INDIAN SCHOOL SALALAH
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION – SEPTEMBER 2024

(ECONOMICS 030)

Class: XI   **Date: 26/09/2024**

Time: Hours   **Maximum Marks: 80**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises two sections –A and B. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions 1-10 and 18-27 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
3. Question numbers 11-12 and 28-29 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers them should not normally exceed 60-80 words each.
4. Questions numbers 13-15 and 30-32 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 80-100 words each.
5. Questions numbers 16-17 and 33-34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100-150 words each.
6. Answers should be brief and to the point. Also, the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

	PART-A	
1	An economic problem arises because: (a) Human wants are unlimited (b) Means are limited (c) Resources have alternate uses (d) All of the above.	1
2	When an economist, with the help of statistics finding out what happens to the demand for a commodity when its price increases or decreases? This is an example of which function of statistics: (a) Study about the relationships between different economic factors (b) Condensing mass data into a few numerical measures (c) Presentation of economic facts in a precise and definite form (d) Predicting future outcome	1
3	Which type of questions allow for more individualised responses, but they are difficult to interpret and hard to score, since there are a lot of variations in the responses. (a) two-way question (b) a multiple-choice question (c) Open-ended questions	1

	(d) All of these	1

4	A try-out survey with a small group of respondents is known as:
	  (a) Pilot survey
	  (b) Sample survey
	  (c) Census survey
	  (d) Non random sample survey
		1

5	Statistical calculations in classified data are based on
	  (a) the actual values of observations
	  (b) the upper class limits
	  (c) the lower class limits
	  (d) the class midpoints
		1

6	Read the following statements carefully:
	Statement1: The classification of data as a frequency distribution has an inherent shortcoming.
	Statement 2: While it summarises the raw data making it concise and comprehensible, it does not show the details that are found in raw data.
	In 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

7	Ogives can be helpful in locating graphically the
	  (a) Mode
	  (b) Median
	  (c) Arithmetic mean
	  (d) All the above
		1

8	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below:
	 Assertion(A): A pie diagram is also a component diagram, here it is a circle whose area is proportionally divided among the components.
	Reason (R): The circle is divided into as many parts as there are components by drawing straight lines from the centre to the circumference.
	  (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
	  (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
	  (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
	  (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
		1

9	The algebraic sum of deviation of a set of n values from A.M. is:
	  (a) 1
	  (b) 0
	  (c) n
	  (d) None of the above
		1

10	The most commonly used measure of central tendency. (a) Arithmetic mean	1

	(b) Median	
	(c) Mode	
	(d) None of these	
11	What is a variable? Distinguish between a discrete and a continuous variable.	3
12	Can there be any advantage in classifying raw data? Explain.	3
13	Illustrate with examples economic and non-economic activities.	4

14	Prepare less than cumulative and more than cumulative frequency curve from the following data.	4

Classes	frequencies
0-10	7
10-20	13
20-30	15
30-40	8
40-50	7

15	Calculate arithmetic mean by direct and step deviation method from the following data:	4

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
frequency	10	12	18	30	16	6	8

16	Distinguish between (a) Sampling error (b) non-Sampling error.	6
17	what are the parts of a good table? Explain each part.	6

PART B

18	Read the following statements carefully: Statement1: In microeconomics, we study the behaviour of individual economic agents in the markets for different goods and services and try to figure out how prices and quantities of goods and services are determined through the interaction of individuals in these markets. Statement 2: In macroeconomics, we study how the different mechanisms function. In 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
19	Central problems of the economy are: (a) What to produce and how to produce (b) What to produce and for whom to produce (c) What to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce (d) What to produce, how to produce and where to produce	1
20	When utility is expressed in exact units, it is called: (a) Ordinal utility (b) Marginal utility (c) Cardinal utility (d) Total utility	1
21	Read the following statements carefully: Statement1: As we consume more units of a commodity, each successive unit consumed gives lesser and lesser satisfaction, that is marginal utility diminishes	1

	Statement 2: It is termed as the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
	In 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.	

22	Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative given below:
	1 Assertion(A) The line consists of all bundles which cost exactly equal to income. This line is called the budget line.
	Reason (R): Points below the budget line represent bundles which cost strictly more than income.
	    (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
	    (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
	    (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
	    (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
		1

23	Other things being equal, there is a negative relation between demand for a commodity and its price.it is called:
	    (a) Law of demand
	    (b) Demand of a good
	    (c) Elasticity of demand
	    (d) Demand schedule
		1

24	Goods which can be used in place of each other is called:
	    (a) Normal goods
	    (b) Substitute goods
	    (c) Complementary goods
	    (d) Inferior goods
		1

25	When a fall or rise in the price of the commodity does not result in any change in total expenditure on it, its demand is said to be
	    (a) Unitary elastic
	    (b) Perfectly elastic
	    (c) Inelastic
	    (d) Elastic
		1

26	The set of available bundles depends on
	    (a) The prices of the two goods and the income of the consumer
	    (b) Prices of two goods only
	    (c) Income of the consumer
	    (d) Prices of other goods
		1

27	Market demand for a good is obtained by:
	    (a) Vertical summation of all individual demand schedules
	    (b) Horizontal summation of all individual demand schedules
	    (c) Sum of demand of the good by an individual consumer
	    (d) None of these
		1

28	Differentiate normative economic analysis and positive economic analysis.	3
29	Explain with an example consumer equilibrium for single good.	3
30	Illustrate with a table and diagram production possibility frontier.	4
31	Explain the central problem of what to produce in what quantities.	4

32	Consider the demand for a good. At price ₹ 4, the demand for the good is 25 units. Suppose price of the good increases to ₹ 5, and as a result, the demand for the good falls to 20 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand.	4
33	Explain with diagram Consumer equilibrium by indifference curve and budget line analysis.	6
34	Distinguish between change in demand and change in quantity demanded.	6