

**LT COL MEHAR LITTLE ANGELS SR SEC SCHOOL**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2025-26**  
**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**  
**CLASS: XI (030)**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hrs**

**MM: 80**

**General instructions**

1. This question paper contains two sections:  
Section A – Microeconomics  
Section B – Statistics for Economics
2. This paper contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions type questions of 1 mark each.
3. This paper contains 4 Short Answer Questions type questions of 3 marks each to be answered in 60 to 80 words.
4. This paper contains 6 Short Answer Questions type questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 80 to 100 words.
5. This paper contains 4 Long Answer Questions type questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words

**SECTION A- MICROECONOMICS**

1. In general, most of the production functions measure: 1  
A. Productivity of factors of production  
B. Economical relation between factors of production  
C. Technical relation between inputs and outputs  
D. All of these
2. Assertion : Production function establishes a relation between inputs and outputs, which is economical in nature. 1  
Reason : Variable factor can be changed in short run.  
A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)  
B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but 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.
3. A, B and C are three commodities, where A and B are complementary: whereas A and C are substitute. With increase in the price of commodity A. 1  
A. Demand of all the commodities A, B and C will fall.  
B. Demand of A and B will fall, whereas demand of C will rise  
C. Demand of A and C will fall, whereas demand of B will rise  
D. Demand of C and B will fall, whereas demand of A will rise
4. Market rate of exchange also denotes: 1  
A. Slope of PPC

B. Slope of budget line

C. Slope of indifference curve

~~D. None of these~~

5. Assertion: Slope of budget line is represented by Price Ratio

Reason: Budget line slopes downward as more and more goods can be bought by decreasing some units of other good.

~~A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)~~

B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but 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

6. The word Economics is closely connected with the word:

A. Free

~~B. Scarcity~~

C. Unlimited

D. None of these

7. Macroeconomics focuses on all of the following except:

A. Unemployment Problem

~~B. Inflation in the economy~~

C. Aggregate Demand

~~D. Jute industry~~

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Measures the slope of indifference curve.

A. Budget Line

~~B. Marginal Rate of Substitution~~

C. Marginal rate of Transformation

D. None of these

9. Expansion and contraction in demand are caused by:

~~A. Change in the price of the given commodity.~~

B. Change in income

C. Change in the price of related good.

D. Change in population

10. What happens to AP, when MP is more than AP

~~A. AP rises~~

B. AP rises

C. AP remains constant

D. None of these

11. Explain any three determinants of Individual Demand.

12. The initial demand for a commodity is 80 units, the demand falls by 4 units due to rise in price by Rs 10. If price elasticity of demand is 1.5, calculate the price before change in demand.

OR

Explain the relationship between TU and MU with the help of a diagram.

13. Find the missing values from the following table.

Variable factor	TP	AP	MP
0	0		
1	5	5	-0
2	13	6.5	-5
3	17	5.6	8
4	25	-6.2	4
5	30	-6	5
6	30	-5	0
7	26	-3.7	-4

14. Explain any four factors affecting elasticity of demand for a commodity. OR 4

Differentiate between short run production function and long run production function. 4

15. What are the properties of indifference curve? Explain them. 4

16. Explain law of variable proportion with help of a schedule and diagram. 6

17. Differentiate between Movement along the demand curve and Shift in demand curve. 6

OR

Explain the effect of change in the price of related good on the demand for a commodity with the help of a diagram.

### SECTION B- STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

18. The Second stage of statistical study is \_\_\_\_\_ 1

- A. Analysis of data                      B. Presentation of data  
 C. Organization of data                D. Collection of data

19. Assertion (A) Statistics deals with the collection, and analysis, interpretation and presentation of Qualitative data.

Reason (R) Statistics is the study of numbers relating to selected facts in a systematic form.

A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A). 1

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.

20. The Mean of 1,2,5,6,x,10 is 6. The value of x is:

- A. 10    B. 11    C. 12    D. None of these 1

21. According to \_\_\_\_\_, 'Economics is the science of wealth'. 1

- A. Adam Smith                              B. Alfred Marshall  
 C. Prof. Samuelson                        D. Lionel Robbins

22. The collector of Primary data is called :. 1

- A. Investigator                              B. Enumerator  
 C. Both (a) and (b)                        D. Neither (a) nor (b)

23. A characteristic which is capable of being measured and changes its value over time is called a \_\_\_\_\_ (Variable/Series). 1

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the method of gathering information from individuals. 1

- A. Collection                                B. Survey

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is a comprehensive way to classify raw data of a quantitative variable.

- A. Frequency distribution  
 B. Distribution  
 C. Information  
 D. Analysis

26. Class Mid-point or Class Mark is equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- A.  $(\text{Upper class limit} + \text{Lower class limit}) / 2$   
 B.  $(\text{Upper class limit} - \text{Lower class limit}) / 2$   
 C.  $(\text{Upper class limit} + \text{Lower class limit}) * 2$   
 D.  $(\text{Upper class limit} - \text{Lower class limit}) * 2$

27. Use of \_\_\_\_\_ saves time and cost.

- A. Secondary data  
 B. Primary data  
 C. Data  
 D. Information

28. Mean of 100 observations is found to be 40. If at the time of computation two items are wrongly taken as 30 and 27 instead of 3 and 72, find the correct mean.

29. The following table shows marks secured by the students of a class in an examination in English:

Marks	Number of Students
0-10	20
10-20	24
20-30	40
30-40	36
40-50	20

Calculate mean marks using Short-cut Method.

OR

The mean monthly salary paid to all employees in a certain company was Rs. 600. The mean monthly salaries paid to male and female employees were Rs. 620 and Rs. 520 respectively. Find the percentage of male to female employees in the company.

30. In a school, 620 parents applied for their child's admission, out of which 130 are economically weaker section category. Here, 190 are self-employed, 40 parents are service class, and rest are of business class. In the EWS division, 94 parents are service class. Suppose, if total business class applicants are 300, then give the information in a tabular form.

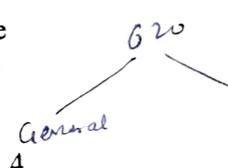
OR

31. Prepare a frequency distribution by inclusive method taking class interval of 7 from the following data.

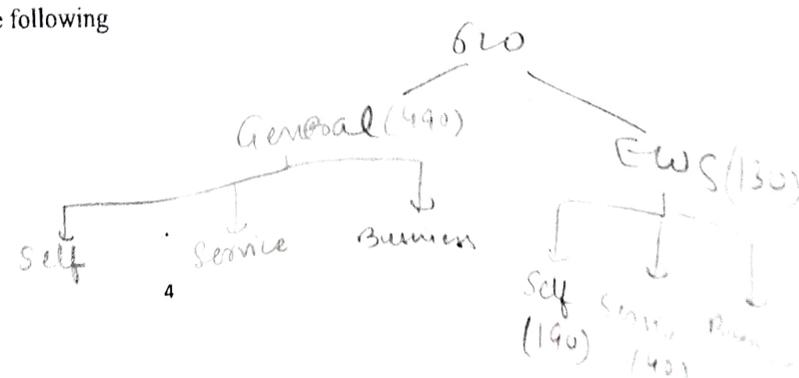
- 28 17 15 22 29 21 23 27 18 12 7 2 9 4 6  
 ① 8 3 10 5 20 16 12 8 4 33 27 21 15 9  
 3 36 27 18 9 2 4 6 32 31 29 18 14 13 19  
 15 11 9 7 1 5 37 32 28 26 24 20 19 25 20

32. Write a short note on the following

- a. NSSO  
 b. Census of India



- 1-7
- 8-15
- 16-23
- 24-31
- 32-39



560  
 190  
 490

190  
 230

33. In the following frequency distribution, the frequency of the class interval (40-50) is not known. Find it, if the arithmetic mean of the distribution is 52. 6

Wages(Rs.)	Numbers of workers
10-20	5
20-30	3
30-40	4
40-50	? 7
50-60	2
60-70	6
70-80	13

*Confidence*

34. Differentiate between Primary data and Secondary Data. 6

OR

Distinguish between Direct Personal investigation and Indirect Personal investigation.