SAMPLE PAPER-4 (unsolved)

ECONOMICS (Theory)

Class – XI

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 90

General Instructions:

a) All questions in both the sections are compulsory.
b) Marks for questions are indicated against each.
c) Question No 1-3 and 13-14 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.
d) Question No 4-8 and 15-18 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.
e) Questions No 9 and 19-20 are also short-answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.
f) Questions No 10-12 and 21-23 are long-answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.
g) Question No 24 is OTBA carrying 10 marks (5 marks each).
h) Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

Section A

STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

1: Define standard deviation.

2: Out of the following which method is used for the draw of lots?

a) Random sampling b) Purposive sampling c) Stratified sampling d)None of these.

3: The most suitable average for qualitative measurement is:

a) Arithmetic Mean b) Geometric Mean c) Median d) Mode.

4: State the main limitations of statistics.

5: Make a multiple bar diagram of the following data:

Faculty	No. of students		
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Arts	600	550	500
Science	400	500	600
commerce	200	250	300

6: Find out mode of the following data with the help of histogram.

Age	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50
Frequency	50	70	100	180	150	120

7: Find out standard deviation and its coefficient of the following series:

Size	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Frequency	6	8	16	15	33	11	12

8: Discuss the general method of constructing an index number and uses of an index number.

9: From the following data, determine the mode by grouping method:

Size	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Frequency	2	3	6	12	20	24	25	7	5	3	1

10: a) Construct the simple frequency distribution from the following data:

Mid-value	5	15	25	35	45	55
Frequency	2	8	15	12	7	6

b) Explain the different kinds of table?

11: Estimate coefficient of variation from the following data:

Weight(kg)	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No of persons	81	40	66	49	14

12: Find the consumer price index from the following data. Using

a) Aggregative expenditure method, and

b) Family budget method.

Is there any difference between the two results?

Commodity	Quantity consumed in the year 2004	unit	Price in 2004 (RS)	Price in 2012 (RS)
Rice	6	Quintal	100	120
Wheat	8	Quintal	80	90
Bajra	1	Quintal	70	70
Arhar	2	Quintal	120	115
Desi ghee	20	kg	12	15

SECTION B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

13: What do you understand by devaluation of rupee?

14: What was the basic value behind the aim for abolition of intermediaries?

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

16: Agriculture sector appears to be adversely affected by the reform process. Why?

17: Those public sector undertakings which are making profits should be privatised.Do you agree with this view?

18: Compare the GDP growth of India with China and Pakistan.

19: “Economic reforms changed ‘LQP’ to ‘LPG’.” Comment.

20: Explain how import substitution can protect domestic industry.

21: Critically explain the industrial development during 1950-1990.

22: Explain the goals of five year plans in detail.

23: a) What are the economic strengths and weaknesses of china?

b) What is commune system of farming?

24: OTBA Questions (10 Marks)