Class XI Session 2025-26 **Subject - Economics Sample Question Paper - 10**

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General	Inctwo	ctions.
Ctenerai	Instru	ctions:

	2. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Q		_			60 4 200	.1.
	3. This paper contains 4 Short Answer Ques						
	4. This paper contains 6 Short Answer Ques						
	5. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Quest	tions type que	estions of 6 m	arks each to b	e answered ir	100 to 150 w	rords.
		Section	Α				
1.	Fill in the blanks:	valitativo/gus	antitativa)				[1]
2.	Statistics studies information. (q Which of the following statement is false?	uamanve/qua	mutauve)				[1]
	-	L	I	J	f b	_	[+]
	a) Fisher's Index is called Ideal index	ŕ	quantities as	dex makes us weight.	e of base year	[
	c) The base year quantities are used as we in Paasche's method.	eights d)	The base peri	od should be	a normal peri	od	
3.	Correlation coefficient is dependent on the:						[1]
	i. choice of origin and						
	ii. the scale of observations.						
	a) (i) is false and (ii) is true	b)	Both are false	5			
	c) (i) is true and (ii) is false	d)	Both are true				
4.	Assertion (A): Sampling is cheaper and poss	sible to condu	ict more inves	stigations with	in the same b	oudget of an	[1]
	organization or a country.						
	Reason (R): Fewer efforts are involved in it	which is mor	e economic m	nethod than th	e census.		
	a) Both A and R are true and R is the corresponding of A.	rect b)	Both A and R correct explain	R are true but l	R is not the		
	c) A is true but R is false.	d)	A is false but				
5.	Find the median	-)					[1]
-		<u> </u>			1	1	٦ . 1

Frequency			2	4	4	3	2
a) 30			b)	45			
c) 35			d)	40			
A composite price is known as the	index where the p	orices of the	items in t	he composite	e are weighted	l by their relati	ve importan
a) CPI			ы	Aggregate p	rico indov		
c) price relative					gregate price	indov	
A teacher has taugh	nt one student wh	o scored 95	-				ured more
than 90%. What is		o scored ss		e crumo una	1101 10070 000		
a) She is interpr	eting the data		b)	She is presen	nting the data		
c) She is publish	ning the data		d)	She is misus	ing the statist	ics	
As per the pictogra	ph given below h	ow many fe	wer fishin	g licenses w	ere sold in Ha	amilton Countr	y than Clinto
Country					1		
FISHING LIC	ENSES SOLD IN = 1000 fis	METRO AR		DUNTY			
Beaufort County	00	00	7				
Clinton County	00	00	0	0			
Ingram County	0 0						
Hamilton County	00	0					
Lenawee County	00	00	9 (
a) 3000			b)	4000			
c) 6000			d)	2000			
How exclusive seri	es is differ from i	nclusive se	ries				
	one class interval		•			erval does not	
	t of the next class			_		it of the next c	
,	one class interval t of the next class	•	elf d)		one class into nit of the next	erval repeats its	self
Calculate the correl			and v and				
X	3	2		1	1	2	3
Y	9	4	+	1	1	4	9
a) 0.0	<u> </u>			0.47			
a) 0.0 c) 0.25			ŕ	0.47			
If scatter diagram is			u)	0.33			

the 20 students.

Which average would be suitable in the following cases?

- i. Average production in factory per shift.
- ii. Average wages in an industrial concern.
- iii. In case of open ended frequency distribution.
- iv. Average size of readymade garments.
- v. Average intelligence of students in a class.
- 13. Prepare a frequency distribution by inclusive method taking class interval of 7 from the following data
 28, 17, 15, 22, 29, 21, 23, 27, 18, 12, 7, 2, 9, 4, 1, 8, 3, 10, 5, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4, 33, 27, 21, 15, 3, 36, 27, 18, 9, 2, 4,
 6, 32, 31, 29, 18, 14, 13, 15, 11, 9, 7, 1, 5, 37, 32, 28, 26, 24, 20, 19, 25, 19, 20, 6, 9
- 14. What are the general rules to construct a Time Series graph?

[4]

OR

Net domestic product by industry of origin (at 2004-05 prices) is given for the year: 2013-14 and 2014-15. Present this data in terms on percentage bar diagram.

Net Domestic Product by Industry of Origin (at 2004-05 prices) in 2013-14 and 2014-15 (Rs. in crore)

Sector	Year (2013-14)	Year (2014-15)
Primary	6,65,751	6,71,674
Secondary	8,23,220	8,46,805
Tertiary	21,58,070	21,70,512
Total	36,47,041	36,88,991

15. How is indirect oral investigation different from direct oral investigation?

[4]

16. i. Write any three uses of index number especially in economics.

[6]

ii. Calculate the weighted average of price relative index for 2016 on the basis of 2012 from the following data.

Commodity	W	P ₀	P ₁
Commounty		2012	2016
A	10	15	20
В	8	10	12
С	6	5	8
D	6	10	13
Е	4	4	5

17. Calculate the upper and lower quartiles for the following frequency distribution.

[6]

Class Interval	Frequency (f)
13-25	6
25-37	11
37-49	23
49-61	7



	61-73	3	
	Total	50	
		OR	
	Taking some hypothetical data, show that sum of de		
10		ection B	[4]
18.	Fill in the blanks: The supply curve of coffee shifted to the leftward	when price of the substitute good (tax)	[1]
19.	Positive economic analyses	when price of the substitute good (tea)	[1]
	a) The problem of What to produce	b) Distribution of national product	
	c) Central problems of an economy	d) Cause and effect relationship	
20.	Suppose that in the market for cheese (a normal goo	od), the following occur simultaneously:	[1]
	i. consumer incomes increase and		
	ii. the price of milk (an input to the production of cl	heese) increases.	
	Based on the above information Which of the follow	ving statements is TRUE?	
	A. The equilibrium price of cheese could either incredecrease.	rease or decrease, but equilibrium quantity will definitely	
	B. The equilibrium quantity of cheese could either i decrease.	increase or decrease, but the equilibrium price will definitely	
		rease or decrease, but equilibrium quantity will definitely	
		increase or decrease, but the equilibrium price will definitely	
	a) Only C	b) Only D	
	c) Only B	d) Only A	
21.	Marginal Revenue is		[1]
	 a) Addition to the total revenue on the sale of an additional unit of Output 	b) Same as total revenue	
	c) Addition to the total revenue on the production of an additional unit of Output	d) Additional cost involved in production	
22.	Assertion (A): Average Cost will rise only when Ma	arginal Cost rises.	[1]
	Reason (R): Rise in AC takes place when MC is gre	eater than AC and not necessarily when MC rises.	
	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	
	c) A is true but R is false.	d) A is false but R is true.	
23.	Fill in the blanks:	a, 11 is taise out it is true.	[1]
,	The law of demand does not apply to go	oods. (normal/Giffen)	[+]
24.	Which of the following is not a characteristic feature		[1]

a) Prices vary from seller to seller

b) All the products are homogeneous

	c) I	None of above	d) Profits of the seller is included in the price	
25.	If all u	nits are sold at same price how will it affect AF	R and MR?	[1]
	a) I	Both will fall	b) AR will rise but MR will fall	
	c) I	No effect on both	d) Both will rise	
26.	Fill in	the blanks:		[1]
	Cost	incurred in per unit production is		
27.	The br	eak-even point for a firm determines the breake	even price. It is	[1]
	a) 7	Гruе	b) None of these	
	c) (Can't say	d) False	
28.	What i	s opportunity cost? Explain with the help of a n	umerical example.	[3]
			OR	
	What v	will happen to the PPC of Bihar if the river Kos	i cause a widespread flood?	
29.	When	is a firm called price taker?		[3]
30.	What o	does the Law of variable proportion show? State	e the behavior of Total product according to this Law.	[4]
31.	As a p	roducer, how would you adjust your level of ou	tput when MR and MC are not equal? Assume that, the	[4]
	price c	of your product is constant for you, and the law	of variable proportions is operative.	
			OR	
	What i	s meant by producer's equilibrium? When will	a producer be in equilibrium in case of losses?	
32.	If the p	price of a commodity rises by 10% and its quan	tity demanded falls from 40 units to 30 units, calculate	[4]
	coeffic	cient of price elasticity of demand. Comment on	the nature of price elasticity of demand.	
33.	Disting	guish between Increase in demand' and 'increas	e in quantity demanded' of a good.	[6]
34.	Answe	er the following questions		[6]
	(a)	What happens to the budget set if both the pr	ices as well as the income double?	[3]
	(b)	Suppose a consumer wants to consume two g	goods which are available only in integer units. The two	[3]
		goods are equally priced at \ref{eq} 10 and the cons	umer's income is ₹ 40.	
		i. Write down all the bundles that are availa	ble to the consumer	
		ii. Among the bundles that are available to t	he consumer, identify those which cost her exactly ₹ 40.	



Solution

Section A

1. 1. Quantitative

2.

(c) The base year quantities are used as weights in Paasche's method.

Explanation:

The current year quantities are used as weights in Paasche's method.

3.

(b) Both are false

Explanation:

Coefficient of correlation is independent of the change of scale and origin. Any constant added or subtracted (change of origin) does not affect the value of the correlation coefficient. Similarly, any constant multiplied or divided(change of scale) will also not affect the coefficient of correlation.

4.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Sampling is cheaper and possible to conduct more investigations within the same budget of an organization or a country. Fewer efforts are involved in it which is a more economic method than the census.

5. **(a)** 30

Explanation:

In case of discrete series the position of median i.e. $\frac{(N+1)}{2}$ th item can be located through cumulative frequency. The corresponding value at this position is the value of median.

Value	20	29	30	39	44
Frequency	2	4	4	3	2
Cumulative frequency	2	6	10	13	15

 \overline{M} = 15+ $\frac{1}{2}$ = 8th place which is located in 30

6.

(d) weighted aggregate price index

Explanation:

Since, all items in data do not have equal importance to consumers, we give different weightages to different items to reflect their relative importance in the group. If i buy 1 kg of wheat per week and 7 kgs of rice per week. It implies that to me, weightage lies in rice more than wheat.

7.

(d) She is misusing the statistics

Explanation:

She has not used any statistical tool to make her claim valid. She cannot generalise her claim without using data. So, she is misusing statistics.

8. **(a)** 3000

Explanation:

Fishing licences sold in Clinton country = 1000+1000+1000+1000+1000+1000=6000.

Fishing licences sold in Hamilton country = 1000+1000+1000=3000.





Difference between the above two is 6000-3000=3000. Therefore, 3000 fewer licences were sold in Hamilton country than Clinton County.

9.

(c) Upper limits one class interval repeats itself as lower limit of the next class

Explanation:

Under exclusive method class intervals are so fixed that upper limits of class is the lower limit of the next class.

10.

(d) 0.99

Explanation:

X	Y	dX	dY	dX^2	dY^2	dXdY
3	9	1	5	1	25	5
2 (A)	4 (A)	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	-1	-3	1	9	3
1	1	-1	-3	1	9	3
2	4	0	0	0	0	0
3	9	1	5	1	25	5
	Σ	0	4	4	68	16

$$r = \frac{N \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \sqrt{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$
$$= \frac{6(16) - (0)(4)}{\sqrt{6(4) - (0)^2} \sqrt{6(68) - (4)^2}} = 0.99$$

11. Positive.

In a scatter diagram, the degree of closeness of scatter points and their overall direction gives us an idea of the nature of the relationship:-

- If the dots move from left to the right upwards, correlation is said to be positive.
- 12. Here, n_1 =8, \overline{X}_1 =100, n_2 =12, \overline{X}_2 =90 where n_1 is the number of items in the first distribution and n_2 is the number of items in the second distribution. \overline{X}_1 is the mean of the first distribution and \overline{X}_2 is the mean of the second distribution.

Then
$$\overline{X}_{1,2} = \frac{n_1 \overline{X}_{1} + n_2 \overline{X}_{2}}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{X}_{1,2} = \frac{8 \times 100 + 12 \times 90}{8 + 12}$$

$$= \frac{800 + 1080}{20}$$

$$= \frac{1880}{20} = 94$$

Hence, combined arithmetic mean = 94 kg

OR

- i. Arithmetic Mean
- ii. Arithmetic mean
- iii. Median is the most suitable measure as it can be easily computed. The median value can be estimated even in case of incomplete statistical series.
- iv. Mode: Average size of any ready-made garments should be the size for which demand is the maximum. Hence, the modal value which represents the value with the highest frequency should be taken as the average size to be produced.
- v. Median will be the best measure for calculating the average intelligence of students in a class as it will give the average intelligence such that there is an equal number of students above and below this average.
- 13. We first find the lowest value in the given data and then the highest value. Then, in order to prepare inclusive frequency distribution, we need class size which is given as 7. Then, we form inclusive class intervals with respective frequency as visible in the given data. As in the question, the lowest value is 1 and the highest is 37. With the help of tally bar, inclusive frequency distribution will be derived.

The frequency distribution by the inclusive method of given data is shown below:



Class Interval	Tally Bar	Frequency (f)
1-7	MMM	15
8-14	MMII	12
15-21	MMM	15
22-28	MM	10
29-35	H	6
36-42		2
Total		60

14. General rules to construct a time Series graph

- a. Since time can never be in negative values, II and III quadrant are not used in making of time series graphs.
- b. Time period (week, Month, Year) is taken on X- Axis. And Variable under study is taken on Y-Axis.
- c. We start Y axis with Zero and decide the scales for both the axis.
- d. Different values are plotted on the graph.
- e. By joining these points, we get a time series graph.

Time series graph can be of three types:

- a. One Variable Graph.
- b. Two or more than two variable Graph.
- c. When False Base Line is used.
- d. Graphs of Different Units.

OR

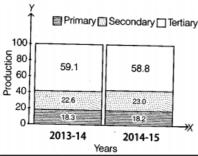
Percentages are computed as under Year 2013-14

Percentage share of primary sector

$$= \frac{6,65,751}{36,47,041} \times 100$$

1

Net Domestic Product by Industry of Origin in 2013-14 and 2014-15



5. Basis	Direct Personal Investigation	Indirect Oral Investigation
Originality	These data are original in their nature.	These data lack originality as data are collected from the witnesses.
Coverage	It can cover a lim-ited area.	It can cover relatively a larger area.
	It is more reliable and accurate in non-personal matters	It is less reliable and accurate in non-personal matters and
Reliability	and less reliable in personal matters. For example, if we	more reliable in personal matters. For example, if we are
and	are conducting a survey on domestic violence, it is less	conducting a survey on domestic violence, it is more
Accuracy	reliable and if we are conducting survey on preference for	reliable and if we are conducting survey on preference for
	a consumer good, it is more reliable.	a consumer good, it is less reliable.
Uniformity	There is greater uniformity in this method.	Uniformity is lacking in this in this method.

16. (i) Uses of index number are

- i. Index numbers are helpful in measuring the purchasing power i.e., value of the money: The value of money depends on its purchasing power and purchasing power of money depends on the price of commodities. The change in price adversely affects the value of money.
- ii. These numbers are used to measure level of economic activities like import, export, production, population, etc.







- iii. These numbers are helpful in evaluating economic policy e.g., index number helps in knowing the effect of export policy on export.
- iv. Index numbers act as economic barometers. They measure the pulse of an economy and act as a barometer to indicate fluctuations in general economic conditions of a country.

(ii)

Construction of Weighted Index Number

Here, we consider price relative as variable and multiply each value of the variable with the corresponding weight and dividing the sum by the sum of weights.

Commodity	W	Price in (Rs.) (p ₀) 2012	Price in (Rs.) (p ₁) 2016	$I\left(rac{p_1}{p_0} imes 100 ight)$	IW
A	10	15	20	133.33	1333
В	8	10	12	120.00	960
С	6	5	8	160.00	960
D	6	10	13	130.00	780
Е	4	4	5	125.00	500
	$\Sigma W=34$				$\Sigma IW = 4533$

 $P_{01}=rac{\Sigma IW}{\Sigma W}$ = $rac{4533}{34}=133.3$ Thus, prices have increased by 33.3 percent.

17.	Class Interval	Frequency (f)	Cumulative Frequency (cf)
	13-25	6	6
	25-37	11	17
	37-49	23	40
	49-61	7	47
	61-73	3	50
		$n=\Sigma f=50$	

Calculation of Upper and Lower Quartiles

Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile
Lower Quartile number (q_1) = Size of $\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) th \ item$	$Upper\ Quartile\ number\ (q_3) = \ ext{Size of}\ 3\left(rac{n}{4} ight)th\ item$
cf just greater than 12.5 is 17 and the corresponding class is 25-37. So, l_1 =25 cf =6, f=11 and c=12	= Size of $3\left(\frac{50}{4}\right)$ th $item = 37.5th$ $item$ cf just greater than 37.5 is 40 and corresponding class is 37-49. So, l_1 =37, cf=17 f=23 c=12 $\therefore Q_3 = l_1 + \frac{\frac{3n}{4} - cf}{f} \times c$ = $37 + \frac{37.5 - 17}{23} \times 12 = 37 + \frac{20.5}{23} \times 12$ = 37 + 10.70 \Rightarrow Q ₃ =47.70

OR

The sum of deviations of the observations from the arithmetic mean is always zero. We can show this with the help of this table

x	$\begin{vmatrix} x - \bar{x} \\ \bar{x} = \frac{32}{4} = 8 \end{vmatrix}$
3	-5
5	-3
10	2





14	6
$\sum x=32$	$\sum x - ar{x} = 0$

Section B

18. 1. Increases

19.

(d) Cause and effect relationship

Explanation:

Positive economics is objective and fact based, statements do not have to be correct, but they must be able to be tested and proved or disproved.

20.

(b) Only D

Explanation:

The equilibrium quantity of cheese could either increase or decrease, but the equilibrium price will definitely increase. Due to the increase in input price, the equilibrium price of cheese will definitely increase.

21. **(a)** Addition to the total revenue on the sale of an additional unit of Output

Explanation:

$$MR_n = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$$

22.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

A is false but R is true.

- 23. 1. Giffen
- 24.

(b) All the products are homogeneous

Explanation:

The products are not homogeneous in imperfect competition. There is differentiation between the products. Homogeneous products is a feature of perfect competition.

25.

(c) No effect on both

Explanation:

When price remains constant, a firm can sell more quantity of output at the same price. It means that the revenue from every additional unit i.e. MR is equal to AR. Both MR and AR curve coincide and are parallel to the X axis.

- 26. 1. average cost
- 27. **(a)** True

Explanation:

True

28. Opportunity cost:

Opportunity cost is the cost of next best alternative foregone in choosing a given alternative.

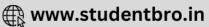
Example:

Suppose an economy produces only two goods X and Y. Further, suppose that by employing these resources fully and efficiently, the economy produces 1X + 10Y. If the economy decides to produce 2X, it has to cut down production of Y by Y units. Then Y is the Opportunity Cost of producing Y.

OR

PPC is a graph that shows the maximum number of possible units a company can produce if it only produces two products using all of its resources efficiently.

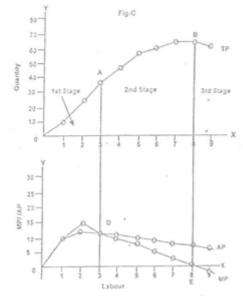




- i. Widespread floods in the river will lead to the destruction of resources.
- ii. It there is the destruction of resources the PPC will shift to the left.
- 29. The firm is called price taker when it has to accept the price that is determined by the market forces of demand and supply and cannot decide it's own price. In case of perfect competition a firm is a price taker because in such a market, a firm cannot influence the price by changing its output instead a firm has to accept the price prevailing in the market.
- 30. The law of variable proportion shows that as we increase the quantity of only one input, keeping other inputs fixed, the total product increases at an increasing rate in the beginning, then increases at diminishing rate and after a level of output ultimately falls. The behavior of Total product according to this law is as under:

The same is explained with the diagram given below.

- i. TP increases continuously from points O to A. This is Phase I TP increases at an increasing rate.
- ii. It increases at a diminishing rate (concave shape) from A to B. Phase II TP increases at a diminishing rate.
- iii. TP is maximum at B.
- iv. After point B, Total Product falls. Phase 3 TP starts falling.



31. Constant price means **AR** is **constant**. If AR is constant, AR = MR. Both AR and MR are, therefore, indicated by a horizontal straight line, parallel to X-axis. When the law of variable proportions is operative, the MC curve tends to be U-shaped. MC tends to decline corresponding to increasing returns, and it tends to rise corresponding to diminishing returns.

As a producer, I will strike my equilibrium at a point when:

(i) MR = MC, and (ii) MC is rising.

I may face two situations:

(i) MR > MC, and (ii) MR < MC.

For me, MR is constant in both situations so I will have to adjust my output. So the equality between MR and MC will be achieved only through changes in MC.

In situation 1, when MR > MC:

I would like to increase the level of output. This would cause an increase in MC. The process of increasing output is to be continued till MR = MC.

In situation 2, when **MR** < **MC**:

I would like to decrease the level of output. This would cause a decrease in MC. The process of decreasing output is to be continued till MR = MC.

OR

Producer's Equilibrium: Equilibrium represents a state of no change. A firm is said to be in equilibrium when it does not incline to expand or to contract its output. Producer's Equilibrium refers to the state where a producer is earning the maximum possible profit by producing a particular level of output. A producer would be in the state of equilibrium if he is earning a maximum profit, i.e. has profit maximisation. It is referred to as 'equilibrium' because a producer has no incentive to move away from this point, as such deviation will reduce his/her profit.

If a firm may suffer losses, and yet continue to stay in the market, it does not suspend its production activity. This happens in a short period. Because in the short period, a firm is confronted with 2 sets of costs – (i) fixed cost, and (ii) variable cost. Fixed cost is incurred even when output is zero. A firm has to bear the loss of fixed costs even when production is stopped. Accordingly, a





firm may decide to continue production so long as variable costs are covered. Thus, production may continue as long as $TR \ge TVC$.

In this case, the producer will reach its **equilibrium** at the point where the price is equal to or greater than the minimum of the short-run average variable cost curve (SAVC). This is because if a producer is incurring losses then he must be selling his product at a price lower than the minimum of SAVC. Thus, in order to reach equilibrium, he will have to sell the output at a price that is equal to or greater than the minimum of SAVC.

In case of the long run, when all costs are variable costs, a firm will undertake production only when all costs are covered. Otherwise, it will quit the industry.

32.
$$E_d = \frac{Percentage\ change\ in\ quantity\ demanded}{Percentage\ change\ in\ Price}$$

Percentage change in quantity demanded (% ΔQ) = $\frac{10}{40} \times 100$ = 25% (fall)

$$E_d = \frac{25\%}{10\%}$$

$$E_d = 2.5$$

Demand is more elastic as Ed > 1

33.	Sr. No.	Points of Difference	Increase in demand	Increase in quantity demanded	
	1.	Reason	This is caused by a change in determinants, other than own price of the commodity.	This is caused only by a change in its own price of the commodity	
	2.	Impact	This happens when at the same price, more is being demanded.	This happens when at a lower price, more is being demanded.	
	3.	Diagrammatic presentation	Diagrammatically, this is shown as a rightward shift in the demand curve. Y Quantity (units) Shift in Demand Curve	Diagrammatically, this is shown as a rightward movement on the same demand curve. Y Quantity (units) Movement Along a Demand Curve	

34. Answer the following questions

(i) There will not be any change in the budget set. Explanation by Example Let.

Price of good 1 (X) = Rs 2

price of good 2(Y) = Rs 4

Income of consumer = Rs 50

Equation of Budget line will be 2X + 4Y = 50

if the prices as well as the income doubles, then new equation of budget line will be

$$4X + 8Y = 100$$

$$2(2X + 4Y) = 2 (50)$$

$$2X + 4Y = 50$$

Therefore, there will be no change in the budget set.

(ii) i. Given:

Price of good (P_v) and good $(P_v) = ₹ 10$

Income of consumer = ₹ 40

The following combinations are available to the consumer-

First option -(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0.4)

Second option -(1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3)

Third option -(2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2)





Fourth option - (3, 0), (3,1) Fifth option - (4, 0) ii. The exactly cost of $\not\in$ 40, the bundles are (0, 4), (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1) and (4, 0).

