Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS **CLASS-XI** **TERM II**

MICROECONOMICS

Chapter 1: Introduction

1. Define microeconomics and explain how it differs from macroeconomics.
2. Explain the concept of opportunity cost with an example.
3. What is meant by scarcity and choice in economics? Illustrate with a real-life situation.
4. Distinguish between positive and normative economics with examples.
5. Describe the role of a production possibilities curve (PPC) in showing opportunity cost and efficiency.
6. Explain the concept of ceteris paribus and its importance in economic analysis.

Chapter 2: Consumer's Equilibrium

1. Define consumer's equilibrium using the **utility approach**.
2. Explain the **law of diminishing marginal utility** and its role in consumer equilibrium.
3. Using the **marginal utility per rupee method**, show how a consumer allocates income between two goods.
4. Explain consumer equilibrium using the **indifference curve approach**.
5. Distinguish between the **ordinal utility approach** and the **cardinal utility approach**.
6. A consumer spends all their income on two goods, X and Y. Given MUx = 30, MUy = 20, Px = 5, Py = 4, is the consumer in equilibrium? Justify.

Chapter 3: Demand

1. Define demand and explain the difference between **individual demand** and **market demand**.
2. State and explain the **law of demand**. Give two exceptions to the law.
3. Draw and explain a **demand curve**.

4. Explain the factors that cause a **shift in demand**.
5. Differentiate between **movement along the demand curve** and **shift of the demand curve**.
6. The demand for a commodity decreases as income rises. What type of good is this? Explain.

Chapter 4: Elasticity of Demand

1. Define **price elasticity of demand (PED)** and explain its importance.
2. Explain the different types of price elasticity of demand with examples.
3. A commodity has price elasticity of demand equal to 0.5. If its price rises by 10%, by how much will its quantity demanded change?
4. Explain the difference between **price elasticity**, **income elasticity**, and **cross elasticity of demand**.
5. State the factors affecting the price elasticity of demand.
6. A consumer's demand for tea increases by 20% when their income increases by 10%. Calculate the **income elasticity of demand** and identify the type of good.

Chapter 5: Production Function

1. Define production function and explain its importance in economics.
2. Distinguish between **short-run** and **long-run production functions**.
3. Explain the **law of variable proportions** with the help of a table and diagram.
4. Define **total product (TP), average product (AP), and marginal product (MP)** and explain the relationship among them.
5. What are the stages of production according to the law of variable proportions?
6. A firm produces output with labor as the only variable input. If the TP, AP, and MP of labor are given, identify the stage of production.

Chapter 6: Cost

1. Define cost of production and distinguish between **explicit** and **implicit costs**.
2. Explain the difference between **short-run cost** and **long-run cost**.
3. Draw and explain **short-run cost curves** (TFC, TVC, TC, AC, MC) and their relationship.
4. Why is **marginal cost (MC) curve U-shaped**? Explain with a diagram.
5. Define **average fixed cost (AFC), average variable cost (AVC), and average total cost (ATC)**.
6. A firm's total cost (TC) is given by $TC = 100 + 5Q + Q^2$. Find AFC, AVC, and MC when $Q = 5$.

Chapter 7: Revenue

1. Define **total revenue (TR), average revenue (AR), and marginal revenue (MR)**.
2. Explain the relationship between AR and MR in a **perfectly competitive market** and in a **monopoly**.
3. A firm sells 10 units at ₹5 per unit and 11 units at ₹4.80 per unit. Calculate TR and MR for the 11th unit.
4. Draw the **AR and MR curves** for a firm under perfect competition.
5. Explain why AR = Price and MR = Price in perfect competition.
6. Distinguish between **total revenue approach** and **marginal revenue approach** in determining output.

Chapter 8: Producer's Equilibrium

1. Define producer's equilibrium using the **marginal cost–marginal revenue approach**.
2. Explain producer's equilibrium using the **total revenue–total cost approach**.
3. A firm's MC = ₹10 and MR = ₹12. Should the firm increase or decrease output? Explain.
4. Draw a diagram showing producer's equilibrium where MC = MR.
5. Explain the conditions for **short-run equilibrium** of a firm.
6. Distinguish between **short-run** and **long-run producer equilibrium**.

Chapter 9: Supply

1. Define supply and distinguish between **individual supply** and **market supply**.
2. State and explain the **law of supply** with the help of a diagram.
3. Differentiate between **movement along the supply curve** and **shift of the supply curve**.
4. Explain the factors affecting supply of a commodity.
5. If the price of a commodity rises from ₹10 to ₹15 and the quantity supplied rises from 20 units to 30 units, calculate **price elasticity of supply**.
6. Explain the concept of **short-run supply** and **long-run supply**.

Chapter 10: Forms of Market

1. Explain the characteristics of **perfect competition** and **monopoly**.
2. Differentiate between **monopolistic competition** and **oligopoly**.
3. Explain the concept of **price taker** and **price maker**.
4. Draw the demand curve for a firm under **perfect competition** and **monopoly**.
5. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of monopolistic competition.

6. Explain with examples **homogeneous** and **differentiated products** in different market forms.

Chapter 11: Price Determination and Simple Application

1. Explain the determination of equilibrium price using the **demand and supply approach**.
2. What happens when the price is above or below equilibrium? Illustrate with a diagram.
3. Explain the concept of **excess demand** and **excess supply**.
4. The demand and supply of a commodity are given by $Q_d = 50 - 2P$and $Q_s = 10 + 3P$. Find the equilibrium price and quantity.
5. Explain how **shifts in demand** or **supply** affect equilibrium price and quantity.
6. A government fixes a price ceiling below the equilibrium price. Explain the effects on market equilibrium.

STATISTICS

Chapter 1: Introduction (Statistics)

1. Define statistics and explain its features.
2. Distinguish between **statistical data** and **non-statistical data**.
3. Explain the difference between **primary data** and **secondary data**.
4. What are the limitations of statistics?
5. Discuss the importance of statistics in economics, business, and social sciences.
6. Explain the difference between **descriptive** and **inferential statistics**.

Chapter 2: Meaning, Scope, and Importance of Statistics

1. Define the scope of statistics and explain its relevance in research.
2. What are the functions of statistics in decision-making?
3. How is statistics useful in business, economics, and government planning?
4. Explain the importance of accuracy and reliability in statistical data.
5. Differentiate between **quantitative** and **qualitative** statistics.
6. Discuss the limitations of statistical methods in social sciences.

Chapter 3: Collection of Data

1. Explain the difference between **primary data** and **secondary data** with examples.
2. Discuss different methods of collecting primary data.
3. What are the merits and demerits of **survey method** and **experimental method**?
4. Explain the meaning of sampling and non-sampling errors.
5. Describe the importance of designing a proper questionnaire.
6. A researcher wants to study the income of households in a city. Suggest suitable methods of data collection.

Chapter 4: Organization of Data

1. Explain the difference between **raw data** and **organized data**.
2. What is a frequency distribution? How is it useful?
3. Differentiate between **discrete** and **continuous data**.
4. Explain cumulative frequency and its significance.
5. What are class limits, class boundaries, and class marks? Give examples.
6. Construct a frequency distribution for the following data: 2, 3, 5, 7, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 3.

Chapter 5: Tabular Presentation

1. What are the advantages of presenting data in tables?
2. Explain the rules for constructing a statistical table.
3. Differentiate between **simple** and **complex tables**.
4. Prepare a frequency table for the marks obtained by 20 students: 45, 50, 55, 60, 50, 65, 70, 55, 60, 50, 55, 65, 60, 50, 70, 55, 60, 65, 70, 50.
5. What precautions should be taken while presenting data in tabular form?
6. Explain the difference between **discrete series** and **continuous series** in tabular presentation.

Chapter 6: Diagrammatic Presentation

1. Explain the importance of diagrammatic representation of data.

2. Draw and explain a **bar diagram** for the following data:

Product	Sales (Units)
A	50
B	70
C	40
D	90

3. Differentiate between **simple** and **compound bar diagrams**.
4. What are the merits and demerits of using diagrams?
5. Draw a **pie chart** for the following data: Market share of companies A, B, C, D is 25%, 35%, 15%, and 25% respectively.
6. Explain the difference between **pictogram** and **bar diagram**.

Chapter 7: Graphic Presentation (Contd.)

1. Explain the advantages of **graphic presentation** over tabular presentation.
2. Draw a **line graph** showing the monthly rainfall (mm): Jan – 50, Feb – 40, Mar – 70, Apr – 80, May – 60.
3. Differentiate between **line graph** and **histogram**.
4. What precautions should be taken while drawing a graph?
5. Explain cumulative frequency curve (ogive) with an example.
6. Draw an ogive for the following data:

Marks	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50
No. of Students	2	5	8	10	5

Chapter 8: Measures of Central Tendency – Arithmetic Mean (AM)

1. Define arithmetic mean and explain its properties.
2. Explain the difference between **simple** and **weighted arithmetic mean**.
3. Calculate the arithmetic mean for the following data: 5, 8, 12, 20, 25.
4. Explain the merits and demerits of arithmetic mean.
5. The marks obtained by 5 students are 40, 50, 60, 70, 80. Find the arithmetic mean.

Chapter 9: Measures of Central Tendency – Median and Mode

1. Define median and explain the method to calculate it for grouped data.
2. Define mode and explain the formula for calculating mode for grouped data.
3. Calculate median for the data: 12, 15, 18, 20, 22.
4. Calculate mode for the data: 5, 7, 7, 8, 10, 10, 10, 12.
5. Explain the difference between median and mode.
6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of median as a measure of central tendency.

Chapter 10: Measures of Correlation

1. Define correlation and explain its types.
2. Explain the difference between **positive** and **negative correlation** with examples.
3. Discuss the methods of studying correlation: **scatter diagram**, **Karl Pearson's coefficient**, and **Spearman's rank correlation**.
4. Calculate the correlation coefficient for the following data:

X	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Y	2	4	5	4

5. What precautions should be taken while interpreting correlation?
6. Explain the limitations of correlation analysis.

Chapter 11: Index Numbers

1. Explain the difference between **Laspeyres'** and **Paasche's index numbers**.
2. Calculate the simple price index for the following data:

Commodity	**Price in 2020**	**Price in 2025**
A	10	12
B	20	25
C	30	36

3. Calculate the simple price index for the following data:

Commodity	**Price in 2020**	**Price in 2025**
A	10	12
B	20	25
C	30	36

4. Explain the steps involved in constructing an index number.

. Discuss the limitations of index numbers in economic analysis.