



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

# ANANDALAYA

MID TERM

Class : XI

Subject: Economics

Date : 26/09/2019

M.M: 40

Time: 2 Hours

### General Instructions:

1. Please check that this question paper contains 17 questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for questions are indicated against each question.
4. One mark questions are required to be answered in one sentence each.
5. Three marks questions should be answered in about 60 words each.
6. Four marks questions should be answered in about 70 words each.
7. Six marks questions should be answered in about 100 words each.

### SECTION A: STATISTICS

1. In chronological classification, data are classified on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
 (a) Area (b) Time  
 (c) Attributes (d) None of these
2. Median of 2, 5, 9, 4, 9, 6, and 7 is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
 (a) 9 (b) 4  
 (c) 8 (d) 6

OR

For ordering shoes of various sizes for resale, a \_\_\_\_\_ size will be more appropriate.

- (a) Modal (b) Mean  
 (c) Median (d) None of these
3. Match the following statistical terms in column A with appropriate options in column B: (1)

A.	B.
1. Discrete Variable	(a) Excludes the upper class limit
2. Exclusive Method	(b) Excludes the lower class limit
	(c) Height of students
	(d) Number of cars on road
	(e) Area

4. Distinguish between Histogram and Bar Diagram. (3)

OR

Explain any three essential parts of a good statistical table.

5. Find out mode from the following data: (4)

Class-Interval	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Frequency	5	7	15	18	16	9	6	3

6. From the following age distribution of workers of a factory, construct a histogram and convert it into a frequency polygon. (4)

Age (in Years)	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of Workers	9	12	18	15	6

7. A. Distinguish between Univariate and Bivariate frequency distribution. (1)

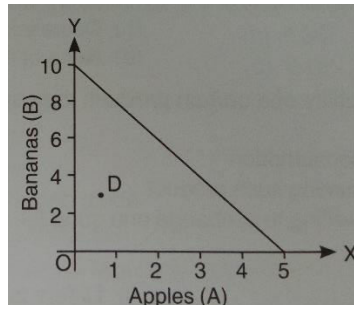
B. Marks scored by thirty students in English are given below:

41	55	42	53	42	31	42	31	42	55	42	35	65	65	74
74	41	53	42	55	42	20	31	42	35	53	35	25	35	25

- (a) Construct a frequency distribution when class intervals are exclusive, taking the lowest class as 20-30 (3)
- (b) Obtain the range of marks in English. (1)
- (c) Find the number of students whose marks are: (1)
  - i. Between 40 to 60
  - ii. More than 60

SECTION B: MICROECONOMICS

8. If  $MU_y = 20$ ;  $MU_x = 60$ ; Price of Y = ` 4, then what will be the price of X at equilibrium? (1)  
 (a) ` 14 (b) ` 3  
 (c) ` 12 (d) ` 4
9. In the following diagram of budget line, point “D” represents\_\_\_\_\_ (1)



- (a) Bundle which cost equal to money income of consumer  
 (b) Bundle which cost less than money income of consumer  
 (c) Bundle which cost greater than money income of consumer  
 (d) None of these
10. MPP of 2 units of labour is 12 and 1 unit of labour is 10. What will be APP for 2 units of labour? (1)  
 (a) 2 (b) 12  
 (c) 11 (d) 22
11. Identify the two cost curves which start from the same point on the Y-axis: (1)  
 (a) TVC and TFC (b) TFC and AVC  
 (c) TFC and TC (d) TVC and TC
12. Which of the following is true with respect to relationship between AC and MC? (1)  
 (a) When  $MC > AC$ , AC falls  
 (b) AC curve intersects MC curve at minimum MC  
 (c) MC curve intersects AC curve at minimum AC  
 (d) When  $MC < AC$ , ATC rises
13. When marginal utility is zero, total utility is \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
14. Identify which of the following statements is not true for the Indifference Curves theory: (1)  
 (a) Lower indifference curve represents lower level of satisfaction.  
 (b) Two indifference curves can intersect each other.  
 (c) Indifference curves are drawn under the ordinal approach to consumer equilibrium.  
 (d) Indifference curves are always convex to the origin.
15. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility with the help of utility schedule and diagram. (3)
16. Distinguish between fixed costs and variable costs. Give two examples of each. (4)

OR

Complete the following table:

Output (Units)	Total Cost	Average Variable Cost	Marginal Cost
0	30	-	-
1			20
2	68		
3	84	18	
4			18
5	125	19	

17. Explain the Law of Variable Proportions with the help of total and marginal product curves. (6)

OR

Define Marginal Product. State the relationship between Marginal Product and Average Product. Use diagram.