



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

UNIT TEST-XI 2025-26

ECONOMICS (030) ANSWER KEY

Q. NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS																					
	SECTION A: STATISTICS																						
1	A: a	1																					
2	A: a	1																					
3	A: d	1																					
4	A: d	1																					
5	A:c	1																					
6	A: a Place of origin	1																					
7	A: b	1																					
8	A: c	1																					
9	Quantitative data -Data that can be measured in numerical terms like temperature height weight etc. Qualitative data - Data that cannot be measured directly in numerical terms like sincerity learning skills intelligence etc.	3																					
10	Inclusive method: 22 28 30 32 35 37 40 41 43 44 45 45 48 49 52 53 54 56 56 58 60 62 65 68 69 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class interval</th><th>Tally mark</th><th>Frequency</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20-29</td><td> </td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>30-39</td><td> </td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>40-49</td><td> </td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>50-59</td><td> </td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>60-69</td><td> </td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Total</td><td></td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Class interval	Tally mark	Frequency	20-29		2	30-39		4	40-49		8	50-59		6	60-69		5	Total		25	3
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11	Mailing questionnaire method, a list of questions pertaining to the investigation is prepared and sent to each informant by mail with a request to complete and return it by a given data. The informants write the answers against the questions and return the completed questionnaires to the investigator.	4																					

	<p>Merits:</p> <p>a) Less expensive: It is relatively less expensive than other methods.</p> <p>b) Wider area: It is the only method where the field of investigation is very vast and the information is spread over a wide geographical area.</p> <p>c) No possibility of personal bias: There is any room for personal bias and prejudice on the part of the investigators.</p> <p>d) Originality: This method is original and fairly reliable, because the information is supplied by the concerned persons themselves.</p> <p>Demerits:</p> <p>a) Limited use: This method cannot be used when the informants are illiterate or uneducated.</p> <p>b) Low response rate: It involves some uncertainty about the response. In many cases, the respondents do not return the questionnaire.</p> <p>c) Lack of flexibility: This method lacks flexibility because, when questions are not properly replied, these cannot be changed to obtain the required information.</p> <p>d) Not accurate data: The information supplied by the informants may not be correct and it may be very difficult to verify the accuracy.</p>									
	SECTION B: MICRO ECONOMICS									
9	A: d	1								
10	A: d	1								
11	A: c	1								
12	<table><tr><td>Positive economic analysis</td><td>Normative economic analysis</td></tr><tr><td>In positive economic analysis, we study how the different mechanisms function.</td><td>In normative economics, we try to understand whether these mechanisms are desirable or not.</td></tr><tr><td>Positive statements are verifiable.</td><td>Normative statements are not verifiable.</td></tr><tr><td>These are based on facts</td><td>These are not based on facts, these are suggestions.</td></tr></table>	Positive economic analysis	Normative economic analysis	In positive economic analysis, we study how the different mechanisms function.	In normative economics, we try to understand whether these mechanisms are desirable or not.	Positive statements are verifiable.	Normative statements are not verifiable.	These are based on facts	These are not based on facts, these are suggestions.	3
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13	<p>Answer:</p> <p>a) Concave</p> <p>b) Production of both commodities cannot be increased simultaneously. If production of one good (say X) increases, we have to reduce the production of other (say Y).</p> <p>c) MRT</p>	6								