

KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION SESSION 2025-26
GRADE: 11 SUBJECT: ECONOMICS (030)
SET A

DAY & DATE: WEDNESDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 2026

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NAME: _____

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

ROLL NO: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

This Question Paper contains 34 questions.

1-mark questions are Very Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 20-30 words/ Multiple Choice Questions

3 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 50-80 words.

4 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 60-90 words.

6 marks questions are Long Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 80-120 words.

SECTION A – MICRO ECONOMICS

- Q1.** When production is zero, total cost will be: (1)
- (a) zero
 - (b) equal to variable cost
 - (c) equal to fixed cost
 - (d) equal to marginal cost

- Q2** Sketch a PPC for an economy that produces Phones and watches. Identify the desirable but unattainable point in the diagram. (1)

- Q3** In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative among those given below: (1)

Alternatives:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Assertion (A): The Indian Government should implement stricter environmental regulations to reduce air pollution; is a normative statement.

Reason (R): Normative Economics deals with what ought to be done according to values and opinions.

- Q4** Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective items in Column I: (1)

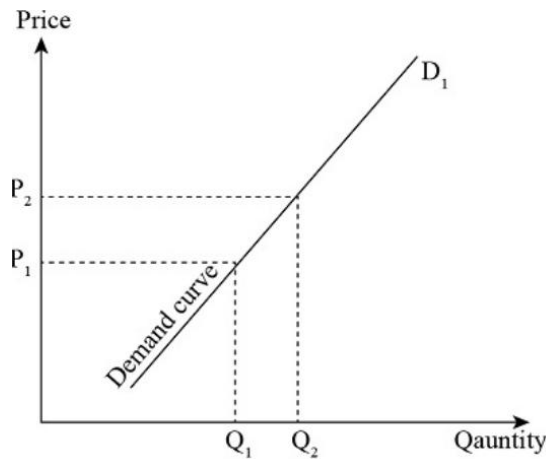
Column I	Column II
(a) Consumer Equilibrium	(i) When consumption of an additional unit leads to dissatisfaction
(b) TU	(ii) $\frac{MUx}{Px} = \frac{MUy}{Py} = MUm$
(c) MU Curve	(iii) Slopes downward from left to right
(d) Negative MU	(iv) $\sum MU$

Alternatives:

- (a) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (i), D – (ii)
- (b) A – (ii), B – (iv), C – (iii), D – (i)
- (c) A – (iii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (ii)
- (d) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv), D – (i)

Q5 State any two properties of the Indifference Curve. (1)

Q6 (1)



On the basis of the above diagram, identify the type of good whose demand curve is shown here?

- (a) Normal good
- (b) Inferior good
- (c) Giffen good
- (d) All of these

Q7 ‘The government in India keeps raising taxes on narcotics leading to a rise in price of this commodity. But the fall in demand is insignificant. How do you explain this phenomenon? (1)

Q8 The stage of Negative Returns sets in when: (1)

- (a) MP is diminishing
- (b) MP is rising
- (c) MP is negative
- (d) None of these

Q9 What does Break- even point indicate? (1)

- (a) $TR > TC$
- (b) $TR < TC$
- (c) $TR = TC$
- (d) $TC = 0$

Q10 If $TR = ₹25$ and $TC = ₹ 37$, it is a case of: (1)

- (a) Abnormal profit
- (b) Normal Profit
- (c) Sub – normal Profit
- (d) Break- even point

Q11 What is the impact on Equilibrium Price and Equilibrium Quantity when Increase in Demand > Increase in Supply? Sketch diagram also. **(3)**

Q12. When price of a commodity falls by 30%, the quantity supplied decreases by 35%. Find out its elasticity of supply? **(3)**

Q13. **(4)**



Analyse the scenario given below and answer the question that follows:

In a local farmers market in India, several farmers are selling organic tomatoes. All the tomatoes are identical in quality and size. The price of tomatoes is set by the market, and the farmers are unable to influence it individually. The government has no restrictions on the number of sellers and anyone can start selling tomatoes.

Below is the market data from the previous month:

Price of Tomatoes (Per kg in ₹)	Quantity Supplied
30.00	1,000
35.00	1,200
40.00	1,500
45.00	1,800
50.00	2,100

- (a) Given the conditions of the market and the table showing price and quantity supplied of tomatoes, identify the market structure in the scenario as described above.
- (b) Comment on the Supply Curve based on the Supply Schedule given to you.
- (c) State the Law governing the schedule.
- (d) Draw the Firm's Demand Curve best representing the market structure identified by you.

Q14 Explain any four characteristic features of a Perfectly Competitive Market. **(4)**

Q15 What will happen if the price prevailing in the market is: **(4)**

- (i) Above the equilibrium price?
- (ii) Below the equilibrium price?

Q16

CASE STUDY

(6)

A popular fast-food chain, "Burgers & Fries," operates across multiple cities. The chain offers a variety of food items, including burgers, fries, and shakes.

Recently, due to rising demand, the management has noticed the following relationship between the price of their signature burger and its quantity supplied:

Price of Burger (₹)	Quantity Supplied (Burgers per day)
120	500
130	550
140	580
150	590
160	600

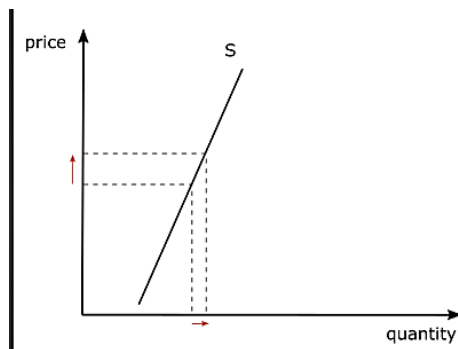
While the chain can increase its supply to meet higher demand, the owner is concerned about the limitations of kitchen space and the availability of fresh ingredients that affect the production process

Q16.1:

Which of the following statements best describes the supply and elasticity of supply for the fast-food chain's signature burger?

- (a) The supply curve is upward sloping, and the price elasticity of supply is elastic ($E_s > 1$), suggesting that the fast-food chain can easily increase the number of burgers supplied with price increases.
- (b) The supply curve is upward sloping, and the price elasticity of supply is inelastic ($E_s < 1$), due to limitations like kitchen space and availability of ingredients.
- (c) The supply curve is perfectly elastic, meaning the fast-food chain can supply any number of burgers at the given price.
- (d) The supply curve is perfectly inelastic, suggesting the fast-food chain cannot increase its supply of burgers, no matter the price

Q16.2:



On the basis of the above diagram, identify the elasticity of supply.

- (a) $E_s = 1$
- (b) $E_s > 1$
- (c) $E_s < 1$
- (d) None of the above

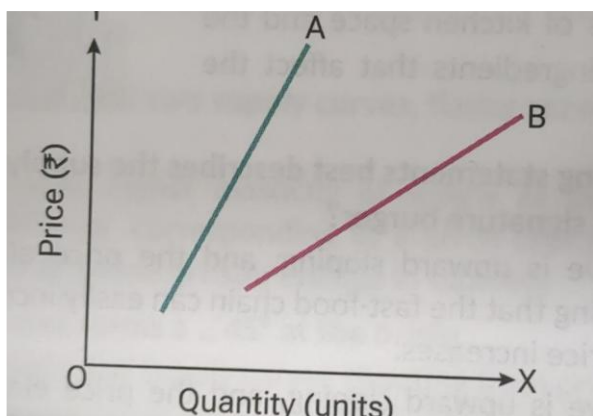
Q16.3

On the basis of the given information answer the following question:

Price (₹)	Supply (Units)
5	10
10	20
15	30

Identify the shape of the Supply Curve.

- (a) Downward sloping from left to right
- (b) A straight line downward sloping
- (c) Upward sloping from left to right
- (d) None of these

Q16.4:

Identify the curves A & B given in the above diagram as short period supply curve and long period supply curve. Also, explain why supply is more responsive to price in the Long Period compared to Short Period.

Q17

Complete the following table:

(6)

Output	Average Fixed Cost	Marginal Cost	Average Variable Cost	Average Cost
1	60	20	-	-
2	-	-	19	-
3	20	-	18	-
4	-	18	-	-
5	12	-	-	31

SECTION B – STATISTICS**Q18**

What does a CPI larger than 100 indicate?

(1)

- (a) The family should adjust its Budget.
- (b) Higher Cost of living necessitates an upward adjustment in wages and salaries.
- (c) Consumers should reduce the consumption of food items.
- (d) The Whole Sale Price should be reduced.

Q19

Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative among those given below:

(1)

Statement 1: While constructing Index Number, weights are accorded to different commodities according to their relative significance.

Statement 2: Index numbers help to ascertain the living standards of the people.

Alternatives:

- (a) Both the statements are true.
- (b) Both the statements are false.
- (c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
- (d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

Q20 In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct alternative among those given below: (1)

Alternatives:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

Assertion (A): Haphazard Sampling does not allow every item of the universe an equal chance of being selected in the sample.

Reason (R): Convenience Sampling is a form of haphazard sampling.

Q21 Which of the following data is Statistics? (1)

- (a) Mohan has ₹ 100 in his pocket.
- (b) The literacy rate in China is more than the literacy rate in Indai.
- (c) 21.9 % of the total population of India lives below the poverty line while that of China is 28.6%
- (d) A cow has 4 legs.

Q22 What are the essentials of a good sample. (1)

Q23 Fill in the blanks with the right word or words from common understanding: (1)

_____, Power, Light and _____ is the Commodity Group that includes 16 items like Coal, Petroleum Products, and its weightage is _____ (64.23/ 13.15)

Q24 When two variables change in a constant proportion, it is called: (1)

- (a) Linear Correlation
- (b) Non – linear Correlation
- (c) Partial Correlation
- (d) Good Correlation

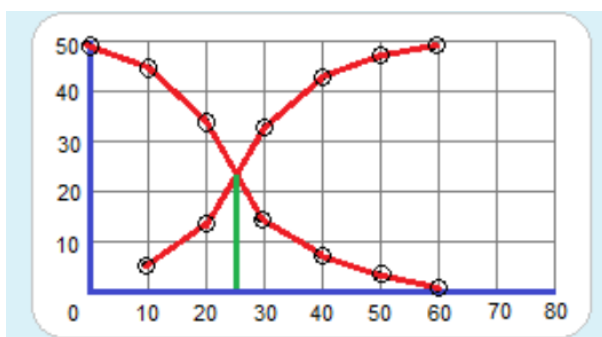
Q25 Give any two sources of Secondary data. (1)

Q26 Read the statement given below and fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer: (1)

‘A news agency requires regular and continuous flow of information from a large area in the least time possible.’

Such an agency should rely upon _____ as its primary source of data collection. __

Q27 Identify the Median and the number of the Item from the given Ogive Curve. (1)



Q28 Calculate Mode from the following particulars: (3)

Daily Wage (₹)	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600
Frequency	5	12	19	11	6

Q29 Show the Balance of Trade with the help of a Deviation Bar Diagram. (Note: Balance of Trade = Exports of Goods – Imports of Goods) (3)

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Exports of Goods	55	70	80	90	88
Imports of Goods	40	65	70	95	108

Q30 Read the following Case Study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same: (4)

Census of India is a decennial publication of the Government of India. It is published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Under Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It is a very comprehensive source of secondary data. It relates to population size and various aspects of demographic changes in India. Under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It may be of historical interest that though the population census of India is a major administrative function; the Census Organization was set up on an ad-hoc basis for each Census till the 1951 Census. The Census Act was enacted in 1948 to provide for the scheme of conducting population census with duties and responsibilities of census officers.

The Government of India decided in May 1949 to initiate steps for developing systematic collection of statistics on the size of the population, its growth, etc. and established an organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs under Registrar General and ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India.

- (a) Data originally collected in the process of investigation are known as _____.
- (b) The problem of double conclusion arises in _____. (Direct Oral Investigation/Indirect Oral Investigation)
- (c) Post independence, the first census of India was conducted in the year _____.
- (d) Census of India is carried out once in _____ years.

Q31 Read the following table carefully and give your comments. (4)

Industry	Weight in %	1996-97	2003 - 04
General Index	100	130.8	189.0
Mining & Quarrying	10.73	118.2	146.9
Manufacturing	79.58	133.6	196.6

Electricity	10.69	122.0	172.6
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Q32 Prepare histogram and Frequency Polygon from the following data to show that the area of the histogram and Polygon are the same. **(4)**

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No of Students	5	8	15	11	6	4

Q33 From the following data, relating to playing habits in various age group of 900 students. Calculate coefficient of correlation between age group and playing habits. **(6)**

Age Group	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
No of students	250	200	150	120	100	80
Regular Players	200	150	90	48	30	12

Q34 **34.A** From the data, find Fisher's Ideal Index Number: **(6)**

Items	2024		2011	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	10	60	6	50
B	2	120	2	100
C	6	60	4	60

34.B Present the data in the form of a histogram. Check for the unequal Class Interval.

Weekly Wages	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-60	60-80
Number of Workers	7	10	27	15	12	12	8

*****THE END*****