

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
**(2019-20)**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**CLASS-XI**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. Marks for questions are indicated against each question
2. Question No.1-10 and 18-27 are very objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Question No.11-12 and 28-29 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 60 words each.
4. Question No.13-15 and 30-32 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.
5. Question No.16-17 and 33-34 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answers to them should not normally exceed 100 words each.
6. Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

**SECTION-A: INTRODUCTORY MICRO-ECONOMICS**

1. Define opportunity cost. (1x10)
2. What happen to MU when TU is maximum ?  
a)MU is negative      b)MU is zero      c)MU is decreasing      d)MU is increasing
3. Law of variable proportions is also known as :  
a)Law of return      b>Returns to variable factors  
c) law of returns to factor      d)All of these
4. In which phase of law of variable proportion , a rational firm aims to operate ?
5. If MC is equal to MR at two output levels ,then any one of the output level can be taken as state of producer equilibrium.(State true and false )
6. Increase in supply of a product is caused by:  
a)Improvement in technology      b)fall in the prices of other goods  
c)Fall in prices of factors of production      d)All of these.
7. What are substitute goods ?
8. The demand curve for a firm under oligopoly is indeterminate.(State true and false with reason)
9. Under which market form , firm is a price taker ?  
a)Perfect competition      b)Monopoly  
c)Oligopoly      d)Perfect competition
10. Increase in price of substitute good leads to :  
a)Expansion of demand      b) Increase in demand  
c)Decrease in demand      d)Contraction of demand
11. Discuss the concept of production possibility curve through schedule and diagram. (3)
12. Distinguish between Increase in demand and Expansion in demand  
OR  
What is market demand ? State any 2 factors causing increase in market demand . (3)
13. Explain the relationship between average variable cost and marginal cost with the help of a diagram.  
OR

- What is producer equilibrium ? Explain the condition of producer equilibrium with the help of diagram . (4)
14. The supply for a good is 50 units at the price of rupees 10. When prices by rupees by 5 , supply also rises by 50 units. Calculate price elasticity of supply . (4)
15. Explain the following :
- a) Free entry and exit feature of perfect competition
- b) Differentiated product feature of monopolistic competition.
16. What does the Law of variable proportion show ? State the behavior of MP and TP according to this Law. (6)
17. How is equilibrium price of a commodity determined? Suppose there is excess demand and Excess supply, how will the equilibrium price be reached? Explain with the diagram.

OR

With the help of diagram explain the effect of “decrease “ in demand and supply of a commodity on its equilibrium price and quantity ? (6)

### SECTION –B: STATISTICS FOR ECONOMICS

18. According to \_\_\_\_, ‘Economics is the science of wealth’. (1x10)
- a) Adam Smith                      b) Alfred Marshall                      c) Prof. Samuelson                      d) Lionel Robins
19. Name an government agency which collects, process and tabulate data at national level .
20. After every 10 years ,information regarding population of India is collected through :
- a) Census                      b) Sample                      c) Both a and b                      d) neither a and b
21. Define Economic activities
22. State one characteristic of Diagrammatic presentation.
23. Data collected from ‘The times of India ‘ is a an example of :
- a) Primary data                      b) Secondary data
- c) Census                      d) None of these
24. An attribute is :
- a) Qualitative characteristic                      b) Quantitative Characteristic
- c) Measurable characteristic                      c) All of the above
25. Which Bar diagram is used to show two or more characteristic of the data?
26. Calculate Q1 of the following:
- 12,19,33,46,23,10,8
27. What is meant by negative correlation?
28. Represent the following data with the help of suitable bar diagram : (3)

YEAR	WHEAT	RICE	COTTON
2017	35	67	10
2018	15	25	78
2019	40	34	57

29. Make histogram and frequency polygon from the following distribution: (3)

Class Interval	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25
frequency	7	12	18	25	10

30. Find out the mean deviation from the Median of the following (4)

Marks	10	11	12	13	14
No. of students	3	12	18	12	3

OR

Calculate mean deviation from the mean of the following:

Class Interval	Frequency
Less than 10	5
Less than 20	12
Less than 30	20
Less than 40	35
Less than 50	54

31. Calculate Standard deviation from the following series (use assumed mean method) : (4)

Class	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Frequency	2	4	3	8	3

32. Calculate Mode of the following data: (4)

Marks	10	20	30	40	50	60
No of students	90	87	78	60	30	12

33. Calculate Laspeyre's and Paasche's index numbers from the following : (6)

Commodity	Prices (2005)	Quantity (2005)	Prices (2019)	Quantity (2019)
A	20	25	10	4
B	17	10	8	28
C	11	15	6	24
D	7	10	5	15

34. Calculate the coefficient of correlation from the following data by different method . (6)

X	2	4	6	8	10	12
Y	3	6	9	12	15	18

OR

Calculate spearman 's rank correlation of coefficient from the following data:

X	90	88	75	74	70	65	62
Y	18	25	34	34	42	38	47

**SECTION D – LITERATURE**

**(30Marks)**

**Q9.** Read the extracts given below and answer the questions, choosing the best option from those given below: **(any one extract)**

(Mention the extract no. being attempted)

**(1 × 3=3)**

“When did my childhood go?  
Was it when I found my mind was really mine,  
To use whichever way I choose,  
Producing thoughts that were not those of other people  
But my own and mine alone  
Was that the day!”

- a) What does the poet want to know?
- b) Explain “my mind was really mine”.
- c) What has the poet decided?

OR

“I am the poem of the earth, said the voice of the rain,  
Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land and the bottomless sea”.

- a) Who is the speaker in the above lines? Who is “I” speaking to?
- b) Why does the rain call itself “impalpable”?
- c) Find out words from the extract which mean the same as:

- 1. Ever-lasting
- 2. Which cannot be seen

**Q10.** Answer these questions in about 40-50 words each **(3 × 5= 15)**

- 1. What impression of Shahid do you gather from the piece?
- 2. Mention the two ways in which the author’s grandmother spent her days after he grew up.
- 3. Explain the concept of shanshui.
- 4. How did Einstein’s medical prove useless.
- 5. Why did Crocker-Harris not disclose the results like the other teachers?

**Q11.** Answer any **ONE** of the following in about 100- 120 words. **(6)**

How did Rajendra Deshpande apply his theory of Catastrophic experience regarding the Battle of Panipat?

OR

What difficulties did the author encounter and overcome when he set out to reach Mount Kailash?

**Q12.** Answer the following questions in about 100-120 words. (6)

i. What dilemma did Dr. Andrew felt soon after the birth of Mrs. Morgan's child?

OR

ii. Compare Elsa and Einstein view of education.

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**

**2019-2020**

**SUBJECT –HISTORY**

**CLASS – XI**

**Time : 3 Hour**

**M.M: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- Question number 1 to 20 (Part-A) are objective type questions carrying 1 mark should be one each.
- Answer to questions carrying 4 marks (Part-B Question 21 to 26) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Answer to questions carrying 8 marks (Part-C Question 27 to 29) should not exceed 350 words each.
- Question numbers 30 (Part -D) are Source based questions carrying 8 marks each.
- Question number **31** (Part-E) is a **Map question** that includes identification and location of significant test items. Attach the map with the answer book

**PART-A**

**I. Answer all the questions given below :-**

**(20)**

- Q1.** When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin? (1)
- Q2.** Supreme authority of church is \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(a) Manor (b) Pope (c) Friars (d) Cathedrals
- Q3.** Which two rival tribes were defeated by Genghis Khan at the beginning of his political care (1)  
(a) The Tatars ,The Naimans (b) The Jamuqa ,The Quriltai  
(c) The Sung , The Hsi Hsia (d) None
- Q4.** Marco polo was a great Italian traveller, who wrote his famous account \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(a) Travels of Marco Polo (b) Journey of Marco Polo  
(c) Exploration of Marco Polo (d) None
- Q5.** The first Englishman to use coke for the first time in the process of smelting was (1)  
(a) Abraham Darby (b) Georges Michelete (c) Friedrich Engels (d) None
- Q6.** Who designed flying shuttle loom? (1)  
(a) John Kay (b) Abraham Darby (c) Richard Arkwright (d) None
- Q7.** \_\_\_\_\_ were those people who believed that even those objects may have life or soul which are regarded as inanimate by modern science or scientists. (1)  
(a) Animists (b) dissenters (c) both (d) None
- Q8.** The invention/inventions which inspired the sailors to sail in different directions (1)  
(a) Compass (b) telescope (c) both (d) none
- Q9.** Which food items did Incas grow? (1)  
(a) Corn (b) Potatoes (d) both (d) none
- Q10.** A year has \_\_\_\_\_ days in both the Egyptians and Mayan calendars. (1)  
(a) 365 (b) 375 (c) 563 (d) 345

**Q11.** Act of \_\_\_\_\_ prohibited the employment of children under the age of nine in factories.(1)  
(a) 1819 (b) 1833 (c) 1842 (d) 1847

**Q12.** Who wrote the novel "Hard Times"? (1)  
(a) James Brindley (b) Charles Dickens (c) Thomas Newcomen (d) none

**Q13.** The Western European society was divided into (1)  
(a) The Clergy, The Nobility, The Peasantry (c) none of these  
(b) The Mayor, The Commons, The Knights (d) all the above

**Q14.** A person who is uncultured and behaves in a rough or cruel manner and is ignorant of good taste is \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(a) Kiyat (b) Barbarian (c) Tuman (d) Tama

**Q15.** What do you mean by Luddism? (1)

**Q16.** Water Frame was invented by \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(a) Richard Arkwright (b) Abraham Darby (c) Richard Arkwright (d) None

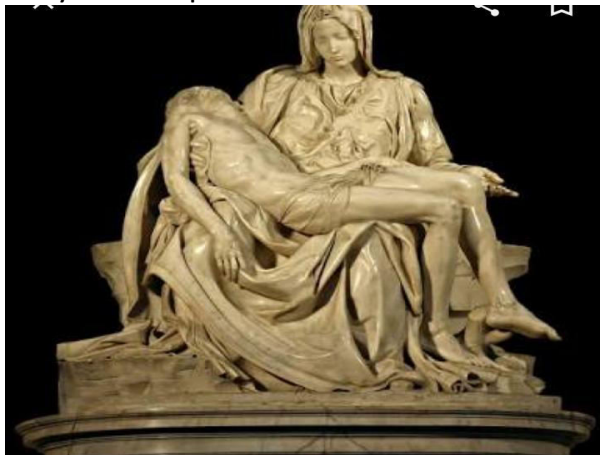
**Q17.** Consider the following statements regarding feudal society in France : (1)

- I) Early feudal society in France was based on the relationship of lord and peasants.
- II) The peasants had to offer labor in the service of their lords.
- III) The lord enjoyed special status.
- IV) Lord's order was supreme. Nobody could deny his order.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) Only I (b) I and II (c) I and III (d) all the above

**Q18.** Identify the sculpture (1)



- (a) Praying Hands (b) The Pieta (c) Child Jesus (d) None

**Q19.** Identify the monument in the image (1)  
(a) Maya Temple (b) Manor house (c) Incas Temple (d) none



- Q20.** \_\_\_\_\_ were a nomadic tribe of Central Asia.  
(a) Mongols (b) Incas (c) Mayas (c) None

**PART-B**  
**SECTION - I**

**Answer the fo-llowing questions:**

**(4x6=24)**

**Q21.** Write about the lifestyle of native people of North America.

(4)

**OR**

Industrialisation has affected farming, transportation, communication and trade in many ways. Explain.

**Q22.** What were the main features of the Industrial revolution in England?

(1x4)

**OR**

The invention of steam engine revolutionised industry and transport. Explain

**Q23.** What were the greatest achievements of the Mayas?

(1x4)

**OR**

Discuss the early career and achievements of Genghis Khan.

**Q24.** Do you think the Renaissance started a new age? Give reasons.

(4)

**OR**

Describe the main teachings of Islam.

**Q25.** Write a note on the following:

(4)

(a) Spirit of Inquiry

(b) Spirit of Humanism

**OR**

What are the five pillars of Islam?

**Q26.** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows :-

In his novel Hard Times, Charles Dickens (1812-70), perhaps the most severe contemporary critic of the horrors of industrialisation for the poor, wrote a fictional account of an industrial town he aptly called Coketown. 'It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been



red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a stare of melancholy madness.'

- (i) Who was Charles Dickens? (1)  
(ii) About which period and country he is talking about in the passage? (1)  
(iii) Highlight any two social problems mentioned here. (2)

### **PART-C**

**Answer all the questions given below :** (8x3=24)

**Q27.** What sort of reforms through laws were made by the British government to improve the condition of workers?

**OR**

Discuss the causes for the success of Genghis Khan.

**Q28.** Write a description about the winds of change in Australia, USA and Canada.

**OR**

Describe the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism.

**Q29.** The Incas Empire was highly centralised with the King representing the highest source of authority. Elaborate

**OR**

Discuss the methods of the warfare of Mongol Army.

### **PART-D**

**Source based questions:**

**(8)**

**Q30. Read the following excerpt carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Niccolo Machiavelli wrote about human nature in the fifteenth chapter of his book, The Prince (1513).

So, leaving aside imaginary things, and referring only to those which truly exist, I say that whenever men are discussed (and especially princes, who are more exposed to view), they are noted for various qualities which earn them either praise or condemnation. Some, for example, are held to be generous, and others miserly. Some are held to be benefactors, others are called grasping; some cruel, some compassionate; one man faithless, another faithful; one man effeminate and cowardly, another fierce and courageous; one man Courteous, another proud; one man lascivious, another pure; one guileless, another crafty; one stubborn, another flexible; one grave, another frivolous; one religious, another sceptical; and so forth.

Machiavelli believed that 'all men are bad and ever ready to display their vicious nature partly because of the fact that human desires are insatiable'. The most powerful motive Machiavelli saw as the incentive for every human action is self-interest.

- (i) Who was Niccolo Machiavelli? (2)  
(ii) Why was he famous for? (3)  
(ii) What did Niccolo Machiavelli believe in? (3)

**PART-E**

**Q31. ON THE OUTLINE MAP OF ARABIA LOCATE/ IDENTIFY:- (4)**

- (a) Newcastle                      (b) Nottingham                      (c) Birmingham      (d) London



**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
**(2019-2020)**  
**SUBJECT – PHYSICAL EDUCATION**  
**CLASS -XI**

**Time 3: Hours**

**Maximum Marks70**

**General instructions:-**

- Question paper contains 34 questions.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Question no 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each
- Question no 21 to 30 carry 3 marks each
- Question 31 to 34 carry 5 marks each

Q1. Which one of the following is not a component of wellness?

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Mental wellness | c. Maximum wellness   |
| b. Moral wellness  | d. Emotional wellness |

Q2. Who was the first president of Indian Olympic association?

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Sir Dorab Ji Tata | c. Jawaharlal Nehru |
| b. Sardar Patel      | d. Mahatma Gandhi   |

Q3. The 2020 Olympic Games will be held in.

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| a. Los Angles | c. India |
| b. Mexico     | d. Tokyo |

Q4. Who is known as the father of modern Olympic?

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Prof. Jigaro Kino | c. Sir Dorab ji Tata  |
| b. Jack Rogges       | d. Perrie D Coubertin |

Q5. How many rings are there in Olympic flags?

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| a. Three | c. Two  |
| b. Five  | d. Four |

Q6. Special Olympic Bharat started in?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. 2001 | c. 1948 |
| b. 1995 | d. 2005 |

Q7. Deaf Olympic started in?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1960 | c. 1947 |
| b. 1924 | d. 2001 |

Q8. The Headquarter of Paralympicis situated in?

- a. Paris                      b. Germany                      c. New York                      d. Denmark

Q9. Inclusion is needed for?

- a. Hearing Impaired    b. Blind people    c. Loss of Limbs    d. All of these

Q10. Which of the following is not an Asana?

- a. Kapalbhathi    b. Shashankasana    c. Trikonasana    d. Naukasana

Q11. Which of the following are adventure sports?

- a. Trekking                                      b. Paragliding  
c. Surfing                                      d. All the above

Q12. Find one word answer for the statement 'Raise your heel, stand erect, raise your arms'?

- a. Padmasana                                      b. Tadasana  
c. Garudasana                                      d. Shashankasana

Q13. Which is not a quality of a good Leader?

- a. Autocratic                                      c. Dictator  
b. Both                                      d. None of the above

Q14. Who has a pear shape body?

- a. Endomorphc. Mesomorph  
b. Ectomorph                                      d. All the above

Q15. Body weight=50kg, Height=155cm, Find the BMI?

- a. 20.81                                      c. 19.81  
b. 21.53                                      d. 23.02

Q16. BMI of a person is 32.50 he is?

- a. Overweight                                      b. Obesity grade-1  
c. Healthy                                      d. Underweight

Q17. Ball and socket joint is situated at?

- a. Shoulder                                      c. Neck  
b. Wrist                                      d. Knee

Q18. A 19 year old boy fall in the category of?

- a. Late childhood                                      b. Adolescence  
c. Infancy                                      d. Naukasana

Q19. Which of the following is not a sign of growth?

- a. Increase in height
- b. Increase in talking
- c. Increase in weight
- d. Increased hair length

Q20. Which is a method of warming up?

- a. Sauna bath
- b. stretching
- c. Jogging
- d. All the above

Q21. What are the objectives of Indian Olympic Association?

Q22. What steps should be taken to implement Inclusion education in India?

Q23. Explain the principles of Adapted Physical education?

Q24. Specify the qualities of good leader?

Q25. Explain the objectives of adventure sports?

Q26. What are the properties of muscles?

Q27. Explain the functions of skeletal system?

Q28. Define the phenomena of second wind. Explain the causes and symptoms?

Q29. What are the side effects of Prohibited substances?

Q30. Explain the benefits of warming up?

Q31. How can we prevent the health threats through life style change?

Q32. Explain the procedure of Yoga Nidra. What are the benefits of practicing Yoga Nidra?

Q33. What is the importance of test, measurement and evaluation?

Q34. What is the difference between growth and development?

# FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

(2019-2020)

## SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS -XI

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

### General Instruction:-

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question 1 to 20 carries 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words.
3. Question 21 to 23 carries 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words.
4. Question 24 to 27 carries 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words.
5. Question 28 to 30 carries 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words.
6. Question 31 is map based question which carries 5 marks.
7. Question 32 to 34 carries 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 200 words.

### Section A

1. What is meant by Decentralization?
2. Why do we need legislature? Or Mention any two powers of the Indian Parliament.
3. What is justice?

Or

What is Aristotle's concept of geometrical justice?

4. Mention two features of rights.
5. What is meant by 'Sustainable Development'?
6. What are some of the problems faced by refugees?
7. Define the term global citizenship?
8. What rights you get in political sphere?
9. Migration of people to different regions within the country is often resisted by the local inhabitants. What are some of the contributions that the migrants could make to the local economy?
10. What ways could the concept of global citizenship benefits us?
11. Correct and re-write the statement "Prime minister of India is called the first citizen."
12. Give one example of structural violence.
13. According to \_\_\_\_\_ politics begins and ends with the state.
14. Education fills a person with \_\_\_\_\_ and gives him confidence

15. What do you mean by Apartheid?
16. What do you mean by Global citizenship?
17. State whether the statement is true or false- "The prime minister of India with advice to governor of the state can impose state emergency."
18. Correct and re-write the statement- "Mahatma Gandhi said that article 19 is heart and soul of the constitution."
19. Which of these rejects religion completely and believe in the freedom of all religions?
- a. Communalism                      b. Spiritualism                      c. Secularism    d. Capitalism
20. How many people are nominated in Rajya-Sabha?
- A) 02                      B) 12                      C) 04                      D) 10
21. Who wrote the book "The Leviathan"?
22. Why the leader in Myanmar was house-arrested?

### Section-B

23. Distinguish between rights and claims.
24. Give two differences between FPTP system and Proportional system of Representation.
25. How does Parliament control the executive?

**Or**

What is the need for bicameral legislature in India?

### Section C

26. List any three features of the Indian Constitution. Also state what makes Indian Constitution a living document.
27. What are the various forms of inequality? Explain any four features.
28. Is justice all about fairness? Discuss in context of Rawls theory of justice.
29. How is Lok-Sabha comparatively more powerful than RajyaSabha? (Any 4 points).

OR

List any three features of the Indian Constitution. Also state what makes Indian Constitution a living document.

### SECTION D

**30. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:**

The term nation is derived from the Latin word 'nation' which means 'birth' and 'race'. Writers have used this word to denote people who have a common ethnic origin. Nation refers to a much wider base as it includes people living in a defined territory, common political aspirations) common history, etc. However, nation and state are interrelated concepts. Nation is not only a cultural and spiritual entity; it is even a political organized aggregation. State is one of the institutions through which a society operates. A nation

possesses many other institutions. Nation becomes a state only if it fulfils certain conditions such as, population, sovereignty, etc.

a. List four essential features of a nation.

B. Different between state and nation. c. How nation becomes a state?

**31.** A western secular state is neither theoretic nor does it have a state religion. The American model believes that the state should not interfere in the affairs of the religion and the religion should not interfere in the affairs of the state. Likewise, state has no right to give aid to any religion. Religion is a private affair of an individual. It neglects the rights of minorities and therefore narrow concept. However, Indian secularism is fundamentally different from western secularism.

a. What is secularism?

b. How Indian secularism is different from western secularism? Explain by giving example

**32.** In the given outline map of India Identify these states on the basis of information given below:

a. Any one State having bicameral legislature.

b. 29th state of India.

c. State given special status through Article 370.

d. Two union Territories of India.

**33.** Read the given passage and answer the following questions : The concept of peace in India traces its origin to the ancient Indian concept of, vasudhevkutumbhakam, which means universal brotherhood. Sages and scholars of ancient India had propogated the ideals of non-violence and tolerance. Ahimsa was an important ingredient of Gandhiji's mode of independence. India was a prominent exponent of peace. In India, peace was implemented through the concept of panchsheel which means five principles of moral conduct. Lord Buddha laid down five principles of moral conduct. These were later adopted as the 'Principles of Peace'.

a. What is peace?

b. Mention any four principles of peace.

c. Under what conditions is war justified?

**34.** Interpret the given picture and answer the questions that follow:





- a. Who is the boss?
- b. Who is looking humble here?
- c. Why is the Parliament more powerful?

### SECTION E

35. Can we have a global Citizenship? What are the relevant grounds for inclusion and exclusion of Citizenship?
36. Describe the three procedures given under Article 368 for amending the Indian Constitution. Why there are so many amendments in the Indian Constitution?

OR

Does peace always require non-violence? Examine the statement in both its negative and positive aspects.

37. Describe the discretionary powers of the Indian President. Or Why do we need electoral reformation in India? Give some suggestions for electoral reforms in India.

OR

Describe models of development recommended by different writers.

Explain J. S. Mill's harm principle. Or How can equality be realized? Explain by giving examples from India. 2 Describe the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. (any four)

OR

Describe the procedure of passage of non-money bill in the Indian Parliament.