MODEL QUESTION PAPER–IV

CLASS : XI

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

Time Allowed : 3 hours   **Maximum Marks: 80**

SECTION–A

1. Define consumption.   (1)

OR

Define production.

2. In rendom Sampling
   (a) Each element has equal chance of being selected
   (b) Each element has unequal chance of being rejected.
   (c) Each element has equal chance of being rejected.
   (d) Both (a) and (c)

3. None-sampling errors are related to collection of data (True/False)
                                                                     (1)

4. In case of _____ ogive the cumulative total tends to decrease. (less than/more than)   (1)

5. Find the correct option from the following.   (1)
   (a) Made = 3 medain – 2 mean
   (b) Mode = 2 median – 3 mean
   (c) median = 3 mode – 2 mean
   (d) Mean = 3 median – 2 mode

6. Which measure of certral tendency cannot be calculated by graphic method: (1)
   (a) Mode   (b) Medion
   (c) Mean   (d) None of these

7. What is the graphical measure available to measure of dispersion.
                                                                     (1)
   (a) Frequency polygon   (b) Histogram
   (c) Ogive curve   (d) Lorenz curve

8. Variance is the square of _____. (Mean Deriation/ Standard deriation) (1)

9. In India inflation is measured on the basis of wholesale price index. (True/False) (1)

10. Maximum value of coefficient of correlation is (1)

   (a) 0   (b) −1

   (c) +1   (d) μ

11. Distinguish between sampling error and non sampling error. (3)

<div align="center">OR</div>

Distnguish between exclusive series and inclusive series.

12. Write three demerits of mode. (3)

13. Calculate mean by step-deviation method from the following data: (4)

x	5 – 15	15 – 25	25 – 35	35 – 45	45 – 55	55 – 65
y	15	19	13	21	14	10

14. Calculate standard deviation from the following distribution. (4)

x	20 – 40	40 – 80	80 – 100	100 – 120	120 – 140
y	3	6	20	12	9

15. Calculate cuefficient of rank correlation unit the help of spearman's. Rank correlation method. (4)

x	30	25	35	43	27	25	31	33
y	32	30	26	28	27	31	34	28

<div align="center">OR</div>

Write the four uses of consumer price indak.

16. Explain any four functionn of statisties. (6)

17. What is meant by Lorenz curve? Write the steps involved in draving a Lorenz curve.

<div align="center">OR</div>

Explain any four limitation of index number.

SECTION-B

18. An economic problem arises due to: (1)
    (a) Unlimited human wants, Unlimited resources
    (b) Limited human wants, Limited resources
    (c) Limited human wants, Limited resources
    (d) Unlimited human wants, Limited resources.

19. Which of the following is not a property of indiffernce curves? (1)
    (a) Indiffence curve slopes downwords.
    (b) Two indifference curves cannet represents higher level of satis-faction.
    (c) Higher indifference curve represents higher level of satisfaction.
    (d) Indifference curve is concave to the point of origin.

20. When total utility is maximum marginal utility is _____.
    (Minimum/Zero)

21. Which of the following influence price elasticity of demand? (1)
    (a) Price of given commudity
    (b) Availability of substitute goods.
    (c) Price of substitute goods.
    (d) Price of complementary goods.

22. Law of diminishing returns operates in the log run. (True/False) (1)

23. Define marginal revenue. (1)

                    OR

    Define average revenue.

24. Price discrimination is a feature of _____. (1)

25. Homogeneous product is sold only in perfect competition. (True/False) (1)

26. Price ceiling is imposed above the equilibrium price. (True/False) (1)

27. Price = AR is found in which market strmeture. (1)
    (a) Perfect competition
    (b) oligopoly
    (c) Monopoeistic corpition
    (d) All the above

28. Distinguish between positive economics and normative economics.

(3)

OR

Distinguish between microeconomics and macroeconomics.

29. State the relationship between marginal cost and average cost. (3)

30. The demand function of commodity 'X' is given as = $Q_x = 30 - P_x$. calculate its price elarticity of demand when price falls from ₹ 8 to ₹ 5. (4)

OR

Distinuish between change in demand and change in quantity demanded.

31. Define long run production function. State the relation between total product and marginal product. (4)

32. Define market supply. Explain the effect of rise in input price on the suppy of a good. (4)

33. Explain the conditions of consumer's equlibrium under indiffence curve apprach. (6)

OR

Explain three properties & indifferumce curves.

34. Distinguish between 'price ceiling' and 'price floor'. Eplain implications of price ceiling. (6)