MARKING SCHEME

2012

CLASS XII

COMMERCE SUBJECTS

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
DELHI

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 detailed 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 2012 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 2012 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 urge the teachers to encourage their students to make use of this publication.

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।

---

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 में 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 ऊंचाइयों 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.**

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, 2012

S.No.	*Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts*	S.No.	*Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts*
ENGLISH CORE		7.	Br. Felix Martis Loyola High School, Khurji, PO Sadaqat Ashram, Patna, Bihar
1.	Dr. Usha Ram Principal Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi-16	8.	Sh. Vikram Joshi Principal, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Rudrapur, Udham Singh Nagar, Utrakhand-263153
2.	Dr. Opkar Singh Retd. Prof. 121, Sahyog Appartments Mayur Vihar Phase-I Delhi-110091	9.	Mr. S.P. Chand PGT Global Gurukul Institute School, Mani Majra, Chandigarh
3.	Mrs. Bella Bhateja, PGT G. D. Goenka Pub. School Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	10.	Mr. D.N.Tiwari PGT Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 16
4.	Dr. Sanjeevan Bose PGT Scindia School The Fort, Gwalior-474008	11.	Shri P. Dastidar Principal Army School, Narangi, PO-Satgaon, Guwahati - 781027
5.	Ms. Vandana Kapoor Principal S.L.S. DAV Public School Mausam Vihar Delhi	12.	Ms. Sudesh Arora Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 16
6.	Mrs. Kanti Ramakrishnan Vice Principal Chinmaya Vidyalaya, 9 B Taylors Road, Kilpauk, Chennai-600011	13.	Sh. Navin Sharma Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 16

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts	S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

1. Mrs. Annie Koshy
   Principal
   St. Mary's School
   B-II Block, Safdarjung Enclave
   New Delhi

2. Mrs. Usha Ram
   Principal
   Laxman Public School
   Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016

3. Mrs. Malini Khatri
   Modern School
   Barakhamba Road
   New Delhi-110001

4. Ms. Neena Kaul
   St.Mary's School
   B-II Block, Safdarjung Enclave
   New Delhi

5. Mrs. S. Lahiri
   St. Mary's School
   B-II Block, Safdarjung Enclave,
   New Delhi

6. Lakshmi Srinivasan
   Principal,
   P. S. Sr. Sec. School,
   33, Alarmelmangapuram
   Mylapore, Chennai-600004

7. Shri P. J. Peter
   PGT
   Laxman Public School
   Hauz Khas, New Delhi

8. Mrs. Shailja Jaiswal
   PGT
   Delhi Public School
   Site No. 3, Meerut Road,
   Ghaziabad - UP-201003

MATHEMATICS

1. Mrs. Anita Sharma
   Principal
   S.D. Public School
   BU Block, Pitampura,
   Delhi-110034

2. Dr. V. P. Gupta
   Retired Professor
   Kala Vihar Appartments,
   Mayur Vihar, Phase-1
   Delhi

3. Sh. G. D. Dhall
   K-171, LIC Colony
   Syed Nangloi Village
   Delhi

4. Sh. S.N. Chibber
   Principal (Retd.)
   B-330, Saraswati Vihar
   Delhi

5. Sh. J. C. Nijhawan
   Rtd. Principal
   C-51, Maharana Pratap Enclave,
   Delhi-110034

6. Mr. Rajpal,
   PGT
   Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya,
   Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-110051
   (218, Maitrye Apptts.
   I.P. Extn., Patparganj, Delhi)

7. Sh. M.M. Alam
   Vice Principal
   St. John's Sr. Sec. School,
   Bundi Road,
   Kota-324008 (Rajasthan)

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts
8.	Sh. D. R. Sharma, Vice-Principal JNV, Mouli Panchkul
9.	Sh. Mongal Saha, Vice Principal, Army School, Narangi, PO-Satgaon, Guwahati-781027
10.	Mr. C. Sathyamurthy Principal Chinmaya Vidyalaya 9-B, Taylore Road Kilpauk Chennai-600010
11.	Sh. S. D. Arora, Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1 Civil Lines, Rae Bareli, U.P.-2299001
12.	Mrs. Saroj Gupta, Principal, DTEA Sr. Sec. School, Sector-4, R.K. Puram, Delhi
13.	Sh. R.N. Chaubey Jawahar Lal Memorial Sr. Sec. School Digwadih No. 12, P.O. Pathardih, Dhanbad, Jharkhand

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts
14.	Dr. K.C. Satpathy Principal, DAV Pub, School, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneshwar, Khordha Odisha-751021
15.	Sh. V.P. Singh Retired Principal 2610 A, Street No.9 Bihari Colony Shahdara, Delhi-32
16.	Sh. J.P. Singh A-64, F-3, Ram Prastha Ghaziabad (U.P)
17.	Sh. Parveen Kumar PGT S. D. Public School, BU Block, Pitampura Delhi
18.	Sh. Ajay Marwaha PGT (Mathematics) S.D. Public School BU Block Pitampura, Delhi

ECONOMICS

1.	Mrs. Mukta Mishra Principal Maharaja Agarsen Adarsh Pub. School, Pitampura Delhi

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts	S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts
2.	Sh. S.K. Aggarwala Deptt. of Economics Rajdhani College, Delhi (146, Vaishali Pitampura, Delhi)	9.	Mrs. Reema Dewan Principal Delhi Public School Sec-40, Chandigarh
3.	Sh. S.N. Sharma B.C.-54, Shalimar Bagh (West) Delhi	10.	Sh. Inderjeet Singh, Principal, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Borjhar, PO-Ajara, Guwahati, Assam-781017
4.	Mrs. Rekha Sharma Principal (Retd.) D-3/14, IInd Floor, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-110057	11.	Mrs. Geetha Balachander Principal DAV Boys Senior Sec. School, 212-213, Avvai Shanmugam Salai, Gopalpuram Chennai-600086
5.	Sh. A.P. Sharma, Principal Apeejay School Sheikh Sarai-I New Delhi	12.	Ms. A Suganthavalli, Principal Ch Chhabil Dass Pub. School, B-Block, Patel Nagar-II Ghaziabad, U.P.-201001
6.	Sh. Chand Singh Bijiyan Principal Sarvodaya CoEd. Sr. Sec. School Kailash Enclave, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi	13.	Ms. Malti Modi Maharaja Sawai Man Singh School Sawai Ram Singh Road Jaipur, Rajasthan
7.	Ms. Neelu Ahuja, PGT, Lilawati Vidya Mandir Shakti Nagar Delhi-7	14.	Mrs. Vaishali Seth Principal Holy Cross Sr. Sec. School Lodhipara Kapa, Raipur, Chhatisgarh - 492005
8.	Ms. Anjali Mathur, PGT Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Shaiti Nagar, Gwalior M.P. 474002		

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. Mrs. Meena Goel
   Principal
   Nav Hind Girls Senior Secondary School
   New Rohtak Road
   New Delhi-110005

2. Shri S.S. Sehrawat
   Retired Deputy Commissioner
   Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan
   73-B, Chand Kaur Bhawan
   Mahipalpur
   New Delhi-110037

3. Shri L.R. Pathak
   B-3 / 383, Paschim Vihar
   Delhi

4. Sh. S. K. Bhatia
   Rtd. from CIE,
   K-200, South City 1,
   Gurgaon-122001

5. Ms. Vinita Dutt
   PGT
   Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School
   A-Block, Saraswati Vihar
   Delhi

6. Mrs. Baneet Kaur
   Salwan Public School,
   Rajinder Nagar,
   New Delhi-110055

7. Mrs. Jaya Khurana
   Modern School,
   Barakhamba Road,
   New Delhi

8. Sh. Dharam Chand Ohara,
   PGT
   Kendriya Vidyalaya No.1
   Residency Club Road,
   Navlakha, Indore-452001

9. Sh. Ram Chander Jagota
   PGT,
   Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School
   2798, Sector 40-C,
   Chandigarh-160036

10. Ms. N. Malathy
    PGT
    B V Bhavan's Rajaji Vidyashram
    6 Kilpauk Garden Road,
    Kilpauk,
    Chennai-600010

11. Sh. Prem Kashyap
    Principal
    Pestle Weed College,
    Oak Hill Estate,
    Musoorie Diversion Road
    Dehradun
    Uttarakand-248009

12. Sh. S.L. Jain
    Mahavir Sr. Model School,
    Sangam Park, Extn.
    G. T. Karnal Road,
    Delhi

13. Ms. Preeti Arya
    PGT (Commerce)
    Nav Hind Girls Sr. Sec. School
    New Rohtak Road
    New Delhi-110005

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts	S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts
	ACCOUNTANCY	6.	Dr. K. Mohana Principal Modern Sr. Sec. School A.G.'s office colony Nanganallur, Chennai-600061
1.	Shri A.K. Gautam Principal Kendriya Vidyalaya, C-2 Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi	7.	Ms. Renu Jain Principal K. R. Manglam World School S-Block, G. K.-II Delhi
2.	Shri S.S. Sehrawat Retired Deputy Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan 73-B, Chand Kaur Bhawan Mahipal Pur, New Delhi-37	8.	Mr. S.P. Malik Vice Principal Kendriya Vidyalaya C-2, Janakpuri New Delhi
3.	Sh. L.R. Pathak B-3/383, Paschim Vihar, Delhi	9.	Dr. Ranjeet Singh PGT (Commerce) S.J. Public School Janta Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan
4.	Mrs.Meena Goel Principal Nav Hind Girls Sr.Sec.School New Rohtak Road New Delhi	10.	Mrs. Mini Bhasin PGT (Commerce) Govt. Model Girls Sr. Sec. School Sector-18, Chandigarh
5.	Mrs. Vinita Dutt PGT Coomerce, Govt. Girls Senior Sec. School A-Block, Saraswati Vihar Delhi - 110034	11.	Mr. Dwipendra Nath Banerjee PGT (Commerce) Ashoka Hall Girls High School Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata

S.No.	*Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts*	*S.No.*	*Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts*

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

12.   Mr. Rajeev Saxena
PGT (Commerce)
Kendriya Vidyalaya,
C-2, Janakpuri
New Delhi

13.   Ms. Purnima Khanna
PGT (Commerce)
Kendriya Vidyalaya
C-2, Block,
Janakpuri
New Delhi

14.   Ms. Rajni
PGT (Commerce)
Kendriya Vidyalaya
C-2, Block,
Janakpuri
New Delhi

1.   Mrs. Sadhana Dutta,
PGT,
G.D. Goenka Public School
Sector, B, Pocket-8 & 9,
Vassnt Kunj,
New Delhi

2.   Sh. L.R. Pathak,
B-3/383,
Paschim Vihar, Delhi

3.   Dr. Piyush Prasad
Director (Academic)
NIOS A, 24-25
Sector 62, Noida

4.   Ms. Sarika Sabharwal
DAV Public School,
Srestha Vihar,
Delhi

ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum marks : 100*

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.   While there is no denying that the world loves a winner, it is important that you recognize the signs of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognise your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing marks-sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.

     2.   Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho-social stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

     3.   Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her

companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

4. Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyper-acidity. Ultimately the result is self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.

5. The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.

6. In a study sponsored by World Health Organization and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.

7. The heart disease and depression - both stress diseases - are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast moving society. Other stress diseases like ulcers, hypertensions and sleeplessness have assumed epidemic proportions in modem societies.

8. A person under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are flight, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. The three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distress.

9. When a stress crosses the limit, peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Frequent crossings of the limit may result in chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic, disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person mentally undecided, confused and accident prone as well. Sudden exposure to un-nerving stress may also result in a loss of memory. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal medicines, hobbies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.

    (a) (i)   What is stress? What factors lead to stress?   2

        (ii) What are the signs by which a person can know that he is under stress?   2

	(iii)	What are the different diseases a person gets due to stress?	2
	(iv)	Give any two examples of stress busters.	1
	(v)	How does a person react under stress?	2
(b)		Which words in the above passage mean the same as the following?	3
	(i)	fall down (para 1)	
	(ii)	rebuke (para 3)	
	(iii)	inactive (para 9)	

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

Research has shown that the human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 per minute, whereas a speaker speaks at the rate of about 150 words a minute. The difference between the two at 350 is quite large.

So a speaker must make every effort to retain the attention of the audience and the listener should also be careful not to let his mind wander. Good communication calls for good listening skills. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener.

Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words is necessary but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While, listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement. It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say.

Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other person has to say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well organised in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thought. Nevertheless a good listener puts him at ease, helps him articulate and facilitates him

to get across the message that he wants to convey. For listening to be effective, it is also necessary that barriers to listening are removed. Such barriers can be both physical and psychological. Physical barriers generally relate to hindrances to proper hearing whereas psychological barriers are more fundamental and relate to the interpretation and evaluation of the speaker and the message.

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

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

SECTION - B
(Advanced Writing Skills) 35 Marks

3. Your school has planned an excursion to Lonavala near Mumbai during the autumn holidays. Write a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board, giving detailed information and inviting the names of those who are desirous to join. Sign as Naresh/Namita, Head Boy/Head Girl, D.V. English School, Thane, Mumbai. **5 marks**

OR

C.P.R. Senior Secondary School, Meerut is looking for a receptionist for the school. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in classified columns of Hindustan Times. You are Romola Vij, Principal of the school.

4. Your school Commerce Association organised a seminar for class XII students of the schools of your zone on the topic, 'Rising prices create a crisis'. As Co-ordinator of the programme, write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. You are Piyush/Priya of ABC School, Agra. **10 marks**

OR

A new indoor gymnasium has recently been constructed and inaugurated at APJ International School at Goa. As special correspondent of 'The Hindu' draft a report in 100-125 words on the gymnasium and the inauguration ceremony.

5. You are Pritam/Priti, 27, W.E.A. Karol Bagh, Delhi. You have decided to shift your residence to Faridabad and hence decided to discontinue your membership of Brain Trust Library, Karol Bagh. Write a letter to the Librarian, requesting him to cancel your membership and refund your security deposit of Rs. five thousand explaining your inability to continue your membership. **10 marks**

OR

You are Anu/Arun, 13 W.E.A. Karol Bagh, New Delhi. You feel very strongly about the ill-treatment meted out to stray dogs at the hands of callous and indifferent people. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily giving your views on why some people behave in such a manner and how these dogs should be treated.

6. Spurt of violence previously unknown in Indian schools makes it incumbent on the educationists to introduce value education effectively in schools. Write an article in 150-200 words expressing your views on the need of value education. You are Anu/Arun. **10 marks**

OR

Regular practice of yoga can help in maintaining good health and even in the prevention of so many ailments. Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly on the usefulness of yoga.

SECTION - C
(Text Books) **45 Marks**

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

The stunted, unlucky heir

Of twisted bones, reciting a father's gnarled disease,

His lesson, from his desk. At back of the dim class

One unnoted, sweet and young. His eyes live in a dream,

Of squirrel's game, in tree room, other than this.

(i) Who is the 'unlucky heir' and what has he inherited? 2

(ii) What is the stunted boy reciting? 1

(iii) Who is sitting at the back of the dim class? 1

OR

For once on the face of the Earth

let's not speak in any language,

let's stop for one second,

and not move our arms so much.

	(i)	Why does the poet want us to keep quiet?	2
	(ii)	What does he want us to do for one second?	1
	(iii)	What does he mean by 'not move our arms' ?	1

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

    (i)   Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting' ?

    (ii)   How is a thing of beauty a joy forever?

    (iii)   Why didn't the 'polished traffic' stop at the roadside stand?

    (iv)   Why did Aunt Jennifer choose to embroider tigers on the panel?

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

    (a)   What changes did the order from Berlin cause in the school?

    (b)   Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water ?

    (c)   How were Shukla and Gandhiji received in Rajendra Prasad's house?

    (d)   How did the author discover who the English visitor to the Studios was?

    (e)   What did the publisher think of 'The Name of the Rose' ?

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

How are the attitudes of the ironmaster and his daughter different? Support your answer from the text.

OR

Compare and contrast Sophie and Jansie highlighting their temperament and aspirations.

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

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

OR

What are phytoplanktons ? How are they important to our eco-system ?

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

 (a) Did Hana think the Japanese tortured their prisoners of war ? Why?

 (b) How did the Wizard help Roger Skunk ?

 (c) How does Mr. Lamb keep himself busy when it is a bit cool?

 (d) Who was Carter? What did the Governor ask him to do ?

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 While there is no denying that the world loves a winner, it is important that you recognise the signs of stress in your behaviour and be healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unaware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognise your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing mark-sheets and finding that their friend has scored better.

 2 Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho-social stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.

 3 Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.

 4 Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyper-acidity. Ultimately the result is self-destructive behaviour

7

such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.

5   The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.

6   In a study sponsored by World Health Organisation and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.

7   The heart disease and depression - both stress diseases - are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast-moving society. Other stress diseases like ulcers, hypertension and sleeplessness have assumed epidemic proportions in modern societies.

8   A person under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are flight, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. The three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distress.

9   When a stress crosses the limit, peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Frequent crossings of the limit may result in chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic, disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person mentally undecided, confused and accident prone as well. Sudden exposure to un-nerving stress may also result in a loss of memory. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal medicines, hobbies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.

(a)   (i)   What is stress? What factors lead to stress?   2

        (ii)   What are the signs by which a person can know that he is under stress?   2

        (iii) What are the different diseases a person gets due to stress?   2

        (iv)   Give any two examples of stress busters.   1

        (v)   How does a person react under stress?   2

(b) Which words in the above passage mean the same as the following?   3

    (i)   fall down (para 1)

    (ii)   rebuke (para 3)

    (iii)   inactive (para 9)

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

Research has shown that the human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 per minute, whereas a speaker speaks at the rate of about 150 words a minute. The difference between the two at 350 is quite large.

So a speaker must make every effort to retain the attention of the audience and the listener should also be careful not to let his mind wander. Good communication calls for good listening skills. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener.

Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words is necessary, but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement: It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say.

Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other person has to say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well-organised in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thought. Nevertheless a good listener puts him at ease, helps him articulate and facilitates him to get across the message that he wants to convey. For listening to be effective, it is also necessary that barriers to listening are removed. Such barriers can be both physical and psychological. Physical barriers generally relate to hindrances to proper hearing whereas psychological barriers are more fundamental and relate to the interpretation and evaluation of the speaker and the message.

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

(b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

<div align="center">

SECTION B :
ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS
</div>
<div align="right">

35 Marks
</div>

3. You are Mohan / Mohini, General Manager of P.K. Industries, Hyderabad. You need an accountant for your company. Draft, in not more than 50 words, an advertisement to be published in 'The Hindu' in classified columns.   5 marks

<div align="center">

OR
</div>

You lost your Titan wrist-watch in your school. Draft a notice, in not more than 50 words, to be placed on your school notice board. You are a student of Class XII of Rani Ahalya Devi Senior Secondary School, Gwalior. Sign as Rani / Ram.

4. Your school has recently arranged a musical night in the school auditorium. Write a report in 100 - 125 words on this programme, for your school magazine. You are Mahima / Mahesh, Cultural Secretary of Vasant Vihar Public School, Itarsi. Invent the details.   10 marks

<div align="center">

OR
</div>

You witnessed a fire accident in a slum area near your colony on Saturday night. You were very much disturbed at the pathetic sight. Write a report in 100 - 125 words for your school magazine. You are Lakshmi / Lakshman, a student of P.D.K. International School, Madurai.

5. Write a letter to the Station Master, Anand, informing him about the loss of your suitcase which you realized only on alighting at Anand. You travelled by Navjivan Express from Chennai to Anand. You are Priya / Prasad of 12, Kasturi Bai Street, Chennai - 20.   10 marks

<div align="center">

OR
</div>

As a parent, write a letter to the Principal, ABC School Delhi, requesting him/her to grant your ward Akhil/Asha Arora, permission to attend the school two hours late for a month as he/she has to attend the coaching classes arranged by Sports Authority of India, on being selected for participation in National Swimming Championship.

<div align="center">

10
</div>

6. Dance, as shown in some reality shows on TV, seems to be a mix of gymnastics and P.T. exercises. Actually it is neither. India has a rich tradition of classical and folk dances. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on the need to have a reality show exclusively based on Indian classical dances. You are Anu/Arun.   10 marks

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

You are Ajay/Anu, Head Boy/Girl of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kanpur. You have seen some students of junior classes littering the school compound and verandahs with tiffin left-overs. It makes the school look unclean and untidy. Write a speech in 150 - 200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly, advising such students to keep the school neat and clean.

<div align="center">

SECTION C
TEXT BOOKS   **45 Marks**

</div>

7. (a) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 4 marks

The sadness that lurks near the open window there,

That waits all day in almost open prayer

For the squeal of brakes, the sound of a stopping car,

Of all the thousand selfish cars that pass,

Just one to inquire a farmer's prices are.

(i) Which open window is referred to ? Why does sadness lurk there?   2

(ii) What does the farmer pray for?   1

(iii) Is the farmer's prayer ever granted? How do you know?   1

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

Far far from gusty waves these children's faces.

Like rootless weeds, the hair torn around their pallor:

The tall girl with her weighed-down head. The paper–

seeming boy, with rat's eyes.

(i) What are the children compared to ?   1

(ii) Why do you think the tall girl is sitting with a weighed down head?   1

(iii) Give two phrases which tell us that the children are under-nourished.   2

<div align="center">**11**</div>

(b)   Answer any three of the following in 30 - 40 words each: 2x3=6 marks

    (i)   What were the poet's feelings at the airport? How did she hide them?

    (ii)   How can suspension of activities help?

    (iii)   Why is 'grandeur' associated with the 'mighty dead' ?

    (iv)   How do the words, 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of Aunt Jennifer's tigers?

8.   Answer the following in 30 - 40 words each: 2×5=10 marks

    (a)   How did M. Hamel say farewell to his students and the people of the town?

    (b)   Who was the owner of Ramsjo iron mills? Why did he visit the mills at night?

    (c)   Why did Douglas go to Lake Wentworth in New Hampshire? How did he make his terror flee?

    (d)   Why could the bangle-makers not organise themselves into a co-operative?

    (e)   Why did Sophie not want Jansie to know anything about her meeting with Danny Casey?

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

Give an account of Gandhiji's efforts to secure justice for the poor indigo sharecroppers of Champaran.

OR

Subbu was a troubleshooter. Do you agree with this statement? Give an account of Subbu's qualities of head and heart.

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

How was 'injured' McLeery able to befool the prison officers?

OR

What impression do you form about Dr. Sadao as a man and as a surgeon on your reading the chapter, 'The Enemy' ?

11. Answer the following in 30 - 40 words each: 2×4=8 marks

    (a)   What did Charley learn about Sam from the stamp and coin store?

    (b)   Why was the Maharaja so anxious to kill the hundredth tiger?

    (c)   How does Jo want the story to end?

    (d)   What peculiar things does Derry notice about the old man, Lamb?

Marking Scheme — English Core

General Instructions :

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

2. The Marking Scheme provides suggested value points 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 to different parts of a question should then be totalled up, written and circled on the left-hand margin of the answers concerned.

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 mandatory.

6. A slash (/) in the Marking Scheme indicates alternative answers(s) 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, the answer deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer be scored out.

8. Q1 under Section A (Reading) and Q7(a) under Section C (Text Books) have been designed to test students' ability to comprehend the given passage. As such the examinees need not to be unnecessarily penalised for their 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 shortcomings before awarding marks.

11. Wherever the word limit is given, no marks be deducted for exceeding it. 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 answer 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 on this count 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 while awarding marks. In case of an answer book deserving 90 marks and above, marks be awarded only in consultation with the Head Examiner.

15. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/head examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

[FOR THE HEAD EXAMINERS ONLY]

1. Answer scripts must be given to the evaluators for evaluation only after the given Marking Scheme has been thoroughly discussed with them collectively or individually. No exceptions, please.

2. The Head Examiner is required to go through the first five evaluated answer scripts of each examiner scrupulously to ensure that the evaluator concerned has evaluated the answer scripts as per the instructions provided in the Marking Scheme.

3. The Head Examiner is expected to examine the answer containing the value points that has not been provided in the Marking Scheme but the evaluator finds it equally correct for the purpose of awarding marks and give his / her decision which will be binding on the evaluator.

4. It is the bounden duty of each and every Head Examiner to do the random checking along with the answer books which deserve 90 marks and above, as reported by individual evaluators. The final decision in this regard, however, will rest with the Head Examiner only.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

1 **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

(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) – body reaction to any demand or changes in its internal and external environment 1 mark

   – changes in external environment such as temperature. pollutants humidity and working conditions 1 mark

   – imbalance between demands and resources

   – unrealistic ambitions

   (any 2)

(ii) – muscle tension in various parts of the body / palpitation / high blood pressure /indigestion / hyper-acidity / lethargic / disinterested / not easily motivated / mentally undecided / confused / accident prone / trembling / shaking / nervous blinking / dryness of throat and mouth / difficulty in swallowing / chronic fatigue / lowers performance capacity / periodic mood shifts / self destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking / excessively. relying on tranquilisers 2 marks

   (any two)

(iii) – heart disease / depression / ulcers / hypertension / sleeplessness / high BP / indigestion / hyper-acidity / chronic fatigue! loss of memory 2 marks

   (any two)

(iv) – diet / massage / food supplements! herbal medicines / hobbies / relaxation techniques / dance movements 1 mark

   (any two)

16

	(v)	–	reacts in different ways. common ones are flight, fight and flee depending on the nature of stress and capabilities of the person / a professional behaves as if he is a perfectionist / stress has a different meaning depending on the stage of life / self destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers	2 marks

(any two)

(b)	(i)	collapse	1 mark
	(ii)	reprimand	1 mark
	(iii)	lethargic	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)**

- **Content must be divided into headings and sub headings**

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub-points may 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 awarded to content)

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, 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 mark

Suggested Notes

Title: Good Communication Skills / Good Listening / Listening Skills / Art of Listening / Listening / Good Communication and Listening / any other relevant title

1   Research

    1.1   human mind processes 500 wpm

    1.2   speaker speaks 150 wpm

    1.3   difference between the 2

2   A Good Speaker / Good Communication / Listening

    2.1   must retain attention of audience

    2.2   stop not to let mind wander

    2.3   must be a good listener

3   Listening / Requirement of Listening / Listening Skills

    3.1   hearing with attention

    3.2   being observant

    3.3   making interpretations

    3.4   concentration

    3.5   participation

4   A Good Listener / Good Listening - an Art / Traits Of Good Listening

    4.1   gets much more from speaker

    4.2   knows how to prompt and persuade

    43   puts speaker at ease

    4.4   helps him articulate

    4.5   facilitates speaker to convey thoughts

5   Effective Listening / Barriers to Good Listening

    5.1   barriers - phy. / psychological

    5.1.1. physical-hindrance to hearing

    5.1.2. psychological-interpretations & evaluation

(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

(EXCURSION TO LONAVALA)

–   what (excursion to Lonavala)

–   when (autumn break / duration of trip /date) - mode of transport (optional)

–   meant for which class / age group

–   other details (cost of trip / accommodation)

–   last date for submission of names

–   whom to contact

–   any other relevant details

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

ADVERTISEMENT

Content   3 marks

Expression   2 marks

Suggested value points

(SITUATION VACANT - FOR A RECEPTIONIST)

–   name of school

–   name of vacant post

–   qualifications required, skills, personality, age

- salary / gender (optional)

- minimum experience required

- remuneration

- last date of applying

- contact details

- any other relevant details

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

4   **REPORT WRITING**

Format

1. title, reporter's name

2. place, date – (optional)   1 mark

Content   4 marks

Expression

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Suggested value points:

(UNPRECEDENTED PRICE RISE/ RISING PRICES CREATE A CRISIS / any other suitable heading)

- what - seminar on the problems of price rise and ways of dealing with it

- when - day, date and time

- where - venue

- by whom (School Commerce Association)

- participants (class XII)

- panel of resource persons / speakers

- highlights of the lecture

- any other relevant details

OR

Suggested value points

(INAUGURATION OF GYMNASIUM)

– what - a new indoor gymnasium constructed and inaugurated

– size of the gym / number and types of machines available / ambience / facilities available

– when (day, date. time of inauguration)

– where (APJ International School, Goa)

– chief guest / other guests / audience

– details of the inauguration programme

– any other relevant details

5 **LETTER 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

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2]   4 marks

(CANCELLATION OF LIBRARY MEMBERSHIP)

Suggested Value Points

– purpose (cancellation of membership and refund of Rs.5000 security deposit)

– reason (shift of residence to Faridabad)

– mention membership number

– status of issued books (if any)

– request for cancellation of membership and refund of Rs. 5000 as security deposit

– any other relevant details

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

(ILL TREATMENT OF STRAY DOGS)

Suggested Value Points

Introducing the problem

– inhuman treatment to stray dogs

– present condition in cities: a large number of stray dogs in streets! beaten and teased by adults and children alike / killed due to accidents / catch fatal diseases

– callous and indifferent attitude of people

– why people behave in this manner - insensitive, treat stray dogs as a menace, no love for stray dogs, out of fear or any other resson

Suggestions: sensitising people / creating awareness / urging humane treatment; role of municipal authorities; NGOs etc

– any other relevant details

6   **ARTICLE WRITING**

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

Content   4 marks

Expression

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Suggested Value Points

(VALUE EDUCATION - A MUST IN SCHOOLS / any other suitable title)

– present condition in schools (increase in violence / lack of discipline)

– reasons: overexposure to media / lack of emotional support / overambitious nature / peer pressure / lack of deterrence / any other)

– consequences: (spoils school culture and environment / self destruction / harm to society and country)

– suggestions for improvement (morning assemblies ,inspiring talks, stories, interaction with parents and teachers, counselling etc.)

– any other relevant details

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

SPEECH

Content   5 marks

Expression

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Suggested Value Points

(USEFULNESS OF YOGA / any other suitable title)

– addressing the audience

– highlighting the problems (increase in health problems - physical, mental, emotional, psychological, etc)

– advantages of yoga (a way of life)

– increase in yoga centres today / its popularity   :

– cures many ailments /works on body, mind and soul/no side effects / slow and steady process / gives long lasting results

– appropriate and relevant conclusion

– any other relevant details

<div align="center">

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS)

</div>

NOTE: The objective of the section on literature is to test a candidate's ability to understand and interpret the prescribed text through short and long answer type questions. Hence both content and expression in answers to the given questions deserve equal importance while awarding marks.

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) (i) – the boy with twisted bones / the one with deformity / a boy sitting in the slum classroom / the stunted boy / the boy who inherited his father's gnarled disease — 1 mark

– inherited twisted bones / deformity / gnarled disease — 1 mark

(ii) – his lesson / father's gnarled disease — 1 mark

(iii) – one unnoted /sweet and young /dreamer / one who dreams about a squirrel's game — 1 mark

OR

(i) – to take stock of our mindless activities / to be able to count to twelve / to do self-analysis / for mental relaxation /to ensure peace / to introspect / to save mankind from imminent doom — 2 marks

(ii) – keep quiet /not speak /not to move our arms so much / stop all activities / to do nothing - no speech, no activity — 1 mark

(iii) – no movement /no activity /not to harm others / no wars / no violence — 1 mark

(b) **Short answer type questions (Poetry) : any three**

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression 1 mark

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

Value points:

(i) – trees appear to be running when seen from the moving car / symbolic of life / youth / energy / vigour / continuity of life — 2 marks

(ii) – its loveliness increases / is perennial / is constant / sustains human spirit in all ages & stages / never passes into nothingness / moves away the pall from our dark spirits / makes life worth living — 2 marks

(iii) – their mind set on their destination / are insensitive and indifferent / the road side stand does not matter to them / does not have anything of value for them — 2 marks

| | (iv) | – | wanted to project her wishes on the panel / to express her hidden desire / wanted to forget her meek, miserable life / wanted to be like the tigers - fearless, proud, unafraid, chivalrous / to escape from the harsh realities of her life | 2 marks |

8   **Short answer type questions (Prose)**

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression

(deduct ½ mark for two   or   more grammatical/spelling mistakes)   1 mark

Value points:

(a)   –   announcement that French would not be taught anymore / German   2 marks
            would be taught by a new master

       –   was their last French lesson

       –   no bustle and commotion (quiet as a Sunday morning)

       –   M. Hamel - patient, calm but inwardly emotional

       –   students in their seats, sitting quietly

       –   the teacher M. Hamel in special dress

       –   sad villagers sitting on last benches like other students

       –   School seemed strange and solemn on that day

       –   The teacher explained everything very patiently

                               (any two)

(b)   –   His fear of water ruined his fishing trips   2 marks

       –   deprived him of the joy of canoeing, boating and swimming

                               (anyone)

(c)   –   allowed them to stay on the grounds   2 marks

       –   Rajendra Prasad was out of town

       –   The servants knew Shukla

– They thought Gandhi was another peasant

– Gandhi not permitted to draw water from the well as servants not sure about his caste

(any two)

(d) – went to British Council Library to get details of the short story contest organised by a British periodical — 2 marks

– read editor's name and found it was the poet who had visited the studios

(any one)

(e) – liked the novel but did not expect to sell more than 3,000 copies — 2 marks

– novel dealt with mystery, medieval history, metaphysics and theology

– assumed that it was a difficult reading experience

– did not expect a good response in America as few people have seen a cathedral and have studied Latin .

(any two)

Q 9 & 10 [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.]

9 Distribution of marks:

Content: 5 mark

Expression 5 mark

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style [2½]

Value points:

Ironmaster

– impulsive. doubting, poor judge of character, loving father

– invites Peddler to his house, realises that he is no acquaintance, threatens to hand him over to the Sheriff, asks him to leave his house as fast as he can

– owner of Ramsjo Iron Mill / devoted to his work / greatest ambition is to ship out good iron to the market

– watches the work in his mill, both night and day / makes nightly rounds of inspection

– gives in to the request of his daughter to allow the peddler to be with them on the Christmas Eve   (any two)

Daughter

– loving, caring, kind, thoughtful, generous, magnanimous, observant, insightful, true Christian spirit

– observant - notices that the peddler is afraid, concludes that either he has stolen something or he has escaped from jail

– better powers of persuasion - convinces the peddler to accompany her to the Manor house on the promise that he can leave as freely as he comes

– even after knowing the truth, argues with her father to be kind and generous and to allow the peddler to stay with them

– succeeds in transforming the peddler

(any two)

OR

Sophie and Jansie are classmates and friends

Sophie

– daydreamer / escapist / hero worshipper

– wants to have a boutique / to be an actress / a designer / or do something sophisticated

– shares her dreams only with her brother, considers Jansie as nosey (gossip monger)

– adores Danny Casey - football player and fantasizes meeting him

– any other point

(any two)

Jansie

– realistic and practical / worldly wise

– knows that they are poor and earmarked for biscuit factory

– warns Sophie against unrealistic and unachievable dreams

– takes interest in knowing about new things / different in thinking and temperament

– has no unrealistic dreams

– any other point

(any two)

10   Distribution of marks:

Content   4 marks

Expression

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Value points:

– the Tiger King annoyed a high ranking British officer by refusing to allow him to kill tigers in his province

– did not even allow him to get himself photographed with the tiger killed by the king

– prevented a British officer from fulfilling his desire - so stood in danger of losing his kingdom

(anyone)

– averted the danger by sending a gift of fifty diamond rings (to choose one or two from) to the British officer's wife.

OR

– microscopic, single celled plants (grass) of the sea   (1 mark)

– important to our ecosystem

– nourish and sustain the entire food chain of the Southern Ocean

– they use sun's energy to absorb carbon and synthesize organic compounds by photosynthesis

– they will be affected with ozone depletion

– the lives of all the marine animals and birds and global carbon cycle will be affected

– they carry a metaphor for existence - take care of small things and the big things will fall into place

(any two)   (3 marks)

11   Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression   1 mark

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

Value Points:

(a)   –   Yes   (½ mark)   2 marks

       –   had heard about stories of suffering of prisoners of war/ tortured body of the American POW confirmed her fears / remembered General Takima who beat his wife cruelly at home/ wondered if he could be so cruel to his wife, he would be more cruel to an enemy soldier   (1½ marks)

(b)   –   removed his foul smell with the magic spell / gave him the beautiful smell of roses / helped him in having many friends   2 marks

(c)   –   gets a ladder and a stick and pulls down the crab apples / makes jelly / enjoys the humming of bees in his garden / sits in the sun / reads books / makes toffee with honey   2 marks

(any two)

(d)   –   Detective Superintendent   (½ mark)   2 marks

       –   asked him to take McLeery with him and follow Evans on McLerry's direction   (1½ marks)

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS
SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

1   **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

(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) – body reaction to any demand or changes in its internal and external environment	1 mark
– changes in external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions	1 mark
– imbalance between demands and resources	
– unrealistic ambitions	

(any 2)

(ii) – muscle tension in various parts of the body / palpitation / high blood pressure / indigestion / hyper-acidity / lethargic / disinterested / not easily motivated / mentally undecided / confused / accident prone / trembling / shaking / nervous blinking / dryness of throat and mouth / difficulty in swallowing / chronic fatigue / lowers performance capacity / periodic mood shifts / self destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers	2 marks

(any two)

(iii) – heart disease / depression / ulcers / hypertension / sleeplessness / high BP / indigestion / hyper-acidity / chronic fatigue / loss of memory	2 marks

(any two)

(iv) – diet / massage / food supplements / herbal medicines / hobbies / relaxation techniques / dance movements	1 mark

(any two)

| (v) | – | reacts in different ways, common ones are flight, fight and flee depending on the nature of stress and capabilities of the person / a professional behaves as if he is a perfectionist / stress has a different meaning depending on the stage of life / self destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers | 2 marks |

(any two)

(b)	(i)	collapse	1 mark
	(ii)	reprimand	1 mark
	(iii)	lethargic	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)**

- **Content must be divided into headings and sub headings**

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and sub-points may 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 awarded to content)

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, 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: Good Communication Skills / Good Listening / Listening Skills / Art of

Listening / Listening / Good Communication and Listening / any other relevant title

1   Research

    1.1   human mind processes 500 wpm

    1.2   speaker speaks 150 wpm

    1.3   difference between the 2

2   A Good Speaker / Good Communication / Listening

    2.1   must retain attention of audience

    2.2   stop not to let mind wander

    2.3   must be a good listener

3   Listening / Requirement of Listening / Listening Skills

    3.1   hearing with attention

    3.2   being observant

    3.3   making interpretations

    3.4   concentration

    3.5   participation

4   A Good Listener / Good Listening - an Art / Traits Of Good Listening

    4.1   gets much more from speaker

    4.2   knows how to prompt and persuade

    43   puts speaker at ease

    4.4   helps him articulate

    4.5   facilitates speaker to convey thoughts

5   Effective Listening / Barriers to Good Listening

    5.1   barriers - phy. / psychological

    5.2   physical-hindrance to hearing

    5.3   psychological-interpretations & evaluation

(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 / WANTED / REQUIRED)

–   post - Accountant

–   name of company (employer)

–   qualifications

–   age

–   mode of application

–   last date of receipt of application

–   gender / salary (optional)

–   who to apply to

–   any other relevant details

(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

(LOSS OF WRIST WATCH)

– lost a Titan Watch

– when

– where

– description - colour, strap, dial, ladies / gents (anyone)

– request to return with reward if any

– contact

– any other relevant details

4 **REPORT WRITING**

Format

1. title, reporter's name

2. place, date – (optional)   1 mark

Content   4 marks

Expression

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Suggested value points:

(MUSICAL NIGHTI any other suitable heading)

– what

– when

– where - venue

– target audience (students / parents)

– highlights - performers / special guests

– audience response

– any other relevant details

Suggested value points

(FIRE ACCIDENT / any other suitable heading)

– what

– when

– where

– the scene (billowing smoke, panic, wailing of victims, arrival of fire engine)

– suspected cause (how)

– loss / damage (life / property)

– visit of officials

– enquiry ordered

– rescue and relief (first aid etc / compensation)

– response of neighbourhood

– any other relevant details

(NOTE: first / third person account may be accepted)

5   **LETTER 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

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2]   4 marks

(LOSS OF SUITCASE)

Suggested Value Points

– details of train journey / compartment (coach no, seat no, date, time - optional)

– description of suitcase

– request for immediate action

– contact details

– any other relevant details

OR

(PERMISSION TO ATTEND SCHOOL LATE)

Suggested Value Points

– details of your ward (name / class / section)

– information about selection for National Swimming Championship

– reason - coaching by Sports Authority

– requesting permission for 2 hr late attendance for one month (specify time in the morning)

– any other relevant details

6   **ARTICLE WRITING**

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

Content   4 marks

Expression

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Suggested Value Points

(NEED FOR INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCE BASED REALITY SHOWI any other suitable title)

Status of present reality shows

– mix of gymnastics and PT exercises

–   do not represent Indian culture

–   ape the west

(anyone)

Need for exclusive reality show to showcase Indian classical and folk dances.

–   classical and folk dances represent India's cultural legacy

–   can revive the national spirit since many old art forms are dying

–   will reach a large target audience because of the viewership of reality shows

(anyone)

–   any other relevant details

OR

SPEECH

Content   5 marks

Expression

●   grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

●   coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Suggested Value Points

(LITTERING THE SCHOOL COMPOUND)

–   addressing the audience

–   stating the problem

–   surroundings unclean, untidy and unhygienic

(anyone)

–   importance and need to keep the premises clean

–   students' responsibility

–   use of dustbins

–   ensure clean surroundings

(anyone)

–   conclusion

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS)

NOTE: The objective of the section on Literature is to test a candidate's ability to understand and interpret the prescribed text through short and long answer type questions. Hence both content and expression in answers to the given questions deserve equal importance while awarding marks.

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)	(i)	–	of the roadside stand	1 mark
		–	no one stops there to buy their farm products	1 mark
	(ii)	–	squeal of brakes / sound of a stopping car / wishing someone to stop, ask the price and buy their produce / to get some city money in hand	1 mark
	(iii)	–	no	1 mark
		–	they wait all day in open prayer / cars stop for other reasons but not to buy	1 mark

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

	(i)	–	rootless weeds	1 mark
	(ii)	–	physically and mentally exhausted / malnourished / burdened by poverty / because of the misfortunes of her life	1 mark
	(iii)	–	paper seeming / hair tom round their pallor / rootless weed / rat's eyes (any two)	2 marks

(b)   **Short answer type questions (Poetry) : any three**

Distribution of marks:

Content:	1 mark
Expression	1 mark

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

Value points:

(i)	–	fear of separation / worried about her ageing mother / fear of losing her mother / anxiety	2 marks
	–	by smiling / saying 'see you soon amma' / a cheerful farewell	
(ii)	–	time to introspect / to assess our own actions/ avoid destruction of mankind /reflect	2 marks
(iii)	–	the heroic and impressive deeds of the dead inspire us and leave a legacy / remind us of the power and courage of great people	2 marks
(iv)	–	tigers / bold / fearless / brave / can help the woman in trouble	2 marks

8 **Short answer type questions (Prose)**

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression

(deduct ½ mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes) 1 mark

Value points:

(a)	–	announced that it was the last French lesson / asked everybody to pre-serve their language since it is most beautiful and also key to their freedom / prison / wrote on the blackboard "Viva La France" / said - school is dismissed, you may go	2 marks
(b)	–	the ironmaster / Mr Willmansson	2 marks
	–	to inspect that the work was done well / to ensure the quality of the work / nightly rounds of inspection / routine inspection	
(c)	–	to swim on his own and test if the old terror of water had left him	2 marks
	–	swam two miles across / swam all strokes / terror returned for a moment but he laughed at it / brushed aside the fear	
(d)	–	no leader among them	2 marks
	–	scared of authorities	
	–	scared of being hauled up and beaten by the police	
	–	years of exploitation left them timid	

       –   vicious circle of sahukars, middlemen, politicians, policemen, keepers of law, bureaucrats

(any two)

(e)   –   Jansie was nosey / gossip monger   2 marks

       –   she feared Jansie might tell the whole neighbourhood

       –   Sophie's fantasy would be exposed

       –   Jansie could not keep any secret

(any two)

Q 9 & 10 [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. AII 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.]

9   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:

–   studied the problems and got the facts

–   visited the Secretary of the British landlords' association

–   met the British Official Commissioner of Tirhut Division

–   consulted the lawyers and chided them for collecting fee from the sharecroppers

–   disobeyed the court order and listened to the voice of conscience

–   inspired the peasants to overcome fear and be self reliant

–   was prepared to go to prison for the sake of peasants

–   agreed to 25% refund to make the poor farmers realize their rights

–   inspired the lawyers to go to jail with him

–   four protracted interviews with the Lieutenant Governor

–   ensured the triumph of civil disobedience

(any four)

OR

Subbu was a trouble shooter

–   he was no 2 at Gemini Studio

–   an amazing actor / poet – tailor made for films

–   creative and came up with solutions for a problem

–   gave direction and definition to Gemini Studio in its golden years

–   charitable, improvident and welcoming in nature, hospitable

–   cheerful at all times

–   wrote novels and stories

(any four)

10   Distribution of marks:

Content   4 marks

Expression

●   grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

●   coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [2½]   5 marks

Value points:

–   injured McLeery was Evans himself

–   Evans impersonated McLeery with all make-up

–   didn't take an ambulance to avoid being taken to hospital

–   found a German question paper to convince the Governor of Evans' plans

–   managed to leave the premises with the Detective Superintendent, Carter

(any two)

OR

   –   obedient son / humane / kind / compassionate / patriotic / a caring husband /
            a good human being / rose above national prejudice   (any two)

   –   duty conscious / professional/skilful   (anyone)

11   Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression   1 mark

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

Value Points:

(a)   –   Sam had bought 800 dollars worth of old style currency   2 marks

(b)   –   to prove the astrologer's prediction wrong - about him being killed by
            the hundredth tiger / to save himself from being killed   2 marks

(c)   –   wants the wizard to hit the mommy back / wants the story to end on a
            happy note / wished that Roger Skunk continues with the smell of roses   2 marks

(d)   –   that he leaves the gates always open / welcomes strangers / the way
            Derry was treated / received by Lamb / he spoke things that others
            never did / lives in a huge house and a garden without curtains   2 marks

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)   It was the year 2003. As a part of my efforts to understand schools and children of all ages, I happened to visit a Bangalore school that had a pre-school section. I followed the standard strategy of being a "fly on the wall," observing, absorbing, and when the situation was conducive, asking questions to students, teachers and administrators there.

   (2)   The four-year-old in the junior kindergarten class was smart and highly communicative. She was very forthcoming with her responses. I asked her what she liked and what she did not like in general. She loved her school, her teacher, her mother, and her grandmother. She did not like it when her elder brother fought with her. She also did not like it when her grandmother told her bed-time stories!

   (3)   This was rather strange, since I had believed that most children liked stories told by the elders in the family. So I was wondering why she did not like her grandmother telling her bed-time stories. After some patient interaction, the little girl told us: "When she tells me the stories, I go to sleep. But she wakes me up and asks me - the moral of the story!" I was stunned by her unexpected explanation. What struck me personally was the girl's ability to explain her discomfort. I also began to think about several misconceptions that elders have about issues related to the next generations.

(4) Such as that we believe the stories are told in order that children would understand the moral of the story. Or that they go to the school to learn. Or that employees go to office to work.

(5) Is it correct to assume that children go to school only to learn? They could be going there because that is what is expected of them by their parents. Or because they like to be with their friends in school. Or for the one teacher who tells them nice stories. Or they like the playground and the sports facilities.

(6) The children are not even at a stage to understand the "moral" of the story. They may understand it cumulatively through several stories - which would be sunk in several layers of their understanding, only to emerge later. Or their moral of the story would be different than what we understand it to be. What about the pure enjoyment of the story by itself? What about several other uses of the story - such as understanding the language, relating to the characters, imagining the ethos, the feelings, and so on ?

(7) As in many spheres of life, one of the biggest challenges in the educational system is that we have a first generation of leaders and educators that decide the education policy, the second generation of teachers that are responsible for facilitating education for the children who belong to a third generation.

(8) Understanding third-generation children is a complex process and needs special efforts on the part of all concerned, including parents.

(9) The third-generation children are fearless, articulate, independent, rational (capable of a high degree of analysis on "what is right and wrong" for them), impatient, non-hierarchical, and have wider methods of accessing knowledge. This requires a radically different organization of schools and classrooms, including in terms of the seating arrangements, the teaching-learning process, methods and material, and the quality of interaction with the children. Parents and teachers must jointly understand that comparing situations with their own childhood and therefore expecting certain types of responses from the children, will not work.

(10) Children and their future must be at the heart of any decisions about curriculum, classroom practices, examination system and school management system.

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

(i) Why did the little girl in the kindergarten not like the stories told by her grandmother? 2

(ii) What is the writer's opinion about children being told stories with morals? 2

(iii) What according to the writer is the problem with the education system today? 2

(iv) According to the writer what should be the focus of modem day school system? 2

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

(i) watching without being noticed or observed (para-1)

(ii) willing to co-operate (para-2)

(iii) a mistaken belief or a misunderstanding (para-3)

(iv) a distinctive character, belief and culture of people (para-6)

2. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follow: **8 marks**

When was the last time you laughed really hard - a hearty, side splitting belly laugh that suddenly grabbed you and sent you reeling out of control?

Modem science is beginning to confirm that this kind of laughter is not only enjoyable but also health promoting. Laughter is an invigorating tonic that heightens and brightens the mood, gently releasing us from tensions and social constraints.

If you hate to do a regular workout, laughter may be the exercise programme you've been looking for! Laughter is called "inner jogging". A robust laugh gives the muscles of your face, shoulders, diaphragm and abdomen a good workout. Heart rate and blood pressure temporarily rise, breathing becomes faster and deeper and oxygen surges through your bloodstream. Sometimes your muscles go limp and your blood pressure temporarily may fall, leaving you in a mellow euphoria. A good laugh can burn up as many calories per hour as brisk walking.

Sadly, our culture seems to inhibit humour. We learn to associate growing up with "getting serious" and being serious is somehow associated with being solemn and humourless. Sometimes we repress our good humour, because we are afraid that others will think we are frivolous or foolish.

But you need to repair your sense of humour. Expose yourself to humour and seek out things that make you laugh. Having a good sense of humour doesn't mean you have to have a store of jokes or tell them perfectly. Do not worry about how well you are telling it.

Focus on yourself rather than others. If you can allow yourself the inevitable mistakes then you can laugh at yourself. Those who can laugh at themselves have a much stronger sense of self worth that those who can't. A stressful situation can sometimes be transformed into a bit of fun if you can see the humour in it. Make sure that people around you are fun to be with. Certain people make you feel relaxed and happy. Spend more time with people who boost your mood. Research has shown that just changing your facial muscles can set off different physiological changes. It can also trigger different thoughts that affect moods of sadness, happiness and anger. And if you can't smile, fake it.

Not all humour is positive and healthy. Watch out for scorn, sarcasm, ridicule and contempt and inappropriate humour. And don't joke about people's names. They have to live with them. It is important to be sensitive.

Humour can be a powerful medicine and laughter can be contagious. And the only side effect is pleasure.

(a)   Make notes on the passage given above in any format using recognizable abbreviations. Give a suitable title to the passage.   **5 marks**

(b)   Write a summary based on the notes you have made in about 80 words.   **3 marks**

SECTION-B (Writing)   25 Marks

3.   Ratna's 3 month old pet Alsatian, Caesar has been missing for 2 days from her house in 76, Sainik Farms, Dehradun. Draft an advertisement in 50-80 words to be put in the classified columns of a newspaper giving all relevant details.   **5 marks**

OR

Fatima is a student of St. Thomas School, Ghaziabad. Her school has recently added a gymnasium with the latest equipments. She is asked by her teacher to write a factual description of the gymnasium for the school prospectus. Write the description in 50-80 words.

4. Mrs Sen is the Warden of the school hostel of St. Marks School Ludhiana, Punjab. The linen, towels, blankets, mattresses and pillows need to be replaced as most of these items are worn out or torn. Write a letter to Sleepwell Stores, 34, M.G. Road Ludhiana ordering the above mentioned items and requesting them to send the items at the earliest before the school reopens after the summer vacation. (80-100 words)   **10 marks**

OR

You are Rini / Rishi Singh and want to change your job. You saw the following advertisement in the classified columns of Times Today and decide to apply for the job. Write an application and send it along with your biodata to the Director, HR. Media Communications, Block B 4, Ring Road, Noida.

Media Communications

A creative, innovative ad agency, having a strong presence in media and communications, urgently requires- *Marketing Executive,*

- Minimum Qualifications – BA/BSc/BCom
- Communication skills-English & Hindi
- Computer literate.
- Apply within 7 days to-Media Communications; Block B4, Ring Road, NOIDA

---

5. Jagpreet/Jassi attended a seminar on the occasion of the International Day on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and was appalled to hear about this increasing menace and its detrimental effect on society. He/she jotted down some points which he/she decides to use while talking about drug abuse in the school assembly. Using these inputs write a speech in about 200 words that he/she could deliver during the school assembly.   **10 marks**

- *90 million drug users in the world -1 million heroin addicts in India officially, 5 million unofficially.*
- *affected group - earlier high income group; today all sections of society*
- *increase in crimes - eve teasing, violent clashes at home; thefts etc;*
- *damage to moral, physical, psychological, intellectual growth-loss of human potential.*

OR

You are Irfan/Shehnaz studying in Class XII. You came across the following piece in the Education Times and decide to write an article for your school magazine expressing your views on the subject. Write the article in about 200 words.

> ### *Beating the Pressure*
>
> *Coping with stress is not so easy, especially when you are a student. Today's youngsters are a stressed lot. Be it studies, peer pressure, parental demands or societal expectations-they are pressurized from all sides. But youngsters must learn to manage their stress. Plan, learn from examples, communicate and manage your stress----------*

SECTION-C (Grammar)   20 Marks

6.   Re-arrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense: **5 marks**

     (a)   Finally action will be taken against offenders.

     (b)   The Ghaziabad Police have launched a helpline for women with cellular operations.

     (c)   The phones will be attended to by female Sub Inspectors selected for their sensitivity.

     (d)   This helpline was first launched by the Meerut Police Zone Inspector General.

     (e)   A reward of Rs. 1000 will be offered to anyone for information that will curb eve teasing.

7.   You are Rohit/Rama, a member of the Social Service Wing of the school. You have been asked to have a talk with a Traffic Constable about his life and experiences. One exchange has been done for you as an example. Write 5 more exchanges that took place between you two. Use the input given below to construct the dialogue.   **5 marks**

> *Reasons for joining the service, hours of duty, traffic-rule offenders, handling road rage, family life.*

Rohit/Rama :   Sir, I see you at this traffic crossing every day. I would really like to know something about your life.

Traffic Constable: Sure. What would you like to know?

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

A herd of over 20 elephants stray dangerously close   stray-strayed

(1) to the railway track and the highways near a forest

(2) area in West Bengal upon Sunday morning. The area

(3) between two forests was a elephant corridor and the

(4) herd is trapped between the track and the national

(5) highway. The elephant remained stranded there for

(6) the day but were driven back to the forest on the

(7) evening. Forest Department official immediately

(8) alerted the Railway authorities of the herd and

(9) trains passing in the stretch were asked to slow

(10) down. The officials also asks for help from the district

Police as large crowds gathered to watch the elephants.

9. Lifeline Hospital has recently opened a branch in Gurgaon. You are Robin/Rebecca who has joined the Customer Care Cell of the hospital. You have been asked to construct a set of 10 questions to be used in a feedback form for people using the hospital. Using the given input make the questionnaire. **5 marks**

   Location, number of wards, cleanliness, specialty wards, nursing care, doctors, cost of treatment, concessions for the economically challenged, cafeteria/canteen, facilities for organ transplant

SECTION-D (Literature)   35 Marks

10. Choose anyone of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: **7 marks**

These boys with old, scared faces, learning to walk

They'll soon forget their haunted night

(a) Who are the 'boys' referred to in these lines?   1

(b) Why do they have scared faces?   1

(c)	What is paradoxical about the second line?		2
(d)	Why do the 'boys' have haunted nights?		2
(e)	Why do they have to learn to walk again?		1

OR

But her hands are a wet eagle's

two black crinkled feet

one talon crippled in a garden

trap set for a mouse.

(a)	Name the poem and the poet.	1
(b)	Who is the person referred to as 'her' ?	1
(c)	Pick out the literary device used in the first line and explain it.	2
(d)	How has the person been crippled ?	2
(e)	What are the other changes that have happened to her?	1

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

    (a) Why do the bees get fooled during the autumn season? Describe their condition during this season.

    (b) Pick out any two examples used in the poem, 'Curtain' to emphasize the theme of separation.

    (c) How does the narrator convey the trauma experienced by the soldiers in the poem, 'Survivors' ?

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

    Where had Sergeant Morris found the monkey's paw? How many people had used it before the Whites? Why was Morris reluctant to hand over the paw to the Whites?

OR

Who was Queen Mother? What was strange about her relationship with Alexander?

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

    (a) Do you think Roux from the lesson, 'Judgement of Paris' was benefitted from his meeting with the comedians in the cafe? Give reasons for your answer.

(b)   Despite her house being requisitioned by the Government, Mrs. Malik was not too upset. Give reasons.

(c)   What were the reasons that made Asoka such a popular king with his subjects?

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

Compare and contrast the two old men- the beggar from the story, 'What's Your Dream' ? and Iona Potapov from the story, 'Grief'.

OR

A newspaper critic present at Lisa's performance after Doronin's death is taken in by the sheer brilliance of her performance. He writes a short report describing the events that have led to the transformation of Lisa from a small time actress to a 'real' one. Write the report.

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

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

1   Life begins at 40. Mine certainly did. Our son wanted to study at a good university abroad. In the early 1950s, if you had a dream, it remained unfulfilled unless you could afford it. Taking a loan was unthinkable. That was only for life and death matters. We advised our son to keep studying and graduate well from school.

2   For the first time in my life I thought of taking up a job. At 40 ? No degrees, no business experience. Not very promising. Besides, I would hate to be cooped up in an office from nine to five. What would I like to do ? I liked meeting people. That suggested travel, tourism, hotels. Although we had lived in Calcutta for years, I had never really seen the city. For the next four Sundays, my husband drove me to all the places in the Guide Book. My inspection tours showed there was good scope for an entrepreneur in city tourism. Why not become a tourist guide? I was sure I could do a much better job. Then the 'buts' set in. What will people say? Why is Silloo roaming around in taxis with strange men? Are the Mehta's so hard up ? Could I take it ?

3   It wouldn't require much capital. The only investment was myself. The more knowledge I acquired about the country, the better I would be at my job. I

definitely liked the idea because it gave me freedom to be myself. One morning, dressed elegantly, I went to a major travel agent's office. Assuming me to be a customer, I was shown to the Manager's desk. I told him what I had discovered and suggested he engage me as a guide for his tourists. Mr. Roper was astonished but receptive. He said, "Mrs. Mehta, you are the answer to our prayers. Many a time we have to pull out the office staff because we have no one to accompany our VIP tourists." Thus began Mrs. Mehta's Guide Service.

4   Next day I called some of my friends to coffee. I selected four ladies. All were educated, intelligent and comfortable in any society. They were bored with their lives and as I expected, ready to try something new. I warned them that they would earn peanuts but learn a great deal. I prepared a slim guide book about India. My guides should know something about India's history, geography, governance, economy, population, religions, etc ...

5   We spend a large part of the time driving around and talking to the tourists. By the end of the tour we have usually established a good rapport. When I read some of the letters tourists have written to me, I feel a glow in my heart even now. I don't remember their faces but they must have been nice people to take time from their busy lives to say 'thank you' to a guide so far away. Here are some of the nicest letters. "You are the best guide I've ever had in all my lengthy travels." "You contributed more to my understanding of India than several dozens of other people." "The very delicious tea in your home and the stimulating conversation is one of the highlights of our trip." What more can one want?

6   Slowly, the business grew. Suddenly, everyone wanted to be one of Mrs. Mehta's guides. Those who had taken a dim view of my career choice began calling me up !

7   In the meantime, my son got a scholarship to the university.

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

      (i)   Why was the narrator unable to fulfill her son's dream of studying abroad?   2

      (ii)   What are the factors that dissuaded the narrator from taking up a job as a tourist guide?   2

(iii)   What did the narrator require to start her new business?   2

(iv)   Was the narrator a successful businesswoman? Give reasons for
        your answer.   2

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

(i)   someone who starts a business (para 2)

(ii)   willing to listen or consider suggestions (para 3)

(iii)   understanding and respecting one another (para 5)

(iv)   making one feel active/inspiring (para 5)

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

The key finding in a recent study that even top schools in major cities in India suffer from the entrenched tendency to impart rote learning may have some shock value to those who believe that private educational institutions place greater emphasis on quality and holistic education. However, for those closely observing the school education scenario, it is a re-affirmation of a bitter truth: schools in our country are, by and large, quite far from seeing education as a process of learning with understanding, acquiring knowledge through self-discovery and conceptualisation; rather, education remains a mere transmission of information in a rigid classroom atmosphere, where the emphasis is on memorisation and the objective is to rush through a pre-determined syllabus and prepare children for examinations. While on the scholastic side the WIPRO-Educational Initiatives 'Quality Education Study', which covered 89 schools, shows fall in learning standards among students in classes 4, 6 and 8 over the last five years, it also flags a disturbing deficit of social sensitivity on the part of a sizable section of students. Responses to some questions relating to the education of girls and attitudes towards immigrants, the disabled, and HIV-positive patients, indicated biases that could, over time, grow into prejudices. Exploring the mind of the young at a formative stage in this way, which some might consider methodologically challengeable, is a particularly valuable part of this study. It will be a serious mistake to ignore the broad trend that indicates misconceptions of early years being carried on to a higher age and the possibility of these children imbibing biases they see in their family atomsphere or social milieu.

Over the years, there have been some serious efforts to put in place a national curriculum framework. For instance, the Yash Pal Committee's progressive report

of 1993, *Learning without Burden*, demonstrated how the curriculum load was a burden on the child and highlighted the defects of the examination system. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 was a game attempt to provide a vision of education as a pursuit of both quality and equity. Yet, despite increasing awareness that learning is not mere information accumulation and that teaching ought to be recast into a facilitation of children's discovery of their own potential and understanding, the emphasis in practice continues to be on textbooks and exams. Conceptual understanding is not encouraged anywhere near enough, and sport, art, debate, and cultural activity are kept at the distant periphery. It is time not merely for fostering greater awareness about the need for holistic education but also to chalk out more imaginative pedagogic means to make education an inclusive and quality-centric epistemic process.

(a) Make notes on the passage given above in any format using recognizable abbreviations. Give a suitable title to the passage. 5

(b) Write a summary based on the notes you have made in about 80 words. 3

SECTION B - WRITING 25 Marks

3. Cardio-vascular diseases cause 29% deaths every year making it the world's no. 1 killer. A few lifestyle changes can bring down the number. On the occasion of 'World Heart Day', Puneet has decided to design a poster to create an awareness in his school about the dangers of modern lifestyle and its effect on the human heart. Draft the poster in 50 to 80 words. 5 marks

OR

The recent earthquake in Sikkim has left thousands affected. Goonj, an NGO, has decided to help the victims by collecting woollens and foodgrains to help them survive the coming winter season. Poonam Singla, the Social Service Wing Co-ordinator of Harsha Public School, has been asked to draft a notice for her school notice board asking students to contribute generously. Draft the notice in 50 to 80 words.

4. Radha read the following news item and decided to write a letter to the editor of a national daily, highlighting the problem of repeated terrorist attacks and what she feels should be done to combat this menace. Write the letter in 125 - 150 words. 10 marks

> **Delhi Blast: Yet another wake-up call?**

Delhi Speaks:

- Blaming each other no use - all agencies sit together; take stock of situation

- Attitude of common man one of indifference; as long as families safe - it's business as usual

- terrorism complex phenomena; only talking about war on terror won't work; one has to execute and deliver.

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

Jose/Josephine has recently bought a laptop from Jumbo Electronics, 2/4 Main Street, Bengaluru. However it has begun to malfunction within a week of buying it. Write a letter in 125 - 150 words to the manager of the shop listing out the problems you are facing, asking him to rectify them.

5. You are Rana/Rajni studying in Class XII. You came across the following piece in a magazine and decided to write an article for your school magazine expressing your views on the subject. Write the article in about 200 words.   10 marks

---

Beating the Pressure

Coping with stress is not so easy, especially when you are a student. Today's youngsters are a stressed lot. Be it studies, peer pressure, parental demands or societal expectations ¬they are pressurized from all sides. But youngsters must learn to cope. Plan, learn from examples, communicate and manage their stress...

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

The following statistics ring a warning bell about the alarming rise in pollution in the metropolitan cities of India. Taking help from the given data, Raghu/Rati writes a speech to be delivered on World Environment Day in the morning assembly of his/her school on the need to be more aware of the dangers we are causing to our environment and suggesting solutions for the same. Write the speech in about 200 words.

Huge price to pay for so called progress !!!

- *67% air pollution due to vehicular pollution 25% industries / thermal power plants*

<div align="center">**55**</div>

- *Air pollution kills one every hour*

- *7500 premature deaths due to air pollution*

- *1 out of 10 -15 people likely to get lung cancer*

- *1 out of every 10 school kids suffers from asthma*

SECTION C - GRAMMAR   20 Marks

6. Re-arrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense: 5 marks

    (i)   This decay results in sharp pain experienced on consumption of cold and hot foods.

    (ii)   Pain can also occur due to several reasons, like receding gums, incorrect brushing techniques, etc.

    (iii) The pain arises when the innermost layer of our tooth is exposed.

    (iv)   Moreover, surveys conducted have shown that 40% of the country's population suffers from tooth decay.

    (v)   People often do not take tooth decay seriously or are unaware about the possible consequences.

7. Yash / Yana attended a mountaineering camp during the summer break. Later she was interviewed by a reporter of the journal "TREKKER" on her experiences at the camp. Write 5 more exchanges that took place between them. Use the input given below to construct the dialogue. One has been done as an example.   5 marks

    Desire to trek; Group of young people accompanying; facilities; challenges; feelings after the adventure.

    Reporter :   How long did it take you to climb the peak?

    Yash/Yana : It took us a fortnight.

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

    Skipping breakfast, especially amidst primary and   eg amidst - among

    (i)   secondary school children, affect mental performance

    (ii)   in a classroom, thus lending weight to the old adage that

(iii)   a healthy breakfast gets you of to a good start for the day.

(iv)   New research show that eating breakfast benefits the memory.

(v)   It provides essential nutrient and energy. Children who skip breakfast

(vi)   does not make up for nutrient and energy deficits later in the day

(vii)   and tend to perform poorly in tests of cognition than those

(viii)   who had their breakfasts. Study conducted by some doctor's

(ix)   in U.K. found that a high blood glucose level after having

(x)   breakfast is one of the key reason for improvement in performance.

9.   Fitness First, a wellness centre, has opened in your locality. Ravi / Radhika is doing a summer job there during his/her vacations. He/She has been asked to construct a set of 10 questions that they are to use as a feedback form for customers. Use the input given below to make the questionnaire. The first question has been done as an example.   5 marks

> Location, capacity, decor, cleanliness and hygiene, variety of equipment, quality of trainers, adequate number of trainers, service, time spent with customers.

Have you visited the wellness centre before?

SECTION D - LITERATURE   35 Marks

10.   Choose anyone of the following extracts and answer the questions that follow: 7 marks

And a pain still throbs in the old, old scars

And they pulse again with a keener sting –

I know why he beats his wing!

(a)   Name the poem and the poet.   1

(b)   Why has the word 'old' been repeated twice in the first line?   2

(c)   Why is the bird bruised and full of scars?   2

(d)   How does the bird try to cope with its pain?   2

OR

A poem should be equal to

Not true

For all the history of grief

An empty doorway and a maple leaf

For love

The leaning grasses and two lights above the sea

A poem should not mean but be

(a) Name the poem and the poet. 1

(b) What are the symbols used in the above lines? What do they convey? 2

(c) Explain the line - 'A poem should not mean but be' ? 2

(d) According to the poet, what is the purpose of using symbols in a poem? 2

11. Answer any two of the following in about 50 words each: 2×4=8

(a) Why does the narrator of the poem, 'Ode to Autumn' describe autumn as a season of 'mists and mellow fruitfulness' ?

(b) What does the narrator of the poem, 'Curtain' wish to convey by referring to Hamlet?

(c) Describe the feelings of the son depicted in the poem, 'Of Mothers, Among Other Things'. What does he wish to express by saying 'my tongue licks bark'?

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

What are the elements used by the writer of the play, 'The Monkey's Paw' to create a feeling of horror?

OR

Who was Perdiccas ? Why was he missing from the camp when Alexander decided to move towards India ? Was he a part of the army when they moved camp and started on their journey to India? Give reasons for your answer.

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

(a) How is a child's world different from that of an adult's as discussed in the essay, 'Hum of Insects' ?

(b) Why did Iona have to unburden himself to his horse? What does this tell you about the people around him?

(c) Give examples from the story, 'The Actress' that reveal Lisa to be a sensitive person.

14. Answer anyone of the following in 100 - 125 words: 7

"Room 10' × 8' highlights the deteriorating family values in society."

Explain this statement with reference to the story.

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

Compare and contrast the characters of Robichon and Quinquart. Do you agree with the judgement of Paris? Give reasons for your answer.

Marking Scheme — Functional English

General Instructions :

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. 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 shauld be awarded accordingly.

2. Answer scripts should not be given to the evaluators for evaluation until and unless the given Marking Scheme has been thoroughly discussed with them in a group or individually on the first day of evaluatian.

3. The Head Examiner must go through the first five answer scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluatian has been carried out as per the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant far evaluatian shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variatian in the marking of individual evaluators.

4. Evaluatian is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretatian or any other consideratian. However, the Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points and does not canstitute the complete answer.

5. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right hand side far each part. Marks awarded far different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled.

6. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin.

7. Where marks are allotted separately for content and expression in the Marking Scheme they have to be reflected separately and then totalled. This is a mandatory requirement.

8. A slash (/) in the Marking Scheme indicates alternative answers. If a student writes an answer which is not given in the Marking Scheme but which is equally acceptable, marks should be awarded only in consultation with the Head Examiner..

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

10. If a student writes a single word in response to a short answer type question and it constitutes the core of the answer it should be accepted and awarded full marks.

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.l (Section A) and Q.10 (Section D).

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

13. Wherever the word limit is given, no marks are to be deducted for exceeding the word limit.

14. As per orders of the Honourable Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

15. All Examiners/Head Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' mark.

16. A full scale of marks - 0 to 100 is to be used. In case of an answer book deserving 95 marks and above, marks be awarded in consultation with the Head Examiner only.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: **(READING)**   **20 Marks**

Q1   READING   LEARNING FROM FAILURE   TOTAL MARKS: 12

Under Section A, Reading (Q1), questions have 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

Note   : No penalty for spelling and grammar errors.

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

Suggested Answers:

a)

i..   fell asleep   1

        woken up from sleep, asked to tell the moral of the story   1

ii.   children not at a stage to understand morals / understanding stories takes time
        / child's understanding of morals varies from that of adults
        (any two)   1+1

iii.   1st generation leaders and educators decision makers, 2nd generation teachers
        facilitators and 3rd generation learners; understanding 3rd generation learners
        a complex process/ today's learners have wider exposure   1+1

iv.   focus –

        on children and their future when decisions are made on curriculum,

        exams and school management system/

        teaching process/

        quality of interaction/

        radically different organization of schools and classrooms in terms of seating
        arrangements/

        the teaching learning process/ methods and materials

        (any 2)   1+1

b.   VOCABULARY   **4 marks**

Objective : To deduce the meanings of unfamiliar lexical items.

Marking : 1 mark each (4 marks)

Answers :   (i)   fly on the wall

                       (ii)   forthcoming \ communicative

                       (iii)   misconception

                       (iv)   ethos

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   3 marks
      (minimum three sub headings)

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 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.

Q 2.a) Note Making

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

Suggested Notes

Title : Laughter-The Best Medicine \ Inner Jogging

    I.   Benefits

          a.   healthy & enjoyable

          b.   brightens mood

          c.   relaxes from tension & social constraints

    II.   An exercise

          a.   considered inner jogging

          b.   workout for mus. of face/shoulder/etc;

          c.   O2 surges thro. blood stream

          d.   burns calories

III. Culture and humour

  a. growing up means getting serious

  b. being serious means being humourless

  c. humour thus repressed

  d. consider being humorous as foolish

IV. Need to improve sense of humour

  a. expose oneself to humour

  b. learn to laugh at self

  c. be with fun loving ppl

  d. see humour in stressful situations

V. Not all humour positive and healthy

  a. scorn/sarcasm/ridicule inappropriate

  b. joking about names is insensitive

Key to Abbreviations used:

&	–	**and**
02	–	**oxygen**
thro.	–	**through**
mus.	–	**muscles**
ppl.	–	**people**
/	–	**or**

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

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

Q2b) 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 |

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   **ADVERTISEMENT-LOST DOG**   **TOTAL – 5 MARKS**

Objective: To design a classified advertisement in an appropriate style

Marking :   Format   1 mark

Title - Lost and Found \ Missing

Content   2 marks

Suggested Value Points

1.   breed; gender; colour; age; size; identifying features;

–   lost - when and where;

–   contact person - name and address/ telephone number

–   mention of reward (if any)

Expression   2 marks

Option-2   **FACTUAL DESCRIPTION - GYMNASIUM**   **TOTAL – 5 MARKS**

Objective :   To use a style appropriate to writing a factual description

Marking :   5 marks

Format (title)   ½ mark

Content   2½ marks

Suggested value points:

●   location

●   Size

●   description of equipments

- people using it

- benefits

Expression   2 marks

- accuracy   1 mark

- fluency   1 mark

Q.4. Option -1   **LETTER ORDERING GOODS**   **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

- placing order for linen/towels/etc

- details - quantity /colour /size/brand etc

- discount (if any)

- mode of payment

- any other relevant details

Expression   4marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   2 marks

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 marks

Note: Credit to be given even if all the points in the question are not mentioned due to the word limit constraint in the question.

Or

Option -2   **APPLICATION FOR JOB WITH CV**   **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

● reference to the newspaper advertisement

● application for Marketing Executive

● personal details

● educational qualifications

● experience

● two references

Expression   4 marks

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   2 marks

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 marks

Note: No marks to be deducted if CV is included in the letter of application

Q.5. Option -1   **SPEECH – DRUG ADDICTION**   **TOTAL – 10 MARKS**

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: Format   1 mark
(to include greeting's and thanking the gathering)

Content   4 marks

Suggested Value Points

- refer to the given input

- reasons for increase in menace

- effect on individual and society

- measures to fight it at both social and personal levels

Any other relevant points

Expression   5 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2½)

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

Option – 2

ARTICLE – STRESS

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

To analyze given input and arrive at conclusions

Marking: Format   1 mark

(heading and writer's name)

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

- reasons for stress

- effects of stress

- how to deal with it

Any other relevant point

Expression   5 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2½)

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

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 be able to present ideas in grammatically logical sequence

                                                                      5 marks

Marking: 1 mark for every correct answer

Answer   **(b, d, c, e, a) or (b, d, c, a, e)**

b.   The Ghaziabad Police have launched a helpline for women with cellular operations.

d.   This help-line was first launched by the Meerut Police Zone Inspector General.

c.   The phones will be attended to by female Sub Inspectors selected for their sensitivity.

e.   A reward of Rs.1 000 will be offered to anyone for information that will curb eve teasing

a.   Finally action will be taken against offenders.

<div align="center">Or</div>

b.   The Ghaziabad Police have launched a helpline for women with cellular operations.

d.   This help-line was first launched by the Meerut Police Zone Inspector General.

c.   The phones will be attended to by female Sub Inspectors selected for their sensitivity.

d.   Finally action will be taken against offenders.

e.   A reward of Rs.1000 will be offered to anyone for information that will curb eve teasing

Q7.   **DIALOGUE WRITING**   **TOTAL-5 MARKS**

Objectives: To extend the given input 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

Sample Answers

Rohit/Rama: Sir, why did you join the police force?

Policeman: It was my childhood dream to become a policeman.

Rohit/Rama: What are your duty hours?

Policeman: I am on duty for ten hours a day.

Rohit/Rama: How do you handle the traffic - rule offenders?

Policeman: The offenders are fined Rs.100.

Rohit/Rama: How do you deal with incidents of road rage?

Policeman: I deal with them very strictly.

Rohit/Rama: Sir, does your work affect your family life?

Policeman: Of course, it does, however, I have learnt to cope with it.

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 are to be deducted if the candidate has given only the correct words.

	Incorrect		**Correct**
1.	highways	–	highway
2.	upon	–	on
3.	a	–	an
4.	is	–	was
5.	elephant	–	elephants
6.	on	–	in

7.	official	–	officials
8.	of	–	about
9.	in	–	through
10.	asks	–	asked

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 are to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. The ten questions should cover at least two of the areas specified for the feedback form in the given input. Any other suitable questions may be acceptable. Marks should be awarded even if the child answers in the questionnaire format.

Sample Answers:

1. Do you think the hospital is centrally located?

2. Are there adequate numbers of wards in the hospital?

3. Is the cleanliness of the hospital satisfactory?

4. Are the speciality wards well equipped?

5. Is the nursing care adequate?

6. Are the doctors a committed lot?

7. Is the cost of treatment reasonable?

8. Does the hospital give concession to the economically challenged people?

9. Does the hospital have a canteen?

10. Is the hospital equipped for organ transplants?

SECTION D: LITERATURE   TOTAL -35 MARKS

Q10. REFERENCE TO CONTEXT   TOTAL- 7 MARKS

Under Section D (Q10), questions have 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 especially in the long answers.

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

Marking: 7 marks

Answers:

OPTION (1) SURVIVORS

a. soldiers who have survived the war/combatants/soldiers/survivors
(any 1)   1

b. because of the physical/mental trauma faced at the warfront /horrors of war/tiredness/exhaustion/shock and strain/victims of neurasthesia
(any 2)   1

c. –   that the non-combatants feel that the combatants will forget their haunted nights and trauma and return to the war front

–   but in reality they are like helpless children; suffering / pride shattered   2

d. –   reminded of the scenes of horror witnessed at the battle ground

–   guilty at not being able to avenge the deaths of their comrades and their helplessness   2

e. injuries on the battle field have crippled them /

trying to cope with life after war   1

OPTION (2) Of Mothers, Among Other Things

a. Of Mothers, Among Other Things   ½

A.K. Ramanujan   ½

b. mother   1

c. hands are a wet eagle's–metaphor   1

mother's hands compared to the eagle's two black crinkled feet (talons)   1

d. finger caught in a garden trap   1

while trying to catch a mouse   1

e.   become thinner; emaciated; feather of a onetime wing; dark and roughened skin; bent body

(any two)   ½ + ½

Q11. POETRY (Any two)   **TOTAL 4×2=8 MARKS**

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

                Expression: 1 mark

a.   They are fooled because there is an abundance of later flowers

      They believe warm days will continue for ever

      They are satiated with nectar / over brimming of clammy cells

b.   goodbye/

      fingers loosen from warm interchange/

      division piles emphasis like bullets/

      the wave is broken/

      no touch now/

      distance out measures time engulfs identity/ quiet disaster/

      two Hamlets/

      white murder of one kiss/

      shrunken senses

      two worlds apart/

      one dark air separate and strange

      (any two)

c.   through the mention of the various sufferings experienced by the soldiers like- haunted nights, cowed subjection, their dreams drip with murder, learning to walk again, shattered pride, scared faces, eyes filled with hatred- broken and mad; stammering and disconnected talk; neurasthesia;

      any other relevant answer

      (any four)

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) THE MONKEY'S PAW

Suggested Answers:

- He had got the paw from a fakir
- had been used by 2 people before the Whites
- because the first person who had used the paw had wished for death and Morris had also faced trouble; according to him paw brought bad luck-so reluctant to give it to anyone

OR

OPTION (2) AN ADVENTURE STORY

Suggested Answer :

- Queen Mother, mother of Darius, King of Persia, Alexander's enemy, also his prisoner
- though a prisoner was respected and loved by Alexander-treated her like his mother- wanted her approval and blessings before leaving for India.
- kneels down and thanks Queen Mother profoundly for breaking her vow of silence
- calls her mother

Q13. FICTION (Any two)   **TOTAL 4X2=8 MARKS**

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

Marking: Content   -   3 marks

Expression -   1 mark

a.   was helped by Robichon who masqueraded as Roux and gave his first speech at Appeville Sous Bois; earned double the money; free publicity for subsequent lectures; got rid of tensions and stress associated with his first public appearance on stage / debut postponed.

b. firstly acquired by government / no headache of private tenants/ rent directly and regularly credited to bank / also transferred from Delhi. **(any 2)**

c. Asoka-father figure, practised whatever he preached; built roads, hospitals other facilities for the subjects; appointed Censors of Piety and Almoners; kept strict watch on officers; engaged in the spread of Law of Piety; worked towards the progress, welfare and happiness of people; ensuring justice for all especially the old, the homeless and those with large families; practising high moral standards personally **(any 2)**

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   COMPARISON OF BEGGAR & IONA

Note: Marks should be awarded for the students' creativity

Suggested Value Points:

Similarity   both old, lonely, poor, frail, wanted to pour out their heart

Dissimilarity Iona-   depressed, introvert, difficulty in expressing himself, overwhelmed by circumstances, grief, had a family

beggar-   extrovert, happy-go-lucky, garrulous, friendly, wise, at peace with himself, in rags, spoke English, had everything but lost it

Option-2   ACTRESS

Suggested Value Points

● brilliant performance of Lisa,

● brought dialogues to life

● experiences at warfront

● meeting Doronin-love of her life-subsequent death

● pain and suffering -matured her as an actress

Note: No marks to be deducted for format

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212
EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A   **READING**   **20 MARKS**

Q1. READING   **TOTAL MARKS: 12**

Under Section A, Reading (Q1), questions have 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 the main parts of the text.

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

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

Answers : (a)

i.	couldn't afford it	1 mark
	taking loan unthinkable/loans meant only for serious issues	1 mark
ii.	fear of what people would say	1 mark
	assumed they were in a financial crisis/narrator moving around with unknown people (anyone)	1 mark
iii.	investing herself/ knowledge of the country/less capital / identifying people who would like to act as guides and help her (any two)	2 marks
iv.	yes	1 mark
	evident from the letters of appreciation that she received/ many people wanted to join her company	1 mark

b.   VOCABULARY

Objective : To deduce the meanings of unfamiliar lexical items.

Marking : 1 mark each (4 marks)

Answers : i.   entrepreneur

             ii. receptive

             ii. rapport

             iv. stimulating

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.

Q 2.a Note making

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

Suggested Notes

Title : NEED FOR HOLISTIC EDUCATION

                OR

Any other suitable title

I.   School edn scenario today.

    1.   No emphasis on quality & holistic edn

    2.   Edn - mere tranformaton of infn.

        i.   rushing through syllabus

        ii.   rigid classrooms

        iii.   emphasis on rote lrng.

        iv.   preparing for exams

        v.   practised even in top private schools

II.   Research results

    1.   fall in lrng. standards

    2.   lack of social sensitivity

    3.   bias against immigrants, disabled, edn. of girls

    4.   misconceptions in formative years dangerous

        i.   impacts attitudes in adult life.

III.   Some recommendations

    1.   Yashpal Committee report 1993

        i..   curriculum a burden

        ii.   defective exam system

    2.   NCF 2005 - vision

        i.   edn - a pursuit of quality and equity

    3.   need for holistic education

        i.   creating imaginative pedagogy

        ii.   make edn inclusive and quality centric

IV.   Ground reality

    1.   continuing dependence on textbooks and exams

2. conceptual understanding not encouraged

3. cultural activities secondary

Key:

1. edn. – education

2. thru – through

3. infn. – information

4. &. – and

5. lrng. – learning

6. NCF – National Curriculam Framework

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

2. No penalty if a key to the abbreviations is not given.

Q2. b. SUMMARY

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

2) To test the 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 POSTER - HEALTHY LIFESTYLE TOTAL – 5 MARKS

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

Marking : Content 3 marks

Suggested Value Points

– heading / caption

– theme/ purpose

– catchy slogans

– dangers of modern lifestyle

– effect on human heart

– name of the issuing authority (optional)

– any other relevant points

Expression   2 marks

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style

● Due credit should be given for creativity and economy of words

OPTION 2   **NOTICE - DONATION**   **TOTAL – 5 MARKS**

Objective :   To write in an appropriate style of a notice

Marking :   Format   1 mark

Notice/name of the institution, title, date and writer's name with the designation

The candidate should not be penalized if he has used block letters with or without a box.

Content   2 marks

Suggested Value Points

– state the purpose - to collect donation

– time, date, venue for collection

– any other relevant information

Expression   2 marks

● coherence and relevance of ideas, accuracy and style

Q.4. Option -1   **LETTER TO THE EDITOR**   **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

- use points given in the input - terrorism complex phenomenon

- take responsibility for the problems

- not depend on government for solutions

- proactive citizens/ sensitive to others

- suggest measures to tackle the issue.

Expression   4 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   2marks

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   2 marks

Option -2   **LETTER OF COMPLAINT**   **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

– reference to date of purchase

– details of defect

– problems caused

– mention of warranty/guarantee period

– asking for replacement/repair

Expression   4 marks

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2)

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2)

Q.5. Option -1 ARTICLE - BEATING THE PRESSURE   10 MARKS

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

To use given input and arrive at conclusions.

Marking: Format   1 mark

(heading and writer's name)

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

– reasons for stress

– effect! result of stress

– dealing with stress/ solutions

– other relevant points

82

Expression   5 marks

> •   grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings
>
>   (2½)
>
> •   Coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

Option – 2

SPEECH – POLLUTION   **TOTAL – 10 MARKS**

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

          To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: Format   1 mark

             (to include greeting and thanking the gathering)

             Content   4 marks

             Suggested Value Points

             –   refer to given data/input

             –   reasons for pollution

             –   measures to control pollution

             –   other relevant points

             Expression   5 marks

             ●   grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2½)

             ●   coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

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**

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

Marking: 1 mark for every correct answer

Answer

(v, i, iii, ii, iv) or (v, iv, i, iii, ii)

v. People often do not take tooth decay seriously or are aware about the possible consequences.

i. This decay results in sharp pain experienced on consumption of cold and hot foods.

iii. The pain arises when the innermost layer of our tooth is exposed.

ii. Pain can also occur due to several reasons, like receding gums, incorrect brushing techniques etc.

iv. Moreover, surveys conducted have shown that 40% of the country's population suffers from tooth decay,.

Or

v. People often do not take tooth decay seriously or are aware about the possible consequences.

iv. Moreover, surveys conducted have shown that 40% of the country's population suffers from tooth decay.

i. This decay results in sharp pain experienced on consumption of cold and hot foods.

iii. The pain arises when the innermost layer of our tooth is exposed.

ii. Pain can also occur due to several reasons, like receding gums, incorrect brushing techniques etc.

Q7. DIALOGUE WRITING   TOTAL-5 MARKS

Objective: 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:

a. Reporter: What motivated you to go on a trek?
   Yash/Yana: I enjoy trekking.

| | | b. | Reporter: | How many people were there in your group? |
| | | | Yash/Yana: | We were ten in our group. |

| | | c. | Reporter: | Were you satisfied with the facilities provided? |
| | | | Yash/Yana: | They were good. |

| | | d. | Reporter: | Was the trek challenging? |
| | | | Yash/Yana: | Yes, that's what made it interesting. |

| | | e. | Reporter: | How do you feel after the adventure? |
| | | | Yash/Yana: | I feel really great. |

(Any other suitable exchange may be accepted)

Q.8. EDITING   TOTAL: 5 MARKS

Objective: 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. If only the correct words are given marks should be awarded.

	Incorrect		**Correct**
i.	affect	-	affects
ii.	a	-	the
iii.	of	-	off
iv.	show	-	shows
v.	nutrient	-	nutrients
vi.	does	-	do
vii.	than	-	over
viii.	had	-	have
	study	-	studies
	doctor's	-	doctors
ix.		-	no error
x.	reason	-	reasons

Note: Line viii has 3 options as indicated above. Line ix has no error. ½ mark to be awarded irrespective of whether a student has made the correction or not.

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 in the given input.

Suggested Answers:

1.   Is the wellness centre centrally located?

2.   How large is the centre?

3.   Do you like the decor of the centre?

4.   Are you satisfied with the cleanliness and hygiene of the centre?

5.   Is the equipment adequate and well maintained?

6.   Are you happy with the quality of the trainers?

7.   Are there adequate number of trainers?

8.   Are the trainers courteous and helpful?

9.   Are you satisfied with the service?

10.   Do the trainers spend adequate time with the customers?

SECTION D: **LITERATURE**   **TOTAL -35 MARKS**

In Section D, (Q10) questions have 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 especially in the long answers.

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)   **SYMPATHY**

a)   Sympathy   - ½ mark
        Paul Laurence Dunbar   - ½ mark

b)   -to emphasize the fact that the scars are not new   - 1 mark
        - to emphasize that the pain is an old one   - 1 mark

c)   because of its repeated attempts at freeing itself from the
        cage, has hurt itself with wings bleeding and bosom sore.   - 2 marks

d)   sings a song
        a prayer to God asking for freedom   - 2 marks

OPTION (2)   **ARS POETICA**

a)   Ars Poetica   - ½ mark
        Archibald Macleish   - ½ mark

b)   empty doorway; maple leaf; leaning grass; two lights
        above the sea   - 1 mark
        grief; love   - 1 mark

c)   a poem should be open to individual interpretation/should
        have an emotional appeal rather than an intellectual one   - 2 marks

d)   symbols are suggestive/allow scope for interpretation/they
        convey abstract emotions and feelings through symbols
        (any two points)   - 2 marks

Q11. POETRY (Any two)   **TOTAL 4X2=8 MARKS**

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

                     Expression: 1 mark

        SUGGESTED ANSWERS

a)   ●   It is a season of mists and mellow sunlight
        ●   just the right season for the fruits to ripen
        ●   a season of abundance - flowers and fruits

b)   •   The loneliness of the lovers / their soliloquies
       •   their feeling of indecisiveness whether their decision to separate
         has been the right one

c)   •   He is upset at the changes he observes in his mother
       •   Her frail and emaciated body makes him emotional - conveyed
         by the use of the phrase 'my tongue licks bark.'/his regret/sadness

Q12. DRAMA   THE MONKEY'S PAW   TOTAL-5 MARKS

Objective: To test the students' ability to comprehend plays, understand characters
etc.

Marking: Content: 3 marks

                 Expression: 2 marks

OPTION (1)   THE MONKEY'S PAW

–   the story of the Fakir

–   the curse behind the monkey's paw

–   the gruesome death of the first owner and later Herbert

–   the eagerness of the second owner(Morris) to destroy it

–   the setting of the play - on a cold winter evening; house situated next to the
graveyard.

–   the movement of the paw in Mr. White's hand

–   the faces in the fire

–   the second wish asking for the dead son to come alive again

–   the frantic knocking on the door by Herbert's Spirit.

–   the climax - none found when door is opened.

(any four points to be included)

OPTION (2)   AN ADVENTURE STORY

–   Perdiccas was an officer in Alexander's army,

–   He had been sent by Alexander to escort Queen Mother from Babylon to the
camp

–   No, he had been asked to escort Queen Mother back.

Q13. PROSE (Any two)   **TOTAL 4X2=8 MARKS**

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

Expression: 1 mark

a)   –   Child's world exists only as far as he can see

–   believes everyone who smiles is kind and everyone who laughs is happy/ happy times last forever

–   Even the maidservant & the man servant, the ox and the donkey are happy

–   In the end everyone will be saved from being burnt in the fires of Hell by the skin of their teeth

–   spends most of the time happily playing in the garden

(any two points)

Adult world - run down machine, stuffy room, full of stabbing creatures/ burdened by responsibilities of life

b)   –   There was no one to listen to his story / share his grief

–   The people were too busy with their lives to care about an old poor man

–   He was of no consequence to anyone

–   The people were too 'insensitive / callous

c)   –   She wonders whether the soldiers would want to see her performance at the time of a war

–   is upset by the sadness of the people around her suffering the loss of family members in the war

–   wants lo shoot the enemy after she is exposed to scenes of battle at the front

–   is upset by the trivial talks of the people around her after returning from the war front

(any three points)

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

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

Marking: Content   -   4 marks

                 Expression   -   3 marks

OPTION (1)   A ROOM 10' × 8'

Note: Marks should be awarded for the students' creativity

Suggested Value Points:

–   respect not accorded to elders

–   elders treated as redundant material

–   Mrs. Malik's insensitive attitude to her mother-in-law

–   Mrs. Malik's daughter-in-law ignores her

–   talks in English to exclude her from the conversation

–   does not acknowledge mother-in-law's contribution in building the house

–   gives her the store room to live in

      (any four points)

OPTION (2)   THE JUDGEMENT OF PARIS

Suggested Value Points:

      Compare and Contrast   2 marks

      Robichon - happy-go-lucky; robust; big built; great comedian; open; sporting; snobbish   .

      Quinquart - skinny; small built; talented comedian; secretive; loved Suzanne passionately.'

      Judgement of Paris-both answers possible.   2 marks

      Yes, because Quinquart outsmarted Robichon who had fooled the people of Paris

      No, because Quinquart had not performed in front of the people. So he had not really fulfilled the conditions of the bet.

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 1 mark each.

1.   If a line has direction ratios $2, -1, -2$, then what are its direction cosines?   1

2.   Find 'λ' when the projection of $\vec{a} = \lambda\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ on $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ is 4 units.   1

3.   Find the sum of the vectors $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + \hat{k}, \vec{b} = -2\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ and $\vec{c} = \hat{i} - 6\hat{j} - 7\hat{k}$.

4.   Evaluate: $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{x} dx$.   1

5.   Evaluate $\int (1-x) \sqrt{x} \, dx$.   1

6. If $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 8 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$, write the minor of the element a_{23}.   1

7. If $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ -9 & x \end{pmatrix}$, write the value of x.   1

8. Simplify: $\cos\theta \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} + \sin\theta \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$ 1

9. Write the principal value of $\cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right) - 2 \sin^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)$.   1

10. Let * be a 'binary' operation on N given by $a * b = LCM\,(a, b)$ for all $a, b \in N$. Find $5 * 7$.

SECTION - B

Question numbers 11 to 22 carry 4 marks each.

11. If $(\cos x)^y = (\cos y)^x$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.   4

OR

If $\sin y = x \sin (a + y)$, prove that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{\sin^2 (a + y)}{\sin a}$.

12. How many times must a man toss a fair coin, so that the probability of having at least one head is more than 80% ?   4

13. Find the Vector and Cartesian equations of the line passing through the point   4
$(1, 2, -4)$ and perpendicular to the two lines $\dfrac{x-8}{3} = \dfrac{y+19}{-16} = \dfrac{z-10}{7}$ and

$\dfrac{x-15}{3} = \dfrac{y-29}{8} = \dfrac{z-5}{-5}$

14. If $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ are three vectors such that $|\vec{a}| = 5, |\vec{b}| = 12$ and $|\vec{c}| = 13$, and

    $\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{o}$, find the value of $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}$.　　　　4

15. Solve the following differential equation:　　　　4

    $2x^2 \dfrac{dy}{dx} - 2xy + y^2 = 0.$

16. Find the particular solution of the following differential equation;　　　　4

    $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x^2 + y^2 + x^2 y^2$, given that $y = 1$ when $x = 0$.

17. Evaluate: $\int \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \, dx$

    OR

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

18. Find the point on the curve $y = x^3 - 11x + 5$ at which the equation of tangent is
    $y = x-11$.　　　　4

    OR

    Using differentials, find the approximate value of $\sqrt{49.5}$.

19. If $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$, show that　　　　4

    $(x^2 + 1)^2 \dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2x(x^2 + 1)\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2.$

20. Using properties of determinants, prove that　　　　4

    $$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & q+r & y+z \\ c+a & r+p & z+x \\ a+b & p+q & x+y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & p & x \\ b & q & y \\ c & r & z \end{vmatrix}$$

21. Prove that $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right) = \dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{x}{2}$, $x \in \left(-\dfrac{\pi}{2}, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

4

OR

Prove that $\sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{8}{17}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{3}{5}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{36}{85}\right)$.

22. Let A = IR – {3} and B = IR – {1}. Consider the function f : A $\rightarrow$ B defined by

4

$f(x) = \left(\dfrac{x-2}{x-3}\right)$. Show that f is one-one and onto and hence find f^{-1}.

SECTION - C

Question numbers 23 to 29 carry 6 marks each.

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

6

24. Of the students in a college, it is known that 60% reside in hostel and 40% are day scholars (not residing in hostel). Previous year results report that 30% of all students who reside in hostel attain 'A' grade and 20% of day scholars attain 'A' grade in their annual examination. At the end of the year, one student is chosen at random from the college and he has an 'A' grade, what is the probability that the student is a hostlier ?

25. A manufacturer produces nuts and bolts. It takes 1 hour of work on machine A and 3 hours on machine B to produce a package of nuts. It takes 3 hours on machine A and 1 hour on machine B to produce a package of bolts. He earns a profit of ` 17.50 per package on nuts and ` 7 per package of bolts. How many packages of each should be produced each day so as to maximize his profits if he operates his machines for at the most 12 hours a day? Form the above as a linear programming problem and solve it graphically.

6

26. $\displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}\right) dx = \sqrt{2} \cdot \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

6

OR

Evaluate $\int\limits_{1}^{3} \left(2x^2 + 5x\right)dx$ as a limit of a sum.

27. Using the method of integration, find the area of the region bounded by the lines   6
    $3x–2y + 1 = 0, 2x + 3y – 21 = 0$ and $x – 5y + 9 = 0$.

28. Show that the height of a closed right circular cylinder of given surface and maximum
    volume, is equal to the diameter of its base.   6

29. Using matrices, solve the following system of linear equations:

    $x – y + 2z = 7$

    $3x + 4y - 5z = –5$

    $2x – y + 3z = 12$

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Using elementary operations, find the inverse of the following matrix:

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

<div align="center">

QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/1
SECTION A

</div>

Question numbers 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each.

1. The binary operation $* : R \times R \rightarrow R$ is defined as $a * b = 2a + b$.

   Find $(2 * 3) * 4$.

2. Find the principal value of $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} - \sec^{-1}(-2)$.

3. Find the value of $x + y$ from the following equation:

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} x & 5 \\ 7 & y-3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. If $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then find $A^T - B^T$.

5. Let A be a square matrix of order 3×3. Write the value of $|2A|$, where $|A| = 4$.

6. Evaluate:

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \; dx$$

7. Given $\int e^x (\tan x + 1) \sec x \; dx = e^x f(x) + c$.

   Write $f(x)$ satisfying the above.

8. Write the value of $\left(\hat{i} \times \hat{j} \right) \cdot \hat{k} + \hat{i} \cdot \hat{j}$

9. Find the scalar components of the vector $\overrightarrow{AB}$ with initial point A(2, 1) and terminal point B(- 5, 7).

10. Find the distance of the plane $3x - 4y + 12z = 3$ from the origin.

SECTION B

Question numbers 11 to 22 carry 4 marks each.

11. Prove the following:

$$\cos \left(\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{5} + \cot^{-1} \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{6}{5\sqrt{13}}$$

12. Using properties of determinants, show that

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix} = 4\ abc$$

13. Show that $f : N \rightarrow N$, given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \\ x - 1, \text{if } x \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

is both one-one and onto.

OR

Consider the binary operations $* : R \times R \rightarrow R$ and $o : R \times R \rightarrow R$ defined as $a * b = | a - b |$ and $a \ o \ b = a$ for all $a, b \in R$. Show that '*' is commutative but not associative, 'o' is associative but not commutative.

14. If $x = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1}t}}$, $y = \sqrt{a^{\cos^{-1}t}}$, show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = -\dfrac{y}{x}$.

OR

Differentiate $\tan^{-1} \left[\dfrac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{x} \right]$ with respect to x.

15. If $x = a (\cos t + t \sin t)$ and $y = a (\sin t - t \cos t)$, $0 < t < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$,

find $\dfrac{d^2 x}{dt^2}, \dfrac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$ and $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

16. A ladder 5 m long is leaning against a wall. The bottom of the ladder is pulled along the ground, away from the wall, at the rate of 2 cm/s. How fast is its height on the wall decreasing when the foot of the ladder is 4 m away from the wall ?

17. Evaluate:

$$\int_{-1}^{2} | x^3 - x | dx$$

OR

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, dx$$

18. Form the differential equation of the family of circles in the second quadrant and touching the coordinate axes.

OR

Find the particular solution of the differential equation

$$x\,(x^2 - 1)\,\frac{dy}{dx} = 1;\, y = 0 \text{ when } x = 2.$$

19. Solve the following differential equation:

$$(1 + x^2)\,dy + 2xy\,dx = \cot x\,dx;\, x \ne 0$$

20. 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 $\vec{p}$ which is perpendicular to both $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{c} = 18$.

21. Find the coordinates of the point where the line through the points A(3, 4, 1) and B(5, 1, 6) crosses the XY-plane.

22. Two cards are drawn simultaneously (without replacement) from a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards. Find the mean and variance of the number of red cards.

SECTION C

Question numbers 23 to 29 carry 6 marks each.

23. Using matrices, solve the following system of equations:

$$2x + 3y + 3z = 5,\ x - 2y + z = -4,\ 3x - y - 2z = 3$$

24. Prove that the radius of the right circular cylinder of greatest curved surface area which can be inscribed in a given cone is half of that of the cone.

OR

An open box with a square base is to be made out of a given quantity of cardboard of area c^2 square units. Show that the maximum volume of the box is $\dfrac{c^3}{6\sqrt{3}}$ cubic units.

25. Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int \dfrac{x \sin^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx$

OR

Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int \dfrac{x^2+1}{(x-1)^2\,(x+3)}\,dx$

26. Find the area of the region $\{(x, y): x^2 + y^2 \le 4,\ x + y \ge 2\}$.

27. If the lines $\dfrac{x-1}{-3} = \dfrac{y-2}{-2k} = \dfrac{z-3}{2}$ and $\dfrac{x-1}{k} = \dfrac{y-2}{1} = \dfrac{z-3}{5}$ are perpendicular, find the value of k and hence find the equation of plane containing these lines.

28. Suppose a girl throws a die. If she gets a 5 or 6, she tosses a coin 3 times and notes the number of heads. If she gets 1, 2, 3 or 4 she tosses a coin once and notes whether a head or tail is obtained. If she obtained exactly one head, what is the probability that she threw 1, 2, 3 or 4 with the die?

29. A dietician wishes to mix two types of foods in such a way that the vitamin contents of the mixture contains at least 8 units of vitamin A and 10 units of vitamin C. Food I contains 2 units/kg of vitamin A and 1 unit/kg of vitamin C while Food II contains 1 unit/kg of vitamin A and 2 units/kg of vitamin C. It costs ` 5 per kg to purchase Food I and ` 7 per kg to purchase Food II. Determine the minimum cost of such a mixture. Formulate the above as a LPP and solve it graphically.

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.

7. Separate Marking Scheme for all the three sets has been given.

8. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION - A

Marks

1-10. 1. $\dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{-1}{3}, \dfrac{-2}{3}$

2. $\lambda = 5$

3. $-4\,\hat{j} - \hat{k}$

4. $\log\left(\dfrac{3}{2}\right)$

5. $\dfrac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - \dfrac{2}{5}\,x^{5/2} + c$

6. $M_{2,3} = 7$

7. 13

8. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

9. $\dfrac{2\pi}{3}$

10. 35

$1 \times 10 = 10$ m

SECTION - B

11. $(\cos x)^y = (\cos y)^x \implies y \log \cos x = x \log \cos y$ ½ m

$\therefore\ y \cdot \dfrac{(-\sin x)}{\cos x} + \log \cos x \cdot \dfrac{dy}{dx} = x \cdot \dfrac{(-\sin y)}{\cos y}\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \log \cos y$ 1+1 m

$(\log \cos x + x \tan y)\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \log \cos y + y \tan x$ 1 m

$\therefore\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{\log \cos y + y \tan x}{\log \cos x + x \tan y}$ ½ m

OR

$\sin y = x \sin (a + y) \implies \cos y\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = x \cos (a + y)\dfrac{dy}{dx} + \sin (a + y)$ 1 m

$\therefore\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{\sin (a + y)}{\cos y - x \cos (a + y)}$ 1 m

$x = \dfrac{\sin y}{\sin (a + y)} \implies \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{\sin (a + y)}{\cos y - \dfrac{\sin y}{\sin (a + y)} \cdot \cos (a + y)}$ 1 m

$\therefore\ \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{\sin^2 (a + y)}{\sin (a + y)\cos y - \cos (a + y)\sin y} = \dfrac{\sin^2 (a + y)}{\sin a}$ 1 m

12.　Let the coin be tossed n times

$\therefore$　P(getting at least one head) $> \dfrac{80}{100}$　　　　　　　1 m

$\therefore$　$1 - P(0) > \dfrac{8}{10} \Rightarrow P(0) < 1 - \dfrac{8}{10} = \dfrac{2}{10} = \dfrac{1}{5}$　　　1 m

$\therefore$　$n_{C_0} \left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^n < \dfrac{1}{5}$　or　$\dfrac{1}{2^n} < \dfrac{1}{5}$　or　$2^n > 5$　　1 m

　　$\Rightarrow$　n = 3　　　　　　　　　　　　　1 m

13.　Equations of the line can be written as $\dfrac{x-1}{a} = \dfrac{y-2}{b} = \dfrac{z+4}{c}$　　$\frac{1}{2}$ m

since the line is perpendicular to two given lines

$\therefore$　$3a - 16b + 7c = 0$　and　$3a + 8b - 5c = 0$　　　$\frac{1}{2}$ m

$\therefore$　$\dfrac{a}{24} = \dfrac{b}{36} = \dfrac{c}{72}$　　　　　　　　　1 m

Hence the equations of the line are

$\dfrac{x-1}{24} = \dfrac{y-2}{36} = \dfrac{z+4}{72}$　or　$\dfrac{x-1}{2} = \dfrac{y-2}{3} = \dfrac{z+4}{6}$　　1 m

and the vector form is

$\vec{r} = \left(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}\right) + \lambda \left(2\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}\right)$　　　　1 m

14.　$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \left(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}\right)^2 = 0$　　　　$\frac{1}{2}$ m

$\Rightarrow \vec{a}^2 + \vec{b}^2 + \vec{c}^2 + 2\left(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}\right) = 0$　　1 m

or　$\left|\vec{a}\right|^2 + \left|\vec{b}\right|^2 + \left|\vec{c}\right|^2 + 2\left(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}\right) = 0$　　1 m

$$\therefore \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\left| \vec{a} \right|^2 + \left| \vec{b} \right|^2 + \left| \vec{c} \right|^2 \right) \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(25 + 144 + 169 \right) = -169 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

15. $2x^2 \dfrac{dy}{dx} - 2\,xy + y^2 = 0 \implies \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{2\,xy - y^2}{2x^2} = \dfrac{2\dfrac{y}{x} - \dfrac{y^2}{x^2}}{2}$ ½ m

Putting $\dfrac{y}{x} = v$ so that $y = vx$ and $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = v + x\,\dfrac{dv}{dx}$ 1 m

$\therefore \quad v + x\,\dfrac{dv}{dx} = v - \dfrac{1}{2}\,v^2 \quad \therefore \quad x\,\dfrac{dv}{dx} = -\dfrac{1}{2}\,v^2$ ½ m

$\implies \quad 2\displaystyle\int \dfrac{dv}{v^2} = -\int \dfrac{dx}{x} \implies \dfrac{2}{v} = \log x + c$ 1 m

$\therefore \quad 2\,\dfrac{x}{y} = \log x + c \quad \text{or} \quad y = \dfrac{2x}{\log x + c}$ 1 m

16. $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 1 + x^2 + y^2 + x^2 y^2 = \left(1 + x^2\right)\left(1 + y^2\right)$ ½ m

$\implies \quad \displaystyle\int \dfrac{dy}{1 + y^2} = \int \left(1 + x^2\right)\,dx$ 1 m

$\implies \quad \tan^{-1}y = x + \dfrac{x^3}{3} + c$ 1 m

$x = 0, \ y = 1 \implies c = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$ 1 m

$\therefore \quad \tan^{-1}y = x + \dfrac{x^3}{3} + \dfrac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{or} \quad y = \tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} + x + \dfrac{x^3}{3}\right)$ ½ m

17. $I = \int \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x \, dx = \dfrac{1}{2} \int 2 \sin 3x \sin x \sin 2x \, dx$ — ½ m

$= \dfrac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x - \cos 4x) \sin 2x \, dx = \dfrac{1}{2} \int (\sin 2x \cos 2x - \cos 4x \sin 2x) \, dx$ — ½ m

$= \dfrac{1}{4} \int \sin 4x \, dx - \dfrac{1}{4} \int 2 \cos 4x \sin 2x \, dx$ — 1 m

$= -\dfrac{1}{16} \cos 4x - \dfrac{1}{4} \int (\sin 6x - \sin 2x) \, dx$ — 1 m

$= -\dfrac{1}{16} \cos 4x + \dfrac{1}{24} \cos 6x - \dfrac{1}{8} \cos 2x + c$ — 1 m

OR

$\dfrac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \dfrac{A}{1-x} + \dfrac{Bx+C}{1+x^2}$ — ½ m

$2 = A(1+x^2) + (Bx + C)(1-x)$

$\Rightarrow \quad 0 = A - B, \quad B - C = 0 \quad A + C = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = B = C = 1$ — 1½ m

$\therefore \quad \int \dfrac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} dx = \int \dfrac{1}{1-x} dx + \int \dfrac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx$ — ½ m

$= -\log|1-x| + \dfrac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1) + \tan^{-1}x + c$ — 1½ m

18. slope of tangent, $y = x - 11$ is 1 — ½ m

$y = x^3 - 11x + 5 \Rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 11$ — ½ m

If the point is (x_1, y_1) then $3x_1^2 - 11 = 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = \pm 2$ — 1 m

$x_1 = 2$ then $y_1 = 8 - 22 + 5 = -9$ and if $x_1 = -2$, then $y_1 = 19$ — 1 m

since $(-2, 19)$ does not lie on the tangent $y = x - 11$ — ½ m

$\therefore$ Required point is $(2, -9)$ — ½ m

Let $y = \sqrt{x}$ $\therefore$ $y + \Delta y = \sqrt{x + \Delta x}$ ½ m

$\Rightarrow y + \dfrac{dy}{dx} \cdot \Delta x \simeq \sqrt{x + \Delta x}$ ½ m

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x} + \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \Delta x \simeq \sqrt{x + \Delta x}$ ½ m

Putting $x = 49$ and $\Delta x = 0.5$ we get 1 m

$\sqrt{49} + \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{49}}(0.5) \simeq \sqrt{49.5}$ ½ m

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{49.5} = 7 + \dfrac{1}{28} = 7.0357$ 1 m

19. $y = \left(\tan^{-1}x\right)^2 \Rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2\tan^{-1}x \cdot \dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow \left(1 + x^2\right)\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2\tan^{-1}x$ 1 m

$\therefore \left(1 + x^2\right)\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \cdot \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{2}{1+x^2}$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow \left(1 + x^2\right)^2\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x\left(1 + x^2\right)\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 2$ 1 m

20. Using $R_1 \to R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ we get

$\text{LHS} = \begin{vmatrix} 2(a+b+c) & 2(p+q+r) & 2(x+y+z) \\ c+a & r+p & z+x \\ a+b & p+q & x+y \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$= 2\begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & p+q+r & x+y+z \\ c+a & r+p & z+x \\ a+b & p+q & x+y \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & p+q+r & x+y+z \\ -b & -q & -y \\ -c & -r & -z \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{Using } R_2 \to R_2 - R_1, \ R_3 \to R_3 - R_1 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & p & x \\ b & q & y \\ c & r & z \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Using } R_1 \to R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = \text{RHS} \\ \qquad R_2 \to -R_2, \ R_3 \to -R_3 \end{array} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

21. $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{1+\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}\right)$ \qquad 1 m

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sin\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{x}{2}\right)}{2\cos^2\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{x}{2}\right)}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{x}{2}\right)\right) \qquad 1+1\ \text{m}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

OR

Writing $\sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{8}{17}\right) = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{8}{15}$ and $\sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{3}{5}\right) = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{3}{4}$ \qquad 1 m

$$\therefore \ \text{LHS} = \tan^{-1}\frac{8}{15} + \tan^{-1}\frac{3}{4} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\dfrac{8}{15} + \dfrac{3}{4}}{1 - \dfrac{8}{15}\cdot\dfrac{3}{4}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{77}{36}\right) \qquad 1+1\ \text{m}$$

Getting $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{77}{36}\right) = \cos^{-1}\left(\dfrac{36}{85}\right)$ \qquad 1 m

22. Let $x_1, x_2 \in A$ and $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ ½ m

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{x_1 - 2}{x_1 - 3} = \frac{x_2 - 2}{x_2 - 3} \quad \therefore \quad x_1 x_2 - 2x_2 - 3x_1 = x_1 x_2 - 2x_1 - 3x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x_1 = x_2 \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad 1\,m$$

Hence f is $1 - 1$

Let $y \in B$, $\therefore$ $y = f(x) \Rightarrow y = \frac{x - 2}{x - 3} \Rightarrow xy - 3y = x - 2$

$$\text{or } x = \frac{3y - 2}{y - 1} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad ½\,m$$

since $y \neq 1$ and $\frac{3y - 2}{y - 1} \neq 3 \therefore$ $x \in A$

Hence f is ONTO 1 m

and $f^{-1}(y) = \frac{3y - 2}{y - 1}$ 1 m

SECTION - C

23. Equation of the plane passing through $A\,(3, -1, 2)$, $B\,(5, 2, 4)$ and $C\,(-1, -1, 6)$ is

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - 3 & y + 1 & z - 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \qquad\qquad 2\,m$$

$\therefore$ $(x - 3)(-12) - (y + 1)(-16) + (z - 2)(-12) = 0$ 1 m

i.e. $-12x + 16y - 12z + 76 = 0$ or $3x - 4y + 3z - 19 = 0$ 1 m

Distance of point $P(6, 5, 9)$ from the plane is

$$d = \frac{|18 - 20 + 27 - 19|}{\sqrt{9 + 16 + 9}} \qquad\qquad 1\,m$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{34}} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad 1\,m$$

107

24. Let E_1 : selected student is a hostlier

E$_2$: selected student is a day scholar   1½ m

A : selected student attain 'A' grade in exam.

$$P(E_1) = \frac{60}{100}, \quad P(E_2) = \frac{40}{100}$$ 1 m

$$P(A/E_1) = \frac{30}{100}, \quad P(A/E_2) = \frac{20}{100}$$ 1 m

$$P(E_1/A) = \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(A/E_2)}$$ 1 m

$$= \frac{\dfrac{60}{100} \cdot \dfrac{30}{100}}{\dfrac{60}{100} \cdot \dfrac{30}{100} + \dfrac{40}{100} \cdot \dfrac{20}{100}} = \frac{9}{13}$$ 1+½ m

25. Let x packages of nuts and y packages of bolts be produced each day
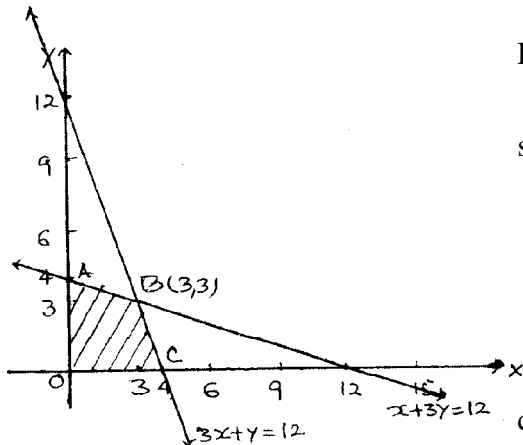
LPP is maximise $P = 17.5x + 7y$ 1 m

subject to $x + 3y \leq 12$

$3x + y \leq 12$ 2 m

$x \geq 0, \ y \geq 0$

correct graph   2 m

vertices of feasible region are A (0, 4), B (3, 3), C (4, 0)

Profit is Maximum at B (3, 3) i.e 3 packages of nuts and 3 packages of bolts   1 m

26. $I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}\right) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \dfrac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x \cos x}} dx$ 1 m

Putting $\sin x - \cos x = t$, to get $(\cos x + \sin x)\, dx = dt$ 1 m

and $\sin x \cos x = \dfrac{1 - t^2}{2}$ 1 m

$\therefore \ I = \sqrt{2} \int_{-1}^{0} \dfrac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \left[\sin^{-1} t\right]_{-1}^{0}$ 1+1 m

$= \sqrt{2} \left(\sin^{-1} 0 - \sin^{-1}(-1)\right) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \dfrac{\pi}{2}$ 1 m

OR

$I = \int_1^3 (2x^2 + 5x)\, dx = \lim_{h \to 0} h \left[f(1) + f(1+h) + f(1+2h) + \ldots\ldots\ldots + f(1+\overline{n-1}\,h)\right]$

1 m

where $f(x) = 2x^2 + 5x$ and $h = \dfrac{2}{n}$ or $nh = 2$

$f(1) = 7$

$f(1 + h) = 2(1 + h)^2 + 5(1 + h) = 7 + 9h + 2h^2$

$f(1 + 2h) = 2(1 + 2h)^2 + 5(1 + 2h) = 7 + 18h + 2 \cdot 2^2 h^2$

$f(1 + 3h) = 2(1 + 3h)^2 + 5(1 + 3h) = 7 + 27h + 2 \cdot 3^2 h^2$ 2 m

$f(1 + (n - 1)h) \qquad = 7 + 9(n - 1)h + 2 \cdot (n - 1)^2 h^2$

$I = \lim_{h \to 0} h \left[7n + 9h\, \dfrac{n(n-1)}{2} + 2h^2 \cdot \dfrac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6}\right]$ 1 m

$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[7nh + \dfrac{9}{2} nh(nh - h) + \dfrac{1}{3} nh(nh - h)(2nh - h)\right]$ 1 m

$= 14 + 18 + \dfrac{16}{3} = \dfrac{112}{3}$ 1 m

109

27. Let AB be $3x - 2y + 1 = 0$, BC be $2x + 3y - 21 = 0$ and AC be $x - 5y + 9 = 0$

solving to get A $(1, 2)$, B $(3, 5)$ and C $(6, 3)$ 1½ m

correct figure   ½ m

area ABC $= \dfrac{1}{2} \displaystyle\int_1^3 (3x + 1)\, dx \; + \; \dfrac{1}{3}\displaystyle\int_3^6 (21 - 2x)\, dx \; - \; \dfrac{1}{5}\displaystyle\int_1^6 (x + 9)\, dx$ 1½ m

$= \dfrac{1}{12}\, (3x + 1)^2\Big]_1^3 + \dfrac{(21 - 2x)^2}{-12}\Big]_3^6 - \dfrac{(x + 9)^2}{10}\Big]_1^6$ 1½ m

$= 7 + 12 - \dfrac{25}{2} = \dfrac{13}{2}$ sq U.   1 m

28.

surface area $A = 2\pi\, rh + 2\pi\, r^2$ ½ m

$\Rightarrow \; h = \dfrac{A - 2\pi\, r^2}{2\pi\, r}$ ....(i)   ½ m
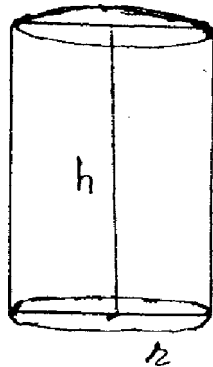
$V = \pi\, r^2 h = \pi\, r^2 \left(\dfrac{A - 2\pi\, r^2}{2\pi\, r}\right)$ 1 m

$= \dfrac{1}{2}\cdot \left[Ar - 2\pi\, r^3\right]$ ½ m

$\dfrac{dv}{dr} = \dfrac{1}{2}\left[A - 6\pi\, r^2\right]$ 1 m

$\dfrac{dv}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow 6\pi\, r^2 = A = 2\pi\, rh + 2\pi\, r^2$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow 4\pi\, r^2 = 2\pi\, rh \Rightarrow h = 2r = $ diameter   ½ m

$\dfrac{d^2 v}{dr^2} = \dfrac{1}{2}\left[-12\pi\, r\right] < 0 \; \therefore \; h = 2r$ will give max. volume.   1 m

110

29. Given equations can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad AX = B$$

1 m

$$|A| = 1\,(7) + 1\,(19) + 2\,(-11) = 4 \neq 0 \;\therefore\; X = A^{-1}B$$

1 m

$$\left.\begin{array}{lll} a_{11} = 7, & a_{12} = -19 & a_{13} = -11 \\ a_{21} = 1, & a_{22} = -1 & a_{23} = -1 \\ a_{31} = -3, & a_{32} = 11 & a_{33} = 7 \end{array}\right\} \quad \{1 \text{ mark for any four correct cofactors}\}$$

2 m

$$\Rightarrow \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & -3 \\ -19 & -1 & 11 \\ -11 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

½ m

$$\therefore \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 1 & -3 \\ -19 & -1 & 11 \\ -11 & -1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1½ m

$$\therefore \quad x = 2,\, y = 1,\, z = 3$$

OR

$$\text{let } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \;\therefore\; \text{Writing} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 m

$$c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

½ m

$$\begin{array}{l} c_2 \to c_2 + c_1 \\ c_3 \to c_3 - 2c_1 \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 m

111

$$c_1 \rightarrow c_1 + 2c_3$$
$$c_2 \rightarrow c_2 + 2c_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$ 1 m

$$c_3 \rightarrow c_3 + c_2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$ ½ m

$$c_1 \rightarrow c_1 + c_3$$
$$c_2 \rightarrow c_2 - 2c_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -8 & 7 & -5 \\ 5 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$ 1 m

$$\Rightarrow \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -8 & 7 & -5 \\ 5 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$ 1 m

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION - A

Marks

1-10. 1. 18   2. $\dfrac{-\pi}{3}$ 3. 11   4. $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

     5. 32   6. π 7. sec x   8. 1

     9. $-7, 6$ 10. $\dfrac{3}{13}$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ m

SECTION - B

11. $\sin^{-1}\dfrac{3}{5} = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{3}{4}, \ \cot^{-1}\dfrac{3}{2} = \tan^{-1}\dfrac{2}{3}$ 1 m

$$\therefore \ \cos\left(\tan^{-1}\dfrac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1}\dfrac{2}{3}\right) = \cos\left(\tan^{-1}\dfrac{\dfrac{3}{4} + \dfrac{2}{3}}{1 - \dfrac{3}{4}\cdot\dfrac{2}{3}}\right) = \cos\left(\tan^{-1}\dfrac{17}{6}\right)$$ 1+1 m

$$= \cos\left(\cos^{-1}\dfrac{6}{5\sqrt{13}}\right) = \dfrac{6}{5\sqrt{13}} = \text{RHS}$$ 1 m

12. $\text{LHS} = \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}$; Performing $R_1 \to R_1 - R_2 - R_3$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2c & -2b \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$$= \dfrac{1}{c}\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2c & -2b \\ bc & (c+a)c & bc \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix},$$ 1 m

Using $R_2 \to R_2 - bR_3$ gives $\Delta = \dfrac{1}{c}\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2c & -2b \\ 0 & c(a+c-b) & b(c-a-b) \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$$= \frac{1}{c} \cdot c \begin{vmatrix} -2c & -2b \\ (c+a-b)c & (c-a-b)b \end{vmatrix} = 2bc\left[(-c+a+b)+(c+a-b)\right] = 4abc$$

1 m

$$= \text{RHS}$$

13. Let x_1 be odd and x_2 be even and suppose $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$\Rightarrow$ $x_1 + 1 = x_2 - 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $x_2 - x_1 = 2$ which is not possible

1 m

simlarly, if x_2 is odd and x_1 is even, not possible to have $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

Let x_1 and x_2 be both odd $\Rightarrow$ $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ $\Rightarrow$ $x_1 = x_2$

1 m

simlarly, if x_1 and x_1 are both even, then also $x_1 = x_2$

$\therefore$ f is one – one

Also, any odd number $2r + 1$ in co-domain N is the image of $(2r + 2)$ in domain N

2 m

and any even number $2r$ in the co-domain N is the image of $(2r - 1)$ in domain N

$\Rightarrow$ f is on to

OR

$a * b = |a - b|$ and $b * a = |b - a|$. also $|a - b| = |b - a|$ for all $a, b \in R$

1 m

$\therefore$ $a * b = b * a$ $\Rightarrow$ * is commutative

Also, $[(-2) * 3] * 4 = |-2 - 3| * 4 = 5 * 4 = |5 - 4| = 1$

and $(-2) * [3 * 4] = (-2) * |3 - 4| = -2 * 1 = |-2 - 1| = 3$

1 m

$\therefore$ * is not associative

$2 o 3 = 2$ and $3 o 2 = 3$ $\Rightarrow$ o is not commutative

1 m

for any $a, b, c \in R$ $(a o b) oc = a o c = a$ and $ao (boc) = a o b = a$

$\Rightarrow$ o is a associative

1 m

14. $x = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1}t}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $2 \log x = \sin^{-1}t \log a$ $\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{dx}{dt} = \dfrac{x}{2}\left[\log a \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right]$

1½ m

$y = \sqrt{a^{\cos^{-1}t}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $2 \log y = \log a \cos^{-1}t$ $\Rightarrow$ $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = -\dfrac{y}{2}\left[\log a \cdot \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right]$

1½ m

$$\therefore \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{x} \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

1 m

OR

Let $x = \tan\theta$

½ m

$$\therefore \quad \text{Given expression becomes } y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sec\theta - 1}{\tan\theta}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}\right)$$

1+½ m

$$\therefore \quad y = \tan^{-1}\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\theta = \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x$$

1 m

$$\therefore \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)}$$

1 m

Alternative solution to Q. 14

$$x = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1}t}}, \quad y = \sqrt{a^{\cos^{-1}t}}$$

$$\therefore \quad x \cdot y = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1}t + \cos^{-1}t}} = \sqrt{a^{\pi/2}} = \text{constant} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots \text{(i)}$$

2 m

Differentiating (i), we get

$$x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{x}$$

2 m

15. $\quad x = a\left[\cos t + t \sin t\right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{dx}{dt} = a\left[-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t\right] = at \cos t$

1 m

$\quad y = a\left[\sin t - t \cos t\right] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{dy}{dt} = a\left[\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t\right] = at \sin t$

1 m

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = a\left[\cos t - t \sin t\right], \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = a\left[\sin t + t \cos t\right]$$

1 m

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \sec^2 t \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{at \cos t} = \frac{\sec^3 t}{at}$$

1 m
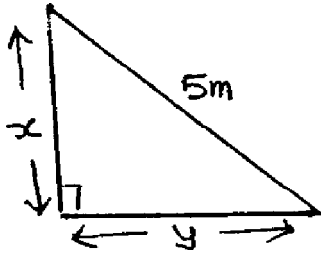
16. Figure ½ m

$x^2 + y^2 = 25 \implies 2x\dfrac{dx}{dt} + 2y\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 0$ 1 m

when $y = 4$ m, $x = 3$ m

it is given that $\dfrac{dy}{dt} = 2$ cm/sec   ½+½

$\therefore \dfrac{dx}{dt} = -\dfrac{4}{3} \cdot 2 = \dfrac{-8}{3} \implies$ Height on the wall is decreasing

at the rate of $\dfrac{8}{3}$ cm/sec   1+½

17. $\displaystyle\int_{-1}^{2} |x^3 - x|\, dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (x^3 - x)\,dx - \int_{0}^{1} (x^3 - x)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2} (x^3 - x)\,dx$

    1½ m

$= \displaystyle\int_{-1}^{0} (x^3 - x)\,dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x - x^3)\,dx + \int_{1}^{2} (x^3 - x)\,dx$

$= \left[\dfrac{x^4}{4} - \dfrac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[\dfrac{x^2}{2} - \dfrac{x^4}{4} \right]_{0}^{1} + \left[\dfrac{x^4}{4} - \dfrac{x^2}{2} \right]_{1}^{2}$ 1½

$= -\left(\dfrac{1}{4} - \dfrac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\dfrac{1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{4} \right) + (4 - 2) - \left(\dfrac{1}{4} - \dfrac{1}{2} \right) = \dfrac{11}{4}$ 1 m

OR

$I = \displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \dfrac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}\, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \dfrac{(\pi - x) \sin (\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^2 (\pi - x)}\, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \dfrac{(\pi - x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}\, dx$ 1 m

$\therefore 2I = \pi \displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \dfrac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}\, dx = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} \dfrac{1}{1 + t^2}\, dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} \dfrac{dt}{1 + t^2}$ where $t = \cos x$ 1½ m

$$= 2\pi \left[\tan^{-1}t\right]_0^1 = 2\pi \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi^2}{4} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

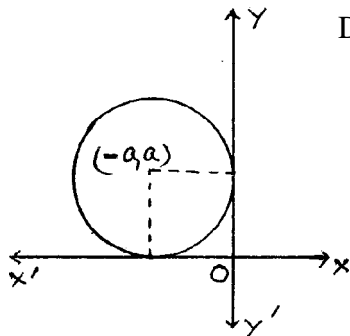$$\Rightarrow \quad I = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

18.   Figure   ½ m

Equation of family of circle is

$$(x + a)^2 + (y - a)^2 = a^2 \text{ or } x^2 + y^2 + 2ax - 2ay + a^2 = 0 .....\text{(i)} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

Differentiating we get $2x + 2y\dfrac{dy}{dx} + 2a - 2a\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x + y\frac{dy}{dx} = a\left(\frac{dy}{dx} - 1\right) \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{or } a = \frac{x + yy'}{y' - 1}, \text{ where } y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

substituting the value of a in (i) and simplifying

$$(xy' - x + x + yy')^2 + (yy' - y - x - yy')^2 = (x + yy')^2 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{or } (x + y)^2 \left[(y')^2 + 1\right] = (x + yy')^2 \qquad \text{½ m}$$

OR

$$x(x^2 - 1)\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad dy = \frac{1}{x(x^2 - 1)}\,dx \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \int dy = \int \frac{1}{\left(1 - \dfrac{1}{x^2}\right)}\,\frac{1}{x^3}\,dx \qquad \text{1½ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + C \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$x = 2, y = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = -\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{4} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{3}{4} \qquad \text{½}$$

19. The given differential equation can be written as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \, y = \frac{\cot x}{1+x^2} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\log (1 + x^2)} = 1 + x^2 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{the solution is } \quad y \cdot (1+x^2) = \int \cot x \, dx + c \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$y (1 + x^2) = \log |\sin x| + c \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{or, } y = (1 + x^2)^{-1} \log |\sin x| + c (1 + x^2)^{-1}$$

20. $\vec{p}$ is $\perp$ to both $\vec{a}$ and $\vec{b}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\vec{p} = \lambda \, (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ $\qquad$ 1½ m

$$\text{Now } \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 32\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 14\hat{k} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{Given that } \vec{p} \cdot \vec{c} = 18 \Rightarrow \lambda \left(32\,\hat{i} - \hat{j} - 14\,\hat{k}\right) \cdot \left(2\,\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 4\,\hat{k}\right) = 18 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{or } \lambda (64 + 1 - 56) = 18 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$\therefore \quad \vec{p} = 64\,\hat{i} - 2\,\hat{j} - 28\,\hat{k}$$

½ m

21. Equations of line AB are

$$\frac{x-3}{2} = \frac{y-4}{-3} = \frac{z-1}{5} \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(i)$$ 1½

the general point on (i) is

$$2\lambda + 3, -3\lambda + 4, 5\lambda + 1$$ 1 m

the line (i) crosses XY - plane, then $z = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 5\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{5}$$ 1 m

$$\therefore \quad \text{The point is } (13/5, 23/5, 0)$$ ½ m

22. Number of red cards $= 26$

Let X be a random variable which can take values   1 m

0, 1, 2 where X is the no. of red cards selected

$$\therefore \quad X = 0 \text{ means 0 red card}$$

$$P(X = 0) = \frac{26_{C_2}}{52_{C_2}} = \frac{26 \times 25}{52 \times 51} = \frac{25}{102}$$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{26_{C_1} \times 26_{C_1}}{52_{C_2}} = \frac{26 \times 26 \times 2}{52 \times 51} = \frac{52}{102} \qquad\qquad \Big\} \qquad 1½$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{26_{C_2}}{52_{C_2}} = \frac{26 \times 25}{52 \times 51} = \frac{25}{102}$$

Probability distribution of random variable X is

X	0	1	2
P(X)	25/102	52/102	25/102

$$\text{Mean} = \Sigma x \, P(X) = \frac{52 + 50}{102} = 1$$ ½ m

$$\text{variance} = \Sigma x^2 \, P(X) - \left(\Sigma xP(\times)\right)^2 = \frac{152}{102} - 1 = \frac{50}{102} \text{ or } \frac{25}{51}$$ 1 m

23. The given system of equations can be written as

$$AX = B, \text{ where } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 m

$$\therefore \quad X = A^{-1} B, \text{ if } A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

$$|A| = 40 \implies A^{-1} \text{ exists}$$

1 m

$$\text{Adj } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \implies A^{-1} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

2+½ m

$$\therefore \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{40} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 9 \\ 5 & -13 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1½ m
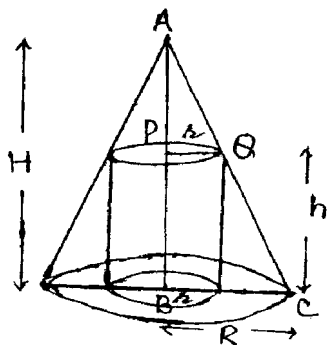
$$\therefore \quad x = 1, \, y = 2, \, z = -1$$

24.   Figure   1 m

As' APQ and ABC are similar

$$\implies \frac{H-h}{r} = \frac{H}{R} \implies h = \frac{RH - rH}{R} = \frac{R-r}{R} \cdot H$$

$$h = \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right) H$$

1 m

$$S = \text{curved surface area} = 2\pi r \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right) H = 2\pi H \left(r - \frac{r^2}{R}\right)$$

1½ m

$$\frac{dS}{dr} = 2\pi H \left(1 - \frac{2r}{R}\right) \implies \frac{dS}{dr} = 0 \implies r = \frac{R}{2}$$

1+½ m

Finding $\dfrac{d^2s}{dr^2}$ as negative $\Rightarrow$ maximum ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1 m

$\therefore$ for maximum curved surface area of cylinder, its radius is half that of the cone

OR

Let the length, breadth and height of open box be x, x, y units resp.

$$\therefore \quad c^2 = x^2 + 4\,xy \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \dfrac{c^2 - x^2}{4x}$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀½+½ m

$$\text{Volume V of the box} = x^2 y = x^2\left(\dfrac{c^2 - x^2}{4x}\right) = \dfrac{c^2}{4}\,x - \dfrac{x^3}{4}$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀½+1 m

$$\dfrac{dv}{dx} = \dfrac{c^2}{4} - \dfrac{3}{4}x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dfrac{dv}{dx} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = \dfrac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1+½ m

$$\dfrac{d^2v}{dx^2} = \dfrac{-3}{2}x \; < 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{maximum}$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀½ m

$$\therefore \quad x = \dfrac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad y = \dfrac{c}{2\sqrt{3}}$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀½ m

$$\text{maximum volume} = x^2 y = \dfrac{c^2}{3} \cdot \dfrac{c}{2\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{c^3}{6\sqrt{3}}$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1 m

25. ⠀ $I = \displaystyle\int \dfrac{x\,\sin^{-1}x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}\,dx$; ⠀ Let $x = \sin\theta \Rightarrow dx = \cos\theta\,d\theta$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1 m

$$= \int \dfrac{\sin\theta \cdot \theta}{\cos\theta}\,\cos\theta\,d\theta = \int \theta \sin\theta\,d\theta$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1½ m

$$= -\,\theta\,\cos\theta + \int \cos\theta\,d\theta = -\,\theta\,\cos\theta + \sin\theta + c$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1+1 m

$$= -\,\sin^{-1}x\left(\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) + x + c$$ ⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀⠀1½ m

OR

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^2 (x+3)} \, dx$$

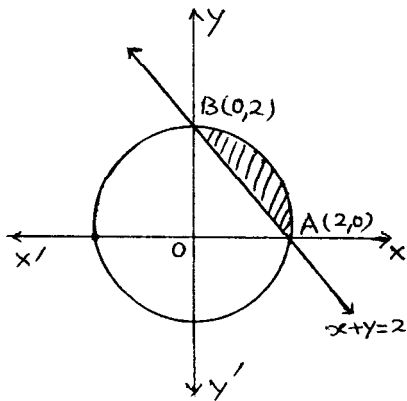Let $\dfrac{x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^2 (x+3)} = \dfrac{A}{x-1} + \dfrac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \dfrac{C}{x+3}$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 + 1 = A(x-1)(x+3) + B(x+3) + C(x-1)^2$

Getting the values $A = \dfrac{3}{8}$, $B = \dfrac{1}{2}$, $C = \dfrac{5}{8}$ 1½ m

$\therefore \ I = \int \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^2 (x+3)} \, dx = \dfrac{3}{8} \int \dfrac{dx}{x-1} + \dfrac{5}{8} \int \dfrac{dx}{x+3} + \dfrac{1}{2} \int \dfrac{1}{(x-1)^2} \, dx$ 1½ m

$I = \dfrac{3}{8} \log|x-1| + \dfrac{5}{8} \log|x+3| - \dfrac{1}{2} \cdot \dfrac{1}{(x-1)} + C$ ½+½+1 m

26.

Finding points of intersection as $x = 0, 2$ 1 m

Figure with correct shaded area   1 m

$A = \displaystyle\int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx - \int_0^2 (2 - x) \, dx$ 1+1 m

$= \left[\dfrac{1}{2} x \sqrt{4 - x^2} + 2 \sin^{-1} \dfrac{x}{2} \right]_0^2 - \left[2x - \dfrac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2$ 1 m

$= \left(0 + 2 \cdot \dfrac{\pi}{2} \right) - (4 - 2) = (\pi - 2) \text{ sq. units}$ 1 m

27.   The lines are $\dfrac{x-1}{-3} = \dfrac{y-2}{-2k} = \dfrac{z-3}{2}$ and $\dfrac{x-1}{k} = \dfrac{y-2}{1} = \dfrac{z-3}{5}$

the lines are perpendicular $\Rightarrow \ (-3)k + (-2k)1 + 2(5) = 0$ 1 m

$-3k - 2k + 10 = 0 \ \Rightarrow \ k = 2$ 1 m

$\therefore$ The lines become $\dfrac{x-1}{-3} = \dfrac{y-2}{-4} = \dfrac{z-3}{2}$, $\dfrac{x-1}{2} = \dfrac{y-2}{1} = \dfrac{z-3}{5}$ ½+½ m

The equation of plane containing the lines is

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-2 & z-3 \\ -3 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$ 2 m

$\Rightarrow$ $-22\,(x-1) - (y-2)\,(-19) + (z-3)\,5 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $-22x + 19y + 5z = 31$ 1 m

or $\quad 22x - 19y - 5z + 31 = 0$

28. Let the events be

E_1 : Getting 5 or 6 in a single throw of a die

E_2 : Getting 1, 2, 3 or 4 in a single throw of a die

A : Getting exactly one Head   1½ m

$P\,(E_1) = \dfrac{2}{6} = \dfrac{1}{3}, \quad P\,(E_2) = \dfrac{4}{6} = \dfrac{2}{3}$ ½+½ m

$P\,(A/E_1) = 3_{C_1}\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^1\left(\dfrac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \dfrac{3}{8}$ (A coin is tossed thrice)   ½+½ m

$P\,(A/E_2) = \dfrac{1}{2}$ (A coin is tossed once)

$\therefore$ $P(E_2/A) = \dfrac{P(E_2)\cdot P(A/E_2)}{\Sigma\,P(E_i)\,P(A/E_i)}$ 1 m

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{2}{3}\times\dfrac{1}{2}}{\dfrac{1}{3}\times\dfrac{3}{8}+\dfrac{1}{2}\times\dfrac{2}{3}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{1}{3}}{\dfrac{1}{8}+\dfrac{1}{3}} = \dfrac{8}{11}$ 1½ m

29. Let the mixture contain x kg of food I and y kg of food II

Getting the objective function as

$$Z = 5x + 7y \qquad \text{1 m}$$

Getting the constraints

$$2x + y \geq 8$$

$$x + 2y \geq 10 \qquad \text{2 m}$$

$$x, \ y \geq 0$$

Correct graph   2 m
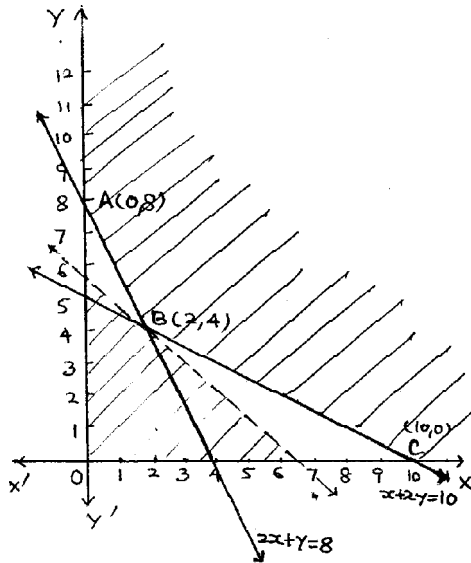
Getting the corners of feasible region as A (0, 8), B (2, 4), C (10, 0)

$$Z_A = 5 \times 0 + 7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$Z_B = 5 \times 2 + 7 \times 4 = 38 \text{ minimum} \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{m}$$

$$Z_C = 5 \times 10 + 7 \times 10 = 50$$

since $5x + 7y < 38$ has

no common region with the feasible region

∴   For minimum cost

$$x = 2 \text{ kg and } y = 4 \text{ kg} \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}\,\text{m}$$

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.   Give meaning of an Economy.   1

2.   What is Market Demand?   1

3.   What is the behaviour of average fixed cost as output increases?   1

4.   What is the behaviour of average revenue in a market in which a firm can sell more only by lowering the price?   1

5.   What is a price taker firm ?   1

6.   What is opportunity cost? Explain with the help of a numerical example.   3

7. Given price of a good, how does a consumer decide as to how much of that good to buy? 3

8. Draw Average Variable Cost, Average Total Cost and Marginal Cost Curves in a single diagram. 3

Note: The following question is for the blind candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.8.

Explain the relation between Marginal Cost and Average Variable Cost. 3

9. An individual is both the owner and the manager of a shop taken on rent. Identify implicit cost and explicit cost from this information. Explain. 3

10. Explain the implication of large number of buyers in a perfectly competitive market.

OR

Explain why are firms mutually interdependent in an oligopoly market. 3

11. Define an indifference curve. Explain why an indifference curve is downward sloping from left to right. 4

12. When price of a good is Rs. 7 per unit a consumer buys 12 units. When price falls to Rs. 6 per unit he spends Rs. 72 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by using the percentage method. Comment on the likely shape of demand curve based on this measure of elasticity. . 4

13. What does the Law of Variable Proportions show? State the behaviour of total product according to this law.

OR

Explain how changes in prices of other products influence the supply of a given product. 4

14. Explain how do .the following influence demand for a good: 6

(i) Rise in income of the consumer.

(ii) Fall in prices of the related goods.

15. Explain the conditions of a producer's equilibrium in terms of marginal cost and marginal revenue. Use diagram. 6

Note: The following question is for the blind candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 15.

Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium in terms of marginal cost and marginal revenue. Use a schedule. 6

16. Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is simultaneous "increase". both in demand and supply of the good. Explain its effect on market price.

OR

Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is simultaneous "decrease" both in demand and supply of the good. Explain its effect on market price. 6

SECTION - B

17. Define stock variable. 1

18. Define capital goods. 1

19. What are demand deposits? 1

20. Define a Tax. 1

21. Give meaning of managed floating exchange rate. 1

22. Calculate Gross Value Added at Factor Cost:

(i)	Units of output sold (units)	1,000
(ii)	Price per unit of output (Rs.)	30
(iii)	Depreciation (Rs.)	1,000
(iv)	Intermediate cost (Rs.)	12,000
(v)	Closing stock (Rs.)	3,000
(vi)	Opening stock (Rs.)	2,000
(vii)	Excise (Rs.)	2,500
(viii)	Sales tax (Rs.)	3,500

3

23. Explain the significance of the 'Store of Value' function of money. 3

24. Outline the steps taken in deriving saving curve from the consumption curve. Use diagram. 3

Note: The following question is for the blind candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 24.

Distinguish between consumption function equation and saving function equation. 3

25. Find national income from the following: 3

Autonomous consumption   =   Rs. 100

Marginal propensity to consume   =   0.80

Investment   =   Rs. 50

26. Distinguish between Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure in a government budget. Give examples.

OR

Explain the role of Government budget in allocation of resources. 3

27. Giving reason explain how should the following be treated in estimating national Income:

(i) Expenditure on fertilizers by a farmer.

(ii) Purchase of tractor by a farmer. 4

28. Explain the components of Legal Reserve Ratio.

OR

Explain 'bankers' bank, function of Central bank. 4

29. Explain 'revenue deficit' in a Government budget? What does it indicate? 4

30. Find out (a) national income and (b) net national disposable income:

(Rs. crore)

(i) Factor income from abroad   15

(ii) Private final consumption expenditure   600

(iii)	Consumption of fixed capital	50	
(iv)	Government final consumption expenditure	200	
(v)	Net current transfers to abroad	(-) 5	
(vi)	Net domestic fixed capital formation	110	
(vii)	Net factor income to abroad	10	
(viii)	Net imports	(-) 20	
(ix)	Net indirect tax	70	
(x)	Change in stocks	(-) 10	4, 2

31. Explain the concept of 'excess demand' in macroeconomics. Also explain the role of 'open market operation' in correcting it.

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

Explain the concept of 'deficient demand' in macroeconomics. Also explain the role of Bank Rate in correcting it. 6

32. Explain the distinction between autonomous and accommodating' transactions in balance of payments. Also explain the concept of balance of payments 'deficit' in this context. 6

<div align="center">

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1

SECTION - A

</div>

1. Define microeconomics. 1

2. Give one reason for a shift in demand curve. 1

3. What is the behaviour of Total Variable Cost, as output increases? 1

4. What is the behaviour of Marginal Revenue in a market in which a firm can sell any quantity of the output it produces at a given price? 1

5. What is a price-maker firm? 1

6. Define Production Possibilities Curve. Explain why it is downward sloping from left to right. 3

7. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y and is in equilibrium. Price of X falls. Explain the reaction of the consumer through the Utility Analysis.   3

8. Draw Total Variable Cost, Total Cost, and Total Fixed Cost curves in a single diagram.   3

Note :- The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No.8.

    Explain the behaviour of total cost as output increases.

9. A producer starts a business by investing his own savings and hiring the labour. Identify implicit and explicit costs from this information. Explain.   3

10. Explain the implications of large number of sellers in a perfectly competitive market.   3

OR

    Explain why there are only a few firms in an oligopoly market.

11. Define an indifference map. Why does an indifference curve to the right show more utility? Explain.   4

12. A consumer buys 10 units of a commodity at a price of Rs. 10 per unit. He incurs an expenditure of Rs. 200 on buying 20 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand by the percentage method. Comment upon the shape of demand curve based on this information.   4

13. What does the Law of Variable Proportions show? State the behaviour of marginal product according to this law.

OR

    Explain how changes in prices of inputs influence the supply of a product.   4

14. Explain the difference between (i) inferior goods and normal goods and (ii) cardinal utility and ordinal utility. Give example in each case.   6

15. Explain the distinction between "change in quantity supplied" and "change in supply". Use diagram.   6

Note: The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 15.

Explain the distinction between "change in quantity supplied" and "change in supply" with the help of a table.

16. Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is simultaneous "decrease" both in demand and supply but there is no change in market price. Explain with the help of a schedule how it is possible.   6

OR

Market for a good is in equilibrium. Explain the chain of reactions in the market if the price is (i) higher than equilibrium price and (ii) lower than equilibrium price.

SECTION B

17. Define flow variable.   1

18. Define consumption goods.   1

19. What are time deposits?   1

20. Define a 'direct tax'.   1

21. What is a fixed exchange rate?   1

22. Find Net Value Added at Market Price: 3

    (i)   Depreciation (Rs.)   700

    (ii)   Output sold (units)   900

    (iii)   Price per unit of output (Rs.)   40

    (iv)   Closing stock (Rs.)   1,000

    (v)   Opening stock (Rs.)   800

    (vi)   Sales tax (Rs.)   3,000

    (vii)   Intermediate cost (Rs.)   20,000

23. Explain the 'standard of deferred payment' function of money.   3

24. Outline the steps taken in deriving Consumption Curve from the Saving Curve. Use diagram.   3

Note: The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 24.

Distinguish between propensity to consume and propensity to save, with the help of numerical examples.

25. Find Consumption Expenditure from the following: 3

   National Income = Rs. 5,000

   Autonomous Consumption = Rs. 1,000

   Marginal propensity to consume = 0.80

26. Distinguish between revenue receipts and capital receipts in a government budget.
   Give example in each case.   3

OR

Explain the role of government budget in bringing economic stability.

27. Should the following be treated as final expenditure or intermediate expenditure?
   Give reasons for your answer.   4

   (i)   Purchase of furniture by a firm.

   (ii)   Expenditure on maintenance by a firm.

28. Explain the 'lender of last resort' function of the central bank.   4

OR

Explain 'government's banker' function of the central bank.

29. Explain the concept of 'fiscal deficit' in a government budget. What does it indicate?   4

30. Find out (i) Gross National Product at Market Price and (ii) Net Current Transfers
   to Abroad: 4, 2

(Rs. crore)

(i)	Private final consumption expenditure	1000
(ii)	Depreciation	100
(iii)	Net national disposable income	1500

132

(iv)	Closing stock	20
(v)	Government final consumption expenditure	300
(vi)	Net indirect tax	50
(vii)	Opening stock	20
(viii)	Net domestic fixed capital formation	110
(ix)	Net exports	15
(x)	Net factor income to abroad	(–) 10

31. Explain the concept of 'inflationary gap'. Also explain the role of 'legal reserves' in reducing it.   6

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Explain the concept of 'deflationary gap'. Also explain the role of 'margin requirements' in reducing it.

32. Give the meaning of 'foreign exchange' and 'foreign exchange rate'. Giving reason, explain the relation between foreign exchange rate and demand for foreign exchange.   6

Marking Scheme — Economics

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1/1

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Distribution of marks

Section – A

1   Economy refers to the whole collection of production units in an area by which people get their living.   1

2   Market demand is the sum total of demand by all the consumers of a product at a price during a period of time.   1

3	AFC falls continuously.	1
4	AR continously falls as output increases.	1
5	A price taker firm is a firm which has no option but to sell at a price determined at the industry level.	1
6	Opportunity cost is the next best alternative foregone in choosing a given alternative	1

Suppose an economy produces only two goods X and Y. Further suppose that by employing these resources fully and efficiently, the economy produces $1X + 10Y$. If the economy decides to produce 2X, it has to cut down production of Y by 2 units. Then 2Y is the opportunity cost of producing 1X.(or any other relevant example)   2

7 Consumer purchases upto the point where MU= Price .So long as MU> P, he keeps on purchasing. As he makes purchases MU falls and at a particular quantity of the good MU becomes equal to Price. Consumer purchases upto this point.   3

8
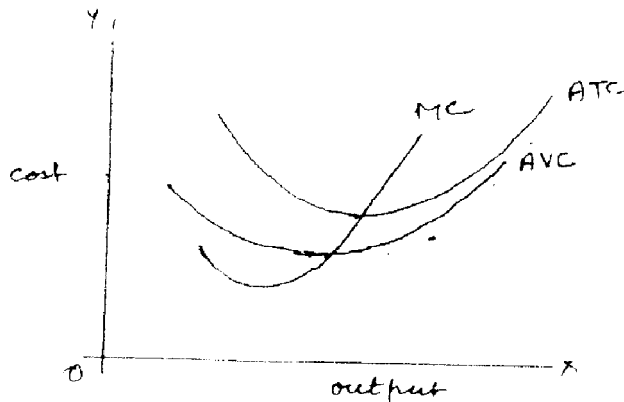
3

[NOTE:-

For Evaluators

1. Please check that the vertical distance between ATC curve and AVC curve goes on falling.

2. Check that the MC curve passes through the minimum points of the AVC and ATC curves.

3. Check that all components of the diagam are properly labelled]

For Blind Candidates:-

When MC < AVC, AVC falls.   1

When MC = AVC, AVC is constant.   1

When MC > AVC, AVC rises.   1

9   **Implicit cost:** estimated salary of the owner.   1

Because the owner would have earned this salary if he had worked
with a firm not owned by him.   ½

Explicit cost: Rent paid.   1

Because it is actual money expenditure on input.   ½

10 The implication is that no single buyer is in a position to influence the market price on
its own because an individual buyer's purchase forms a negligible proportion of the
total purchase of the good in the market.   3

OR

Firms are mutually interdependent because an individual firm takes decision about
price and output after considering the possible reactions by the rival firms.   3

11 An Indifference Curve is locus of points representing different combinations of the
only two goods consumer consumes with each combination having the same utility
level.   1

It is downward sloping because to obtain one more unit of a good he must sacrifice
some units of the other good so that utility level on each point of the indifference
curve remains the same.

(No diagram required)   3

12
$$\frac{\text{Price}}{7} \quad \frac{\text{dd}}{12}$$ 1

$$6 \quad \frac{72}{6} \quad 12$$

$$ed \quad \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \quad \frac{P}{Q}$$ 1

$$\frac{O \quad 7}{-1 \quad 12}$$ ½

O   ½

The demand curve is parallel to the Y- axis   1

[**Note:** No diagram is required but if the explanation is through the diagram credit may be given.]

13 The Law of Variable Proportions shows the pattern of change in total output when only one input is increased, other inputs remaining unchanged.   1

Phase   I   TP first increases at an increasing rate.

Phase   II   TP increases but at a decreasing rate.   3

Phase   III   TP falls.

(No diagram required)

OR

l   Suppose price of other products rise.

l   It makes production of these products more profitable because their cost is unchanged.

l   In comparison it also makes the given product less profitable.

l   As a result the firm shifts its resources from the given product to the production of other products.

l   Supply of the given product falls.

l   Similarly, fall in the prices of other products increases the supply of the given product.   (To be marked as a whole)   4

14 (i)   When a consumer treats a good a normal good, rise in income leads to rise in its demand.   1

For example, if consumer treats good X as a normal good he isexpected to demand more of X with rise in income.   ½

When a consumer treats a good an inferior good, rise in income leads to fall in its demand.   1

For example, if consumer treats good Y an inferior good, he demands less of Y with rise in income. ½

(ii) Fall in the price of substitute good, leads to fall in demand of the given good because the relative price of the given good rises. 1

For example: fall in the price of coffee may lead to fall in demand for tea because relative price of tea rises. ½

Fall in price of the complementry good raises the demand for the given good. 1

For example: fall in the price of petrol may lead to rise in demand for cars. ½

15 There are two conditions of producer's equilibrium:

(i) MC=MR 1

(ii) MC is greater than MR after equilibrium 1

The conditions are fulfilled at point E in the diagram ½

(Any one of these diagrams)

1½
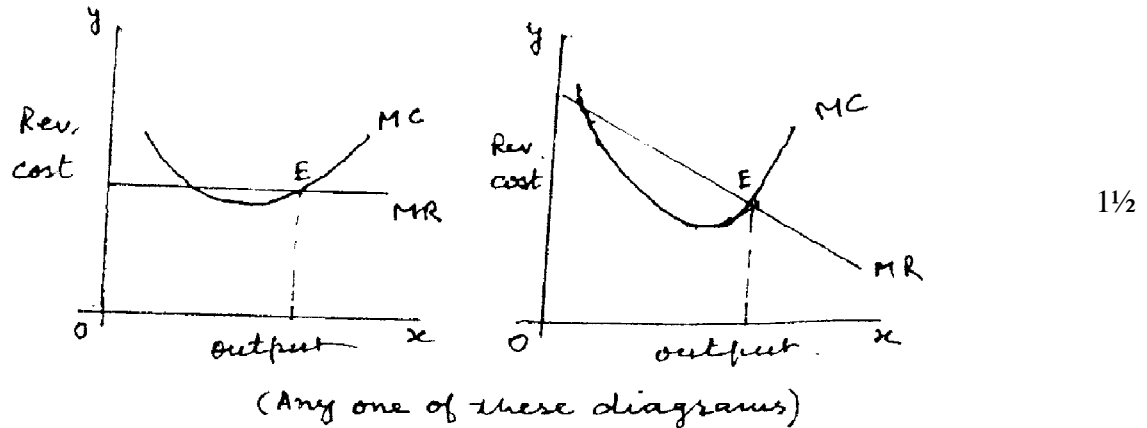
Explanation

(i) So long as MC is less than MR, it is profitable for the producer to go on producing more because it adds to its profits. He stops producing more when MC becomes equal to MR. 1

(ii) When MC is greater than MR after equilibrium it means producing more will lead to decline in profits. 1

For the blind candidates

Conditions (same as above)   1+1

Schedule   2

Explanation (Same as above)   1+1

16   There are three possibilites.

(1)   If the relative(percentage) increase in demand is greater than the increase in
       supply, price will rise.   1

The price will rise because of excess demand in the market.   1

(2)   If the relative (percentage) increase in demand is less than the increase in supply,
       price will fall.   1

The price will fall because of excess supply in market.   1

(3)   If the relative(percentage) increase in demand is equal to the increase in supply,
       price will remain unchanged.   1

The price will remain unchanged because there is neither excess demand nor excess
supply in the market   1

(No diagram required)

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

There are three possibilites.

(1)   If the relative (percentage) decrease in demand is greater than the decrease
       in supply, price will fall.   1

The price will fall because of excess supply in the market.   1

(2)   If the relative (percentage) decrease in demand is less than the decrease in
       supply price will rise.   1

The price will rise because of excess demand in the market.   1

3)   If the relative (percentage) decrease in demand is equal to the decrease in
   supply, price will remain unchanged.   1

The price will remain unchanged because there is neither excess demand nor excess
supply in the market.   1

(No diagram required.)

SECTION B

17   A variable whose value is measured at a point of time.   1

18   Goods used in producing other goods are called capital goods.   1

19   Deposits which can be encashed by issuing cheques.   1

20   A legally compulsory payment imposed by government.   1

21   Exchange rate influenced by the intervention of the central bank in the foreign ex-
      change market.   1

22   GVA fc = (i × ii) + v- vi -iv- vii- viii   1½

      = (1000 × 30) + 3000 – 2000 – 12000 – 2500 – 3500   1

      = Rs 13000   ½

23   ∎   Available in fractional denominations

      ∎   Easily portable.

      ∎   Serves as medium of exchange at all times.   1×3

24

1½
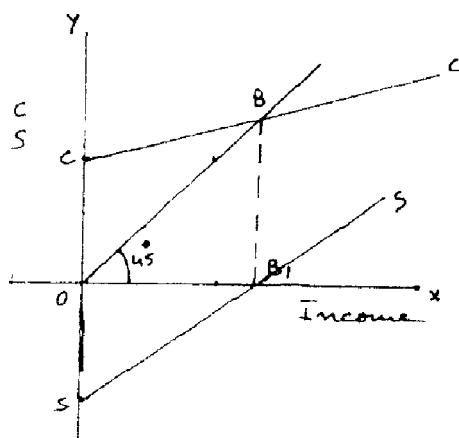
Steps: (1)   Take OS (=OC)

       (2)   Take B$_1$, right below B on the X axis.

       (3)   Join S and B$_1$.   1½

140

For Blind Candidates Only

The consumption function equation is :   1

$$C = \overline{C} + MPC(Y)$$

where C = Total consumption

$\overline{C}$ = Autonomous consumption

MPC = Marginal propensity to consume   ½

Y = National Income

The saving function equation is :

$$S = - \overline{C} + MPS(Y)$$ 1

where S = Total Saving

$\overline{C}$ = Autonomous consumption

MPS = Marginal propensity to save   ½

Y = National Income

25    $Y = \overline{C} + MPC(Y) + I$ 1½

$= 100 + 0.8\,Y + 50$

$.2Y = 150$ 1

$Y = 750$ ½

26   <u>Revenue expenditure</u> is the expenditure that neither reduces any liability nor does it
lead to creation of assets.   1

Examples: Salaries etc.   ½

<u>Capital expenditure</u> is the expenditure that either reduces liabilities or leads to crea-
tion of assets.   1

Example: expenditure on building etc.   ½

OR

Government can give tax concessions and subsidies to encourage certain industries.
It can also undertake production directly.

(To be marked as a whole)   3

27 (i)   It is intermediate cost for the farmer and deducted from value of output while
         arriving at national income. Therefore, not included.   2

    (ii) It is included because it is capital formation / investment by the farmer.   2

    (No marks will be given if reason is not given)

28 It has two components: Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio   1+1

    SLR is the ratio of deposits which banks keep with themselves.   1

    CRR is the ratio of deposits which banks keep with the central bank.   1

OR

Commercial banks are required to keep a certain minimum percentage of depoists
as cash reserves with the central bank. Central banks uses these reserves to give
loans to the commercial banks to meet their emergent needs. It is called the bankers'
bank function of the central bank.   4

29 Revenue deficit is the excess of total revenue expenditure over total revenue receipts   2

    It indicates that the government is spending more than the current income.   2

30 (i)   N.I. = ii+iv+(vi +x)-viii-ix-vii   2

              = 600+200+110+(-10)-(-20)-70-10   1½

              = 600+200+110-10+20-70-10

              = 840 crore   ½

    (ii) NNDI = N.I + ix - v   1

              = 840+70-(-5)   ½

              = 915 crore   ½

31 **Excess demand** refers to a situation when at the full employment level of income
    AD exceeds AS. It creates inflationary situation in the economy.   2

    Open market operations refers to the sale and purchase of the government
    securities by the central bank in the open market.

    When there is excess demand central bank sells securities. This leads to flow of
    money out of the commercial banks to the central bank when people make payment

by cheques. This reduces deposits with the banks leading to decline in their lending capacity.

Borrowings decline. AD declines. 4

OR

Deficient demand refers to a situation when at full employment level of income AD falls short of AS . It creates a deflationary situation. 2

Bank rate is the interest rate at which the central bank lends money to the commercial banks. When there is deficient demand the central bank lowers the bank rate. This induces the commercial banks to reduce their lending rates. As a result people borrow more. AD rises. 4

32 **Autonomous Transactions:** are independent of all other transactions in the BOP. These transactions are not influenced by the foreign exchange position of the country. Exports, imports etc are some examples.

Accommodating Transactions: are undertaken to cover deficit or surplus in the autonomous transactions. Therefore, their magnitude is determined by the autonomous transactions. 3

Deficit in BOP is determined only by the autonomous transactions. When autonomous foreign exchange payments exceed autonomous foreign exchange receipts, the excess is called BOP deficit. 3

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Distribution

Section – A

1 Microeconomics studies the behaviour of individual economic agents/units. 1

2 A demand curve shifts when there is a change in a factor other than the own price of the product(any one reason). 1

3 TVC first increases at a decreasing rate and after a point increases at an increasing rate. 1

4 MR is constant at all levels of output. 1

5   A price maker firm is one which can influence the market price of the product on its own.   1

6   PPC is the locus of points representing different combinations of the two goods which the economy can produce from the given resources assumed to be employed fully and efficiently.   1

A PPC is downward sloping because to produce more quantity of one good, the economy must produce less quantity of the other good. It is because resources are fixed. (Diagram not required).   2

7   The consumer is in equilbruim when $MUx/Px = MUy/Py$

Given that Px falls, therefore $MUx/Px > MUy/Py$

Now since, per rupee MU from consumption of X is higher than from Y, the consumer will transfer expenditure from Y to X. The consumer will buy more of X.   3

8
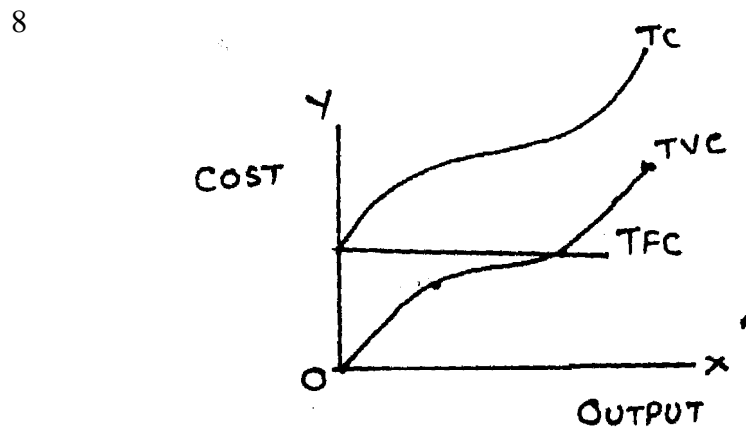
Note for evaluators. Please check:

1)   TFC curve is parallel to the X axis.

2)   TC/TVC curve is concave in the beginning and convex after wards.   1+1+1

3)   TC curve starts from the point from where TFC curve starts and is parrallel to the TVC curve.

For blind Candidates

As output is increased, total cost initially increases at a decreasing rate and then increases at an increasing rate: 3

9   **Implicit cost:** Imputed interest on own savings.   1

Because he would have earned this interest if he had lent the savings.   ½

Explicit cost: Wages paid to labour.   1

Because it is actual money expenditure on input.   ½

10   The implication is that the proportion of total output produced by a single seller is so insignificant that the seller cannot influence the market price by his own actions by changing the quantity of output it produces. He has no option but to sell at the price determined at the industry level.   3

<p style="text-align:center">OR</p>

The main reason why the number of firms is few is that there are barriers which prevent entry of firms into industry. Patents, large capital requirement, control over crucial raw materials etc. prevent new firms from entering into industry. Only those who are able to cross these barriers are able to enter.   3

11   Indifference map is the set of indifference curves.   1

An IC to the right shows more goods available to the consumer. By the assumption of monotonic preferences, more goods mean more utiltity.

(No diagram required.)   3

12
$$\frac{Price}{10} \qquad \frac{Demand}{10}$$ 1

$$\frac{200}{20} \quad 10 \qquad 20$$

$$ed \quad \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \quad \frac{P}{Q}$$ 1

$$\frac{10}{O} \quad \frac{10}{10}$$ ½

$$= \text{Infinity}$$ ½

Demand Curve is parallel to X axis.   1

(Note: No diagram is required but if the explanation is through diagram, credit may be given.)

13   Law of variable proportions shows the effect on total output when   1
      only one input is increased while other inputs are kept unchanged.

      Phase I   Intially MP increases.

      Phase II   MP decreases but is postive.   3

      Phase III   MP decreases but is negative.

      (**Note:** No diagram required. To be marked as a whole.)

                                          OR

      | When prices of inputs fall, cost falls.

      | Price of the product remaining unchanged, fall in cost leads in rise in profits.

      | Rise in profit induces the producer to supply more.   4

      | Similarly a rise in prices of inputs will lead to fall in supply.

14   (i)   Any good whose demand falls with rise in income is called an **Inferior good**.

      Example: Suppose with rise in income a consumer buys less of X and instead buys
      more of Y then good X is inferior for that consumer.   1½

      Normal good is one whose demand rises with rise in income. Suppose with rise in
      income consumer buys more of X, then X is a normal good for that consumer.   1½

      (ii)   When utility can be expressed in exact units it is called **Cardinal Utility._**

      Suppose a consumer says that he gets 2 units of utility from consumption of a good,
      than it is Cardinal Utility.   1½

      When utility is expressed in rank it is called **Ordinal Utility**. When a consumer says
      he gets less satisfaction from second unit as compared to the first unit, it is expression
      in terms of ordinal utility.   1½

15

                                                                                           2
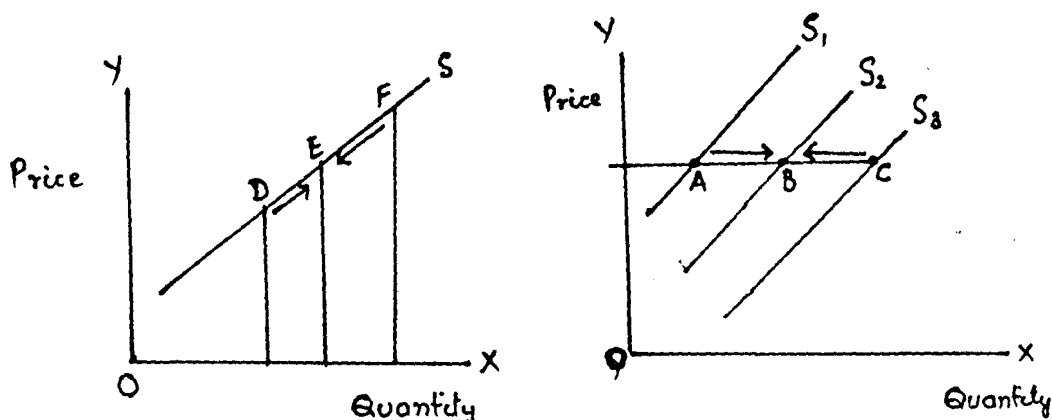
Change in Quantity supplied' refers to change in supply due to own price of the good only. It means movement along the same supply curve. It is called extension when supply rises (from D to E)and contraction when supply fall (from F to E).   2

Change in supply' refers to change in supply due to factor other than the own price of the good like change in prices of inputs etc. This leads to shift of supply curve, It is called' increase' when supply rises (from A to B) and 'decrease' when supply falls (from C to B)   2

For the blind candidates: .

Table   2

Change in Quantity supplied   same as aboove   2

Change in supply   2

16

Price	D	S	After simultaneous decrease	
			D	S
3	100	200	50	100
2	150	150	75	75
1	200	100	100	50

3

The market is in equilibrium when price is Rs. 2 per unit because at this price demand equals supply. For price to remain unchanged after "decreases", the decrease in both must be by the same percentage. In ,the above table there is 50 percent decrease both in demand and supply . Therefore new equilbrium is also at a price of Rs. 2 per unit.   3

(No diagram required.)

OR

(i)   When price is higher than equilibrium price:

l   There is excess supply and producers are not in a position to sell all they want to sell at the given price.

l   This leads to competition between producers.

l   Competition between producers leads to lowering of price.

l   Lowering of price raises demand while reduces supply. This continues till demand is equal to supply again at the orginal equilibrium.   3

(ii)   When price is lower than the equilibrium price:

- There is excess demand and consumers are not in a position to buy all they want to buy at the given price. This leads to competition between consumers.
- Competition leads to rise in price.
- Rise in price reduces demand while raises supply. This continues till demand is equal to supply again at the original equilibrium.   3

(No diagram required.)

SECTION B

17   Flow variable is a variable whose value is measured over a period of time.   1

18   Goods used for satisfaction of wants are consumtion goods.   1

19   Time deposits are those deposits in banks from which money can be withdrawn after a specified period of time.   1

20   When the liability to pay and incidence of a tax lie on the same person.   1

it is called a direct tax.

21   Exchange rate fixed by government /Central bank.   1

22   NVAmp = (iii × ii) + iv - v - vii - i   1½
= (40 × 900) +1000-800-20000-700
= 36000 + 1000 - 800 - 20000 - 700   1
= Rs. 15500   ½

23   Money serves as a standard of payments contracted to be made in future. It makes borrowings and lending convenient.   3

24
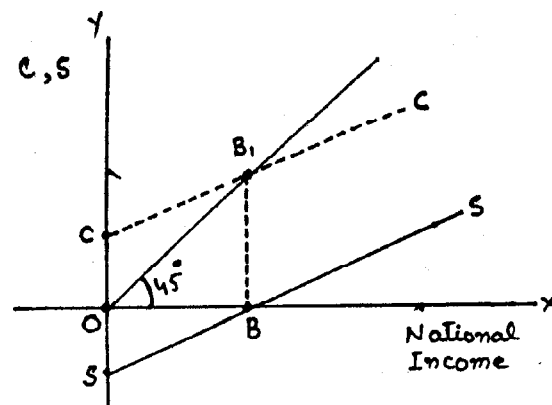
1½

Steps 1)   Given S curve, take OC as equal to OS.   1½

2)   Take a point B1 on the 45° line exactly above point B

3)   Join C and B1

For Blind Candidates

Meaning of Propensity to Consume + Example   1½

Meaning of Propensity to Save + Example   1½

25    $C = \bar{C} + MPC(Y)$ 1½

$= 1000 + (0.8 \times 5000)$ 1

$= Rs. 5000$ ½

26   **Revenue receipts** are reciepts which neither reduce assets nor increase liabilities. Example: tax etc.   1½

Capital receipts are receipts which either reduce assets or increase liabilities. Example: borrowing etc.   1½

OR

Govt. can bring in economic stability i.e. avoiding fluctuation in prices through taxes and expenditure. In case of inflation, government can reduce its own expenditure or increase tax. In case of deflation government can give tax concession or increase expenditure to leave more disposable income in the hands of people.   3

27   i)   It is final expenditure because it is investment expenditure.   2

ii)   It is intermediate expenditure because it is an expenditure on single use producer goods.   2

(No marks to be given if the reason is not mentioned.)

28   Central bank lends money to the commercial banks in times of need. Dependence of commercial banks on central banks in times of emergent need is reffered to as the 'lender of last resort' function of the central bank.   4

OR

Central bank is banker to the government like commercial banks are to be public. It accepts deposits from government and gives loans to the government.   4

29   Fiscal deficit refers to the excess of total budget expenditure(revenue expenditure +   2
capital expenditure) over total budget receipts excluding borrowings. In this way it
indicates borrowing requirements of the government during the current year.   2

30   GNPmp = (i) + v + (viii + iv - vii + ii) + ix - x   2

          = 1000 + 300 + 110 + 20 - 20 + 100 + 15 - (-10)   1½

          = Rs. 1535 crore   ½

  NCTTA = GNPmp - ii - iii   1

      = 1535-100-1500   ½

      = Rs. (-)65 crore   ½

31   Inflationary Gap refers to the excess of Aggregate Demand over Aggregate Supply
at full employment level of income. It is called inflationary because it brings in
inflationary tendencies.   3

(No diagram required.)

Legal reserves refer to that part of bank deposits which commerical banks are
legally required to keep in the form of cash partly with them selves (Statutory Liquidity
Ratio) and partly with the central bank (cash reserve ratio). In case of inflationary
gap, the central bank can increase the legal reserve ratio(LRR) so that less money is
available to the banks for lending. Borrowings are reduced. AD falls.   3

OR

Deflationary gap refers to Aggregate Demand falling short of Aggregate Supply at
the full employment level of income. It is called deflationary because it brings in
deflationary tendencies.   3

(No diagram required.)

Margin requirements refer to the discount on the security mortgaged by the borrowers.
It is determined by the central bank. In case of deflationary gap the central bank
reduces the discount so that the capacity to borrow is increased. This raises AD.   3

32   **Foreign exchange** refers to any currency other than the domestic currency.   1

  Foreign exchange rate is the rate at which one currency can be converted into
another currency.   1

Suppose foreign exchange rate falls, it means that imports etc have become cheaper because people now have to pay less for imports. As a result demand for imports etc. rises. This leads to increase in demand for foreign exchange. Similarly if exchange rate rises, the demand for foreign exchange falls.   4

(No diagram required)

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.   Name the type of plan which is time bound and linked with measurable outcome.   1

2.   'Planning is done for achieving the organizational goals.' Do you agree? Give one
     reason in support of your answer.   1

3.   Identify the nature of management when it is said to be a systematised body of
     knowledge that explains certain general truths.   1

4.   At which level of management the managers are responsible for the welfare and
     survival of the organisation?   1

5.   Give the meaning of 'orientation' as a step in the process of 'Staffing.'   1

6.   Define 'Formal Communication.'   1

7.   State anyone 'Regulatory Function' of Securities and Exchange Board of India
     (SEBI).   1

8.   State anyone objective of setting up of National Stock Exchange of India (NSEI).   1

9.   How 'Business Associations' act as a means of consumer protection? State.   1

10. Give anyone relief available to a consumer who suffers due to consumption of an
     expired date medicine.   1

11. Explain how Principles of Management : 3

    (i)   provide useful insight into reality and

    (ii) help in thoughtful decision making.

12. Why is training important for an organization? State any three reasons. 3

13. What is meant by 'Financial Management' ? State the primary objective of Financial
    Management. 3

14. Nisha a school bag manufacturer decided to improve the product for profit maxi-
    mization and thus added a waterbottle holder to the existing design. 3

    (i)   Identify the marketing management philosophy adopted by Nisha and

    (ii) Explain this philosophy on the basis of:

          (a) Main focus and (b) Means and ends

15. Explain any three qualities of a good leader. 3

16. Explain the technique of scientific management that is the extension of 'Principle of
    Division of Work and Specialisation'. 4

17. Describe briefly the steps in the process of organising. 4

18. Explain the following as factors affecting financing decision: 4

    (i)   Cost;

    (ii) Cash flow position of business ;

    (iii) Level of fixed operating cost and

    (iv) Control considerations.

19. Explain the following 'Rights of Consumers' : 4

    (a) Right to Safety and

    (b) Right to Consumer Education

20. Manu, a Chief Manager in a company using highly sophisticated machines and
    equipments, wants that every employee should be fully trained before using the
    machines and equipments. 4

Suggest and describe the best method of training that Manu can use for training of the employees.

21. What is meant by 'co-ordination' ? How it 'integrates group efforts' and 'ensures unity of action' ? Explain.   5

22. State any five impacts of Government policy changes on Business and Industry.   5

23. State any five features of 'Planning' .   5

24. Neelabh is engaged in 'Transport Business' and transports fruits and vegetables to different states. Stating the reason in support of your answer, identify the working capital requirements of Neelabh. Neelabh also wants to expand and diversify his transport business, explain any two factors that will affect his fixed capital requirements.   5

25. Differentiate between 'Marketing' and 'Selling' on any five bases.   5

26. What is meant by 'Informal Organisation'? State the features of Informal organisation.   6

OR

What is meant by 'Decentralisation' ? State any four points of importance of decentralisation.

27. Give the meaning of 'Supervision' as an element of 'Directing' and any four points that explain its role.   6

OR

What is meant by 'Motivation' ? Explain Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation.

28. Describe the relationship between 'Planning' and 'Controlling'.   6

OR

Briefly explain the importance of Controlling.

29. Explain any four functions of 'Financial-Market'.   6

OR

Explain any four functions of 'Stock Exchange'.

30. Consumer products are classified on different basis. 'Shopping Efforts Involved' is one of them. Explain any three types of products in this category.   6

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

Choice of channels of distribution depends on various factors. Explain any **four** factors which affect the choice of channels of distribution.

<div align="center">**QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1**</div>

1. Name the type of plan which provides the broad contours of an organisation's business.   1

2. 'Planning always leads to success.' Do you agree? Give reason in support of your answer.   1

3. Identify the nature of management when it is practised as personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results.   1

4. Name the level of management at which the managers are responsible for implementing and controlling the plans and strategies of the organisation.   1

5. Give the meaning of 'Placement' as a step in the process of staffing.   1

6. Define 'communication'.   1

7. State anyone 'Developmental function' of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).   1

8. State anyone advantage provided by Over The Counter Exchange of India.   1

9. State how 'Self-regulation by business' acts as a means of Consumer Protection.   1

10. Give anyone responsibility of a consumer in addition to obtaining a cash receipt while purchasing a washing machine.   1

11. Explain how principles of management: 3

    (i)   help in optimum utilization of resources and effective administration, and

    (ii) help the managers in meeting changing environment requirements.

12. Why is training important for the employees? State any three reasons.   3

13. What is meant by 'Financial Planning' ? State any two points of its importance. 3

14. Mansi, a shoe manufacturer for school students, decided to maximise her profit by producing and distributing at large scale and thereby reducing the average cost of production. 3

    (i) Identify the Marketing Management philosophy adopted by Mansi.

    (ii) Explain this philosophy on the basis of

        (a) Main Focus

        (b) Means and Ends

15. Explain any three assumptions of Maslow's need hierarchy theory. 3

16. Explain that technique of scientific management which is the strongest motivator for a worker to reach standard performance. 4

17. State any four points of importance of organising function of management. 4

18. Investment decision can be long-term or short-term. Explain long-term investment decision and state any two factors affecting this decision. 4

19. Explain the following 'Rights of Consumers' : 4

    (a) Right to be informed

    (b) Right to seek redressal

20. Atul is working in an organisation. After every three months his manager transfers him from one department to another so that he may gain a broader understanding of all the departments of the organisation.

    Name and explain the method of training Atul is undergoing. 4

21. Explain how management 'increases efficiency' and 'helps in the development of society'. 5

22. State any five points which clarify how understanding of Business Environment helps the managers. 5

23. State any five limitations of Planning. 5

24. Pranav is engaged in 'Transport-Business'. Identify the working capital requirements of Pranav stating the reason in support of your answer. Pranav also wants to expand

and diversify his Transport- Business. Explain any two factors that will affect his fixed capital requirements. 5

25. Differentiate between 'Advertising' and 'Personal Selling' on any five bases. 5

26. What is meant by 'Formal Organisation' ? State any three advantages and any two limitations of 'Formal Organisation'. 6

OR

'Delegation is the entrustment of responsibility and authority to another and the creation of accountability for performance.' In the light of this statement identify and explain the essential elements of delegation.

27. What is meant by 'Leadership' ? Describe any four qualities of a good leader. 6

OR

What is meant by 'Directing' as a function of management? Describe any four points of its importance.

28. What is meant by 'Budgetary Control' ? State any five advantages of Budgetary Control. 6

OR

What is meant by 'Controlling' ? State any five points highlighting the importance of Controlling.

29. Explain any four functions of 'Stock Exchange'. 6

OR

Explain any four methods of floatation of new issue in the 'Primary Market'.

30. Consumer Products are classified on different basis. 'Durability of the Product' is one of them. Explain any three types of products in this category. 6

OR

Physical distribution includes some components for physically moving the goods from manufacturers to the customers. Explain these components.

Marking Scheme — Business Studies

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1 **Q.** **Name the type of plan which is time bound and linked with measurable outcome.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Objective/ Budget (any one)

2 **Q.** **'Planning is done for achieving organisational goals'. Do you agree? Give one reason in support of your answer.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Yes, I do agree. Planning ensures that the goals or objectives are clearly stated so that they act as a guide for deciding what action should be taken and in which direction.

(or any other suitable reason)

3 **Q.** **Identify the nature of management when it is said to be a systematised body of knowledge that explains certain general truths.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Management as a science.

4 **Q.** **At which level of management the managers are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organisation?**   **1 mark**

Ans. Top level.

5 **Q.** **Give the meaning of 'orientation' as a step in the process of staffing.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Orientation means introducing the selected employee to other employees and familiarising him with the rules and policies of the organisation.

6 **Q.** **Define 'Formal communication'.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Formal communication is the communication which flows through official channels designed in the organisation chart.

7 **Q.** **State any one regulatory function of 'Securities and Exchange Board of India'.**   **1 mark**

Ans. Regulatory functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India are (Any one):

1. It registers brokers and sub brokers and other players in the market.

2. It registers collective investment schemes and mutual funds.

3. It regulates stock brokers, portfolio exchanges, underwriters and merchant bankers.

4. It regulates takeover bids by companies.

5. It calls for information by undertaking inspection, conducting enquiries and audit of stock exchanges and intermediaries.

6. It levies fee or other charges for carrying out the purposes of the SEBI Act, 1992.

7. It performs and exercises such powers under Securities Contract (Regulation) Act 1956 as may be delegated by the government of India.

(If an examinee has given only the heading, ½ mark for the heading should be awarded)

8   Q.   State any one objective of setting up of National Stock Exchange of India.   **1 mark**

Ans.   Objective of setting up of National Stock Exchange of India: (Any one)

a.   It establishes a nationwide trading facility for all types of securities.

b.   It ensures equal access to investors all over the country through an appropriate communication network.

c.   It provides a fair, efficient and transparent securities market using electronic trading system.

d.   It enables shorter settlement cycles and book entry settlements.

e.   It meets international benchmarks and standards.

(If an examinee has given only the heading, ½ mark for the heading should be awarded)

9   Q.   How 'Business Associations' act as a means of consumer protection? State.   **1 mark**

Ans.   Business associations act as a means of consumer protection by laying down guidelines for their members in dealings with the customers.

10 Q. Give any one relief available to a consumer who suffers due to consumption of an expired date medicine.

1 mark

Ans. Reliefs available to a consumer: (Any one)

1. To refund the price paid for the medicine

2. To pay a reasonable amount of compensation for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer

3. To pay punitive damages in appropriate circumstances.

4. To pay adequate costs to the consumer.

11 Q. Explain how Principles of Management:

(i) provide useful insights into reality and

(ii) help in thoughtful decision making.

1 ½

+

1 ½

=

Ans. (i) Principles of management provide useful insights into reality by enabling the managers to learn from past mistakes and conserve time by solving recurring problems quickly.

3 marks

(ii) Principles of management help in thoughtful decision making because the decisions based on principles are free from bias and are based on the objective assessment of the situation.

12 Q. Why is training important for an organisation? State any three reasons.

Ans. Reasons why training is important for an organisation (Any three):

(a) It avoids wastage of efforts and money by systematic learning of skills.

(b) It enhances employee productivity leading to higher profits.

(c) It equips the future manager who can take over in case of an emergency.

1 x 3

(d) It reduces absenteeism and employee turnover by increasing employee morale.

=

(e) It helps in obtaining an effective response to a fast changing environment.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

3 marks

13	**Q.**	**What is meant by 'Financial Management'? State the primary objective of financial management.**	**1 mark for the meaning**
	Ans.	Financial Management means management of flow of funds and involves decisions relating to procurement of funds, investment of funds and distribution of earnings to the owners.	**+**
			2 marks
		OR	**for stating the objective**
		Financial Management means planning, organising, directing and controlling the financial activities of an organisation.	**= 1 + 2**
			=3marks
		Primary objective of Financial Management:	
		The primary objective of financial management is to maximize shareholders wealth.	

14	**Q.**	**Nisha, a school bag manufacturer, decided to improve the product for profit maximization and thus added a water bottle holder to the existing design.**	**1 mark for identification**
		(i) **Identify the marketing management philosophy adopted by Nisha.**	**+**
			1 mark for main focus
		(ii) **Explain this philosophy on the basis of (a) main focus and (b) means and ends.**	**+**
			½ mark for means
	Ans.	**(i)** Product concept/ philosophy.	**+ ½ mark for ends**
		(ii) (a) Main focus of this concept is on quality, performance and features of the product.	**=**
			(1+1+½+½)
		(b) Means: Product improvement.	**=**
		Ends: Profit through product quality.	**3marks**

15	**Q.**	**Explain any three qualities of a good leader.**	**½ mark for heading**
	Ans.	Qualities of a good leader (any four):	**+**
		(a) Knowledge.	**½ mark for explanation**
		(b) Integrity.	
		(c) Initiative.	

(d)   Communication skills.

(e)   Motivation skills.

(f)   Self Confidence.

(g)   Decisiveness.

(h)   Social skills.

(i)   Physical features

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

= 1x3

=

3 marks

16   Q.   **Explain the technique of scientific management that is the extension of 'Principle of Division of Work and specialisation'.**

Ans.   The technique is Functional Foremanship.

●   Functional foremanship is a technique which aims to improve the quality of supervision at shop floor by putting a worker under eight specialist foremen.

●   In this technique, planning is separated from execution. Taylor suggested four foremen for planning, namely, route clerk, instruction card clerk, time and cost clerk and disciplinarian and four foremen for execution, namely, gang boss, speed boss, repair boss and inspector.

1 mark for naming the technique

+

3 marks for explanation

=

1+3

=

4 marks

17   Q.   **Describe briefly the steps in the process of organising.**

Ans.   Steps in the process of organising:

(i)   Identifying and dividing the work.

(ii)   Departmentalisation/ departmentation.

(iii)   Assignment of duties to job positions.

(iv)   Establishing reporting relationships.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

(½ mark should be deducted if the sequence is not followed)

½ mark for the heading

+

½ mark for the explanation

= 1 x 4

=4marks

18 Q. Explain the following as factors affecting financing decision:

    (i)   Cost

    (ii)   Cash flow position of the business

    (iii) Level of fixed operating costs

    (iv) Control considerations.

Ans. (i)   Cost: Debt is considered the cheapest of all sources; tax deductibility makes it still cheaper.   **1 x 4**

    (ii)   Cash flow position of the business: A stronger cash flow position makes debt funding more viable.   **=**

    (iii) Level of fixed operating costs: If a business has high fixed operating costs, lower debt financing is better,

    (iv) Control considerations: Debt normally does not cause a dilution of control whereas issue of equity shares may reduce management control over the business.   **4marks**

19 Q. Explain the following rights of the consumers:

    (a)   Right to Safety

    (b)   Right to Consumer Education.

Ans. (a)   Right to safety   **2 + 2**

- 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 substandard products or products that do not conform to the safety norms.   **4 marks**

    (b)   Right to Consumer Education

- The consumer has the right to acquire knowledge and to be a well informed consumer.

- He should be aware about his rights and the reliefs available to him in case of a product or service falling short of his expectations.

20 Q. **Manu, a Chief manager in a company using highly sophisticated machines and equipments wants that every employee should be fully trained before using the machines and equipments.**

Suggest and describe the best method of training that Manu can use for training of employees.

Ans. Vestibule Training.

- Vestibule Training is a method of training which is imparted with the help of equipment & machine identical to those at the place of work.

- The training is conducted away from actual work floor.

- It is generally used where the employees are required to handle sophisticated machinery.

1 mark for naming the method + 3 marks for explanation =1 + 3 =4 marks

21 Q. **What is meant by 'co-ordination'? How it 'integrates group efforts' and 'ensures unity of action'? Explain.**

Ans. Co-ordination refers to the orderly synchronization, harmonization and unification of efforts of the subordinates towards the achievement of a common goal.

(or any other correct meaning)

Co-ordination integrates group efforts:

It integrates group efforts by unifying diverse interests thereby giving them a common focus to ensure that the performance is according to the plans.

Co-ordination ensures unity of action:

It ensures unity of action by acting as a binding force between departments so that all actions are aimed at achieving the goals of the organisation.

1 mark + 2 marks + 2 marks = 1+2+2 = 5marks

22 Q. **State any five impacts of Government policy changes on Business and Industry.**

Ans. Impact of government policy changes on business and industry in India (Any five):

1. Competition has increased for Indian firms due to the entry of foreign firms.

1 x 5 = 5 marks

2. Customers have become more demanding as they have a wider choice.

3. Technological environment is rapidly changing creating tough challenges for smaller firms.

4. It has become necessary for enterprises to change and modify their operations to cope with the turbulent market forces.

5. There is a need for developing human resource as the new market conditions required people with higher competence and greater commitment.

6. Enterprises are forced to adopt a market orientation so that they could study the market and produce goods accordingly.

7. There is loss of budgetary support to the public sector as the government felt that the public sector needs to be more efficient in order to survive and grow.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

23 **Q.** **State any five features of planning.**

Ans. Features of planning: (Any five)

1. It focuses on achieving organisational objectives.

2. It is the primary function of management as it lays down the basis for all other functions of management.

3. It is pervasive as it is required in all organisations, at all levels and in all departments.

1 x 5

4. It is continuous because a plan is framed, implemented and is followed by another plan.

=

5. It is futuristic as it involves looking ahead and preparing for the future.

6. It involves decision making as it involves a choice from among the various alternative courses of action.

5marks

7. It is a mental exercise as it is intellectual activity of thinking rather than doing.

8. It provides the basis for controlling by providing standards.

(If an examinee has given only the headings , ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

24 Q. **Neelabh is engaged in 'Transport business' and transports fruits and vegetables to different states. Stating the reason in support of your answer, identify the working capital requirements of Neelabh. Neelabh also wants to expand and diversify his transport business, explain any two factors that will affect his fixed capital requirements.**

Ans. Working capital requirements of Neelabh would be less as it is a SERVICE industry.

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

Working capital requirements of Neelabh would include payment of salaries, fuel charges maintenance of vehicles,etc.

Factors which will affect his fixed capital requirements are: (Any two)

(a) Scale of operations

(b) Financing alternatives

(c) Growth prospects

(c) Diversification

(d) Level of collaboration.

(If an examinee has not given the headings, no marks should be deducted)

(Right margin marking scheme:) **1 mark for identifying + 1 mark for naming each factor + 1 mark for explanation = (2 x 2 =4 marks) =1+4= 5marks**

25 Q. **Differentiate between 'Marketing' and 'Selling' on any five bases.**

Ans. Difference between marketing and selling:

<div align="center">**(Any Five)**</div>

Basis	Selling	Marketing
1. Meaning	Selling means exchanging goods for money.	Marketing means identifying customer needs and satisfying them.
2. Part of the process vs wider term	Selling is a part of the process of marketing.	Marketing is a wider term and includes selling.

3.Transfer of title vs satisfaction of customer needs	Selling focuses on affecting transfer of title and possession of existing goods.	Marketing focuses on achieving maximum satisfaction of the customer's needs.
4. Profit through maximizing sales vs customer satisfaction	Selling aims at maximizing sales and thereby the profits of the firm.	Marketing aims at maximizing customer satisfaction and thereby the profits of the firm.
5. Start and end of activities	Selling starts after the product is developed and ends with the sale of the product.	Marketing starts much before the product is produced and continues even after the product is sold.
6. Difference in emphasis	In selling, the emphasis is on bending the customer according to the product.	In marketing, the emphasis is on developing the product as per customer's needs.
7. Difference in Strategies	Selling involves efforts like promotion and persuasion i.e. selling & promoting the product..	Marketing uses integrated marketing efforts.

1 x 5

= 5 marks

26   Q.   **What is meant by 'Informal Organisation'?**

State the features of Informal Organisation.

Ans.   Informal organisation is a network of personal and social relations not established by the formal organisation but arising spontaneously as people associate themselves with one another.

Features of Informal Organisation are: (any four)

a)   It originates from within the formal organisation.

b)   It emerges spontaneously and is not deliberately created by the management.

2 marks

for the

meaning

+

1 mark for

stating

168

(c) The standards of behaviour evolve from group norms.

(d) Independent channels of communication are developed by group members.

(e) It has no definite structure or form.

(If an examinee has given only the headings , ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

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

Q. What is meant by 'Decentralisation'? State any four points of importance of decentralisation.

Ans. Decentralisation means systematic delegation of authority through all the levels of management and in all the departments except that which can be exercised only at central points.

Importance of decentralisation: (Any four)

(a) It develops initiative amongst subordinates by promoting self reliance and confidence in them.

(b) It develops managerial talent for the future by creating a reservoir of qualified manpower to fill up challenging positions in the future.

(c) It helps in quick decision making as there is no requirement for approval from many levels.

(d) It gives relief to the top management who can now concentrate on important policy decisions.

(e) It facilitates growth by fostering competition amongst the departments leading to increase in productivity.

(f) It leads to better control by evaluating performance at each level.

(If an examinee has given only the headings , ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

27 **Q. Give the meaning of 'Supervision' as an element of 'Directing' and any four points that explain its role.**

Ans. Supervision means instructing, observing monitoring and guiding the efforts of the subordinates for the achievement of work targets in the desired manner.

each feature (1x4 = 4 marks)
=2+4
=6marks

OR

2 marks for meaning

+

1 mark for stating each feature

(1x4= 4 marks)

= 2+4

= 6marks

Role of supervision as an element of directing: (Any four)

(a) Day to day contact.

(b) Links the workers and the management.

(c) Helps in maintaining group unity.

(d) Ensures performance of work.

(e) Provides on the job training.

(f) Builds high morale amongst the workers.

(g) Gives feedback.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Q. What is meant by 'Motivation'? Explain Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation.

Ans. Motivation means a process of stimulating people to action to accomplish desired goals.

Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation:

Maslow's theory of motivation was based on human needs. He felt that within every human being, there exists a hierarchy of five needs. These are:

1 Basic physiological needs

These needs include need for food, clothing, shelter etc.

2. Safety and security needs.

These needs include protection from physical and emotional harm for example, job security, stability of income etc.

3. Affiliation/ Belonging needs

These needs refer to affection, sense of belongingness, acceptance etc

4. Esteem needs

These needs include the need for self respect, autonomy, status etc.

2 marks for meaning + ½ mark for heading + ½ mark for explanation (1 x4= 4marks) = 2+4 =6marks

OR

1 marks for the meaning + ½ mark for naming each need + ½ mark for its explanation = (1x5= 5 marks) =1+5 =6marks

5.   Self actualization needs

These needs refer to the drive to become what one is capable of becoming.

(Full credit should only be given if the 'needs' are explained with reference to management)

28   Q.   **Describe the relationship between 'Planning' and 'Controlling'.**

Ans. There is a close and reciprocal relationship between planning and controlling because:

1.   Controlling takes place on the basis of standards developed by planning;

2.   Planning without controlling is meaningless as controlling ensures that the events conform to the plans.

1 ½ x 4

3.   Planning prescribes an appropriate course of action for achieving objectives whereas controlling evaluates whether decisions have been translated into desired actions.

=

4.   Planning and controlling both are forward and backward looking.

6 marks

(Note: If the answer covers the above points in any other form, full credit should be given)

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

OR

Briefly explain the importance of Controlling.

Ans. Importance of controlling (Any four):

1.   It helps in accomplishing organisational goals.

½ mark for heading

2.   It helps in making efficient use of resources.

+ 1 mark for explanation

3.   It ensures order and discipline.

4.   It improves employee motivation.

5.   It helps in judging accuracy of standards.

= 1 ½ x 4

6.   It facilitates co-ordination in action.

=6marks

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

29 **Q.** **Explain any four functions of 'Financial market'.**

Ans. Functions of a financial market: (Any four)

    1.   Mobilisation of savings and channelising them into most productive use.

    2.   Facilitating price determination/ discovery.

    3.   Providing liquidity to financial assets.

    4.   Reducing the cost of transactions.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

½ mark for the heading + 1 mark for the explanation = 1 ½ x 4 = 6marks

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

OR

Q. **Explain any four functions of 'Stock Exchange'.**

Ans. Functions of a stock exchange (any four):

    1.   Provides liquidity and marketability to existing securities.

    2.   Helps in determining the price of securities.

    3.   Ensures safety of transactions.

    4.   Contributes to economic growth.

    5.   Helps in spreading equity cult.

    6.   Provides scope for speculation.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

½ mark for the heading + 1 mark for the explanation = 1 ½ x 4 = 6marks

30 **Q.** **Consumer products are classified on different basis. 'Shopping Efforts Involved' is one of them. Explain any three types of products in this category.**

Ans. Consumer products classified on the basis of 'Shopping Efforts Involved' are:

    (a)   Convenience products.

    (b)   Shopping products.

    (c)   Specialty products.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

½ mark for naming the products + 1 ½ marks for the explanation = 2 x 3 = 6marks

<center>**OR**</center> **OR**

Q. **Choice of channels of distribution depends on various factors. Explain any four factors which affect the choice of channels of distribution.**

½ mark for the heading

Ans. Factors which affect the choice of channel of distribution are: (any four)

+

(a) Product related factors.

1 mark for

(b) Company characteristics.

the

(c) Competitive factors.

explanation

(d) Market factors.

= 1 ½ x 4

(e) Environmental factors.

=

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

6 marks

<center>QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1</center>
<center>**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**</center>

1 **Q.** **Name the type of plan which provides the broad contours of an organisation's business.**

1 mark

Ans. Strategy/ Objective (Any one)

2 **Q.** **'Planning always leads to success.' Do you agree? Give reason in support of your answer.**

1 mark

Ans. No, planning does not always lead to success because: (any one)

- A plan may not be translated into action.

- Relying on previously tested plans may create a false sense of security amongst managers.

- It provides a base for analysing future courses of action, it is not a solution to all problems.

3 **Q.** **Identify the nature of management when it is practised as personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results.**

1 mark

Ans. Management is an Art.

<center>173</center>

4   Q.   Name the level of management at which the managers are responsible for implementing and controlling the plans and strategies of the organisation.   **1 mark**

Ans. Middle level management.

5   Q.   Give the meaning of 'Placement' as a step in the process of staffing.

Ans. Placement refers to the employee occupying the position or post for which he has been selected.   **1 mark**

6   Q.   Define 'Communication'.

Ans. Communication is the process of exchange of ideas and information among people to create common understanding.   **1 mark**

(or any other correct definition)

7   Q.   State any one 'Developmental function' of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Ans. Developmental functions of SEBI (any one):

1.   It trains intermediaries of the securities market.   **1 mark**

2.   It conducts research and publishing information useful to all market participants.

3.   It undertakes measures to develop the capital markets by adapting a flexible approach.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

8   Q.   State any one advantage provided by Over The Counter Exchange of India.

Ans. Advantages of Over The Counter Exchange of India: (Any one)   **1 mark**

(a)   It provides a trading platform to smaller and less liquid companies as they are not eligible for listing on a regular stock exchange.

(b)   It is a cost effective method for corporates as there is a lower cost of new issues and lower expenses of servicing the investors.

(c) Family concerns and closely held companies can go public through OTCEI.

(d) Dealers can operate both in new issues and secondary market at their option.

(e) It gives greater freedom of choice to investors to choose stocks by dealers for market making in both primary and secondary markets.

(f) It is a transparent system of trading with no problem of bad or short deliveries.

(g) Information flows are free and more direct from market makers to customers since there is close contact between them.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

9   Q.   State how 'Self-regulation by business' acts as a means of Consumer Protection.

Ans.   Self-regulation by business acts as a means of consumer protection by: (Any one)

- following ethical standards and practices in dealing with their customers; and

- setting up their customer service and grievance cells to redress the problems and grievances of their consumers.

1 mark

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

10   Q.   Give any one responsibility of a consumer in addition to obtaining cash receipt while purchasing a washing machine.

Ans.   Responsibilities of the consumer while purchasing washing machine: (Any one)

1.   Buy only ISI certified washing machine as it provides quality assurance.

1 mark

2.   Be aware of various models of washing machines available in the market.

3.   Learn about the risks associated with washing machine.

4.   Read the labels carefully so as to have information about price etc.

5. Assert to get a fair deal.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

11 Q. Explain how principles of management:

(i) help in optimum utilization of resources and effective administration, and

(ii) help the managers in meeting changing environment requirements.

Ans. (i) Principles of management help in optimum utilisation of resources by equipping managers to foresee the cause and effect relationships thereby reducing the wastages associated with trial and error approach.

1 ½ x 2

Principles of management help in effective administration by limiting the boundaries of managerial discretion so that decisions are free from personal prejudices.

=3 marks

(ii) Principles of management help the managers in meeting changing environment requirements because they can be modified according to the changes taking place in the environment.

12 Q. Why is training important for the employees? State any three reasons.

Ans. Training is important for the employees because: (any three)

(a) It improves skills and knowledge leading to better career.

1 x 3

(b) It enhances the earning capacity because of better performance.

=

(c) It increases efficiency.

3marks

(d) It increases the satisfaction and morale of employees.

(e) It reduces accidents.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

13 Q. What is meant by 'Financial Planning'? State any two points of its importance.

1 mark for meaning

176

Ans. The process of estimating the fund requirements of a business and specifying the sources of funds is called financial planning.

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

Financial planning is the preparation of a financial blueprint of an organisation's future operations.

Financial planning is important because (any two):

(a)   It helps the company to prepare for the future.

(b)   It helps in avoiding business shocks and surprises.

(c)   It helps in co-ordinating various business functions.

(d)   It helps in reducing waste, duplication of efforts, gaps in planning and confusion.

(e)   It links the present with the future.

(f)   It provides a link between investment and financing decisions.

(g)   It serves as a control technique.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

1 mark for each point of importance (1 x 2=2) = 1+2 = 3 marks

14   Q.   Mansi, a shoe manufacturer for school students, decided to maximise her profit by producing and distributing at large scale and thereby reducing the average cost of production.

(i)   Identify the Marketing Management philosophy adopted by Mansi.

(ii)   Explain this philosophy on the basis of

    (a)   Main Focus

    (b)   Means and Ends

Ans. (i)   Production concept/ philosophy.

(ii)   (a) Main Focus: Quantity of product

(b)   Means: Availability and affordability of the product / Availability of raw materials, skilled workers and machines with latest technology.

Ends: Earning profits through large scale production and distribution.

1 mark + 1 mark + 1 mark = (1+1+1) = 3 marks

15 Q. Explain any three assumptions of Maslow's need hierarchy theory.

Ans. The following are the assumptions of Maslow's need hierarchy theory (Any three):

(i) People's behaviour is based on their needs. Satisfaction of such needs influences their behaviour.

(ii) People's needs are in hierarchical order, starting from basic needs to higher level needs.

$1 \times 3 =$

3 marks

(iii) A satisfied need no longer can motivate a person; only next higher level need can motivate him.

(iv) A person moves to the next higher level of the hierarchy only when the lower need is satisfied.

16 Q. Explain the technique of Scientific management which is the strongest motivator for a worker to reach standard performance.

Ans. Differential Piece Wage System.

1 mark

+

- Taylor wanted to differentiate between efficient and inefficient workers.

- He wanted to reward efficient workers and introduced two rates of wage payment for those who performed equivalent to or above standard and for those who performed below standard.

3 marks

$= (1+3)$

=

- The difference in the wage was enough for the inefficient worker to be motivated to perform better.

4 marks

(The examinee is expected to illustrate the technique with the help of suitable example)

17 Q. State any four points of importance of organising function of management.

Ans. Importance of organising (Any four):

1. It leads to specialisation by a systematic allocation of jobs resulting in reduced workload and enhanced productivity.

$1 \times 4 =$

2. It leads to clarity in working relationships by specifying who is to report to whom.

4 marks

178

3. It leads to optimum utilisation of resources by avoiding duplication of work and minimizing wastage of resources and efforts.

4. It helps in adaptation to change by allowing the organisation structure to be suitably modified paving the way for a smooth transition.

5. It helps in effective administration by providing a clear description of jobs and working relationships.

6. It helps in development of personnel by delegation of work to subordinates.

7. It helps in expansion and growth by allowing an enterprise to add more job positions, departments and product lines.

(If an examinee has given only the headings , ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

18 Q. **Investment decision can be long-term or short-term. Explain long-term investment decision and state any two factors affecting this decision.**

Ans. The long-term investment decision involves committing the finance on a long-term basis on fixed assets or various projects of an organisation. These decisions involve huge amount of investment, affect the earning capacity and are irreversible except at a huge cost.

2 marks for explanation

+

The following are the factors affecting the long term investment decision (any two):

(a) Cash flows of the project during the life of an investment affects the long term investment decision.

1 mark for each factor

1 x 2 =2

(b) The rate of return of the project based on expected return and the risk involved affects the long term investment decision.

(c) The investment criteria involved must be considered before taking the long term investment decision.

2+2=

4 marks

(d) A trading concern needs lower fixed capital than a manufacturing concern since it does not require to purchase plant and machinery etc

(e) A large scale organisation requires higher investment in fixed assets than a small scale organisation.

(f) A capital intensive organisation required higher investment in plant and machinery as compared to a labour intensive organisation.

(g) An enterprise which upgrades its technology more often requires higher fixed capital.

(h) Higher growth prospects require higher investment in fixed assets.

(i) An organisation which plans to diversify will require more fixed capital.

(j) Availability of leasing facilities may reduce the investment in fixed assets.

(k) Collaboration reduces the level of investment in fixed assets.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

19 Q. **Explain the following 'Rights of Consumers':**

    (a) **Right to be informed**

    (b) **Right to seek redressal**

Ans. (i) Right to be informed:

    The consumer has a right to have complete information about the product he intends to buy such as ingredients, date of manufacture, price, quantity etc.

    It is because of this reason that the legal framework in India requires the manufacturers to provide such information on the package and label of the product.

    (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.

2 + 2 =

4 marks

20 Q. **Atul is working in an organisation. After every three months his manager transfers him from one department to another so that he may gain a broader understanding of all the departments of the organisation.**

Name and explain the method of training Atul is undergoing.

Ans. Job Rotation.

- This method of training involves shifting the trainee from one department to another or from one job to another.

- It enables the trainee to gain a broader understanding of all parts of the business and how the organisation functions as a whole.

- It makes it easier for organisation at the time of promotions, replacements and transfers.

1 mark for identifying the method + 3 marks for explanation = 1 + 3 = 4 marks

21 Q. Explain how management 'increases efficiency' and 'helps in the development of society'.

Ans. Management increases efficiency through better planning, organising directing, staffing and controlling the activities of the organisation which results in reduced costs and increased productivity.

Management helps in the development of society by providing good quality products and services, creating employment, adopting new technology etc.

2 ½ x 2 = 5 marks

22 Q. State any five points which clarify how understanding of Business Environment helps the 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 instead of losing them to the competitors.

2. It helps to identify threats on time which serves as an early warning signal.

3. It helps in tapping useful resources so that it can convert them into output that the environment desires.

4. It helps in coping with rapid changes in an increasingly dynamic environment.

5. It helps in assisting in planning and policy formulation.

6. It helps in improving performance by continuously monitoring the environment and adopting suitable practices.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

1 mark for each statement = 1 x 5 = 5marks

23 Q. State any five limitations of Planning.

Ans. Limitations of planning: (any five)

(a) It leads to rigidity because once a well defined plan is drawn, the managers may not be in a position to change it.

(b) It may not work in a dynamic environment.

(c) It restricts/ reduces creativity since people tend to think on the same lines as others.

(d) It involves huge costs in terms of time and money.

(e) It is time consuming and sometimes not much time is left for its implementation.

(f) It does not guarantee success; it is meaningless unless it is translated into action.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

1 mark for each statement = 1 x 5 = 5 marks

24 Q. Pranav is engaged in 'Transport-Business'. Identify the working capital requirements of Pranav stating the reason in support of your answer. Pranav also wants to expand and diversify his Transport-Business. Explain any two factors that will affect his fixed capital requirements.

Ans. Working capital requirements of Pranav would be less as it is a SERVICE industry.

OR

Working capital requirements of Pranav would include payment of salaries, fuel charges maintenance of vehicles,etc.

Factors which will affect his fixed capital requirements are: (Any two)

(a) Scale of operations

(b) Financing alternatives

(c) Growth prospects

(c) Diversification

1 mark for identifying + 1 mark for naming each factor + 1 mark for explanation = (2 x 2 =4 marks)

182

(d) Level of collaboration. =1+4=

(If an examinee has not given the headings, no marks should be deducted) 5marks

25 Q. Differentiate between advertising and personal selling on any five bases.

Ans. Difference between advertising and personal selling:

(Any five)

Basis	Advertising	Personal Selling
Nature	It is an impersonal form of communication.	It is a personal form of communication.
Message	It involves transmission of standardised messages.	It adjusts the sales talk keeping in view customer's background and needs.
Flexibility	It is inflexible as the message can't be adjusted to the needs of the buyer.	It is highly flexible. As the message can be adjusted.
Reach	It reaches masses.	Only a limited number of people can be contacted.
Cost	The cost per person is very low.	The cost per person is quite high.
Coverage	It can cover the market in a short time.	It takes a lot of time to cover the entire market.
Media used	It makes use of mass media such as television, radio, newspaper, and magazines.	It makes use of sales staff, which has limited reach.
Feedback	It lacks direct feedback. Marketing research efforts are needed to	It provides direct and immediate feed back.

1 x 5

=

5 marks

	judge customers' reactions.	
Role	It is more useful in creating and building interest of the consumers in the firm's products.	It plays important role at the awareness stage of decision making.
Suitability	It is more useful in marketing to the ultimate consumers who are large in number.	It is more helpful in selling products to the industrial buyers or to intermediaries who are relatively few in number.

26 Q. What is meant by 'Formal Organisation'? State any three advantages and any two limitations of 'Formal Organisation'.

Ans: Formal organisation refers to the organisation structure which is designed by the management to accomplish its objectives.

Advantages: **(Any three)**

(a) It is easier to fix responsibility since mutual relationships are clearly defined.

(b) It avoids duplication of effort since there is no ambiguity in the role that each member has to play.

(c) It maintains unity of command through an established chain of command

(d) It leads to accomplishment of goals by providing a framework for the operations to be performed.

(e) It provides stability to the organisation because there are specific rules to guide behaviour of employees.

Limitations (Any two):

(a) It may lead to procedural delays as the established chain of command has to be followed which increases the time taken for decision making.

1 mark for the meaning

+

1 mark for each advantage

1x3=3

+

1 mark for each limitation

1x2=2

=

1+3+2=

6 marks

(b) Poor organisation practices may not provide adequate recognition to creative talent, since it does not allow any deviations from rigidly laid down policies.

(c) It is difficult to understand all human relationships in an enterprise as it places more emphasis on structure and work.

(If an examinee has given only the headings, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

<div align="right">

OR

</div>

'Delegation is the entrustment of responsibility and authority to another and the creation of accountability for performance.' In the light of this statement identify and explain the essential elements of delegation.

Ans. Delegation is the entrustment of responsibility and authority to another and the creation of accountability for performance.

The essential elements of delegation are:

(a) Authority:

- It refers to the right of an individual to command his subordinates and to take action within the scope of his position.

- It arises from the established scalar chain which links the various job positions and levels of an organisation.

- Authority flows from top to bottom.

(b) Responsibility:

- It is the obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty.

- It arises from a superior-subordinate relationship.

- It flows upwards.

(c) Accountability:

- It implies being answerable for the final outcome.

- It cannot be delegated

- It flows upwards.

½ mark for identification of each element + 1 ½ marks for its explanation = 2+2+2= 6 marks

27	**Q.**	**What is meant by 'Leadership'? Describe any four qualities of a good leader.**

Ans. Leadership is the process of influencing people so that they strive willingly and enthusiastically towards the achievement of group goals.

Qualities of a good leader (any four):

(a)   Knowledge.

(b)   Integrity.

(c)   Initiative.

(d)   Communication skills.

(e)   Motivation skills.

(f)   Self Confidence.

(g)   Decisiveness.

(h)   Social skills.

(i)   Physical features.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

2 marks for meaning + ½ mark each quality + ½ mark for explanation of each quality= 1x4=4 = 2+4= 6 marks

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

OR

Q. **What is meant by 'Directing' as a function of management? Describe any four points of its importance.**

Ans. Directing refers to the process of instructing, guiding, motivating and leading people through effective communication in the organisation to achieve organisational objectives.

<div align="center">

(or any other correct meaning)

</div>

Importance of directing: (Any four)

(a)   Initiates action.

(b)   Integrates employees' efforts.

(c)   Guides employees to realise their potential.

(d)   Facilitates changes.

(e)   Brings stability and balance in the organisation.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

2 marks for meaning + ½ mark each point of importance + ½ mark for explanation = (1x4=4) = 2+4= 6 marks

28 **Q.** **What is meant by 'Budgetary Control'? State any five advantages of Budgetary Control.**

Ans: Budgetary control is a technique of managerial control in which all operations are planned in advance in the form of budgets and actual results are compared with budgetary standards to ensure accomplishment of organisational objectives.

Advantages of Budgetary control (any five):

(a) It focuses on specific and time-bound targets leading to attainment of organisational objectives.

(b) It is a source of motivation to employees as they know the standards against which their performance will be appraised.

(c) It helps in optimum utilization of resources by proper allocation.

(d) It helps to achieve coordination among different departments of the organisation.

(e) It facilitates management by exception by stressing on those operations which significantly deviate from budgetary standards.

(f) It helps in judging accuracy of standards in the light of changes taking place in the organisation and in the environment.

(If an examinee has given only the headings , ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

OR

Q. **What is meant by 'Controlling'? State any five points of importance of Controlling.**

Ans. Controlling means comparing the actual performance with the standards and taking necessary corrective action to ensure achievement of objectives.

(or any other correct meaning)

Importance of controlling (any five):

(a) It helps in accomplishing organisational goals by bringing to light, deviations if any and indicating corrective action.

(b) It helps in making efficient use of resources by ensuring that each activity is performed in accordance with pre-determined standards.

1 mark for meaning

+

1 mark for each advantage

=

1x5

= 5marks

=

(1+5)

=

6 marks

OR

1 mark for meaning

+

1 mark for each point of importance

(c) It ensures order and discipline among employees by keeping a close check on their activities.

(d) It improves employee motivation as the employees' know well in advance the standards of performance on the basis of which they will be appraised.

(e) It helps in judging accuracy of standards in the light of changes taking place in the organisation and in the environment.

(f) It facilitates coordination in action as each department in governed by pre-determined standards which are well coordinated with one another.

(If an examinee has given only the headings , ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)

(1x5)=5 marks

=

(1+5)

=

6 marks

29 Q. Explain any four functions of 'Stock Exchange'.

Ans. Functions of a stock exchange (any four):

1. Provides liquidity and marketability to existing securities.

2. Helps in determining the price of securities.

3. Ensures safety of transactions.

4. Contributes to economic growth.

5. Helps in spreading equity cult.

6. Provides scope for speculation.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

½ mark for naming each function

+

1 mark for explanation

= 1 ½ x 4

=6 marks

OR

Q. Explain any four methods of floatation of new issue in the 'Primary Market'.

Ans: The following are the methods of floatation of new issue in the primary market: (any four)

(a) Offer through Prospectus.

(b) Offer for sale.

OR

½ mark for naming each method

+

1 mark for explanation

188

(c)	Private Placement.		= **1 ½ x 4**
(d)	Rights Issue		**=6 marks**
(e)	E-IPOs.		**½ mark**

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

for naming each type

+

30 **Q.** **Consumer products are classified on different basis. 'Durability of the Product' is one of them. Explain any three types of products in this category.**

1 ½ marks for explanation

Ans. On the basis of Durability of products, consumer products are classified as follows:

= 2 x 3

(a) Non-durable products.

(b) Durable Products.

=6 marks

(c) Services.

OR

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

½ mark for naming each component

OR

Q. **Physical distribution includes some components for physically moving the goods from manufacturers to the consumers. Explain these components.**

+

1 mark for explanation

Ans: Components of Physical Distribution are:

1 ½ x 4

(a) Order Processing.

(b) Transportation.

=6 marks

(c) Warehousing.

(d) Inventory Control.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, no marks should be deducted)

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. Name the financial statement prepared by a Not-For-Profit Organisation on accrual basis.   1

2. State the provisions of Indian Partnership Act regarding the payment of remuneration to a partner for the services rendered.   1

3. For which share of Goodwill a partner is entitled at the time of his retirement?   1

4. State any two occasions on which a firm can be reconstituted.   1

5. Give anyone advantage for the redemption of debentures by purchase in the open market?   1

6. From the following information, calculate the amount of income from subscriptions to be shown in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31-3-2011 :

Subscriptions received during the year 2010-2011	Rs. 3,40,000
Subscriptions outstanding as on 31-3-2011	Rs. 47,000
Subscriptions received in advance as on 31-3-2011	Rs. 35,000
Subscriptions outstanding as on 1-4-2010	Rs. 28,000
Subscriptions received in advance as on 1-4-2010	Rs. 25,000

    3

7. Jain Ltd. purchased Building for Rs. 10,00,000 from Gupta Ltd. 10% of the payable amount was paid by a cheque drawn in favour of Gupta Ltd. The balance was paid by issue of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10%.

    Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of Jain Ltd.   3

8. Narain Laxmi Ltd. invited applications for issuing 7500, 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 35 per Debenture. The full amount was payable on application.

    Applications were received for 10,000 Debentures. Applications for 2500 Debentures were rejected and the application money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants.

    Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of Narain   3
    Laxmi Ltd.

9. Arun and Arora were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3. Their fixed capitals on 1-4-2010 were: Arun Rs. 60,000 and Arora Rs. 80,000. They agreed to allow interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and to charge on drawings @ 15% p.a. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2011 before all above adjustments were Rs. 12,600. The drawings made by Arun were Rs. 2,000 and by Arora Rs. 4,000 during the year. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Arun and Arora. Show your calculations clearly. The interest on capital will be allowed even if the firm incurs loss.   4

10. Arjun, Bhim and Nakul are partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 14 : 5 : 6 respectively. Bhim retires and surrenders his 5/25th share in favour of Arjun. The goodwill of the firm is valued at 2 years purchase of super profits based on average profits of last 3 years. The profits for the last 3 years are Rs. 50,000, Rs. 55,000 & Rs. 60,000 respectively. The normal profits for the similar firm are Rs. 30,000. Goodwill already appears in the books of the firm at Rs. 75,000. The profit for the first year after Bhim's retirement was Rs. 1,00,000. Give the necessary Journal Entries to adjust Goodwill and distribute profits showing your workings.   4

11. Shakti Ltd decided to redeem its 750, 12% Debentures of Rs.100 each. The company purchased 500 Debentures at Rs. 94 per Debenture from the open market: The remaining debentures were redeemed out of profits. The company had already made a provision for Debenture Redemption Reserve in its books.

Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of the company for the above transactions.   4

12. Pass necessary Journal Entries for the following transactions in the books of Sudarshan Ltd.   6

(i)   Redeemed 750, 12% Debentures of Rs. 75 each by converting into Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. The Equity Shares were issued at a discount of 10%.

(ii)   Converted 550, 12% Debentures of Rs. 1,000 each into New 13% Debentures of Rs. 100 each. The New Debentures were issued at a premium of 10%.

13. Verma and Sharma were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. On 31-3-2011 their Balance Sheet was as follows: 6

Balance Sheet of Verma and Sharma as on 31-3-2011

Liabilities		Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:			Land and Building	70,000
Verma	1,20,000		Machinery	60,000
Sharma	80.000	2,00,000	Debtors	80,000
Creditors		70,000	Bank	60,000
		2,70,000		**2,70,000**

The firm was dissolved on 1-4-2011 and the Assets and Liabilities were settled as follows:

(i)   Creditors of Rs. 50,000 took over Land and Building in full settlement of their claim.

(ii)   Remaining Creditors were paid in cash.

(iii) Machinery was sold at a depreciation of 30%.

(iv)   Debtors were collected at a cost of Rs. 500.

(v)   Expenses of realization were Rs. 1,700.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for dissolution of the firm.

14. From the following 'Receipt and Payments Account' of 'Green Delhi Club' for the year ended 31-3-2011, prepare 'Income and Expenditure Account'. 6

Receipts and Payments Account of 'Green Delhi Club' for the year ended 31-3-2011.

DR.   **Cr.**

Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Amount Rs.
To Balance b/d	13,200	By Salary (paid for 11 months)	2,200
To Subscriptions	25,500	By Rent	800
To Entrance Fee	2,000		
To Donations (includes Rs. 1,000 for Buildings)	3,000	By Electricity	3,500
To Hall Rent	2,500	By Taxes	2,600
To Sale of Investments (Book value	3,500	By Printing and Stationery	800
Rs. 4,000)		By Books	10,000
		By 9% Fixed Deposits (on 31-1-2011)	13,000
		By Balance c/d	16,800
	49,700		**49,700**

15. 'B' and 'C' were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2011 was as follows: 8

Balance Sheet of B and C as on 31-3-2011

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:		Land and Building	80,000
'B' 60,000		Machinery	20,000
'C' 40.000	1,00,000	Furniture	10,000
Provision for bad debts	1,000	Debtors	25,000
Creditors	60,000	Cash	16,000
		Profit and Loss Account	10,000
	1,61,000		**1,61,000**

'D' was admitted to the partnership for 1/5th share in the profits on the following terms :

(i)   The new profit sharing ratio was decided as 2 : 2 : 1.

(ii)   D will bring Rs. 30,000 as his capital and Rs. 15,000 for his share of goodwill.

(iii) Half of goodwill amount was withdrawn by the partner who sacrificed his share of profit in favour of 'D'.

(iv)   A provision of 5% for bad and doubtful debts was to be maintained.

(v)   An item of Rs. 500 included in Sundry Creditors was not likely to be paid.

(vi)   A provision of Rs. 800 was to be made for claims for damages against the firm.

After making the above adjustments the Capital Accounts of 'B' and 'C' were to be adjusted on the basis of D's Capital. Actual cash was to be brought in or to be paid off as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

OR

'G', 'E' and 'F' were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 2 : 1. The Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31st March, 2011 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of 'G', 'E' and 'F' as on 31st March, 2011

Liabilities		Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:			Goodwill	40,000
'G'	70,000		Land & Buildings	60,000
'E'	20,000		Machinery	40,000
'F'	10.000	1,00,000	Stock	7,000
General Reserve		20,000	Debtors	12,000
Loan from 'E'		30,000	Cash	5,000
Creditors		14,000		
		1,64,000		**1,64,000**

'E' died on 24th August 2011. Partnership deed provides for the settlement of claims on the death of a partner in addition to his capital as under:

(i) The share of profit of deceased partner to be computed upto the date of death on the basis of average profits of the past three years which was Rs. 80,000.

(ii) His share in profit/loss on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities which were as follows:

Land and Buildings were revalued at Rs. 94,000, Machinery at Rs. 38,000 and Stock at Rs. 5,000. A provision of 2½% was to be created on debtors for bad and doubtful debts.

(iii) The net amount payable to 'E's executors was transferred to his Loan Account, to be paid later on.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts, E's Executor A/c. and Balance Sheet of 'G' and 'F' who decided to continue the business keeping their capital balances in their new profit sharing ratio. Any surplus or deficit to be transferred to current accounts of the partners.

16. Shyam Ltd invited applications for issuing 80,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 40 per share. The amount was payable as follows: 8

On Application Rs. 35 per share (including Rs. 30 Premium)

On Allotment Rs. 8 per share (including Rs. 4 Premium)

On First and Final Call - Balance

Applications for 77,000 shares were received. Shares were allotted to all the applicants. Sundram to whom 7,000 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. Afterwards the first and final call was made. Satyam the holder of 500 shares failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were also forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares 1,000 shares were re-issued at Rs. 50 per share fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Satyam.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of Shyam Ltd.

OR

Jain Ltd. invited applications for issuing 35,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10%. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application Rs. 5 per share.

On Allotment Rs. 3 per share

On First and Final Call - Balance

Applications for 50,000 shares were received. Applications for 8,000 shares. were rejected and the application money of these applicants was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants and the excess money received with applications from these applicants was adjusted towards sums due on allotment. Jeevan who had applied for 600 shares failed to pay allotment and first and final call money. Naveen the holder of 400 shares failed to pay first and final call money. Shares of Jeevan and Naveen were forfeited. Of the forfeited 800 shares were re-issued at Rs. 15 per share fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Naveen.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of Jain Ltd.

PART - B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

17. State the significance of Analysis of Financial Statements to the 'Lenders'.   1

18. State the purpose of preparing a 'Cash Flow Statement'.   1

19. While preparing Cash Flow Statement what type of activity is, 'Payment of Cash to acquire Debentures by an Investment company' ?   1

20. O.M. Ltd. has a Current Ratio of 3.5 : 1 and Quick Ratio of 2 : 1. If the excess of Current Assets over Quick Assets as represented by Stock is Rs. 1,50,000, calculate Current Assets and Current Liabilities.   3

21. From the following information, calculate any two of the following ratios: 4

    (a)   Debt-Equity Ratio

    (b)   Working Capital Turnover Ratio and

    (c)   Return on Investment

Information: Equity Share Capital Rs. 50,000, General Reserve Rs. 5,000; Profit and Loss Account after tax and interest Rs. 15,000; 9% Debentures Rs. 20,000; Creditors Rs. 15,000; Land and Building Rs. 65,000; Equipments Rs. 15,000; Debtors Rs. 14,500 and Cash Rs. 5,500. Discount on issue of shares Rs. 5,000.

Sales for the year ended 31-3-20 11 was Rs. 1,50,000. Tax rate 50%.

22. Following is the Income Statement of Raj Ltd. for the year ended 31-3-2011 : 4

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Income:	
Sales	2,00,000
Other Incomes	15,000
Total Income	2,15,000
Expenses:	
Cost of goods sold	1,10,000
Operating expenses	5,000
Total Expenses	1,15,000
Tax	40,000

Prepare a common size Income Statement of Raj Ltd. for the year ended 31-3-2011.

23. From the following Balance Sheets of Sonam Ltd as on 31-3-2010 and 31-3-2011 prepare a Cash Flow Statement: 6

Liabilities	31-3-2010 Rs.	31-3-2011 Rs.	Assets	31-3-2010 Rs.	31-3-2011 Rs.
Equity Share			Patents	12,500	11,250
Capital	1,00,000	1,50,000	Building	1,50,000	1,50,000
Profit & Loss			Investments	-	18,750
Account	25,000	50,000	Debtors	50,000	63,750
Bank Loan	50,000	25,000	Stock	2,500	3,750
Proposed Dividend	20,000	15,000	Cash	5,000	21,250
Provision for tax	10,000	17,500			
Creditors	15,000	11,250			
	2,20,000	**2,68,750**		**2,20,000**	**2,68,750**

197

Additional Information:

During the year a Building having book value Rs. 50,000 was sold at a loss of Rs. 2,000 and depreciation charged on Building was Rs. 4,000.

PART - C

(Computerised Accounting)

17. Hew does the usage of computers help the business? 1

18. What is meant by the first digit in the 'code' allotted to an 'Account' ? 1

19. What is #Null Error? 1

20. Explain any three features of Computerized Accounting Software. 3

21. What is DBMS? Explain its three advantages. 4

22. Write the steps of a query to compute D.A. for employees in Microsoft Access. 4

23. (a) Calculate the formula from the following information on Excel for computing the amount of conveyance allowance. 2+4 = 6

    Basic salary upte to. Rs. 12,000, @ 10%, for more than Rs. 12,000 @ 20%. (Basic salary is projected in C_2)

    (b) Name and explain the financial function of Excel which is used to calculate accrued interest for a security that pays periodic interest.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1

Part A

(Accounting for not for Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms & Companies)

1. Name an item which is never shown on the 'Payments' side of Receipts and Payments Account', but is shown as an Expense while preparing 'Income and Expenditure Account'. 1

2. A partnership deed provides for the payment of interest on capital but there was a loss instead of profits during the year 2010 - 2011. At what rate will the interest on capital be allowed? 1

3. Give any one distinction between sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio.   1

4. State anyone purpose for admitting a new partner in a firm.   1

5. What is meant by calls in advance?   1

6. From the following information, calculate the amount of subscriptions due to be shown in the 'Income and Expenditure Account' for the year ended 31.3.2011 if there are 1000 members and each paying Rs. 300 p.a. as subscription.

    Subscriptions received during the year 2010 - 2011 : Rs. 3,00,000.

    Subscriptions received in advance as on 31.3.2011 : Rs. 36,800.

    Subscriptions outstanding as on 1.4.2010 : Rs. 32,000.

    Subscriptions received in advance as on 1.4.2010 : Rs. 25,000.   3

7. Sundram Ltd. purchased Furniture for Rs. 3,00,000 from Ravindram Ltd. Rs. 1,00,000 were paid by drawing a. Promissory Note in favour of Ravindram Ltd. The balance was paid by issue of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a Premium of 25%.

    Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of Sundram Ltd.   3

8. Nav Lakshmi Ltd. invited applications for issuing 3000, 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 50 per Debenture. The full amount was payable on application.

    Applications were received for 4000 debentures. Applications for 1000 debentures were rejected and application money was refunded. Debentures were allotted to the remaining applicants.

    Pass necessary Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Nav Lakshmi Ltd.   3

9. Lalan and Balan were partners in. a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals on 1.4.2010 were: Lalan Rs. 1,00,000 and Balan Rs. 2,00,000. They agreed to allow interest on capital @ 12% per annum and to charge on drawings @ 15% per annum. The firm earned a profit, before all above adjustments, of Rs. 30,000 for the year ended 31.3.2011. The drawings of Lalan and Balan during the year were Rs. 3,000 anRs. Rs. 5,000 respectively. Showing your calculations, clearly prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c of Lalan and Balan. The interest on capital. will be allowed even if the firm incurs a loss.   4

10. A, B, C and D are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 2 : 2 respectively. D retires and A, B and C decide to share the future profits. in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 6,00,000. Goodwill already appears in the books at Rs. 4,50,000. The profits for the first year after D's retirement amount to Rs. 12,00,000. Give the necessary Journal entries to record Goodwill and to distribute the profits. Show your calculations clearly. 4

11. Sarvottam Ltd. decided to redeem its 1250, 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each. It purchased 850 Debentures from the open market at Rs. 96 per Debenture. The remaining Debentures were redeemed out of profit. The company has already made a provision for Debenture Redemption Reserve in its books.

    Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of the company for the above transactions. 4

12. Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transactions in the books of Fortune Ltd : 6

    (i)   Redeemed Rs. 96,000, 12% Debentures by conversion into Equity Shares of Rs.. 100 each. The Equity Shares were issued at a discount of 4%.

    (ii) Converted 4,800, 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each into New 13% Debentures of Rs. 100 each. The New Debentures were issued at a premium of 25%.

13. Sanjay and Sameer were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3. On 31.3.2011 their Balance Sheet was as follows: 6

Balance Sheet of Sanjay and Sameer as on 31.3.2011

Liabilities		Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:			Land - and Building	3,00,000
Sanjay:	2,00,000		Stock	1,00,000
Sameer:	3,00,000	5,00,000	Debtors	1,50,000
Creditors		1,05,000	Bank	1,55,000
Workmen Compensation Fund		1,00,000		
		7,05,000		7,05,000

The firm was dissolved on 1.4.2011 and the Assets and Liabilities were settled as follows:

(i) Sanjay agreed to take over Land and Building at Rs. 3,50,000 by paying cash;

(ii) Stock was sold for Rs. 90,000;

(iii) Creditors accepted Debtors in full settlement of their claim.

Pass necessary Journal entries for dissolution of the firm.

14. From the following Receipts and Payments Account of Kolkata Sports Club for the year ended 31.3.2011, prepare Income and Expenditure Account: 6

Receipts and Payments Account of Kolkata Sports Club
for the year ended 31.3.2011

Dr.   Cr.

Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Amount Rs.
To Balance b/d	3,200	By Salary	1,800
To Subscriptions	22,500	By Rent (paid on 30.9.2010 for 12 months)	2,300
To Entrance Fees (including Rs. 1,000 as capital income)	3,000	By Electricity	1,000
To Donations	750	By Taxes	2,200
To Rent of hall	1,750	By Printing and Stationery	400
To Accrued interest for the year 2009 - 2010	2,000	By Sundry Expenses	900
		By Books	7,500
		By 9% Fixed Deposit (on 1.4.2010)	15,200
		By Balance c/d	1,900
	33,200		33,200

15. Atal and Madan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3. On 31.3.2011 they admitted Mehra as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits. The new profit sharing ratio was 5 : 3 : 2. On Mehra's admission the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:		Land and Building	1,50,000
Atal : Rs. 1,50,000		Machinery	40,000
Madan: Rs. 90,000	2,40,000	Patents	5,000
Provision for bad debts	1,200	Stock	27,000
Creditors	20,000	Debtors	47,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	32;000	Cash	4,200
		Profit and Loss Account	20,000
	2,93,200		2,93,200

On Mehra's admission it was agreed that

(i)   Mehra will bring Rs. 40,000 as his capital and Rs. 16,000 for his share of goodwill premium, half of which was withdrawn by Atal and Madan;

(ii)   A provision of 2½% for bad and doubtful debts was to be created;

(iii)   Included in the sundry creditors was an item of Rs. 2,500 which was not to be paid;

(iv)   A provision was to be made for an outstanding bill for electricity Rs. 3,000;

(v)   A claim of Rs. 325 for damages against the firm was likely to be admitted. Provision for the same was to be made.

After the above adjustments, the capitals of Atal and Madan were to be adjusted on the basis of Mehra's capital. Actual cash was to be brought in or to be paid off to Atal and Madan as the case may be.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts of the partners and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.   8

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

Khanna, Seth and Mehta were partners in a firm sharing profits. in, the ratio of 3 : 2 : 5. On 31.12.2010 the Balance Sheet of Khanna, Seth and Mehta was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:		Goodwill	3,00,000
Khanna: Rs. 3,00,000		Land and Building	5,00,000
Seth: Rs. 2,00,000		Machinery	1,70,000
Mehta: Rs. 5,00,000	10,00,000	Stock	30,000
General Reserve	1,00,000	Debtors	1,20,000
Loan from Seth	50,000	Cash	45,000
Creditors	75,000	Profit and Loss Account	60,000
	12,25,000		12,25,000

On 14th March 2011, Seth died.

The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner the Executor of the deceased partner is entitled to :

(i)   Balance in Capital Account;

(ii)   Share in profits upto the date of death on the basis of last year's profit;

(iii)   His share in profit/loss on revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities which were as follows:

    (a)   Land and Building was to be appreciated by Rs. 1,20,000;

    (b)   Machinery was to be depreciated to Rs. 1,35,000 and Stock to Rs. 25,000;

    (c)   A provision of 2½% for bad and doubtful debts was to be created on debtors;

(iv)   The net amount payable to Seth's executors was transferred to his loan account which was to be paid later.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Accounts, Seth's Executors A/c and the Balance Sheet of Khanna and Mehta who decided to continue the business keeping their capital balances in their new profit sharing ratio. Any surplus or deficit to be transferred to current accounts of the partners.

16. R.K. Ltd. invited applications for issuing 70,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 35 per share. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application Rs. 15 (including Rs. 12 premium)

On Allotment Rs. 10 (including Rs. 8 premium)

On First and Final call - Balance

Applications for 65,000 shares were received and allotment was made to all the applicants. A shareholder, Ram, who was allotted 2000 shares, failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. Afterwards, the first and final call was made. Sohan, who had 3000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call. His shares were also forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 4000 shares were re-issued at Rs. 50 per share fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Ram.

Pass necessary Journal entries for the above transactions in the books of R.K. Ltd.   8

OR

Ashish Ltd. invited applications for issuing 75,000 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. 2 per share

On First and Final call - Balance

Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received. Applications for 25,000 shares were rejected and application money of these applicants was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro-rata basis to the remaining applicants. Excess money received with these applications was adjusted toward sums due on allotment. Suman, who had applied for 1250 shares, failed to pay allotment and first and final call money. Dev did not pay the first and final call on his 1000 shares. All these shares were forfeited and later on 1000 of these shares were re-issued at Rs. 17 per share fully paid up. The re-issued shares included all the shares of Suman.

Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books of Ashish Ltd. for the above transactions.

PART - B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

17. State the significance of analysis of financial statements to 'Top Management'. 1

18. What is the objective of preparing a Cash Flow Statement? 1

19. While preparing Cash Flow Statement, what type of activity is 'Payment of cash to aquire shares of another company by a trading company' ? 1

20. X Ltd. has a current ratio of 3 : 1 and quick ratio of 2 : 1. If the excess of current assets over quick assets as represented by stock is Rs. 40,000, calculate current assets and current liabilities. 3

21. From the following information, calculate any two of the following ratios: 4

    (a) Debt-Equity Ratio;

    (b) Working Capital Turnover Ratio;

    (c) Return on Investment.

    Information:

    Equity Share Capital Rs. 10,00,000; General Reserve Rs. 1,00,000; Profit and Loss Account after Tax and Interest Rs. 3,00,000; 12% Debentures Rs. 4,00,000; Creditors Rs. 3,00,000; Land and Building Rs. 13,00,000; Furniture Rs. 3,00,000; Debtors Rs. 2,90,000; Cash Rs. 1,10,000 and Preliminary expenses Rs. 1,00,000.

    Sales for the year ended 31.3.2011 was Rs. 30,00,000 and Tax paid 50%.

22. From the following Income Statement, prepare a Common Size Income Statement of Jayant Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.2011 : 4

Income Statement of Jayant Ltd. for the year ended 31.3.2011

Particulars	Amount Rs.
Income :	
Sales	25,38,000
Other Incomes	38,000
Total Income	25,76,000

Expenses:	
Cost of goods sold	14,00,000
Operating Expenses	5,00,000
Total Expenses	19,00,000
Tax	3,38,000

23. From the following Balance Sheets of B.C.R. Ltd. as on 31.3.2010 and 31.3.2011, prepare a Cash Flow Statement:

Balance Sheets of B.C.R. Ltd. as on 31.3.2010 and 31.3.2011

Liabilities	31.3.2010 Rs.	31.3.2011 Rs.	Assets	31.3.2010 Rs.	31.3.2011 Rs.
Equity Share Capital	5,00,000	7,00,000	Patents	1,00,000	95,000
Profit and Loss Account	2,00,000	3,50,000	Equipment	5,00,000	5,00,000
Bank Loan	1,00,000	50,000	Investments	-	1,00,000
Proposed Dividend	50,000	70,000	Debtors	80,000	1,47,000
Provision for tax	30,000	50,000	Stock	55,000	1,30,000
Creditors	55,000	52,000	Bank	2,00,000	3,00,000
	9,35,000	12,72,000		9,35,000	12,72,000

Additional Information:

During the year Equipment costing Rs. 1,00,000 was purchased. Loss on sale of Equipment amounted to Rs. 12,000. Rs. 18,000 depreciation was charged on Equipment. 6

PART C

(Computerised Accounting)

17. How does computer system work? 1

18. What is represented by the 'Third' and 'Fourth' digits of the code allotted to an account? 1

19. What is data validation? 1

20. Explain any three sub-systems of Accounting Information System. 3

21. Explain any four advantages of D.B.M.S. 4

22. Write the steps of a query to compute House Rent Allowance for employees in
    Microsoft Access. 4

23. (a) From the following information, calculate the formula on Excel for computing
       the amount of Transport Allowance:

       Basic pay upto Rs. 40,000, @ 15%; for more than Rs. 40,000, @ 25%.
       (Basic pay is projected in C2).

    (b) Name and explain the financial function of Excel which is used to calculate
       cumulative interest paid between two periods. 2+4 = 6

———————————

Marking Scheme — Accountancy

the evaluation is done strictly as per the value points given in the marking scheme so that the Board could be in a position to defend the evaluation at any forum.

13. In the light of the above judgment instructions have been incorporated in the guidelines for Centre Superintendents to ensure that the answer books of all the appeared candidates have been sent to the Board's office and in the Guidelines for spot evaluation for the Examiners that they have to evaluate the answer books strictly in accordance with the value points given in the marking scheme and the correct set of the question paper. The examiner(s) shall also have to certify this.

14. Every Examiner should stay up to sufficiently reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books.

15. In the past it has been observed that the following are the common types of errors committed by the Examiners-.
    - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer script
    - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it or deviation from the marking scheme.
    - Wrong transference of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
    - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
    - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page
    - Wrong grand total
    - Marks in words and figures not tallying
    - Wrong transference to marks from the answer book to award list
    - Answers marked as correct but marks not awarded.
    - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong but no marks awarded.

16. While evaluating the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero(0) Marks.

17. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.

18. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.

19. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART A

1.   Name the financial ……………………………………………….Accrual basis.   1

Ans. Income & Expenditure A/c.

2.   State the provisions ………………………………………….. services rendered.   1

Ans. No remuneration is allowed to a partner for the services rendered. If partnership deed is silent.

3.   For which ……………………………………….……… of his retirement?   1

Ans. According to his share of profit in a firm.

4.   State any two ……………………………………………. can be reconstituted.   1

Ans. Any Two (1/2 mark x 2 = 1 mark)

   (a)   At the time of change in profit sharing ratio of the existing partners.

   (b)   At the time of admission of a partner.

   (c)   At the time of retirement of a partner.

   (d)   At the time of death of a partner.

5.   Give any one …………………………….………………… open market?   1

Ans. Any one of the following :- (1 mark)

   (a)   It enables the company to reduce its interest burden.

   (b)   A company can make more meaningful use of its cash resources.

   (c)   When debentures are purchased at discount. It enables the company to save the amount equal to the amount of discountOR Profit / Gain on cancellation.

6.   From the following information……………………………….. Rs.25,000.   3

Ans. Calculation of amount of income from subscriptions to be shown in the Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31-3-2011:-

Particular			Rs.	
Subscription received during the year			3,40,000	½
Add: Subscription outstanding as on 31-3-2011	½	47,000		
: Subscription received in advance as on 1-4-2010	½	25,000	72,000	
Less: Subscription outstanding as on 1-4-10	½	28,000	4,12,000	
: Subscription received in advance on 31-3-11	½	35,000	63,000	
Amount of Subscription to be credited to Income & Expenditure			3,49,000	½

½ X 6 = 3 marks

7. Jain Ltd. ……………………………………………………………. Discount of 10%.   3

Ans.   **In the books of Jain Ltd.**
                                 Journal

Date	Particular		Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Building A/c	Dr.		10,00,000		
	To Gupta Ltd.				10,00,000	1
	(Being building purchased on credit)					
	Gupta Ltd	Dr.		1,00,000		
	To Bank A/c				1,00,000	½
	(Being the 10% payment made by cheque)					
	Gupta Ltd	Dr.		9,00,000		
	Discount on Issue of Equity share A/c	Dr.		1,00,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c				10,00,000	1½
	(Being the issue of 1,00,000 equity shares at 10% discount)					

Working Note:- No.of Shares $= \dfrac{Purchase\ \Pr ice\ (Balance)}{Issue price\ per\ share}$ *Note:- For combined entry II & III 2 Marks*

$\dfrac{9,00,000}{9}$ 1,00,000 Shares   1+½+1½=3 marks

8. NarainLaxmi Ltd. ……………………………………. Remaining applicants. 3

Ans. **In the books of NarainLaxmi Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Bank A/c Dr.		13,50,000		
	To 12% Debentures Appl& allotmentA/c			13,50,000	1
	(Being the receipt of appl. Money on				
	10,000 debentures)				
	12% Debentures Appl. & Allotment A/c Dr.		13,50,000		
	To 12% Debentures			7,50,000	
	To Security Premium A/c			2,62,500	2
	To Bank A/c			3,37,500	
	(Being the allotment of 7500, 12% debentures				
	of Rs.100 each at a premium of 35, and excess				
	application money on 2500 debentures				
	@Rs.135 each refunded)				

2 + 1 = 3 marks

9. Arun &Arora were ……………………………………. Firm incurs loss. 4

Ans. Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c

(for the year ended 31-3-2011)

Dr.   Cr.

Particulars		(Rs.)	Particulars		(Rs.)	
Interest on Capital			Profit & Loss A/c (Net Profit)		12,600	½
Arun's Current A/c	7,200		Interest on drawings:			
Arora's Current A/c	9,600	16,800	Arun's Current A/c	150		½
			Arora's Current A/c	300	450	½
			Net Loss transferred to current A/c:			
			Arun	2,344		½
			Arora	1,406	3,750	½
		16,800			16,800	

212

Note:- Interest on drawings to be calculated for 6 months because time period is not given:-

$$\text{Arun} = 2000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 150$$

$$\text{Arora} = 4000 \times \frac{15}{100} \times \frac{6}{12} = 300$$

$\left.\right\}$ ½

½ x 8 = 4 marks

10. Arjun, Bhim & Nakul ……………………………………… your workings.   4

Ans. Working Note:-

   1.   Super Profit = Average Profit – Normal Profit

$$= 55,000\text{-}30,000 = \text{Rs.}25,000/\text{-}$$

Average Profit $\dfrac{Total\ profit}{No.\ of\ Years}$

$$\frac{50,000\quad 55,000\quad 60,000}{3}\quad \frac{1,65,000}{3}\quad 55,000$$

1

Good will = Super Profit x No. of Years of Purchase

$$= 25,000 \times 2$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 50,000/\text{-}$$

I   Share of Bhim in Goodwill $= 50,000 \times \dfrac{5}{25} = \text{Rs. } 10,000/\text{-}$

I   New Ratio = Old Ratio + Gaining Ratio $= 19{:}6$

½

$$\text{Arjun} = \frac{14}{25}\quad \frac{5}{25}\quad \frac{19}{25}$$

$$\text{Nakul} = \frac{6}{25}\quad Nil\quad \frac{6}{25}$$

Journal

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Arjun's Capital A/c Dr.		42,000		
	Bhim's Capital A/c Dr.		15,000		1
	Nakul's Capital A/c Dr.		18,000		
	To Goodwill A/c			75,000	
	(Being goodwill written off)				

Arjun's Capital A/c Dr.		10,000	
To Bhim's Capital A/c			10,000	½
(Being the goodwill adjusted by debiting gaining partner. Arjun & crediting sacrificing partner Bhim)			
Profit & Loss A/c Dr.		1,00,000	
To Arjun's Capital A/c			76,000	1
To Nakul's Capital A/c			24,000
(Being profit distributed between Arjun & Nakul in New profit sharing Ratio 19:6)			

Distribution of Profits: 1+½+1+½+1 = 4 marks

$$Arjun = 1,00,000 \times \frac{19}{25} = 76,000$$

$$Nakul = 1,00,000 \times \frac{6}{25} = 24,000$$

11.   Shakti …………………………………………….. reserve in its books.   4

Ans.   **In the books of Shakti Ltd.**

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Own Debentures A/c Dr.		47,000		
	To Bank A/c			47,000	½
	(Being the purchase of 500,12% Debentures @94each)				
	12% Debentures A/c Dr.		50,000		
	To Own Debentures A/c			47,000	1
	To Profit on cancelation of Debentures A/c (Being the cancellation of 500 own Debentures)			3,000	

	12% Debentures A/c Dr.		25,000		
	To Debentures Holder's A/c			25,000	½
	(Being the amount due to debenture holders)				
	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		25,000		
	To Bank A/c			25,000	1
	(Being payment made to the debenture holders)				
	Profit on cancellation of Debentures A/c Dr.		3,000		
	To Capital Reserve A/c			3,000	1
	(Being the transfer of gain on cancellation of debentures to capital reserve A/c)				

½ +1+ ½ +1+1= 4 marks

12. Pass necessary ………………………………. Premium of 10%.   6

Ans.   **Journal**

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
(i)	12% Debentures A/c Dr.		56,250		
	To Debentureholders A/c			56,250	1
	(Being redemption of debentures due)				
	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		56,250		2
	Discount on Issue of Equity share a/c Dr.		6,250		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			62,500	
	(Being payment of Debentures by issuing equity shares at a discount of 10%)				
(ii)	12% Debentures A/c Dr.		5,50,000		1
	To Debentureholders A/c			5,50,000	
	(Being redemption of debentures due)				
	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		5,50,000		
	To 13% Debentures A/c			5,00,000	
	To Security Premium A/c			50,000	2
	(Being 5,000, 13% debentures issued at a premium of 10%)				

Working Note:-

(i)   No. of Equity shares issued $\dfrac{Amount\ Due\ to\ holders}{Issue\ Price\ per\ share}$ $\dfrac{56,250}{90} = 625\ Equity\ Shares$

(ii)   No. of New Debentures issued $= \dfrac{5,50,000}{110} = 5,000\ Debentures$

<div align="right">1+2+1+2=6 marks</div>

13.   Verma& Sharma ……………………………………………….. of the firm.   6

Ans.   **Journal**

Dt.	Particular		Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
1	Realisation A/c	Dr.		2,10,000		
Apr	To Land and Building A/c				70,000	
2011	To Machinery A/c				60,000	1
	To Debtors A/c				80,000	
	(Being assets transferred to Realisation A/c)					
	Creditors A/c	Dr.		70,000		
	To Realisation A/c				70,000	1
	(Being creditors transferred to Realisation A/c)					
	Bank A/c	Dr.		1,21,500		
	To Realisation A/c				1,21,500	1
	(Being the assets realized machinery at Rs.42000 & debtors at Rs.79500)					
	Realisation A/c	Dr.		20,000		
	To Bank A/c / Cash A/c				20,000	½
	(Being remaining creditors paid off)					
	Realisation A/c	Dr.		1,700		
	To Bank A/c / Cash A/c				1,700	½
	(Being the payment of realisation expenses)					

Verma's Capital A/c	Dr.		30,150	
Sharma's Capital A/c	Dr.		10,050	
To Realisation A/c			40,200	1
(Being the loss on realisation transferred to				
Partner's Capital A/c's)				
Verma's Capital A/c	Dr.		89,850	
Sharma's Capital A/c	Dr.		69,950	
To Bank A/c			1,59,800	1
(Being the final payment mode)				

1+1+1+ ½ + ½ + 1+1=6 marks

14.   From the ………………………………………………… 31-3-2011.   6

Ans.

Green Delhi Club

Income & Expenditure A/c

(for the Year Ended 31-3-2011)

Expenditure		Rs.	Income	Rs.
salary	2,200		Subscriptions	25,500
+ Outstanding	200	2,400	Entrances Fee	2,000
Rent		800	Donations 3,000	
Electricity		3,500	- Donation for Building 1,000	2,000
Taxes		2,600	Hall Rent	2,500
Printing & Stationary		800	Interest on Fixed	195
			Deposits $^+13000 \quad \dfrac{9}{100} \quad \dfrac{2}{12}$	
loss on Sale of Investment		500		
surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)		21,595		
		32,195		32,195

Note :- Outstanding salary for 1 month $= \dfrac{2200 \quad 1}{11} = \text{Rs.}200$

½ x 12 = 6 marks

15. 'B' and 'C' were ………………………………………………..new firm.   8

Ans.   **Revaluation Account**

Dr.   Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Provision for Bad Debts (1250 – 1000)	250	creditors	500
		Loss transferred to Capital A/c	
Claim for Damages	800	B 330	
		C 220	550
	1,050		1,050

½×4 = 2 marks

Partner's Capital Account

Particulars	B Rs.	C Rs.	D Rs.	Particulars	B Rs.	C Rs.	D Rs.
Profit & Loss A/c	6,000	4,000		Balance b/d	60,000	40,000	
Revaluation A/c	330	220		Cash A/c			30,000
Cash A/c	7,500			Premium for			
Cash A/c	1,170			Good Will A/c	15,000		
				Cash A/c		24,220	
Balance c/d	60,000	60,000	30,000				
	75,000	64,220	30,000		75,000	64,220	30,000

Balance sheet (As on 31st March 2011)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital's A/c s		Land & Building	80,000
B 60,000		Machinery	20,000
C 60,000		Furniture	10,000
D 30,000	1,50,000		
Creditors (60,000 – 500)	59,500	Debtors 25,000	
		Provision for Bad Debts –1,250	23,750
Claim for Damages	800	Cash	76,550
	2,10,300		2,10,300

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of Sacrificing ratio:

   Sacrifice Ratio = Old Ratio – New Ratio

   $B = \dfrac{3}{5} - \dfrac{2}{5} \quad \dfrac{1}{5}$ 2+3½+2½ = 8 marks

   $C = \dfrac{2}{5} - \dfrac{2}{5} = Nil$

2. Adjustment of Capitals:-

   D's Capital = Rs.30,000   D's Share = $\dfrac{1}{5}$

   Total Capital of new Firm $\quad \dfrac{Capital\ of\ new\ Partner}{Share\ of\ profit\ of\ the\ New\ Partner} \quad \dfrac{30,000 \quad 5}{1} = 1,50,000$

   B's New Capital = $1,50,000 \times \dfrac{2}{5}$ = Rs.60,000/-

   C's New Capital = $1,50,000 \times \dfrac{2}{5}$ = Rs.60,000/-

   D's New Capital = $1,50,000 \times \dfrac{1}{5}$ = Rs.30,000/-

OR

15. 'G', 'E' and 'F' were ………………………………… accounts of the partners.   8

Ans.   **Revaluation Account**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Machinery A/c	2,000	Land & Building A/c	34,000
Stock A/c	2,000		
Provision for Bad &doubtful debts A/c	300		
Profit transferred to			
Capital A/c G 20,790			
E 5,940			
F 2,970	29,700		
	34,000		34,000

½×4=2
marks

Partner's Capital Account

Particulars	G Rs.	E Rs.	F Rs.	Particulars	G Rs.	E Rs.	F Rs.
Goodwill A/c	28,000	8,000	4,000	Balance b/d	70,000	20,000	10,000
				General Reserve	14,000	4,000	2,000
E's Executor's A/c		28,340		Revaluation A/c	20,790	5,940	2,970
Balance c/d	76,790		10,970	P/L Suspense A/c		6,400	
	1,04,790	36,340	14,970		1,04,790	36,340	14,970

½×6 = 3 marks

Balance sheet of G &F
(As on 24thAug, 2011)

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital A/c			Land & Building		94,000
G	76,790		Machinery		38,000
F	10,970	87,760	Stock		5,000
Creditors		14,000	Debtors	12,000	
			- Provision for bad &		
			doubtful debts	300	11,700
E's Executors Loan A/c		58,340	Cash		5,000
(Capital 28,340 + Loan A/c			P&L Suspense A/c		6,400
30,000)		1,60,100			1,60,100

E's Executor's A/c

E's Executor loan A/c	58,340	E's Capital A/c	28,340
		E's Loan A/c	30,000
	58,340		58,340

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of E's share in profit for 146 days :-

$$= 80,000 \times \frac{146}{365} \quad \frac{2}{10} = \text{Rs. } 6,400$$ 2+3+2½+½ = 8 marks

220

2.   Calculation of G's capital and F's Capital in the new firm :-

   G's Capital (Adjusted)   =   76,790

   F's Capital (adjusted)   =   10,970

                              Rs. 87,760

G's Capital $= 87,760 \times \dfrac{7}{8} = $ Rs.76,790/-   F's Capital $= 87,760 \times \dfrac{1}{8} = $ Rs.10,970/-

Note1:- If an examinee has transferred E's Loan to E's Capital Account & then prepared E's Executor account full credit should be given.

Note2:-If an examinee has shown provision for bad & doubtful debts on the liabilities side of balance sheet full credit should be given & total of balance sheet will be different.

16.   Shyam Ltd. ……………………………………………………….. Shyam Ltd.   8

Ans.   **In Books of Shyam Ltd.**

                                   Journal

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)
	Bank A/c Dr.		26,95,000	
	To Equity share Application A/c (Being the share application money received on 77,000 shares			26,95,000
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr.		26,95,000	
	To Equity share Capital A/c			3,85,000
	To Security Premium A/c (Being the application money transferred to share capital A/c)			23,10,000
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr.		6,16,000	
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			3,08,000
	To Security Premium A/c (Being the allotment money due)			3,08,000

Bank A/c	Dr.		5,60,000	
To Equity share Allotment A/c				5,60,000
or				
Bank A/c	Dr.		5,60,000	
Calls in Arrear A/c	Dr.		56,000	
To Equity Share Allotment A/c (Being allotment money received)				6,16,000
Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.		63,000	
Security Premium A/c	Dr.		28,000	
To forfeited shares A/c				35,000
To Equity shares allotment or Calls in Arrears, A/c (Being 7,000 shares forfeited)				56,000
Equity Share First & Final call A/c	Dr.		4,90,000	
To Equity share Capital A/c				70,000
To Security Premium A/c (Being the amount due on first and final call on 70,000 shares)				4,20,000
Bank A/c	Dr.		4,86,500	
To Equity share First & Final Call A/c				4,86,500
or				
Bank A/c	Dr.		4,86,500	
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.		3,500	
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c (Being the First and Final Call Money Received)				4,90,000
Equity share Capital A/c	Dr.		5,000	
Security Premium A/c	Dr.		3,000	
To Forfeited Share A/c				4,500
To Equity share First & Final call or Calls in Arrears A/c (Being 500 shares forfeited)				3,500

Bank A/c	Dr.		50,000	
To Equity share capital A/c				10,000
To Security Premium A/c				40,000
(Being 1,000 forfeited shares re issued)				
Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr.		7,000	
To Capital Reserve A/c				7,000
(Being the balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)				

Note :-

1. Calculation of Capital Reserve:-

   Amount of Satyam's Share (500 Shares)   4,500

   Amount of Sundram's share on 500 share $\dfrac{+35,000 \quad 500}{7,000} = 2,500$

   Amount of forfeited shares transferred to Capital Reserve   7,000   8 marks

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

16.   Jain Ltd. invited ……………………………………………………. Jain Ltd.   8

Ans.   **In the Books of Jain Ltd.**

<div align="center">Journal</div>

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)
	Bank A/c Dr.		2,50,000	
	To Equity share Application A/c			2,50,000
	(Being the share application money received on 50,000 shares)			
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr.		2,50,000	
	To Equity share Capital A/c			1,75,000
	To Equity share allotment A/c			35,000
	To Bank A/c			40,000
	(Being the application money adjusted)			

Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr.		1,05,000	
Discount on Issue of share A/c	Dr.		35,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c				1,40,000
(Being the allotment money due)				
Bank A/c	Dr.		69,000	
To Equity share Allotment A/c				69,000
or				
Bank A/c	Dr.		69,000	
Calls in Arrear A/c	Dr.		1,000	
To Equity Share Allotment A/c				70,000
(Being allotment money received)				
Equity Share First & Final call A/c	Dr.		35,000	
To Equity share Capital A/c				35,000
(Being the amount due on first and final call on 35,000 shares)				
Bank A/c	Dr.		34,100	
To Equity share First & Final Call A/c				34,100
or				
Bank A/c	Dr.		34,100	
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.		900	
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c				35,000
(Being the First and Final Call Money Received)				
Equity share Capital A/c	Dr.		9,000	
To Forfeited Share A/c				6,200
To Equity share Allotment A/c				1,000
To Equity share first & final call A/c				900
To Discount on issue of share A/c				900
or				
Equity share capital A/c	Dr.		9,000	
To forfeited share A/c				6,200

To calls in arrear A/c			1,900
To Discount on Issue of Shares A/c (Being 900 share forfeited)			900
Bank A/c Dr.		12,000	
To Equity share capital A/c			8,000
To Security Premium A/c (Being 1,000 forfeited shares re issued)			4,000
Forfeited Shares A/c Dr.		5,600	
To Capital Reserve A/c (Being the balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)			5,600

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of allotment money not paid by Jeevan:-

   a. Total No. of shares allotted to Jeevan $= \dfrac{600 \times 35,000}{42,000} = 500$ Shares

   b. Allotment money due on share allotment (500 x 3)   1,500

      Less: Excess money received with application (100 x 5)   500

      Allotment money due but not received   1,000

2. Calculation of allotment money received:-

   Total Allotment money due (35,000 x 3)   1,05,000

   Less: Allotment money already received with application   -35,000

              70,000

   Les: Allotment money not received   -1,000

                   Allotment money received   Rs.69,000

3. Amount of forfeited share transferred to Capital Reserve:

   Amount of Jeevan's Shares $\dfrac{+3,000 \times 400}{500}$ 2,400

   Amount of Naveen's Shares (400 shares)   3,200

                      Rs.5,600

PART –B

17. State the significance of …………………………………….. 'Lenders'.   1

Ans. Lenders are interested in the long term solvency of the firm OR its ability to repay debts and interest on loan

18. State the purpose …………………………………… 'Cash Flow Statement'.   1

Ans. Any one of the following:-

1. To ascertain the specific sources (i.e. Operating/Investing/Financing Activities) from which cash and cash equivalents are generated by an enterprise.

2. To ascertain the specific uses (i.e. operating/investing/ Financing Activities) for which cash and cash equivalents are used by an enterprise.

3. To ascertain the net change in Cash and Cash equivalents indicating the difference between sources and uses from or by three activities between the dates of two subsequent years of balance sheets.

19. While preparing …………………………………………… Investment company?   1

Ans. Operating Activity.

20. O.M. Ltd. has a Current Ratio ………………………………….. Liabilities.   3

Ans. Let the Current Liabilities = x

Current Ratio 3:5:1, so current Assets =3.5x

Liquid Ratio 2:1, So Liquid Assets = 2x

Liquid Assets = Current Assets – Stock

2x   =   3.5×   – 1,50,000

-1.5x =   −1,50,000

$$X \quad = \quad \frac{-15,00,000}{-15} = Rs.1,00,000$$

Current Liabilities =Rs. 1,00,000

Current Assets = 3.5 x 1,00,000 = Rs. 3,50,000   1+1+1 = 3 marks

21. From the following ……………………………………….. Tax rate 50%.   4

Ans. (Any Two)

(A) Debt Equity Ratio $= \dfrac{Debt}{Equty}$

Debt $= 9\%$ Debentures

    $=$ Rs. 20,000

Equity $=$ Equity share Cap. $+$ Gen. Rev. $+$ Pr.& Loss. A/c $-$Disc. on Issue of Share

$= 50,000 + 5,000 + 15,000 - 5,000$

$=$ Rs.65,000 $= \dfrac{20,000}{65,000} = 0.31 : 1$

(B) Working Capital Turnover Ratio $= \dfrac{Net\ Sales}{Working\ Capital}$ $\dfrac{1,50,000}{5,000} = 30$ Times

Working Capital $=$ Current Assets $-$ Current Liabilities

                  $= 20,000\text{-}15,000 =$ Rs. 5,000

l   Current Assets $=$ Debtors $+$ Cash$= 14,500+5,500 = 20,000$

l   Current Liabilities $=$ Creditors$= 15,000$

(C) Return on Investment $= \dfrac{profit\ before\ interest\ \&\ tax \quad 100}{Capital\ Employed}$

     Profit Before Tax $= \dfrac{profit\ After\ tax \quad 100}{100 - tax\ rate}$ $\dfrac{1,50,000 \quad 100}{50} = 30,000$

l   Profit before Interest and Tax $= 30,000 + 1,800$ [Interest on Debentures]

                           $=$ Rs.31,800

l   Capital Employed $=$ Equity Share Capital $+$ General Reserve $+$ P/LA/c

                $+ 9\%$ Debentures $-$ Discount on Issue of Shares

                $= 50,000 + 5,000 + 15,000 + 20,000 - 5,000$

                $=$ Rs.85,000

                $= \dfrac{31,800 \quad 100}{85,000} = 37.41\ \%$ ½ x 8 =4 marks

22. Following is the Income …………………………………………. 31-3-2011. 4

Ans. **Common Size Income Statement**

Particular	Absolute Amount	% of Net Sale
Sales	2,00,000	100.00
Less : Cost of Goods Sold	1,10,000	55.00
Gross - Profit	90,000	45.0
Less: Operating Expenses	5,000	2.5
Operating Profit	85,000	42.5
Add: Other Incomes	15,000	7.5
Net Profit Before Tax	1,00,000	50.00
Less: Tax Paid	40,000	20.00
Net Profit After Tax	60,000	30.00

½ x 8 =4 marks

23. From the following ………………………………….. Cash Flow Statement. 6

Ans. Cash Flow Statement (As-3)
(for the year ended 31st March 2011)

Particulars	Detail	Amount (Rs.)	
A. Cash Flow from operating Activities:			
Net Profit before Tax	57,500		1
Add: Non cash & Non-Operating Expenses			
1. Depreciation on Building	4,000		
2. Patentswrittenoff	1,250		
3. Loss on sale of Building	2,000		
Operating Profit before change in working capital	64,750		1
Change in working capital:-			
Less: Increase in assets & decrease in liabilities			
Debtors	(13,750)		
Stock	(1,250)		
Creditors	(3,750)		

Net Cash In Flow from Operating Activities before tax	46,000		
Less: Tax Paid	(10,000)		
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		36,000	1
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Sale of Building	48,000		
Building purchased	(54,000)		
Investments purchased	(18,750)		
Net Cash out flow from Investing Activities		(24,750)	1½
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:-			
Cash proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	50,000		
Repayment of Bank Loan	(25,000)		
Dividend Paid	(20,000)		
Net Cash Inflow from financing Activities		5,000	
Net Increase in cash and cash Equivalents(A+B+C)		16,250	1½
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash Equivalents		5,000	
Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalent		21,250	

Working Note:-1. Calculation of Profit before tax:

Balance as per P/L A/c	25,000
Add: Provision for Tax (C.Y.)	17,500
Proposed Dividend (C.Y.)	15,000
Net Profit Before Tax Rs.	57,500

Calculation of Purchase of Building:

Dr. **Building A/c** Cr.

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Balance b/d	1,50,000	Depreciation	4,000
Bank A/c	54,000	Bank A/c	48,000
(Purchase)		P/L A/c (Loss)	2,000
		Balance C/d	1,50,000
	2,04,000		2,04,000

Note:- Full credit should be given if decrease in Patents is considered as sale of Patents.

PART C

17. How does ………………………… business?   1

Ans. Any one of the following :

I   It enhances productivity

I   It helps in keeping records

I   It develops budgets & forecasts

I   It steps to stay connected

18. What is meant ……………………………………………………… 'Account'?   1

Ans. First digit represents the major group like assets, liability etc.

19. What is #Null Error?   1

Ans. # Null Error occur when the two or more cell references are not separated correctly
     in a formula eg. = D1+D2+D3 D4

20. Explain any …………………………………………………….. S/W?   3

Ans. Any three of the following:

I   Simple & Integrated

I   Transparency & control

I   Accuracy & Speed

I   Scalability

I   Reliability   (½ mark for naming & ½ for explanation = 1 x 3 = 3marks)

21. What is DBMS? Explain ………………………………… advantages.   4

Ans. DBMS stands for Database Management System. It is a collection of programs that
     enables users to create and maintain a database.

     Advantages (Any three):-

     1.   Huge Data can be stored & shared.

     2.   DBMS helps in quickly answering the queries.

3. DBMS helps in removing errors.

4. DBMS helps in data redundancy.

5. Enforces data security & integrity.

(1 mark for meaning)+ (½ mark for heading+ ½ for explanation)

22. Write the steps ………………………………….. Microsoft Access.   4

Ans. Creating a simple query through a wizard following steps are followed.

1. In DB window click queries & click Create query by using wizard.

2. Select the columns whose query is to be displayed.

3. Follow the wizard direction of calculations.

4. Choose any of the available view like design view to see the query structure.

5. The final step is to display the result.

OR

Manual steps can be used to create the query.

23. Calculate formula………………………….. Periodic interest.   6

Ans. a. = if(C2<=12000,C2*.10,C*.20) OR =if(C2>12000,C2*.20,C*.10)

b. The function is ACCRINT()Syntax

=ACCRINT(issue, first_int., settlement, rate, par, frequency, [basis], [calc_meth.])

Issue   Required. The security's issue date.

First_interest Required. The security's first interest date.

Settlement   Required. The security's settlement date.

Rate   Required. The security's annual coupon rate.

Par   Required. The security's par value.

Frequency   Required. The number of coupon payments per year.

Basis   Optional. The type of day count basis to use

2+4=6 marks

****

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART A

1. Name an item ……………………………………………. Expenditure Account'.   1

Ans. Any One:-

Depreciation on fixed assets, outstanding expenses, Loss on sale of fixed assets.

2. A partnership ……………………………………….. Capital be allowed?   1

Ans. No Interest on capital will be allowed.

3. Give any one …………………………………………..………… ratio.   1

Ans. Any one of the following:-

Basis	Sacrificing ratio	Gaining Ratio
Meaning	It is the ratio in which the old partners have agreed to sacrifice their share in profits in favour of new or incoming partner	It is the ratio in which remaining partners acquire the outgoing partner's share.
Method of Calculation	Sacrifice of a partner = Old share – New share	Gain of a partner = New share- Old share.
Occasion	Admission of a Partner	Retirement/Death

4. State any one ………………………………………… New partner in a firm.   1

Ans. Any one of the following

    ı   When more capital is needed for expansion of business.

    ı   When competent person is needed for efficient running of business.

    ı   To increase reputation of business by taking reputed partner into partnership.

    ı   To encourage a capable employee by taking him into partnership as a Partner.

5. What …………………………………….……………… advance?   1

Ans. Calls in Advance refers to the amount paid by shareholders in excess of the amount due from them. The amount received in advance before the due date.

6. From the following information………………………………….. Rs.25,000. 3

Ans. Calculation of amount subscription due to be shown in the Income & Expenditure A/c from the year ended 31-3-2011:-

Particular		Rs.
Total Amount due for subscriptions (1000 x 300)		3,00,000
Less: Subscription received during the year	3,00,000	
- Subscription outstanding as on 1.4.2010	32,000	
	2,68,000	
Less: Subscription received in advance on 31-3-11	36,800	
	2,31,200	
+ Subscription received advance as on 1-4-2010	25,000	2,56,200
Subscription outstanding as on 1.4.2011		43,800

Note:- If an Examinee prepares subscription A/c full credit to be given   ½ ×6 = 3

7. Sundram Ltd. …………………………………………………. Premium of 25%. 3

Ans.   **In the books of Sundram Ltd.**
                              Journal

Date	Particular		Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Furniture A/c	Dr.		3,00,000		
	To Ravindram Ltd.				3,00,000	1
	(Being Furniture purchased)					
	Ravindram Ltd	Dr.		1,00,000		
	To Bills Payable A/c / Pro. Note A/c				1,00,000	
	(Being the part of payment of furniture purchased made by issue of a promissory note)					½
	Ravindram Ltd	Dr.		2,00,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c				1,60,000	
	To Security Premium A/c				40,000	1½
	(Being the balance payment made by issue of 16,000 equity share at a Premium of 25%)					

233

Working Note:- $No. of\ Shares = \dfrac{Purchase\ price\ (Balance)}{Issue\ price\ per\ share}$

$$= \dfrac{2,00,000}{12.5} = 16,000\ Shares$$

8.   Nav Laxmi Ltd. ……………………………………….books of Nav Laxmi Ltd.   3

Ans.   **In the books of Nav Laxmi Ltd.**

Journal

Date	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Bank A/c Dr.		6,00,000		
	To 12 % Debentures Appl. & allotment A/c(Being the receipt of appl. Money on 4000 debentures)			6,00,000	1
	12 % Debentures Appl. & Allotment A/c Dr.		6,00,000		
	To 12% Debentures A/c			3,00,000	
	To Security Premium A/c			1,50,000	
	To Bank A/c (Being 3000, 12 % debenture issued at a premium of Rs. 50 each and application money for 1000 debentures refunded)			1,50,000	2

9.   Lalan&Balan were ……………………………………………. Firm incurs loss.   4

Ans.   Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c

(for the year ended 31-3-2011)

Dr.   **Cr.**

Particulars	(Rs.)	Particulars	(Rs.)	
Interest on Capital		Profit & Loss A/c(Net Profit)	30,000	½
Lalan's Current A/c 12,000				
Balan's Current A/c <u>24,000</u>	36,000	Interest on drawings:		

		Lalan's Current A/c 225		
		Balan's Current A/c <u>375</u>	600	½+½
		Net Loss transferred to current A/c:		
		Lalan 3,240		
		Balan <u>2,160</u>		
			5,400	½+½
	36,000		36,000	

Note:- Interest on drawings to be calculated for 6 months because time period is not given:-

$$\text{Lalan} = 3,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \quad \frac{6}{12} = 225$$

$$\text{Balan} = 5,000 \times \frac{15}{100} \quad \frac{6}{12} = 375$$

10. A,B,C &D…………………………………………… clearly.   4

Ans.   **Journal**

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)
	A's Capital A/c Dr.		1,35,000	
	B's Capital A/c Dr.		1,35,000	
	C's Capital A/c Dr.		90,000	
	D's Capital A/c Dr.		90,000	
	To Goodwill A/c			4,50,000
	(Being goodwill written off)			
	A's Capital A/c Dr.		1,20,000	
	B's Capital A/c Dr.		20,000	
	To D's Capital A/c			1,20,000
	To C's Capital A/c			20,000
	(Being the goodwill adjusted)			

Profit & Loss A/c	Dr.		12,00,000	
To A's Capital A/c				6,00,000
To B's Capital A/c				4,00,000
To C's Capital A/c				2,00,000
(Being profit distributed among Partner's)				

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of Gaining Ratio = New Share – Old Share

$$A = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{3}{10} \quad \frac{12}{60} \text{ (Gain)}$$

$$B = \frac{2}{6} - \frac{3}{10} \quad \frac{2}{60} \text{ (Gain)}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{10} \quad \frac{2}{60} \text{ (Sacrifice)}$$

l A's Share in Goodwill $= 6,00,000 \times \dfrac{12}{60} = $ Rs. 1,20,000/-

l B's Share in Goodwill $= 6,00,000 \times \dfrac{2}{60} = $ Rs. 20,000/-

l C's Share in Goodwill $= 6,00,000 \times \dfrac{2}{60} = $ Rs. 20,000/-

l D's Share in Goodwill $= 6,00,000 \times \dfrac{2}{60} = $ Rs. 1,20,000/-

1+1+1+1 = 4 Marks

11. Sarvottam Ltd. …………………………………………….. above transactions.   4

Ans.   **In the books of Sarvattom Ltd.**

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Own Debentures A/c Dr.		81,600		
	To Bank A/c			81,600	½
	(Being the purchase of 850 own Debentures @94 each)				

12% Debentures A/c Dr.		85,000		
To Own Debentures A/c			81,600	1
To Profit on cancelation of Debentures A/c (Being the cancellation of 850 own Debentures done)			3,400	
12% Debentures A/c Dr.		40,000		
To Debentures Holder's A/c (Being the amount due to debenture holders)			40,000	½
Debentureholders A/c Dr.		40,000		
To Bank A/c (Being payment made to the debenture holders)			40,000	1
Profit on cancellation ofDebentures A/c Dr.		3,400		
To Capital Reserve A/c (Being the transfer of gain on cancellation of debentures to capital reserve A/c)			3,400	1

12. Pass necessary ……………………………. Premium of 25%.   6

Ans. **Journal**

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
(i)	12% Debentures A/c Dr.		96,000		
	To Debentureholders A/c (Being redemption of debentures due)			96,000	1
	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		96,000		
	Discount on Issue of Equity share a/c Dr.		4,000		
	To Equity share Capital A/c (Being Debentures redeemed by issuing equity shares at a discount of 4%)			1,00,000	2
(ii)	12% Debentures A/c Dr.		4,80,000		
	To Debentureholders A/c (Being redemption of debentures due)			4,80,000	1

	Debentureholders A/c	Dr.		4,80,000		
	To 13% Debentures A/c				3,84,000	
	To Security Premium A/c				96,000	2
	(Being 3840, 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each issued at a premium of 25%)					

Work Note:-

(i) No. of Equity share issued $= \dfrac{Amount\ Due\ to\ holders}{Issue\ price\ per\ share}$ $\dfrac{96,000}{96} = 1,000\ Equity\ Shares$

(ii) No. of New Debentures issued $= \dfrac{4,80,000}{125} = 3,840\ Debentures$

13. Sanjay & Sameer …………………………………………………….. of the firm.   6

Ans.   **Journal**

Dt.	Particular		Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
1	Realisation A/c	Dr.		5,50,000		
Apr	To Land and Building A/c				3,00,000	
2011	To Stock A/c				1,00,000	
	To Debtors A/c (Being assets transferred to Realisation A/c)				1,50,000	1
	Creditors A/c	Dr.		1,05,000		
	To Realisation A/c (Being creditors transferred to Realisation A/c)				1,05,000	1
	Bank A/c	Dr.		3,50,000		
	To Realisation A/c (Being land & building sold to Sanjay for cash)				3,50,000	½
	Bank A/c	Dr.		90,000		
	To Realisation A/c (Being stock sold for Rs.90,000.)				90,000	½

Sanjay's Capital A/c		Dr.	2,000		
Sameer's Capital A/c		Dr.	3,000		1
To Realisation A/c				5,000	
(Being the loss on realisation transferred to Partner's Capital)					
Workman Compensation fund A/c		Dr.	1,00,000		
To Sanjay's Capital A/c				40,000	1
To Sameer's Capital A/c				60,000	
(Being WCF transferred to Partner's capital A/c)					
Sanjay's Capital A/c		Dr.	2,38,000		
Sameer's Capital A/c		Dr.	3,57,000		1
To Bank A/c					
(Being final payment made)				5,95,000	

14. From the ………………………………………… 31-3-2011.   6

Ans.
KolkataSports Club
Income & Expenditure A/c
(for the Year Ended 31-3-2011)

Expenditure		Rs.	Income		Rs.
Salary		1,800	Subscriptions		22,500
Rent	2,300		Entrances Fee 3,000		
Prepaid	1,150	1,150	-Capital Income 1,000		2,000
Electricity		1,000	Donations		750
Taxes		2,200	Rent of Hall		1,750
Printing & Stationary		400	Interest on Fixed		1,368
Sundry Expenses		900	Deposits $^+15,200\ \dfrac{9}{100}$		
Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)		20,918			
		28,368			28,368

Note :- Accrued Interest for the year 2009 -10 will not be shown in Income & Expenditure A/c.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6 \text{ Marks}$$

15. Atal and Madan were ………………………………………..new firm.   8

Ans.   **Revaluation Account**

Dr.   **Cr.**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Claim for damages	325	Creditors	2,500
		Provision for Doubtful debts	25
Provision for outstanding Bill	3,000	Loss transferred to Partner's capital A/c	
		Atal 500	
		Madan 300	800
	3,325		3,325

Partner's Capital Account

Dr.   **Cr.**

Particulars	Atal Rs.	Madan Rs.	Mehra Rs.	Particulars	Atal Rs.	Madan Rs.	Mehra Rs.
Profit & Loss A/c	12,500	7,500		Balance b/d	1,50,000	90,000	
Revaluation A/c	500	300		Cash/Bank A/c			40,000
Cash/Bank A/c	5,000	3,000		Premium for Good Will A/c	10,000	6,000	
Cash/Bank A/c	62,000	37,200		WC Fund	20,000	12,000	
Balance c/d	1,00,000	60,000	40,000				
	1,80,000	1,08,000	40,000		1,80,000	1,08,000	40,000

Balance sheet (As on 31st March 2011)

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital's A/c s			Land & Building		1,50,000
Atal	1,00,000		Machinery		40,000
Madan	60,000		Patents		5,000
Mehra	40,000	2,00,000	Stock		27,000
Creditors (20,000 – 2,500)		17,500	Debtors	47,000	
			-Provision for Bad Debts	1,175	45,825
Claim for Damages		325			
O/S Electricity Bill		3,000			
Bank O/D		47,000			
		2,67,825			2,67,825

$2+3½+2½ = 8$ Marks

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of Sacrificing ratio:

   Sacrifice Ratio = Old Ratio – New Ratio = 5:3

   $$\text{Atal} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{5}{10} \quad \frac{5}{40}$$

   $$\text{Madan} = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{10} \quad \frac{3}{40}$$

2. Adjustment of Capitals:-

   Mehra's Capital = Rs.40,000

   $$\text{Mehra's Share} = \frac{2}{10}$$

   $$\text{Total Capital of new Firm} = \frac{Capital\ of\ new\ Partner}{Share\ of\ profit\ of\ the\ New\ Partner} \quad \frac{40,000}{2} \quad \frac{10}{ } = 2,00,000$$

   $$\text{Atal's New Capital} = 2,00,000 \times \frac{5}{10} = \text{Rs.}1,00,000/-$$

Madan's New Capital $= 2,00,000 \times \dfrac{3}{10} = $ Rs.60,000/-

Mehra's Capital $= 2,00,000 \times \dfrac{2}{10} = $ Rs.40,000/-

Note:-If an examinee has shown provision for bad & doubtful debts on the liabilities side of balance sheet full credit should be given & total of balance sheet will be different.

OR

15. 'KHANNA', 'SETH' and 'Mehta' were …………………… accounts of the partners.   8

Ans.   **Revaluation Account**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Machinery A/c	35,000	Land & Building A/c	1,20,000
Stock A/c	5,000		
Provision for Bad &doubtful debts A/c	3,000		
Profit transferred toCapital A/c			
KHANNA 23,100			
SETH 15,400			
Mehta 38,500	77,000		
	1,20,000		1,20,000

2

Partner's Capital Account

Particulars	KHANNA Rs.	SETH Rs.	MEHTA Rs.	Particulars	KHANNA Rs.	SETH Rs.	MEHTA Rs.
Goodwill A/c	90,000	60,000	1,50,000	Balance b/d	3,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000
P & L A/c	18,000	12,000	30,000	General Reserve	30,000	20,000	50,000
P&L suspense A/c		2,400					
SETH's Executor's A/c		1,61,000		Revaluation A/c	23,100	15,400	38,500
Balance c/d	2,45,100		4,08,500				
	3,53,100	2,35,400	5,88,500		3,53,100	2,35,400	5,88,500

Balance sheet of KHANNA&SETH
(As on 24th Aug, 2011)

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Capital A/c			Land & Building		6,20,000
KHANNA	2,45,100				
Mehta	4,08,500	6,53,600			
Creditors		75,000	Machinery		1,35,000
SETH's Executors Loan A/c		2,11,000	Stock		25,000
P & L suspense A/c		2,400	Cash		45,000
			Debtors	1,20,000	
			- Provision for Bad & Doubtful debts	3,000	1,17,000
		9,42,000			9,42,000

SETH's Executor's A/c

	Rs.		Rs.	
SETH's Executor loan A/c	2,11,000	SETH's Capital A/c	1,61,000	
		SETH's Loan A/c	50,000	½
	2,11,000		2,11,000	

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of SETH's share in profit for 73 days :-

$$= 60,000 \times \frac{73}{365} \quad \frac{1}{5} = \text{Rs. 2,400}$$

2. Calculation of KHANNA's capital and MEHTA's Capital in the new firm :-

KHANNA's Capital (Adjusted) = 2,45,100

MEHTA's Capital (adjusted) = 4,08,500

Rs. 6,53,600

KHANNA's Capital $= 6,53,600 \times \frac{3}{8} = $ Rs.2,45,100/-

$$\text{MEHTA's Capital} = 6,53,600 \times \frac{5}{8} = \text{Rs.4,08,500/-}$$

Note1:- If an examinee has transferred SETH's Loan to SETH's Capital Account & then prepared SETH's Executor account full credit should be given.

Note2:-If an examinee has shown provision for bad & doubtful debts on the liabilities side of balance sheet full credit should be given & total of balance sheet will be different.

2+3+2 ½+ ½ = 8 Marks

16. R.K. Ltd. ……………………………………………………….. R.K. Ltd.   8

Ans.   **In books of R.K. Ltd.**
                                    Journal

Dt.	Particular	Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Bank A/c Dr.		9,75,000		
	To Equity share Application A/c			9,75,000	½
	(Being the share application money received on 65,000 shares)				
	Equity Share Application A/c Dr.		9,75,000		
	To Equity share Capital A/c			1,95,000	
	To Security Premium A/c			7,80,000	½
	(Being the application money transferred to share capital A/c& Securities Premium)				
	Equity Share Allotment A/c Dr.		6,50,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			1,30,000	
	To Security Premium A/c			5,20,000	½
	(Being the allotment money due)				
	Bank A/c Dr.		6,30,000		
	To Equity share Allotment A/c			6,30,000	1
	(Being allotment money received)				

244

OR				
Bank A/c	Dr.	6,30,000		
Calls in Arrear A/c		20,000		
To Equity Share Allotment A/c			6,50,000	
(Being allotment money received)				
Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	10,000		
Security Premium A/c	Dr.	16,000		
To forfeited shares A/c			6,000	1
To Equity shares allotment or Calls in Arrears A/c (Being 2,000 shares forfeited)			20,000	
Equity Share First & Final call A/c Dr.		12,60,000		
To Equity share Capital A/c			3,15,000	½
To Security Premium A/c			9,45,000	
(Being the amount due on first and final call)				
Bank A/c	Dr.	12,00,000		
To Equity share First & Final Call A/c			12,00,000	1
OR				
Bank A/c	Dr.	12,00,000		
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	60,000		
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c			12,60,000	
(Being the First and Final Call Money Received)				
Equity share Capital A/c	Dr.	30,000		
Security Premium A/c	Dr.	45,000		
To Forfeited Share A/c			15,000	1
To Equity share First & Final call or Calls in Arrears A/c			60,000	
(Being 3,000 shares forfeited)				

Dt.	Particular		Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Bank A/c	Dr.		2,00,000		1
	To Equity share capital A/c				40,000	
	To Security Premium A/c				1,60,000	
	(Being 4,000 forfeited shares re issued)					
	Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr.		16,000		
	To Capital Reserve A/c				16,000	1
	(Being the balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)					

Note :Calculation of Capital Reserve:-

Amount of Ram's Share (2,000 Shares)   6,000

Amount of Sohan's share on 2,000 share $\dfrac{+15,000 \quad 2,000}{3,000}$ = 10,000

Amount of forfeited shares transferred to Capital Reserve   16,000

OR

16. Ashish Ltd. invited ………………………………………. transactions   8

Ans.   **In the Books of Ashish Ltd.**

Journal

Dt.	Particular		Lf.	Dr.(Rs.)	Cr.(Rs.)	
	Bank A/c	Dr.		3,00,000		
	To Equity share Application A/c				3,00,000	½
	(Being the share application money received on 1,50,000 shares)					
	Equity Share Application A/c	Dr.		3,00,000		
	To Equity share Capital A/c				1,50,000	
	To Equity share allotment A/c				1,00,000	
	To Bank A/c				50,000	1
	(Being the application money adjusted)					

Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr.	1,50,000		
Discount on Issue of share A/c	Dr.	75,000		1
To Equity Share Capital A/c			2,25,000	
(Being the allotment money due)				
Bank A/c	Dr.	49,500		
To Equity share Allotment A/c			49,500	
OR				
Bank A/c	Dr.	49,500		1
Calls in Arrear A/c	Dr.	500		
To Equity Share Allotment A/c			50,000	
(Being allotment money received)				
Equity Share First & Final call A/c	Dr.	3,75,000		
To Equity share Capital A/c			3,75,000	½
(Being the amount due on first and final call on 75,000 shares)				
Bank A/c	Dr.	3,66,250		
To Equity share First & Final Call A/c			3,66,250	1
OR				
Bank A/c	Dr.	3,66,250		
Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	8,750		
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c			3,75,000	
(Being the First and Final Call Money Received)				
Equity share Capital A/c	Dr.	17,500		
To Forfeited Share A/c			6,500	
To Equity share Allotment A/c			500	
To Equity share first & final call A/c			8,750	
To Discount on issue of share A/c			1,750	1
(Being 1,750 shares forfeited) OR				

Equity share capital A/c	Dr.		17,500	
To forfeited share A/c				6,500
To calls in arrear A/c				9,250
To Discount on Issue of Shares A/c				1,750
(Being 1,750 share forfeited)				
Bank A/c	Dr.		17,000	
To Equity share capital A/c				10,000
To Security Premium A/c				7,000
(Being 1,000 forfeited shares re issued)				
Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr.		3,500	
To Capital Reserve A/c				3,500
(Being the balance of share forfeited transferred to capital reserve A/c)				

(Note: marks "1" appear against the Bank A/c entry and the Forfeited Shares A/c entry.)

Working Note:-

1. Calculation of allotment money not paid by Suman:-

    a. Total No. of shares allotted to Suman $= \dfrac{1,250 \times 75,000}{1,25,000} = 750$ Shares

    b. Allotment money due on share allotment (750 x 2)   1,500

    Less: Excess money received with application   1,000

    Allotment money due but not received   500

2. Calculation of allotment money received:-

    Total Allotment money due (75,000 x 2)   1,50,000

    Less: Allotment money already received with application   1,00,000

    50,000

    Les: Allotment money not received   -500

    Allotment money received   Rs. 49,500

3. Amount of forfeited share transferred to Capital Reserve:

   Amount of Suman's Shares   2,500

   Amount of Dev's Shares (4,000 X 250/1,000shares)   1,000

                                                             Rs. 3,500

PART –B

17. State the significance of …………………………………..'Top Management'.   1

Ans. Any One:

   1. It is useful for taking financial decisions or preparing budgetary programs.

   2. Top management is interested in knowing the overall efficiency of the business for self-evaluation.

18. State the purpose ………………………………… 'Cash Flow Statement'.   1

Ans. Any one of the following:-

   1. To ascertain the specific sources (i.e. Operating/Investing/Financing Activities) from which cash and cash equivalents are generated by an enterprise.

   2. To ascertain the specific uses (i.e. operating/investing/ Financing Activities) for which cash and cash equivalents are used by an enterprise.

   3. To ascertain the net change in Cash and Cash equivalents indicating the difference between sources and uses from or by three activities between the dates of two balance sheet.

19. While preparing ………………………………………… trading company?   1

Ans. Investing Activity

20. X Ltd. has a Current Ratio ………………………………….. Liabilities.   3

Ans. Let the Current Liabilities = x

   Current Ratio 3:1, so current Assets =3x

   Quick Ratio 2:1, So Quick Assets = 2x

   Quick Assets = Current Assets – Stock

2x = 3x − 40,000

-1x = − 40,000

x = Rs.40,000

Current Liabilities = Rs. 40,000

Current Assets = 3 x 40,000 = Rs.1,20,000

21. From the following …………………………………………….. Tax paid 50%.   4

Ans. Any two:

(A) Debt Equity Ratio $= \dfrac{Debt}{Equity}$

Debt = 12% Debenture

= Rs. 4,00,000

Equity = Equity share Cap. + Gen. Res. + Pr.& Loss. A/c − Preliminary Expenses

= 10,00,000+1,00,000+3,00,000-1,00,000

= Rs.13,00,000

Debt Equity Ratio $= \dfrac{4,00,000}{13,00,000}$

= 0.30 :1   ½ × 4 = 2 Marks

(B) Working Capital Turnover Ratio $= \dfrac{Net\ Sales}{Working\ Capital}$ $\dfrac{30,00,000}{1,00,000}$ = 30 Times

Working Capital = Current Assets − Current Liabilities

= 4,00,000-3,00,000 = Rs. 1,00,000

ı Current Assets = Debtor + Cash = 2,90,000+1,10,000 = Rs. 4,00,000

ı Current Liabilities = Creditors = Rs. 3,00,000   ½ × 4 = 2 Marks

(C) Return on Investment $= \dfrac{profit\ before\ interest\ \&\ tax \quad 100}{Capital\ Employed}$

$= \dfrac{6,48,000 \quad 100}{17,00,000}$ = 38.12 %

250

$$\text{Profit Before Tax} = \frac{\text{profit After tax}}{100 - \text{tax rate}} \times 100 = \frac{3,00,000}{50} \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 6,00,000$$

ı   Profit before Interest and Tax $= 6,00,000 + 48,000$ [Interest on Debentures]

$$= \text{Rs. } 6,48,000$$

ı   Capital Employed = Equity Share Capital + General Reserve + P/LA/c

       + 12% Debentures – Preliminary Expenses

       = 10,00,000 + 1,00,000 + 3,00,000 + 4,00,000 - 1,00,000

       = Rs.17,00,000

OR

Capital Employed = Net fixed Assets + Working Capital

              = 16,00,000 + 1,00,000 = Rs.17,00,000 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ Marks

22.   Following is the Income …………………………………………. 31-3-2011.   4

Ans.   **Common Size Income Statement**

Particular	Absolute Amount	% of Net Sale
Sales	25,38,000	100.00
Less : Cost of Goods Sold	14,00,000	55.16
Gross - Profit	11,38,000	44.84
Less: Operating Expenses	5,00,000	19.70
Operating Profit	6,38,000	25.14
Add: Other Incomes	38,000	1.50
Net Profit Before Tax	6,76,000	26.64
Less: Tax Paid	3,38,000	13.32
Net Profit After Tax	3,38,000	13.32

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ Marks

23. From the following ………………………………….. Cash Flow Statement. 6

Ans.   **Cash Flow Statement (As-3)**

(for the year ended 31st March 2011)

Particulars Detail Amount (Rs.)			
A. Cash Flow from operating Activities:			
Net Profit before Tax	2,70,000		1
Add non- Cash & Non- Operating Expenses			
1. Depreciation on Equipment	18,000		
2. Patents written off	5,000		
3. Loss on sale of Equipment	12,000		
Operating Profit before working capital changes	3,05,000		1
Change in working capital:-			
Adjustments for current assets & current liabilities except cash & bank			
Debtors	(67,000)		
Stock	(75,000)		
Creditors	(3,000)		
Net Cash In Flow from Operating Activities before tax	1,60,000		
Less: Tax Paid	(30,000)		
Net Cash Inflow from Operating Activities		1,30,000	1
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Sale of Equipment	70,000		
Equipment Purchased	(1,00,000)		
Investment Purchased	(1,00,000)		
Net Cash out flow from Investing Activities		(1,30,000)	1½
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:-			
Cash proceeds from Equity Shares	2,00,000		
Repayment of Bank Loan	(50,000)		
Dividend Paid	(50,000)		

Net Cash Inflow from financing Activities	1,00,000	
Net Increase in cash and cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	1,00,000	1½
Add: Opening balance of cash & cash Equivalents	2,00,000	
Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalent	3,00,000	

Working Note:- 1. Calculation of Profit before tax:

Balance as per P/L A/c	1,50,000
Add: Provision for Tax (C.Y.)	50,000
Proposed Dividend (C.Y.)	70,000
Net Profit Before Tax	Rs. 2,70,000

Calculation of Purchase of Equipment:

Dr.   **Equipment A/c**   **Cr.**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Balance b/d	5,00,000	Depreciation	18,000
Bank A/c	1,00,000	Bank A/c	70,000
(Purchase)		P/L A/c (Loss)	12,000
		Balance C/d	5,00,000
	6,00,000		6,00,000

Note:- Full credit should be given if decrease in Patents is considered as sale of Patents.

PART C

17. How does computer system work?   1

Ans. It works with the data which is processed by the hardware commanded by the user through software.

18. What is represented by 'third' & 'fourth' digits of the code allotted to an account?   1

Ans. It refers to the subgroup of the major sub group.

e.g. 1101 may refer to land if 1 is account code for fixed Assets.

19. What is data validation? 1

Ans. It is a feature to define restriction on type of data entered into a cell. This feature will not allow user to enter invalid data.

20. Explain any three sub – systems of Accounting Information System? 3

Ans. Any three

1. Cash & Bank Subsystem.

2. Sales & Accounts receivable sub system.

3. Inventory Subsystem

4. Payroll accounting sub systems.

5. Final Account sub system.

6. Costing sub system.

21. Explain any four advantages of DBMS. 4

Ans. Any Four

1. Ready availability

2. Minimum data redundancy

3. Reduced programming effort.

4. Facility of preparation of special purpose report.

5. Greater consistency.

6. One transaction input updates multiple data base records, minimizing input efforts. (½ mark for naming & ½ for explaining) * 4 = 4 marks

22. Write the steps …………………………………….. Microsoft Access. 4

Ans. Creating a simple query through a wizard following steps are followed.

1. In DB window click queries & click Create query by using wizard.

2. Select the columns whose query is to be displayed.

3. Follow the wizard direction of calculations.

4. Choose any of the available view like design view to see the query structure.

5. The final step is to display the result.

OR

Manual steps can be used to create the query.

23. Calculate formula……………………….. periodic interest. 6

Ans. a. = if (c2<=40000,c2*.15,c2*.25) OR =if(c2>=40000,c2*.25,c2*.15)

b. Returns the cumulative interest paid on a loan between start_period and end_period.Syntax = CUMIPMT(rate,nper,pv,start_period,end_period,type)

Rate is the interest rate., **Nper** is the total number of payment periods. **Pv** is the present value., **Start_period** is the first period in the calculation. **End_period** is the last period in the calculation., **Type** is the timing of the payment.

———————————

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 Nos. 1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 15 words.*

(iv)   *Questions Nos. 6 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 50 words.*

(v)   *Questions Nos. 11 to 17 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 75 words.*

(vi)   *Questions Nos. 18 to 21 are short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 150 words.*

(vii) *Questions Nos. 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 two most crucial behavioural characteristics of an Entrepreneur.   1

2.   State how 'Market Competition' should be assessed while identifying a feasible
   product or service.   1

3.   Why 'Consumer' is called a 'King' ? State.   1

4.   'Trained man-power' is a type of Human Resource which is required in a Small-
   Scale-Enterprise. State the type of work they are often engaged in.   1

5.   State how 'Penetrating-Pricing Method' facilitate in expanding the market.   1

6. Give four names of supportive agencies who extend financial support, expertise and training to the Entrepreneurs. 2

7. Give any two examples which explain how ideas can be generated based on 'Natural Resources'. 2

8. An entrepreneur proposes to produce 1000 shirts per week for which he needs Rs. 50,000 for purchasing raw materials, Rs. 20,000 towards the payment of labour charges and Rs.10,000 for purchase of a machinery. His operating cycle is 2 weeks.

   Calculate the working capital requirements of this entrepreneur and also give the meaning of 'Operating Cycle'. 2

9. 'Nature of Market' affects the channel of distribution. Which channel of distribution will be more suitable for the following markets? 2

   (a) Concentrated Market

   (b) Remote Market

   (c) Monopolistic Market.

   (d) Regional Market

10. State any two features of 'Leasing'. 2

11. What is meant by 'Scanning of Environment' ? Explain how 'Political-Factors' help in scanning of Environment. 3

12. Why do customers prefer enterprises with assured sale service? Explain. 3

13. Explain the concept of 'Break-Even-Point' with example. 3

14. Explain any two inputs required for designing a 'Sales Budget'. 3

15. 'Personal-selling plays a very important role in Sales Promotion.' State any six points of such role of Personal-Selling in Sales Promotion. 3

16. State the six major objectives of preparing the 'Project Report'. 3

17. 'While determining the 'Cost', 'Cost of Labour' is the major element.' What is meant by 'Cost of Labour' ? Also explain 'Direct' and 'Indirect Cost of Labour' . 3

18. Explain any four points on the basis of which details are prepared by an entrepreneur while assessing the market. 4

19. What is a Feasibility Plan? Explain: 4

 (i) Objectives of Business

 (ii) Operational Plan and

 (iii) Financial Profiles as the main features of a feasibility plan.

20. What are the different issues which are determined under 'Physical Resources' ? 4

21. Explain any four elements of a 'Project Report'. 4

22. Explain 'Market-Driven Ideas', 'Trading related Ideas' and 'Service-Sector Ideas' as different Idea Fields. 6

OR

Explain any six ways adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas with at least one example for each.

23. Distinguish between Shares and Debentures on the basis of the following: 6

 (i) Status of the Investor

 (ii) Return Rate

 (iii) Convertibility

 (iv) Right to Vote

 (v) Redemption of Capital and

 (vi) Charge on Assets

OR

Differentiate between Preference Shares and Equity Shares on the basis of the following:

 (i) Payment of Dividend

 (ii) Repayment of Capital

 (iii) Voting Right

(iv)   Convertibility

(v)   Rate of Dividend and

(vi)   Redemption order

24.   Explain any four factors that influence growth of an Enterprise.   6

OR

Explain any four growth sustaining activities adopted by an Entrepreneur.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98

1.   In which form does the 'opportunity' exist in the environment?   1

2.   State any two factors included in 'level of operation' while identifying a feasible product.   1

3.   What is meant by 'Idea Fields' ?   1

4.   What is meant by 'collateral security' ?   1

5.   Name the 'Pricing Policy' adopted by an Entrepreneur in which maximum price is determined by the ability of the customer to pay.   1

6.   State the different stages of an 'Enterprise-Process-Diagram' with diagram.   2

7.   Explain with example how 'Existing Products or Services' help in generation of ideas.   2

8.   An entrepreneur proposes to produce 500 pants per week for which he needs Rs. 30,000 for purchasing raw materials, Rs. 10,000 for payment of labour charges and Rs. 5,000 for purchase of a button machinery. His operating cycle is 3 weeks.

Calculate the working capital requirements of this entrepreneur and also give the meaning of 'operating cycle'.   2

9.   'Nature of Products' affects the channel of distribution. Which channel of distribution will be more suitable for the following products: 2

(a)   Voluminous and Bulky goods

(b) Capital goods

(c) Consumable goods with a better shelf-life

(d) Goods with low shelf-value

10. State any two features of 'Factoring' as a source of finance. 2

11. Why is environment an important factor for Entrepreneurship? Explain. 3

12. Explain 'Marketing Strategies' and 'Financial Profile' as features of a Feasibility Plan. 3

13. Explain any three major elements of a 'Project Report'. 3

14. In addition to purchasing fixed assets and current assets, finance is needed for many purposes. State any three such purposes. 3

15. Designing an advertisement is an important activity. State the issues that should be addressed while designing it. Also discuss how advertisement empowers the customers. 3

16. State by giving any three points, 'how does branding help an entrepreneur' . 3

17. Explain 'Credit credibility' and 'Meeting statutory obligations' as social responsibilities of an entrepreneur. 3

18. Explain how 'Application and Use; 'Level of operation', 'Cost' and 'Technical complexity' help in identifying a feasible product or process. 4

19. What is a 'feasibility plan' ? State any three reasons why the entrepreneurs need a feasibility plan. 4

20. What is a 'Project Report' ? Explain the uses of the Project Report for the 'Entrepreneur' and for the 'Government'. 4

21. 'To find the critical components of the project idea' is one of the objectives of preparing the Project Report. State the other objectives. 4

22. Explain the practical steps involved in setting up a Small-Seale-Enterprise at Stage-II. 6

OR

Explain any six ways adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas with atleast one example for each.

23. State any three 'Direct Assistance' and any three 'Indirect Assistance' provided by Small Industries Development Bank of India. 6

OR

What is the objective with which 'Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India' was set-up? State any five functions performed by this Bank.

24. Define 'Creativity'. Explain the five stages of the 'creative process'. 6

OR

Explain the concept of 'Planning Paradigm', and 'The Four Stage Growth Model' of it.

Marking Scheme — Entrepreneurship

General Instructions

1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, marks will be awarded accordingly.

2. Some of the questions may relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions are to be evaluated carefully and students understanding/ analytical ability may be judged. These questions will be indicated by a star mark.

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

4. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left hand margin.

5. If a question does not have any part, marks be awarded in the left hand margin.

6. If a candidate has attempted a question twice, the first answer to be marked and corrected.

7. There are few questions on distinction between two concepts. Marks should be given only if the distinction is clearly given and is correct.

8. In case of choice type question, if an examinee attempts both the choices, first answer only should be assessed.

9. In a question, if two features/characteristics/points are asked, marks should be awarded for the first two points written.

10. It is expected that the Marking Scheme should be followed objectively to avoid over strict tendency in marking.

11. Marks should be awarded keeping in view the total marks of that particular question and not the total marks of the question paper.

12. A full scale of marks 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Similarly, wherever an examinee writes answer up to the mark, his/her marks should not be deducted unnecessarily.

13. Answer scripts written in English should be evaluated by the examiners teaching in English and answer scripts written in Hindi should be evaluated by the examiners teaching in Hindi.

14. In compliance to the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Board has decided to provide photocopy of the answer book(s) to the candidates who will apply for it along with the requisite fee from 2012 examination. Therefore, it is all the more important that the evaluation is done strictly as per the value points given in the marking scheme so that the Board is in a position to defend the evaluation at any forum.

15. In the light of the above judgment instructions have been incorporated in the guidelines for centre superintendents to ensure that the answer books of all the appeared candidates have been sent to the Board's office. The examiners have to certify that they evaluated the answer books strictly in accordance with the value points given in the marking scheme.

16. Every examiner should stay upto sufficiently reasonable time, normally 5-6 hours everyday and evaluate 20-25 answer books.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Ans. 1.   Two most crucial behavioral characteristics: [½ +

    1.   Talent to perceive and opportunity   ½ = 1 mark]

    2.   creativity to innovate and build something of value

Ans. 2.   Market competition should be assessed through a study of the trends in demand and supply.   [1 mark]

Ans. 3.   The consumer is the fulcrum and the pivotal (central) point and all marketing activities operate around this central point.   [1 mark]

Ans. 4.   Trained manpower constitutes the technological expertise and they are often engaged in choosing the machinery needed, its installation and commission and supervision.   [1 mark]

Ans. 5.   'Penetrating Pricing method 'covers a large area of the market, and the price is kept low so that the product can penetrate into the mass market, thus facilitating in expanding the market   [1 mark]

Ans. 6.   1.   Small Industries Development Organisation   [½x4

2.   National Institute for Entrepreneurship and small Business Development   =2 Marks]

3.   Entrepreneurship Development of India.

4.   Small Industrial Development Bank of India

Ans. 7.   Two examples of Natural Resources related ideas: [1x2=2marks]

1.   Forest Resources - Forest produce, wood based products, bio fertilizers, perfumes, aromatic oils, etc.

2.   Horticulture - food preservation, canning, freezing, juices, squashes, pulps, jams, pickles etc.

Ans. 8.   Working capital requirement = Raw material + Payment of Labour   [1+1 =2marks}

$$= 50,000 + 20,000$$

$$= 70,000 \times 2 \text{ (operating cycle)}$$

$$= 1,40,000$$

An operating cycle is termed as cash to cash flow as it starts with the outflow of cash towards the purchase of raw material and ends with cash inflow in terms of payments received from customers towards the sale of product.

Ans. 9.   Nature of market affects channels of distribution: [½x4

1.   Concentrated market: direct channel as customers are concentrated in   = 2 marks] a given locality.

2.   Remote market: through dealers

3.   Monopolistic market: dealership network / direct channels

4.   Regional market: network of dealers/ wholesalers

Ans. 10.   Features of leasing (any two points):   [1+1 =2marks]

1.   It is a way of getting the use of plant machinery and equipment without paying the full cost all at once.

2. Leases require the payment of deposits and involves contractual payments at regular intervals for the use of asset, i.e. plant, machinery, equipment etc.

3. Ownership reverts back to the lesser on the completion of the period if the lesser decides not to exercise the purchase option.

Ans. 11. Scanning of environment is close examination of the environment to develop an understanding of the socio-cultural, economic, political and other developmental factors in order to ensure that the perceived entrepreneurial opportunity is compatible with them. [1+2=3 marks]

Political factors help in scanning the environment:-

1. Govt. which gives priority to growth of trade, industry and commerce will provide a great impetus to entrepreneurship.

2. Policies aimed at improving infrastructural facilities will also encourage new business ventures.

Ans. 12. 1. The customer usually decides his preference for purchase only after satisfying himself about the support system. [1×3=3 marks]

2. A credible and acknowledged after sales service increases the salability of the product by incorporating adequate confidence in the minds of the buyers.

3. The satisfied customer would not only repeat his purchases but act as a source of publicity for the firm.

Ans. 13. The BEP is the volume of production at which a firm neither makes a profit nor a loss. BEP=R=C [1+2=3 marks]

Any example emphasizing R=C

(if working of the formula is given, full marks should be awarded)

Ans. 14. Two inputs required for designing a sales budget (any two points with brief explanation) [1½+1½ = 3 marks]

1. Analysis of past trends of sale

2. Understanding the market trends

3. Understanding the market sales reports

265

Ans. 15.   Personal selling - importance.   [½×6

   1.   It helps in winning over the buyer's confidence for the seller's goods   = 3 marks]

   2.   It facilitates getting a regular and permanent customer.

   3.   It helps in understanding and analyzing the buyer's needs

   4.   It helps in removing ignorance, doubt, misgiving about the product.

   5.   It brings about an emotional rapport between the buyers and the producers.

   6.   It imparts knowledge and technical assistance to the customers.

Ans. 16.   Six objectives of preparing the 'Project Report'   [½×6

   1.   Identifying the requirement of the resources.   = 3 marks]

   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, production, legal, etc.

   4.   For financial appraisal of the project by financial institution, banks,
        insurance companies, etc.

   5.   To enable the licensing of the enterprise by the concerned authorities
        and seeking registration for various utilities like land, water, electricity
        etc.

   6.   To find the critical components of the project idea.

Ans. 17.   The cost involved in the employment of labour is called the cost of labour.
           Direct cost refers to all that expenditure incurred to ensure the production of
           the material or service. Give ex.

           Indirect cost refers to several such expenses which are indirectly attributed to   [1+1+1
           the production like the wages of stores personnel, timekeepers, etc.   = 3 marks]

Ans. 18.   While assessing the market, an entrepreneur has to prepare details on the   [1×4
           following lines: = 4 marks]

   1.   Demand assessment will be based on the size of market being targeted.

   2.   Supply and nature of competition.

3.   Cost and price of products

4.   Project innovation and changes.

(briefly explain each point)

Ans. 19.   Feasibility plan is a comprehensive plan that covers the entire range of activities being planned in the business.   [1+3 = 4 marks]

1.   Objectives of business : Enlist the short range and long range objectives, details of the back ground of the people involved in creating and promoting the enterprise.

2.   Operational Plan: Soul of feasibility report. It shows the strategy being adopted by the entrepreneur in maximizing the production. Shows the methods of production, the quality concerns, optimization of resources, cost effectiveness etc.

3.   Financial profile: Exact assessment of the revenue, costs, profits and losses, cash- flow dynamics, stock of both raw materials and finished products loans etc.

Ans. 20.   Issues determined under physical resources. (any 8 points)   [½×8 = 4 marks]

1. Capital costs, 2. Access, 3. Communicability,

4. Transportation, 5. Taxing on land and promises, .

6. Manpower availability, 7. Production cost,

8. Utilities availability 9. Market access, 10. Pollution concerns.

Ans. 21.   Elements of a project Report (any four to be explained briefly)   [1×4 = 4 marks]

1.   Description of the promoters of the enterprise

2.   Description of the enterprise

3.   Economic viability and marketability

4.   Technical feasibility

5.   Financial projections

6.   Profitability analysis

7.   Relevant documents

Ans. 22. Three idea fields (briefly explain with relevant examples)   [2×3=6marks]

1. Market Driven ideas: Through market research valuable data can be collected related to trends of supply, demand, consumer preferences etc. Example can be given.

2. Trading Related Ideas: Buying goods and services and selling them to consumers at a profit Entrepreneurs should be aware of the trends in an economy. Ex.

3. Service sector Ideas: Sale of services for a profit. Ex. Photocopy, courier services etc.

OR

Ways adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas (any six with brief explanation and an example each)   [1×6=6marks]

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. Difference between shares and Debentures   [1×6=6marks]

Basis	Shares	Debentures
Status of the Investor	Owners	Creditors
Return rate	No fixed dividend	Fixed rate of interest
Convertibility	Not convertible	Convertible
Right to vote	Carry the right to vote	Do not carry the right to vote
Redemption of capital	Payment of principal amount after debenture-holders at the time of	Payment of principal amount repayable before shareholders

		dissolution of the com-pany	
Charge on Assets	Not secured against any charge	Issued for a period exceeding 18 months are always secured against charge.	

OR

Difference between Preference shares and equity shares   [1×6=6marks]

Basis	Preference Shares	Equity Shares
Payment of dividend	Preferential right to the payment of dividend	Get the dividend after the payment of dividend to the preference shareholders
Repayment of capital	Preferential right to the repayment of preference share capital	Repayment after making repayment to preference share
Voting right	Donot carry voting right	Enjoy voting rights
Convertibility	Can be converted to equity shares	Non-convertible
Rate of dividend	Fixed	Varies from year to year
Redemption order	Redeemed during the lifetime of the company	Not redeemable during the lifetime of the company

Ans. 24.   Factors influencing growth of an enterprise(adequate explanation with suitable   [1½×4
example)   =6marks]

1.   Direct and indirect competition: ex. Soaps, detergents etc for direct competition and jute bags and polybags for indirect competition.

2.   Change in technology: ex. Black and white TVs to coloured TVs

3.   Consumer trends: ex. Changes in price, quality, style, fashion etc

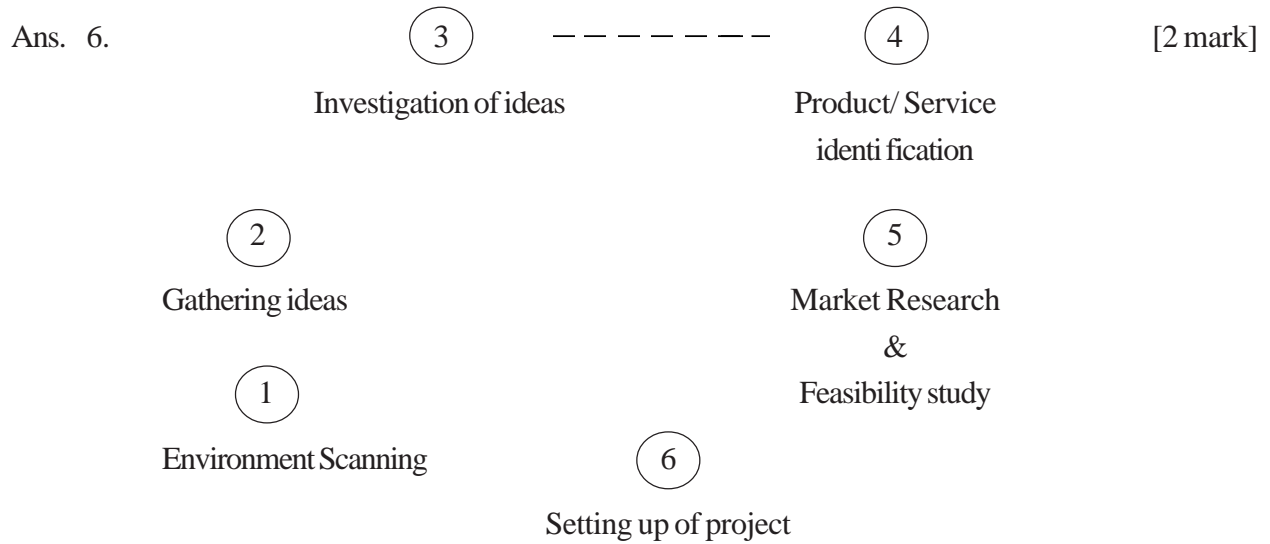4.   Creativity and innovation: brand new product, process or new market.

OR

Growth sustaining activities (any four with proper explanation and suitable   [1½×4
example)   =6marks]

1.   Modernization: new processes, technologies, machinery, standards,
      designs, etc.

2.   Expansion: increasing the volume of production by adding more
      machines, increasing the human resources and achieving a higher
      turnover.

3.   Diversification: addition of similar products and services, or in the field
      of new products and services.

4.   Substitution: production of those goods and services which are irrelevant
      and obsolete

5.   Franchising: effective marketing strategy suitable where production is
      on a large scale.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Ans. 1.   Problems pose a challenge to entrepreneurs and in solving them, they find
            opportunities   [1 mark]

Ans. 2.   Quantity to be supplied to the market, expertise, skill and labour. (any two)   [½×2=1mark]

Ans. 3.   Idea fields can be described as convenient frames of reference for streamlining
            the process of generation of ideas.   [1 mark]

Ans. 4.   Collateral Security is the secondary security which is given along with the
            primary security by the borrower to the lender.   [1 mark]

Ans. 5.   Skimming Price Method   [1 mark]

Ans. 6.   ③ — — — — — — ④   [2 mark]

Investigation of ideas   Product/ Service
                                          identi fication

② Gathering ideas   ⑤ Market Research
                                          &
① Environment Scanning   Feasibility study

⑥ Setting up of project

ENTERPRISE - PROCESS MODEL

(Full weightage for correct presentation)

Ans. 7.   'Existing products or services' generate a number of ideas to improve them   [1½+½
          or to provide a cheaper substitute or to bring about a reduction in price.   = 2 marks]
          e.g. from Black and White computer screen to a coloured monitor.

Ans. 8.   Working capital requirement = cost of $\overline{Raw}$ material + payment to labour   [1+1
          charges   = 2 marks]

$$= 30,000 + 10,000$$

$$= 40,000 \times 3(\text{operating cycle})$$

$$= Rs. \ 1,20,000$$

Operating cycle - is the time between the raw material purchased to sales realization

Ans. 9.   1.   Voluminous and Bulky goods - short channels   [½×4

          2.   Capital goods - direct channels   = 2 marks]

          3.   Consumable goods with better shelf life - indirect channels

          4.   Goods with low shelf life – retail channels.

Ans. 10.   Features of factoring (any two)   [1×2

          1.   It is an arrangement where by the trade debtors (book debts) are   = 2 marks]
               assigned to the Bank or finance company.

2. The payment is received against the debtor's balances in advance.

3. It is usually not an option for a new venture.

4. The factors not only have the task of collecting the cash, but they also carry the cash if the debtor does not pay up.

5. The entrepreneur / company / firm interested in availing factoring service has to pay specified charges to the bank or finance company.

6. When the amount to be advanced against debtors' balances to the entrepreneur / firm/ company, is calculated, the bank or finance company keeps a margin for non- realization of debts.

7. It is a source of off-balance sheet finance.

Ans. 11. Environmental factors play an important role in the enterprise process as [1×3

1. Opportunities exist in the environment. = 3 marks]

2. The consumer is very much a part of the environment and every product is produced for consumer.

3. The environment exerts its influence and impact at all stages of enterprise process.

Ans. 12. Marketing Strategies - includes adequate advertising, creating a market need, [1½×2 making the product available at the reach of the customer, quality of the product, = 3 marks] cost effectiveness and its user friendliness.

Financial Profile- An exact assessment of the revenue, costs, profits and losses, cash flow dynamics, stock of both raw materials and finished products, loans etc.. has to be to reflected in the financial profile of the feasibility report to have a realistic view.

Ans. 13. Elements of a Project Report (any three) [1 x3 = 3 marks],
½ mark for
1. Description of the promoters of the enterprise heading + ½
2. Description of the enterprise mark for
3. Economic viability and marketability correct
4. Technical feasibility explanation

272

5. Financial Projections

6. Profitability analysis

7. Relevant documents

Ans. 14. Finance is also needed (any three) [1x3

1. For providing credit facilities to its customers = 3 marks]

2. For maintaining appropriate level of inventory of raw materials as well as finished goods.

3. For making payment of expenses as and when they are due to have sufficient cash to maintain liquidity.

4. Repairs and renewal of machinery

5. For making appropriate payment of taxes.

(or any other appropriate point)

Ans. 15. The advertisement should address the following issues(any three) ½×3 = 1½

1. Emphasis on right things

2. persuasive presentation

3. interesting to read

4. draws the attention

It empowers the customers in the following manner(any three) ½×3=1½

1. provides information about the products

2. facilitates the customer to raise his standard of living

3. enables intelligent buying

4. teaches values to buyers in selecting a product. [1½ + 1½ = 3 marks]

Ans. 16. 1. Branding provides an image and status for the product. [1×3

2. It reveals to the customers the type of the product, the image and the = 3 marks] quality of the enterprise.

3. Customers may be able to localize the product.

Ans. 17. Credit Credibility - adherence to repayment as per schedule. established and nurtured through open interaction and damaged through deception and manipulation. The more the transparency the better is the credibility. [1½×2 = 3 marks]

Meeting statutory obligations- in accordance with the prevailing law of the country, state or local administration. This may pertain to registration and license, taxes, health, safety, compensations insurance of employees, wages, working condition and hours, pollution control and even laws related to consumers interest.

Ans. 18. Application and Use - Availability of existing product and its present uses. modifications made for its better use. [1×4 = 4 marks]

Level of operations - depends on the quantity to be supplied; cottage, small and large scale operations; and expertise, skill and labour will also depend on the level of operation.

Cost - cost of raw material and cost of competitive product will help in deciding the ultimate sales price.

Technical complexity - Type of technology required to produce the product, training and application of such technology is available or not, position of supply of plants and machinery for such technology.

Ans. 19. Feasibility plan: A comprehensive business plan that encompasses the entire range of activities being planned in the business. [1+3 = 4 marks]

Need of feasibility plan -

1. helps to assess the periodic requirement of the resources and in raising them.

2. helps the entrepreneur to give a correct position of the project to the financiers, to the market and to the clientele.

3. helps to execute the project in an organized and systematic manner.

Ans. 20. The Project Report is basically a business plan that describes all necessary inputs to the enterprise, explains the mode of utilization of the resources, details the strategies for the execution of the project and also outlines the desired goals. [1+1½+1½ = 4 marks]

Uses of the Project Report:

For the entrepreneur - It is a blue print that helps him to explain his idea in factual terms to his associates, financiers, clientele and the market. It can be interpreted in the form of SWOT analysis.

For the Government - There may be several statutory and legal requirements, which can be executed based only on a project report. The entrepreneur has to take the clearance from the local municipal authorities or from the corporation for the location of the enterprise.

Ans. 21. Major objectives of preparing the Project Report(any four)   [1+3

1.   Identifying the requirement of the resources   = 4 marks]

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, production, legal etc.

4.   To enable the licensing of the enterprise by the concerned authorities and seeking registration for various activities like land, water, electricity, transport and communications etc.

5.   For financial appraisal of the project by financial institutions, banks, insurance companies etc.

Ans. 22. The practical steps involved in setting up a small scale enterprise at stage II   [1×6
(Any six points with appropriate explanation)   = 6 marks]

1.   Preparation of Project Report.

2.   To obtain No objection certificate.

3.   Obtaining formal sanction of loan.

4.   Construction of building and installation of machinery

5.   Detailing man power

6.   Establishing marketing network

7.   Application for permanent registration

OR

Ways adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas(Any six points with one example each) [1×6 = 6 marks]

1. Brainstorming

2. Doing market research

3. Gathering information

4. Seeking assistance from entrepreneurs

5. using holders to generate ideas.

6. Talking and listening to people

7. Day dreaming and fantasizing

Ans. 23. Three Direct Assistances   1×3=3

(i) SIDBI provides lendings to organizations which are at least private limited companies through its own branches.

(ii) Provides assistance to service sector.

(iii) SIDBI's direct loans are available for business ventures costing not less than Rs. 150 lakhs and needing a term loan of at leat Rs.100 lakhs.

Indirect Assistance   1×3=3

(i) Financial Assistance is primarily channelized through the existing credit delivery system.

(ii) Provides refinance to and discounts bills of Primarily lending Institutions (PLl)

(iii) All forms of business organizations are eligible for refinance assistance. [3+3

(any other suitable points may also be considered) = 6 marks]

OR

The main objective of IRBI is to function as the principal credit and reconstruction agency for the purpose of revival of sick industries and bring coordination among various agencies working in the same area. [1+5 = 6 marks]

Functions(any five)

1. Taking over the management of sick industrial units.

2. Leasing sick units out.

3. Selling sick units as running enterprises.

4. Preparing schemes for reconstructions by scaling down the liabilities

5. Assisting and promoting industrial development by granting loans and advances.

6. Subscribing and underwriting of shares and debentures.

7. Making provisions for infrastructure facilities, merchant banking, managerial activities and consultancy services.

Ans. 24. Creativity - is the ability to bring something new into existence. [1+5

Five stages involved in creative process- = 6 marks]

1. Idea Germination - the seeding stage of a new idea

2. Preparation - conscious search for knowledge.

3. Incubation - subconscious assimilation of information.

4. Verification - application or test to prove idea has value

5. Illumination - recognition of an idea as being feasible.

OR

The Planning Paradigm refers to a general pattern which suggests how to progress from an abstract idea to achieving sustained stability, growth and value added service. [2+4 = 6 marks]

The Four Stage Growth Model

1. Pre-Start Up Stage: Planning the venture, preliminary work and organizing resources.

2. Start-up stage :Pre-start up implementation, positioning the venture, making operational objectives.

3. Early Growth stage: Period of moderate or rapid development, venture may undergo changes.

4. Later Growth stage: Evolution into a large enterprise, active competitors in the market.