CBSE Question Paper 2019 (Set-1)
Class 11 Economics

Time : 3 Hrs

M.M. : 80

(1 Mark Questions)

1. What is meant by Economics?
2. _____ refer to those cost which do not vary directly with the level of output.
3. When price falls with rise in output ,TR is _____ when MR is 0.
   a. Maximum
   b. Minimum
   c. Zero
   d. None of these
4. In case of perfect competition, a firm is in equilibrium when :
   a. MC = MR
   b. MC cuts MR from below
   c. MC is rising when it cuts MR
   d. All of these

OR

Define short run production function.

(3 Marks Question)

5. List three determinants affecting market demand.
6. Explain the central problem of what to produce in an economy.

OR

Give any three differences between Micro Economics and Macro Economics.

(4 Marks Question)

7. Discuss the difference between expansion in demand and increase in demand using diagrams.
8. What is perfect competition? Briefly explain any three features of it.

9. The coefficient of elasticity of supply of a commodity is 2. A seller supplies 20 units of this commodity at a price of Rs.10 per unit. Calculate the quantity supplied when price rises by Rs. 2.

OR

Find out the missing values from the following table.

Variable Factor (Units)	0	1	2	3	4	5
TP (Units)	-	-	10	-	24	-
AP (Units)	-	-	-	6	-	5
MP (Units)	-	4	-	-	-	-

(6 Marks Question)

10. Discuss in brief the following concepts : (i) Indifference Curve (ii) Indifference Map, (iii) Marginal rate of substitution, (iv) Monotonic preference, (v) Budget Set, (vi) Budget line.

OR

What is consumers equilibrium? Explain it in case of two commodities using utility analysis.

11. Discuss the relationship between:
    a. TC, TVC and TFC
    b. TR and MR when price falls with rise in output.
12. Explain the implication of "Price Discrimination" feature of Monopoly. Also write the reasons for emergency of monopoly.

Section B (Statistics)

(1 mark Question)

13. Give the meaning of frequency array.
14. The class midpoint is equal to :
    a. The average of the upper class limit and the lower class limit.
    b. Th e product of upper class limit and the lower class limit.
    c. The ratio of the upper class limit and the lower class limit.
    d. None of the above.
15. What are the kinds of frequency distribution?
16. When data are classified on the basis of time, then it is called :

a. Chronological classification
b. Spatial Classification
c. Qualitative Classification
d. Quantitative Classification

OR

A statistical series in which both the upper and lower limits are included in the same class is called_____

a) Inclusive series
b) Exclusive series
c) Mid-Value series
d) Cumulative frequency series

(3 Marks Question)

17. Draw a multiple bar diagram form the following data :

Year	Sales (Rs.'000)	Gross Profit (Rs. '000)	Net Profit (Rs'000)
2005	120	30	20
2006	130	40	25
2007	140	50	40
2008	150	60	50

18. Prepare a graph to represent the following data relating to imports and exports from 2001 to 2007 :

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Import (Rs.)	20	22.7	38	42.5	52	60.2	65.75
Export (Rs.)	25.2	28	40.1	50.5	66.3	70.9	75.7

OR

What are the advantages of graphics representations of statistical data?

(4 Marks Question)

19. Make a histogram, frequency polygon and frequency curve from the following data :

x	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
y	6	16	28	30	24	20	5

OR

Draw the ogives, from the following data and find the median

Weekly Wages	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No. of Workers	40	51	64	38	7

20. Find the arithmetic mean of the following frequency distribution by short-cut method :

Age (in Years)	Below-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-above
No. of persons	5	8	12	6	4

21. The following table gives the marks of 59 students in history. Calculate the value of median and mode.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Frequency	4	8	11	15	12	6	3

(6 Marks Question)

22. From the following table, calculate mean deviation from median and mean :

X	10	12	14	16	18	20
F	2	3	6	4	3	2

23. What is correlation? W hat are the three types of correlation? Illustrate any two importance of it.

OR

Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation of the data given below by step deviation method :

X	55	60	80	70	65
Y	40	45	55	55	40

24. Compute Paasche's and Laspeyre's index numbers from the following data :

	Base Year		**Current Year**	
Commodities	**Quantity**	**Price**	**Quantity**	**Price**
A	10	10	20	15
B	3	25	5	10
C	4	20	10	15
D	15	5	18	7
E	2	30	4	30