

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 12

Introduction to Macroeconomics

Economics (Macroeconomics) · Chapter 1 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1/0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Introduction to Macroeconomics via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. Macroeconomics emerged as a separate discipline after:

- (A) WWI
- (B) Great Depression of 1929
- (C) WWII
- (D) Industrial Revolution

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q2. Which is a FLOW variable?

- (A) Wealth
- (B) Capital
- (C) Income
- (D) Inventory

PYQ 2019 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q3. Which is a STOCK variable?

- (A) Income
- (B) Investment
- (C) Capital
- (D) GDP

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q4. Microeconomics studies:

- (A) The economy as a whole
- (B) Individual units
- (C) Inflation
- (D) Unemployment

PYQ 2018 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q5. In a two-sector circular flow, the two agents are:

- (A) Govt + Households
- (B) Firms + RoW
- (C) Households + Firms
- (D) Firms + Banks

PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q6. In circular flow, the money flow from firms to households is:

- (A) Consumption expenditure
- (B) Factor payments (wages, rent)
- (C) Taxes
- (D) Imports

PYQ 2022 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q7. Real flow from households to firms is:

- (A) Money
- (B) Goods
- (C) Factor services (labour, land, capital)
- (D) Investments

PYQ 2019 · Outside Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q8. Central problem 'For whom to produce' relates to:

- (A) Resource choice
- (B) Technique choice
- (C) Income distribution
- (D) Output level

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q9. Aggregate demand in macroeconomics is studied at:

- (A) A single market level
- (B) The level of one consumer
- (C) The entire economy
- (D) One industry

PYQ 2023 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

Q10. In a four-sector economy, agents include:

- (A) HH + Firms only
- (B) HH + Firms + Govt
- (C) HH + Firms + Govt + RoW
- (D) Only HHs

PYQ 2022 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 30s

Q11. Keynes's foundational macroeconomic work is:

- (A) Wealth of Nations
(C) Principles of Economics

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 25s

- (B) General Theory
(D) Das Kapital

Q12. Money supply is a:

- (A) Flow
(C) Both

PYQ 2024 · Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

- (B) Stock
(D) Neither

Q13. GDP for FY 2024-25 is:

- (A) Stock
(C) Both

PYQ 2023 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 25s

- (B) Flow
(D) Neither

Q14. In equilibrium two-sector circular flow:

- (A) Factor income > Consumption
(C) Factor income = Consumption = National Income

PYQ 2018 · All India · 1m · ⌚ 35s

- (B) Consumption > Factor income
(D) All zero

Q15. Government in a four-sector model:

- (A) Sells goods
(C) Has no role

PYQ 2022 · Outside Delhi · 1m · ⌚ 25s

- (B) Collects taxes + spends
(D) Provides loans

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

Keynes 1936 in response to Depression.

Q2. Answer: C

Income is per period of time.

Q3. Answer: C

Capital is accumulated, measured at a point.

Q4. Answer: B

Single household, firm, market.

Q5. Answer: C

Two-sector simplification.

Q6. Answer: B

Firms pay factor incomes.

Q7. Answer: C

HHs supply factor services to firms.

Q8. Answer: C

Distribution = who gets what.

Q9. Answer: C

Macro = aggregate.

Q10. Answer: C

Four sectors include Rest of World.

Q11. Answer: B

General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money (1936).

Q12. Answer: B

Quantity at a point in time.

Q13. Answer: B

Per period (per year).

Q14. Answer: C

Equality holds in equilibrium.

Q15. Answer: B

Tax + expenditure + transfers.