

Question 1a.

Marks: 2.0

TuTu Toys (TT) Inc. is a monopolist in the toy industry. Its cost is $C = 100 - 5Q + Q^2$, and demand is $P = 55 - 2Q$.

TT should set Price P=..... and produce Q=..... units to maximize profit?

35

10

Question 1b.

Marks: 2.0

TuTu Toys (TT) Inc. is a monopolist in the toy industry. Its cost is $C = 100 - 5Q + Q^2$, and demand is $P = 55 - 2Q$.

Equilibrium Profit of TT is $\Pi = \dots$ and consumer surplus is $CS = \dots$

200

100

Question 1c.

Marks: 1.0

TuTu Toys (TT) Inc. is a monopolist in the toy industry. Its cost is $C = 100 - 5Q + Q^2$, and demand is $P = 55 - 2Q$.

Deadweight loss from monolpoly will be

50

Question 5.

Marks: 1.0

If the inflation rate has a tendency not to change unless there is a drastic change in economic conditions, it is a case of:

- inertial infation
- galloping inflation rate
- hyperinflation
- moderate inflation

Question 6.

Marks: 1.0

Bank rate and Repo rate in India are currently at

- 4.25 % and 4.00 % , respectively
- 4.35 % and 6.00 % , respectively
- 4.00 % and 4.30 % , respectively
- 4.25 % and 4.00 % , respectively

Question 7.

Marks: 1.0

Reverse Repo rate is usually ----- Repo rate

- Bears no relation to
- Equal to
- less than
- more than

Question 9.

Marks: 1.0

What will RBI do to SLR and Bank Rate if it wants to promote growth:

- Increase, Decrease
- Decrease, Decrease
- Increase, increase
- Decrease. Increase

Question 11.

Marks: 1.0

Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost is

- NNP at market price – Indirect taxes
- NNP at market price – (Subsidies – Indirect taxes)
- NNP at market price – (Indirect taxes – Subsidies)
- NNP at market price – Net Indirect taxes

Question 13.

Marks: 1.0

Reserve Bank of India currently uses the following Monetary policy framework

- Interest rate targeting
- Flexible inflation targeting
- Multiple indicator approach
- Strict inflation targeting

Question 15.

Marks: 1.0

Increase in CRR can act as an instrument for

- Employment promotion
- Anti-inflationary
- Investor protection
- Growth promotion

Question 16.

Marks: 1.0

Dearness allowance as a component of salaries
is an example of:

- predominance of private sector in an economy
- inflation indexing
- tight money policy
- Agresive workers' demands

Question 17.

Marks: 1.0

A profit maximizing monopolist will produce that output for which

- Marginal cost is minimized
- Marginal cost equals marginal revenue
- Average cost is minimized
- Marginal revenue equals price

Question 18.

Marks: 1.0

The definition of narrow money includes:

- coins, currency, and time deposits.
- all currencies and near-monies.
- coins, currency, and all deposits in a bank
- coins, currency, and demand deposits.

Question 19.

Marks: 1.0

Inflation can be associated with:

- only decreasing real GDP
- increasing or decreasing real GDP
- only decreasing nominal GDP
- only increasing nominal GDP.

Currently the Gilt-edged securities can be described by:

- preferred by investors who seek high returns, though risks may be high
- issued by medium, small and micro enterprises.
- preferred by investors who seek predictable returns, with little risk of default.
- certificates printed on paper with gilded edges.

Stagflation is a condition of:

- rising prices and rising output
- stagnant output and stagnant prices
- stagnant prices and rising output
- rising prices and stagnant output

Question 22a.

Marks: 1.0

Consider two firms with marginal costs

$MC_1 = 20 + q_1$ and $MC_2 = 20 + q_2$. Industry demand function is $P = 100 - Q$ with $Q = q_1 + q_2$. Find the reaction curves and cournot solution to answer following questions.

Total output of both firms is

- 50
- 30
- 40
- 20

Question 22b.

Marks: 1.0

Consider two firms with marginal costs

$MC_1 = 20 + q_1$ and $MC_2 = 20 + q_2$. Industry demand function is $P = 100 - Q$ with $Q = q_1 + q_2$. Find the reaction curves and cournot solution to answer following questions.

Sum of the profits of both firms ($\Pi_1 + \Pi_2$) is

- 800
- 600
- 1600
- 1200

Question 22c.

Marks: 1.0

Consider two firms with marginal costs

$MC_1 = 20 + q_1$ and $MC_2 = 20 + q_2$. Industry demand function is $P = 100 - Q$ with $Q = q_1 + q_2$. Find the reaction curves and cournot solution to answer following questions.

Equilibrium price is

- 50
- 60
- 40
- 30

The following Institution takes care of the management of foreign exchange reserves of the Government of India

- International Monetary Fund
- Reserve Bank of India
- Central Bank of India
- Export-Import (EXIM) Bank

If marginal cost equals average total cost

- Average total cost is maximized
- Average total cost is minimized
- Average total cost is rising
- Average total cost is falling

Which one of the following is not a flow variable?

- Capital
- Investment
- Consumption
- Income

A cost-Push inflation results due to:

- A leftward shift in Aggregate Supply function
- A leftward shift in aggregate demand function
- A rightward shift in Aggregate Supply function
- A rightward shift in aggregate demand function

Bank Reserves are:

- another term for commercial bank profits.
- are in excess of what is normally required but are sufficient to cover what would be needed if for any reason people became uneasy over the safety of bank deposits.
- held by the banks only in the form of only gold and foreign exchange.
- Currency held by the bank in their “vault” and deposits with the Central Bank of that country



In order to reduce unemployment resulting from cost-push inflation, policy makers will undertake the following:

- boost aggregate demand by fiscal expansion
- Start giving unemployment allowances which will be greater than the market wages
- Increase interest rates
- Increase tax rates