

NOTE: There are three sections of this paper. Carefully read the instructions for each section and attempt accordingly. Attempt all questions of Section-A and return it to the Superintendent within given time, even if you have not attempted any question. Select the correct choice and write only A, B, C or D, whichever is appropriate, in the answer box. No marks will be awarded for cutting/erasing or overwriting.

SECTION-A

Time: 20 Minutes

Marks: 20

1. Economic wants are A) limited, B) unlimited, C) complementary, D) satisfactory, B
2. A can attain different values during the specific discussion. A) constant, B) price, C) variable, D) utility, C
3. Utility derived from the consumption of a last unit of commodity is called utility. A) diminishing, B) total, C) average, D) marginal, D
4. The second name of the law of substitution return is A) diminishing return, B) equi-marginal utility, C) increasing returns, D) diminishing marginal utility, B
5. variable is expressed with break ups of gaps. A) constant, B) dependent, C) continuous, D) discontinuous, D
6. When a minor change in price brings huge change in demand then elasticity of demand is A) less than unity, B) equal to unity, C) greater than utility, D) zero, C
7. The reason of shifting demand curve is A) other factors, B) change in tax, C) change in price, D) change in demand, A
8. Conditions that are must for the implication of economic laws are called A) variables, B) laws, C) assumptions, D) art, C
9. Non material activities that can satisfy human wants are called A) wants, B) services, C) goods, D) utility, B
10. is the name of reward for capital. A) wage, B) rent, C) profit, D) interest, D
11. When two variables move in the opposite direction of each other then it is called A) diminishing function, B) increasing function, C) quadratic equation, D) constant function, A
12. The curve of constant returns is sloped. A) negative, B) horizontal, C) vertical, D) positive, B
13. Prof. Malthus introduced Malthusian theory in A) 1823, B) 1813, C) 1803, D) 1793,
14. There are kinds of wages. A) 5, B) 4, C) 3, D) 2,
15. The relationship between dependent variable and independent variable is expressed by A) function, B) link, C) schedule, D) line, A
16. Liquidity preference theory of interest was firstly presented by A) Marshal, B) Keynes, C) Adam Smith, D) Robins, B
17. The supply of is fixed. A) labour, B) agricultural production, C) capital, D) land, D
18. The law of increasing returns is the other name of the law of A) diminishing returns, B) increasing returns, C) constant returns, D) utility, B
19. Kinds of labour mobility are A) two, B) three, C) four, D) five,
20. Interest is in Islam. A) acceptable, B) allowed, C) prohibited, D) none of these, C

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ECONOMICS
PART-I

(A)2018

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

SECTION-B

Marks: 50

1. Attempt any ten of the following. All carry equal marks.
 - i. Describe the characteristics of utility.
 - ii. Differentiate between scientific and moral laws.
 - iii. Differentiate between primary statistical data and secondary statistical data.
 - iv. State the law of diminishing marginal utility.
 - v. Why indifference curves never intersect each other?
 - vi. Differentiate between variables and constants.
 - vii. Write down the reasons for negative sloped of demand curve.
 - viii. What is meant by limitations of economic laws.
 - ix. What is the difference between supply and stock?
 - x. Write a short note on Malthusian theory of population.
 - xi. What is meant by productive and remunerative capital?
 - xii. Write down the assumptions of the law of increasing returns.
 - xiii. Describe the kinds of rent.

SECTION-C

Marks: 30

NOTE: Attempt any three of the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.

2. Define indifference curve technique and write down in detail the characteristics of indifference curves.
3. What is meant by statistical data? Also explain in detail the different methods for collection of statistical data.
4. Discuss in detail the advantages and disadvantages of small scale production.
5. Define the law of diminishing returns with the help of schedule and diagram.

معاشیات

پارٹ - I

سیکشن - ب

وقت: 2 گھنٹے 40 منٹ

نمبر: 50

1. مندرجہ ذیل میں سے صرف دس اجزاء کے مختصر جوابات تحریر کریں۔ تمام اجزاء کے نمبر برابر ہیں۔
 - i. افادہ کی خصوصیات تحریر کریں۔
 - ii. طبعی اور اخلاقی قوانین میں فرق بیان کریں۔
 - iii. ابتدائی تعدادی مواد اور ثانوی تعدادی مواد میں فرق واضح کریں۔
 - iv. قانون تقبیل افادہ مختتم بیان کریں۔
 - v. خطوط عدم ترجیح کیوں آپس میں قطع نہیں کرتے؟
 - vi. متغیرات اور مستقلات میں فرق واضح کریں۔
 - vii. خطوط طلب کے منحنی جھکاؤ کی وجوہات تحریر کریں۔
 - viii. معاشی قوانین کی مستثنیات یا حدود سے کیا مراد ہے؟
 - ix. رسد اور ذخیرہ میں فرق بیان کریں۔
 - x. مانعہ کے نظریہ آبادی پر مختصر نوٹ لکھیں۔
 - xi. پیداواری اور اجرتی سرمایہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟
 - xii. قانون بکثیر حاصل کے مفروضات تحریر کریں۔
 - xiii. لگان کی اقسام بیان کریں۔

سیکشن - ج

نمبر: 30

- نوٹ: مندرجہ ذیل میں سے صرف تین سوالات حل کریں۔ تمام سوالات کے نمبر برابر ہیں۔
2. خطوط عدم ترجیح کی تعریف کریں۔ خطوط عدم ترجیح کی خصوصیات تفصیل سے بیان کریں۔
3. شمارتی مواد سے کیا مراد ہے؟ نیز شمارتی مواد جمع کرنے کے مختلف طریقے بیان کریں۔
4. چھوٹے پیمانہ پیدائش کے فوائد اور نقصانات تفصیل سے بیان کریں۔
5. قانون تقبیل حاصل کی تعریف کریں۔ نیز اس کی وضاحت گوشوارہ اور ڈائیگرام کی مدد سے کریں۔