Model Test Paper-II

Section – A

1. What are the characteristics of resources which causes economic problem? (1)

2. At every level of output marginal revenue (MR) is equal to the price. Average revenue (AR) : (1)

   (a) Increase with the increase in output.

   (b) Increase in first stage and then start decreasing.

   (c) Remain more than Marginal Revenue (MR)

   (d) Remain same at every level of output.

3. When Marginal Cost (MC) is minimum then : (1)

   (a) Marginal Cost (MC) is equal to average cost (AC)

   (b) Total Cost (TC) is maximum

   (c) Average Cost (AC) is also minimum

   (d) Total cost is constant.

4. Supply curve shifts rightward in case of — (1)

   (a) Increase in the price of the commodity

   (b) Increase in the price of related goods.

   (c) Decrease in the price of inputs.

   (d) Decrease in the number of firms.

5. Explain the central problem of an economy 'For whom to produce'. (3)

6. A consume buys 40 units of a good at a price of ` 10 per unit. How many units the consumer will buy at a price of ` 11 per unit, if price elasticity of demand for the good is (–1.5). Calculate (3)

   Or

   How does 'Availability of substitutes' affects the price elasticity of demand of a commodity? Explain with example.

7. What is the meaning of monotonic preferences? Explain why higher indifference curve shows higher level of satisfaction. (4)

8. What is 'Short Run'? In which phase of law of variable proportions a rational producer will operate in the short run? (4)

9. Explain the implications of 'Freedom of Entry and Exit of firms" under perfect competition. (4)

Or

Distinguish between perfect oligopoly and imperfect oligopoly.

10. "There is a negative relationship between price of a commodity and quantity demanded." Explain the statement with the help of utility analysis method. (6)

11. What is producer's equilibrium? Explain conditions of producer's equilibrium with the help a numerical example. (6)

Or

What is the meaning of supply function? Explain any four determinants of market supply.

12. How are equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity of a commodity gets effected, when number of firms producing the goods change? (6)

13. Write any other name of Random Sampling. (1)

14. Which of the following central tendency is most effect by extreme values?

(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Quartile (d) Mode

15. Who introduced 'Standard Deviation' as measure of dispersion? (1)

16. 'SENSEX' Index indicates—

(a) Change in the price of top 100 shares of Bombay Stock Exchange

(b) Change in the price of top 100 shares of National Stock Exchange.

(c) Change in the price of top 30 shares of Bombay Stock Exchange.

(d) Change in the number of shares sold at Bombay Stock Exchange.

17. What is the importance of statistics in economics? Explain any three. (3)

18. Differentiate between exclusive series and inclusive series with example. (3)

Or

While collecting secondary data from internet what precaution do you take? Write any three.

19. Calculate median in the following distribution. (4)

Marks (More than)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
No. of Students	50	46	40	20	10	3	0

20. Calculate mode from the following data — (4)

Wages	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
No. of workers	7	10	27	15	12	8

21. Calculate weighted average of price relative index from the following data : (4)

Items	Base Year Price	Current Year Price	Weight
A	40	64	52
B	100	140	8
C	10	18	18
D	50	60	12
E	20	50	10

Or

Months	January	February	March	April	May	June
W.P.I	200	210	231	245	255	278

On the basis of data given above answer the following :

(i) In which month inflation rate was highest?

(ii) In which month inflation rate was lowest?

22. Use ogive to represent the following data and locate the median. (6)

Class interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	6	9	15	12	8

23. Draw lorenz curve from the following data and compare the distribution of wages in from A and from B. (6)

Wages (Rs)	Firm-A No. of Workers	Firm-B No. of Workers.
100-200	20	150
200-300	15	100
300-400	20	90
400-500	25	110
500-600	20	50

24. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data. (6)

X :	28	29	30	31	33	35	36
Y :	23	24	25	26	28	29	30

Or

Calculate spearman's Rank coefficient of correlation from the following data :

X :	36	25	75	82	92	62	65	35
Y :	51	60	68	60	86	58	35	49