QB365 Student Learing Managemnet System
Exam Name: Pre Quarterly - Practice
Std: 11th Standard - Economics
Chapter: PART-A - Measures of Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean - New, PART-A - Measures of Central Tendency: Median and Mode - New, PART-A - Index Numbers - New, PART-B - Economics,Economy and Its Central Problems - New, PART-B - Producer's Equilibrium - New

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Questions:

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Wage rate of 19 workers is given below

Wages (in₹)	Number of Workers
10	4
15	5
20	3
25	2
30	5

Calculate arithmetic mean using step deviation method.

2. Given the following data on monthly wages of 1,000 workers, frequencies of two class intervals are missing. Locate these if the median of the series is 56.

Wages (in ₹ 000's)	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Number of Workers	60	60	?	200	?	285

3. From the given series, find the value of median graphically with the help of
(i) More than and less than ogives (ii) Less than ogive (iii) More than ogive

Wages (in ₹)	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Number of Workers	4	6	10	10	25	24	20	1

4. Construct index number of price from the data given below by applying
(i) Laspeyre's method (ii) Paasche's method (iii) Fisher's method

Commodity	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price (in ₹)	Quantity	Price (in₹)	Quantity
A	2	40	3	20
B	1.5	30	2.5	40
C	1	50	1.5	30
D	2.5	20	2	80

5. The mean of the given distribution is ₹ 425. Find the missing frequency.

Wages (₹)	Number of Workers
100-200	12
200-300	8
300-400	20
400-500	32
500-600	x
600-700	8
700-800	5

6. If the arithmetic mean of the data given below is 28, find
(i) the missing frequency
(ii) the median of the series

Profit Per Retail Shop (in ₹)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Number of Retail Shops	12	18	27	-	17	6

7. following series relates to the daily income of workers employed in a firm. Compute
(i) Highest income of lowest 50% workers
(ii) Minimum income earned by top 25% workers.
(iii) Maximum income earned by lowest 25% workers.

Daily Income (in₹)	Number of Workers
10-14	5
15-19	10
20-24	15
25-29	20
30-34	10
35-39	5

Note In the above question, inclusive class intervals are given, So, firstly we convert them into exclusive class intervals. Thereafter, we will calculate the required quartiles.

8. In a Vidyalaya, there are two sections A and B. 39 students are there in section A and in section B, there are 41 students.
A periodic test was conducted to assess the performance of students, thereafter analysing and planning the teaching learning process accordingly. The marks obtained out of 40 are given below in the table

Marks Obtained By the Students	Number of Students
Less than 5	3
Less than 10	12
Less than 15	22
Less than 20	35
Less than 25	42
Less than 30	60
Less than 35	71
Less than 40	80

(i) How many students have obtained more than or equal to 35 marks?
(ii) Arrange the given data in class interval and find the mode of the marks obtained.

9. Find out mode of the following series

Size	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Frequency	5	6	8	7	9	8	9	6

10. From the following data, determine mode

Size	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50
Frequency	4	10	25	15	23	22	12	3

11. Calculate mode in the following distribution

Marks	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89
Number of Students	12	30	24	20	12	2

12. Each economy has scarce resources and will have possibility of being exhausted gradually after a continuous use.
Growth of resources, therefore, become a basic problem of the economy.
It can achieve this objective through technological advancement. Underdeveloped countries like India, Pakistan, Thailand, etc. have remained poor because of poor growth of their resources.
Besides fuller utilisation of resources, these countries should try to raise their productive capacities by exploring further availability of natural resources and discovering better techniques for their use.
Moreover, full use of productive capacity is also indispensable for the growth of the economy. Economic theory is classified into micro and macro theory. Microeconomic theory deals with the allocation of resources in the market economy.
In this theory, decisions regarding 'what', 'how' and for whom' to produce are decided on the basis of price mechanism. Goods are freely bought and sold in the market economy on an agreed price. Macroeconomic theory deals with the fuller and efficient use of resources.
It also deals with the growth of resources and problems relating to saving, investment, inflation, unemployment, etc. Development economics deals with the problem of growth of resources.
(i) Explain the interrelation between microeconomics and macroeconomics.
(ii) What is allocation of resources and why do we need to allocate various resources for production?

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13. Calculate marginal rate of transformation in each of the following cases and comment on the shape of production possibility frontier
(i)

Wheat (in kg)	100	90	70	40	0
Rice (in kg)	0	1	2	3	4

(ii)

Guns (in units)	0	1	2	3	4
Butter (in units)	100	60	30	10	0

(iii)

Bread (in kg)	10	20	30	40	50	60
Biscuits (in kg)	200	160	120	80	40	00

14. In the following table, find out the level of output, at which the producer will be in equilibrium. Give reason for your answer.

Output (units)	Marginal Revenue (₹)	Marginal Cost (₹)
1	8	10
2	8	8
3	8	7
4	8	8
5	8	9