DAV BR PUBLIC SCHOOL, BINA
SESSION 2023-24
PRACTICE PAPER

Class: 11th **Subject: Economics**
Time Allowed: 3hrs **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.	Census of India is conducted every _____years. (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20	**1**
2.	If students of Class 12 are required for an investigation in a school and all students of Class 12 are enquired, then it is termed as (a) Census method (b) Sample method (c) Both (a) and (6) (d) None of the above	**1**
3.	Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R).x **Assertion (A):** Scarcity is the mother of all economic problems. **Reason (R):** Alternative uses of resources give rise to the economic problems. Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: (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.	**1**
4.	Census of India is an example of: (a) Sample method (b) Census method	**1**

	(c) Random sampling (d) Both (b) and (c)	
5.	The word 'statistics" is used as: (a) Singular (b) Plural (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)	**1**
6.	Identify the correct pair from the following Column I and Column II: Column II | Column I (i) Sub-divided angular diagram | A. Pie diagram is a (ii) One-dimensional diagram | B. Histogram (iii) Length and width both matter | C. Bar diagram (iv) Column | D. Stub is the heading to (a) A-(1) (b) B-(ii) (c) C-(iii) (d) D-(iv)	**1**
7.	Random sampling is also known as_____ (a) Lottery method (b) Judgement sampling (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these	**1**
8.	Read the following statements carefully: **Statement 1:** Array is to arrange the values at random. **Statement 2**: Average of the class limits is called the mid value. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false. (b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true. (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false.	**1**
9.	Component bar diagram is also known as: (a) Multiple bar diagram (b) Histogram (c) Sub-divided bar diagram (d) Pie diagram	**1**
10.	Read the following statements carefully: **Statement I:** When the given two variables move in the same direction, such a relation is known as 'Positive Correlative **Statement 2:** When the given two variables move in the opposite direction such a relation is known as "Negative Correlation. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false. (b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false.	**1**
11.	11. Draw a scatter diagram and indicate the nature of correlation X | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 Y | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30	**3**
12.	Calculate Mean of the following series:	**3**

Mid-Value	5	15	25	35	45	55
Frequency	5	8	12	20	10	5

Or

Calculate Mode of the following Series:

Class	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25
Frequency	1	2	10	4	10

13. What is a measure of central tendency? Name at least three merits of mean. **4**

14. How is 'Scatter diagram a useful technique of visual examination of the relationship between the two variables? Explain with the help of diagrams. **4**

Or

Explain any four limitations of index numbers.

15. Construct index number from the following data, using Paasche's Method: **4**

Items	2018		2022	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	10	10	20	25
B	35	3	40	10
C	30	5	20	15
D	10	20	8	20
E	40	2	40	5

16. "Telephone survey is the most suitable method of collecting data when the population is literate and spread over a large area. True or False. Give reason. **6**

Or

Explain how you would use the lottery method to select 3 students out of 10 in your class.

17. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow. **6**

Correlation studies and measures the direction and intensity of relationship among variables. "Scatter diagram" is a useful technique of visual presentation of the relationship between the two variables, say X and Y. Correlation is commonly classified into negative and positive correlation. Correlation is positive when the variable X rises, variable Y will also rise and vice-versa. This means both X and Y move in the same direction.

Correlation is negative when the two variables X and Y move in the opposite directions, Le, when X rises, Y falls and vice-versa

The value of co-efficient of correlation (r) lies between minus 1 and plus 1.$-1 \leq r \leq 1$.

- If r =0, the two variables are uncorrelated. There is no linear relation between them.
- If r =±1, the correlation is perfect with exact linear relation.

- A high value of r indicates strong linear relationship.
- A low value of r (close to zero) indicates a weak linear relation

	(a) Explain 'Scatter Diagram. (b) Answer the following questions: (i) Does zero correlation mean independence? (ii) Does r= ± 1 indicate perfect correlation between the given two variables? (iii) Does a high value of r indicate a weak linear relation?	
	Section B: Introductory Microeconomics	
18.	Which of the following is an example of microeconomics? (a) Production by an industry (b) Income of an individual (c) Total saving in a bank (d) All of the above	**1**
19.	Read the following statements carefully: **Statement I:** Higher indifference curve indicates higher level of satisfaction. **Statement 2:** Higher budget line indicates lower buying capacity of a consumer. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following: (a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false. (b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true. (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true. (d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false	**1**
20.	For a perfectly competitive market, price would be equivalent to: (a) Average revenue (b) Marginal revenue (c) Total revenue (d) Both (a) and (b)	**1**
21.	Identify the correct pair from the following Column I and Column II: Column I / Column II A. Price floor / (i) Highest price is fixed by the government for a good. B. In perfect competition / (ii) Price is influenced by the firm. C. Market Price > Equilibrium Price / (iii) Situation of excess demand arises D. Market equilibrium / (v) Market demand Market supply (a) A-(i) (b) B-(ii) (c) C-(iii) (d) D-(v)	**1**
22.	Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **Assertion (A):** Producer equilibrium is the situation where marginal revenue is equal to marginal cost where MC is falling. **Reason (R):** Producer equilibrium indicates marginal profit is zero. Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: (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	**1**

23.	The price at which quantity supplied and quantity demanded are equal is termed as: (a) Equilibrium price. (b) Market price. (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above	**1**
24.	According to Marshal, utility is_____ (a) Cardinal (b) Ordinal (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)	**1**
25.	If Total Utility from consuming 5 units is 20 whereas Total Utility from consuming 6 units is 22, what will be the Marginal Utility of 6th unit? (a) 2 (b) 42 (c) (-) 2 (d) None of the above	**1**
26	A price ceiling is: (a) A minimum price that a firm may charge for a good or service. (b) Usually established by the manufacturer of a product. (c) The maximum price that a firm may charge for a good or service. (d) None of the above	**1**
27.	Who gave the concept of utility in economics? (a) Prof. Alfred Marshal (b) Prof. Adam Marshal (c) Prof. Paul Marshal (d) Prof. Robbins	**1**
28.	The government of India recently launched "*Mission Indradhanush*", focussing on 100% immunisation for all children by 2020. State its impact on the production possibility curve of the economy. Or State any three assumptions on which a production possibility curve is based.	**3**
29.	Giving reasons state whether the following statements are true or false: (a) A good which is inferior for one consumer is also inferior for other consumers. (b) Demand for a good is likely to change at a greater rate over short period.	**3**
30.	Explain the relationship between: (a) Marginal Revenue and Total Revenue (b) Marginal Revenue and Average Revenue	**4**
31.	. Explain the implication of the feature "homogeneous product being	**4**

	bought and sold in a perfectly competitive market" Or How does an increase in the input price affect equilibrium price and quantity exchanged of a commodity? Use diagram.	
32.	When the price of a commodity changes from 4 per unit to 5 per unit, its market supply rises from 100 units to 120 units. Calculate the price elasticity of supply. Is supply elastic? Give reason.	**4**
33.	Explain any three properties of an indifference curve. Or Explain the distinction between change in demand and change in quantity demanded of a commodity.	**6**
34.	(a) From the following data, find out the level of output at which the producer is in equilibrium. Give reasons for your answer. (Use MR = MC approach)	**6**

Output (Units)	Price (2)	ATC (2)
1	80	50
2	70	40
3	60	40
4	50	42.5
5	40	46

(b) From the following schedules, calculate the price elasticity of supply:

Price per unit (2)	Quantity Supplied
2	40
3	60

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