



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.																			
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End - Term Examinations - December 2025

Date: 19 - 12- 2025

Time: 09.30am to 12.30pm

School: SOC / SOM (UG)	Program: B.com(Gen), B.com(CMA & CA)		
Course Code : CBS1015	Course Name: Micro Economics		
Semester: I	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%	

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05
Marks	18	28	26	28	-

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1.	State the types of human wants.	2 Marks	L1	C01
2.	Mention any two classifications of goods.	2 Marks	L1	C01
3.	Define price elasticity of demand.	2 Marks	L1	C02
4.	Outline the meaning of demand curve.	2 Marks	L1	C02
5.	Interpret the concept of producer surplus.	2 Marks	L1	C02
6.	Define the concept of budget line.	2 Marks	L1	C03
7.	State the meaning of budget set.	2 Marks	L1	C03
8.	Define production function.	2 Marks	L1	C04
9.	State any 2 importance of studying cost theory.	2 Marks	L1	C04
10.	Mention 2 assumptions of isoquant.	2 Marks	L1	C04

Part B

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 7 marks.

5Q x 7M = 35M

11.	Explain the four factors of production and their economic importance.	07 Marks	L2	CO1														
Or																		
12.	Describe the circular flow of economic activity in a two-sector model.	07 Marks	L2	CO1														
Or																		
13.	Explain the classifications of goods with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO1														
Or																		
14.	Describe the economic role of land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship.	07 Marks	L	CO1														
Or																		
15.	Explain the law of supply with schedule and diagram.	07 Marks	L2	CO2														
Or																		
16.	Demand function: $Q_d = 900 - 40P$ Supply function: $Q_s = -300 + 25P$ 1. Determine equilibrium price using $Q_d = Q_s$. 2. Calculate equilibrium quantity.	07 Marks	L3	CO2														
Or																		
17.	Explain the importance and scope of consumer behaviour.	07 Marks	L2	CO3														
Or																		
18.	Explain the types of utility with examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO3														
Or																		
19.	List out the features of a monopoly market and explain it.	07 Marks	L2	CO4														
Or																		
20.	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Labour (L)</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">TP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">20</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">2</td><td style="padding: 5px;">48</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 5px;">78</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">4</td><td style="padding: 5px;">100</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">5</td><td style="padding: 5px;">110</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Calculate: 1. Average Product (AP) 2. Marginal Product (MP) Identify the stage of Law of Variable Proportions (Stage I, II, or III).	Labour (L)	TP	0	0	1	20	2	48	3	78	4	100	5	110	07 Marks	L3	CO4
Labour (L)	TP																	
0	0																	
1	20																	
2	48																	
3	78																	
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5	110																	

Part C

Answer any three Questions. Each question carries 15marks

3Q x 15M=45M

21.	Explain a detailed classification of human wants, goods, and services, with features and examples.	15 Marks	L2	C01																					
22.	<p>A seller supplies 300 units when the price is ₹40, and 360 units when the price becomes ₹50.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Calculate price elasticity of supply. 2. State whether supply is elastic or inelastic. 3. Give economic interpretation. 	15 Marks	L3	C02																					
23.	Present a full analysis of indifference curve — properties, shapes, assumptions, significance.	15 Marks	L3	C03																					
24.	Explain the relationship between Total Product (TP), Average Product (AP), and Marginal Product (MP) along with diagrams and numerical illustrations.	15 Marks	L3	C04																					
25.	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Output (Q)</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">TFC</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">TVC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">400</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">10</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">400</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">20</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">400</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">320</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">30</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">400</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">520</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">40</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">400</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">760</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">50</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">400</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1050</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find : TC, AFC, AVC, AC, MC 2. Plot AC & MC curves. 3. Identify the minimum AC and minimum MC output levels. 	Output (Q)	TFC	TVC	0	400	0	10	400	150	20	400	320	30	400	520	40	400	760	50	400	1050	15 Marks	L3	C04
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