

CLASS-XI
ECONOMICS (030)
Sample Paper (2025-26)

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

1. *This question paper contains two sections:*

Section A – Statistics (40)

Section B -- Micro Economics (40)

2. *Marks for questions are indicated against each question.*
3. *Question Nos.1-10 and 18-27 are MCQ carrying 1 mark each.*
4. *Question Nos. 11-12 and 28-29 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each and are to be answered in 60 -80 words each.*
5. *Question Nos. 13-15 and 30-32 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each and are to be answered in 80-100 words each.*
6. *Question Nos. 16-17 and 33-34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each and are to be answered in 100-150 words.*
7. *Word limit is to be followed only for theory questions.*

Section -A (Statistics)

1. Identify the incorrect statement from the following:
 - a. Scarcity of resources exists in all the economies.
 - b. Economic activities are not undertaken for monetary gains.
 - c. “How the producer chooses what to produce for the market, given the prices & costs,” is the study of production.
 - d. NSSO was established by the Government of India to conduct nation-wide surveys on socio-economic issues.

(1)
2. If the range of a series is 100 & the number of classes is 10, the size of each class would be _____.

(1)

 - a. 90
 - b. 110
 - c. 1000
 - d. 10

3. The arithmetic mean of 10 observations is 16. If 10 is added to each observation, the arithmetic mean will be _____ (1)
- a. 26
 - b. 160
 - c. 100
 - d. 60

4. Attribute of a variable refers to its _____ character . (1)
- a. numerical
 - b. qualitative
 - c. quantitative
 - d. temporal

5. Read the following statements carefully: (1)

Statement 1 – The use of statistical measures help in solving economic problems.

Statement 2– Statistical data is always qualitative in nature.

Choose the correct alternative:

- a. Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false.
- b. Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true.
- c. Both the statements 1& 2 are true.
- d. Both the statements 1&2 are false.

6. Identify the correct statement/s: (1)

- (i) In the calculation of CPI for industrial workers, food has the largest weight.
- (ii) The cost of living index is the same as Consumer price index.
- (iii) WPI is used to eliminate the effect of prices on national income.

Choose the correct option:

- a. (i) only
- b. (ii) & (iii)
- c. (i) & (ii)
- d. (i) ,(ii) & (iii)

7. Match the statements given in columns I & II. (1)

| Column I | Column II |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (i) Possible to collect supplementary information | (a) Telephonic interview |
| (ii) Homogeneous data | (b) Census Method |
| (iii) Heterogeneous data | (c) Direct Personal Interview |
| (iv) Time Saving | (d) Sample method |

- a. (i)a, (ii)d, (iii)b, (iv)c
- b. (i)a, (ii)b, (iii)d, (iv)c
- c. (i)c, (ii)d, (iii)b, (iv)a
- d. (i)c, (ii)b, (iii)d, (iv)a

8. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). (1)

Assertion (A): Statistical methods help in measuring the success and failure of economic plans and accordingly guide to apply Corrective Measures.

Reason (R): Statistical methods can be used to establish mathematical relation between various economic variables.

Choose the correct option:

- 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.

9 . _____ is the most suitable diagram for a student, who wishes to represent his monthly expenditures incurred on food rent, Travel, fees & miscellaneous items. (1)

- i. Multiple bar diagram
- ii. Component bar diagram
- iii. Pie chart

Choose the correct option:

- a. ii
- b. i, ii

- c. ii, iii
- d. i,ii,iii

10. Consumer Price index numbers are constructed for which of the following consumer categories? (1)

- a. Urban non manual workers, Industrial workers & Agricultural labourers.
- b. Urban non manual workers, Urban manual workers & Agricultural labourers.
- c. Industrial workers, Urban non manual workers & Rural workers.
- d. Agricultural labourers, Construction workers & defence personnel.

11. In section A of class XI, the mean marks of 50 students in statistics were 35. If the combined mean of sections A & B are 38 & find the mean marks of the 25 students of section B. (3)

12. "Despite Census survey being a complete enumeration method, Sample survey is widely used by economists." Justify the statement.

OR

Giving suitable examples, differentiate between continuous and discrete variable. (3)

13. Construct a bivariate frequency distribution for the following data showing the marks of 12 students in English & Mathematics. (4)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Marks in English | 14 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 18 |
| Marks in Mathematics | 20 | 24 | 24 | 20 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 22 |

OR

In an excursion from a college, there were 80 people, each of whom paid Rs.155 on an average. There were 60 students, each of whom paid Rs.160. Members of the teaching staff were charged at a higher rate. The number of peons (all males) was 6 and they were not charged any money. The number of women were 20% of the total while there were 5 lady staff members. Tabulate the given information.

14. Locate the missing frequencies in the following data about the wages of 550 employees, given that the value of median wages is Rs.52.75 thousands.

(4)

| Wages (Rs. in thousands) | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of workers | 60 | 60 | ? | 200 | ? | 40 |

15. (i) Differentiate between Price Index and Quantity Index Numbers.

(ii) From the given data, calculate the price index number & interpret its result.

| Commodities | A | B | C | D | E |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|
| Price (2024) | 100 | 70 | 30 | 40 | 180 |
| Price (2023) | 80 | 56 | 25 | 20 | 60 |

16. From the following data on monthly incomes of 50 families, graphically locate the mode and verify its value.

(4,2)

| Monthly Income (Rs.in thousands) | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| F | 5 | 6 | 16 | 18 | 4 | 1 |

17. Calculate the coefficient of Correlation between X & Y variables by Product Moment method and interpret the result.

(6)

OR

A. Represent each of the following through scatter diagram :

- (i) No linear correlation between A & B variables.
- (ii) Perfect Negative Correlation between X & Y variables.
- (iii) High degree of Positive Correlation between S & T variables.

B. Differentiate between Spearman's & Pearsonian coefficient of correlation.

(3,3)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 |
| Y | 600 | 200 | 700 | 100 | 300 | 500 | 400 |

SECTION – B
(MICRO ECONOMICS)

18. Production possibility curve is concave to the origin because of _____.
(1)

- a. MRS increasing with more production of a commodity
- b. MRT decreasing with more production of a commodity
- c. MRT increasing with more production of a commodity
- d. MRS decreasing with more production of a commodity

19. Read the following statements carefully: (1)

Statement 1: An economy always produces on PPC.

Statement 2: Destruction of resources due to war shifts the PPC to left.

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

20. Choose the correct pair of statements given in columns A & B (1)

| Column A | Column B |
|---|--------------------------|
| A) Employment should be increased in the economy | i) Positive statement |
| B) There is poverty in the country | ii) Normative statement |
| C) Distribution of Income in economy | iii) For Whom to produce |
| D) To use labour intensive technology or capital intensive technology | iv) What to produce |

- a. A-i
- b. B-ii
- c. C-iii
- d. D-iv

21. Mr. Anuj has three options to choose from the employment options

(i) Rs. 80000

(ii) Rs. 70000

(iii) Rs. 60000.

Opportunity cost of choosing option (i) assuming same working conditions will be-----.

(1)

a. Rs. 80000

b. Rs. 60000

c. Rs. 70000

d. Rs. 10000

22. A simultaneous leftward shift in demand and supply will lead to

(1)

a. decrease in quantity and price may increase or decrease or remain unchanged

b. increase in quantity and price may increase or decrease or remain unchanged

c. decrease in price and quantity may increase or decrease or remain unchanged

d. increase in price and quantity may increase or decrease or remain unchanged

23. Read the following statements carefully:

(1)

Statement 1: Imposition of price ceiling lead to excess supply

Statement 2: Imposition of price floor leads to excess demand

Choose the correct option:

a. Statement 1 is true and 2 is false

b. Statement 2 is true and 1 is false

c. Both the statements are true.

d. Both the statements are false

24. A perfectly competitive market is characterised by following features

(1)

i. all the firms are price takers

ii. marginal revenue = market price

iii. only sellers have perfect knowledge

iv. the firms earn normal profits in long run

Options:

- a. i, ii, iv
- b. i
- c. i, ii
- d. i, ii, iii

25. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R) : (1)

Assertion (A): Floor price for wheat is fixed above the market equilibrium price

Reason(R) Price ceiling is generally imposed on necessary items like wheat.

Choose the correct option:

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

26. When price remains same with rise in output, AR curve is: (1)

- a. Vertical straight line parallel to Y-axis
- b. Horizontal straight line parallel to X-axis
- c. Downward sloping
- d. Positively sloped

27. There is a sudden change in climatic conditions resulting in hot weather.

Assuming no change in the price of the Ice cream, it will lead to: (1)

- a. Upward movement along the same market demand curve of Ice-cream
- b. Downward movement along the same market demand curve of Ice-cream.
- c. Rightward shift in the market demand curve of Ice-cream.
- d. Leftward shift in the market demand curve of Ice-cream.

28. A consumer buys 10 units of a good at a price of Rs 9 per unit. At price of Rs 10 per unit, she buys 9 units. What is the price elasticity of demand? Use expenditure approach. Comment on the likely shape of the demand curve on the basis of this measure of elasticity. (3)

OR

When the price of a good gets halved, its demand rises from 100 units to 180 units. Calculate its price elasticity of demand.

29. What is the price elasticity of supply, when: (3)
- Supply curve passes through the origin;
 - Supply curve is a vertical straight line;
 - Supply curve is a horizontal straight line.
30. Kashmir recorded a temperature of 37.4°C in July, the third highest since 1946 and the highest since 1953. It was also the hottest June since 1978. Srinagar touched 34.6°C, Kupwara 35.9°C and Kokernag 34°C. For most of the June, day temperatures were 4 to 7° above the normal. As a result, production of apples is adversely affected in the region. If the apple market was originally in equilibrium In light of the above situation explain the impact on apple market in the country. (4)

OR

Demand for electrical appliances like induction cookers, heaters etc. have increased due to increase in the price of LPG. However, in the short run supply of these appliances remains constant, what will be the effect on equilibrium price of these electrical appliances in the given scenario? Explain.

31. Assuming that there are two big computer giants that is ACER & DELL in the market. Analysis the impact on the demand for ACER PCs : (4)
- If Dell reduces its prices.
 - If the prices of CPU and keyboards come down sharply.
32. At a particular level of output, a producer's $MC < MR$. What should a producer do to maximise his profit? (4)
33. a. A consumer consumes only two goods. Why is the consumer said to be in equilibrium when he buys only that combination of the two goods which lies at that point on the indifference curve where the budget line is tangent to the indifference curve? Explain using diagram. (3)
- b. Given the utility schedule of good X, whose price is Rs. 3 per unit. Assuming that 1 util = Rs. 1, state how many units should a consumer buy to maximise his satisfaction. Give reasons.

(3)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|----|----|
| QUANTITY | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL UTILITY (Utils) | 8 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 25 |

- 34 .a. Identify giving reason the three phases of the Law of Variable Proportions from the following: (3)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Units of variable input | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Total product | 11 | 22 | 30 | 35 | 30 |

- b. Giving any two reasons, Explain the changes that take place in total product and marginal product under increasing returns to a factor. (3)

OR

Using diagram, explain relationship among Average fixed cost (AFC), Average variable cost (AVC) and Average cost. (6)