

CBSE
Class XI Economics
Sample Paper – 5

Time: 3 hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
- iii. Question Nos. **1-4** and **13-14** are very short answer questions carrying **1** mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence.
- iv. Question Nos. **5-6** and **15-18** are short answer questions carrying **3** marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed **60** words each.
- v. Question Nos. **7-9** and **19-20** are also short answer questions carrying **4** marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed **70** words each.
- vi. Question Nos. **10-12** and **21-23** are long answer questions carrying **6** marks each. Answers to them should normally not exceed **100** words each.
- vii. Answers should be brief and to the point, and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.

SECTION A: Introductory Microeconomics

1. Why does AC continue to decline even when MC is rising? [1]
2. At the point where MR is equal to MC, [1]
 - a. TR is equal to TC
 - b. $(TR - TC)$ is maximum
 - c. TR is maximum
 - d. TC is zero
3. What is product differentiation? [1]
4. When price falls with rise in output, then the revenue from every additional unit will be less than AR. As a result: (Choose the correct alternative) [1]
 - a. AR and MR curves coincide in a horizontal straight line parallel to the X-axis
 - b. TR curve is a positively sloped straight line
 - c. AR and MR curves slopes downwards from left to right
 - d. AR curve increases as long as MR curve is greater than AR curve
5. The income of a consumer is Rs 50. He purchases two Goods X and Y, the prices of which are Rs 5 and Rs 10, respectively. Present the budget line with the given information. Also, present the corresponding diagram. [3]

6. What is meant by price floor? Explain its effects with the help of a diagram. [3]

7. What is meant by an increase in demand? What are the factors which cause an increase in demand of a commodity? [4]

8. Complete the following table: [4]

<i>Units of labour</i>	<i>Average Product</i>	<i>Marginal Product</i>
1	5	-
2	10	-
3	-	8
4	2	-
5	-	3

9. Explain the concept of marginal opportunity cost with the help of a schedule and a diagram. [4]

10. Using the utility analysis, explain how much units of a commodity should a consumer buy at the given price. [6]

11. Explain producer's equilibrium with the help of the MR–MC approach. [6]

12. Distinguish between perfect competition and monopoly. [6]

SECTION B: Statistics for Economics

13. If eight workers earn the following income—30, 36, 34, 20, 42, 46, 54, 62, then the arithmetic mean will be [1]

- a. 43.2
- b. 65
- c. 54
- d. 72

14. What is the formula for calculating mode in case of a continuous series? [1]

15. Which of the following is obtained by dividing the total of set of observations by their number? [1]

- a. Simple average
- b. Weighted average
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

16. Give the meaning of price relative. [1]

17. 'Standard deviation is the best measure of dispersion'. Comment on it. [3]

18. Find out the interquartile deviation, quartile deviation and coefficient of quartile deviation of the following series. [3]

Wages of 7 workers in Rupees:

110, 100, 150, 150, 200, 116, 84

19. The Consumer Price Index for June 2005 was 116. The food index was 110 and that of other items was 130. What is the percentage of the total weight given to food? [4]

20.a. Distinguish between univariate and bivariate frequency distribution. [2]

b. 'There is loss of information in classified data' – Do you agree? Comment on it. [2]

21. Find out rank difference correlation with the help of the following data: [4]

X	52	33	40	9	15	65	26	21
Y	15	15	22	4	14	20	9	4

22. Calculate the mean, median and mode of the number of persons per house in a city with the help of the following data: [6]

Number of Persons per Houses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Houses	24	112	118	96	60	44	22	14	7	2

23. Calculate standard deviation from the two sets of income distribution of six and seven persons, respectively: [6]

Income distribution-I (Rs)	2200	2400	2600	2700	2800	2900			
Income distribution-II (Rs)	2100	2300	2500	2600	2660	2740	2800	2900	

24. The frequency distribution of marks obtained by students in a class test is given below. Draw the more than ogive curve: [6]

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Number of Students	3	12	16	11	8