

Competency Based Test (CBT)

Class – XI COMMERCE

Subject – ECONOMICS

Month – July 2026

Syllabus – Statistics

♦ Chapter 01 - Introduction

Chapter 02 - Collection of data

Directions: for Question no. 1 to 5.

In each of the following questions, a statement of **Assertion (A)** is followed by a statement of **Reason (R)**. Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

1. Q) Assertion (A): Scarcity is the root cause of all economic problems.

Reason (R): Resources have alternative uses, and human wants are unlimited.

Answer: (A) Explanation: Economic problems arise because our resources are scarce relative to our unlimited wants, forcing us to make choices among alternative uses. (R) correctly explains (A).

2. Q) Assertion (A): All numerical data can be treated as statistics.

Reason (R): Statistics deals with aggregates of facts and not isolated figures.

Answer: (d) Explanation: (A) is false because a single numerical figure (e.g., "Mukesh scores 80 marks") is not statistics. It becomes statistics only when it is an aggregate of facts or capable of comparison. (R) is a true statement.

3. Q) Assertion (A): Primary data is more reliable and accurate compared to secondary data.

Reason (R): Primary data is collected by the investigator himself from the source of origin for a specific purpose.

Answer: (a) Explanation: Because primary data is collected firsthand with a specific objective in mind, it is generally more precise and tailored, making (R) the correct explanation for (A).

4. Q) Assertion (A): Economics is studied in two main branches: Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.

Reason (R): Statistics helps in simplifying complex economic data into a meaningful and easily understandable format.

Answer: (b) Explanation: Both statements are factually true. However, (R) explains a function of Statistics, which has nothing to do with why Economics is divided into Micro and Macro branches. Therefore, (R) is not the correct explanation.

5. Q) Assertion (A): Statistics in the plural sense refers to "Statistical Methods."

Reason (R): Statistical methods involve the collection, organization, presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data.

Answer: (d) Explanation: (A) is false because Statistics in the *singular* sense refers to statistical methods. In the *plural* sense, it refers to numerical data or quantitative information. (R) is true.

6. Q) Why are qualitative attributes, such as honesty, intelligence, or beauty, generally excluded from direct statistical study?

- A) Qualitative data is considered unimportant in modern economic analysis.
- B) Statistical analysis is strictly confined to quantitative data that can be expressed numerically.
- C) These attributes are subjective and change too rapidly to be recorded reliably.
- D) Qualitative attributes do not have any measurable impact on aggregate human behavior.

Answer: B

Explanation: Statistics focuses on numerical and quantitative data. While qualitative traits can sometimes be ranked or coded numerically, they cannot be directly analyzed using traditional statistical tools until they are converted into a numerical format.

7. Q) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the nature and accuracy of statistical laws?

- A) Statistical results provide absolute certainty and apply perfectly to every individual case.
- B) Statistical laws are universally true under all possible conditions, much like the laws of physics.
- C) Statistical results deal with aggregates and are true only on an average.
- D) Statistics is an exact science that eliminates all approximations.

Answer: C

Explanation: Statistics deals with group behavior and patterns rather than isolated instances. Because it relies on averages, a statistical conclusion represents a general trend rather than an absolute fact for every single individual.

8Q) How does the study of Statistics primarily assist governments in national planning and policy-making?

- A) By providing reliable numerical data on indicators like inflation, population growth, and unemployment.
- B) By automating the policy decision-making process to completely remove human error.
- C) By ensuring that every welfare scheme implemented achieves its goals with 100% precision.
- D) By predicting future economic crises with absolute chronological certainty.

Answer: A

Explanation: Governments require empirical evidence to formulate budgets and allocate resources effectively. Statistics provides the necessary aggregate quantitative facts regarding major economic issues to guide these decisions.

9Q) A newly launched organic cosmetic brand wants to understand the skincare routines and purchasing habits of urban working women in Mumbai. The target population is vast, and the company requires highly precise, detailed qualitative feedback about sensory experiences (like product texture and fragrance). Which method of data collection should the research team deploy?

- A) Mailing Questionnaire Method
- B) Direct Personal Investigation
- C) Information from Local Correspondents
- D) Telephone Interview Method

Answer: B

Explanation: Since the company requires highly precise information regarding qualitative aspects like "sensory experiences," the investigator needs to be physically present to gauge reactions and ask follow-up questions. A mailed questionnaire or phone call cannot capture detailed sensory feedback accurately.

10Q) What is a "Pilot Survey"?

- A) A survey conducted by airplane pilots
- B) A final survey conducted on the entire population
- C) A pre-testing of the questionnaire on a small group before the main survey
- D) A method to collect secondary data from government offices.

Answer: C) A pre-testing of the questionnaire on a small group before the main survey.