

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW
SUBJECT: ECONOMICS
CLASS: XI
EXAMINATION: UNIT TEST I

TIME: 01:30 HRS

M.M.: 40

General Instructions:

(i) Attempt all questions. (ii) All questions are compulsory (iii) There are three sections
Section A

Q1	Personal bias is possible under व्यक्तिगत पूर्वाग्रह संभव है a) Random sampling b) Purposive sampling c) Stratified sampling d) Quota sampling ए) यादृच्छिक नमूनाकरण बी) उद्देश्यपूर्ण नमूनाकरण सी) स्तरीकृत नमूनाकरण डी) कोटा नमूनाकरण	1
Q2	The total utility derived by Shyam by eating 5 Mangoes is 200 utils. Marginal utility of the 6 th Mangoes is 20 utils . The total utility for 6 th apple will beutils. a) 210 b) 320 c) 205 d) 220	1
Q3	The process of converting raw material in to goods is called a) production b) saving c) investment d) exchange कच्चे माल को माल(सामग्री) में बदलने की प्रक्रिया कहलाती है ए) उत्पादन बी) बचत सी) निवेश डी) विनिमय	1
Q4	Ordinal concept of utility expresses utility in the terms of (a) units b) level of satisfaction c) constants d) none of these उपयोगिता की सामान्य अवधारणा उपयोगिता को के रूप में व्यक्त करती है (ए) इकाइयां बी) संतुष्टि का स्तर सी) स्थिरांक डी) इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
Q5	The aggregate of data is called. a) Statistics b) Editing of data c) analysis of data d) collection of data डेटा के समुच्चय को कहा जाता है। ए) सांख्यिकी बी) डेटा का संपादन सी) डेटा का विश्लेषण डी) डेटा का संग्रह	1
Q6	Who controls economics activities under centrally planned economies केंद्रीय नियोजित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के तहत आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कौन नियंत्रित करता है (a) industrialists उद्योगपति (b) Private firms निजी फर्म (c) Government सरकार (d) consumers उपभोक्ता	1
Q7	When marginal utility is negative total utility is a) zero b) diminishing c) maximum d) minimum जब सीमांत उपयोगिता ऋणात्मक होती है तो कुल उपयोगिता होती है ए) शून्य बी) ह्रासमान सी) अधिकतम डी) न्यूनतम	1
Q8	The recourses for satisfying human wants are मानव की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए संसाधन हैं (a) Limited सीमित (b) Unlimited असीमित (c) Available at zero prices शून्य कीमतों पर उपलब्ध (d) None of these इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
Q9	In a series, the number of times an items occurs is known as a) Number b) Class frequency c) frequency d) Cumulative frequency	1
Q10	Diagrams which are used to compare the net deviation of related Variables with respect to time and location are a) Deviation bar diagram b) Simple bar diagram c) Multiple bar diagram d) pie diagram	1
	Section (B) 1 X 4 = 4 (Assertion and Reason)/अभिकथन और कारण Based on the statements provided, select the most appropriate option below. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	4

	<p>(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (C) A is true but R is false. (D) A is false but R is true.</p> <p>11. Assertion (A) Mid value is the difference between the upper limit and the lower limit of the class Reason (R) Frequency is the number of times and items repeats it self in the series.</p> <p>12. Assertion (A) Opportunity cost is the value of a factor in its next best alternative use. Reason (R) PPC is convex to the origin.</p> <p>13. . Assertion (A) Utility refers to wants satisfying power of a community. Reason (R) $TU = \sum MU$</p> <p>14. Assertion (A) Primary data :- Data collected by investigator for his own purpose. Reason (R) Secondary data : -Data collected by first person .</p>															
Q15	<p>A :- An economy always produces on , but not inside a PPF defend or refute. B: - Differentiate between positive and normative economics</p>	1.5+ 1.5= 3														
Q16	<p>(A) What is opportunity cost ? Explain with help of example. (B) Deepak is working as a sales manager at a salary of rs 1,00,000 per month . He received two more job offers of the rs 70000 from reliance industry and offer of 80,000 from Bajaj industry . what is his opportunity cost for working as a sales manager .</p>	2+1 = 3														
Q17	<p style="text-align: center;">Section - C</p> <p>Following are the data about the market share of 4 brands of AC sets sold in Lalbagh. Present a data by a pie diagram .</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Brand of sets AC</th> <th>Units sold in Lalbagh</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LG</td> <td>240</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VOLTAS</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WORLPOOL</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crusier</td> <td>320</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Brand of sets AC	Units sold in Lalbagh	LG	240	VOLTAS	160	WORLPOOL	80	Crusier	320	2+2 = 4				
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Q18	<p>(A) Discuss the central problems of an economy. (B) Convert the following series in to a simple frequency distribution.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mid value</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>25</td> <td>35</td> <td>45</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frequency</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>12</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mid value	5	15	25	35	45	55	Frequency	2	8	15	12	7	6	2+ 2 = 4
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Q19	<p>(A) Define Total Utility and Marginal Utility with suitable Table and diagram. (B) Prepare a histogram and frequency polygon from the following.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Marks</td> <td>0 - 10</td> <td>10 - 20</td> <td>20 - 30</td> <td>30 - 40</td> <td>40 - 50</td> <td>50 - 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of Students</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>11</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	Number of Students	5	8	15	11	6	4	3+3
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Q20	<p>(A) :- A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y . The consumer chooses a combination of the two goods with marginal utility of X equal to 30 and that of Y equal to 20. If price of x good is 6 per unit, what will be the price of good Y at the point of equilibrium . (B) :- What is Indifference Map . Define the properties of Indifference curve. (C) :- Explain the main parts of the table.</p>	2+2 +2= 6														