

The logo features a stylized red arch on the left, followed by the word "Assignment" in a large, bold, blue font. Below "Assignment" is the word "Economics" in a smaller, blue font. To the right of the text is a graphic of a network of nodes and lines in various colors (blue, green, yellow, red) connected by thin lines, resembling a molecular or network structure.

# Assignment

## Economics

Class : XI

Summer Vacations Assignment

**A. Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the Correct Answer**

1. Which of the following statements is not an example of Statistics:
  - (a) Birth rate in India is 18 per thousand as compared to 8 per thousand in the US.
  - (b) Ramesh has a 100 note in his pocket.
  - (c) Over the last 10 years, India has won 60 test matches in cricket and lost 50.
  - (d) Average pocket allowance of the students of Class XI is 500 per month
2. Which of the following is correct regarding Statistics?
  - (a) Aggregate of facts
  - (b) Numerically expressed
  - (c) Affected by multiplicity of causes
  - (d) All of these
3. In singular sense Statistics means.
  - (a) statistical science
  - (b) statistical law
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) none of these
4. The aggregate of data is called
  - (a) Statistics
  - (b) editing of data
  - (c) analysis of data
  - (d) collection of data
5. Which of the following indicates a stage of statistical study?
  - (a) Collection of data
  - (b) Presentation of data
  - (c) Analysis of data
  - (d) All of these
6. In plural sense, which of the following is not a characteristic of Statistics?
  - (a) Aggregate of data
  - (b) Only expressed in words
  - (c) Affected by multiplicity of causes
  - (d) Collected in a systematic manner
7. With regards to distrust of Statistics which of the following statements is not correct
  - (a) Statistics is a rainbow of lies
  - (b) Statistics are tissues of falsehood
  - (c) Statistics express the facts in numbers
  - (d) There are three kinds of lies-lies,damned lies and statistics
8. Which of the following is an economic activity!
  - (a) Production
  - (b) Consumption
  - (c) Distribution
  - (d) All of these
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect
  - (a) Resources have alternative uses
  - (b) All numbers are Statistics
  - (c) Macroeconomics studies large aggregates
  - (d) Statistics studies only the aggregates of quantitative facts
10. The process of converting raw material into goods is called
  - (a) production
  - (b) saving
  - (c) investment
  - (d) exchange

11. Data collected for the first time from the source of origin is called:
  - (a) primary data
  - (b) secondary data
  - (c) internal data
  - (d) none of these
12. What kind of data are contained in the census of population and national income estimates, for the government?
  - (a) Primary data
  - (b) Secondary data
  - (c) Internal data
  - (d) None of these
13. Which of the following is a method of secondary data collection?
  - (a) Direct personal investigation
  - (b) Direct oral investigation
  - (c) Collection of information through questionnaire
  - (d) None of these
14. Which of the following is a merit of a good questionnaire?
  - (a) Difficulty
  - (b) Less number of questions
  - (c) Not in proper order
  - (d) Invalid questions
15. Which of the following methods is used when an investigator collects the required informer the informant?
  - (a) Direct Personal Investigation
  - (b) Indirect Oral Investigation
  - (c) Mailing Method
  - (d) Enumerator's Method
16. In order to know the likings and dislikings of the listeners of the programmes broadcast Himachal Akashvani the latter is keen to collect data which method of collecting data will be for it?
  - (a) Direct Personal Investigation
  - (b) Indirect Oral Investigation
  - (c) Maling Method
  - (d) Enumerator's Method
17. Questionnaires are filled by the:
  - (a) investigator
  - (b) enumerator
  - (c) informant
  - (d) none of these
18. Which of the following is a source of secondary data?
  - (a) Government publication
  - (b) Private publication
  - (c) Report published by the State Bank of India
  - (d) All of these
19. Census method is suitable for that investigation in which
  - (a) the size of population is large
  - (b) high degree of accuracy is not required
  - (c) there are widely diverse items
  - (d) intensive examination of diverse items is not required
20. Which of the following methods is used for the estimation of population in copy
  - (a) Census method
  - (b) Sampling method
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of these
21. Reliability of sampling data depends on :
  - (a) size of sample
  - (b) method sampling
  - (c) training of enumerators
  - (d) All of these
22. For drawing lottery \_\_\_\_\_ sampling is used.
  - (a) random
  - (b) purposive sampling
  - (c) stratified
  - (d) quota sampling

23. Personal bias is possible under:
- (a) random sampling (b) purposive sampling  
(c) stratified sampling (d) quota sampling
24. If the investigator wants to select a sample on the basis of diverse characteristics of the population which method should he use?
- (a) Convenience sampling method (b) Quota sampling method  
(c) Stratified sampling method (d) Both (b) and (c)
25. Which of the following factor(s) are considered when comparison between sampling and census method is made?
- (a) Area of survey (b) Accuracy of data  
(c) Cost of collection (d) All of these
26. Which of the following is the objective of classification?
- (a) Simplification (b) Briefness  
(c) Comparability (d) All of these
27. Classification of data on the basis of time period is called
- (a) geographical classification (b) chronological classification  
(c) qualitative classification (d) quantitative classification
28. The characteristic of a fact that can be measured in the form of numbers is called
- (a) frequency (b) variable  
(c) attribute (d) none of these
29. A series in which every class interval excludes items corresponding to its upper limit is called
- (a) exclusive series (b) inclusive series  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
30. An open end series is that series in which
- (a) lower limit of the first class interval is missing  
(b) upper limit of the last class interval is missing  
(c) both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of these
31. In a series, the number of times an item occurs is known as
- (a) number (b) class frequency  
(c) frequency (d) cumulative frequency
32. The difference between upper limit and lower limit of a class is known as
- (a) range (b) magnitude  
(c) frequency (d) class limits
33. The process of presenting data in the form of a table is called
- (a) organisation (b) classification  
(c) presentation (d) tabulation
34. The principal component of a table is :
- (a) table number (b) title  
(c) head note (d) all of these
35. Which of the following is a basis of classification of a table?
- (a) Purpose (b) Construction  
(c) Originality (d) All of these

36. Which of the following are titles of the rows of a table?  
(a) Title (b) Stub  
(c) Caption (d) None of these
37. Complex table may be classified as:  
(a) general purpose and special purpose table (b) original and derived  
(c) double, treble and manifold table (d) none of these
38. In temporal classification, data are classified on the basis of  
(a) location (b) Time  
(c) originality (d) purpose
39. Table is the consequence of  
(a) classification (b) organisation  
(c) presentation (d) tabulation
40. Histogram is a graphical presentation of a frequency distribution of  
(a) individual series (b) discrete series  
(c) continuous series (d) none of these

**B. Concepts/Definitions & Knowledge-based Questions :**

1. Define Economics.
2. Define economic activity.
3. Inferential Statistics refers to those methods by which conclusions are (True/False)
4. Who is a consumer?
5. What is consumption ?
6. Define primary data
7. Define secondary data.
8. What are the sources of data?
9. Name two important sources of secondary data.
10. What is meant by universe?
11. What is meant by sample?
12. What is meant by census method?
13. What is meant by sample method
14. What is meant by random sampling?
15. What is meant by purposive or deliberate sampling?
16. What is meant by stratified or mixed sampling?
17. Define systematic sampling
18. Define quota sampling
19. Define convenience sampling.
20. What is meant by census method? What are its uses?
21. What is meant by sample method? What are its uses?
22. What is meant by classification?
23. Define a variable.
24. What is meant by individual series?
25. What is a discrete series?
26. What is meant by a continuous series or frequency distribution?
27. What is meant by frequency?
28. What is meant by presentation of data?

29. What is meant by bar diagram
30. What is a multiple bar diagram?
31. What does sub-divided bar diagram show?
32. Define percentage bar diagram.
33. Define deviation bar diagram.
34. What is a circular or pie diagram?
35. What is meant by bar? What are its features?
36. What is meant by simple bar diagram? What are their types?
37. What is meant by diagrammatic presentation of data? What are its main methods?
38. Which diagrams are known as bar diagrams? Explain the methods of its construction.
39. What is meant by pie diagram? Explain the method of its construction?
40. What are the frequency diagrams?

**C. True or False**

**State whether the following statements are True or False**

1. The data collected without any objective is called numbers.
2. Statistics studies both quantitative and qualitative variables.
3. All numerical information is not Statistics
4. Tendulkar has a long bal. The statement is Statistics
5. Microeconomics studies economic activity of an individual unit drawn relating to the population on the basis of a given sample.
6. We use the data collected by some other person, it is known as secondary data.
7. Indirect oral investigation is applied when the field of investigation is very limited
8. Investigator is a person who plans and conducts an empirical investigation independently
9. Primary data involve more time and more expenses.
10. Approximation errors occur due to miscalculation .
11. Sampling method is comparatively less expensive.
12. Every item of population is included under the random sampling method.
13. Under purposive sampling population is divided into different groups having characteristics
14. Sampling errors are related to the size of nature of the sample selected (True False
15. Census method needs less number of enumerators
16. Raw data are collected by investigator during the investigation.
17. In case of discrete variable data are expressed in fractions.
18. In an inclusive series, the upper limit of one class interval is the lower limit of the next class.
19. The number of variables or items that come under any class is called class frequency .
19. Arranging the data in different classes according to a given order is called series.
20. Cumulative frequency is the frequency of a class.

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