

Answer **any 10** questions out of the following 12 questions by choosing the right option from the four options given below each question. For each question **choose only one option as your answer**. Each question carries 1 mark. [Full marks: $1 \times 10 = 10$]

নিম্নলিখিত বারো টি (১২) প্রশ্ন থেকে প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের যে চারটি করে উত্তর এর অপশন রয়েছে সেখান থেকে একটি করে সঠিক অপশন জয়েন করে দশটি (১০) প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের জন্য কেবলমাত্র একটি করেই উত্তর নির্বাচন করবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে ১ নম্বর নিহিত আছে। [পূর্ণ মান: $1 \times 10 = 10$]

1. Shifts in the demand curve of product X (assuming other things remain constant) may take place due to:

- a) Increase in price of the product X
- b) Change in income of the consumer buying product X
- c) Decrease in price of the product X
- d) Either increase or decrease in the price of product X.

2. (অন্যান্য সমস্ত বিষয় ছাপা- হবে অবশ্যই), X এর্গুই-
বাইরু- অপ্পুড়েন- দালু- পাতা- হবে :

- (a) X এর্গুই- দালু দুধ- পাতা,
- (b) X এর্গুই- অপ্পুড়েন- দালু- পাতা- হবে,
- (c) X এর্গুই- দালু দুধ- পাতা,
- (d) X এর্গুই- দালু দুধ- পাতা বা যদি X এর্গুই- দালু দুধ-পাতা,

2. A horizontal demand curve implies that the elasticity of demand is :

- a) Zero.
- b) Infinite.
- c) Equal to one.
- d) Greater than zero but less than infinity.

2. একটি অনুভূমিক বাইরুড়েমা- দ্রুতগতিশীল- বৃ- হো-
নিউরিত- হবে :

- (a) শূন্য :
- (b) অবীজ
- (c) এক গুণ- হোম
- (d) শূন্য মেক- দুড়ু- কিন্তু- অবীজ মেক- হোম।

3. Total Utility is maximum when marginal utility is :

- a) Positive.
- b) Zero
- c) Negative.
- d) Maximum.

4. ತೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿವರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದು:

- a) ಶಾಖೆಗಳ,
- b) ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಳ,
- c) ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ,
- d) ನೃಹಿಂಜಗಳ,

4. Identify the false statement :

- a) Indifference curves are generally convex to the origin.
- b) Level of satisfaction remains the same on all points on an indifference curve.
- c) Two indifference curves always intersect each other.
- d) Higher indifference curve represents higher level of utility.

5. ಏನೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಪರಿಹಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರು:

- a) ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ-ಸ್ವಾಂತಿಕ ಗೈಡ್-ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟ,
- b). ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ-ಅಧಿಕ-ವಿಷಯ-ಧರ್ಮ-ಜ್ಞಾನ ಶಾಖೆ,
- c) ಹಿಂದೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಏಜೆಂಸಿ-ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್-ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್,
- d) ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳ ವಿಧಾನ.

5. Marginal rate of substitution will be increasing along an indifference curve which is :

- a) convex to the origin.
- b) concave to the origin
- c) downward sloping straight line.
- d) L-shaped.

6. କେତେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ ହେଉଥାଏ - ଅନୁକୂଳ - ଅନୁକୂଳୀତ୍ୱ - ହେବାର ଦ୍ୱାରା
ପରିଚ୍ୟ, କେମିତି କିମ୍ବା :

- ଫି) କୁଣ୍ଡଳିତ୍ୱ - ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ,
- ୩ୟ) କୁଣ୍ଡଳିତ୍ୱ - ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ,
- ୩୭) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ - ବିଜ୍ଞାନୀୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ,
- ୩୯) L - ଆକୃତି,

6. Consumer equilibrium takes place when:

- a) The indifference curve lies completely within the budget set.
- b) The indifference curve is completely beyond the budget set.
- c) The budget line intersects the indifference curve.
- d) The budget line is tangent to the indifference curve.

6. କେତେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ ହେଉଥାଏ, କିମ୍ବା :

- ୩୦) ଅନୁକୂଳ - କେମିତି ହେଉଥାଏ : - ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ ଅନୁକୂଳ ନାହିଁ,
- ୩୧) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ = ଅନୁକୂଳ ଏହି କେମିତି - କେମିତି - କେମିତି
- ୩୨) ଅନୁକୂଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ - ଏହି ନାହିଁ,
- ୩୩) ଅନୁକୂଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକୀୟ ଏହି ନାହିଁ,

7. When AC increases, MC increases _____ than AC

- a) Slower
- b) Faster
- c) Depends upon the rate of increase in AC.
- d) None of the Above.

9. When AC is falling, MC is _____

AC is falling;

- a) Falling also,
- b) Increasing,
- c) AC falling - falling - Output is increasing,
- d) Falling - Output is constant,

8. _____ shows all combinations of inputs that can be used to produce a given level of output.

- a) expansion path.
- b) isocost line.
- c) isobar.
- d) isoquant.

5. _____ is a graph showing the relationship between output and input costs (expenses) for a firm.

- a) Production Function - Q vs.
- b) Marginal Productivity,
- c) Average Productivity,
- d) Total Productivity.

9. When a perfectly competitive firm is in long run equilibrium, it earns only —
- Supernormal Profit.
 - loss.
 - Normal Profit
 - None of the above.

10. କମର ଏକାଳ- ଅନ୍ତର୍କାଳ- ପ୍ରକଟିକାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ- କମର- ନିଯମାବଳୀରେ ଉଦ୍ଦର୍ଶନ ହୁଏ, ତମର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ- କର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ କ୍ଷମତା- କମର-
- ଅନ୍ତର୍କାଳ କ୍ଷମତା,
 - କ୍ଷମତା,
 - ଅନ୍ତର୍କାଳ- କ୍ଷମତା,
 - କ୍ଷମତା- କୋରିକ୍ଷ- କ୍ଷମତା,

10. When there is a single seller in the market, it represents —

- Oligopoly
- Perfect - competition
- Monopoly.
- Monopolistic - Competition.

20. କମର ଏକାଳ- ପ୍ରକଟିକାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ- କମର, କମର ଏବଂ —
- ଅନ୍ତର୍କାଳକ୍ଷମତା,
 - ଅନ୍ତର୍କାଳ- ପ୍ରକଟିକାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ,
 - ପ୍ରକଟିକାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କମର,
 - ଅନ୍ତର୍କାଳ- ପ୍ରକଟିକାନ୍ତର୍ଗତ- କମର,

11. The supply curve of labour is _____ shaped.
- forward falling
 - backward bending
 - L-shaped.
 - vertical.

22. ಜ್ಞಾನ ವರ್ವೆಗ್ಯಾರ _____ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ಎಂಬು.
- ಜ್ಞಾನದ ನೀತಿ- ಗ್ರಂಥ,
 - ಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕಾರಿ,
 - L-ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ,
 - ಡಿಲ್ಜಿಟ,

12. The concept of 'Quasi-rent' means -
- the rent of land
 - the returns to a factor of production which is fixed in supply in the short-run.
 - half the rent land.
 - the return to a factor of production which is not fixed in supply.

22. 'ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ'- ಸ್ವರ್ಗ- ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ-
- ಅರ್ಥ- ಶರ,
 - ರೂಪ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ- ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ- ರಾತ್ರಿ- (return) ರೂಪ, ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮದ
ರೂಪ- ಮೃತ,
 - ಅರ್ಥ- ಅರ್ಥ-ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ,
 - ರೂಪ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ- ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ- ರಾತ್ರಿ (return) ರೂಪಿತ ರೂಪ
ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮದ ರೂಪ ಮೃತ ಏ,
