

CUET 2026 May 13 Shift 2 Economics

Question Paper (Memory-Based) PDF

Conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)



General Instructions

- (i) The examination will be conducted in Computer-Based Test (CBT) mode.
- (ii) Each question carries +5 marks for correct answer and -1 mark for wrong answer.
- (iii) The total number of questions are 50.
- (iv) Duration of the exam is 1 hour (60 minutes).

1. GDP Deflator is used to measure:

- (A) Unemployment rate
 - (B) Inflation in the economy
 - (C) Poverty ratio
 - (D) Fiscal deficit
-

2. Which of the following is included while calculating National Income?

- (A) Transfer payments
 - (B) Sale of second-hand goods
 - (C) Value of final goods and services
 - (D) Illegal income
-

3. An increase in Aggregate Demand with constant Aggregate Supply generally leads to:

- (A) Fall in price level
- (B) Rise in unemployment

- (C) Rise in output and prices
 - (D) Fall in national income
-

4. Which function is mainly performed by commercial banks?

- (A) Printing currency notes
 - (B) Accepting deposits and providing loans
 - (C) Framing monetary policy
 - (D) Collecting taxes
-

5. Which account of Balance of Payments records export and import of goods?

- (A) Capital Account
 - (B) Current Account
 - (C) Official Reserve Account
 - (D) Monetary Account
-

6. If the value of Indian Rupee falls against the US Dollar, it is called:

- (A) Appreciation
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Depreciation
 - (D) Deflation
-

7. In Microeconomics, the main focus is on:

- (A) National income
 - (B) Individual consumer and firm behavior
 - (C) Economic growth of a country
 - (D) Balance of Payments
-

8. A consumer reaches equilibrium when:

- (A) Income becomes zero
 - (B) Marginal utility becomes negative
 - (C) Budget line is tangent to indifference curve
 - (D) Prices increase continuously
-

9. Which of the following is considered a variable cost?

- (A) Rent of building
 - (B) Salary of permanent staff
 - (C) Cost of raw materials
 - (D) Insurance premium
-

10. The LPG reforms introduced in India in 1991 stand for:

- (A) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
 - (B) Labour, Production, Growth
 - (C) Liberal Policy Governance
 - (D) Local Production Growth
-