

PRACTICE WORKBOOK

CLASS 11

Economics

Six selected units with original explanations, worked examples and graded practice. Supports school assessment; not a complete syllabus or a full examination paper.



6 practice units
36 tasks with answer guidance

Name / नाम: _____

Original selected-topic practice. Use alongside school lessons and the prescribed textbook. The contents define this book's scope.

CBSE course 030 · 2026–27 · Selected practice, not a complete syllabus or official examination paper.

UNIT 01 / 06 · LEARN & TRY

Data collection and clear presentation

Name: _____ Date: _____

Goal: Choose appropriate data sources and describe sample proportions and labelled frequency/bar presentations.

Learn

Statistics begins with a question and an appropriate way to collect evidence. A population includes all units relevant to the enquiry; a sample includes a selected subset. A census studies every unit, while a sample survey studies the selected units. A sample can save time and resources, but its selection must suit the question. A large sample does not automatically remove selection bias. Primary data are collected for the investigator's present purpose; secondary data were collected earlier by someone else or for another purpose. Both require checks of definitions, coverage and reliability. Classification and tables organise observations so comparisons become possible. Discrete values are counted separately, while continuous measurements may be grouped into class intervals. A diagram should have a clear title, labelled categories and a stated scale. Describe exactly what a dataset measures before interpreting it; totals, percentages and conclusions can be misleading when their denominator or population is unclear.

Worked example

A school asks 200 selected families whether they use public transport; 80 say yes. The sample proportion is $80/200 \times 100 = 40\%$. This describes the selected families. Generalising to all families requires considering selection and non-response, not just reporting the percentage.

UNIT 01 · APPLY & EXPLAIN

Data collection and clear presentation

4. Explain three checks before using a secondary table. [3 marks]

5. Explain why surveying only users of an expensive shopping app could misrepresent all local households. [3 marks]

6. Prepare a frequency table and suitable bar-chart instructions for responses: bus 20, walk 35, cycle 15, other 10. [4 marks]

Show your thinking with a drawing, diagram or explanation.

Pause & reflect

What can I explain now? What will I try again?

☐ I tried ☐ I explained ☐ I checked



UNIT 01 · ANSWER GUIDANCE

Data collection and clear presentation

1. A sample is a selected subset of the relevant population studied in an enquiry.
2. Primary data are collected for the investigator's current purpose; secondary data were previously collected by another source or for another purpose.
3. Total = 100; walking percentage = $45/100 \times 100 = 45\%$.
4. Check definitions and units, coverage/time period and reliability/method of collection. Explain each check.
5. Users may differ in income, access or preferences; non-users cannot be selected; increasing app responses does not remove this coverage/selection bias.
6. The table lists all four frequencies and total 80. A titled chart has categories horizontally and frequency vertically, separate equal-width bars of heights 20,35,15,10, and a consistent stated scale. Credit data, total, axes and bars/scale.

Teaching note

A percentage needs a denominator; an inference needs a suitable sample.

Curriculum reference: https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/CurriculumMain27/SecPart2/Economics_SecP2_2026-27.pdf
Selected units; outcomes are publisher-defined. Practical, project and prescribed literature requirements must also be studied through school.