World Economics Olympiad — Sample Paper

☆ Grade Group 6–8

1. When people exchange goods without using money, it is called:

- A) Trade tax
- B) Barter system
- C) Loan
- D) Donation

2. If a country exports more than it imports, it has a:

- A) Trade surplus
- B) Trade deficit
- C) Balanced budget
- D) Tax refund

3. The price people pay to borrow money is called:

- A) Savings
- B) Interest
- C) Deposit
- D) Dividend

4. Which of these is an example of a public good?

- A) School
- B) Car
- C) Phone
- D) Restaurant

5. If prices keep rising every year, the economy is facing:

- A) Deflation
- B) Recession
- C) Inflation
- D) Depression

6. A farmer grows rice. This activity belongs to which sector?

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary
- C) Tertiary
- D) Quaternary

7. Which of these taxes is paid when buying goods?

- A) Income tax
- B) GST
- C) Wealth tax
- D) Corporate tax

8. A company that controls the entire supply of a product is called a:

- A) Monopoly
- B) Partnership
- C) Corporation
- D) Joint venture

9. If a country's population increases but resources stay the same, what happens?

- A) More jobs for everyone
- B) Scarcity increases
- C) Everyone gets richer
- D) Inflation stops

10. Which currency is used in European Union countries?

- A) Euro
- B) Pound
- C) Franc
- D) Dollar

☆ Grade Group 9–11

11. GDP measures:

- A) Total money in circulation
- B) Total value of goods and services produced
- C) Total exports minus imports
- D) Money earned by government

12. Which organization monitors world trade rules?

- A) IMF
- B) WTO
- C) UNDP
- D) ILO

13. When unemployment rises, consumer spending usually:

- A) Increases
- B) Stays same
- C) Decreases
- D) Doubles

14. The central bank of India is called:

- A) SBI
- B) RBI
- C) ICICI
- D) HDFC

15. A government spends more than its revenue. This is known as:

- A) Fiscal deficit
- B) Budget surplus
- C) Balance of payments
- D) Trade balance

16. Subsidy means:

- A) Extra tax charged on products
- B) Price reduction by government support
- C) Penalty for breaking rules
- D) A free product given to consumers

17. When India exports IT services, it earns:

- A) Invisible exports
- B) Visible exports
- C) Import tax
- D) Capital loss

18. A decrease in demand leads to:

- A) Higher prices
- B) Lower prices
- C) No change in prices
- D) Government increases tax

19. In economics, opportunity cost refers to:

- A) Money borrowed from a friend
- B) The best alternative forgone
- C) The cheapest product
- D) The highest price

20. A market where only a few firms dominate is called:

- A) Monopoly
- B) Oligopoly
- C) Duopoly
- D) Free market

☆ Grade Group 11–12

21. Phillips curve shows the relationship between:

- A) Inflation and unemployment
- B) Tax and spending
- C) Savings and investment
- D) Demand and supply

22. Fiscal policy is mainly concerned with:

- A) Money supply
- B) Government spending and taxation
- C) Interest rate regulation
- D) Foreign exchange rates

23. Balance of payments records:

- A) Government budgets
- B) All transactions with rest of the world
- C) Internal borrowing
- D) Rural development plans

24. Stagflation is a situation of:

- A) Inflation + rising GDP
- B) Inflation + unemployment
- C) Low inflation + low GDP
- D) Zero inflation

25. Privatization means:

- A) Selling public companies to private investors
- B) Nationalizing private firms
- C) Increasing government control
- D) Setting up public enterprises

26. A progressive tax system implies:

- A) Tax rate falls as income rises
- B) Tax rate remains constant
- C) Tax rate increases as income increases
- D) No tax on rich

27. Depreciation of currency makes imports:

- A) Cheaper
- B) More expensive
- C) Unaffected
- D) Illegal

28. FDI stands for:

- A) Foreign Direct Investment
- B) Fixed Deposit Insurance
- C) Fiscal Deficit Indicator
- D) Free Domestic Investment

29. Inflation targeting is done by:

- A) Parliament
- B) Supreme Court
- C) RBI
- D) Finance Ministry

30. A Gini coefficient closer to 1 indicates:

- A) Perfect equality
- B) High inequality
- C) Low unemployment
- D) Balanced trade