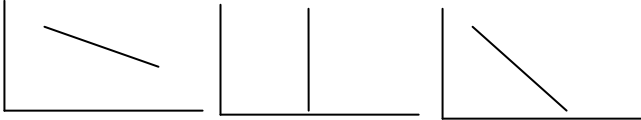


CLASS:11	INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT FIRST TERM EXAMINATION SET C	SUBJECT: Economics
Q. NO.	VALUE POINTS Statistics for Economics	
1.	Both A and C	1
2.	Statistics is a science of collection, classification, presentation and interpretation of Data.	1
3.	Size and composition of population	1
4.	Complete enumeration means data collected from each and every element of population or universe.	1
5.	The data collected from the sample which has chosen randomly called random sampling. Two methods of random sampling Lottery method and Judgement sampling	3
6.	i) Statistics helps to find out the relationship between economic variables ii) It helps to predict the future business conditions iii) It helps to frame suitable economic policies.	3
7	While classifying the data qualitatively if we include only one attribute like location it is called simple classification. Whereas the classification is based on more than one attribute like location and sex is called manifold classification. OR When the data are classified on the basis order of time in chronological way it is called temporal classification. When the data are classified on the basis of geographical location like states , districts etc.	4
8	The class interval is the difference between upper limit and lower limit of the class. The magnitude of the class interval is based on the Range. Upper lit of the class we found by adding class interval with lower limit of the class.	4
9	1. No of question should be minimum 2. Question should lead from general to specific 3. Question should not give clue to the answer 4. Question should not be leading question and must not have double negatives.	4
10	What is primary data? Discuss the merits and demerits of mailed questionnaire method of collecting data. Data collected by the investigator himself from the original sources. 2 mark Merits:	6

	<div>1. Wider area</div> <div>2. Enough time to answer</div> <div>3. No influence on respondent</div> <div>Demerits</div> <div>2</div> <div>1. Not useful among illiterates</div> <div>2. Reaction of the respondent cannot be watched</div> <div>3. Every one may not answer</div> <div>2</div> <div>And any relevant merits or demerits (minimum two points of merits and demerits with explanation.) Only head point half mark each</div> <div>OR</div> <div>What is secondary data? Discuss the merits and demerits of personal interview method of collecting data. The data collected from already existing data or second hand information. 2 mark</div> <div>Merits</div> <div>1. More reliable and accurate</div> <div>2. Reaction of respondent can be watched</div> <div>3. Questions can be clarified.</div> <div>2</div> <div>Demerits</div> <div>1. Time consuming and expensive</div> <div>2. Possibility to influence the respondent</div> <div>2</div> <div>And any relevant merits or demerits (minimum two points of merits and demerits with explanation.) Only the head point half mark each.</div>																						
11	<div>The error that occur unrelated to the nature of sample is called sampling error. It is the difference between actual value and mean value of distribution. 1 mark</div> <div>The non sampling error are:</div> <div>1. Data acquisition</div> <div>2 marks with explanation</div> <div>2. Non response error</div> <div>1 mark with explanation</div> <div>Sampling bias</div> <div>2 mark with explanation</div>	6																					
12	<table><tr><td>CLASS</td><td>TALLY MARKS</td><td>FREQUENCY</td></tr><tr><td>110 - 150</td><td> </td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>151- 191</td><td> </td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>192- 232</td><td> </td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>233- 273</td><td> </td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>274-314</td><td> </td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>315-355</td><td> </td><td>1</td></tr></table>	CLASS	TALLY MARKS	FREQUENCY	110 - 150		4	151- 191		5	192- 232		7	233- 273		10	274-314		3	315-355		1	6
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	SECTION B (MICRO ECONOMICS)	
13	Resources are not equally efficient for production of the two goods.	
14	Market demand increases	
15	A commodity whose demand increases with decrease in demand and vice versa is called an inferior good.	
16	Consumer buys same commodity at high price	
17	<p>Increase in demand means rightward or upward shift of the demand curve. It is due to other factors.</p> <p>Expansion of demand means downward movement along the demand curve. It is due to fall in price</p>	3
18		3
19	<p>The rate at which society sacrifice one commodity to produce one more unit of another commodity keeps diminishing due to specific use of resources.</p> <p>Table of production possibility.</p>	4
20	<p>What to produce deal problem of production – consumer good or capital good</p> <p>How to produce deals choice of technique. Capital intensive or labor intensive.</p>	4
21	<p>When there is rise in income demand increases. Direct relationship</p> <p>When there is rise in the price of substitute demand increase.</p>	4
22	<p>According to utility analysis a consumer is in equilibrium when $MU \text{ from A} / \text{PriceA} = MU \text{ from B} / \text{Price B}$</p> <p>When MU_a is greater than MuB consumer buys more units of good A by allocating more income from good B to good A. This process continues until Mu from both the goods are equal.</p> <p>When $Mu B$ is greater than MuA consumer buys more units of good B by transferring income from the consumption of A. This process continue until $MU_a = MU_b$</p>	6
23	<p>1. Unlimited human wants</p> <p>Limited resources to satisfy human wants</p> <p>Alternative use of resources</p> <p>2.It is due to Increasing marginal opportunity cost. MOC increases when the resources are not equally efficient in production of both the goods.</p>	6

	Explanation	
24.	<p>Elasticity of demand is the degree of responsiveness of demand due to change in price.</p> <p>$PED = -4$</p> <p>Consumer buys 48 units</p>	6