed. This is known as
- A. What to produce
 - B. How to produce
 - C. For whom to produce
 - D. Choice of technique
- 14) -----has considered price mechanism as Invisible hand
- A. Sir Lionel Robbins
 - B. Sir Alfred Marshal
 - C. Sir Amartya Sen
 - D. Sir Adam Smith
- 15) The main objective of a socialist economy is.....
- A. Maximum production
 - B. Economic freedom
 - C. Earning profit.
 - D. Maximum public welfare
- 16) In which economy decisions are not taken on the basis of price mechanism?
- A. Socialist
 - B. Capitalist
 - C. Mixed
 - D. All of these.
- 17) Which of the following is not a factor of production?
- A. Land
 - B. Labour
 - C. Money
 - D. Capital
- 18) Indian economy is:
- A. Centrally planned economy
 - B. Market economy
 - C. Mixed economy
 - D. None of these
- 19) The important roles played by economic infrastructure
- A. Increase in employment
 - B. Less agricultural production
 - C. Increase in water supply
 - D. Increase in dropout rate
- 20) The problems pertaining to lack of economic infrastructure :
- A. Inadequate transport system
 - B. Increase in literacy
 - C. Decrease in import
 - D. Decrease in dropout rate

21) The number of homeless people in India is increasing as a result of

- A. Inadequate provision of proper sanitation system**
- B. Lack of social infrastructural facilities**
- C. Inadequate provision of safe drinking water**
- D. Increase in illiteracy**

22) We consider education as human capital, when

- A. It improves the knowledge**
- B. It reduces gender oriented discrimination**
- C. It increases consciousness**
- D. All of the above**

23) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:

- A. Liberalisation**
- B. Investment**
- C. Favourable trade**
- D. Free trade**

24) Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:

- A. Privatisation**
- B. Globalisation**
- C. Interaction**
- D. Development**

25) FDI stands for

- A. Forex direct investment**
- B. Foreign direct investment**
- C. Foreign deregulated investment**
- D. Forex deregulated investment**

26) Which of following is a feature of Growth oriented definition

- A. Enquiry into the creation of wealth**
- B. A study on the nature of wealth**
- C. Improvement of resource allocation**
- D. A study of abundance**

27) Green vegetables are examples of

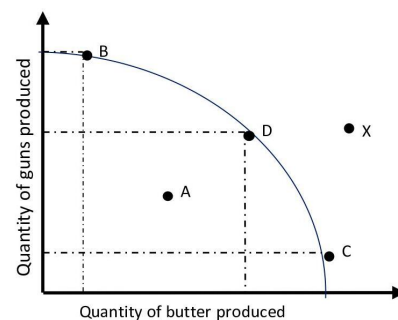
- A. Perishable goods**
- B. Semi durable goods**
- C. Durable goods**
- D. Service**

28) Examples of durable consumer good

- A. Spinach**
- B. Dry fruits**
- C. Milk**
- D. Television**

- 29) The following factor cannot be mentioned as the importance of household sector
- Provision of factor services
 - Creation of banking system
 - Creation of demand for various goods
 - Creation of market for consumer goods
- 30) HYV types of seeds can be harvested in short time period because
- They Are Photo Sensitive
 - They Need Less Water Supply
 - They grow quickly
 - Both A and B
- 31) Intensive cultivation refers
- Using primitive method of cultivation
 - The same agricultural land could be utilised for growing crops two or more times within a given year
 - Using modern method of cultivation
 - The same agricultural land could not be utilised for growing crops two or more times within a given year
- 32) Monoculture refers
- Cultivation of only one or two varieties of crop on a land
 - The same agricultural land could be utilised for growing crops two or more times within a given year.
 - Using renewable resources
 - The same agricultural land could be utilised for growing crops two or more times within a given year
- 33) Arsenic contamination in ground water in many regions of India has increased due to
- Indiscriminate use of ground water
 - Organic farming
 - Increase in dependence on monsoon
 - Increase in population growth
- 34) The construction of such large dams and reservoirs also led to ----- of vast forest land
- Increase
 - Maintaining ecology
 - Inundation
 - Decrease

- 35) What does point X show?
- Proper utilisation of resources
 - Limited resources
 - Economic growth
 - Attainable to the producer



- 36) What does point A in the above diagram show
- Inefficient utilisation of resources
 - Efficient utilisation of resources
 - Economic growth
 - Improvement in technology
- 37) What does point D in the above diagram show
- Inefficient utilisation of resources
 - Efficient utilisation of resources
 - Not attainable to the producer
 - Under utilisation of resources
- 38) The scientific protection and management of the environment is known as
- Conservation
 - Preservation
 - Environmental science
 - Preservative
- 39) Indian farmers do not easily accept any change in the traditional mode of cultivation because
- Most of them are illiterate, ignorant and conservative by nature
 - They are properly educated
 - They are very rich
 - They do not need higher income
- 40) Examples of food adulteration :
- Addition of water to milk
 - Addition of sawdust to garam masala
 - Addition of wooden dust in tea
 - All of the above

PART-II

SECTION-A [8 MARKS]

Question 1

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | State the definition of Economics put forward by Professor Samuelson. | [2] |
| (b) | Define economic infrastructure. | [2] |
| (c) | State any two important features of liberal trade policy. | [2] |
| (d) | How can a consumer play a dual role in the economy? | [2] |

SECTION-B [52 MARKS]

Question 2

- i) Define globalisation. Discuss the favourable impacts of globalisation. [7]
- ii) Explain the problems pertaining to lack of economic infrastructure in India. [8]

Question 3

- (i) Define a consumer. Discuss various ways of consumer's exploitation. [7]
- (ii) Explain the impacts of industrial practices on the ecosystem. [8]

Question 4

- (i) Define a capitalistic economy. How are the basic problems solved in a mixed economy? [7]
- (ii) Discuss the role of industrialisation in the Indian economy. [8]

Question 5

- Define organic farming. Describe the benefits of organic farming. [7]