INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR
FINAL EXAMINATION (2019 – 2020)
ECONOMICS [030]

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CLASS: XI	**MAX MARKS: - 80**
DATE: 09/02/2020	**DURATION: - 3HRS**

General Instructions:-

1) All questions in both the sections are compulsory. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
2) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit should be adhered to as far as possible.
3) Attempt all parts of a question together.
4) Questions 1 - 10 and 18 -27 are very short-answer questions carrying **1** mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
5) Questions 11 – 12 and 28 -29 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 75 words each.
6) Questions 13 - 15 and 30 - 32 are also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 90 words each.
7) Questions 16 - 17 and 33 - 34 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 200 words each.

SECTION A: INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMICS

1. A firm reaches shut down point when [1]

    A. TR = TC

    B. TC > TR

    C. TR > TC

    D. MC = AC

2. Marginal revenue of a firm is constant throughout under: [1]

    A. Perfect competition

    B. Monopolistic competition

    C. Oligopoly

    D. Monopoly

3. Define monotonic preferences. [1]

4. Homogeneous products are sold under [1]

    A. Collusive oligopoly

    B. Non collusive oligopoly

    C. Perfect oligopoly

    D. Imperfect oligopoly

5. Explain the main point of difference between positive economics and normative economics. [1]

6. The measure of price elasticity of demand of a normal good carry minus sign while price elasticity of supply carries plus sign. Explain why? [1]

7. The minimum assured price offered by the government to the farmers for the purchase of their output is called [1]

    A. Ceiling price

    B. Support price

    C. Market price

    D. Equilibrium price

8. Which of the shaded area in the diagrams below represent total utility? [1]
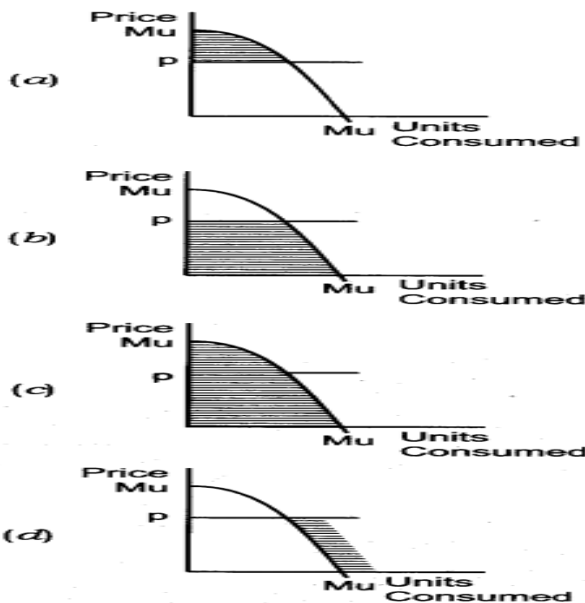
9. Compared with monopolistic competition, a firm's demand curve under monopoly is: [1]

    A. Equally elastic

    B. Less elastic

    C. More elastic

    D. Infinitely elastic

10. If TR = ₹ 25 and TC = ₹37, it is a case of [1]

    A. Abnormal profit

    B. Sub normal profit

    C. Normal profit

    D. Break-even point

11. Define indifference curve. Explain with diagram any two properties of indifference curve. [3]

12. Define PPC. Explain with the help of a diagram, the shape of PPC and also show in the diagram the effect of a severe cyclone upon Odisha's scale of production. [3]

13. What will be the effect on equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity if? [4]

    a. There is an increase in the price of substitute goods.

    b. Number of firms increases.

14. State the behaviour of Marginal Product is the Law of Variable Proportions. Explain the causes of this [4]

behaviour.

15. Complete the following table: [4]

Output	TC	AVC	MC	AFC
0	30			
1	---	---	25	30
2	78	---	---	---
3	---	23	---	10
4	---	---	23	---
5	150	---	---	6

16. A. The following news was printed in the Economic Times: [6]

"Petrol and diesel prices were cut by ₹ 2 per litre each as international oil prices slumped to a five-year low." Use a diagram and analyse the impact on the demand for cars in India.

B. A consumer, Mr Aman is in state of equilibrium consuming two goods X and Y, with given prices Px and Py. What will happen if $\frac{MU_x}{P_x} > \frac{MU_y}{P_y}$?

17. A. *"In a hypothetical market of mobile phones, the brand AWAAZ was leading the market share. Its nearest competitor VAARTA suddenly changed its strategy by bringing in a new model of the mobile phone at a relatively lesser price. In response, AWAAZ too slashed its price*." [6]
Based on the above information, identify the form of market represented and discuss any two features of the market.

B. An individual undertakes retail business in the premises taken on rent. The business is financed by his own savings. He also manages the business himself.
   1. What are the explicit costs and implicit costs in it directly identifiable? Give reasons for your answer.
   2. Explain any other point of difference between explicit cost and implicit cost

SECTION B: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

18. Diagrams which show total value of a set of data simultaneously are known as [1]
    a. percentage bar graph
    b. deviation bar diagram
    c. differential bar diagram
    d. multiple bar diagram

19. Association between two variables is measured by [1]
    A. dispersion

B. index number

C. correlation

D. mode

20. Data collected by census are called: [1]

    A.   Primary data

    B.   Secondary data

    C.   Both primary and secondary data

    D.   Neither primary nor secondary data

21. World Bank wants to measure the degree of inequality in the distribution of income among various countries. The most suitable method of dispersion will be [1]

    A. Range

    B. Mean deviation

    C. Lorenz curve

    D. Standard Deviation

22. The price rise of a particular commodity over a period of time can be better presented on a [1]

    A. bar graph

    B. time series graph

    C. histogram

    D. frequency polygon

23. The method of sampling in which the universe is divided and sub divided according to its characteristics and an equal sample is drawn from each group is called [1]

    A. Stratified random sampling

    B. Quota sampling

    C. Systematic sampling

    D. Cluster or multi stage sampling

24. In a series, the number of times an item occurs is known as: [1]

    A. Number

    B. Class frequency

    C. Frequency

    D. Cumulative frequency

25. When X falls and Y also falls, there is perfect correlation between the two. The coefficient of correlation between the two is: [1]

    A. Zero

    B. Infinity

C. + 1

D. − 1

26. The inter-quartile ranges   [1]

    A. Can be calculated by subtracting the median from the fourth quartile.

    B. Is normally used when the measure of central tendency is mode.

    C. Is representative of middle 50% of values in the data set.

    D. Relies on four values and therefore does not provide a measure of dispersion.

27. Distrust of statistics is because of   [1]

    A. misuse of statistics

    B. Insufficient statistical methods

    C. Scope of statistics is limited

    D. Limitations of statistics

28. This organisation functioning under the Ministry of Statistics, Government of India collects statistical   [3] data relating to several economic activities in rural and urban areas through sample surveys. Identify the organisation and explain three important functions of this organisation

OR

Explain the importance of statistics in economics.

29. Two batsmen A and B are strong contenders to be selected for the upcoming World cup in team ABC.   [4] Statistics of both the players are given as:

	Player A	Player
Number of matches played	250	120
Average runs scored	52	45
Standard deviation of scores	15.5	9

    A. Who is a better scorer A or B?

    B. If the selectors choose player B do you think that they have made a fair decision? Give reason based on analysing the given statistical facts.

30. From the following table, find out Median and Mode: [4]

Income (in ₹)	100 – 200	100 – 300	100 – 400	100 – 500	100 - 600
No of Persons	15	33	63	83	100

31. Represent the following data using Lorenz Curve.   [4]

Income (in ₹ 000)	0 -20	20 – 40	40 – 60	60 – 80	80 – 100
No. of employees A	30	40	30	40	60
No. of employees B	100	80	60	120	140

32. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation by using short cut method [4]

Weight of boys (in Kg)	68	66	59	67	69	70	72	65
Weight of girls (in Kg)	71	67	65	68	70	72	70	69

33. Calculate mean deviation from mean and its co efficient. [6]

Marks (more than)	20	40	60	80	100	120
No. of students	60	50	45	38	18	8

34. Construct the index number of prices of the items in the year 2005 from the following data using [6]

weighted aggregative method

Articles	1998 [Base year]		2005 [Current year]	
	Quantity	Price (₹)	Quantity	Price (₹)
A	10	10	20	25
B	35	3	40	10
C	30	5	20	15
D	10	20	8	20
E	40	2	40	5

***************** **THE END** ******************