

Sample Questions

Macro Economics

ATKT Sem 4

2020-2021

1. Investment may be either _____ investment or net investment.
 - a. Boss
 - b. Gross**
 - c. Bausch
 - d. Grass
2. In modern macroeconomic analysis, the term investment refers to ____ investment.
 - a. Real
 - b. Surreal
 - c. Unreal
 - d. Reel
3. According to Keynes, the _____ investment depends upon two factors, The marginal efficiency of capital and The rate of interest.
 - a. volume of
 - b. Follow of
 - c. Hollow of
 - d. Sound of
4. Currency notes and coins issued either by the government of a country or a _____.
 - a. Local bank
 - b. central bank of a country.
 - c. Regional
 - d. State bank
5. The currency notes and coins have an important feature of general _____.
 - a. acceptability
 - b. rejectability
 - c. ability to reject
 - d. principality
6. The _____ of a country has a monopoly of note issue.
 - a. central bank
 - b. state bank
 - c. local bank
 - d. sample bank
7. the traditional approach to the money supply is highly _____.
 - a. broad
 - b. arrow
 - c. narrow
 - d. Tough
8. _____ approach considers money only as a medium of exchange.
 - a. Radical
 - b. modern
 - c. Traditional
 - d. Regional
9. The concept of money supply as adopted by the RBI has changed since _____.
 - a. 1977

- b. 1877
- c. 1988
- d. 1999

10. M1 money supply is defined as follows – _____
- a. $M1 = C + DD$
 - b. $M1 = C + DD + OD$
 - c. $M1 = DD + OD$
 - d. $M1 = AD + DD + OD$
11. _____ powered money is a major determinant of money supply in the economy
- a. Low
 - b. Easy
 - c. High
 - d. Stable
12. The high powered money along with _____ determine the total supply of money.
- a. Demand multiplier
 - b. Supply multiplier
 - c. the money multiplier
 - d. Total multiplier
13. People hold money as a store of wealth or liquid asset for investment and lending, with a view to make _____ gains.
- a. transaction
 - b. speculative
 - c. derivative
 - d. Relative
14. _____ depends upon two factors, The prospective yield from the capital asset, & the supply price of this asset.
- a. marginal efficiency of capita
 - b. marginal defficiency of capital
 - c. regionall efficiency of capital
 - d. traditional efficiency of capital
15. _____ means the amount of annual income an investor expects to obtain from selling the output of his investment or capital assets after deducting the running expenses.
- a. "Prospective yield
 - b. Respective yield
 - c. Disrespectiverield
 - d. Appropriate yield
16. _____ issued either by the government of a country or a central bank
- a. Currency notes and coins
 - b. Question papers
 - c. Answer papers
 - d. Graph papers
17. M3 money supply refers to _____
- a. $M3 \rightarrow M1 + AD$
 - b. $M3 \rightarrow M1 + TD$
 - c. $M3 \rightarrow M1 + DD$
 - d. $M3 \rightarrow M1 + SS$

18. If the _____ is expected to rise, or the prices of bonds to fall, people sell the bonds or assets and hold more cash.
- Exchange rate
 - interest rate
 - high rate
 - Low rate
19. According to _____, the demand for money is a demand for capital asset since money like capital assets provides services and returns.
- Regional
 - Marshall
 - Freedom
 - Friedman
20. Keynes gave importance to current income whereas Friedman gave importance to _____
- Health
 - wealth
 - Knowledge
 - Exercise
21. The Goods market equilibrium is shown by _____ curve
- AS
 - IS
 - SS
 - XS
22. IS-LM shows equilibrium in goods and _____ market
- Money
 - Sunny
 - Goods
 - Vegetable market
23. MPS refers to _____
- Marginal propensity save
 - Many propensity save
 - More propensity save
 - Maximum propensity save
24. Money is considered as a medium of _____
- Change
 - exchange.
 - Range
 - facts
25. Total money supply in the economy depends upon many factors which are called as the _____ of money supply.
- Assumptions
 - Factors
 - Entertainment
 - Determinants

1-b , 2-a ,3-a, 4-b ,5-a,6-a,7-c ,8-a,9-a,10-b,11-c,12-c,13-b,14-a, 15-a,16-a, 17-b,18-b ,19-d,20-b,
21-b,22-a,23-a,24-b,25- d