

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
 இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம்

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව I
 பொருளியல் I
 Economics I

21 E I

පැය දෙකයි
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
 Two hours

Instructions:

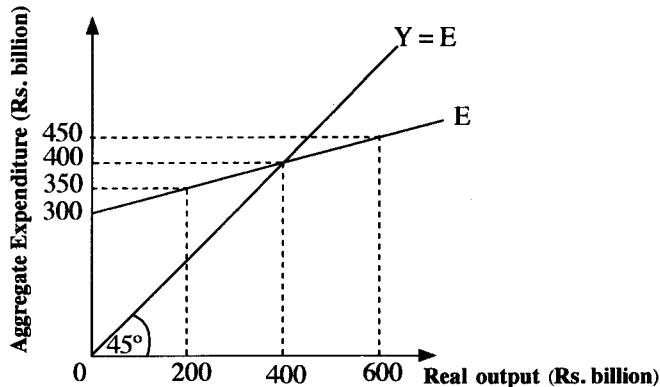
- * Answer all the questions.
- * Write your **Index Number** in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- * Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those carefully.
- * In each of the questions 1 to 50, pick one of the alternatives from (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which is correct or most appropriate and mark your response on the answer sheet with a cross (x) in accordance with the instructions given in the back of the answer sheet.

1. A free good has which one of the following characteristics?
 - (1) It has some degree of scarcity in relation to demand.
 - (2) It has no opportunity cost in supply.
 - (3) Its consumption or production does not generate any externality.
 - (4) It is supplied by the government free of charge.
 - (5) It is supplied by the government itself because its consumption is socially desirable.
2. Economists refer the term 'capital' exclusively to
 - (1) human-made goods which are used to produce other goods and services.
 - (2) money used to purchase capital in the form of stocks and bonds.
 - (3) savings accumulated by households to purchase capital.
 - (4) money used by an entrepreneur to purchase capital.
 - (5) real estate, forests, metals, and mineral resources.
3. What is meant by the statement that every economic system faces the problem of scarcity?
 - (1) The quantities available of some resources in the society exceed the demand for them.
 - (2) Mineral deposits are available only in finite amounts in a country.
 - (3) Countries have failed to achieve full employment due to scarcity of resources.
 - (4) The productive resources are not sufficient to satisfy all wants of the society.
 - (5) Economic systems have cyclically recurring expansionary phases during which scarcity of resources occurs.
4. The allocatively efficient point on a production possibilities curve is achieved where
 - (1) the minimum quantity of inputs are used to produce each good.
 - (2) each good is produced at a level where marginal benefits equal marginal cost.
 - (3) large amounts of capital goods are produced relative to consumer goods.
 - (4) large amounts of consumer goods are produced relative to capital goods.
 - (5) each good is produced at a level where price of the good exceeds marginal benefits.
5. The Law of Demand states that
 - (1) a decrease in the price of a good, shifts the demand curve of the good leftward.
 - (2) when other things remain the same, the higher the price of a good, the lower is the quantity demanded.
 - (3) when other things remain the same, the higher the price of a good, the higher is the quantity demanded.
 - (4) a decrease in the price of a good, shifts the demand curve of the good rightward.
 - (5) an increase in the price of a good, shifts the demand curve of the good leftward.

14. A market demand function for a product sold in a competitive market is given by the equation $Q_D = 180 - 2P$. If the equilibrium price in the market is Rs. 65, the value of the consumer surplus is
(1) Rs. 625. (2) Rs. 1 000. (3) Rs. 1 250. (4) Rs. 3 250. (5) Rs. 4 500.
15. Increasing returns to scale reflect a technological characteristic under which the percentage increase in a firm's output
(1) exceeds the percentage increase in its inputs.
(2) is less than the percentage increase in its inputs.
(3) is equal to the percentage increase in its inputs.
(4) exceeds the percentage increase in its fixed inputs.
(5) is less than the percentage increase in its fixed inputs.
16. Which of the following statements is correct?
(1) Economic profit = accounting profit
(2) Economic cost = explicit cost + implicit cost
(3) Economic cost = explicit cost – implicit cost
(4) Opportunity cost = economic profit
(5) Accounting cost = implicit cost
17. Which of the following is necessarily a characteristic of an oligopolistic market?
(1) Free entry into and exit from the market
(2) A few large scale producers
(3) Only one producer of a good with no close substitutes
(4) A homogeneous product
(5) No opportunities for collusion between firms
18. If a firm faces a perfectly elastic demand curve for its product, then
(1) that firm is not a price taker.
(2) firm is able to lower its price to increase sales.
(3) firm is able to raise its price to increase total revenue.
(4) firm's marginal revenue curve is horizontal at the market price.
(5) firm will always make zero economic profits.
19. The difference between Gross Value of Output (GVO) and Gross Value Added (GVA) is
(1) Consumption of fixed capital.
(2) Intermediate consumption.
(3) Net indirect taxes.
(4) Net primary income.
(5) Primary inputs.
20. In national accounting, which one of the following activities is excluded from the production boundary?
(1) Services of unlicensed medical practitioners
(2) Services of owner-occupied dwellings
(3) Goods produced by households
(4) Provision of education free of charge by the government
(5) Caring for sick and old people by the members of the household
21. The main components of primary income are
(1) compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and net taxes on production and imports.
(2) compensation of employees, operating surplus and other net taxes on production.
(3) compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and mixed incomes.
(4) compensation of employees, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital.
(5) compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and other net taxes on production.

22. If personal income exceeded national income in a particular year, it can be concluded that
- (1) the amount of transfer payments exceeded the sum of social security contributions, corporate income taxes and undistributed corporate profits.
 - (2) the sum of social security contributions, corporate income taxes and undistributed corporate profits exceeded transfer payments.
 - (3) the sum of social security contributions and corporate income taxes exceeded indirect taxes.
 - (4) the amount of transfer payments exceeded the sum of social security contributions, corporate income taxes and indirect taxes.
 - (5) the sum of corporate income taxes and indirect taxes exceeded the sum of transfer payments and undistributed profits.

23. The diagram below displays an aggregate expenditure (E) function for a hypothetical economy.



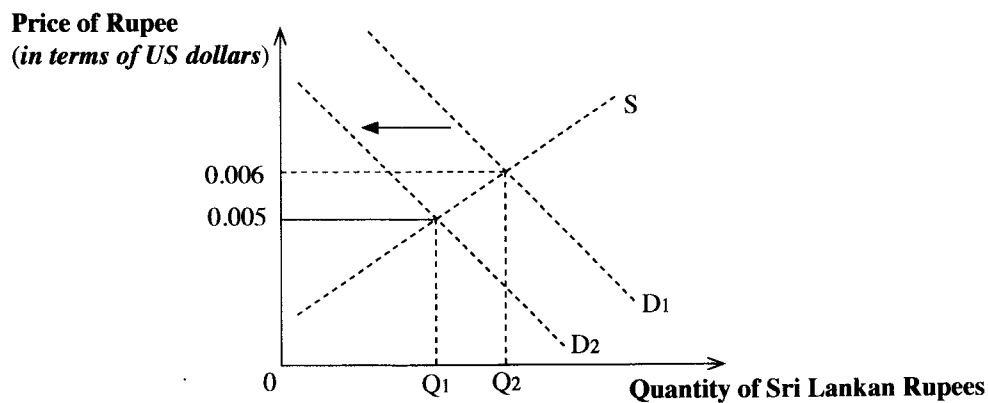
At the real output level of Rs. 600 billion, there is

- (1) an accumulation of unplanned stocks of Rs. 200 billion.
 - (2) a reduction of unplanned stocks of Rs. 200 billion.
 - (3) an accumulation of unplanned stocks of Rs. 150 billion.
 - (4) a reduction of unplanned stocks of Rs. 150 billion.
 - (5) a macroeconomic equilibrium in the economy.
24. In an economy with a positive output gap
- (1) there is an unutilized productive capacity.
 - (2) there is cyclical unemployment.
 - (3) actual output is less than potential output.
 - (4) there is a slowdown in the pace of economic activities.
 - (5) demand-pull inflationary pressures exist.
25. If the aggregate savings function for an economy is $S = -200 + 0.25Y$, then the aggregate consumption function of this economy is
- (1) $C = -200 + 0.75Y$
 - (2) $C = 200 - 0.25Y$
 - (3) $C = 200 + 0.25Y$
 - (4) $C = -200 - 0.75Y$
 - (5) $C = 200 + 0.75Y$
26. Suppose that in a hypothetical economy, real GDP equals Rs. 80 trillion, nominal GDP equals Rs. 240 trillion, and the general price level equals 3. If the money supply in this economy is Rs. 30 trillion, then the velocity of circulation of money is
- (1) 8
 - (2) 10
 - (3) 30
 - (4) 80
 - (5) 90
27. Assume that one of the commercial banks in the banking system has excess reserves of Rs. 400 million and the statutory reserve ratio is 20%. Meanwhile, a customer of this bank deposits Rs. 25 million in his current account and the bank lends Rs. 120 million to another customer. How much additional lending can be granted by this bank now?
- (1) Rs. 2 125 million
 - (2) Rs. 2 005 million
 - (3) Rs. 425 million
 - (4) Rs. 305 million
 - (5) Rs. 300 million

28. What are the main objectives of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka in implementing monetary policy at present?
- (1) Price stability and financial system stability
 - (2) Price stability and full employment
 - (3) Price stability and sustainable development
 - (4) Full employment and more equal distribution of income
 - (5) Price stability and reduction in the burden of public debt
29. Suppose the statutory reserve requirement is 10% and the Central Bank conducts an open market purchases of Rs. 300 million from the commercial banks. What is the maximum possible change in the money supply resulting from this purchase?
- (1) Increase of Rs. 300 million
 - (2) Decrease of Rs. 300 million
 - (3) Increase of Rs. 3 000 million
 - (4) Decrease of Rs. 3 000 million
 - (5) Decrease of Rs. 2 700 million
30. Monetary policy affects aggregate demand through changes in
- (1) direct and indirect tax receipts.
 - (2) share prices.
 - (3) export demand.
 - (4) consumption and investment spending.
 - (5) government spending.
31. When an externality exists in a free market,
- (1) the equilibrium price is determined at an artificially high level.
 - (2) the equilibrium price is determined at an artificially low level.
 - (3) market cannot reach equilibrium.
 - (4) market equilibrium does not ensure socially optimum resource allocation.
 - (5) the consumers of a product incur extra costs in terms of maintenance and insurance.
32. Market fails to produce public goods because
- (1) there is no demand for such goods.
 - (2) it is impossible for the producer to charge a price from the consumers of such product.
 - (3) such products usually entail large external costs in production and generate external benefits in consumption.
 - (4) their production leads to increase income inequality.
 - (5) private firms generally have a higher production cost than the public sector.
33. The main components of the recurrent expenditure of the government of Sri Lanka are
- (1) interest payments, acquisition of real assets, salaries and wages and transfers to households.
 - (2) interest payments, salaries and wages, capital transfers to public corporations and pensions.
 - (3) interest payments, salaries and wages, current transfers to households and current transfers to public corporations.
 - (4) interest payments, salaries and wages, amortisation payments and current transfers to households.
 - (5) interest payments, salaries and wages, acquisition of financial assets and fertilizer subsidy.
34. A regressive income tax is one where the poor
- (1) have a lower percentage of their income taxed than the rich.
 - (2) pay a larger rupee amount in taxes than the rich.
 - (3) pay a tax that varies proportionately with their income.
 - (4) have a higher percentage of their income taxed than the rich.
 - (5) are able to use tax revenue to purchase essential goods.
35. The prominent source of revenue of the central government of Sri Lanka at present is
- (1) taxes on income.
 - (2) taxes on production and expenditure.
 - (3) profits, dividends and interest.
 - (4) gross receipts of trading enterprises.
 - (5) lottery revenues.

36. According to the principle of comparative advantage, worldwide output and consumption levels will be highest when goods are produced in countries where which of the following is true?
- (1) Opportunity costs are lowest
 - (2) Absolute advantages are highest
 - (3) The balance of trade is in a surplus
 - (4) The exchange rate is falling
 - (5) Transportation costs are almost zero
37. In country A, it takes 5 labour hours to produce one unit of cloth and 10 labour hours to produce one unit of rice. In country B, it takes 7 labour hours to produce one unit of cloth and 21 labour hours to produce one unit of rice. If the two countries have decided to specialize according to each country's comparative advantage, at what exchange rate would the country A be willing to trade with country B?
- (1) More than 2 units of cloth per unit of rice
 - (2) More than 2 units of rice per unit of cloth
 - (3) More than 3 units of cloth per unit of rice
 - (4) More than 3 units of rice per unit of cloth
 - (5) More than 0.5 units of rice per unit of cloth
38. Which **two** of the following arguments are most likely to be used to justify protectionism?
- A - To protect high cost domestic industries
 - B - To protect strategically important industries
 - C - To protect infant industries
 - D - To protect environmental standards
 - E - To maximize government tax revenue
- (1) A and D
 - (2) B and C
 - (3) B and D
 - (4) C and D
 - (5) D and E
39. In which account of the Balance of Payments would an inflow of foreign direct investment be recorded?
- (1) Primary income account
 - (2) Secondary income account
 - (3) Capital account
 - (4) Current account
 - (5) Financial account
40. Floating exchange rates refer to
- (1) the exchange rates failing to adjust when destabilized by shocks to the foreign exchange market.
 - (2) exchange rates maintained by the government through the interventions in the exchange market.
 - (3) exchange rates determined by the demand for and supply of a country's currency.
 - (4) a situation where the excess demand for a country's currency causes its devaluation.
 - (5) a situation where the excess supply of a country's currency causes its appreciation.
41. The solution proposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which was established to help countries that have Balance of Payments and foreign exchange reserve problems was
- (1) the revaluation of the country's currency.
 - (2) lending the country foreign exchange reserves through re-purchase and reverse re-purchase agreements.
 - (3) helping to re-establish the country's exchange rate at a higher level.
 - (4) purchasing the country's assets abroad and converting them to foreign currencies.
 - (5) helping the country to find new markets for exports.

42. The diagram below shows the value of Sri Lankan Rupee in terms of US dollars.



What will be the effect of the shift in demand for Sri Lankan Rupees from D_1 to D_2 ?

- (1) Sri Lankan exports to the USA will be more expensive.
- (2) It will be cheaper for the Sri Lankan tourists to visit USA.
- (3) Sri Lankan Treasury Bonds will be cheaper for the US investors.
- (4) Sri Lankan Treasury Bonds will be more expensive for the US investors.
- (5) The cost of imports from USA will decrease.

43. Economic development means

- (1) Economic growth with Balance of Payment surplus.
- (2) Economic growth plus structural and qualitative changes.
- (3) Improvement in the living standards of the urban population.
- (4) Sustainable increases in Gross National Income (GNI).
- (5) Equitable income distribution along with a reduction in the poverty level.

44. Sustainable Development implies

- (1) development that provides for economic and social viability for the present even if that results in environmental degradation for the future.
- (2) development that provides environmental sustainability for the present even if that results in economic and social degradation for the future generations.
- (3) development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- (4) full exploitation of natural resources with sustained increase in real GDP.
- (5) development that meets the needs of the future generations even if the present society's needs go unmet.

45. The 'absolute' poverty line is drawn to show

- (1) the most extreme level of poverty that is found in a society.
- (2) the estimated minimum level of income needed for subsistence.
- (3) the number of households that are poor relative to the norms and values of their culture.
- (4) the areas of a city in which poor is concentrated.
- (5) the average monthly income of the lowest 10% of the population.

46. The Lorenz Curve is used to measure which of the following?

- (1) The ratio of income to wealth in different countries
- (2) The ratio of public goods to private goods in different countries
- (3) The ratio of income inequality to income equality in different countries
- (4) The ratio of the highest to lowest percentage of income receivers of a country
- (5) The ratio of non-working age population to the working-age population

47. Under which type of unemployment does the marginal productivity of worker is zero or closer to zero?

- (1) Disguised unemployment (2) Involuntary unemployment
(3) Seasonal unemployment (4) Structural unemployment
(5) Frictional unemployment

48. The World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' indicators

- (1) rank countries by the size of their foreign direct investment as host countries.
(2) rank countries by the size of their foreign direct investment as source countries.
(3) rank the industries in which countries have comparative advantage.
(4) measure the ease of starting and running a business in many countries.
(5) are a hindrance to economic development because they deter investment in poor countries.

49. Which group correctly indicates the sectoral composition of Sri Lanka's GDP in 2018?

	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Industries	Services
(1)	7.0	26.1	57.7
(2)	7.6	25.8	60.4
(3)	8.2	24.0	60.1
(4)	8.9	27.8	64.4
(5)	10.2	24.5	60.2

50. The top four countries contributed to FDI inflows in Sri Lanka in the year 2018 were

- (1) China, Hong Kong, India and Malaysia.
(2) China, Singapore, Japan and Switzerland.
(3) China, India, Japan and Norway.
(4) China, Canada, Italy and USA.
(5) China, India, Malaysia and Germany.

* * *

නව නිර්දේශය / புதிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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NEW

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2020
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2020
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2020

ආර්ථික විද්‍යාව II
 பொருளியல் II
Economics II

21 E II

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

Instructions:

- * Answer **five** questions only, selecting minimum of **two** questions from Sub-section 'A' and **two** questions from Sub-section 'B'.
- * Graph papers will be provided.

Sub section 'A'

(Select minimum of **two** questions from this section.)

1. (i) What is meant by scarcity? Explain the problem of scarcity using a production possibilities curve. (03 marks)
- (ii) Why productive inefficiency and allocative inefficiency are considered wasteful in resource utilization? (04 marks)
- (iii) What are the main functions of an economic system? (03 marks)
- (iv) Explain what happens to a country's production capacity due to a pandemic such as Covid - 19 using a production possibilities curve. (05 marks)
- (v) Explain why the division of labour causes increases in the level of production in an economy. (05 marks)
2. (i) What is the difference between the demand and the quantity demanded of a product? Show the difference on a diagram. (04 marks)
- (ii) Define normal, inferior, and luxury goods using the concept of income elasticity of demand. (03 marks)
- (iii) Name **three** non-price rationing methods used in the allocation of goods in an economy. (03 marks)
- (iv) In a small town, the market for bread is represented by the following demand and supply equations.
 $Q_D = 110 - P$ (Demand) $Q_S = -40 + 2P$ (Supply)
 (a) Find the equilibrium price and quantity in this market. (02 marks)
 (b) Calculate the total surplus at the equilibrium. (04 marks)
 (c) Calculate the price elasticity of demand for bread at the price of Rs. 60. (04 marks)

3. (i) Distinguish between a 'price ceiling' and a 'price floor'. (04 marks)
- (ii) Why does a price ceiling create an excess demand for a good? Explain your answer using a diagram. (04 marks)
- (iii) Why does a producer subsidy create a deadweight loss? Illustrate your answer using an appropriate diagram? (04 marks)
- (iv) A competitive market has a demand function given by the equation $Q_D = 180 - 2P$, and a supply function given by the equation $Q_S = -15 + P$. Calculate the amount of deadweight loss that would result from a price floor imposed in this market at Rs. 72 per unit. (08 marks)
4. (i) What is a production function? Distinguish between short run and long run production functions. (03 marks)
- (ii) What are the reasons for economies of scale and diseconomies of scale? (04 marks)
- (iii) What is the relationship between economic profit, producer surplus and fixed cost? (03 marks)
- (iv) What is economic rent? Under what conditions a factor of production can earn an economic rent? (04 marks)
- (v) How do you derive the industry's short run supply curve from the firms' short run supply curves in a perfectly competitive industry? Illustrate your answer with appropriate diagrams. (06 marks)
5. (i) State whether the following activities are included in the calculation of Sri Lanka's Gross Domestic Product and explain the reasons for your answer.
- An investor purchases Rs. 1 million of newly issued shares of a Sri Lankan company.
 - Construction of a new house worth of Rs. 50 million.
 - The purchase of Rs. 50 000 worth of fish by a restaurant in Colombo from a fisherman.
 - Collection of Rs. 5 000 worth of bee honey by a farmer from a nearby forest.
 - A research project costing Rs. 10 million completed by a university research team on the economic impact of Covid - 19.
- (01 × 5 = 05 marks)
- (ii) You have been given the following data for a hypothetical economy.

Item	Value (Rs. billion)
Aggregate consumption expenditure	10 000
Gross domestic capital formation	4 000
Export of goods and services	3 500
Import of goods and services	4 500
Net primary income from the rest of the world	- 400
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	1 000

Calculate the following based on the above data.

- (a) Gross National Income (02 marks)
- (b) Gross National Savings (02 marks)

(iii) The following model represents a closed economy with no government.

$$C = 500 + 0.8Y$$

$$I = 600 \text{ (values are in Rs. billion)}$$

- (a) How much is the autonomous expenditure in this economy? (02 marks)
 (b) What is the equilibrium level of aggregate output? (02 marks)
 (c) What is the value of investment multiplier? (02 marks)
 (iv) Explain the differences between aggregate expenditure function and aggregate demand curve using appropriate diagrams. (05 marks)

Sub section 'B'

(Select minimum of two questions from this section.)

6. (i) What is the quantity theory of money? (04 marks)
 (ii) What are the costs of inflation? (04 marks)
 (iii) What are the major determinants of demand for money? (03 marks)
 (iv) State **four** core functions of the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. (04 marks)
 (v) Assume that in a hypothetical economy during a given period of time, total money stock (M) was Rs. 6 400 billion, total amount of bank deposits (D) held by the public was Rs. 5 200 billion, statutory reserve ratio was 10% and the value of excess reserves held by the banks was Rs. 280 billion.
 (a) What was the total amount of high-powered money in this economy? (03 marks)
 (b) What was the value of money multiplier? (02 marks)
7. (i) State whether the following goods and services can be considered as pure public goods. Give reasons for your answer.
 (a) Lighthouses
 (b) Ocean fish
 (c) The Internet (03 marks)
 (ii) Name **two** merit goods and explain why they are considered as merit goods. (04 marks)
 (iii) Distinguish between 'appropriation bill' and 'vote on account'. (04 marks)
 (iv) What are the non-tax revenue sources of the government of Sri Lanka in the recent years? (04 marks)
 (v) Why does a free market overproduce a good with negative externalities? Illustrate your answer with a diagram. (05 marks)
8. (i) Distinguish between comparative advantage and competitive advantage. (04 marks)
 (ii) What are the major obstacles Sri Lanka encounters to achieve a rapid growth in export earnings? (05 marks)
 (iii) What is meant by official reserve assets in a country? List its major components. (05 marks)
 (iv) Is it possible to have a comparative advantage in the production of a good without having an absolute advantage? Explain your answer with a numerical example. (06 marks)

9. (i) Outline the main sources of economic growth. (04 marks)
- (ii) What are the key limitations of Human Development Index as a measure of development? (05 marks)
- (iii) "Samurdhi programme has had a minor and decreasing impact on poverty reduction in Sri Lanka". Do you agree with this statement of the World Bank? Give reasons for your answer. (05 marks)
- (iv) Describe how the demographic changes are imposing new challenges to social safety net for elderly population in Sri Lanka. (06 marks)
10. (i) What is the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)? Is Sri Lanka ready to face it? Explain your answer. (05 marks)
- (ii) Describe briefly the economic impact of Covid - 19 pandemic on Sri Lanka. (05 marks)
- (iii) "Sri Lanka has failed to sustain a high growth rate over extended periods of time". Prove this statement and give reasons for the under-performance of the Sri Lankan economy. (05 marks)
- (iv) "The development experiences of Sri Lanka since independence clearly illustrates that the economic policies have often been determined not by their efficacy, but by ideological considerations". Explain this statement with examples. (05 marks)

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