

MODEL QUESTION PAPER-II (UNSOLVED)

CLASS : XI

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION-A

1. A person who provides some kind of service to others for a payment is called _____ (fill in the blank) (1)
2. Every element of population is included in investigation (choose correct option) (1)
 - (a) Sample survey
 - (b) Survey for all
 - (c) secondary survey
 - (d) census survey
3. Choose the correct match (1)
 - (a) Bar diagram height and weight of bars are not equal
 - (b) Ogive represent median diagrammatically
 - (c) Histogram width of rectangles are always equal
 - (d) Pie diagram represent two discrete variables on a pie diagram
4. Which of the following is not a positional value? (1)
 - (a) Median
 - (b) Quartile
 - (c) Deciles
 - (d) Mode
5. The sum of deviation of items from mean is always zero, (true/false) (1)
6. Coefficient of range for the following data is Age: 18, 14, 20, 30, 26, 10, 19, 23, 22, 12 (1)
 - (a) 0.2
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 0.3
 - (d) 0.5
7. Absolute measure of dispersion cannot be used when comparison of two or more variable is involved, (true/false) (1)
8. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is not used in (1)
 - (a) Wages decision
 - (b) Production policy
 - (c) Price policy
 - (d) Taxation policy

9. Degree of correlation between +0.25 and +0.75 is (1)
 (a) Perfect positive (b) Moderate positive
 (c) Highly positive (d) Low positive

OR

Rohit, an economics student carefully computes the correlation coefficient between two variables and gets $r = -1.15$. What does this value mean?

10. Which of the following is a weighted index number? (1)
 (a) Laspeyre's
 (b) Paasche's
 (c) $\frac{\sum RW}{\sum W}$
 (d) All of the above

11. Calculate median from the following data: (3)

X	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
F	2	8	16	26	20	16	7	4

12. Mean deviation or standard deviation, which measure of dispersion you will prefer to use? Give reason for your choice. (3)

OR

Absolute measure or relative measure, which measure of dispersion you will prefer to use? Give reason for your choice.

13. Use histogram to represent the following data and locate the mode. (4)

Age	Less than 10	Less than 20	Less than 30	Less than 40	Less than 50	Less than 60
No. of persons	8	22	40	60	75	80

14. Calculate coefficient of Quartile Deviation from the following data: (4)

X: 12 8 16 17 9 24 20 18 16 15 25

OR

Find the missing value, if mean=27

X:	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
f:	3	6	12	f	5

15. Calculate Pasche's price index from the following data: (4)

Items	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	10	8	20	10
B	35	6	40	9
C	30	20	32	25
D	40	5	44	6

17. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data: (6)

X	10	12	14	12	16	20
Y	22	26	24	27	31	33

16. Use ogive to represent the following data and locate the median: (6)

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
frequency	3	10	20	7	6	4

OR

Calculate Rank coefficient of correlation from the following data:

X	40	30	55	50	40	65	35
Y	35	44	25	30	30	20	40

SECTION - B

18. Define opportunity cost. (1)
 19. Consumer is at equilibrium point, how many units of a commodity is buying if price of the commodity is zero? (1)

- (a) Unlimited (b) More than others
(c) Zero (d) Where $MU=0$
20. Demand curve of a commodity shifts rightward in case of- (1)
(a) Decrease in the price of commodity
(b) Decrease in the price of substitute goods
(c) Increase in the price of complementary goods
(d) The price of substitute goods
21. Elasticity of demand of a commodity is -1.5. Price of commodity increased by 18%. What will be the change in quantity demanded? (1)
(a) Decrease by 24 units (b) Decrease by 18 units
(c) Decrease by 24 percent (d) Decrease by 18 percent
22. When per unit means constant (1)
(a) $AR > MR$ (b) $AR < MR$
(c) $AR = MR$ (d) TR is constant
23. Choose the correct option: (1)
Increase in price of inputs, _____ the supply, (increases/ decreases)
24. MC intersect AVC at the point, where AVC is: (1)
(a) Minimum (b) Maximum
(c) Zero (d) $AVC = AC$
25. Identify the feature of monopolistic competition market: (1)
(a) Uniform price
(b) Interdependence of firms
(c) Difficult entry
(d) Selling cost
26. Implication of single seller in the market is: (1)
(a) Best quality goods available in the market
(b) Uniform price prevails in the market
(c) Price discrimination
(d) Very significant selling cost

OR

Define perfect oligopoly.

27. Identify which of the following is not a part of chain effect of increase in demand on equilibrium price. (1)
- (a) Demand curve shifts rightward.
 - (b) Situation of excess demand arises at given price.
 - (c) Extension in demand
 - (d) Increase in equilibrium price.

28. Explain the effect of under utilisation of resources on PPC (3)

OR

Distinguish between positive economics and normative economics

29. Explain the implication of perfect knowledge feature of perfect competition market. (3)
30. In India households offer lemon water or butter milk as welcome drink to guests in summer season. Lemon crop has been badly affected by storm and price of lemons increased. Explain its effect on demand of butter milk. (4)
31. State law of variable proportion. In which phase of law of variable proportions producers will prefer to produce? Why? (4)

OR

Government has increased taxes on production of cars. What will be the likely effect on supply of cars?

32. India has developed an innovative technology to produce solar panels. It decreased price of solar panels. Explain with the help of diagram, its effect on market price of solar energy. (4)
33. A consumer consumes two goods X and Y, whose prices are ₹ 3 and ₹ 5. The consumer is at equilibrium. What should a rational consumer do if price of good Y decreases? Use indifference curve analysis method. (6)

OR

Explain three properties of indifference curve.

34. A producer is at equilibrium point in a market where producer can sell any quantity at same price. What will the producer do if price of that commodity increases? Explain the chain effect. (6)