



**XI STANDARD  
ECONOMICS**

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**PRE HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION**

**Marks:90**

**PART-A**

**Note : i) Each question carries one mark**

**ii) Answer all the questions**

**20x1=20**

1. Who is the Father of Economics?
  - a) Max Muller
  - b) Adam Smith
  - c) Karl Marx
  - d) Paul A Samuelson
2. In monopoly, MR curve lies below
  - a) TR
  - b) MC
  - c) AR
  - d) AC
3. Residual Claimant Theory is propounded by
  - a) Keynes
  - b) Walker
  - c) Hawley
  - d) Knight
4. In which year the population of India crossed one billion mark?
  - a) 2000
  - b) 2001
  - c) 2005
  - d) 1991
5. The father of Green Revolution in India was
  - a) M.S.Swaminathan
  - b) Gandhi
  - c) Visweswaraiiah
  - d) N.R. Viswanathan
6. Suppose  $D = 150 - 50P$ . Then, the slope is
  - a) -5
  - b) 50
  - c) 5
  - d) -50
7. Data processing is done by
  - a) PC alone
  - b) Calculator alone
  - c) Both PC and Calculator
  - d) Pen drive
8. The main theme of the Twelfth Five Year Plan
  - a) faster and more inclusive growth
  - b) growth with social justice
  - c) socialistic pattern of society
  - d) faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth
9. Amartya Kumara Sen received the Nobel prize in Economics in the year
  - a) 1998
  - b) 2000
  - c) 2008
  - d) 2010
10. Abstinence Theory of Interest was propounded by
  - a) Alfred Marshall
  - b) N.W. Senior
  - c) Bohm-Bawerk
  - d) Knut Wicksell
11. Which of the following involves maximum exploitation of consumers?
  - a) Perfect competition
  - b) Monopoly
  - c) Monopolistic competition
  - d) Oligopoly
12. The process of reasoning from particular to general is
  - a) Deductive method
  - b) Inductive method
  - c) Positive economics
  - d) Normative economics

13. Utility means
- a) Equilibrium point at which demand and supply are equal
  - b) Total value of commodity
  - c) Want satisfying capacity of goods and services
  - d) Desire for goods and services
14. Group equilibrium is analysed in
- a) Monopolistic competition
  - b) Monopoly
  - c) Duopoly
  - d) Pure competition
15. Keynesian Theory of interest is popularly known as
- a) Abstinence Theory
  - b) Liquidity Preference Theory
  - c) Loanable Funds Theory
  - d) Agio Theory
16. The number of births per thousand population is called as
- a) Crude death rate
  - b) Mortality rate
  - c) Morbidity rate
  - d) Crude birth rate
17. The main objective of nationalization of banks was
- a) Private social welfare
  - b) Social welfare
  - c) To earn
  - d) Industries monopoly
18. State of rest is a point termed as
- a) Equilibrium
  - b) Non-Equilibrium
  - c) Minimum Point
  - d) Maximum Point
19. Find the solution of the system of equations,  $5x_1 + 3x_2 = 30$  and  $6x_1 - 2x_2 = 8$
- a)  $x_1 = 4, x_2 = -1$
  - b)  $x_1 = 3, x_2 = 5$
  - c)  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3$
  - d)  $x_1 = 4, x_2 = 3$
20. The first public sector unit was \_\_\_\_\_ at Bhadravati.
- a) Rourkela Iron and Steel works
  - b) Bhilai Iron and Steel works
  - c) Vishveshvaraya Iron and Steel works
  - d) Bokaro Iron and Steel works

### PART-B

**Note : i) Each question carries two marks**

**ii) Answer any 7 questions**

**iii) Question no. 30 is compulsory**

**7x2=14**

- 21. State any two features of developed economy.
- 22. Mention the types of distribution.
- 23. Who is price-taker?
- 24. Define microeconomics.
- 25. Define positive economics.
- 26. Mention any two types of price discrimination.
- 27. What is profit?
- 28. Give a short note on Sen's 'Choice of Technique'.
- 29. Name out the different types of land tenure existed in India before Independence.
- 30. Given the demand function  $q=150-3p$ , derive a function for MR.

### PART-C

**Note : i) Each question carries three marks**

**ii) Answer any 7 questions**

**iii) Question no. 40 is compulsory**

**7x3=21**

31. Solve for x quantity demanded if  $16x-4=68+7x$ .
32. The Handicrafts declined in India in British Period. Why?
33. Define Economics Development.
34. What are the motives of demand for money?
35. What are the features of a market?
36. Explain the scarcity definition of Economics and assess it.
37. Compare positive economics and normative economics.
38. State the features of duopoly.
39. Write a note on Risk-bearing Theory of Profit.
40. Explain Social infrastructure.

### PART-D

**Note : i) Each question carries five marks**

**ii) Answer all the questions**

**7x5=35**

41. a) Discuss about the Indian economy during British Period.

**(OR)**

b) Explain basic problems of the economy with the help of production possibility curve.

42. a) A Research scholar researching the market for fresh cow milk assumes that  $Q_t=f(P_t, Y, A, N, P_c)$  where  $Q_t$  is the quantity of milk demanded,  $P_t$  is the price of fresh cow milk,  $Y$  is average household income,  $A$  is advertising expenditure on processed pocket milk,  $N$  is population and  $P_c$  is the price of processed pocket milk.

i) What does  $Q_t = f(P_t, Y, A, N, P_c)$  mean in words?

ii) Identify the independent variables.

iii) Make up a specific form for this function. (Use your knowledge of Economics to deduce whether the coefficients of the different independent variables should be positive or negative)

**(OR)**

b) i) State the Dynamic Theory of Profit.

ii) Describe briefly the Innovation Theory of Profit.

43. a) Compare and contrast various definitions of Economics.

**(OR)**

b) Bring out Jawaharlal Nehru's contribution to the idea of economic development.

44. a) Illustrate price and output determination under Monopoly.

**(OR)**

b) Elucidate the Loanable Funds Theory of Interest.

**Kindly send me your district Questions & keys to email id - Padasalai.net@gmail.com**

45. a) Explain the Marginal Productivity Theory of Distribution.

**(OR)**

b) Explain price and output determined under monopolistic competition with help of diagram.

46. a) Explain the strong features of Indian economy.

**(OR)**

b) Elaborate the nature and scope of Economics.

47. a) Describe the performance of 12 five year plans in India.

**(OR)**

b) Given the demand function  $P_d=25-Q^2$  and the supply function  $P_s=2Q+1$ . Assuming pure competition, find

i) Consumers surplus

ii) Producers surplus

( $P_d$ =Demand Price;  $P_s$ =Supply Price)