**Kendriya Vidyalaya Almora**

**Term 1 Examination 2021-22**

**Economics (030)**

**XI (Set -B)**

**TIME: 90 MIN MM:40**

Attempt all questions.

Each question carry 1 marks.

1. Which of the following is a method of secondary data?

(A). Direct personal investigation (B). Direct oral investigation

(C). Collection of information through questionnaire. (D). None of these

2. Which of the following methods is used when an investigator collects the required information face to face from the respondent?

(A). Direct personal investigation (B). Indirect oral investigation

(C). Mailing surveys (D). All of these

3. Which of the following is a merit of a good questionnaire?

(A). Difficulty (B). Not in proper order

(C). Invalid questions (D). Less number of questions

4. Classification of population of India in terms of years is an example of :

a) Geographical classification b) Chronological classification

c) Quantitative classification d) Qualitative classification

5. In a frequency distribution, the class may be :

a) singular or plural b) subjective or objective

c) individual or discrete d) inclusive or exclusive

6. Data are collected by the investigator himself is:

(A)Secondary data (B) Primary data (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above

7. This method involves study of each and every item of the universe –

A. Sample B. Census C. Random sampling D. Quota sampling

8. The first stage of statistical study is …………………………..

(A). Analysis of data (B). Presentation of data

(C). Organisation of data (D). Collection of data

9. Reliability of sampling data depends on……………………..

(A). Size of sample (B). Method of sampling

(C). Training of enumerators (D). All of these

10. find the median of this series

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| X | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| F | 2 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 5 |

(i) 10 (ii) 20 (iii) 30 (iv) None of these

11. The graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called?

(a) Ogive (b) frequency curve

(c) Arithmetic line graph (d) Histogram

12. Point out the degree of an angle in the pie diagram .If Mohini spends 50% of her income on Education.

(a) 360̊ (b) 90 ̊ (c) 180̊ (d) 270̊

13. The value of all items are taken into consideration in the calculation of:

i. Median ii. Mode iii. Mean iv. None of these

14. Histogram is useful to determine graphically the value of:

i. Mode ii. Median iii. Mean iv. None of these

15. In case of even number of observations, which of the following is median?

i. Any of the two middle-most values

ii. The simple average of these two middle values

iii. The weighted average of these two middle values

iv. Any of these

16. Classification done according to the attributes of data.

a) Quantitative Classification b) Qualitative classification

c) Chronological classification d) Spatial classification

17. Assertion (A):In the case of exclusive class intervals, upper limit is not included

Reason (R): In the case of exclusive class intervals, we have to decide in advance which class limit is to be excluded.

(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.

18. Assertion (A): A discrete variable can not take fractional value.

Reason (R): A discrete variable can also take fractional values.

(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.

19. ------------------------ means exhibition of data in such a clear and attractive manner that these are easily understood and analysed.

(a)Presentation of data (b)Interpretation of data

(c)Collection of data (d) Analysis of data

20. The stub is the contains............

(a) Box head (b) column caption (c) Note (d) Row caption

21. **Assertion(A):** Utility is directly linked with the usefulness of a commodity.

Reason(R): A commodity may be harmful, yet it may have utility for a particular person. For example, chewing tobacco is harmful for health, yet many people derive high degree of utility from it.

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 False

(c) Assertion(A) is True but Reason(R) is False

(d) Assertion(A) is False but Reason(R) is True

22. Marginal utility is: -

(a) Total minus average utility (b) Addition to total utility

(c) Total plus average utility (d) Total utility divided by the number of units

23. At the saturation point for commodity X, the MU is: -

(a) Positive (b) Negative (c) Zero (d) Any of the above.

24. The statement “utility of commodity A=10 utils” implies: -

(a) An ordinal measure of utility (b) An ordinal and a cardinal measure of utility

(c) A cardinal measure of utility (d) None of the above.

25. The slope of the indifference curve shows: -

(a) The price ratio (b) Diminishing MRS (c) Factor substitution (d) Marginal utility

26. Consumer is sovereign under:

(a) Controlled economy (b) free economy (c) mixed economy (d) both (a) and (c)

27.The resources for satisfying human wants are:

(a) Limited (b) unlimited (c) available at zero prices (d) none of these

28. In which of the following situations, does scarcity arise?

(a) Supply of resources > Demand for resources

(b) Supply of resources < Demand for resources

(c) Supply for resources = Demand for resources

(d) none of these

29. Microeconomics studies the economic activities of …………… units.

(a) Non-economic (b) scare (c) individual (d) none of these

30. Which of following is a study of micro Economics?

(a) Aggregate consumption (b) national income (c) Software industry (d) none of these

31. Other things being equal a increase in demand can be caused by: -

(a) A rise in the price of the commodity (b) A fall in the price of the commodity

(c) A rise in the income of the consumer (d) A fall in the income of the consumer

32. Contraction demand” means: -

(a) Less quantity demanded at a lower price (b) More quantity demanded at a lower price

(c) Same quantity demanded at a lower price (d) Less quantity demanded at a higher price

33. A commodity which is demanded less when consumer’s income rises, it termed as: -

(a) Inferior (b) Normal (c) Giffen (d) Superior

34. The demand curve is: -

(a) Negatively sloped (b) Convex to X axis

(c) Concave to Origin (d) None of the above

35. If due to fall in the price of good X, demand for good Y rises, the two goods are: -

(a) Substitutes (b) Complements (c) Not related (d) Competitive

36. If Marginal Rate of Substitution is consent throughout, the indifference curve will be: -

(a) Parallel to the X-axis (b) Downward sloping concave

(c) Downward sloping convex (d) Downward sloping straight line

37. Which of the following is not an exception of law of demand: -

(a) Giffen Goods (b) No Change in price of related goods

(c) Article of distinction (d) None of these

38. A rise in the price of a commodity leads to: -

(a) A shift in demand (b) A rise in demand

(c) A fall in consumer’s real income (d) A rise in consumer’s real income.

39. In case of Giffen good like Maize, a fall in its price tends to: -

(a) Make the demand remain constant (b) Increase the demand

(c) Reduce the demand (d) Change in demand

40. Which of the following pairs of commodities is an example of substitutes: -

(a) Coffee and Milk (b) Diamond and soap

(c) Pen and Ink (d) Mustard and Coconut Oil