Meghalaya Board of School Education

SAMPLE PAPERS

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ECONOMICS

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

General Instructions:

1. All questions in both the Sections are compulsory.

2. Marks of questions are indicated against each questions.

3. Question Nos. 1-5 and 19-23 are objective type questions carrying 1 (one) mark each.

4. Question Nos. 6-10 and 24-28 are very short answer type questions carrying 1 (one) mark each. Answers to them should be answered in one sentence each.

5. Question Nos. 11-13 and 29-31 are short answer questions carrying 2 (two) marks each. Answers to them should be less than 30 words each.

6. Question Nos. 14-15 and 32-33 are short answer questions carrying 3 (three) marks each. Answers to them should be answered in less than 50 (fifty) words.

7. Question No. 16-18 and 34-36 are Essay type/Long Answer type questions carrying 6(six) marks each. Answers to them shoud be answered in less than 100 words each.

PART – A

(STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS)

(*Marks – 40*)

1. Statistics is the study of _____ facts 1

(i) Quantitative

(ii) Qualitative

(iii) Both quantitative and qualitative

(iv) Aggregate.

2. Which of the following is a source of secondary data? 1

(i) Government Publication

(ii) Private Publication

(iii) Report published by the State Bank of India

(iv) All of these.

3. Which of the following is a correct expression of arithmetic Mean for discrete series. 1

(i) $\frac{\Sigma X}{\Sigma f}$

(ii) $\frac{\Sigma fX}{\Sigma f}$

(iii) $\frac{\Sigma fm}{\Sigma f}$

(iv) $\Sigma fX.\Sigma f$

4. Consumer price index is also known as 1

(i) Industrial Production Index

(ii) Cost of Living Index

(iii) Wholesale Price Index

(iv) None of these.

5. The range of simple correlation Coefficient is: 1

(i) O to infinity

(ii) –1 and 1

(iii) Minus infinity to infinity

(iv) None of these.

6. What are the two main sources of data? 1

7. What is Economics? 1

8. Mention two uses of Statistics in Economics. 1

9. Why is ogive curve also called cumulative frequency curve? 1

OR

What is a questionaire?

10. What is an index number? 1

11. Distinguish between sample and census methods. 2

12. Mention the four kinds of classification used in tabulation. 2

OR

What are the merits of primary data? 2

13. What are the different methods of finding correlation? 2

14. What are the uses of wholesale price index? 3

15. Give the merits and demerits of Spearman's Rank Correlation Method. 3

OR

Explain the relationship between Mean, Median and Mode. 3

16. Construct a 'less than' and 'more than' Ogive from the following frequency distribution of marks: 6

Marks :	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No. of Students :	6	5	33	14	6

OR

The following table shows the estimated sectoral real growth rates (percentage change over the previous year) in GDP at factor cost. 6

Year	Agriculture and allied sectors	Industry	Services
1994-95	5.0	9.2	7.0
1995-96	–0.9	11.8	10.3
1996-97	9.6	6.0	7.1
1997-98	–1.9	5.9	9.0
1998-99	7.2	4.0	8.3
1999-2000	0.8	6.9	8.2

Represent the data as multiple time series graphs.

17. Calculate arithmetic mean using Step-Deviation Method from the following table. 6

Marks :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
No. of Students:	20	24	40	36	20

18. Construct index number of Industrial production from the following data: 6

Industry	OUTPUT			Units
	Base year	Current year	Weights	
Manufacturing Production	122	300	85	Mill Tonnes
Electrical Product	203	400	5	Th. Tonnes
Mining	65	87	10	Mill Tonnes



PART – B

(INTRODUCTORY MICROECONOMICS)

(*Marks* – 40)

19. A statement which does not offer any suggestion is known as: 1

(i) Positive statement

(ii) Normative statement

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(iv) None of these.

20. When total utility is maximum, marginal utility becomes: 1

(i) Zero

(ii) Unity

(iii) Positive

(iv) Negative.

21. The demand function of a good X is given as : $Dx = 10 - 2P_x$. The demand at price of ₹ 4 will be: 1

(i) 6

(ii) 2

(iii) 10

(iv) 4

22. If TVC is 100 and TFC is 350, what will be the value of TC ? 1

(i) 380

(ii) 400

(iii) 450

(iv) 550.

23. Price ceiling means fixing price _____ the equilibrium price. 1

(i) Equal to

(ii) Above

(iii) Below

(iv) None of these.

24. What is an economy? 1

25. Define Production function. 1

26. Mention any two factors affecting price elasticity of demand. 1

27. When is a procducer said to be in equilibrium? 1

28. Represent increase in supply by means of a diagram. 1

OR

What is meant by decrease in supply? 1

29. Mention any two properties of production possibility curve (PPC). 2

30. Explain the relationship between Marginal revenue and Total revenue. 2

OR

Find MU from the following schedule : 2

Quantity (Consumed)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TU (Utils)	10	16	19	21	22	22	20

31. Why is a seller under Perfect Competition called price taker? 2

32. Explain the relationship between average product and marginal product. 3

OR

What is total cost? Represent the relationship between TVC and TFC by means of a diagram. 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

33. Explain any three features of perfect competition. 3

34. Explain the measurement of Price elasticity of demad with the help of total expenditure method. 6

35. Explain the properties of indifference curve. 6

OR

Explain how a consumer attains equilibrium in the case of one commodity. 6

36. State and explain the law of supply with the help of a hypothetical schedule and diagram. 6

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Sample Papers

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