



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

ECONOMICS CH:6- MONEY AND BANKING

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: XII Sec: ____

- Barter system refers to that system wherein:
 - Goods are exchanged for goods
 - Goods are not exchanged at all
 - Goods are exchanged for domestic currency
 - Goods are exchanged for foreign currency
- Which of the following is a typical characteristic of the barter system?
 - A common medium of exchange
 - Double coincidence of wants
 - A common unit of account
 - A standard of deferred payments
- Which of the following is a commonly accepted definition of money?
 - Any good which is commonly used as a store of value
 - Any good which is exchanged for gold at a fixed rate
 - Any good which is acceptable to a bank
 - Any good which is commonly accepted as a medium of exchange
- The primary function of money is
 - Transfer of value
 - Measure of value
 - Medium of exchange
 - Both b and c
- Money which is accepted as a medium of exchange because of the trust between the payer and the payee is called
 - Full bodied money
 - Credit money
 - Flat money
 - Fiduciary money
- Full bodied money is that money whose money value and commodity value are
 - Equal in the market
 - Declared as equal by the government
 - Different in the market
 - Declared as equal by the RBI
- Money that is issued by the authority of the government is called
 - Full bodied money
 - Credit money
 - Flat money
 - Fiduciary money
- When money value of money exceeds commodity value of money, it is called
 - Full bodied money
 - Credit money
 - Flat money
 - Fiduciary money
- Money as a standard for deferred payments has led to the emergence of
 - Commodity market
 - Financial market
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- Which of the following is the component of M_1 measure of money supply?
 - Time deposit
 - Demand deposits
 - Cash reserves of the commercial banks
 - None of these
- Bank money is that money which is
 - Printed by RBI
 - Printed by the government
 - Generated in the form of credit creation
 - None of these
- Who supplies money in India?
 - The RBI
 - The commercial banks
 - The government
 - All of these
- Demand deposits are
 - Chequeable deposits
 - Non-chequeable deposits



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- c) Deposits which can be withdrawn on demand
- d) Both a and c
14. Supply of money is a
- a) Flow variable
- b) Stock variable
- c) Real flow
- d) None of these
15. In India, coins are issued by
- a) State Bank of India
- b) Reserve Bank of India
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Ministry of Urban Development