

CLASS XI
ECONOMICS
INTRODUCTION

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Very Short Answer –Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. Who is known as father of statistics?

- (1) Adam Smith
- (2) Alfred Marshal
- (3) Gottfried Achenwall
- (4) Hoarace Secrist

Q2. Welfare definition of economics was given by

- (1) J.B Say
- (2) Adam Smith
- (3) Samuelson
- (4) None of these

Q3. Choose the correct statement

- (1) In plural sense, statistics means statistical methods
- (2) Statistics are aggregate of facts
- (3) Human wants are limited
- (4) Resources are limited

Short Question –Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. What do you meant by statistical methods? What are statistical tools?

Q5. State two advantages of statistics in economics.

Q6. You have unlimited wants and limited resources to satisfy them. Explain by giving two examples.

Short Question –Answers (4 Marks each)

Q7. Statistical methods are no substitute for common sense. Comment with examples from daily life.

Q8. “The Government and policy makers use statistical data to formulate suitable policies of economic development”. Illustrate with two examples.

Q9. What are your reasons for studying Economics?

Q10. How will you choose the wants to be satisfied?

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Q11. Why more of a commodity supplied only at a higher price?

Value Based Questions (VBQ)

Q12. Do you consider yourself a consumer? Why?

Q13. What are the different kinds of scarcity that you face in your daily life? Identify their causes.

COLLECTION OF DATA

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. Following is an advantage of sampling method:

- (1) Economical
- (2) Scientific
- (3) Quick result
- (4) All the above

Q2. The person who plans and conducts the statistical investigation is called:

- (1) Respondent
- (2) Enumerator
- (3) Investigator
- (4) None of these

Q3. Under quota sampling

- (1) Every item in the universe has equal chance of being selected
- (2) Different stratas are formed
- (3) Public opinion surveys can be conducted
- (4) All the above

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. What is 'direct personal investigation'? state one advantage of direct personal investigation.

Q5. Explain the following types of sampling: a) random b) deliberate c) stratified

Q6. Distinguish between the sampling and non-sampling errors.

Q7. What is the main difference between census method and sample method?

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

Q8. What precautions should be taken in the use of secondary data?

Q9. Give two examples each of sample, population and variable.

Q10. Do samples provide better results than surveys? Give reasons for your answer.

Q11. Does lottery method always gives you a random sample? Explain.

Value Based Questions (VBQ)

Q12. Mention any two areas of investigation from your daily life where only sampling method can be used.

ORGANISATION OF DATA

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. The middle point of class limit is called:

- (1) Class interval
- (2) Frequency
- (3) Mid value
- (4) None of these

Q2. When both lower and upper limits are considered, such series is called:

- (1) Exclusive series
- (2) Inclusive series
- (3) Cumulative series
- (4) Continuous series

Q3. In chronological classification, data are classified on the basis of:

- (1) Time
- (2) Place
- (3) Attribute
- (4) Class interval

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. What is meant by raw data? State one objective of classification.

Q5. What do you understand by error of grouping or loss of information?

Q6. Can there be any advantage in classifying things? Explain with an example from your daily life.

Q7. What are mid values? Give the formula of calculating mid value.

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

Q8. Distinguish between variable and attribute.

Q9. Explain the 'exclusive' and 'inclusive' methods used in classification of data.

Q10. Do you agree that classified data is better than raw data? Why?

Q11. Distinguish between univariate and bivariate frequency distribution.

TABULAR PRESENTATION

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Word limit does not apply to numerical questions.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

- Q1. Title given to the columns of a table is called;
- (1) Caption
 - (2) Title
 - (3) Stub
 - (4) Head note
- Q2. The source of information should be given:
- (1) Just below the title
 - (2) At the top of the table
 - (3) In the end of the table
 - (4) In bold letters
- Q3. A table that shows more than one characteristic of data is called:
- (1) Complex table
 - (2) Derivative table
 - (3) Double table
 - (4) General purpose table

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

- Q4. Define tabulation. Mention two objective of tabulation.
- Q5. What are 'stubs'? Give two limitations of tabulation.
- Q6. What do you meant by complex table? What are the main types of complex tables?
- Q7. What is the main part of the table called? Why are foot-notes used in a table?

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

- Q8. Present the following information in a suitable tabular form:
- i) In 2000, out of total 2,000 workers in a factory , 1,550 were members of trade union. The number of women workers employed was 250 out of which 200 did not belong to any trade union.
 - ii) In 2005, the number of union workers was 1,725 of which 1,600 were men. The number of non-union workers was 380, among which 155 were women.
- Q9. About the coffee habits in two towns, following informations were received in a sample study.
- TOWN A:** Males were 65%, total coffee drinkers were 45% and females non-coffee drinkers were 20%.
- TOWN B:** Males were 60%, males non-coffee drinkers were 35% and females coffee drinkers were 20%
- Q10. What are the main parts of a table? Name them.

DIAGRAMMATIC PRESENTATION

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Word limit does not apply to numerical questions.

Very Short Answer –Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. The most appropriate diagram to represent data relating to the monthly expenditure on different items

By a family is:

- (1) Pie diagram
- (2) Bar diagram
- (3) Line graph
- (4) Multiple bar diagram

Q2. In _____ all the bars have equal height and width.

- (1) Simple bar diagram
- (2) Multiple bar diagram
- (3) Percentage bar diagram
- (4) Sub-divided bar diagram

Q3. The total angle at the centre of a pie chart is:

- (1) 360°
- (2) 180°
- (3) 90°
- (4) 120°

Short Question –Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. State three limitations of diagrams.

Q5. When are deviation bar diagrams used?

Q6. Mention three advantages of diagrammatic presentation.

Q7. Name any three types of one dimensional diagrams.

Short Question –Answers (4 Marks each)

Q8. Construct a pie diagram to represent the cost of construction of a house in Delhi.

ITEMS	PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE
Labour	25
Bricks	15
Cement	20
Steel	15
Timber	10
Supervision	15

Q9. The population data of India between the period 1961 and 2001 are given below. Represent these data

With the help of a simple bar diagram.

Year:	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population (in crore);	43.9	54.8	68.4	84.6	102.7

Long Question – Answers (6 Marks each)

Q10. The following changes took place in the number of students of different faculties of D.A.V School, Chandigarh from 2005-06 to 2007-08. Represent them with the help of multiple bar diagram and Subdivided bar diagram.

N0. Of Students			
Faculty	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Arts	1,000	900	1,100
Science	400	500	600
Commerce	300	350	400

Q11. Following are the data relating to the monthly expenditure by two families A and B on different heads. Present the above mentioned data in the form of percentage sub-divided bar diagram.

Faculty	Family A	Family B
Food	600	500
Clothing	450	250
House Rent	300	150
Other Expenses	150	100
Total	1,500	1,000

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Word limit does not apply to numerical questions.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

- Q1. A graph of cumulative frequency distribution is called
 (1) Ogive
 (2) Histogram
 (3) Frequency curve
 (4) Frequency polygon
- Q2. Data represented through a histogram can help in finding graphically the:
 (1) Mean
 (2) Mode
 (3) Median
 (4) None of the above
- Q3. Ogives can be helpful in locating graphically the
 (1) Mode
 (2) Mean
 (3) Median
 (4) None of the above

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

- Q4. What is false base-line? What do we use false base-line?
 Q5. Give three advantages of graphic presentation.
 Q6. What is histogram?
 Q7. What is the difference a frequency polygon and a frequency curve?

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

- Q8. Distinguish between a bar diagram and a histogram.
 Q9. Construct a histogram with the help of the data given below:

Marks	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69
No. of students	4	25	45	60	35	10

- Q10. Represent the following data by means of a histogram:

Daily wages	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-60	60-100
No. of workers	5	20	30	40	20

Long Question – Answers (6 Marks each)

- Q10. On the basis of the following frequency distributions draw ‘less than’ and ‘more than’ cumulative frequency curves.

Marks	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
No. of students	4	6	10	10	25	25	15	5

- Q11. Construct a frequency polygon on the basis of the following frequency distribution:

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No. of students	5	12	15	22	14	4

MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY-ARITHMETIC MEAN

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Word limit does not apply to numerical questions.

Very Short Answer –Questions (1 Marks each)

- Q1. The demerit of arithmetic mean is
 (1) Not capable of algebraic treatment
 (2) Uncertain
 (3) Affected by extreme values
 (4) Difficult to calculate
- Q2. The sum of deviations of individual items from arithmetic mean is
 (1) Minimum
 (2) Zero
 (3) Maximum
 (4) Negative
- Q3. _____ is the simplest and commonly used measure of central tendency.
 (1) Arithmetic mean
 (2) Median
 (3) Mode
 (4) Weighted mean

Short Question –Answers (3 Marks each)

- Q4. What is 'combined mean'? Give formula of calculating combined mean.
- Q5. Distinguish between simple arithmetic mean and weighted mean.
- Q6. 'The sum of deviations of the items from their arithmetic mean is always zero.' Explain with the help of an example.

Short Question –Answers (4 Marks each)

Q7. The following marks are obtained by 50 students of class XI of a school in Economics:

Marks	20	30	40	50	60	70
No. of students	5	7	15	10	8	5

Calculate arithmetic mean using short cut method by taking 40 as an assumed mean.

- Q8. The average marks of 100 students were calculated to be 48. It was later discovered that the marks of one student were misread as 73 instead of 53. Find out the correct mean marks.
- Q9. If the average marks obtained by the students of sections A and B of 11th class in a school are 40 and 30 respectively whereas the number of students in sections A and B are 60 and 40 respectively, find out the combined mean.

Long Question – Answers (6 Marks each)

Q10. Calculate the arithmetic mean from the following data using direct method..

Marks (less than)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
No. of students	4	10	20	30	55	77	95	100

Q11. Find out the missing frequency from the following data if average marks of the students are 44.8

Marks	20	30	40	50	60	70
No. of students	5	?	15	10	8	5

Q12. Calculate the arithmetic mean from the following using direct method;

Marks (more than)	0	10	20	30	40	50
No. of students	50	45	30	20	8	3

Value Based Questions (VBQ)

Q13. What value do you give to the statement that arithmetic mean is independent of the change of origin and scale? Explain.

MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY- MEDIAN AND MODE

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Word limit does not apply to numerical questions.

Very Short Answer –Questions (1 Marks each)

- Q1. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?
 (1) Arithmetic mean
 (2) Median
 (3) Mode
 (4) All the above
- Q2. The modal value of a series
 (1) Mid value
 (2) The most frequent value
 (3) Last value
 (4) The value whose frequency is minimum
- Q3. Tick mark the correct statement
 (5) Median is a value having maximum frequency
 (1) There can be more than one mode in a series
 (2) Mode is affected by extreme series
 (3) Cumulative frequency is necessary to find out arithmetic mean.

Short Question –Answers (3 Marks each)

- Q4. 'Arithmetic mean is a mathematical average where as median is a positional average.' Explain.
- Q5. What is upper quartile? State its symbol.
- Q6. Define quartile. What is lower quartile?

Short Question –Answers (4 Marks each)

- Q7. Determine the median from the following data:

X	10	12	14	16	18	20	22
F	2	5	12	20	10	7	3

- Q8. Following are the marks obtained by 20 students of class XI in a school. On the basis of these data, Calculate the value of Q_1 and Q_3 .

20	18	17	21	22	25	19	20	24	25
30	15	25	17	23	29	16	15	26	27

- Q9. Comment whether the following statements are true or false.
- The sum of deviations of items from median is zero.
 - An average alone is not enough to compare series.
 - Arithmetic mean is a positional value.
 - Upper quartile is the lowest value of top 25% of items.

Long Question – Answers (6 Marks each)

Q10. If the arithmetic mean of the data given below is 28, find (a) the missing frequency (b) the median

Of the series:

Profit (in Rs)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of shops	12	18	27	?	17	6

Q11. The following series relates to the daily income of workers employed in a firm. Compute

- Highest income of lowest 50% workers,
- Maximum income earned by lowest 25% workers,
- Minimum income earned by the top 25% workers.

Daily wages (in Rs)	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
No. of workers	5	10	15	20	10	5

Q12. From the following data given below, calculate the value of median:

Marks	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50
No. of students	4	12	20	9	5

Q13. Locate the value of mode graphically and also verify the result.

X	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
F	5	10	20	25	20	10	5

STATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. India's first official census was undertaken in

- (1) 1951
- (2) 1947
- (3) 1881
- (4) 1921

Q2. Railways were started in India in

- (1) 1853
- (2) 1881
- (3) 1869
- (4) 1901

Q3. Suez canal was opened for transport in

- (1) 1850
- (2) 1853
- (3) 1869
- (4) 1901

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. What were the main causes of India's agriculture stagnation during the colonial period.

Q5. What was the two-fold motive behind the systematic de-industrialization effected by the British in pre-independent India.

Q6. The traditional handicrafts industries were ruined under the British rule. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Q7. Explain the following terms: a) life expectancy b) commercialization of agriculture c) mortality rate

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

Q8. What objectives did the British intend to achieve through their policies of infrastructure development in India?

Q9. Give a quantitative appraisal of India's demographic profile during the colonial period.

Q10. What do you understand by the drain of Indian wealth during the colonial period? Were there any Positive contributions made by the British in India? Discuss.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Q11. How did railways applied a check on the occurrence of famines during the colonial period?

Value Based Questions (VBO)

Q12. Legally, Zamindari System of Land Revenue has been abolished in independent India. Yet Indian agriculture continues to be in a state of backwardness. What in your opinion is the principal reason for this situation?

INDIAN ECONOMY 1950-1990

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. When was Indian planning commission constituted?

- (1) 6th August 1952
- (2) March 15, 1950
- (3) 15th August 1947
- (4) April, 1997

Q2. When was NITI Aayog established?

- (1) 1991
- (2) 2001
- (3) 2011
- (4) 2015

Q3. Who is the chairman of NITI Aayog?

- (1) Prime Minister
- (2) Finance Minister
- (3) President of India
- (4) Governor RBI

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. Why did India opt for planning? Why should plans have goals?

Q5. Explain growth with equity as a planning objective.

Q6. Why was it necessary for a developing country like India to follow self-reliance as a planning objective?

Q7. Why small scale industries (SSIs) need to be protected?

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

Q8. Does modernization as a planning objective create contradiction in the light of employment? Explain.

Q9. Explain the term growth with social justice.

Q10. What is import substitution? Why there is a need for import substitution in India?

Q 11. Give two arguments in favour and in against of continuation of agricultural subsidies.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Q12. Explain the relative importance of large scale industries in the growth process of Indian economy.

Value Based Question (VBQ)

Q13. Can we depend on MNCs (Multinational Corporations) to achieve our objective of 'Inclusive Growth'?

ECONOMIC REFORMS SINCE 1991

General instructions:

Questions carrying 1 mark may be answered in one word or one sentence.

Questions carrying 3 marks may be answered in 60 words.

Questions carrying 4 marks may be answered in 70 words.

Very Short Answer – Questions (1 Marks each)

Q1. Which is not a component of New Economic Policy?

- (1) Globalization
- (2) Liberalization
- (3) Privatization
- (4) Import substitution

Q2. At present how many industries are exclusively reserved for the public sector in India?

- (1) 2
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 8

Q3. Indian rupee was devalued in

- (1) July, 1991
- (2) June, 1991
- (3) November, 1991
- (4) December, 1991

Short Question – Answers (3 Marks each)

Q4. What do you mean by direct and indirect taxes? Give examples.

Q5. What is Disinvestment? What was the purpose behind disinvestment?

Q6. What is meant by fiscal deficit? Mention two positive impacts of LPG policies on the Indian economy.

Q7. When was WTO set-up? Why is it necessary to become a member of WTO?

Short Question – Answers (4 Marks each)

Q8. Distinguish between: a) Strategic and Minority sale

b) Tariff and Non-tariff barriers.

Q9. What is the meaning of quantitative restrictions? Why are tariffs imposed?

Q10. Explain the fiscal reforms during 1991.

Q11. What constitute financial sector? Explain the financial sector reforms during 1991.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

Q12. What makes India a favourite destination for outsourcing?

Value Based Question (VBQ)

Q13. Should devaluation always lead to a rise in our export earnings, because rupee value of a dollar increases?

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