BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA

Final Examination (13 March 2026)

Class XI (Commerce/Humanities)

Subject - Economics

(Set - B)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains two sections:
   Section A – Statistics for Economics
   Section B – Micro Economics
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Calculator is not allowed.

Part – A (40 Marks)

Q1. Classify as economic/ non-economic activity giving reason. **(1)**
A person selling cold drinks on the station.

Q2. Service provider is a person who works for some other person for wages. True/False. **(1)**

Q3. Categorise the following statement in 'Plural sense' / 'Singular sense'. **(1)**
Statistics is collected for a Pre-determined purpose.

Q4. In exclusive class intervals of a frequency distribution: **(1)**
a) Upper limit of each class-interval is excluded
b) Lower limit of each class-interval is included
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of these

Q5. Class interval is measured as : **(1)**
a) half of the sum of lower and upper limit
b) the sum of the upper and lower limit
c) half the difference between upper and lower limit
d) the difference between upper and lower limit

Q6. What will be the degree measure of an angle in the pie diagram if a household spends 80% of his income on a good? **(1)**
a) 180^0 b) 288^0 c) 90^0 d) 72^0

Q7. Combined arithmetic mean of 2 groups containing 40 and 10 observations with 70 and 80 as their arithmetic mean is - **(1)**
a) 74 b) 72 c) 50 d) 3600

Q8. Median and mode are __________ average (mathematical/ positional) **(1)**

Q9. "There is high degree of positive correlation between marks in economics and marks in Maths." Identify the correct coefficient of correlation for the above statement. **(1)**
a) r = 0.97 b) r = 0.98 c) r = (-) 0.96 d) (-) 0.98

B-1

Q10. Find the modal item of the following data :

8, 4, 5, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 7, 4, 4 (3)

Q11. If Mode is 36.67 and Median is 39.2 in an asymmetrical distribution, what is the value of mean? (3)

Q12. Present the following data in a suitable bar diagram:

Year	B. Com (H)	Eco (H)	B. Com (P)
2021 – 22	420	200	140
2022 – 23	320	240	300
2023 – 24	380	360	480

(4)

Q13. Find the value of the median from the following :

15, 35, 48, 46, 50, 43, 55, 49 (4)

Q14. Calculate coefficient of Rank Correlation for series X and series Y.

X	55	45	50	10	25	25	75	40	25	67
Y	12	12	40	6	20	4	30	9	6	25

(4)

Q15. Present the following information in tabular form :
In 2023, the number of workers in the Trade Union was 3450 of which 3200 were men. The number of Non-union workers was 760 of which 330 were women.
In 2024, out of a total of 4000 workers in a factory, 3300 were members of a Trade Union. The number of women workers employed was 500 out of which 400 did not belong to any trade union. (6)

Q16. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data:

Exports	26	28	34	35	37	32
Imports	16	21	23	25	28	25

(6)

Q17. Compute index numbers by :
a) Laspeyre's method b) Paasche's method d) Fisher's ideal method using the following data:

Commodity	Base year Price (Rs.)	Base year Quantity (units)	Current year Price (Rs.)	Current year Quantity (units)
M	5	30	6	50
N	4	15	8	25
O	3	20	4	30
P	2	10	4	20

B-2

18. A firm under perfect competition earns only __________ profits in long run. (1)

19. A consumer consumes two goods A and B. Their prices are Rs. 8 and Rs. 2 per unit respectively, what will be MRS at equilibrium? (1)

a) 4 b) 1/4 c) 16 d) 40

Q20. **Read the following statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:** (1)

Assertion (A) : The demand of normal good varies directly with income.

Reason (R) : The demand curve of normal goods shifts to its right with fall in income of the consumer.

a) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true, (R) is false.
d) (A) is false, (R) is true.

Q21. **Read the following statements carefully** (1)

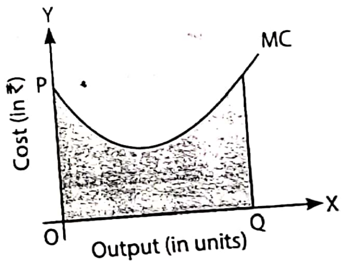
Statement 1 : Law of variable proportion assumes a short period production function.

Statement 2 : In short period, production is increased by increasing the quantity of only one factor i.e. variable factor.

a) Statement 1 is true Statement 2 is false.
b) Statement 1 is false Statement 2 is true.
c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true.
d) Both statements 1 and 2 are false.

Q22. The area under the given curve is (1)

a) TC
b) TVC
c) AC
d) AVC



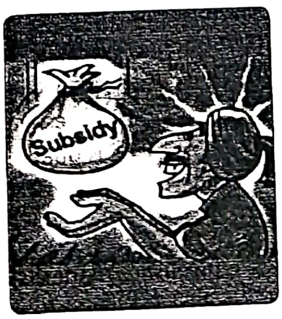
Q23. Which concept of Revenue is called price? (1)

a) AR b) TR c) MR d) None of these

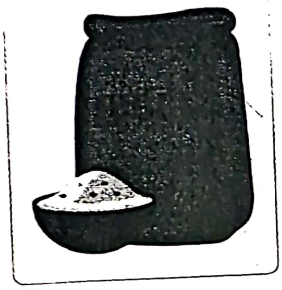
Q24. Out of the following pictures which one will lead to expansion of supply? (1)


(a) Increase in price of Sugarcane


(b) Decrease in price of Sugar



(c) Increase in Government Subsidies


(d) Increase in price of Sugar

B-3

5. Sect
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(1)

Q25. Define Black marketing with reference to the policy of Price Ceiling. (1)

Q26. A company is planning to buy machinery for doing the work quickly which earlier workers were doing manually.
Identify central problem. (1)

Q27. Dr. Ravi Verma invested ₹ 3,00,000 in starting a clinic at his home. He hired an assistant at a monthly salary of ₹ 15,000. Identify the 'Implicit Cost' and 'Explicit Cost' in the given case.

Q28. Comment upon Elasticity of Demand in the following situations: (3)
a) If substitutes are available b) Long time period c) Product has multiple uses

Q29. Identify fixed and variable costs. Also calculate AVC and AFC if the firm produces 1000 units of output. (3)

Salaries of permanent staff - Rs. 9000
Wages of casual labour - Rs. 5000
Material cost - Rs. 8000
Rent of the building - Rs. 6000
Power - Rs. 7000
Interest on Borrowed capital 5% on the Rs. 80,000

Q30. Given below is the cost schedule of a firm. Market price per unit is Rs. 12 at all levels. (4)
Using MC/ MR approach find the Producer's Equilibrium

Output	1	2	3	4	5	6
AC	12	11	10	10	10.4	11

Q31. Explain the following features and their implications in perfect competitive market. (4)
a) Perfect knowledge b) Large number of buyers and sellers

Q32. The market price changes from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20. As a result, the quantity supplied of the firm increases by 15 units. Elasticity of supply is 0.5. Find the initial and final quantity supplied of this firm. (4)

Q33. Explain the law of variable proportion in detail using a schedule and diagram. Explain its stages also. (6)

Q34. a) Define the term Equilibrium price. How is equilibrium price determined? What will be the effect on equilibrium price if number of firms in the market increases? (use diagram) (1+3+2)
b) What is Price Ceiling? Also explain its consequences. (Use diagram.

Q-4