Seat No:	
Seat NO:	

Enrollment No:_____

PARUL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARTS

B.A Summer 2017 – 18 Examination

Semester: 2 Date: 07/05/2018

Subject Code: 15101151 Time: 10:30am To 01:00pm

Subject Name: Introduction to micro economics-I Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1A.	Do as directed.	(1)
1	The slope of an indifference curve is	·
	(a) Negative	(c) both a and b
	(b) Positive	(d) None
2	The percentage change in quantity of	demanded due to percentage change in income is
	calledof demand.	
	a) income elasticity	b) price elasticity
	c) Cross elastity	d) None
3	Indifference curve is convex to origin	because MRS is
	(a) constant	(b) increases
	(c) Diminishes	(d) both a and c
4	Cross elasticity is positive for	goods.
	(a) substitute	(c) normal
	(b) complementary	(d) none
5	Iso-cost line determines and	d
	(a) total outlay and price of inputs	(c) both a and b
	(b) total revenue and cost	(d) none
6	The consumer is in equilibrium when	he maximize his satisfaction at given his income
	and the market prices. (true/false)	
7	Marshall gave ordinal utility concept.	(true/false)
8	is known as scale lir	ne.
	(a) Expansion Path	(c) budget line
	(b) Iso-cost line	(d) none
9	Marshall derived the demand curve for	or goods from marginal utility analysis. (true/false)
10	MUx /Px = MUy / Py =	?
	a) MU/MR	b) MU/Px
	c) MUm	d) None
11	The word 'statics' is derived from the	e Greek word which means bringing to a
	standstill.	
	a) state	b) Statik
	c) Both a and b	d) None
12	Comparative statics is a method of ecceonomist,	onomic analysis which was first used by a German
	a) Marshall	b) F. Oppenheimer
	c) Adam smith	d) None

13	is a timeless economy where no change in occur it is necessarily in				
	equilibrium.				
	a) static economy	b) dynamic economy			
	c) Bothe a and b	d) none			
14	is fictional relationsh	nip between the quantities of good produced and			
	factors of production.				
	a) Production function	b) Consumption function			
	c) Both a and b	d) None			
15	is goods whose demand	d increase with rise in price of goods.			
	a) Inferior goods	b) Giffen goods			
	c) Normal goods	d) None			
16	is shows relationship	ip between income and quantity demand.			
	a) Engel curve	b) Supply curve			
	c) Demand curve	d) None			
I	B. Terms/ Short notes/ Case study/ Ch	arts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark)	(07)		
1	Economic static				
2	General equilibrium				
3	Marginal rate of substitution				
4	Budget line				
5	Expansion path				
6	Cross elasticity				
7	Marginal utility				
Q.2	Answer the following.				
P	A. Write a note on Expansion path		(04)		
I	B. Explain Consumer's surplus.		(04)		
C. Give difference between Gifffen goods and Inferior goods.			(04)		
		OR			
(C. How demand curve derived from ma	rginal utility analysis.	(04)		
Q.3	Answer the following.				
	A. Explain concept of static, dynamic and comparative static.		(05)		
	B. Explain various types of cross elastici	•	(05)		
(C. Explain the properties of indifference	e curve.	(05)		
		OR			
(C. Explain law of Marginal Rate of Tech	nnical substitution.	(05)		
Q.4	Answer the following.				
	A. What is income elasticity? Explain various types of income elasticity.				
	B. Explain producer's equilibrium with the help of isoquant curve and iso-cost line.				
(C. Explain market equilibrium with the		(06)		
		OR			
(C. Explain Engle curve.		(06)		