CLASS-XI

ECONOMICS (030)

Sample Paper (2024-25)

Time allowed: 3hours   *Maximum Marks : 80*

General Instructions:

1. *This question paper contains two sections:*

   Section A – Statistics (40)

   Section B -- Micro Economics (40)

2. *Marks for questions are indicated against each question.*
3. *Question Nos.1-10 and 18-27 are MCQ carrying 1 mark each.*
4. *Question Nos. 11-12 and 28-29 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each and are to be answered in 60 -80 words each.*
5. *Question Nos. 13-15 and 30-32 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each and are to be answered in 80-100 words each.*
6. *Question Nos. 16-17 and 33-34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each and are to be in 100-150 words.*
7. *Word limit is to be followed only for theory questions.*

Section -A (Statistics)

1. --------------- is a true statement for expressing Loss of information.   (1)
   A. When the classification of data does not present the details which are available in organised data.
   B. When the classification of data does not present the details which are available in raw data.
   C. When the classification of data does not present the details which are available in secondary data.
   D. When the classification of data does not present the details which are available in time series data.

2. Under exclusive method,   (1)
   A. The upper class limit of a class is excluded in the class interval.
   B. The upper class limit of a class is included in the class interval.
   C. The lower class limit of a class is excluded in the class interval.
   D. The lower & the upper class limits of a class are included in the class interval.

3. Identify the statement which is not false :   (1)

    A. Statistics deals with individuals.

    B. Statistics are true only on an average.

    C . Statistics deals with qualitative statements only.

    D. Statistics does not help in condensing mass data.

4. --------------- is a positional average.   (1)
    A. Arithmetic mean
    B. Arithmetic mean & mode
    C. Arithmetic mean & median
    D. Median

5. Read the following statements carefully: (1)

    Statement 1 – Simple arithmetic mean is not affected by change of origin.

    Statement 2– Simple arithmetic mean gives equal importance to all

    items of the series.

  Choose the correct alternative:

  A. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
  B. Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.
  C. Both the statements 1& 2 are true.
  D. Both the statements 1&2 are false.

6.Identify the correct statement/s: (1)

 (i) If the difference of consecutive values is equal, r &rk would give
      identical results.
 (ii) In case of presence of extreme values, rk should be preferred over
      Pearson's coefficient.
 (iii)   r <rk or r = rk
      Alternatives;
        A. (i)
        B. (ii)
        C. (i)& (ii)
        D. (i)& (iii)

7. Identify the incorrect set of statements :   (1)

Column I	Column II
(i) Interpretation of data	(a) Drawing conclusions
(ii) Presentation of data	(b) Tables, graphs & diagrams
(iii) Statistics	(c) Not numerically expressed
(iv) Scarcity of resources	(d) A cause of economic problem

    A. (i),(a)
    B. (ii),(b)
    C. (iii),(c)
    D. (iv),(d)

8. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R).   (1)

Assertion (A): Economic problem is essentially a problem arising from the necessity of choice.

Reason (R): Since given resources are limited & wants are unlimited, an individual has to make a choice as to which want to be satisfied .

Choose the correct option:

    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.

9. Choose the correct sequence of the given functions of statistics related to the formulation of economic plans: (1)

(i) Use of a measure of analysis
(ii) Organisation & presentation of data
(iv) Collection of data
(iv) Interpretation of data & forecasting.
Alternatives:

    A. ii,iii,iv,i
    B. iii,i,ii,iv
    C. iii,ii,i,iv
    D. i,iii,ii,iv

10. Index no. for base year is   (1)
    A. 0
    B. 1
    C. 10
    D. 100

11. Illustrate the meaning of structured questions. List an advantage & disadvantage each of the same in comparison to unstructured questions.   (1,2)

12. 80 students of section A of class XI obtained 40 mean marks in statistics,40 students of section B obtained 50 mean marks in statistics. Find the mean marks in statistics for class XI as a whole.   (3)

OR

In a class of 50 students, the mean marks in English were 58. Later on it was found that 2 students with marks 40 & 42 joined the class while it was realised that marks of a student were wrongly recorded as 25 instead of 20 & the same student left the section. Calculate the corrected mean.

13. Locate the median using a less than ogive :   (4)

X	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
F	6	7	8	10	16	3

14. Calculate mode from the given data: (4)

Marks more than	0	20	40	60	80
No. of students	15	13	9	3	1

15. Elaborate the uses of index numbers in Economics.   (4)

OR

(i)   If wholesale price index for week 1 =800 & for week 2 = 880, calculate the weekly rate of inflation.

(ii)   Define price index no. & the simple aggregative method to calculate the price index no.   (2,2)

16. (i) In the year 2023, 40 girl students from a college in Delhi went for an educational exchange trip to Singapore. The no. of boys was 50% of the total no. of girls. The total no. of teachers accompanying the students was 5 among whom 3 were female teachers.

In the next year the total no. of students increased by 20. The girl students were 1/4 of the total students. The no of total teachers this year was 6 while the no. of female teachers did not change. Tabulate the given information.

(ii) Represent the following data through a Pie diagram   (4,2)

Items	A	B	C	D
Expenditure(in %)	50	15	10	25

17. Calculate the coefficient of Correlation between X & Y variables by Spearman's rank method and interpret the results.   (6)

X	90	88	78	78	74	70	65	62
Y	18	25	30	30	30	42	38	47

OR

Elucidate the properties of correlation coefficient.

Section B (Micro Economics)

18. The factor causing extension in supply of a good is   (1)

(A) increase in number of firms
(B) decrease in tax rate
(C) improvement in technology
(D) increase in price of the good.

19. Coefficient of Inelastic supply is   (1)

(A) infinity
(B) greater than one
(C) zero
(D) less than one.

Q20. Match the statements in Coloumn A and B   (1)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(i) Buffer Stock	a) price fixed below equilibrium
(ii)Price floor	b) Direct intervention by government
(iii)Rationing	c) Price fixed above equilibrium
(iv)Price ceiling and support price	d) a consequence of price support program

Choose the correct alternative.
    (A) (i)d (ii)c (iii)a (iv)b
    (B) (i)a(ii)c (iii)d (iv)b
    (C) (i)b (ii)c (iii)a (iv)d
    (D) (i)d (ii)a (iii)c (iv)b.

Q21. In the following questions, Statement 1 is followed by Statement 2.   (1)
Statement 1. Positive statements do not pass any value judgement.
Statement 2. Normative statements are verifiable
Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both the statements are true.
(B) Both the statements are false.
(C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
(D) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.

Q22. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one
of the correct alternatives given below.   (1)

Assertion (A): A rational producer always seeks to operate in Phase II of Law of
Variable Proportions.
Reason (R): In Phase II of Law of Variable Proportions, Marginal Product is
negative.
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.

Q23. Price of a good 'X' rises from 20 per unit to 40 per unit. The consumer buys the same quantity, he bought at 20 per unit. What would be price elasticity of demand?   (1)

(A) infinity
(B) zero
(C) one
(D) less than one.

Q24. All the curves except_____ are U shaped curves: (1)

(A) Average Fixed Cost Curve
(B) Average Cost Curve
(C) Average Variable Cost Curve
(D) Marginal Cost Curve.

Q25. Budget set includes: (1)

(A) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer already possesses
(B) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer cannot afford
(C) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer is willing to buy
(D) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer can afford.

Q26. Which Law states that: "When a consumer consumes more and more units of a product, the utility derived from each additional unit decreases"? (1)

(A) Law of Equi-Marginal Utility.
(B) Law of Cardinal Utility.
(C) Law of Ordinal Utility.
(D) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.

Q27. Based on the given schedule, state the effect on the demand curve: (3)

PRICE(Rs)	QUANTITY (Kg)
4	50
4	30

A) Leftward shift of demand curve.
B) Rightward shift of the demand curve.
C) Upper movement along the demand curve.
D) Downward movement along the demand curve.

Q28. The government establishes a large number of institutes of Science and technology. How will it affect the PPC? Explain.   (3)

OR

Production in an economy is below its potential due to unemployment, government starts employment generation schemes. Explain .

Q29. "In a perfectly competitive market buyers treat products by all the firms homogeneous". Explain the significance of homogeneity of goods in a perfectly competitive market.   (4)

Q30. With the help of diagram, explain the effect of the increase in the level of air pollution on the market demand curve for Air Purifiers in Delhi.   (4)

OR

Giving reason, state the impact of each of following on demand curve of a normal good 'X' if:
(i) Increase in price of good X
(ii) Income of consumer increases.

Q31. Delhites witnessed sharp rise in temperature in summer this year. This has rapidly increased the demand for cotton shirts in the market. On the other hand ,India witnessed bumper cotton produce due to favourable climate conditions .   (4)

On the basis of above information answer the following questions.
 (I) Explain the likely effect on the supply of cotton shirts in the market.
(II) If the increase in the demand for cotton shirts is in the same proportion as increase in the supply of cotton .How will it affect equilibrium Price and Quantity of Cotton shirts. Explain with the help of a diagram.

Q32.

PRICE(Rs)	OUTPUT (Units)	TOTAL REVENUE (Rs)	MARGINAL REVENUE (Rs)
7	-	7	-
-	2	10	-
-	3	-	-1
1	-	-	-5

(4)

Q33. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y whose prices are Rs 2 and Rs 1 per unit respectively. If the consumer chooses a combination of the two goods with marginal utility of X being 4 and that of Y also being 4, Is the consumer in equilibrium? Give reasons. Explain what will a rational consumer do in this situation? Use Marginal Utility Analysis.   (6)

Q34. The equality of marginal cost and marginal revenue is a condition necessary for equilibrium, but it is not by itself sufficient to assure the attainment of producer's equilibrium. Comment.   (6)

OR

 Availability of agricultural land is limited in India but demand of food grains is continuously increasing. Is it possible to increase the supply of food grains by continuously increasing one variable input like seeds?
Which law becomes applicable here? Explain it with the help of diagram.