



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**FIRST PERIODIC TEST**  
**ECONOMICS (030)**

CLASS: XII

Max. Marks: 20

20.04.2022

Time Allotted: 50 Mins.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. It is a subjective paper consisting of 10 questions overall.
2. There are 3 questions of 2 marks each, 4 questions of 3 marks each and 3 questions of 3 marks each.
3. 1 mark questions are Very Short Answer Type and can be answered in 1 word or one sentence of 15 words
4. 2 marks questions are Short Answer Type and must be answered within 30-50 words
5. 3 marks questions are Short Answer Type and must be answered within 50-80 words

**PART- A: INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS (10 Marks)**

1. In a modern economy, money comprises \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill up the blank with correct answer) 1
2. Calculate the value of money multiplier if Required Reserve Ratio is 12.5%. 1
3. State the difference between 'demand deposits' and 'term deposits' 2
4. Total deposits created by commercial banks is ₹2,000 crores and Legal Reserve Ratio is 25%. Calculate the amount of initial deposits. 3
5. Explain the 'Banker to the Government' role of central bank. 3

**OR**

Explain the 'Banker's Bank' role of central bank.

**PART – B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (10 Marks)**

6. What was the sole purpose of the British colonial rule in India? 1
  7. What was the main cause of the stagnation in the agricultural sector in India under the British colonial rule? 2
  8. India's foreign trade during the colonial period generated a large export surplus. But it came at a huge cost to the country's economy. Briefly explain the given statement. 2
- OR**
- Indicate the structure and composition of India's foreign trade during the colonial period.
9. "Under the colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraph develop. However, the real motive behind infrastructure development was not to provide basic amenities to the people but to subserve various colonial interests." 2  
 State any two objectives that the British intended to achieve through their policies of infrastructure development in India?
  10. Give any three quantitative assessment of India's demographic profile during the colonial period. 3

**End of the Question Paper**



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**PART- A: INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS (10 Marks)**

1. Calculate the value of money multiplier if Required Reserve Ratio is 25%. 1
2. In a modern economy, money comprises \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill up the blank with correct answer) 1
3. State the difference between 'demand deposits' and 'term deposits' 2
4. Explain the 'Banker to the Government' role of central bank. 3

**OR**

Explain the 'Banker's Bank' role of central bank.

5. Total deposits created by commercial banks is ₹20,000 crores and Legal Reserve Ratio is 20%. Calculate the amount of initial deposits. 3

**PART – B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (10 Marks)**

6. What was the sole purpose of the British colonial rule in India? 1
7. India's foreign trade during the colonial period generated a large export surplus. But it came at a huge cost to the country's economy. Briefly explain the given statement. 2

**OR**

Indicate the structure and composition of India's foreign trade during the colonial period.

8. Write a short note on how British systematically deindustrialized the Indian industry. 2
9. "Under the colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraph develop. However, the real motive behind infrastructure development was not to provide basic amenities to the people but to subserve various colonial interests. " 2  
State any two objectives that the British intended to achieve through their policies of infrastructure development in India?
10. Give any three quantitative assessment of India's demographic profile during the colonial period. 3

**End of the Question Paper**



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**PART- A: INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS (10 Marks)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are called legal tenders (Demand deposits/Currency notes and coins). (Choose the correct alternative) 1
2. Calculate the value of money multiplier if Required Reserve Ratio is 10%. 1
3. Define money supply. State the two components of money supply. 2
4. Total deposits created by commercial banks is ₹20,000 crores and Legal Reserve Ratio is 20%. Calculate the amount of initial deposits. 3
5. Explain the 'Banker to the Government' role of central bank. 3

**OR**

Explain the 'Banker's Bank' role of central bank.

**PART – B: INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (10 Marks)**

6. What was the sole purpose of the British colonial rule in India? 1
  7. Write a short note on how British systematically deindustrialized the Indian industry. 2
  8. India's foreign trade during the colonial period generated a large export surplus. But it came at a huge cost to the country's economy. Briefly explain the given statement. 2
- OR**
- Indicate the structure and composition of India's foreign trade during the colonial period.
9. "Under the colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraph develop. However, the real motive behind infrastructure development was not to provide basic amenities to the people but to subserve various colonial interests. " State any two objectives that the British intended to achieve through their policies of infrastructure development in India? 2
  10. Give an assessment of India's occupational structure during the colonial period. 3

**End of the Question Paper**