

G 3516



00003516



Maximum Weight : 5

MCQ—QUANTITATIVE ECONOMICS

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

UG CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 2026

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

*Answer **all** questions.
All questions carry equal weight.
Put a tick mark [✓] in the column against the correct answer.*

1. The measurement of economic data :

(A) Mathematical.

☐

(B) Econometrics.

☐

(C) Business.

☐

(D) Statistics.

☐

2. The relationship between the price of the commodity and quantity of the commodity demanded :

(A) Supply.

☐

(B) Demand.

☐

(C) Elasticity.

☐

(D) None.

☐

3. The relationship between the price of the commodity and quantity of the commodity supplied:

(A) Demand.

☐

(B) Equilibrium.

☐

(C) Supply.

☐

(D) None.

☐

4. Consumption function is given $C = 35 + .4 Y_d$, find MPC :

(A) .4.

☐

(B) .6.

☐

(C) .8.

☐

(D) .7.

☐

Turn over





G 3516

5. The saving function is $S = 40 + .6Y$, find MPS ?

(A) .5.

(B) .6.

(C) .7.

(D) .3.

6. Revenue function $TR = 22x^2 + 14$, find Marginal revenue ?

(A) $44x$.

(B) $40x$.

(C) $22x$.

(D) $54x$.

7. The proportionate change in quantity demanded and the proportionate change in price is :

(A) Price elasticity.

(B) Income elasticity.

(C) Cross elasticity.

(D) None.

8. Marginal rate of technical substitution is equal to :

(A) MU_x/MU_y .

(B) MPL/MPK .

(C) MRS_{xy}/MRS .

(D) MR_x/MR_y .

9. The relationship between quantity demanded of a good and level of consumer's income :

(A) Engel function.

(B) Consumption function.

(C) Saving function.

(D) None.

10. Given the utility function $U = 5x^2 + 12x$, find Marginal utility :

(A) $5 + 12$.

(B) $10x + 12$.

(C) 12×10 .

(D) $10x + 12x$.

11. The elasticity of substitution under cob- Douglas function :

(A) 2.

(B) 1.

(C) 0.

(D) 3.





G 3516

12. The percentage change in output caused by a given percentage change in a variable factor is :

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Output elasticity. | ☐ | (B) Income elasticity. | ☐ |
| (C) Price elasticity. | ☐ | (D) None. | ☐ |

13. Who is invented the linear programming technique:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) H. Thail. | ☐ | (B) George B Danzig. | ☐ |
| (C) Galton. | ☐ | (D) Karl pearson. | ☐ |

14. One of the applications of LPP :

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Objectivity. | ☐ | (B) Diet problem. | ☐ |
| (C) Constraint. | ☐ | (D) None. | ☐ |

15. Econometrics model is ————— model.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Exogenous. | ☐ |
| (B) Endogenous. | ☐ |
| (C) Identified. | ☐ |
| (D) Either exogenous or endogenous. | ☐ |

16. By theoretical plausibility, we mean :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| (A) Ability to explain economic theory. | ☐ |
| (B) Ability to prove economic theory. | ☐ |
| (C) Ability to validate economic theory. | ☐ |
| (D) All of the above. | ☐ |

Turn over





G 3516

17. Error term indicates :

(A) Fluctuations in the given data.

☐

(B) Variations .

☐

(C) Random variations.

☐

(D) Explained variation.

☐

18. Linearity means :

(A) The OLS estimates are linear function of random variable.

☐

(B) The OLS estimates are function of variable.

☐

(C) The OLS estimates are function of random variable.

☐

(D) The OLS estimates has minimum variance.

☐

19. The power of a statistical test is defined as :

(A) $1 - \beta$.

☐

(B) $1 + \beta$.

☐

(C) 1.

☐

(D) β .

☐

20. Student t test is preferred in the case of a :

(A) Small sample.

☐

(B) Large sample.

☐

(C) When sample is below 50.

☐

(D) When sample is above 50.

☐

No. of MCQs attempted

Weight Scored

(To be entered by the examiner)

No. of MCQs not attempted

ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH
THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK

