

DAV BR PUBLIC SCHOOL, BINA
SESSION 2024-25
Half Yearly Examination
PRACTICE PAPER

Class: 11th

Time Allowed: 3hrs

Subject: Economics

MM: 80

General Instructions:

- i. This question paper contains two sections:
 Section A: Statistics for Economics (40 marks)
 Section B. Introductory Microeconomics (40 marks)
- ii. Question No. 1-10 and Question No. 18-27 are 1 mark questions and are to be answered in one word/sentence
- iii. Question No. 11, 12 and Question No. 28, 29 are 3 marks questions and are to be answered in 60-80 words each.
- iv. Question No. 13-15 and Question No. 30-32 are 4 marks questions and are to be answered in 80-100 words each
- v. Question No. 16, 17 and Question No. 33, 34 are 6 marks questions and are to be answered in 100-150 words each
- vi. Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
Section A: Statistics for Economics		
1.	Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following: Statement 1: Service provider is a person who works for some other person and get paid for it in the form of wages. Statement 2: Service holder is a person who provides some kind of services to other for a payment, like banker. Alternatives: (a) Both the statements are true. (b) Both the statements are false. (c) Statement 1 is true & Statement 2 is false. (d) Statement 2 is true & Statement 1 is false.	1
2.	What implication (s) does resource scarcity has for the satisfaction of wants? (a) Not all wants can be satisfied (b) We will never be faced with the need to make choices (c) We must develop ways to decrease our individual wants (d) The discovery of new natural resources is necessary to increase our ability to satisfy wants	1
3.	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives: Assertion (A): Scarcity is the root cause of all economic problems. Reason (R): We face scarcity because human wants are also limited. Alternative:	1

	<p>(a) Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are True & Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are True & Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is True but Reason (R) is False.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.</p>	
4.	<p>In a good questionnaire:</p> <p>(a) Number of questions should be numerous</p> <p>(b) Questions relating to mathematical computations should be asked</p> <p>(c) Personal Questions should be preferred</p> <p>(d) Questions using double negatives should be avoided</p>	1
5.	<p>Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives</p> <p>Assertion (A): Census method is also known as '100% Enumeration'.</p> <p>Reason (R): Data is collected from each and every element of the population under census method</p> <p>Alternatives:</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are True & Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both Assertion (A) & Reason (R) are True & Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is True but Reason (R) is False.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.</p>	1
6.	<p>Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:</p> <p>Statement 1: Data originally collected by an investigator for the first time for some specific purpose is known as Secondary Data.</p> <p>Statement 2: Population census conducted by Government of India is an example of Secondary Data. Alternatives:</p> <p>(a) Both the statements are true.</p> <p>(b) Both the statements are false.</p> <p>(c) Statement 1 is true & Statement 2 is false.</p> <p>(d) Statement 2 is true & Statement 1 is false.</p>	1
7.	<p>The value exactly at the middle of a class-interval is called:</p> <p>(a) Class mark</p> <p>(b) Mid-value</p> <p>(c) Both (a) and (b)</p> <p>(d) Class limit</p>	1
8.	<p>A grouped frequency distribution with uncertain first or last class is known as:</p> <p>(a) Exclusive class distribution</p> <p>(b) Inclusive class distribution</p> <p>(c) Open end distribution</p> <p>(d) Discrete frequency distribution</p>	1
9.	<p>Ogive can be helpful in locating graphically the:</p> <p>(a) mode</p> <p>(b) mean</p> <p>(c) Median</p> <p>(d) None of these</p>	1

10.	The heading of the rows given in the first column of a table are called: (a) Stubs (b) Titles (c) Captions (d) Prefatory notes	1																
11.	Define 'statistical series'. Discuss its main types. Or Briefly discuss the following terms: (i) Class-Interval; (ii) Range; (iii) Frequency.	3																
12.	Classification and tabulation are one and the same thing'. Comment.	3																
13.	What do you mean by a questionnaire? Discuss the principles which should be followed while drafting a good questionnaire Or Distinguish between 'primary data' and 'secondary data'. Which data is more reliable and why?	4																
14.	Convert the following series into less than and more than commulative frequency. <table border="1" data-bbox="220 884 794 1193"> <thead> <tr> <th>Daily Wages</th> <th>No of Workers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100-110</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110-120</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>120-130</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-140</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-150</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150-160</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Daily Wages	No of Workers	100-110	10	110-120	6	120-130	9	130-140	11	140-150	3	150-160	1	TOTAL	40	4
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15.	Describe diagrammatic presentation of data. Or What is histogram? Explain it	4																
16.	Define statistics in plural sense. Point out its characteristics. Or Define statistics as a singular noun. Discuss various statistical methods involved in it	6																
17.	Explain in brief, the principles to be followed while preparing a table. Or Brian asks 60 people what their favourite colour is and separates the answers into 5 categories. His results are shown in the table below. Draw a pie chart to display Brian's results. <table border="1" data-bbox="228 1861 1321 2033"> <thead> <tr> <th>Colour</th> <th>Red</th> <th>Blue</th> <th>Green</th> <th>Yellow</th> <th>Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td>24</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Colour	Red	Blue	Green	Yellow	Other	Frequency	10	13	24	5	8	6				
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Section B: Introductory Microeconomics																		

18.	<p>. Assertion (A). Production possibility curve (PPC) is concave to the point of origin. It is due to increasing marginal opportunity cost. Reason (R). A typical PPC is based on a realistic assumption that no resource is equally efficient in the production of all the goods. So when resources are transferred from good Y to good X, more and more units of good Y are to be transferred to produce one more unit of good X. Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.</p>	1
19.	<p>. Identify the correct statement (a) Opportunity cost is the value of the benefit that is sacrificed by choosing an alternative. (b) How to produce is related to the problems of choice of technique of production. (c) Since our resources are limited, we are always making choices from the available alternatives (d) all of these</p>	1
20.	<p>"Had the resources been unlimited, there would have been no economic problem." Defend or Refute.</p>	1
21.	<p>(i).What is likely to be the impact of "Make in India" appeal to the foreign investors by the Prime Minister of India, on PPF of India? Explain. (3) Or (ii). What is likely to be the impact of efforts towards reducing unemployment on the Production Potential of the economy? Explain.</p>	1
22.	<p>Consumer equilibrium through indifference curve analysis is based on (a) cardinal utility (b) marginal utility (c) ordinal utility (d) none of these</p>	1
23.	<p>Assertion (A). The slope of indifference curve is different at different points of the curve. Reason (R). Slope of indifference curve is not measured by marginal rate of substitution. Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.</p>	1
24.	<p>Consumer's behaviour is the behaviour in which he spends his limited income on various goods and services in such a way that he obtains _____(maximum/minimum) satisfaction</p>	1
25.	<p>Market dd is summation of individual demand curves. (a) vertical</p>	1

	(b) horizontal (c) both (a) and (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b)	
26	Reason for rise in demand of sewing machines during Covid-19 led lockdown is: (a) People have taken up sewing as a hobby (b) People have taken up sewing to make a living (c) People found time to take up sewing as a creative outlet to deal with the stress (d) All of these	1
27.	Demand curve of a good is steeper when percentage change in its demand is more than percentage change in its price. True or False, Explain	1
28.	A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. MU of X and Y are 3 and 4 respectively. Prices of X and Y are 4 per unit each. Is consumer in equilibrium? What will be further reaction of the consumer? Give reasons (3)	3
29.	Read the following statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: Assertion (A). When two demand curves intersect each other, the flatter demand curve exhibits greater elasticity of demand than the steeper one. Reason (R). Flatter demand curve shows that the response of demand to change in price of the good is more on it as compared to response of demand on the steeper demand curves. Alternatives: (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	3
30.	A consumer wants to consume 2 goods. Prices of goods are 4 and 5 respectively. The consumer's income is 20 (i) Write down the equation of budget line. (ii) How much of good 1 can the consumer consume if she spends her entire income on that good? (iii) How much of good 2 can she consume if she spends her entire income on that good? (iv) What is slope of the budget line?	4
31.	When price of good rises from 10 to 12 per unit, its quantity demanded falls by 20%. Calculate its prior elasticity of demand. How much would be the percentage change in its quantity demanded, if the price rises from 10 per unit to 13 per unit?	4
32.	State the meaning and properties of PPF.(4) Or Draw a production possibility curve. What does a point below this curve indicate	4

<p>33.</p>	<p>A consumer consumes only two goods. Why is the consumer in equilibrium when he buys only that combination of the two goods that is shown at the point of tangency of the budget line with an indifference curve? Explain.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>A consumer consumes only two goods. For a consumer to be in equilibrium, why must MRS be equal to the ratio of prices of two goods?</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>34.</p>	<p>Explain diagrammatically greater/less than unitary elastic demand.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Distinguish between:</p> <p>(a) Increase and expansion in demand.</p> <p>(b) Decrease and contraction in demand</p>	<p>6</p>
