DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Half-Yearly Exam 2023-24
SUBJECT – ECONOMICS (030) , CLASS:XI

BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

Sl No.	Chapters/units	Marks Allotted in Syllabus	VSA(20 Nos)	SA-I(4Nos.)	SA-II(6 Nos.)	LS (4 Nos.)	TOTAL (34NOS.)
1	Introduction to statistics	4	1	1	-	-	2
2	Collection of data	10	4	-	-	1	5
3	Organisation of data	6	2	-	1	-	3
4	Presentation of data	10	3	1	1	-	5
5	Measures of central tendency	10	-	-	1	1	2
6	Introduction to Micro economics	8	5	1	-	-	6
7	Consumers equilibrium and demand	10	-	-	1	1	2
8	Production Function	10	-	-	1	1	2
9	Cost	12	5	1	1	-	7
	MARKS	80	20	12	24	24	80

FOR EXAMPLE

Subject: ECONOMICS   Class: XI   Full Mark: 80   Nos. of Questions: 34

As per the syllabus the typology of question as follows:

R →Remembering and understanding 55% of 80 marks: (44 MARK) LA -04
      SA-II 06

A →Applying 22.5%of 80 marks :   (18MARKS)   SA-I   06 VSA   28

E →Evaluation, Analysing and creating 22.5 % of 80 marks : (18Marks)

**DAVPUBLICSCHOOLS,ODISHA ZONE**
**Half-Yearly Exams.;** **SUBJECT:ECONOMICS** **CLASS:XI**
QUESTIONWISEANALYSIS
	Chapters/units	Forms of Question-(LA ,SA-II,SA-I,VSA)	Marks Allotted	(R),(U),(A), (H),(E)
1	Collection of data	VSA	1	An
2	Collection of data	VSA	1	U
3	Collection of data	VSA	1	App
4	Collection of data	VSA	1	An
5	Introduction to statistics	VSA	1	An
6	Organisation of data	VSA	1	U
7	Organisation of data	VSA	1	U
8	Presentation of data	VSA	1	U
9	Presentation of data	VSA	1	R
10	Presentation of data	VSA	1	R
11	Introduction to statistics	SA-I	3	AP U
12	Presentation of data	SA-I	3	U
13	Presentation of data	SA-II	4	U
14	Measures of central tendency	SA-II	4	An
15	Organisation of data	SA-II	4	Ap
16	Collection of data	LA	6	AP
17	Measures of central tendency	LA	6	AP AP
18	Introduction to Micro economics	VSA	1	R
19	Introduction to Micro economics	VSA	1	AN
20	Introduction to Micro economics	VSA	1	AN
21	Introduction to Micro economics	VSA	1	AN
22	Introduction to Micro economics	VSA	1	AN
23	Cost	VSA	1	U
24	Cost	VSA	1	U
25	Cost	VSA	1	AP
26	Cost	VSA	1	AP
27	Cost	VSA	1	AN
28	Introduction to Micro economics	SA-I	3	R
29	Cost	SA-I	3	AN
30	Production Function	SA-II	4	R
31	Consumers equilibrium and demand	SA-II	4	R EV

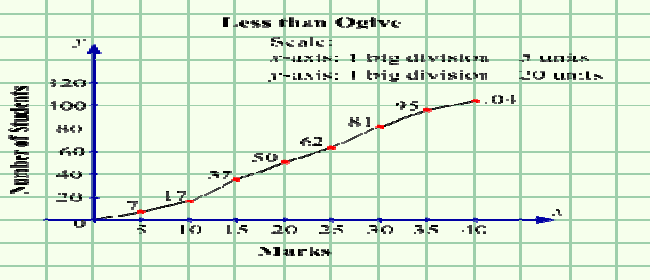| 32	Cost	SA-II	4	AN
33	Production Function	LA	6	U
34	Consumers equilibrium and demand	LA	6	App

DAVPUBLICSCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Half-Yearly Exam., SUBJECT–ECONOMICS , CLASS:XI

MARKINGSCHEME

| QSTN NO	Value Points	Marks Allotted	PAGE NO.OF NCERT /TEXTB OOK
1	(c) Both the statements are true	1	13-14
2	(b) Random Sampling.	1	16
3	(d) Secondary data	1	10
4	(c) There are widely diverse items.	1	15
5	(b) Minu has Rs 100 in her purse.	1	42
6	(b) Bivariate distribution	1	15
7	(b)Exclusive series	1	8
8	c) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III	1	45-52
9	(d) captions	1	43
10	(c) Ogive	1	53
11	No, I do not agree with the given statement. Statistics suffers from following limitations: (1) Statistics does not study qualitative phenomena. ii) Statistics does not deal with individuals. iii) Statistics can be misused. (iv) Statistical results are true only on average. OR ANY THREE POINTS OF IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS IN ECONOMICS	3	6-7
12	No, Any three differences histogram and bar diagram	1+1+1	45-51
13	**(i) For constructing a less than ogive, first the given frequency distribution must be converted into a less than cumulative frequency distribution as follows.** | **Marks**	**Cumulative Frequency** | |---|---| | Less than 5 | 7 | | Less than 10 | 7 + 10 = 17 | | Less than 15 | 17 + 20 = 37 | | Less than 20 | 37 + 13 = 50 | | Less than 25 | 50 + 12 = 62 | | Less than 30 | 62 + 19 = 81 | | Less than 35 | 81 + 14 = 95 | | Less than 40 | 95 + 9 = 104 | We now plot the cumulative frequencies against the upper limit of the class intervals. The curve obtained on joining the points so plotted is	4	56

known as the less than ogive.

(ii) For constructing a less than ogive, first the given frequency distribution is converted into a more than cumulative frequency distribution as follows.

Marks	Cumulative Frequency
More than 0	104
More than 5	104 – 7 = 97
More than 10	97 – 10 = 87
More than 15	87 – 20 = 67
More than 20	67 – 13 = 54
More than 25	54 – 12 = 42
More than 30	42 – 19 = 23
More than 35	23 – 14 = 9
More than 40	9 – 9 = 0

We now plot the cumulative frequencies against the lower limit of the class intervals. The curve obtained on joining the points so plotted is known as the more than ogive.
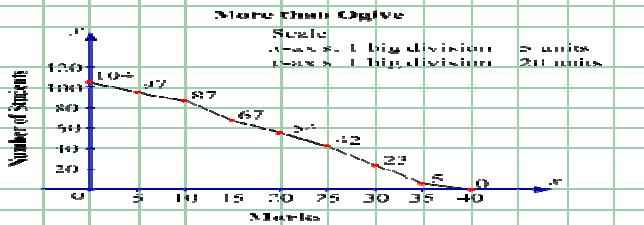
14	Mean= Summation X/N	0.5	60
	Summation X=1300	1	OR
	Corrected summation X=1300+9	0.5	68
	=1309	1	
	Mean = 1309/25		
	Corrected 52.36	1	
	OR	**OR**	
	Conversion of series in exclusive	1	
	Z= L1 + f1-f0/2(f1)-f0-f2 X10	1	
	29.5+9-5/2(9)-5-3X10	1	
	=33.5	1	
15	The classified data has following advantages over the raw data.	4	36
	1. Comprehensive-Raw data are large and entangled, whereas classified data are comprehensive and easily manageable.		
	2. Quick Information- It is troublesome to pick up information from unclassified data. Information can be easily collected from the classified data.		
	3. Conclusions - Classification facilitates comparisons and helps in drawing fast conclusions or inferences.		
	4. Saves Time and Energy- Classified data not only save our time but		
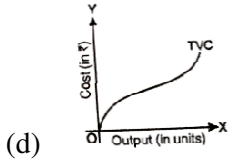
	also our energy, which would otherwise be utilised in searching from entire lot of things. (any other relevant point)			
16	A questionnaire is an exploration instrument consisting of a progression of inquiries to accumulate data from respondents. They can be considered as a sort of composing a written interview or meeting. A)Should not be too long b) Should not be too easy c) Should move from general to specific d) Questions should be precise and clear (Any other relevant point) Covering letter, simple and short, no negative questions (any other relevant point) **B)** b) 1950 Prof P C Mahalanobis activities i) Carries out surveys ii) Undertakes field work for the annual survey of industries and follow up surveys of Economic Census iii) Collects price data from rural and urban sectors (any other relevant point)	6		11-13 18-19
17	a) SUM f= 80+f | Class	frequency	Mid value	fm
---	---	---	---
0-10	12	5	60
10-20	18	15	270
20-30	27	25	675
30-40	?	35	35f
40-50	17	45	765
50-60	6	55	330 | Mean= SUM fm/ SUM f 28=2100+35f/80+f F=20 b) | 0-10	12	12
---	---	---
10-20	18	30
20-30	27	57
30-40	**?**	**77**
40-50	17	94
50-60	**6**	**100** | Median = n/2= 50th item median class = 20-30 Median = L1+ n/2-cf/f x i 20+50-30/27x 10 Median = 27.41 **OR**	6		60-64 OR

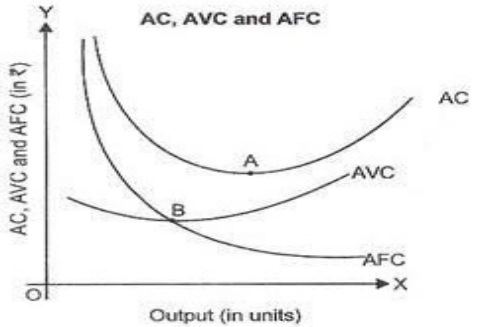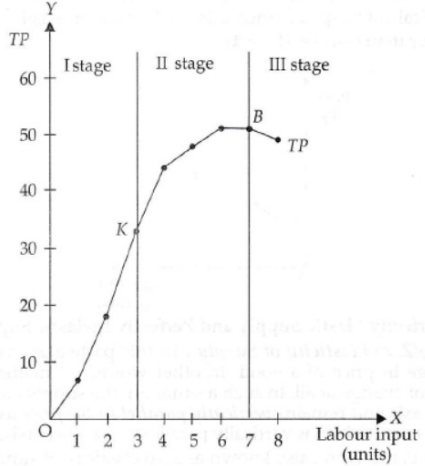Page 6 of 10

	A) Combined Mean formula Given combined mean=284 , Mean of the 70 workers=290, We know that, Mean=Sum of observations/Number of observations So, =Sum of wages of 100 workers=Rs 28400 Similarly, = Sum of 70 workers/70=Rs 290 Sum of wages of 70 workers=20300 Now, Remaining workers=30 Sum of 30 workers=28400-20300=Rs8100 So mean wage of remaining workers=8100/30=Rs270 B) Me= L1 + $\dfrac{\frac{N}{2} - cf}{F}$ x i = 30 + $\dfrac{30-20}{30} \times 30$ = 30 + $\dfrac{10}{30}$ x 30 =40		29-30
18	(c) 4,4,	1	2-6
19	(c) Reducing inequality should be a major priority for mixed economy	1	6
20	(d) Both (b) and (c)	1	1-2
21	(b) Resources are not equally efficient for production of the two goods	1	4
22	(c) Rightward shift in PPC	1	4
23	(c) Fixed and Explicit Cost	1	37
24	B) Option b Both the statements are false	1	47
25	(d)Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True	1	39
26	(b) minimum, minimum	1	47
27	 (d)	1	48
28	 Downward sloping Concave to origin	3	4 OR

	Shows max available possibilities (any other relevant points) **OR** Meaning (1) Labour intensive (1) Capital Intensive (1)		3
29	TC=Rs. (80,90,120), MC=Rs. (20,10,30)	3	44-45
30	The Law of Variable Proportions states that if more and more of variable factors (labour) is combined, with the same quantity of fixed factor (capital), then initially the total product will increase but gradually after a point, the total product will decrease. In order to understand the laws and how they operate let us analyse the following schedule and the figure	4	40-42

Units of Capital	Units of Labour	TP
1	0	0
1	1	7
1	2	18
1	3	33
1	4	44
1	5	48
1	6	51
1	7	51
1	8	49

Graphically, it is depicted below

I Stage-Increasing Return to a Factor: This stages starts from the
origin point O and continues till the point of i; inflexion (K) on the TP
curve. During this phase. TP increases at an increasing rate.
Reasons
Initially quantity of variable input is too small as compared to the
fixed input.

Efficient use of fixed input, which raises the productivity of variable
input due to division of labour.

31	He is not in equilibrium. He will consume more of X and less of Y. (With explanation) (1+1+2)	1+1+2	
	OR Percentage Change in Demand $= \dfrac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times 100 = \dfrac{-100}{400} \times 100 = -25\%$ price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = \dfrac{\text{Percentage Change in Quantity Demanded}}{\text{Percentage Change in price}} = \dfrac{-25\%}{25\%}$ Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = (-)1$ Now, price Elasticity of Good X= (-) 0.5 (as elasticity of demand of good X is half the price elasticity of demand of Good Y). Lot us now calculate % rise in Demand for X Percentage change in Price $= \dfrac{\Delta P}{P} \times 100 = \dfrac{-2}{10} \times 100 = -20\%$ $(-)0.5 = \dfrac{\text{Percentage Change in Quantity Demanded}}{-20}$ Percentage rise in demand for X = 10% Demand for Good X will rise by = 10%		19-20 OR 29
32		4	45
	RELATIONSHIP:-Between AC & AVC and AFC :- i) AVC is a part of AC since AC = AFC + AVC, therefore AC is above AVC. ii) AVC & AC are 'U' Shaped curves due to law of variable proportions iii) The difference between AC & AVC decreases with rise in the level of output because AC includes AFC & AFC falls continuously. iv) AVC & AC never meets as AFC is rectangular hyperbola which never touches x axis. v) Minimum point of AC is always towards the right side of minimum point of AVC. vi) MC curve always cuts AC & AVC from its minimum points.		

AC, AVC and AFC

33	a) because TP is maximum and MP of each variable factor is positive.	6	40
	b) TP and MP relation i) MP increases, TP increases at increasing rate ii) MP falls, TP increases and a diminishing rate iii) MP negative, TP falls diagram **OR** a) False, It may depict decreasing returns to a factor (Explanation and diagram) 1+1+1 b) False, When MP falls AP will rise and once it reaches to its maximum then it starts falling. (Explanation and diagram) 1+1+1		
34	a) Rise in income will lead to rightward shift in demand curve. (Diagram with explanation) b) Rise in price will lead to leftward shift in demand curve. (Diagram with explanation)	6	24