Strive for Perfection

ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

TIME : 03 HRS **GRADE – XI** **M.M:80**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This question paper contains two sections:

Section A: Statistics for Economics (40 Marks)

Section B: Introductory Microeconomics (40 Marks)

(a) Question No. 1–10 and 18–27 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.

(b) Question No. 11–12 and 28–29 are Short Answer Questions Type-I carrying 3 marks each (Word limit: 60–80 words).

(c) Question No. 13–15 and 30–32 are Short Answer Questions Type-II carrying 4 marks each (Word limit: 80–100 words).

(d) Question No. 16–17 and 33–34 are Long Answer Questions carrying 6 marks each (Word limit: 100–150 words).

SECTION – A STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS (40)

Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

1. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?

(a) Monthly expenditure of a family (b) Intelligence level of students

(c) Number of cars sold in a month (d) Height of athletes in centimeters

2. Data collected by an investigator from the original source for a specific purpose is called:

(a) Secondary data (b) Published data

(c) Primary data (d) Internal data

3.Assertion (A): The census method provides highly accurate and reliable results compared to the sample method.

Reason (R): In the census method, each and every unit of the universe/population is studied intimately.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(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.

4. Chronological classification of data means organizing the information on the basis of:

(a) Attributes (b) Geographical location

(c) Time periods (d) Magnitude of variables

5. In a continuous frequency distribution, the mid-point of a class interval is calculated using which formula?

(a) Mid-point = {{Lower Limit} /{Upper Limit}}{2} (b) Mid-point= {{Upper Limit} - {Lower Limit}}{2}

(c) Mid-point = {{Lower Limit} + {Upper Limit}}{2} (d) Mid-point= {Upper Limit} + {Lower Limit}

6. Which type of bar diagram shows both the total magnitude of a variable and its breakup simultaneously?

(a) Simple bar diagram (b) Component / Sub-divided bar diagram

(c) Multiple bar diagram (d) Deviation bar diagram

7. For constructing a Histogram, the class intervals must be:

(a) In exclusive form (b) In inclusive form

(c) Open-ended (d) Cumulative form

8. A frequency polygon can be constructed smoothly without drawing a histogram by using:

(a) Lower limits of class intervals (b) Upper limits of class intervals

(c) Mid-points of class intervals (d) Cumulative frequencies

9. State which of the following is a limitation of statistics?

(a) It studies qualitative phenomena directly.

(b) Statistical results are perfectly true for single individuals.

(c) It can easily be misused by untrained persons.

(d) It simplifies complex data.

10. Look at the sequence: 10-19, 20-29, 30-39.

This series is an example of an:

(a) Exclusive Series (b) Inclusive Series

(c) Open-end Series (d) Equal Class-interval Series

Short Answer Questions Type-I (3 Marks Each)

11. Distinguish between **Primary Data** and **Secondary Data** on any three distinct bases.

OR

Explain the terms **"Universe"** and **"Sample"** in statistical terminology using a brief practical example.

12. What is meant by a "Loss of Information" in the context of the organization of raw data into a frequency distribution? Explain briefly.

Short Answer Questions Type-II (4 Marks Each)

13. Present the following hypothetical data regarding a college department's staff in a neat **Tabular Form**: In 2025, out of a total of 120 teaching staff members, 45 were females. The number of permanent teachers was 80, out of which 30 were females. In contrast, among the temporary staff, the number of male teachers was 25.

14. Name and explain the method of data collection that is most suitable when the field of investigation is very large, the respondents are literate, and a high degree of privacy is needed. List one merit and one demerit of this method.

15. Draw a **Component (Sub-divided) Bar Diagram** to represent the following budget allocation data across two sectors over two years:

Items of Expenditure	Education	Clothing	Food	Rent	Others	Total Expenditure
Family A	1,500	1,000	1,250	750	500	5,000
Family B	1,700	850	1,200	850	600	5,200
Family C	1,600	700	1,500	800	600	5,200

Long Answer Questions (6 Marks Each)

16. From the following raw marks obtained by 30 students in an Economics test, construct a **Frequency Distribution** taking an exclusive class interval of 10 starting from 10 (i.e., 10-20, 20-30...):

12, 24, 35, 18, 42, 29, 31, 15, 22, 48, 38, 25, 19, 33, 45, 21, 27, 14, 39, 41, 17, 26, 30, 44, 23, 11, 36, 49, 28, 34*(Clearly show your Tally marks table, Class Intervals, and Frequencies).*

17. Construct a **Histogram** and a **Frequency Polygon** on the same graph sheet using the following data:

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
No.of Students	10	15	20	22	15	10

SECTION – B INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS (40)

Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)

18. The fundamental economic problem that lies at the root of all economic choices is:

(a) Overproduction (b) Scarcity of resources

(c) Unemployment (d) Government intervention

19. Which of the following is a Normative Economic statement?

(a) India's population has crossed 1.4 billion.

(b) The government should take strict measures to curb inflation.

(c) An increase in gasoline prices reduces its consumption.

(d) The central bank raised interest rates by 25 basis points.

20. When Total Utility (TU) is maximum, Marginal Utility (MU) is:

(a) Positive and rising (b) Constant

(c) Zero (d) Negative

21. An Indifference Curve (IC) is typically convex to the origin due to:

(a) Increasing Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS)

(b) Constant Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS)

(c) Diminishing Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS)

(d) Increasing Opportunity Cost

22. If a 10% rise in the price of Good X leads to a 20% fall in its quantity demanded, the price elasticity of demand (Ed) is:

(a) -0.5 (Inelastic) (b) -2.0 (Elastic) (c) -1.0 (Unitary Elastic) (d) 0 (Perfectly Inelastic)

23. If two goods are perfect substitutes for a consumer, the shape of the Indifference Curve will be:

(a) L-shaped (b) Convex curve (c) Concave curve (d) A downward-sloping straight line

24. When the price of an inferior good falls, its demand generally decreases because:

(a) The positive substitution effect is stronger than the negative income effect.

(b) The negative income effect is stronger than the substitution effect.

(c) Consumers shift entirely to luxury items.

(d) The law of demand does not apply to inferior items.

25. Short-run production function is studied under:

(a) Law of Returns to Scale (b) Law of Variable Proportions

(c) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility (d) Law of Demand

26. When Marginal Product (MP) is negative, Total Product (TP) starts to:

(a) Rise at an increasing rate (b) Rise at a decreasing rate

(c) Decline (d) Remain constant

27. A shift in the demand curve from D1 to D2 to words the right side can be caused by:

(a) A fall in the price of the given good

(b) A rise in the price of a complementary good

(c) A rise in the price of a substitute good

(d) A decrease in the consumer's income (for a normal good)

Short Answer Questions Type-I (3 Marks Each)

28. Explain the central problem of "What to produce" with the help of a suitable hypothetical example.

OR

Distinguish between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics using any three distinct points.

29. A consumer consumes only two goods, X and Y. State the condition of consumer's equilibrium using Utility Analysis (Cardinal Approach). What happens if {MUx}{Px} > \{MUy}{Py}?

Short Answer Questions Type-II (4 Marks Each)

30. At a market price of ₹10 per unit, a consumer buys 40 units of a commodity. When its price rises to ₹12 per unit, the quantity demanded falls to 24 units. Calculate the Price Elasticity of Demand using the Percentage Method. Comment on the elasticity.

31. Distinguish between "Extension of Demand" and "Increase in Demand" using appropriate schedules and graphical illustrations.

32. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follows:

"During festive seasons, electronic manufacturing brands notice a dramatic surge in the units produced. Even though their factory floor sizes and heavy assembly machineries remain fixed due to the short time horizon, they immediately ramp up employment by hiring temporary workers and running additional night shifts to hit production targets."

Identify the economic concept described here. Differentiate between Fixed Factors and Variable Factors of production in light of the text above.

Long Answer Questions (6 Marks Each)

33. State and explain the Law of Variable Proportions (Returns to a Factor) with the help of a clear, hypothetical schedule and diagram. Clearly mark the three stages of production.

34. Using the Indifference Curve (Ordinal) Approach, explain the conditions required for a rational consumer to achieve equilibrium. Use a diagram containing a budget line and indifference curves to support your explanation.