MARKING SCHEME

2010

CLASS XII

COMMERCE SUBJECTS

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
DELHI

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Manuscript as such highlights the main value points and does not represent a complete ideal answer. Manuscript may vary from time to time and year to year.

PREFACE

CBSE as a pace setting national Board has constantly been striving to design its evaluation process in a manner that it is used as a powerful means of influencing the quality of teaching and learning in the classroom situation. Also, it has to be so designed that it provides constant feedback regarding the effectiveness of the course content, classroom processes and the growth of individual learners besides the appropriateness of evaluation procedures.

As a move in this direction, CBSE started the practice of publishing the Marking Schemes with twin objectives in mind-(i) making the system more transparent and at the same time, (ii) ensuring high degree of reliability in scoring procedure.

Who are the markers of answer scripts? How do they mark the answer scripts? How can it be ensured that marking is fair, objective and reliable? Questions of these types naturally arise in the minds of candidates appearing in the public examination. These questions are equally pertinent to the teachers who are not adequately exposed to the CBSE system of marking.

Answer Scripts marking is a specialised job. It is assigned to teachers-PGTs for Class XII and TGTs for Class X who are in direct touch with the subject and have a minimum of 3 years experience of teaching the subject at that level. Appointment of examiners is made in accordance with the well-defined norms. Markers examine scripts with the help of datailed guidelines called the 'Marking Schemes'.

It is this tool (Marking Scheme) alongwith the extensive supervisory checks and counter-checks through which CBSE tries to ensure objective and fair marking. The present publication is being brought out with a view to serving the following objectives :

(i) To give an opportunity to the teachers and students to look into the Marking Schemes that were developed by the Board and supplied to the evaluators in 2010 main examination in some selected main subjects.

(ii) To receive feedback and suggestions from institutions/subject teachers on the utility and further improvement of Marking Schemes.

(iii) To encourage institutions to undertake similar exercise of developing marking schemes for classes other than those covered by the Board's examination with a view to increasing teachers' responsiveness to them as the essential tools of evaluation.

HOW TO USE

Teachers and the students preparing for Class XII examination of the Board constitute the primary interest-group of this publication. Marking Schemes of Question Papers in the subjects of English Core, Functional English, Mathematics, Economics, Business Studies, Accountancy and Entrepreneurship administered in Delhi and Outside Delhi during the 2010 main examination have been included in this document. Some tips on their usage are given below :

(a) To Teachers :

— Go through the syllabus and the weightage distribution for the subject carefully.

— Read the question paper to find out how far the question paper set subscribes to the prescribed design. Grade every question by difficulty level for students who have taken the main Board examination.

— Consult the 'Marking Scheme' for each question, with reference to steps into which answers and awards have been divided.

— Work out concrete suggestions for the Board.

(b) To Students :

— Study each question carefully, comprehend them and write down the main points of the answer and note down their difficulties for clarification.

— Examine a question in conjunction with the Marking Scheme and find out the proximity of the answer to that suggested in the Marking Scheme.

— We will feel motivated if this publication is commented upon by practitioners in the context of its impact on their teaching learning strategies. Contribution of the experts and the officials of the Board in bringing out this document is gratefully acknowledged.

We urge the teachers to encourage their students to make use of this publication and at the same time to enrich us with their free and frank reactions.

M.C. SHARMA
CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक '[सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में,

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और ² [राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखण्डता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949. ई० को एतद्द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

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1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977) से "प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से), "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क
मूल कर्त्तव्य

51 क. मूल कर्त्तव्य – भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्त्तव्य होगा कि वह –

(क) संविधान का पालन करें और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान का आदर करें;

(ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखें और उनका पालन करें;

(ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखें;

(घ) देश की रक्षा करें और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करें;

(ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों मे समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करें जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करें जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरूद्ध हैं;

(च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्व समझें और उसका परिरक्षण करें;

(छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करें और उसका संवर्धन करें तथा प्राणि मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखें;

(ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करें;

(झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखें और हिंसा से दूर रहें;

(ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करें जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊंचाईयों को छू लें।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a [1] **[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the [2] [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

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1. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

2. Subs, by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "unity of the Nation (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

(a)   to abide the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b)   to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c)   to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d)   to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e)   To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f)   to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g)   to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h)   to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform:

(i)   to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j)   to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

CONTENTS

Senior School Certificate Examination (XII)

Marking Scheme

LIST OF COORDINATORS/SUBJECT EXPERTS/REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGIONS FOR UPDATION/FINALISATION OF THE MARKING SCHEME FOR THE SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

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ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

(i)   This paper is divided into three Sections: A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.

(ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.

(iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1/1

SECTION A : READING   **20 Marks**

1.   Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **12 marks**

1.   Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had emphasised that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric.

2.   The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities - political, social, educational and of employment - with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change In the status of women.

3.   The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic

1

and social returns on investment in education of the girls considerably affect the human development index of the nation. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related.

4. Women's education has not received due care and attention from the planners and policy makers. The National Commission for Women has rightly pointed out that even after 50 years of independence, women continue to be treated as the single largest group of backward citizens of India. The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood nor has it been given its full weight in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level. Even when we are at the threshold of the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents them from participating in the process of national and societal progress. Various Committees and Commissions have been constituted before and after the independence to evaluate the progress in women's education and to suggest ways and means to enhance the status of women. The female literacy rate has gone up in the 20th century from 0.6 percent in 1901 to 39.29 percent in 1991 but India still possesses the largest number of illiterate women in the world. The female literacy index for the year 1991 shows that there are eight States which fall below the national average. The most populous States of the country, UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan fall in the category of most backward States as far as female literacy is concerned.

5. The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women tend to affect the education of the girls. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect the girl's participation in education.

6. Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 which gave them 30 percent reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samities and Zila Parishads throughout the country. The National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues.

7. The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes that are built in the minds of people through the socialization process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. Educational system should be used to revolutionise the traditional attitudes and inculcate new values of equality.

(a) (i) Mention any two attributes of a modern woman. **2**

(ii) Why are women's participation and empowerment considered necessary? **2**

(iii) Which factors adversely affect the education of girls? **2**

(iv) What benefits did the women get with the enactment of the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 ? **2**

(v) By what process can we remove the sense of inequality of sexes from the minds of the people? **1**

(b) Pick out words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following: **1 × 3 = 3**

(i) cruel and unfair (para 2)

(ii) remove (para 3)

(iii) full of people (para 4)

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **8 marks**

Despite all the research, everyone of us catches cold and most of us catch it frequently. Our failure to control one of the commonest of all ailments sometimes seems ridiculous. Medical science regularly practises transplant surgery and has rid whole countries of such killing diseases as Typhus and the Plague. But the problem of common cold is unusually difficult and much has yet to be done to solve it.

It is known that a cold is caused by one of a number of viral infections that affect the lining of the nose and other passages leading to the lungs but the confusing variety of viruses makes study and remedy very difficult. It was shown in 1960 that many typical colds in adults are caused by one or the other of a family of viruses known as rhinoviruses, yet there still remain many colds for which no virus has as yet been isolated.

There is also the difficulty that because they are so much smaller than the bacteria which cause many other infections, viruses cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes. Nor can they be cultivated easily in the bacteriologist's laboratory, since they only grow within the living cells of animals or plants. An important recent step forward, however, is the development of the technique of tissue culture, in which bits of animal tissue are enabled to go on living and to multiply independently of the body. This has greatly aided virus research and has led to the discovery of a large number of viruses. Their existence had previously been not only unknown but even unsuspected.

The fact that we can catch cold repeatedly creates another difficulty. Usually a virus strikes only once and leaves the victim immune to further attacks. Still we do not gain immunity from colds. Why? It may possibly be due to the fact that while other viruses get into the blood stream where anti-bodies can oppose them, the viruses causing cold attack cells only on the surface. Or it may be that immunity from one of the many different viruses does not guarantee protection from all the others. It seems, therefore, that we are likely to have to suffer colds for some time yet.

(a)	On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Also suggest a suitable title.	**5**
(b)	Write a summary of the passage in not more than **80** words using the notes made.	**3**

SECTION - B (Advanced Writing Skills)　　　35 Marks

3. You are General Manager of Ivy Software Solutions, Agra Cantt, Agra. You need a software engineer for your organisation. Draft an advertisement in not more than **50** words to be published in 'The Times of India' under the classified columns.　　**5 marks**

OR

As Sports Secretary of G.D.G. Public School, Pune, draft a notice in not more than **50** words for your school notice board informing the students about the sale of old sports goods of your school. You are Rohini/Rohit.

4. You are Sweety/Suresh of L.M. Jain School, Ajmer. As Secretary of your School Cocurricular Activities Club, you visited a slum area in your city where the people suffered a great loss of life and property in a massive fire. The students of your school rendered their services and material help to the victims. Write a report in **100-125** words for your school magazine.　　**10 marks**

OR

Recently your school held a Seminar on Conservation of Water as a part of World Water Day celebrations. As the School Pupil Leader of Maryland School, Gurgaon, write a report in **100-125** words for a local daily. Sign as Pritham/Preeti.

5. You are Sruthi/Shiraj staying at R.K. Puram, Secunderabad. Your locality being away from the main city, the poor bus service adversely affects the life of residents. Write a letter to the Editor, Deccan Chronicle, highlighting the problems faced and also giving a few possible solutions.　　**10 marks**

OR

You are Varsha/Varun, Incharge of Excursion Club of B. V.P. School, Mathura Road, Delhi. Write a letter to the General Manager, Northern Railways, requesting reservation of a bogie for 80 students from New Delhi to Chennai and back by G.T. Express.

6. Presently the prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing causing much hardship to the common man. Write an article in **150-200** words expressing your views and suggesting measures to curb this problem.　　**10 marks**

OR

The number of women in the police force seems insufficient specially when we see the increasing involvement of women in terrorist activities. Write an article in **150-200** words for 'The Hindustan Chronicle', on the need of having more women in the police force.

SECTION - C (Text Books) 45 Marks

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: **4 marks**

It would be an exotic moment

without rush, without engines,

we would all be together

in a sudden strangeness.

(a) What does 'it' refer to? 1

(b) Who is the poet speaking to ? 1

(c) What would be the moment like? 2

OR

Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,

Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.

They do not fear the men beneath the tree;

They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

(a) How are aunt Jennifer's tigers described? 1

(b) Why are they described as denizens of a world of green? 2

(c) Why are they not afraid of the men? 1

8. Answer any **three** of the following in **30-40** words each: **2 x 3 = 6 marks**

(a) Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting' ? (My Mother at Sixty-six)

(b) How does the poet describe the class-room walls? (An Elementary School Class-room in a Slum)

(c) What image does Keats use to describe the beautiful bounty of the earth?

(d) What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to ? Why is it 'vain' ? (A Roadside Stand)

9. Answer the following in **30-40** words each: **2 x 5 = 10 marks**

(a) What had the narrator counted on to enter the school unnoticed?

(b)   When Douglas realised that he was sinking, how did he plan to save himself?

(c)   Why did the servants think Gandhiji to be another peasant?

(d)   What drawbacks of interviews have been pointed out by Lewis Carrol?

(e)   "Damn that Geoff, this was a Geoff thing not a Jansie thing." Why did Sophie say so ?

10. Answer the following in **125-150** words:

The bangle-makers of Ferozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor. Elaborate.   **10 marks**

OR

The story, 'The Rat Trap' focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others. Explain.

11. Answer the following in **125-150** words: **7 marks**

When did he Tiger King stand in danger of losing his kingdom? How was he able to avert the danger?

OR

How did the question paper and the correction slip help the prisoner and the Governor?

12. Answer the following in **30-40** words each: **2 x 4 = 8 marks**

(a)   How did Charley often get lost on the Grand Central Station?

(b)   How did the Antarctica amaze the writer when he first saw it ?

(c)   Why did Jo think Roger Skunk was better off with the new smell ?

(d)   Why did the landlord's man ask Bama's brother, on which street he lived? What was the significance?

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1
SECTION A : READING   20 Marks

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **12 marks**

1   Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do, things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September 1995 had

emphasised that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of the women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric.

2   The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities - political, social, educational and of employment - with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

3   The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are, to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investments in education of the girls considerably affect the Human Development Index of the nation. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related.

4   Women's education has not received due care and attention' from the planners and policy makers. The National Commission for Women has rightly pointed out that even after 50 years of independence, women continue to be treated as the single-largest group of backward citizens of India. The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood nor has it been given its full weight in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level. Even when we are at the threshold of the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents, them from participating in the process of national and societal progress. Various committees and commissions have been constituted before and after Independence to evaluate the progress in women's education and to suggest ways and means to enhance the status of women. The female literacy rate has gone up in the 20th century from 0.6 percent in 1901 to 39.29 percent in 1991 but India still possesses the largest number of illiterate women in the world. The Female Literacy Index for the year 1991 shows that there are eight states which fall below the national average. The most populous states of the country, UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan fall in the category of most backward states as far as female literacy is concerned.

5   The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women tend to affect the education of the girls. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions.on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect the girls' participation in education.

6   Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 .which gave them 30 percent reservation in Village panchayats, Block samities and Zila parishads throughout the country. The National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues.

7   The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes that are built in the minds of people through the socialization process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. Educational system should be used to revolutionise the traditional attitudes and inculcate new values of equality.

   (a) (i)   Mention any two attributes of a modern woman.   **2**

        (ii)   Why is women's participation and empowerment considered
               necessary?   **2**

        (iii) Which factors adversely affect the education of girls?   **2**

        (iv)   What benefits did the women get with the enactment of the
               Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 ?   **2**

        (v)   By what process can we remove the sense of inequality of
               sexes from the minds of the people?   **1**

   (b) Pick out words from the passage which mean the same as each of
        the following: **1x3 = 3 marks**

        (i)   cruel and unfair (para 2)

        (ii)   remove (para 3)

        (iii) full of people (para 4)

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **8 marks**

    Despite all the research, everyone of us catches cold and most of us catch it frequently. Our failure to control one of the commonest of all ailments sometimes seems ridiculous. Medical science regularly practices transplant surgery and has rid whole countries of such killing diseases as Typhus and the Plague. But the problem of common cold is unusually difficult and much has yet to be done to solve it.

    It is known that a cold is caused by one of a number of viral infections that affect the lining of the nose and other passages leading to the lungs but the confusing variety of

viruses makes study and remedy very difficult. It was shown in 1960 that many typical colds in adults are caused by one or the other of a family of viruses known as rhinoviruses, yet there still remain many colds for which no virus has as yet been isolated.

There is also the difficulty that because they are. so much smaller than the bacteria which cause many other infections, viruses cannot be seen with ordinary microscopes. Nor can they be cultivated easily in the bacteriologist's laboratory, since they only grow within the living cells of animals or plants. An important recent step forward, however, is the development of the technique of tissue culture, in which bits of animal tissue are enabled to go on living and to multiply independently of the body. This has greatly aided virus research and has led to the discovery of a large number of viruses. Their existence had previously been not only unknown but even unsuspected.

The fact that we can catch cold repeatedly creates another difficulty. Usually a virus strikes only once and leaves the victim immune to further attacks. Still .we do not gain immunity from colds. Why? It may possibly be due to the fact that while other viruses get into the bloodstream where antibodies can oppose them - the viruses causing. cold attack cells only on the surface. Or it may be that immunity from one of the many different viruses does not guarantee protection from all others. It seems, therefore, that we are likely to have to suffer colds for some time yet.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in points only, using abbreviations wherever necessary. Also suggest a suitable title. **5**

(b) Write a summary of the passage in not more than 80 words using the notes made. **3**

SECTION B : ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS   35 Marks

3. You are the Secretary of your school Literary Association. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board, giving details of the proposed inauguration of the Literary Association of your school. You are 'XYZ' of Jain Vidyashram, Cuddalore. **5 marks**

OR

You are the General Manager of E.V.L. Company which requires posh bungalows on company lease, as guest houses. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words under classified columns to be published in 'The New Indian Express'.

4. Your school organised an exhibition-cum-sale of the items prepared under Work Experience by your school students. There was an overwhelming response from the public. Prepare a report in 100 - 125 words for a local daily. You are the Coordinator, S.U.P.W. activities, Nita School, Gurgaon. **10 marks**

OR

Your school organised a seminar on Swine Flu for creating awareness among students of your school, and their parents. As Secretary of the Health Club of Oasis Public School, Hyderabad, write a report in 100 - 125 words for 'The Deccan Herald'.

5. Write a letter to the Editor, 'The Hindu', Chennai about rash and reckless driving by the people in your city, suggesting preventive measures. You are Kamal / Kanwar of 10, Mount Road, Velacherry.   **10 marks**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

You have shifted your residence from 10, Lajpat Road to House No. 232, Aurobindo Marg, Delhi. Write a letter to the General Manager, MTNL requesting him for an early transfer of your telephone line. You are Rohit/Radhika of 15, The Mall, Amritsar.

6. As compared to the older generation the youth of today are greatly inclined to pursue adventurous activities either for money or for fun. There is a latest craze for joining reality shows, rafting, rock climbing, mountaineering etc. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on 'which life you would prefer - safe or adventurous'.   **10 marks**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Science attempts to explore the secrets of nature while religion wants to reveal the very purpose of existence. The aim of both science and religion is to discover the truth. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on 'Science and Religion'.

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SECTION C : TEXT BOOKS   **45 Marks**

</div>

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: **4 marks**

> ... On their slag heap, these children
> Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel
> With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.
> All of their time and space are foggy slum.
> So blot their maps with slums as big as doom.

    (a)   Which two images are used to describe these slums?   **2**

    (b)   What sort of life do these children lead?   **1**

    (c)   Which figure of speech is used in the last line?   **1**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

> Or beauty rest in a beautiful mountain scene,
> You have the money, but if you want to be mean,
> Why keep your money (this crossly) and go along.
> The hurt to the scenery wouldn't be my complaint
> So much as the trusting sorrow of what is unsaid:

<div align="center">

10

</div>

(a)   What attraction does the place offer ?   **1**

(b)   What should one do if one wants to be mean?   **1**

(c)   What does the poet not complain about?   **1**

(d)   What do you think is the real worry of the poet?   **1**

8.   Answer any **three** of the following in 30 - 40 words each: **2 x 3 = 6 marks**

(a)   What is the significance of the parting words of the poet and her smile, in 'My Mother at Sixty-six' ?

(b)   According to the poet, what is it that human beings can learn from Nature? (Keeping Quiet)

(c)   What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings? (A Thing of Beauty)

(d)   What will happen to Aunt Jennifer's tigers when she is dead?

9.   Answer the following in 30 - 40 words each: **2 x 5 = 10 marks**

(a)   What changes came over little Franz after he heard M. Hamel's announcement? (The Last Lesson)

(b)   Why does the author say that the bangle makers are caught in a vicious web? (Lost Spring)

(c)   Why was Edla happy to see the gift left by the peddler?

                                                                (The Rattrap)

(d)   How did the people of Madras and those at the Gemini Studios respond to the plays staged by the Moral Re-Armament army?

(e)   Why did Sophie like her brother Geoff more than any other person?

10. Answer the following in 125 - 150 words: **10 marks**

"... there was terror in my heart at the overpowering force of the waves." When did Douglas start fearing water? Which experience had further strengthened its hold on his mind and personality?

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

What impression do you form about Umberto Eco as a scholar and writer on the basis of 'The Interview' ?

11. Answer the following in 125 - 150 words: **7 marks**

What are phytoplankton? How are they important to our ecosystem?

OR

How did Mr. Lamb try to give courage and confidence to Derry?

12. Answer the following in 30 - 40 words each: **2 x 4 = 8 marks**

   (a) What did the British officer's secretary tell the Maharaja? Why did the Maharaja refuse permission?

   (b) Why did the messenger come to Dr. Sadao ? What did Hana think about it ?

   (c) Why did Evans not take off his hat when Jackson ordered him to do so ?

   (d) Why was Zitkala-Sa terrified when Judewin told her that her hair would be cut short?

Marking Scheme — English Core

General Instructions :

1. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme.

2. The Marking Scheme provides suggested guidelines and not the complete answers.

3. If a question has parts, marks must be awarded on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up, written and circled on the left hand margin of the answers.

4. If a question does not have any parts, marks for that question must be awarded on the left-hand margin of the answer.

5. Where marks are allotted separately for content and expression as per the Marking Scheme, they have to be reflected separately and then totalled up. This is a mandatory requirement.

6. A slash (/) in the Marking Scheme indicates alternative answers to a question. If a student writes an answer which is not given in the Marking Scheme but which seems to be equally acceptable, marks must be awarded in consultation with the Head-Examiner.

7. If a child has attempted an extra-question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

8. Q1 under Section A (reading) and Q7 under Section C (text books) have been designed to test students' ability to comprehend the given passage. As such the examinees are not to be unnecessarily penalised for language errors.

9. Where questions have been designed to test the writing skills of students, the expression (grammatical accuracy, appropriate use of words, style, spelling, organization and presentation of relevant matter in a coherent and logical way) assumes as much importance as the content.

10. Identify major mistakes and weaknesses before awarding marks.

11. Wherever the word limit is given, no marks be deducted for exceeding the word limit. However, due credit should be given for precise answers.

12. If a student, in response to a short-answer-type question, writes a single word / phrase which constitutes the core of the answer. It must be accepted and awarded marks.

13. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage / extract from the question paper as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted as long as it is relevant and indicative of the desired understanding on the part of the student [reference questions under Q1 and Q7(a)].

14. A full scale of marks - 0 to 100 is to be used. In case of an answer book deserving 90 marks and above, marks be awarded in consultation with the Head Examiner only.

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QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

</div>

1. COMPREHENSION PASSAGE   **TOTAL MARKS: 12**

(a) NOTE: No mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, or word limit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identify the core ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.

(i)   -   highly self - directed / progressive   2 marks

      -   alive to the sense of her dignity

      -   aware about the importance of her functions in domestic and public domains

      -   rational in approach

      -   careful in handling situations

      -   desire to do things as best as possible

<div align="center">(any two)</div>

(ii)   -   enduring solutions of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems possible only through women's participation and empowerment   2 marks

(iii)   -   prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women   2 marks

<div align="center">**14**</div>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>negative attitude towards sending girls to schools</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>early marriage, poverty, illiteracy of parents, restrictions on their mobility</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>deep foundation of inequality of sexes</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<div align="center">(any two)</div>

	(iv)	-	women's political empowerment got a big boost	2 marks
		-	30% reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samities and Zila Parishads throughout the country.	

<div align="center">(anyone)</div>

	(v)	-	educational system / socialisation process	1 mark
(b)	(i)		oppressive / exploitation	1 mark
	(ii)		eradicate	1 mark
	(iii)		populous	1 mark

2. Note

- **If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.**

- **1 mark allotted for the title be given if a student has written the title either in Q2(a) or Q2(b) part**

- **Min. 3 main headings and 3 sub-headings to form content**

  The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub-points should be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations. Complete sentences not to be accepted as notes (In such cases ½ -1 mark may be deducted from marks allotted to content).

  Numbering of points can be indicated in different ways, and these should be accepted as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(a) **NOTE MAKING**

Distribution of Marks

Abbreviations / Symbols (with /without key) - any four	1 mark
Title	1 mark
Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes)	3 marks

<div align="center">**15**</div>

Suggested Notes

Title: Cold / Common Cold / Common Cold - A Menace / any other suitable title

1   The Problem of common cold / What is common cold ?

    1.1   catching cold - common / commonest of all ailments

    1.2   diff. to control occurs repeatedly / caught frequently / one suffers time and again

    1.3   med. sc. has failed to find cure / not much done to solve it

2   Causes / Causes and areas affected

    21   no. of viral infecti'ns

    2.2   spread by family of viruses / rhinoviruses are responsible

    2.3   affects lining of nose

    2.4   affects other passages leading to lungs

    2.5   viruses for many colds still not isolated

3   Virus research / Difficulty in controlling common cold virus

    3.1   viruses can't be seen with ord. microsc'pe

    3.2   diff. to cultivate in bacteriologist's lab / can't be cultivated in labs.

    3.3   can't be isolated

    3.4   tissue culture has led to discovery of many viruses

    3.5   attacks surface cells:. dif. to oppose

    3.6   immunity from one does not guarantee against others

4   Techniques of tissue culture

    4.1   a recent step

    4.2   has aided virus research

    4.3   bits of animal tissues enabled to live indep' nt'ly of the body

    4.4   led to discovery of unknown / unsuspected viruses

5   Immunity to cold

    5.1   no immunity

    5.2   viruses attack cells on the surface

    5.3   many types of viruses – hence no protect'n

(b) **Summary**

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

Content	2 marks
Expression	1 mark

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

NOTE: The objective of the section on Advanced Writing Skills is to test a candidate's writing ability. Hence, expression assumes as much importance as the content of the answer.

3. **ADVERTISEMENT**

Content	3 marks
Expression	2 marks

Suggested value points

(SITUATION VACANT - SOFTWARE ENGINEER)

- advertiscr
- post advertised
- qualifications (essential / desirable), work experience
- age, salary, last date for applying (mode of applying)
- address, tel. nos., email – address

  (due credit should be given for economy of words used)

OR

NOTICE

Format	1 mark

The format should include: NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION The candidate should not be penalized if he has used capital letters for writing a notice within or without a box.

Content	2 marks
Expression	2 marks

Suggested value points

(SALE OF OLD SPORTS GOODS)

- day, date, time, venue of sale
- sports items for sale (category)
- condition of the items, etc
- whom to contact

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4. REPORT WRITING

Format

1.	title, reporter's name	1 mark

Content	4 marks

Expression	5 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[2 ½]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[2 ½]

Suggested value points:

(LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN MASSIVE FIRE / any other suitable heading)

- what, when, where, how, why (whichever applicable)
- the tragedy.
- help rendered by students
- any other relevant details

OR

Suggested value points

(SEMINAR ON CONSERVATION OF WATER)

- what, when, where, how / why (whichever applicable)
- participants
- issues discussed
- action plan prepared / resolutions adopted
- highlights of the programme
- any other relevant details

5. LEITER WRITING

[Note: - No marks are to be awarded if only the format is given. Credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presentation of ideas. Use of both the traditional and the new format is permitted.]

Format	2 marks

1. sender's address, 2. date, 3. receiver's address. 4, subject / heading, 5. salutation, 6. complimentary close.

Content	4 marks

Expression   4 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2]

(POOR BUS SERVICE)

Suggested Value Points

Problems faced

- poor bus service - adversely affecting the lives of residents

- colony far from the main city

- long wait / few buses frequenting the area / at times don't even stop

- buses overcrowded

- boarding not safe

- school children, office goers worst affected

- money wasted on autos, taxis for commuting

Possible solutions

- improving bus service

- increasing no of buses

- repeated pleas and requests to the transport dept / corporation no relief

- any other relevant details

OR

(RESERVATION OF A RAILWAY BOGIE)

Suggested Value Points

- purpose of writing the letter / request

- train no. and name

- class (AC/ non AC), no. of berths needed / size of group

- starting point / destination

- date of onward journey / return journey

- request for student concession

- amount to be paid

- confirmation

- any other relevant details

6. **ARTICLE WRITING**

    Format: (Title and writer's name)   1 mark

    Content   4 marks

    Expression   5 marks

    grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

    coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]

    Suggested Value Points

    (PRICE RISE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES / any other suitable title)

    -       the problem of price rise / alarming rise in prices of essential commodities

    -       causes and effect

    -       hardships faced by common man

    -       poor people worst affected

    -       family budgets badly affected

    -       any other relevant details

    measures to curb the problem

    -       improving the production / importing essential commodities

    -       improving the Public Distribution System (PDS) /fair price shops, Kendriya
            Bhandars, Safal outlets, etc

    -       checking hoarding and black marketing

    -       any other relevant details

                                OR

    .

    Suggested Value Points

    (MORE WOMEN IN POLICE FORCE / WOMEN AND POLICE FORCE /
    any other suitable title)

    the problem – fewer women in police force

    the need - more women needed to join the police force

    -       screening of women terrorists becomes easier

    -       more sensitive to the needs of the public

    -       to keep them away from the influence of anti-social groups

    -       to provide decent employment

the solution

- more encouragement, better salary and better incentives
- easy process of recruitment
- empowerment through recruitment
- creating awareness through campaigns
- conducive environment in police forces
- any other relevant details

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS)

7.   [This question has been designed to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the questions based on the given extract. In other words, it attempts to test their reading comprehension ONLY.]

Value points:

(a)   -   keeping still / keeping quiet   1 mark
       -    not speaking in any language
       -    not moving our arms so much
       -    taking a break from all senseless activities
       -    without rush / without engines
       -    stillness / togetherness

                              (anyone)

(b)   -   to everybody (humanity)   1 mark
       -    to us / to the readers
       -    to those engaged in destructive activities

                              (anyone)

(c)   -   exotic / without rush / without engines / togetherness / sudden stran-   2 marks
            geness / stillness/ promoting harmony and brotherhood

                              (any two)

OR

(a)   -   bright topaz denizens of a world of green   1 mark
       -    pacing in chivalric certainty
       -    fearless
       -    prancing across a screen

                              (anyone)

(b)	-	found mostly in forests; woods / green cover	2 marks

(anyone)

(c)	-	fearless by nature / wild / ferocious / not real tigers (embroidered on the panel) / alternate reality	1 mark

(anyone)

8. **Short answer type questions (Poetry)**

Distribution of marks:

Content:	1 mark
Expression	1 mark

(deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

Value points:

(a)	-	trees seen from a moving car (theory of relativity)	2 marks
	-	trees young, mother old	
	-	contrast shown between young trees and old mother (figurative meaning also accepted)	

(anyone)

(b)	-	sour cream walls / bleak / depressing / gloomy / pictures of Shakespeare, ships / sun /cities / scenery / flowers/ Tyrolese valley	2 marks

(any two)

(c)	-	bower / flowery band / the sun / the moon / trees old and young / shady boon / daffodils / green world / clear rills / cooling covert / mid forest brake / fair musk rose / visual images / audio images / images of sense and smell	2 marks

(any two)

(d)	-	waiting for cars to stop to buy their wares (to earn money)	2 marks
	-	few cars stop / few buyers / endless wait.	

9. **Short answer type questions (Prose)**

Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words each.

Distribution of marks:

Content:	1 mark
Expression	1 mark

(deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

Value points:

(a) - commotion / noise / hustle and bustle / opening - closing of desks /   2 marks
lessons read out loudly / preoccupation of the teacher

(anyone)

(b) - planned to make a big jump after hitting the bottom, come to   2 marks
surface, lie flat on it and paddle to the edge of the pool

(c) - was accompanied by Raj Kumar Shukla, a small farmer   2 marks

- possibly Gandhi was dressed as a peasant / his clothes / his appea-
rance / his simplicity

(anyone)

(d) - had the horror of the interviewer / never consented to be interviewed /   2 marks
didn't want to be lionised

(anyone)

(e) - had told Geoff of her imaginary meeting with Danny Casey   2 marks

- expected him to keep the secret

- knew Geoff would easily believe her

- Jansie was nosey - would spread the word around

(any two)

Q 10 & 11 [These questions have been set to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the issues raised therein. Hence no particular answer can be accepted as the only correct answer. All presentations may be accepted as equally correct provided they have been duly supported by the facts drawn from the text. The important thing is that the student should be able to justify his or her viewpoint.]

10. Distribution of marks:

Content   5 marks

Expression   5 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]

Value points:

- inspite of their hard work and skill in bangle making they remain poor as the middlemen pocket all their profit

- pathetic working conditions

-	dark hutments / dingy cells / without air and light

-	glass furnaces with high temperatures / losing eyesight at early age

-	stinking lanes / squalor / hovels / primeval living conditions

(any five)

OR

life of the peddler

-	poorly dressed, starving, lonely, tramp, wandered from place to place, making small rattraps with material begged from stores or big firms, begged and committed petty thievery, scared of the police

meeting with the old crofter

-	the crofter's loneliness and hospitality

meeting with the Ironmaster and his daughter (Edla)

-	father - ready to turn him out when his real identity was known

-	daughter treated him like a guest, offered him good food, clothes and shelter / treated him like the regimental officer as initially assumed by her father

-	this treatment brought about a total transformation in the peddler - resolved to pull himself up, to live a life of respect and dignity

(any five)

11.	Distribution of marks:

Content: 4 marks

Expression   3 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [1½]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [1½]

Value Points:

-	a high ranking British officer visited Pratibandapuram-wanted to shoot tigers and be photographed with them. Maharaja refused him permission to shoot tigers as he himself had resolved to shoot 100 tigers to prove the priest's predictions wrong and to ensure his own longevity

-	to appease the British officer, he sent 50 diamond rings specially designed by famous British company of jewellers in Calcutta, to the British officer's good lady. He expected them to keep one or two rings and send the rest back, they kept all the rings, he had to pay rupees three lakh but saved his kingdom

OR

- helped Evans to know the name of the hotel and its location. also came to know about the exact time when the exam would start

- helped Governor to put 313/217 together and with the six figure reference knew that Evans had escaped to Chipping Norton

- the Governor could work out a plan to arrest Evans

12. Distribution of marks:

Content:	1 mark
Expression	1 mark

(deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

Value points:

(a) - maze of new doorways, stairs and corridors, long tunnels, very confusing entry and exit points   2 marks

(anyone)

(b) - impressed with Antarctica's expansive white landscape and uninterrupted blue horizon.   2 marks

- felt relieved after a long tiring journey, then experienced profound wonder at its immensity, its isolation

- wondered at the thought that India and Antarctica were once part of the same landmass

(any two)

(c) - earlier he was lonely / had no friends because of his foul smell   2 marks

- had many friends when he started smelling like roses

- could play games with them

(any two)

(d) - couldn't make out Bama's brother's caste from his name so asked him on which street he lived to know his caste   2 marks

- people of the same caste lived together in the same street or locality

- caste discrimination was being practised

(any two)

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

1.   **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**   **TOTAL MARKS: 12**

(a)   NOTE: No mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, or word limit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identify the core ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.

(i)   -   highly self - directed / progressive   2 marks

-    alive to the sense of her dignity

-    aware about the importance of her functions in domestic and public domains

-    rational in approach

-    careful in handling situations

-    desire to do things as best as possible

(any two)

(ii)   -   enduring solutions of society's most threatening social, econo-   2 marks
mic and political problems possible only through women's participation and empowerment

(iii)   -   prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and perceived   2 marks
domestic and reproductive roles of women

-    negative attitude towards sending girls to schools

-    early marriage, poverty, illiteracy of parents, restrictions on their mobility

-    deep foundation of inequality of sexes

(any two)

(iv)   -   women's political empowerment got a big boost   2 marks

-    30% reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samities and Zila Parishads throughout the country.

(anyone)

(v)   -   educational system / socialisation process   1 mark

(b)	(i)	oppressive / exploitation	1 mark
	(ii)	eradicate	1 mark
	(iii)	populous	1 mark

2. Note

- **If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.**

- **1 mark allotted for the title be given if a student has written the title either in Q2(a) or Q2(b) part**

- **Min. 3 main headings and 3 sub-headings to form content**

   The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub-points should be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations. Complete sentences not to be accepted as notes (in such cases ½ -1 mark may be deducted from marks allotted to content)

   Numbering of points can be indicated in different ways, and these should be accepted as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(a) **NOTE MAKING**

Distribution of Marks

Abbreviations / Symbols (with /without key) - any four	1 mark
Title	1 mark
Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and notes)	3 marks

Suggested Notes

Title: Cold / Common Cold / Common Cold - A Menace / any other suitable title

1   The Problem of common cold / What is common cold ?

    1.1   catching cold - common / commonest of all ailments

    1.2   diff. to control occurs repeatedly / caught frequently / one suffers time and again

    1.3   med. sc. has failed to find cure / not much done to solve it

2   Causes / Causes and areas affected

    2.1   no. of viral infect'ns

    2.2   spread by family of viruses / rhinoviruses are responsible

2.3   affects lining of nose

2.4   affects other passages leading to lungs

2.5   viruses for many colds still not isolated

3   Virus research / Difficulty in controlling common cold virus

3.1   viruses can't be seen with ord. microsc'pe

3.2   diff. to cultivate in bacteriologist's lab / can't be cultivated in labs.

3.3   can't be isolated

3.4   tissue culture has led to discovery of many viruses

3.5   attacks surface cells:. dif. to oppose

3.6   immunity from one does not guarantee against others

4   Techniques of tissue culture

4.1   a recent step

4.2   has aided virus research

4.3   bits of animal tissues enabled to live indep' nt'ly of the body

4.4   led to discovery of unknown / unsuspected viruses

5   Immunity to cold

5.1   no immunity

5.2   viruses attack cells on the surface

5.3   many types of viruses – hence no protect'n

(b)   **Summary**

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

Content	2 marks
Expression	1 mark

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

NOTE: The objective of the section on Advanced Writing Skills is to test a candidate's writing ability. Hence, expression assumes as much importance as the content of the answer.

3.   **NOTICE**

Format   1 mark

The format should include: NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION. The candidate should not be penalized if he has used capital letters for writing a notice within or without a box.

Content 2 marks

Expression 2 marks

Suggested value points

(INAUGURATION OF LITERARY ASSOCIATION)

- what (inauguration of literary association)

- where (venue)

- when (date and time)

- chief guest and target audience

- any other relevant details

OR

ADVERTISEMENT

Content 3 marks

Expression 2 marks

Suggested value points

(BUNGALOWS REQUIRED / WANTED ON COMPANY LEASE)

- type of accommodation

- location

- purpose (guest house)

- expected rent

- facilities

- contact

(Due credit should be given for economy of words used)

4. REPORT WRITING

Format

1. title, reporter's name 1 mark

Content 4 marks

Expression 5 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2 ½]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2 ½]

Suggested value points:

(EXHIBITION CUM SALE / any other suitable heading)

- what (exhibition cum sale)
- when (date and time)
- where (venue)
- duration
- inauguration
- highlights (various stalls, items displayed, student participants)
- response of public and success of programme
- any other relevant points

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Suggested value points

(SEMINAR ON SWINE FLU)

- what, when, where, how / why
- various sessions
- guest speakers, panel of experts
- highlights (activities undertaken, aids used)
- target audience (students and parents)
- response and outcome
- any other relevant details

5. **LEITER WRITING**

[Note: - No marks arc to be awarded if only the format is given. Credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presentation of ideas. Use of both the traditional and the new format is permitted.]

Format   2 marks

1. sender's address, 2. date, 3. receiver's address. 4, subject / heading, 5. salutation, 6. complimentary close.

Content   4 marks

Expression   4 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2]

(RASH AND RECKLESS DRIVING)

Suggested Value Points

rash and reckless driving

- chaos on roads

- danger to road users

- hit and run cases

- accidents - deaths, injuries

- road rage

possible suggestions for prevention

- better policing

- strict norms for issue of license

- strict traffic rules and their implementation

- enforcing speed limits within the city

- imposing fines

- spreading awareness and education

- any other relevant details

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

(TRANSFER OF TELEPHONE LINE)

Suggested Value Points

- shifting of residence from present address to new address, request for early transfer of telephone

- telephone number

- new address

- any other relevant details

6.   **ARTICLE WRITING**

Format: (Title and writer's name)	1 mark
Content	4 marks
Expression	5 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[2½]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[2½]

Suggested Value Points

(SAFE OR ADVENTUROUS LIFE / LIFE AND ADVENTURE / any other suitable title)

safe life

- life meant to be lived not risked
- life is precious
- to avoid disappointment and failure / frustration
- prioritizing
- adventure waste of time and money
- moral duty / responsibility to live life safe for the loved ones
- avoid distraction
- any other relevant point

(any 4)

adventure

- life to be lived to the fullest
- thrilling / exciting
- raises quality of life
- craving for exploration and adventure
- for name and fame
- romancing danger
- obsession with risk
- any other relevant point

(any 4)

[Note: If the student writes in first person he/she should not be penalized because it is an open ended question.]

OR

Suggested Value Points

(SCIENCE AND RELIGION / any other suitable title)

- both complementary / both support life and go hand in hand

Science

- rational
- scientific
- explores the physical world
- involves experimentation and observation   (any two)

Religion

- discovers spirituality
- inner truth
- strengthens moral, cultural and universal values (any two)
- any other relevant point

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS)

7. [This question has been designed to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the questions based on the given extract. In other words, it attempts to test their reading comprehension ONLY.]

Value points:

(a)	-	slag heap	2 marks
	-	foggy slums	
	-	slums as big as doom	

(any two)

(b)	-	dirty / unhygienic / miserable / pathetic / full of woes and wants / uncertain future / blotted / life of disease and despair / impoverished / poor / bones peeping through skins / spectacles of mended glass / their time and space are foggy	1 mark

(anyone)

(c)	-	simile	1 mark

OR

(a)	-	beautiful mountain scene / landscape / scenery	1 mark

(anyone)

(b)	-	keep ones' money and move ahead / not sharing / being indifferent / insensitive / don't stop by / don't buy their products	1 mark

(anyone)

(c)	-	hurt the scenery / spoil the scenery / marring the landscape / harm the scenery / the existence of roadside stand	1 mark

(anyone)

(d)		immensely pained at	1 mark
	-	lack of concern of the city people / betrayed trust of the farmers / unexpressed sorrow of the farmers / unfulfilled promise of the 'politicians / the gullibility of the farmers	

(any one)

8. **Short answer type questions (Poetry)**

Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words.

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression 1 mark

(deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

Value points:

(a) - optimism 2 marks

    - a hope to see her mother again

    - reassuring her mother

    - hiding her anxiety and fear

    - emotions hidden behind the smile

    - true feeling of loss and pain of separation

                  (any two)

(b) - stillness 2 marks

    - learn to be productive and constructive

    - emergence of new life uninterrupted

    - reserve energy to sprout

                   (any two)

(c) - natural beauty / any object of beauty 2 marks

    - sight of beautiful things

    - nurturing liveliness

    - sublimating influence of beautiful things

    - eternal beauty of nature

                   (any two)

(d) - go on prancing / would outlive their creator / live a fearless and proud life / remain undeterred / exhibit their freedom 2 marks

                   (anyone)

9. **Short answer type questions (Prose)**

Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words each.

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression 1 mark

(deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

Value points:

(a) - initial excitement 2 marks

- felt regretful

- guilt ridden for having neglected his lessons and escaping school

- realised the worth of the teacher and the language

- suddenly books became his prized possessions

(any two)

(b) - victims of inhuman sahukars, middlemen, politicians, bureaucrats, policemen 2 marks

- stigma of caste and exploitation

- no escape from the lineage

(any two)

(c) - It restored her faith in the belief that all human beings are basically good / had succeeded in bringing about a transformation in the peddler / his basic goodness had been awakened / peddler had not let her down 2 marks

(any two)

(d) - saw the play over and over again / very impressed / welcomed and highly appreciated 2 marks

(any two)

(e) - felt comfortable in sharing her secrets with him 2 marks

- He listened patiently.

- She respected him and looked up to him

- a link between her and the vast world outside

- let her feel that he believed her

(any two)

Q 10 & 11 [These questions have been set to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the issues raised therein. Hence no particular answer can be accepted as the only correct answer. All presentations may be accepted as equally correct provided they have been duly supported by the facts drawn from the text. The important thing is that the student should be able to justify his or her viewpoint.]

10. Distribution of marks:

Content   5 marks

Expression   5 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]

- When 3 or 4 years old he was knocked down by the waves at California beach.

- childhood misadventure - near drowning experience at YMCA pool (details to be elaborated)

- fear of water thereafter remained a handicap

OR

- Prof at Univ. of Bologna, Italy

- likes to attend academic meetings.

- scholar in semiotics, does literary interpretation

- writes academic text, children's books, newspaper articles, novels on Sundays, written 40 papers on scholarly works of non fiction

- narrative style - informal, playful

- research work - has qualities of creative style

- 'The Name of the Rose' - brought a lot of fame and large audience

(any four)

11. Distribution of marks:

Content: 4 marks

Expression   3 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [1½]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [1½]

Value Points:

- microscopic plants

- nourish and sustain the food chain of the southern oceans

- single celled plants - use sun's energy to assimilate carbon and synthesise organic compounds

(any two)

importance - the absence of phytoplankton will lead to

- depletion of ozone will affect phytoplankton

- will affect all the marine birds / animals

- carbon cycle will be affected

- take care of small things to take care of big things

(any two)

OR

- the way he welcomed the child accepting him as he was

- told him - it's important to see how you are inside than how you look outside

- one cannot go through life being scared and alienated

- not to brood over limitations but count on his blessings

- enjoy simple joys of everyday living with people around and nature, ignoring the unpleasant

- it's one's attitude that matters

- individual makes a difference to the problem

- extended unconditional love

- inspired him with love for life

- instilled confidence in him

(any four)

12. Distribution of marks:

   Content: 1 mark

   Expression 1 mark

   (deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)

Value points:

(a)	-	the officer wanted to be photographed with the dead tiger and did not mind the actual killing be done by the Maharaja	2 marks
	-	feared that other British officers would turn up for tiger hunting / wanted to kill 100 tigers himself	
(b)	-	to inform that the General was in pain and needed Dr Sadao to visit him	2 marks
	-	thought servants had betrayed him / messenger had come to arrest him for sheltering an American	
(c)	-	to hide his cropped hair / to pass off as McLeery	2 marks
	-	to hide his plan of escape	
(d)	-	cutting hair short was an indignity	2 marks
	-	against her custom	
	-	sign of mourning, cowardice and defeat	
	-	long hair - symbol of bravery	

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

(i)   *This paper is divided into four Sections: A, B, C and D. All the sections are compulsory.*

(ii) *Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.*

(iii) *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212/1
SECTION A : READING   **(20 Marks)**

1.   Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **12 marks**

(1)   One afternoon Mr. Ras Mohun took those of us boys who were visually challenged behind the school building to a little vacant area behind the wall of the Tata mill. Here he let us feel four waist high metal wires and what he called the starting and finishing poles, between which the wires had been strung. The wires formed three long lanes, each a few feet wide. Each wire had a hoop about the size of a thick bangle hanging from it.

(2)   "It is modelled on a racing track for the blind which I saw at Perkins in America. We will have races for you here every week."

(3)   Mr. Ras Mohun positioned Abdul, Reuben and me in separate lanes, at the starting posts, and showed us how to catch hold of the metal hoop by a string that hung from it, and then run with the wire as our guide.

(4)   Mr. Ras Mohun called out "Ready, steady, go !"

(5)   I had never run so fast. I imagined myself an arrow flying from one post to the other.

(6)   "Oh, my God, they are going to kill themselves !" I heard Mr. Ras Mohun exclaim as I fell sidewise, almost wrapping myself around the finishing post and hitting my mouth on it.

(7)   "Any of you badly hurt ?" Mr. Ras Mohun asked running up to us.

(8) All three of us had bleeding mouths and bleeding foreheads. There had been no way for us to know when we were coming to an end so we had all fallen down and hurt ourselves at the finishing post.

(9) Mr. Ras Mohun sent for tincture of iodine and bandages and after he had attended to our injuries he said almost to himself, "Bless me, I can't remember how they prevented such mishaps at Perkins." He paused and then went on to us. "I know. I'll station the Sighted Master at the finishing post with my bell. He can ring it during the races. From the sound of the ringing you will know how close you are to the end. As an added precaution, I'll have a nice strong rope stretched across the lanes at the height of the wires just before the end so that if you fall you won't hit the finishing post."

(10) After that every Saturday we had racing at the racing track. Mr. Ras Mohun would stand at the starting posts and get us off, and the Sighted Master would stand at the finishing post, behind the newly stretched rope and ring the bell. Abdul, Reuben and I were the three fastest runners, and whenever the school had visitors we three would be asked to put on a special racing exhibition, running different kinds of races we had learnt.

(11) As time went on, the boys from a sighted school nearby came and joined us at our Saturday races. They would run outside the lanes. I was so eager to compete with them on even terms that now and again I would slyly let go of the string and hurl the hoop forward, so that I could run along the track like them for a time.

An extract from 'Vedi' by Ved Mehta

(a) On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following in your own words:

(i) Why did Mr. Ras Mohun string a wire with hoops on the racing tracks? **1**

(ii) What were the two instructions given to the boys before the trial race? **2**

(iii) Did the trial race go according to the expectation of the teacher? Why / Why not? **1**

(iv) What steps did Mr. Ras Mohun take to ensure that the boys did not face the problems that they had faced in their first race? **2**

(v) Why were the narrator and his friends asked to race whenever there were visitors in school? **1**

(vi) The narrator mentions that he would often leave the string and run without any support. Why did he do this ? **1**

(b) Pick out words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following: **1 x 4 = 4**

    (i) a large ring (para 1)

    (ii) based on / inspired from (para 2)

    (iii) used for covering / in order to protect (para 6)

    (iv) accidents (para 9)

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: **8 marks**

How many times have we seen more-than-chubby children, pulled their cheeks lovingly, and exclaimed, "How cute !" It's time for a reality check. Childhood obesity is on a rapid rise in this country, in keeping with an unhealthy global trend: in 2007, an estimated 22 million children under the age of five years were overweight according to the World Health Organisation, and more are expected to join the obese club.

In an alarming report presented by the Indian Heart Association, the thickness of the artery walls of teenagers who are obese were reported to resemble the thickness of an average 45-year-old's artery walls. In other words, evidence was presented that obese children show early warning signs of heart disease. Childhood obesity is also linked to other serious health complications including juvenile diabetes. We can no longer dismiss it as a problem of the West. We might not be grappling with a problem as huge as in the US - where childhood obesity is considered an epidemic - or in the UK. But trouble is knocking on our doors, as well as those of other developing countries like China, Brazil and Thailand.

A recent 'Indian Pediatrics' report makes this point. Unlike in much of the West, where childhood obesity is more prevalent among low-income groups, in India it is a malaise that afflicts the better off. The prevalence of obesity is higher in the upper socio-economic class (4.8 per cent) as compared to the lower socio-economic class (1 per cent). In urban Delhi, about 37 per cent of children are either overweight or obese. Medical experts attribute the weighty troubles of developing countries to changed dietary habits - an overdose of fast and processed foods - and a steep drop in levels of physical activity.

An unhealthy diet is partly a function of the greater access and choice that the expanding middle class has. And partly because of the compulsions of modem urban

life, where both parents often work and prefer quick and easy processed food options rather than cooking every meal from scratch. City children today are also more inclined to spend leisure as couch or mouse potatoes, which does not help in the battle against the bulge. Concerted efforts involving schools, families and government to tackle juvenile obesity are in order. For a start, policymakers must invest in educating parents, especially mothers, about the perils of childhood obesity. And it would be of immense help if we, as a society, got over our peculiar proclivity to associate overweight - especially when it concerns children - with 'well-fed' and 'healthy'.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. **5**

(b) Using the notes write a summary of the above passage in 80 words. **3**

SECTION - B (Writing)   25 Marks

3. You are disturbed after visiting a slum area wherein some children do not go to school. Many organizations have come forward with the idea of 'Education for All'. Inspite of their best efforts it is still a dream. Design a poster suggesting ideas to make it a reality as education is the only way to progress. **5 marks**

OR

Your school is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Year and staging the play, 'Alexander the Great' on its annual day. Mr. Abraham, the famous playwright has consented to be the Chief Guest. Invent the relevant details and draft the invitation card for the occasion. (Word limit - 50)

4. Career Counselling workshops have become a regular feature for the students of senior classes (X-XII) in most reputed schools of today. You are Rahul/Rama, a student of class XII of New Model Secondary School, Pune. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily expressing your views on the utility of such workshops in conducting tests to determine one's potential as well as inclination and in making the students aware of the evolving career options of today. **10 marks**

OR

You are Ritwik/Raveena, staying at D-74 Friends Colony, New Delhi. You came across the following advertisement in 'The Times of India' on December 2,2009.

> Destination Moon! Destination Mars!
>
> The Indian Space Odyssey is set to conquer many new frontiers.
>
> Welcome aboard.
>
> To begin a most exciting journey!
>
> Join IIST, Sign up for ISRO

Write a letter of enquiry to the Director, Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, asking for details of the programmes offered, entrance examination to be held, duration, course fees and placement service provided.

5. The aim of a progressive educator is to provide learning in a stress-free environment. A congenial environment plays a major role in a child's holistic development. Write an article on the topic, 'Role of Environment in Holistic Growth' in 200 words. Use the input given below: **10 marks**

> Favourable environment - unleashes full potential of child - learning without stress and fear - maximum output - child happy and relaxed - healthy competition

OR

You are Vinod/Vimla, a student of Futuristic Public School, New Delhi. Prepare a speech for the assembly in not more than 200 words on the following topic:

'Commercial Advertisements: a Boon or a Curse of the 21st Century'. Use the input given below:

> - Attractive advertisements - glorify product in a consumerist society - do not give full information - people easily duped-cause greed and dissatisfaction if unaffordable
> - Create general awareness - make it possible to compare products and services

SECTION - C (Grammar)   20 Marks

6. Rearrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense. It describes the stages of writing a biography: **5 marks**

(a) Finally, he fits the details in such a way that it fits into an understandable moving whole.

(b)   Then he looks for evidence for inner truths-feelings and desires.

(c)   Biography is both a craft and an art.

(d)   A biographer begins with research, gathering all the available information about a person's life.

(e)   With all the collected information he proceeds to write the story.

7.   This year, Bravery Award winners included six year old twins who saved a child from a bull and a ten year old boy who foiled a robbery attempt. As a young reporter, talk to some of the award winners. Prepare a set of five questions.   **5 marks**

Example: Good morning, congratulations for the award.
            Thanks, I am quite happy.

Narrate your act of courage

Saw a bull charging, foiled a robbery

Your thoughts
Saving people

Scared
No, thought of helping

what inspired you
fearlessness, stories of valour

in future if any other opportunity
no hesitation in helping

8.   The following passage has ten errors. Identify the errors in each line and write them along with the corrections as shown in the example: **5 marks**

	Incorrect	Correct
According to the UNICEF report more than	the	a
(1) a third of the world child brides are from India,		
(2) leaving children at an increased risk on exploitation		
(3) despite the country's growing modernity but economic		
(4) wealth. Nearly 25 million women over India were married		
(5) in 2007 by the age of 18, said the report, who noted that		

(6)   children in India, Nepal and Pakistan will be engaged or

(7)   even married before they turn 10. Millions of children are

(8)   also being forced to work in harmful condition, or face violence

(9)   and abuse at home and outside, suffer physical and

(10) psychological harm beside wide-reaching effects, the report said.

9.   **Saina Nehwal** is an Indian badminton player. Currently ranked number 6 in the world by Badminton World Federation, Saina is the first Indian woman to reach the 'singles quarterfinals at the Olympics and the first Indian to win the World Junior Badminton Championship. You are Kamal/Kavita a reporter for Times Today. You have to interview Saina. Frame 10 interview questions based on the given input.   **5 marks**

> born in Hisar, Haryana and spent her life in city of Hyderabad; wake up at 6 every morning and head to the stadium 20 km away - two hours of practice - travelling nearly 50 km a day to accommodate the training schedule - extra training sessions; rising cost of her training - Saina's father withdrew money from his savings 2002; sports brand Yonex offered to sponsor Saina's kit; in 2005 spotted by Mittal trust; in 2006 first Indian woman to win a 4-star tournament; Phillipines Open-entering the tournament as the 86th seed, stun several top seeded players; the Most promising player in 2008; rewarded with Arjuna Award in August, 2009; her coach, Shri Gopichand was also rewarded with Dronacharya Award at the same time.

SECTION -D (Literature)   35 Marks

10.   Choose any **one** of the extract and answer the questions that follow: **7 marks**

Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?

Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find

Thee sitting careless on a granary floor

Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;

(a)   Who is the person being addressed to in these lines as 'thee' ? What is the poetic device used here?   ½ + ½ =1

(b)   What is the person referred to in these lines doing? Why is her/his hair being lifted?   1+1 = 2

(c)   What are the other activities the person is involved in ?   2

(d) How are the activities mentioned in these lines different from those taking place before this as described in the first stanza? **1 + 1 = 2**

OR

Incredulously the laced fingers loosen

Slowly sensation by sensation from their warm interchange

And stiffen like frosted flowers in a November garden

(a) Name the poem and the poet. **1**

(b) What is being described in the above lines? **1**

(c) Pick out the poetic device in the above lines and name it. **½ + ½ =1**

(d) Explain the term 'stiffen like frosted flowers in the November garden'. **2**

(e) Why has the narrator used the word 'incredulously' ? **2**

11. Answer any two of the following in not more than 50 words each: **2 x 4 = 8 marks**

(a) What are the reasons that make fighting in a war traumatic for the combatants?

(b) How do we know that the bird in the poem, 'Sympathy' has a never-say-die spirit and is not ready to give up without a fight?

(c) Describe any two similes used in the poem, 'Ars Poetica' which bring out the qualities of a good poem.

12. Answer the following question: **5 marks**

'Once you had started you had to go on. There was no turning back.'

(a) Who said these words? To whom were they spoken ? **½ + ½ = 1**

(b) Why does the speaker make this comment? **2**

(c) Do you think the speaker was right in his/her assessment? Give reasons for your answer. **2**

OR

Mr. White: "Ay, I had a bad night"

Mrs. White: "It was the storm I expect"

Was Mr. White's sleep disturbed because of the storm? Give reasons for your answer. Answer in 80-100 words.

13. Answer any **two** of the following in about 50 words each: **2 x 4 = 8 marks**

   (a) How did Lisa become a real actress?

   (b) What sort of an environment should a school provide a student to make them perform a task well, according to Einstein?

   (c) Why was the young boy sitting in the litchi tree in the lesson, 'What's Your Dream' ?

14. Answer the following question in 100-125 words: **7 marks**

   After meeting the comedians and agreeing to allow Robichon to masquerade as him at Appeville Sous Bois, Jacques Roux writes a diary entry recording the reasons why he approached the comedians, his feelings at Robichon's proposal and his reason for agreeing to it. Write the diary entry.

OR

   Mrs. Malik and her daughter-in-law are quite similar to one another. Do you agree? Give your opinion about this statement.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212
SECTION A : READING

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: **12 marks**

   1   Why should I meet young students in particular? Seeking the answer I went back to my student days. From the island of Rameswaram, what a great journey it's been! Looking back it all seems quite incredible.

   2   What was it that made it possible? Hard work? Ambition? Many things come to my mind. I feel the most important thing was that I always assessed my worth by the value of my contribution. The fundamental thing is that you must know that you deserve the good things of life, the benefits that God bestows. Unless our students and young believe that they are worthy of being citizens of a developed India, how will they ever be responsible and enlightened citizens?

   3   There is nothing mysterious about the abundance in developed nations. The historic fact is that the people of these nations - the G8 as they are called - believed over many generations that they must live a good life in a strong and prosperous nation. The reality became aligned with their aspirations.

   4   I do not think that abundance and spirituality are mutually exclusive or that it is wrong to desire material things. For instance, while I personally cherish a

life with minimum of possessions, I admire abundance, for it brings along with it security and confidence, and these eventually help preserve our freedom. Nature too does not do anything by half measures, as you will see if you look around you. Go to a garden. In season, there is a profusion of flowers. Or look up. The universe stretches into infinitude, vast beyond belief.

5   All that we see in the world is an embodiment of energy. We are a part of the cosmic energy too, as Sri Aurobindo says. Therefore when we begin to appreciate that spirit and matter are both part of existence, are in harmony with each other, we shall realize that it is wrong to feel that it is somehow shameful or non-spiritual to desire material things.

6   Yet, this is what we are often led to believe. Certainly there is nothing wrong with an attitude of making do with the minimum, in leading a life of asceticism. It has to be a matter of choice. You follow such a lifestyle because it answers a need that arises from deep within you. However, making a virtue of sacrifice and what is forced upon you - to celebrate suffering - is a different thing altogether.

7   This was the basis of my decision to contact our young. To know their dreams and tell them that it is perfectly all right to dream of a good life, an abundant life, a life full of pleasures and comforts, and work for that golden era. Whatever you do must come from the heart, express your spirit, and thereby you will also spread love and joy around you.

- An excerpt from 'Ignited Minds'

(a)   On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions:

     (i)   Which journey is the author talking about? What has been its purpose ?   2

     (ii)   Name four things that contribute to progress in one's life.   2

     (iii)   What is the secret behind the affluence of developed nations?   1

     (iv)   Which common notion does the author challenge? How does he justify it ?   2

     (v)   What message does the author give to the young people?   1

(b)   Pick out the words which mean the opposite of the following: 1x4 = 4

     (i)   Ignorant (para 2)

     (ii)   Scarcity (para 4)

     (iii)   Condemn (para 5)

     (iv)   Epicureanism (para 6)

2. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: 8 marks

The modern garden has a history going back many thousands of years. Early humans were hunters and gatherers and usually did not stay in one place for a long time. Instead, they travelled from place to place following the food (plants and animals) according to the seasons. During the Neolithic period this slowly began to change; humans started to domesticate certain plants which meant they could remain in one place and grow their own food. The first 'garden' was a vegetable garden, where early humans cultivated different types of plants for food.

Evidence of early agriculture includes edible plants such as wheat and lentils and also includes more ornamental plants for decorative purposes. Plants for medicine were grown as were herbs and spices for flavouring or preserving food.

Certain plants also had religious or spiritual value and were not only grown because they were useful or edible but had a religious significance. They were planted to honour the Gods or used in religious ceremonies. Certain plants were sacred, for instance the tulsi. The ancient Greeks planted groves for their Gods, and many cultures believed that gardens were holy.

Gardens were a way to show that their owners were rich or powerful. Ancient rulers created huge gardens to display their wealth, in the same way that large places were symbols of prosperity. Sir Francis Bacon described gardens as "purest of human pleasures." The ancient Greeks believed that growing food was a job for the poor but gardens were places for enjoyment and contemplation. The English word 'Paradise' comes from the Persian word .'Pairidaeza' meaning a walled space; garden. One of the most famous early gardens was the Hanging Garden of Babylon. One of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, it was created 2,600 years ago, near the river Euphrates. It was designed so that the river could continually irrigate it and as a result was green all year around.

As gardens have developed over the years, design and beauty have become more and more important. Humans have learnt about Nature and to design gardens precisely, like a work of art or building. The gardens of Versailles, in France and our very own Mughal Gardens at the Rashtrapati Bhavan are excellent examples of "Garden Architecture" - everything is symmetrical and even the trees are pruned to fit in with the design.

Carefully planned or not, gardens are still beautiful and relaxing places to visit. On a fine day you might even find a little part of Paradise if you look hard.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. 5

(b) Using the notes write a summary of the above passage in 80 words. 3

SECTION B - WRITING   **25 Marks**

3.   Rosalind/Ravi is very excited on moving into a room of her/his own in the college
she/he has just joined after passing out of school. She/He writes a description of the
room in her/his diary. You are Rosalind/ Ravi. Write the description in not more than
80 words.   5 marks

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

You are a member of your school environment club. On the occasion of 'World
Save Energy Day' you and the other club members decide to create awareness
about the urgent need to conserve electricity by designing a poster highlighting the
merits of conserving electricity. Design the poster in not more than 50 words.

4.   Career Counselling workshops have become a regular feature for the students of
senior classes (X - XII) in most reputed schools of today. You are Rahul/Rama, a
student of class XII of New Model Secondary School, Pune. Write a letter to the
editor of a national daily expressing your views on the utility of such workshops in
conducting tests to determine one's potential as well as inclination and in making the
students aware of the evolving career options of today.   10 marks

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

You are Ritwik/Raveena, staying at D-74 Friends Colony, New Delhi. You came
across the following advertisement in 'The Times of India' on December 2, 2009.

<div align="center">

Destination Moon! Destination Mars!
The Indian Space Odyssey is set to conquer many new frontiers.
Welcome aboard. To begin a most exciting journey!
Join IIST, Sign up for ISRO

</div>

Write a letter of enquiry to the Director, Indian Institute of Space Science and
Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, asking for details of the programmes offered,
entrance examination to be held, duration, course fees and placement service
provided.

5.   The aim of a progressive educator is to provide learning in a stress-free environment.
A congenial environment plays a major role in a child's holistic development. Write
an article on the topic 'Role of Environment in Holistic Growth' in 200 words. Use
the input given below: 10 marks

Favourable environment - unleashes full potential of child -
learning without stress and fear - maximum output - child happy
and relaxed - healthy competition

OR

You are Vinod/Vimla, a student of New Era Public School, New Delhi. Prepare a speech for the assembly in not more than 200 words on the following topic: 'Commercial Advertisements: a boon or a curse of the 21st century'. Use the input given below:

> - Attractive advertisements - glorify product in a consumerist society - do not give full information - people easily duped - cause greed and dissatisfaction if unaffordable
>
> - Create general awareness - make it possible to compare products and services

SECTION C - GRAMMAR   20 Marks

6. Rearrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense: 5 marks

(a) Elizabeth was in the audience and felt inspired.

(b) On growing up, Elizabeth realized that there was only one registered woman doctor in the world - Elizabeth Blackwell.

(c) She argued with her father that if women could become efficient nurses like Florence Nightingale, why couldn't they become doctors.

(d) When Blackwell visited England she gave a lecture on "Medicine as a profession for ladies".

(e) Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was born in a rich family, in 1836.

7. Gayatri has approached the school counsellor Mrs. C to discuss some problems that she is facing at home. Make five sets of exchanges based on the cues given below. The first one has been done for you as an example: 5 marks

> Feeling misunderstood / parents think not studying enough / rude to parents / not dressing appropriately / not helping in housework / talking too much on the phone

Mrs. C :   Hello Gayatri. What makes you so sad today?

Gayatri :   The problem is not new. I feel so misunderstood especially at home.

8. The following passage has ten errors. Identify the errors in each line and write them along with the corrections as shown in the example :   5 marks

To being able to fly like a bird is the dream of many.   being   be

1.   Birds are mysterious creatures. They didn't have

2.   houses. So where do they store food? Under their

3.   throat! Birds has a bulge below their throat

4.   called a 'Storage Bag' and food stays there and

5.   must be coughed up for chicks to eat. Not having teeth

6.   is not a problem for it. They have a special grinding

7.   organ called a gizzard. Food is crush by the muscles

8.   as they moves around the gizzard. Some birds swallow

9.   grit and small stones, this stay in the gizzard and help

10.   to grind up the food. They will also store this flying fuel in tiny sacs all over
      their body.

9. You are Madhu working with a company conducting market research to find out
what people look for when buying clothes. Frame ten questions that you would like
to ask the people in your city/town. Some cues have been given to help you prepare
the questionnaire.   5 marks

> material; price; brand; style; fashion; utility; colour; design; influences-parents /
> friends / others; place you buy it from-boutiques / malls / small shops;

<div align="center">

SECTION D - LITERATURE   35 Marks

</div>

10. Choose any **one** of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: 7 marks

Their dreams that drip with murder; and they'll be proud

Of glorious war that shatter'd all their pride...

Men who went out to battle, grim and glad;

Children, with eyes that hate you, broken and mad

(a)   What is the theme of the poem?   1

(b)   Who does 'Their' refer to in the first line? What do they dream of?   2

(c)   Explain the irony in the second line.   2

(d)   Who does the narrator refer to as children? Why?   2

And is there cause for sorrow

That in the one small white murder of one kiss

Are born two ghosts, two Hamlets, two soliloquies,

Two worlds apart tomorrow?

(a) Pick up an example of irony from the above lines and explain it. 2

(b) What is a soliloquy? Who does the word 'two' refer to ? 1 + 1 = 2

(c) Who are the two ghosts and why are they being referred to as Hamlets? 2

(d) Quote the lines that convey the theme of the poem. 1

11. Answer any **two** of the following in not more than 50 words each: 2x4 = 8 marks

(a) Autumn is a season of abundance and joy with an underlying sense of sadness. Discuss with reference to the poem, 'Ode to Autumn'.

(b) What are the feelings of the narrator towards his mother as expressed in the poem, 'Of Mothers, Among Other Things' ? Give examples from the poem to justify your answer.

(c) What doe& the narrator of the poem, 'Sally in our Alley' want to convey through this line - 'But sure such folks could ne'er beget so sweet a girl as Sally.' ? How does he spend time with Sally?

12. Answer anyone of the following in 80 - 100 words: 5 marks

'This will be my last act of mercy.'

How is this statement made by the speaker ironical?

OR

What was the second wish made on the monkey's paw? Why was it made? What was the result?

13. Answer any **two** of the following in about 50 words each: 2x4 = 8 marks

(a) Who were the Censors of Piety and what role did they play in the administration of Asoka's kingdom?

(b) How does the story, 'Grief' convey the insensitive nature of humans?

(c) Why does Mrs. Malik feel that the architect had been mocking her all these years?

14. Answer any **one** of the following in 100 - 125 words: 7 marks

Compare and contrast the characters of the two actresses – Lisa from the story, 'The Actress' and Suzanne from the story, 'The Judgement of Paris',

OR

Discuss the memories that Robert Lynd has of his childhood. Why does he call some of them 'illusions' ?

Marking Scheme — Functional English

11. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no marks should be deducted for this so long as it is relevant and indicative of the desired understanding on the part of the student especially in Q.1 (Section A) and Q.11 (Section D).

12. Some of the questions may relate to Higher Order Thinking Skills. These, questions are to be evaluated carefully and the student's understanding/analytical ability may be judged.

13. Wherever the word limit is given, no marks to be deducted for exceeding the word limit. However, due credit should be given for precise answers.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

Q1.   READING   RAS MOHUN   TOTAL MARKS : 12

Under Section A, Reading (Q1) question has been designed to test a student's understanding of the passage and his/her ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the given passage. As such, content assumes more importance than expression in the answers to these questions. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

Objective : To identify and understand main parts of the text.

Marking :   As marked in the question paper. No penalty for spelling and grammar.

Accept any other word equivalent in meaning to the answers given below.

Answers :

a)   i.   ● because boys were visually challenged/
         ● to help them run in their tracks (any 1)   1 mark
     ii. ● told them to hold metal hoop by string   1 mark
         ● run with the wire as guide   1 mark
     iii. ● yes, boys could run fast in their respective tracks /
         ● no. boys were badly hurt (either yes or no with justification)   1 mark
     iv. ● stationed Sighted Master at finishing post with bell   1 mark
         ● stretched strong rope at finishing point   1 mark
     v.   ● novelty / showcased efforts of school to help visually challenged /
         ● the three were the fastest runners skilled at different kinds of races.
           (any 1)   1 mark

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vi.   •   wanted to behave like a normal child/wanted to compete on even terms

        •   they had become so used to running in the tracks that he could run even without the string

        (anyone)   1 mark

(b) VOCABULARY

Objective : To deduce the meanings of unfamiliar lexical items.

Marking : 1 mark each (4 marks)

Answers : b)   1.   hoop

               2.   modelled

               3.   Wrapping

               4.   mishaps

Q 2. Note making and Summarizing   **Total Marks: 8**

Objective : To develop the skill of taking down notes

               To develop the extracted ideas into a sustained piece of writing.

Marking : Note making   **5 marks**

        Heading   1 mark

        Abbreviations / Symbols   1 mark
        (with or without key)
        (minimum four)

        Content
        (minimum three sub headings)   3 marks

Important instructions:

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub points should be accepted if they are indicative of the students' understanding of the given passage and the notes include the main points with suitable and recognizable abbreviations.

Complete sentences should not be accepted as notes. Half a mark should be deducted from the total if the student writes complete sentences.

Numbering of points can be indicated in different ways and these should be accepted as long as it follows a consistent pattern.

(a)   Note making

Note: If the student has attempted only the summary or only the notes, due credit should be given.

Suggested Notes

Title : Childhood Obesity

1.   Unhealthy global trends / Reality check

    a.   2007-22 million children below 5yrs obese

2.   Complications

    a.   thickness of artery like 45 yr old

    b.   juv. diabetes

        i.   problem of the west-US, UK

        ii.   developing countries -Brazil, Thailand, China

3.   Obesity in India

    i.   prevalent among upper socio economic class

    ii.   urban Delhi-37% youngsters overweight

4.   Reasons for rise in obesity

    a.   changed dietary habits

    i. access and choice of middle class

    ii. compulsion of mod. upper class

    iii. parents working

    iv. prefer easy processed food

    b.   drop in physical activity

5.   Measures to fight obesity

    a.   concerted efforts of govt. schools, families

    b.   educate parents

    c.   not associate overweight with being 'healthy'

Key to Abbreviations

1.   yrs.   -   years

2.   juv.   -   juvenille

3.   &   -   and

4.   govt.   -   government

5.   mod.   -   modern

Note: 1. Any abbreviations done by the students should be accepted.

2. No student to be penalized if they have not given a key to abbreviations.

(b) SUMMARY

Objective:1)To expand notes (headings and sub-headings) into a summary

2)To test ability of extraction

Marking:	Content	2 marks
	Expression	1 mark

Note: Considering the numerous facts mentioned in the notes about obesity, due consideration should be given to the students if they do not cover all the points in the summary which is expected to be concise. The summary should cover the essential details only.

SECTION B (WRITING)   TOT AL - 25 MARKS

In Section B, where questions have been designed to test the writing skills of the students, expression (grammatical accuracy, appropriate vocabulary and style, spellings, organization and presentation of relevant matter in a coherent and logical way) is important.

Q.3. OPTION-1

POSTER   EDUCATION FOR ALL   TOTAL - 5 MARKS

Objective: To write in an appropriate style of a poster (blurbs. bullets, different font size etc. may be considered)

Marking: Content   3 marks

(To include heading and issuing authority)

Suggested Value Points
1. create awareness about education
2. importance of education
3. steps /measures to spread education
4. appropriate slogans

Expression Coherence and relevance of ideas, accuracy and style   2 marks

Due credit should be given for creativity and economy of words

Option-2

FORMAL INVITATION CARD   **TOTAL - 5 MARKS**

Objective: To use an appropriate style to draft a formal card

Marking:

Format		**1 mark**
name of the organizers		½ mark
mentioning RSVP with name/phone no.		½ mark
Content		**2 marks**
●	mention the event - play "Alexander"	½ mark
●	time, date, venue	½ mark
●	purpose of the invitation – Golden Jubilee	½ mark
●	name of chief guest Mr. Abraham	½ mark
Expression		
●	Coherence and relevance of ideas and style	**2 marks**

Q.4. Option -1

LETTER TO THE EDITOR - CAREER COUNSELLING   **TOTAL -10 MARKS**

Objectives: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter.

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: **Format**   2 marks

(1. sender's address, 2. date

3. address of the addressee

4. salutation. 5. subject

6. complimentary close

7. sender's signature/name)

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

-       mention of counselling workshops- regular feature

-       utility of such workshops

-       advantages

-       disadvantages (if any)

Expression: **4 marks**

- Grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   2 marks
- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 marks

<div align="center">

Or

</div>

Option -2

LETTER SEEKING INFORMATION - INSTITUTE OF SPACE SCIENCE
                                    TOTAL -10 MARKS

Objectives: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter

                To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: **Format**   2 marks

          1. sender's address 2. date

          3. address of the addressee

          4. salutation 5. subject

          6. complimentary close

          7. sender's signature/name

          Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

        - asking for details of programs offered

        - entrance examination (date, time, venue)

        - duration of the course

        - fee structure

        - placement opportunities

        -other relevant questions

Expression   4 marks

- Grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   2 marks
- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 marks

Q.5.   **Option -1**

ARTICLE – ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT ON HOLISTIC GROWTH

Objective: To write in a style appropriate to the given situation.

            To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: **Format**   1 mark

heading and writer's name

Content   4 marks

Expression   5 marks

(Grammatical accuracy,

appropriate words and spellings   2 ½ marks

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 ½ marks

Suggested value points

- importance of favourable environment

- effect on child's potential

- stress free learning leads to maximum output

- leads to healthy competition

  (any other relevant point)

Option - 2

SPEECH - COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS - BOON OR CURSE

TOTAL - 10 MARKS

Objective: To write in a style appropriate to the given situation.

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: **Content**   5 marks

(to include greeting and thanking)

Suggested Value points

Any view point based on given input

Curse

- attractive advertisements, glorify products

- incomplete information, people duped

- leading to greed/dissatisfaction, if unaffordable

Boon

- create awareness

- make it possible to compare products

- improve products/services / quality

- educates society

Expression   5 marks

- Grammatical accuracy,
  appropriate words and spellings   2½ marks
- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2½ marks

SECTION C (GRAMMAR)   20 MARKS

In Section C care should be taken not to award marks to any inaccurate answer carrying errors in grammar and punctuation.

Q6. REARRANGING   TOT AL: 5 MARKS

Objectives: To be able to present ideas in grammatically logical sequence

                                                              5 marks

Marking: 1 mark for every correct answer

Answer

(c)   Biography is both a craft and an art

(d)   A biographer begins with research, gathering all the available information about a person's life

(b)   Then he looks for evidence for inner truths - feelings and desires

(c)   with all the collected information he proceeds to write a story

(a)   Finally he fits the details in such a way that it fits into an understandable moving whole

Q7. DIALOGUE WRITING   TOTAL-5 MARKS

Objectives: To be able to extend a situation into a meaningful dialogue.

Marking: 1 mark each for every correct exchange provided it is accurately and appropriately expressed. No marks should be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. This includes inaccuracies in grammar. spelling or punctuation.   5 marks

Note: **The dialogues could include conversation with both the twins / either of the twins / each twin separately or any other award winner**

Marks have to be awarded if a student has framed 5 questions instead of 5 sets of exchanges

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Sample Answers

1. Q: Would you like to narrate your act of courage?
   A: I saved a child from a charging bull/ foiled a robbery / I saved a child from a charging bull and foiled a robbery.

2. Q: What were your thoughts at that time?
   A: I wanted to save the people/child.

3. Q: Were you scared?
   A: No. I only thought of helping the boy / people / child.

4. Q: What inspired you?
   A: My fearlessness and stories of valour read by me.

5. Q: Would you do the same in future?
   A: Yes, I will not hesitate to help those in trouble.

Q.8. EDITING   TOTAL: 5 MARKS

Objectives: To use grammatical items appropriately

Marking: ½ mark each

If the candidate copies the sentence and replaces the incorrect word with the correct answer marks should be awarded. However no marks arc to be deducted if the candidate has given only the correct words.

	Incorrect	–	Correct
1.	World	–	world's
2.	on	–	of
3.	but	–	and
4.	over	–	in
5.	who	–	which
6.	will	–	would
	in	–	from
	no error		
	will be	–	were / are
7.	turn	–	turned / no error
8.	condition	–	conditions
9.	suffer	–	suffering
10.	beside	–	besides

Note: Sentence 6 has 4 options as indicated above

Sentence 7 has 2 options as indicated above

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Q9. FRAMING QUESTIONS   **TOTAL-5 MARKS**

Objectives: To understand the context and frame relevant and appropriate questions.

Marking: ½ mark each for every accurate question framed

> **Note:** No marks to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. The ten questions should cover at least two of the areas specified for the interview in the given input. Any other suitable questions may be acceptable

SECTION D: LITERATURE   TOT AL -35 MARKS

Q10. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT   **TOTAL- 7 MARKS**

Under Section D. (QI0) question has been designed to test a students' understanding of the passage and his/her ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the given passage. As such content assumes more importance than expression in the answers to these questions. Please do not hesitate to award full marks If the answer deserves it.

Objective: To test students' comprehension of poetry- local. Global, interpretative. inferential and evaluative

Marking: 7 marks

OPTION (1) ODE TO AUTUMN

a) Autumn; personification   ½ + ½ mark

b) sitting on the granary floor, hair lifted in the wind   1 + 1 mark

c) sitting, winnowing, reaping, harvesting, gleaning, sleeping, watching the cider press

    (any four)   ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ mark

d) It is more slow paced, lethargic, earlier it was hectic / The mentioned activities are all farming activities In preceding stanza the ripening and swelling of fruits and vegetables, blooming of flowers, collection of nectar by bees, is described

                                                            1 + 1 mark

OPTION (2) CURTAIN

a) Curtain - Helen Spalding   ½ + ½ mark

b) separation of two lovers   1 mark

c) "stiffen like frosted flowers in a November garden"; simile   ½ + ½ mark

d)	It refers to the emotional state of two lovers which becomes cold and numb due to the pain and shock caused by the separation	1 + 1 mark

e)	To show how unbelievable, difficult to understand / sudden / shocking the separation has been / how quickly the emotions have changed for the lovers (any two)	1 + 1 mark

## Q11. POETRY	TOTAL 4X2 = 8 MARKS

Objectives: To test students' comprehension of poetry - local and global

Marking :	Content:	3 marks

Expression:	1 mark

a)	They lose their friends;
- 	are haunted by the scenes of war / ghosts of dead companion	.
- 	realize war was not glorious after all / disillusionment/ indifference of the politicians and non-combatants
- 	suffer from neurasthesia / shell shock / physical, emotional and mental injuries

(any three)

b)	He keeps on beating against the bars of his cage / doesnot give up
- 	wings wounded, bleed openly, causing old scars to open
- 	sends a prayer begging and hoping for freedom (any three)

c)	Poem has been compared to

globed fruit - showing it is something to be relished and is complete in itself

medallion - to be cherished / close to the heart

worn stone casement ledges - classical element that transcends the barriers of time and age

flight of birds - emphasizing its ability to lift the readers to sublime heights, to emphasize rhythm and harmony

motionless in time as the moon climbs – understanding of poem subtle and imperceptible (any two)

## Q12. PLAY	TOTAL-5 MARKS

Objectives: To test the students' ability to comprehend plays, understand character etc.

Marking: Content: 3 marks

                   Expression: 2 marks

OPTION (1) AN ADVENTURE STORY

a.   Queen Mother to Alexander

b.   She replies to his question whether he could have contained his ambition at any time in the past. She was aware his ambition was too deep rooted to let him rest in peace.

c.   Any answer either in favour or against - with evidence

OR

OPTION (2) MONKEY'S PAW

Suggested answer

- No, because Mr. White had been expecting his wish for 200 pounds to be fulfilled
- had been anxious, tense and excited
- had been waiting for something unexpected to happen
- had felt the paw move in his hands
- was fearful / apprehensive about outcome of wish

OR

Yes, with a suitable justification

Q13. FICTION   **TOTAL 4X2=8 MARKS**

Objective: To test students' ability to comprehend, interpret and evaluate prose texts

Marking: Content   -   3 marks

                  Expression   -   1 mark

a)   The pain she suffered at the death of her love, Doronin made her identify with the pain and suffering of the characters she portrayed. Acting was no longer mouthing lines but portraying true feelings.

b)   Not over competitive: child should work for the pleasure of learning and to know how the result of his work benefits society; should nurture independent thinking minds.

c)   he wanted some private space; had to share room in the house: was a dreamer and was daydreaming in the tree without any interruption

Q14. LONG ANSWERS - FICTION   **Total 7 marks**

Objectives: To test students' ability to comprehend prose texts globally, interpret and evaluate them.

Marking: Content   –   4 marks

Expression   –   3 marks

Option -1 JUDGEMENT OF PARlS

Note: Marks should be awarded for the students' creativity

Suggested Value Points:

- meeting the comedians at the cafe
- asking for help to deal with stage fright
- Robichon's proposal
- accepting his offer both for the money and the publicity
- looking forward to the lecture
- wondering what will happen

Option- 2   ROOM 10'x 8'

Suggested Value Points:

Accept both yes and no for an answer as the question is open ended.

Similarities

- Mrs. Malik and daughter-in-law quite similar in their approach to their mothers-in-law
- both insensitive
- both dominating personalities - husbands passive
- both quite modern

Differences

- Mrs. Malik
  - very hard working
  - practical - accepts government rent
    - accepts daughter- in -law's position as mistress of the house

- Daughter-in-law
  - fashionable
  - wears loud colours
  - happy to get a house without really working towards its constructions
  - speaks English to exclude mother-in-law from conversation

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

Q1. **READING** **OFF THE BEATEN TRACK** **TOTAL MARKS: 12**

Under Section A, Reading (Q1) question has been designed to test a student's understanding of the passage and his/her ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the given passage. As such, content assumes more importance than expression in the answers to these questions. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

Objective : To identify and understand main parts of the text.

Marking : As marked in the question paper. No penalty for spelling and grammar.

Accept any other word equivalent in meaning to the answers given below.

Answers: (a)

    i.   journey of life / journey through his school days / long journey from Rameshwaram to his present position   1 mark

           to address / advice the youth
           to know their dreams and motivate them   1 mark

    ii.   hard work; ambition; assessing one' s self worth by the value of his contribution; self confidence   ½ x 4 = 2 marks

    iii.   The belief that one deserves the best / that they must live a good life in a strong and prosperous nation   1 mark

    iv.   that abundance and spirituality are mutually exclusive / it is wrong to desire material things   1 mark

           abundance brings with it security and confidence / helps to preserve our freedom   1 mark

    v.   whatever one does must come from the heart and express ones's spirit / it's allright to dream of a life of abundance / to work for the golden era / to express your spirit / spread love and joy around you
           (anyone)   1 mark

Q1.2 VOCABULARY

Objective : To deduce the opposites of unfamiliar lexical items.

Marking : 1 mark each (4 marks)

Answers : b) i. enlightened

ii. abundance / profusion

iii. appreciate

iv. asceticism

Q 2. Note making and Summarizing   **Total Marks: 8**

Objective : To develop the skill of taking down notes

To develop the extracted ideas into a sustained piece of writing.

Marking : Note making   **5 marks**

Heading	1 mark
Abbreviations / Symbols (with or without key) (minimum four)	1 mark
Content (minimum three sub headings)	3 marks

Important instructions:

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub points should be accepted if they are indicative of the students' understanding of the given passage and the notes include the main points with suitable and recognizable abbreviations.

Complete sentences should not be accepted as notes. Half a mark should be deducted from the total if the student writes complete sentences.

Numbering of points can be indicated in different ways and these should be accepted as long as it follows a consistent pattern.

(a) Note making

Note: If the student has attempted only the summary or only the notes, due credit should be given

Suggested Notes

Title: History of Gardens

or

Any other suitable title

1. Evolution of Garden

    a.   early man went in search of plants

    b.   Neolithic period - man started to grow his own food

        i.   first garden - veg. garden

2. Early Agriculture

    a.   different types of plants grown

        i.   edible

        ii.   ornamental

        iii.   medicinal

3. Significance of Gardens

    a.   certain plants had rel., spiritual value

        i. used to honour gods

    b.   display of wealth & power

    c.   garden as a paradise

        i. e.g. hanging gardens of Babylon

4. Garden Architecture

    a.   design & layout of garden became imp.

        i.   symmetrical - trees pruned to fit design

    b.   garden - a work of art

Key to Abbreviations

1.   veg. –   vegetable
2.   eg.   –   example
3.   med. –   medicine
4.   rel.   –   religious

Note: 1. Any other suitable abbreviations done by the students may be accepted.

   2. No student to be penalized if they have not given a key to abbreviations separately.

(b) SUMMARY

Objective:1)To expand notes (headings and sub-headings) into a summary

2)To test ability of extraction

Marking: Content   2 marks

Expression   1 mark

Note: Considering the numerous facts mentioned in the notes, due consideration should be given to the students if they do not cover all the points in the summary which is expected to be concise. The summary should cover the essential details only.

SECTION B (WRITING)   TOTAL - 25 MARKS

In Section B, where questions have been designed to test the writing skills of the students, expression (grammatical accuracy, appropriate vocabulary and style, spellings, organization and presentation of relevant matter in a coherent and logical way) is important.

Q.3. OPTION 1   FACTUAL DESCRIPTION   TOTAL - 5 MARKS

Objective: Writing a factual description of a place in an appropriate style

Marking: **5 Marks**

Note:

Heading   ½ mark

Content   2 ½ marks

Suggested Value Points

- size
- location
- description of layout
- arrangement of furniture / decor
- ventilation / view

Expression   2 marks

Coherence and relevance of ideas and style

Note :   Can be presented as a diary entry. No penalty for format.

OPTION-2

POSTER   **WORLD SAVE ENERGY DAY**   **TOT AL - 5 MARKS**

Objective: To write in an appropriate style of a poster (blurbs, bullets. different font size etc. may be considered)

Marking: Content   3 marks

     (to include heading and issuing authority)

     Suggested Value points

     - highlight the need to conserve electricity - its merits

     - measures to be taken

     - appropriate slogans

     Expression   2 marks

     Coherence and relevance of ideas and style

Q.4. Option -1

  LETTER TO THE EDITOR - CAREER COUNSELLING **TOTAL -10 MARKS**

  Objectives: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter.

        To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

  Marking: Format   2 marks

       (1. sender's address, 2. date

       3. address of the addressee

       4. salutation. 5. subject

       6. complimentary close

       7. sender's signature/name)

       Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

   - mention of counselling workshops- regular feature

   - utility of such workshops

   - advantages

   - disadvantages (if any)

Expression: 4 marks

     (Grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings 2 marks

     coherence-and relevance of ideas and styler)   2 marks

Or

Option -2

LETTER SEEKING INFORMATION - INSTITUTE OF SPACE SCIENCE

TOTAL -10 MARKS

Objectives: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking:	**Format**	**2 marks**

1. sender's address

2. date

3. address of the addressee

4. salutation

5. subject

6. complimentary close

7. sender's signature/name

Content	**4 marks**

Suggested value points

- asking for details of programs offered

- entrance examination (date, time, venue)

- duration of the course

- fee structure

- placement opportunities

-other relevant questions

Expression	**4 marks**

- Grammatical accuracy,
  appropriate words and spellings   2 marks

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 marks

Q.5. Option -1

ARTICLE – ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT ON HOLISTIC GROWTH

Objective: To write in a style appropriate to the given situation.

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: **Format**   1 mark

(heading and writer's name)

Content   4 marks

Expression   5 marks

- Grammatical accuracy,

  appropriate words and spellings   2 ½ marks

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 ½ marks

Suggested value points

- importance of favourable environment

- effect on child's potential

- stress free learning leads to maximum output

- leads to healthy competition

Option - 2

SPEECH - COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS - BOON OR CURSE

TOTAL - 10 MARKS

Objective: To write in a style appropriate to the given situation.

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: **Content**   5 marks

(to include greeting and thanking)

Suggested Value points

Any view point based on given input

Curse

- attractive advertisements, glorify products

- incomplete information, people duped

- leading to greed/dissatisfaction, if unaffordable

Boon

- create awareness

- make it possible to compare products

- improve products/services / quality

- educates society

Expression 5 marks

- Grammatical accuracy,
  appropriate words and spellings 2½ marks
- coherence and relevance of ideas and style 2½ marks

SECTION C (GRAMMAR) 20 MARKS

In Section C, care should be taken not to award marks to any inaccurate answer carrying errors in grammar and punctuation.

Q6. REARRANGING TOTAL: 5 MARKS

Objectives: To read and arrange sentences in a sequential order 5 marks

Marking: 1 mark for every correct answer

Answer

a. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was born in a rich family, in 1836.

b. On growing up, Elizabeth realized that there was only one registered woman doctor in the world - Elizabeth Blackwell.

c. When Blackwell visited England she gave a lecture on "Medicine as a profession for ladies."

d. Elizabeth was in the audience and felt inspired.

e. She argued with her father that if women could become efficient nurses like Florence Nightingale, why couldn't they become doctors.

Q7. DIALOGUE WRITING TOTAL: 5 MARKS

Objectives: To extend the given input into a meaningful dialogue.

Marking: ½ mark each for every correct dialogue provided it is accurately and appropriately expressed. No marks should be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. This includes inaccuracies in grammar, spelling or punctuation. 5 marks

Sample Answers:

1. Mrs. C: Do you at times feel misunderstood?

   Gayatri: Yes, everywhere, especially at home.

2. Mrs. C: Are your parents happy at the number of hours you put in for your studies?

   Gayatri: No. They feel I am not studying enough.

3.	Mrs. C:	Do they have any other complaints against you?
	Gayatri:	Yes. they do. They often say that I am rude.
4.	Mrs. C:	What is their view on the way you dress?
	Gayatri:	Well, they say that I do not dress appropriately on many occasions.
5.	Mrs. C:	Do you help your mother in housework?
	Gayatri:	I have so much of school work that I have no time to help.
6.	Mrs. C:	Do you talk too much on the phone?
	Gayatri;	There is always so much to catch up on especially if I have been absent for a day from school.

(Any other suitable exchange may be accepted)

Q.8. EDITING   TOTAL: 5 MARKS

Objectives: To use grammatical items appropriately

Marking: ½ mark each

If the candidate copies the sentence and replaces the incorrect word with the correct answer marks should be awarded. However, if only the correct words are given marks are to be awarded.

	Incorrect	–	Correct
1.	didn't	–	don't
2.	under	–	in/inside/below
3.	has	–	have
	throat	–	throats
4.	a	–	the
	and	–	which
5.	must	–	can
	no error		
	must be	–	is
6.	it	–	them
7.	crush	–	crushed
8.	they	–	it
9.	this	–	which
10.	will	–	can

Note : **Sentence 2 has 3 options as indicated above**
Sentence 3 has 2 options as indicated above
Sentence 4 has 2 options as indicated above
Sentence 5 has 3 options as indicated above

Q9. FRAMING QUESTIONS   TOTAL-5 MARKS

Objectives: To understand the context and frame relevant and appropriate questions.

Marking: ½ mark each for every accurate question framed

Note: No marks to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. The ten questions should cover at least any of the two areas specified for the interview in the given question.

Suggested Answers:
1. Do you check the material of the clothes that you buy?
2. Do you look at the price before buying clothes?
3. Do you buy branded clothes?
4. Do you give importance to style while buying clothes?
5. Do you give preference to the utility of the clothes that you buy?
6. Do you buy bright coloured clothes?
7. Do you give importance to the design of the clothes?
8. Are you influenced by the choices of your parents and friends?
9. Do you prefer buying clothes from boutiques?
10. Do you mind buying clothes from smaller shops?

SECTION D: LITERATURE   TOT AL -35 MARKS

Under Section D (Q10) question has been designed to test a student's understanding of the passage and his/her ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the given passage. As such, content assumes more importance than expression in the answers to these questions. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

Q10. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT   TOTAL- 7 MARKS

Objective: To test students' comprehension of poetry- local, global, interpretative, inferential and evaluative

Marking: 7 marks

Answers:

OPTION (1)   **SURVIVORS**

a)   the poem is about the ravages / after-effects / damage / destruction due to war both in material, physical and psychological terms   1 mark

b)   - the combatants / survivors

      - they dream of their friends who died in the war / the scenes of war

                                                           1 + 1 mark

c)   the non-combatants call war glorious but it shattered the pride of the soldiers
      - so how could it be glorious?   2 marks

d)   - the survivors of the war   1 mark

      - they have been reduced to a helpless state and have to re-learn the basic processes of life   1 mark

OPTION (2)   **CURTAIN**

a)   Ironical that murder leads to birth of ghosts / murder can be white - no bloodshed   1 mark

      Kiss leads to separation creating two lonely souls; from one happy soul they have become two suffering individuals   1 mark

b)   It is a speech that one makes to oneself. 'Two' refers to the two lovers who have separated.   1 + 1 mark

c)   The two lovers are the ghosts.   1 mark

      -    called Hamlets due to loneliness / no one to share their grief / debating within themselves regarding decision to separate / whether their decision to separate was right. (any two)   1 mark

d)   Two worlds apart tomorrow   1 mark

Q11. POETRY   **TOTAL 4X2 = 8 MARKS**

Objectives: To test students' comprehension of poetry - local and global

Marking: Content: 3 marks

               Expression: 1 mark

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

a) The first stanza expresses the feeling of joy at the abundance which is a part of autumn such as blooming flowers, ripening fruits and the feeling that the season will never end.

The second stanza describes the harvesting and the collecting of the grains, a slowing down of the pace of things, preparing for winter.

The third stanza mentions the beauty of the dying day and the sounds associated with this season which has a mournful mood-the bleating of the full grown lambs, the wail of the gnats etc.

b) Love for his mother mixed with regret/remorse/guilt. He remembers her as a young, active, beautifully adorned mother and is shocked to realize how frail and emaciated she has become - a feather of a one time wing - he feels a choking sensation - 'my tongue licks bark' because he realizes she won't be there too long.

c) His surprise that such a beautiful girl could be born to people from such a humble background (father cabbage net seller and mother makes laces). He walks with her every Sunday when the Sermon is being delivered in the church.

Q12. DRAMA   TOTAL-5 MARKS

Objectives: To test the students' ability to comprehend plays, understand character etc.

Marking:	Content:	3 marks
	Expression:	2 marks

OPTION (1) AN ADVENTURE STORY

Alexander makes this remark on his death bed. His last act of mercy is not naming a successor.

Ironic because he had been very cruel and merciless in his life and by not naming a successor he was going to leave the people in greater turmoil as it would lead to fights between his generals who would want to occupy the throne.

OR

OPTION (2) THE MONKEY'S PAW

The second wish was to get dead Herbert come back to life because he died in an accident and mother wanted him back alive They could hear a knocking on the door which became increasingly louder and almost broke down their door. This incident disturbed their peace of mind and emphasized their feeling of loss and sorrow.

Q13. PROSE   **TOTAL 4X2=8 MARKS**

Objective: To test students' ability to comprehend, interpret and evaluate prose texts

Marking: Content   -   3 marks

Expression   -   1 mark

a)   They were the officers appointed by Ashoka to ensure that the people followed the rules of Dharma and to ensure no one misused the rules and to protect those who had no family and to see justice was available to every citizen.

b)   It highlights the plight of a cab driver lona Potapov who wants to share his sorrow at the loss of his son with someone but can't find anyone. He tries talking to people around him but no one is interested and finally he finds solace talking to his horse. It shows how we have lost the ability to sympathize and show compassion to one another.

c)   She feels so because she had always believed that the lady in the sketch had been herself but on the day she finally moves into the house she finds her daughter-in-law standing in the same pose wearing a saree of the same colour. It is then that she realizes that the lady resembled her daughter-in-law more than her. Also all these years she had considered herself the mistress of the house but in reality it was her daughter-in-law who finally became the mistress.

Q14. PROSE (LONG ANSWERS)   **Total 7 marks**

Objectives: To test students' ability to comprehend prose texts globally, interpret and evaluate them.

Marking: Content   –   4 marks

Expression   –   3 marks

OPTION (1)   CHARACTER SKETCH

Note: Marks should be awarded for students' creativity

Suggested Value Points:

Similarity

-       theatre artists / both young actresses

Contrast

-       both as different as chalk from cheese

-       Lisa-deep, intense, passionate about her acting and sensitive to the issues around her.

-       affected by the suffering of the people and the war

-       one-man woman-Doronin love of her life. His death, a traumatic experience.

-       Suzanne - frivolous, flirtatious, likes to have admirers, marriage is not a serious issue, makes a game of it.

OPTION (2) HUM OF INSECTS

Suggested Value Points:

-       remembers happy carefree days spent in his garden

-       biscuits brought by his aunt

-       songs sung by his grandfather

-       illusion that everyone who smiles is happy and the beasts of burden are also happy to serve

-       illusion that the world existed only as far as the garden gate

-       illusion that the happy days would last for ever

MATHEMATICS

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

1. *All questions are compulsory.*

2. *The question paper consists of **29** questions divided into three sections, A, B and C. Section A comprises of **10** questions of one mark each, Section B comprises of **12** questions of **four** marks each and Section C comprises of **7** questions of **six** marks each.*

3. *All questions in Section A are to be answered in one word, **one** sentence or as per the exact requirement of the question.*

4. *There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in **4** questions of **four** marks each and **2** questions of **six** marks each. You have to attempt only **one** of the alternatives in all such questions.*

5. *Use of calculators is **not** permitted.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/1/1

SECTION A

Question numbers 1 to 10 carry one mark each.

1. What is the range of the function $f(x) = \dfrac{|x-1|}{(x-1)}$?

2. What is the principal value of $\sin^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$?

3. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$, then for what value of α is A an identity matrix?

4. What is the value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$?

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5. Evaluate: $\int \frac{\log x}{x} \, dx$

6. What is the degree of the following differential equation?

$$5x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6y = \log x$$

7. Write a vector of magnitude 15 units in the direction of vector

8. Write the vector equation of the following line:

$$\frac{x-5}{3} = \frac{y+4}{7} = \frac{6-z}{2}$$

9. If $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 11 \\ k & 23 \end{pmatrix}$, then write the value of k.

10. What is the cosine of the angle which the vector $\sqrt{2}\,\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ makes with y-axis?

SECTION B

Question numbers 11 to 22 carry 4 mark each.

11. On a multiple choice examination with three possible answers (out of which only one is correct) for each of the five questions, what is the probability that a candidate would get four or more correct answers just by guessing?

12. Find the position vector of a point R which divides the line joining two points P and Q whose position vectors are $\left(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}\right)$ and $\left(\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}\right)$ respectively, externally in the ratio 1:2. Also, show that P is the mid point of the line segment RQ.

13. Find the Cartesian equation of the plane passing through the points A(0, 0, 0) and B(3, –1, 2) and parallel to the line $\frac{x-4}{1} = \frac{y+3}{-4} = \frac{z+1}{7}$

14. Using elementary row operations, find the inverse of the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

15. Let Z be the set of all integers and R be the relation on Z defined as R = { (a, b) : a, b ∈ Z, and (a – b) is divisible by 5.} Prove that R is an equivalence relation.

16. Prove the following:

$$\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right), x \in (0, 1)$$

OR

Prove the following:

$$\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{56}{65}\right)$$

17. Show that the function f defined as follows, is continuous at x = 2, but not differentiable thereat:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 2, & 0 < x \le 1 \\ 2x^2 - x, & 1 < x \le 2 \\ 5x - 4, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

OR

Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$, if $y = \sin^{-1}\left[x\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]$

18. Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int e^x \left(\frac{\sin 4x - 4}{1 - \cos 4x} \right) dx$

OR

Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int \frac{1-x^2}{x\,(1-2x)} dx$

19. Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}}\, dx$

20. Find the points on the curve $y = x^3$ at which the slope of the tangent is equal to the y-coordinate of the point.

21. Find the general solution of the differential equation

$$x \log x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{2}{x} \cdot \log x$$

OR

Find the particular solution of the differential equation satisfying the given conditions:

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} = y \tan x$, given that $y = 1$ when $x = 0$.

22. Find the particular solution of the differential equation satisfying the given conditions:

$x^2 dy + (xy + y^2)\, dx = 0$; $y = 1$ when $x = 1$.

SECTION - C

Question number 23 to 29 carry 6 marks each.

23. A small firm manufactures gold rings and chains. The total number of rings and chains manufactured per day is atmost 24. It takes 1 hour to make a ring and 30 minutes to make a chain. The maximum number of hours available per day is 16. If the profit on a ring is Rs. 300 and that on a chain is Rs. 190, find the number of rings and chains that should be manufactured per day, so as to earn the maximum profit. Make it as an L.P.P. and solve it graphically.

24. A card from a pack of 52 cards is lost. From the remaining cards of the pack, two cards are drawn at random and are found to both clubs. Find the probability of the lost card being of clubs.

OR

From a lot of 10 bulbs, which includes 3 defectives, a sample of 2 bulbs is drawn at random. Find the probability distribution of the number of defective bulbs.

25. The points A(4, 5, 10), B(2, 3, 4) and C(1, 2, –1) are three vertices of a parallelogram ABCD. Find the vector equations of the sides AB and BC and also find the coordinates of point D.

26. Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the curve $x^2 = 4y$ and the line $x = 4y - 2$.

OR

Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \, dx$

27. Show that the right circular cylinder, open at the top, and of given surface area and maximum volume is such that its height is equal to the radius of the base.

28. Find the values of x for which $f(x) = [x (x - 2)]^2$ is an increasing function. Also, find the points on the curve, where the tangent is parallel to x-axis.

29. Using properties of determinants, show the following:

$$\begin{vmatrix} (b+c)^2 & ab & ca \\ ab & (a+c)^2 & bc \\ ac & bc & (a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2abc (a + b + c)^3.$$

QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/1
SECTION A

Questions number 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each.

1. If $f : R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = (3 - x^3)^{1/3}$, then find fof(x).

2. Write the principal value of $\sec^{-1}(-2)$.

3. What positive value of x makes the following pair of determinants equal? .

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x & 3 \\ 5 & x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 16 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

4. Evaluate:

$$\int \sec^2 (7 - 4x) \, dx$$

5. Write the adjoint of the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. Write the value of the following integral:

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^5 x \, dx$$

7. A is a square matrix of order 3 and $|A| = 7$. Write the value of $|\text{adj. } A|$.

8. Write tbe distance of the following plane from the origin:

$$2x - y + 2z + 1 = 0$$

9. Write a vector of magnitude 9 units in the direction of vector

$$-2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}.$$

10. Find λ if $\left(2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 14\hat{k}\right) \times \left(\hat{i} - \lambda\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}\right) = \vec{0}.$

SECTION B

Questions number 11 to 22 carry 4 marks each.

11. A family has 2 children. Find the probability that both are boys, if it is known that

   (i) at least one of the children is a boy,

   (ii) the elder child is a boy.

12. Show that the relation S in the set A = {x ∈ Z : 0 ≤ x ≤ 12} given by S = {(a, b): a, b ∈ Z, | a − b | is divisible by 4} is an equivalence relation. Find the set of all elements related to 1.

13. Prove the following:

$$\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x - x^2}{1 - 3x^2}\right)$$

OR

Prove the following:

$$\cos\,[\tan^{-1}\,\{\sin\,(\cot^{-1} x)\}] = \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{2+x^2}}$$

14. Express the following matrix as the sum of a symmetric and a skew symmetric matrix, and verify your result :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

15. If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 4\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}$, find a vector of magnitude 6 units which is parallel to the vector $2\vec{a} - \vec{b} + 3\vec{c}$.

OR

Let $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 7\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$. Find a vector $\vec{d}$ which is perpendicular to both $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = 18$.

16. Find the points on the line $\dfrac{x+2}{3} = \dfrac{y+1}{2} = \dfrac{z-3}{2}$ at a distance of 5 units from the point P(l, 3, 3).

OR

Find the distance of the point P(6, 5, 9) from the plane determined by the points A(3, –1, 2), B(5, 2, 4) and C(–1, –1, 6).

17. Solve the following differential equation:

$$(x^2 - 1)\ \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = \frac{1}{x^2 - 1}; |x| \neq 1$$

OR

Solve the following differential equation:

$$\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2 + x^2 y^2} + xy\ \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

18. Show that the differential equation $(x - y)\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = x + 2y$, is homogeneous and solve it.

19. Evaluate the following :

$$\int \frac{x + 2}{\sqrt{(x - 2)(x - 3)}}\ dx$$

20. Evaluate the following :

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{5x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 3}\ dx$$

21. If $y = e^{a\sin^{-1} x}, -1 \leq x \leq 1$, then show that

$$(1 - x^2)\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x\ \frac{dy}{dx} - a^2 y = 0.$$

22. If $y = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{3x + 4\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{5}\right)$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

SECTION C

Questions number 23 to 29 carry six marks each.

23. Using properties of determinants, prove the following:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+py^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+pz^3 \end{vmatrix} = (1+pxyz)\,(x-y)\,(y-z)\,(z-x)$$

OR

Find the inverse of fhe following matrix using elementary operations:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

24. A bag contains 4 balls. Two balls are drawn at random, and are found to be white. What is the probability that all balls are white?

25. One kind of cake requires 300 g of flour and 15 g of fat, another kind of cake requires 150 g of flour and 30 g of fat. Find the maximum number of cakes which can be made from 7.5 kg of flour and 600 g of fat, assuming that there is no shortage of the other ingradients used in making the cakes. Make it as an L.P.P. and solve it graphically.

26. Find the coordinates of the foot of the perpendicular and the perpendicular distance of the point P(3, 2, 1) from the plane $2x-y+z+1=0$. Find also, the image of the point in the plane.

27. Find the area of the circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$ which is interior to the parabola $x^2 = 4y$.

OR

Using integration, find the area of the triangle ABC, coordinates of whose vertices are A(4, 1), B(6, 6) and C(8, 4).

28. If the length of three sides of a trapezium other than the base is 10 cm each, find the area of the trapezium, when it is maximum.

29. Find the, intervals in which the following function is

(a) strictly increasing,

(b) strictly decreasing.

Marking Scheme --- Mathematics

General Instructions :

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.

2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration — Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.

3. Alternative methods are accepted. Proportional marks are to be awarded.

4. In question(s) on differential equations, constant of integration has to be written.

5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be retained and the other answer should be scored out.

6. A full scale of marks - 0 to 100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION - A

1. Range : $\{-1, 1\}$ 2. $\dfrac{-\pi}{3}$ 3 . $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$

1×10 m

4. 8   5. $\dfrac{1}{2}(\log x)^2 + c$ 6. 1

7. $5\hat{i} - 10\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$ 8. $\vec{r} = 5\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k} + \lambda\left(3\hat{i} + 7\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}\right)$ 9 . $k = 17$

10. $\dfrac{1}{2}$

SECTION - B

11. Probability of selecting correct choice $= \dfrac{1}{3}$ 1m

Probability of selecting wrong choice $= \dfrac{2}{3}$ ½ m

Probability distribution is given by $\left(\dfrac{2}{3} + \dfrac{1}{3}\right)^5$ 1m

we want to compute P (4 correct answers)

$+$ P (5 correct answers)   ½ m

$$= \left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right)^5 + 5c_4\left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right)^4\left(\dfrac{2}{3}\right)$$ 1m

$$= \dfrac{11}{243}$$

12.

$$P\left(2\,\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)$$

R 1 : 2 (external division) $Q\left(\vec{a}-3\,\vec{b}\right)$
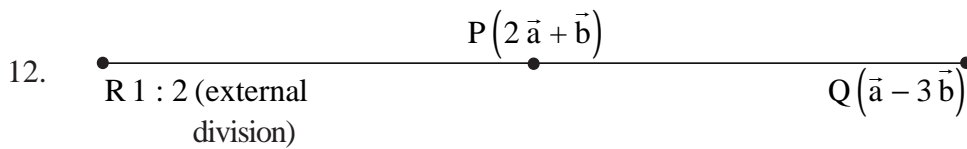
Position vector of R is $\dfrac{\left(\vec{a}-3\,\vec{b}\right)\times 1-\left(2\,\vec{a}+\vec{b}\right)(2)}{1-2}$ 1 m

$$= 3\,\vec{a}+5\,\vec{b}$$ 1 m

Mid - point of RQ is $\dfrac{3\,\vec{a}+5\,\vec{b}+\vec{a}-3\,\vec{b}}{2}$ 1 m

$$= 2\,\vec{a}+\vec{b}$$ ½ m

Which is position vector of P   ½ m

13. Equation of plane passing through (0,0,0) is

$a\,(x-0)+b\,(y-0)+c\,(z-0) = 0 \quad \overset{\therefore}{\Rightarrow} ax+by+cz = 0$ ....(i)   1 m

It passes through $(3,-1,2)$

$\therefore \ 3a-b+2\,c = 0$ ....(ii)   ½ m

line $\dfrac{x-4}{1} = \dfrac{y+3}{-4} = \dfrac{z+1}{7}$ is $||$ to the plane (i)

$\Rightarrow a-4\,b+7c = 0$ ....(iii)   1 m

From (ii) and (iii), $a = 1, b = -19$ and $c = -11$ 1 m

Equation of plane is $x-19y-11z = 0$ ½ m

14. Here $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Writing $A = IA \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$ ½ m

Applying $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - R_2$, we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A$$ 1 m

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - R_1$, we get $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A$ 1 m

Applying $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2$, we get $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} A$ 1 m

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$ ½ m

15. $R = \{(a, b): a, b \in Z \text{ and } (a - b) \text{ is divisible by 5}\}$

(i) $a - a = 0$ which is divisible by 5

∴ R is reflexive   1 m

(ii) $a - b$ is divisible by 5 and so is $b - a$

∴ R is symmetric   1 m

(iii) $a - c = (a - b) + (b - c)$

let $a - b = 5m$ and $b - c = 5n$

∴ $a - c = 5(m + n) \Rightarrow a - c$ is divisible by 5   1½ m

∴ R is transitive

∴ R is an equivalence - relation   ½ m

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16. Let $x = \tan^2\theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \tan\theta$ 1 m

$\text{LHS} = \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{x}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\tan\theta\right) = \theta$ 1 m

$\text{RHS} = \dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1-\tan^2\theta}{1+\tan^2\theta}\right) = \dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\cos 2\theta\right)$ 1 m

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\,2\theta = \theta$

$\Rightarrow \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$ 1 m

<center>OR</center>

$\cos^{-1}\dfrac{12}{13} = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{5}{12}$ ½ m

$\sin^{-1}\dfrac{3}{5} = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{3}{4}$ ½ m

$\sin^{-1}\dfrac{56}{65} = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{56}{33}$ 1 m

$\text{LHS} = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{5}{12} + \tan^{-1}\dfrac{3}{4}$

$= \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{\frac{5+9}{12}}{1-\frac{5}{16}}\right] = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{14}{\cancel{12}}\times\dfrac{\cancel{16}^{4}}{11}\right)_{3}$

$= \tan^{-1}\dfrac{56}{33} = \text{RHS}$ 2 m

17. $\lim\limits_{h\to 0} f(2-h) = \lim\limits_{h\to 0}\left[2(2-h)^2 - (2-h)\right] = 6 \dots\dots\dots\dots(i)$ ½ m

$\lim\limits_{h\to 0} f(2+h) = \lim\limits_{h\to 0}\left[5(2+h) - 4\right] = 6 \dots\dots\dots\dots(ii)$ ½ m

$f(2) = 8 - 2 = 6 \dots\dots\dots\dots(iii)$

From (i), (ii), and (iii), f (x) is continuous at $x = 2$ 1 m

<center>97</center>

$$\text{RHD} = \lim_{h \to o}\left[\frac{\{5(2+h)-4\}-(6)\}}{h}\right] \neq \text{LHD} = \lim_{h \to o}\left[\frac{\{(2h-3)(h-2)-6\}}{-h}\right] \text{ as } 5 \neq 7 \quad \tfrac{1}{2}+\tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{m}$$

$\therefore$ f (x) is not differentiable there at $\hspace{6cm}$ 1 m

<center>**OR**</center>

$$y = \sin^{-1}\left[x\sqrt{1-x} - \sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(i)$$

Let $x = \sin\alpha$ and $\sqrt{x} = \sin\theta$ $\hspace{5cm}$ 1 m

$\therefore$ (i) becomes $y = \sin^{-1}\left[\sin\alpha\,\cos\theta - \cos\alpha\,\sin\theta\right]$ $\hspace{2.5cm}$ $\tfrac{1}{2}$ m

$$= \sin^{-1}\left[\sin(\alpha-\theta)\right] = \alpha - \theta \hspace{3cm} \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{m}$$

$$= \sin^{-1}x - \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x} \hspace{4cm} 1\,\text{m}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\,\sqrt{1-x}} \hspace{3cm} 1\,\text{m}$$

18. $\quad I = \displaystyle\int e^x \left(\frac{\sin 4x - 4}{1-\cos 4x}\right)\,dx$

$$= \int e^x\left[\frac{\sin 4x}{1-\cos 4x} - \frac{4}{1-\cos 4x}\right]\,dx \hspace{3cm} 1\,\text{m}$$

$$= \int e^x\left[\frac{2\sin 2x\cos 2x}{2\cdot\sin^2 2x} - \frac{4}{2\sin^2 2x}\right]\,dx \hspace{2.5cm} 1\,\text{m}$$

$$= \int e^x\left[\cot 2x - 2\,\mathrm{cosec}^2\,2x\right]\,dx \hspace{3cm} \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{m}$$

This is of the form $= \displaystyle\int e^x\left[f(x)+f'(x)\right]\,dx \hspace{2cm} \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{m}$

$\therefore I = e^x \cot 2x + c \hspace{5cm} 1\,\text{m}$

OR

$$I = \int \frac{1-x^2}{x(1-2x)} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2-2x^2}{x-2x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[1 + \frac{2-x}{x(1-2x)} \right] dx \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2-x}{x(1-2x)} \, dx \qquad \text{½ m}$$

Let $\dfrac{2-x}{x(1-2x)} = \dfrac{A}{x} + \dfrac{B}{1-2x}$ · Getting A = 2, B = 3 $\qquad$ 1 m

$$\therefore \quad I = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{1-2x} \right) dx \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \log|x| - \frac{3}{4} \log|1-2x| + c \qquad \text{1 m}$$

19. Let $\sin x - \cos x = t \implies (\cos x + \sin x) \, dx = dt$, Also, $\sin 2x = 1 - t^2$

When $x = \dfrac{\pi}{3}$, $t = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$, when $x = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$, $t = \dfrac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\qquad$ 1 m

$\therefore$ Given integral becomes $I = \displaystyle\int_{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}} \dfrac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ $\qquad$ 1 m

$$= \left[\sin^{-1} t \right]_{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \qquad \text{2 m}$$

$$\text{or} \quad 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \right)$$

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20. Equation of curve is $y = x^3 \Rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ ....(i)   1 m

(i) $= y -$ coordinate of the point $\Rightarrow 3x^2 = y = x^3 \Rightarrow x^2(x-3) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0, \ x = 3$$ 1 m

When $x = 0, y = 0,$ when $x = 3, y = 27$ 1 m

The points are $(0,0), (3, 27)$ ½ + ½ m

21. The given differential equation can be written as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x \log x} y = \frac{2}{x^2}$$ ½ m

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx} = e^{\log(\log x)} = \log x$$ 1 m

The solution is $y \cdot \log x = \displaystyle\int \frac{2}{x^2} \cdot \log x \ dx + c$ ½ m

or, $y \cdot \log x = 2\left[\log x \cdot \left(\dfrac{-1}{x}\right) + \displaystyle\int \dfrac{dx}{x^2}\right] + c = 2\left[\dfrac{-\log x}{x} - \dfrac{1}{x}\right] + c$ 1½ m

$$\Rightarrow \quad y \cdot \log x = -\frac{2}{x}\left[1 + \log x\right] + c$$ ½ m

OR

Given differential equation can be written as

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \tan x \ dx$$ 1 m

or, $\log y = \log \sec x + c$ 1 m

when, $x = 0, \ y = 1 \ \Rightarrow c = 0$

[Note : c = 1, if constant is taken as log c]   1 m

$\therefore \ \log y = \log \sec x$

or $y = \sec x$ 1 m

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22. The given differential equation can be written as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{xy + y^2}{x^2} = 0 \cdot \text{Let } y = vx \implies \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$$ 1 m

$$\implies v + x\frac{dv}{dx} + \left(v + v^2\right) = 0$$

$$\implies x\frac{dv}{dx} = -v\left(2 + v\right)$$ 1+½ m

$$\text{or } \frac{dv}{v\left(2 + v\right)} = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\text{or } \int\left(\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{2 + v}\right)dx = -2\int\frac{dx}{x}$$ ½ m

$$\implies \log\frac{v}{v + 2} = \log\frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{y}{y + 2x} = \frac{c}{x^2}$$ ½ m

$$\text{when } x = 1, y = 1 \implies c = \frac{1}{3}$$

∴ The solution becomes

$$y + 2x = 3x^2y$$ ½ m

SECTION - C

23. Let x be the number of gold rings and y, the number of chains

The objective function is $Z = 300\,x + 190\,y$ 1 m
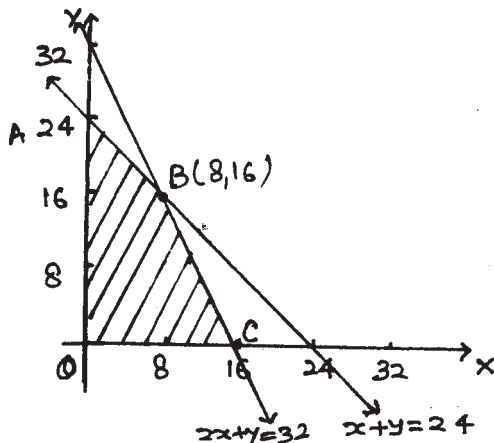
Constraints are :

$$x + y \leq 24$$
$$2x + y \leq 32$$ 2 m
$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$

Correct graph   2 m

$$Z_{(0, 0)} = 0, Z_A = 45\ 60, Z_C = 4800$$

$$Z_B = 300 \times 8 + 190 \times 16 = 2400 + 3040 = 5440$$

$\therefore$ Z is maximum at B (8. 16)

$\therefore$ For maximum profit, Rings = 8, chains = 16

1 m

24. Let E_1 be the event that lost card is that of clubs

E_2 be event that lost card is not of clubs

A : Two cards of clubs are drawn from remaining cards

1 m

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad P(E_2) = \frac{3}{4}$$

½ m

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) = {}^{12}c_2 \Big/ {}^{51}c_2 = \frac{\overset{2}{\cancel{12}} \times 11}{\underset{17}{\cancel{51}} \times \underset{25}{\cancel{50}}} = \frac{22}{425}$$

1 m

$$P\left(\frac{A}{E_2}\right) = {}^{13}c_2 \Big/ {}^{51}c_2 = \frac{13 \times \overset{2}{\cancel{12}}}{\underset{17}{\cancel{51}} \times \underset{25}{\cancel{50}}} = \frac{26}{425}$$

1 m

$$P\left(\frac{E_1}{A}\right) = \frac{P\left(\frac{A}{E_1}\right) \cdot P(E_1)}{\sum P(E_i) \cdot P\left(\frac{A}{E_i}\right)}$$

1 m

$$= \frac{\frac{22}{425} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{22}{425} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{26}{425} \times \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{11}{50}$$

1 + ½ m

Let X be the random variate giving number of defective bulbs, X can take values 0, 1, 2   1 m

$$P(X=0) = \frac{7c_2}{10c_2} = \frac{7}{15}, \; P(x=1) = \frac{7c_1 \times 3c_1}{10c_2} = \frac{7}{15}, \; P(X=2) = \frac{3c_2}{10c_2} = \frac{1}{15}$$ 3 m

∴ Probability distribution of X is

X	0	1	2
P (X)	$7/15$	$7/15$	$1/15$

2 m

25.
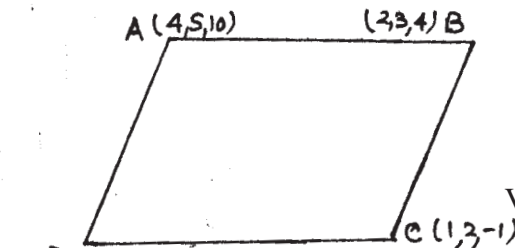
A (4,5,10)   (2,3,4) B   P.V. of $A = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}$

and $B = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$

Vector equation of A B is

C (1,3,-1)

D (x,y,z)

$$\vec{r} = \left(4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}\right) + \lambda\left[\left(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}\right) - \left(4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 10\hat{k}\right)\right]$$

$$= 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 10\hat{k} + \lambda\left(-2\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}\right)$$

1+1 m

or $\vec{r} = 4\hat{i} + 5\hat{j} + 10\hat{k} + \lambda\left(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}\right)$

Similarly, vector equation BC is   1½ m

$$\vec{r} = \left(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}\right) + \mu\left[-\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 5\hat{k}\right]$$

or $\vec{r} = 2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k} + \mu\left(\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 5\hat{k}\right)$

Mid-point of AC is $\frac{5}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{7}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{9}{2}\hat{k}$ 1 m

Mid-point of BD is $\frac{x+2}{2}\hat{i} + \frac{3+y}{2}\hat{j} + \frac{4+z}{2}\hat{k}$ 1 m

Coordinates of D are (3, 4, 5)   ½ m
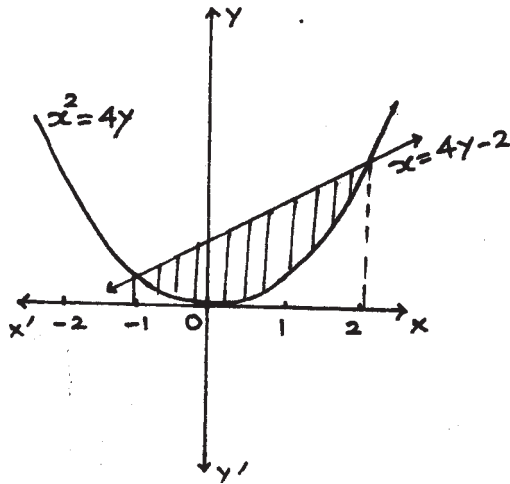
26.   Correct Figure   1 m

Point of intersection of curve and

line has x coordinates $x = 2, x = -1$ 1 m

Required area =

$$= \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x+2}{4}\, dx - \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x^2}{4}\, dx \qquad \text{1+1 m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^{2} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\left(2+4-\frac{8}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}-2+\frac{1}{3}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{9}{8}\ \text{sq. u.} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

OR

$$= \pi^2 - 2\pi$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x\, dx}{\sec x + \tan x} \ \Rightarrow\ I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{(\pi-x)\tan x}{\sec x + \tan x}\, dx \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin x}\, dx \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi}\left(1-\frac{1}{1+\sin x}\right) dx = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi}\left(1-\frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x}\right) dx \qquad \text{2 m}$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi}\left(1-\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x\right) dx \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= \pi \left[x - \tan x + \sec x\right]_{0}^{\pi} = \pi\left[\pi - 1 - 1\right] \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{2}\left[\pi - 2\right] \qquad \text{½ m}$$
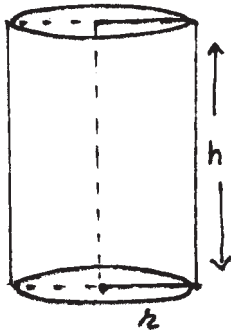
27. Let r be the radius of base of cylinder and h, be

its height which is open at the top   1 m

$s = $ Surface area $= 2\pi r h + \pi r^2$

or $\dfrac{s - \pi r^2}{2\pi r} = h$ 1 m

$V = $ Volume of cylinder $= \pi r^2 h$

$\qquad = \pi r^2 \left(\dfrac{s - \pi r^2}{2\pi r} \right) = \dfrac{r}{2} \left(s - \pi r^2 \right)$

$\qquad = \dfrac{rs}{2} - \dfrac{\pi}{2} \cdot r^3$ 1½ m

$\dfrac{dv}{dr} = \dfrac{s}{2} - \dfrac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3r^2$

$\dfrac{dv}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow s = 3\pi r^2 = 2\pi r h + \pi r^2$

$\qquad\qquad \Rightarrow 2\pi r \cdot r = 2\pi r h \Rightarrow r = h$ 1½ m

$\dfrac{d^2 v}{dr^2} < 0 \Rightarrow$ Volume is maximum at $r = h$

$\qquad$ ½ + ½ m

$\therefore$ Radius of base of cylinder = its Height

28. $f(x) = [x(x-2)]^2$

$f'(x) = 4x(x-2)(x-1)$ 1½ m

$f'(x) = 0$ gives $x = 0$, $x = 1$ or $x = 2$

$\therefore$ Intervals are $(-\infty, 0), (0, 1), (1, 2), (2, \infty)$ 2 m

Increasing in $[0, 1]$ and $[2, \infty)$

$\Rightarrow$ or $0 \le x \le 1$ and $x \ge 2$ 1½ m

The point where tangents are parallel to x axis

are $(0, 0)$, $(1, 1)$, $(2, 0)$ 1 m

29. $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} (b+c)^2 & b\,a & c\,a \\ a\,b & (c+a)^2 & b\,c \\ a\,c & b\,c & (a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix}$; Applying $R_1 \to a\,R_1$
$R_2 \to b\,R_2, R_3 \to cR_3$
we get

$= \dfrac{1}{a\,b\,c} \begin{vmatrix} a(b+c)^2 & b\,a^2 & c\,a^2 \\ a\,b^2 & b(c+a)^2 & c\,b^2 \\ a\,c^2 & b\,c^2 & c(a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$= \begin{vmatrix} (b+c)^2 & a^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & (c+a)^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 & (a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix}$ ½ m

Applying $C_1 \to C_1 - C_3, C_2 \to C_2 - C_3$, we get

$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} (b+c)^2 - a^2 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & (c+a)^2 - b^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 - (a+b)^2 & c^2 - (a+b)^2 & (a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$= (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} b+c-a & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & c+a-b & b^2 \\ c-a-b & c-a-b & (a+b)^2 \end{vmatrix}$ ½ m

Applying $R_3 \to R_3 - (R_1 + R_2)$, we get

$\Delta = (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} b+c-a & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & c+a-b & b^2 \\ -2b & -2a & 2ab \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

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Applying $C_1 \to aC_1$ and $C_2 \to bC_2$ we get

$$\Delta = \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{ab} \begin{vmatrix} ab+ac-a^2 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & b(c+a-b) & b^2 \\ -2ba & -2ab & 2ab \end{vmatrix}$$

½ m

Applying $C_1 \to C_1 + C_3, \quad C_2 \to C_2 + C_3$ we get

$$\Delta = \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{ab} \begin{vmatrix} a(b+c) & a^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & b(a+c) & b^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2ab \end{vmatrix}$$

½ m

$$= \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{ab} \times ab \times 2ab \begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ b & c+a & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

½ m

$$= 2\,ab\,(a+b+c)^2\,[(b+c)(c+a) - ab]$$

$$= 2\,ab\,(a+b+c)^2\,[bc + c^2 + ab + ac - ab]$$

$$= 2\,abc\,(a+b+c)^3$$

½ m

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION - A

Marks

1-10. 1. x 2. $\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$ 3. $x=4$ 4. $-\dfrac{1}{4}\tan(7-4x)+c$ 5. $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ m

6. zero   7. 49   8. $\dfrac{1}{3}$ 9. $-6\hat{i}+3\hat{j}+6\hat{k}$ 10. -3

SECTION - B

11.   Let event A is that the family has two boys

(i) event B: At least one is a boy

P(both boys, given that at least one is a boy) $= P(A/B)$ ½ m

$$= \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P\{(B, B)\}}{P\{(B, G), (G, B), (B, B),\}}$$ ½ + ½ m

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$ ½ m

(ii) event C: the elder child is a boy

P(both boys, given that at elder child is a boy) $= P(A/C)$

$$= \frac{P(A \cap C)}{P(C)} = \frac{P\{(B, B)\}}{P\{(B, G), (B, B),\}}$$ 1 m

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{2}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$ 1 m

12.   (i) For all $a \in A$, $(a, a) \in S$ ($\because$ $a - a = 0$ is divisible by 4)

$\therefore$ S is reflexive in A   1 m

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(ii) For all a, b ∈ A, if (a, b) ∈ S then |a–b| is divisible by 4.

Hence |b–a| is also divisible by 4 ⟹ S is symmetric in A   1 m

(iii) ∀ a, b, c ∈ A, Let (a, b) ∈ S and (b, c) ∈ S

i.e. |a–b| is divisible by 4 and |b–c| is divisible by 4

⟹ (a–b) = ± 4p, (b–c) = ± 4q, adding to get a–c = 4m ⟹ (a, c) ∈ S   1½ m

⟹ S is transitive in A

Hence S is an equivalence relation

Elements related to 1 are {1, 5, 9}   ½ m

13. $\text{LHS} = \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{x + \dfrac{2x}{1-x^2}}{1 - x\,\dfrac{2x}{1-x^2}}\right]$ 2 m

$= \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{x(1-x^2) + 2x}{1 - x^2 - 2x^2}\right]$ 1 m

$= \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{3x - x^3}{1 - 3x^2}\right] = \text{RHS.}$ 1 m

OR

$\text{LHS} = \cos\left[\tan^{-1}\left\{\sin\left(\cot^{-1} x\right)\right\}\right]$

$= \cos\left[\tan^{-1}\left\{\sin\left(\sin^{-1}\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)\right\}\right]$ 1 m

$= \cos\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)\right] = \cos\left[\cos^{-1}\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{2+x^2}}\right]$ 1+1 m

$= \dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{2+x^2}} = \text{R.H.S}$ 1 m

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14. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, then $A' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ — 1 m

Writing $A = \frac{1}{2}(A+A') + \frac{1}{2}(A-A')$ — ½ m

$\frac{1}{2}(A+A') = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ — ½ m

$\frac{1}{2}(A-A') = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & 0 & -3 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ — ½ m

and $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{5}{2} & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & 0 & -3 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ — 1 m

Thus $A = B + C$

Where B is Symmetric matrix and C is skew symmetric matrix — ½ m

15. $2\vec{a}-\vec{b}+3\vec{c} = (2\hat{i}+2\hat{j}+2\hat{k}) - (4\hat{i}-2\hat{j}+3\hat{k}) + (3\hat{i}-6\hat{j}+3\hat{k}) = \hat{i}-2\hat{j}+2\hat{k}$ — 2 m

$\left|2\vec{a}-\vec{b}+3\vec{c}\right| = 3$ — 1 m

$\therefore$ Required vector $= 2\hat{i}-4\hat{j}+4\hat{k}$ — 1 m

OR

A vector perpendicutar to $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 32\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 14\hat{k}$ ½+1 m

Let $\vec{d} = \lambda (32\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 14\hat{k})$ ½ m

$\therefore \vec{c} \cdot \vec{d} = 18 \Rightarrow \lambda (64+1-56) = 18 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$ 1½ m

$\therefore \vec{d} = 64\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 28\hat{k}$ ½ m

16. Any point Q on the given line is Q $(3\lambda - 2, 2\lambda - 1, 2\lambda + 3)$ 1 m

$PQ^2 = (3\lambda - 3)^2 + (2\lambda - 4)^2 + (2\lambda)^2 = 17\lambda^2 - 18\lambda - 16\lambda + 25$ 1 m

$PQ^2 = (5)^2 \Rightarrow 17\lambda(\lambda - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$ or $\lambda = 2$ 1 m

$\therefore$ The points are Q $(-2, -1, 3)$ and R $(4, 3, 7)$ ½+½ m

OR

Normal to the plane passing through A, B and C

is $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ -6 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} + 12\hat{k}$ or $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ 1½ m

$\therefore$ Equation of plane is $\vec{r} \cdot (3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) = 19$ or $3x - 4y + 3z - 19 = 0$ 1½ m

Distance of P(6, 5, 9) from the plane $= \dfrac{|18 - 20 + 27 - 19|}{\sqrt{(3)^2 + (-4)^2 + (3)^2}}$

$= \dfrac{6}{\sqrt{34}}$ 1 m

17. Given differential equation can be written as

$\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \dfrac{2x}{x^2-1} \cdot y = \dfrac{1}{(x^2-1)^2}$ 1 m

Which is of the form $\dfrac{dy}{dx} + P(x) \cdot y = Q(x)$

$$\int P(x)\, dx = \int \dfrac{2x}{x^2-1}\, dx = \log\left| x^2-1 \right|$$

½ m

$\therefore$ Integrating factor $= e^{\int P(x)\,dx} = (x^2-1)$

1 m

$\therefore$ The solution is $\quad (x^2-1) \cdot y = \int \dfrac{1}{(x^2-1)^2}\, (x^2-1)\, dx$

1 m

$$(x^2-1) \cdot y = \dfrac{1}{2} \log\left| \dfrac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + c$$

½ m

OR

Given differential equation can be written as

$$\sqrt{(1+x^2)} \cdot \sqrt{(1+y^2)} + xy\,\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

½ m

$$\Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}\, dy = -\dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}\, dx$$

½ m

Integrating both sides, we get

$$\sqrt{1+y^2} = -\int \dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2} \cdot x\, dx = -\int \dfrac{t^2\, dt}{t^2-1} \text{ where } (1+x^2)=t^2$$

1 m

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{1+y^2} = -\int\left(1+\dfrac{1}{t^2-1}\right)\, dt = -t -\dfrac{1}{2}\log\dfrac{t-1}{t+1} + c$$

$$= -\sqrt{1+x^2}\ -\dfrac{1}{2}\log\left| \dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \right| + c$$

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$ 1+1 m

$$\text{or}\quad \sqrt{1+y^2} + \sqrt{1+x^2} + \dfrac{1}{2}\log\left| \dfrac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \right| = c$$

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18. Given differential equation can be written as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y}{x-y} = \frac{1+2\frac{y}{x}}{1-\frac{y}{x}} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

hence, the differential equation is homogeneous.　　　　　1 m

Taking $\frac{y}{x} = v$ or $y = vx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x\frac{dv}{dx}$　　　　　½ m

$$\therefore \quad v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+2v}{1-v} \quad \text{or} \quad x\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1+2v}{1-v} - v = \frac{1+v+v^2}{1-v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{v-1}{v^2+v+1}\,dv = -\int \frac{dx}{x}$$　　　　　1 m

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2v+1-3}{v^2+v+1}\,dv = -\log|x|+c$$

$$or \quad \frac{1}{2}\log\left|v^2+v+1\right| - \frac{3}{2}\int \frac{dv}{\left(v+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = -\log|x|+c$$

$$\Rightarrow \log\left|v^2+v+1\right| + \log x^2 = 2\sqrt{3}\,\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2v+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$　　　　　1 m

$$\Rightarrow \log\left|y^2+xy+x^2\right| = 2\sqrt{3}\,\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2y+x}{\sqrt{3}\,x}\right) + c$$　　　　　½ m

19. Here $I = \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-5x+6}}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x-5+9}{\sqrt{x^2-5x+6}}\,dx$　　　　　1 m

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2x-5}{\sqrt{x^2-5x+6}}\,dx + \frac{9}{2}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}\,dx$$　　　　　1 m

$$= \sqrt{x^2-5x+6} + \frac{9}{2}\log\left|\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right) + \sqrt{x^2-5x+6}\right| + c$$　　　　　1+1 m

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20. $\quad I = \int_1^2 \dfrac{5x^2}{x^2+4x+3}\ dx = 5\int_1^2 1 - \dfrac{4x+3}{x^2+4x+3}\ dx$ $\hfill$ 1 m

$\quad = 5\left[x\right]_1^2 - 10\int_1^2 \dfrac{2x+4-\dfrac{5}{2}}{x^2+4x+3}\ dx$ $\hfill$ ½ m

$\quad = 5 - 10\left[\log\left|x^2+4x+3\right|\right]_1^2 + 25\int_1^2 \dfrac{1}{(x+2)^2-(1)^2}\ dx$ $\hfill$ 1 m

$\quad = 5 - 10\ \log\dfrac{15}{8} + 25\cdot\dfrac{1}{2}\left[\log\left|\dfrac{x+2-1}{x+2+1}\right|\right]_1^2$ $\hfill$ 1 m

$\quad = 5 - 10\ \log\dfrac{15}{8} + \dfrac{25}{2}\ \log\dfrac{6}{5}$ $\hfill$ ½ m

Note: If solved using partial fractions, the answer be of the fo

$$5 + \dfrac{5}{2}\ \log\dfrac{3}{2} - \dfrac{45}{2}\ \log\left(\dfrac{5}{4}\right)$$

21. $\quad \dfrac{dy}{dx} = e^{a\,\sin^{-1}x}\ \dfrac{a}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \dfrac{ay}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $\hfill$ 1 m

$\quad \Rightarrow\ \sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot\dfrac{dy}{dx} = ay \dotfill (i)$ $\hfill$ ½ m

$\quad \Rightarrow\ \sqrt{1-x^2}\cdot\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\cdot\dfrac{dy}{dx} = a\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ $\hfill$ 1 m

$\quad \Rightarrow\ (1-x^2)\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\dfrac{dy}{dx} - a\sqrt{1-x^2}\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$ $\hfill$ ½ m

$\quad \Rightarrow\ (1-x^2)\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\dfrac{dy}{dx} - a^2y = 0 \quad [\text{Using (i)}]$ $\hfill$ 1 m

22. $y = \cos^{-1}\left[\dfrac{3}{5}x + \dfrac{4}{5}\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]$

$= \cos^{-1}\left[\dfrac{3}{5}\cdot\cos\theta + \dfrac{4}{5}\sin\theta\right]$ where $x = \cos\theta$ 1 m

$= \cos^{-1}\left[\cos\alpha\cdot\cos\theta + \sin\alpha\cdot\sin\theta\right], \because$ if $\dfrac{3}{5} = \cos\alpha$, then $\dfrac{4}{5} = \sin\alpha$ 1 m

$= \cos^{-1}\left[\cos\left(\alpha-\theta\right)\right] = \alpha-\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - \cos^{-1}x$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $\left[\text{Note: Answer can also be} - \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right]$ 1 m

SECTION - C

23. $\text{LHS} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1+px^3 \\ y & y^2 & 1+py^3 \\ z & z^2 & 1+pz^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 1 \\ y & y^2 & 1 \\ z & z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + p\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ y & y^2 & y^3 \\ z & z^2 & z^3 \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} + pxyz\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$ ½ m

$= (1+pxyz)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix}$ ½ m

$= (1+pxyz)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & y-x & y^2-x^2 \\ 0 & z-x & z^2-x^2 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{array}{l} R_2 \to R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \to R_3 - R_1 \end{array}$ 1 m

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$$= (1+pxyz)\ (x-y)\ (z-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & -1 & -(x+y) \\ 0 & 1 & z+x \end{vmatrix}$$

½ m

$$= (1+pxyz)\ (x-y)\ (z-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & 0 & z-y \\ 0 & 1 & z+x \end{vmatrix} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_3$$

1 m

$$= (1+pxyz)\ (x-y)\ (y-z)\ (z-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & z+x \end{vmatrix}$$

½ m

$$= (1+pxyz)\ (x-y)\ (y-z)\ (z-x) \cdot 1 = \text{R.H.S.}$$

1 m

OR

Writing $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A

1 m

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A

1 m

$R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + 2R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ A

1 m

$R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + 2R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ A

1 m

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + 2R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} A$$

½ m

$$R_1 \rightarrow R_1 - 2R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} A$$

½ m

$$\text{Hence } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 m

24. E_1 : Bag contains 2 white balls and 2 non whites

E_2 : Bag contains 3 white balls and 1 non whites   1 m

E_3 : Bag contains 4 white balls

A : Getting two white balls

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{3}, \ P(E_2) = \frac{1}{3}, \ P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

½ m

$$P(A/E_1) = \frac{2c_2}{4c_2} = \frac{1}{6}, \ P(A/E_2) = \frac{3c_2}{4c_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \ P(A/E_3) = 1$$

1½ m

$$P(E_3/A) = \frac{P(E_3) \cdot P(A/E_3)}{P(E_1) \ P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \ P(A/E_2) + P(E_3) \ P(A/E_3)}$$

1 m

$$= \frac{\dfrac{1}{3} \cdot 1}{\dfrac{1}{3} \cdot \dfrac{1}{6} + \dfrac{1}{3} \cdot \dfrac{1}{2} + \dfrac{1}{3} \cdot 1}$$

1 m

$$= \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

1 m

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25.   Let x cakes of first type and y cakes of second type are made
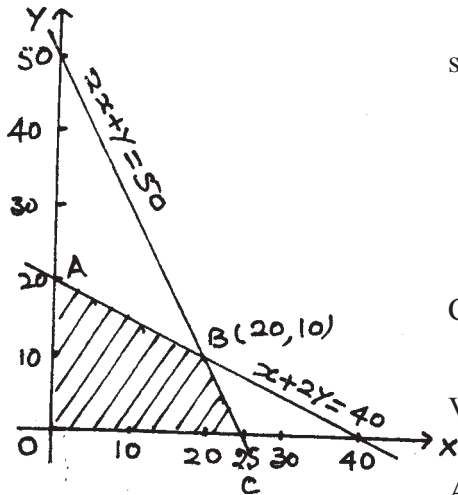
Maximise $S = x + y$ 1 m

subject to $300x + 150y \leq 7500$ or $2x + y \leq 50$

$15x + 30y \leq 600$ or $x + 2y \leq 40$ 2 m

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

Correct graph   2 m

Vertices of feasible region are

A (0, 20), B (20, 10) C (25, 0)

Maximum cakes $= 20 + 10 = 30$ 1 m

26.   Let Q be the foot of perpendicular from P to the plane
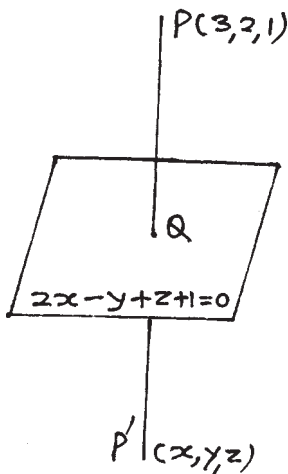
$\therefore$ Equation of PQ is $\dfrac{x-3}{2} = \dfrac{y-2}{-1} = \dfrac{z-1}{1}$ 1 m

Any point on this line is $(2\lambda + 3, -\lambda + 2, \lambda + 1)$ ½ m

If this point is Q, then it must satisfy the equation of plane

$\therefore$ $2(2\lambda + 3) - (-\lambda + 2) + (\lambda + 1) + 1 = 0$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow$ $\lambda = -1$ ½ m

$\therefore$ coordinates of foot of perpendiculare are Q (1, 3, 0)   1 m

Perpendicular distance $=$ PQ $= \sqrt{4+1+1} = \sqrt{6}$ units   1 m

Let P$'(x, y, z)$ be the image, then $\dfrac{x+3}{2} = 1, \dfrac{y+2}{2} = 3, \dfrac{z+1}{2} = 0$

$\therefore$ P$'$ is $(-1, 4, -1)$ 1 m

27. Correct Figure 1 m
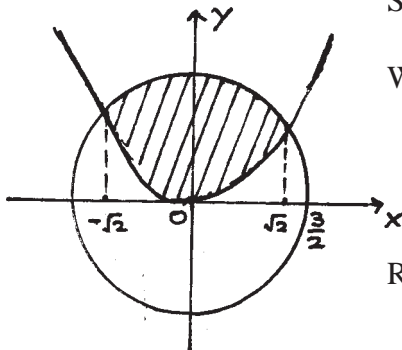
Solving $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$ and $x^2 = 4y$

We get $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ (as points of intersection)

or $y = \dfrac{1}{2}$ ½ m

Required area

$$= 2\left[\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - x^2}\, dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{4}x^2\, dx\right]$$ 2 m

$$= 2\left[\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{\frac{9}{4} - x^2} + \frac{9}{8}\sin^{-1}\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{12}\right]_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$ 1½ m

$$= 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{8}\sin^{-1}\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{12}\right)$$ ½ m

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} + \frac{9}{4}\sin^{-1}\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \text{sq. units}$$ ½ m

OR
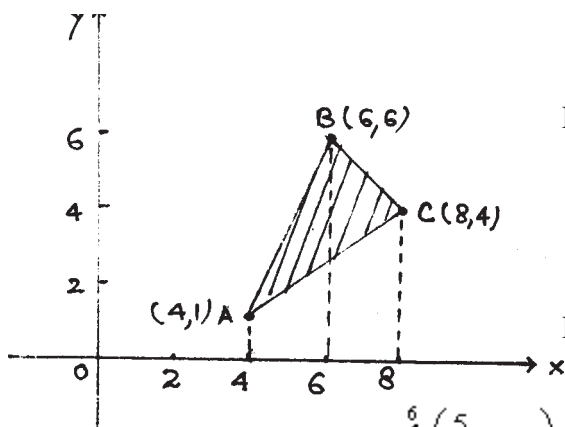
Equations of AB, BC and AC respectively are

$$y = \frac{5}{2}x - 9, \quad y = 12 - x, \quad y = \frac{3}{4}x - 2$$ 1½ m

Required area

$$= \int_4^6 \left(\frac{5}{2}x - 9\right) dx + \int_6^8 (12 - x)\, dx - \int_4^8 \left(\frac{3}{4}x - 2\right) dx$$ 2 m

$$= \left[\frac{5x^2}{4} - 9x\right]_4^6 + \left[12x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_6^8 - \left[\frac{3x^2}{8} - 2x\right]_4^8$$ 1½ m

119

$$= (7 + 10 - 10) \text{ sq units}$$

1 m

$$= 7 \text{ sq units}$$

28.
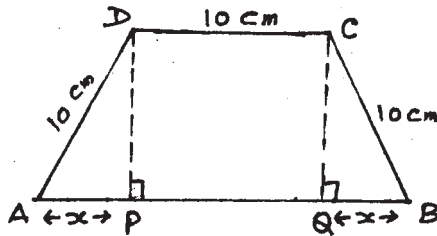
Let ABCD be the given trapezium with AD = DC = BC = 10 cm.

Draw DP ⊥ AB and CQ   AB

and let AP = x cm => QB = x cm

1 m

Area of trapezium, $A = \dfrac{1}{2}\left[10+(10+2x)\right]\sqrt{100-x^2}$

1 m

$$A = (x+10)\sqrt{100-x^2}$$

Let $S = (x + 10)^2 . (100 - x^2)$ $\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{ds}{dx} = -2x\,(x+10)^2 + 2\,(x+10)\,(100 - x^2)$

$$= 2\,(x+10)^2 \cdot (-x+10-x)$$

1 m

$$= 2\,(x+10)^2 \cdot (10-2x)$$

$\dfrac{ds}{dx} = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ x = 5 [rejecting x = - 10]

1 m

$\dfrac{d^2 s}{dx^2} = -4\,(x+10)^2 + 4\,(x+10)\,(10-2x) = -900\,(-\text{ve})$

1 m

$\therefore$ Maximum Area $A = 15\sqrt{75}\ \text{cm}^2$ or $75\sqrt{3}\ \text{cm}^2$

1 m

29.   Full marks to be given to every candidate for this question.   6 m

ECONOMICS

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

(i)   *All questions in both the sections are compulsory.*

(ii)   *Marks for questions are indicated against each.*

(iii) *Question Nos. 1 -5 and 17 - 21 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.*

(iv)   *Question Nos. 6 - 10 and 22 - 26 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 60 words each.*

(v)   *Question Nos. 11 - 13 and 27 - 29 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 70 words each.*

(vi)   *Question Nos. 14 - 16 and 30 - 32 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.*

(vii) *Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1/1

SECTION - A

1.   Define an indifference curve.   **1**

2.   Name the characteristic which makes monopolistic competition different from
      perfect competition.   **1**

3.   Why is demand for water inelastic?   **1**

4.   State one feature of oligopoly.   **1**

5.   In which market form demand curve of a firm is perfectly elastic?   **1**

6.   Distinguish between 'increase in demand' and 'increase in quantity demanded'
      of a commodity.   **3**

7. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility with the help of a utility schedule. **3**

OR

Goods X and Y are substitutes. Explain the effect of fall in price of Y on demand for X.

8. At a price of Rs. 5 per unit of commodity A, total revenue is Rs. 800. When its price rises by 20 percent, total revenue increases by Rs. 400. Calculate its price elasticity of supply. **3**

9. Explain the implications of freedom of entry and exit of firms under perfect competition. **3**

10. Given below is the cost schedule of a firm. Its average fixed .cost is Rs. 20 when it produces 3 units.

Output (units)	1	2	3
Average variable cost (Rs.)	30	28	32

Calculate its marginal cost and average total cost at each given level of output. **3**

11. Explain the problem of 'what to produce'. **4**

OR

Explain any two main features of a centrally planned economy.

12. When the price of a commodity falls by Rs. 2 per unit, its quantity demanded increases by 10 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 1. Calculate its quantity demanded at the price before change which was Rs. 10 per unit. **4**

13. Explain the effect of increase in income of buyers of a 'normal' commodity on its equilibrium price. **4**

14. Using indifference curves approach, explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium. **6**

15. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer. **6**

(a) When total revenue is constant average revenue will also be constant.

(b) Average variable cost can fall even when marginal cost is rising.

(c) When marginal product falls, average product will also fall.

16. Explain the law of variable proportions with the help of total product and marginal product curves. **6**

OR

Explain producer's equilibrium with the help of a marginal cost and marginal revenue schedule.

For Blind candidates in lieu of Q. No. 16.

Explain the law of variable proportions with the help of a total and marginal product schedule. **6**

OR

Explain producer's equilibrium with the help of a marginal cost and marginal revenue schedule.

SECTION - B

17. State the components of money supply. **1**

18. Give the meaning of ex-ante savings. **1**

19. How is primary deficit calculated? **1**

20. Give the meaning of deflationary gap. **1**

21. State two sources of supply of foreign exchange. **1**

22. Explain how distribution of gross domestic product is its limitation as a measure of economic welfare. **3**

OR

Explain the basis of classifying goods into intermediate and final goods. Give suitable examples.

23. Explain the 'lender of last resort' function of the Central Bank. **3**

24. How can Government budget be helpful in altering distribution of income in an economy? Explain. **3**

25. Explain the meaning of deficit in balance of payments. **3**

26. Distinguish between devaluation and depreciation of domestic currency. **3**

27. Explain the process of money creation by Commercial Banks. **4**

OR

How do changes in bank rate affect money creation by Commercial Banks? Explain.

28. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer: **4**

(a) When marginal propensity to consume is greater than marginal propensity to save, the value of investment multiplier will be greater than 5.

(b) The value of marginal propensity to save can never be negative.

29. Distinguish between: **4**

(a) Capital receipts and revenue receipts.

(b) Direct tax and indirect tax.

30. How will you treat the following while estimating national income of India? **6**

(a) Dividend received by an Indian from his investment in shares of a foreign company.

(b) Money received by a family in India from relatives working abroad.

(c) Interest received on loans given to a friend for purchasing a car.

31. From the following data, calculate (a) Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost and (b) Factor Income To Abroad: **6**

		(Rs. in 000 crore)
(i)	Compensation of employees	800
(ii)	Profits	200
(iii)	Dividends	50
(iv)	Gross national product at market price	1,400
(v)	Rent	150
(vi)	Interest	100

(vii)	Gross domestic capital formation	300
(viii)	Net fixed capital formation	200
(ix)	Change in stock	50
(x)	Factor income from abroad	60
(xi)	Net indirect taxes	120

OR

Calculate Net National Product at Factor Cost and Gross National Disposable Income from the following:

		(Rs. in crore)
(i)	Saving of non-departmental enterprises	50
(ii)	Income from property and entrepreneurship accruing to the government administrative departments	70
(iii)	Personal tax	90
(iv)	National debt interest	20
(v)	Retained earnings of private corporate sector	10
(vi)	Current transfer payments by government	40
(vii)	Consumption of fixed capital	60
(viii)	Corporation tax	30
(ix)	Net indirect-tax	80
(x)	Net current transfers from rest of the world	(-) 10
(xi)	Personal disposable income	1000

32. In an economy 75 percent of the increase in income is spent on consumption. Investment is increased by Rs. 1,000 crore. Calculate:

(a) total increase in income

(b) total increase in consumption expenditure. **6**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1

SECTION - A

1. Define a budget line. **1**

2. What is meant by inferior good in economics?   **1**

3. In which market form can a firm not influence the price of the product?   **1**

4. Define monopoly.   **1**

5. What can you say about the number of buyers and sellers under monopolistic competition?   **1**

6. Explain the effect of the following on the price elasticity of demand of a commodity: **3**

(i) Number of substitutes

(ii) Nature of the commodity

7. Explain any two causes of 'increase' in demand of a commodity.   **3**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Explain the inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded of a commodity.

8. A firm's average fixed cost, when it produces 2 units, is Rs. 30. Its average total cost schedule is given below. Calculate its marginal cost and average variable cost at each level of output.   **3**

Output (units)	1	2	3
Average total cost (Rs.)	80	48	40

9. Total revenue is Rs. 400 when the price of the commodity is Rs. 2 per unit. When price rises to Rs. 3 per unit, the quantity supplied is 300 units, Calculate the price elasticity of supply.   **3**

10. Why is the number of firms small in an oligopoly market? Explain.   **3**

11. Explain the problem of 'how to produce'.   **4**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Distinguish between microeconomics and macroeconomics. Give examples.

12. When price of a commodity falls by Re. 1 per unit, its quantity demanded rises by 3 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-)2. Calculate its quantity demanded if the price before the change was Rs. 10 per unit.   **4**

13. How does the equilibrium price of a 'normal' commodity change when income of its buyers falls? Explain the chain of effects. **4**

14. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer: **6**

    (i) When marginal revenue is constant and not equal to zero, then total revenue will also be constant.

    (ii) As soon as marginal cost starts rising, average variable cost also starts rising.

    (iii) Total product always increases whether there is increasing returns or diminishing returns to a factor.

15. What are the conditions of consumer's equilibrium under the indifference curve approach? What changes will take place if the conditions are not fulfilled to reach equilibrium? **6**

16. From the following schedule find out the level of output at which the producer is in equilibrium, using marginal cost and marginal revenue approach. Give reasons for your answer. **6**

Price per unit (Rs.)	Output (units)	Total cost (Rs.)
8	1	6
7	2	11
6	3	15
5	4	18
4	5	23

OR

Explain the law of returns to a factor with the help of total product and marginal product schedule.

SECTION B

17. Give the meaning of money. **1**

18. What is meant by revenue deficit? **1**

19. What is ex-ante aggregate demand? **1**

20. Give the meaning of inflationary gap. **1**

21. State two sources of demand for foreign exchange. **1**

22. Distinguish between real and nominal gross domestic product. **3**

OR

Giving reasons, classify the following into intermediate and final goods:

(i) Machines purchased by a dealer of machines.

(ii) A car purchased by a household.

23. Explain the 'banker to the government' function of the central bank. **3**

24. Explain the allocation function of a government budget. **3**

25. Distinguish between autonomous and accommodating transactions of balance of payments account. **3**

26. Giving two examples, explain why there is a rise in demand for a foreign currency when its price falls. **3**

27. How does a commercial bank create money? **4**

OR

Explain how do 'open market operations' by the central bank affect money creation by commercial banks.

28. Giving reasons, state whether the following statements are true or false: **4**

(i) When marginal propensity to consume is zero, the value of investment multiplier will also be zero.

(ii) Value of average propensity to save can never be less than zero.

29. Distinguish between: **4**

(i) Capital expenditure and Revenue expenditure

(ii) Fiscal deficit and Primary deficit

30. How will you treat the following while estimating national income of India? Give reasons for your answer. **6**

(i) Dividend received by a foreigner from investment in shares of an Indian company.

(ii) Profits earned by a branch of an Indian bank in Canada.

(iii) Scholarship given to Indian students studying in India by a foreign company.

OR

Explain the problem of" double counting in estimating national income, with the help of an example. Also explain two alternative ways of avoiding the problem.

31. In an economy the equilibrium level of income is Rs. 12,000 crore. The ratio of marginal propensity to consume and marginal propensity to save is 3 : 1. Calculate the additional investment needed to reach a new equilibrium level of income of Rs. 20,000 crore. **6**

32. Calculate (a) Gross domestic product at market price, and (b) Factor income from abroad from the following data: **3+3=6**

(Rs. in crores)

(i)	Profits	500
(ii)	Exports	40
(iii)	Compensation of employees	1,500
(iv)	Gross national product at factor cost	2,800
(v)	Net current transfers from rest of the world	90
(vi)	Rent	300
(vii)	Interest	400
(viii)	Factor income to abroad	120
(ix)	Net indirect taxes	250
(x)	Net domestic capital formation	650
(xi)	Gross fixed capital formation	700
(xii)	Change in stock	50

Marking Scheme — Economics

Questions with * mark are higher order thinking questions.

> ### General Instructions
>
> 1. Please examine each part of a question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the part as given in the marking scheme below. TOTAL MARKS FOR ANY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.
>
> 2. Expected suggested answers have been given in the Marking Scheme. To evaluate the answers the value points indicated in the marking scheme be followed.
>
> 3. For questions asking the candidate to explain or define, the detailed explanations and definitions have been indicated alongwith the value points.
>
> 4. For mere arithmetical errors, there should be minimal deduction. Only ½ mark be deducted for such an error.
>
> 5. Wherever only two / three or a "given" number of examples / factors / points are expected only the first two / three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and must not be examined.
>
> 6. There should be no effort at "moderation" of the marks by the evaluating teachers. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate may be of no concern to the evaluators.
>
> 7. Higher order thinking ability questions are assessing student's understanding / analytical ability.
>
> *General Note* : <u>In case of numerical question no mark is to be given if only the final answer is given.</u>

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1/1

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Distribution of marks

Section – A

1. A curve joining all such points that represent such bundles of two goods among which the consumer is indifferent.   1

OR

It is a locus of points that show such combinations of two commodities which give the consumer same satisfaction

2. Firms produce differentiated products   1

3. Because it is a necessity   1

4. (1) Few firms.

   (2) Firms are interdependent in taking price and output decisions.

   (3) Barriers to the entry of firms.

   (4) Non-Price competition

                                                         (Any One)   1

5. Perfect competition.   1

6. When demand rises at the-same price it is called increase in demand'. When demand rises due to fall in price it is called increase in quantity demanded'.   3

7.
Consumption (Units)	Total Utility (Utils)	MU (Utils)
1	4	4
2	7	3
3	9	2
4	10	1

   (Or any other relevant schedule)   1½

   Explanation of the law of Diminishing Marginal Utility on the basis of schedule   1½

   OR

   When price of Y falls, X becomes relatively dearer. This reduces demand for X as Y will be substituted for X.   3

8.
PRICE(Rs.)	TR(Rs.)	OUTPUT(Units)	
5	800	160	
6	1200	200	1

   $$e_{ss} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$
        1

$$= \frac{40}{1} \times \frac{5}{160} = 1.25 \qquad \qquad 1$$

9   The implication is that firms: will earn only normal profit in the long run. In the short run there-can be abnormal profits or losses. If there are abnormal profits, new firms enter the market. The total market supply increases, resulting in a fall in market price and fall In profits This trend continues till profits are reduced to normal.

Similarly, if there are losses, firms start exiting. The total market supply decreases resulting in a rise in market price and reduction in losses. This trend continues till losses are wiped out.   3

10.

Output	AVC	AFC	TVC	MC	ATC	
(Units)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
1	30	60	30	<u>30</u>	<u>90</u>	
2	28	30	56	<u>26</u>	<u>58</u>	½ x 6
3	32	20	96	<u>40</u>	<u>52</u>	

11.   The economy can produce different possible combinations of the goods and services from the given resources.

The problem is that which of these combinations should the economy produce. This is the problem of choice. If more of one good is produced, then lesser resources are left for producing other goods.   4

OR

(1)   Production or allocation of resources through planning   1

(Explanation)   1

(2)   Distribution of goods and services through planning   1

(Explanation)   1

(Any other relevant feature)

(Any two)

*12   Given $\Delta P = -2$, $\Delta Q = 10$. $P = 10$

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q} \qquad \qquad 1½$$

$$-1 = \frac{10}{-2} \times \frac{10}{Q}$$

2

Q = 50 units

½

13.
- Increase in income increases demand at the given price

- This leads to excess demand.

- Leads to competition among buyers. As a result price starts rising.

- Rise in price leads to rise in supply and fall in demand.

- These changes continue till supply and demand become equal at a new equilibrium price.

- Equilibrium price rises.

4

14. There are two conditions:

(i) MRS = Ratio of prices

1

(ii) MRS continuously falls

1

Explanation:

(i) Let the two-goods be X and Y. The first condition for consumer's equilibrium is that MRS = Px/ Py. Now suppose MRS is greater than Px/Py. It means that the consumer is willing to pay more for X than the price prevailing in the market. As a result the consumer buys more of X. This leads to fall in MRS. MRS continues to fall till it becomes equal to the ratio of prices and the equilibrium is established.

3

(Or, alternatively in terms of when MRS < Px/Py)

(ii) Unless MRS continuously falls, the equilibrium cannot be established.

1

*15 a. False because when TR is constant. AR will fall as output increases.

2

b True, provided MC < AVC

2

c. False, because AP falls only when MP<AP. AP falls not because MP falls but because MP<AP.

2

(No marks if reason is not given).

16.
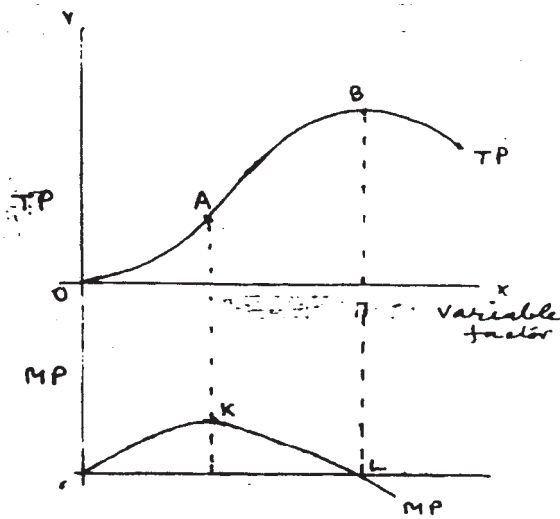
3

According to the Law of Variable Proportions when only one input is increased while others are held unchanged, MP and TP change in the following manner:

Phase-I: MP increases and TP increases at increasing rate i.e. up to A on TP curve (upto K on MP curve)   1

Phase-II: MP decreases but is positive and TP increases at decreasing rate i.e. up to B on TP curve (upto L on MP curve)   1

Phase-III: MP decrease and is negative and TP falls i.e. after B on TP curve (after L on MP curve)   1

OR

Price per unit (Rs.)	OUTPUT (Units)	TR (Rs.)	TC (Rs.)	MR (Rs.)	MC (Rs.)	
8	1	8	6	8	6	
7	2	14	11	6	5	
6	3	18	15	4	4	
5	4	20	18	2	3	3

(or any other relevant schedule)

There are two conditions of producer's equilibrium:

(i)   MC = MR   1

(ii)   MC is greater than MR after equilibrium level of output.   1

The conditions are fulfilled at 3 units of output. 1

<u>For blind candidates:</u>

TP and MP Schedules

Explanation of law of variable proportion

OR as above

SECTION B

17. (i) currency and coins with public (ii) demand deposits of commercial banks. 1

18. It is the planned savings/expected saving. 1

19 Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit - interest payments 1

20 Excess of Aggregate supply over aggregate demand at full employment level. 1

21. Exports, foreign tourism, etc. (Any two) ½x2

22. If with increase in GDP inequalities of income increase poor become more poor while rich become more rich. This may lead to decline in welfare even though GDP has increased. 3

OR

Goods which are purchased by a production unit from other production units and meant for resale or for using up completely during the same year are called <u>intermediate qoods.</u> 1

Example: Raw materials or any other example. ½

Goods which are purchased for consumption and investment are called <u>final goods.</u> 1

Examples: Purchased of machinery for installation in factory or any other example. ½

23. Lending by the central bank to the commercial banks is called the lender of the last resort function. Commercial bank borrow from central bank in times of need. 3

24. Through the budget government can reduce inequalities of income. It can adopt progressive taxation policy and spend more on requirements of the poor. 3

25. When autonomous foreign exchange payments exceed autonomous foreign exchange receipts, the difference is called balance of payments deficit.

    2

Autonomous transactions in foreign exchange are those which are undertaken for their own sake and independent of the state of balance of payments.

    1

26. Under fixed exchange rate regime reduction in price of domestic currency in terms of all foreign currencies is called <u>devaluation</u> Under flexible exchange rate regime. fall in market price of domestic currency in terms of a foreign currency is called depreciation.

    3

27. Money creation by banks is determined by (1) Fresh deposits and (2) Legal Reserve Ratio. Suppose fresh deposit is Rs. 10000 and LRR is 20%. Initially banks keep Rs. 2000 as cash and lend Rs. 8000. Those who borrow spend this Rs. 8000. It is assumed that this Rs. 8000 comes into banks as a fresh deposit. Banks again keep 20% of it as cash reserve and lend the rest. In this way money creation goes on. Total money creation is Rs. 50000.

    3

$$\text{Money creation} = \text{initial deposit} \times \frac{1}{\text{LRR}}$$

    1

OR

Bank rate is the rate of interest at which the central banks lends money to the commercial banks. Suppose the central bank raises the bank rate. Since borrowing by the commercial banks becomes costlier, commercial banks are forced to increase the rate of interest they charge on borrowing by public. This reduces demand for borrowing and adversely affects deposit/money creation by commercial banks.

    4

*28. (a) True, if MPC is greater than 0.8.

    2

OR

False, if MPC is greater than 0.5 but not greater than 0.8

(b) True, since MPS = $\Delta S / \Delta Y$, The individual may at the most spend the entire ΔY so that $\Delta S = 0$. So, MPS can at the most be zero.

    2

(No marks if reason is not given)

29. (a) Receipts which lead to either reduction in assets or increase in liabilities are called capital receipts. Receipts which neither reduce assets not create any liability are revenue receipts.

    2

(b) Direct tax is a tax whose incidence and impact fall on the same person. Indirect tax is tax whose incidence and impact fall on different persons.　2

*30. (a) It is factor income from abroad, so will be included in N.I.　2

(b) It is transfer receipts, so it is not included in national income.　2

(c) Not included in national income because it is a non-factor receipt as the loan is not used for production but for consumption.　2

<div align="center">(No marks if reason is not given)</div>

31. (a) GDP at fc　=　(i) + (ii) + (v) + (vi)　+　[(vii) - (viii + ix)].　1

　　　　　　　　=　800 + 200 + 150 + 100 + (300-200-50)　1½

　　　　　　　　=　Rs. 1300 Crore.　½

(b) NFIFA　=　$GNP@_{MP}$ – $GDP@_{MP}$

　　　　　=　(iv) – [GDP@Fc + (xi)]

　　　　　=　1400 – (1300+120) = – 20　1

FITA　=　FIFA – NFIFA　1

　　　=　60 – (- 20)　½

　　　=　Rs. 80 Crore.　½

(Calculation by any other method may be taken as correct)

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

NNP_{FC}　= (xi) + (iii) + (v) + (viii) – (iv) – (x) – (vi) + (ii) + (i)　1

　　　　= 1000 + 90 + 10 + 30 – 20 – (-10) – 40 +70 + 50　1½

　　　　= Rs. 1200 Crore.　½

GNDI　= NNP_{FC} + (ix) + (vii) + (x)　1

　　　= 1200 + 80 + 60 + (-10)　1½

　　　= Rs. 1330 Crore.　½

<div align="center">(or any other alternate method of solution)</div>

32. $MPC = \dfrac{3}{4}$, $MPS = \dfrac{1}{4}$, $\therefore K = 4$ 1

  (i) $\triangle y = \triangle I \cdot K$ 1

        $= 1000 \times 4$ ½

        $=$ Rs. 4000 Crore   ½

  (ii)   Given that $\triangle y = \triangle c + \triangle I$

        $\triangle c = \triangle y - \triangle I$ 1½

        $= 4000 - 1000$ 1

        $=$ Rs. 3000 Crore   ½

OR

     $\Delta C = \Delta Y \times MPC$ 1½

        $= 4000 \times 0.75$ 1

        $=$ Rs. 3000 Crore   ½

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Section – A

1.   A line on which different points show such bundles of two goods on which total expenditure is equal to consumer's income (given his income and prices of goods)   1

2.   A good is called inferior when with rise in income its demand falls.   1

3.   Perfect Competition.   1

4.   It is a market in which there is single seller of the commodity in the market.   1

5.   In this market form there are a large number of buyers and sellers.   1

6.   a)   The more the number of substitutes, the greater the elasticity because more choice is available to the consumer.   1½

b) Necessities are inelastic. Other goods are relatively more elastic. 1½

7. 1) Rise in price of substitute goods.

2) Fall in price of complementary goods.

3) Rise in income of buyers / consumers in case of normal good

4) Fall in income of buyers in case of inferior good

5) Favourable change in taste for the good

6) Any other relevant cause.

(Any two)	½ x 2
(Explanation)	1 x 2

OR

A consumer is in equilibrium when MU=P.

Fall in price makes MU > P. This induces the consumer to buy more. So, when price falls demand rises. 3

(any other relevant explanation may also be awarded)

8.

OUTPUT (Units)	ATC (Rs.)	TC (Rs.)	AFC (Rs.)	TFC (Rs.)	TVC (Rs.)	AVC (Rs.)	MC (Rs.)	
1	80	80	60	60	20	20	20	
2	48	96	30	60	36	18	16	½ x 6
3	40	120	20	60	60	20	24	

9.

PRICE	TR	SS
2	400	200
3	-	300

$$e_s = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$ 1

$$= \frac{100}{1} \times \frac{2}{200}$$ 1½

$$= 1$$ ½

10. Number of firms is small in Oligopoly because of barriers to entry into industry. Patents, large capital requirement, control over crucial raw material etc. prevent new firms from entering.   3

11. i) Problem of choice of technique of production.

    ii) Two Techniques   (a)   Labour Intensive

                  (b)   Capital Intensive

                                              (Explanation)   3

OR

Micro economics deals with behaviour of individual economic agents

Macro economic deals with aggregates of the economy   2

    Examples

Micro Eco : Consumer's equilibrium etc.   ½

Macro Eco : National Income etc.   ½

*12. $\Delta P = -1, \Delta Q = 3$ ½

$$e = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$ 1½

$$-2 = \frac{3}{-1} \times \frac{10}{Q}$$ 1½

$Q = 15$ units   ½

13. ●   When income falls demand falls.

    ●   Supply remaining unchanged, there is excess supply at the given-price.

    ●   This leads to competition among sellers leading to fall in price.

    ●   As a result demand starts rising and supply starts falling.

    ●   These changes continue till a new equilibrium price is established where demand equals supply.

    ●   Equilibrium price falls.   4

*14 a) False. When MR is constant and not equal to zero, it may be positive or negative TR increases when MR is positive and decreases when it is negative.   2

b) False. AVC will rise only when MC > AVC whether MC is rising or falling.   2

c) False. TP increases under Increasing Returns. It also increases under Diminishing returns till MP is positive. TP falls under Diminishing returns when MP is negative.   2

(Note : No marks are to be awarded if reason is not stated).

15. There are two conditions:

(i)   MRS = Ratio of prices   1

(ii)   MRS continuously falls   1

Explanation:

(i) Let the two goods be X and Y. The first condition for consumer's equilibrium is that MRS = Px / Py. Now suppose, MRS is greater than Px/Py. It means that the consumer is willing to pay more for X than the price prevailing in the market. As a result the consumer buys more of X. This leads to fall in MRS. MRS continues to fall till it becomes equal to the ratio of prices and the equilibrium is established.   3

(Or, alternatively in terms of when MRS < Px/Py)

(ii) Unless MRS continuously falls, the equilibrium cannot be established.   1

16.

OUTPUT (Units)	PRICE (Rs.)	TC (Rs.)	TR (Rs.)	MC (Rs.)	MR (Rs.)	
1	8	6	8	6	8	
2	7	11	14	5	6	
3	6	15	18	4	4	3
4	5	18	20	3	2	
5	4	23	20	5	0	

3 Units will be produced because at this level of output MC=MR and after this level of output MC>MR.   1+1+1

Units of variable factor	TP (Units)	MP (Units)	
1	2	2	
2	6	4	
3	9	3	
4	9	0	
5	6	-3	3

When more and more units of a variable factor are employed with fixed factors, MP and TP change in the following manner:

a. MP increases and TP increases at an increasing rate (upto 2 units of variable factor)

b. MP falls and is positive and TP increases at a decreasing rate. (from 3rd to 4th unit of variable factor)

c. MP falls and is negative, TP falls, (after 4 units of variable factor)   3

Section - B

17. It is anything that serves as medium of exchange.   1

18. Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.   1

19. It is planned aggregate demand.   1

20. The excess of aggregate demand over aggregate supply at full employment level.   1

21. Imports, tourists going abroad etc.   (any two)   ½ x 2

22   Value of GDP at constant prices is called real GDP. Value of GDP at current year prices is called nominal GDP.   3

OR

i)   Intermediate as purchased for resale.   1½

ii) Final as purchased for consumption.   1½

23. It acts as banker to the government. It accepts deposits from government and give loans to the government. 3

24. Govt. uses budgetary policy to allocate resources. This is done by imposing higher rate of taxation on goods whose production is to be discouraged and subsidies provided on goods whose production is to be promoted. 3

25. Autonomous transactions are done for some economic consideration such as profit. Such transactions are independent of the state of B.O.P.

Accommodating, transactions are undertaken to cover the deficit/surplus in balance of payments. 3

26. When price of foreign currency falls, imports are cheaper. So more demand for Foreign Exchange by importers.

Tourism abroad is promoted as it becomes cheaper. So demand for foreign currency rises.

(or any other example)

(any two) 1½ x 2

27. Money creation by banks is determined by (1) Fresh deposits and (2) Legal Reserve Ratio. Suppose fresh deposit is Rs. 10000 and LRR is 20%. Initially banks keep Rs. 2000 as cash and lend Rs. 8000. Those who borrow spend this Rs. 8000. It is assumed that this Rs. 8000 comes into banks as a fresh deposit. Banks again keep 20% of it as cash reserve and lend the rest. In this way money creation goes on. Total money creation is Rs. 50000. 3

$$\text{Money creation} = \text{initial deposit} \times \frac{1}{\text{LRR}}$$ 1

OR

Open market operations refers to the buying and selling of securities by the Central Bank from and to the general public. Sale of securities by the Central Bank leads to flow of money out of commercial banks and into the Central bank. This reduces effective deposits with commercial banks and checks money creation reducing aggregate demand and investment. 4

*28 (i) False. When MPC = 0, Multiplier = $\frac{1}{1-\text{MPC}}$ = $\frac{1}{1-0}$ = 1 2

(ii) False. APS or S/Y can be negative when S is negative At low level of income consumption expenditure is more than income   2

29. (i) ● Capital expenditure is the expenditure that either reduces liabilities or creates assets.

● Revenue expenditure is the expenditure that neither reduces liability nor creates assets.   2

(ii) ● Fiscal deficit is the excess of total budget expenditure over total budget receipts excluding borrowings.

● Primary deficit is Fiscal deficit less interest payments.   2

30 (i) It is factor income to abroad, so it will be deducted from NDP to get NNP.   2

(ii) It is factor income from abroad, so it is included in NI.   2

(iii) It is a transfer payment. So, it is not included in NI.   2

(No marks if reason is not given)

OR

● Counting the value of goods or services more than once when estimating N I is the problem of double counting.   1

● Example: Suppose a farmer produces wheat worth Rs. 1000. He sells this to the baker who converts the wheat into bread and sells it to the grocier for Rs. 2000. The value of total output here would be Rs. 3000 and this includes the value of wheat two times.   3

● Methods of avoiding double counting are

i) Value of final goods only to be included.   1

ii) Use value added method.   1

31. MPC = 0.75 ; ΔY needed = 8000 Crores.   1

$$K = \frac{1}{1\text{-MPC}} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4$$ 2

$\Delta Y \ = \ \Delta \ I.K.$ 1

$8000 = \Delta \ I \times 4$ 1½

$\Delta I = 2000$ ½

(Solution in any other way may be awarded)

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32. (a) GOP @ MP $= (i) + (iii) + (vi) + (vii) + (ix) + (xi + xii - x)$ 1

                         $= 500 + 1500 + 300 + 400 + 250 + (700 + 50 - 650)$ 1½

                         $= 3050$ Crores   ½

    (b) NFIA $= GNP_{FC} - GOP_{FC}$

             $= (iv) - (3050 - ix)$ 1

             $= 2800 - 3050 + 250 = 0$

     FIFA $= NFIA + FIT\ A$ ½

             $= NFIA + (viii) = 0 + 120$ 1

             $= 120$ Crores.   ½

(Calculation by other method may also be awarded)

BUSINESS STUDIES

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

1.   *Answer to questions carrying **1** mark may be from **one word** to **one sentence**.*

2.   *Answer to questions carrying **3** marks may be from **50 - 75** words.*

3.   *Answer to questions carrying **4 - 5** marks may be about **150** words.*

4.   *Answer to questions carrying **6** marks may be about **200** words.*

5.   *Attempt all parts of question together.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1/1

1.   List any two organisational objectives of management.   **1**

2.   Give anyone reason why principles of management do not provide readymade
     solution to all managerial problems.   **1**

3.   Volvo Ltd.'s target is to produce 10,000 shirts per month at a Cost of Rs. 100/- per
     shirt. The Production Manager achieved this target at a cost of Rs. 90/- per shirt.
     Do you think the 'Production Manager' is effective? Give one reason in support of
     your answer.   **1**

4.   State the objective of 'Method Study'.   **1**

5.   Give anyone limitation of internal sources of recruitment.   **1**

6.   Name the method of training in which trainees learn on the equipments they will be
     using.   **1**

7.   Name the financial decision which will help a business man in opening a new branch
     of its business.   **1**

8.   "Cost of debt" is lower than the cost of "Equity share capital". Give reason why
     even then a company can not work only with the debt.   **1**

9. Which Act of Consumer Protection provides for the formation of 'Consumer Protection Councils' in every district and the State of the country? **1**

10. Why consumer protection is important for consumers? Give anyone reason. **1**

11. What is meant by 'Planning' ? List any two features of planning. **3**

12. Explain by giving any three reasons why delegation is important in an organisation. **3**

13. Explain when and why the need is felt for having a framework, within which managerial and operating tasks are performed to accomplish desired goals. Name this 'framework' also. **3**

14. Explain the following money market instruments: **3**

    (a)   Treasury Bill

    (b)   Commercial Paper

15. What is meant by 'Production concept' of marketing? **3**

16. Explain "Policy" and "Procedure" as types of plans. **4**

17. Ayasha Ltd., assured their employees that inspite of recession no worker will be retrenched from the job. **4**

    (i)   Name and explain the type of incentive offered to the employees.

    (ii)   Explain one more incentive of the same category.

18. Explain the meaning and the objective of Financial Management. **4**

19. State any four advantages of formal organisation. **4**

20. Explain the following 'Rights' of Consumers: **4**

    (i)   Right to Safety

    (ii)   Right to Choose

21. Is 'management' a full fledged 'profession'? Give any three reasons in support of your answer. **5**

22. (i) Name and explain the principle of management which requires judicious application of penalties by the management.

(ii) Name and explain the technique of scientific management which helps in establishing interchangeability of manufactured parts and products. **2½ + 2½ = 5**

23. Explain any five impacts of Government Policy changes on Business and Industry in India. **5**

24. State any five functions of 'Stock Exchange'. **5**

25. 'An important task in the marketing of goods relates to designing the label as it provides useful and detailed information about the product.'

In the light of the above statement draw a label for a 'liquid soap' and highlight the important information to be provided on it. **5**

26. Explain the process of staffing. **6**

OR

Explain the process of selection of employees.

27. 'Motivation plays an important role in the success of management.' Explain any four points of importance of motivation in the light of the statement. **6**

OR

"Managerial functions cannot be carried out without an efficient system of communication." Do you agree with this statement? Give any four reasons in support of your answer.

28. Explain the process of controlling. **6**

OR

Explain any four points highlighting the importance of controlling.

29. What is meant by Dividend decision? State any four factors affecting the Dividend decision. **6**

OR

What is meant by Financing decision? State any four factors affecting the financing decision.

30. Name that element of marketing-mix which affects the revenue and profits of a firm. Explain any five factors which help in determining this element. **6**

OR

'Generally consumers prefer to buy goods directly from the producers but it is not always possible.' Give reasons, why is it so by explaining four different factors responsible' for this.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1

1. List any two personal objectives . of management. **1**

2. Give anyone reason why principles of management are not rigid prescriptions. **1**

3. Hero Ltd's target is to produce 10,000 shirts per month at a cost of Rs. 150 per shirt. The Production Manager could achieve this target at a cost of Rs. 160 per shirt. Do you think the Production Manager is 'effective' ? Give reason in support of your answer. **1**

4. State the objective of 'Motion Study'. **1**

5. Give anyone advantage of internal sources of recruitment. **1**

6. Name the method of training in which the trainee learns under the guidance of a master worker. **1**

7. Name any two essential ingredients of sound working capital management. **1**

8. 'Cost of debt' is lower than the 'cost of equity share capital'. Give reasons why even then a company cannot work only with the debt. **1**

9. Which Act of consumer protection provides safety to consumers against deficient services? **1**

10. Why is consumer protection important for businessmen? Give anyone reason. **1**

11. Define planning. List any two limitations of planning. **3**

12. Explain by giving any three reasons why decentralisation is important in an organisation. **3**

13. Explain when and why the need is felt for having a framework within which managerial and operating tasks are performed to accomplish. desired goals. Name this framework also. **3**

14. Explain the following money market instruments : **3**

    (a)   Certificate of deposit

    (b)   Call money

15. What is meant by 'Product concept' of marketing? **3**

16. Explain 'Objectives' and 'Strategy' as types of plan. **4**

17. Blue Birds Ltd. offers to its employees to issue shares at a price which is less than the market price.

    (i)   Name and explain the type of incentive offered to the employees.

    (ii)   Explain one more incentive of the same category. **4**

18. Explain the meaning of Financial Planning. Why is it important? Give any two reasons. **4**

19. State any two advantages and any two limitations of informal organisation. **4**

20. Explain the following 'Rights' of consumers: **4**

    (i)   Right to be heard

    (ii)   Right to seek redressal

21. "Art is concerned with personal application of knowledge." In the light of this statement compare all the features of art with management and prove that it is an art. **5**

22. (i)   Name and explain the principle of management in which workers should be encouraged to develop and carry out their plans for improvements in the organisation.

    (ii)   Name and explain the technique of scientific management which helps in eliminating unnecessary diversity of products and thus results in saving cost. **2½ + 2½ = 5**

23. Explain by giving any five reasons why understanding of Business Environment is important for managers. **5**

24. State any five methods of floating new issues in the primary market. **5**

25. "An important task in the marketing of goods relates to designing the label as it provides useful and detailed information about the product." In the light of the above statement draw a label for a packet of 'juice' and highlight the important information to be provided on it. **5**

26. Explain 'staffing' as a function of management. Also explain by giving any four reasons why proper staffing is required in an organisation. **6**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Explain the process of selection of employees.

27. "Leadership is a key factor in making any organisation successful." Do you agree with this statement? Give any four reasons in support of your answer. **6**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

"Every action in the organisation is initiated through directing." Explain any four points of importance of directing in the light of this statement.

28. Explain the meaning of 'Budgetary Control'. Why is it considered an important technique of controlling? **6**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Explain any four points highlighting the importance of controlling.

29. What is meant by 'Financing Decision' ? State any four factors affecting the financing decision. **6**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

What is meant by 'Capital Structure' ? State any four factors affecting the choice of capital structure.

30. Name the element of marketing mix which affects the revenue and profits of a firm. Explain any five factors which help in determining this element. **6**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

"Generally consumers prefer to buy goods directly from the producers but it is not always possible." Give reasons why it is so, by explaining four different factors responsible for this.

Marking Scheme — Business Studies

General Instructions

1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.

2. Some of the questions may relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions will be indicated to you separately by a star mark. These questions are to be evaluated carefully and the students understanding / analytical ability may be judged.

3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme.

4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin.

5. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left hand margin.

6. If a candidate has attempted a question twice, marks obtained in the question attempted first should be retained and the other answer should be scored off.

7. In questions having options, if an examinee attempts both the options, assess the choice attempted first.

8. In a question. if two features/ characteristics/ points are asked but an examinee writes more than two features/ characteristics/ points, say five, of which first is correct, second is incorrect, the first two should be assessed and the remaining should be ignored.

9. It is expected that the marking scheme should be followed objectively to ensure quality evaluation, For instance. if an examinee scores 30 marks, his/ her mark should not be inflated to 33 simply to pass him/her.

10. Marks should be awarded keeping in view the total marks of a particular question and not the total marks of the question paper. For example. if one mark is given to a 3 marks

question even if nothing is correct, then that one mark constitutes 33% of the total marks for this answer.

11. A full scale of marks 1-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Similarly. wherever an examinee writes an answer up to the mark, his/her marks should not be deducted unnecessarily.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1.	Q.	**List any two organisational objectives of management.**	½ x 2=1 mark

Ans. Organisational objectives of management are:

(Any two):

-Survival

-Profit

-Growth

2	Q.	**Give anyone reason why principles of management do not provide readymade solution to all managerial problems.**	1 mark

Ans. Principles of management do not provide readymade solution to all managerial problems because principles provide general guidelines to managers whereas real business situations are very complex and dynamic.

3	Q.	**Volvo's Ltd. target is to produce 10,000 shirts per month at a cost of Rs. 100 per shirt. The production manager achieved this target at a cost of Rs.90 per shirt. Do you think the production manager is effective? Give one reason in support of your answer.**	½ mark for agreeing + ½ mark for the reason =½ + ½ =1 mark

Ans. Yes, the production manager is effective because he has been able to achieve the target.

4	Q.	**State the objective of method study.**	1 mark

Ans. the objective of method study is to find out one best way of doing the job.

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5   **Q.**   **Give anyone limitation of internal source of recruitment.**   **1 mark**

Ans.   Limitations of internal source of recruitment (Any one):

1. Dangers of <u>inbreeding</u> by stopping infusion of new talent.

2. Employees may become <u>lethargic</u> if they are sure of time bound promotions.

3. <u>Limited choice.</u>

4. <u>Lack of competition</u> amongst employees.

5. <u>Frequent transfers</u> of employees may <u>reduce productivity.</u>

6   **Q.**   **Name the method of training in which the trainees learn on the equipments they will be using.**   **1 mark**

Ans.   Vestibule' training.

7   **Q.**   **Name the financial decision which will help the businessman in opening a new branch of its business.**   **1 mark**

Ans.   Investment decision! Fixed Capital decision/ Capital budgeting decision.

8   **Q.**   **"Cost of debt is lower than the cost of equity Share capital". Give reason why even then a company cannot work only with debt.**   **1 mark**

Ans.   A company cannot work only with debt because a company cannot be formed or exist without equity.

9   **Q.**   **Which Act of Consumer Protection provides for the formation of 'Consumer Protection Councils' in every district and State of the country?**   **1 mark**

Ans.   Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

10   **Q.**   **Why is consumer protection important for consumers? Give anyone reason.**

Ans.   Consumer protection is important for consumers because of (**Anyone**):

1. Consumer Ignorance.

2. Unorganized consumers.

3. Widespread exploitation of consumers.

½ mark for heaing + ½ mark for explanation = 1 mark

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(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

11 Q. **What is meant by planning? List any two features of planning.**

Ans. Planning means setting objectives for a given time period, formulating various courses of action to achieve them and then selecting the best possible alternative from among the various courses of action available.

OR

Planning is deciding in advance what to do, how to do, when to do and by whom it is to be done.

(or any other correct meaning)

Features of planning are: (**any two**)

1. Planning focuses on achieving objectives.

2. Planning is a primary function of management.

3. Planning is pervasive.

4. Planning is continuous.

5. Planning is futuristic.

6. Planning involves decision making.

7. Planning is a mental exercise.

2 marks for definition + (½ mark for limitation ½ x 2 = 1) = 2 + 1 = 3 marks.

12 Q. **Explain by giving three reasons why delegation is important in an organisation.**

Ans. Delegation is important in an organisation because it leads to: (**Any three**)

1. Effective management.

2. Employee development.

4. Growth facilitation.

5. Better co-ordination.

6. Creation of management hierarchy.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

½ mark for heading + ½ mark for explanation = 1x3 = 3 marks

13 Q. Explain when and why the need is felt for having a framework, within which managerial and operating tasks are performed to accomplish desired goals. Name this 'framework' also.

Ans. (a) The framework' is called <u>organisational structure.</u>

(b) <u>It is required: (**any one**)</u>

    1. When an organisation grows in size or complexity

    2. When an organisation is new, the structure is required after planning but before staffing.

(c) <u>Organisation structure is required because it helps in: (**Any one**)</u>

    1. Clarity in working relationships.

    2. Adaptation to change.

    3. Effective administration.

    4. Expansion and growth.

    5. Optimum utilisation of resources.

    6. Better co-ordination.

    7. Smooth flow of communication.

    8. Better control over the operations of the business.

1 mark for naming the framework + 1 mark for when required + 1 mark for why required = 1+1+1 = 3 marks

14 Q. Explain the following money market instruments:

(a) Treasury bill

(b) Commercial Paper.

Ans. <u>Treasury bill</u>

It is an instrument issued by Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Central government to meet its short term requirements of funds. It is highly liquid, has assured yield and negligible risk of default.

1½ x 2

<u>Commercial Paper</u>

It is an instrument issued by large and creditworthy companies to raise short term funds at lower rates of interest than the market rates. It is an unsecured, negotiable promissory note with a fixed maturity period.

= 3 marks

15 Q. What is meant by production concept of marketing?

Ans. $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2

- Production concept emphasises that profits could be maximised by producing at <u>large scale</u>, thereby <u>reducing the average cost of production.</u> **= 3marks**

- <u>Availability and affordability of the product</u> are considered to be the key to success of a firm according to this concept.

16 Q. Explain policy and procedure as types of plans.

Ans. <u>Policy:</u> Policies is a general guideline which brings uniformity in decision making for achievement of predetermined objectives. **2 marks**

A manager may use his -discretion to interpret and apply a policy. **+**

<u>Procedure:</u> It consists of routine steps on how to carry out activities. It details the exact manner in which any work is to be performed. **2 marks**

It specifies the steps in a chronological order. **= 4 marks**

17 Q. Ayasha Ltd. assured their employees that inspite of recession no worker will be retrenched from the job.

    (i) Name and explain the type of incentive offered to the employees.

    (ii) Explain one more incentive of the same category.

Ans. (i) The incentive is <u>Job security.</u>

It is a non-financial incentive which refers to the stability about future income and work so that the employees do not feel worried on these aspects and work with greater zeal.

    (ii) <u>Explanation of anyone of the following incentives:</u>

        (a) Status

        (b) Organisational climate

        (c) Career advancement opportunity

        (d) Job enrichment

        (e) Employee recognition programme

        (f) Employee participation

        (g) Employee empowerment.

(1 mark for naming the incentive + 1 mark for its explanation = 2 marks) + (1 mark for naming the incentive + 1 mark for its explanation = 2 marks) = 2 + 2 = 4 marks

18 Q. Explain the meaning and the objective of Financial Management.

Ans. Financial Management is concerned with management of flow of funds and involves <u>decisions relating to procurement of funds, investment of funds and distribution of earnings.</u>

2 marks for the meaning

OR

+

Financial Management may be defined as <u>planning, organising, directing and controlling</u> the <u>financial activities</u> of an organisation.

2 marks for the objective = 2 + 2 = 4 marks

<u>Objective of Financial Management:</u>

The objective of financial management is to **maximize shareholders wealth** <u>i.e.</u> to maximize the market price of equity shares of the company This is because a company's funds belong to the shareholders and the manner in which these are invested and the return earned on them determines the market value or price of shares.

19 Q. State any four advantages of formal organisation.

Ans. <u>Advantages of formal organisation (**Any four**):</u>

1. It is easier to fix responsibility.

1 x 4

2. It avoids duplication of efforts.

3. It maintains unity of command

4. It leads to effective accomplishment of goals.

= 4 marks

5. It provides stability to the organisation.

20 Q. Explain the following rights of the consumers:

   (i) Right to safety

   (ii) Right to choose

Ans. <u>Right to safety</u>

- Right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to life and health.

- Right to get protection against the risks caused due to the use of sub-standard products or products that do not conform to the safety norms.

2 marks + 2 marks

Right to choose

- The consumer has the freedom to choose from a variety of products at competitive prices. = **2 + 2**

- Marketers should offer a wide variety of product in terms of quality, price, size etc. to enable the consumer to make the choice. = **4 marks**

21 Q. Is management a full fledged profession? Give Any three reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. No, management is not a full fledged profession because of the following reasons (**Any three**):

(i) Restricted entry.

The entry to a profession is restricted through a prescribed qualification. But there is no restriction on anyone being appointed as a manager in any business enterprise. So, presently this feature of profession is not present in management

(ii) Professional association.

All professions are affiliated to a professional association which regulates entry, grants certificate of practice and formulates and enforces a code of conduct. There are several associations of practising managers in India, like the AIMA that has laid down a code of conduct to regulate the activities of their members. There is, however, no compulsion for managers to be members of such an association. So, presently this feature of profession is not present in management

(iii) Ethical code of conduct.

All professions are bound by a code of conduct which guides the behaviour of its members. AIMA has devised a code of conduct for Indian managers but there is no statutory backing for this code. So, presently this feature of profession is not present in management.

(iv) Service motive.

The motive of a profession is to serve their client's interests by rendering dedicated and committed service. The basic purpose of management is to help the organisation achieve its stated goal. If an organisation has a good management team that is efficient and effective it automatically

(mark for disagreeing with the statement) + (**1½ marks for each reason = 1½ x 3 = 4½**) = ½ + 4½ = **5 marks**

serves society by providing good quality products at reasonable prices. So, presently this feature of profession is not fully present in management.

(If an examinee has first discussed the features of a profsssion and then by giving three reasons supporting that management is not a full fledged profession, full credit is to be given

22 Q. **(i)** **Name and explain the principle of management which requires judicious application of penalties by the management.**

(ii) **Name and explain the technique of scientific management which helps in establishing interchangeability of manufactured parts and products.**

Ans. (i) The principle of management is 'Discipline'. Discipline is the obedience to organisational rules and employment agreement which are necessary for the working of the organisation. Discipline requires good superiors at all levels, clear and fair agreements and judicious application of penalties.

(ii) The technique is 'Standardisation'. It refers to the process of setting standards for every business activity process, raw material, time, product, machinery, methods or working conditions etc.

(1 mark for naming the principle + 1½ marks for its explanation = 1 + 1½ = 2½)
+
(1 mark for naming the principle + 1½ marks for its explanation = 1 + 1½ = 2½)
= 2½ + 2½ = 5 marks

23 Q. **Explain any five impacts of government policy changes on business and industry in India.**

Ans. Impact of government policy changes on business and industry in India (Any five):

1. Increasing competition

2. More demanding customers

3. Rapidly changing technological environment

4. Necessity for change

5. Need for developing human resources.

6. Market orientation

7. Loss of budgetary support to the public sector.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

½ mark for the heading + ½ mark for the explanation = l x 5 = 5 marks

24 **Q.** **State any five functions of a stock exchange.**

Ans. Functions of a stock exchange (any five):

1. It provides liquidity and marketability to existing securities.

2. It helps in determining the price of securities.

3. It ensures safety of transactions.

4. It contributes to economic growth.

5. It helps in spreading equity cult.

6. It provides scope for speculation.

(No headings are required in this question)

1 mark for each statement = l x 5

= 5 marks

25 **Q.** **'An important task in the marketing of goods relates to designing the label as it provides useful and detailed information about the product.' In the light of the above statement, draw a label for a liquid soap and highlight the important information to be provided on it.**

Ans. The following information is to be PROVIDED ON THE LABEL IN ANY FORM (Any five):

1. Name of the product

2. Name of the manufacturer.

3. Address of the manufacturer.

4. Net weight when packed.

5. Manufacturing date.

6. Expiry date.

7. Maximum retail price (MRP)

8. Batch number.

9. Directions for use

10. Contents

1 mark for each information = l x 5
5 marks

(if an examinee has not given any of the headings as above but has given some other correct information, full credit should be given)

162

26 Q.   Explain the process of staffing.

OR

Explain the process of selection of employees.

Ans.   The process of staffing has the following steps:

1.   Job analysis and manpower planning.

2.   Recruitment and selection.

3.   Placement and orientation.

4.   Training, development and Performance appraisal

5.   Compensation.

6.   Promotion and career planning.

(if an examinee has not combined the steps as above but has given all the correct steps, full credit should be given)

OR

The process of selection has the following steps:

1.   Preliminary screening.

2.   Selection tests and employment interview.

3.   Reference and background checks.

4.   Selection decision.

5.   Medical examination

6.   Job offer and contract of employment.

(if an examinee has not combined the steps as above but has given all the correct steps, full credit should be given)

27 Q.   Motivation plays an important role in the success of management. Explain any four points of importance of motivation in the light of the above statement.

OR

"Managerial functions cannot be carried out without an efficient system of communication. Do you agree with this statement? Give any four reasons in support of your answer.

½ mark for naming each step + ½ mark for explanation = l x 6 = 6 marks

OR

½ mark for naming each step + ½ mark for explanation = l x 6 = 6 marks

½ mark for heading + 1 mark for explanation = 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

Ans. <u>Importance of motivation (**Any four**):</u>

1. It helps to improve performance of employees.

2. It helps to change negative attitudes of employees to positive attitudes.

3. It helps to reduce employee turnover.

4. It helps to reduce absenteeism.

5. It helps managers to introduce changes smoothly.

OR

<u>Importance of communication (**Any four**):</u>

1. It helps in smooth working of an enterprise.

2. It boosts morale and provides motivation.

3. Establishes effective leadership.

4. It acts as a basis for co-ordination.

5. It acts as a basis for decision making.

6. It increases managerial efficiency.

7. It promotes co-operation and industrial peace.

½ mark for heading + 1 mark for explanation = 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

28 **Q. Explain the process of controlling.**

OR

Explain any four points highlighting the importance of controlling

Ans. <u>The process of controlling involves the following steps:</u>

1. Setting performance -standards.

2. Measurement of actual performance

3. Comparing actual performance with the standards.

4. Analysing deviations and taking corrective action.

½ mark for naming each step + 1 mark for explanation = 1½ x 6 = 6 marks OR

OR

Importance of controlling (**Any four**):

1. It helps in accomplishing organisational goals.

2. It helps in making efficient use of resources.

3. It ensures order and discipline.

4. It improves employee motivation.

5. It helps in judging accuracy of standards.

6. It facilitates co-ordination in action.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct expianation, full credit should be given)

½ **mark for heading + 1 mark for explanation = 1½ x 4 = 6 marks**

29 Q. **What is meant by dividend decision? State any four factors affecting the dividend decision.**

OR

What is meant by financing decision? State any four factors affecting the financing decision.

Ans. Dividend decision is the decision about how much of the profit earned by the company is to be distributed to the shareholders and how much of it is to be retained in business.

Factors affecting dividend decision are (**Any four**):

1. Earnings are a major determinant of dividend decision as dividends are paid out of current and past earnings.

2. Stability of earnings is another factor affecting dividend decision as a company having stable earnings is in a position to declare higher dividends.

3. Companies generally prefer to maintain stability of dividends while taking dividend decision.

4. If a company has good growth opportunities, it pays out less dividend.

5. A good cash flow position is necessary for declaration of dividend.

6. Shareholder's preference is kept in mind by the management before declaring dividends.

2 marks for the meaning + 1 mark for each statement = 1 x 4 = 4 marks) = 2 + 4 = 6 marks

7. <u>Taxation policy</u> affects the dividend decision as a higher dividend distribution tax will lead to lesser dividend payout.

8. The possible <u>stock market reaction</u> on the share price to dividend policy is one of the important factors affecting dividend decision.

9. While taking dividend decision, companies take into consideration their access to capital market.

10. Certain provisions of the Companies Act i.e. legal constraints place restrictions on payout of dividend.

11. While taking dividend decision, companies keep in mind the restrictions imposed by the lenders i.e. contractual constraints.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Financing decision is the decision about the quantum of finance to be raised from various long term sources and how much is to be raised from each source.

Factors affecting financing decision are (**Any four**):

1. <u>Cost</u> of different sources of finance as some sources may be cheaper than others.

2. <u>Risk</u> associated with different sources of finance is different.

3. Higher the <u>floatation costs,</u> less attractive the source.

4. A stronger <u>cash flow position</u> may make debt financing more viable than funding through equity.

5. With higher <u>fixed operating costs,</u> lower fixed financing costs should be opted for.

6. Issue of more equity may lead to dilution of management's <u>control</u> over the business.

7. <u>State of the capital market</u> is considered while taking financing decision as in a depressed capital market, issue of equity shares may be difficult.

<div align="right">

OR
2 marks for the meaning
+
(1 mark for each statement
=1 x 4
= 4 marks)
= 2 + 4
= 6 marks

</div>

30 Q. **Name that element of the marketing mix which affects the revenue and profits of the firm. Explain any five factors which help in determining that element.**

OR

"Generally consumers prefer to buy goods directly from the producers but it is not always possible."

Give reasons. Why is it so by explaining four different factors responsible for this?

Ans. The element of the marketing mix which affect the revenue and profits of the firm is PRICE.

Factors which help in price determination are (**Any five**):

1. Product cost

2. Utility and demand.

3. Extent of competition in the market.

4. Government and legal regulations.

5. Pricing objectives

6. Marketing methods used.

OR

Generally consumers prefer to buy goods directly from the producers but it is not always possible. This is so because of the following factors (**Any four**):

1. Product related factors - Goods which are standardized, are non perishable, non complex or have a low unit value are sold by the producers through indirect channels.

2. Company characteristics - When the financial strength of the company is not very strong or when the company does not want control over the channel members, it may go in for indirect channels.

3. Competitive factors - The company may decide to use indirect channel either to go with the competitor or be different from them

4. Market factors - When the size of the market is large, consumers are widely dispersed or the order size is small, the company may decide to use indirect channels.

1 mark for naming the element + (½ mark for naming the factor + ½ mark for explanation = 1 x 5 = 5 marks) =1 + 5 = 6 marks

OR

½ mark for naming the factor + 1 mark for explanation = 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

5. <u>Environmental factors</u> - Keeping in mind the economic conditions and legal constraints, a company may decide to use indirect channels.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1
EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1   **Q.**   **List any two personal objectives of management.**   ½ x 2 =1 mark

Ans.   Personal objectives of management (Any two):

     1.   Competitive salaries and perks.

     2.   Peer recognition.

     3.   Personal growth and development of employees.

         (Or any other correct objective)

2   **Q.**   **Give anyone reason why principles of management are not rigid prescriptions.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Principles of management are not rigid prescriptions because they can be modified according to the needs of the situation.

3   **Q.**   **Hero Ltd's target is to produce 10,000 shirts per month at a cost of Rs. 150 per shirt. The Production Manager could achieve this target at a cost of Rs. 160 per shirt. Do you think the Production Manager is 'effective'? Give reason in support of your answer.**   ½ mark for agreeing + ½ mark for the reason = ½ + ½ = 1 mark

Ans.   No, the production manager is not effective because he has not been able to achieve the target.

4   **Q.**   **State the objective of motion study.**   **1 mark**

Ans.   The objective of motion study is to eliminate unnecessary and wasteful motions so that it takes less time to complete the job efficiently.

5   **Q.**   **Give anyone advantage of internal source of recruitment.**

Ans.   <u>Advantages of internal sources of recruitment (Anyone):</u>

     1.   Employees are motivated to improve their performance.

     2.   It is an economical source of recruitment.

     3.   It is more reliable source of recruitment.   **1 mark**

4. It is a tool of training the employees to prepare them for higher jobs.

5. It helps in adjustment of surplus employees.

6. It simplifies the process of selection and placement.

6 Q. Name the method of training in which the trainee learns under the guidance of a master worker. **1 mark**

Ans. Apprenticeship training.

7 Q. Name any two essential ingredients of sound working capital management.

Ans. The following are the essential ingredients of sound working capital management:

1. Cash Management

2. Inventory Management **½ x 2**

3. Receivables Management **= 1 mark**

8 Q. "Cost of debt is lower than the cost or equity Share capital". Give reason why even then a company cannot work only with debt. **1 mark**

Ans. A company cannot work only with debt because a company cannot be formed or exist without equity.

9 Q. Which Act of consumer protection provides safety to consumers against deficient services? **1 mark**

Ans. The Consumer Protection Act. 1986 provides safety to consumers against deficient services.

10 Q. Why is consumer protection important for businessmen? Give anyone reason.

Ans. Consumer protection is important for businessmen because of the following reasons (Any one): **1 mark**

a. Long-term interests of business.

b. Business uses society's resources.

c. Social Responsibility.

d. Moral Justification.

e. Government Intervention.

11 Q. Define planning. List any two limitations of planning.

Ans. Planning means setting objectives for a given time period, formulating various courses of action to achieve them and then selecting the best possible alternative from among the various courses of action available.

OR

Planning is deciding in advance what to do. how to do, when to do and by whom it is to be done.

(or any other correct definition)

The limitations of Planning are (**Any two**):

a. Leads to rigidity.

b. May not work in a dynamic environment.

c. Reduces creativity.

d. Involves huge costs.

e. Time-consuming process.

f. Does not guarantee success.

2 marks for definition + (½ mark for limitation ½ x 2 = 1) = 2 + 1 = 3 marks.

12 Q. Explain by giving any three reasons why decentralisation is important in an organisation.

Ans. Decentralisation is important in an organization because (**Any three**):

1. It develops initiative amongst subordinates.

2. It develops managerial talent for the future.

3. It leads to quick decision making.

4. It gives relief to top management.

5. It facilitates growth.

6. It facilitates better control.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

½ mark for heading + ½ mark for explanation = l x 3 = 3 marks

13 **Q.** **Explain when and why the need is felt for having a framework, within which managerial and operating tasks are performed to accomplish desired goals. Name this 'framework' also.**

Ans. (a) The framework is called <u>organizational structure.</u>

(b) <u>It is required:</u> (**any one**)

1. When an organisation grows in size or complexity

2. When an organisation is new, the structure is required after planning but before staffing.

(c) <u>Organisation structure is required because it helps in:</u> (**Any one**)

1. Clarity in working relationships.

2. Adaptation to change.

3. Effective administration.

4. Expansion and growth.

5. Optimum utilisation of resources.

6. Better co-ordination.

7. Smooth flow of communication.

8. Better control over the operations of the business

1 mark for naming the framework + 1 mark for when required + 1 mark for why required = 1 + 1+ 1 = 3 marks

14 **Q.** **Explain the following money market instruments:**

(a) **Certificate of Deposit** (b) **Call Money**

Ans. (a) **Certificate of Deposit**

A certificate of deposit is a short term, unsecured, negotiable instrument issued by commercial banks or development financial institutions to individuals, corporations and companies.

It is issued during periods of tight liquidity when the deposit growth of banks is slow but the demand for credit is high.

1½ x 2

(b) **Call Money**

It is the method by which banks borrow from each other to be able to maintain the cash reserve ratio. It is repayable on demand, with a maturity period of one day to fifteen days.

= 3 marks

15 Q. **What is meant by product concept of marketing**

Ans. • Product concept emphasises is on quality of product. **1½ x 2**

• Under this, product-improvement becomes the key for profit maxi- **= 3 marks**
mization.

16 Q. **Explain 'objective' and 'strategy' as types of plans.**

Ans. Objective

An objective is the end which the management seeks to achieve. **2 marks**

An objective needs to be expressed in specific terms and is to be achieved
within a given time period.

+

Strategy

A strategy is a comprehensive plan for accomplishing an organisation's **2 marks**
objectives. It is a term used in defence parlance which means to prepare **= 2 + 2**
plans considering the plan of adversary. **= 4 marks**

Whenever a strategy is formulated, the business environment needs to be
taken into consideration.

17 Q. **Blue Birds Ltd. Offers to its employees to issue shares at a price** **(½ mark**
which is less than the market price. **for naming**
the
(i) **Name and explain the type of incentive offered to the employees.** **incentive**
+
(ii) **Explain one more incentive of the same category** **1½ mark**
for its
Ans. **(i)** Stock Option. **explanation**
= 2 marks)
It is a financial incentive offered to the employees to create a feeling of **+**
ownership among employees and make them to contribute for the growth **(½ mark for**
of the organisation. **naming the**
incentive
(ii) Explanation of any one of the following incentives: **+**
1½ mark for
1. Pay and Allowances. **its**
explanation
2. Productivity linked wage incentives. **= 2 marks)**
= 2+2
3. Bonus. **= 4 marks**

4. Profit Sharing.

5. Retirement Benefits.

6. Perquisites.

18 Q. Explain the meaning of Financial Planning. Why is it important? Give any two reasons.

Ans. The process of estimating the fund requirements of a business and specifying the sources of funds is called financial planning.

OR

Financial planning is the preparation of a financial blueprint of an organisation's future operations.

2 marks for meaning +
1 mark for each reason
1 x 2 = 2
= 2 + 2
= 4 marks

Financial planning is important because (any two):

(i)   It helps the company to prepare for the future.

(ii)   It helps in avoiding business shocks and surprises,

(iii)   It helps in co-ordinating various business functions.

(iv)   It helps in reducing waste, duplication of efforts, gaps in planning and confusion.

(v)   It links the present with the future.

(vi)   It provides a link between investment and financing decisions.

(vii)   Financial plan serves as a control technique.

(viii) It serves as a guide in developing a sound capital structure so as to maximise returns to the shareholders.

19 Q. State any two advantages and two limitations of informal organisation.

Ans. Advantages of informal organisation (**Any two**):

1.   It leads to faster spread of information as well a quick feedback.

2.   It fulfills the social needs of the members.

3.   It contributes towards fulfillment of organisational objectives by compensating for inadequacies in the formal organisation.

Disadvantages of informal organisation (**Any two**):

1.   It leads to spread of rumours.

2.   It may lead to resistance to change.

3.   It pressurizes members to conform to group expectations which may be against organisational interest

(1 x 2 = 2 marks
+
1 x 2 = 2 marks)
= 2 + 2
= 4 marks

20 Q. **Explain The following 'Rights' of consumers:**

(i) Right to be Heard (ii) Right to seek Redressal.

Ans. (i) Right to be Heard:

The consumer has right to file a complaint and to be head in case of dissatisfaction with a product or a service.

2 + 2 = 4 marks

It is because of this reason many firms have set up their own consumer service and grievance cells.

(ii) Right to Seek Redressal:

The consumer has a right to get relief in case the product or service falls short of his expectations.

The Consumer Protection Act provides relief to customers such as replacement of product, removal of defect in the product, compensation for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer.

21 Q. **"Art is concerned with personal application of knowledge." In the light of this statement compare all the features of art with management and prove that it is an art.**

Ans. "Art is concerned with personal application of knowledge". Management is an art because of the following reasons (**Any three**):

1. Existence of theoretical knowledge.

   As in art, in management too, there is a lot of literature available in various areas of management which the manager has to specialise in.

2. Personalised application.

   Like in any art, in management too, a manager applies his acquired knowledge in a personalised and unique manner.

3. Based on continuous practice.

   Management satisfies this criteria as a manager gains experience through regular practice and becomes more effective.

4. Creativity.

   Like any other art, a manager after studying various situations, formulates his own theories for use in a given situation. This gives rise to different styles of management.

1½ mark for the explanation of each feature = 1½ x 3 = 4½ + ½ mark for the conclusion = 4½ + ½ = 5 mark

5. Situational

    As in art, management deals with human beings who behave differently in different situations. Therefore, every situation has to be handled in a different manner.

    As all the criteria of art are satisfied by management, it qualifies as an art.

22 Q. (i) Name and explain the principle of management in which workers should be encouraged to develop and carry out their plans for improvements in the organisation.

(ii) Name and explain the technique of scientific management which helps in eliminating unnecessary diversity of products and thus results in saving cost.

Ans. (i) **Initiative**

- It means eagerness to initiate action without being asked to do so.

- A good organisation should have an employee suggestion system whereby initiative / suggestions which result in substantial cost and time reduction should be rewarded.

(ii) **Simplification**

- it aims at eliminating superfluous varieties, sizes and dimensions.

- It leads to reduced inventories, fuller utilization of equipment and increased turnover.

1 mark for naming each principle + 1½ mark for its explanation = 1 + 1½ = 2½ mark = 2½ + 2½ = 5 mark

23 Q. Explain by giving any five reasons why understanding of business environment is important for managers.

Ans. Understanding of business environment is important for managers because (**Any five**):

1. It helps to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage.

2. It helps to identify threats and early warning signals.

3. It helps in tapping useful resources.

4. It helps in coping with rapid changes.

½ mark for the heading + ½ mark for the explanation = 1 x 5 = 5 mark

5. It helps in assisting in planning and policy formulation.

6. It helps in improving performance.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

24 Q. **State any five methods of floating new issues in the primary market.**

Ans. The methods of floating new issues in the primary market are:

(a) <u>Offer through Prospectus</u> – It is the method of floating new issues by inviting subscriptions from the public through issue of prospectus.

(b) <u>Offer for Sale</u> - It is the method in which the securities are not issued directly to the public but through intermediaries like issuing houses or stock brokers.

(c) <u>Private Placement</u> - It refers to the allotment of securities by. a company to institutional investors and some selected individuals.

(d) <u>Rights Issue</u> - It is the privilege given to existing shareholders to subscribe to new issue of shares in proportion to the number of shares they already hold.

(e) <u>E-IPO</u> - It refers to issuing securities through the online system of stock exchange.

½ mark for naming the method + ½ mark for explanation = 1 x 5 = 5 mark

25 Q. **'An important task in the marketing of goods relates to designing the label as it provides useful and detailed information about the product.' In the light of the above statement, draw a label for a liquid soap and highlight the important information to be provided on it.**

Ans. The following information is to be <u>PROVIDED ON THE LABEL **IN ANY FORM**</u> (**Any five**):

1. Name of the product

2. Name of the manufacturer.

3. Address of the manufacturer.

4. Net weight when packed.

5. Manufacturing date.

1 mark for each information = 1 x 5 = 5 mark

(if an examinee has not given any of the headings as above but has given some other correct information, full credit should be given)

26 Q.   **Explain 'Staffing' as a function of management. Also explain by giving any four reasons why proper staffing is required in an organisation.**

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Explain the process of selection of employees.

Ans.   Staffing has been described as the management function of filling and keeping filled the positions in the organisation structure.

Staffing is that part of the process of management which is concerned with making available, utilising and maintaining a satisfactory and satisfied work force.

Proper staffing is required in an organisation because: (**any four**)

(a)   It helps in discovering and selecting competent work force.

(b)   It ensures higher performance by placing the right person on the right job,

(c)   It ensures survival and growth of the enterprise through succession planning for managers.

(d)   It helps to ensure optimum utilisation of human resources

(e)   It improves job satisfaction and morale of employees through objective assessment and fair rewarding of their contribution.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanations, full credit should be given)

2 marks for the meaning
+
1 mark for each reason
(1 x 4
= 4 marks)
+
2 + 4
= 6 marks

Ans. The process of selection has the following steps:

1. Preliminary screening.

2. Selection tests and employment interview.

3. Reference and background checks.

4. Selection decision.

5. Medical examination

6. Job offer and contract of employment.

(if an examinee has not combined the steps as above but has given all the correct steps, full credit should be given.)

½ mark for nammg each step + ½ mark for explanation = 1 x 6 = 6 marks

27 Q. "Leadership is key factor in making any organisation successful." Do you agree with this statement? Give any four reasons in support of your answer.

OR

"Every action in the organisation is initiated through directing." Explain any four points of importance of directing in the light of this statement.

Ans. Yes, I agree with the above statement. Leadership is a Key factor in making any organisation successful because it (**Any four**):

(a) Influences the behaviour of employees

(b) Provides confidence, support and encouragement to the employees

(c) Helps in overcoming resistance to change.

(d) Helps in handling conflicts effectively

(e) Provides training to subordinates.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanations, full credit should be given)

½ mark for each heading + 1 mark for each explanation 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

OR

Ans. The points which emphasise the importance of directing are as follows: (**any four**)

(a) It helps to initiate action.

½ mark for each heading + 1 mark for each explanation 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

(b)   It integrates employees' efforts.

(c)   It guides employees to realise their potential.

(d)   It facilitates changes.

(e)   It brings stability and balance in the organisation.

28 Q.   **Explain the meaning of 'Budgetary Control.' Why is it considered an important technique of controlling?**

OR

Q.   **Explain any four points highlighting the importance of controlling.**

Ans.   Budgetary Control is a technique of managerial control in which all operations are planned in advance in the form of budgets. The actual results are compared with budgetary standards and necessary actions are taken to ensure accomplishment of organisational objectives.

Budgetary control is considered an important technique of controlling because:

(a)   It focuses on specific and time-bound targets.

(b)   It is a source of motivation.

(c)   It helps in optimum utilisation of resources by proper allocation.

(d)   It helps to achieve coordination.

(e)   It facilitates management by exception.

OR

Importance of controlling (**Any four**):

1.   It helps in accomplishing organisational goals.

2.   It helps in making efficient use of resources.

3.   It ensures order and discipline.

4.   It improves employee motivation.

5.   It helps in judging accuracy of standards.

6.   It facilitates co-ordination in action.

(if an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

1 mark for meaning + (½ mark for each for each heading + ½ mark for explanation = 1 x 5) 1+5 = 6 marks

½ mark for each heading + 1 mark for each explanation (1½ x 4 = 6 marks)

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29 **Q.** **What is meant by 'Financing Decision'? State any four factors affecting the financing decision.**

OR

What is meant by 'Capital Structure'? State any four factors affecting the choice of capital structure.

Ans. Financing decision is the decision about the quantum of finance to be raised from various long term sources and how" much is to be raised from each source.

Factors affecting financing decision are (**Any four**):

1. Cost of different sources of finance as some sources may be cheaper than others.

2. Risk associated with different sources of finance is different.

3. Higher the floatation costs, less attractive the source.

4. A stronger cash flow position may make debt financing more viable than funding through equity.

5. With higher fixed operating costs, lower fixed financing costs should be opted for.

6. Issue of more equity may lead to dilution of management's control over the business.

7. State of the capital market is considered while taking financing decision as in a depressed capital market, issue of equity shares may be difficult.

OR

Ans. The capital structure means the proportion of debt and equity used for financing the operations of a business.

or

It refers to the mix between owner's funds and borrowed funds.

Factors which affect the capital structure of a company are: (**any four**)

1. Cash Flow Position must be considered to meet fixed payment obligations associated with debt.

2. Issue of more equity may lead to dilution of management's control over the business.

3. If the firm uses its debt potential to the full, it loses <u>flexibility</u> to issue further debt

4. If the <u>stock markets</u> are bullish, use of equity is preferred as they are more easily sold even at a higher price.

5. While deciding the capital structure, the <u>regulatory framework</u> provided by law should be considered.

6. If a firm's business <u>risk</u> is lower, its capacity to use debt is higher and vice versa.

7. <u>Floatation</u> cost of different sources is considered as cost of raising equity is higher.

8. The higher the <u>Interest Coverage Ratio OCR).</u> lower is the risk of company failing to meet its interest obligations.

9. A higher <u>Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)</u> indicates the company's potential to increase debt component in its capital structure.

10. If the <u>Return on Investment (ROI)</u> of the company is higher than the interest on debt, its ability to use debt is greater.

11. A firm' s ability to borrow (<u>cost of debt</u>) at a lower arte, increase its capacity to employ higher debt.

12. <u>Cost of Equity</u> increase when debt is used beyond a certain point.

13. A higher <u>tax rate</u> makes debt relatively cheaper and more attractive.

14. <u>Capital Structure of other companies</u> is also a useful guideline while planning capital structure.

30 Q. Name that element of the marketing mix which affects the revenue and profits of the firm. Explain any five factors which help in determining that clement.

OR

"Generally consumers prefer to buy goods directly from the producers but it is not always possible." Give reasons.

Why is it so by explaining four different factors responsible for this?

Ans. The element of the marketing mix which affect the revenue and profits of the firm is PRICE.

1 mark for naming the element + (½ mark for

Factors which help in price determination are (**Any five**:

1. Product cost

2. Utility and demand.

3. Extent of competition in the market.

4. Government and legal regulations.

5. Pricing objectives

6. Marketing methods used.

naming the factor + ½ mark for explanation = 1 x 5 = 5 marks) = 1 + 5 = 6 marks

OR

Generally consumers prefer to buy goods directly from the producers but it is not always possible. This is so because of the following factors (**Any four**):

1. Product related factors - Goods which are standardized, are non perishable, non complex or have a low unit value are sold by the producers through indirect channels.

2. Company characteristics - When the financial strength of the company is not very strong or when the company does not want control over the channel members, it may go in for indirect channels.

3. Competitive factors - The company may decide to use indirect channel either to go with the competitor or be different from them

4. Market factors - When the size of the market is large, consumers are widely dispersed or the order size is small, the company may decide to use indirect channels.

5. Environmental factors - Keeping in mind the economic conditions and legal constraints, a company may decide to use indirect channels..

½ mark for naming the factor + 1 mark for explanation = 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

ACCOUNTANCY

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 80*

General Instructions:

(i)   *This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.*

(ii)   *Part A is Compulsory for all candidates.*

(iii)   *Condidates can attempt only one part of the remaining parts B and C.*

(iv)   *All parts of the questions should be attempted at one place.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1/1

Part A

(Accounting for not for Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms & Companies)

1. State the basis of accounting, on which a Receipts and Payments account is prepared in case of a not for profit organisation.   **1**

2. What is meant by "Unlimited liability of a Partner" ?   **1**

3. State the need for treatment of Good will on admission of a Partner.   **1**

4. What are Preliminary expenses?   **1**

5. How does the factor "location" affect the goodwill of a firm?   **1**

6. From the following information, calculate the amount of subscriptions outstanding for the year 2008-09.

    A club has 250 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000. The Receipts & Payments account for the year showed a sum of Rs. 2,65,000 received as subscriptions. The following additional information is provided.

	Rs.
Subscriptions Outstanding on 31st March, 2008	40,000

    3

Subscriptions Received in advance on 31st March, 2009   30,000

Subscriptions Received in advance on 31st March, 2008   12,000

7.   S.S.S. Ltd., has a paid up share capital of Rs. 60,00,000 and a balance of Rs. 15,00,000 in the Securities Premium Account. The company management do not want to carryover this balance. State the 'purposes for which this balance can be utilized.   **3**

8.   DN Ltd., issued 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10% payable as Rs. 2 per share on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and Rs. 2 each on first and final call. Applications were received for 70,000 shares. It was decided that (a) refuse allotment to the applicants for 10,000 shares (b) allot 20,000 shares to Mohan who had applied for similar number and (c) allot the remaining shares on pro-rata basis. Mohan failed to pay the allotment money and Sohan who belonged the category 'c' and was allotted 3,0,00 shares paid both the calls with allotment. Calculate the amount received on allotment.   **3**

9.   A, B & C were partners. Their capitals were Rs. 30,000; Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, According to the partnership deed they were entitled to an interest on capital at 5% p.a. In addition B was also entitled to draw a salary of Rs. 500 per month. C was entitled to a commission of 5% on the profits after charging the interest on capital, but before charging the salary payable to B. The net profits for the year were Rs. 30,000, distributed in the ratio of their capitals without providing for any of the above adjustments. The profits were to be shared in the ratio of 2:2: 1. Pass the necessary adjustment entry showing the workings clearly.   **4**

10. A, B and C were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 6:4:5. Their capitals were A Rs. 1,00,000, B - Rs. 80,000 and C - Rs. 60,000. On 1st April 2009, B retired from the firm and the new profit sharing ratio between A and C was decided as 11 :4. On B's retirement the goodwill of the firm was' valued at Rs. 1,80,000. Showing your calculations clearly' pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of-goodwill on B's retirement.   **4**

11. X Ltd., had Rs. 8,00,000, 9% debentures due to be redeemed out of profits on 1st Oct, 2009 ,at a premium of 5%. The company had a :Debenture, Redemption Reserve of Rs. 4,14,000. Pass necessary journal entries at the time of redemption.   **4**

12. From the following information of a not for profit organisation, show the 'sports material' items in the 'Income and Expenditure Account" for the year ending 31st March, 2009 and the Balance Sheets as on 31st March, 2008' and 31st March, 2009 :

	31-3-2008 Rs.	31-3-2009 Rs.
Stock of sports material	2,200	5,800
Creditors for sports material	7,800	9,200
Advance to Suppliers for sports material	15,000	25,000

Payment to suppliers for the sports material during the year was Rs. 1,20,000, there were no cash purchases made. **6**

13. (a) X, Y & Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. On April 1st 2009, X retires from the firm, Y and Z agree that the capital of the new firm shall be fixed at Rs. 2,10,000 in the profit sharing ratio. The Capital Accounts of Y and Z after all adjustments on the date of retirement showed balances of Rs. 1,45,000 and Rs. 63,000.respectively. State the amount of actual cash to be brought in or to be paid to the partners. **3**

(b) A, B & C are partners in a firm whose books are closed on March 31st each year. A died on 30th June 2009 and according to the agreement the share of profits of a deceased partner up to the date of the death is to be calculated on the basis of the average profits for the last five years. The net profits for the last 5 years have been: 2005 - Rs. 14,000; 2006 - Rs. 18,000; 2007 - Rs. 16,000, 2008 - Rs. 10,000 (loss) and 2009 - Rs. 16,000. Calculate A's share of the profits upto the date of death and pass necessary journal entry. **3**

14. Suresh Ltd., on 1st April 2006. acquired assets of the value of Rs. 6,00,000 and liabilities worth Rs. 70,000 from P & Co, at an agreed value of Rs. 5,50,000. Suresh Ltd. issued 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10% in full satisfaction of purchase consideration. The Debentures were redeemable 3 years later at a premium of 5%. Pass entries to record the above including redemption of debentures. **6**

15. X Ltd.-, issued 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share payable as follows:

Rs. 3 on application

Rs. 6 on allotment (including premium)

and Rs. 3 on call.

Applications were received for 75,000 shares and a pro-rata allotment was made as follows:

To the applicants of 40,000 shares, 30,000 shares were issued and for the rest 20,000 shares were issued. All moneys due were received except the allotment and call money from Ram who had applied for 1,200 shares (out of the group of 40,000 shares). All his shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued for Rs. 7 per share fully paid up. Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions. **8**

OR

Janta Ltd., invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application Rs. 2 per share

On Allotment Rs. 3 per share

On first and final call - balance amount

The issue was undersubscribed to the extent of 20,000 shares. Shares were allotted to all the applicants. All calls were made and were duly received. 'A' to whom 1500 shares were allotted failed to pay allotment and call money and 'B' to whom 1200 shares were allotted paid the full amount due at the time of allotment. The shares on which allotment and call money was not received were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at Rs. 8 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries in 'the books of Janta Ltd., for the above transactions.

16. A, B and C were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. Their Balance-Sheet as on March 31st 2009, the date on which they dissolve their firm, was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:		Sundry Assets	17,000
A - 27,500		Stock	7,800
B - 10,000		Debtors 24,200	
C - 7.000	44,500	Less Provision for	
		doubtful debts 1.200	23,000
Loan	1,500	Bills Receivables	1,000
Creditors	6,000	Cash	3,200
	52,000		**52,000**

It was agreed that:

(a)   A to take over Bills Receivables at Rs. 800, debtors amounting to Rs. 20,000 at 17,200 and the creditors of Rs. 6,000 were to be paid by him at this figure.

(b)   B is to take over all stock for Rs. 7,000 and some sundry assets at Rs. 7,200 (being 10% less than the book value)

(c)   C to take over remaining sundry assets at 90% of the book value and assume the responsibility of discharge of loan together with accrued interest of Rs. 300.

(d)   The expenses of realization were Rs. 270.

The remaining debtors were sold to a debt collecting agency at 50% of the Book value. Prepare Realisation A/c, Partners Capital A/cs and Cash A/c.   **8**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

On 31st March, 2009 the Balance Sheet of Ram and Shyam, who were sharing profits .in the ratio of 3:1 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	2,800	Cash at Bank	2,000
Employees' provident fund	1,200	Debtors 6,500	
General Reserve	2,000	Less Reserve for	
Capitals:		bad debts 500	6,000
Ram 6,000		Stock	3,000
Shyam 4,000	10,000	Investments	5,000
	16,000		**16,000**

They decided to admit, Mohan on April 1st 2009 for 1/5ih share on the following terms:

(i) Mohan shall bring Rs. 6,000 as his share of premium.

(ii) That unaccounted accrued income of Rs. 100 be provided for.

(iii) The market value of investments was Rs. 4,500.

(iv) A debtor whose dues of Rs. 500 was written off as bad debts paid Rs. 400 in full settlement.

(v) Mohan to bring in capital to the extent of 1/5th of the total capital of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners Capital A/cs and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

Part - B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

17. State anyone objective of Financial Statement Analysis.

1

18. Under which type of activity will you classify 'Issuing 9% Debentures' while preparing Cash Flow Statement?

1

19. Declaration of Final dividend would result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash. Give your answer with reason.

1

20. From the following information provided prepare a comparative income statement for the period 2008 & 2009. **3**

	2008	**2009**
Sales (Rs.)	6,00,000	9,00,000
Gross Profit	40% on sales	50% on sales
Administrative expenses	20% of Gross profit	15% of Gross profit
Income tax	50%	50%

21. (a) A business has a current ratio of 3: 1 and quick ratio of 1.2:1. If the working capital is Rs. 1,80,000/-, calculate the total Current Assets and value of Stock. **2**

(b) From the given information calculate the Stock turnover ratio. Sales Rs. 2,00,000; GP : 25% on cost; Stock at the beginning is 1/3 of the stock at the end which was 30% of sales. **2**

22. Assuming that the Debt-Equity ratio is 2. State giving reasons whether this ratio would increase, decrease or remain unchanged in the following cases: (ANY FOUR)

(a) Purchase of fixed asset on a credit of 2 months.

(b) Purchase of fixed asset on a long term deferred payment basis.

(c) Issue of New shares for cash.

(d) Issue of Bonus shares.

(e) Sale of fixed asset at a loss of Rs. 3,000. **4**

23. From the following Balance Sheets, prepare a Cash Flow Statement as per AS-3 (revised)

Liabilities	2008 Amount Rs.	2009 Amount Rs.	Assets	2008 Amount Rs.	2009 Amount Rs.
Share capital	12,000	15,000	Furniture	5,000	8,000
P & L Account	5,000	6,000	Stock	6,000	4,000
Creditors	15,000	11,000	Debtors	10,000	8,000
			Cash	11,000	12,000
	32,000	32,000		32,000	32,000

A dividend of Rs. 3,000 was paid during the year 2008-09.   6

Part - C
(Computerised Accounting)

17. What is meant by Computerised Accounting System?   **1**

18. List any two specific areas of accounting the spread sheet lends support to   **1**

19. What are master files and index files?   **2**

20. Briefly explain the types of data processing.   **3**

21. Classify the types of database at the back end.   **3**

22. Explain the structure of "Computerised Accounting System".   **4**

23. Calculate the formula on excel for the following:

Dearness Allowance

44% of basic pay up to Rs. 10,000, Minimum Rs. 2,000

35% on above Rs. 10,000, minimum Rs. 4,400.

House Rent Allowance

Upto basic pay of Rs. 8,000   Rs. 2,000

8001-15000 basic pay   Rs. 6,000

Above Rs. 15,000 basic pay   Rs. 9,000

City Compensatory Allowance:

10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,000   **3 + 3 = 6**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1

PART A

(Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations, Partnership Firm; and Companies)

1.	Name any two financial statements prepared by a not-for-profit organisation.	**1**
2.	What is meant by Partnership deed?	**1**
3.	Why are 'Reserves and Surplus' distributed at the time of reconstitution of the firm?	**1**
4.	How does the factor 'Efficiency of Management' affect the goodwill of a firm?	**1**
5.	What is meant by 'Capital Reserve' ?	**1**
6.	From the following information calculate the amount of subscriptions outstanding for the year 2008 - 09 :	**3**

A club has 200 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000. The Receipts and Payments account for the year showed a sum of Rs 2,05,000 received as subscriptions.

The following additional information is provided:

	Rs.
Subscriptions outstanding on 31st March 2008	40,000
Subscriptions received in advance on 31st March 2009	30,000
Subscriptions received in advance on 31st March 2008	12,000

7. X Ltd. obtained a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 from IDBI Bank. The company issued 5000, 9% Debentures of Rs. 100 each as a collateral security for the same. Show how these items will be presented in the Balance Sheet of the company. **3**

8. DN Ltd. issued 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10% payable as Rs. 2 per share on application, Rs. 3 on allotment and Rs. 2 each on first and final call. Applications were received for 70,000 shares. It was decided that

(a) refuse allotment to the applicants of 10,000 shares,

(b) allot 10,000 shares to Mohan who had applied for a similar number, and

(c) allot the remaining shares on a pro-rata basis.

Mohan failed to pay the allotment money and Sohan who belonged to category (c) and was allotted 3,000 shares, paid both the calls with allotment. Calculate the amount received on allotment. **3**

9. A, Band C were partners in a firm. Their capitals were A Rs. 30,000, B Rs. 20,000 and C Rs. 10,000 respectively. According to the partnership deed they were entitled to an interest on capital @ 5% p.a. In addition B was also entitled to draw a salary of Rs. 500 per month. C was entitled to a commission of 5% on the profits after charging the interest on capital, but before charging the salary payable to B. The net profits for the year were Rs. 30,000 distributed' in the ratio of their capitals without providing for any of the above adjustments. The profits were to be shared in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. Pass the necessary adjustment entry showing the workings clearly. **4**

10. A, Band C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 6 : 5 : 4. Their capitals were A, Rs. 1,00,000, B, Rs. 80,000 and C, Rs. 60,000 respectively. On 1st April 2009 'C' retired from the firm and the new profit sharing ratio between A and B was decided as 11 : 4. On C's retirement the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 90,000. Showing your calculations clearly, pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on C's retirement. **4**

11. X Ltd. had Rs. 10,00,000 9% debentures due to be redeemed out of profits on 1st October 2009 at a premium of 5%. The company had a Debenture Redemption Reserve of Rs. 4,14,000. Pass necessary journal entries at the time of redemption. **4**

12. From the following information of a not-for-profit organisation, show the 'Sports Material' item in the Income and Expenditure A/c for the year ending on 31st March 2009 and Balance Sheets as on 31st March 2008 and 31st March 2009.

	31.3.2008 Rs.	31.3.2009 Rs.
Stock of Sports Material	7,200	5,800
Creditors for Sports Material	5,800	9,200
Advance to suppliers for Sports Material	12,000	21,000

Payment to suppliers for the Sports Material during the year was Rs. 1,00,000. There were no cash purchases made. **6**

13. (a) X, Y and. Z are partners in 'a. firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On April 1st 2009, Y retires from the firm. X and Z agree that the capital of the new firm shall be fixed at Rs. 2,10,000 in the profit sharing ratio. The capital accounts of X and Z after all adjustments on the date of retirement showed balances of Rs. 1,45,000 and Rs. 63,000, respectively. State the amount of actual cash to be brought in or to be paid off to the partners. **3**

(b) A, Band C are partners in a firm whose books are closed- on March 31st each year. B died on 30th June 2009 and according to the agreement, the share of profits of a deceased partner up to the date of the death is to be calculated on the basis of the average profits for the last five years. The net profits for the last 5 years have been: 2005, Rs. 14,000; 2006, Rs. 18,000; 2007, Rs. 16,000; 2008, Rs. 10,000 (loss) and 2009, Rs. 16,000. Calculate B's share of the profits up to the date of death and pass necessary journal entry. **3**

14. Devi Ltd. on 1st April 2006 acquired assets of the value of Rs. 6,00,000 and liabilities worth Rs. 70,000 from P & Co., at an agreed value of Rs. 5,50,000. Devi Ltd. issued 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10% in full satisfaction of purchase consideration. The debentures were redeemable 3 years later at a premium of 5%. Pass journal entries to record the above including redemption of debentures. **6**

15. X Ltd. issued 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share payable as follows:

Rs. 3 on Application

Rs. 6 on Allotment (including premium) and

Rs. 3 on call.

Applications were received for 75,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made as follows:

To the applicants of 40,000 shares, 30,000 shares were issued and for the rest 20,000 shares were issued. All moneys due were received except the 'allotment and call money from Ram who had applied for 1,200 shares (out of the group of 40,000 shares). All his shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued for Rs. 8 per share fully paid-up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions. **8**

OR

Janata Ltd. invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application - Rs. 2 per share

On Allotment - Rs. 3 per share

On First and Final call - balance amount

The issue was undersubscribed to the extent of 20,000 shares. Shares were allotted to all the applicants. All calls were made and were duly received. 'A' to whom 1,500 shares were allotted, failed to pay allotment and call money and 'B' to whom 1,200 shares were allotted paid the full amount due at the time of allotment. The shares on which allotment and call money was not received were forfeited. The forfeited shares were re-issued at Rs. 8 per share fully paid up.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Janata Ltd. for the above transactions.

16. A, Band C were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as on March '31st 2009, the date on which they dissolve their firm, was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:		Sundry Assets	17,000
A - 27,500		Stock	7,800
B - 10,000		Debtors 24,200	
C - 7.000	44,500	Less Provision for	
		doubtful debts 1.200	23,000
Loan	1,500	Bills Receivables	1,000
Creditors	6,000	Cash	3,200
	52,000		52,000

It was agreed that:

(a)   A to take over Bills Receivables at Rs. 800, debtors amounting to Rs. 20,000 at 17,200 and the creditors of Rs. 6,000 were to be paid by him at this figure.

(b)   B is to take over all stock for Rs. 7,000 and some sundry assets at Rs. 7,200 (being 10% less than the book value)

(c)   C to take over remaining sundry assets at 90% of the book value and assume the responsibility of discharge of loan together with accrued interest of Rs. 300.

(d)   The expenses of realization were Rs. 270.

The remaining debtors were sold to a debt collecting agency at 50% of the Book value. Prepare Realisation A/c, Partners Capital A/cs and Cash A/c.   **8**

OR

On 31st March, 2009 the Balance Sheet of Ram and Shyam, who were sharing profits .in the ratio of 3:1 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	2,800	Cash at Bank	2,000
Employees' provident fund	1,200	Debtors 6,500	
General Reserve	2,000	Less Reserve for	
Capitals:		bad debts 500	6,000
Ram 6,000		Stock	3,000
Shyam 4,000	10,000	Investments	5,000
	16,000		**16,000**

They decided to admit, Mohan on April 1st 2009 for 1/5ih share on the following terms:

(i)   Mohan shall bring Rs. 6,000 as his share of premium.

(ii)   That unaccounted accrued income of Rs. 100 be provided for.

(iii)   The market value of investments was Rs. 4,500.

(iv)   A debtor whose dues of Rs. 500 was written off as bad debts paid Rs. 400 in full settlement.

(v)   Mohan to bring in capital to the extent of 1/5th of the total capital of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners Capital A/cs and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

Part - B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

17.   State anyone limitation of Financial Statement Analysis.   **1**

18.   Under which type of activity will you classify 'Proceeds from Sale of Buildings' while preparing Cash Flow Statement?   **1**

19.   Redemption of debentures would result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash? Give your answer with reason.   **1**

20. From the following information provided prepare a comparative income statement for the period 2008 & 2009.　　　　**3**

	2008	**2009**
Sales (Rs.)	6,00,000	8,00,000
Gross Profit	40% on sales	50% on sales
Administrative expenses	20% of Gross profit	15% of Gross profit
Income tax	50%	50%

21. (a) A business has a current ratio of 3: 1 and quick ratio of 1.2:1. If the working capital is Rs. 1,80,000/-, calculate the total Current Assets and value of Stock.　　　　**2**

(b) From the given information calculate the Stock turnover ratio. Sales Rs. 2,00,000; GP : 25% on cost; Stock at the beginning is 1/3 of the stock at the end which was 30% of sales.　　　　**2**

22. Assuming that the Debt-Equity ratio is 2, State giving reasons whether this ratio would increase, decrease or remain unchanged in the following cases: (Any *four*)　　　　**4**

(a) Purchase of fixed asset on a credit of 2 months.

(b) Purchase of fixed asset on a long term deferred payment basis.

(c) Issue of new shares for cash.

(d) Issue of bonus shares.

(e) Sale of fixed asset at a loss of Rs. 3,000.

23. From the following Balance Sheets, prepare a Cash Flow Statement as per AS-3 (revised)

Liabilities	2008 Amount Rs.	2009 Amount Rs.	Assets	2008 Amount Rs.	2009 Amount Rs.
Share capital	12,000	15,000	Furniture	5,000	8,000
P & L Account	5,000	6,000	Stock	6,000	4,000
Creditors	15,000	11,000	Debtors	10,000	8,000
			Cash	11,000	12,000
	32,000	32,000		32,000	32,000

A dividend of Rs. 3,000 was paid during the year 2008-09. **6**

Part - C

(Computerised Accounting)

17. What is meant by Computerised Accounting System? **1**

18. List any two specific areas of accounting that the spreadsheet lends support to. **1**

19. What are Master files and index files? **2**

20. Briefly explain the types of data processing. **3**

21. Classify the types of database at the back end. **3**

22. Explain the structure of "Computerised Accounting System". **4**

23. Calculate the formula on Excel for the following:

Dearness Allowance

44% of basic pay up to Rs. 10,000, Minimum Rs. 2,000

35% on basic pay above Rs. 10,000, minimum Rs. 4,400.

House Rent Allowance

Upto basic pay of Rs. 8,000   :   Rs. 2,000

8001-15000 basic pay   :   Rs. 6,000

Above Rs. 15,000 basic pay   :   Rs. 9,000

City Compensatory Allowance:

10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,000   **3 + 3 = 6**

Marking Scheme — Accountancy

10. A full scale of marks 1-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

11. No marks are to be deducted or awarded for writing / not writing 'TO and BY' while preparing journal and ledger accounts.

12. In theory questions, credit is to be given for the content and not for the format.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART A

Expected Answers / Value points   **Marks Dist.**

Q1.   State the basis…………………………… not for profit organization.

Ans.   Cash Basis   **1 mark**

Q2.   What is ………………………………………… liability of a partner"?

Ans.   Unlimited liability means the liability of a partner is joint and several   **1 mark**

OR

The personal assets of the partner can be utilized for paying firm's debts.

Q3.   State the need ………………………… on the admission of a partner.

Ans.   To compensate the old partners for their sacrifice.   **1 mark**

Q4.   What are ………………………………………………… expenses?

Ans.   These are the expenses incurred prior to the incorporation of a company.   **1 mark**

Q5.   How does ……………………………………………goodwill of a firm?

Ans.   Location as factor enhances better business & sales.   **1 mark**

Q6.   From the following …………..…… additional information is provided.

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Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
Subscription received during the year(2008-09)		2,65,000	
Add received in advance for the year(2008-09)		12,000	1 mark
Less Received for the period (2007-08)	40,000		
Less Received for the year (2009-10)	30,000	70,000	1 mark
Subscription Received for the year	2,07,000		
Outstanding for the year(2008-09)		43,000	1 mark

(Total Subscription Rs. 2,50,000)   = 3 marks

OR

Subscription A/c

	Rs.		Rs.
To o/s subs	40,000	By adv. (big)	12,000
To Income & Expenditure A/c	2,50,000	By cash	2,65000
To adv.(end)	30,000	By o/s (end)	43,000
Total	**3,20,000**	**Total**	**3,20,000**

Q7. **S.S.S. ltd. has …………………………………… can be utilized. (Any 3)**

Ans. U/s 78 of the Companies Act 1956 the amount of Securities Premium may be utilized for **(Any 3)**

(a) Issue fully paid bonus share.

(b) Write off preliminary expenses.

(c) Write off the expenses or the commission paid or discount allowed on any issue of share or debentures of the company.

(d) Provide for the premium payable on the redemption of any redeemable preference shares or of any debentures of the company.

(e) For Buy Back of Shares (purchase of its own shares).   **1x3 = 3 marks**

8. **DN ltd. has …………………………………… received on allotment.**   **3 marks**

Ans.

Application Received	70,000 shares	Allotted	
Rejected	10,000 shares		
Mohan	20,000 (Applied)	20,000 (Allotted)	
Others	40,000 (Applied)	30,000 (4:3) (Allotted)	

		Rs.	
Allotment Money due	(50,000 x 3)	1,50,000	½ mark
Less recd. In advance (pro rata issue)	(10,000 x 2)	20,000	1 mark
Less Calls in arrears (Mohan)	(20,000 x 3)	60, 000	½ mark
Add Calls in advance	(3,000 x4)	12,000	½ mark
Money received on Allotment		82,000	½ mark

Note :- In case the candidate has arrived at the correct answer through a different presentation full credit may be given.

Q9. **A, B & C were ……………………………………… workings clearly.**

Ans.

Due to partners	A	B	C	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on capital	1,500	1,000	500	½ mark
Salary @ 500 per month		6,000		½ mark
Commission			1,350	½ mark
Share of profits	7,860	7,860	3,930	1 mark
Total	9,360	14,860	5,780	
Actually Distributed	15,000	10,000	5,000	½ mark
Adjustment	(5,640) Dr	4,860 Cr	780 Cr	

Adjustment Entry	Rs.	Rs.	
A's Capital / Current Account Dr	5,640		
To B's Capital / Current Account		4,860	
To C's Capital / Current Account		780	1 mark
(being Adjustment entry passed)			**4 marks**

	Rs.	Rs.	
A's Capital A/c Dr.	5820		
To B's Capital A/c		4930	1 Mark
To C's Capital A/c		890	

(being adjustment entry passed)

Working Note:-

	Cr Int on Cap.	Cr. Sal.	Cr. Comm.	Dr. Profit	2:2:1 Cr Profit	Dr.	Cr.	
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
A	750			15,000	8,430	5,820		**3 marks**
B	500	6,000		10,000	8,430		4,930	
C	250		1,425	5,000	4,215		890	

	A	B	C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Closing Capital	30,000	20,000	10,000
Less Profits (3:2:1)	15,000	10,000	5,000
Opening Capital	15,000	10,000	5,000

(NOTE: Working in any form should be given full weightage)

Q10. **A, B & C were partners ……………………… good will on B's retirement.**   1 mark

Ans.   Gaining Ratio = New Ratio – old Ratio

$$A = \frac{11}{15} - \frac{6}{15} = \frac{5}{15} \quad \text{(Gain)}$$

$$C = \frac{4}{15} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{(Sacrifice)} \qquad \text{1 mark}$$

A's share of Goodwill = 180000x5/15=60000

B's share of Goodwill =180000x4/15 =48000

C's share of Goodwill =180000x1/15 =12000

A's Capital A/c Dr	60,000		2 marks
To B's Capital A/c		48,000	
To C's Capital A/c		12,000	**1+1+2 =**
(Treatment of Good will on B's retirement)			**4 marks**

Q11. **X ltd. had Rs. 8,00,000 …………………………… time of redemption.**

Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
P & L Appropriation Account Dr	3,86,000		
To Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c		3,86,000	1 mark
(Being the required amount transferred to DRR)			
9 % Debentures Account Dr	8,00,000		
Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c Dr	40,000		
To Debenture holders A/c		8,40,000	1 mark
(Being the required amount due to debenture holder on redemption)			
Debenture Holders A/c Dr	8,40,000		
To Bank A/c		8,40,000	1 mark
(Being the required amount paid to debenture holder)			
Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr	8,00,000		1 mark
To General Reserve A/c		8,00,000	
[Being Debenture Redemption Reserve transferred to General Reserve]			**4 marks**

Q12. **From the following information ……..……… were no cash purchases made.**

Ans.   Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ending on 31st March 2009

	Rs.		Rs.	
To sports Material	1,07,800			2 marks for working & 1 mark for correct amount

Working:-   Creditors for sports Material A/c

	Rs.		Rs.
Advance to supp.	15,000	By Balance b/d	7800
To Bank	1,20,000	By Advance	25000
To balance c/d	9,200	By purchases	111400
Total	144200	Total	144200

	Rs.
Opening stock	2200
Add: Purchases	111400
	1,13,600
Less: Cl. Stock	5800
Consumption of sports Material	1,07,800

(NOTE:- Working may be given in any form, full weightage should be allotted.   **6 marks**

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2008

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Creditors for sports material	7800	Stock of material	2200	1 ½ mark
		Advance to supp	15000	

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2009

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Creditors for sports material	9200	Stock of material	5800	1 ½ mark
		Advance to supp	25000	

Q13   **(a). X, Y and Z are partners ………………… or to be paid to the partners.**

Ans.   Total Capital in the ratio of 2:1   2,10,000

Share of Y	1,40,000		½ mark
Share of Z	70,000		½ mark
Y to withdraw (1,45,000 – 1,40,000)		5,000	1 mark
Z to bring in (70,000-63,000)		7,000	1 mark

                                                              3 marks

Alternative Answer:

	Y	Z	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Capital of the new firm	1,40,000	70,000	½ + ½ mark
Actual Capital's	1,45,000	63,000	
Cash paid /Brought in	5,000(Paid)	7,000(brought in)	1+ 1 mark

Q13   (b). A, B and C are partners …... death and pass necessary journal entry.

Ans.   Average profits 14,000+18,000+16,000-10,000+16,000 = 54,000/5 =10,800   1 mark

(deceased) partner's share (10800 x 3/12 x1/3)   =Rs. 900   1 mark

	Rs.	Rs.	
P & L suspense Account Dr	900		
To A's Capital's Account		900	1 mark
(Being distribution of profit to the deceased partner)			**= 3 marks**

Q14.   Suresh Ltd. On 1st April 2006……….including redemption of debentures.

Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
Assets A/c Dr	6,00,000		
Goodwill A/c Dr	20,000		
To Liabilities A/c		70,000	2 marks
To P & Company's A/c		5,50,000	
(Being the purchase of assets & liabilities of P& Co.)			
P & Co. A/c Dr	5,50,000		
Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr	25,000		
To 12 % Debentures A/c		5,00,000	2 marks
To Securities Premium A/c		50,000	
To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c		25,000	
(Being debentures issued)			

		Rs.	Rs.	
P/L Appropriation A/c Dr		2,50,000		
To Debenture Redemption Reserve A/C			2,50,000	½ mark
(Being debentures redemption reserve created out of profits)				
12 % debentures A/c Dr		5,00,000		
Premium on Redemption A/c Dr		25,000		½ mark
To P & Co. / Debenture Holders A/c			5,25,000	
(Being issue of debentures @ 12% premium due)				
P & Co. /Debenture Holders A/c Dr		5,25,000		
To Bank A/c			5,25,000	½ mark
(Being debentures holders paid)				
Debenture Redemption Reseve A/cDr.		2,50,000		
To General Reserve A/c			2,50,000	
(Being debentures Redemption Reserve transferred to general reserve)				½ mark

Note : If an examinee had created DRR more than 50% full credit is to be given. [This DRR may be created in three instalments over a period of three year also] Due consideration is to be given if split entry had been passed by an examinee for 2nd entry   **6 Marks**

Q15. **X Ltd. issued 50,000 shares……………………for the above transactions.**

Ans.

		Rs.	Rs.	
Bank Account Dr		2,25,000		
To Share Application Account			2,25,000	½ mark
(Being application money received)				
Share Application Account Dr		2,25,000		

		Rs.	Rs.	
To Share Capital A/c			1,50,000	
To Share Allotment A/c			75,000	1 mark
(Being application money transferred to share capital & excess money adjusted to allotment)				
Share Allotment Account	Dr	3,00,000		
To Share Capital A/c			2,00,000	
To Securities Premium A/c			1,00,000	1 mark
(Being allotment money due)				
Bank Account	Dr	2,20,500		
To Share Allotment A/c			2,20,500	1 mark
OR				
Bank A/c Dr		2,20,500		
Call in Arrears A/c Dr		4,500		
To share allotment A/c			2,25,000	
(Allotment money received)				
Share 1st & Final Call A/c	Dr	1,50,000		
To Share Capital A/c			1,50,000	½ mark
(1st Call due)				
Bank A/c	Dr	1,47,300		
To Share 1st & Final Call A/c			1,47,300	1 mark
OR				
Bank A/c Dr		1,47,300		
Call in Arrears A/c Dr		2,700		
To Share Capital A/c			1,50,000	
(1st call money received)				

		Rs.	Rs.	
Share Capital A/c	Dr	9,000		1 mark
Securities Premium A/c Dr		1,800		
To Forfeited Shares A/c			3,600	
To Allotment A/c			4,500	
To First & Final Call A/c			2,700	
OR				
Share Capital A/c	Dr	9,000		
Securities Premium A/c	Dr	18,00		
To Forfeited Shares A/c			3,600	
To Calls in arrears A/c			7,200	
(Shares forfeited)				
Bank A/c	Dr	6,300		1 mark
Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr	2,700		
To share capital A/c			9,000	
(Shares reissued)				
Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr	900		1 mark
To Capital Reserve A/c			900	
(Balance of forfeited shares A/c transferred to Capital Reserve A/c)				**8 marks**

OR

Q15 **Janta Ltd………………………………………………..transactions.**

Ans.

		Rs.	Rs.	
Bank A/c	Dr	3,60,000		½ mark
To share application A/c			3,60,000	
(Being received application money)				

		Rs.	Rs.	
Share application A/c	Dr	3,60,000		½ mark
To share capital A/c			3,60,000	
(Application money transferred to share capital A/c)				
Share allotment A/c	Dr	5,40,000		1 mark
Discount on issue of shares A/c	Dr	1,80,000		
To share capital A/c			7,20,000	
(Allotment money due & discount allowed)				
Bank A/c	Dr	5,40,300		1 mark
Calls in arrears A/c	Dr	4,500		
To share allotment A/c			5,40,000	
To calls in advance A/c			4,800	
OR				
Bank A/c		5,40,300		
To Share Allotment A/c			5,35,500	
To Calls in advance A/c			4,800	
(Allotment money received with calls in advance)				
Share 1st & Final call A/c	Dr	7,20,000		1 mark
To share capital A/c			7,20,000	
(Share first call amount due)				
Bank A/c	Dr	7,09,200		1 mark
Calls in Advance A/c	Dr	4,800		
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	6,000		
To share First and Final call A/c			7,20,000	
OR				

		Rs.	Rs.	
Bank A/c Dr		7,09,200		
Calls in advance A/c Dr		4800		
To Share first & Final call A/c			7,14,000	
(First & Final call amount received)				
Share Capital A/c Dr		15,000		1 mark
To Forfeited Share A/c			3000	
To Share Allotment A/c			4500	
To Share 1st & Final call A/c			6000	
To discount on issue of shares A/c			1500	
OR				
Share Capital A/c Dr		15,000		
To Forfeited shares A/c			3,000	
To Calls in arrears A/c			10,500	
To Discount on issue of Shares A/c			1,500	
(Being shares forfeited)				
Bank A/c Dr		12000		
Discount on issue of shares A/c Dr		1500		1 mark
Forfeited share A/c Dr		1500		
To share capital A/c			15000	
(Forfeited shares reissued)				
Forfeited shares A/c Dr.		1500		1 mark
To Capital Reserve A/c			1500	
(Being gain on re issue transfer to Capital Reserve)				**8 marks**

Q 16.   A, B and C ………………………. Partners capital A/c s and cash a/c.

Ans.   **Realisation Account**

	Rs.		Rs.	
To Sundry Assets A/c	17,000	By Provision for bad debts A/c	1,200	
To Debtors A/c	24,200	By Creditors A/c	6,000	
To Stock in Trade A/c	7,800	By loan A/c	1,500	
To B/R A/c	1,000	By A's Capital A/c		
To A's Capital A/c (Creditors)	6,000	(B/R 800)		
To C's Capital A/c		(Debtors 17200)	18,000	
(Loan 1,500)		By B's Capital A/c		
(Acc. Int. 300)	1,800	(Stock in Trade 7000)		
To Cash A/c (Realisation Expenses)	270	(Sundry Assets 7200)	14,200	4 marks
		By C's Capital A/c		
		Sundry Assets	8,100	
		By Cash A/c (Debtors)	2,100	
		By Capital A/c(Loss Trf)		
		A 4,182		
		B 1,394		
		C 1,394	6,970	4+3+1 =
	58,070		58,070	**8 marks**

Partner's Capital Accounts

Particulars	A	B	C	Particulars	A	B	C	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
To Realisation A/c	18,000	14,200	8,100	By Balance b/d	27,500	10,000	7,000	
To realisation A/c (loss)	4,182	1,394	1,394	By Realisation A/c	6,000		1,800	3 marks
To cash A/c	11,318			By Cash A/c		5,594	694	
	33,500	15,594	9,494		33,500	15,594	9,494	

Cash Account

	Rs.		Rs.
To balance b/d	3,200	By realization A/c	270
To realisation A/c	2100	By A's Capital A/c	11318
To B's Capital A/c	5594		
To C's Capital A/c	694		
	11,588		11,588

1 mark

OR

Q 16. **31st Mar 2009 the balance sheet …………………………of the new firm.**

Ans.

Revaluation Account

	Rs.		Rs.
To investments	500	By Accrued Interest	100
		By Cash A/c / Bad Debts Recovered A/c	400
	500		500

1 ½ mark

Partner's Capital Accounts

	Ram Rs.	Shyam Rs.	Mohan Rs.		Ram Rs.	Shyam Rs.	Mohan Rs.
To balance c/d	12,000	6,000	4,500	By Balance b/d	6,000	4,000	
				By Reserves	1,500	500	
				By Premium	4,500	1,500	
				By cash			4,500
	12,000	6,000	4,500		12,000	6,000	4,500

3 maks

Balance Sheet as on 1st Apr, 2009

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	2,800	Cash	12,900
Employees Provident Fund	1,200	Accrued Income	100
Capital Ram	12,000	Debtors (6500-500)	6,000
Shyam	6,000	Stock	3,000
Mohan	4,500	Investments	4,500
	26,500		26,500

3 ½ marks

1½+3+3½

= 8 marks

Q17   **State any one …………………………………………….. analysis.**

Ans.   Any one objective of FSA.

a)   To know profitability.

b)   To know solvency.

c)   To know operating efficiency.

d)   To know liquidity.   **1 mark**

Q18   **Under which ……………………………….……….. Cash flow statement.**

Ans.   Financing Activity.   **1 mark**

Q19   **Declaration of ………………………………………….. answer with reason.**

Ans.   No flow of cash as dividend is declared only, not yet paid .   **1 mark**

Q20   **From the following …………………………………….. 2008 & 2009.**

Ans.

	2008	**2009**	**Abs Cha**	**%**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sales	6,00,000	9,00,000	3,00,000	50
Cost of goods sold	3,60,000	4,50,000	90,000	25
Gross Profit	2,40,000	4,50,000	2,10,000	87.5
Less Adm Exp	48,000	67,500	19,500	40.6
Net Profit before Tax	1,92,000	3,82,500	190,500	99.2
Less Income Tax	96,000	1,91,250	95,250	99.2
Net profit after tax	96,000	1,91,250	95,250	99.2

½ x 6 =

3 marks

Q21   **(a)   A business has …………………………………….. value of stock.**

Ans.   CR 3:1 QR 1.2:1 Stock = CA-QA WC = Rs.1,80,000 CA= Rs.2,70,000 CL = Rs. 90, 000

Quick Assets = 90,000 x 1.2 = Rs. 1,08,000

Stock = CA-QA = Rs. 2,70,000 – Rs.1,08,000 = Rs. 1,62,000   OR
Stock 90,000 x 1.8 = Rs. 1,62,000

Note : - Current assets = ½ mark, value of stock = ½ mark, formula = ½ mark,
current liabilities = ½ mark   = 2 marks

Q21   **(b) From the given ………………………………………..30% of sales.**

Ans.   Sales Rs. 2,00,000 GP @ 25% on cost = Rs. 40,000 CGS = Rs. 1,60,000
CL stock 30% of Sales = Rs. 60,000 OP stock 1/3 of C.St. = Rs. 20,000 AV   1+1
Stock = Rs. 40,000 STR = Rs. 1,60,000 / Rs. 40,000 = 4 times   =2marks

Note :- Formula ½ mark, STR = ½ mark, COGS = ½ mark, average stock = ½ mark

Q22   **Assuming that the Debt - Equity ………………………..cases. (Any four)**

Ans.

Effect	Reason	
a) No Change	Neither the equity nor the debts are affected.	
b) Increase	As the Debts are increasing.	
c) Decrease	As Share holders fund will increase.	
d) No Change	As both remain un effected.	½ x 8 = 4
e) Increase	As Equity will be decreased.	marks

Note:- ½ mark for the answer and ½ mark for the reason.

Q23   **From the following ……………………………….. as per AS-3 (revised).**

Ans.   *Calculation of Profit before interest & Tax*

Profit earned :   *Rs. 1,000*

Add : Dividend: *Rs. 3,000*
                          _____
                          4,000
                          _____

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Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
(A) Cash Flow from OP Activities		
Net Profit before Interest & tax	4,000	
Add: Decrease in stock	2000	
Add: Decrease in Debtors	2,000	
Less: Decrease in Creditors	(4,000)	
Net Cash flow from operating activities after working capital changes but before tax	4,000	
Less: Tax Paid		
Net Cash flow from operating activities after tax		4,000
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activity Purchase of Furniture	(3,000)	
Cash used in investing activities		(3,000)
(C) Cash flow from Financing activity		
Issue of Share Capital	3,000	
Dividend Paid	(3,000)	
Net cash generated from financing activities		NILL
Net increase in cash / cash equivalent (A+B+C)		1,000
Opening balance of Cash & cash equivalents		11,000
Closing Balance of Cash & cash equivalents		12,000

½ x 12 = 6 marks

PART C

COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING

Q17. **What is meant by computerized accounting system?**

Ans. CAS refers to a system that consists of human and computer resources for recording, processing and reporting the accounting events of an organization.   1 mark

Q18. List any two specific areas of accounting the spreadsheet lends support to.

Ans. It lends support to payroll accounting, Depreciation Schedules and Loan repay-
ment details. 1 mark

Q19. What are master files and index files? 2 mark

Ans. Master Files contain information to books of original entry such as suppliers,
customers etc and index files are used for references.

Q20. Briefly explain the types of Data Processing.

Ans. The types of data processing are 3 marks

(a) Batch Processing: A technique used for regular processing of large amounts
of data.

(b) Online Processing : Creates a delay between the occurrence of the
transaction and the actual processing.

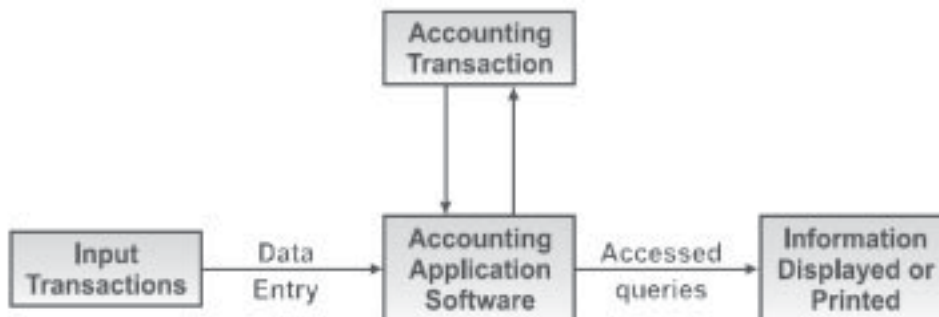**Q21. Classify the types of database at the backend.** 3 marks

Ans. Types of data at the backend are :

(a) Standalone

(b) Server based client server or file sharing system

(c) Partitioned or non partitioned distributed systems

Q22. Explain the structure of computerized accounting system?

Ans. The structure involves Accounting Framework, Operating Framework,
and Front End interface, Back end interface, processing and reporting.

Basic flow of Accounting Trausaction

4 marks

Q23. **Calculate the formula on excel for the following :**

Ans. Dearness Allowance

= if (A2<10000, MAX (44 * A2,2000), MAX (35 * A2, 4400))

House Rent Allowance   6 marks

= if (A2 <=8,000, 2,000, if (A2<=15,000, 6,000, 9,000)

<div align="center">OR</div>

if (A2>15000,9000,if (A2>8,000, 6,000, 2,000)) City Compensatory Allowance
= min (10 * A2,1000)

Note:- Here A2 is cell reference which can differ, if any other narration is used full   3 * 2 = 6
credit should be given.   marks

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QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART A

Expected Answers / Value points   **Marks Dist.**

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Q1. **Name any……………………………………… organization. (Any Two)**

Ans. Receipts & Payment A/c, Income & Expenditure A/c & Balance Sheet.   **1 mark**

Q2. **What is ……………………………………… Partnership deed"?**

Ans. An agreement in writing among partners.   **1 mark**

Q3. **Why are …………………………………………..of the firm?**

Ans. These belong to old Partners, so it should be distributed among them.   **1 mark**

Q4. **How does ………………………………………… of a firm?**

Ans. If the manager is capable and competent, the firm will earn high profits which will
increase the value of goodwill.   **1 mark**

Q5. **What is …………………………………………Reserve?**

Ans. Capital Reserve is an accumulated Capital Profit..   **1 mark**

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Q6. From the following …………………… additional information is provided.

Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
Subscription received during the year (2008-09)		2,05,000	
Add received in advance for the year(2008-09)		12,000	1 mark
Less Received for the period (2007-08)	40,000		
Less Received for the year (2009-10)	30,000	70,000	1 mark
Subscription Received for the year		1,47,000	
Outstanding for the year (2008-09)		53,000	1 mark

(Total Subscription Rs. 2,00,000)   3 marks

OR

Subscription A/c

	Rs.		Rs.
To o/s subs	40,000	By adv. (big)	12,000
To Income & Expenditure A/c	2,00,000	By cash	2,05000
To adv.(end)	30,000	By o/s (end)	53,000
Total	**2,70,000**	**Total**	**2,70,000**

Q7. X ltd. obtained …………………………… sheet of the company   1x3 = 3 marks

Ans.   **Balance Sheet of X ltd.**

	Rs.		Rs.
Secured Loan:		Debenture Suspense A/c	5,00,000
Bank Loan	4,00,000		
9 % Debentures(issued as collateral security)	5,00,000		

OR

Balance Sheet of X ltd.

	Rs.		
Secured Loan:			
Bank Loan	4,00,000		
(5000, 9 % Debentures of Rs.100 each issued as collateral security)			

1 mark for Bank loan+2 marks for collateral security = 3 marks

8. DN ltd. has ……………………………………… received on allotment. **3 marks**

Ans.

Applications Received	70,000 shares	Allotted
Rejected	10,000 shares	-
Mohan	10,000 (Applied)	10,000 (Allotted)
Others	50,000 (Applied)	40,000 (5:4) (Allotted)

		Rs.	
Allotment Money due	(50,000 x 3)	1,50,000	½ mark
Less recd. In advance (pro rata issue)	(10,000 x 2)	20,000	1 mark
Less Calls in arrears (Mohan)	(10,000 x 3)	30, 000	½ mark
Add Calls in advance	(3,000 x4)	12,000	½ mark
Money received on allotment		1,12,000	½ mark

Note :- In case the candidate has arrived at the correct answer through a different presentation full credit may be given.

Q9. A, B & C were ………………………………………… workings clearly.

Ans.

Due to partners	A	B	C	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on capital	1,500	1,000	500	½ mark
Salary @ 500 per month		6,000		½ mark
Commission			1,350	½ mark
Share of profits	7,860	3,930	7,860	1 mark
Total	9,360	10,930	9,710	
Actually Distributed	15,000	10,000	5,000	½ mark
Adjustment	(5,640) Dr	930 Cr	4,710 Cr	

Adjustment Entry		Rs.	Rs.
A' s Capital / Current Account Dr		5,640	
To B's Capital / Current Account			930
To C's Capital / Current Account			4,710 1 mark
(being Adjustment entry passed)			**4 marks**

	Rs.	Rs.	
A's Capital A/c Dr.	5820		
To B's Capital A/c		715	1 Mark
To C's Capital A/c		5,105	

(being adjustment entry passed)

Working Note:-

	Cr Int on Cap.	Cr. Sal.	Cr. Comm.	Dr. Profit	2:2:1 Cr Profit	Dr.	Cr.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A	750			15,000	8,430	5,820		**3 marks**
B	500	6,000		10,000	4,215		715	
C	250		1,425	5,000	8,430		5,105	

	A	B	C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Closing Capital	**30,000**	**20,000**	**10,000**
Less Profits (3:2:1)	**15,000**	**10,000**	**5,000**
Opening Capital	**15,000**	**10,000**	**5,000**

(NOTE: Working in any form should be given full weightage)

Q10. **A, B & C were partners ……………………… good will on B's retirement.**

Ans. Gaining Ratio = New Ratio – old Ratio

$$A = \frac{11}{15} - \frac{6}{15} = \frac{5}{15} \quad \text{(Gain)}$$

$$B = \frac{4}{15} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{1}{15} \quad \text{(Sacrifice)} \qquad \text{1 mark}$$

A's share of Goodwill = 90000x5/15=30,000

B's share of Goodwill = 90000x1/15 =6,000

C's share of Goodwill = 90000x4/15 =24,000   1 mark

	Rs.	Rs.	
A's Capital A/c Dr	30,000		2 marks
To B's Capital A/c		6,000	
To C's Capital A/c		24,000	**1+1+2 =**
(Treatment of Good will on B's retirement)			**4 marks**

Q11. **X ltd. had Rs. 8,00,000 ……………………………… time of redemption.**

Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
P & L Appropriation Account Dr	5,86,000		
To Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c		5,86,000	1 mark
(Being the required amount transferred to DRR)			
9 % Debentures Account Dr	10,00,000		
Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c Dr	50,000		
To Debenture holders A/c		10,50,000	1 mark
(Being the required amount due to debenture holder on redemption)			
Debenture Holders A/c Dr	10,50,000		
To Bank A/c		10,50,000	1 mark
(Being the required amount paid to debenture holder)			
Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c Dr	10,00,000		1 mark
To General Reserve A/c		10,00,000	
[Being Debenture Redemption Reserve transferred to General Reserve]			**4 marks**

Q12 **From the following information ……..……… were no cash purchases made.**

Ans.   Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ending on 31st March 2009

	Rs.		Rs.	
To sports Material	1,07,800			2 marks for working & 1 mark for correct amount

Working:- Creditors for sports Material A/c

	Rs.		Rs.
Advance to supp.	12,000	By Balance b/d	5,800
To Bank	1,00,000	By Advance	21,000
To balance c/d	9,200	By purchases	94,400
Total	1,21,200	Total	1,21,200

Opening stock	7,200
Add: Purchases	94,400
	1,01,600
Less: Cl. Stock	5,800
Consumption of sports Material	95,800

(NOTE:- Working may be given in any form, full weightage should be allotted.   6 marks

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2008

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.	
Creditors for sports material	5,800	Stock of material	7,200	1 ½ mark
		Advance to supp	12,000	

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2009

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.	
Creditors for sports material	9,200	Stock of material	5,800	1 ½ mark
		Advance to supp	21,000	

Q13 **(a). X, Y and Z are partners ………………… or to be paid to the partners.**

Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
Total Capital in the ratio of 3:1		2,10,000	
Share of Y	1,57,500		½ mark
Share of Z	52,500		½ mark
Y to withdraw (1,57,500 – 1,45,000)		12,500	1 mark
Z to bring in (63,000-52,500)		10,500	1 mark
			3 marks

Alternative Answer:

	Y	Z	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Capital of the new firm	1,57,500	52,500	½ + ½ mark
Actual Capital's	1,45,000	63,000	
Cash paid /Brought in	12,500(brought in)	10,500(Paid)	1+ 1 mark

Q13 **(b). A, B and C are partners …... death and pass necessary journal entry.**

Ans. Average profits 14,000+18,000+16,000-10,000+16,000 = 54,000/5 =10,800   1 mark

Decreased partner's share (10800 x 3/12 x1/3)   =Rs. 900   1 mark

	Rs.	Rs.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
P & L suspense account Dr	900		
To A's Capital's account		900	1 mark
(Being distribution of profit to the deceased partner)			**= 3 marks**

Q14. **Suresh Ltd. On 1st April 2006……….including redemption of debentures.**

Ans.

	Rs.	Rs.	
Assets A/c Dr	6,00,000		
Goodwill A/c Dr	20,000		
To Liabilities A/c		70,000	2 marks
To P & Company. A/c		5,50,000	
(Being the purchase of assets & liabilities of P& Co.)			
P & Co. A/c Dr	5,50,000		
Loss on issue of Debentures A/c Dr	25,000		
To 12 % Debentures A/c		5,00,000	2 marks
To Securities Premium A/c		50,000	
To Premium on redemption of Debentures A/c		25,000	

		Rs.	Rs.	
(Being debentures issued)				
P/L Appropriation A/c	Dr	2,50,000		
To Debenture Redemption Reserve A/C			2,50,000	½ mark
(Being debentures redemption reserve created out of profits)				
12 % debentures A/c	Dr	5,00,000		
Premium on Redemption A/c	Dr	25,000		½ mark
To P & Co. / Debenture Holders A/c			5,25,000	
(Being issue of debentures @ 12% premium due)				
P & Co. /Debenture Holders A/c	Dr	5,25,000		
To Bank A/c			5,25,000	½ mark
(Being debentures holders paid)				
Debenture Redemption Reseve A/c	Dr.	2,50,000		
To General Reserve A/c			2,50,000	
(Being debentures Redemption Reserve transferred to general reserve)				½ mark

Note : If an examinee had created DRR more than 50% full credit is to be given. [This DRR may be created in three instalments over a period of three year also] Due consideration is to be given if split entry had been passed by an examinee for 2nd year. **6 Marks**

Q15. **X Ltd. issued 50,000 shares……………………for the above transactions.**

Ans.

		Rs.	Rs.	
Bank Account	Dr	2,25,000		
To Share Application Account			2,25,000	½ mark
(Being application money received)				
Share Application Account	Dr	2,25,000		

		Rs.	Rs.	
To Share Capital			1,50,000	
To Share Allotment			75,000	1 mark
(Being application money transferred to share capital & excess money adjusted to allotment)				
Share Allotment Account	Dr	3,00,000		
To Share Capital			2,00,000	
To Securities Premium			1,00,000	1 mark
(Being allotment money due)				
Bank Account	Dr	2,20,500		
To Share Allotment			2,20,500	1 mark
OR				
Bank A/c Dr		2,20,500		
Call in Arrears Dr		4,500		
To share allotment			2,25,000	
(Being Allotment money received)				
Share 1st & Final Call A/c	Dr	1,50,000		
To Share Capital A/c			1,50,000	½ mark
(Being 1st & final Call money due)				
Bank A/c	Dr	1,47,300		
To Share 1st & Final Call A/c			1,47,300	1 mark
OR				
Bank A/c	Dr	1,47,300		
Call in Arrears	Dr	2,700		
To Share 1st & Final call A/c			1,50,000	
(Being 1st & final Call money received)				

			Rs.	Rs.	
Share Capital A/c	Dr		9,000		1 mark
Securities Premium A/c	Dr		1,800		
To forfeited Share A/c				3,600	
To Share Allotment A/c				4,500	
To Share First & Final Call				2,700	
OR					
Share Capital A/c	Dr		9,000		
Securities Premium A/c	Dr		1,800		
To Forfeiture Share A/c				3,600	
To Calls in arrears A/c				7,200	
(Being Shares forfeited)					
Bank A/c	Dr		7,200		1 mark
Forfeiture Share A/c	Dr		1,800		
To share capital A/c				9,000	
(Being Shares reissued)					
Forfeited Share A/c	Dr		1,800		1 mark
To Capital Reserve				1,800	
(Being Profit on share Forfeiture P/F to Capital Reserve A/c)					
(Balance of forfeited transferred to Capital Reserve)					**8 marks**

OR

Q15 Janta Ltd…………………………………………………..transactions.

Ans.

			Rs.	Rs.	
Bank A/c	Dr		3,60,000		½ mark
To share application				3,60,000	
(Being application money received)					

		Rs.	Rs.	
Share application A/c	Dr	3,60,000		½ mark
To share capital			3,60,000	
(Application money transferred to share capital A/c)				
Share allotment A/c	Dr	5,40,000		1 mark
Discount on issue of shares A/c	Dr	1,80,000		
To share capital A/c			7,20,000	
(Being Allotment money due)				
Bank A/c	Dr	5,40,300		1 mark
Calls in arrears A/c	Dr	4,500		
To share allotment A/c			5,40,000	
To calls in advance A/c			4,800	
OR				
Bank A/c		5,40,300		
To Share Allotment A/c			5,35,500	
To Calls in advance A/c			4,800	
(Being Allotment money received with calls in advance)				
Share 1st & Final call A/c	Dr	7,20,000		1 mark
To share capital			7,20,000	
(Share Share first and Final call amount due)				
Bank A/c	Dr	7,09,200		1 mark
Calls in Advance A/c	Dr	4,800		
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	6,000		
To share First and Final Call A/c			7,20,000	
OR				

		Rs.	Rs.	
Bank A/c	Dr	7,09,200		
Calls in advance A/c	Dr	4800		
To Share first & Final Call A/c			7,14,000	
(Being First call amount received)				
Share Capital A/c	Dr	15,000		1 mark
To Forfeiture Share A/c			3,000	
To Share Allotment A/c			4,500	
To Share 1st & Final call A/c			6,000	
To discount on issue of shares A/c			1,500	
OR				
Share Capital A/c		15,000		
To Forfeiture Share A/c			3,000	
To Calls in arrears A/c			10,500	
To Discount on issue of Shares A/c			1,500	
(Being shares forfeiture)				
Bank A/c	Dr	12,000		
Discount on issue of shares A/c	Dr	1,500		1 mark
Forfeiture Share A/c	Dr	1,500		
To share capital A/c			15,000	
(Being Forfeiture shares reissued)				
Forfeiture Share A/c	Dr.	1,500		1 mark
To Capital Reserve A/c			1,500	
(Being gain on re issue transfer to Capital Reserve)				**8 marks**

Q 16. A, B and C ………………………. Partners capital A/c s and cash a/c.

Ans.   **Realisation Account**

	Rs.		Rs.	
To Sundry Assets A/c	17,000	By Provision for bad debts A/c	1,200	
To Debtors A/c	24,200	By Creditors A/c	6,000	
To Stock in Trade A/c	7,800	By loan A/c	1,500	
To B/R A/c	1,000	By A's Capital A/c;		
To A's Capital A/c (Creditors)	6,000	(B/R 800)		
To C's Capital A/c		(Debtors 17,200)	18,000	
(Loan 1,500)		By B's Capital A/c:		
(Acc. Int. 300)	1,800	(Stock in Trade 7,000)		
To Cash A/c (Realisation Expenses)	270	(Sundry Assets 7,200)	14,200	4 marks
		By C's Capital A/c:		
		(Sundry Assets)	8,100	
		By Cash A/c (Debtors)	2,100	
		By Capital A/c(Loss Trf)		
		A 4182		
		B 1394		
		C 1394	6,970	4+3+1 =
	58,070		**58,070**	**8 marks**

Partner's Capital Account

	A	B	C		A	B	C	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
To Realisation A/c	18,000	14,200	8,100	By Balance b/d	27,500	10,000	7,000	
To Realisation (loss) A/c	4,182	1,394	1,394	By Realisation A/c	6,000	-	1,800	3 marks
To cash A/c	11,318	-	-	By Cash A/c	-	5,594	694	
	33,500	15,594	9,494		33,500	15,594	9,494	

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Cash Account

	Rs.		Rs.
To balance b/d	3,200	By Realization A/c	270
To Realisation A/c	2,100	By A's Capital A/c	11,318
To B's Capital A/c	5,594		
To C's Capital A/c	694		
	11,588		**11,588**

1 mark

OR

Q 16. **31st Mar 2009 the balance sheet …………………………of the new firm.**

Ans.

Revaluation Account

To investments A/c	500	By Accrued Interest A/c	100
		By Cash A/c / Bad Debts Recovered A/c	400
	500		500

1 ½ mark

Partner's Capital Accounts

	Ram	Shyam	Mohan		Ram	Shyam	Mohan
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To balance c/d	12,000	6,000	4,500	By Balance b/d	6,000	4,000	
				By Reserves A/c	1,500	500	
				By Premium A/c	4,500	1,500	
				By cash			4,500
	12,000	**6,000**	**4,500**		**12,000**	**6,000**	**4,500**

3 maks

Balance Sheet as on 1st Apr, 2009

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	2,800	Cash	12,900
Employees Provident Fund	1,200	Accrued Income	100
Capital Ram	12,000	Debtors (6500-500)	6,000
Shyam	6,000	Stock	3,000
Mohan	4,500	Investments	4,500
	26,500		26,500

3 ½ marks

1½+3+3½

= 8 marks

Expected Answers / Value points	Marks Dist.

Q17 State any one ………………………………………………….. analysis.

Ans. Any one of the following:-.

    a)   Ignores price level changes.

    b)   They are historical in nature.   **1 mark**

Q18 Under which ……………………………….……….. Cash flow statement.

Ans. Investing Activity.   **1 mark**

Q19 **Redemption of …………………………………..….. answer with reason.**

Ans. Cash outflow because cash goes out.   **1 mark**

Q20 From the following …………………………………….. 2008 & 2009.

Ans.

	2008	**2009**	**Abs Cha**	**%**	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sales	6,00,000	8,00,000	2,00,000	33.33	
Cost of goods sold	3,60,000	4,00,000	40,000	11.11	
Gross Profit	2,40,000	4,00,000	1,60,000	66.67	
Less Adm Exp	48,000	60,000	12,000	25	
Net Profit before Tax	1,92,000	3,40,000	148,000	77.08	
Less Income Tax	96,000	1,70,000	74,000	77.08	½ x 6 =
Net profit after tax	96,000	1,70,000	74,000	77.08	3 marks

Q21 (a) A business has …………………………………….. value of stock.

Ans. **Current Ratio =** $\dfrac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} = \dfrac{3}{1}$

    Or Current Assets = 3 Current Liabilities

Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities

1,80,000 = 3 Current Liabilities – Current Liabilities

or   = Current Liabilities

or 90, 000 = Current Liabilities   **2 marks**

Note : 2 marks is to be awarded Only for calculating correct Current Liabilities] No Marks for Value of Stock.

Q21   **(b) From the given ………………………………………..30% of sales.**

Ans.   Sales 2,00,000 GP @ 25% on cost = 40,000 CGS = 1,60,000
CL stock 30% of Sales = 60,000, OP stock 1/3 of C.St. = 20,000, AV   1+1
Stock = 40,000, STR = 1,60,000 / 40,000 = 4 times   =2marks

Note :- Formula ½ mark, STR = ½ mark, COGS = ½ mark, average stock = ½ mark

Q22   **Assuming that the Debt - Equity ………………………..cases. (Any four)**

Ans.

Effect	Reason $\dfrac{1,80,000}{2}$	
a) No Change	Neither the equity nor the debts are affected.	
b) Increase	As the Debts are increasing.	
c) Decrease	As Share holders fund will increase.	
d) No Change	As both remain unaffected.	½ x 8 = 4
e) Increase	As Equity will be decreased.	marks

Note:- ½ marks for the answer and ½ mark for the reason.

Q23   **From the following ……………………………….. as per AS-3 (revised).**

Ans.   *Calculation of Profit before interest & Tax*

Profit earned :   Rs. 1,000

Add : Dividend: Rs. 3,000

4,000

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
(A) Cash Flow from OP Activities		
Net Profit before Interest & tax	4,000	
Add: Decrease in stock	2,000	
Add: Decrease in Debtors	2,000	
Less: Decrease in Creditors	(4,000)	
Net Cash flow from operating activities after working capital changes but before tax	4,000	
Less: Tax Paid	–	–
Net Cash flow from operating activities after tax		4,000
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activity Purchase of Furniture	(3,000)	
Cash used in investing activities		(3,000)
(C) Cash flow from Financing activity		
Issue of Share Capital	3,000	
Dividend Paid	(3,000)	
Net cash generated from financing activities		NILL
Net increase in cash / cash equivalent (A+B+C)		1,000
Opening balance of Cash & cash equivalents		11,000
Closing Balance of Cash & cash equivalents		12,000

½ x 12 = 6 marks

PART C

COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING

Q17. What is meant by computerized accounting system?

Ans.   CAS refers to a system that consists of human and computer resources for recording, processing and reporting the accounting events of an organization.   1 mark

Q18. **List any two specific areas of accounting the spreadsheet lends support to.**

Ans. It lends support to payroll accounting, Depreciation Schedules and Loan repayment details. 1 mark

Q19. **What are master files and index files?** 2 mark

Ans. Master Files contain information to books of original entry such as suppliers, customers etc and index files are used for references.

Q20. **Briefly explain the types of Data Processing.**

Ans. The types of data processing are 3 marks

(a) Batch Processing: A technique used for regular processing of large amounts of data.

(b) Online Processing : Creates a delay between the occurrence of the transaction and the actual processing.

Q21. **Classify the types of database at the backend.** 3 marks

Ans. Types of data at the backend are :

(a) Standalone

(b) Server based client server or file sharing system

(c) Partitioned or non partitioned distributed systems

Q22. **Explain the structure of computerized accounting system?**

Ans. The structure involves Accounting Framework, Operating Framework, and Front End interface, Back end interface, processing and reporting.

Basic flow of Accounting Transaction
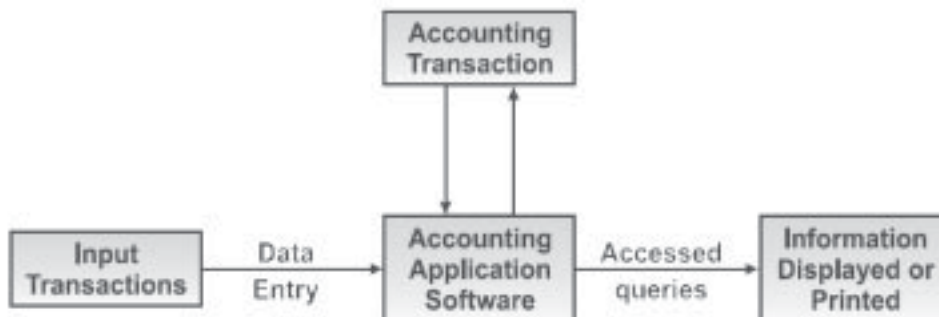
4 marks

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Q23. **Calculate the formula on excel for the following**

Ans.   Dearness Allowance

   = if (A2<10000, MAX (44 * A2,2000), MAX (35 * A2, 4400))

   House Rent Allowance   6 marks

   = if (A2 <=8000,2000,if (A2<=15000,6000,9000)

                              OR

   if (A2>15000,9000,if (A2>8000,6000,2000))

   City Compensatory Allowance
   = min (10 * A2,1000)

   Note:- Here A2 is cell reference which can differ, if any other narration is used   3 * 2 = 6
   full credit should be given.   marks

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

> ### General Instructions:
>
> *(i)* *All the questions are compulsory.*
>
> *(ii)* *Marks are indicated against each question.*
>
> *(iii)* *Questions No.1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 15 words.*
>
> *(iv)* *Questions No. 6 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 50 words.*
>
> *(v)* *Questions No. 11 to 17 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 75 words.*
>
> *(vi)* *Questions No. 18 to 21 are short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 150 words.*
>
> *(vii)* *Questions No. 22 to 24 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 250 words.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98/1

1. Name the document which is necessary to obtain provisional registration certificate from the District Industries Centre. **1**

2. In addition to 'Talent' and 'Temperament' name the quality of an entrepreneur which is needed to spot an idea, evaluate it and turn it into an opportunity. **1**

3. What is meant by 'Inventory Control' ? **1**

4. What is meant by 'Re-order Point' ? **1**

5. Hari, a businessman, wants to withdraw Rs. 2,00,000 from his current account where as he has only Rs. 1,60,000 in the balance of his current account. He needs this amount only for 10 days.

Name the method of granting this credit, by the Bank to 'Hari'. **1**

6. 'Tata' manufactured a motor car 'Nano' for common man which is very low in price. Name and explain the behavioural characteristic that develops the idea of 'Tata' into a viable and successful project. **2**

7. Why is a 'Project Report' required? **2**

8. Explain 'Financial Profile' as a feature of feasibility plan. **2**

9. Name any four National-level specialised financial institutions. **2**

10. Why should an enterprise go for public financing? Give any two reasons. **2**

11. Explain ability to perceive and preserve basic ideas as an important factor in sensing opportunities. **3**

12. Explain 'Brainstorming', 'Market Research' and 'Talking and Listening to people' as ways of generating ideas. **3**

13. What is a Feasibility Plan? **3**

14. Explain the following as elements of a Project Report :

(A) Description of the promoters of the enterprise.

(B) Economic viability and Marketability. **3**

15. Define 'Cost' and name the major elements which determine the cost. **3**

16. Explain by giving any three points how 'market-orientation' helps the entrepreneurs. **3**

17. Differentiate between 'Owner's fund' and 'Borrowed funds' on the basis of :

(A) Fixed obligations

(B) Permanence

(C) Risk capital **3**

18. Explain how 'Socio-cultural factors' and' 'Political factors' help in scanning the environment.

19. A factory is engaged in manufacturing shirts. The following information is available to you :

Sales	-	Rs. 2,00,000.00
Direct Labour Cost (1000 Units)	-	Rs. 20,000.00
Direct Material Cost (1000 Units)	-	Rs. 50,000.00
Direct Expenses (1000 Units)	-	Rs. 10,000.00
Fixed Cost	-	Rs. 60,000.00

Find out:

(A)   Variable cost per unit

(B)   Total cost

(C)   Quantity to be sold at Break-Even-Point   **4**

20. State any four factors to be kept in mind while formulating a financial plan.   **4**

21. Explain 'Direct and Indirect competition' and 'Changes in Technology' as factors influencing growth of an enterprise.   **4**

22. Explain any six steps which help in identifying a feasible product or process.

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OR

</div>

Explain any six idea fields which act as convenient frames of reference for an entrepreneur at the time of generating ideas.   **6**

23. What is included in the 'Human Resources' of an enterprise? State the steps needed to develop a good human resource for the organisation.

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Explain the four sources of obtaining funds under financial-resources.   **6**

24. Ankur, an entrepreneur, introduced a new shampoo which will help in reducing hair fall. Inspite of heavy advertisement and publicity he is not able to boost the sales.

Suggest any six techniques to Ankur that will help him in boosting the sales.

OR

"An enterprise that does not grow will, eventually die." Explain this statement with suitable examples. **6**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98

1. Name the process of perceiving the needs and problems of people and society in arriving at creative solutions. **1**

2. Name the process of changing raw material into finished products with value addition. **1**

3. Give any two examples of opportunity costs. **1**

4. Define 'cost'. **1**

5. Deepak, a businessman, generally withdraws upto Rs. 50,000 more than the balance in his current account, as the bank has given him this permission for a period of one year.

   Name the two ways under which bank can give such permission to its customers. **1**

6. An entrepreneur has decided to open a retail outlet to sell fast food items like pizza, noodles etc. in the rural areas. Do you think his decision is correct? Give anyone reason identifying the environmental factor helpful in taking this decision. **2**

7. Explain 'Technical feasibility' as an element of a Project Report **2**

8. Explain the role of 'Financial Resources' for an entrepreneur. **2**

9. What is meant by 'seed capital' ? **2**

10. Distinguish between 'fixed capital' and 'working capital'. **2**

11. Explain 'ability to harness different sources of knowledge and information' and 'vision and creativity' as important factors in sensing opportunities. **3**

12. Explain any two decisions to be taken under 'Material Resource' while setting up a small-scale enterprise. **3**

13. What is a 'Project Report' ? Explain. **3**

14. What should an entrepreneur do to mobilize the resources? **3**

15. List any six factors that should be kept in mind by any manufacturing enterprise as a part of its 'Production Plan', **3**

16. Explain 'Care to Ecology and Environment' and 'Concern for Workers' as social responsibilities of an entrepreneur. **3**

17. Differentiate between 'Preference Shares' and 'Equity Shares' on the basis of

(a) Voting Rights,

(b) Payment of Dividend, and

(c) Repayment of Capital. **3**

18. Explain how 'Political factors' and 'Economic factors' help in scanning the environment. **4**

19. A factory is engaged in manufacturing shirts. The following information is available to you:

Sales - Rs. 4,00,000

Direct Labour Cost (2,000 units) - Rs. 40,000

Direct Material Cost (2,000 units) - Rs. 1,00,000

Direct Expenses (2,000 units) - Rs. 20,000

Fixed Cost - Rs. 1,20,000

Find out: **4**

(a) Variable cost per unit

(b) Total cost

(c) Quantity to be sold at Break-Even Point

20. State any two advantages and any two limitations of owner's funds. **4**

21. Explain the various inputs that will help into designing a sales budget. **4**

22. Explain any four important aspects to be considered while doing market assessment by an entrepreneur. **6**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

Explain any six ways in which ideas can be generated.

23. State any six features of a feasibility plan. **6**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

State the six major objectives of preparing the Project Report.

24. Sonu, an entrepreneur, introduced a new hair oil which will help in reducing hair-fall. Inspite of heavy advertisement and publicity he is not able to boost the sales.

Suggest any six techniques to Sonu which will help him in boosting the sales. **6**

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

"An enterprise that does not grow will eventually die." Explain this statement with suitable examples.

Marking Scheme — Entrepreneurship

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Ans 1   Preliminary Project Report   1 Mark

Ans 2*   Technique   1 Mark

Ans 3   Inventory control is a process which facilitates the entrepreneur to take important
         decisions about his production line and material movement.   1 Mark

Ans 4   Re-order point is the point or level at which the new order must be placed so that
         the inventory is replenished before the stock level reaches zero.   1 Mark

Ans 5   Bank overdraft or cash credit   1 Mark

Ans 6   Vision and creativity (with proper explanation)   2 Mark

Ans 7   Project report is required to have adequate clarity of what an entrepreneur is
         doing, why he is doing and how he will do it. It will enlighten him to moderate and
         harmonize with various components of the project. (or any other similar expla -
         nation)   2 Mark

Ans 8   Financial profile gives an exact assessment of the revenue, costs, profits and losses,
         cash-flow dynamics, stock of both raw materials and finished products, loans
         etc. critical assessment of the finances and its dynamics help in the holistic asses-
         sment of the enterprise.   2 Mark

Ans 9   National level specialized financial institutions: (any four)   ½ x 4 = 2
         IFCI, IDBI, ICICI, IIBI, SIDBI, NSIC   Mark

Ans 10* Reasons for an enterprise to go for public financing: (any two)   1 Mark for
                                                                                                                                    one point
         (i)   When capital investments are high   1 x 2 = 2

         (ii)   the enterprise goes through a process of expansion

         (iii)   it provides the image and credibility to the company

Ans 11* An opportunity is an idea that is based on what consumers want. Basic ideas   1½ for expla-
         emerge from different sources and an entrepreneur is open to receive these ideas. nation 1½ for
         For this an entrepreneur should have good networking abilities and must have the   example 1½

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ability to recognize and nurture the potential ideas into a venture. Example of Shiv Nadar or any other relevant example.

<div align="right">+1½=3 marks
1+1+1 = 3</div>

Ans 12 Brainstorming: A group of persons sit together and generate a number of business ideas by innovating alternative ways of meeting the needs and solving problems.

<div align="right">1+1+1 = 3
Marks</div>

Market Research: A systematic and in depth study is undertaken to obtain useful data to determine demand-supply position for a particular product or service that is already available in the market.

Talking and Listening to people: By listening to people an entrepreneur will be able to find out the tastes, preferences and needs of the people and this information will help him to develop products and services.

Ans 13 A feasibility plan is a comprehensive plan that encompasses the entire range of activities being planned in the business. It facilitates to understand the feasibility of the project, the bottlenecks in the progress and implementation. It acts as a basic guideline and as an overview for the analysis and implementation of the project in all its stages.

<div align="right">3 Marks</div>

Ans 14 (A) Discription of the promoters of the enterprise: It should carry the educational qualifications, professional qualifications, experience, specific qualities that characterize him as an entrepreneur. Brief account of his financial background and the likely investment he intends to make should also be given.

<div align="right">1½ x 2 = 3
Marks</div>

(B) Economic viability and Marketability: this will be reflected by the product quality, product needs, clientele requirements, market size, selling arrangements and various other factors.

Ans 15 Cost is defined as 'the amount of expenditure (actual or notional) incurred on, or attributed to, a given thing'.

<div align="right">1 Mark for definition ½ mark each for 4 points,
½ x 4 =2
1+1+1 = 3
marks</div>

Major elements that determine cost are:

1. Cost of materials

2. Cost of labour

3. Cost of overheads

4. Cost of other expenses

Ans 16 Market orientation helps the entrepreneur: 1 x 3 = 3

1.   To understand the customers and their needs   Marks

2.   To develop and assist in the design of an appropriate product or service
       and selling the same

3.   To take the correct decision regarding the product or service, its-market
       and profitability of the enterprise

Ans 17

Basis	Owner's Fund	Borrowed Fund
A. Fixed obligation	Does not involve fixed obligation	Involves fixed obligation i.e. paying interest and repayment of principal
B. Permanence	It provides permanent capital which is not refundable	Principal amount is refundable on maturity with interest
C. Risk Capital	It provides risk capital as the owner bear the risk of losses	It does not provide the risk capital.

1 x 3 = 3
Marks (full credit will be given only if both parts are correct)

Ans 18 <u>Socio-cultural factor:</u> involves a close study of the lifestyles, beliefs, customs,   2 x 2 = 4
conventions, practices etc Expectations of individuals, their preferences-on the   Marks
basis of their family background, age group and education form a part of the
study.

<u>Political Factor:</u> the rules and regulations and the laws that monitor and regulate
the market forces are framed by the Govt. Policies of the Govt. in power have to
be examined while taking business decisions.

Ans 19 Variable cost per unit = Direct labour cost+ Direct material cost + Direct   1+1+2 = 4
expenses/no of units = 20,000+50,000+ 10,000 = 80,000/1000= Rs 80 per unit   Marks

Total cost = Fixed cost+ variable cost

60,000 + 80,000= Rs 1,40,000

Sales at BEP = Fixed cost/selling price-variable cost per unit

60,000/200-80 = 60,000/120 = 500 units

Ans 20 Factors affecting formulation of a financial plan: 1 x 4 = 4 Marks

    1.   Objective,

    2.   Solvency and liquidity,

    3.   optimum structure,

    4.   Simplicity,

    5.   Provision for contingencies.

(any four points with brief explanation)

Ans 21 <u>Direct and indirect competition:</u> competition may directly come from other firms manufacturing the same product- To survive the competition the manufacturer has to constantly maintain his competitive edge over others. Indirect competition may be due to availability of cheaper product substitutes. It influences growth.   2 x 2 = 4 Marks

<u>Changes in Technology:</u> There is a constant change in the process of production and machinery due to technology change. Entrepreneur needs to keep pace with these changes for growth of an enterprise.

Ans 22 Steps to identify a feasible product:- (any six with brief explanation)   ½ mark for heading, ½ mark for explanation. 1 x 6 = 6

    1.   Product or service identification

    2.   Application and use

    3.   Level of operation

    4.   Cost

    5.   Competition

    6.   Technical complexity

    7.   Annual turnover and profit margin

OR

Any six idea fields:

    1.   Natural resources   ½ mark for heading, ½ mark for explanation. 1 x 6 = 6 marks

    2.   Existing products or services

    3.   Market driven or demand driven

    4.   Trading related ideas

5. Service sector ideas

6. Creative efforts

7. Other considerations

Ans 23 Human resources of an enterprise include the managerial and the non-managerial, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force, marketing and other field personnel.

1 mark for meaning, ½ for each point; ½ x 10 = 5 1 + 5 = 6 marks

Steps needed to develop good human resource are:

1. Recruitment of competent personnel

2. Training of the personnel

3. Motivation for performance

4. Providing appropriate organizational climate

5. Scope for performance

6. Feedback appraisal

7. Scope for development for the aspirants

8. Rewards for performance

9. Retraining

10. Providing scope for participation in the management

OR

Four sources for obtaining funds under financial resources;

1½ x 4 = 6 marks

1. Loans

2. Venture capital

3. Grants

4. Own funds

(adequate explanation for each point)

Ans 24* Techniques to help boost sales:

½ mark for naming the point, ½ mark for explanation. 1 x 6 = 6 marks

1. Price off

2. Samples

3. Premiums

4. Quantity plus

5. Coupons

6. Contests

7. Buying allowance

8. Display of goods

(any six techniques with brief explanation)

<center>OR</center>

Growth sustaining activities:

1. Modernization

2. Expansion

3. Diversification

4. Substitution

½ mark for heading, 1 mark for explaining each point. 1½ x 4 = 6 marks

<center>QUESTION PAPER CODE 98</center>

<center>**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**</center>

Ans 1*   Sensing entrepreneurial opportunity   1 mark

Ans 2   Operation / manufacturing process   1 mark

Ans 3   Two examples of opportunity costs:

    1. A building where certain part remains unutilized which could have been rented

    2. The machinery remains underutilized for certain period which could have been leased.

    (or any other correct example)

½ x 2 = 1 mark

Ans 4   Cost refers to the amount of expenditure (actual or notional) incurred on or attributable to a given thing.   1 mark

Ans 5*   Bank overdraft and cash credit   ½+½ =1 mark

Ans 6   No, his decision is not correct. Because rural areas culture is not compatible with these types of products and socio-cultural factor is helpful in taking this decision.   1 + 1 = 2 marks

<center>**250**</center>

Ans 7   Technical feasibility: This part of the project report indicates the manufacturing process, product design and drawings, the details of the machinery required, equipment and raw materials, man power requirements, etc.   2 marks

Ans 8* Finance is regarded as the lifeblood of business. Finance is required to buy machinery, raw materials and other inputs necessary to carryon the operation in the enterprise.   2 marks

Ans 9   Seed capital: is defined as the financing of the internal product development or the capital provided to an entrepreneur to prove the feasibility of a project and quality for start-up capital.   2 marks

Ans 10
	Fixed Capital	Working Capital
1.	It is invested in fixed assets	Invested in current assets
2.	Used for the purpose of meeting the permanent long term needs of the business	Is needed for meeting the short term needs of the business

1 + 1 = 2 marks

Ans 11 Abiliy to harness different sources of knowledge and information: the information gathered from different sources has to be analyzed and utilized for the identification of the right opportunity.   1½ + 1½ = 3 marks

Vision and creativity: The creativity of an entrepreneur makes him different from others. The vision to foresee the future and creativity helps him to convert the ideas or problems into a successful venture.

Ans 12 Decisions to be taken under material resources: (explain any two)   ½ mark for heading, 1 mark for explaining each point.
1.   Size and location
2.   Manufacturing process
3.   Identifying and purchasing machinery
4.   Obtaining electricity power

1½ x = 3 mark

Ans 13 A project report is basically a business plan which describes all necessary inputs to the enterprise, explains the mode of utilization of the resources, details the strategy for the execution of the project and outlines the desired goal.   1½ x 2 = 3 marks

Ans 14 To mobilize the resources the entrepreneur should: (any six points) ½ x 6 = 3

1. Be able to sense the need for resources marks

2. Identify the type of resources

3. Be able to locate the resources

4. Be able to identify the bottlenecks in mobilizing the resources

5. Effectively communicate with the people who would provide them the resources

6. Be able to assess the quality of the resources and their use in the enterprise

7. Be able to organize the finances for obtaining the resources

   (or any other correct reason)

Ans 15 Factors to be kept in mind by any manufacturing or service enterprise as a part ½ x 6 = 3
of production plan; (any six) marks

1. Supply of raw material

2. Work schedule

3. Maintenance

4. Quality assurance

5. Capacity utilization

6. Sales forecasting

7. Product storage and maintenance

Ans 16 <u>Care to Ecology and Environment:</u> The entrepreneur should take care to keep 1½ x 2 = 3
pollution under control, to provide devices to prevent polluting materials from marks
affecting public health.

<u>Concern for Workers:</u> The entrepreneurs have to discipline themselves to curb all
tendencies causing labour exploitation, like employing child labour, different rate
of wage payment for male and female workers, etc.

Ans 17

Basis	Preference shares	Equity shares
Voting rights	Do not enjoy any voting rights except at their class meeting	Generally enjoy voting a rights

1 x 3 = 3

marks

| Payment of dividend | Preferential right as to the payment of dividend | Get dividend only after payment to preference share holders |
| Repayment of capital | Preferential right as to the repayment of preference share capital | Repayment of capital is made after making repayment to preference shareholders |

Ans 18 <u>Political Factors:</u> The rules and regulations and the laws that monitor and regulate the market forces are framed by the Govt. policies of the Govt. in power have to be examined while taking business decisions.

Economic Factors: Important variables like supply and demand have to be Studied closely. Details of consumer trends, economic preference, costing, discounting etc are all economic decisions.

2 x 2 = 4 marks

Ans 19 1. Variable cost per unit = Direct labour cost + Direct material cost + Direct expenses/no of units = 40,000 + 1,00,000 + 20,000 = Rs. 1,60,000, 1,60,000/2000 = Rs 80 per unit

1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks

2. Total cost = Fixed cost + Variable cost

$$= 1,20,000 + 1,60,000 = Rs\ 2,80,000$$

3. Sales at BEP = Fixed cost/Selling price – Variable cost per unit
$$1,20,000/200\text{-}80 = 1,20,000/120 = 1000\ units$$

Ans 20 Advantages of owner's fund: (any two)

2 + 2 = 4 marks

1. Provides permanent capital

2. Provides the right to control over management

3. Provides risk capital

Limitations of owner's fund

1. Difficult to raise if profit earning capacity is not high

2. The amount of owner's fund depends upon the no of persons who are ready to take the risk of investing their personal savings

Ans 21 Inputs that will help in designing a sales budget:

<div style="float:right">½ mark for heading, ½ mark for explanation l x 4 = 4 marks</div>

1.   Analysis of past trends of sales

2.   Understanding the market trends

3.   Understanding the trend of the orders

4.   Understanding the market sales reports

Ans 22 Four important aspects to be considered while doing market assessment by an entrepreneur:

<div style="float:right">½ mark for heading, l mark for explanation 1½ x 4 = 6 marks</div>

1.   Demand

2.   Supply and nature of competition

3.   Cost and price of products

4.   Project innovation and changes

<div align="center">OR</div>

Ways to generate ideas: (any six)

<div style="float:right">½ mark for heading, ½ mark for explanation 1 x 6=6 marks</div>

1.   Brainstorming

2.   Doing market research

3.   Gathering information from publications

4.   Seeking assistance from entrepreneurs

5.   Using hobbies to generate ideas

6.   Talking and listening to people

7.   Day dreaming and fantasizing

Ans 23 Features of a feasibility plan: (any six)

<div style="float:right">½ mark for each correct point 1 x 6 = 6 marks</div>

1.   Executive summary

2.   Objectives of the business

3.   Attributes of the product of service

4.   Market survey and analysis

5.   Operational plan

6.   Marketing strategy

7. Human resource and management

8. Financial profile

9. Futuristic projection

10. Providing scope for participation in the management

OR

Six major objectives of preparing the project report   1 x 6 = 6

1. Identifying the requirement of resources (technical, financial, commercial,   marks
   managerial and operational

2. To assess the scope and range of the success of the enterprise before its
   actual commencement

3. To obtain the opinions of experts from various fields, viz. technical, financial,
   marketing, etc.

4. To enable the licensing of the enterprise

5. For financial appraisal of the project

6. To find the critical component of the project idea.

Ans 24* Techniques to help boost sales: ½ mark for
                                                            naming the
1. Price off   point, ½ mark
                                                            for explanation.
2. Samples   1 x 6 = 6
                                                            marks
3. Premiums

4. Quantity plus

5. Coupons

6. Contests

7. Buying allowance

8. Display of goods

(any six techniques with brief explanation)

OR

Growth sustaining activities: ½ mark for
                                                            heading, 1
1. Modernization   mark for
                                                            explaining each
2. Expansion   point. 1½ x 4
                                                            = 6 marks
3. Diversification

4. Substitution