## **Introduction to Macroeconomics**

#### Choose the correct alternative.

## Question 1.

What is known as the study of individual units?

- (a) Macroeconomics
- (b) Microeconomics
- (c) Income and employment theory
- (d) Development economics

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: (b) Microeconomics

## Question 2.

The study of aggregates is known as

- (a) Macroeconomics
- (b) Microeconomics
- (c) Price theory
- (d) Factor price determination

## **▼** Answer

Answer: (a) Macroeconomics

## Question 3.

What is the name of the book written by J.M. Keynes?

- (a) The Wealth of Nation
- (b) The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money
- (c) Political Economy
- (d) None of these

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: (b) The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money

#### Question 4.

When was the famous book of Prof. Keynes published?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1931
- (c) 1936
- (d) 1940

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: (c) 1936

| Question 5. When did the great depression occur? (a) 1929-30 (b) 1934-35 (c) 1938-39 (d) 1941-42  |
|---|
| ▼ Answer  |
| Answer: (a) 1929-30   |
| Question 6. Who is known as the father of modern macroeconomics? (a) Adam Smith (b) J. M. Keynes (c) Samuelson (d) Hicks  |
| ▼ Answer  |
| Answer: (b) J. M. Keynes  |
| Question 7.  Mr. Skund Kumar wants to study the national income. Which branch of economics will he have to study?  (a) Microeconomics  (b) Price theory  (c) Factor price determination  (d) Macroeconomics |
| ▼ Answer  |
| Answer: (d) Macroeconomics  |
| Fill in the blanks with the correct word.   |
| Question 8. The mother of all economic problems is  |
| ▼ Answer  |
| Answer: scarcity  |
| Question 9.  Macroeconomics is defined as that branch of economics which studies economic activities of an economy as a   |

| Answer: whole  |
|--|
| Question 10 was the founding father of modern economics.                                       |
| ▼ Answer   |
| Answer: Adam Smith   |
| Question 11.  Keynes book on Income and Employment came to light in the year                   |
| ▼ Answer   |
| Answer: 1936   |
| Question 12. Aggregate Demand is the sum total of consumption and                              |
| ▼ Answer   |
| Answer: investment   |
| Question 13. The period of the Great Depression was from                                       |
| ▼ Answer<br>Answer: 1929-33  |
| State whether the following statements are True or False.  Question 14.                        |
| Capital, land, labour, and entrepreneur are the factors of production.                         |
| ▼ Answer   |
| Answer: True   |
| Question 15. The expenses which raise productive capacity are known as investment expenditure. |
| ▼ Answer   |
| Answer: True   |

## Question 16.

The domestic country may sell goods to the rest of the world. It is called imports.

#### **▼** Answer

Answer: False

## Question 17.

The capitalist economy works for social welfare.

## **▼** Answer

Answer: False

## Question 18.

Microeconomics deals with the aggregate economic variable of an economy.

## **▼** Answer

Answer: False

## Question 19.

'Save more' is always a virtue.

## **▼** Answer

Answer: False

Match the alternatives given in Column II with respective terms in Column I.

## Question 20.

| Column I  | Column II                |
|---|--------------------------|
| (i) Macroeconomic<br>variable   | (a) 1936                 |
| (ii) Microeconomic<br>variable  | (b) Rate of inflation    |
| ((III) ( anifalism  | (c) Private<br>ownership |
| (iv) The Great Economic<br>Depression   | (d) Demand for cars      |
| <ul><li>(v) General Theory of<br/>Employment, Interest,<br/>and Money</li></ul> | (e) 1929                 |

#### **▼** Answer

# Answer:

| Column I   | Column II                |
|--|--------------------------|
| (i) Macroeconomic variable                                 | (b) Rate of inflation    |
| (ii) Microeconomic<br>variable                             | (d) Demand for cars      |
| (iii) Capitalism   | (c) Private<br>ownership |
| (iv) The Great Economic<br>Depression                      | (e) 1929                 |
| (v) General Theory of<br>Employment, Interest<br>and Money | (a) 1936                 |