CUET PG Economics 2024 Exam

Final Exam Questions (+ Official Answer Key)

1.	A trade off is	
A.	A transaction at a price either above or below the equilibrium price	**Solution**
B.	Represented by a point outside a PPF	
C.	Represented by a point inside a PPF	
D.	A constraint that requires giving up one thing to get another	

2.	If a Production Function is given as $Q(x,y) = Ax^a y^b$, where $(a+b)=2$, the function is said to display	
A.	Decreasing returns to scale	
B.	Constant returns to scale	
C.	Increasing returns to scale	
D.	Zero returns to scale	

3.	Assume firm 'i' and firm 'j' have constant marginal cost = c for an identical good in an oligopolistic market. They compete to set prices Pi and Pj . They face a total market demand Q where if $P_i > P_j$, the demand for firm i is 0. If Pi < Pj , the demand for firm i is Q. If Pi = Pj , then they share the market equally and hence the demand for firm i is Q/2. In equilibrium, the prices of firms i and j are	
A.	Pi > Pj = c	
B.	Pi > Pj > c	
C.	Pi < Pj < c	
D.	Pi = Pj = c	

4.	If $Y = F(L, K)$ is a linear homogenous production function, then multiplying all inputs by a constant factor $\alpha = 2$ results in output increasing by a factor of
A.	2
B.	Greater than 2
C.	Less than 2
D.	1

5.

		Firm-2	
		Cooperate	**Compete**
Firm-1	**Cooperate**	5,5	0,10
	Compete	10,0	2,2

In the table above, firm 1 and firm 2 can 'cooperate' to share market profits or compete with each other. The figures in the cells represent crores of profit in INR. They can either cooperate with each other where they share INR 10 crores equally. Alternatively, they can compete which lowers the market output to INR 4 crores which they share equally. If one of the firms competes while the other cooperates the former obtains INR 10 crore of profit while the other makes zero profit. In equilibrium firm A and firm B should respectively

A.	Cooperate and Cooperate
B.	Compete and Compete
C.	Compete and Cooperate
D.	Cooperate and Compete

6.	Keeping a consumer's income constant, if bundle X is chosen by a consumer when bundle Y is available, then when bundle Y is chosen, X must not be feasible alternative. This property of consumer behaviour is known as
A.	The generalised axiom of consumer preference
B.	The weak axiom of revealed preference
C.	The feasibility property
D.	The strong axiom of revealed preference

7.	In Ronald Coase's Nobel winning Coase theorem, if two bargaining parties have zero transaction costs, well defined property rights over the good and there are no income effects
A.	They will never reach an efficient bargaining solution for the good
B.	They will always reach an efficient bargaining solution for the good
C.	They will reach a bargaining solution with government intervention
D.	They will never be able to reach an efficient bargaining solution even with governmental intervention

8.	For a manufacturing firm, the cost function is given by **$C= q^3 + 2q^2 + q + 1$**. The marginal and average cost at q=10 units are respectively given by:
A.	300 and 100
B.	340 and 125
C.	341 and 121.1
D.	328 and 110.1

9.	An allocation for agents in an economy, x is said to be Pareto superior to another allocation y if moving from allocation y to allocation x
A.	Increases some people's welfare while reducing other's welfare
B.	Increases all agents' welfare
C.	Increases no agents' welfare
D.	Creates a fiscal deficit

10.	Suppose an individual has a utility function given by U(x,y) = 2x + 3y. We can say that this function displays
A.	Diminishing marginal rate of substitution
B.	Increasing marginal rate of substitution
C.	Constant marginal rate of substitution
D.	Zero marginal rate of substitution

11.	For inferior goods, the substitution effect of a price decrease and the income effect of the same price decrease
A.	Work in opposite direction
B.	Work in the same direction and decrease the aggregate consumption of the good
C.	Work in opposite direction and decrease aggregate consumption of the good
D.	Work in the same direction

12.	The shutdown point for a profit maximising competitive firm in the short run is when the market price is equal to the
A.	Average fixed cost
B.	Total fixed cost
C.	Average variable cost
D.	Average total cost

13.	Services such as the provision of clean air and national security are considered to be
A.	Pure public good
B.	Pure private good
C.	Club good
D.	Nationalist goods

14.	Debts which have to be paid at some specific future date are known as
A.	Redeemable Debts
B.	Irredeemable Debts
C.	Treasury
D.	Amortization

15.	The mark-up as a fraction of price for the profit maximizing quantity Q* for a monopolist can be expressed in the following form. Here e* represents the price elasticity of demand: $\left[p^* - c'\left(Q^*\right)\right]/p^* = -1/e^*$ We can say from this
A.	The mark-up is higher for goods with a higher price elasticity of demand
B.	The mark-up is lower for a good with a higher price elasticity of demand
C.	The mark-up is constant for all price elasticities of demand
D.	The mark-up is lower for goods with a lower price elasticity of demand

16.	If a consumer definitely prefers a payment of INR 50 for sure to a lottery which promises rewards of INR 100 or INR 0 with probabilities of 0.5 each, then we can say that the consumer is	
A.	Risk lover	
B.	Risk averse	
C.	Risk neutral	
D.	Satisficer	

17.	Mr Tokai is very particular in how he makes his coffee. He is completely inflexible in that he can only take 1 teaspoon of coffee with 2 teaspoons of sugar. Any more coffee or sugar given to him is discarded in his quest for the perfect coffee. Suppose you give him 9 teaspoons of coffee and 2 teaspoons of sugar. How many cups of coffee can he create from this?	
A.	1 cup of coffee	
B.	9 cups of coffee	
C.	2 cups of coffee	
D.	11 cups of coffee	

18.	In a 2x2 general equilibrium model of exchange with goods X and Y and two consumers 1 and 2, both whom have a weakly positive endowment of X and Y. In the exchange equilibrium, we know that	
A.	The MRS_{XY} for consumer 1 is greater than the MRS_{XY} for consumer 2	
B.	The MRS_{XY} for consumer 1 is less than the MRS_{XY} for consumer 2	
C.	The MRS_{XY} for consumer 1 is equal to the MRS_{XY} for consumer 2	
D.	The MRS_{XY} and MRS_{XY} are both zero	

19.	A utility maximising consumer has a utility function given by U(X,Y)=2X+Y. He has a budget constraint given by X+2Y=10. In equilibrium he purchases	
A.	X*=10, Y*=10	
B.	X*=0, Y*=5	
C.	X*=10, Y*=0	
D.	X*=5, Y*=5	

20.	Stagflation describes a situation of	
A.	Rising prices and rising output	
B.	Rising prices and falling or stagnant output	
C.	Falling or stagnant prices and rising output	
D.	Falling or stagnant prices and falling or stagnant output	

21.	The current account balance in an open economy	
A.	Always includes the balance on investment income	
B.	Never includes the balance on investment income	
C.	Includes the balance on investment income and flows of investment	
D.	Includes flows of investment but not the balance on investment income	

22.	Transfer pricing refers to
A.	Tariffs that change the value of goods when they are traded
B.	The movement of factors that causes changes in prices
C.	The over or under-pricing of goods in intra-firm cross border trade of multinational companies
D.	The price at which skilled and professional workers are transferred by companies

23.	If a group of countries abolish trade barriers between themselves and set common tariffs for other countries, this is known as
A.	A common market
B.	A custom union
C.	A free trade area
D.	A federation

24. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	**List-II**
Function	**Derivative**
(A). $y = \ln(x)$	(I) $1/x$
(B). $y = x^2/4$	(II) $3x^2$
(C). $y = x^3$	(III) $x/2$
(D). $y = x + 1$	(IV) 1

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

A.	A-(I), B-(II), C-(III), D-(IV)	C.	A-(III), B-(I), C-(II), D-(IV)
B.	A-(I), B-(III), C-(II), D-(IV)	D.	A-(II), B-(I), C-(III), D-(IV)

25.	Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Externality	**Type of Externality**
(A). Apple Orchard who has his Orchard next to a beekeeper	(I). Positive Consumption
(B). Villages downstream from a manufacturing plant	(II) Negative Consumption
(C). An unvaccinated family living next door to a family who has received the COVID-19 vaccination	(III). Positive Production
(D). Rice farmer who has his field next to a chemical plant	(IV). Negative Production

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	A-(III), B-(II), C-(I), D-(IV)	C.	A-(I), B-(IV), C-(III), D-(II)
B.	A-(III), B-(IV), C-(II), D-(I)	D.	A-(III), B-(IV), C-(III), D-(II)

26.	What does a bank do if there are no excess reserves?

A.	Stop client's transaction	C.	Ask clients to repay loans
B.	Borrow reserves from other banks	D.	Increases lending rate

27.	Which of the following is not a part of the national income?

A.	Income from government expenditure	C.	Undisputed profit
B.	The interest amount on the unproductive national debt	D.	Household payment to firms for purchasing goods and services

28.	Why is the Philips curve negatively sloped?
A.	The bargaining power of the labour unions increases with rise in unemployment.
B.	The bargaining power of the labour unions decreases with rise in unemployment.
C.	The bargaining power of the capitalists decreases with rise in unemployment.
D.	The bargaining power of the capitalists increases with rise in unemployment.

29.	If the GDP of an economy be Rs.100 and the autonomous aggregate investment and ex-post aggregate saving be Rs.30 in equilibrium, what would be the aggregate saving in equilibrium in that economy if the aggregate investment remains at Rs.30 and the average saving propensity increases from 30% to 40%?
A.	Rs.40
B.	More than Rs.30
C.	Rs.30
D.	More than Rs.40

30.	The GDP of an economy is Rs.100 crores. The aggregate saving is Rs.30 crores. If the autonomous aggregate investment rises from Rs.30 crores to Rs. 45 crores, ceteris paribus, what would be the GDP in that economy in the new equilibrium?
A.	Rs. 100 crores
B.	Rs. 130 crores
C.	Rs. 145 crores
D.	Rs. 150 crores

31.	Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Book / Theory Proposed / Characteristics, etc.	**Author / Thinker / Name of the Theory, etc.**
(A). Theory of Moral Sentiments	(I). J.M. Keynes
(B). Theory of Surplus Value	(II) J.S. Mill
(C). General Theory	(III). Adam Smith
(D). On Liberty	(IV). Karl Marx

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	A-(I), B-(II), C-(III), D-(IV)
B.	A-(I), B-(III), C-(II), D-(IV)
C.	A-(III), B-(II), C-(I), D-(IV)
D.	A-(III), B-(IV), C-(I), D-(II)

32.	Arrange the following events on a chronological order

(A) New economic policy – Liberalisation
(B) Drain of wealth
(C) White revolution
(D) Monopolies inquiry commission

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A), (B), (C), (D)
B.	(B), (D), (C), (A)
C.	(D), (B), (C), (A)
D.	(B), (C), (D), (A)

33.	**Which of the following are correct in the context of inflation?** (A) Higher aggregate demand may lead to demand-pull inflation. (B) Higher cost of production may lead to cost-push inflation. (C) Higher international food and fuel prices may lead to inflation. (D) Higher indirect taxes and lower subsidy may lead to inflation. **Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**	
A.	(A), (B) and (D) only	
B.	(A), (B), and (C) only	
C.	(A), (B), (C) and (D)	
D.	(B), (C) and (D) only	

34.	Arrange the following rates in ascending order: (A) Repo Rate (B) Lending Rate (C) Deposit Rate (D) Reverse Repo Rate Choose the correct sequence from lower to higher from the options given below.	
A.	(D), (A), (C), (B)	
B.	(A), (B), (C), (D)	
C.	(D), (A), (B), (C)	
D.	(A), (D), (B), (C)	

35.	Which statutory body determines the criteria for tax devolution from the divisible pool to the States in India?	
A.	Reserve Bank of India	
B.	Niti Aayog	
C.	Finance Commission of India	
D.	Ministry of Commerce	

36.	What would be the slope of the LM curve in the interest rate- income plane, if the rate of interest is exogenously determined by the Central Bank?
A.	Positively sloped
B.	Negatively sloped
C.	Horizontal
D.	Vertical

37.	What would be the slope of labour supply curve if there is large scale involuntary unemployment in the economy, if wage rate is measured along the vertical axis and the labour supply is measured along the horizontal axis?
A.	Horizontal
B.	Vertical
C.	Positively sloped
D.	Negatively sloped

38.	Tax holidays and cash grants are example of __________

A.	Tariffs	C.	Quotas
B.	Subsidies	D.	Discounts

39.	What would happen to the rate of interest, in new equilibrium, if the money supply rises in the Mundell-Fleming model under the flexible exchange rate and absolutely free capital mobility, if the international interest rate remains the same?

A.	It will rise	C.	It would either rise or fall
B.	It will fall	D.	It would remain constant

40.	If the expected rate of return from the investment projects in India be 10% per annum, and if the exchange rate becomes Rs. 88 per USD from Rs. 80 per USD in one year, what would be expected amount of profit in terms of US Dollar from an investment project of 100 Million USD in India from the point of view of an investor from the USA?

A.	Zero	C.	USD 80 Million
B.	USD 110 Million	D.	USD 88 Million

41.	Arrange the following statements based on Keynesian theory. (A). Level of aggregate income rises in Keynesian world. (B). Aggregate Saving as a function of GDP rises. (C). Government expenditure rises. (D). Fiscal deficit rises, given revenue receipts. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(C), (D), (B), (A).	C.	(C), (B), (A), (D).
B.	(C), (D), (A), (B)	D.	(C), (B), (D), (A).

42.	Suppose a small country imposes an import tariff on a good. Which of the following statements is false?
A.	Consumer surplus from the goods will decrease
B.	Producer surplus from the goods will decrease
C.	Producer surplus from the goods will increase
D.	Decrease in quantity imported

43.	Arrange the followings in a correct order. (A). Employment and income come down. (B). Investment demand comes down. (C). Demand-pull inflation rate comes down. (D). Repo rate or policy interest rate rises. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A.	(A), (B), (C), (D).
B.	(D), (C), (B), (A).
C.	(D), (B), (A), (C).
D.	(C), (D), (B), (A).

44. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	**List-II**
Book / Theory Proposed / Characteristics, etc.	**Author / Thinker / Name of the Theory, etc.**
(A). Money Supply is exogenously given	(I). Post-Keynesian School
(B). Money Supply is demand-driven and credit-led	(II) Say's Law
(C). Rational expectation	(III). Monetarisam
(D). Supply creates its own demand	(IV). Neo-classical School

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
B.	(A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
C.	(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
D.	(A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

45.	Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	List-II
Book / Theory Proposed / Characteristics, etc.	**Author / Thinker / Name of the Theory, etc.**
(A). Fiscal Deficit	(I). Import minus export of goods and services
(B). Primary Deficit	(II) Revenue expenditure minus revenue receipt
(C). Revenue Deficit	(III). Fiscal deficit minus interest payment
(D). Current Account Deficit	(IV). Capital expenditure plus revenue deficit

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
B.	(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
C.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
D.	(A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

46.	Which of the following statements are true in case of public goods? (A). Public goods are non-divisible. (B). Public goods are non-excludable. (C). Whatever government purchases is called Public good. (D). Whatever the public consumes is called public good. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A.	(C) and (D) only
B.	(A) and (B) only
C.	(A), (B) and (D) only
D.	(A), (B) and (C) only

47.	Order the following country on the basis of nominal per capita income in year 2022, from the highest to lowest (A) China (B) Brazil (C) Russia (D) India Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(C), (A), (B), (D).	C.	(B), (A), (D), (C).
B.	(A), (B), (C), (D).	D.	(C), (A), (D), (B).

48.	Arrange the followings in a correct order. (A). Procurement of foodgrains by the food corporation of India. (B). Production of foodgrains in the agricultural sector. (C). Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops. (D). Minimum support prices for foodgrains are decided. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A), (B), (C), (D).	C.	(B), (A), (D), (C).
B.	(D), (B), (C), (A).	D.	(D), (B), (A), (C).

49.	Given a cubic cost function $C(Q) = Q^3 + Q^2 + Q + 1$, arrange total cost (TC), Marginal Cost (MC), Average Cost (AC), Average Fixed Cost (AFC) in increasing order when Q=2 (A) AFC (B) TC (C) MC (D) AC Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A), (B), (C), (D)	C.	(A), (C), (B), (D)
B.	(A), (D), (B), (C)	D.	(C), (B), (D), (A)

50.	Assuming x is a whole number greater than or equal to 2, arrange the below four in decreasing order, with the largest first and smallest last. (A) $\frac{1}{x}$ (B) $\frac{1}{x^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{(1+x)}$ (D) $\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A.	(A), (C), (B), (D)
B.	(A), (B), (C), (D)
C.	(D), (B), (C), (A)
D.	(A), (D), (C), (B)

51.	Suppose X takes the values -10 and 20 with the probability 0.25 and 0.75 respectively, calculate $E(X^2)$.
A.	225
B.	275
C.	325
D.	375

52.	If Y = 20 + 10X, then Var(Y) is
A.	100*Var(X)
B.	10*Var(X)
C.	400 + 100*Var(X)
D.	20 + 10*Var(X)

53.	Let $Y = exp(a + bX)$, where a and b are constants. Calculate dY/dX	
A.	$exp(a + bX)$	
B.	$a * exp(a + bX)$	
C.	$b * exp(a + bX)$	
D.	$(a + b) * exp(a + bX)$	

54.	The relationship between a country's per capita income and its inequality of income distribution is known as	
A.	Lorenz curve	
B.	Phillips curve	
C.	Laffer curve	
D.	Kuznets curve	

55.	A dice is rigged in a way that each odd number is twice as likely to occur as each even number. When a dice is rolled, what is the probability that the outcome is greater than 3?	
A.	2/3	
B.	1/3	
C.	5/9	
D.	4/9	

56.	In how many ways can 10 economists attending a conference be accommodated in 2 triple sharing and 2 double sharing hotel rooms?	
A.	210	
B.	420	
C.	840	
D.	1260	

57.	Suppose we have three coins. The first coin has heads on both sides. The second coin has tails on both sides. The third coin has head on one side and tail on second side. One coin is randomly selected and tossed. The upper side of this coin turns out to be a head. What is the probability that the other side of this coin is tail?

A.	1/2	C.	1/4
B.	1/3	D.	1/6

58.	Consider a binomial distribution with parameters n and p. The variance of this distribution is:

A.	np	C.	p(1-p)
B.	np^2	D.	np(1-p)

59.	Which of the following statements are correct: A: In case of a continuous random variable X, the cumulative distribution function can be obtained by carrying out a derivation of the probability distribution function with respect to x B: In case of a discrete random variable X, the cumulative distribution function can be obtained by carrying a derivation of the probability distribution function with respect to x C: In case of a continuous random variable X, the probability distribution function can be obtained by carrying out a derivation of the cumulative distribution function with respect to x D: In case of a discrete random variable X, the probability distribution function can be obtained by carrying out a derivation of the cumulative distribution function with respect to x
A.	(A) and (B) only.
B.	(A) only.
C.	(C) only.
D.	(C) and (D) only.

60. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	**List-II**
Population Characteristics	**Stages of Malthusian Model**
(A). High Birth Rate and High Death Rate	(I). Stage-I
(B). Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate	(II) Stage-II
(C). High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate	(III). Stage-III
(D). Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate	(IV). Not a part of this Model

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
B.	(A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
C.	(A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
D.	(A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

61. Which of the following statements are valid assumptions of the Ordinary Least Squares regression model?
(A) Expected value of the error term is zero
(B) Heteroskedasticity
(C) The model is linear in parameters
(D) Autocorrelation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) and (D) only
B.	(B) and (C) only
C.	(C) and (D) only
D.	(A) and (C) only

62.	In a Poisson distribution $\rho(x) = \frac{\left(e^{-2}(2)^{3}\right)}{3!}$ the mean value is
A.	4
B.	3
C.	2
D.	1

63.	Which of the following statements hold true when steady state is attained in the Solow Model? (A) Capital-Labour ratio does not change (B) Depreciation does not change (C) Income per capita does not change (D) Inequality does not change Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A.	(A) only.
B.	(A), and (B) only.
C.	(A), and (C) only.
D.	(A) and (D) only.

64.	Which of the following are instruments of trade policies? (A) Tariffs (B) Quotas (C) Sales taxes (D) Anti-dumping duties Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A.	(A), (B) and (D) only
B.	(A), (B) and (C) only
C.	(A), (B), (C) and (D)
D.	(B), (C) and (D) only

65.	Calculate the weighted arithmetic mean of 10, 20 and 30, when the given weights are (A). 3, 2 and 1 respectively (B). 1, 1 and 3 respectively (C). 1, 2 and 3 respectively (D). 2, 1 and 2 respectively Now arrange the answer in descending order.
A.	(A), (B), (C), (D).
B.	(B), (C), (D), (A).
C.	(B), (A), (D), (C).
D.	(C), (B), (D), (A).

66. Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	**List-II**
Market Organization	**Type of Monopoly Pricing**
(A). Locating Individual Consumers and Charging each of them a unique price	(I). Bundling
(B). Dividing consumers into two markets with different elasticities and charging separate unique prices	(II) Second-Degree Price Discrimination
(C). Including extra units of another good with the main good sold and charging the consumer a higher price	(III). First-Degree Price Discrimination
(D). Charging Customers a different price depending on day of the week	(IV). Third-Degree Price Discrimination

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
B.	(A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
C.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
D.	(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

67.	The existence of purchasing power parity in an open economy implies that (A). The purchasing power of individuals depends on inflation rate (B). The exchange rate between two countries' currency is equal to the ratio of their price levels (C). Law of one price holds (D). The price levels of all countries are equal when measured in terms of same currency Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
A.	(A), (B) and (D) only.
B.	(A), (B) and (C) only.
C.	(A), (B), (C) and (D).
D.	(B), (C) and (D) only.

68. Match the measures with the concept that is being measured

List-I	List-II
Measure	**Concept**
(A). Gini Coefficient	(I). Measures the wearing out of Capital
(B). GDP Deflator	(II) Measures Poverty
(C). Head Count Ratio	(III). Measures Change in Price Level
(D). Depreciation	(IV). Measures Inequality

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
B.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
C.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
D.	(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

69.	Which of the following statements are correct? (I) Monopolistic firms face a horizontal market demand curve (II) Perfectly competitive firms sell differentiated products (III) Output of one Cournot duopoly firm depends on the output of the other firm (IV) Monopolistic firms do not have a supply curve.

A.	(I) and (II)	C.	(III) and (IV)
B.	(II) and (III)	D.	(I) and (IV)

70.	List the following outcomes in descending order (A). Probability of a head when one coin is tossed (B). Probability of 5 heads when 10 coins are tossed independently (C). Probability of 10 heads when 20 coins are tossed independently (D). Probability of 50 heads when 100 coins are tossed independently Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A), (B), (C), (D).	C.	(D), (B), (A), (C).
B.	(D), (C), (A), (B)	D.	(D), (C), (B), (A).

71.

List-I	List-II
Econometric Form	**Closest Definition**
(A). Power of a Test	(I). 1 – Probability of Making Type-II Error
(B). Multicollinearity	(II) Where the sample mean differs from the population mean
(C). Biased Estimator	(III). Correlation between explanatory variables in a regression
(D). White Noise Error	(IV). Errors with zero mean and constant standard deviation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)	C.	(A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
B.	(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)	D.	(A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

72.	Match **List-I** with **List-II**

List-I	**List-II**
Concept	**Description**
(A). Kuznets Curve	(I). Describes the relationship between currency depreciation and current account balance
(B). Fisher Effect	(II) Describes the relationship between autonomous investment and output
(C). J-Curve Effect	(III). Describes the relationship income and inequality
(D). Multiplier Effect	(IV). Describes the relationship between expected inflation rate and interest rate

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
B.	(A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
C.	(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
D.	(A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

73.	Satish is very conscious of the food he eats. He eats only rotis and dal. A cup of dal costs Rs 2 while a roti costs one rupee and Satish decides to spend only Rs 13 per day on food. Also, he decides to consume only 5500 calories a day. He has been told that each day
A.	He consumes 3 rotis and 5 cups of day
B.	He consumes no more than 3 rotis per day
C.	He consumes 5 rotis and 5 cups of dal per day
D.	He consumes 5 cups of dal per day

74.	Consider a binomial distribution with a very large N. This distribution can be approximated by:	
A.	Bernoulli Distribution	
B.	Poisson Distribution	
C.	Normal Distribution	
D.	Hypergeometric Distribution	
	Remarks : Question DROPPED by NTA	

75.	Which of the following statements reflects a property of t-distribution (A). It ranges from -∞ to +∞ (B). It's mean is the average of X (C). It ranges from 0 to +∞ (D). It does not vary with the change in degrees of freedom Choose the correct answer from the options given below:	
A.	(A) and (B) only.	
B.	(B) and (C) only.	
C.	(C) and (D) only.	
D.	(A) and (C) only.	
	Remarks : Question DROPPED by NTA	

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