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Half Yearly Examination – (2019-20)

Class: - XI F.M.: - 80

Subject: - Economics. Duration: - 3 hr

General Instructions: -

- All questions are compulsory.
- Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
- > Do not answer the questions randomly. Attempt all the questions of one section before moving on to another section.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- Question No. 1 to 10 and 19 to 22 are 1 Mark.
- Question No. 11 to 14 are 3 marks.
- Question No. 15 & 16 are and 23 to 25 are 4 marks.
- Question No 26 is 8 marks.

SECTION-A

(INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS)

- Q.1. Which of the following is not concerned with the problem of choice?
 - a. Excessive income
- b. Alternative use of resources
- c. Unlimited wants
- d. Limited (Scarce) resources.
- Q.2. Normative economics deals with.
 - a. facts

- b. opinions
- b. Exchange
- d. Consumers.
- Q.3. Economics problem arises due to.
 - a. Limited wants
- b. Scarce means
- c. Alternative uses
- d. Both (b) & (c).

Q.4. C	oncavity of PPC implies.				
	a. Increasing slope	b. Decreasing slop	e		
	c. Constant slope	d. None of these.			
Q.5. When marginal utility is negative, total utility is.					
	a. zero	b. Diminishing			
	c. Maximum	d. Minimum.			
Q.6. Want- satisfying power of a commodity is called.					
	a. Consumption	b. utility			
	c. Production	d. Value addition.			
Q.7. Which of the following is an assumption of IC analysis?					
	a. Monotonic preferences of the consumer				
	b. Declining marginal rate of substitution				
	c. Cardinal numbers				
	d. All of these.				
Q.8. Budget line indicates					
	a. Price Ratio	b. Income Ratio			
	c. ISO-Cost line	d. None of these.			
Q.9. Specific quantity of be purchased against a specific price of the commodity is called.					
	a. Demand		b. Quantity Demanded		
	c. Movement along the demand curve		d. Shift in demand curve.		
Q.10. in case of Giffen's paradox, the slope of demand curve is					
	a. Negative	b. Positive			
	c. Parallel to X-axis	d. Parallel to Y-axi	S.		

Q.11. ((1 marks x 3)				
a. Define normal goods					
	b. Define inferior goods				
	c. Define Giffen's goods.				
Q.12. \	Q.12. What is meant by an indifference curve? How does MRS impact the shape of IC?				
Q.13. (Q.13. Give the answer of the following questions. (1 marks x 3)				
	a. Who is a consumer?				
	b. what is meant by Utility?				
	c. Define marginal utility.				
Q.14. "	.14. "Economics is about making choices in the presence of scarcity." Explain.				
Q.15. [Q.15. Define economics. State the fundamental fact that has led to the emergence of economic				
	problem.				
Q.16. I	Q.16. Define scarcity. Explain how scarcity and choice to together?				
Q.17. \	Why do central problem aris	se? Explain the central problems of an econom	ıy.		
Q.18. What do you mean by utility? Distinguish between marginal utility and total utility.					
		SECTION- B			
		(STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS)			
Q.19. d	Q.19. choose the correct Answer format he multiple choice Questions answer.				
I. Which of the following is a type of mathematical average?					
	a. Median	b. Partition value			
	c. Mode	d. None of these			
	II. Median of these numbers: 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 is:				
	a. 3	b. 6			
	c. 7	d. 12.			
	III. Median divides a series into how many parts?				
	a. Two	b. Three			

	c. Four	d. All of these.		
	IV. What is the relationship between mode, mean and median?			
	a. Z=3M+2X	B. Z=3M-2X		
	C. X= (3M-Z) / 2	D. both (b) & (c).		
	V Arithmetic mean of thes	se items: 10, 15, x, 20, 30 is 20. Find out the missing item.		
	a. 10	b. 15		
	c. 5	d. 25		
Q.20. (Choose appropriate word a	nd fill in the blank		
	I. median is that value of a variable which divides the group into two pa			
			(Equal/Unequal).	
	II is based on all	the items of the distribution.	(Mean/Median)	
	III. Arithmetic mean make	es comparison	(Easy/Difficult)	
	IV. In arithmetic mean, all items of a series are given equal importance.			
			(Arithmetic/Geometric).	
	V is the measur	re of the variation of the items.	(Dispersion/Range)	
Q.21. State whether the following statements are "True" or "False".				
	I. Absolute measure of variation is that in which variability of data is expressed in terms of			
	percentage.		(T/F)	
	II. Aggregate of the highest value (H) in the series and the lowest value (L) in the series is			
	called their Range.		(T/F)	
	III. Central tendency refer	s to a central value of a statistical series	s. (T/F)	
	IV. There s least effect of	marginal values on arithmetic mean.	(T/F)	
	V. Quartile divides a serie	es into three equal parts?	(T/F)	
Q.22. Give short answer for the following questions (1-mark x 5)				
	I. Define median?			
	II. What do you mean by	average value?		

- III. Name any two mathematical averages?
- IV. Define dispersion.
- V. Define range.
- Q.23. What do you mean by statistical average or central tendency of a series? State its functions.
- Q.24. State four demerits of arithmetic mean.
- Q.25. What are the main difference between mode and median?
- Q.26. Find out the Mean, Median and Mode (By using the Grouping Table for the Estimation of Mode) form the data given below in the table.

Class Interval	Frequency
(X)	(F)
10 – 19	10
20 – 29	12
30 – 39	18
40 – 49	30
50 – 59	16
60 – 69	6
70 – 79	8