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Section B – Very Short Answer Questions  
(5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

- 11 ✓ Define Primary Data.
- 12 ✓ What is Secondary Data?
- 13 ✓ State any two advantages of Census Method.
- 14 ✓ Differentiate between Sample Method and Census Method.
- 15 ✓ What is Direct Oral Investigation?

Section C – Short Answer Questions  
(3 × 5 = 15 Marks)

- 16 ✓ Explain the merits and demerits of Sample Method.
- 17 ✓ Distinguish between Primary Data and Secondary Data.
- 18 ✓ Explain Indirect Oral Investigation with suitable examples.

Section D – Long Answer Question  
(1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

19 ✓ Explain different methods of collecting primary data.

OR

Discuss Census Method and Sample Method with their advantages and limitations.

11th 300  
Section A - MCQs (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Data collected for the first time is called:

- a) Secondary Data
- b) Primary Data
- c) Classified Data
- d) Census Data

Information collected from newspapers and reports is:

- a) Primary Data
- b) Census Data
- c) Secondary Data
- d) Sample Data

In direct oral investigation, information is collected:

- a) Through internet
- b) By personal interview
- c) From books
- d) By post

Which method is suitable when area is very large?

- a) Direct Investigation
- b) Census Method
- c) Sample Method
- d) Observation Method

Complete enumeration of all units is known as:

- a) Sampling
- b) Census
- c) Tabulation
- d) Classification

A small part representing the whole population is called:

- a) Census
- b) Sample
- c) Schedule
- d) Table

Data collected personally from respondents is:

- a) Primary Data
- b) Secondary Data
- c) Published Data
- d) None of these

Population census in India is conducted after every:

- a) 5 years
- b) 20 years
- c) 10 years
- d) 2 years

Which of the following is a source of secondary data?

- a) Interview
- b) Questionnaire
- c) Government Report
- d) Observation

Sample method is generally:

- a) Costly
- b) Time consuming
- c) Economical
- d) Impossible