

Time : 2.00 Hours
Maximum Marks : 80

ECONOMICS
ICSE
Sample Question Papers

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Self Assessment Paper

General Instructions :

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
3. This time is to be spent in reading the Question Paper.
4. The Time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
5. Attempt all questions from Section A and any four questions from Section B.
6. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION 'A'

(40 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this Section.

1. (a) Mention two ways by which land differs from other factors of production. [2]
(b) "Supply is directly proportional to price." Explain. [2]
(c) Define creeping inflation. Why is it considered good for an economy? [2]
(d) State two advantages of opening a bank account. [2]
(e) Explain two rights of a consumer. [2]
2. (a) Distinguish between simple division of labour and complex division of labour. [2]
(b) What do you mean by an indirect tax? [2]
(c) What are the different types of demonetisation of currency? [2]
(d) Direct Taxes are progressive in nature. Briefly explain. [2]
(e) State two important contingent functions of money. [2]
3. (a) Distinguish between sunk capital and floating capital. [2]
(b) State two factors affecting the market demand of a commodity. [2]
(c) State two differences between tax on income and tax on a commodity. [2]
(d) Explain any two types of public debt. [2]
(e) Give two instances of demonetisation of Indian currency prior to 2016. [2]
4. (a) Distinguish between an entrepreneur and an organiser. [2]
(b) List the factors that affect productivity of land. [2]
(c) Explain two ways in which consumers are exploited in India. [2]
(d) How does money act as a deferred payment? [2]
(e) What is meant by expenditure tax? Give an example. [2]

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SECTION 'B'

(40 Marks)

Attempt any four questions from this Section.

5. (a) "Entrepreneurs can promote the economic development of a country." Do you agree with the statement. Explain. [5]
 (b) Define a consumer. Explain the importance of educating consumer of their rights. [5]
6. (a) What is meant by public expenditure? Explain three reasons for an increase in public expenditure in India. [5]
 (b) What are the factors determining division of labour? [5]
7. (a) What are the merits and demerits of direct taxes? [5]
 (b) What are the important characteristics of the GST model adopted by India? [5]
8. (a) Define land. Explain the importance of land as a factor of production. [5]
 (b) What are the benefits of imposition of direct taxes to a country's economy? [5]
9. (a) What is the need of capital formation for economic development of a country. [5]
 (b) What is meant by food adulteration? Give an example. Mention two harmful effects of food adulteration. Name any one measure formulated to prevent the problem of food adulteration in India. [5]
10. (a) Explain how public expenditure promotes economic development. [5]
 (b) With the help of a suitable example, explain the meaning of geographical or territorial division of labour. Discuss any three advantages of division of labour. [5]

Finished Solving the Paper ?
 Time to evaluate yourself !
<https://qrigo.page.link/kvUTj>

OR

SCAN THE CODE

For elaborate Solutions

OSWAAL COGNITIVE LEARNING TOOLS

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