

#### SET- B

M.M: 30

## Time: 1 Hr.

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

II. Attempt all the theoretical questions with proper basis(headings).

# III. Q. No 1-10 carry 1 mark, Q. No 11-12 carry 3 marks, Q. No 13-14 carry 4 marks, Q. NO 15 carry 6 Marks.

Q.No.	. Questions						
1	Tally marks/bars determines:						
	A) Class width. B) Class boundary C) Class limit. D) Class frequency.						
2	In a good questionnaire: 1						
	A) Number of questions should be numerous/infinitive.						
	B) Questions related to mathematical computations should be asked.						
	C) Personal questions should be preferred.						
	D) Questions using double negatives should be avoided.						
	Or						
	Stratified sample is preferred where:						
	A) Population is perfectly homogeneous. B) Population is non homogeneous.						
	C) Random sampling is not possible. D) Small samples are required.						
3	Read the following statements assertion and reason, choose one of the correct	1					
	alternatives given below:-						
	Assertion:- Production is an economic activity.						
	<b>Reason:-</b> Production includes all those activities which are under taken to produce						
	goods and services for generation of income and satisfying human wants.						
	Alternatives:-						
	A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of						
	assertion.						
	B) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of						
	assertion.						
	C) Assertion is true but reason is false.						
4	D) Assertion is false but reason is true						
4	Read the following statements assertion and reason, choose one of the correct	1					
	Assortion: Population of different states of India as nor consus 2011 is an example of						
	temporal classification						
	Reason: In case of temporal classification data is classified with respect to different						
	<b>Reason:-</b> In case of temporal classification data is classified with respect to different						
	periods of time.						
	Alternatives:-						
	assertion						
	assertion. B) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct evaluation of						
	assertion						
	C) Assertion is true but reason is false						
	D) Assertion is false but reason is true						
5	Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the	1					
	following:-						
	Statement 1:- Data originally collected by an investigator for the first time for some						
	specific purpose is known as secondary data.						

	Statement 2:- Population census conducted by Government of India is an example of	
	secondary data.	
	Alternatives:-	
	A) Both the statements are true.	
	B) Both the statements are false.	
	C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.	
	D) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.	
6	Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the	1
	following:-	
	Statement 1:- The purpose of collecting statistical data needs to be decided in	
	advance.	
	Statement 2:- In plural sense the term statistics means statistical methods.	
	Alternatives:-	
	A) Both the statements are true.	
	B) Both the statements are false.	
	C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.	
	D) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.	
7	In exclusive class interval of a frequency distribution:-	1
	A) Upper limit of each class interval is excluded.	
	B) Lower limit of each class interval is excluded.	
	C) Both a and b	
	D) None of these.	
8	Data collected on religion from the census reports are:	1
	A) Secondary data. B) Primary data. C) Sample data. D) Either a or b	
9	The data collected on the height of a group of students after recording their heights	1
	with a measuring tape are:-	
	A) Primary data. B) Continuous data. C) Discrete data. D) Secondary data.	
10	Basic Reason for existence of economic problem is:-	1
	A) Unlimited wants. B) Scarcity. C) Alternative uses. D) None of the above	
11	Out of census method and sampling method, which one is suitable in the following	
	cases:	
	A) When population is heterogeneous in nature.	1
	B) It is Comparatively easy to organise and supervise.	1
	C) It requires relatively less money, time and labour.	1
12	Statistical methods are no substitute for common sense. Comment with two examples	
	from your daily life.	3
	Or	
	The government and policy makers use statistical data to formulate suitable policies of	
	economic development. Illustrate with 2 examples.	11/2+11/2
13	A)Statistics is affected by multiplicity of causes. Explain this with the help of an	
	example.	2
	B) Define the concepts of "Production" and "Investment".	1+1
14	(A) Distinguish between discrete variable and continuous variable.	2
	(B) Distinguish between bivariate frequency distribution and univariate frequency	
	distribution.	2
	OR	
	Distinguish between Direct Personal Investigation and Indirect Oral Investigation	
	method.	4
15	(A) Discuss how you would use the lottery method to select 3 students out of 10 in	3
	your class ?	
	(B) What do you mean by Geographical classification of data? Explain with the help	
	of an illustration.	1+2



### OSDAV Public School, Kaithal First Unit Test (May, 2024) Class : XI Subject : Economics (030)

SET-A

M.M: 30

## Time: 1 Hr.

General Instructions:-

- I. All questions are compulsory.
- II. Attempt all the theoretical questions with proper basis(headings).

# III. Q. No 1-10 carry 1 mark, Q. No 11-12 carry 3 marks, Q. No 13-14 carry 4 marks, Q. NO 15 carry 6 Marks.

Q.No.	. Questions						
1	Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the						
	following:-						
	Statement 1:- The purpose of collecting statistical data needs to be decided in						
	advance.						
	Alternetivos:						
	A) Both the statements are true						
	B) Both the statements are false						
	C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false						
	D) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.						
2	In exclusive class interval of a frequency distribution:-	1					
	A) Upper limit of each class interval is excluded.						
	B) Lower limit of each class interval is excluded.						
	C) Both a and b						
	D) None of these.						
3	Data collected on religion from the census reports are:	1					
	A) Secondary data. B) Primary data. C) Sample data. D) Either a or b						
4	The data collected on the height of a group of students after recording their heights	1					
	with a measuring tape are:-						
	A) Primary data. B) Continuous data. C) Discrete data. D) Secondary data.	1					
5	Basic Reason for existence of economic problem is:-						
6	A) Unlimited wants. B) Scarcity. C) Alternative uses. D) None of the above	1					
0	Tally marks/bars determines:         A) Class width         B) Class houndary         C) Class limit         D) Class frequency	1					
7	A) Class width. B) Class boundary C) Class finit. D) Class frequency.	1					
/	A) Number of questions should be numerous/infinitive	1					
	B) Questions related to mathematical computations should be asked.						
	C) Personal questions should be preferred.						
	D) Ouestions using double negatives should be avoided.						
	Or						
	Stratified sample is preferred where:						
	A) Population is perfectly homogeneous. B) Population is non homogeneous.						
	C) Random sampling is not possible. D) Small samples are required.						
8	Read the following statements assertion and reason, choose one of the correct	1					
	alternatives given below:-						
	Assertion:- Production is an economic activity.						
	<b>Reason:-</b> Production includes all those activities which are under taken to produce						
	goods and services for generation of income and satisfying human wants.						
	Alternatives:-						

	A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of	
	assertion.	
	B) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of	
	assertion.	
	C) Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D) Assertion is false but reason is true	
9	Read the following statements assertion and reason, choose one of the correct	1
	alternatives given below:-	
	Assertion:- Population of different states of India as per census 2011 is an example of	
	temporal classification.	
	Reason:- In case of temporal classification data is classified with respect to different	
	periods of time.	
	Alternatives:-	
	A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of	
	assertion.	
	B) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of	
	assertion.	
	C) Assertion is true but reason is false.	
	D) Assertion is false but reason is true	
10	Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the	1
	following:-	
	Statement 1:- Data originally collected by an investigator for the first time for some	
	specific purpose is known as secondary data.	
	Statement 2:- Population census conducted by Government of India is an example of	
	secondary data.	
	Alternatives:-	
	A) Both the statements are true.	
	B) Both the statements are false.	
	C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.	
	D) Statement 2 is true and statement 1 is false.	
11	Statistical methods are no substitute for common sense. Comment with two examples	2
	from your daily life.	3
	Ur	
	The government and policy makers use statistical data to formulate suitable policies of	11/ + 11/
10	economic development. Illustrate with 2 examples.	11/2+11/2
12	Out of census method and sampling method, which one is suitable in the following	
		1
	A) when population is heterogeneous in nature.	1
	B) It is Comparatively easy to organise and supervise.	1
12	(A) Distinguish hotses and linear to any time and labour.	1
13	(A) Distinguish between discrete variable and continuous variable.	2
	(B) Distinguish between divariate frequency distribution and univariate frequency	2
		2
	UK Distinguish between Direct Personal Investigation and Indirect Oral Investigation	
	method	1
14	A)Statistics is affected by multiplicity of courses. Explain this with the help of an	4
14	A)statistics is affected by multiplicity of causes. Explain this with the help of an	2
	P) Define the concents of "Production" and "Investment"	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1 \pm 1 \end{array}$
15	(A) Discuss how you would use the lettery method to calcot 2 students out of 10 in	2
15	vour class?	5
	(B) What do you mean by Geographical classification of data ? Explain with the haln	
	of an illustration	1+2
L		1 ' 4

## SET - A

#### A. Key with Marking Scheme MAY Unit Test, 2024 Subject:- Economics

Q.No	Answers							
1	C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.							
2	A) Upper limit of each class interval is excluded.							
3	A) Secondary data.							
4	A) Primary data							
5	B) Scarcity	1						
6	D) Class frequency	1						
7	D) Questions using double negatives should be avoided.	1						
	OR							
	B) Population is non homogeneous.							
8	A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct	1						
	explanation of assertion.							
9	D) Assertion is false but reason is true.							
10	B) Both the statements are false.							
11	Statistical data should not be believed blindly as it can be misinterpreted or misused. The statistical data may involve personal biasness or may undergone manipulations. For example, once a family of four persons (husband, wife and two children) set out to cross a river. The father knew the average depth of the river. So, he calculated the average height of his family members. Since the average height of his family members was greater than the average depth of the river, he thought they could cross safely. Consequently some members of the family (children) drowned while crossing the river. In the given case, the fault is not with the statistical method of calculating averages, but with the misuse of average. The Statistics has been be misused by the father as he has drawn wrong conclusions. So, it is rightly said "Statistical methods are no substitute for common sense".	11/2+11/2						
	Or							
	<ul> <li>The government and policy makers require greater information in the form of numerical figures, to fulfill the welfare objectives. Popular statistical methods such as time-series analysis, index numbers, forecasting and demand analysis are extensively used in formulating economic policies.</li> <li>Examples: <ul> <li>(i) While preparing and implementing new poverty alleviation programmes, Government makes use of various statistical data to determine the pros and cons of earlier poverty alleviation programmes.</li> <li>(ii) While framing budget, Government and policy makers make extensive use of economic survey and data of previous years, to formulate budget for the coming fiscal year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>So, it can be concluded that it is impossible to think about functioning of the modern government, in the absence of statistics.</li> </ul>	3						
12	A Census. B Sample. C Sample	1+1+1						

13	Proto				entinuous Varia	blo	
	Meaning	Discrete Va Discrete variable is a	riable variable which is	Continuous	variable is a varia	ble which can	2
		capable of taking only e	bable of taking only exact value and not		take all the possible values (integral as well		-
	Change in Values	These variables incre	ase in complete	These varia	bles can increas	e in fractions	
	Data Collection	In case of discrete variab	le, data is obtained	In case of	complete numbe continuous varia	able, data is	
	by counting. obtained by measurement.						
	Basis	Univariate Freq	uency Distribution	n Bivaria	te Frequency Dis	stribution	
		single variable, the	sified on the basis distribution is know	of When the wn two variab	data is classified or les, the distribution	n the basis of is known as	2
	Purpose	It aims to make d	escription about t	Bivariate fi	o determine the	empirical	
	Alternate Name	It is also known a distribution	s one-way frequen	cy It is also k	relationship between the two variables. y It is also known as Two-way frequency		
	Jacobia Anna anna anna anna anna anna anna an		OR	distribution	L		
	Direct Personal Ir	vestigation Vs Indir	ect Oral Investi	gation	and a second		1
	Coverage	This method is sui	table for limited a	rea. This m	Indirect Oral Inv ethod can be use	estigation id to cover a wide	4
	Originality	The data collected	is original in chara	acter. This m	nethod lacks orig ed from the withe	inality as data is	
	Reliability and accuracy	Information collect is more reliable an	ed by the investig d accurate.	gator There inaccu collect	is a possibility ourate information tion of data.	of unreliable and due to indirect	
1.4	Cost	This method is mo	re expensive.	It is an	economical met	hod.	
14	Statistics in Plura	I Sense: (a), (d), (f); S	tatistics in Singu	lar Sense: (t	o), (c), (e).		
	'Statistics is affe	cted by multiplicity o	f causes.' Expla	in this with t	the help of an e	example.	2
	effects of any one	e factor separately by	ignoring other fa	actors. For e	xample, statisti	cs of production of a	
	crop, say rice is a	affected by the rainfal	l, fertilizer, seed nese forces on th	s, method of ne production	f cultivation, etc n of rice.	. It is not possible to	
	State whether th	e following statemen	ts are True or F	alse:			
	B Process of cor	version of raw	materials	into fin	al goods is	s known as	
	production		matoriate	into ini			1
	production.	a ta avraarditu	ra dana hi	+ho pro	ducarta		1
		s to expenditu		/ the pro		Juichase	
	such assets whi	ch help in the	generation	offutu	re income	•	1
15	Random number ta	bles are available either	in a published fo	rm or can be	generated by u	sing appropriate	
	follows:	. The procedure for sele	ecting random sa	mple of 3 st	udents out of 10	) in a class is as	3
	<ul> <li>Assign a spec</li> <li>As the largest</li> </ul>	serial number is 10, we	and 10 to all the will consult two	10 students. digit random	numbers in se	quence	
	We will select     is no student if	three numbers random number greater than 10	ly. We will skip th	e random nu	umbers greater t	than 10 as there	
	The distudents, whose serial numbers are randomly selected, are considered as selected.						
	B Geographical classification of data refers to that particular classification in which data are classified on the basis of their geographical location or geographical area.						
	Table 4.1: Population of 5 States of India (as Per Census 2011)						2
	State	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan	Karnataka	Gujarat	
	Population (in '000)	84,665	72,138	68,621	61,130	60,383	
	Source: Census of Inc	dia, 2011					
	Chronological Charles and an						

### A.Key with Marking Scheme MAY Unit Test, 2024 Subject:- Economics

Q.No	Answers						
1	D) Class frequency	1					
2	D) Questions using double negatives should be avoided.	1					
	OR						
	B) Population is non homogeneous.						
3	A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct	1					
	explanation of assertion.						
4	D) Assertion is false but reason is true.	1					
5	B) Both the statements are false.	1					
6	C) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.	1					
7	A) Upper limit of each class interval is excluded.	1					
8	A) Secondary data.	1					
9	A) Primary data	1					
10	B) Scarcity	1					
11	A Census. B Sample. C Sample	1+1+1					
12	Statistical data should not be believed blindly as it can be misinterpreted or misused. The statistical data may involve personal biasness or may undergone manipulations. For example, once a family of four persons (husband, wife and two children) set out to cross a river. The father knew the average depth of the river. So, he calculated the average height of his family members. Since the average height of his family members was greater than the average depth of the river, he thought they could cross safely. Consequently some members of the family (children) drowned while crossing the river. In the given case, the fault is not with the statistical method of calculating averages, but with the misuse of average. The Statistical methods are no substitute for common sense". <b>Or</b> The government and policy makers require greater information in the form of numerical figures, to fulfill the welfare objectives. Popular statistical methods such as time-series analysis, index numbers, forecasting and demand analysis are extensively used in formulating economic policies. Examples: (i) While preparing and implementing new poverty alleviation programmes, Government makes use of various statistical data to determine the pros and cons of earlier poverty alleviation programmes. (ii) While framing budget, Government and policy makers make extensive use of economic survey and data of previous years, to formulate budget for the coming fiscal year. So, it can be concluded that it is impossible to think about functioning of the modern government, in the absence of statistics.	3					
15	<ul> <li>Statistics in Plural Sense: (a), (d), (f); Statistics in Singular Sense: (b), (c), (e).</li> <li>'Statistics is affected by multiplicity of causes.' Explain this with the help of an example. Numerical data given in statistics is influenced by variety of factors. It is not an easy job to study the effects of any one factor separately by ignoring other factors. For example, statistics of production of a crop, say rice is affected by the rainfall, fertilizer, seeds, method of cultivation, etc. It is not possible to study separately the effect of each of these forces on the production of rice.</li> <li>State whether the following statements are True or False:</li> <li>B Process of conversion of raw materials into final goods is known as production.</li> <li>Investment refers to expenditure done by the producer to purchase</li> </ul>	2					
	such assets which help in the generation of future income.						

SET - B

14							
11	Basis Discrete Variable			Continuous Variable			
	Meaning Discrete variable is a variable which is capable of taking only exact value and not any fractional value.		Continuous variable is a variable which can take all the possible values (integral as well as fractional) in a given specified range.		2		
	Change in Values	These variables incre numbers.	ase in complete	These variables can increase in fractions as well as in complete numbers.			
	Data Collection	ta Collection In case of discrete variable, data is obtained In ob counting.			In case of continuous variable, data is obtained by measurement.		
				and the second second	1		
	Meaning	Univariate Freque	ency Distribution	Bivariat	te Frequency Dis	stribution	
		single variable, the as Univariate freque	sified on the basis of distribution is known ancy distribution.	of When the data is classified on the basis of two variables, the distribution is known as Bivariate frequency distribution		2	
	Purpose	It aims to make d particular variable.	It aims to make description about th particular variable.		te It aims to determine the empirical		
	Alternate Name	It is also known as distribution.	s one-way frequency	It is also kr distribution.	nown as Two-way	frequency	
			OR				
	Direct Personal In	vestigation Vs Indir	ect Oral Investiga	ation	Contract in the second in	A REAL PROPERTY AND	4
	Basis	Direct Perso	nal Investigation	in the second	ndirect Oral Inv	estigation	4
	Originality	The data collected	able for limited area	area of	athod can be use investigation.	d to cover a wide	
			io onginarin charact	collecte	ethod lacks ong	sses.	
	Reliability and accuracy	Information collect is more reliable and	ed by the investiga d accurate.	tor There in inaccur collection	is a possibility or rate information on of data.	of unreliable and due to indirect	
	Cost	This method is more	re expensive.	It is an	economical met	hod.	
15	Random number ta software packages follows: • Assign a spec • As the largest • We will select is no student r • The 3 student	bles are available either The procedure for sele affic number between 1 serial number is 10, we three numbers random number greater than 10 s, whose serial number	in a published form acting random sam and 10 to all the 10 will consult two di ly. We will skip the s are randomly sel	n or can be o ple of 3 stu ) students. git random random nur ected, are o	generated by us idents out of 10 numbers in see mbers greater t considered as s	sing appropriate ) in a class is as quence. han 10 as there selected	3
	B Geographical (	classification o	of data refer	's to tha	at particu	lar	
	classification in	which data are	e classified	on the	basis of tl	heir	1
	geographical loc	ation or geogra	aphical area	а.			
	adi an entirerce 1	Table 4.1: Population o	f 5 States of India	(as Per Cer	nsus 2011)	son aconomics	2
	State	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu R	ajasthan	Karnataka	Gujarat	
	Population (in '000)	84,665	72,138	68,621	61,130	60,383	
	Source: Census of Ind	lia, 2011				SAD LEVEL	