

	XI-ECONOMICS										
	SECTION-A (STATISTICS)										
1.	The data collected on the height of a group of students after recording their heights with a measuring tape are: (a) Primary Data (b) Secondary Data (c) Discrete Data (d) Continuous Data										
2.	When Arithmetic Mean is 146 and Median is 130 in an asymmetrical distribution, then Mode of this distribution will be: (a) 16 (b) 276 (c) 98 (d) 162										
3.	Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective items in Column I : <table border="1" data-bbox="301 600 1444 831"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column I</th><th>Column II</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Statistics (Plural Sense)</td><td>(i) Array of data and tally bars</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Nature of Statistics</td><td>(ii) Techniques used for the collection, organisation and presentation of data</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Organisation of data</td><td>(iii) Both Science as well as an art</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Statistical tools</td><td>(iv) Quantification of the facts and findings</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Alternatives: (a) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii) (b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii) (c) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(ii) (d) A-(iv), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iii)</p>	Column I	Column II	A. Statistics (Plural Sense)	(i) Array of data and tally bars	B. Nature of Statistics	(ii) Techniques used for the collection, organisation and presentation of data	C. Organisation of data	(iii) Both Science as well as an art	D. Statistical tools	(iv) Quantification of the facts and findings
Column I	Column II										
A. Statistics (Plural Sense)	(i) Array of data and tally bars										
B. Nature of Statistics	(ii) Techniques used for the collection, organisation and presentation of data										
C. Organisation of data	(iii) Both Science as well as an art										
D. Statistical tools	(iv) Quantification of the facts and findings										
4.	If there are two groups containing 30 and 20 observations and having 50 and 60 as arithmetic means, then the combined Arithmetic Mean is: (a) 55 (b) 56 (c) 54 (d) 52										
5.	Assertion (A): All numerical statements are statistics. Reason (R): Statistics refers to quantitative information capable of some meaningful conclusions. 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.										
6.	Which of the following diagrams is used to find the value of mode graphically? (a) Pie Chart (b) Bar Graph (c) Histogram (d) None of these										
	Read the given case carefully and answer the following questions (7-10) on the basis of the same. A measure of Central tendency is a summary of statistics that represents the center point or typical value of a data set. These measures indicate where most values in a distribution fall and are also referred to as the central location of a distribution. One can think of it as the tendency of data to cluster around a middle value. In statistics, the three most common measures of central tendency are the mean, median and mode. Each of these measures calculate the location of the central point using different method. Choosing the best measure of Central tendency depends on the type of data. The central tendency of a distribution represents one characteristic of a distribution. Another aspect is the variability around that central value. This property describes how far away the data points tend to fall from the center.										
7.	Which of the following is a measure of Central tendency?										

	(a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All of these																														
8.	The sum of deviations of a series from actual mean is always: (a) negative (b) positive (c) zero (d) None of these																														
9.	_____ is affected by extreme values. Any large value, on either end, can push it up or down. (a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Weighted Mean (c) Median (d) Mode																														
10.	Statement 1: The product of the AM and the number of items on which mean is based is equal to the sum of all given items. Statement 2 : The mean value always figures out in the series. 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.																														
11.	Explain any 3 Qualities of a good Questionnaire.																														
12.	An examination was held to decide the award of a scholarship. The weights given to various subjects were different. The marks of two applicants were as follows : <table border="1"><tr><td>Subject</td><td>Weight</td><td>Marks of A</td><td>Marks of B</td></tr><tr><td>Statistics</td><td>4</td><td>63</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Accountancy</td><td>3</td><td>65</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>Economics</td><td>2</td><td>58</td><td>56</td></tr><tr><td>Business Studies</td><td>1</td><td>70</td><td>80</td></tr></table> <p>Of the candidate getting the highest marks (on an average) is to be awarded the scholarship, who should get it?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>If in a class of 20 students, 5 students have scored 76 marks, 7 students have scored 77 marks and 8 students have scored 78 marks, then compute the mean of the class by using Assumed Mean Method.</p>	Subject	Weight	Marks of A	Marks of B	Statistics	4	63	60	Accountancy	3	65	64	Economics	2	58	56	Business Studies	1	70	80										
Subject	Weight	Marks of A	Marks of B																												
Statistics	4	63	60																												
Accountancy	3	65	64																												
Economics	2	58	56																												
Business Studies	1	70	80																												
13.	"Statistics; especially other people's statistics; are full of pitfalls for the users." Justify the statement.																														
14.	Given the Median Value=47and N=458, locate the missing frequencies of the following distribution: <table border="1"><tr><td>Marks</td><td>10-20</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-40</td><td>40-50</td><td>50-60</td><td>60-70</td><td>70-80</td></tr><tr><td>No. of students</td><td>24</td><td>60</td><td>?</td><td>130</td><td>?</td><td>50</td><td>36</td></tr></table> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Calculate Median from the following data:</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Marks</td><td>More than 0</td><td>More than 10</td><td>More than 20</td><td>More than 30</td><td>More than 40</td><td>More than 50</td></tr><tr><td>No. of students</td><td>50</td><td>42</td><td>38</td><td>28</td><td>16</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	No. of students	24	60	?	130	?	50	36	Marks	More than 0	More than 10	More than 20	More than 30	More than 40	More than 50	No. of students	50	42	38	28	16	3
Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80																								
No. of students	24	60	?	130	?	50	36																								
Marks	More than 0	More than 10	More than 20	More than 30	More than 40	More than 50																									
No. of students	50	42	38	28	16	3																									
15.	Briefly discuss the following: (i) Statistics in Plural Sense (ii) Functions of Statistics in Economics																														
16.	Describe the following methods of data collection along with each of its merit and demerit: (i) Indirect Oral Investigation																														

	(ii) Information through Enumerator's Method.							
17.	Calculate Mode of the following series by using Grouping Method:							
	Class Interval	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110
	Frequency	8	7	13	10	13	12	9
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Calculate Median of the following distribution by using Graphic Technique:</p>							
	Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50		
	No. of students	5	8	10	6	3		