SAMPLE PAPER , 2019-20

Subject - Economics.... **Class – ...XI ……..** M.M. 80.....

Section A

Q.1	Which method would you use if there is some common factor of the deviation of the items ?	1
Q.2	Define Statistics in Plural sense .	1
Q.3	Index number for the base period is always taken as : a)100 b) 50 c) 1 d) 200	1
Q.4	What is the principal drawback of Scatter diagram?	1
Q.5	Define demand	1
Q.6	What is the shape of budget line ?	1
Q.7	State the relation between price and quantity demanded.	1
Q.8	What does a perfectly elastic demand mean?	1
Q.9	How is scarcity and choice related ?	1
Q.10	If because of an increase in price of X the demand of Y falls,then how are the two goods related ?	1
Q.11	Construct a frequency polygon from the following data. (3) Marks 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 Frequency 5 10 15 18 08	3
Q.12	Represent the following data by Sub-divided bar diagram. Years Hydro Electricity Thermal Electricity 2001-02 46 64 2002-03 49 72 2003-04 48 82 2004-05 51 89 2005-06 53 91 OR Prepare a blank table showing the following particulars with respect to students of a university ,classified according to (i)Faculty: Arts,Science,Commerce (ii)Agegroup:Below18 years,Above 18 years (iii)Sex :Male and female	3
Q.13	Calculate the first and third quartiles of the following series. Marks 100-200 200-300 300-400 400-500 500-600 Frequency 122 48 30 45 55 OR	4

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Calculate Mean from the following data.
Class-Interval 0-10 10-30 30-60 60-70 70-80
Frequency 02 05 07 05 02</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.14</td><td>Define Production Possibility Curve. Discuss its shape.</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.15</td><td>The following table shows the grouped data. Calculate Mean deviation
Marks frequency
10 - 30 5
30 - 50 6
50 -70 4
70- 90 6
90-100 9</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.16</td><td>Construct index numbers of prices of items in the year 2012 from the following data by: a) Laspeyres method b)Paasche’s method .Also Interpret the data
Items Price (2000) Quantity(2000) Price(2010) Quantity (2010)
A 4 40 3 35
B 3 15 4 20
C 6 20 5 15
D 5 30 2 25
OR
Find the value of the correlation coefficient from the following table:
SUBJECT AGE X GLUCOSE LEVEL Y
1 43 99
2 21 65
3 25 79
4 42 75
5 57 87
6 59 81</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.17</td><td>Explain the relation between TU and MU.</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Section B</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.18</td><td>Define explicit cost.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.19</td><td>In perfect competition:
a) The price charged by a firm equals the marginal revenue</td><td>1</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>b) The price charged by a firm equals the average variable cost
c) The fixed cost equals the variable costs
d) The price charged by a firm equals the total costs</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.20</td><td>The market demand curve for a perfectly competitive industry is QD = 12 - 2P. The market supply curve is QS = 3 + P. The market will be in equilibrium if
a. P = 6 and Q = 9. b. P = 5 and Q = 2. c. P = 4 and Q = 4. d. P = 3 and Q = 6.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.21</td><td>The sacrifice involved when you choose a particular course of action is called the:
a) Alternative b) Opportunity cost c) Consumer cost d) Producer cost</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.22</td><td>Read the following statement carefully .Write true or false with reason
‘AR is always equal to Price ‘</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.23</td><td>What change in TR will result in a fall in MR ?</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.24</td><td>Match the following descriptions with the appropriate market structure?
a)An industry with significant barriers to entry and a single supplier - Oligopoly
b)A highly concentrated market with just a few interdependent firms - Monopolistic Competition
c)A highly competitive market with slightly differentiated products-Monopoly
d)A highly competitive market where firms are price takers- Perfect Competition</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.25</td><td>What is a cartel?</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.26</td><td>Which one of the following statements is true?
a) If the marginal cost is greater than the average cost the average cost falls
b) If the marginal cost is greater than the average cost the average cost increases
c) If the marginal cost is positive total costs are maximized
d) If the marginal cost is negative total costs increase at a decreasing rate if output increases</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.27</td><td>What will happen if the price prevailing in the market is above the equilibrium price.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.28</td><td>Explain the factors affecting elasticity of demand</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q.29</td><td><table><tr><td>Output (Units)</td><td>TC</td><td>AVC</td><td>MC</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>60</td><td>------</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>------</td><td>18</td><td>-------</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>-------</td><td>-------</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>120</td><td>22</td><td></td></tr></table>OR
A seller sells 10 units of a commodity when the price is Rs 10 per unit. He can sell</td><td>3</td></tr>
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	8 units of the commodity with a revenue of Rs 80. Calculate the price elasticity of supply.	
Q.30	Distinguish between normal goods and inferior goods.	4
Q.31	Explain the law of variable proportion Or Explain the relation between AP and MP.	4
Q.32	Explain the concept of Price ceiling and Price floor	4
Q.33	Differentiate between Movement in supply curve and shift in Supply curve	6
Q.34	Explain the various ways in which a monopoly firm can be formed OR Differentiate between oligopoly market and monopoly market	6