



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**UNIT TEST 1 (2024 – 2025)**  
**ECONOMICS (030) [SET2]**

**STD: - XI**  
**DATE: - 22/05/ 2024**

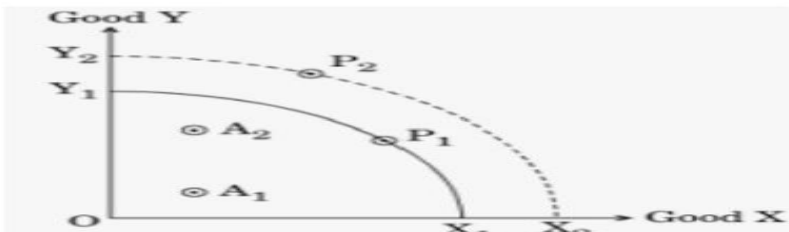
**MAX MARKS: - 20**  
**TIME: 40 MINUTES**

**General Instructions: -**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Answers to questions carrying 1 mark may be from one word to one sentence.
3. Answers to questions carrying 3 marks may be from 50 – 75 words.
4. Answers to questions carrying 4 marks may be about 150 words.
5. Answers to questions carrying 6 marks may be about 200 words.

1. In the figure, shift of PPC from  $X_1Y_1$  to  $X_2Y_2$  shows.

[1]



- a. Increase in resources.
- b. Decrease in resources. D.
- c. Improvement in technology of Good X
- d. Improvement in technology of Good Y

2. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and R (Reason) and choose the correct alternative.

[1]

**Assertion (A):** Microeconomics is the study of an individual unit of a commodity.

**Reason (R):** Microeconomics is also called the theory of price.

**Alternatives:**

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason(R) are true, and Reason(R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**OR**

Read the following statement Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives.

**Assertion (A):** Statistical results are correct only on average due to the presence of personal bias.

**Reason (R):** Statistics help in enhancing human knowledge by its method of interpretation of Primary data.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- c. Assertion(A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true

3. One of the most important objectives of collection of data is. [1]
- a. To collect evidence and reach a conclusion.                      b. To facilitate comparison of the data
- c. To eliminate unnecessary information from the data              d. To facilitate interpretation of the data

4. Choose the incorrect pair from the given below. [1]

Column I	Column II
A. Scarcity Definition of Economics	(i) Prof. Lionel Robbins
B. Growth Oriented Definition of Economics	(ii) Prof. Paul Sweezy
C. Welfare Definition of Economics	(iii) Prof. Alfred Marshall
D. Economics is the Science of the Wealth of the Nation	(iv) Prof. Adam Smith

- a. A – (i)    b. B – (ii)
- c. C – (iii)    d. D – (iv)
5. A shift of the PP curve to the right depicts the growth of the economy. Explain the factors which lead to the rightward shift of the PP curve. [3]

**OR**

Assuming that no resource is equally efficient in production of all goods, name the curve which shows production potential of the economy. Explain, giving reasons, its properties.

6. To fill out the health card of students studying in class XI the class teacher collects data on height and weight of the students studying in class XI. [3]

A. Identify and define the method of statistical enquiry.

B. Explain any two advantages and disadvantages of the identified method of statistical enquiry

7. Suppose the 30% rise in prices has been due to several causes, like reduction in supply, increase in demand, shortage of power, rise in wages, rise in taxes etc. Which feature of statistics does it indicate? Explain any three other features of statistics. [4]

**OR**

Differentiate between centrally planned economy and market economy.

8. A. Differentiate between primary data and secondary data. [6]

B. An economy produces two goods: wheat and cloth. The following table summarizes its production possibilities. Calculate the marginal opportunity cost of producing more cloth in place of wheat at various combinations. What does it indicate? Draw the production Possibility Curve. What is the shape of the curve?

Wheat (in kg)	100	90	70	40	10	0
Cloth (in meters)	0	25	50	75	85	87