

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11**

# Collection of Data (Statistics for Economics)

Economics · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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**OBJECTIVES**

Reinforce the four core topics of Collection of Data (Statistics for Economics) via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

**SECTION · QUICK DRILL**

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

**Q1.** Data collected by the investigator himself for the first time are called:

- (A) Secondary data (B) Primary data  
(C) Published data (D) Processed data

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

**Q2.** Census report figures used by a student are, for that student:

- (A) Primary data (B) Secondary data  
(C) Raw data (D) Sample data

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q3.** A questionnaire is filled in by the:

- (A) Enumerator (B) Investigator  
(C) Respondent himself (D) Government

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q4.** A schedule differs from a questionnaire because a schedule is filled by:

- (A) The respondent (B) A trained enumerator  
(C) A computer (D) No one

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q5.** In the census method, data are collected from:

- (A) A sample of units (B) Every unit of the population  
(C) Only urban units (D) Only literate units

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q6.** Which method is cheaper and faster for a very large population?

- (A) Census method (B) Sample method  
(C) Complete enumeration (D) Door-to-door census

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q7.** A sampling error:

- (A) Occurs in census too (B) Falls as sample size increases  
(C) Rises as sample size increases (D) Is a recording mistake

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q8.** Non-response and wrong measurement are examples of:

- (A) Sampling errors (B) Non-sampling errors  
(C) Random errors only (D) No error

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q9.** The Census of India is conducted:

- (A) Every year (B) Every 5 years  
(C) Every 10 years (D) Every 20 years

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

**Q10.** The NSSO conducts:

- (A) The decennial census
- (B) Nationwide sample surveys on socio-economic topics
- (C) Only the population count
- (D) Court records

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q11.** A small trial of the questionnaire before the main survey is called a:

- (A) Census
- (B) Pilot survey
- (C) Schedule
- (D) Sample error

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 25s

**Q12.** In random sampling, every unit of the population has:

- (A) No chance of selection
- (B) A known equal chance of selection
- (C) Selection by the investigator's choice
- (D) Zero bias automatically removed without method

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q13.** Which is NOT a quality of a good questionnaire?

- (A) Short and simple
- (B) Clear and unambiguous
- (C) Contains leading questions
- (D) Logical order

PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q14.** The same data are primary for the collector and \_\_\_\_ for a later user.

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Raw

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 25s

**Q15.** Which method must be used when testing destroys the unit (e.g., testing matchsticks)?

- (A) Census method
- (B) Sample method
- (C) Complete enumeration
- (D) Direct personal investigation of all

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

**Q1. Answer: B**

Primary data are original, collected first-hand for a specific enquiry.

**Q2. Answer: B**

Already-collected data reused by someone else are secondary.

**Q3. Answer: C**

In a questionnaire the respondent fills it himself; in a schedule an enumerator does.

**Q4. Answer: B**

A schedule is filled by an enumerator who reads questions to the respondent.

**Q5. Answer: B**

Census = complete enumeration of every unit.

**Q6. Answer: B**

The sample method studies only a part, so it is cheaper and faster.

**Q7. Answer: B**

Sampling error decreases as the sample size increases and exists only in sample surveys.

**Q8. Answer: B**

These are non-sampling errors from faulty collection/processing.

**Q9. Answer: C**

It is a decennial (once-in-ten-years) census.

**Q10. Answer: B**

NSSO uses the sample method for socio-economic surveys (employment, consumption, literacy).

**Q11. Answer: B**

A pilot survey pre-tests the questionnaire to find flaws.

**Q12. Answer: B**

Random (probability) sampling gives every unit a known equal chance.

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**Q13. Answer: C**

Leading questions bias the answer and must be avoided.

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**Q14. Answer: B**

Primary vs secondary describes the source, so reused data are secondary.

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**Q15. Answer: B**

Destructive testing requires the sample method, since you cannot test every unit.