



# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Subject : Economics	Topic : Demand	Date of Worksheet : _____
Resource Person: Ekta Gautam		Date : _____
Name of the Student : _____	Class & Division : _____	Roll Number : _____

S.No.		Marks
1.	Define demand.	1
2.	Give the meaning of market demand.	1
3.	What does a rightward shift of demand curve indicate?	1
4.	What is a normal good?	1
5.	Give one reason for leftward shift of demand curve?	1
6.	When does 'increase' in demand take place?	1
7.	When does 'change in quantity demanded' take place?	1
8.	What do you mean by substitutes? Give examples of two goods which are substitutes of each other.	1
9.	What is the relation between price of a good and demand for its complementary good?	1
10.	Show that there is an inverse relation between price of a commodity and its quantity demanded. Use utility analysis.	4
11.	Explain the difference between an inferior good and a normal good. Is a good which is inferior for one consumer also inferior for all the consumers? Explain.	4
12.	How is the demand for a good affected by a rise in the price of related goods? Explain.	4
13.	What is market demand for a good? Name the factors determining market demand.	4
14.	Distinguish between demand by an individual consumer and market demand of a good. Also state the factors leading to fall in demand by an individual consumer.	4

15. A and B are complementary goods. Explain the effects of change in price of A on demand for B. 4
16. Distinguish between 'change in quantity demanded' and 'change in demand'. 4
17. How does the demand for a good affected by change in price of its substitute good? 4
18. Explain the distinction between 'contraction of demand' and 'decrease in demand'. 4
19. Explain the cause of a rightward shift in demand curve of a commodity of an individual consumer. 6
21. Explain the effect of (i) change in own price, and (ii) change in price of substitute on demand for a good. 6
22. Explain the relationship between: 6
- (i) Price of other goods and demand for the given good.
  - (ii) Income of the buyers and demand for a good.