



SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL
Half Yearly Examination [2024-25]
Subject: Economics (030)

Class: XI
Date: 27 /09/2024
No of sides: 4

Max Marks: 80
Reading time: 8:10am-8:25am
writing time: 8:25am-11:25am

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- All the questions in both the sections are compulsory. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
- Question number 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.
- Question number 11 - 12 and 28 - 29 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60-80 words each.
- Question number 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.
- Question number 16 - 17 and 33 - 34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100-150 words each.
- Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

1.	Data collected and processed by some other agency are _____ a) Primary data b) Secondary data c) Discrete data d) Continuous data	1										
2.	Statistical data is essential for formulating policies of economic development. Illustrate with an example.	1										
3.	If the data of class intervals are unequal, then the width of rectangles will be: (Choose the correct alternative) a) different b) uniform c) raising upward d) falling downward	1										
4.	A try out survey is called _____ a) Questionnaire b) Pilot survey c) sample survey d) Both (b) and (c)	1										
5.	Identify the correct pair from the following <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>A. Welfare definition given by</td><td>i) Prof. Adam Smith</td></tr><tr><td>B. Production is one of the</td><td>ii) Non economic activity</td></tr><tr><td>C. No substitute for common sense</td><td>iii) Limitation of statistics</td></tr><tr><td>D. Statistical data are</td><td>iv) Generally non-comparable</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Alternatives: a) A-(i) b) B-(ii) c) C-(iii) d) D-(iv)</p>	Column I	Column II	A. Welfare definition given by	i) Prof. Adam Smith	B. Production is one of the	ii) Non economic activity	C. No substitute for common sense	iii) Limitation of statistics	D. Statistical data are	iv) Generally non-comparable	1
Column I	Column II											
A. Welfare definition given by	i) Prof. Adam Smith											
B. Production is one of the	ii) Non economic activity											
C. No substitute for common sense	iii) Limitation of statistics											
D. Statistical data are	iv) Generally non-comparable											

6.	When data is classified according to geographical location or region, it is known as _____	1																
7.	The first official census was conducted in _____	1																
8.	When both lower and upper limits of a class are considered such classes are called _____ (Inclusive/ Exclusive). Fill up the blank with correct alternatives.	1																
9.	The activities performed out of love, benevolence, patriotism etc. are not _____ (Economic/Non Economic activities). Fill up the blank with correct alternatives.	1																
10.	“This table presents more than one characteristics.” Name the type of table.	1																
11.	<p>The marks obtained by 25 students in a class are as follows: 22,28,30, 32, 35, 37, 40, 41, 43, 4, 4, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 65, 68, 69, 22, 37, 67.</p> <p>i) Arrange the above data as frequency distribution taking class interval 20-29, 30-39, 40-49</p> <p>ii) Form the less than cumulative frequency distribution also.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Draw a blank table to show the number of students appearing in the CAT examination according to sex and stream (Science, commerce and Arts)</p>	3																
12.	<p>Draw a histogram from the following data relating to marks obtained by students of a school</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Marks</td><td>0-10</td><td>10-20</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-40</td><td>40-50</td><td>50-60</td><td>60-70</td></tr><tr><td>No of Students</td><td>5</td><td>25</td><td>10</td><td>55</td><td>45</td><td>35</td><td>30</td></tr></table>	Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	No of Students	5	25	10	55	45	35	30	3
Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70											
No of Students	5	25	10	55	45	35	30											
13.	<p>Briefly explain the types of tables.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Briefly explain the parts of a table.</p>	4																
14.	<p>Draw a frequency curve from the following distribution</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>CI</td><td>0-10</td><td>10-20</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-40</td><td>40-50</td><td>50-60</td></tr><tr><td>Freq</td><td>5</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr></table>	CI	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	Freq	5	15	10	20	5	10	4		
CI	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60												
Freq	5	15	10	20	5	10												
15.	Explain the limitations of statistics.	4																
16.	<p>Distinguish between :</p> <p>a) Primary and Secondary data</p>	6																

	b) Census and sampling method.																																													
17.	<p>a) Draw a pie diagram to represent the following data of expenditure of an average working class family:</p> <table><tr><td>Items of Expenditure</td><td>Food</td><td>clothing</td><td>Rent</td><td>Education</td><td>Misc</td></tr><tr><td>%of total Expenditure</td><td>70</td><td>10</td><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr></table> <p>b) Represent the following data relating to net profit and loss of a company for a period of 5 years by deviation bar diagram</p> <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td><td>2022</td></tr><tr><td>Net Profit/loss (RS. Crores)</td><td>150</td><td>220</td><td>200</td><td>70</td><td>(-)50</td><td>(-)20</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Represent the data by percentage bar diagram</p> <table><tr><td>Items of Expenditure</td><td>Food</td><td>Clothing</td><td>House rent</td><td>Misc</td><td>Saving</td></tr><tr><td>Family A(Income Rs. 25,000)</td><td>1,000</td><td>5,000</td><td>4,000</td><td>4,500</td><td>1,500</td></tr><tr><td>Family B (Income Rs. 40,000)</td><td>12,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>6,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr></table>	Items of Expenditure	Food	clothing	Rent	Education	Misc	%of total Expenditure	70	10	5	10	5	Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Net Profit/loss (RS. Crores)	150	220	200	70	(-)50	(-)20	Items of Expenditure	Food	Clothing	House rent	Misc	Saving	Family A(Income Rs. 25,000)	1,000	5,000	4,000	4,500	1,500	Family B (Income Rs. 40,000)	12,000	10,000	6,000	8,000	4,000	6
Items of Expenditure	Food	clothing	Rent	Education	Misc																																									
%of total Expenditure	70	10	5	10	5																																									
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022																																								
Net Profit/loss (RS. Crores)	150	220	200	70	(-)50	(-)20																																								
Items of Expenditure	Food	Clothing	House rent	Misc	Saving																																									
Family A(Income Rs. 25,000)	1,000	5,000	4,000	4,500	1,500																																									
Family B (Income Rs. 40,000)	12,000	10,000	6,000	8,000	4,000																																									
18.	<p>Which of the following is the causes of the economic problem?</p> <p>a) Scarcity of resources b) Unlimited wants c) Alternative uses d) All of these</p>	1																																												
19.	<p>Which of these economic problem deals with technique of production?</p> <p>a) What to produce? b) How to produce? c) For whom to produce? d) None of these</p>	1																																												
20.	<p>Total utility is _____ at the point of satiety.</p> <p>a) Minimum b) Maximum c) Zero d) None of these</p>	1																																												
22.	<p>State any assumption for the construction of the curve that shows the possibilities of potential production of two goods in an economy.</p>	1																																												
23.	<p>Which of the following is an example of complementary good.</p> <p>a) Tea and coffee b) Coke and Pepsi c) Rice and wheat d) None of these</p>	1																																												
24.	<p>_____ refers to effects of a change in price of commodity X on demand for commodity Y.</p>	1																																												
25.	<p>_____ are those goods which can be used in place of one another to satisfy human wants.</p>	1																																												

26.	When is there right ward shift in the PPC? a) When there is improvement in technology b) When there is growth of resources. c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these	1												
27.	Study of price determination of a commodity in the market is a ----- economic study.	1												
28.	Giving reason comment on the shape of PPC based on the following schedule <table border="1"><tr><td>Good X (units)</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Good Y(units)</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> State and discuss any 2 factors that will shift the PPC to the right.	Good X (units)	0	1	2	3	4	Good Y(units)	20	18	14	8	0	3
Good X (units)	0	1	2	3	4									
Good Y(units)	20	18	14	8	0									
29.	Central problems arise because resources are scarce and have alternative uses and wants are unlimited. Explain.	3												
30.	The price elasticity of demand for a good is (-) 0.4. If its price increases by 5% by what percentage will its demand fall? Calculate	4												
31.	Distinguish between positive and normative economics.	4												
32.	Explain with the help of a diagrams, the effect of the following changes on the demand of a commodity. i) Fall in the price of the substitute good. ii) Fall in the income of the buyer. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Explain the law of demand along with the various exceptions to law.	4												
33.	Explain causes of rightward and left ward shift in demand curve. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Explain various factors that affect price elasticity of demand.	6												
34.	a) A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y and is in equilibrium. Price of X falls. Explain the reaction of consumer through the utility analysis. b) A consumer consumes only 2 goods. Why is the consumer said to be in equilibrium when he buys only that combination of the 2 goods which lies at that point on the Indifference curve where the budget line is tangent to the indifference curve? Explain. Use diagram.	6												
