

Sample Papers-Class XII

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SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -I
ENGLISH CORE (CODE NO. 301) CLASS XII

SECTION A - READING

Read the passage given below and then answer the questions which follow :

1. Concern about the effects of television on children has centred exclusively upon the contents of the programs which children watch. Social scientists and researchers do complex and ingenious experiments to find out whether watching violent programs make children behave aggressively. But it is easy to overlook the simple fact that one is always just watching television when sitting in front of the screen rather than having any other experience.
2. Parents who are deeply troubled about the effects of television upon their children have centred their concern on the subject matter of the programmes. A group called Action For Children's Television (ACT) was formed in the USA not only to reduce the amount of violence in programmes but also to protest against incessant commercial breaks which encouraged children to crave for fashionable toys and unhealthy foods. One of its founders described its aims"....parents have the rights to ask that programmes aimed at the young should meet the specific needs of children...." But is it the needs of children which are at stake when parents demand better programmes ? Surely the fact that young children watch so much television reflects the needs of parents to find a convenient source of amusement for their offspring and a period of quiet for themselves. Their anxieties about the possible ill effects of those hours of passive, quiet viewing are lessened if the time spent at least seems to be educational.
3. The real needs of young children are quite different. They need opportunities to work out basic family relationships, thereby coming to understand themselves; television only reduces these opportunities. They need to develop initiative, and to find out things for themselves ; television provides answers too easily.

Children need to acquire fundamental skills of communication ; television retards verbal development because the child is silent while watching it. Television discourages the sort of games that enable the young to discover their strengths and weaknesses, with the result that as adults they will be less fulfilled .Their need for fantasy is gratified far better by their own make-believe activities than by the adult-made fantasies offered on television. Intellectual stimulation is provided more completely by manipulating, touching and doing than by passively watching and listening.

4. Oddly enough, the television industry, though often cynical and self-serving in its exploitation of children, sometimes unknowingly serves their best interests. Because television offers cheap junk programs, conscientious parents do in fact limit their children's viewing when such undesirable programs are the only ones available. Unfortunately, if organizations like ACT succeed in improving the quality of programs significantly, the, effects on young children will be more harmful because their permitted viewing time will increase, and no matter how good their content, TV programmes are always a poor substitute for other activities.
5. There are a number of fallacies that have misled parents into thinking that the problem of television will be solved by improving its quality. It is suggested, for example, that a youngster unfamiliar with TV programmes will find making friends difficult and will be labeled as an outsider. On the contrary, other children will usually respect their independence and recognise – even envy – the richness of their alternative activities. More subtle is the mistaken belief that the experience that children gain from watching television is the same as the adults watch television, their own past and present experiences come into play, so that they can test the view of the world presented on the small screen against their knowledge of real life. But young children have very few real-life experiences to set against their viewing, so that for them TV is primary source of experience; their formative years are spent largely in an unreal, unnatural, second- hand world.

6. It is also universally assumed that TV is an important source of learning. Like an animated picture book it presents in an easily digested and entertaining way a great deal of information about the natural world, history, current affairs, other countries and so on. But the ‘knowledge’ of today’s television-educated children, spouting words and ideas they do not fully understand and ‘facts’ whose accuracy they cannot judge from their limited experience, cannot compare with the knowledge acquired by reading or activity. It is then that children use their minds and their bodies, their imaginative and reasoning power, to enrich their lives.
7. Only when parents begin to question the nature of television itself and its effects on their children and on themselves as parents will they begin to realize that it is not the program but television itself- and especially the good program – which poses the greater threat to their children’s well-being.

(Adapted from Plug-in Durg by Marie Winn)

A1 On the basis of your reading the passage answer the questions given below :

- a) Why is the ACT against frequent commercial breaks on the small screen (1+1)
- b) What are the three reasons given by the author to justify the harmful effect TV has on the children ?
- c) How are adults able to relate to the programme on TV ?
- d) What do you understand by the phrase second-hand world ?
- e) How does the author differentiate between the knowledge gained by watching, TV programmes and that gained by reading?

A2 Pick out the words from the passage which mean

- (i) continuous
- (ii) tendency to have a low opinion of people's reasons for doing things
- (iii) pour out in a stream

A2. Read the passage given below :-

In the democratic countries, intelligence is still free to ask whatever question it chooses. This freedom, it is almost certain, will not survive another war. Educationists should, therefore, do all they can, while there is yet time, to build up , the men and women of the next generation will be at the mercy of that skilful propagandist who contrives to seize the instruments of information and persuasion. Resistance to suggestion can be built up in two ways. First, children can be taught to rely on their own internal resources and not to depend on incessant stimulation from without. This is doubly important. Reliance on external stimulation is bad for the character. Moreover, such stimulation is the stuff with which propagandists bait their books, the jam in which dictators conceal their ideological pills. An individual who relies on external stimulations thereby exposes himself to the full force of whatever propaganda is being made in his neighborhood. For a majority of people in the West, purposeless reading, purposeless listening-in, purposeless listening to radios, purposeless looking at films have become addictions, psychological equivalents of alcoholism and morphinism. Things have come to such a pitch that there are many millions of men and women who suffer real distress if they are cut off for a few days or even a few hours from newspaper, radio, music or moving pictures. Like the addict to a drug, they have to indulge their vice, not because the indulgence gives them any real pleasure, but because, unless they indulge, they feel painfully subnormal and incomplete. Even by intelligent people, it is now taken for granted that such psychological addictions are inevitable and even desirable, that there is nothing to be alarmed at in that fact that the majority of civilized men and women are now incapable of living on their own spiritual resources, but have become abjectly dependent on incessant stimulation from without.

How can children be taught to rely upon their own spiritual resources and resist the temptation to become reading addicts, hearing addicts, seeing addicts ? First of all, they can be taught how to entertain themselves by making things, by

playing musical instruments, by purposeful study, by scientific observation, by the practice of some art, and so on. But such education of the hand and the intellect is not enough. Psychology has its Gresham's Law, it is bad money that drives out the good. Most people tend to perform the actions that require least effort, to think the thoughts that are easiest to feel, the emotions that are most vulgarly commonplace, to give rein to the desires that are most nearly animal. And they will tend to do this even if they possess the knowledge and skill to do otherwise. Along with the necessary knowledge and skill must be given the will to use them even under the pressure of incessant temptation to take the line of least resistance and become an addict to psychological drugs. ,Most people will not wish to resist these temptations unless they have a coherent philosophy of life, which makes it reasonable and right for them to do so. The other method of heightening resistance to suggestion is purely intellectual and consists in training young people to subject the diverse devices of the propagandists to critical analysis. The first thing that educators must do is to analyze the words currently used in newspapers, on platforms by preachers and broadcasters. Their critical analysis and constructive criticism should reach out to the children and the youth with such a clarity that they learn to react to forceful suggestions the right way at the right time.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary.
- b) Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words, also suggest a suitable title.

SECTION B

- B 1 On the occasion of world Heritage Day design a poster highlighting the need to preserve the monuments of our country. You are Aman/ Amina the President of the Social Science club. (**word limit 50**)
- B2 You participated in a Career counseling program organized by Careers India. You had the opportunity of listening to professionals from various fields like food

technology, fashion technology, Media management etc. Write a report of the programme for Career Times. You are Alok/Anita.

- B3 Wrote a letter to the Editor of a national daily on the mushrooming of various coaching centres and how extra tuitions have become a common feature in a student's life you are Vineet/Veena.
- B4 In today's world of instant communication the art of writing letter to friends, parents, cousins is long forgotten.

Write an article on the joyful experience of penning letters packed with emotions and personal triumph. You are Arun / Amita (Word limit 200).

SECTION C LITERATURE

- C1 a) Choose any one of the following extracts and answer the questions given below it. (4 marks)**

Then he arose and walked straight way across the court,
And entered where they wrangled of their deeds of love
Before the priests.

A while he listened sadly; then
Had turned away.

- (i) Who is 'he' in this extract ? (1 mark)
- (ii) Who are 'they' and what were they wrangling about ? (2 mark)
- (iii) Why is he SAD ? (1 mark)

OR

So I have learnt many things, son
I have learned to wear many faces
like dresses—homeface,
officeface, streetface, hostface,
cocktailface with all their conforming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.

- (i) Mention two things that the poet had learnt. (2 mark)
- (ii) Explain : like a fixed portrait smile. (1 mark)
- (iii) Is the poet happy about what he had learnt ? Give reasons for your answer. (1 mark)

C1 b) Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (6)

- (i) Why does Ben Jonson want to be like a lily and not an oak tree ? (2)
- (ii) What do you learn about Hardy's views on war in the poem '*The Man He Killed*' ? (2)
- (iii) What is "*dwelling in a puppet's world*" according to Tagore ? (2)

C2 Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (10)

- a) What plan did Maggie devise to cure her mother of her illness ? (2)
- b) How did Mrs Bouncer get the idea that she could rent out the same room to two people ? (2)
- c) Why does Max Muller say that India is a good place to study the science of languages ? (2)
- d) When convicts were first taken to the Andaman Island, all of them died without exception. Give two reasons for the same. (2)
- e) It is assumed that the possession of material commodities make people happy Does Bertrand Russell agree ? Why/ Why not ? (2)

C3 Answer any one of the following in about 150 words. (10)

"The British could chain the prisoners but not their spirit". Illustrate the truth of the statement with examples from 'The Andaman Islands'

OR

'Some of the most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of the man are treasured up in India, and in India only, says Max Mueller. Elaborate on the statement.

Section C (Text Books) Supplementary Reader (IMPRESSIONS) (15 MARKS)

C 4 Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words : (7 marks)

“ Money has a corrupting influence on people” Discuss with reference to “The Hour of Truth”

OR

What are the dimensions with which our youth should equip themselves according to Dr. Karan Singh in the lesson ‘Youth and the tasks ahead ?

C5 Answer the following briefly (30-40 words.) (8 Marks)

- 1) Where did the narrator find the man he was looking for(The face on the wall).
- 2) What was Gandhiji’s idea about a “true text book” ?
- 3) What was Mrs. Wang’s idea of resolving the issues concerning wars and disputes?
- 4) How can parents of handicapped children make them happy ? (2x4)=8 marks

Sample Question Paper – I

Class XII

English Core

Code No. 301

Answer Key

A 1.

- a. The ACT is against frequent commercial breaks because they lure the children to long for fashionable toys and unhealthy foods. (1+1)
- b. – The child glued to the T.V. does not have the opportunity to develop his communicative skill
 - he does not play games which ultimately makes him a less fulfilled individual
 - intellectual stimulation is curbed. (1+1+1)
- c. Adults are able to compare their past and present experiences with what they see on the small screen. (1 mark)
- d. Children have very few real-life experiences. What they see on the TV is a world created by the adult and passed on to them. (1 mark)
- e. The knowledge acquired by watching TV is merely accumulation of facts where as the knowledge acquired by reading helps the children use their mind, imaginative and reasoning powers. (2 marks)

A 1.2 incessant - 1

cynical - 1

spouting - 1

Total : 12 marks

Note-making

Title – Developing Resistance to Suggestion - 1

Q.I

1. Resistance to suggestion can be built upon in two ways
 - a. childr. tely on themselves
 - b. not on external simulatn
 - c. Ext. simulatn
 - i) bad for character
 - ii) propagandists use it
 - iii) dictators use it
 - iv) gets addictive
 - v) dep. on spiritual help
2. How sh. Childr. be taught to rely on themselves.
 - a) self entertainment
 - b) musical instruments
 - c) scientific observation
3. - Ed. not to take the line of least defence
 - critically analyse
 - react to suggestions right way – right time

1 mark for each point- 3 marks

Abbreviations used	
Childr.	- children
Simulatn	simulation
Dep.	- depends
Sh.	- should
Ed.	- education

Q.2 Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes. 3 marks be awarded with the following considerations in view.

Content

Expression

Marks for the title be awarded either in the notes or the summary. 3 marks (2+1)

Section B : Writing

B1. Poster Caption - World Heritage Day (1 mark)
Presentation (Content) (3 marks)

- slogan highlighting the need to preserve the monuments.

e.g. Let's preserve the country's architectural heritage.

OR

Our monuments, our heritage

Let's preserve them.

Expression (1 mark)

B2. Report

Title - Careers Fair/ (1 mark)

Career Counseling Seminar

Format - **Name of the writer / reporter**

Place, date

Content - When?

Where?

Who organized it?

speakers

highlights of the speakers' message

any other relevant information

(4 marks)

Expression - spelling, grammatical accuracy (2 marks)

Coherence, cohesion

B 3. Letter	-	formal	
Format	-	Writer's address, receiver's address, date, salutation, subjects complementary close	(2 marks)
Content	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * increasing number of coaching centers • tuitions – a status symbol now • students compelled to your tuition groups • parental and peer pressure • no time for relaxation • any other relevant point eg. money involved 	(3 marks)
Expression	-	Spellings and grammatical accuracy	(2 ½)
		Coherence and cohesion	(2 ½)
B4. Article :			
Title	-	The Art of Writing letters	(1/2)
		Writer's name	(1/2)
Content	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * instant communication due to technological advancements eg.e-mails, telephones, mobile etc. • letter writing – dying art • forgotton writing letters expressing out feelings and emotions • e-mails impersonal, too brief to explore the richness of languages • letters – personal, examples of fire use of language • eager wait for postman missing • any other appropriate / relevant idea 	(4 marks)
Expression	-	spellings, grammatical accuracy	(2 marks)
		Coherence, cohesion	(3 marks)

Section C : Literature

C 1 a) Objectives : to test the students' comprehension of the poem, their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the lines of the poem.

Option 1

Value Points :

- (i) the peasant (1 mark)
- (ii) 'they' are various claimants to the plate of gold like nobles, munshis and hermits. 1 mark
they are fighting about their relative worthiness to be recipients of the plate of gold 1 mark
- (iii) he is saddened by the hollowness of their claims as none of them had sincerely reached out to the poor and needy for pure and unselfish reasons. 1 mark

Option 2

Value points :

- (i) - to shake hands without genuine warmth
- to speak pleasant words without sincerity
- to wear expressions on his face which mask his true feelings (any 2 points) 2 marks
- (ii) like a smile on a face in a portrait, it appears fixed and lifeless. 1 mark
- (iii) the poet is unhappy about these changes because they have made him insincere and false and taken away his spontaneity. 1 mark

C 1. b) Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words each.

Objectives : to test students' ability to interpret evaluate and respond to the poems.

Distribution of marks :

Content : 1 mark

Expression : 1 mark

(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for exceeding 50 words)

Value points :

- (i) unlike the oak which does not bring beauty and light into people's lives although it lives long, the lily lives only for a day but brings light into our lives because of its perfection and beauty.
- (ii) Hardy is saddened by / disapproves of war which forces people into regarding fellow human beings as enemies whom they would have befriended in other circumstances.
- (iii) Behaving like brainless puppets / objects who are manipulated by the desires and whims of the rulers who command and shape their lives.

C 2. Objectives to test the students' ability for local comprehension of the prose texts.

Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words

Distribution of marks :

Content : 1 mark

Expression : 1 mark

(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for exceeding 50 words)

Value points :

- a) request Mr. Gupta to gaze into the crystal in the ring and reassure her mother that her son was alive and well.
- b) Mr. Cox worked in the day while Mr. Box worked at night in a newspaper office.
- c) – one can study the growth and decay of dialects
 - one can study the possible mixture of languages with regard to words and grammatical elements by studying the many languages of India and their contact with various invaders and conquerors
- d) - the original inhabitants shot them down, regarding them as enemies
 - climate inhospitable – heavy rains and immense heat-causing tropical diseases that proved fatal.
- e) No, he does not.

According to him, it is admiration and respect which makes people happy.

In some societies this is achieved through material possessions but not in others.

C 3. Objective : To test global comprehension of prose texts

Marking Scheme :

Content : 6 marks

Fluency and Expression : 4 marks

(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for exceeding word limit by 20 words; 1 mark for exceeding by more than 20 words)

Value Points :

Option 1

- Kartar Singh refused to appeal against death sentence and was executed.
- Pingale ascended the gallows bravely, seeking God's help for the sacred cause.
- Bhai Parmanand and sixteen others sing songs and remain in good spirits through out the journey to Calcutta in spite of fetters and handcuffs and in the barracks there, and during the sea Voyage in the lowest hold of the ship.
- They cope courageously with the cruelty of the notorious jail keeper Mr. Berrie.

Option 2

- Exclusive study of Jew, Greek and Roman thought not enough as India has a wealth of philosophy and thought.
- fields such as geology, botany, ethnology, archeology and vedic mythology provide vast stores of knowledge
- study of fables of India can lead to research on place of origin of many tales common to India and the West.
- Sanskrit study will yield valuable insights into its language and a literature which delves into the inner world of mind and spirit
- growth and influences on languages and various religions can be studied extensively in India

C 4. Objective : To be able to comprehend incidents and evaluate it.
Marking : 1 mark each for the value points given below - 4
3 marks for expression. ($1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2}$) fluency and accuracy

Value points :

- temptation to get easy money is quite difficult to resist
- materialistic attitude of Baldwin's wife Martha son John and daughter Evie
- reaction of Martha – she weeps when she finds her husband honest
- regards misappropriation of money as a technicality.

OR

- youth must attain physical strength /fitness by undertaking physical training.
- intellectual development, youth must have academic ability of the highest order
- patriotism – youth should have urged for unity and progress of nation
- spiritualism – youth of today should cut across all narrow barriers and distinctions.

C 5. Objective : To be able to understand and interpret the ideas contained in the lessons.
Marking : 1 mark for one value point
1 mark for expression. $2 \times 4 = 8$ marks

Value Points :

- On way to Folkstone, on the companion way – for the upper deck of the ship.
- Gandhiji felt that the true text book for the pupil is his teacher
- through dialogues
- by allowing them to define happiness themselves.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -2

ENGLISH CORE

CLASS XII

CODE NO. 301

- A1 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that following :

From the moment a baby first opens its eyes, it is learning, Sight and sensation spark of a learning process which will determine in large measure the sort of person it will become. Language stands head and shoulders over all other tools as an instrument of learning. It is language that gives man his lead in intelligence over all other creatures. Only man can stand off and contemplate his own situation. No other creature can assemble a list of ideas, consider them, draw conclusions and then explain his reasoning. Man can do all this because he possesses language. And if thought depends on language, clearly the quality of an individual's thought will descend on that person's language-rudimentary or sophisticated, precise or approximate, stereotyped or original.

Very young babies are soothed by human voice uttering comforting words close to them. This essentially emotional response provides early evidence that feeling is an important component of language learning. Children learn to use language in interaction with other human beings, and this learning precedes best against a background of affectionate feedback from the person who is closest to them. This is seen to perfection in the interaction between parent and baby : eyes locked together, the adult almost physically drawing 'verbal' response from the baby, both engulfed by that unique experience of intimate and joyful 'connecting' which sets the pattern of relationships between two people.

Thus, long before they can speak, children are involved in a two-way process of communication which is steadily building a foundation on which their later use of language will be based. Constantly surrounded by language, they are unconsciously building structures in their minds into which their speech and

reading will later fit-grammatical constructions, tense sequences and so on. The forms of these structures will depend on the amount and complexity of speech they hear. The fortunate children are those who listen to articulate adults expressing ideas and defending opinions. They will know, long before they can contribute themselves that relationships are forged through this process of speaking and listening; that warmth and humour have a place in the process, as have all other human emotions.

Using books is the most important means of ensuring a child's adequate language development. None of us can endlessly initiate and maintain speech with very small children; we run out of ideas, or just get plain sick of it. Their lives are limited and the experience just isn't there to provide the raw material for constant verbal interaction, without inevitable boredom on the child's part and desperation on the adult's....

Parents and children who share books share the same frame reference. Incidents in every day life constantly remind one or the other of a situation, a character, an action, from a jointly enjoyed book, with all the generation of warmth and well being that is attendant upon such sharing. All too often, there is a breakdown of communication between parents and children and children when the problems of adolescence arise. In most cases this is most acute when the give-and-take of shared opinion and ideas has not been constantly practiced throughout childhood. Books can play a major part in the establishment of this verbal give-and- take, because they are rooted in language.

Young children's understanding greatly outruns their capacity for expression as their speech strains to encompass their awareness, to represent reality as they see it. Shades of meaning which may be quite unavailable to the child of limited verbal experience are startlingly talked-to; toddler. All the wonderful modifying words-later, nearly, tomorrow, almost, wait, half, lend-begin to steer the child away from the simple extremes of "yes" and 'no' towards the adult word of compromise; from the child's black and white world to the subtle

shades and tints of the real world. The range of imaginative experience opened up by books expands the inevitably limited horizons of children's surroundings and allows them to make joyful, intrigued, awe-struck acquaintance with countless people, animals, objects and ideas in their first years of life, to their incalculable advantage.

Books also help children to see things from other points of view besides their own as they unconsciously put themselves into other people's places – 'if that could happen to him, it could happen to me.' This imaginative self-awareness brings apprehensions and fears as well as heightened hopes and joys.

Our society is increasingly dominated by visual images and crude noise. Television selects what we look at ;advertisements are designed so that nonreaders will get the points; sound is often loud, strident and undifferentiated. In books children can experience language which is subtle, resourceful, exhilarating and harmonious; languages which provides the human ear (and understanding) with a pointed and precise pleasure, the searing illuminating impact of good and true words. All this is in danger of being lost against the blaring and glaring background of the modern child's world

(Adapted from Babies Need Books by Dorothy Butler)

1. List three things that a baby can do from the moment that it is born that enable it to learn about the world around it. (1 mark)
2. How does the range of language affect a person's thinking ? (1 mark)
3. What advantages do children who listen to articulate adults enjoy in comparison with the others ? (2 marks)
4. Why according to the writer is talking alone is an inadequate base for language development ? (1 mark)
5. What is the role of books in maintaining good relationships ? Explain. (2 marks)
6. Pick out two other advantages of books mentioned in the passage. (2 marks)
7. Find words from the passage that mean : (a) Pronounce distinctly
(b) accompany (3 marks)

A 2 Read the passage given below :

If you wish to pursue higher studies without taxing your parents with educational debts, it's time to act now. As education costs escalate every year, it is not feasible for parents to spend the lion's share of their savings on your higher education. However, with a number of scholarship programmes available these days, you can fund your own studies, at least in part. All that you need is a sound academic record and the ability to compete with other candidates. If you are not meritorious, look out for loans, which can be repaid once you have finished your degree.

Scholarships

One of the first avenues that students must explore is the National Science Talent Search (NSTS) , which is available to students of class V to XII.If you have an interest in Science and can make a good science project, apply to the NSTS. “After school, fellowships are available for different levels of study that include Science, Arts, and Social Science. There are also scholarships available for research abroad, the information for which is posted to colleges and university departments directly.”

For scholarships in the US, enquire at the office of the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) which has an office in New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Similarly, if you wish to pursue higher studies in the U K , drop in at The British Council, which has branches all over the country. The British Chevening Scholarship is awarded to gifted studies in various disciplines in the UK. Similarly, Fulbright is a distinguished US fellowship programme for research scholars.

There are also a number of exchange programmes with different countries, provided by the Government of India. The German Academic Exchange fellowship invites PG students in bio-engineering, bio-pharmacology, metallurgy, environment science, agronomy, veterinary science, horticulture and animal husbandry, with two years of teaching or research experience.

LOANS

Alternately, you can look for loans, which can be repaid once you start earning. In India, such loans are available from commercial banks and the Life Insurance Corporation(LIC), but both require security. “In banks, some security in the form of immovable property or jewellery may have to be mortgaged, while in the case of LIC, you should have a life insurance policy with premium having been paid for a certain number of years,”

If you seek loans to study abroad, such as in the US, you must have a US citizen co-signer and you should have already taken admission in US university. The whole process requires a lot of hard work, merit and self-motivation, but once you complete your degree, self-funding can be extremely rewarding.

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Use recognizable abbreviation wherever necessary
- b) Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words. Also suggest a title.

SECTION B – Advanced Writing Skills

- B1 You are Anil/Anita, the school captain of Orchids International School. You wish to call a meeting of the students council to discuss the measures to be taken to check the explosion of crackers in the school premises during Diwali time. Draft the Notice in not more than 50 words.
- B2 You attended a seminar conducted by Swami Krishnananda. The seminar was on the benefits of Yoga for heart ailments and the need to practise it for good health. Write a report about it for your newspaper.

- B3 You saw the following advertisement in the Times of India. You think you are eligible to apply for the post mentioned. Write an application in response to the advertisement.

Applications are invited by Sundaram Business Services a division of Sundaram Finance Limited. For the post of HEAD-HR, a middle management position, reporting to the Head of the Division, in Chennai.

Applicant should be around 35 years of age with postgraduate qualification in HR from a reputed institution should have minimum five years experience in HR functions. Should be conversant with the best HR practices in the industry and should have implemented robust performance monitoring /appraisal system and productivity linked incentive schemes.

Apply with full particulars and the emoluments expected, within a week to chief HR Manager, Sundaram Business Services, No. 05, Shanti Colony, Anna Nagar Chennai – 04.

- B4 Tourism as an industry is flourishing at the global level yet in our homes we do not have time to entertain our guests with warmth and true hospitality. Guests are no longer . The gods as they were thought to be in earlier times, Write an article, discussing the present day preoccupations of the people with themselves for your school magazine.

SECTION C LITERATURE

- C1 a) Choose any one of the following extracts and the questions given below it :** (4 marks)

To her fair works did Nature Link
The human soul that through me ran ;
And much it grieves my heart to think
what man has made of Man .

- (i) What does the poet describe as Natures ‘fair works’ ? (1)
- (ii) Explain Wordsworth’s concept of nature as described in these lines (1)
- (iii) What is the reason for his grief ? (2)

OR

But ranged as infantry
And staring face to face
I shot at him as he at me
And killed him in his place

- (i) Who are 'I' and 'him' in this extract? (1)
- (ii) Where were they and in what circumstances had they met? (2)
- (iii) What might they have done if they had met in different circumstances? (1)

C 1 b) Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each : (6 marks)

- (i) What does the poet of '*Once upon a Time*' want to relearn? Why? (2 marks)
- (ii) How, according to Rabindranath Tagore, are the 'Shackles of Slumber' preventing people from becoming free? (2 marks)
- (iii) Bring out the contrast between the peasant and the other claimants to the plate of gold in Leigh Hunt's poem. (2 marks)

C 2. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each : (10 marks)

- a) Why does Bertrand Russell hold machines responsible for the greater ferocity of war? Give two reasons.
- b) What impressions did Alice's mother have about India?
- c) What was the effect of the Brahmo Samaj on the movement for the emancipation of women?
- d) How did Box and Cox meet one another?
- e) What were cruelties and indignities inflicted on the people of India by Warren Hastings?

C 3. Answer one of the following in about 150 words : (10 marks)

Describe the contributions made by women to the creation of modern India and the reforms that have helped in improving their status.

OR

What were the charges leveled against Warren Hastings? Why was Burke so confident that the interests of India and humanity were safe in the hands of the members of the House of Lords?

C 4 Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words :- (7 marks)

In “The Bet” who emerges as a better human being – the lawyer or the banker?
Give reasons in support of your answer.

OR

How does the Yellow river play a significant role in the life of Mrs. Wang?

C 5. Answer the following briefly : (30-40 words) (8 marks)

1. Why did Gandhiji hit the boy when he was in the Tolstoy farm? What impact did it have on Gandhiji?
2. Why is there a need for the youth in this nuclear age to be academically inclined?
3. How did Mr. Baldwin manage to be loyal to Mr. Gresham without sacrificing his principles?
4. Give a reason to show how Barin was conscious of his public image.

English Core Sample Question Paper – 2

Answer Key

A1

- 1) Sight, sound and sensation (1 mark)
(All three to be included)
- 2) * helps assemble a list of ideas
* consider these ideas
* draw conclusions based on these ideas
* explain his reasoning (½ + ½)
(Any two)
- 3) * learn to use lang. for interaction with other human beings
* lang. becomes a unique experience of joy
* helps build relationship with other people. (2) (Any two)
- 4) Talking alone is in adequate because
* child is not always exposed to a complexity of speech if the adult is not articulate. (1)
- 5) Parents and children who share books (2) (any two reasons)
- share situations
- share characters
- share action

This fosters a good relationship that will grow into adolescence.
- 6) - Children are exposed to a range of vocabulary
- imaginative experience expanded
- see / things from other points of view
- creates self awareness. (2)
(any two advantages)

- 7) a) Pronounce distinctly (para 3) articulate
b) accompanies (para 5) – attendant
c) give and take (para 6) – compromise (3 marks)

Title : 'No Longer a Burden'

Notes

1. Sch. shps. available
 - a. sound academic record
 - b. ability to compete
 - c. some loans repayable after degree
2. Sch. shp lists
 - a. N S T S
 - i) Class V – XII
 - b. Res. abroad
3. Scholarship abroad
 - a. U S E F I
 - b. B.C.
 - c. Fulbright
 - d. Commonwealth
 - e. Paul foundation
4. Exchange programmes
 - a. For. exchange
 - i) Bio.- eng.
 - ii) Bio pharm.
 - iii) Met.
- 5) Loans
 - a) LIC
 - b) Banks

Key to abbreviations used—

Sch-shps.	-	Scholar ships
NSTS	-	National Science Talent Scholarship
Res.	-	Research
USEFI	-	United States Educational Foundation in India
B.C.	-	British Council
For.	-	Foreign
Bio.eng.	-	bio engineering
Bio pharm	-	bio pharmacology
LIC	-	Life Insurance Corporation
Met.	-	metallurgy

B 1. Notice

Format	-	Title, Date, signature with designation.	(1)
Content	-		
	a.	Where ?	
	b.	When ?	
	c.	for whom is the meeting	
	d.	agenda	
	(word limit – 50)		(2)
Expression	-	Coherence, cohesion	(1)
		Spellings, grammatical accuracy	(1)

B 2. Report

Format	-	Title, writer's name, (place and date optional)	(1)
Content	-	Seminar	
	-	where	
	-	when	
	-	duration	

	-	organized by whom benefits highlighted yoga for heart problems why we need to practise it	(4)
Expression	-	Coherence, cohesion	2 ½
		Spellings, grammatical accuracy	2 ½
B 3. Letter	-	format	
Format	-	Writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject, Salutation and complementary close.	(2)
Content	-	1. Covering letter reference to advertisement brief profile of self submission of application 2. Resume / bio-data separately as enclosure.	(3)
Expression	-	Spelling, Grammatical Accuracy	(2 ½)
		Coherence, cohesion	(2 ½)
B4. Article			
Format	-	Title, writer's name	(½ + ½)
Content	--	attitude towards guests in earlier times present day scenario – fast paced, nuclear families, busy schedules and hence practically no time for guests growing self-centeredness Tourism – growing industry; economic gains contrast in the two attitudes. any other relevant idea	(4)
Expression	-	Coherence, cohesion	(2 ½)
		Spellings, grammatical, accuracy	(2 ½)

C 1 (a) Objectives - To test the students' comprehension of the poem, their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the lines of the poem.

Option 1

Value Points

- i) To the flora and fauna around (1)
- e. Nature has established her link with Man through her beautiful creations. Man must learn to commune with Nature and appreciate the wonders of Nature. (1)
- f. The poet grieves because Man has failed to understand the link with Nature. He, in the name of progress dissatisfies Nature by destroying the beauty around. (2)

Option 2

Value points

- i) Two mercenary soldiers on opposing sides in a war. (1)
- ii) They are at a war front fighting for their countries.
- iii) If they had met elsewhere they would have exchanged pleasantries / got one another a drink. (1)

C 1. b) Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words each.

Objectives - To test students' ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the poems.

Distribution of marks :

Content : 1 mark

Expression : 1 mark

(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for exceeding 50 words)

Value Points

- i) The poet wants to relearn smiling with genuine warmth at people, because he has become hypocritical. He pretends to feelings he doesn't have.

- ii) Chained to ignorance and unwilling to take the risks and forge ahead, the people are prevented from becoming free- free to act, to surge ahead.
 - iii) Peasant - genuine compassion, loves humanity. No greed for money.
- Other claimants- greed for money makes them pretend to be compassionate.

C 2. Objective : to test the students' ability to comprehend and infer prose texts.

Distribution of marks :

Content : 1 mark

Expression : 1 mark

(Deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for exceeding 50 words)

Value points :

- i) - machines make larger armies possible
 - g. they facilitate a cheap press which fans people's emotions for war
 - h. they starve the anarchic, spontaneous side of human nature which then find an outlet in war. (any two)
 - (1)
- ii) that India is full of dangers in the form of tigers and snakes or diseases like cholera and malaria. (1)
- iii) limited impact on some sections only – women broke rules of purdah and moved freely in society (1)
- iv) One day Cox came back from office in the morning since his employer had told him that he could have a holiday that day and found Box who was resting in the room after his work all night in the newspaper office. (1)
- v) He had oppressed princes, undone women of the first rank, left the provinces neglected and destroyed kingdoms. (1)

C 3. Objective : to test global comprehension of prose texts.

Marking Scheme:

Content : 6 marks

Fluency and Expression: 4 marks

(deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for exceeding word limit by 20 words; 1 mark for exceeding word limit by more than 20 words)

Value points

Option 1

- women participated actively in non-cooperation movement-picketed liquor shops, enforced boycott of foreign cloth, undertook civil disobedience
- equal participation in freedom struggle gave them the position of equality and released them from social bondage
- women were appointed to high posts in independent India and served as governors, ambassadors etc. (3)
- legislative reforms have further enhanced their status – e.g. right to independent property, freedom of marriage, to education and employment, raising of age of consent for marriage, prevention of dedication of women to temple services etc. (3)

Option 2

Charges leveled against Hastings :

- i. destroyed the laws, rights and property of people of India
- j. cruelly abused, injured and oppressed people of both sexes, of every age, rank, station etc
- k. betrayed trust of British parliament and brought dishonour to the nation
- l. violated eternal laws of justice.

(any three) 3 marks

Reasons for confidence in House of Lords :

- consists of heir apparent and three branches of royal family
 - consists of hereditary nobles who can be expected to uphold the nation's honour
 - consists of new nobility of distinguished people from civil, legal and military services.
- 3 marks

C 4. Objective : To be able to comprehend and evaluate characters.

Marking : 1 mark for each value point (4 points)

3 marks expression ($1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2}$ accuracy and fluency)

Value Points : (1+3)

- lawyer
- reasons :
 - desire for money vanishes
 - magnanimous in allowing the banker to declare himself the winner by leaving the place 5 minutes in advance
 - reading a lot of books had transformed him

OR

Value Points :

Association with the river –

- spends evening with her husband besides river bank
- river responsible for her husband's death
- river causes havoc in the village
- she guards her village with the help of the river to neared off the Japanese.

C 5. Objective : To be able to interpret, infer the incidents in the stories.

Marking : 1 mark for one value point

1 mark for expression

Value Points :

- | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | - | Gandhiji became angry and exasperated | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | - | he repented for his act. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. | to repay their debt to society | | |
| 3. | he didn't succumb to temptation | | |
| 4. | though he desperately wanted to confess to Pulak he didn't because he thought of his fans and admirers. | | |

Functional English Class XII

Sample paper-Set I

Question paper

Section A:Reading**20 marks****A1 Read the following passage:**

I had submitted across an article 'Reforming our education system' recently wherein the need for our educational system to shift its focus from insisting upon remembering to emphasizing or understanding was stressed upon.

This article brought back the memory of an interesting conversation between my daughter and myself in the recent times wherein I had learnt that Economics and Physics were a few of the most difficult subjects for her as she had to mug up the answers. Though I offered to help her out with the immediate problem on hand. I learnt subsequently that many a time it pays to mug up the answer properly , because the teachers find it easier to evaluate that way. It seems the more deviation there is from the way the sentences are framed in the textbook, the more risk one runs of losing marks on that count many a time.

This reminded me of a training session I had attended at work wherein we were required to carry out an exercise of joining the dots that were drawn in rows of three without lofting the pen and without crossing the trodden path more than once. Though the exercise seemed quite simple,almost 95 percent of us failed to achieve the required result, no matter how hard we tried . The instructor then informed us cheerily that it happened all the time, because the dots that appeared to fit into a box like formation do not allow us to think out of the box. That was when I realised that all of us carry these imaginary boxes in our minds thanks to our stereotyped upbringing that forces our thinking to conform to a set pattern.

"What is the harm in conforming as long as it is towards setting up a good practice "someone might want to ask . Perhaps,no harm done to others but to the person being confined to "think by rote."it may mean being deprived of rising to the heights he/she is capable of rising to,even without the person being aware of the same.

Stifling the creative urge

If we instill too much of fear of failure in the children right from the young age, the urge to conform and play safe starts stifling the creative urge which dares to explore , err and explore again. As we know, most of the great inventions were initially considered to be most outrageous and highly impractical. It is because the persons inventing the same were not bothered about being ridiculed and were brave enough to think of the unthinkable these inventions came into being.

For many children studies are the most boring aspect of their lives. Learning instead of becoming fun, is being considered the most mundane and avoidable activity thanks to the propagators of an educational system that is more information oriented than knowledge oriented. Too much of syllabus , too many students per teacher, lack of enough hands on exercises, teaching as a routine with the aim of completing the syllabus in time rather than with a goal of imparting knowledge , the curriculum more often than not designed keeping in view the most intelligent student rather than the average student . The peer pressure, great expectations of the [parents in an extremely competitive environment, the multitude of distractions in an era of technological revolution are adding further to the burden on the young minds.

For a change, can we have some English/Hindi poems that tickle, tickle and pickle the young minds and send them on a wild

goose chase for the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow? Can we have lessons in History that make the child feel proud of his heritage instead of asking him to mug up the years of the events? Can the physics and chemistry lessons be taught more in the laboratories than in the classrooms? Can a system be devised so as to make the educational excursions compulsory in schools so that visits to historical/botanical places are ensured without fail? Can the educational institutes start off interschool projects on the Internet, the way the schools aboard do, so as to encourage the child to explore on her own and sum up her findings in the form of a report?

Finally, can we make the wonder of the childhood last and get carried forward into the adulthood instead of forcing premature adulthood on children? I for one have realized that it is worth doing so, Hence I have asked my child to go ahead by choosing to write the answers on her own, in her own language by giving vent to her most fanciful imagination !

SOURCE : THE HINDU

**A1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the passage
answer following (9 marks)**

- a) What does the article "Reforming our Education system"?
emphasise ? (1 mark)
- b) What exercise was the author given in her
training session ? (1 mark)
- c) What are the "imaginary boxes" that are referred
to here ? (1 mark)
- d) What is the likely harm that many occur if a person is
taught to always think by rote? (2 marks)
- e) List the factors that have made learning a very boring
process? (2 marks)
- f) Give at least four suggestions the author gives for making
schooling interesting. (2 marks)

A 1.2 Pick out the words from the passage which mean the following : (3 marks)

- i) Later(para 2)
- ii) Conservative (para 5)
- iii) In the beginning (para 5)

A2. Read the passage given below :

How do we build a peaceful world? This question demands an answer. The causes of war are many: economic, political, social, ethnic and religious causes. But most people would not include television to be among them. Let us look at the entertainment industry, movies and television in particular, and notice the amount of violence that is offered as entertainment. If the general public watches violence night after night, year after year, the world will be a violent place.

In order to understand the connection it is important to review the nature of the mind. The mind of man is like a computer; what you put in is what you get out. "*Energy follows thought*". You may believe that you are responsible for what you do but not for what you think. The reality is that you are responsible for what you think because what you think determines what you are. You cannot change yourself by changing your behaviour and keeping your old thoughts. But you can change your mind; and this is where real change comes from. Your mental world is the only thing over which you have complete control.

Thoughts are a subtle form of matter. The problem with violent images on television is that they combine thought and emotion, which gives the image more power. Listen to a violent TV program from the next room and notice the role of music in controlling your emotions. The audience is played with like a puppet on a string.

Do you find that honourable? When the TV show is over and you turn it off, these thoughts are still with you. Did the experience make you a better person? How many years will you carry the memory of those images around with you?

It is an old saying that the hand that rocks the cradle controls the destiny. If television is the modern day babysitter, then the quality of the images determines man's destiny. Should we be teaching our children that violence is an acceptable solution to the problems of life? The subconscious mind accepts whatever is offered to it if impressed with repetition and intense emotion. "*As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he*".

Mankind is halfway between an animal and a god. Violence is a part of the animal world and therefore an integral part of man's past. War was the constant state of primitive man; peace is the measure of the advancement of civilization. Freewill, or the ability to choose, is humanity's most precious possession. When you choose to be entertained by violence you are strengthening the animal nature within you. When you refuse to be entertained by violence you are treading the path of discipleship. A disciple is someone who consciously works on himself. The path of discipleship is also called the path of purification. At some point in the evolution of consciousness the individual chooses to weed out the elements of the animal nature like anger and fear, and begins to build into his consciousness the divine qualities like harmlessness and compassion. The journey from seaweed to divinity is inevitable. You cannot change the destination; but you can choose to go quickly or slowly, to go forward or back. Divine consciousness is your inheritance, but to make the journey you must leave the animal nature behind.

Habit is one tool that humanity can use for advantage. Everyone who has learnt to play a musical instrument or a sport knows the value of practice and more practice. If you make it a habit to practice your music one-hour a day you will improve. If you watch violence every day you are tuning your instrument to resonate with violence. Is this what you want? Discipleship is hard work because it is becoming conscious in areas of life that previously were unconscious. Habit can be consciously used to speed us along toward our goal. Be a disciple, turn off the T.V.

MICHAEL VIRAT

- a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary.
- b) Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words, also suggest a title.

Section B Writing (30 marks)

- B1 As the chief librarian of Bacon Public Library draft a notice informing the members of the increase in membership fee with effect from 1st June 2004 and the change in the library timings. (5 marks)
- B2 Design an advertisement for a newly launched health drink manufactured by Health Care pvt. Ltd. (5 marks)
- B3. You are Aditya/Akila. Write a letter to KCG Infotech, Pune asking for details regarding a summer course in Multimedia offered by them. (10 marks)

(OR)

Write a letter to the Editor of a National daily on the increasing beggar menace at important tourists spots. Suggest suitable measures to curb this problem. (10 marks)

B 4. Based on the poll findings published in a daily write an article on what you consider is true success for Teenviews a monthly magazine. You are Vikram / Vishali (10 marks)

METRO MONITOR

How important is success in life?

ART WORK

Important 15%

Very Important 73%	Somewhat important 9%
	Not important at all 3%

What are the important signs of success?

Owning expensive car	7%
Traveling on holiday frequently	1%
Being satisfied with life / happy with who you are	10%
Shopping at expensive / prestigious stores	2%
Having latest appliances and kitchen equipment	0%
Making the important decisions of your life	10%
Having a successful career of your own	25%
Wearing expensive clothes	2%
Giving large contributions to charity	4%
Being knowledgeable about current events	3%
Owning lot of jewellery	6%
Owning a home	12%
Being a well-known personality	6%
Having a successful spouse	7%
Having a successful children	5%

Graphic by
Varghese Kallada

OR

As the reporter of Daily Mirror write a report of the DEAR (Drop Everything And Read) programme launched in all the Government and Public Schools to revive the reading habit among students.

(10 marks)

Section C (Grammar)

C 1. Rearrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense.

1. That day there were seven radio warnings about ice but the Titanic did not slow down.
2. Once the ship left the port, it traveled at top speed.
3. The White Star Shipping company was proud to tell the world in 1912 that the world had never seen a ship as large and safe as its new Titanic.
4. By the time the crew saw a large iceberg straight ahead, it was too late to avoid it completely.
5. By the end of the fifth day, the ship made good progress and it was not far from the coast of America.
6. After it left Southampton , it sailed first to Ireland and then to America.

C 2. The gardener tells Dev / Devina about planting a sunflower. Use the information given below to construct a dialogue between the two. Make three sets of exchanges. The first has been done for you. 3 marks

Fill a small plant pot with compost –
press a sunflower seed into it – water
the plant daily and keep it in the sun.

Dev : I would love to plant my own sunflower.

Gardener : I can tell you how to do it.

C 3. The following passage has ten errors. Identify the errors in each line and write them alongwith the corrections as shown in the example. 5 marks

Summer internships were earlier confined with

- a. only all disciplines and taken up
- b. to reinforce that students learnt
- c. in his regular curriculum. Colleges
- d. now encourages students of arts,
- e. humanities to take up smaller jobs
- f. in fitting environments to motivating
- g. them into learn more about their
- h. subject for study. Sometimes the
- i. experience must turn out to
- j. being lucrative too.

C.4 The National Trust was set up in 1895. It was established to save places of beauty or special interest for the British public to see and enjoy. It has been doing this now for over a hundred years and during that time, it has become the owner and protector of 4,00,000 hectares of beautiful landscape alongwith a third of Britain's coast. In addition, many of the country's best, old country houses and gardens have been given by their owner to the National Trust for protection.

Imagine you are a journalist who is about to interview the Director of the National Trust. Frame eight questions for your interview. (4 marks)

For example :

When was the National Trust set up?

(Begin your question with any of the following :-

why, how, what, are, is, do, does, when...)

SECTION D : LITERATURE

(35 Marks)

D 1 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

(6 marks)

But her hands are a wet eagle's
two black pink-crinkled feet,
one talon crippled in a garden
trap set for a mouse.

- a) Whose hands are described here ? 1
- b) What are talons ? In this context 2
- What does talon refer to ? 1
- c) How did 'the talon' get crippled ?
- d) Identify the figure of speech in the first time
 and explain 2

OR

When he beats his bars and would be free It is not a carol of joy or glee; But a prayer that he sends from his hearts deep care. (1)

- a) Name the poem and the poet. (2)
- b) Identify 'he'. What does 'he' symbolize ? (1)
- c) Why doesn't 'he' sing a joyful song ? (1)

d) What is his prayer ? (1)

e) What is a carol ? (1)

D2 Answer any three of the following in about 40 words each $3 \times 3 = 9$

- a) In the poem *Survivors* how does the poet bring out the brutality of war ? Cite any three vivid examples.
- b) Bring out the significance of the title 'Curtain' written by Helen Spalding.
- c) Why does poet have to wait for seven long years to marry Sally?
- d) In the poem *Ars Poetica* Macleish says '*A poem should be palpable and mute as a globed fruit.*' Identify the figure of speech and explain

D3 Answer any one of the following in about 50 words. (5)

In '*An Adventure Story*' the Queen Mother talks of the devil in Alexander that wouldn't let him rest.

What does she mean by this and how does her assessment of Alexander come true.

OR

What did Mr. White wish for while holding the monkeys paw ? Did his wish come true ? Comment on the uncanny coincidence.

D4 Answer any three of the following in aboutwords each **9 marks**

- a) How did Robichon enthrall the audience at *Appeville-Sous-Bois* ?
- b) When she reached her house, Mrs. Malik did not want to get down from the car. Bring out the irony in this situation.
- c) How does Einstein define a truly successful person?

- d) Bring out the greatness of Asoka in his acknowledgement with regard to the Kalinga war.

**D5 Answer any one of the following in 100-125 words
(6 marks)**

Lisa Belagorskaya sits down to write her diary after she had received the letter informing her of the death of Major Doronin. Going over the events of her life, she was struck by the fact that play acting was her destiny on and off the stage. Write her diary entry.

or

The narrator of 'What's your Dream' is a successful Writer today. Speaking at the launch of his new novel he recalls the advice given to him by the old beggar. Write his speech.

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH – CLASS XII

Sample question paper set I : Marking scheme

A 1. Objectives

- to understand the writers attitude and bias
- to develop the ability to comprehend language as required in related fields (education)
- to develop the ability to form opinions

XII FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH SQP I MARKING SCHEME

- 1) It had emphasized the need for shifting education from remembering to understanding.
 - 2) The had to join dots that were drawn in rows of three without lifting the pen and without erasing the same path.
 - 3) These are ways of thinking that we cannot change.
 - 4) There is the likelihood that such a person may never rise in his ability to think.
 - 5) Too much syllabus
Too many students per teacher
no hands on exercise
Curriculum designed for the bright child only
 - 6) Funny poems
Science involving words,
History as stones.
More lab-work
More excursions
interschool projects on internet.
-
- 1) subsequently
 - 2) Stereotyped
 - 3) initially

A 2. Objectives

- to develop the skill of taking down notes from talks and lectures
- to develop the extracted ideas into sustained pieces of writing.

Notes

- 1) Causes of war
 - eco.
 - pol.
 - soc.
 - ethnic
 - rel.
- 2) Nature of the Mind
 - like a computer input and output
 - man resp. for what you do
 - what you do result of what you think.
- 3) Violence on T.V.
 - emotion and thought exploited
 - Resides in the memory
 - T.V. modern day baby sitter
- 4) Man and Animal
 - Primitive man ass. with war
 - Violence that entertains exploits animal in man
 - Man who weeds out violence moves towards discipleship.
- 5) Habit a tool
 - habit is practice
 - choose what to practice
 - violence
 - discipleship
 - cons. practice.

Abbreviations

Eco - economics
Pol - political
Soc. - society
Resp. - responsible
Rel. - religions
T.V. - television
Cons. - concedes

Section B (Writing) Marking Scheme

B 1 Objectives : To use an appropriate style and format to write a notice.

Marking :

Format - Title, Date, signature and designation. (1 mark)

Content - inform members about fee increase and date.

- change in library timings – since when

- new timings of library

Fluency - 1

Accuracy - 1

B 2 Objective : to design a display advertisement in an effective and attractive style

Express - Credit should be given for creativity in presenting ideas coherently and clearly. (2 marks)

Content - name of drink (3 marks)

- type of drink

- name of manufacturer

- unique selling point of drink

- launch from where, price (optional)

Note - Credit should be given for creativity.

B 3. Option (1)**Objectives :**

- to write a formal letter using the appropriate style and format
- write a letter seeking information

Marking :

Format - Writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject, salutation and complementary close. 2 marks

Content :

- introducing oneself
 - details of information required
 - reasons for seeking information
 - how is information to be sent and where
- 3 marks

Fluency 2 ½ marks

Accuracy 2 ½ marks

B 3 Option 2

Objectives

- to write a formal letter
- to articulate one's views on a social issue.

Marking :

Format - Writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject, Salutation and complementary close. 2 marks

Content

- increasing number of beggars at places of tourist interest
- effects – poor impression of country on foreign visitors
- spoil the beauty of the place
- lead to crimes and increase in number of criminals
- suggestions for removal of beggars e.g.
 - providing homes and employments
 - taking stern action against beggars found begging
 - any other relevant idea

3 marks

Fluency 2 ½ marks

Accuracy 2 ½ marks

B 4 (a) Objectives :

- to write in an appropriate style
- to plan, organize and present ideas coherently
- to transcode information from visual to verbal form
- to analyze given information and arrive at conclusions

Marking :

Format - Title and writer's name **1 mark**

Content

Credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presenting his/her ideas. However the following points should be included :-

- definition of true success
 - instances, examples of persons who have achieved true success
 - refer to survey conducted
 - interpretation and discussion of information given
 - compare with actual measure of success
- 4 marks

Fluency **2 ½ marks**

Accuracy **2 ½ marks**

B 4 (b) Objectives :

- to write in an appropriate style
- to plan, organize and present ideas coherently
- to transcode information from visual to verbal form
- to analyze given information and arrive at conclusions

Marking :

Format - Heading, writer's name; date and place(optional) **1 mark**

Content

- details of project
 - when held
 - where
 - why / purpose
 - who organized it
 - highlights of the programme
 - chief guest if any
 - any other relevant idea
- 4 marks

Fluency **2 ½ marks**

Accuracy **2 ½ marks**

Section C (Grammar) Marking Scheme

C 1.

Objective - to be able to present ideas in grammatically logical sequence.

Marking - ½ mark for every correct answer.

Answer

1. The White Star Shipping Company was proud to tell the world in 1912 that the world had never seen a ship as large and safe as its new Titanic.
2. After it left Southampton on its first and only trip, it sailed first to Ireland and then to America.
3. Once the ship left the port, it traveled west at top speed.
4. By the end of the fifth day, the ship made good progress and it was not far from the coast of America.
5. That day there were seven radio warnings about ice but the Titanic did not slow down.
6. By the time, the crew saw a large iceberg straight ahead, it was too late to avoid it completely.

C 2.

Objective - to be able to extend a situation into a meaningful dialogue.

- Dev : What should I do?
- Gardener : Fill a small pot with compost.
- Dev : What do I do next.
- Gardener : You should press a sunflower seed into it.
- Dev : What about its food?
- Gardener : You should water the plant daily and keep it in the sun.

C 3.

Objective - to use grammatical items appropriately.

Error **Correction**
all some / certain

that	what
his	their
encourages	encourage
smaller	small
motivating	motivate
learn	learning
for	of
must	can
being	be
Marking	$\frac{1}{2}$ mark each – 5

C 4 Objectives : to understand the context and frame
Relevant and appropriate question.

Marking : $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for every accurate question framed.

No marks be awarded if there is any inaccuracy.

Sample Questions

Example

1. When was the National Trust set up?
2. why was it established?
3. How many hectares of land does it protect?
4. What sort of monuments does it protect?
5. Are all the monuments government owned?
6. Do other organizations of this type exist in Britain?
7. Do you charge visitors any fee?
8. Are you funded by the British government?
9. What are your plans for the future?

Section D (Literature)

35 marks

D 1. Objective : to test students' comprehension of poetry-
Local, global, interpretative, inferential and
Evaluative.

Option 1

- a) The poet's mother's hands are described here. 1 mark
- b) Talons are the claws of birds of prey like the eagle. 1 mark

In this context talon refers to mother's fingers.

- c) In a garden trap set for mouse. 1 mark
- d) metaphor mother's hands are a wet eagle's pink - 1+1 mark
crinkled feet.

Option II

- a) Sympathy by Paul Laurence Dunbar. (1mark)
- b) `he' refers to the caged bird.
He symbolizes man in bondage.
- c) The bird is not happy being behind bars.
- d) His prayer is a plea to God seeking freedom.
- e) A carol is a religious song of joy and praise.

D 2. Objective : to test students' comprehension of poetry
- local and global.

Marking : Content : 2
Expression: 1

- a) Scared faces
dreams drip with murder
Shock has caused stammering
- b) The poem vividly draws the curtain of separation between two young lovers. The lady bids goodbye yet is unable to overcome the grief of separation. However the separation is she has realized its time to draw the curtains. Hence the title is apt.
- c) The poet must have been a slave as he repeatedly mentions his pitiable plight in the poem. He describes his cruel master and how he is made fun of by his master and the neighbour.

So after seven years when he is free from bondage he can marry Sally.

d) Simile

The poet compares a poem to a globed fruit.

Like a fruit that is tasty and delicious a poem must be appealing to the senses. The reader must understand the meaning of the poem readily. The poem must be as delectable as the fruit.

D 3. Objective : to test the students' ability to comprehend plays, understand character evaluation and interpret character's state of mind at different moments.

Marking : **Content :** 3

Expression: 2

Option 1

The Queen Mother refers to the lust for power in Alexander as the devil. Her assessment of him is quite true. Even when she says `the devil will conquer you' Alexander is unfazed. He replies that it wouldn't matter if the devil conquered him because he would conquer the world. He expressed his desire to conquer India and told the Queen that to him it was action that was important. It was `doing' that mattered to him in this world.

Option II

Mr. White wished for two hundred pounds. He did get two hundred pounds. The uncanny coincidence was the very same night Herbert dies at his workspot and the company offers a compensation of 200 pounds.

D 4. Objective : to test students' ability to comprehend, Interpret and evaluate prose texts

Marking : **Content :** 2

Expression: 1

Impersonating Jacques Rous - Robichon

- a) entertained the audience with his hideous anecdotes. He elaborated on the agonies of the condemned and mirrored the last moments of the guilty. His remorseful speech left the audience spell bound.
- b) All her life Mrs. Malika was eager to live in her house but when the actual moment arrived she was hesitant.
- c) A truly successful man is one who gives as much as he receives.
- d) few conquerors have the courage to admit in public that what they did was wrong and express their remorse. Asoka did it.

D 5. Objective : - to test students' ability to comprehend Prose texts globally, interpret and evaluate them.

- to test students' ability to extrapolate.

Option 1

Lisa's diary entry : Value Points

worshipped acting
proposal and rejection
Meets Major Doronin
her letter and his reply
confesses her love
after the news of his death performs on stage
is applauded
realizes that play-acting is her destiny

D 5 Option 2

Speech

Value points :

advice given by the beggar :
first have a dream
work for your dream
move towards it all the time
don't take other people's dream
don't aspire for more –
avoid greed.

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH – CLASS XII

SET II – Question Paper

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH – SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II

CLASS XII

Section A : Reading

20 Marks

Read the following passage :

MARIA AURORA COUTO's **Goa: A Daughter's Story** is an extraordinary narrative that weaves together autobiography and collective history, bringing to light a rich social and cultural tapestry little known outside its locus. Couto takes, as her demanding subject, the complex story of the Goan identity as a product of the colonial encounter between the Indic and Iberian cultures, launched by this circumstance on a trajectory distinct from his neighbours in British-ruled India. Goa and its people have long had to suffer the foolish stereotypes imposed upon them by Hindi cinema, charter tourism, and fanatical Indianisers: the pernicious myths of the easy –going Goan drunkard, Goa as a kingdom of sun and sand, Goan culture as a European aberration in an Indian environment, are all dispelled by Couto's treatment, which is distinguished by an elegance and sensitivity, a felicity of touch that masks the labour of archival research and fieldwork.

Couto's inquiry leads her into the records of the Portuguese colonial administration, the reminiscences of the fast-vanishing generation of mandarins, scholars and activists who grew up in colonial Goa. She re-creates vividly for us the lives of thinkers inspired by the drama that was the European Enlightenment. She imparts a flesh-and-blood reality to the generic bugaboo of "conversion", attesting to the strategic, yet traumatic, choices made by communities faced with the Hobsonian inquisitor's choice between preservation of religious identity and loss of social and economic prestige.

The title of Couto's book holds its key gesture; the author speaks as the inheritor of various legacies, heirloom dilemmas, family tragedies, and sources of hope and regeneration. It is both a meditation on the persistences and lacunae of collective memory, and also a compelling account of the development of a private self through the momentous passage from

colonialism to the post-colonial period. As her father's daughter, Couto paints a moving portrait of her father, a man devoted to the refinement of sensibility, but at odds with conventional society; she memorializes the graceful, vanished milieu of cultivated intellectuals and gifted artists in Goa and Dharwar, where she grew up during the 1950s. As the daughter of a particular community, whose way of life was forever altered by the arrival of the Portuguese in 1510 A.D., Couto reflects on the Saraswat Brahmins of Goa, descendants of Kashmiri scholar-priests who became influential landowners and mandarins, and were locked into a complicated sequence of negotiations with the Portuguese colonialists.

By contrast to the simple-minded tale of ruthless conquistadors thrusting sword and cross upon hapless locals, Couto unfolds an intricate fabric of social and religious transactions, demonstrating how concessions alternated with impositions, force was succeeded by relative tolerance; and if conversion to Catholicism was used as a basis to divide Hindu families by the colonial administration, through differentials of property transfer, those who remained unconverted and marginalized staged a comeback through the espousal of trade. One lasting result of this uneven rhythm of upheaval and tranquility was that, between the 16th and 18th Centuries, one section of Goa's Saraswat Brahmin elite converted to the Catholic faith, while others crossed the river into North and South Kanara, or sailed to Kerala, or migrated to the Maratha territories, to preserve their religious freedom in exile.

Sharing Couto's ethnic background as I do (her ancestors remained behind and were baptized; my ancestors crossed the river with their gods), I am amazed at the honesty and courage with which she has chosen to address the theme of conversion, in a public sphere dominated by the forces of aggressive majoritarianism. Living at the cusp of twined religious and cultural narratives, Couto investigates the processes of self-definition and self-renewal, in response to the historical crises of migration, invasion, conversion and flight. With her, we trace the gradual assimilation of the Catholic Saraswat Brahmin into the Portuguese language and European world-view; the Hindu Saraswat Brahmin's slower entry, shadowed by insecurity, into that

world; the changing positions of the Portuguese as the notion of divinely sanctioned kingship yielded before a humanist conception of the body politic. And so we come to an appreciation of the distinctive character of Goan culture, in which the major divides are also the most enduring bridges.

A 1.1 On the basis of your understanding answer the following.

1. Why is “Goa : A Daughter’s Story “ called an extraordinary narrative ? (1 mark)
2. What are the usual impressions one has of Goa? (2 marks)
3. Mention two aspects of Goa that Couto tries to reveal to us? (2 marks)
4. How did the Saraswat Brahmins save themselves from being converted to Christianity? (2 marks)
5. Explain the statement “Living at the cusp of twinned religious and cultural narratives”. (2 marks)

A 1.2 Find words that are similar in meaning to the following :

1. fabric (para 1)
2. similar (para 1)
3. forced upon (para 4)

A 2. Read the following passage :

STRESS is arguably the greatest killer in the world today. Stress per se does not kill but it leads to several other medical conditions that are killers such as diabetes, hypertension, heart problems, and ulcers. It is important to understand that stress does not occur overnight. It builds up over a period of time. Second, stress knows no gender bias. It affects both men and women. Third, stress has begun to strike early. Youngsters and school students also fall prey early and this affects them for a very long time. Fourth, stress also has no industry bias. Last stress has begun to take its toll even in areas like sports earlier considered stress busters.

Stress is a mental condition, not one of the body. From a behavioural disease in the past, it has now become pathological since it causes stress changes in the normal physiology of the body.

Regardless of how stress is viewed in other systems of medicine, acupuncture tends to classify stress in three ways. First are what can be called over-anticipators – perfectionists and workaholics. These are inveterate chasers of work and when they do not have anything to do, they start worrying. The second category is hyperactive people, either children or adults. The third can be called the “doubting Thomases”. They are among the high-risk category of the stress-prone people.

All systems of medicine say the thinking, memory and mind are seated in the brain. But in acupuncture, the mind is situated in the Heart Meridian. The heart houses the mind. So anything concerned with behavioural problems, that too in a stressed stage, will see the Heart Meridian being hyperactive, which naturally leads to a stressed state in the brain. For such people, either adults or children, the Heart Meridian is stimulated for 15 days (30 minutes a day). After a gap of two to eight days, the procedure has to be repeated. After about 90 days, the patient generally becomes normal.

Over-anticipators remain mentally active during nights leading to insomnia. Stimulation of their Pericardium Meridian along their Heart Meridian eases their mind and they get a good night's sleep after 60 sittings. Sometimes over-anxiety leads to nightmares and dreams. Disturbance in the Liver Meridian may cause this. This problem is also solved by a 60-day session.

Acupuncture says that when the Gall Bladder Meridian is not working properly, the person will become indecisive. The more they are indecisive, the more confused they become and they go into a state of unidentified stress. For such patients, the Gall Bladder Meridian will be stimulated for 15

days and after a gap of 2-8 days, the procedure will be repeated. A total of 60 days treatment will be required.

Most medical systems work at how to “manage” stress. Consequently, it is kept at minimal levels without it being eliminated. However, in Acupuncture, because of superior aetiology, causes for the conditions are known. Thus, for these vulnerable groups, Acupuncture is a pure definitive and time-bound system.

Source : The Hindu

Health Watch Column

A 2.1 Make notes on the main points using recognizable abbreviations.

Suggest a suitable title. (5 marks)

Make a summary of the above passage in not more than 80 words.

(3 marks)

Section B : Writing

30 Marks

B 1. You are the Secretary of your school's sports club. You are planning to start a 'Joggers' club' for your school students during summer vacation. Draft a poster for the school display board inviting students to join the club. Attract students participation by giving attractive offers. 5 Marks

B 2. You are Ajay Chaudran, the Secretary of your school "Painting Club". You have received an invitation from the nearby Kendriya Vidyalaya to participate in the activities of the Painting Club during autumn break. Write a reply declining the offer-giving a valid reason. (word limit 50-80) 5 Marks

B 3. You are Pooja Sharma a citizen of Delhi. You feel deeply concerned by the growing apathy of people towards eve-teasing in local buses. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your deep concern for the problem and suggesting ways to women which would ensure their own safety. (word limit 125-150) 4 Marks

OR

You are Malvika the head girl of your school. On the occasion of farewell function to Class XII your class has decided, to give a gift of children's Encyclopedia to your school library. Write a letter to Messrs Galgotia & Sons, Connaught Place, New Delhi, placing an order for the same mentioning the discount. 10 Marks

B 4. The use of computers is becoming very popular in every sphere of life in India. On the basis of reading the news item given below, write a speech in about 200 words emphasizing the advantages of using the computers in everyday life.

10 Marks

Computer sales in Asia rise 16% in

Q1 :

Computer sales in Asia, including India, rose 16% to 7.4 million units in the March quarter compared with the previous year. Sales were slightly higher than expected, including in the key markets of Australia and India, IDC said. Compared with the previous quarter, however, sales dipped 5% due to seasonal trends. "The Asia Pacific region's PC market got off to a solid start in 2004, " said IDC analyst Bryan Ma.

OR

The following newspaper headlines related to an earthquake in your city. Read these headlines and write an article for your school magazine suggesting ways to manage the disaster. 10 Marks

4000 feared dead
in the earthquake

multi-storeyed buildings
collapse

NGOs come to
rescue

Builders mafia violate
certification

Disaster management techniques help
Children escape the calamity.

Section C : Grammar

C 1. Rearrange the following words to form meaningful sentences. One has been done for you.

- were created / a thousand years ago/ in / the sea / the foundations for / whole city /

- ii) oil / much more / was found / in the 1960s / North sea/ recently / the / under
- iii) designed / as a result / very differently / those / the new rigs / from / in calmer waters / were
- iv) all around / hundreds / 1967 and 1985 / between / of / the new rigs / were built / in / North Sea / Shipyards
- v) 170 Eiffel Towers / enough steel / than / in building / them / for more / was used
- vi) opened up / thirty new / these rigs / oil and gas fields / in position / more than / and with / were
- vii) drilled / this / to do / were / nine hundred wells.

Example

- * A thousand years ago, the foundations for a whole city in the city were created.

C 2. Amit/Amita has to appear for an interview on 10th March for the post of a teacher. She wants the directions to the address. Use the information given in the box and construct a dialogue. The first one has been done for you. (3 marks)

Your residence _____ Vasant Vihar _____ have to take the right road _____ will I reach Kaytee placement _____ come to T point and take a right. _____ I know near Jaypee Palace _____ that's right Kaytee Placement is right across.

Receptionist : How can I help you?

Amita : I have an interview slotted for 10th March. Can you please give me directions to kaytee Placement.

C 3. The following passage has ten errors. Identify the errors and write them alongwith the corresponding corrections as shown in the example. (5 marks)

The forests is inexhaustible reserves of

- a) providing subsistence to a growing millions
- b) and are not only essentials for the
- c) conservation of soil, forest, grasslands and
- d) water, also our very life depend on
- e) them. The oxygen which we breathe are
- f) emitted from trees and the water we
- g) drink is in many way dependent from
- h) trees and plants. Alongwith beautifying the place,
- i) the trees provides us shade and timber and keeping a check
- j) of soil erosion, avoids natural disasters like floods.

Example :

Error	Correction
<u>is</u>	are

- C 4. You are the editor of the school magazine. You have been asked to collect information about the reading habits of the students of the middle school. You need to collect data about the types of books that students enjoy, the kind of books they possess and the magazines and newspapers they read. You would also want to know if they visit book fairs and book shops. Frame a questionnaire to conduct the above survey by adding eight more questions to the one given below.** (4 marks)

Questionnaire

1. How many hours a week do you spend in reading for pleasure?

(Begin your questions using any of the following words – would, do, what, which, have, can, how, where, when).

Section D : Literature

- D 1. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow –**

a. “They’ll soon forget their haunted; their **cowed Subjection** to the ghosts of friends who died,
Their dreams that drip with murder; and they’ll be proud
Of glorious war that shattered all their pride.....”

- (i) Who are the “they” in the above lines? (1 mark)
- (ii) What will they forget soon? (2 marks)
- (iii) Explain – “Their dreams that drip with murder”. (2 marks)
- (iv) What is the contradiction in the last line? (1 mark)

OR

- b. "Where are the songs of Spring! Ay, where are they?
 Think not of them, thou hast thy music too, __
 While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
 And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;"
- (i) Name the poet and the poem. (2 marks)
(ii) Who is referred to as "thou"? (1 mark)
(iii) What does the poet mean when he says "*songs of spring*"? (2 marks)
(iv) What image is conjured up with "*stubbled plains*"? (1 mark)

D 2. Answer any three of the following :- (9 marks)

- (i) Two lines have been repeated throughout the poem in *Sally in the Alley*. What is their effect on the poem?
(ii) What is a poem according to Archibald Macleish?
(iii) What are the images used by Ramanujan to describe his mother as a young woman?
(iv) Cite two instances of irony from the poem "Curtain".

D 3 . Answer any one of the following :- 5 Marks

- (i) Alexander is a wiser man at the end. How ahs he changed? What would you attribute these changes to?

OR

- (ii) Seargeant Morris was very apprehensive about handing over the paw to anyone else. That night he writes a diary entry expressing his feelings and why he is apprehensive. Write his diary entry.

D 4. Answer any three in 50 words each :- (9 Marks)

- (i) “I remained in the litchi tree, pondering over his wisdom....” says the narrator of What’s ‘Your Dream?’. What was the wisdom?
 - (ii) Why does Robert Lynd say, “....*the bee is morally far higher in the scale than the mosquito.*” ?
 - (iii) How was Doronin’s attitude towards the love they felt for each other, different from Lisa’s?
 - (iv) Iona sees that it is useless to turn to people for help. What does he then do?

D 5 . Answer any one in 100-125 words :- (6 Marks)

- (i) It is said that man proposes and god disposes. Bring out the truth of this statement with reference to the story “A Room 10'x8”.

(ii) “I have known children who preferred school time to vacation/” What are the suggestions made by Einstein to make school an enjoyable place for children.

MARKING SCHEME – SET II

Objectives (Goa)

- to read and comprehend the given text
- to understand the writers attitude and bias
- to infer
- to differentiate between claims and realities.

Answers

A 1.

1. She has been able to link up autobiography and the collective history of Goa. (1 marks)
 2. - easy going Goan drunkard
- sun and sand kingdom
- Goan culture seen as European India (Any 2) (2 marks)
 3. - lives of thinkers in Goa (2 marks)
- the pictures of conversion
 4. - they fought the conversion (2 marks)
- they went away to Kerala
 5. two religious meaning Hinduism and Catholicism and the two cultures Indian & European. (2 marks)
- II.
- 1) tapestry (3 marks)
 - 2) stereotypes
 - 3) impostures

A 2. Objectives (Stress)

- to make notes from various resources

- to develop the extracted ideas into sustained pieces of writing.

Answers

Title : Free of Stress

Acupuncture and Stress
(any other suitable title)/

I. Medical conditions – result of stress

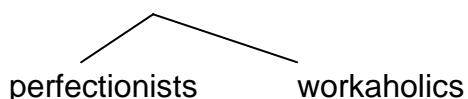
- diabetes
- B.P.
- heart problems
- ulcers

II. Facts about Stress

- builds over time
- no gender bias
- strikes early
- no port. Prof.
- sports persons also
- mental condition affecting pathological and physiology changes

III. Stress as classified by Acupuncture

a) over anticipators



- b) hyper active
c) doubting Thomases – high risk category

IV. Acupuncture beliefs

- a) - mind in the heart meridian

- needs stimulation
 - b) * overanticipators
 - stimulate pericardium prevents insomnia
 - 60 sittings
 - c) - gall bladder meridian
 - makes patient indecisive
 - stimulation for 15 days.

Abbreviations

B.P. (Blood Pressure) Path
Blds. (builds) Phys

Path. (Pathological)
Phys. (Physical – physiological)

Part. (Particular)

Prof. (Profession)

Section – B

30 Marks

B.1 Objective : To use an appropriate style to draft a poster.
Marking : 2 marks for content ½ for each point and 3 marks for expression. Credit should be given for creativity in presenting ideas coherently and clearly.

The following four points carry $\frac{1}{2}$ mark each :

- title (what)
 - venue, time, date (when)
 - participation (who)
 - salient features (How)

2+3 = 5 marks

B 2. Objective : To use an appropriate style to express inability / decline an invitation.

Marking : 2 marks for content $\frac{1}{2}$ for each point and 3 marks for expression.

The following four points carry $\frac{1}{2}$ mark each :

- thanking for the invitation

- inability to fair / accept offer
- reason for the same
- wishing them success

2+3 = 5 marks

B 3. Objective	: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter. To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.	
Marking	: 2 marks for format. (format clues the following points :- Sender's address, Addressee's address, date, subject, salutation, subscription and complimentary close)	
	3 marks for the body / content of the letter and 5 marks for expression (2 ½ for fluency and 2 ½ marks for accuracy)	
	Content may include the following value points	
-	introduction / elaboration of the problem of eve-teasing in local buses	1 mark
-	expression of concern	1 mark
-	suggestions to women for their own safety try in judo-karate / self defence carrying chilli powder shouting for help not to move alone as far as possible in lonely lanes and streets etc.	
	(Any two of the above)	½ for each point ½ x 2 = 1
		Total : 2+3+5 marks

OR

- statement of order in clear words giving name, number, edition & publication
- terms and condition of delivery of encyclopedia

Total : 2+3+5 marks = 10 marks

B 4. Objective : To write in a style appropriate to the given situation.
To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking : 1 mark for format (introduction of speech and appropriate ending)
4 marks for content and 5 for expression (2 ½ for fluency and 2 ½ for accuracy)
1 mark each for the following value points :
- by use of computer – updated data
- the fastest means of communication
- knowledge / information accessed easily
- various applications available for different things

OR

One mark for the format (title and name of the writer)

- consequences of the earthquake – extent of disaster
- certification by the MCD / local body on the safety of the buildings
- training people in safety measures / disaster management techniques
- empowerment of NGOs

Section C (Grammar)

C 1. Objective : to read and arrange words to form logical, grammatically accurate sentences.

Marking : ½ mark for each meaningful sentence.
No marks be awarded if case of any grammatical inaccuracy.

1. Much more recently, in the 1960s, oil was found under the North Sea.
2. As a result, the new rigs were designed very differently from those in calmer waters.

3. Between 1967 and 1985, hundreds of new rigs were built in shipyards all around the North Sea.
4. In building them, enough steel for more than 170 Eiffel Towers was used.
5. And with these rigs in position, more than 30 new oil and gas fields were opened up.
6. To do this, 900 wells were drilled.

C 2. Objective : to be able to extend a situation into meaningful dialogue.
 Marking : $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each correct dialogue provided that it is accurately and appropriately expressed.
 No mark is to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. This includes inaccuracies in grammar, spelling or punctuation.

C 3. Objective : To use grammatical items accurately and appropriately, specifically.
 Marking : $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each correct answer.

<u>Error</u>	<u>Correction</u>
a. a	the
b. essentials	essential
c. forest	forests
d. depend	depends
e. are	is
f. way	ways
g. from	on
h. provides	provide
i. keeping	keep
j. of	on

C 4. Objectives : To understand the purpose of the survey, identify the target sample to be surveyed and frame suitable, relevant questions for the survey.

Marking : $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each correct answer provided that it is clearly and accurately expressed.

No mark is to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy in an answer.

Sample Questions

1. I am collecting data on the reading habits of school children. Would you please answer the questions below?
2. Do you like reading?
3. What types of books do you read?
4. Which books form a part of your personal library?
5. Do you enjoy reading magazines and newspapers?
6. Have you ever visited book fairs and bookshops?
7. Can you name any popular bookshops in your city?
8. How many magazines do you subscribe to?

D 1. Objectives, to test students' comprehension of poetry-local, global, interpretative, inferential and evaluative.

Option 1

Value points

- (i) they are survivors of the war (1 mark)
- (ii) unpleasant memories of their friends who died in the battle which had been haunting them and oppressing them (2 marks)
- (iii) they dream of hatred and acts of violence against the enemy.
(2 marks)
- (iv) on the one hand, war is regarded as a glorious activity for the motherland.

On the other, war has demoralized them and destroyed their pride in their actions.

Option 2

Value Points

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) | poet – John Keats poem Ode to Autumn. | (2 marks) |
| (ii) | autumn | (1 mark) |

- (iii) the joy and exuberance of spring season (2 marks)
- (iv) the grain had been harvested and only the short, dry stalks remain like the stubble of hair on the face.

D 2. Objectives : to test students' comprehension of poetry – local and global.

Marking Scheme

Content : 2 marks

Expression : 1 mark

- (i) - The repetition of the line `she is the darling of my heart / And she lives in our alley' reinforces the idea that Sally is very clear to the poet.
- At the end of each stanza it brings the focus back to Sally.
- (ii) - A poem is not a stringing together of words and lines but a complete entity in which language and meaning are inseparable.
- (iii) - Silk and white petals of the blackbone tree
- a wet eagle's two black pink –crinkled feet, with one of its talons crippled.
- (iv) Parting is very painful but the two people seem to loosen their laced fingers and hardly utter any words to each other. This makes it seem that parting is very easy.

D 3. Objectives :

to test the students' ability to comprehend plays,
understand character evolution and interpret
characters' state of mind at different moments.

Marking Scheme

Content 3 marks

Expression 2 marks

Value Points

Option 1

- Alexander was earlier very ambitious and had grand ideas of conquering the world with total support from his soldiers.
 - Alexander, on his death bed, is wiser and sadder. Knows that his ambitions are regarded as those of a mad man, that 'the master of the world' is not a glorious title but condemnation to death, his life was merely an adventure which was nearing its end.
 - Life / experiences and age had make him wiser. His soldiers refused to co-operate willingly, even his mother is very sad.

Option 2

- recollects what had happened to the previous owner of the monkey's paw and to himself when they expressed their three wishes
 - worries that Mr. and Mrs. White might become fool hardy in their curiosity and ruin themselves
 - a sense of regret / conflict in his mind about having parted with the paw and given it to them
 - hope that they will take his words of caution seriously.

D 4. Objectives : to test students' ability to comprehend, interpret and evaluate prose texts.

Marking Scheme :

Content : 2 marks

Expression : 1 mark

Value Points

- (i) - work persistently to achieve your goal, discarding all things that come in the way

- not to lose what you have gained through greed, carelessness or taking things for granted. (3 marks)

(ii) Unlike the mosquito which attacks you unprovoked in cold blood, the bee

 - helps strawberries and apples to multiply

- provides honey
 - attacks only when annoyed.
- (iii) - Doronin was a realist, believed that after the war, Lisa may not find him attractive anymore
- Lisa was a romantic and felt that she could not live without him and was willing to sacrifice her career for love.
- (iv) - he turns to his horse and tells him the whole story of his grief as he knows that the horse will not interrupt but listen to him.

D 5. Objectives : to test students' ability to comprehend prose texts globally, interpret and evaluate them.

Marking Scheme

Content : 4 marks

Expression : 2 marks

Option 1

- Man proposes – Mrs. Malik had planned the layout of her house, supervised every detail of its construction and eagerly awaited the time when she could live in the house.
- God disposes – events took a different turn.
 - 1st – the house was requisitioned by the govt.
 - 2nd – her husband passed away
 - 3rd – her daughter – in – law took charge of the house and relegated her to the 10'x8' room which she had designed for her mother-in-law.

(6 Marks)

Option 2

- focus on development of students' individual personalities, not merely on transferring knowledge
- allow students to develop their individuality
- make students perform due to interest in subject, curiosity and desire for truth, not out of fear and compulsion.

- not over emphasize individual ambition such that it becomes a race for survival
- let all activities be governed by pleasure motive
- develop childlike inclinations and desires for recognition of students.

(any four) 6 marks

कैंडिक हिंदी

कक्षा 12

(A)

- 1 | प्राकृप
- 2 | प्रश्नपत्र
- 3 | अंक योजना

(B)

- 1 | प्राकृप
- 2 | प्रश्नपत्र
- 3 | अंक योजना
- 4 | अंक आधिभाव

- 1 | प्रश्नों का धितवण पाठ्यक्रम के अनुक्रान है।
- 2 | प्रश्न और अंक योजना का ऐही तालमेल है
- 3 | कतिपय प्रश्न पढ़ों में भिन्न प्रकार श्री आपनाए गए हैं। प्रश्न निर्माताओं को लाभ होगा।
- 4 | प्राकृप प्रश्नपत्र और अंक योजना का मिलान कर लिया।

ठाठ० जयपाल

मंजु शानी किंह

(A)

प्रश्नपत्र की कृपकेक्षा (प्राक्षप)

कक्षा : 12

विषय : हिंदी (केंद्रिक)

डंकः 100

अमय : 3 घंटे

क्र०	प्रियतरः तु उद्धकेश्वर	ज्ञान			ओध			प्रायोज्यता			योग		
प्रश्न प्रकार		निषंधात्म क	लघुत्र	आति लघु	निषंधात मक	लघुत्र	आति लघु	निषंधात्म क	लघुत्र	आति लघु	निषंधात्म क	लघुत्र	आति लघु
1	एक काव्यांश की व्याख्या	1 (1)*			2(-1)*			2(-1)*			5(1)	-	-
2	काव्यांश ज्ञौदर्य ओध				3(2)*			3(-)*			6(2)	-	-
3	काव्य लघुत्र आति प्रक्षप						2(2)			2(-)			4(2)
4	2 गद्यांश ओध					4(2)	2(2)					4(2)	2(2)
5	गद्य पाठोध					6(3)			3(-)			9(3)	
6	प्रियदा ओध आति लघुत्र	-	-	3(3)									6(3)
7	प्रियदा ओध जिऽ	1(1)			3(-)						4(1)	-	-
8	उपन्यास कथावस्तु ओध		2(2)			4(-)						6(2)	
9	चक्रित्र चित्रण ओध	1(1)			3(-)	-	-	-	-	-	4(1)	-	-
10	पढ़ प्रशिच्य	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)
11	वाच्य कृपांत्र	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	-	-	3(3)
12	अमाक्ष पिग्ह/अ० पहचान	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(2)	-	-	4(2)	-	
14	वाक्य शुद्धि	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)			3(3)	-	
15	वाक्य कंशलेषण	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	2(1)	-	2(1)	2(1)
16	लोकोक्ति मुहावरे ओध	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(4)	-	4(4)	-
17	आपठित गद्यांश						4(4)			1(1)			5(5)
18	आपठित काव्यांश						4(4)			1(1)			5(5)
19	पत्र लेखन	1(1)			1(-)*			3(-)*			5(1)		
20	निषंध लेखन	2(1)*			2(-)*			6(-)*			10(1)		
	योग	6(5)	2(2)	3(3)	14(-)	16(6)	18(15)	14(-)	14(9)	13(10)	34(7)	36(21)	30(24)

निरुपश्च अंकव्या :	7	अंक : 34	ज्ञान :	11 अंक
लघुतक अंकव्या :	21	अंक : 36	ओध :	48 अंक
आति लघुतक प्रथम अंकव्या :	24	अंक : 30	प्रायोजयता :	41 अंक
योग	52	100		100

हिंदी (केंद्रिक)

कक्षा 12

अमय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 100

1. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की अप्रकंंग प्राकृत्या कीजिए :

5

हमारी यश गंध ढूँढ ढूँढ तक फैली है,
ब्रह्मदों ने आकर हमारे गुण गाए हैं,
हम पर औराए हैं।
अथ की सुन पाई है
जड़ मुक्ताई है !

अथवा

दोक्त कठिन है यहां किकी को श्री
अपनी पीड़ा अमज्जाना
दर्ढ उठे तो, झूले पथ पर
पाँव छढ़ाना चलते जाना।

- 2। निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों में किन्हीं दो का काव्य ऋौदर्य रूपष्ट कीजिए : $3+3=6$

- क। जहां तुम्हारे चरण अहीं पर
पर इज अनी पड़ी हूं मैं।
मैका निश्चित मार्ग यही है
द्युप की अटल बड़ी हूं मैं।
- ख। ऐसे आओ
ऐसे गिरि के शृंग शीशा पर
कंग रूप का कीट लगाए
आढ़ल आए।
- ग। ईर्ष्या, आहं, र्घार्थ, धृणा, भ्रविश्वाभलीन
कंख्यातीत शंख-की ढीवारें उठाता हैं
अपने को ढूजे का र्घामी अताता है
झेश की कौन कहे
एक कमरे में
दो ढुनिया रचाता है।
- 3। किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के क्रांक्षिप्त उत्तर दीजिए : $2+2=4$

क। माखनलाल चतुरेंद्री ने किकान की शुजाओं पर क्सौ- क्सौ गुग, क्सौ- क्सौ हिमालय और
क्सौ- क्सौ गंगा- न्यौछापर कबने की कामना क्यों की है ?

ख। तुलकीदास मन, कर्म और परन के किका नियम का पालन करना चाहते हैं और
क्यों ?

शिव मंगल किंह सुमन ने मिट्टी को “छच्चों की गुड़िया की” क्यों कहा है?

4। क। निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों को पढ़कर तत्कंषंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भीतब के कुछ-कुछ अटा हुआ और आहर के खिल्कुल एक, भारत की यह पिशेषता अहूत पुशानी है। यह ठीक है कि प्रांतीयता के जोश में आकर कोई कोई छेत्र शास्त्र की एकता के अलग होकर अपना अंतिम अक्षितत्व कायम करने के लिए जष-तष कोशिश करते रहे हैं, मगर यह भी ठीक है कि आदे देश को एकछत्र शाक्षन (चक्रवर्ती बाज्य) के अंदर लाने का अपना भी यहां असाध्य मौजूद रहा है। देश की इन मौलिक एकता के भाव ने प्रांतीयता के आमने कशी भी हार नहीं मानी।

प्र० (1): भारत की पुशानी पिशेषता क्या रही है ? 1

(2): प्रांतीयता के आमने हार न मानने वाली मौलिक एकता की भावन को अध्यष्ट कीजिए। 2

ब। दूर अंतर में कुछ अपर्श हुआ, पर यह अपर्श अूँझ्म था, यूं ही अंकेत आ। शाहड चक्रकर काटते रहे- न हिलना, न झुकना और तष आया यह आक्य - न हिलना, न झुकना जीवन की विश्वता का, ढृढ़ता का विहन है और यह यीक पूर्ण है जो न हिलता है, न झुकता है। 4

1. लेखक को कौन आ अूँझ्म अपर्श हुआ ? 1

2. लेखक ने क्यों कहा, “यह यीक पूर्ण है जो न हिलता है, न झुकता है”.

5. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

3+3+3=9

क। जैनेंद्र ने “तत्क्षम” कहानी में आंश और अंपूर्ण के अंतर्दृष्टि का किञ्च प्रकाश अध्यात्मिकरण किया है।

ब। “चित्र” पाठ में किञ्चने और क्यों कहा ? “हमारे हंसों में कौआ नजर आता है।”

ग। अग्रवती शशन किंह ने क्यों कहा कि भारत की नदियां मोक्षदायिनी नहीं रहीं ?

घ। महादेवी घर्मा के अनुभाव नीलू के अवभाव की कौन भी पिशेषताएं उन्हें अन्य कुत्तों के अलग करती हैं ?

6. पिपिधा-भाग 2 के आधार पर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के अंकित उत्तर दें। **2+2+2=6**

क। अश्वमुगम को “यीक चक्र” क्यों प्रदान किया गया ?

ब। दफ्तर के कर्मचारी, फौजी आफकरों और टंडन जी की आतचीत विवरण के पास अबडे होकर क्यों झुन रहे थे?

ग। गूंगा गांव छोड़कर क्यों चला गया ?

घ। धर्मवीक भारती को पत्र क्यों लिखना पड़ा ?

7. “अत्य किशन” एकांकी में आधुनिक आहित्यकार, पुलिस आधिकारी, भाज अंगिका और ऐनानिकों की किन अंतरिक्षों प्रवृत्तियों का पता चलता है? अध्यष्ट कीजिए।

4

आधार

“करन का वात्सल्य” प्रेक्षक प्रबंग में लेखक ने चंद्रशेखर ठेकटरमन के किन गुणों का उल्लेख किया है, अध्यष्ट कीजिए।

8. “पिशाटा की पद्धिमनी” के आधार पर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए। **3+3=6**

क। काल्पी के नवाख अलीमर्दन की अर्थात् उल्लेखनीय पिशेषता क्या है, और आहरण अध्यष्ट कीजिए ?

- क्व। पिशाटा के पतन के आँढ़ अलीमर्दान दृष्टांश पीछे किए जाने पर कुमुद ने क्या किया और क्यों ?
 ग। ढेणी क्षिंह ने कफनक्षिंह खुंडेला के रूप में युद्ध के फैशन क्या भूमिका निभाई ?
9. “पिशाटा की पद्मिनी” डपन्याक्ष के पात्र कुमुद (पिशाटा की पद्मिनी) अथवा कुंजक क्षिंह की किन्हीं चार पिशेषताओं का झोड़ाहरण डलेख कीजिए। 4
10. शेषांकित पढ़ों का पढ़-परिचय ढीजिए। 3
- आई ने मुझे को पूछा, कोई तुम्हाके बाथ आया है।
11. निर्देशानुकार वाच्य-परिवर्तन कीजिए। 3
- क। ब्रह्मण दृष्टांश कीता का हरण किया गया। (कर्तृवाच्य में)
 ख। श्रीमात्र यात्री ठंचे पर्वत पर चढ़ न सके। (भाववाच्य में)
 ग। शुभाष चंद्र खोक के आहरण पर युवकों ने उक्तदान किया। (कर्मवाच्य में)
12. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का ज्ञान यिग्रह कीजिए और ज्ञानों का नाम श्री लिखिए : 2+2=4
- पथश्वर्ष, कक्ष कमल, चक्रधर, त्रिलोक।
13. निम्नलिखित अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध कीजिए : 1+1+1=3
- क। पुत्र ने पिताजी के चश्मों के लिए किस छुका दिया।
 ख। हमने इक्षको पिचाक-गिर्मर्श किया।
 ग। मेरे को गुरुजी ने क्यों खुलाया है?
14. निर्देशानुकार वाक्य रूपांतरण कीजिए : 1+1+1+1=4
- क। पिद्यार्थी पुक्तक ब्रह्मीढने आजाद गया। (मिश्रित वाक्य में)
 ख। जो व्यक्ति पुक्तषार्थी होता है उक्षके लिए कोई कार्य कठिन नहीं होता। (अकल वाक्य में)
 ग। यह पिद्यालय में आया, जहां उक्षने कहानी शुनाई। (अंयुक्त वाक्य में)
 घ। श्रीमारी के काशण उनेहलता ने पश्चिमा नहीं ढी। (पिधानवाचक वाक्य में)
15. क। निम्नलिखित वाक्य का पिश्लेषण कीजिए : 2
- ममता की छेटी शुद्ध शोज किकेट ब्लेलती है।
- ख। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का एक वाक्य में अंशलेषण कीजिए :
- गाय का रंग काला था। उत्तेत में गोहूं की हड़ी फक्तल बड़ी थी। गाय ने गोहूं के उत्तेत में प्रयोग किया। गाय ने हड़ी फक्तल को चरना शुरू कर दिया।

16. क। निम्नलिखित लोकोक्तियों में से किन्हीं दो का वाक्यों में प्रयोग इन प्रकार कीजिए कि उनका अर्थ झपट हो जाए : 1+1=2

1. आधजल गगड़ी छलकता जाए।
2. आ छैल मुझे मार।
3. एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती।

ब। निम्नलिखित मुहावरों में से किन्हीं दो का वाक्यों में इन प्रकार प्रयोग कीजिए कि उनके अर्थ झपट हो जाएं : 1+1=2

1. ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से फेना।
2. आंखें छिछाना।
3. कान पर जूँ न ढेंगना।

17. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और तत्कालीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

प्रकृति और प्र्यक्ति के क्षणियों में यिकार आ रहा है। प्र्यक्ति प्रकृति से दूर हो गया है। जनक्षम्य यिक्षिट से प्रदूषण के कुप्रभाव से प्रकृति की शोभा पर अंकट के आढ़ल मंड़वाने लगे हैं। ऐसी यिपशीत क्षिति में श्री प्रकृति का झौँझर्य अक्षंत के आगमन पर खिल डठता है। प्र्यक्ति होता है कि आजकल लोगों को अक्षंत के आगमन का श्री आभास नहीं होता। पुष्प याटिकाओं में दंग छिकंगे फूलों की चटच्च और महक से वाक्षंती परवन झूम डठता है। पुष्प पंखुड़ियों पर तितलियों के वृत्त्य मन मोह लेते हैं। श्रमकों का मधुर गुंजन आनंद की वृष्टि करता है। क्रतुशाज के अणागत में आम की डाल पर कोकिला श्री मधुर तानें छेड़ती हैं। मोरनियों के झुंठ से घिरा मोर मरती में नाचता है।

प्रकृति की यह छटा लोगों को नक्षीण नहीं होती क्योंकि उनके मन में प्रकृति प्रेम शोष नहीं रहा। प्र्यक्ति प्रकृति प्रेम के आभास में मानक्षकि दण्डाओं में जी रहा है। अतः अक्षंत के आगमन पर प्रत्येक प्र्यक्ति के मन में उक्तका अणागत करने की जिज्ञासा जागनी चाहिए।

क। प्रकृति की शोभाश्री पर अंकट के आढ़ल क्यों मंड़वा रहे हैं ? 1

ब। यिपशीत पश्चिमति में श्री प्रकृति की पिशेषता क्या है ? 1

ग। लेखक को प्र्यक्ति क्यों होता है ? 1

घ। प्रकृति की कौन श्री छटा लोगों को नक्षीण नहीं होती ? 1

छ। मानक्षिक दण्डाओं से छुटकारा पाने की वजा क्या है? 1

18. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और तत्कालीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

थका हाशा झोचता मन - झोचता मन।
उलझती ही जा रही है एक उलझन।
आंधेरे में आंधेरे से कल तलक लड़ते बहें
जामने जो ढिक्क रहा है वह अचार्द श्री कहें।
श्रीङ् आंधों की खड़ी खुश बेवड़ी खाती
आंधेरे के इशारों पर नाचती गाती।
थका हाशा झोचता मन- झोचता मन।

भ्रूखी प्याकी कानाफूकी ढे ठठी छक्तक
 अँधा ऐन जा झुका ढे तम द्वपाक पर मक्तक।
 बेषडी की आट में तू बेषडी ऐन जा
 तिमिर के दवानान में दवानान-जा तन जा।

थका हाशा, ठठा गर्फन -जूझता मन
 ढूक उलझन! ढूक उलझन! ढूक उलझन !

अँधेके की बेषडी क्या खीक को ठोकर
 खड़ा हो झंघर्ष में फिक शोशानी होकर
 मृत्यु भी परदान है झंघर्ष में प्याके
 जन्म के झंघर्ष में क्यों शोशानी हाके।
 ढेखते ही ढेखते तम तोड़ता है दम
 और झूकज की तरह हम ठोकते हैं खम।

क। थके हाके मन की उलझन क्या थी ?	1
ख। अँधेके में अँधों की भीड़ खुश क्यों थी ?	1
ग। भ्रूख प्याकी की यिषशता का क्या पशमर्श था ?	1
घ। जुझाश मन ने जुझाव क्यों नहीं माना ?	1
ड। झंघर्ष में यिजय किक्के मिलती है ?	1

19. आपके पडोक्स में आतंकवादी बह रहा है। आपने डक्स मकान में कुछ आतंकवादी गतिविधियां ढेखी हैं। इक्सकी पूर्ण जानकारी आप आपने नगर के डच्च पुलिस आधिकारी को पत्र लिखकर ढीजिए ताकि किक्की ढुर्घटना से पूर्व ही डचित कार्रवाई हो सके।

5

आधारा

घायल जुरक्षाकर्मी को, जो आपका परिचित, झंखंधी, दिशते का भाई है, एक पत्र लिखिए।

20. निम्नलिखित में से किक्की एक विषय पर निषंध लिखिए : 10

क। यिषिधता में एकता भाकत की यिष्केषता
 ख। मंगल ग्रह की यात्रा
 ग। आल मजदूकी - एक अभिशाप
 घ। लोकतंत्र में चुनाव
 ड। पश्चहित ऋषिक धरम नहीं भाई।

कॅंडिक हिंदी

कक्षा 12

अंक योजना

आपेक्षित उत्तर/ मूल्यांकन लिंग

अंक
वितरण

- किसी एक काव्यांश की अप्रकाशन व्याख्या आपेक्षित है।

1 क्यना और क्यनाकार नाम उल्लेख	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2 प्रकाश - पूर्णपक्ष अंष्ठ दर्शन	1
3 व्याख्या	2
4 शुद्ध भाषा अप्रेषण योग	1 5

- जड़ की मुक्कन हिंदू बाय अच्छन
- प्रगति करने पर आपने मूलाधार को भूल जानेवाले लोगों को उनके मूलाधार का महत्व अमज्जाने के लिए वृक्ष के माध्यम से जड़ की मुक्कन उपष्ट करती है।
- तने के धिकाश में डालियों, ठहनी और पत्तियों के आढ़ कली और पुष्प आपनी आपनी शोख अदाकते हैं। डालियां, तने की, ठहनी डालों की पत्तियां ठहनी की, कली पत्तियों की और पुष्प कली की उपेक्षा करते हैं। पुष्प को गंध और रूप पर गर्व है। तभी दूसरे दूसरे तक हाथ महक रही है। श्रमद श्री उक्तका गुणगान कर रहे हैं, पुष्प की गर्वीली वाणी पर जड़ मुक्कनशाती है और रहक्य अताती है। वृक्ष का धिकाश और अक्षितत्व जड़ पर आधारित है। जड़ निर्जीव नहीं अजीव है।

अथवा

- “हंसा जोक ओ”, अर्द्धशब्द द्वयाल अक्षेना।
- दुनिया को व्यक्ति का भुख और दुख फूटी आंख नहीं आता। वे उक्तके शोक गम और आनंद में भागीदारी नहीं निभाते। जो लोग दुनिया के आध आपना भुख दुख आंटना चाहते हैं उन लोगों को कपि झलाह ढेता है।
- मित्र इक्ष धिवित्र दुनिया को आपनी पीड़ा अमज्जाना पाना अत्यंत कठिन कार्य है। इक्षलिए इक्षके ज्ञाने आपनी दर्ढ कथा पर अमर नष्ट मत कीजिए। हाँ, दर्ढ तो गर्वन उठाएगा और चाहेगा कि दुनिया को झुना, कोई न कोई झुनेगा, अपश्य झुनेगा। कपि का अच्छा पशामर्श है ऐक्षी द्वितीय में निर्जन पथ पर कदम अढ़ाता चल। गति में ही प्रगति है। प्रगति में पीड़ा का निवान है। जीवन की इक्ष प्रगतिशील कदमताल में दुख के द्विन खीत जाएंगे। झुख मिलेगा। रहीम कपि ने श्री अमानांतर पंक्तियों में कहा है

“ रहिमन निज मन की व्याथा मन ही बाखो गोय
सुनि इठलौ हैं लोग अष्ट न लैं हैं कोय।”

- किन्हीं दो काव्यों के आव और शिल्प और शैली की प्रकृति आपेक्षित है।

- क।** □ पति पत्नी के अटल दाम्पत्य जीवन का कथन भाव झौंडर्य। भाव झौंडर्य $1\frac{1}{2}$ +
 □ पढ़ रज और ध्रुव भी अटल का शिल्प झौंडर्य प्रकट किया है। शिल्प झौंडर्य $1\frac{1}{2}$
 ($3 \times 2 = 6$)
- ख।** □ तन मन के अपच्छ और उज्ज्वल जीवन के आहवान का कथन - भाव झौंडर्य
 □ आगमन का आळल जैक्स बंगीन इस प्रकार हिमगिरि के शिखर पर शोभायमान -
 झौंडर्य का कथन _ शिल्प झौंडर्य
- ग।** □ आळमी के अहंकार, अर्थार्थ, ईर्ष्या आदि का प्रभाव कथन _ भाव झौंडर्य।
 □ “शंख-भी ढीपांडे उठाना, अपने को ढूजे का असामी उठाना, एक कमरे में दो छुनिया
 उठाना” के शिल्प झौंडर्य के भेद भुज्जि का कथन - शिल्प झौंडर्य।
3. किजान की शुजाएं अम करके अन्न का उत्पादन करती हैं। यही काशन है कि.....
 कथ्य $2 \times 2 = 4$
- क।** यह किजी के कुछ न मांगे, निरंतर प्रोपकार करता रहे, उक्तकी कथनी-करनी में
 अंतर न हो, कटु पचन जुनकर भी उक्ते कोथ न आए, जुख-खुख उक्ते पिचलित न करें-
 इस नियम का पालन करना चाहता है ताकि उक्ते व्यार्थ इस में शाम की अवित प्राप्त
 हो।
- ख।** अच्छों की गुड़िया-की भोली मिट्ठी का अक्षितत्व क्या है? हवा उक्ते उड़ा देती है और
 पानी उक्ते गला देता है।
4. **क।** अनेकता में एकता की भावना भारत की पुश्यानी आंकृतिक पिशेषता रही है। (1)
ख। भारत में प्रांत पिशेष के लोग अपने अलग अक्षितत्व के लिए आंदोलन करते रहे हैं।
 उक्ती के साथ देशाभियों की यह भावना भी अलगती रही कि हम एक बाष्ट्र के इस में
 गणतांत्रिक शासन में रहें। पुश्याने चक्रवर्ती राज्य का अंकल्प इसका आक्षय है। इस
 भौतिक एकता ने प्रांतीयता को पनपने नहीं दिया। (2)
- अध्ययन**
- क।** लेखक है-भरे घेड़ और एक ठूंठ पर हवा का प्रभाव फेखते-फेखते इस नतीजे पर
 पहुंचा कि ठूंठ पर इसका कोई असर नहीं होता। न हिलना, न झुकना शाष्ट्र ही
 अंतरमन में कौंधता रहा। (1)
- ख।** लेखक उक्ते वीक पुरुष मानता है जिसके जीवन में विद्युत है। यह अपने निश्चय
 पर अतल रहता है। यह अपने लक्ष्य के इधर उधर नहीं होता। हिलता तक नहीं है।
 ढूढ़ रहता है। विपरीत परिवर्थित हो या आभूदी शक्ति, यह उनके जामने नत मक्तक
 नहीं होता। (2)
5. केवल तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने अपेक्षित हैं। प्रत्येक उत्तर में दो मूल विंडुओं की
 अभिव्यक्ति हो। कथ्य = $3+3+3=9$
- क।** अंश और अंपूर्ण का अंबंध घेड़ पौधे और पशुओं के उदाहरण फेकर उन की
 अमर्गता अपष्ट की गई हो।

ब्रा। शंकशाचार्य ने चित्रकाव को कहा कि हंस का चित्र हमने श्री अनाया था लेकिन लोकतंत्र में हमारे हंस में कौआ नजर आता है। हमारी कूचियों में ज्ञांप्रदायिकता के दंग खताए जाते हैं। आख लोकतंत्र में लोक के हाथों हंस का चित्र खनने दो।

ग। जनकंञ्च्या और जन कुकृत्यों के पिष्ठरण के ज्ञात महा नदियों के प्रदूषित जल के झपट्टीकरण से नदियों की मोक्षायिकी शक्ति का पिनाश कहा हो।

घ। नीलू की जहज चेतना, ज्ञांप्रेषण प्रिय व्यवहार, आत्म जमान, ज्ञानीभवित और आहंक जद्वयहार के उद्घाहरणों से उक्ति बिज्ज्ञ की गई हो।

- 6.** पिधिधता के आधार पर केवल तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर कावण और कार्य के झपट्टीकरण **कथ्य =2 (2x3=6)**

क। अरुमुगम के शौर्यपूर्ण अलिङ्गन के कावण का उल्लेख अशोक चक्र के लिए किया हो।

ब्रा। ऐ टंडन जी की धीरता, दृढ़ता और अंग्रेज फौजी अफशरों के ज्ञामने शांत निर्भीकता देख-भुन रहे थे।

ग। गूंगा अपनी तैशाकी अधिवा कला अल जो उक्त अच्छे को तुरंत न निकाल जका। तीन प्रयाक्षों में निर्जीव-जी ज्ञानलता के कावण या आनन्द कावण तर्क ज्ञाहित खताया गया हो।

घ। किंकी शोधत्वं ने आकर्ती जी से उनके ज्ञाहित्य परिचय के लिए अनुबोध किया था। आतः उन्होंने पत्र लिखा।

- 7.** “जत्य किवण” एकांकी के पात्रों की आंतरिकियों प्रवृत्तियों का ज्ञांकित परिचय दिया हो।

कथ्य 3+

आभिप्रयक्ति 1= 4

अध्यया

“जमन का वात्सल्य” प्रेक्षक प्रक्षंग के आधार पर जमन के तीन गुणों का उल्लेख हो।

- 8.** “पिशाटा की पद्धिमनी” के आधार पर दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं।

कथ्य 2, आव 1 (2X3=6)

क। अलीमर्फन की जर्माधिक उल्लेखनीय पिशोषता यह है कि वह हिंदुओं की धार्मिक भावनाओं पर आधार नहीं करता। हुर्ग मंदिर पर उक्तने तोप जो आकर्मण नहीं किया- देवीकिंह ने किया। झपट किया हो।

ब्रा। कुमुद ऐतवा नदी की ढालू चट्टान के छोक पर पहुंच गई। उक्तने “मलिनिया फुलया लाड्हो नंदन वर के” लोकगीत गाया और ऐतवा नदी में छलांग लगा दी। अपने प्रेमी के पियोग में आत्म-अलिङ्गन दिया और शत्रु से झवयं को खाया।

ग। देवीकिंह छद्म धेश में कफनकिंह खुँड़ेला के रूप में ज्ञानग्रन्थ गढ़ के द्वारा पर विलाया। प्रह्लदी आ गए तथा लोचनकिंह तथा उक्तके ज्ञायियों ने गढ़ पिजय कर लिया।

- 9.** कुमुद का परिचय, देवी आवतार, जत्यवती, गुणवती, आनन्द प्रेमिका आदि में से किन्हीं चार पिशोषताओं का उल्लेख जोड़ाहरण हो। **1+1+1+1=4**

अध्यया

कुंजर बिंह का परिचय शौर्य, युद्ध कौशल, कुमुद प्रेम एवं बक्षा आदि में से किन्हीं चार का जोड़ाहरण उल्लेख हो।

- 10.** आर्द्ध, जातिवाचक जंज्ञा, पुलिंग, एक वचन, कर्ताकारक, पूछा, किया का कर्ता। **(1)**

पूछा-क्षकर्मक किया, पुलिंग, एक घरन, “कोई तुम्हाके ज्ञाना है” उपवाक्य कर्म। (1) कोई-अनिश्चयवाचक कर्त्तव्यनाम, पु0, एक घरन, कर्ता कावक, आया है, किया का कर्ता। (1)

11. क। बावण ने जीता का हवण किया। (1)
 ख। भीमाक यात्री को ठंचे पर्वत पर चढ़ा नहीं गया। (1)
 ग। सुभाषचंद्र छोब्स के आहवान पर युवकों द्वारा बक्तव्यान किया गया। (1)
12. किन्हीं दो ज्ञानों का पिंगल और नाम डल्लेख अपेक्षित है। $2+2=4$
 पथश्वर्ष =
 कवकमल =
 चक्रधर =
 त्रिलोक =
13. क। पुत्र ने पिता के चबणों में बिक छुका दिया। (1)
 ख। हमने इक्ष पर पिचाक-पिमर्श किया। (1)
 ग। मुझे गुरुजी ने क्यों खुलाया है। (1)
14. क। पिद्यार्थी आजाक गया, जहां डक्सने पुक्तक खबरीढ़ी थी।
 पिद्यार्थी आजाक गया जहां डक्सने पुक्तक खबरीढ़ी। अस्था आन्य मित्रित वाक्य। (1)
 ख। पुक्तार्थी के लिए कोई कार्य कठिन नहीं होता। (1)
 ग। यह पिद्यालय में आया और डक्सने कहानी सुनाई। (1)
 घ। भीमाशी के आवजूद ब्लेहलता ने परीक्षा ढी। (1)
15. क।
- | उद्देश्य | पिधेय | उद्देश्य 1 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| कर्ता का पिक्ताक - कर्ता | कर्म - किया - पिक्ताक | पिधेय 1 |
| ममता की छेटी- सुधा | किकेट - खेलती है - द्रोज | योग 2 |
- ख। काली गाय ने खेत में खड़ी हड़ी फक्तल में प्रयोग कर डक्से चरना शुरू कर दिया। (2)
16. क। किन्हीं दो लोकोक्तियों के ज्ञानक प्रयोग पर अंक दिए जाएँ : $1+1=2$
 1। थोड़ी पिद्या या धन को घमंड में आना - अर्थ पर ध्यान ढें।
 2। जानलूङ्ककर गुबीलत मोल लेना। - अर्थ पर ध्यान ढें।
 3। झंघर्ष दोनों पक्षों की शूल को होता है। - अर्थ पर ध्यान ढें।
- ख। किन्हीं दो मुहावरों के ज्ञानक प्रयोग पर अंक दिए जाएँ। $1+1=2$
 1। छुष्ट के छुष्टता का प्यावहाक करना। - अर्थ पर ध्यान ढें।
 2। आळक जत्काक करना। - अर्थ पर ध्यान ढें।
 3। कुछ भी प्रभाव न होना। - अर्थ पर ध्यान ढें।
17. क। जनकंख्या पिक्फोट य प्रदूषण के कावण प्रकृति की शोभा पर झंकट है। (1)
 ख। प्रकृति का जौँदर्य खिल डठता है। (1)
 ग। लोगों को आजकल अक्षंत के आगमन का भी आभास नहीं होता। (1)

घ। पुष्पों का झौंझर्य कोकिला के गति मोक्ष के नृत्य झौंझर्य भ्रमकों के मधुब्रह गुंजन की छटा लोगों को नक्षीष नहीं होती। (1)

इ प्रकृति प्रेम मानविक दृष्टावों के मुकित दिला भक्ता है। (1)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 18. | <p>क। अंधेरे को क्षंघर्ष जारी रखें या नहीं, डलझन थी। (1)</p> <p>ख। अंधेरे के इशारों पर नाच गाकर रेतड़ी खाकर खुश थी। (1)</p> <p>ग। पशमर्शि था अंधेरे के अदीन हो जा। (1)</p> <p>घ। शत्य के क्षंघर्ष में झुकना अभिशाप है, मर जाना पश्चान है। (1)</p> <p>झ। जो शत्य के क्षंघर्ष में प्रयाकरण रहता है उसे धिजय मिलती है। (1)</p> |
| 19. | <p>पत्र लेखन</p> <p>पत्र की औपचारिकताएं (2)+</p> <p>पत्र का युत्तांत- विवरण (3)= 5</p> |
| 20. | <p>निःबंध लेखन</p> <p>प्रक्तावना (2)+</p> <p>विषय प्रतिपादन (5)+</p> <p>उपक्रमाब्द (1)+</p> <p>आषा शैलीगत मौलिकता (2)= 10</p> |

(B)

હિંદી (કેંદ્રિક)

કક્ષા 12

અંક આધિભાષ

ક। ડાઢેશ્વયાત્રુભાષ અંક આધિભાષ

જ્ઞાન	ઓદ્ધન	આધ્યાત્મિકિત
24	43	33

ક્ર। વિષવગત અંક આધિભાષ

ક્રમાંક	વિષય	અંક	યોગ
1	“વાખંતી” ભાગ 2 કાવ્ય ભાગ ગદ્દા ભાગ	15 15	30
2	પિપિથા ભાગ 2	10	10
3	પિકાટા કી પદ્ધિમની	10	10
4	વ્યાકરણ : પદ પરિચય વાચ્ય ક્ષપાંતરણ કસ્માક્ષ પિગાહ એ પહુંચાન વાક્ય આશુષ્ટ્રી શોદ્ધન વાક્ય બ્રેદ એ વાક્ય ક્ષપાંતરણ વાક્ય પિશ્લેષણ એ કંશ્લેષણ લોકોવિત્તયાં એ મુહાવદે	3 3 4 3 4 4 4	25
5	આપઠિત ઓદ્ધ : ગદ્દયાંશ એ પદ્દયાંશ ઓદ્ધ	10	10
6	કચના : પત્ર લોક્ખન નિષંદ્ધ લોક્ખન	5 10	15

કુલ અંક :

100

(B)

प्रश्नपत्र प्राक्षण

कक्षा 12

विषय : हिंदी (कॅंडिक) अंक : 100 समय : 3 घंटे

ठद्देश्य	ज्ञान			आधान			आशिष्यकित			योग			महायोग
प्रश्नों के प्रकार	निरूप	लघु	आति लघु	निरूप	लघु	आति लघु	निरूप	लघु	आति लघु	ज्ञान	आधान	आशिष्यकित	
<u>आश्रेती भाग 2</u> अपरबंग व्याख्या काव्यांशों के औद्योगिक कथिताओं की पिषयपत्र पर गद्यांशों पर अर्थ ग्रहण जंगी पाठों की पिषयपत्र पर	1(1)	2(2)	1(2)	2(-) 2(-) 3(-) 4(-)	2(-) 2(-) 2(-) 3(-)	2(-) 2(-) 2(-) 3(-)	1(1)	2(2)	1(2)	1(1)	2(-)	2(-)	5 6 4 6 9
<u>पिधिदा भाग 2</u> पाठों की पिषयपत्र पर आति लो प्रा पाठों की पिषयपत्र पर निरूप	1(1)		2(3)		2(-)	1(-)	2(-)	2(3)	1(1)	2(3)	2(-)	2(-)	6 4
पिश्टा की पद्धिमनी कथापत्र पर आधारित चक्रित्र विवरण पर आधारित	1(1)	2(2)		2(-)		1(-)	2(2)	2(2)	1(1)	2(-)	2(-)	2(-)	6 4
द्वयाकरण पर परिचय वाच्य अद्विलए अमाझ पिग्ह अ नाम <u>आक्य</u> अशुभि शोधन <u>आक्य</u> भेद <u>आक्य</u> ब्रह्मांतकरण <u>आक्य</u> पिश्लेषण अ अंश्लेषण मुहावरे अ लोकोक्तियां		3(1)	2(1)		2(-) 2(1) 2(1) 1(1) 2(1) 4(1)		1(-)	3(1)	2(1)	2(1)	1(-)	2(-)	3 3 4 3 2 2 4 4
अपठित लोक गद्यांश अ पद्धयांश लोक					6(2)			4(-)		6(2)	4(-)		10
स्वचना पत्र लेखन निरूप लेखन	2(1) 2(1)			1(-) 2(-)			2(-) 6(-)		2(-) 2(1)	1(-) 2(-)	2(-) 6(-)		5 10
योग	24	43	33	24	43	33		100					16

नोट – प्रश्न अंक्षया कोष्ठकों के श्रीतक लिखे गए हैं और अंक कोष्ठकों के आहव लिखे गए हैं।

निषंधात्मक प्रश्न अंक्षया – 5

लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न अंक्षया - 9

आति लघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न अंक्षया – 14

ज्ञान – 24 अंक

षोधन- 43 अंक

आन्विक्याकृति - 33 अंक

योग : 100 अंक

हिंदी (केंद्रिक)

कक्षा : 12

अमय ३ घंटे

पूर्णांक : 100

1। निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की अप्रकंंग प्राक्ष्या कीजिए :

5

किंही की गोढ़ को छीनता है शिशु कौन
मौन श्री क्या बहती वह बहते प्राण ?
के आजान,
एक मेष माता हो
बहती है निर्मिमेष-
दुर्धल वह-
छिनती अंतान जष,
जन्म पर आपने आभिशाप्त
तप्त आंशु खहाती है।
किंतु क्या ?
योर्या जन जीता है,
पश्चिम की डकित नहीं,
गीता है गीता है,
अमरण करो आक आक-
जागो फिर एक आक।

अथवा

काहे के अन खोजन जाई
ऋण निवाका भक्षा आलेपा
तोहे झंग अमाई ॥
पुहुप मध्य ज्यों आक अक्षत है,
गुकुक मांहि जक्ष छाई ॥
तैको ही हवि अकौ निकंतक घट ही खोजो भाई ॥
आहब श्रीतक एकै जानो यह गुरु ज्ञान खताई।
मन “नानक” थिन आपा चीन्हे मिटे न भ्रम की काई।

2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों में से किन्हीं को का काव्य औँडर्य अपष्ट कीजिए : 3+3 =6

क। यिश्चे शिव, यिष्णु यिश्चि यिपुल
आगणित अहमांठ हिलाए हैं
पलने में प्रलय झुलाया है
गोदी में कल्प खिलाए हैं।

मैंने उक्तको
जष जष ढेखा
लोहा ढेखा
लोहे जैका
तपते ढेखा
गलते ढेखा

ठलते ढेखा
मैंने डक्को
गोली जैका
चलते ढेखा।

पर न जाने क्यों -
पराजय ने मुझे शीतल किया,
ओँक हर भटकाव ने गति ढी
नहीं कोई था
झक्की ज्ञे अब हो गए मेहे
मैं झयं को आंटती ही फिक्की
किक्की ने मुझको नहीं यति ढी।

3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के बांकिप्त उत्तर ढीजिए : **2+2=4**

“ये आनाज की पूलें तेके कांधे झूलें” कथिता में कथि ने वायु को किक्षान की उज्ज्वल गाथा ओँक झूर्य को डक्का कथ क्यों बताया है ?

कथि कलर्क जीवन की किन-किन जटिलताओं को जीने के लिए आध्य है ? “मैं ओँक मेहा पिटठू” नामक कथिता के आधार पर झपष्ट कीजिए।

निम्नलिखित गद्धयांशों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर ढीजिए :

क। जीवन में ढेह है, जीवन में आत्मा है। ढेह है नाशशील ओँक आत्मा है शाश्वत, तो आत्मा को हिलना-झुकना नहीं है ओँक ढेह को निरंतर हिलना-झुकना ही है। नहीं तो हम हो जाएंगे बामलीला के बाणण की तश्वह, जो आंख की खपणियों पर खड़ा रहता है- न हिलता है, न झुकता है। हमारे पिचार लचीले हों, परिक्षिथियों के आधे ये अमन्यव झाथते चलें, पर हमारे आँढ़र्श रिथक हों। हमारे पैदाओं में जीवन के मोर्चे पर डटे रहने की श्री शक्ति हो ओँक झयं मुड़कर हमें उठने-छेठने-लेटने में मदह ढेने की श्री। बंक्षेप में जीवन की कृतार्थता यह है कि यह छूट हो, पर आँड़ियल न हो।

1। जीवन की कृतार्थता आँड़ियल होने की आपेक्षा छूटता में क्यों है ? **1**

2. हमारे पिचार लचीले क्यों होने चाहिए, झपष्ट कीजिए। **2**

ख। आँढ़मी की जिंदगी आपने-आप में अहृत ही आकेली ओँक नीक्क रहती है। आँढ़मी-आँढ़मी के रिश्ते-नाते डक्का अहृत दूर तक आथ नहीं ढेते। पर जल यह इनके आगे अढककर एक प्यापक झंझंथ कायम करने की कोशिश करता है तो डक्के क्षाथ यज, पर्वत नदी आँढ़ि आथ चल पड़ते हैं। तष यह आकेला नहीं रह जाता। आज यह यनक्षपतियों ओँक पानी के रिश्ते को भूलकर आपने को श्री आकेला अना रहा है ओँक उनके आपकी झंझंदों का श्री पिच्छेद करता जा रहा है। गंगा, यमुना, गोदावरी, नर्मदा ओँक कालेकी आज श्री भास्त में अह रही हैं। पर आथ ये मोक्षदायनी नहीं रह गई हैं।

1। आज का मनुष्य यनक्षपति ओँक पानी के रिश्ते को भूलकर आपने आप को आकेला कैसे अना रहा है। **2**

2। लेखक ऐक्षा क्यों कहता है कि भास्त की नदियां आथ मोक्षदायनी नहीं रह गई हैं। **1**

5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 30-40 शब्दों में ढीजिए। **3+3+3=9**
क। यह फ़ेश एक है। पाठ के आधार पर क्विझ कीजिए कि भावत में विधिधता के श्रीतक ही एकता के गुण पिछयमान हैं।

ख। कोकिल के श्रीतक तोते का रहना अर्तमान ज्ञान की किञ्च मानविकता की ओर अंकेत करता है ? “चित्र” पाठ के आधार पर क्विझ कीजिए।

ग। वन की अंकल्पना को पेड़ पौधे और पशु जीविकार क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे थे? “तत्क्षत” कहानी के आधार पर उत्तर ढीजिए।

घ। “मेरे लिए भावतीय होने का अर्थ” पाठ में लेखक पुरुषकर के पत्र को उद्धृत कर के हमें क्या बताना चाहते हैं ?

6. विधिधा भाग 2 के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में ढीजिए। **2+2+2=6**

क। शार्जिपुरुषोत्तम ढाक टंडन के व्यक्तित्व की क्या विशेषताएं थीं ? “टंडन जी अडिंग रहे” पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

ख। इंक्षिय लिप्त्वा जीवन नहीं, जीवन जीवन है। “गूंगा गूंगा” कहानी के आधार पर क्विझ कीजिए।

ग। बरीदगाथ ठाकुर ने अगिनी नियेंद्रिता की क्षेत्रा को फ़िल की क्षेत्रा क्यों कहा था ?

घ। लेखक के पिता के जीवन की कौन की घटनाएं उनकी विद्वानी प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालती हैं, “एक पत्र” पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

7. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में लिखिए। **4**

“काम पूरा होने से पहले नहीं मरुंगा ज्ञाहष”। “मां जानती है” पाठ में आकृमण के किन कार्यों से उसके इन कथन की पुष्टि होती है?

अथवा

पंडित पिष्टु दिगंबर पलुञ्जकर के चक्रित्र की किन-किन विशेषताओं ने आपको जर्बाधिक प्रभावित किया और क्यों ?

8. “पिराठा की पद्धमनी” के आधार पर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में ढीजिए। **3+3=6**

क। शुंदेलखंड का पंचनदा कौन जा रथान कहलाता है ? यह रथान क्यों प्रक्षिप्त है? यहां कौन जाकर ठहरे थे ?

ख। आलीमर्द्दन के किंहगढ़ आने से कुंजर किंह प्रश्नन क्यों नहीं था ?

ग। फैलीक्सिंह ने ड्रंत में ढाँगी पीढ़ों को किन शाष्ठों में अखंजलि ढी ? पिशाटा की जागीर के लिए क्या निर्णय किया ?

9. “पिशाटा की पद्धिमनी” उपन्यास के आधार पर लोचन क्सिंह आथवा कुंजब क्सिंह की चाकितिक पिशेषताएं व्यष्ट कीजिए। 4

10. बेक्खाकित पढ़ों का व्याकरणिक परिचय दीजिए। 3

श्रीत ऋतु में हिमालय का क्षेत्र पूर्णतया खर्फ के ढंक जाता है और वहां का जन जीवन आकृत व्यक्त हो जाता है।

11. निर्देश आनुभाव वाच्य अदलिए। 3

क। आध्यापक पिद्यालय में शिक्षा देते हैं। (कर्म वाच्य में)

ख। आड़ पीड़ितों की झाहायता के लिए झारकाक दूषाका करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किए जाते हैं (कर्तृ वाच्य में)

ग। मैं इस गर्मी में जो नहीं झकता। (आत वाच्य में)

12. क। झमक्त पढ़ों का पिंगल करके झमाझ का नाम लिखिए। 2

हाथोंहाथ , गजानन

ख। झमक्त पढ़ अनाई और झमाझ का नाम लिखिए। 2

गंगा और यमुना, हक्त दूषाका लिखित।

13. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए : 3

क। कृपया दो दिन का आवकाश प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।

ख। शोश को झामने देखकर मेहे तो प्राण ही भूख गया।

ग। मुझे केवल मात्र पांच रुपए चाहिए।

14. आर्थ के आधार पर निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के भेद अताईए : 2

क। ये लोग कहां रहते हैं ?

ख। आपकी यात्रा शुभ हो।

ग। उक्तकी पत्नी अहुत झीमाक थी।

घ। आगाम ये आ जाते तो मेहा काम अन जाता।

15. निर्देश आनुभाव वाक्यों में परिवर्तन कीजिए : 2

क। जल लालाजी ने धैला डठाया तल ये छुकान की ओर चले। (संयुक्त वाक्य में)

ख। यर्षा होने पर मोर नाचने लगते हैं। (मिश्रित वाक्य में)

16. क। निम्नलिखित याक्यों का प्रश्नलेषण कीजिए :

- 1। तेजस्वी चाणक्य ने यीक चंद्रगुप्त को मगध का शमाट छना दिया।
 - 2। परवनपुत्र हनुमान ने देखते ही देखते झोने की लंका जला दी।
- क्व। निम्नलिखित याक्यों का अंशलेषण कीजिए :
- 1। होशी एक किशान था। वह अहृत गशीष था। वह अहृत परिश्रम करता था। डक्के पाक्ष छेलों की जोड़ी थी।
 - 2। श्रीला मेशी अहिन है। वह अंखर्द के कल आएगी। हम ढो दिन खाड़ कलकत्ता जाएंगे।

17. उपयुक्त मुहावरों और लोकोक्तियों के विकल विधानों की पूर्ति कीजिए।

4

क। इकलौते जवान खेटे की मौत के तो खेचारे खूब्हे हविशाम की ----- गर्ड।

क्व। गशीष मोहन ने ----- खेटी की शाढ़ी के लिए खड़ी मुश्किल के पैक्स इकट्ठा किया।

ग। शाम ने कहा कि मेशी आर्थिक दुर्दशा में तुम्हारी थोड़ी जी अहायता में लिए ----- अन जाएगी।

घ। मैं जलदाजी में पुरानी गौकरी के इकतीफा के आया और नई गौकरी मिली नहीं। मेशी दशा तो ऐसी हो गई जैसे -----।

18. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

क। मैं जिक्ष शमाज की कल्पना करता हूँ उक्कमें गृहकथ शन्याक्षी और शन्याक्षी गृहकथ होंगे आर्थिक शन्याक्षी और गृहकथ के भीच वह दूसी नहीं बहेगी जो परंपरा के चलती आ रही है। शन्याक्षी उत्तम कोटि का मनुष्य होता है, क्योंकि उक्कमें अंचय की वृत्ति नहीं होती, लोभ और अर्थ नहीं होता। यहीं गुण गृहकथ में भी होना चाहिए। शन्याक्षी भी वही श्रेष्ठ हैं जो शमाज के लिए कुछ काम करे। ज्ञान और कर्म को शिन करोगे तो शमाज में विषमता उत्पन्न होगी ही। मुख में कविता और कदम्ये पद हाथ, यह आदर्श मुझे परंपरा था। इक्की की शिक्षा में दूसरों को भी ढेता हूँ और तुमने सुना है या नहीं कि नानक ने एक अमीर लड़के के हाथ के पानी पीना अक्षयीकाक कर दिया था। लोगों ने कहा “गुरुजी यह लड़का तो अत्यंत अंभात अंश का है, उक्कके हाथ का पानी पीने में क्या ढोष है” ? नानक लोले, “तलहटी में मेहनत मजदूरी के निशान नहीं हैं। जिक्षके हाथ में मेहनत के ठेले नहीं होते, उक्कके हाथ का पानी पीने मैं भी ढोष मानता हूँ।” नानक ठीक थे। श्रेष्ठ शमाज यह है जिक्षके अक्षयी जी खोलकर अम करते हैं और, तथा ली जलकर उक्के अधिक धन पद अधिकाक जमाने की उनकी इच्छा नहीं होती।

1। “गृहकथ शन्याक्षी और शन्याक्षी गृहकथ होंगे” के लेखक का क्या आशाय है ?

1

2। शन्याक्षी उत्तम कोटि का मनुष्य क्यों माना गया है ?

1

3। शमाज में विषमता कष उत्पन्न होती है ?

1

4। श्रेष्ठ शमाज कौन जा है ?

1

5। “विषमता” शब्द का विलोम लिखकर उक्कमें प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए।

1

क्व। नीचे दिए गए काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

क्वाण गए
दूधिया निगाहों में

फटी खिंवाड़यों वाले छुबूद्धके पैद
धंक गए
कुञ्जम कोमल मन में
गुट्ठल घट्ठों वाले कुलिशा कठोर पैद

के बहे थे गति
बण्ड यिहीन ढूंठ पैडलों को
चला बहे थे
बथ नहीं, ढो नहीं, तीन- तीन चक
कब बहे थे मात्र त्रिपिकम यामन के पुशाने पैदों को
नाप बहे थे धूरती का आनहूँ फाक्तला
घंटों के हिंसा झो ढोए जा बहे थे !

देव तक टकशाए
उक्ता दिन इन आँखों के थे पैद
भूल नहीं पाकंगा फटी खिंवाड़यां
छुआ गई दूधिया निगाहों में
धृक्ष गई
कुञ्जम कोमल मन में।

- 1। शिक्षा चालक के पैदों में खिंवाड़यां और गांठों के भ्रमे घट्ठे क्यों पड़ गए थे ? **1**
 2। कपि ने शिक्षा चालक के पैदों की तुलना किञ्चके पैदों के की है ? **1**
 3। कपि ने आपने मन और दृष्टि के लिए किन उपमाओं का प्रयोग किया है और क्यों ? **1**
 4। “घंटों के हिंसा झो ढोए जा बहे थे” के कपि किञ्च कटु जन्म की और कंकेत करता है ?
 5। कपि को क्यों लगता है कि अह शिक्षा चालक के खिंवार्ड पड़े पैदों को भूल नहीं
 पाएगा ?
 19. यिद्यालय के वार्षिक उत्क्षय का वर्णन करते हुए पुश्कराक प्राप्ति की प्रज्ञनता आभियक्त
 करते हुए शाहुल की और के पिताजी को एक पत्र लिखिए।

- अथवा**
- दैनिक जमाचारपत्र के जंपाड़क को दिखा की और के एक पत्र लिखिए, जिसमें कार्यालयों में
 अढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार की और ज्ञान आकर्षित कराया गया हो। **5**
20. किंवी एक यिषय पर लगभग तीन और शब्दों में निषंध लिखिए। **10**
- क। इक्कीकरणी जड़ी का भ्रात
 ख। अढ़ती आणाढ़ी और बिमटते भ्राद्धन
 ग। कर्म ही पूजा है।
 घ। जंगार कांति और भ्रात
 ङ। मन के हाके हाक ह, मन के जीते जीत।

हिंदी (कॅंट्रिक)
कक्षा 12
अंक योजना

प्र० क्षं०	आपेक्षित उत्तर कंकेत / मूल्य छिन्ड	अंक प्रिभाजन /योग
1	(केवल काव्यांश की अप्रक्षंग प्यारब्द्या आपेक्षित)	5 अंक
	अंक प्रिभाजन :-। कथि और कथिता का नामोल्लेख	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$ 1 अंक
	2। प्रक्षंग (पूर्णप्रक्षंग निर्वाह)	1
	3। प्यारब्द्या प्रमुख भाव लिंग्हओं का अपष्टीकरण आपेक्षित	$2\frac{1}{2}$
	4। श्रावित्यक्रित कौशल भाषिक कुशलता	$\frac{1}{2}$
	प्रक्षंग : प्रक्षुत काव्यांश भूर्यकांत विपाठी “निशाला” की कथिता “जागो फिर एक खाक” में से लिया गया है।	कुल अंक 5
	भावतीय वीरों को शत्रुओं के प्रिक्षक प्रोत्काहित करते हुए कहा गया है कि वीरों के आधिकार हनन का कोई आहंक नहीं करता।	
	प्यारब्द्या लिंग्ह : हे भावतवाक्षी! जो श्रेष्ठ के भामान कायश होते हैं आपने आधिकार छिनते ढेख पिशेष नहीं करते, परिणामतः जीवन पर्यंत आंशु अहाते हैं। अथतंत्रता तुम्हारा जन्म किञ्च आधिकार है, इसे प्राप्त करना तुम्हारा कर्तव्य है। डार्शन से पूर्ण भावत में श्रीकृष्ण ने गीता में अन्याय के प्रिक्षक शक्त्र उठाने की प्रेरणा दी थी क्योंकि क्षमर्थ ही जीवित करने का आधिकारी है।	
	पिशेष : भाषा तत्क्षम प्रधान शाष्ट्रावली, मुक्त छंड, औज गुण, प्रतीकात्मकता का गुण।	
	अथवा	
	प्रक्षंग : प्रक्षुत पद “क्षंतवाणी” श्रीर्षक के अंतर्गत कंकलित गुरु नानक द्वयाका बचित है।	
	ईश्वर को किसी पिशेष अथवा पद खोजा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि वह तो आर्थ व्यापक है।	
	प्यारब्द्या लिंग्ह : ईश्वर कर्ता व्यापक है इसलिए उसे पन आदि में खोजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जिस प्रकार पुष्प में गंध और धर्पण में परशार्द्ध कर्मार्द्ध है उसी प्रकार मनुष्य के हृदय में वह कर्माया है। हृदय में ही खोजना होगा। गुरु के ज्ञान से श्रीतर-आहर (कर्तव्र) व्याप्त ईश्वर का अनुभव किया। आतः भ्रम दूर होने पर ही अथवा को जाना जा सकता है।	
	पिशेष : भाषा में आम लोलचाल के शाष्ट्र, डप्मा, छष्टांत, अलंकार, भाषा में विव्रात्मकता का गुण है।	

3. किन्हीं काव्यांशों का काव्य लौँढ़ाय-अपष्ट करना आपेक्षित अंक प्रिभाजन – $3+3=6$

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. भाव लौँढ़ाय | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. शिल्प लौँढ़र्य | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| कुल अंक | 3 |

क। भाव लौँढ़र्य : शिव मंगल किंह भुमन ने “मिटटी की महिमा” नामक कथिता की इन पंक्तियों में मिटटी को ज्ञानीय प्राचीन और अहमा, पिष्ठु य महेश की जन्मदात्री के क्षय में चित्रित किया है।

शिल्प और्ध्वर्य : भाषा अकल, अवधारणा एवं प्रवाहवपूर्ण बहुड़ी छोली है। मिट्टी पर मानवीय आवें का आवेषण है। मानवीकरण या अनुपाति अलंकार का प्रयोग है। कथिता में प्रकाश गुण या मुक्त छंड है।

ब्रह्म। भाषा और्ध्वर्य : केदासनाथ आवाल ने “पीशांगना” कथिता में नारी को शीशांगना रूप में चित्रित कर उसे शाकित रूपरूपा माना है। वह विषम परिविधियों में ढृढ़ रहते हुए ढूँढ़ों के कल्याण हेतु शिन रूपों में ढलती है।

शिल्प और्ध्वर्य : नारी के कोमल एवं ढृढ़ रूपों का जशक्त एवं नवीन ढंग के चित्रण किया गया है। कथिता में प्रकाश गुण है। भाषा अहंज एवं प्रवाहवपूर्ण बहुड़ी छोली है। अनुपाति एवं डप्मा अलंकारों की छठा ढष्टप्य है। मुक्त छंड कथिता है। लघु कथिता का एक सुंदर उदाहरण है।

ग। भाषा और्ध्वर्य : अर्थशप्तक द्वारा अक्षेना की कथिता “आज पहली आख” की इन पंक्तियों में मनुष्य को पशाजय के निशाशा न होने की प्रेक्षणा दी गई है। यदि निःशर्वार्थ भाषा के हम पशाजित और निशाशा लोगों को अहानुभूति या अद्विष्वाप दें तो उनके दुख उन्हें धिजयी होने की प्रेक्षणा प्रदान करेंगे।

शिल्प और्ध्वर्य : आम छोलचाल के शब्दों के युक्त बहुड़ी छोली की छंडमुक्त कथिता है। पिशोधाभाषा और मानवीकरण अलंकार की प्रधानता है।

3. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। 2+2=4

अंक प्रभाजन :	1। कथा	1½
	2। भाषा शुद्धता	½
कुल अंक :		2

क। यादु को किशान की उज्ज्वल गाथा इक्षित कहा गया है क्योंकि उसके श्रम का यश यादु की तरह असु जगह प्याप्त है। झूर्य को किशान का वृथ इक्षित कहा गया है क्योंकि झूर्य की उज्ज्वल के अल पर फक्तले तैयार होती हैं।

ब्रह्म। भावतीय नारी प्राचीन काल के ही आत्मपिश्याक्षी, अच्ची प्रेमिका, पतिव्रता, पिपक्षीत परिविधियों में आडिग रहनेवाली, अफूर्तिमयी, पति के सुख-दुख की जाधिन, आशा एवं पिश्याक्ष के भवी हैं।

ग। कथि को कलर्क के रूप में निकंतक जीवन की जटिलताओं को छोलना पड़ता है। आर्थि के तंगी को अहना पड़ता है। प्रतिक्रिया जीवन में अर्थत्र अंदर्घर्ष करना पड़ता है। परिश्रम के कार्य करने पर श्री येतनमान का दक्षता आवश्यक अड़ी कठिनाई के पार हो पाता है।

4. क 1। जीवन की कृतार्थता आडियल होने की अपेक्षा ढृढ़ता में है क्योंकि हमें अपने आदर्शों का पालन ढृढ़ता के करना चाहिए। यिन उचित-अनुचित का पिचाक करे आडियल अने रहने के जीवन कृतार्थ नहीं होता। **1**

2। हमारे पिचाकों में लचीलापन है तो हम अहंज ही परिविधियों के अस्त्र आमंजक्य अद्यापित कर अकते हैं। हमारे आदर्श विद्युत हों और पिचाकों में लचीलापन हो तो हम जीवन के मोर्चे पर उठे रह अकते हैं जैसे अंक का हसा श्रवा पेड़ हवा के अस्त्र हिलता है, झुकता है, फिर अंकीया बहुड़ा हो जाता है। **2**

ख। १। आज मनुष्य वनक्षयति और जल को आपना नाता तोड़ रहा है जिसके कारण उसका जीवन नीकर और आकेला होता जा रहा है। वनक्षयति और पानी का दिश्ता अटूट और अनंत है, मनुष्य का नाता इनको अटूट है। आज मनुष्य को आपनी झवार्थता और प्रवृत्तता त्यागकर प्रकृति की हवियाली ये जल की परिवर्ता को अनाए रखना चाहिए।

2

३। आज नगर ये कारब्बाजों की गंदगी को अभी नदियों का जल प्रदूषित हो गया है। जो नदियां जीवन ये कंशकृति का खोत रही हैं ये आज छढ़ते जल प्रदूषण के कारण आपना महत्व खो रही हैं।

1

५. किन्हीं ३ प्रश्नों के उत्तर आपेक्षित । **3+3+3 = 9**

अंक	प्रश्नानुसार	उत्तर
१।	कथ्य	२
२।	भाषा शुद्धता	१
कुल अंक :		३

क। भाषा, धर्म, खानपान ये योशभूषा आदि की दृष्टि को पिण्डिता भले हो, पर ज्ञाहित्यिक, ढार्शनिक एवं ज्ञानकृतिक दृष्टि को एकता की आवना पिछयमान है। अभी भाषा ये धर्म के ज्ञाहित्य में आवनागत ज्ञान्य मिलता है। अभी हेत्रों में ज्ञात्य, आहिंका, त्याग, पशेपकाक एवं न्याय आदि मानवीय आवनाओं के प्रति अम्मान की आवना है।

ख। कोकिल के भीतर तोते का रहना इस मानविक की और जंकेत करता है कि ज्यतंत्र ज्ञप को खोलने वाले प्रयुक्ति आपनी भाषा और भाषण परने मालिक के जंकेत पर छढ़ल रहे हैं। ये वही ढोहराते हैं जो उनके आका कहते हैं। आहर को कोकिल आर्थित ज्यतंत्र होने का ढोंग करते हैं पर अंदर की मानविकता जुख भोगी और पराधीनता की है।

ग। घेड़-पौधे और पशु अभी आपना पृथक आकृतत्व अमज्जते थे। ये जलके जमग्र ज्ञप घन के अनजान थे। अज्ञानता के कारण आपनी आपनी ढपली आपना आपना बाग अलापते थे। उन्हें यह ज्ञान ही नहीं था कि ये जल मिलकर घन हैं। ये जल घन के अंश हैं, इसे ये नहीं मानते थे।

घ। देश में प्र्याप्त अकंतुलन के आपजूद जिस प्रकार पुश्टिकर आपना देश किसी अन्य देश को छढ़ना नहीं चाहता उसी प्रकार अनेक जमक्याओं, कठिनाइयों को जूझते हुए श्री लेखक के मन में इक्षके प्रति गहरा प्रेम है। देश यर्तमान में ही नहीं होता उसकी जड़ अतीत की गहराइयों तक फैली होती हैं। हर भावतीय की ज्ञात्यी पहचान उन लोगों को है जो अतीत में ये जिनकी मिटटी इस धरती में ढाँची हैं।

५. किन्हीं ३ प्रश्नों के उत्तर आपेक्षित । **2+2+2= 6**

अंक	प्रश्नानुसार	उत्तर
१।	कथ्य	१
२।	भाषा शुद्धता	२
कुल अंक :		२

क। ज्ञार्थि पुरुषोत्तम ढाक्स ठंडन के प्रयुक्तत्व की पिशेयताएँ :

आकृतीय ज्यतंत्रता को ज्ञानानी, हिंदी को ज्ञानभाषा के ज्ञप में अम्मान ढिलानेवाले, निष्कंलक छपि, कांगेक के अमर्पित गेता, निर्भीक, किञ्चांतों के प्रति निष्ठा आदि।

ख। मूँगा गूँगा आत-आत पर आपमानित होता था। मांगकर खाना उसे उद्यित नहीं लगता था। इंद्रिय जुख तक जीवन को जीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए। इंद्रिय जुख को उपर उठकर जीवन को उत्काहपूर्वक जीने में जीवन का वाक्तविक आंगंद है।

ग। ये अच्चे आर्थों में फिल क्से क्षेत्रा कवनेवाली कमाज क्षेत्री थीं। ये तन और धन के नहीं, अच्चे फिल क्से निःश्वार्थ भावना क्से आकाल, आठ, य प्लेग पीड़ितों की क्षेपिका थीं।

घ। उन्होंने पिता के दृष्टिका लगान पशुली और लेनदेन के कार्य का पिशेष किया। ये घर छोड़कर खरेली चले गए। ये लेखक की माता के पिशेष पर श्री हर तबह की किताबें उन्हें पढ़ने को देते। घर कंपति के अंटपारे पर भाइयों के खूब झगड़ा हुआ।

7. (किंवी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर आपेक्षित- दिए गए कंकेतों का प्रश्नावल लगभग 50- 60 शब्दों में हो।) 4

अंक प्रश्नावल : 1। कथ्य	3
2। भाषा शुद्धता/ आभिव्यक्ति	1
कुल अंक :	4

आश्वासन के इन कार्यों को इस कथन की पुष्टि होती है – जमींदार के खेतों पर पूरा काम करना। आपने कच्चे घर को पक्के घर में बदलना। आंजी की शाढ़ी का वचन पूरा करना। शान्ति के क्षेत्र जेट जहाज को मार गिराना।

अथवा

ऐसे विष्णु दिगंबर पलुक्ककर के चित्र की प्रमुख पिशेषताएं – कंगीत के प्रति गहवा लगाव एवं कंगीत के प्रचाशक, ऋणाभिमानी, अनुकाशनप्रिय, लालचहीन, निर्भीक आदि हैं।

8. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में आपेक्षित : 3+3=6

अंक प्रश्नावल : 1. कथ्य	2
2. भाषा शुद्धता आभिव्यक्ति	1
कुल अंक : 3	

पंचदा शुद्धेलखंड का एक पिशेष श्वास है जहां यमुना, चंबल, किंशु, पाहुज और कुमारी – ये पांच नदियां एक श्वास पर मिलती हैं। आलू पानी और हरियाली का यह कंगम पैशवमय और झौंकर्य के विचित्र मिश्रण की श्वास करता है। इस कंगम के कवीष एक गढ़ी में शर्जा नायक किंह आपने फल के ज्ञात यहां आकर ठहके थे।

ख। किंहगढ़ में कुंजर किंह जष छोटी शानी के आत्मीत के दोषान श्यष्ट कहता है कि उन्हें अलीमर्दन को अहायता के लिए नहीं खुलाना चाहिए था। शानी ढलीप नगर की प्राप्ति के लिए अलीमर्दन का अहयोग आवश्यक मानती है और इन्ही उन्होंने अलीमर्दन को शार्की शिजवार्द थी। कुंजर किंह जानता था कि अलीमर्दन की इस अहायता के पीछे दूसरा ही मंतव्य है क्योंकि वह तो पालक की ढेवी को पाने और मंदिर को नष्ट करने आया है।

ग। ढेवी किंह ने दांगी धीरों के शरों को क्षिर नावाकर प्रणाम किया। श्री नत मश्तक दोकर नमक्कार किया। ढेवी किंह ने रुक्क गले क्से कहा “आपनी आन पर आटल थे। आपनी आन पर निश्चय के ज्ञात मरे। उन्हें मरने में जैका सुख मिला होगा, हमें कङ्खाचित जीवन में श्री न मिलेगा। अहुत अमाशोह के ज्ञात इनकी ढाह किया की जानी चाहिए।” पिशाटा की जागीर के लिए उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि पिशाटा का गांव किंवी आन्य को जागीर में नहीं दिया जाएगा। ढौगियों में जो खेड़ा उन्हीं के हाथ में यह गांव रहेगा।

9. किन्ती एक पात्र की चार चारित्रिक विशेषताएं आयोजित (उपन्यास की घटनाओं के आलोक में विशेषताओं का क्षमताकरण आयोजित) 4

अंक विभाजन :	1. कथ्य	3
	2. भाषा शुद्धता/ आभिव्यक्ति	1
	कुल अंक :	4

लोचन किंह :

यीक्ता एवं आहश की प्रतिमूर्ति, शाजभक्त एवं अफाद्धा, शाजनीतिक चालों के आनंदित्वा, सैन्य अंचालन में निपुण योद्धा, श्रीघं ही आवेश में आनेवाला, निर्भीक एवं ऋषिभिमानी और आपनी आन आन पर मर मिटनेवाला।

आधार

कुंजक किंह : उपन्यास का प्रमुख पुरुष पात्र, निश्चार्थ भाव के शाजा के प्रति जर्मार्पित, आपने आधिकार के लिए लड़नेवाला, यीक्ता एवं आहश की प्रतिमूर्ति, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ एवं यीक योद्धा, तोप अंचालन में निपुण, आदर्श प्रेमी, अचन पर आठिग रहनेवाला और धर्म रक्षक आदि।

10. श्रीत – विशेषण, गुणवाचक, अवलिंग, एक अचन, विशेष्य ऋतु 1

हिमालय का : व्यक्तिवाचक अंज्ञा, पुरुष, एकवचन, अंशंधकारक, अंशंधी शब्द- “क्षेत्र” 1

हो जाता है : अकर्मक किया, पुरुष, एक अचन, निश्चयार्थ, वर्तमान, कर्तृवाच्य, कर्तव्यि प्रयोग। 1

11. क। आश्यापकों द्वयाका विद्यालय में शिक्षा दी जाती है। 1
 क्व। आढ़ पीड़ितों की अहायता के लिए ज्ञानकार ने कबोड़ों रूपए क्वर्च किए। 1
 ग। मुझको इस गर्मी में झोया नहीं जा सकता। 1

12. क। हाथ ही हाथ में – आव्ययीभाव ज्ञान
 गज के ज्ञान आनन दै जिजका (गणेश) – अहुषीहि ज्ञान 1

क्व। गंगा- यमुना : द्वंद्व ज्ञान
 हक्तलिखित – तत्पुरुष ज्ञान 1

13. क। कृपया दो फिन का अवकाश प्रदान करें। 1
 क्व। शोक को ज्ञाने देखकर तो मेरे प्राण ही भूख गए 1
 ग। मुझे मात्र पांच रूपए चाहिए। 1

14. क। प्रश्नवाचक प्राक्य ½
 क्व। इच्छावाचक प्राक्य ½
 ग। विद्यानवाचक प्राक्य ½
 ग। अंकेतवाचक प्राक्य ½

15। क। लालाजी ने थैला डंठया और छुकान की ओर चले गए। 1
 क्व। जल वर्षा होती है, मोर नाचने लगते हैं। 1

16. क।

कर्ता-	चाणक्य ने
कर्ता पिक्ताक -	तेजश्ची
कर्म -	चंद्रगुप्त को
कर्म का पिक्ताक -	यीक
किया पढ़ -	अना दिया
पूरक -	मगध का झग्गाट

1

II) कर्ता --	हनुमान ने
कर्ता पिक्ताक -	पवन पुत्र
कर्म -	लंका
कर्म का पिक्ताक -	ओने की
किया पढ़ -	जला ढी
किया पिशेषण -	झेखते ही झेखते

ख।

1. होशी एक गशीष और परिश्रमी किञ्चान था जिसके पास ऐलों की एक जोड़ी थी। 1
 2। मेशी अहन शीला कल अंषई को आएगी और हम दो दिन आढ़ कलकत्ता जाएंगे। 1

17.

क। कमर ही टूट गई (कमर टूटना)	1
ख। खूण पक्षीना एक करके (खून पक्षीना एक करना)	1
ग। डूबते को तिनके का शहादा	1
घ। धोली का कुत्ता घर का न घाट का	1

18।

क। 1। गृहकथ अन्याकी और अन्याकी गृहकथ को आशय है गृहकथ में बहकर अन्याकी जैका जाहा जीवन जीना। ठोनों में अंतुलन अनाना ही अन्याकी गृहकथ जीवन है। 1

2। क्योंकि उसमें अंचय की वृत्ति नहीं होती। यह लोभ और क्षयार्थ को पके बहता है तथा अमाज झोणा का कार्य करता है। 1

3। ज्ञान और कर्म में शिनना करने के या ढोनों में अमरण्य न होने के अमाज में विषमता उत्पन्न है। 1

4। जिसके अद्वय ज्ञान और कर्म को अशाक महत्व ढेते हैं ये जी खोलकर परिश्रम करते हैं और जश्वर को आधिक धन पर आधिकार नहीं जमाते। 1

5। विषमता X अमता, प्रत्यय- ता 1

ख।

- 1। विक्षा चालक प्रतिदिन घंटों तक शष्ठि विहीन अश्व ऐडलों को पैदों के जोड़ लगाकर चलाता था।
 2। विक्षा चालक के पैदों की तुलना आमन आवतार धारण करनेवाले भगवान विष्णु के तीन लोक नापनेवाले पैदों की है। 1

3। कथि ने आपने मन और ढृष्टि के लिए फूल और दूध उपमानों का प्रयोग किया क्योंकि मन फूल वा कोमल व भाषुक है, ढृष्टि दूध जी धरल एवं झंपेडना के युक्त है जिक्से थे खुब़दरे पैदों की चुभन महजूब कर भकते हैं।	1
4। विकशा चालक घंटों के हिक्काख के रिक्शों के मालिक को किशाया ढेते हैं। आपनी मेहनत की कमाई का छड़ा हिक्काख किशाए के रूप में ढेते हैं।	1
5। विकशा चालक के जीवन झंघर्ष को कथि ने हृदय की गहवाई के महजूब किया है इसलिए यह गहवी झंपेडना विकशाचालक के खिलाई पड़े पैदों की झगृति बनाए रखेगी।	1
 19. पत्र लेखन - औपचारिकताएं	 1
- विषय ज्ञानी ज्ञान/प्रतिपादन	3
- शुद्ध भाषा प्रयोग / आभिव्यक्ति	1
 20. निषंध लेखन – प्रक्तावना	 1
- विषय ज्ञानी और प्रक्तुति	6
- उपर्युक्त /निष्कर्ष	1
- भाषा शुद्धता/ आभिव्यक्ति	2

नमूना प्रश्नपत्र : हिंदी

आवश्यकता :

माध्यमिक और विशेष माध्यमिक इतिहास पर वाष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुबंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा पुस्तकों के निर्माण तथा केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम में कुछ परिवर्तन किए जाने के कारण शिक्षकों और शिक्षार्थियों में प्रश्नपत्रों के व्यवरूप के लावे में जिज्ञासाएँ हैं जिनके कारण बोर्ड को ऐसी अनेक शंकाओं का व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी निशाकरण करना पड़ता है। बोर्ड द्वारा निर्मित नवीनतम पाठ्यक्रम में भी अनेक छिंदुओं को यथाक्रमभव व्यष्ट किया गया है। नवीन और नयाकरणीय कक्षा में “भौतिकी” को पहली आवश्यकता दिए जाने के कारण भी प्रश्नपत्र के व्यवरूप और अंक अधिभाव पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसलिए हिंदी के नमूना प्रश्नपत्रों के निर्माण की आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई।

प्रक्रिया :

नमूने के प्रश्नपत्र तैयार करने की बोर्ड की आपनी प्रक्रिया है जिनके एक अनुभवी शिक्षक और शिक्षाशास्त्री जुड़े हैं जो शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन के क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञ माने जाते हैं। ये व्यापक विधि वित्तीय पाठ्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों और व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकियों की अभीज्ञा कर प्रश्नपत्र का प्रारूप (ल्यू प्रिंट) विश्वासन करते हैं। प्रारूप में एक और उद्देश्यपूर्ण प्रश्नों का अनुमान (ज्ञान, लोक और अनुप्रयोग/अभिव्यक्ति) तय किया जाता है यहीं वक्तु और प्रक्रिया की ढृष्टि के निष्पत्तिक, लघुत्तमक, लघुत्तमक और अति लघुत्तमक प्रश्नों का अंतुलन भी किया जाता है। ल्यू प्रिंट लेने के आवश्यक विधि वित्तीय पाठ्यक्रम और अधिकारीक प्रश्नों का निर्माण कर प्रश्नपत्र को मूर्त रूप दिया जाता है।

यहां यह उल्लेख करना अप्रासंगिक न होगा कि हिंदी के ज्ञानियों ने भाषानुभवी पाठ्यक्रमों की अपेक्षा के अनुक्रम ल्यू प्रिंट में थोड़े अद्वितीय परिवर्तन की अवधारणा करती है इसलिए इसे जड़ नहीं परन्तु विश्वासन की अवधारणा करती है।

अंक योजना : प्रश्नपत्र निर्माण के ज्ञान अवधारणा अनाना भी आवश्यक होता है। इसके एक और यह व्यष्ट होता है कि अमुक प्रश्न के उत्तर में किन छिंदुओं का उल्लेख आवश्यक है और दूसरी और उन छिंदुओं को मूल्यांकन पैमाने पर क्या/कितना महत्व दिया जाए।

अंक अधिभाव

मूल्यांकन के लिए त्रिंक अधिभाक का पिश्लेषण ढो छप्टियों को होता है- उद्धरण्यानुभाक और पिष्यानुभाक।

ગુજરાત સરકાર અધિકારી

જ્ઞાન	ઓદ્ધ	ત્રણુપ્રયોગ	યોગ
20	50	30	100

(अत्याधिक होने पर अंक आधिभाव में मामूली परिवर्तन कंभव)

विषयानुक्रम अंक अधिभास (आखणी पैकलिक के शंकर्भ में)

ગદ્ય	કાવ્ય	ડપન્યાખ	શાહિત્ય કા ફિલ્માખ	નિષંધ	આપઠિત લોથ	યોગ	
25	25	15	13	12	5	5	100

ਕੰਲਗਨ ਢੋ-ਢੋ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਪੱਤਰ ਤਪਾਰਿਕਤ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਆ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਅਨਾਏ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਭੌਕ ਇਨ ਪਕ ਧਿਮਰਥ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਕਿਯਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿਂਤੁ ਯਹ ਯਾਦ ਕਥਕਨਾ ਹੋਗਾ ਕਿ ਯੇ ਮਾਰਗਦਾਰਿਕਾਂ ਹਨ। ਨਿਵੰਧਿਕ ਪਾਠਿਆਕਾਰ ਕੀਮਾਤਾਓਂ ਕੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਤਕ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ ਪਕੀਕਾਕ ਕੋ ਆਪਨਾ ਲਲ੍ਹੁ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਟ ਕਿਥਕ ਕਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਪੱਤਰ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਕਾ ਆਧਿਕਾਰ ਹੋਤਾ ਹੈ। ਆਤ: ਬੋਰਡ ਕੀ ਪਕੀਕਾਤਾਓਂ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਇਨਮੋਂ ਨਿਯਮਾਧਿਕ ਧਿਚਲਨ ਕੰਮ ਹੈ।

हिंदी ऐच्छिक

कक्षा 12

प्र० क्र०	ठढ़केश्य	ज्ञान			ओधन			आभिव्यक्ति			योग			
	प्रश्नों के प्रकार	निः लघु	आ०ला०	निः ला०	आ०ला०	निः ला०	आ०ला०	ज्ञान	ओधन	आभिव्यक्ति	महाये०			
1	गढ़य भाग अप्रबंग व्याख्या	3(2)			4 (-)			4 (-)			3 (2)	3(-)	4(-)	10
2	पाठों की विद्ययवस्तु पर विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न		3(3)			3(-)			3(-)		3(3)	3(-)	3(-)	9
3	पाठों पर आधारित जीवन मूल्यों पर प्रश्न		1(2)			3(-)			2(-)		1(2)	3(-)	2(-)	6
4	अप्रबंग व्याख्याएं	2(2)			4(-)			4(-)			2(2)	4(-)	4(-)	10
5	कथिता के कथय पर आधारित प्रश्न			1(2)			3(-)			1(-)	1(2)	3(-)	1(-)	5
6	काष्य और्डर उपलब्धीकरण	1(1)			3(-)			2(-)			1(1)	3(-)	1(-)	5
7	कथि परिचय	1(1)			3(-)			1(-)			1(1)	3(-)	1(-)	5
8 क	बंगभूमि उप० क)कथानक अ कथेपकथन	1(1)			2(-)			1(-)			1(1)	2(-)	1(-)	4
ख	चक्रित्र चित्रण प्र०	1(1)			2(-)			1(-)			1(1)	2(-)	1(-)	4
9 क	ठढ़केश्य अ देशकाल प्र०	1(1)			2(-)			1(-)			1(1)	2(-)	1(-)	4
ख	भाषा शैली प्र०		1(1)			2(-)					1(1)	2(-)	-	3
10	हिंदी भाषा का इति० भ्रक्ति अ श्रीतिकालीन काष्य प्र०		1(1)			2(-)			1(1)		1(1)	2(-)	1(1)	4
11	छायावाद अ प्रगति० की पिशो० प्र०	1(1)			3(-)			1(1)			1(1)	3(-)	1(1)	5
12	निः उप० कहानी अ नाटक के कमिक पिकाक्ष पर प्र०	2(1)			2(-)						2(1)	2(-)	-	4
13 क	आपठित गढ़यांश ओष्ठ						5(1)				5(1)			5

ब्र	आपठित पढ़यांश ओध						5(1)						5(-)	5
14	निरो लेखन	2(1)			2(-)			8(-)			2(1)	2(-)	8(-)	12
	योग		20		50		30			20	50	30		100

नोट : प्रश्न जंब्या कोष्ठकों के श्रीतर लिखी गई हैं और अंक कोष्ठकों के आहर लिखे गए हैं।

निषंधात्मक प्र० जं० 12

ज्ञान 20 अंक

लघुत्तरात्मक प्र० ७

ओधन 50 अंक

अति ल० प्रश्न जं० 4

अभिव्यक्ति 30 अंक

हिंडी (ऐच्छिक)

कक्षा 12

क्षमय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 100

1। निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों में से किन्हीं 2 की अप्रक्षंग व्याख्या कीजिए :
 $5+5 = 10$

क। ऐसे कोध का अचार या मुख्या है। जिससे हमें ढुक्क पहुंचा है उस पर यदि हमने कोध किया और यह कोध हमारे हृदय में अहुत दिनों तक टिका रहा तो वह ऐसे कहलाता है। इस कथायी रूप में टिक जाने के कारण कोध का योग और उत्तराता तो धीमी पड़ जाती है, लक्ष्य को पीड़ित करने की प्रेरणा अवश्य अहुत काल तक हुआ करती है। कोध अपना अचार करते हुए शानु को पीड़ित करने की युक्ति आँधि झोयने का क्षमय प्रायः नहीं ढेता।

ख। इतना क्षय जान पड़ता है कि श्रीम के कर्तव्य अकर्तव्य के निर्णय में कहीं कोई कमजोशी थी। वह उचित अवक्षर पर उचित निर्णय ले पाते थे। यद्यपि वह जानते अहुत थे, तथापि कुछ निर्णय नहीं ले पाते थे। उन्हें अवतार

न मानना ठीक ही हुआ। आजकल श्री ऐसे पिंडवान मिल जाएंगे, जो जानते अहृत हैं, कबते कुछ श्री नहीं। कबनेवाला इतिहास निर्माता होता है, किर्फ़ झोचनेवाला इतिहास के भयंकर बथ चक के नीचे पिक्क जाता है। इतिहास का बथ वह हांकता है जो झोचता है और झोचे को कबता श्री है।

ग। हिंदी ज्ञाहित्य के यथार्थवादी कलेवर में कला, कोक्षने भक्त की चीज वह गर्ड है। पर कला श्री प्रकृति की तरह अङ्गला लेना बूख जानती है। यथार्थ और ज्ञान में बोध लगाते, भाषा को खेलते लोग, कलम थामे छैठे रहते हैं कि कल्पना या बौद्धर्य अनुभूति हाथ चलाए तो बचना अने। एक आव लिखी जाए तो फिर क्षे जी भक्त कला को कोक्षा जा सकता है।

2। निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं 3 के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए :

$$3+3+3=9$$

क। “त्रिथातो धुमककड़ जिज्ञासा” पाठ के लेखक युवाओं को धुमककड़ धर्म ग्रहण करने का पश्मर्श क्यों देते हैं ?

ख। व्यक्ति की झलक पाठ में लेखक ने प्रकाश के व्यक्तित्व के आहय और श्रीतश्च क्षणक्षय की किन पिशेषताओं का डल्लेख किया है ?

ग। मिशनरी भाव की निंदा और ईर्ष्या-द्वेष से प्रेरित निंदा में क्या अंतर है ? “निंदा दक्ष” पाठ के आधार पर व्यष्ट कीजिए।

घ। “मेरी जीवन यात्रा : ढो चित्र” पाठ के आधार पर टिप्पणी कीजिए कि लेखक के जीवन के ये ढो चित्र अङ्गलती ज्ञानात्मक मानविकता के परिचायक हैं।

3.निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं ढो के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में लिखिए :

$$3+3=6$$

क। “पर्यावरण या पिकाक्ष और आकित्तत्व या पिनाशा” निषंध के माध्यम से लेखक ने आज के शास्त्रीय और ज्ञानात्मक जीवन के बंधन में कौन-कौन सी असम्भवाएं डराई हैं ?

ख। “जिक्षने कभी तलाश नहीं चलाई, वह इकाद्वा करने पर श्री तलाश नहीं चला सकता।” “मंत्र” कहानी के आधार पर इक्ष कथन की अमीक्षा कीजिए।

ग। कोथ कष बौद्धर्य इश्वा को प्राप्त कर लेता है ? “कोथ” निषंध के आधार पर व्यष्ट कीजिए।

4. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों की ऋप्रक्षंग प्र्याकृता कीजिए : $5+5=10$

क। ऋषवश तीक पद्मनी आई। खेंपा छोकि केक मुकुलाई।
झक्सि-मुख, ड़िंग मलयगिकि आका। नागिन झाँपि लीन्ह चहुँ पाका।।
ओनई घटा पशी जग छाहौ। झक्सि के ऋक्न लीन्ह जनु बाहौ।।
छपि गौ दिनहिं भानु कै ढका। लेङ निक्सि नखत चांड प्रगका।।
भूलि चकोक ढीठि मुख लावा। मेथ घटा महौ चंड ढेक्खावा।।

आथवा

मोहि मूढ मन अहुत खिगोयो।
याके लिए भुनहु करनामय मैं जग जनमि-जनमि ढुख शोयो।।
झीतल मधुक पीयूष झहज भुख निकटहिं बहत, ढूक जनु खोयो।
भहु भांतिन झम करत मोह अब छृथहिं मंडमति आकि खिलोयो।।
खवरम-कीच जिय, जानि झानि चित्त, चाहत कुटिल मलहिमल धोयो।।

तृष्णावंत झुक्काकि खिहाय झठ फिक्कि-फिक्कि खिकल झाकाका निचोयो
तुलझीदाक्ष प्रशु कृपा करहु झाल, मैं निज ढोष कछु नहिं गोयो।
ठाक्षत ही गङ्ग झीति निक्षा झण, कष्ठहुँ न नाथ। नीँड अकि झोयो।।

ख। भाक्त नहीं रक्षान का याचक गुण पिशेष नक का है,
एक ढेशा का नहीं श्रील यह श्रू मंडल भक्त का है।
जहां कहीं एकता झर्खंडित जहां प्रेम का रूप है,
ढेशा ढेशा मैं यहां खडा भाक्त जीवित भाक्कक्ष है।
निखिल पिश्य की जन्म भूमि यंडन को नमन कर्कुं मैं।
किक्षको नमन कर्कुं मैं भाक्त! किक्षको नमन कर्कुं मैं?

आथवा

हके हके ये पात,
डालियां, कलियां, कोमल गात।
मैं ही आपना रूपन- मृङ्गल- कर
फेकरंगा निद्रित कलियों पर
जगा एक प्रत्यूष मनोहर
पुष्प-पुष्प क्षे तंद्रालक्ष लालक्ष झींच लूंगा मैं
आपने नव जीवन का आमृत झर्ष झींच ढूंगा मैं।

5 क। “ओ मेके मन” कथिता मैं “कनात”, “खिक्तक” और “टेकियाक कुत्ते” प्रतीक
कैक्षे व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रयुक्त किए गए हैं ?

ख। “लैंप पोक्ट तो मैं श्री जला झकता हूँ”, “पहचान” कथिता के इक्ष कथन के कांडर्भ में खुद्धिजीवी वर्ग की शूमिका रूपष्ट कीजिए। 2

6. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश का काव्य और्ध्वर्य रूपष्ट कीजिए : 5

अनुखन माधव-माधव शुमिक्षते, अुंदरि भेलि मधाई।
ओ निज भाव शुभाषहि लिभरल, आपनेहि गुन लुषुधाई।।
माधव आपक्षल तोहक लिनेह।
आपनेहि लिकहें आपन तनु जशजक, जिलक्षते भेल झंडेह।।

आथवा

यह महा ढंग का ढानव
पीकर अनंग का गाव
खक चुका महा श्रीषण कव
शुख दे प्राणी को मानव
तज धिजय पशजय का कुढंग

7. तुलकीदाक्ष आथवा शमधाकी किंह “दिनकर” के जीवन, रचनाओं और काव्यगत विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। 5

8 क) “कंगभूमि” उपन्यास के कथानक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4

आथवा

“कंगभूमि” उपन्यास के कंवाढ पात्रों के चरित्रांकन में भहायक हुए हैं। इक्ष कथन के आलोक में उपन्यास की कंवाढ-योजना पर आपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

ख। “भूकदाक्ष गांधीवादी विचारों का वाहक मानवीय गुण ढोषों से युक्त पुरुष है।” इक्ष कथन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भूकदाक्ष का चरित्र-चित्रण कीजिए। 4

आथवा

“प्रभु क्षेत्र आत्म क्षेत्री के ही जन क्षेत्री अनन्त वाला विकाकशील पात्र है” – इक्ष कथन के आलोक में प्रभु क्षेत्र का चरित्र प्रकाशित कीजिए।

9. क) “कंगभूमि जन जागरण का उपन्यास है” इक्ष कथन के आप कहां तक भहमत हैं ? तर्क भम्मत उत्तर ढीजिए। 4

आथवा

“कंगभूमि भारतीय क्षणतंत्रता-क्षंगाम की महागाथा है।” इस डिक्टिन के आधार पर “कंगभूमि” उपन्यास की देशकाल और वर्तावरण योजना पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4

ख। “भाषा-शैली की दृष्टि से “कंगभूमि” एक डत्कृष्ट औपन्यासिक कृति है।”
इस कथन का युक्तियुक्त प्रयोग कीजिए। 3

10. “श्रीतिकालीन कविता का प्रधान क्षण शृंगार परक है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि करते हुए श्रीतिकालीन ज्ञाहित्य की तीन प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4

आथवा

क्षंतकाल काव्य की किन्हीं तीन प्रवृत्तियों को क्षण करते हुए इस काल के प्रमुख ढो कवियों के नाम श्री लिखिए।

11. छायावाद को “क्षूल के प्रति कूँझम का धिङ्घोह” क्यों कहा जाता है?
छायावादी काव्य की चार प्रमुख प्रश्नोषताओं को क्षण कीजिए। 5

आथवा

प्रगतिवादी काव्य की चार प्रमुख प्रश्नोषताओं को क्षण करते हुए इस काल के ढो कवियों का नामोल्लेख कीजिए।

12. प्रेमचंद युगीन हिंदी उपन्यास ज्ञाहित्य पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4
आथवा

प्रकाश युगीन हिंदी नाटक ज्ञाहित्य का कांक्षित प्रश्नावली ढीजिए।

13. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी एक प्रश्न पर लगभग 400 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए : 12

- क। प्रश्न में अड़ता आतंकवाद
- ख। कंप्यूटर आज की आवश्यकता
- ग। जिसे न्याशा देशा हमाशा
- घ। नक हो न निशाशा करो मन को
- झ। बाष्ट्र निर्माण में ज्ञाहित्य का योगदान

14. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर ढीजिए :

आवश्यकतानुरूप प्रत्येक को कार्य करना पड़ता है। कर्म के कोई मुकित नहीं है। एक आत्यंत उच्चकृतशीय आध्यात्मिक पुरुष आश्रण उक्तके विपक्षीत पैचारिक क्षमता के हीन व्यक्ति ही जिन कर्म के बह भक्ता हैं। इन दोनों श्रेणियों के मध्यवर्ती लोगों को कार्य करना ही पड़ता है। गीता कहती है – यदि तुम अपेक्षा के कार्य नहीं करोगे तो प्रकृति तुम के अलात कर्म कराएगी। और उही भावना के अनुष्ठित कर्म धार्मिक हो जाता है - इस वृष्टि के जो शाजनीति के माध्यम के मानवता की क्षेत्र करना चाहते हैं उन्हें उपेक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता। यदि ये उचित भावना के कार्य करें तो ये आपने कार्यों को आध्यात्मिक उत्तर तक उठा सकते हैं। यह समय की पुकार है। जो शाजनीति में प्रवेश लेना चाहते हैं ये यह कार्य एक आध्यात्मिक वृष्टिकोण लेकर, पशेपकारिता का उच्च भाव लेकर करें और दिन-प्रतिदिन आत्मप्रिश्लेषण, अंतर्दृष्टि, उत्तरकर्ता और ज्ञानधानी के बाथ आपने आप का पशीक्षण करें जिक्षाके ये बन्मार्ग के च्युत न होने यावें।

1. कर्म के मुकित अंभव क्यों नहीं है? 1
2. कर्म आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान भक्ता है ? 1
3. उही भावना के कर्म क्यों करना चाहिए ? 1
4. शाजनीति में प्रवेश लेने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को आपने कर्म किक्ष प्रकार करने चाहिए ? 1
5. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लिए एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक ढीजिए। 1

ख। मिम्नलिखित काव्यांश पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर ढीजिए :

एक दिन उहका
झूर्ज निकला
उके ज्ञितिज पश नहीं,
नगर के चौकः
धूप उक्षी
पश अंतरिक्ष के नहीं
फटी मिट्टी के।
छायाएं मानव जन की
ढिशाहीन
उष और पड़ी- उह झूर्ज
नहीं उगा था पूरष में, उह
उक्षा उहका
लीचों-लीच नगर के
काल-झूर्य के बथ के

पहियों के ज्यों आके दूटकर
 लिखकर गए हों
 ढक्कों दिशा में
 कुछ क्षण का यह डड्य-आकृत।
 केवल एक प्रज्ञालित क्षण की
 दृश्य क्षोभ लेने याली ढोपहरी
 फिर ?
 छायाएं मानव-जन की
 नहीं मिटीं लंबी हो-होकर
 मानव ही जल भाष हो गए।
 छायाएं तो आभी लिखी हैं
 झुलके हुए पत्थरों पर
 उजड़ी झड़कों की गच पर।

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | क्षितिज को न उगाकर नगर के छीरों छीच उक्सने याला
“यह झूसज” क्या था ? | 1 |
| 2. | यह दुर्घटना क्षण कहां, घटी थी ? | 1 |
| 3. | उसे “कुछ क्षण का डड्य-आकृत” क्यों कहा गया है ? | 1 |
| 4. | “मानव ही जल भाष हो गए” कथन का क्या आशय है ? | 1 |
| 5. | इस घटना के प्रमाण आज किक्ष रूप में प्राप्त होते हैं ? | 1 |

आङ्गर्धा प्रश्न पत्र - 2

हिंदी (ऐच्छिक) कक्षा XII

कालय : 3 घंटे

अंक : 100

1. आधोलिखित गद्यांशों में को किन्हीं दो की अप्रक्षंग प्याक्ष्या कीजिए :
 $5+5= 10$ अंक

क। इन्हीं को धर्म नीति और शिष्टाचार तीर्तों में कोष के निक्षेप का उपदेश पाया जाता है। क्वांत लोग तो खलों के अवन अहते ही हैं दुनियादार लोग भी न जाने कितानी ऊँची नीची पचाते रहते हैं। अभ्यता के प्याप्ताच में भी कोष नहीं तो कोष के चिह्न ढाए जाते हैं। इन प्रकार का प्रतिष्ठान अमाज की झुख शांति के लिए अहृत आवश्यक है। पर इन प्रतिष्ठान की भी कीमा है। यह पर पीड़कोन्मुख तक नहीं पहुंचता।

ख। आजकल भी ऐसे पिछवान मिल जाएंगे जो जानते अहृत हैं, करते कुछ भी नहीं। करनेवाला इतिहास निर्माता होता है, किर्फ़ जोचते रहनेवाला इतिहास के अयंकर श्थान के नीचे पिक्का जाता है। इतिहास का श्थ यह हांकता है जो जोचता है और जोचते हुए को करता भी है।

ग। एक और फर्क यह है कि इनका नाता आपनी जड़ों और जमीन के दूटता नहीं। शायद आश्वल फर्क वही हो। बाल में एक आक ये लोग आपनी न हो तो दूसरों की फवल काटने के अहाने पुरानी जमीन पर जा आपना ढिल छुआश जिंदा कर लौट आते हैं। ढिलीवालों की तरह हाशिए में टिके लोग ढिल के महभूजना नहीं भूलते।

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के ज्ञानित उत्तर दीजिए : $3+3+3=9$

क। आशत और चीर आश्ट्रेलिया की आपाव ज्ञापति और आमित भूमि के अंचित क्यों बह गए। बहुल ज्ञान्कृत्यायन के विचारानुकाव काशन अताइए।

ख। “मंत्र” कहानी के आधाव पर अताइएगा कैलाश ने मृणालिनी के किंव आग्रह को अंततः झीकाव कर लिया ? और क्यों ?

ग। व्यक्ति की एक झलक के आनुकाव जयशंकर प्रकाव और प्रेमचंद किंव प्रकाव एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं ?

3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर जीवन मूल्यों के प्रकाश में दीजिए :

क। पर्यावरण वक्षण के आंदोलन की चर्चा करते हुए अंदरलाल अहंगुणा उपभोक्ता ज्ञानकृति को और जनताकीन लोगों को पर्यावरण विनाश के लिए जिम्मेदाव क्यों ठहराते हैं ?

ख। “मेही जीवन यात्रा : ढो चित्र” के आधाव पर अताइए कि लेखक ने पहले चित्र में आध्ययन काल की किंव आशहय पीड़ा का अर्णन किया है ?

4. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों की ज्ञापकंग व्याख्या कीजिए : $5+5=10$

क। मोहि मूढ़ मन अहुत खिगोयो।

याके लिए झुनहु करनामय मैं जग जनमि-जनमि छुख शोयो।

झीतल मधुक पीयूष झहज झुख निकटहि बहत दूर जनु खोयो।

अहु भ्रांतिन झम करत मोहणक लृथहिं मंदमति यारि खिलोयो।

करम कीच जिय, जानि, जानि चित, चाहत कुटिल मलहिमल धोयो।

तृष्णावंत झुकझिरि खिहाव झठ फिकि फिकि खिकल आकाव निचोयो।

तुलझीकाव पशु करहु अज मैं निज ढोष कछू नहिं गोयो।

ठाक्षत ही गई छीति निका झण कणहुं न नाथ। नींद भ्रिं झोयो।

आथवा

जमुना के तीक अहै झीतल जमीक जहां

मधुकर करत मधुक मंद झोक हैं।

कणि मतिकाम तहां छणि झौं छलीली ऐठी

अंगन तैं फैलत झुगंध के झकोक हैं।

पीतम खिहावी की खिहाविषे को आट ऐकी

चहुं ओळ ढीक्षण ढृगन किं ढौक हैं।
 एक ओळ मीन मनों एक ओळ कंजपुंज
 एक ओळ खंजन चकोर एक ओळ हैं।

- ख। अभी पड़ा है आगे काशा यौवन
 क्षयर्ण-किशण कल्लोलों पर ऐहता के यह आलक मन
 मेके ही अधिकक्षित शाग के
 यिकक्षित होगा छंथु दिनंत
 कभी न होगा मेशा अंत।

आथवा

धो डालो फूलों का पशाग गालों पर क्षे
 आनन पर क्षे यह आनन ठपर हटाओ तो
 कितने पानी में हो इक्षको जग भी ढेक्खे
 तुम पल भ्रक को केवल मनुष्य ऐन जाओ तो।

5. क। गोदी क्षोवे क्षेज पर, मुख्य पर डाके केभ
 चल खुब्सको घर आपने कैन भई चहुं ढेभ।
 अमीर खुब्सको के डकत ढोहे का अप्रक्षुत अर्थ क्षष्ट
 कीजिए। 3

- ख। “ओ मेके मन” जीवन के प्रति कथि के क्षोभ का क्या काशण
 है ? 2

6. किकी एक काव्यांश के काव्य क्षौङ्कर्य पर प्रकाश डालिए : 5

ऐभय की यह मधुशाला
 जग पागल होनेवाला
 अष गिका डठा मतवाला
 प्याले में फिर भी हाला
 यह क्षिणिक चल रहा शाग दंग
 जलता है यह जीवन पतंग।

आथवा

- ख। लो कष की झुष्टियां जरीं, आह
 शिशु धन कुरंग
 पुराणा क्षिहणी फिर ढीक्ष गए
 शिशु धन कुरंग

शाश्वि क्षे शकमाना कीख गए
शिशु घन कुरंग

7. गजानन माधव मुकितोष अथवा मलिक मुहम्मद जायबी का जीवन परिचय देतुए उनकी रचनाओं और काव्य शिल्प की पिशेषताओं का डलेख कीजिए। 5

8. क। “कंगभूमि उपन्यास में कथोपकथन- योजना अफल किञ्च हुई है” कथानक के यिकास में अहायक कथोपकथन-योजना के अथवा पात्रों के चक्रित्र चित्रण में अहायक कथोपकथन-योजना के उदाहरण देकर उपर्युक्त कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 4

ख। शूरदास अथवा बानी जाहनपी की किन्हीं चाक पिशेषताओं की ओढ़ाहरण यिहेचना कीजिए।

9. क। कंगभूमि उपन्यास के उद्घेश्य पर प्रकाश ढालिए। 3
ख। कंगभूमि उपन्यास की भाषा और ओली की ढो-ढो पिशेषताओं का ओढ़ाहरण डलेख कीजिए। 4

10. ज्ञान मार्गी तथा प्रेम मार्गी निर्गुण अकित काव्य का अंतर झटक करते हुए प्रेम मार्गी निर्गुण अकित की तीन पिशेषताओं का डलेख कीजिए। 4

11. प्रगतिवाद अथवा नई कथिता की चाक प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों का यिहेचन कीजिए। किन्हीं ढो कथियों का डलेख जकड़ी है। 5

12. ऋतंत्रयोत्तर हिंदी निषंध अथवा हिंदी नाटक के यिकास का वर्णन कीजिए। 4

13. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक यिषय पर लगभग चाक औ शब्दों में कोई एक निषंध लिखिए : 12

क। लेकतंत्र में चुनाव
ख। हमारे पर्याय : हमारी अंककृति
ग। निःक्ष्यार्थ क्षेपा
घ। लोभी और लालची मन
झ। हिंदी काहित्य : पाठकों का असाव

14. अणतवण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और तत्कंषंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

हिंदी बंगमंच की गतिधियां ऐड रही हैं। बंग महोत्काव के अवधार पर बंगमंच पर नाटकों का प्रदर्शन होता है। हिंदी बंगमंच जो अनेक अनूदित नाटक रचनाएं प्रस्तुत की जा रही हैं। हिंदी में मौलिक बंग नाटकों का अभाव है। बंगमंच की मांग पर हिंदी लेखकों ने श्री लिखना शुरू किया है। अधिकांश लेखक -कहानीकाव जैसे नाटक की रचना करते हैं तो कई आश पिधागत भेद भुला देते हैं। कहानी की प्रस्तुति को पात्रों के भवाट झंणाढ़ों में कह देने जो यह कथाप्रस्तुत नाटक नहीं ऐन जाती। कथिता या झंगीत आदि के माध्यम जो काव्य को अमाभ शैली में प्रस्तुत करने पर श्री कोई रचना नाटक नहीं हो जाती। बंग नाटक यही होता है जिसे मंच पर भली भाँति खेला जा सके।

नाटक का अपना पिधागत रूप होता है। यह कहानी अथवा कथिता के रूप जो भिन्न होता है। बंग नाटक अभिनय प्रदर्शन मंच भजा और नाटकीय कार्य व्यापार की प्रस्तुति जो बंग नाटक मिलता है। अतः बंग नाटक की रचना को बंग प्रस्तुति की आपेक्षाओं के रूप में ही जाना पहचाना जा सकता है। कहानी का रूपांतरण हो या मौलिक रचना नाटक अपने रूप और बंग जो देश में अलग जाहित्यिक सत्ता रखता है।

क। हिंदी बंगमंच पर अनूदित नाटक की प्रस्तुति का क्या काशन है ? 1

ख। कहानी के पात्रों के भवाट झंणाढ़ों जो बंग नाटक क्यों नहीं ऐनता ? 1

ग। बंग नाटक का तात्पर्य क्या है ? 1

घ. बंग नाटक किस प्रका मिलता है ? 1

झ। बंग नाटक की प्रस्तुति को कैसे जाना-पहचाना जा सकता है। 1

15. अधोलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यान जो पढ़िए तथा तत्कांषिती प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

कलम आज डनकी जय छोल

पीकर जिनकी लाल शिक्खाएं

डगल रहीं लू लपट दिशाएं

जिनके किंहनाद जो भहमी

धरती रही आश्री तक डोल।

कलम आज डनकी जय छोल।

अंधा चकाचौंध का माश

क्या जाने इतिहास खिचाश

आश्री हैं डक्की महिमा के –

झूर्य, चंद, भूगोल, खगोल।

कलम आज डनकी जय छोल।

1। शारीरिकता के शहीदों के किंहनाद जो आज श्री धरती क्यों डोल जाती ? 1

2। “क्या जाने इतिहास खिचाश” कहकर कथि इतिहास को युग का ढर्पण क्यों नहीं मानता ? 1

- 3। ऋणाधीनता के ग्रीष्म अलिङ्गानियों की महिमा के ज्ञानी भूर्य, चंद्र, शूगोल,
खगोल क्यों ऐसा है ? 1
- 4। कलम को किन की जय खोलने का आग्रह किया है ? और क्यों ? 1
- 5। काल्यांश के शौली-शौङ्कर्य पक्ष टिप्पणी कीजिए । 1

हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)

कक्षा- 12

नमूना प्रश्न पत्र 1 की अंक योजना

प्र० संख्या	आपेक्षित उत्तर अंकेत मूल्य बिंदु	अंक पितरण/योग
	केवल दो गद्यांशों की ज्ञप्रकांग व्याख्या आपेक्षित।	$5+5 = 10$
	अंक पिभाजन :	
1। लेखक य पाठ का नामोलेख	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	
2। प्रकांग पूर्वापक्ष अंशंदा निर्णाह	1	
3। व्याख्या (प्रमुख बिंदुओं का व्यष्टीकरण)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
4। भाषा शौली पक्ष टिप्पणी	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	कुल अंक 5	

क। प्रकांग प्रत्युत गद्यांश आचार्य शामचंद्र शुक्ल द्वावा इचित “कोष” नामक निषंदा को आवत्तित है। कोष और ऐसे मनोभावों के व्यवरूप को ऐसाते हुए दोनों के आमतक को व्यष्ट किया गया है। व्याख्या बिंदु मन में अद्वृत दिनों तक बहने पक्ष कोष ऐसे में अदल जाता है। कोष का विद्यार्थी और परिवर्क रूप ही ऐसे हैं। असम के अंतराल के ज्ञान कोष की गति मंद होती है। कोष में शास्त्र से ज्ञान का उपाय नहीं भूम्भता।

पिशेष पिश्लेषणात्मक, धिचाशात्मक, भूत्वात्मक शैली तत्क्षम छहुल, किंतु भहज एवं प्रवाह पूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग।

ख। प्रक्षंग प्रक्षुत पंक्तियां आचार्य हजारी प्रभाद दिखेढ़ी कृत “भीष्म को क्षमा नहीं किया गया” नामक निषंध क्षे ली गई हैं। भीष्म की चारित्रिक दुर्लभता का वर्णन करते हुए कहा गया है कि केवल चिंतन करने की अपेक्षा कर्म करने वाला ही इतिहास में अमर होता है।

प्यार्ख्या खिंचु - भीष्म में क्षमय पर निर्णय न ले पाने की क्षमता की दुर्लभता थी। ज्ञान का प्यारहारिक पक्ष अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। धिचाक और कर्म में क्षंषंध करनेवाला प्यक्ति ही इतिहास रचता है। पिशेष धिचाशात्मक शैली, भूक्तिमयता, तत्क्षम प्रधान ज्ञाहित्यिक भाषा का प्रयोग”।

ग। प्रक्षंग : प्रक्षुत गद्यांश मृदुला गर्द द्वयाका बचित निषंध “दिल क्षे गए दिली में “ क्षे डद्धृत है। इक्षमें यथार्थवादी लेखकों द्वयाका किए जा कहे कला पिशोध पर टिप्पणी की है।

प्यार्ख्या खिंचु : ज्ञाहित्य में यथार्थवादी और कलावादी दो प्रवृत्तियां पनप रही हैं। यथार्थवादी कल्पना की अपेक्षा वाक्तविकता को महत्व फेते हुए कला को कोभते हैं। कल्पनावादी इनके अद्वा लेने की नीयत क्षे यथार्थ और क्रमाज में घुझपैठ करते हैं। ये कल्पना या कौँर्द्यानुभूति मन-मक्तिष्क में होने पर ही लिख पाते हैं।

पिशेष : अंग्रेयात्मक एवं धिचाशात्मक शैली, मुहावरों का क्षटीक प्रयोग, गंभीर एवं प्रांजल भाषा।

२। किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में अपेक्षित हैं :

$$3+3+3=9$$

अंक धिभाजन :	1। कथ्य	2
	2। भाषा शुद्धता	<u>1</u> कुल अंक : 3

क। युग्म अवश्या ही घूमने के लिए उपयुक्त है, घुमककड़ी क्षे ज्ञान में वृद्धि होती है, क्षंघर्ष करने की क्षमता बढ़ती है, प्यक्तित्व में निखाक आता है और नए अनुभव प्राप्त होते हैं।

ख। प्रभाद का क्षंपूर्ण प्यक्तित्व दिये एवं मोहक था। मृदुल मुक्तान क्षे युक्त, दैर्यपूर्वक आते करना, क्षच्चे मित्र, मक्तमौला और प्यारहाक कुशल- उनका आंतरिक क्षयक्षय - आनंदवादी, नाम य यश की आकांक्षा क्षे परे, क्षमी क्षमीक्षाओं पर तटक्षय अने कहना आदि।

ग। मिशनदी भाव की निंदा – और द्वेष बहित, ब्रेदभाव बहित, निर्लिप्त य परिव्र भाव के लिना किकी का आहित चाहे क्षिर्फ आनंद प्राप्ति के लिए होती है। यह निंदकों के लिए टॉनिक होती है। ईर्ष्या-द्वेष के प्रेरित निंदा – हीनता य कमजोशी छिपाने के लिए, अंहं की तुष्टि के लिए होती है। निंदक ईर्ष्या की आग में जलता है और इसमें दूसरों के आहित का भाव छिपा होता है।

घ। पहला चित्र लेखक के अध्ययन का है जिसमें ऋषियादी ज्ञामंती मानविकता के काशण लोग यह क्षीकार नहीं कर पाते कि एक ढलित आलक श्री पठार्ड का आधिकारी है। दूसरा चित्र उनकी किशोर आवश्यकता का है जल थे जषलपुर प्रशिक्षण क्षंक्षान में अध्ययन कर रहे थे। वहां उन्हें ज्ञानी जाति और धर्म के लोगों के जहायोग और ज्ञामान मिला।

3. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में आपेक्षित हैं जिसमें तीन छिंदुओं में प्रश्न का उत्तर ज्ञानी है। 3+3=6

क। ज्ञानक्षयाण : पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में वृद्धि की ज्ञानक्षया, प्राकृतिक ज्ञानों की कमी, जैविक पिण्डिता का ह्रास, गशील और अमीर के खीच की खाई, लोगों के उजड़ने की ज्ञानक्षया, ज्ञानक्षय की ज्ञानक्षया आदि।

ख। भ्रगत ज्यवभाव : दयालु एवं परोपकारी निष्काम भाव के लोक कल्याण करना किकी का आहित न करना। ठाठ चट्ठा के प्रति कोश एवं प्रतिकार की भावना के बावजूद वह उक्तके पुत्र की प्राण रक्षा के लिए पहुंच जाता है।

ग। जित कोश में संपूर्ण लोक के दुख का ज्ञोश ज्ञाना हो, प्राणी मात्र के दुख की जहानुभूति छिपी हो, व्यक्तिगत हित की भावना न हो, ज्ञानज की भर्लाई के लिए आत्माचारी के दमन का भाव हो। जैके श्रीकाम ने बावण का और श्रीकृष्ण ने शिशुपाल का अथ किया था। आतः लोक कल्याणकारी कोश ही झौंझर्य दशा को प्राप्त करता है।

4. दो काव्यांशों की ज्ञानक्षयाण व्याख्या आपेक्षित है: 5+5=10

अंक	प्रश्ननाम	प्रश्नावली	उत्तर	अंक
1।	कवि, कविता का नाम	1		
2।	प्रश्नावली (पूर्वापद ज्ञानांश निर्वाह)		1	
3।	व्याख्या (प्रमुख भाव छिंदुओं का ज्ञानक्षय)		2	
4।	आभिव्यक्ति कौशल, भाषिक कुशलता			1
कुल अंक :				5

प्रश्नावली : प्रश्नतुत पद्धयांश मलिक मुहम्मद जायकी दयाका विचित महाकाव्य “पद्मावत” के “मानव शोषक खंड” के उद्धृत है। मान ज्ञोपद यज यज्ञमावती अपनी जाग्रियों के ज्ञात आती है, उक्तके रूप झौंझर्य का अनुपम अर्णन किया गया है।

प्यारब्द्या लिंदु : चंद्रमा जैके मुख वाली पद्मावती के छाँगों के मलय पर्वत जैकी झुगंध के आकर्षित होकर खुले आल रूपी नागिन दण्डा मुख को ढंक लेना। श्यामल केश शशि के मध्य चंद्रमा के अमान डक्का मुखमंडल इक्ष प्रकाश झुशोभित हो रहा है मानो बहु ने चंद्रमा की शरण ली हो। दिन के अमय ही मानो भूर्य छिप गया हो और चंद्रमा धिभिन्न नक्षत्रों के बाथ डित हुआ है।
पिशेष- पद्मावती पद्मात्मा का प्रतीक, डक्का आलौकिक झौँढर्य वर्णन, आलंकार-रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा, भ्रांतिमान आदि आवधी भाषा का प्रयोग।

आथापा

प्रक्षंग : महाकथि तुलसीदास दण्डा शायित प्रश्नतुत पढ़ में अंकाश में आकृति के काशन भवित के वर्णन करते हुए पश्चात्ताप-षोध को प्रश्न के अमक्ष निवेदित किया गया है।

प्यारब्द्या लिंदु : मूर्ख मन दण्डा भटकाए जाने के काशन ही जीवात्मा जन्म-मरण का ढुक्क भोग रही है तथा मन के काशन ही अमृत के अमान श्रीतल, मधुर भवित का आनंद पाने के बंचित है। झुक्क प्राप्ति हेतु मोहवश किया गया परिश्रम पानी को मथकर धी मिकालने जैका पर्याप्त है। कर्म करके कर्म का जाल काटना कीचड़ के कीचड़ धोने जैका है। जीवन भ्र मुखों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न ऐक्षा है जैके विक्तव लिछाते-लिछाते शात छीत जाए और झुक्क की नीढ़ प्राप्त न हो।

पिशेष : शुद्ध भावितिक छोज भाषा का प्रयोग है। आलंकार- आनुप्राप्त, पुनरुक्तिप्रकाश, छष्टांत आलंकार, अमाक्षोवित आदि। पढ़ छंड एवं शांत रक्ष आदि।

ख। प्रक्षंग : कथित शामधारी किंह “दिनकर” की कथिता “किक्षको नमन करुं मैं” की इन चंकितयों में प्रेम और अद्वाचार की शिक्षा फेने के काशन भावत को अंपूर्ण पिश्य के लिए चंडनीय माना गया है।

प्यारब्द्या लिंदु : भावत को किसी शौगौलिक झीमा में नहीं आंधा जा सकता वह तो एक पिशेष गुण भावना का नाम है। भावत का शील य अद्वाचार पिश्य के लिए आनुकरणीय रहा है। भावत ने पिश्य को एकता, आखंडता और प्रेम का अंडेश दिया है, वह अष्टका चंडनीय है।

पिशेष : भावत के जगद्गुरु गौश्य का वर्णन किया गया है। भाषा तत्क्षम शाष्ट्राग्नीयुक्त रूपी है। भाषा में औज गुण है। आनुप्राप्त य पुनरुक्तिप्रकाश आलंकार का प्रयोग।

आथापा

प्रक्षंग : प्रक्षुत काव्यांश भूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी “निशाला” द्वयाका बचित कथिता “धवनि” में से उद्धृत है। कथि ने जीने की प्रष्टल आकांक्षा व्यक्त करते हुए आत्मविश्वास का भाव प्रकट किया है।

घयाक्ष्या लिंगु : अक्षंग के आगमन से अभी कलियां खिल जाती हैं, मैं श्री उक्ती प्रकार आलक्ष्य की निद्रा में डूबे नवोदित कलाकाशों को अपनी कथिताओं से जगाकंगा, उन्हें नए भूजन की प्रेषणा द्वारा।

पिशोष : कथि का जीवन के प्रति भक्तात्मक वृष्टिकोण आभिव्यक्त हुआ। भाषा-आहित्यिक खड़ी ओली भाषा में चित्रात्मकता एवं लाक्षणिकता का गुण है। सुन्दर प्रतीक योजना और अलंकार - अनुप्रास, रूपक पुनरुक्तित प्रकाश आदि।

5। अंक प्रभाजन :	1. कष्ट 2. भाषा शुद्धता	2 <u>1</u>
	कुल अंक :	3

क। प्रत्येक लिंगु के लिए एक अंक $1+1+1=3$

कनात : पापाचार दुश्चाचार करनेवालों को मौन होकर फेखने ये उनके कर्मों पर पर्दा डालनेवाले।

षिक्षक : कुकर्म करनेवाले लोगों को भहयोग फेनेवाले।

टेरियाक कुत्ते : अपने ऋणी के ऋणार्थ किञ्च करने में हिंसक ढंग से भहयोग फेनेवाले।

ख। (दो मुख्य लिंगुओं का अपेक्षित)

$1+1=2$

लैंप पोक्ट जलाने का प्रतीकार्थ है - चेतना जागत करना- शुद्धिजीवी वर्ग अपनी विचार शक्ति से, ज्ञान के प्रकाश से, लेखनी की ताकत से भासान्य जन में चेतना ला भक्ता है, भमाज में फैले अन्याय अत्याचार का पिशेव कर भक्ता है।

5. किसी एक काव्यांश का काव्य झौंकर्य अपेक्षित है : 5

अंक प्रभाजन :	1. भाषा झौंकर्य 2. शिल्प झौंकर्य 3. भाषा झौंकर्य/शुद्धता	2 2 <u>1</u>
	कुल अंक :	<u>5</u>

भाषा झौंकर्य : विद्यापति द्वयाका बचित “पढ़ावली” की इन पंक्तियों में शादा की पिरहावक्षा का अत्यंत मार्मिक चित्रण किया गया है। शादा माधव-माधव करती

हुई माधवमय हो गई है। झण्यं को भूल गई है। बाधा माधव के रूप में अपने ही गुणों पर मोहित होने लगी है।

शिल्प कौँदर्य : पिक्हन की वशम आवश्यकता का मार्मिक विवरण किया गया है।

बक्ष – पिप्रलंभ शृंगार

भाषा – ज्ञाहित्यिक मैथिली भाषा

गुण – कथिता में माधुर्य गुण

अलंकार – अनुप्राक्ष, पुनर्कृति प्रकाश, अतिशायोक्ति आदि।

अथवा

भाषा कौँदर्य : जय शंकर प्रकाश द्वयाका बचित कथिता “आशोक की चिंता” की इन पंक्तियों में कथि ने पिजय की निर्वर्थकता और मानवता की उपयोगिता का कंडेश दिया है। युद्ध की हिंका छोड़कर हमें जषके कल्याण हेतु कर्म करने चाहिए।

शिल्प कौँदर्य मानव कल्याण के कार्यों में प्रवृत्त होने का कंडेश दिया गया है। कथि का मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण आभिव्यक्त हुआ है। भाषा शुद्ध ज्ञाहित्यिक खड़ी शैली है। “अनंग का उत्क्षय” महाढंभ का ढानाव में रूपक अलंकार है। बंधमुक्त कथिता है। छायावादी शैली के प्रभाव वर्णकृप लाक्षणिकता, प्रतीकात्मकता, वित्तात्मकता आदि पिशेषताएं परिलक्षित होती हैं।

6। किञ्ची एक कथि का जीवन परिचय अपेक्षित है :	5
अंक पिभाजन :	
1। जीवन परिचय	1
2। बचनाएं य ज्ञाहित्यिक कार्य	2
3। काव्यगत पिशेषताएं	2
कुल अंक	5

तुलकीदाक्ष का जन्म क्षन् 1532 ई० में आंदा जिले (उ०प्र०) के बाजापुर नामक गांव में हुआ था। पिता आत्माकाम दुष्टे और माता हुलकी थी। आषा नक्हदिक्षाका ने उनका पालन पोषण किया तथा शिक्षा दीक्षा प्रदान की।

बचनाएं : बामचकितमानक, पार्वती मंगल, विनय पत्रिका, कथितावली, ढोहावली, श्रीकृष्ण गीतावली, बामलला नहचू।

काव्यगत पिशेषताएं : आवधी एवं ऊज ढोनों भाषाओं पर भमान अधिकार था। प्रष्ठंध एवं मुक्तक शैली में बचनाएं लिखीं। ढोहा, चौपाई, कथित, भैयैया, छप्पय आदि छंदों का प्रयोग किया। शृंगार, यीक, वात्कल्य, शांत आदि ब्रक्षों का झुंझक मिश्रण इनकी बचनाओं में है। उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा आदि अलंकारों का उहज प्रयोग है।

अथवा

बामधाकी किंह “दिनकर” का जन्म बिहार बाज्य के मुंगेक जिले के किमविया गांव में 1908 ई० में हुआ था। पठना पिश्वयिद्यालय से छी०४०

(आनंदी) कवर्णने के आँढ डच्च पिंडयालय में प्रधानाचार्य के पढ़ पश्च कार्य किया। 1952 ई० में अंकशब्द अक्षरशब्द मनोनीत हुए। भागलपुर पिश्वपिंडयालय के उपकुलपति श्री श्रहने।

बचनाएं - (काव्य) : बेणुका, हुंकाक, कुरुक्षेत्र, रशिमद्धी, पश्चशुक्राम की प्रतीक्षा, ज्ञामधेनी।

(गद्य) : अंककृति के चाक अध्याय, मिटटी की ओर, शुद्ध कथिता की खोज, अर्धनारीश्वर, काव्य की भूमिका।

काव्यगत पिशेषताएं : इनके काव्य में झौंडर्य, प्रेम और मानवीय कंपेनाओं का मार्मिक अंकन किया गया है। उनकी भाषा में ओज और प्रवाह है। व्यंग्यात्मकता और अंवादात्मकता उनकी भाषा की अन्य पिशेषताएं हैं।

8.	क। अंक पिभाजन : कथ्य	3
	भाषा शुद्धता	1
	कुल अंक	4

“कंगभूमि” के कथानक की प्रमुख पिशेषताएं : कथानक अत्यंत मौलिक है। इसमें ज्ञानिता है। कथा की अभी घटनाएं कमज़ूर व कंगुफित हैं एवं उनमें दोचकता व जिज्ञासा अंत तक अनी रहती है। उद्घाशय को अपष्ट करने में पूर्णतया असफल है। मुख्य कथा और और प्राक्षणिक कथाएं जहजता के जुड़ी हुई हैं। कथावस्तु पात्रों के मानक्षिक अंतर्द्वच्छ को प्रभावी ढंग के अभिव्यक्त करने में पूर्ण क्षमता है। कथाशिल्प या कथानक उद्घाशयपूर्ण है। कथानक की दृष्टि के “कंगभूमि” एक असफल रचना है।

अथात

उपन्यास की ज्ञानिता के तत्वों में कथोपकथनों या अंवादों का अहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। उपन्यास में अंवाद महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। ये कथा के पिकास में जहायक होते हैं, पात्रों के चक्रित्रांकन में जहायक होते हैं और उद्घाशय को अपष्ट करते हैं। “कंगभूमि” के अंवाद अभी पात्रों के चक्रित्रांकन को प्रभावी ढंग के प्रक्षतुत करते हैं। यथा – ज्ञानवाद, ज्ञानिया, विनय, जानी, छंडु, कुंआक जाहण, पश्चु जोवक आदि अभी पात्रों के अंवाद उनकी चक्रित्रिक पिशेषताओं को जहज ही उजागर करते हैं।

“कंगभूमि” के अंवाद पूर्णतः पात्रानुकूल एवं प्रक्षंगानुकूल हैं। पात्रों के मानक्षिक अंतर्द्वच्छ को श्री प्रभावी ढंग के चित्रित करते हैं।

ख। ज्ञानवाद के माध्यम के लेखक ने जमग्र गांधीवाद को ही नहीं अवन् व्ययं गांधी को जाकाक कर दिया है। ज्ञानवाद गांधीवादी पिचाओं का याहक है। आहिंका, अत्य, त्याग और धर्म का जो जुँदक जमनवय ज्ञानवाद के चक्रित्र में हुआ है, वह पिलक्षण है। इन मानवेतर गुणों के ज्ञान-ज्ञान जहज मानवीय गुण ढोष श्री उनके व्यक्तित्व में पाए जाते हैं। (जैसे धीभू द्वयाका तंग करने के पश्च और धीभू को चोट लगने पश्च जलके द्वयाका प्रताङ्कित करने के आँढ भैरों

को चिढ़ाना, मिट्ठू के प्रति लगाव, झोंपड़ी में आग लगाने पर पैक्सों की थैली को तलाशना आदि उद्घाहरणों के सहज मानवीय गुण-ढोषों का व्यष्टीकरण)

सहृदयता की भावना, अन्याय के पिक्कल आवाज उठाना, काहकी य निर्भीक, औद्योगीकरण य पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का तीव्र पिकोधी तथा क्षमाशीलता आदि गुण उक्तमें थे।

4 अंक

अथवा

प्रभु ज्ञेयक की चाक्रिक पिशेषताएं – सहृदयता की भावना लोभ लालका के मुक्त, कौँदर्यवादी य आनंदवादी, अच्छा कपि, उत्क्षाही य काहकी, आदर्शवादी, क्षमाभिमानी, बंयम य त्याग की भावना, मानवता का पुजाकी, पिष्मताओं के नघषशानेवाला आदि। उपन्यास की घटनाओं के आलोक में इन पिशेषताओं का व्यष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है।

9. क। “कंगभूमि” जन जागरण का उपन्यास है। भूकदास का अन्याय के पिक्कल आपील करना, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की क्षर्पिकता और शोषण के पिक्कल जाग्रति लाना, कुंआर काहण, शानी जाहनपी, डॉ गांगुली, इंद्रदत्त, पिनय, शोफिया आदि के उद्घाहरण इण्डिकेशन के पिशिन्न कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए जन-जागरण और मानव-ज्ञेय के उच्च आदर्शों का व्यष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है।

4 अंक

अथवा

“कंगभूमि” उपन्यास आकृतीय व्यतंत्रता बंगाम की महा गथा है। “कंगभूमि” उक्त अमय के बाजनैतिक बंदर्ष को पाठकों के ज्ञानक्षेत्रों के प्रश्नतुत करता है। इसके साथ ही ग्रामीण य नगर बंकृतियों का बंदर्ष श्री यहां चित्रित हुआ है। इस उपन्यास में फेशी नक्शों के अन्याचार और पूंजीवादी ढोषों का श्री हृदयहासी चित्रण मिलता है। यह उपन्यास तत्कालीन फेशकाल य यातावरण की यथार्थता को क्षाभाषिक रूप में चित्रित करता है। उक्त अमय का आमाजिक, बाजनैतिक य बांकृतिक परिवेश पाठकों के ज्ञानक्षेत्रों का आकाश हो उठता है। (उपन्यास के आनेक उद्घाहरणों के आलोक में इन लिंगुओं का व्यष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है)

ख। ग्रेमचंद की भाषा में आम लोलचाल के शाष्ठों के साथ अंग्रेजी य उर्दू के शाष्ठों का प्रयोग श्री मिलता है। इनकी भाषा सहज, क्षाभाषिक, शोचक, प्रवाहवमयी, पात्रानुकूल और प्रक्षंगानुकूल एवं भाषाभिव्यक्ति में पूर्णतः ज्ञानम है। मुहावरे य लोकोक्तियों का उहज प्रयोग मिलता है। व्यंरयात्मकता, चित्रात्मकता य वर्जनात्मकता का गुण इनकी भाषा शैली में पाया जाता है। (इन लिंगुओं पर उद्घाहरण जहित प्रकाश अपेक्षित है)।

3 अंक

10. श्रीतकिलीन काव्य ढरणाओं में लिखा गया इसलिए इसमें शृंगारिकता का आना स्थानाधिकता था। शृंगार की प्रधानता के कारण “शृंगार काल” नाम दिया गया।

1

श्रीतकिलीन कथिता की कोई तीन प्रवृत्तियाँ : लक्षण ग्रंथों का निर्माण, शृंगारिकता, भक्ति और गीति, नाशी के प्रति विलासितापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण, प्रकृति का उद्घासन रूप में चित्रण, आश्रयदाताओं की प्रशंसा आदि। (तीन प्रवृत्तियों का उद्घासन जाहित व्यष्टीकरण आपेक्षित है)

3 अंक

आथवा

जंत काव्य की तीन प्रवृत्तियाँ

3 अंक

दो कथियों के नाम

1

प्रवृत्तियाँ - एकेश्वरवाद पक्ष छल, निर्गुण व निशाकार ईश्वर पक्ष विश्वास, झड़ियों और आड़णों का विशेष, गुरु की महत्ता, बहक्य भावना आदि।

प्रमुख कथिता : 1. कथीक ढाक्स, 2. गुरु नानक

11. ऋथूल के प्रति भूष्म का विद्वोह व्यष्टीकरण

1

चाक प्रमुख विशेषताएं

4

छायावाद को ऋथूल के प्रति भूष्म का विद्वोह कहने का तात्पर्य है - ऋथूल लौकिक और जड़ता निहित, भूष्म आलौकिक वेदना। इस व्यापक आलौकिक वेदना को नवीन आध्यात्मिक चेतना की भूष्म अनुभूति की नवीन भाँगिमा के ज्ञात नई शैली में व्यक्त करना।

प्रमुख विशेषताएं - वैयक्तिक अनुभूतियों की अभिव्यक्ति, वेदना एवं कशणा की भावना प्रेम और झौंढर्य का वर्णन, शाष्ट्रीय भावना, लाक्षणिकता एवं चित्रात्मकता, प्रकृति का मानवीकरण, मानवतावाद, गीति शैली का प्रयोग आदि।

आथवा

प्रगतिवादी काव्य की चाक विशेषताएं

4

दो प्रमुख कथियों के नाम

1

प्रमुख विशेषताएं - शोषितों के प्रति अहानुभूति, शोषकों के प्रति विद्वोह एवं घृणा, कांति की भावना, ज्ञामाजिक झड़ियादिता का विशेष, ज्ञामाजिक ज्ञामश्याओं का चित्रण, नाशी के प्रति यथार्थवादी दृष्टि, मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण आदि।

कथियों के नाम - आलकृष्ण शर्मा “नवीन”, केदाकनाथ आग्रवाल, शिवमंगल बिंह झुमन, नरेंद्र शर्मा आदि।

12. प्रेमचंद युगीन उपन्यास - इस युग के उपन्यासकारों ने युग जीवन को यानी प्रदान की। प्रेमचंद ने ज्ञानीतिक व ज्ञामाजिक विधिति का यथार्थ अंकन

करते हुए आदर्शगांधी क्षमाधान प्रक्तुत किया। क्षेणाक्षाद्वन, कंगभूमि, कर्मभूमि, गोदान इनके प्रमुख उपन्यास हैं। जयशंकर प्रकाश ने अपने उपन्यासों में क्षमाज की अनेक क्षमक्षयाओं या प्रश्नों को उभासा है। यृद्धावनलाल रमा ने ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं पर प्रेम कथाएं प्रक्तुत कीं। “उवा” ने उपन्यासों में क्षामाजिक धरातल को आधार छनाया, भगवती चरण रमा ने “चित्रलेखा” में पाप और पुण्य की नरीन व्याख्या या पुनर्मूल्यांकन का क्तुत्य प्रयास किया है। जैनेंद्र कुमार ने मनुष्य के अंतर्मन या अवघेतन मन की छानीन के द्वाबा मानव कियाकलापों के क्षाथ क्षमांद श्थापित किया। अन्य प्रमुख उपन्यासकार प्रकाश यृद्धावनलाल रमा, चंडीप्रकाश, हृदयेश, यिश्वंभवनाथ शर्मा, उवा, निशाला आदि।

आथवा

प्रकाश युगीन हिंदी नाटक : यह युग हिंदी नाटक क्षाहित्य का “क्षर्ण युग” या उत्थान काल है। प्रकाश जी ने अपने नाटकों में भारतीय इतिहास की शूली षिक्षकी कड़ियों को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है। इनके नाटकों में प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास की गौरवशाली क्षंकृति का चित्रण हुआ है। इनके नाटकों में नाटकीय क्षौंदर्य का पूरा उत्कर्ष है, पात्रों के चित्रांकन एवं वातावरण के चित्रण में उन्हें विशेष अफलता मिली है। इस युग में 5 प्रकाश के नाटकों की कवना हुई ऐतिहासिक-पौशाणिक नाटक, क्षामाजिक नाटक, प्रतीकात्मक नाटक, हाक्य व्यंरय प्रधान नाटक, पादबी दंगमंच के प्रभाषित नाटक। प्रकाशयुगीन नाटककार - कर्ण श्री लक्ष्मीनाशायण मिश्र, हरिकृष्ण प्रेमी तथा गोपिंद्र षलभ पंत के पात्रों के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं।

13.	निषंद्ध लेखन -	12
	प्रक्तावना	1
	कथ्य निकृपण और प्रक्तुति	6
	उपक्षंहाश/निष्कर्ष	2
	भाषा शुद्धता या शैली	3
	कुल अंक	12
14. क।		
1.	अत्यंत उच्च क्तशीय आध्यात्मिक पुरुष और ऐचारिक क्षमता के विहीन व्यक्ति ही जिन कर्म के बह अकते हैं।	1
2.	गीता कहती है- यदि तुम झेव्हा के कार्य नहीं करोगे तो प्रकृति तुमसे षलपूर्वक कर्म कराएगी।	1
3.	यदि जही भावना के कार्य किया जाए तो वह धार्मिक अर्थात् आध्यात्मिक क्षमाना का क्षयकृप अन जाता है।	1
4.	जाजनीति में प्रवेश के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को अपने कार्य आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोण लेकर, पशोपकारिता का उच्चभाव लेकर करने चाहिए।	1

5. जन्मार्ग पर चलते रहने के लिए पशोपकारिता के भाव के जाथ कार्य करते रहना चाहिए और प्रतिफिल आत्मप्रिश्लेषण, अन्तर्दृष्टि जर्तर्कता से अपना पशीक्षण करते रहना चाहिए।

1

- अब। 1. अमेरिका द्वारा जापान पर गिराया गया आणुषम
 2. द्वितीय प्रिश्व युद्ध के अंत में जापान के हिंदूशिमा नगर में
 3. ऐस पिक्फोट आचानक हुआ था और कुछ ही क्षणों में ज्ञान कुछ नष्ट हो गया था।
 4. प्रचंड गर्मी के कारण मनुष्य नष्ट हो गए, बाख ऐन गए।
 5. ज्ञालके हुए पत्थरों और उजड़ी झड़कों के रूप में।

अंक योजना – आढ़श्व प्रश्नपत्र 2 हिंदी ऐच्छिक कक्षा 12

अमय : 3 घंटा

आधिकतम अंक 100

प्र० अ०	मूल्य लिंगु अंकेत/अपेक्षित उत्तर	अंक प्रभाजन
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- 1। केवल दो गद्यांशों की ज्ञापक्षंग प्राप्तव्या अपेक्षित है। अंक प्रभाजन इस प्रकार है :
- I. अंदर्भ कथन, बचनाकार और बचनात्मक उल्लेख 1
 - II. पूर्वापद अंधंध/प्रक्षंग कथन 1
 - III. जन्मुचित उपष्ट प्राप्तव्या 2
 - IV. भाषा शैली पर टिप्पणी 1
- कुल अंक** $5 \times 2 = 10$

- क। 1. जामयंद्र शुक्ल “कोथ”
 2. लेखक कोथ के उपरूप तथा उसके अन्य मनोविकासों से अंधंध का प्रिश्लेषण करते हुए लोक कल्याण की दृष्टि से कोथ की जार्थकता और उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डालते हैं क्योंकि कोथ को शांति भंग करनेवाला मनोविकार माना गया है।
 3. शुक्ल जी मानते हैं कि धर्म, नीति और शिष्टाचार के अंतर्गत कोथ के निषेध का आवेदन है। अंत ज्ञानाव के लोग ढूष्टों के

दुर्योगहार को अह लेते हैं। अमन्नादार आंकारिक लोग भी ऐसे प्रयोगहार पर आग नहीं डगलते। अश्यता का तकाजा है कि कोध का प्रदर्शन न करें। अमाज में इस प्रकार की पाणिंदी को आमन वैन रहता है। यह विश्वास अमाज के लिए जश्वरी है। शुक्ल जी इस पाणिंदी की भी एक झीमा मानते हैं। इसका लाभ यह है कि यह दूसरों में कोध नहीं भड़काता। उन्हें कष्ट नहीं ढेता।

पिशेष टिप्पणी : तत्काम प्रधान शैली पिषयानुकूल है। आशर्गमित आकर्यों का प्रयोग निषंध में अंकितता प्रकट करता है, “कितनी ठंची नीची पचाते हैं” में पूर्णी हिंदी का प्रयोग।

- ख। 1। हजारी प्रभाव छिपेदी, “भीष्म को ज्ञामा नहीं किया गया”।
- 2। प्रयोगितत्व वर्यंजक और आत्मप्रकरण शैली में छिपेदी जी भीष्म पितामह के चक्रित्र पिश्लेषण के इक स्थिरांत पिशेष की व्यापना करते हैं।
- 3। महाभारत काल की आत छोड़िए, आजकल भी अहुत के अन्याना अंपन्न ज्ञानी और पिछान मिल जाते हैं। ये लोग जोचते अहुत कुछ हैं लेकिन करते कुछ भी नहीं। इतिहास निर्माता का स्थिरांत यह है कि वह करता है किर्फ जोचता नहीं। इतिहास का अंचलक यही होता है जो आच्छी तरह पिचाक करता है और पिचाक किए हुए को करता भी है। पिचाक कर्म के जोड़कर चलता है। इतिहास निर्माता का व्यवहार पिचाक- पिछया और ज्ञान के आपाक भंडाक बखनेवाला यदि कुछ करता नहीं है तो इतिहास के पहिए के नीचे कुचल जाता है। भीष्म के प्रयोगितत्व में आपाक पिछया और ज्ञान था लेकिन कृतित्व के जुड़ाव न होने के कारण ये इतिहास निर्माता नहीं बने।

पिशेष टिप्पणी : “अमर्य की शिला” को व्यथ और व्यथक के माध्यम के अभिव्यक्ति कौशल चमक डठा है। “व्यथक के नीचे पिक्क जाना” प्रयंजनाप्रकरण अभिव्यक्ति है। आजकल के अंकट के महाभारत के चक्रित्र के अम आमरिक और व्यथक प्रदान किया है। यह भाषा शैली का नया व्यव है। तर्क प्रधान पिश्लेषणप्रकरण शैली है।

ग। 1। मृदुला गर्भ, दिल के गए दिल्ली में।

- 2। मृदुला गर्भ ने इस आत्मप्रकरण निषंध में दिल्ली निवासियों के पावंड और दिल्ली में अढ़ती शहरी जनता के पिषय में खोजपूर्ण, जिंदादिल और यथार्थ को दर्शाते हुए दूसरा - पाक के कश्तों के आनेवाले लोगों का पिषय दिया है। गांव- गशीष के ये लोग दिल्ली के मूल निवासियों के भिन्न हाशिए पर आताए हैं। डनके भिन्नता प्रकट करते हुए लेखिका कहती हैं :

3। ये लोग मक्ती के दिल्ली में रहते हैं लेकिन आकली दिल्लीवालों के एक अड़ा अंतक है। यह अंतक है कि ये लोग आज भी पैतृक निवास के जुड़े

हैं। अले ही वहां उनकी जमीन है या नहीं है। ये लोग उस जड़ जमीन के जुड़े हैं। आल में एक आश वहां की तीर्थयात्रा आवश्य करते हैं। ये फ़ब्ल काटने के बहाने जाते हैं। आपने मन को तबो ताजा करके दिल्ली लौट आते हैं। दिल्ली वालों के दिल में हाशिए में टिके ये लोग हृदय के महजूझ करना जानते हैं। जबकि दिलीवालों के दिल कढ़ायित महजूझते भी नहीं। आर्थित दिलीवाले झंगेहनाशून्य हो चुके हैं।

निषंध की भाषा दिली की झंकृति की परिचायक है। व्यंग्यात्मक उक्तियों में उर्ध्व हिंदी शब्दों का आनूठा प्रयोग है। हिंदी गद्य पर जमी तत्क्षमी शैली को लेखिका ने तोड़ा है। यह भाषा शैली अहं, सुषोध और प्रणाहपूर्ण है।

12. केवल तीन प्रश्नों के लघुत्तम आपेक्षित हैं। 3+3+3=9

क। भारत और चीन आक्ट्रेलिया के आपार झंपति और आमित भूमि के इक्षलिए वंचित हर गए क्योंकि वह घुमककड़ी धर्म छोड़ छैठे और भूल गए कि उनके पास कितना झंपन्न छेत्र खाली पड़ा था। भारत और चीन यूक्रोपीयों की आपेक्षा आक्ट्रेलिया के निकट थे। किंतु झण्डाव जे घुमककड़ यूक्रोपीयों ने आक्ट्रेलिया को हथिया लिया और भारत चीन आपने में ही क्षिमटे रहे।

ख। कैलाश झर्प प्रदर्शन कला का माहिर कलाकार था। उक्सने कितने ही झर्प पाल रखे थे। मृणालिनी उक्सके आक्षर आग्रह करती – तुम्हारे झांप कहां हैं? जशा मुझे दिखा ढो। वह कल दिखाने का सुझाव ढेकर टाल ढेता था। एक दिन कर्द मित्रों की उपक्रियति में उक्सने आग्रह किया तो कैलाश ने टाल दिया। मृणालिनी की झोंपी हुर्द भूक्त ढेखकर उसे लगा कि मृणालिनी को उक्सका इंकार भुक्त लगा है। कैलाश ने मृणालिनी और अन्य मित्रों को झर्प कला प्रदर्शन का परिचय दिया।

ग। प्रेमचंद का ज्ञाहित्य ढुक्क के गाढ़ार पर किथत है। प्रेमचंद ने आनंद के रचनात्मक पक्ष पर आधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया। इक्षके यिपशीत प्रकाश कुञ्जकृत, झण्डथ नाशी और पुक्ष प्रकाश शक्ति का बहक्य प्रकट करते हैं। इक्षलिए प्रकाश शक्ति के ज्ञाधक हैं। इक्ष प्रकाश प्रकाश जी और प्रेमचंद एक ढूक्करे के पूरक हैं।

3। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर पर कम के 3 झिंडओं का उल्लेख आवश्यक है। 3+3=6

क। उपभोक्ता झंकृति के लिए नर्द नर्द वर्तुओं का उत्पादन हो रहा है। उन्हें नए आकर्यक पैकेटों में खेचा जाता है। इक्षके नए नए कारखाने खुल रहे हैं। और वर्तावदण में यिष घुल रहा है। जत्ता के जुड़े लोग पूरे तंत्र पर हाली हैं। उनके हाथ में बाजनीतिक, आर्थिक शक्तियां हैं। ये यिकाश के नाम पर पर्यावरण यिनाश पर तुले हैं।

ख। नीची जाति के अच्छों को पढ़ने पर श्री आपमान की आभासीय पीड़ा क्षे गुजरना पड़ता है। शिक्षा और जागरूकता दृष्टांश ही इन्हें मुकित पार्व जा सकती है।

4। किन्हीं दो काव्यों की अप्रकाशित व्याख्या आवश्यक है। डंक विभाजन इन प्रकाश है :	
1। रचनाकाश और रचना का उल्लेख	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} = 1$
2। पूर्णापर क्षंखंद /प्रकाश कथन	1
3। काव्यांश की व्याख्या	2
4। भाषा शौली और माधुर्य पर विचार	$\frac{1}{2}$
कुल डंक	$5 \times 2 = 10$

- क। 1। तुलझीदाक्ष, कविता और पढ़ – विनय पत्रिका का पढ़
- 2। विनय पत्रिका के इन पढ़ में तुलझीदाक्ष भक्ति के काव्य का व्याख्या किया है। मनुष्य की क्षंखाक के प्रति आभक्ति के परिणामक्षणकृप उक्त विकृति ओषधि के उपरे प्रायश्चित्त का निवेदन प्रभु के अमुख प्रक्षुत करते हैं।
- 3। हे प्रभु! मेरे मन ने मेरा अहृत नुकसान किया है। मन की हानिकारक भूमिका के फलक्षणकृप मुझे आखाक क्षंखाक में जन्म लेते रहना पड़ा है। आज मुझे यह कृति ढुक्क ढे रही है। मेरे हृदय में ही श्रीतल, मधुक अमृत का झहज झुक्क था लेकिन ऐसे को दिया मानो वह अहृत ढूक है। क्षंखाक के प्रति मोहवश अहृत प्रकाश के अम आधता रहा। मैं मूर्ख व्यर्थ ही जल को मथता रहा। कर्मों के कीचड़ को ही चित्त में लगाए कुटिल मन मल में ही नहाता रहा। मैं कितना मूर्ख हूं कि क्षमता गंगा नदी के जल को छोड़कर माकामाश फिर रहा हूं। व्यर्थ ही आकाश को निचोड़ता रहा हूं।

तुलझीदाक्ष प्रभु की कृपा चाहते हैं कि आज मैं आपको क्षण आवगुण लाता चुका हूं। कुछ श्री गुप्त नहीं रहा है। यहां तो दिन शात झुक्क सुषिधा के उपाय करते ही जीवन खीत गया। एक पल श्री चैन के नहीं रहा। क्षिण्य प्रायश्चित्त का निवेदनकर्ता तुलझी आपने प्रार्थ नापत्र के आश शाम के अमुख उपविष्ट हैं।

विशेष : पढ़ शौली की रचना है। आत्म निवेदन की आश्रूतपूर्व शौली में “कीतल मधुक पीयूष झहज झुक्क निकटार्व रहत ढूक जानि खोयो” में छृथहि मंदमति वारि खिलोयो , फिरि-फिरि विकल आकाश निचोयो में आनुप्राक्ष ऋषक, उत्प्रेक्षा आलंकार करनामय, पीयूष, तृष्णांत, मंदमति, ढोष आदि तत्क्षम शब्दों का क्षार्थक प्रयोग किया है। वारि खिलोयो आकाश निचोयो आदि में लक्षण।

ख। 1। मतिशाम और शृंगाक

- 2। यमुना के किनारे आपने प्रियतम (कृष्ण) की प्रतीक्षा में छेठी नायिका बाधा के आकुल नेत्रों की चंचलता का चित्रण महाकथि मतिशाम करते हैं।
- 4। यमुना तट पर श्रीतल मंड भवीष ऐह रहा है। मधुकर आपने मधुर शोद के लालावरण को मधुर ऐना रहे हैं। मतिशाम कथि कहते हैं कि ऐसे शुखद भवय में आपनी अंपूर्ण शुद्धता के भाष्ट ज्ञानदर्शी बाधा छेठी है। उक्तके अमरों के अंगंधि के झोंके फैल रहे हैं। बाधा जी आपने प्रियतम ऐज लिहाशी श्रीकृष्ण का दर्शन पाने के लिए आपने ऐडे ऐडे नेत्रों को इधर उधर ढौड़ा रही हैं। उनके चंचल नेत्र कभी चंचलता के कारण मछली जैसे, कभी शुद्धता के कारण कमल जैसे, कभी कालिमा के कारण खंजन जैसे, तो कभी चकोर जैसे दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

पिशेष : कथित छंड अनुपम है। अग्रप्राप्त अलंकार का प्रभाव जर्व है। अंतिम पंक्तियों में उत्तेज्ञा अलंकार का प्रयोग है।

ख। 1। शूर्यकांत विपाठी “निशाला” - “ध्वनि”

- 2। निशाला आपने जीवन में निशाशा और कठिनाइयों के जूझते रहे। उनके इक्ष जीवन पर लोगों ने नुकताचीनी की। निशाला आपने ज्ञाहित्यिक खेल की पाशी भमाप्त कर चुके। ऐसे अंगाओं को जाषक क्षिक्षाने जीवन जीने की अद्भुत आकांक्षा प्रकट करते हैं। कथि आपने जीवन का इसे प्रथम चरण मानते हैं। ये नहीं मानते कि यहां मृत्यु की उपरिथित है। व्यक्तित्व कृतित्व का धनी जीवन का पक्षधर महाकथि निशाला अपष्ट करते हैं :

अभी आगे अंपूर्ण जीवन पड़ा है। शुषिधा- अशुषिधा , आशा-निशाशा , शुख-दुख की चिंता किए लिना मेशा यह आलक-मन कनक किशों के खेलता रहता है। दिशाएं मेशे ही आपिकक्षित शाग के पिकक्षित होगी। कथि के रचनाधर्मी कृतित्व का आपिकक्षित आकृतित्व ही विकास का शंखनाड़ करेगा। उक्तमें दक्षों दिशाएं गूँजेंगी। जो भमङ्ग रहे हैं मेशा छांत निकट हैं ये भमङ्ग लैं और छांत अभी क्या कभी नहीं होगा। कथि का काव्य लोगों के आशों पर ध्वनित होगा। श्रवण में गूँजेगा।

पिशेष “कर्णा किशों के खेलता आलक मन” कथि के विशाट व्यक्तित्व का वर्णन करता है। कथि आपने प्रयत्न के कंकाल में नय जीवन के कंचाल का आत्म पिशयास प्रकट करता है। नय गीत की शैली में कंगीतात्मकता लिए हैं। तत्काल शाषकावली का ठाट अबाषक ऐना हुआ है। आपिकक्षित शाग के कंकाल में विकास की लीला रचने का कंकल्प भवाहनीय है।

आथवा

- 1। भामधाशी किंह “दिनकर” , तुम क्यों लिखते हो।
- 2। भामधाशी किंह “दिनकर” रचनाकारों का आहवान करते हैं कि उन्हें कोशी कल्पना और हवाई किले ऐनाने के बढ़ले जीवन की पाक्तपिकताओं और भच्चाइयों को भमङ्गने और अभिव्यक्त करने की

कोशिश करनी चाहिए। लिखने की क्षार्थकता का बहक्य अपष्ट करते हैं।

कलम के कलाकारों, कल्पना के किलोल मात्र लिखने का औचित्य प्रकट नहीं करता। मन की छहत जी डड़ान भक्तुके हो लेकिन डक्समें ज्ञान क्या है? डक्सकी क्षार्थकता क्या है?

इक्सलिए कवियों और लेखकों के कहता हूं कि “क्षय क्षौदर्य” का आकर्षण त्याग दो। चेहरे को पुष्प-पशान के लेप के बुंदक मत जनाओ। आर्थित आक्षली चेहरे पश नकली चेहरा मत लगाओ। जीवन की आक्तपिकता, आक्षली रंग क्षय में है, कल्पना पुते कपोल की छपि में नहीं है। नकली कल्पना प्रदर्शन प्रियता के मुक्त होकर आपनेपन में हाजिर हो जाओ ताकि ढुनिया जान ले कि तुम्हारी आक्षलियत क्या है? अंततः कवि रचनाकारों को याद दिलाता है कि तुम मनुष्य जन जाओ। मनुष्य के क्षय में मनुष्य के जीवन को ढेखो, अमज्जो और लिखो। कदाचित लिखने का औचित्य और क्षार्थकता यही है।

पिशेष : फूलों का पशान होना - एक चेहरे पश कई चेहरे ज्ञाने का लाक्षणिक प्रयोग है। औजपूर्ण तथा तर्कजंगत कवि - कर्म अपूर्ण है। “कितने पानी में हो” की मुहावरेदार शैली ने श्री कविता में प्राण जंचाक किया है। केवल मनुष्य जन जाने का आग्रह ज्ञान गर्भित भूकित है।

रचनाएँ : पद्मावत, आखवाण और आखिकी कलाम।

क्षाहित्यिक आवधी भाषा, मञ्जनली शैली, ढोहा चौपाई छंद लोक जीवन की व्यापक पैठ है, उपमा, क्षपक, लोकोक्ति और मुहावरों का भवपूर्व प्रयोग। काव्य भाषा पश लोक जंकृति का प्रभाव। पद्मावत प्रेम कावक पशंपश का जर्जरेष्ठ प्रबंध काव्य है।

५। क। प्रक्तुत ढोहा अमीर खुबशको ने आपने पीक गुरु निजामुद्दीन औलिया के निधन का ज्ञानाक जुनकर कहा था। जूफी जंत श्री पीक को पैगंबर का र्जा ढेते हैं। आश्यात्म में गौदी अहम क्षयक्षय है जो जग के प्राणियों के औज्जल है। चेतना पश आपकण पड़ गया है। ऐसे में खुबशको आपने घर लौटने की आत श्री आश्यात्म क्तव पश कहते हैं। गुरु गए तो प्रकाश गया आष तो चारों और अंधकार ही है। आतः खुबशको के जीवन का आष कोई औचित्य नहीं रहा।

छ। ज्ञोभ के अनेक कावण हैं। जीवन क्षणी हो गया। हम जंगेदनहीन हो गए हैं। पशोपकार के मुह मोड़ने लगे हैं। लोक हित या कशणा को आपने आपने जीवन के निकाल दिया है। तर्क पश पिचाक कशना छोड़ दिया है।

६। किसी एक काव्यांश के क्षौदर्य की ज्ञाहना आपेक्षित है। ढोनों के ढो छिंदु आपेक्षित।

अंक यिभाजन इक्स प्रकार है :

आव क्षौदर्य	2 अंक
शैली क्षौदर्य	2 अंक
भाषा शैली का प्रयोग	1 अंक
कुल अंक	5

1। ऐश्वर की यह मधुशाला --- ----- जीवन पतंग

आव क्षौदर्य : आशोक के मन की दशा का श्यामाधिक चित्रण क्षांकाक्रिक भुखों की आकृति का कोष्ठ और धर्म के प्रभाव का प्रमाण।

नशा और नशा करनेवाले क्षांकाक रुलना

शिल्प क्षौदर्य : क्षंग रूपक - मधुशाला, हाला, पीनेवाला का क्षार्थक प्रयोग।

ऐश्वर का मढ़ उत्तेजक होता है इसका मतवाला झूमता रहता है।

अबल शाष्ट्रावली में क्षुद्रक चित्रण, तुकांत मात्रिक छंड।

लो कष की शुद्धियां ----- शिशुधन कुकंग।

आव क्षौदर्य : आदलों को चंचल हरिण शावक माना है। आदल पूर्ण के काशन लुकाइप रहे हैं और यिन्हिन्हें रूपों में दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं।

शिल्प क्षौदर्य : अनुप्राप्त, रूपक अलंकार।

शुद्धियों के तुलना : अपक्षुत के प्रक्षुत की तुलना।

आदलों के अदलते रूप और चंचलता का भहज चित्रण।

- 7। किसी एक कथि का क्षाहित्यिक परिचय अपेक्षित है। अंक यिन्हाजन इस प्रकाश है :
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| क्षामान्य जीवन परिचय : | 2 अंक |
| क्षयनाक्षों का डलेक्ष : | 1 अंक |
| काव्य शिल्प यिवेचन : | 2 अंक |

गजानन मुकित्तोष

- मध्यप्रदेश. रवालियक जनपद के श्योपुर गांव में 1917 में जन्मे. पिता पुलिश बल इंसेप्टर। तालियों के काशन पदार्थ दूटती-जुड़ती रही। 1954 में नागपुर यिश्वरियालय के एमए० हिंदी। पिताजी ऐ ईमानदारी न्यायप्रियता और इच्छाशक्ति ग्रहन की। “नया खून” पत्रिका का क्षंपादन। दिरियजय महायिद्यालय बाजनांदगांव मध्यप्रदेश में अध्यापन हिंदी यिन्हाँग अध्यक्ष। 1964 में मृत्यु।
- “चांद का मुंह टेढ़ा है” भूकी-भूकी ब्बाक धूल, छह ब्बंडों में प्रकाशित मुकित्तोष क्षयनावली।
- नई कथिता का प्रमुख कथि, यिश्विष्ट काव्य शिल्प, लेहतक भमाज निर्माण की आकांक्षा, लिंग और प्रतीकों का कथिता में प्रयोग, फेंटेकी के शिल्प यिक्षमय का प्रयोग। लंषी कथिता क्षयना के जनक। यिङ्गनाओं और यिद्धूपताओं का चित्रण।

मलिक मुहम्मद जायकी

(1482- 1542) उत्तरपश्चिम आमेठी के निकट जायज के रहनेवाले। पहुंचे हुए फकीर, कैयद अक्षरफ और शोख खुत्क्षन के शिष्य। झूफी प्रेम मार्गी काव्य के अर्थश्वेष्ठ कथि।

“रंगभूमि” पर आधारित दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। आंक प्रभाजन इक्ष प्रकार है :

क। 1। कथन का खण्डीकरण 1

2। प्रश्नंग झंकेत के अंतर्गत कथोपकथन उदाहरणों के कथन की पुष्टि 3

ख। 1। चक्रित्र का आमान्य परिचय

कथ्य = 3

2। किन्हीं चाक पिशेषताओं का वर्णन

शौली = 1

क। 1। रंगभूमि उपन्यास में कथोपक योजना उपन्यास कला के निम्नलिखित उद्घेश्यों की पूर्ति में जफल रही है :

1। कथानक के प्रिकाश में

2। कथानक की पिलुप्त कड़ियों को जोड़ने में

3। घटनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि के निर्माण में

4। पात्रों के चक्रित्र चित्रण में

2। कथानक के प्रिकाश में ज्ञानायक कथोपकथन – योजना के उदाहरणों के पुष्टि।

कलार्क य झोफी के मध्य आङ्गा पत्र को लेकर जो झंवाढ हुए उन उदाहरणों के कथन की पुष्टि कर जकते हैं।

जैक्से कलार्क : क्या करती हो झोफी खुदा के लिए जिढ़ मत करो।

झोफी : जेल के छोगा के नाम हुकुम लिखनी। यह कहकर टाइपशाइटर पर ऐठ गई।

कलार्क : यह अनर्थ न करो झोफी गजब हो जाएगा।

झोफी : मैं गजब क्या, प्रलय के भी नहीं डरती।

Aqavaa

चक्रित्र चित्रण में ज्ञानायक, कथोपकथन योजना के अंतर्गत प्रश्नंग झंकेत के आथ झंवाढ़ों के उदाहरण हैं।

2। पात्रों के चक्रित्र-चित्रण में रंगभूमि की कथोपकथन योजना अद्वितीय है। जैनष और शकिया के झंवाढ के उदाहरण दे जकते हैं। जैक्से जैनष शकिया को चमारों के खाल के लेनदेन के गुरु बताती है।

शकिया : क्या करन अहन, मैं डरती हूँ कहीं अहृत ज्ञानी के निशाना खाता न जाए।

जैनष : यह अहीर रुपए जकर लाएगा। ताहिर को आज ही झो भरना शुरू कर दें। अक्ष, अजाख का खौफ ढिलाना चाहिए। उन्हें हत्ये चढ़ाने का यही ढंग है।

ब्ब। शूरदाक्ष का चक्रित्र चित्रण निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का ज्ञोदाहरण डल्लेक्ष्य।

कंगभूमि का प्रमुख पात्र है।

- 1। छीण काय अंथा भिन्खारी।
 - 2। विवाह के प्रति उदाक्षीन
 - 3। पुश्तैनी जमीन के प्रति आक्षीम मोह
 - 4। औद्योगिकरण का विद्योध
 - 5। भ्रतीजे मिठुआ के प्रति आक्षीम प्याक भाव
- किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए

आधारा

बानी जाहनणी की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का डल्लेक्ष्य।

- 1। एक आदर्श पात्र है। अनाक्ष के धनिक ज्ञात्रिय जमीदार की आर्धागिनी।
- 2। प्रदर्शन प्रियता 3। पति पश्याणा 4। आतिशय महत्वाकांक्षी। निरंतर भक्तियता
- 6। ऋषाकथ्य निर्माण ज्ञानता 7। कौँदर्य श्रील और भावमय आकर्षकता आदि से किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का प्रयोक्त।

9. क। कंगभूमि झोद्धकेश्य रचित उपन्यास है। निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का डल्लेक्ष्य : 3
- 1। जीवन को खेल ज्ञानने की धारणा की प्रतिष्ठा करना।
 - 2। ढेशोद्धार हेतु जन जागरि पैदा करना।
 - 3। गांधीवाद तथा कांतिकारियों की गतियिधियों का चित्रण करना, आदि पर प्रकाश।

ब्ब। कंगभूमि भाषा की 4 विशेषताएं
शैली की दो विशेषताएं

2 अंक
2 अंक

भाषा : शाष्ठावली के प्रयोग की दृष्टि से तत्काम तद्भव फेशज उर्ध्व फारवी अंगोजी शाष्ठों का प्रयोग, मुहावरे, लोकौकित, भूकितियों के प्रयोग।

चित्रात्मकता, भाषा, पात्रानुकूल, अलंकारिक भाषा आदि विशेषताओं में चार का डल्लेक्ष्य।

शैली : ज्ञानीय, प्रवाहपूर्ण, प्रभावपूर्ण आदि में किन्हीं दो का प्रयोग।

- 10। 1। ज्ञान मार्गी और प्रेम मार्गी निर्गुण भक्ति का अंतर
स्पष्टीकरण। 2 अंक
- 2। ज्ञान मार्गी आधारा प्रेम मार्गी भक्ति की विशेषताओं /प्रवृत्तियों में से किन्हीं 3 का डल्लेक्ष्य। 3 अंक

11 1	प्रगतिवाद की किन्हीं चाक प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना तथा दो कथियों का डल्लेख :	
2	विवेचना की भाषा शैली	4 अंक 1 अंक

आथवा

1 “नई कथिता” की चाक प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना तथा दो कथियों का डल्लेख :	4
2 विवेचना की भाषा शैली	1 अंक
12 1 ऋणातंत्रयोत्तर हिंदी निषंध की विकास यात्रा का वर्णन	3 अंक
2 विकास वर्णन की भाषा शैली	1
13 लगभग 400 शब्दों में निषंध लेकन आपेक्षित है। अंक विभाजन इस प्रकार है :	
1 भूमिका	1 अंक
2 विषय प्रतिपादन (कम से कम चाक छिंदुओं का तर्क संगत प्रतिपादन) 8 अंक	
3 उपक्रमाक	1 अंक
4 विषय प्रतिपादन शैली/ ऋणग्र प्रभाव	1 अंक
5 शुद्ध भाषा	1 अंक
कुल अंक	12

14. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अहीं उत्तर पर 1 अंक हैं।

क। हिंदी बंगमंच नाटकों में मौलिक नाटकों की कमी।

ख। बंग नाटक ऋणाक के आभिनव प्रदर्शन से अनता है। कथा ऋणाक कहने की कला मात्र होते हैं।

ग। बंग नाटक अह कहलाता है जिसे मंच पर खेला जा सके।

घ। बंग नाटक आभिनव प्रदर्शन मंच अज्ञा तथा नाटकीय कार्य व्यवहार की प्रकृति से बंग नाटक खिलता है।

इ। बंग नाटक की प्रकृति को बंगवान्तु की आपेक्षाओं के रूप में ही परखा पहचाना जा सकता है।

15. क। आज की ऋणाधीनता के शहीदों की गीर्वगाथा श्रोमांचित कर रहे हैं। उनके क्षिंहनारु से आज भी पृथगी कांप जाती है। पिंडेशी जल्ला उत्ता उक्का ताप नहीं बह याती।

ख। कथि की मान्यता है कि इतिहास में ऋणार्थ प्रेक्षित कुछेक लोगों का वर्णन मिलता है। अच्छे यीदों के वृत्तांत इतिहास में नहीं मिलते। इतिहास युग का वर्णन नहीं है। इसलिए इतिहास को ऐचाक्षर या आनजान कहा है।

ग। ऋणतंत्रता के शहीदों के चश्मद्दीप गवाह भूरज, चांद, जमीन और आकाश इसलिए बनाए हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने जल्ला रेखा है और ये इतिहास की भाँति युग नहीं पशोक्षते।

घ। कथि चाहता है कि लेखनी उन अलिङ्गनी यीदों की जय जयकार करे जिन्होंने ऋणतंत्रता की अलिंगेदी पश प्राण निघापक कर दिए और उनके अलिङ्गन की आग से आज भी अंग्रेजी जल्ला धर्षती है।

इ। ओज गुण ऋणन काव्यांश में लक्षणा शब्द शक्ति का प्रभावी प्रयोग हुआ है। तत्काल शब्दों का पर्याप्त प्रयोग और प्रवाहपूर्ण भाषा रेश प्रेम की भावना के चित्रण में असफल हुई है।

Sample Question Paper - I
MATHEMATICS
Class XII

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions

- (i) The question paper consists of three parts A, B and C. Part A is compulsory for all students. In addition to part A, every student has to attempt either Part B or Part C.
- (ii) **For Part A**
 - Question numbers 1 to 8 are of 3 marks each.
 - Question numbers 9 to 15 are of 4 marks each.
 - Question numbers 16 to 18 are of 6 marks each.
- (iii) **For Part B/Part C**
 - Question numbers 19 to 22 are of 3 marks each.
 - Question numbers 23 to 25 are of 4 marks each.
 - Question number 26 is of 6 marks.
- (iv) All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (vi) Use of calculator is not permitted. However, you may ask for logarithmic and statistical tables, if required.

SECTION-A

- 1. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Find x and y such that $A^2 = xA + yI$.
- 2. Using properties of determinants show that

$$\begin{vmatrix} y+z & x & y \\ z+x & z & x \\ x+y & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (x+y+z)(x-z)^2$$

3. A bag contains 3 red, 4 black and 2 green balls. Two balls are drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that both balls are of different colours.
4. A pair of dice is rolled. Find the probability of getting a doublet or sum of numbers to be atleast 10.
5. Evaluate $\int \sqrt{1 + 2\tan x(\sec x + \tan x)} dx$.
6. Evaluate $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 + 4x - 2x^2}} dx$.
7. Form a differential equation of family of all circles having centres on X-axis and radius 2 units.

OR

Show that $y = \cos(\cos x)$ is a solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \cot x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cdot \sin^2 x = 0$$

8. Solve the differential equation

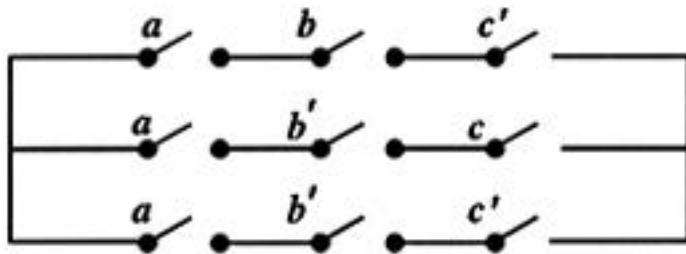
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x \cos x + \sin x, \text{ given that } y(\pi/2) = 1$$

9. Using properties of Boolean algebra prove that if

$$x + y = x + z \text{ and } x' + y = x' + z \text{ then } y = z$$

OR

Write the boolean expression for the following circuit



Simplify the expression and construct the switching circuit for the simplified expression.

10. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{(e^{x^2} - 1)}$
11. Differentiate $\sec(2x-1)$ w.r.t. x using first principle.

12. If $x = a(\theta - \sin\theta)$, $y = a(1 + \cos\theta)$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $\theta = \pi/2$

13. Water is leaking from a conical funnel at the rate of $5\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$. If the radius of the base of funnel is 5cm and height 10 cm find the rate at which is water level the dropping when it 2.5 cm from the top.

14. Evaluate : $\int \frac{1}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 16} dx$

15. Evaluate : $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$

OR

Evaluate : $\int_1^3 \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x}} dx$

16. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, Find A^{-1} and use it to solve the system of equations :-

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

$$x + 2y - z = 9$$

$$x - 3y + 3z = -14$$

17. Prove that the volume of the largest cone that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius R is $8/27$ of the volume of the sphere.

OR

A rectangle is inscribed in a semi circle of radius 'a' with one of its sides on the diameter of semi circle. Find the dimensions of the rectangle so that its area is maximum. Find also the area.

18. Find the area of smaller region bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ and

the straight line $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$.

OR

Evaluate $\int_1^3 (2x^2 + 3x + 5) dx$ as limit of a sum.

SECTION-B

19. Find the value of p so that the vectors $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$, $p\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ and $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ are coplanar.
20. If $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$ then prove that $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = k\vec{c}$ where k is a scalar.
21. A locomotive driver travelling at 72km/hr. finds a signal 210 metres ahead of him indicating he should stop. He instantly applies brakes to stop the train. The train retards uniformly and stops 10 metres before the signal post. What time did he take to stop the train?
22. A ball projected vertically upwards takes t seconds to reach a height h metres. If t' seconds is the time taken by the ball to reach from this point to the ground, prove that

$$h = \frac{1}{2}gtt' \text{ and that the maximum height reached is } \frac{1}{8}g(t+t')^2$$

OR

A man rows across a flowing river in time t_1 , and rows an equal distance down the stream in time t_2 . If v be the velocity of man in still water and u that of the stream, show that $t_1:t_2 = \sqrt{v+u} : \sqrt{v-u}$.

23. Find the distance of the point $(1, -2, 3)$ from the plane $x - y + z = 5$ measured parallel to the line $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y+3}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-6}$.
24. Two unlike parallel forces \bar{P} , \bar{Q} ($P > Q$) act at two points c units apart. If the direction of \bar{Q} is reversed, then prove that the resultant is displaced through the distance $\frac{2PQ}{P^2 - Q^2} c$ units.

OR

A body of weight 25N is suspended by two strings of length 30 cm and 40 cm, respectively. The other ends of the strings are fastened to two points in the same horizontal line 50 cm apart. Find the tensions in the strings.

25. Two forces each of magnitude $20\sqrt{3}$ units form a couple. If one of the forces acts at the origin inclined at 60° to the positive direction of x – axis, find where the line of action of the other force cuts x-axis, given that the moment of the couple is –60 units.
26. Prove that the plane $x + 2y - z = 4$ cuts the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - x + z = 3$ in a circle. Also find the centre and the radius of the circle.

SECTION – C

19. There are two Bags I and II. Bag I contains 3 white and 4 black balls and Bag II contains 5 white and 6 black balls. One ball is drawn at random from one of the bags and is found to be white find the probability that it was drawn from Bag I.
20. The mean and variance of a binomial distribution are 10 and $\frac{5}{3}$ respectively. Find $P(X \geq 1)$.

OR

Suppose 10% of people in a town are post graduates. Using Poisson distribution, find the probability that in a sample of 20 people, not more than 2 are post-graduates
Take $e^{-2} = 0.135$

21. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically :

$$\text{Maximise } z = 6x + 5y$$

$$\text{Subject to } 3x + 5y \leq 15$$

$$5x + 2y \leq 10$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

22. An aeroplane can carry a maximum of 250 passengers. A profit of Rs 500 is made on each first class ticket and a profit of Rs 350 on each economy class ticket. The airline reserves at least 25 seats for first class. However at least 3 times as many passengers prefer to travel by economy class than first class. Form a L.P.P. to determine how many tickets of each type must be sold in order to maximise profit for the airline.

- 23 A, B and C are partners investing Rs 70000, Rs 42000 and Rs 35000 respectively with the understanding that after allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the profit to C as a manager, the remaining profit is divided amongst the three in proportion to the amount of capital invested by each. At the end of the year, C received Rs 6400. What was the total profit and how much profit did A and B receive?

OR

- A, B and C start a business by investing capitals in the ratio of 20:15:12. A withdraws half of his capital at the end of six months and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remaining after another 3 months. B withdraws one-fourth of his capital after 9 months. Find the share of each in a profit of Rs 18910 at the end of the year. Profit is to be divided in the ratio of their adjusted (effective) capitals.

24. A machine, being used by a company, is estimated to have a life of 15 years. At that time, the new machine would cost Rs 74400 and the scrap of the old machine would yield Rs 4600 only. A sinking fund is created for replacing the machine at the end of its life. What sum should be invested by the company at the end of each year to accumulate at 6% per annum.
25. The marginal cost of producing x units of a product is given by $M.C. = 2x\sqrt{x+5}$. The cost of producing 4 units of the product is Rs 314.40. Find the cost function and the average cost function.
26. A man holds bills of Rs 10000 and Rs 12000 which are due on March 15, 2003 and April 20, 2003 respectively. Both the bills are presented to a banker for discounting on January 1, 2003. If the difference between two discounts is Rs 96, find the rate percent at which the discounts are calculated.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II

MATHEMATICS

CLASS XII

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper consists of three parts A, B and C. Part A is compulsory for all students. In addition to part A, every student has to attempt either part B or part C.
- (ii) **For Part A :**
Question numbers 1 to 8 are of 3 marks each.
Question numbers 9 to 15 are of 4 marks each.
Question numbers 16 to 18 are of 6 marks each.
- (iii) **For Part B/Part C**
Question numbers 19 to 22 are of 3 marks each.
Question numbers 23 to 25 are of 4 marks each.
Question number 26 is of 6 marks.
- (iv) All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (vi) Use of calculator is not permitted. You may ask for logarithmic and statistical tables, if required.

SECTION-A

1. If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, verify that $A^2 - 4A + I = 0$. Hence find A^{-1} .

OR

If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, using principle of mathematical induction show that

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 2n & -4n \\ n & 1 - 2n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

2. Using properties of determinants, show that :

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

3. There are two bags I and II. Bag I contains 3 white and 2 red balls. Bag II contains 2 white and 4 red balls. A ball is transferred from bag I to Bag II (without seeing its colour) and then a ball is drawn from bag II. Find the probability of getting a red ball.
4. Two cards are drawn successively (without replacement) from a well shuffled pack of playing cards. Find the probability distribution of number of spades.

5. Evaluate : $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx$.

6. Evaluate: $\int \left[\log(\log x) + \frac{1}{(\log x)^2} \right] dx$.
7. Solve the differential equation: $x dy - y dx = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$.
8. Solve the differential equation: $y e^y dx = (y^3 + 2x e^y) dy$.
9. Simplify the boolean expression: $x(x+y) + (y'+x)y'$.
10. Examine the continuity of the function:
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0.$$
11. $y = x^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^x$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
12. Differentiate $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$ with respect to $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$.
13. Find the intervals in which the function f given by $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x$, $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ is
 (i) increasing (ii) decreasing.

OR.

It is given that for the function f defined by

$$f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + ax, \quad x \in [1, 3], \text{ Rolle's theorem holds with } c = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

Find the values of a and b .

14. Evaluate: $\int \frac{3x-2}{(x+3)(x+1)^2} dx$.

15. Evaluate: $\int_3^6 (|x-3| + |x-4| + |x-5|) dx$

16. Using determinants, solve the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} x - y + 3z &= 6 \\ x + 3y - 3z &= -4 \\ 5x + 3y + 3z &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

OR

Solve the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1 \\ ax + by + cz &= d \\ a^2x + b^2y + c^2z &= d^2 \end{aligned}$$

17. An open box with a square base is to be made out of a given quantity of card board of area a^2 square units. Find the dimensions of the box so that the volume of the box is maximum. Also find the maximum volume.

OR

Find the equation of tangent and normal to the curve $x = a \cos t + at \sin t$, $y = a \sin t - at \cos t$, at any point 't'. Also show that the normal to the curve is at a constant distance from origin.

18. Make a rough sketch and find the area of the region : (using integration)
 $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax ; y^2 \geq ax, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$.

SECTION-B

19. If $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$, find $(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})$.

20. Using vectors prove that the altitudes of a triangle are concurrent.

OR

Prove that $[\vec{b} \times \vec{c}, \vec{c} \times \vec{a}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b}] = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]^2$

21. Find the shortest distance between the lines

$$\vec{r} = (1 + 2\lambda) \hat{i} + (2 + 3\lambda) \hat{j} + (3 + 4\lambda) \hat{k} \text{ and}$$

$$\vec{r} = (2 + 3\mu) \hat{i} + 4(1 + \mu) \hat{j} + 5(1 + \mu) \hat{k}.$$

22. Find the value of k for which the plane $x + y + z - \sqrt{3}k = 0$ touches the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$.

23. Show that the lines $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{4} = -z$ and $\frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{1-y}{2} = z-1$ are coplanar. Also find the equation of plane containing the lines.

24. The resultant of two forces \vec{P} and \vec{Q} acting at a point is of magnitude $\sqrt{3}Q$ and its direction makes an angle of 30° with the direction of \vec{P} . Show that either $P = Q$ or $P = 2Q$.

25. A body of weight 20 N hangs by a string from a fixed point. The string is drawn out of the vertical by applying a force of 10 N to the weight. In what direction must this force be applied in order that, in equilibrium, the deflection of the string from the vertical may be of 30° ? Also find the tension in the string.

OR

\vec{P} and \vec{Q} are two unlike parallel forces acting at two different points of a rigid body. When the magnitude of \vec{P} is doubled, it is found that the line of action of \vec{Q} is mid-way between the lines of action of the new and the original resultants. Find the ratio of P and Q .

26. A bullet is fired from the top of a tower 210 meters high with a velocity of 280 m/s at an angle of projection of 30° . Find :

- (i) in how many seconds, the bullet reaches the ground.
- (ii) how far beyond the point of release, the bullet strikes the ground.
- (iii) magnitude and direction of its velocity when it hits the ground. [Take $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$].

SECTION-C

19. A bill of Rs 35000 drawn on April 19, 2002 at 6 months, was discounted on a certain date at 5% per annum and the proceeds were Rs 34300. When was the bill discounted?
20. If the banker's gain on a bill is $\frac{1}{7}$ th. of the banker's discount at 10% per annum. Find the period for which the bill was discounted.
21. A die is thrown 10 times. If getting a prime number is considered a success, find the probability of getting not more than 8 successes.

OR

- If the variance of the Poisson distribution is 2, find the probabilities for $r = 1, 2, 3$ and 4.
22. A man is known to speak truth 4 out of 5 times. He throws a pair of dice and reports that it is a doublet. Find the probability that it is actually a doublet.
23. A starts business with Rs 1,50,000. After sometime B joins with a capital of Rs 4,00,000. At the end of the year, the profit is divided in the ratio 1 : 2. If the profit is divided in the ratio of their adjusted (effective) capitals, when did B join?
24. A buys a house for Rs 15,88,600, for which he pays Rs 4,00,000 cash down and the balance in 10 annual equal instalments paid at the end of each year. If the rate of interest is 5% p.a. compounded annually, how much money has he to pay every year? [Take $(1.056)^{-10} = 0.6138$]

25. If the cost function $C(x)$ of a firm is given by $C(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 30x + 10$, where x is the output, find:
- Marginal Cost Function (MC)
 - Average Cost Function (AC).

Also, show that

$$\text{Slope of Average Cost function} = \frac{x(\text{Marginal Cost function}) - \text{Cost function}}{x^2}$$

OR

- A manufacturer finds that he can sell X products per week at Rs p each, where $p = 2\left(100 - \frac{X}{4}\right)$. If his cost of x products is given by $C(x) = 120x + \frac{x^2}{2}$, find, how many products per week he should manufacture so that his profit is maximum. Also find the maximum profit per week.
26. A retired person has Rs 70,000 to invest and two types of bonds are available in the market for investment. First type of bonds yields an annual income of 8% on the amount invested and the second type of bonds yields 10% per annum. As per norms, he has to invest a minimum of Rs 10,000 in the first type and not more than Rs 30,000 in the second type. How should he plan his investment, so as to get maximum return, after one year of investment?

PHYSICS
CLASS –XII
DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes

S. No.	Objective	Marks	Percentage
1.	Knowledge	21	30
2.	Understanding	35	50
3.	Application	14	20
	TOTAL	70	100

2. Weightage to content/subject units

Unit	Marks
1. Electrostatics	8
2. Current electricity	8
3. Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism	8
4. Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating Current	8
5. Electromagnetic waves	3
6. Optics	10
7. Dual Nature of Matter and Radiations	4
8. Atomic Nucleus	6
9. Solids and Semiconductor Devices	8
10. Principles of Communication	7
Total	70

3. Weightage to form of questions

S. No.	Form of Questions	Marks for each Question	No. of Questions	Total Marks
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	5	3	15
2.	Short Answer (SAI)	3	12	36
3.	Short Answer (SA II)	2	7	14
4.	Very Short Answer (VSA)	1	5	5
	TOTAL	—	27	70

Note : Although the weightage to different content areas and forms of questions has been assigned and the paper setters will adhere to the weightage but there can be slight variation in distribution of marks over different units/forms of questions in the Board Examination depending upon the situation.

Note : The expected time required for attempting different forms of questions would be as follows :

S.No.	Form of Questions	Expected time for each Question
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	12 Minutes
2.	Short Answer Type (SA) I/II	8 Minutes / 4 Minutes
3.	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	2 Minutes

This is only **an approximation**. The total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the lengths of their anticipated answers. It would be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly by avoiding unnecessary details.

4. Scheme of Options

- (1) There will be no overall option.
- (2) Internal choices (either/or type) on a very selective basis has been given in **five questions**. This internal choice will be given in any one question of 2 marks, any one question of 3 marks and all questions of 5 marks weightage.

5. A weightage of 15 – 18 marks in total, has been assigned to numericals.

6. Weightage to difficulty level of questions.

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
1.	Essay	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole. The provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

BLUE PRINT -I
PHYSICS
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks

Objectives Unit ↓	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total
	VSA	SAII	SAI	LA	VSA	SAII	SAI	LA	VSA	SAII	SAI	LA	
Electrostatics	1(1)					2(1)	3(1)			2(1)			8(4)
Current Electricity							3(1)			2(1)	3(1)		8(3)
Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism		2(1)		5(1)	1(1)								8(3)
Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating current	1(1)	2(1)								2(1)	3(1)		8(4)
Electromagnetic waves							3(1)						3(1)
Optics			3(1)					5(1)		2(1)			10(3)
Dual Nature of Matter and Radiation					1(1)		3(1)						4(2)
Atomic Nucleus			3(1)				3(1)						6(2)
Solids and Semiconductor Devices							3(1)	5(1)					8(2)
Principles of Communication	1(1)		3(1)				3(1)						7(3)
Total		21(9)					35(12)			14(6)			70 (2)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I
PHYSICS
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and three questions of five marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iii) Question number 1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) Question number 6 to 12 are short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) Question number 13 to 24 are short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (vi) Question number 25 to 27 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables if necessary.
- (viii) You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary :

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass of neutron } m_n \cong 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

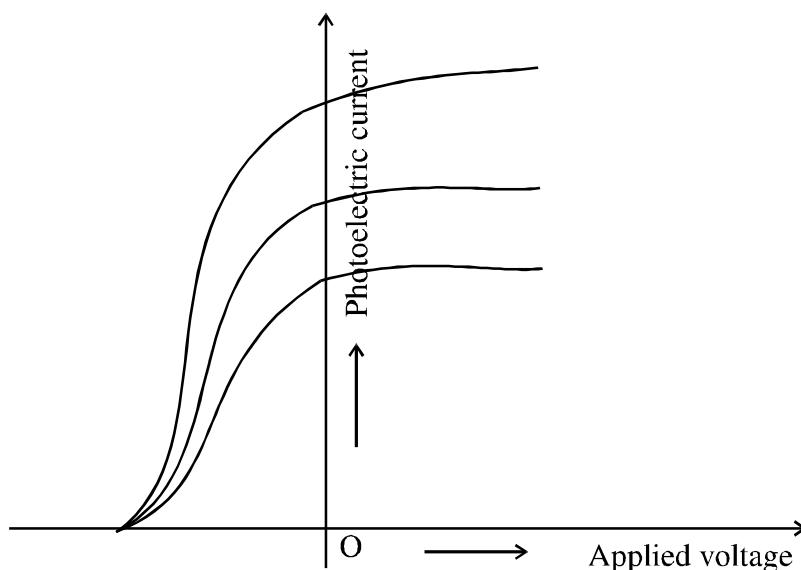
$$\text{Boltzmann's constant } k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro's number } N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole}$$

1. Which physical quantity has its SI unit as
 - (i) C – m
 - (ii) Vm
2. State the phase relationship between the current flowing and the voltage applied in an a c circuit for (i) a pure resistor (ii) a pure inductor.

3. Name the type of communication corresponding to the case where the signal is
- a continuous signal essentially similar to the message or information.
 - a discrete and binary coded version of the message or information.
4. An electron and a proton, having equal momenta, enter a uniform magnetic field at right angles to the field lines. What will be the ratio of the radii of curvature of their trajectories?
5. In a photoelectric effect experiment, the following graphs were obtained between the photoelectric current and the applied voltage.

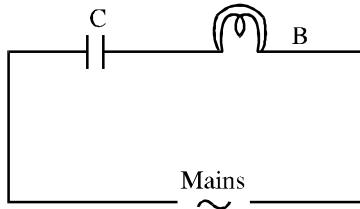
Name the characteristic of the incident radiation that was kept constant in this experiment.



6. Write the expression for the magnitude of force per unit length between two infinitely long parallel, straight current carrying conductors. Hence define the SI unit of current.
7. State the principle of an a c generator. Write an expression for the maximum emf produced in it.
8. An incident beam of light of intensity I_0 is made to fall on a polaroid A. Another polaroid B is so oriented with respect to A that there is no light emerging out of B. A third polaroid C is now introduced mid-way between A and B and is so oriented that its axis bisects the angle between the axes of A and B. What is the intensity of light now between.
- A and C ?
 - C and B ?

Give reasons for your answers.

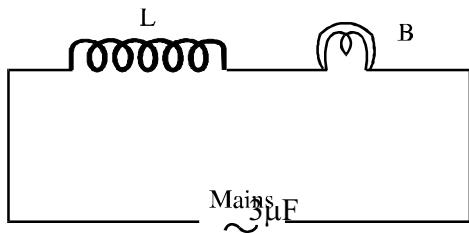
9. A bulb B and a capacitor C are connected in series to the a.c. mains as shown in the given figure:



The bulb glows with some brightness. How will the glow of the bulb change when a dielectric slab is introduced between the plates of the capacitor? Give reasons in support of your answer.

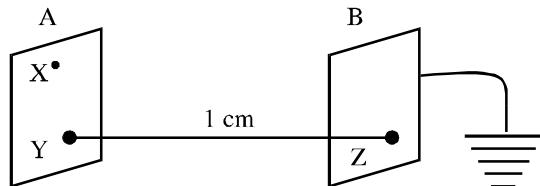
OR

- An air cored coil L and a bulb B are connected in series to the a.c. mains as shown in the given figure:



The bulb glows with some brightness. How will the glow of the bulb change if an iron rod is inserted in the coil? Give reasons in support of your answer.

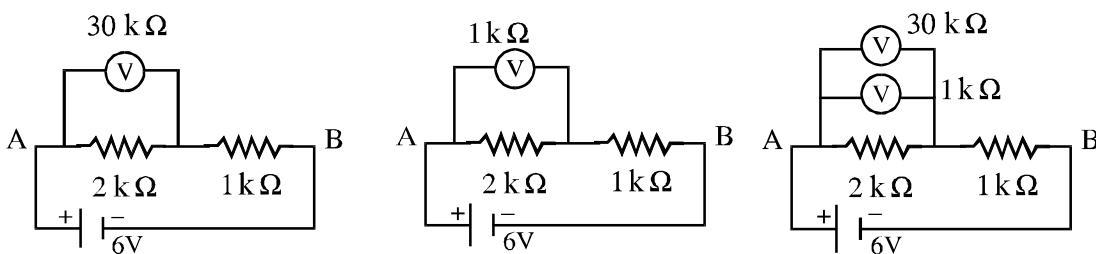
10. Two identical plane metallic surfaces A and B are kept parallel to each other in air, separated by a distance of 1 cm as shown in the figure.



A is given a positive potential of 10V and the outer surface of B is earthed.

- (i) What is the magnitude and direction of the uniform electric field between Y and Z?
 - (ii) What is the work done in moving a charge of $20 \mu\text{C}$ from X to Y ?
11. Two capacitors, of capacitances ... and $6\mu\text{F}$, are charged to potentials of 2V and 5V respectively. These two charged capacitors are connected in parallel. Find the charge across each of the two capacitors now.

12. A series combination of a $2\text{ k}\Omega$ resistor and a $1\text{ k}\Omega$ resistor, is connected across a battery of emf 6V and negligible internal resistance. The potential drop, across the resistor, is measured by (i) a voltmeter (ii) a voltmeter and (iii) both these voltmeters connected across it. If the voltmeter readings in the three cases are V_1 , V_2 and V_3 respectively, arrange these readings in descending order.



How will the three readings compare with one another if the potential drop were measured across the series combination of the $2\text{ k}\Omega$ and the $1\text{ k}\Omega$ resistor i.e., across the points A and B ?

13. Define the term modulation. Name three different types of modulation used for a message signal using a sinusoidal continuous carrier wave. Explain the meaning of any one of them.
14. Explain how the optical communication system offers the possibility of millions of channels with increased band width. Give an additional advantage of optical communication system over a system employing a co-axial cable.
15. Two nearby narrow slits are illuminated by a single monochromatic source. Name the pattern obtained on the screen.

One of the slits is now completely covered. What is the name of the pattern now obtained on the screen?

Write two differences between the patterns obtained in the two cases.

16. A nucleus makes a transition from one permitted energy level to another level of lower energy. Name the region of the electromagnetic spectrum to which the emitted photon belongs. What is the order of its energy in electron volts?

Write four characteristics of nuclear forces.

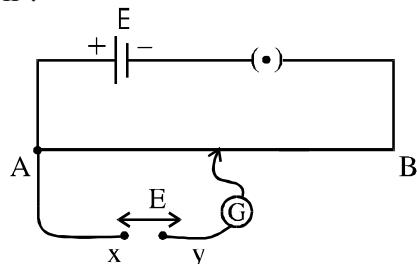
17. A small square loop, of side 2mm' is placed inside, and normal to the axis, of a long solenoid. The solenoid has a total of 2000 turns of wire uniformly wound over its total length of 2m. If the current flowing in the solenoid wire changes from 1A to 3A in

of a second, calculate the emf induced in the square loop.

18. Under what condition is the heat produced in an electric circuit
- directly proportional
 - inversely proportional
to the resistance of the circuit?

A resistor R is put in series with a voltameter having electrodes made from a metal of chemical equivalent E. A mass m of the metal gets deposited in a time t when a current is made to flow through the combination. Obtain an expression for the heat produced in the resistor during this time.

19. For the potentiometer circuit, shown in the given figure, points X and Y represent the two terminals of an unknown emf E. A student observed that when the jockey is moved from the end A to the end B of the potentiometer wire, the deflection in the galvanometer remains in the same direction. What are the two possible faults in the circuit that could result in this observation ?



If the galvanometer deflection at the end B is

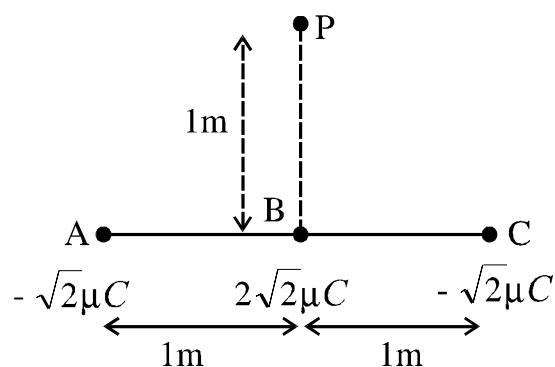
- more
- less $-\sqrt{2}\mu C$

than that at the end A, which of the two faults, listed above, would be there in the circuit? Give reasons in support of your answer in each case.

20. Name the part of electromagnetic spectrum to which waves of wavelength (i) 1A^0 and (ii) 10^{-2}m belong.

Using the relation $\lambda T = (0.29\text{cm})\text{K}$, obtain the characteristic kelvin temperature corresponding to these two wavelengths.

21. Three charges $-2\sqrt{2}\mu C$ and $2\sqrt{2}\mu C$ are arranged along a straight line as shown in the figure. Calculate the total electric field intensity due to all these three charges at the point P.

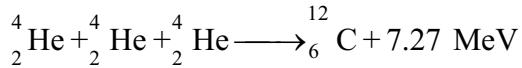


OR

A point charge of $+2\mu\text{C}$ is kept fixed at the origin. Another point charge of $+4\mu\text{C}$ is brought from a far off point to a point distant 50 cm from the origin. Calculate the electrostatic potential energy of this two charge system.

Another charge of $+1\mu\text{C}$ is brought to a point distant 100 cm from each of these two charges (assumed to be kept fixed). What is the work done?

22. A star converts all its hydrogen to helium achieving 100% helium composition. It then converts helium to carbon via the reaction.



The mass of the star is $5.0 \times 10^{32} \text{ kg}$ and it generates energy at the rate of $5 \times 10^{30} \text{ watt}$. How long will it take to convert all its helium to carbon?

23. The ratios of the number density, of free electrons to holes, $\left(\frac{n_e}{n_h} \right)$, for two different materials A and B, are equal to one and less than one respectively. Name the type of semiconductor to which A and B belong. Draw energy level diagrams for A and B.
24. Neutrons, in thermal equilibrium with matter at a temperature of T kelvin, are known to have an average kinetic energy of $\frac{3}{2}kT$. Compute the deBroglie wavelength associated with a neutron at 300K.
25. What are the two main considerations that have to be kept in mind while designing the ‘objective’ of an astronomical telescope?

Obtain an expression for the angular magnifying power and the length of the tube of an astronomical telescope in its ‘normal adjustment’ position.

An astronomical telescope having an ‘objective’ of focal length 2m and an eyepiece of focal length 1 cm, is used to observe a pair of stars with an actual angular separation of 0.75. What would be their observed angular separation as seen through the telescope?

OR

What are the two ways of adjusting the position of the eyepiece while observing the final image in a compound microscope? Which of these is usually preferred and why?

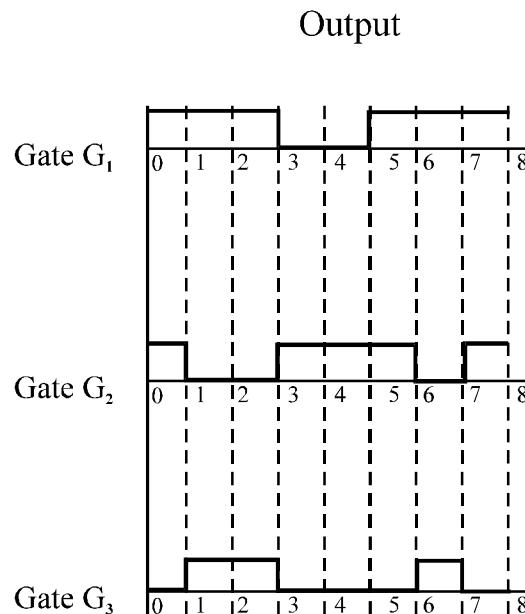
Obtain an expression for the magnifying power of a compound microscope. Hence explain why

- (i) we prefer both the ‘objective’ and the ‘eye-piece’ to have small focal length?
- and
- (ii) we regard the ‘length’ of the microscope tube to be nearly equal to be separation between the focal points of its objective and its eye-piece?

Calculate the magnification obtained by a compound microscope having an objective of focal length 1.5cm and an eyepiece of focal length 2.5 cm and a tube length of 30

cm.

26. Two signals, A and B, shown in the figure, are used, one by one, as the two inputs of three different gates G_1 , G_2 and G_3 . The outputs obtained from the three gates are as shown.



Identify the three gates. Which of these is referred to as the universal gate? Give the truth table and symbol of this gate. Explain, with the help of diagrams, how a combination of suitable number of this gate, can be used to get the other two gates.

OR

Draw the diagram of the circuit used to study the output characteristics of an n-p-n transistor in the CE configuration. Give the shape of these characteristics and use them to define the (i) output resistance (ii) current amplification factor of the given transistor.

27. How will a dia-, para – and a ferromagnetic material behave when kept in a non-uniform external magnetic field? Give two examples of each of these materials. Name two main characteristics of a ferromagnetic material which help us to decide its suitability for making (i) a permanent magnet (ii) an electromagnet. Which of these two characteristics should have high or low values for each of these two types of magnets?

OR

State Biot-Savart Law. Use it to obtain the magnetic field, at an axial point, distance Z from the centre of a circular coil of radius ‘ a ’, carrying a current I .

Hence compare the magnitudes of the magnetic field of this coil at its centre and at an axial point for which $z = \sqrt{3}a$.

MARKING SCHEME-I
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I
PHYSICS

Note :The marking scheme given here does not provide complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
1.	(i) dipole - moment (ii) electric - flux	½ ½
2.	(i) current is in phase with the applied voltage (or zero phase difference) (ii) Current lags behind the applied voltage in phase by 90°	½ ½
3.	(i) Analogue (ii) Digital	½ ½
4.	The ratio is 1:1	1
5.	Frequency	$\frac{\omega_0}{2}$ 1
6.	Formula Definition of an ampere	1 1
7.	Statement of Principle Maximum Emf = NAB where symbols have their usual meaning	1 1
8.	(i) (∴ The polaroid allows only the component parallel to its axis to pass through it) (ii) $\left(\because I = \frac{I_0}{2} \cos^2 45^\circ = \frac{I_0}{4} \right)$	1 1
9.	The bulb will glow brighter ∴ As dielectric slab is introduced between the plates of the capacitor its Capacitance increases. As capacitance increases reactance of the capacitor decreases, resulting in decrease in the impedance of the circuit As a result, the current in the circuit increases. Hence the glow of the bulb increases.	½ ½ ½

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
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OR

The glow of the bulb will diminish $\frac{1}{2}$

As the iron-rod is inserted in the coil, its inductance increases.

As inductance increases, its reactance also increases resulting in an increase in the impedance of the circuit. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

As a result, the current in the circuit, and hence the glow of the bulb will decrease. $\frac{1}{2}$

10. (i) $E = -\frac{dV}{dr} = \frac{10V}{(10^{-2})m} = 1000Vm^{-1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

\therefore Magnitude of the uniform electric field between Y and Z =

Its direction is from the higher potential point to the lower potential point, i.e. from Y to Z $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) The surface of a charged metal plate is an equipotential surface

\therefore X and Y are at equal potential. $\frac{1}{2}$

Work done in moving a charge $\frac{1}{2}q(V_1 - V_2)$ $= \frac{1}{2}q(\frac{1}{3}V - \frac{1}{4}V)$ $= 0.4qV$
 \therefore Work done in moving a charge of $C = 9\mu F$

$20 \quad C \text{ from } X \text{ to } Y = 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 0 = 0$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Charge $= (3 \times 2 + 6 \times 5) \quad C = 36 \mu C$

Let V be the common potential across the two capacitors when they are connected in parallel.

Total capacitance of the parallel combination $= (3+6) \quad F = 9 \mu F$ $\frac{1}{2}$

\therefore Charge on the first capacitor $= 4 \times 3 \quad C = 12 \mu C$ $\frac{1}{2}$

And charge on the second capacitor $= 4 \times 6 \quad C = 24 \mu C$ $\frac{1}{2}$

Potential across the capacitor $= \frac{Q}{C_1} = \frac{36\mu C}{3\mu F} = 12V$ $\frac{1}{2}$

12. First case $V_1 > V_2 > V_3$ 1

Second case 1

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
13.	Modulation is the process in which some characteristic of the transmitted carrier wave is varied in accordance with the information or message signal.	
	Three different types of modulations are	
	(i) Amplitude modulation	
	(ii) Frequency modulation	
	(iii) Phase modulation	1
	Explanation of the meaning of any one of the three	1
14.	Frequencies used for optical communication are Hz. The normal transmission band width available per channel $\sim 10^4$ Hz.	1
	\therefore No. of channels available through the optical communication	
	=	
	Even if we provide 100 times greater band width for transmission 10^8 channels i.e. 100 million channels will still be available.	1
	Additional advantage – e.g. low transmission losses or better signal security.	1
15.	Interference pattern	½
	Diffraction pattern	½
	Two differences between Interference and Diffraction patterns.	1+1
16.	Gamma Rays	½
	Millions of electron – volts	½
	Four characteristics :	
	(i) Strong attractive force (stronger than the repulsive electric force between the protons)	
	(ii) a short range force	
	(iii) a charge independent force	
	(iv) a secondary effect of the strong force that binds quarks together to form neutrons and protons.	$(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$
17.	Axial magnetic field inside the long solenoid = $\mu_0 nI$	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	$= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times \frac{2000}{2} \times I \text{ tesla}$	1
	$\therefore \text{Flux linked with the square loop} = \text{Field} \times \text{area}$	
	$\text{tesla} \times (\quad)$	
	$= 16\pi \times 10^{-10} \times I \text{ T} - \text{m}^2$	1
	$\therefore \text{Rate of change of flux} = \text{induced emf}$	
	$\text{volt} = \quad \quad \quad \text{volt} = 0.32\mu\text{V}$	1
18.	(i) Current remains constant (ii) Voltage remains constant	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	$m = z I t = \frac{E}{F} i t \quad (F = \text{faraday})$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\therefore I = \frac{m F}{E t}$	$\frac{32(16\pi \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2)(3-1)}{\pi \times 10^{-2}}$
	$\therefore H = i^2 R t = \frac{m^2 F^2}{E^2 t^2} R t$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$= \frac{m^2 F^2 R}{E^2 t}$	1
19.	Two possible faults	
	(i) The unknown emf E is connected across the potentiometer wire with wrong polarity. (ii) The main emf ϵ is less than the unknown emf E.	
	First Case :	
	Fault — Fault no. (i) given above	1
	Reason : The two emf's support each other and the resultant total emf becomes maximum at the end B.	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
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Second Case :

Fault — Fault No. (ii) given above

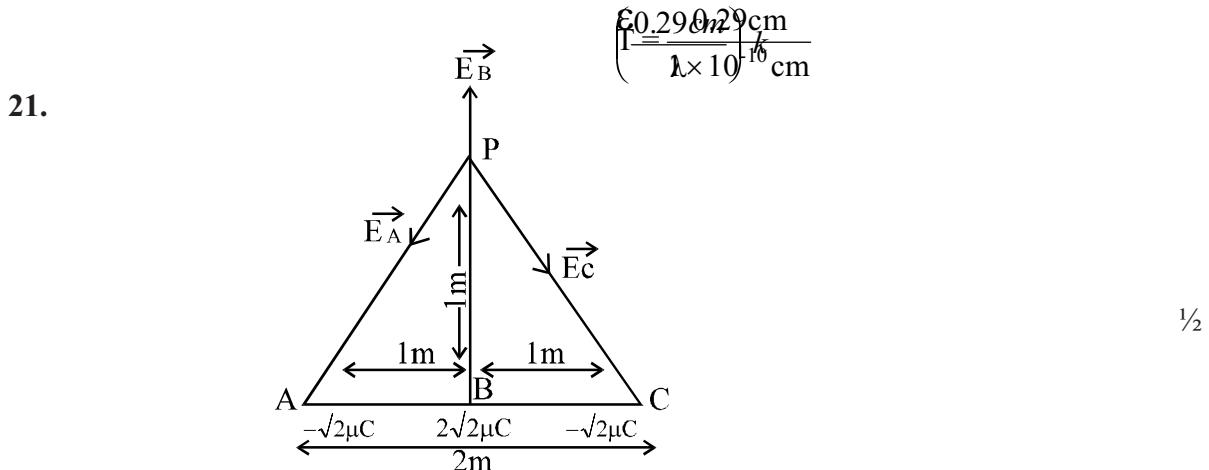
Reason : Even the full value of the main battery emf (\mathcal{E}) is not able to balance the unknown emf E. However, since the two emf's oppose each other, the resultant deflection at the end B [where the (opposing) main emf is maximum] would be less than that at the end A.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 20. | (i) X – rays
(ii) Micro waves | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------|

$$T =$$

$$\therefore (i) \quad K = 29 \times 10^{-8} K \quad 1$$

$$(ii) \quad T = \frac{0.29 \text{ cm}}{1 \text{ cm}} K = 0.29 K \quad 1$$



$$|E_A| = \frac{1}{4\pi\Sigma_0} \frac{\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-6}}{(\sqrt{2})^2} N/C = 4.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 N/C \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|E_C| = |E_A| = 4.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 N/C \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
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$$|E_C| + |E_A| = 2 \times 4.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 \times \cos 45^\circ \text{ N/C} = 9 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is directed along \vec{PB}

$$|E_B| = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-6}}{1^2} \text{ N/C} = 18\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$$

It is directed along \vec{BP}

$$\therefore |E_A + E_C + E_B| = (18\sqrt{2} - 9) \times 10^3 \text{ N/C} = 16.45 \times 10^3 \text{ N/C}$$

and the net resultant field is directed along \vec{BP}

1

OR

$$\text{Electrostatic P.E. of the two charge system} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

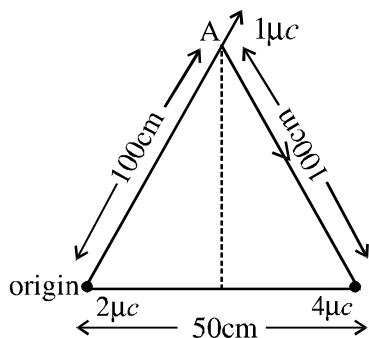
$$= 9 \times 10^9 \times \frac{(2 \times 10^{-6}) \times (4 \times 10^{-6})}{50 \times 10^{-2}} \text{ joule}$$

$$= 1.44 \times 10^{9-1} \times 6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ joule} = 144 \text{ mJ}$$
1

$$V_A = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{(2+4) \times 10^{-6}}{1} \text{ volt}$$

$$\text{volt} = 54 \times 10^3 \text{ volt}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$



$$W = qV_A = 1 \times 10^{-6} \times 54 \times 10^3 \text{ joule}$$
1

$$= 54 \text{ mJ}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
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22. We know that 4×10^{-3} kg. of helium contains $N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23}$ helium atoms. $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total no. of helium atoms in the star} &= \left(\frac{6.023 \times 10^{23}}{4 \times 10^{-3}} \times 5.0 \times 10^{32} \right) \text{ atoms} \\ &= 7.52875 \times 10^{58} \text{ atoms} \end{aligned}$$

Now 3 helium atoms produce 7.27 MeV of energy ($= 7.27 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$) $\frac{1}{2}$

\therefore Total Energy produced by all the atoms = joule

$$\approx 29.2 \times 10^{45} \text{ joule} \quad 1$$

$$\text{Power} = 5 \times 10^{30} \text{ watt}$$

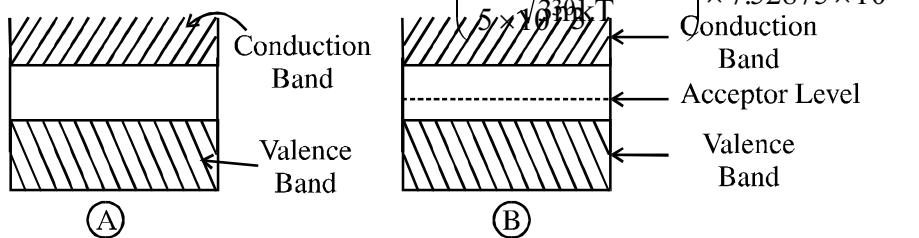
\therefore Time taken to convert all helium atoms into carbon = seconds

$$= 5.84 \times 10^{15} \text{ seconds}$$

$$= \frac{5.84 \times 10^{15}}{365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60} \text{ years} = 1.85 \times 10^8 \text{ years} \quad 1$$

23. A \longrightarrow Intrinsic semiconductor $\frac{1}{2}$

B \longrightarrow p - type semiconductor $\frac{1}{2}$



1+1

24. $\lambda = h/p$ $\frac{1}{2}$

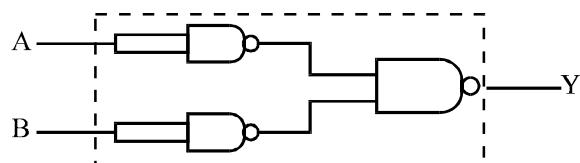
$$p = \sqrt{2m(K.E)} = \sqrt{2m \frac{3}{2} kT} = \sqrt{3mkT} \quad 1$$

\therefore $\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{(3 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 300)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ metre} \quad 1$$

$$= \frac{6.6 \times 10^{-34}}{(19.872 \times 10^{-48})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ metre} = \frac{6.6}{4.46} \times 10^{-10} \text{ metre}$$

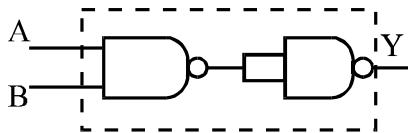
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	$= 1.18 \times 10^{-10}$ metre $\cong 0.148$ nm.	1
25.	<p>Two main considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Large Light gathering power (ii) Higher resolution (or resolving power) <p>Both these requirements are met better when an ‘objective’ of large focal length as well as large aperture is used.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Ray diagram for normal adjustment position }</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Derivation of the expression for angular magnifying power. }</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Derivation of the expression for the ‘Length’ of the telescope tube : }</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Angular magnifying power =	$\frac{1}{2}$
	observed angular separation = $0.75' \times 200 = 150' = 2^{\circ}30'$	1
	OR	
	Two ways	
	<p>Final Image formed at least distance of distinct vision</p> <p>Final Image formed at infinity.</p> <p>The second one is usually preferred as it helps the observer to observe the final image with his/her eye in a relaxed position.</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ray diagram	1
	<p>Calculation of magnifying power = $\frac{2mD}{(f_o - f_e)m} = 200$</p> <p>(i) We get larger magnifying power</p> <p>(ii) The length of the tube is $(f_o + L + f_e)$ which is nearly L only as both f_o and f_e are very small.</p>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{Magnifying Power} = \frac{L}{f_0} \frac{D}{f_e} = \frac{30}{1.5} \times \frac{25}{2.5} = 200$	1
26.	<p>Gate G_1 -----> ‘OR’ gate</p> <p>Gate G_2 -----> ‘NAND’ gate</p> <p>Gate G_3 -----> ‘AND’ gate</p> <p>Gate G_2 (the ‘NAND’ gate) is referred to as the ‘universal gate’</p> <p>Truth table of ‘NAND’ gate</p> <p>Symbol of ‘NAND’ gate</p> <p>Using three ‘NAND’ gates to get the ‘OR’ gate</p>	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1



Using two ‘NAND’ gates to get the ‘AND’ gate.

1

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
-------	--------------	-------



1

OR

Correct circuit diagram with correct symbol of the transistor and all polarities correctly marked

2

Shape of output characteristics

1

Output resistance

1

Current amplification factor

1

27. Diamagnetic : moves (very weakly) away from strong field region towards the weak field region.

½

Para magnetic : moves (weakly) towards the strong field region.

½

Ferromagnetic : moves (strongly) towards the strong field region.

½

Two examples : Diamagnetic (Bismuth, Copper)

½

Paramagnetic (Aluminium, Oxygen)

½

Ferromagnetic (Iron, Nickel)

½

Two characteristics of ferromagnetic materials : Coercivity and Retentivity

1

For Permanent Magnets : High Coercivity and High Retentivity

½

For Electromagnets : Low Coercivity and Low Retentivity

½

OR

Correct statement of Biot-Savart law in complete vector form

1

(Give ½ mark only if the statement is restricted only to the magnitude

of the magnetic field. However if the rule for finding the direction of the

magnetic field is explained along with, the remaining ½ mark may also be given)

Calculation of the magnetic field

Writing expression for $d\vec{B}$

½

Explaining why only the axial components of different values need to be added.

Adding (Integrating) the axial components to get the magnitude of the

1

resultant magnetic field

1

Stating that the direction of \vec{B} is along the axis of the coil

½

$$\frac{B_{\text{centre}}}{B_{Z=\sqrt{3}a}} = \frac{8a^3}{a^3} = \frac{8}{1}$$

1

BLUE PRINT –II
PHYSICS
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks : 70

Objectives →	Knowledge						Understanding			Application			Total
	VSA	SAII	SAI	LA	VSA	SAII	SAI	LA	VSA	SAII	SAI	LA	
1. Electrostatics							3(1)	5(1)					8(2)
2. Current Electricity	2(1)	3(1)					3(1)						8(3)
3. Magnetic Effects of Current and Magnetism	1(1)				1(1)			3(1)					8(4)
4. Electromagnetic Induction and Alternating current	2(1)			1(1)							5(1)		8(3)
5. Electromagnetic waves							3(1)						3(1)
6. Optics			3(1)					5(1)		2(1)			10(3)
7. Dual Nature of Matter and Radiations		2(1)								2(1)			4(2)
8. Atomic Nucleus			3(1)					3(1)					6(2)
9. Solids and Semiconductor Devices	1(1)					2(1)	3(1)			2(1)			8(2)
10. Principles of Communication	1(1)		3(1)				3(1)						7(3)
Total		21(10)					35(12)				45(5)		70 (27)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER –II
PHYSICS
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and three questions of five marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iii) Question number 1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) Question number 6 to 12 are short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) Question number 13 to 24 are short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (vi) Question number 25 to 27 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables if necessary.
- (viii) You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary :

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$$

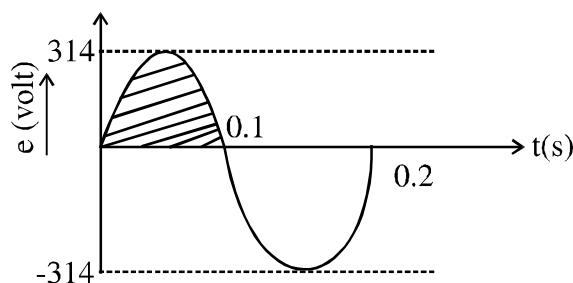
$$\text{Mass of neutron } m_n \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Boltzmann's constant } k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

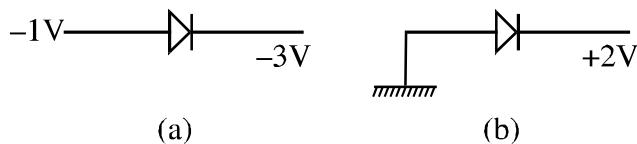
$$\text{Avogadro's number } N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole}$$

1. A compass needle, pivoted about the horizontal axis, and free to move in the magnetic meridian, is observed to point along the
 - (i) vertical direction at a place A.
 - (ii) horizontal direction at a place B.Give the value of the angle of dip at these two places.
2. Give the value of the threshold voltage for a
 - (i) silicon diode (ii) germanium diode
3. State the two functions performed by a modem.

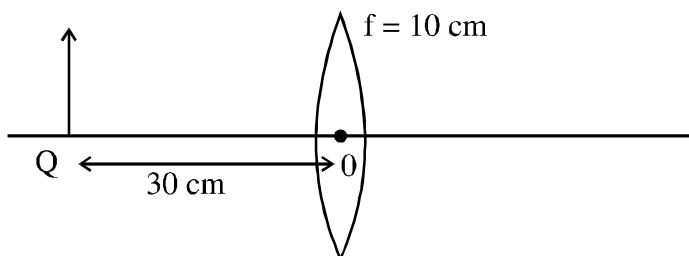
4. An electron is moving with a velocity v , along the axis of a long straight solenoid, carrying a current I . What will be the force acting on the electron due to the magnetic field of the solenoid ?
5. The figure given below shows the variation of an alternating emf with time. What is the average value of the emf for the shaded part of the graph ?



6. Give the nature of V-I graph for
- ohmic
 - non-ohmic
- circuit elements. Give one example of each type.
7. Name the phenomenon associated with the production of back emf in a coil due to change of electric current through the coil itself.
Name and define the SI unit used for measuring this characteristic of the coil.
8. Name the device that converts changes in intensity of illumination into changes in electric current. Give any three applications of this device.
9. A given $p-n$ function is biased in two different ways as shown in the figure.
Identify the type of biasing used in each case. What is the effect of these biasings on the barrier potential across the given $p-n$ junction ?



10. Find the position of the image formed by the lens shown in the figure.

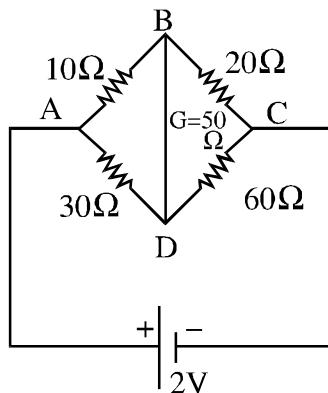


Another lens is placed in contact with this lens to shift the image further away from the lens. What is the nature of the second lens ?

11. A nucleus of mass M , initially at rest, splits into two fragments of masses $\frac{M'}{3}$ and, $\frac{2M'}{3}$ ($M > M'$). Find the ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths of the two fragments.

OR

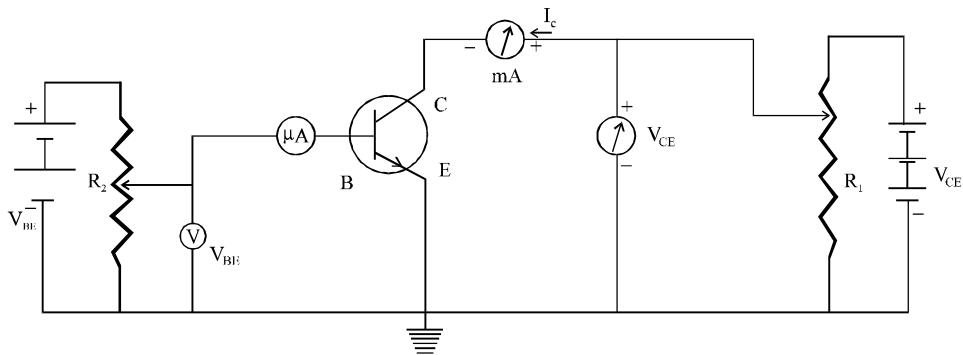
- Calculate the ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths associated with a deuteron moving with velocity $2v$ and an alpha particle moving with a velocity v .
12. The output of an unregulated dc power supply needs to be regulated. Name the device that can be used for this purpose and draw the relevant circuit diagram.
13. The given figure shows a net work of resistances. Name the circuit so formed.



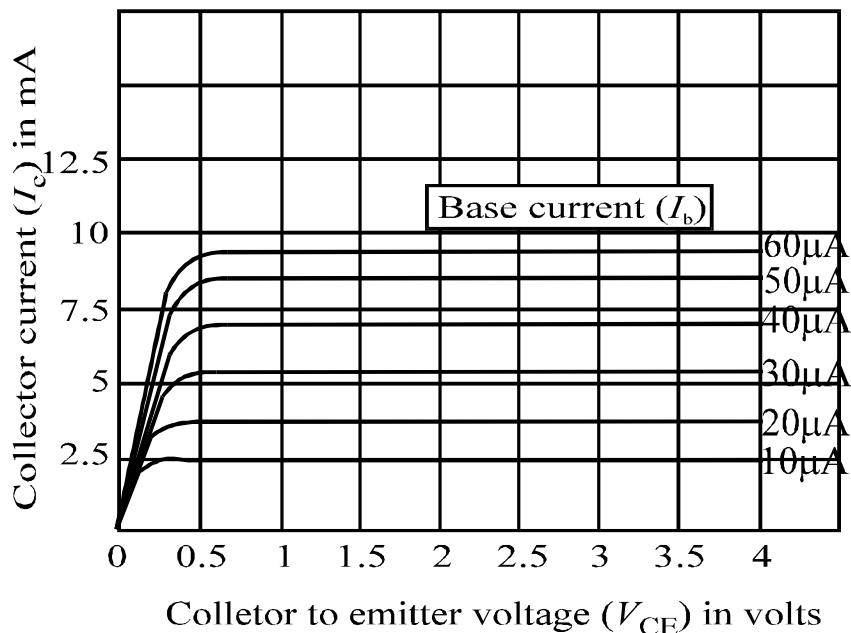
What is the current flowing in the arm BD of this circuit? State the two laws used to find the current in different branches of this circuit.

14. Write the relation between the angle of incidence (i); the angle of emergence (e), the angle of prism (A) and the angle of deviation (δ) for rays undergoing refraction through a prism. What is the relation between $\angle i$ and $\angle e$ for rays undergoing minimum deviation? Using this relation obtain an expression for the refractive index (μ) of the material of the prism in terms of _____ and the angle of minimum deviation.
15. Define the terms (i) disintegration constant and (ii) half-life for a radioactive nucleus. Obtain the relation between the two.
16. State any three reasons for preferring diode lasers as light sources for optical communication links.
17. An electric dipole with moment \vec{p} , is placed in a uniform electric field of intensity \vec{E} . Write the expression for the torque $\vec{\tau}$ experienced by the dipole. Identify two pairs of perpendicular vectors in the expression.
- Show diagrammatically the orientation of the dipole in the field for which the torque is

- (i) maximum
 (ii) half the maximum value
 (iii) zero
18. Explain the cause of production of *emf* when two junctions of two dissimilar metals are maintained at different temperatures.
- With the cold junction at 0°C , the neutral temperature for a thermo-couple is obtained at 270°C . The cold junction temperature is now lowered to -10°C . Obtain the
- (i) neutral temperature
 (ii) the temperature of inversion
 in this case.
19. Obtain an expression for the magnetic moment of an electron, moving with a speed ' v ', in a circular orbit of radius ' r '. State the rule to find its direction. How does this magnetic moment change when
- (i) the frequency of revolution is doubled
 (ii) the orbital radius is halved ?
20. Electromagnetic waves with wavelength
- (i) λ_1 are used to treat muscular strain.
 (ii) λ_2 are used by a FM radio station for broadcasting.
 (iii) λ_3 are used to detect fracture in bones.
 (iv) λ_4 are absorbed by the ozone layer of the atmosphere.
- Identify and name the part of electromagnetic spectrum to which these radiations belong. Arrange these wavelengths in decreasing order of magnitude.
21. Define mass number (A) of an atomic nucleus. Assuming the nucleus to be spherical, give the relation between the mass number (A) and the radius (R) of the nucleus.
- Calculate the density of nuclear matter. Radius of nucleus of ${}^1\text{H} = 1.1 \times 10^{-5}\text{\AA}$.
- What is the ratio of the order of magnitude of density of nuclear matter and density of ordinary matter ?
22. For the transistor circuit shown here, identify the
- (i) type of transistor used and
 (ii) biasing configuration employed.



The output characteristics of the transistor, for this biasing configuration are as shown



Use these graphs to estimate the value of the current amplification factor for the transistor for $V_{CE} = 3V$.

23. A ground receiver station is receiving a signal at (a) 5 MHz and (b) 100 MHz, transmitted from a ground transmitter at a height of 300 m. located at a distance of 100 km. from the receiver station. Identify whether the signal is coming via space wave propagation or sky wave propagation or via satellite transponder. Radius of earth = 6.4×10^6 m.

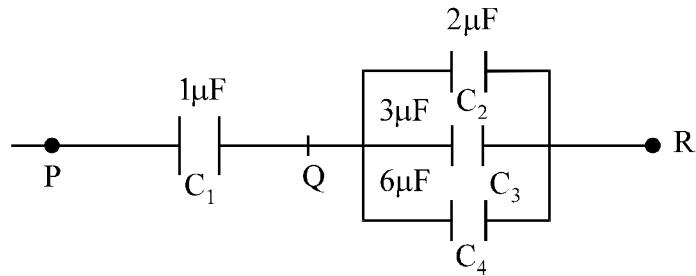
$$N_{max} \text{ of Ionosphere} = 10^{12} \text{ per } m^3.$$

24. State Ampere's circuital law. Use this law to obtain an expression for the magnetic field due to a toroidal solenoid.

OR

Obtain an expression for the frequency of revolution of a charged particle moving in a uniform transverse magnetic field. How does the time period of the circulating ions in a cyclotron depend on

- (i) the speed
 - (ii) the radius of the path of ions?
25. Obtain an expression for the energy stored in a parallel plate capacitor.
- In the following figure, the energy stored in C_4 is 27J. Calculate the total energy stored in the system.



OR

State the theorem which relates the enclosed charge, inside a closed surface, with the electric flux through it. Use this theorem to obtain the electric field due to a uniformly charged thin spherical shell at an (i) outside point (ii) inside point.

An electric charge of $8.85 \times 10^{-13} \text{ C}$ is placed at the centre of a sphere of radius 1 m. What is the total electric flux linked with the sphere? How will the electric flux change if another equal and opposite charge is introduced at a distance of

- (i) 0.5 m from the centre
 - (ii) 1.5 m from the centre.
26. Following figure shows an experimental set up similar to Young's double slit experiment to observe interference of light.



$$\text{Here } SS_2 - SS_1 = \frac{\lambda}{4}.$$

Write the condition of

- (i) constructive
- (ii) destructive interference at any point P in terms of path difference

$$\Delta = S_2 P - S_1 P.$$

Does the central fringe observed in the above set up lie above or below O? Give reason in support of your answer.

Yellow light of wavelength 6000\AA produces fringes of width 0.8 mm in Youngs double slit experiment. What will be the fringe width if the light source is replaced by another monochromatic source of wavelength 7500\AA and separation between the slits is doubled?

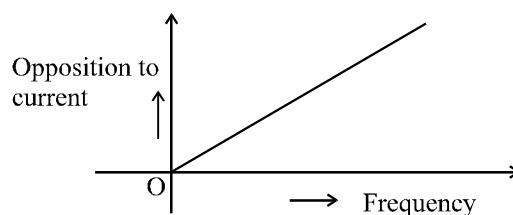
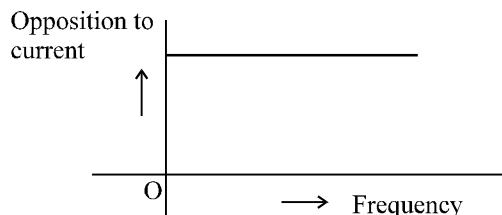
OR

Draw a graph showing the variation of intensity with angle in a single slit diffraction pattern. Explain why the intensity of the first secondary maximum is much less than that of the central maximum.

Light of wavelength 6000\AA , is used to illuminate a slit of width 0.1 mm. Obtain the angular position of the first minimum in the resulting diffraction pattern. What will happen to the intensity of the central maximum if the width of the slit were to be reduced to 0.05mm?.

27. The given graphs (a) and (b) represent the variation of the opposition offered by the circuit element to the flow of alternating current, with frequency of the applied *emf*.

Identify the circuit element corresponding to each graph.



A circuit is set up by connecting $L = 100\text{ mH}$, $C = 5\text{ }\mu\text{F}$ and $R = 100\Omega$ in series. An alternating emf of $(150\sqrt{2})\text{ volt}$, $\left(\frac{500}{\pi}\right)\text{ Hz}$ is applied across this series combination.

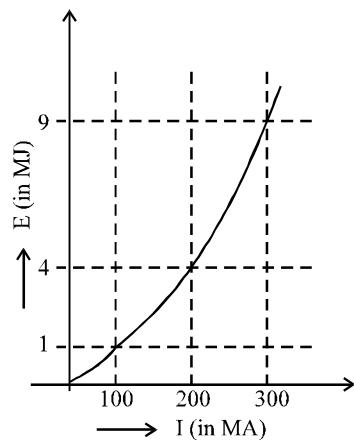
Calculate the impedance of the circuit. What is the average power dissipated in

- (a) the resistor
- (b) the capacitor and
- (c) the complete circuit ?

OR

State Lenz's law

The energy E , required to build up a steady current I , in a given coil, varies with I in the manner shown. Calculate the self inductance of the coil



A circular coil of radius r , is placed co-axially with another circular coil of radius R ($R \gg r$) with the centres of the two coils coinciding with each other. Obtain an expression for the mutual inductance of this pair of coils.

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
MARKING SCHEME-II		
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II		
PHYSICS		

Note :The marking scheme given here does not provide complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
1.	Angle of dip at A is 90° .	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Angle of dip at B is 0° .	$\frac{1}{2}$
2.	Knee voltage for silicon 0.7V.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Knee voltage for germanium 0.2V.	$\frac{1}{2}$
3.	Modulation	$\frac{1}{2}$
	De-modulation	$\frac{1}{2}$
4.	Force is zero, because \vec{B} and \vec{V} are parallel vectors	1
5.	Average emf $= \frac{2e_0}{\pi}$ $= \frac{2 \times 314}{3.14} = 200 \text{ V}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
6.	Linear graph for ohmic	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Non-linear graph for non-ohmic	$\frac{1}{2}$
	One example for each type	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
7.	Self induction	$\frac{1}{2}$
	henry	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Definition	1
8.	Photocell	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Three applications	
	(i) Light meters in photographic camera	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(ii) Automatic switching on and off of streetlight	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(iii) Automatic counting devices	$\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
9.	(a) Forward bias (b) Reverse bias	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	In forward bias ; barrier potential decreases	$\frac{1}{2}$
	In reverse bias ; barrier potential increases	$\frac{1}{2}$
10.	Formula :	
	$\frac{1}{v} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$u = -30 \text{ cm}$	
	\therefore	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$v = 15 \text{ cm.}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Nature of lens L_2 is concave	$\frac{1}{2}$
11.		$\frac{1}{2}$
	From law of conservation of linear momentum	
	$\frac{\lambda}{v} = \frac{p}{10} + \frac{1}{(-30)}$ $ \vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2 $	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Ratio 1 : 1	$\frac{1}{2}$
	OR	
	$p_1 = 2m \times 2v = 4 \text{ mv}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$p_2 = 4m \times v = 4 \text{ mv}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$p_1 = p_2$	
	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Ratio = 1 : 1	$\frac{1}{2}$
12.	Zener diode	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Correct circuit diagram (Fig 15.22 Page 431, NCERT text book)	
	Correct symbol for Zener diode	$\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
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13. (i) Wheatstone's bridge $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) Zero $\frac{1}{2}$

Statement of Kirchoff's first law 1

Statement of Kirchoff's second law 1

14. $\frac{1}{2}$

For minimum deviated ray

$$\angle i = \angle e \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Also for $\angle i = \angle e$;

$$r = r' = A/2 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad (1)$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sin(\frac{i + e - \delta_m}{2})}{\sin(\frac{A}{2})} = \frac{\log \frac{\sin(\frac{i + e - \delta_m}{2})}{\sin(\frac{A}{2})}}{\sin(\frac{i}{2})}$$

15. Definition of disintegration constant $\frac{1}{2}$

Definition of half-life $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N(t) \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

integrating,

$$\int_{N_0}^N \frac{dN}{N} = -\lambda \int_{t_0}^t dt$$

$$\log_e N - \log_e N_0 = -\lambda (t - t_0) \quad 1$$

or

$$\therefore N(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda t} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

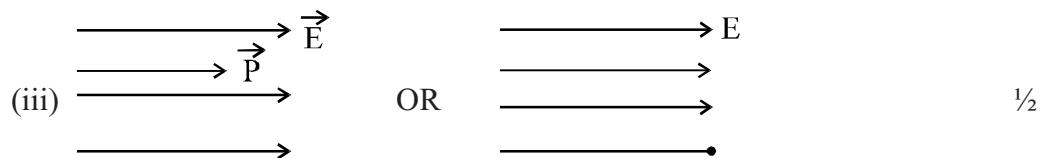
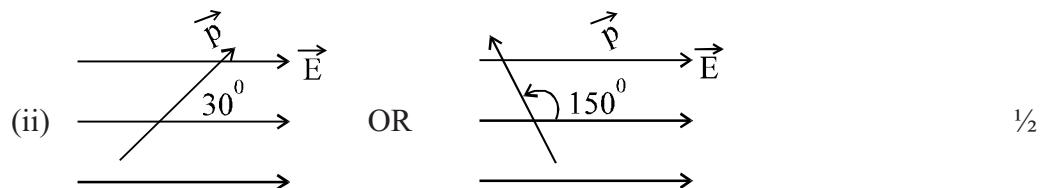
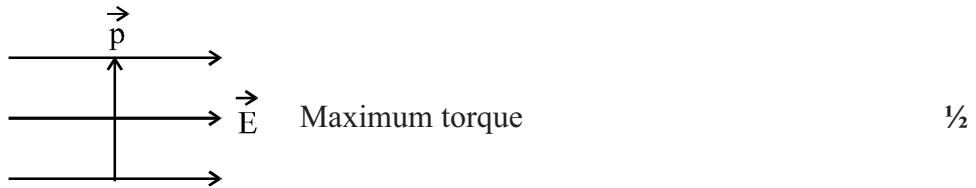
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
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16. Three reasons

- (i) Characteristics compatible with optical fibre
- (ii) Gives adequate power
- (iii) Give light that can be easily modulated
(or any other correct reason)

17. $\vec{\tau} = \vec{p} \times \vec{E}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

- (i) $\vec{\tau}$ and \vec{p} ; $\vec{\tau}$ and \vec{E} $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$



18. Origin of emf \rightarrow difference of contact (or junction) potentials at the two junctions. 1

- (a) Neutral temperature remains same (i.e. 270°C)
- (b) Temperature of inversion becomes 550°C .

19. Expression for magnetic moment

$$p_m = IA = (ev) \pi r^2 \quad \text{1}$$

Statement of Right hand rule 1

- (i) p_m is also doubled $\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	(ii) p_m becomes one fourth	$\frac{1}{2}$
20.	(i) $\lambda_1 \rightarrow$ infra-red (ii) $\lambda_2 \rightarrow$ radio-waves (iii) $\lambda_3 \rightarrow$ x-rays (iv) $\lambda_4 \rightarrow$ ultra-violet rays	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	$\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 > \lambda_4 > \lambda_3$	1
21.	Definition of mass number Correct relation, between A & R	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$R = R_0 A^{1/3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	ρ_N = density of nuclear matter	
	$= \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}{\frac{4}{3} \times 3.14 \times (1.1 \times 10^{-15})^3 \text{ m}^3}$	
	$\approx 3 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	1
	$\rho_0 = \text{density of ordinary matter}$ $\rho_0 = \frac{\rho_N \Delta I_B}{\Delta I_B} = \frac{3 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3} \times 10^{-3}}{50 \times 10^{-6}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	\therefore	$\frac{1}{2}$
22.	(i) $n-p-n$ transistor (ii) common-emitter configuration	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	$\Delta I_B \approx (60 - 10) = 50 \mu A$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\Delta I_C = (9.5 - 2.5) = 7.0 mA$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\cong 140$	1
23.	Maximum distance covered by space wave communication $\sqrt{2Rh} \approx 62 \text{ km.}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	Critical frequency $= f_c = 9 (N_{max})^{1/2} \leq 9 \text{ MHz}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(i) $5 \text{ MHz} < f_c$; sky wave propagation (ionospheric propagation)	1
	(ii) $100 \text{ MHz} > f_c$ via satellite transponder	1
24.	Statement of Ampere's circuital law	1
	Derivation of the magnetic field of the toroidal solenoid .	2

OR

	Derivation of expression of frequency	2
	(i) Independent of speed	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(ii) Independent of radius of path	$\frac{1}{2}$
25.	Derivation of energy stored	2

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 10^{-6} \times V^2 = 27$$

∴

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Energy stored in } C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{\frac{V^2}{2} = \frac{27 \times 2}{2}}{6 \times 10^{-6}} = 49.5 \text{ J}$$

$$= 9 \text{ J}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{Energy stored in } C_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{22 \times 2}{6 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 13.5 \text{ J}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Total energy stored in C_2 , C_3 and C_4

$$= (27 + 9 + 13.5) \text{ J} = 49.5 \text{ J}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Equivalent capacitance of C_2 , C_3 and C_4 in parallel = $11 \mu\text{F}$

∴

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	Energy stored in $C_1 = \frac{q^2}{2C_1} = 544.5 \text{ J}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Total energy stored in the arrangement = $544.5 + 49.5$ = 594.0 J	$\frac{1}{2}$

OR

Statement of Gauss Law	1
Derivation of electric field	$1 + 1 = 2$
Flux linked with sphere = q/ϵ_0 = $0.1 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ m}^2$	1
(i) Flux becomes zero	$\frac{1}{2}$
(ii) Flux remains unchanged i.e. $0.1 \text{ NC}^{-1} \text{ m}^2$.	$\frac{1}{2}$

26. Constructive interference

$$\Delta_{\text{Total}} = \Delta_{\text{Initial}} + \Delta = n \lambda, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Given $\Delta_{\text{Initial}} = \lambda/4$ $\frac{\lambda}{4} \neq \Delta \frac{\lambda}{4}$

$$\therefore \quad \quad \quad = n\lambda$$

$$\text{or} \quad \quad \quad \Delta = \left(n - \frac{1}{4} \right) \lambda \quad \quad \quad 1$$

Destructive interference

$$\Delta_{\text{Total}} = \frac{\lambda}{4} + \Delta = (2n - 1) \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{or} \quad \quad \quad \Delta = \left(2n - \frac{3}{2} \right) \frac{\lambda}{2} \quad \quad \quad 1$$

For central fringe, $n = 0$; \therefore

The negative sign show that central fringe shifts below the point O. 1

$$\beta = \text{fringe width} = \frac{\lambda D}{d} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	$\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} = \frac{\lambda_2 D / 2d}{\lambda_1 D / d}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	\therefore $= 0.5 \text{ mm}$	1

OR

Graph showing the variation of intensity with angle 1

Explanation

At the central maximum, the contribution is from the entire wave front (slit)

At the first secondary maximum, the contribution is only from (nearly)
one third of wave front (slit) 2

$$\text{Angular position of the first minimum } \theta = \frac{\lambda}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6 \times 10^{-7}}{1 \times 10^{-4}} \text{ radian} \\ &= 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ radian} \quad \beta_2 = \sqrt{\frac{X_R + (X_L \times \beta_1 X_C)}{6000}} \quad \text{1} \end{aligned}$$

The Intensity of the central maximum gets reduced to

(nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th of its initial value)

(∴ its angular width becomes double of its initial value) 1

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 27. | (i) Resistor | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | (ii) Inductor | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

$$X_R = 100 \Omega$$

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi v L = 2\pi \times \frac{500}{\pi} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \Omega$$

$$= 100 \Omega \quad \text{1}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2 \pi v C} \quad \text{1} \quad \text{92}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	$= \frac{1}{2\pi \left(\frac{500}{\pi} \right) \times 5 \times 10^{-6}} = 200 \Omega$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$Z = \sqrt{(100)^2 + (100 - 200)^2}$	
	$= \sqrt{2} \times 100 = 141.4 \Omega$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{150\sqrt{2}}{100\sqrt{2}} = 1.5A$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Power consumed		
(i) in resistor	$= I^2 R = (1.5)^2 \times 100 = 225 \text{ VA}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
(ii) in capacitor	= zero	
(iii) in circuit	= power consumed in resistor = 225 VA	$\frac{1}{2}$
OR		
Statement of Lenz's law		$\frac{1}{2}$
Statement of the relation	$E = \frac{1}{2} LI^2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Calculation of L ($= 0.2H$ or 200 mH) with correct units		2
Writing	$\Phi = \pi r^2 B_R$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\Phi = MI$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$B_R = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2R}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Obtaining	$M = \frac{\mu_0 \pi r^2}{2R}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

CHEMISTRY
CLASS XII
DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes

S.NO.	OBJECTIVE	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Knowledge (K)	21	30
2.	Understanding (U)	35	50
3.	Application and skill (A&S)	14	20
	TOTAL	70	100

2. Weightage to Content/Subject units

UNIT	MARKS
I. Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonding	5
II. The Solid state	4
III. Solutions	4
IV. Thermodynamics	4
V. Electrochemistry	5
VI. Chemical Kinetics	4
VII. Surface Chemistry	3
VIII. p-Block Elements	7
IX. d-and f - Block elements	3
X. Coordination Compounds and Organometallics	3
XI. Nuclear Chemistry	3

UNIT	MARKS
XII. Stereo Chemistry	2
XIII. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Oxygen -I	2
XIV. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Oxygen - II	4
XV. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Nitrogen	4
XVI. Polymers	2
XVII. Biomolecules	5
XVIII. Chemistry in everyday life	3
Total	70

3. Weightage to form of questions

S.No.	Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks
1.	Long Answer Type Qs.(LA)	5	3	15
2.	Short Answer Qs. II (SAII)	3	12	36
3.	Short Answer Qs. I (SAI)	2	7	14
4.	Very Short Answer Type Qs. (VSA)	1	5	5
	Total	—	27	70

Note : The expected length of answer and time taken under different forms of questions shall be as follows :

S.NO.	Form of Question	Expected Length	Expected time for each question	Total Expected time
1.	VSA Type	One word to one sentence	2 Minutes	10 Minutes
2.	SA-I Type	20 to 30 words	5 Minutes	35 Minutes
3.	SA-II Type	30 to 40 words	7 Minutes	84 Minutes
4.	E/LA Type	70 to 80 words	15 Minutes	45 Minutes
			Total Time	174 Minutes

This is only an approximation. Though the students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible the actual length, however, may vary. As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the lengths of their anticipated answers, it would therefore, be advisable for the candidates to manage their time properly by avoiding details not required.

4. Scheme of Options

- (1) There will be no overall choice

(2) Internal choice (either/or type) in five questions is to be given in questions testing higher mental abilities in the following types of questions :-

 - (i) One in two marks questions (SA-I Type)
 - (ii) One in three marks questions (SA-II Type)
 - (iii) All the three in five marks questions (E/LA Type)

5. Guidelines for evaluation in organic chemistry units and numericals.

i) **Organic Chemistry Units :**

- a. **Two conversions** involving not more than 2 steps each 2 marks

OR

One application question on conversions
involving four unknown compounds

b.	Two distinctions	2 marks
c.	IUPAC nomenclature	1 marks
d.	Reasoning questions	2 marks
e.	Mechanism	1 marks
f.	Name Reactions	2 marks
g.	Stereochemistry	2 marks
		<hr/>
		12 marks

ii) Numericals :

Weightage of about 12 marks in total has been assigned to numericals.

6. Weightage to difficulty level of questions

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
1.	Easy	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

BLUE PRINT-I
CHEMISTRY – CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks :

Objectives →	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total
Unit ↓	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(I)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	
Atomic structure						2(1)	3(1)						5(2)
Solid State	1(1)						3(1)						4(2)
Solutions					1(1)		3(1)						4(2)
Thermodynamics										2(1)	3(1)		5(2)
Electrochem.									5(1)				5(1)
Chem. kinetics							3(1)		1(1)				4(2)
Surface Chem.			3(1)										3(1)
p-block elements		2(1)		5(1)									7(2)
d and f block elements.									5(1)				5(1)
Coord. Compounds										3(1)			3(1)
Nuclear Chem.			3(1)										3(1)
Stereo Chem.		2(1)											2(1)
Org comp.-O-I										2(1)			2(1)
Org comp.-O-II					1(1)		3(1)						5(1)
Org. Ncomp.					1(1)					3(1)			4(2)
Polymers						2(1)							2(1)
Biomolecules		2(1)	3(1)										5(2)
Chemistry in Everyday life							3(1)						3(1)
Total		21 (8)					35 (13)		14 (6)				70 (27)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -I
CHEMISTRY
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours

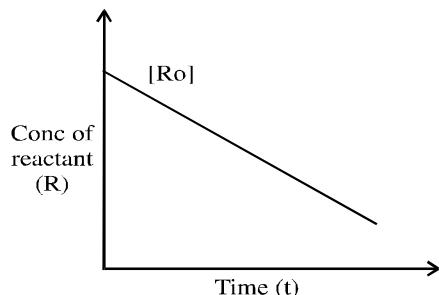
Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

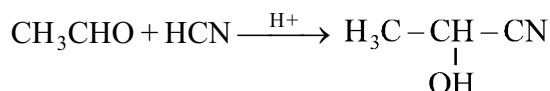
- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short-answer question, each of one mark. Answer these in one word or about one sentence each.
- (iv) Question numbers 6 to 12 are short answer questions of two marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 13 to 24 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer these in about 40 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 25 to 27 are Long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer these in about 70 words each.
- (vii) Use log tables if necessary. Calculators are not permitted.

- 1 How many effective sodium ions are located at the centres of edges of a unit cell in a sodium chloride crystal? 1
- 2 A reaction :

Reactant Product is represented by



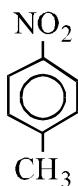
- Predict (i) the order of the reaction in this case 1
(ii) what does the slope of the graph represent.
- 3 Propose the mechanism for the following reaction :



1

4 Write the IUPAC name of the compound

1



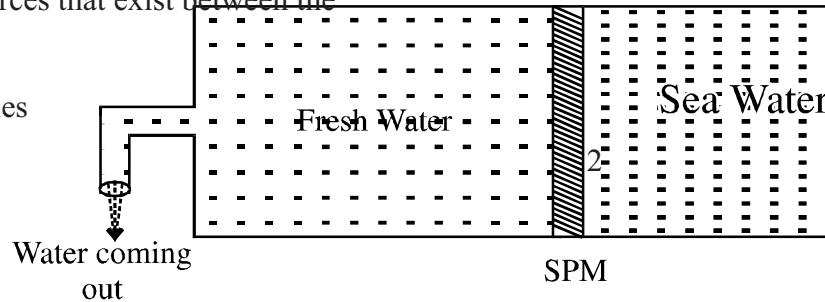
5 Carefully examine the diagram and name the process involved :

$$P > \pi$$

1

6 Identify the type of inter-molecular forces that exist between the following pairs :

- (i) Na^+ ion and water molecules
- (ii) Ag^+ ion and I^- ion
- (iii) Argon and Argon
- (iv) HF and H_2O



7 Predict the entropy change (Positive/Negative) in the following :

2

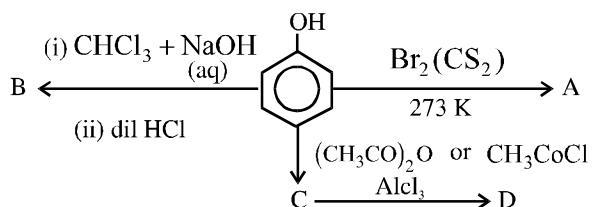
- (i) A liquid substance crystallises into a solid
- (ii) Temperature of crystal is increased.
- (iii) $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
- (iv) $\text{N}_2(\text{g})(1\text{atm}) \longrightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g})(0.5\text{atm})$

8 How is $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_n$ prepared? Write its two applications.

2

9 What is a stereospecific reaction? Give one example of this reaction. 2

10 Identify A, B, C and D in the following reactions.



2

OR

Write the reactions and conditions involved in the following conversions?

(i) Acetic acid into ethyl alcohol

2

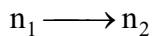
(ii) Cumene into phenol

11 "The presence of benzoquinone inhibits the free radical polymerisation of a Vinyl derivative" Explain. 2

12. What are anomers? How many anomers of glucose are known? Name them. 2

13. (a) Calculate the energy of photon which is necessary to raise an electron in hydrogen atom from $n=1$ to $n=3$ energy level? (Given the ionization energy of hydrogen atom is $1.312 \times 10^3 \times \text{Jmol}^{-1}$ and $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$). 2

(b) Which of the following excitations requires maximum energy? 2



1

or – all require the same energy

OR

(a) Suppose the velocities of an electron and a rifle bullet of mass 0.03kg are each measured with an uncertainty of $\Delta v = 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$ calculate the minimum uncertainties in their positions.

(Given : mass of an electron = $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$)

2

(b) Comment on the calculated values of uncertainties in positions in the two cases. 1

14. Explain the following terms with suitable examples :

(i) Ferrimagnetism

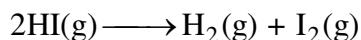
(ii) n – type semiconductor

(iii) forbidden zone

3

Q.15 The Henry law constant for oxygen dissolved in water is 4.34×10^4 atm at 25°C . If the partial pressure of oxygen in air is 0.2 atm. under ordinary atmospheric conditions. Calculate the concentration (in moles per litre) of dissolved oxygen in water in equilibrium with air at 25°C . 3

Q.16 At elevated temperatures, HI decomposes according to the chemical equation :



at 443°C . The rate of the reaction increases with concentration of HI, as shown in the following table :

	1	2	3
HI (mol L ⁻¹)	0.005	0.01	0.02
Rate (mol L ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	7.5×10^{-4}	3.0×10^{-3}	1.2×10^{-2}

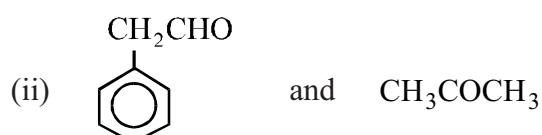
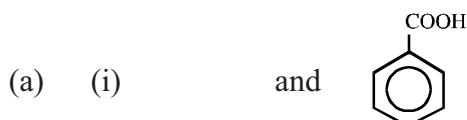
- (a) Determine (i) order of this reaction and (ii) write the rate expression. 3
- (b) Calculate the rate constant and give its units.

Q.17 (a) Among the iron complexes, $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ is weakly paramagnetic whereas $\text{K}_3[\text{FeF}_6]$ is highly paramagnetic, explain.
 (b) Define crystal field orbital splitting energy.
 (c) Write the shape of $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ molecule.

Q.18 Represent the following using a nuclear equation each : 3

- (i) Production of C-14 in nature
- (ii) β - emission
- (iii) K - capture

Q.19 Write chemical tests to distinguish between the following pair of compounds :



- (b) Write a chemical equation exemplifying Clemmensen reduction. 3
- Q.20 Give reasons for the following : 3
- (a) (i) The basic strength of aliphatic amines in solution is of the order of sec > tert > primary.
 - (ii) Nitro compounds have higher boiling point than hydrocarbons having \approx same molecular mass.
 - (b) Give an example of carbylamine reaction.
- Q.21 (a) Which bonds in the back bone of a peptide can rotate freely and which cannot? Give reasons.
- (b) Write one difference between parallel and antiparallel β -pleated sheets.
Give one example of parallel β -pleated sheet. 3
- Q.22 Answer the following :
- (a) "An unknown fibre (A) is stronger than steel, stiffer than titanium and lighter than aluminium". What could the fibre (A) be?
 - (b) Why are liquid propellants favoured over solid propellants?
 - (c) What type of medicines are Omeprazole and Lansoprazole? 3
23. The change in entropy with respect to temperature in case of a sample is graphically represented below :
-

Carefully analyse the graph and answer the following :

3

- (i) What does T_1 and T_2 indicate ?
(ii) What does AB Curve show ?
(iii) What does BC curve show ? Why temperature does not change?
24. Describe the following giving one example each :
(a) Mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis
(b) Hardy Schulze Rule $(1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2})$
25. (a) Write the reactions occurring during the electrolysis of :
(i) Sulphuric acid at the anode.
(ii) Aqueous Silver Nitrate solution using silver electrodes.
(iii) Aqueous sodium chloride Solution.
- (b) (i) Write the anodic and cathodic reactions involved during the discharging of lead storage battery.
(ii) How many Faradays of electric charge is involved per mole of H_2SO_4 consumed. when the lead storage battery is in use? $(3,2)$

OR

- (a) In a Leclanche cell, write the following :
(i) The chemical equations involved at the cathode.
(ii) Change in the Oxidation state of Mn.
(iii) The complex entity formed between Zn^{2+} (aq) and NH_3 (g) $(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$
- (b) In a hydrogen – oxygen fuel cell, write the reactions involved at the anode and the cathode. (1)
- (c) How will the value of E_{cell} change in an electrochemical cell involving the following reaction if the concentration of Ag^+ (aq) is increased? $Mg(s) + 2Ag^+(aq) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(aq) + Ag(s)$ (2)
26. (a) Identify the species from A to D in the extraction of silver from its ore (A)
$$(A) \xrightarrow[H_2O(l)]{CN(aq), O_2(g)} (B) \xrightarrow{Zn(s)} (C) + (D)$$
 (2)
- (b) Give reasons for the following :
(i) With d^4 configuration in Cr^{2+} is reducing whereas in Mn^{3+} is oxidising.

- (ii) Interstitial compounds are well known for transition metals.
(iii) The highest oxidation state of a metal is exhibited in oxides and fluorides. (3)

OR

Answer the following

- (a) $K_2Cr_2O_7$ is orange in colour but turns yellow in an alkaline medium, why?
(b) Draw the structure of dichromate and chromate ion.
(c) Name metals extracted from the ores (i) cinnabar (ii) Proustite.
(d) Transition elements have high heat of atomisation why?
(e) Silver halides dissolve in thiosulphate solution. Write chemical reaction and the structure of silver complex formed in the reaction.
27. Account for the following :-
- All the bonds in PCl_5 are not equivalent.
 - Sulphur in vapour state exhibits paramagnetism.
 - Fluorine is the strongest oxidant amongst the halogens.
 - Among the noble gases, only xenon is known to form true chemical compounds.
 - PbO_2 is a stronger oxidising agent than SnO_2 . (5)

OR

- (i) Name chief ore of Lead. Write chemical reactions involving the extraction of Lead from this ore.
(ii) Describe the preparation of ClO_2 , $HOCl$ and XeF_4 .

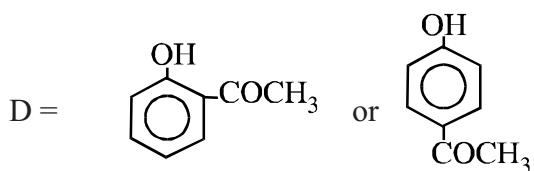
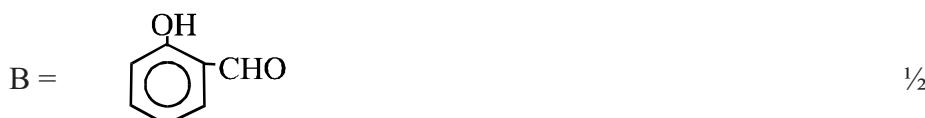
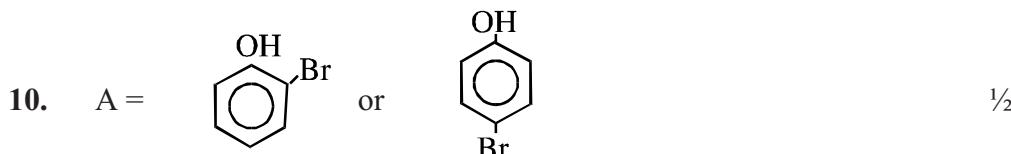
MARKING SCHEME-I
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I
CHEMISTRY

Note :The marking scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

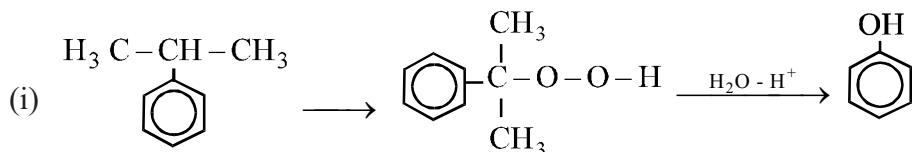
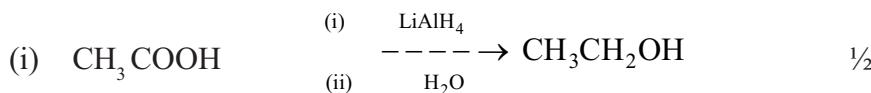
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
1.	3	1	1
2.	(i) Zero order reaction (ii) Slope = - K	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1
3.	$\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{O} \\ \searrow \text{H} \end{matrix} \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{H}}{\overset{\text{O}^-}{\text{C}}} - \text{CN} \rightleftharpoons \text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{OH}}{\overset{\text{OH}}{\text{C}}} - \text{CN}$	1	1
4.	4-Methyl nitrobenzene OR 4-Nitro toluene	1	1
5.	Reverse Osmosis	1	1
6.	(i) ion – dipole attraction (ii) ion–ion attraction (iii) Dispersion forces (iv) H-bonding	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
7.	(i) decreases (ii) increases (iii) increases (iv) increases as the volume increases	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
8.	$2\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{Si} \xrightarrow[370\text{K}]{\text{Cu}} (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} [(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_n$	1	
	Uses : (1) Electrical insulators (2) Greases or any other uses	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
9.	A reaction is stereospecific when a particular stereoisomeric form of the starting material reacts in such a way that it gives stereoisomeric form of the product.	1	1

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks T. Marks
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Example : Addition of halogens to alkenes or any other suitable example.



OR



11. Benzo quinone traps the radical intermediate to form a non reactive radical. which is highly stabilised by resonance : Because of the lack of reactivity of this intermediate, further progress of the chain reaction is interrupted and the reaction stops 2

12. Isomers which differ in stereochemistry at C₁ in cyclic structure ½

Two anomers : ½ } 2

α -D-glucose ½ }

β -D-glucose ½ }

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
13.	$(a) E_n = \frac{-IE}{n^2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Energy of the electron in the first shell = $\frac{-IE}{1^2} = -1.312 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$		
	$= \frac{-1.312 \times 10^6 \text{ J mol}^{-1}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms mol}^{-1}} = -0.219 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$		3
	$= -2.19 \times 10^{18} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Energy of the electron in the third shell = $\frac{-IE}{(3)^2}$		
	$= \frac{-2.19 \times 10^{-18}}{9} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$= -0.244 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$		
	$\Delta E = E_3 - E_1 = [-0.244 \times 10^{-18} - (-2.19 \times 10^{-18})] \text{ J atom}^{-1}$		
	$= 1.95 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$		
	Energy of photon = $1.95 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$(b) n_1 \rightarrow n_2$	1	
	OR		
	$\Delta x \Delta p = \frac{h}{4\pi}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\Delta x \cdot m \Delta v = \frac{h}{4\pi}$		
	$\Delta x = \frac{h}{4\pi m \Delta v}$		
	$\Delta x \text{ for electron} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{4 \times 3.14 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 10^{-3}}$		3
	$= 0.05796 \text{ m}$	1	
	$\approx 0.058 \text{ m}$		

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks T. Marks
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$$\Delta x \text{ for bullet} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{4 \times 3.14 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 1.76 \times 10^{-30} \text{ m}$$

1

Comments : We can approximately measure macroscopic object's position as the error calculated is negligible but not microscopic object's position.

$\frac{1}{2}$

14. (i) **Ferrimagnetism :** When magnetic moments (electron spins) in a substance align in parallel and antiparallel directions in unequal numbers so that there is net dipole moment, the substance is ferrimagnetic.
- $\frac{1}{2}$

Example : Fe_3O_4 , $\text{M}_2^+ \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$ where M = Mg, Cu, Zn (any one)

$\frac{1}{2}$

- (ii) **n-type semiconductor :** It is formed when impurity atom containing more valency electrons than the parent insulator atom is introduced into it. The unbounded electrons are the current carriers.
- $\frac{1}{2}$

Example : A trace amount of phosphorus on adding to extremely pure silicon by a process called doping forms an n - type semiconductor.

$\frac{1}{2}$

- (iii) **Forbidden Zone :** In case of insulators, the energy gap between valence band and the conduction band is so great that electrons cannot easily jump from valence band to conduction band hence practically no electrical conductivity is observed.

Example : Silicon and Germanium (any one)

15. Mole fraction of oxygen in the solution :

$$P_{\text{O}_2} = K_{\text{H}} \times X_{\text{O}_2}$$

$$X_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{O}_2}}{K_{\text{H}}} = \frac{0.2 \text{ atm}}{4.34 \times 10^4 \text{ (atm)}}$$

$$= 4.6 \times 10^{-6}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

changing from mole fraction to molarity

$$n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{1000}{18} = 55.5 \text{ moles}$$

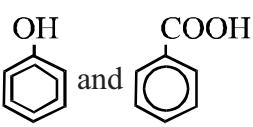
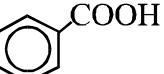
\therefore is very small as compared to $X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

$$n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \approx n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$x_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ 3

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
	$x_{O_2} \times n_{H_2O} = n_{O_2}$		
	$4.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 55.5 = n_{O_2} = 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ moles Molarity = 2.6×10^{-4} M	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
16. $r_1 = k [HI]^n$...(1)		
$r_2 = k [HI]^n$...(2)		
(a) $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{K[HI]^n}{K[HI]^n}$			
	$= \frac{3.0 \times 10^{-3}}{7.5 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{(0.01)^n}{(0.005)^n} \Rightarrow 4 = 2^n \Rightarrow n = 2$		
	\therefore Order of Reaction = 2	1	3
	Rate Expression : Rate =		
(b) Rate = $k[HI]^2$	$\frac{1^{23}_{36}[HI]^2}{2^1} + \frac{1}{6}\pi \longrightarrow {}^{133}_{57}Cs + X-ray$		
	$7.5 \times 10^{-4} = k [0.005]^2$		
	$\Rightarrow k = \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-4}}{(0.005)^2} = 30 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	1	
17. (a) Since F^- ion is a weak ligand, d - electrons remain unpaired whereas CN^- ion is a strong ligand and electrons get paired up.	1		
(b) The energy difference (Δ) between the lower and higher orbitals obtained as a result of splitting of d - orbitals in a crystal field is known as splitting energy.	1		3
(c) Trigonal bipyramidal.	1		
18. (i) $\longrightarrow {}^1_6C + {}^1_1H$		1	
(ii) ${}^{234}_{90}Th \longrightarrow {}^{234}_{91}Pa + \beta$		1	
(iii)		1	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
19. (a) (i)	 <p>can be chemically distinguished by adding NaHCO_3 to both the containers. Evolution of $\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$ i.e. 1 effervescence indicates presence of .</p> <p>Or any other suitable test.</p>		
(ii)	<p>Add Tollen's reagent to both the containers, the container in which silver mirror is formed indicates </p> <p>or any other suitable test.</p>	1	3
(b)	Clemmensen reduction : $\text{C} = \text{O} \xrightarrow[\text{HCl}]{\text{Zn-Hg}} \text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1	
20.(a) (i)	<p>Basic character of Amines is due to the electron density on the N atom. Alkyl group is an electron releasing group which increases the electron density on the N atom. Hence electron density will be the greatest on N atom in the tertiary amines. But because of steric hindrance, the capture of proton H^+ is obstructed and hence the given order.</p>	1	
(ii)	<p>Due to polar nature, the boiling points of nitro compounds are usually high in comparison with hydrocarbons having \approx same molecular mass.</p>	1	
(b)	Carbylamine reaction :	1	
21. (a)	<p>Due to the partial double bond character of C - N bond on the peptide linkage, the amide part ie  is planar and rigid ie no free rotation about this bond is possible. \therefore No free rotation around peptide (amide) bond.</p>	1½	
	<p>\therefore Free rotation around the bonds connecting to amide bond to -carbons.</p>		
(b)	<p>The N terminals are aligned head to head ie. on the same side in the parallel β-pleated sheet conformation and are aligned head to tail ie N - terminal of one chain and C- terminals of another chain are on the same side in antiparallel β-pleated sheet is parallel in keratin</p>	1½	3

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
22.	(a) Carbon fibre (b) Liquid propellants give higher thrusts than solid propellants and the thrust can be controlled by switching on and off the flow of the propellant. (c) Antacids.	1 1 1	3
23.	(i) T_1 indicates m.pt of the solid. T_2 indicates b.pt of the liquid. (ii) AB curve shows increase in entropy of solid with increase in temperature. (iii) BC curve shows change of solid \longrightarrow Liquid \because of latent heat of fusion	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
24.	An example of heterogeneous catalysis : (a) Mechanism : Steps involved (i) Chemical adsorption of C_2H_4 and H_2 onto the surface of metals. (ii) H_2 splits into H atoms which get chemically bound to the solid catalyst i.e. metal atom (M) $H - H(g) + 2M(s) \rightarrow 2 M - H$ This step is the rate determining step in the overall process. (iii) The H atoms migrate over the surface of the metal and eventually collide with an adsorbed C_2H_4 molecule and the reaction takes place $\rightarrow C_2H_3 - CH_3(g)$ $C_2H_4(g) + 2M - H \rightarrow C_2H_3 - CH_3(g)$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	(b) Hardy - Schulze Rule : (i) The ions carrying charge opposite to that of sol particles are effective in causing the coagulation of the Sol (ii) Coagulating power of an electrolyte is directly proportional to the fourth power of the valency of the ions causing coagulation.	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Example : For the coagulation of Sols carrying negative charge (like As_2S_3 Sol) Fe^{3+} ions are more effective than Ba^{2+} or Na^+ ions.	$\frac{1}{2}$	
25.	(i) (in dilute solution) $2SO_4^{2-}(aq) \rightarrow S_2O_8^{2-}(aq) + 2e^-$ (In Conc. Solution) (ii) at anode : $Ag(s) \rightarrow Ag^+(aq) + e^-$ at cathode : $Ag^+(aq) + e^- \rightarrow Ag(s)$ (iii) at anode : $2Cl^-(aq) \rightarrow Cl_2(g) + 2e^-$ at cathode : $2H_2O + 2e^-(aq) \rightarrow H_2(g) + 2OH^{-}_{(aq)}$ (b) (i) at anode : $Pb_{(s)} + SO_4^{2-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow PbSO_4(s) + 2e^-$ at cathode : $PbO_2 + SO_4^{2-}_{(aq)} + 4H^+_{(aq)} + 2\bar{e} \rightarrow PbSO_4_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(l)}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
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(ii) 1 Faraday of electric charge per mole of H_2SO_4 is consumed 1

OR

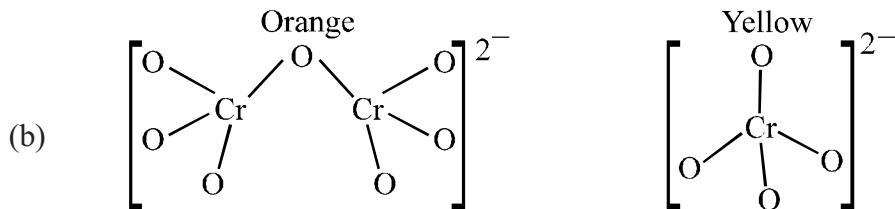
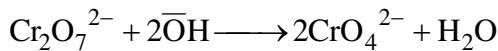
- (a) (i) $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO(OH)} + \text{NH}_3$ 1
 (ii) Change in oxidation state is from 4+ to 3+ $\frac{1}{2}$
 (iii) $[\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
- (b) at anode $2\text{H}_{2(g)} + 4\text{OH}^-_{(\text{aq})} \longrightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\bar{\text{e}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
 at cathode : $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \longrightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$ $\frac{1}{2}$
- (c) The cell potential remains constant during its life in low current

$$\text{devices. since } E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^0 - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Mg}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2} \quad 2$$

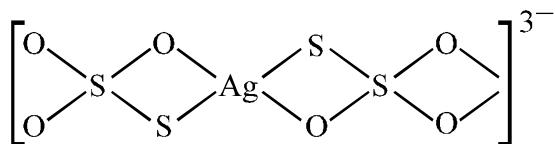
26. (a) A $\longrightarrow \text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 B $\longrightarrow [\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
 C $\longrightarrow [\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
 D $\longrightarrow \text{Ag}$
- (b) (i) The third ionization energy is relatively low as it results in d^3 configuration which is more stable than d^4 whereas in the case of Mn, the third ionisation energy is very high as the third electron is to be removed from an extra stable d^5 configuration. 1
 (ii) Because small atoms like H, N and C can enter into the voids sites between the packed atoms of the crystalline metal. 1
 (iii) Because of small size of their atoms O and F they can form strong bonds which may also facilitate the multiple bonding. 1

OR

- (a) Chromate and dichromate are inter convertible in aqueous solution depending on PH of the solution. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$



Q.No.	Value Points	Marks T. Marks
(c) (i) Cinnabar :- mercury (ii) Proustite :— Silver		$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$
(d) due to strong interatomic attraction in d-orbitals (n-1) d electrons.		
(e) $\text{AgBr} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \longrightarrow \text{Na}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2] + \text{NaBr}$	1	



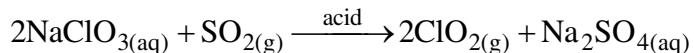
27. (i) There are two axial and three equatorial bonds in PCl_5 molecule as a result of sp^3d hybridisation. There is repulsive force between the electrons in the axial plane and equitorial plane which results in the axial elongation of bonds. 1
- (ii) Sulphur in vapour state forms some S_2 molecules which like O_2 molecules contain unpaired electrons and hence paramagnetic in nature. 1 5
- (iii) Because of the lower bond energy of F-F bond and higher hydration energy of F^- ions. 1
- (iv) Xenon has the lowest ionisation energy among the noble gases
- (v) The lower oxidation state gets established with increase in atomic number in the same group of p-block elements (inert pair effect), hence PbO_2 is a stronger oxidant than SnO_2 1

OR

27. (i) Chief are of Lead in Galena Pb's. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$
Reactions occurring in blast furance are



- (ii) Chlorine dioxide ClO_2 as prepared by reduction of ClO_3^- with SO_2 in strongly acidic medium.



Chloric (I) acid HOCl is prepared by disproportionation of chlorine in water in presence of HgO



Xenon tetrafluoride XeF_4 is prepared by reaction of Xenon and F_2 in the ratio of 1:5 at 873 K and 7 bar.



BLUE PRINT-II
CHEMISTRY

Time : 3 Hours

CLASS XII

Max Marks

Objectives	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total
Units ↓	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(I)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	
1. Atomic Structure & Chemical Bonding	1(1)					2(1)	3(1)						5
2. The Solid State	1(1)						3(1)						4
3. Solutions							3(1)						4
4. Thermodynamics						2(1)					3(1)		5
5. Electrochemistry						2(1)					3(1)		5
6. Chem. kinetics	1(1)						3(1)		1(1)		3(1)		4
7. Surface Chem.			3(1)										3
8.p-block elements				5(1)		2(1) →							7
9.d & f block elem.									5(1)				5
10. Coord. Com. Orig. metalics			3(1)								3(1)		3
11. NuclearChem.			3(1)										3
12. Stereo Chem.						2(1)							2
13. Org.-O-I						2(1)							2
14. Org-O-II							3(1)		1(1)				4
15. Org.compounds	1(1)						3(1)		1(1)				4
16. Polymers						2(1)							2
17. Biomolecules				5(1)									5
18. Chemistry in Everyday life			3(1)										3
Total	1(3)	2	3(2)	5(2)	-	2(6)	3 (6)	5(1)	1(2)	-	3(4)		70
			21				35				14		

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II
CHEMISTRY
Class – XII

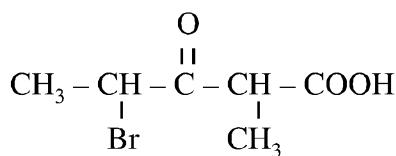
Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short-answer questions each of one mark. Answer these in one word or about one sentence each.
- (iv) Question numbers 6 to 12 are short answer questions of two marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 13 to 24 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer these in about 40 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 25 to 27 are Long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer these in about 70 words each.
- (vii) Use log tables if necessary. Calculators are not permitted.

1. Give one example of Peizoelectric substance. 1
2. What type of azeotrope is formed on mixing nitric acid and water? 1
3. State the unit of 'rate constant' in a zero order reaction. 1
4. Write IUPAC name of : 1



5. Write the reaction for the preparation of $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{NO}_2 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 1
6. Write the MO configuration of diatomic molecule of the element with atomic number 9. Calculate its bond order and predict its magnetic behaviour. 2
7. $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$ is an endothermic reaction yet it is spontaneous. Explain the reason. 2

8. With the help of a diagram explain the difference in the variation of molar conductivity with concentration for strong and weak electrolytes. 2

9. Aluminium is significantly electropositive metal still it is used as a structural material. Explain the properties of Aluminium which make it suitable for this use. 2

10. Optically active 2-iodobutane on treatment with NaI in acetone gives a product which does not show optical activity. Explain. 2

11. Write the steps and conditions to carry out the following conversions :
(i) Phenol to Salicylic Acid 2

OR

An organic compound A (molecular formula C_4H_8O) when reduced with $NaBH_4$ gives compound B which reacts with HBr to form compound C (optically active). Identify A, B, C, and write the two enantiomers of compound C.

- (b) Explain why entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is less than that of its imperfect crystals. 3

17. (a) How many coulombs of electric charge must be passed through a solution of silver nitrate to coat a copper sheet of area 100 cm^2 on both the sides with a 0.005 mm thick layer. Density of silver is 10.5 g cm^{-3} . Relative atomic mass of silver is 108. 2,1
(b) Three Iron sheets have been coated separately with three metals (A,B and C) whose standard electrode potentials are given below :

Metal	A	B	C	Iron
E° values	- .46V	-0.66V	-0.20V	0.44V

Identify in which case rusting will take place faster when coating is damaged.

18. (a) The following initial rate date were obtained at 300 K for the reactions : 2,1
 $2\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{D}$

	[A] mol L ⁻¹	[B] mol L ⁻¹	Rate mol L ⁻¹ S ⁻¹
I	0 .2	0.1	6.0×10^{-2}
II	0.4	0.1	2.4×10^{-1}
III	0.2	0.2	1.2×10^{-1}

Deduce the rate law.

- (b) If half life of a reaction is inversely proportional to intital concentration of the reactant, what is the order of the reaction?
19. Gives reasons for the following : 1,1,1
- (a) Enzyme catalysts are highly specific in their action.
- (b) The path of light becomes visible when it is passed through As_2O_3 sol. in water.
- (c) The enthalpy in case of chemisorption is usually higher than that of physisorption.
20. (a) Give the IUPAC name of $[\text{PtCl}(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3)_5(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$ 1,1,1
(b) Write the name of linkage isomer of $[\text{Co}(\text{ONO})(\text{NH}_3)_5]^{2+}$
(c) Though CO is a weak lewis base yet it forms a number of stable metal carbonyls. Explain

- 21.** (a) Complete the following nuclear reactions 1,1,
 (i)
 (ii) $\longrightarrow (\alpha, 2n)_{85}^{211}\text{At}$
- (b) What is meant by K-electron capture?
 (c) Which of the two type of reactions, fission or fusion is currently found useful in harnessing energy and why?
- 22.** Give reasons
 (a) Ketones are less reactive towards nucleophiles than aldehydes 1½
 (b) Benzoic acid is a stronger acid than ethanoic acid. 1½
- 23.** (a) Explain the following with the help of suitable examples 2,1
 (i) coupling reaction.
 (ii) Hofmann's bromamide reaction
- (b) Give one chemical test to distinguish between
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$
- OR**
- (a) Describe the following with the help of suitable examples :
 (i) Clemmensen reaction
 (ii) Cannizzaro's reaction
- (b) Give one chemical reaction that can distinguish 2 - pentanone from
 3 - pentanone $\xrightarrow[13]{27}\text{Al}, (\alpha, n) \longrightarrow$ (2,1)
- 24.** Describe the following giving one example of each
 (a) Vat dyes 1,1
 (b) Tranquilizers
 (c) Hybrid rocket propellants. 2
- 25.** (a) Describe the steps involved in the contact process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. 2
 (b) What are silicones? How are they prepared?
 (c) Predict the probable structure of BrF_3 on the basis of VSEPR theory. 2,2,1
- OR**
- (i) (a) SF_6 is not hydrolysed by water whereas SF_4 is. 2
 (b) AlCl_3 is used as a catalyst in organic reactions.
- (ii) Complete the following reactions : 2
 (a) $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
 (b) $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{HNO}_3 \longrightarrow$
- (iii) Arrange the following in the increasing order of their acidic strength. 1
 $\text{HOClO}_2, \text{ HOCl, HOClO, HOClO}_3$ 2
1

- 26.** (a) State the probable oxidation states of the transition metals with the following configuration in their ground states:
- (i) $3d^2$ (ii) $3d^5$ (iii) $3d^6$ (iv) $3d^7$ 1
- (b) What happens when (write balanced chemical equations):
- (i) Acidified potassium permangnate solution reacts with aqueous potassium iodide solution. Write the colour change taking place, if any. 3
- (ii) Acidified solution of potassium dichromate reacts with aqueous solution of Sn(II) chloride. Write the colour change taking place, if any.
- OR**
- (a) Name the chief ore of iron. Write balanced chemical reactions involved in its extraction. 3
- (b) Compare the chemistry of Actinoids and lanthanoids with special reference to
- (i) Electronic configurations 2
- (ii) Oxidation states
- 27.** (a) Write two differences between vitamins and hormones. Give one example of each. 2
- (b) List four biological functions of proteins. 2
- (c) Name two diseases which are caused by the deficiency of vitamin A and B. 1
- OR**
- (a) Name the nitrogen bases which are present in RNA and DNA 1
- (b) What is the difference between -D glucose and -L glucose? 1
- (c) Write the chemical reaction for commercial preparation of glucose. 1
- (d) What are fibrous and globular proteins? Give one example of each. 1
- (e) Name the disease caused by the deficiency of insulin where in human system insulin is secreted. 1

MARKING SCHEME-II
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – II
CHEMISTRY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
1.	Lead zirconate or any other example.	1	1
2.	Maximum Boiling Azeotrope	1	1
3.	mol L ⁻¹ S ⁻¹	1	1
4.	4 – Bromo-2-methyl – 3 – Oxopentanoic acid	1	1
5.	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 \\ & & \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{NH}_2 & \xrightarrow{\text{KMnO}_4} & \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{NO}_2 \\ & & \\ \text{CH}_3 & & \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1	1
OR			
6.	$\sigma 1s^2 \sigma^* 1s^2 \sigma 2s^2 \sigma^* 2s^2 \sigma 2p_z^2 \pi 2p_x^2 \pi 2p_y^2$ $\frac{\pi^2 p_z^2}{2} (10 - 8) \pi^* 2p_x^2 \pi^* 2p_y^2$ $N_B = 10, N_A = 8$	1	
	Bond order = $\frac{1}{2}(N_B - N_A)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Diamagnetic as all the electrons are paired		
7.	$\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{NO}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	As the reaction is spontaneous, ΔG is –ve	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$		
	Endothermic reaction therefore, ΔH is positive for ΔG to be negative :		2
(i)	ΔS should be positive and	$\frac{1}{2}$	
(ii)	numerical value of $T\Delta S > \Delta H$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

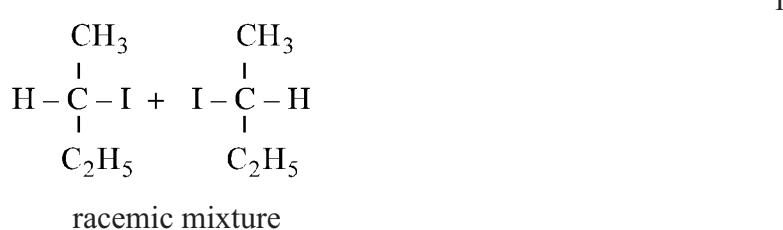
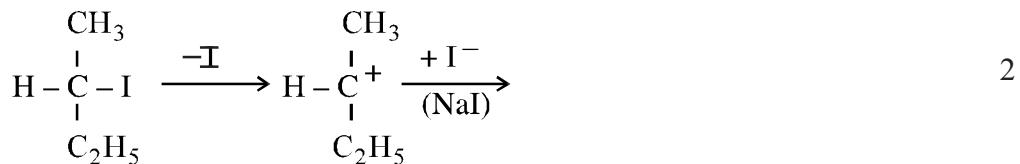
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
8.		1	2

In both cases, molar conductivity increases with dilution.

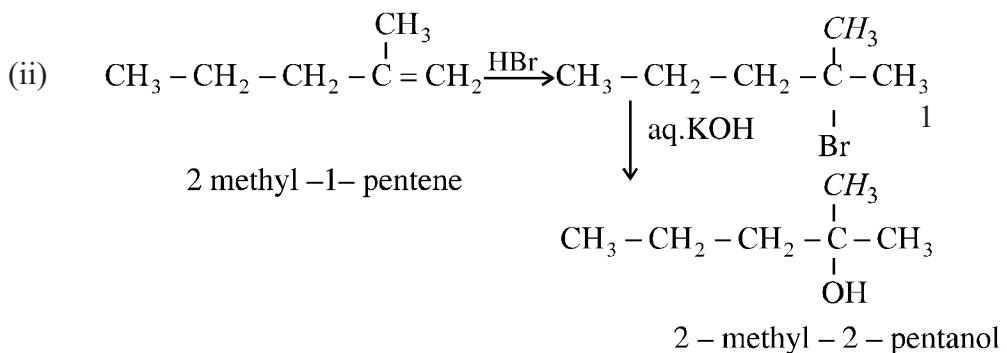
Reason : In weak electrolytes, the increase on dilution is due to the increase in the degree of dissociation which increases the number of ions.

In strong electrolytes, the increase is because of decrease in the inter ionic hindrance towards mobility of ions.

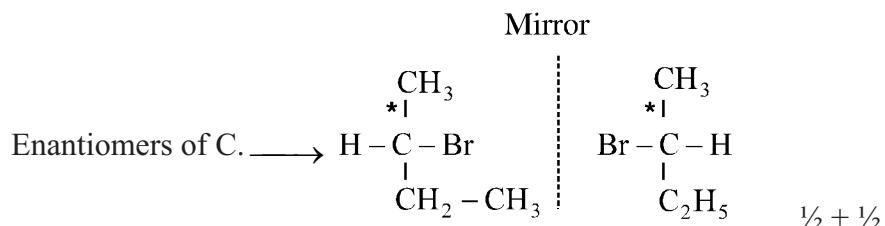
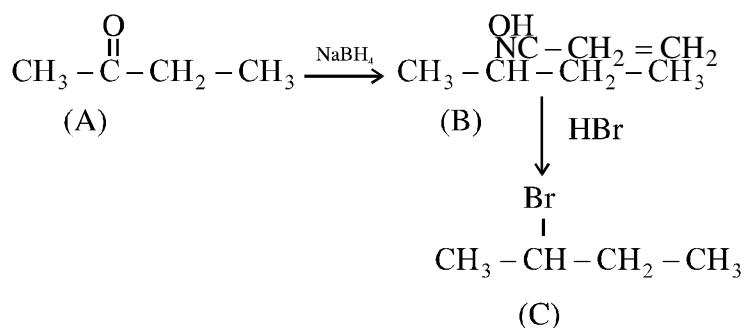
9. Aluminium is used as a structural material because
- (i) It is light weight and has high tensile strength. 1 2
 - (ii) Being highly eletropositive it reacts with oxygen of air to form a hard protective layer of Al_2O_3 which makes it passive. 1
10. In the reaction with NaI , C—I bond first cleaves and then reforms. This leads to the formation of a racemic mixture which is optically inactive. 1



Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
11. (i)	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{High Pressure}]{\text{NaOH+CO}_2} \text{Salicylic acid}$	1	
			2



OR



- . 12. (i) Methyl methacrylate $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{|}{\text{C}}} - \text{COOCH}_3$ $\frac{1}{2}$
- (ii) Butadiene $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$ and acrylonitrile 2

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
13.	$E_n = \frac{-\text{Ionization Energy}}{n^2} = \frac{-1.312 \times 10^3}{n^2} \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ $= \frac{-1.312 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ atom}^{-1}}{n^2 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}$ $= \frac{-1.312 \times 10^6 \text{ J atom}^{-1}}{n^2 \times 6.023 \times 10^{23}}$ $\Delta E = E_3 - E_2 = \frac{1.312 \times 10^6}{6.023 \times 10^{23}} \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$ $= \frac{-1.312 \times 10^6 \times 5}{6.023 \times 10^{23} \times 36} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$ $= 0.0303 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$ $\text{frequency (v)} = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{0.0303 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J atom}^{-1}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}$ $= 4.573 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}$ $\text{Wave Number (\bar{v})} = \frac{\Delta E}{hc} = \frac{0.0303 \times 10^{-17}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8} \text{ m}^{-1}$ $= 1.52 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$	1 1 1	3
14.	Edge length = $0.2 \text{ nm} = 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$.		
	Volume of unit cell = $(2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm})^3 = 8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^3$		
	Fee lattice indicies z = 4		
	Total number of atoms = Atoms / unit cell \times No of unit cells		
	No. of Unit Cells = $\frac{\text{Total No of atoms}}{\text{Atoms / unit cell}}$		

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	$= \frac{48 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{4 \text{ atoms / unit cell}}$		
	$= 12 \times 10^{23} \text{ Unit cells}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Volume of substance = No. of unit cells x Volume of unit cell		
	$= 12 \times 10^{23} \times 8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^3$		
	$= 9.6 \text{ cm}^3$	1	
	Density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{400\text{g}}{9.6\text{cm}^3} = 41.7\text{gcm}^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

OR

Calculation of molar mass

Mass of 48×10^{23} atoms = 400g.

$$\therefore \text{Molar mass} = \text{mass of } 6 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms} = \frac{400 \times 6 \times 10^{23}}{48 \times 10^{23}} = 50 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

For Fcc unit cell, $Z = 4$

$$a = 0.2 \text{ mm} = 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

$$a^3 = (2 \times 10^{-8})^3$$

$$= 8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$d = \frac{2M}{a^3 N_A}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 50}{8 \times 10^{-24} \times 6 \times 10^{-23}}$$

$$= 41.7 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

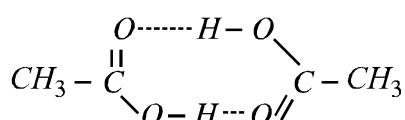
15. The relation for determination of molar masses using colligative properties is based on the assumption that the solutions formed are ideal and there is no change in the number of particles.

3

$\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
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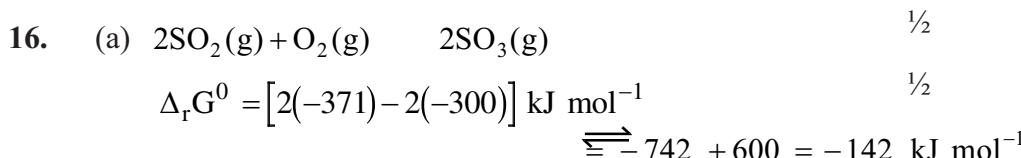
In some cases molecules associate. Thus the effective number of solute particles becomes less and the molar mass so obtained is more than the calculated molar mass. For example, ethanoic acid dimerises in non-polar solvents to give



Molar mass of ethanoic acid is 60 whereas that determined by colligative properties is 120.

2 3

In case of ionic solutes, the dissociation of solute into ions increases the effective number of particles. Thus the volume of colligative property increases and molar mass decreases. For example, in KCl which dissociates as $KCl \rightleftharpoons K^+ + Cl^-$, the calculated molar mass is 74.5 whereas that determined by colligative properties gives the value 37.25.



$$\log k = \frac{\Delta_r G^0}{-2.303 RT}$$

$$= \frac{142000}{2.303 \times 8.314 \times 300} \quad 1$$

$$= 24.72$$

$$k = \text{antilog } 24.72 = 5.248 \times 10^{24}$$

- (b) In imperfect crystal, there is more disorder, therefore its entropy is more than that of the perfect crystal. 1

- 17.** (a) Volume of silver to be deposited
- $$= 100\text{cm}^2 \times 0.0005\text{cm} \times 2 \text{ sides} \quad 1$$
- $$= 0.1\text{cm}^3$$
- Mass = $10.5 \times 0.1\text{g}$
- $$= 1.05 \text{ g}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	108g Ag (1mol) is deposited by 96500C.	1	3
	0.5g Ag is deposited by		
	$\frac{96500\text{C}}{108\text{g}} \times 1.05\text{g} = 938.2\text{ C}$		
(b)	When the coating is damaged, rusting would be faster when the metal is less eletropositive than iron. Therefore, sheet coated with metal C whose standard electrode potential (- 0.20) is more than that of iron (-0.44), would corrode faster.	1	
18.	(a) Let the rate law be as follows		

$$\text{rate} = k [A]^x [B]^y$$

$$\frac{r_{II}}{r_I} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-1}}{6.0 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{k'[0.4]^x \times [0.1]^y}{k'[0.2]^x \times [0.1]^y}$$

$$4 = \left(\frac{0.4}{0.2}\right)^x$$

$$4 = 2^x \quad \frac{k[A]^2 [B] \times 10^{-1}}{r_I} = \frac{k[0.2]^x \times [0.2]^y}{k[0.2]^x \times [0.1]^y}$$

$$\therefore x = 2$$

1/2

$$2 = 2^x$$

$$\therefore y = 1$$

1/2 3

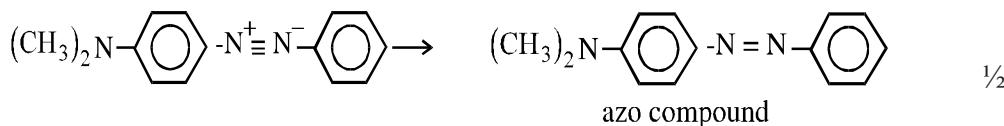
Thus, rate law is

$$\text{rate} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1/2

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
(b)		$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Given that $t_{\frac{1}{2}} \alpha \frac{1}{[R_o]}$. Hence, $n - 1 = 1$	1	
	Therefore $n = 2$ or it is second order.	1	3
19.	(a) Each enzyme has a specific active site on which only a specific substrate can bind. (b) It is because of Tyndall effect caused by scattering of light by colloidal particles (c) Chemisorption involves the formation of a chemical bond between adsorbent and adsorbate which involves high energy changes while in physisorption adsorbate and adsorbent are held by weak van der Waals interactions.	1 1 1	
20.	(a) Diamminechloro(methylamine) platinum(II) chloride. (b) Pentaaminenitrito – N – cobalt(III) cation (c) CO is a weak donor and still metal carbonyls are stable compounds because of back bonding resulting from delocalisation of electrons from filled d orbitals of metal into the empty orbitals of CO ligands.	1 1 1	3
21.	(a) (i) $^{30}_{15}P$ (ii) $^{209}_{83}Bi$ (b) The capture of electrons from the K shell by the nucleus of a nuclide. (c) Nuclear fission, because the reaction can be controlled.	1 1	
22.	(a) Ketones are less reactive than aldehydes towards nucleophilic addition reactions because (i) they have two electron - donating alkyl groups which reduce the residual positive charge on carbonyl carbon, and (ii) the tetrahedral intermediate is more crowded in case of ketones. (b) Benzoic acid is a stronger acid than ethanoic acid because	1½ ½	3

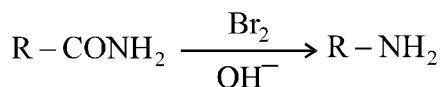
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	<p>(i) benzene ring is electron withdrawing and facilitates the release of H^+ ion, and e^-</p> <p>(ii) the resulting carboxylate anion is stabilized by resonance.</p> <p>In ethanic acid, CH_3- group increases the electron density on coo group and makes the release of H^+ difficult. Also the resulting carboxylate anion cannot stabilize by resonance.</p>		
23. (a)	<p>Coupling reaction : Reaction of an aromatic diazonium salt with phenol / aromatic amines at low temperature to give coloured azo compounds.</p>	1½	3



OR

any other suitable example

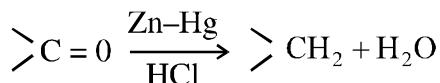
- (ii) **Hofmann Bromamide reaction :** Primary amides react with bromine in presence of an alkali to give a primary amine having one carbon atom less than the amide



- (b) Aniline decolorizes bromine water and $CH_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ does not or aniline gives azodye test while $CH_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$ doesn't.

OR

- (a) (i) **Clemmensen reduction :** Aldehydes or ketones get reduced to hydrocarbons on treatment with zink amalgam and conc. HCl



- (ii) **Cannizzaro reaction :** Aldehydes having no α -hydrogen undergo disproportionation with concentrated alkali to give an alcohol and the salt of carboxylic acid.

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	$2 \text{ RCHO} \xrightarrow{-\text{OH}} \text{RCH}_2\text{OH} + \text{RCOO}^- \text{ Na}^+$		
	(b) 2-Pentanone would give positive iodoform test in which the compound is heated with alcoholic NaOH and I ₂ to give a yellow coloured solid with characteristic smell. 3 - Pentanone would not give iodoform test.		
24.	(a) Vat dyes – insoluble in water. They are applied as aqueous solution of the leuco form. On re-oxidation, the original dye is formed on the fabric.	½	3
	Example - Indigo or any other suitable example	½	
	(b) Tranquilizer –chemical compounds used for treatment of stress, mild and severe mental diseases.	½	
	Example–veronal or any other suitable example	½	
	(c) Hybrid rocket propellant – consists of solid fuel and liquid oxidant example acrylic rubber + liquid N ₂ O ₄ .	½	
25.	(a) The steps involve three stages :	½	
	(i) Sulphur or sulphide ore is burnt in air to form SO ₂ gas.	½	3
	(ii) SO ₂ is converted to SO ₃ by reaction with oxygen in the presence of a catalyst.		
	$2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\text{V}_2\text{O}_5} 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g}) \quad \Delta_r\text{H}^0 = 196.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ In practice the plant is operated at a pressure of 2 bar and a temprature of 720K. The SO ₃ gas from the catalytic converter is absorbed in conc H ₂ SO ₄ to form oleum H ₂ S ₂ O ₇ which on dilution with water gives H ₂ SO ₄ of desired concentration.	½	
	SO ₃ + H ₂ SO ₄ H ₂ S ₂ O ₇ H ₂ S ₂ O ₇ + H ₂ O → 2H ₂ SO ₄		
	(b) Silicones are the polymers, which contain R ₂ SiO repeating units. The empirical formula is analogous to that of a ketone R ₂ CO , hence these materials are named as silicones.	1	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	They are prepared by the hydrolysis of R_2SiCl_2 [R = Me or Ph]	1	
	$R_2SiCl_2 \xrightarrow[-HCl]{H_2O} \begin{array}{c} R \\ \\ -O-Si(R)-O-Si(R)-O-Si(R)-O \end{array}$		
(c)	BrF ₃ has T shaped structure. The central Br atom has 7 valence electrons. Out of these 3 electrons form bonds with F atoms. Two lone pairs occupy the equitorial positions along with one F atom. The remaining two F atoms occupy the axial positions to form a T shaped structure.	1	
	OR		
(a) (i)	In SF ₆ , S atom is sterically protected by F atoms which does not allow thermodynamically favourable reactions like hydrolysis to take place.	2	
	SF ₄ is less sterically hindered and undergo hydrolysis easily	2	
(b) (i)	AlCl ₃ is a strong Lewis acid and reacts with PbO to give $Pb(NO_3)_2 + PbO_2 + 2H_2O$ reactions.	1	
	(ii) (a) $Ca_3P_2 + 6H_2O \longrightarrow 3Ca(OH)_2 + 2PH_3$		
	(b)		
	(iii) HOCl < HOClO < HOClO ₂ < HOClO ₃		
26. (a) (i)	Ti = +2, + <u>3</u> , +4	1	
	(ii) Cr = +2, + <u>3</u> , +4, +5, +6	1	
	Mn = + <u>2</u> , +3, +4, +5, +6, +7		
	(iii) Fe = + <u>2</u> , + <u>3</u> , +4, +6	4 × ½ = 2	
	(iv) Co = + <u>2</u> , + <u>3</u>		
(b) (i)	I ₂ is liberated and pink colour of KMnO ₄ solution disappears.	1	
	$\longrightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 8H_2O + 5I_2$	5	
(ii)	Tin (II) chloride is oxidised to tin (<u>IV</u>) chloride and the	1	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	orange colour of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ Solution turns to green. $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 3Sn^{2+} \longrightarrow 3Sn^{4+} + 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	OR		
(a) Heamatite, Fe_2O_3		$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	$3Fe_2O_3 + CO \longrightarrow 2Fe_3O_4 + CO_2$ upper part of $Fe_3O_4 + 4CO \longrightarrow 3Fe + 4CO_2$ blast furnace		
	$Fe_2O_3 + CO \longrightarrow 2FeO + CO_2$ Lower part of $FeO + C \quad Fe + CO$ Blast furnace	1	
(b)	Lanthanoids	Actinoids	
(i) Electronic configuration		$7s^2 \ 6d^{0-1} \ 5f^{0-14}$	5
(ii) Oxidation states	The principal oxidation state is +3 although +4 and +2 oxidation states are also exhibited by some occasionally	In general +3. The element in the first half of the sources frequently exhibit higher oxidation states of Th = +4 $Pa = +5$ $U = +6,$ $Np = +7$	2
			$\frac{1}{2}$

- Harmones**
27. (a) Molecules that transfer information from one group of cells to distant tissue or organ.
- (ii) These are synthesised by the body's own glands.
- Examples : Harmones : Estrogens
 Vitamins : Vitamin D
 or any other suitable example.
- Vitamins**
- (i) These are essential dietary factors required by an organism in minute quantities.
- (ii) Supplied to the body chiefly from the food eaten.
- 2
- 5

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
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(b) Functions :

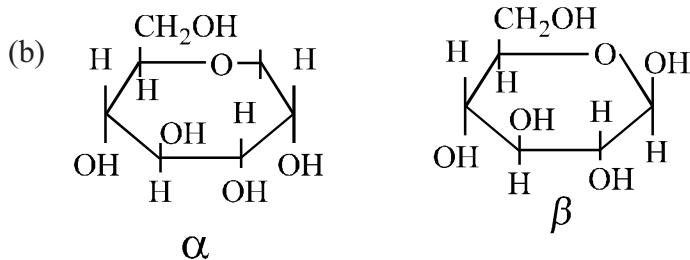
1. For transport mechanism as oxygen by haemoglobin
2. For maintenance of fluid balance.
3. For regulation of metabolism.
4. Connective tissues.
or any other functions

(c) The deficiency of the Vitamin A causes Xerophthalmia disease.

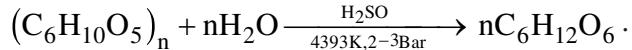
Deficiency of Vitamin B₁ causes Beri-beri disease.

OR

(a) Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine



(c) Commercially, glucose is obtained by the hydrolysis of starch, by boiling it with dil H_2SO_4 at 393K under pressure



(d) Fibrous proteins have large helical content and have rod like rigid shape and are insoluble in water e.g. silk in globular protein polypeptide chain consists of partly helical section, which are folded about the random cuts to give it a spherical shape e.g. globins.

(e) Diabetes mellitus,

Insulin is secreted by islets of Langerhans.

BIOLOGY
CLASS XII
DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes

S.NO.	OBJECTIVE	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Knowledge (K)	21	30
2.	Understanding (U)	35	50
3.	Application (A)	10	14
4.	Skill	4	06
	TOTAL	70	100

2. Weightage to Contents/Subject units

UNIT	MARKS
Unit I. Physiology of Plants	15
Unit II. Physiology of animals	17
Unit III Reproduction, Dvlpt. & Growth	11
Unit IV Ecology and Environment	11
Unit V. Biology in Human Welfare	16
Total	70

3. Weightage to forms of questions

S.No.	Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks
1.	Very Short Answer Qs.	1	5	05
2.	Short Answer (SA II)	2	10	20
3.	Short Answer (SA I)	3	10	30
4.	Long Answer Type (LA)	5	3	15
	Total	—	28	70

Note : Although the weightage to different content areas and forms of questions has been assigned and the paper setters would adhere to the weightage but there can be slight variation in distribution of marks over different units/forms of questions in the Board Examination depending upon the situation.

Note : The expected time required for attempting different forms of questions would be as follows :

S.No.	Form of Questions	Expected time for each question
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	12 Minutes
2.	Short Answer Type (SA) I/II	8 Minutes / 4 Minutes
3.	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	2 Minutes

This is only **an approximation**. The total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers. It would be advisable for the candidates to manage their time properly by avoiding unnecessary details.

4. Scheme of Options

- (1) There will be no overall choice.
- (2) Internal choice (either/or type) on a very selective basis has been provided. This choice has been given in any one question of 2 marks, any one question of 3 marks and all the three questions of 5 marks weightage.

5. Weightage to difficulty level of questions

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
1.	Easy	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

- 6. A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

BLUE PRINT-I**BIOLOGY****CLASS XII****Time : 3 Hours****Max. Marks : 70**

Objective	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Skill	Total
Form of → question Content Unit↓	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA		
Physiology of Plants		2(1)			5(1)	2(1)	3(1)			2(1)		1(1)		15 (6)
Physiology of Animals			3(1)	1(1)	5(1)		3(1)			2(1)	3(1)			17 (6)
Reproduction Development and Growth		2(1)					6(2)	1(1)					2(1)	11 (5)
Ecology and Environment		2(1)	3(1)			2(1)	3(1)	1(1)						11 (5)
Biology in human welfare	3(1)	2(1)	3(1)				3(1)	1(1)		2(1)			2(1)	16 (7)
Sub-Total	3(1)	8(4)	9(3)	1(1)	10(2)	4(2)	18(6)	3(3)	–	6(3)	3(1)	1(1)	4(2)	70 (28)
Total			21				35				10		4	70 (28)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – I
BIOLOGY
CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 marks each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iv) Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- (v) Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20 – 30 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30 – 50 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80 – 120 words each.

SECTION-A

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | A potted plant otherwise kept in sunlight, is shifted to monochromatic red light (wave length 700nm). Will the rate of photosynthesis increase, decrease or remain the same? | 1 |
| 2. | Name two non-iron products of the breakdown of haemoglobin. | 1 |
| 3. | Flowers that bloom at night are usually small and white but give out a strong scent. Why do they do so ? | 1 |

4. Rearrange the following levels in their correct organisational sequence : 1
 Landscape, Organism, Community, Population Ecosystem, Biosphere.
5. During a meristem culture some explants were kept in culture medium containing more of auxins than cytokinins. Which organ of the plant is expected to differentiate from the callus? 1

SECTION-B

6. Name the enzyme that catalyses carboxylation as well as oxygenation reaction. 2
 In which cell organelle, is this enzyme found and in what way, is that organelle different in the mesophyll and bundle sheath cells?
7. How do the potassium, chloride and malate ions help in opening the stomata? 2
8. Two green potted plants were kept separately inside oxygen free bell jars, one in sunlight and the other in dark. Which of the two plants will survive for longer period and why? 2
9. A student unknowingly crushed a cockroach under his shoes. Finding that no red fluid comparable to vertebrate blood came out, he was curious to know whether the cockroaches are at any disadvantage. How will you satisfy his curiosity? 2
10. Show by a series of diagrams the manner of regeneration in a hydra if it is cut into two pieces transversely at the middle. 2

OR

- Show by a series of diagrams the manner of transverse binary fission in Planaria. 2
11. In extreme summer and winter, certain animals like frogs and lizards abandon active life. This is popularly called summer sleep and winter sleep respectively. 2
- (i) What are the technical terms for summer sleep and winter sleep?
 (ii) State any two changes in the body that occur during the above-mentioned dormant states.
12. State the relationship between biotic potential and environmental resistance. 2
13. Define parthenogenesis. Give one example of parthenogenesis from plants and one from animals. 2

14. What is meant by active immunity and passive immunity? 2
15. A person was born without thymus gland but otherwise normal. Mention any four ways in which the person is likely to suffer due to its absence. 2

SECTION-C

16. Mr. 'X' hardly fell sick when young. As he aged and grew older he started contracting many infectious diseases. 3
- (i) Name the theory of ageing which explains the above mentioned change.
- (ii) What causes susceptibility to infections in old age?
17. How many pairs of ribs are found in the humans? How do you categorise these on the basis of their attachment ? Explain. 3
18. Stomach is the right place in the alimentary canal where hydrochloric acid is secreted in the gastric juice. Describe any three points to justify this statement. 3
19. Suppose for some reason ATP falls deficient in a nerve fibre, how will it affect the conduction of nerve impulse through it? 3
20. Giving an example of CAM plants, explain the process of Crassulacean Acid Metabolism. What is its advantage? 3

OR

Starting from Glycolate produced in the chloroplast, explain the various steps of photorespiratory pathway that take place in the two other organelles up to the formation of PGA back in the chloroplast. 3

21. Differentiate between morula and blastocyst as stages in human embryonic development. Which of these stages gets implanted in the uterine wall and about how many days after fertilization? 3
22. Name the three major Biomes and state the kind of climax vegetation found in each of them. 3
23. Name and define the environment-related terms for the following. :
- (i) Pertaining to the fact that DDT accumulated in a three step food chain will be maximum in the secondary consumer.

- (ii) Pertaining to causing algal bloom.
24. List and briefly describe any three diagnostic techniques by images based on the use of 'X'-rays. 3
25. In regard to transplant of organs, what are isograft, allograft and xenograft? 3

SECTION-D

26. Name any two C₄ plants. Specify how the C₄ photosynthetic pathway increases CO₂ concentration in bundle sheath cells of such plants and explain what is the need of increasing CO₂ concentration. 5

OR

- (a) Name two organisms whose symbiotic association leads to nitrogen fixation in root nodules. 2
- (b) Describe the steps in the formation of root nodules and name the two plant hormones that promote cell division for nodule formation. Which two physiological processes provide the FAD and ATP required for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen? 3
27. Describe the structure of immunoglobulin or Ig/antibody. Draw a diagram showing the formation of antigen-antibody complex and label the parts. 5

OR

- (a) Define the following :
- (i) a protoplast
 - (ii) a somatic hybrid
 - (iii) an allopolyploid
- (b) With the help of diagrams, describe the formation of a somatic hybrid cell. 2
28. Differentiate between osmoregulators and osmoconformers. How will you categorise humans, hagfish, and camel under these categories? Mention any four points how camel regulates the water content of its body. 5

OR

Trace the events in a muscle fibre from the time it receives the impulse through the neuromuscular junction up to the contractile response. 5

MARKING SCHEME-I
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I
BIOLOGY

Note :The marking scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
-------	--------------	-------

SECTION -A

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Decrease | 1 |
| 2. Biliverdin, Bilirubin, Globin (any two) | $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$ |
| 3. To attract insects, for pollination | $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$ |
| 4. Organism, population, community, ecosystem, landscape, biosphere
(First two correct = $\frac{1}{2}$, last four = $\frac{1}{2}$, stop marking wherever the sequence goes wrong) | $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$ |
| 5. Root | 1 |

SECTION-B

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 6. RUBISCO (Ribulose-bis-phosphate Carboxylase), Chloroplast, the chloroplasts in mesophyll are granal and those in the bundle sheath are non-granal. | $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1)=2$ |
| 7. The ions accumulate in the vacuole of guard cells, lowering the potential, and thereby increasing water uptake, making guard cells turgid and opening the stomata. | $(4 \times \frac{1}{2})=2$ |
| 8. The plant kept in light will survive for a longer period, because it will carry out photosynthesis, and also respiration by using oxygen produced during photosynthesis, while the other plant will neither carry out photosynthesis nor respiration. | $(4 \times \frac{1}{2})=2$ |

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
9.	Cockroaches do not have haemoglobin (oxygen carrier), which imparts red colour, air inhaled through stigmata/spiracle, is directly conveyed to the tissues by means of branching tracheae and tracheoles.	(4×½)=2
10.	Page 217, Fig. 15.5	(½+½)+(½+½)
OR		
	Page 194, Fig. 14.2	(4×½)=2
11. (i)	Summer sleep = Aestivation. Winter sleep = Hibernation	
(ii)	Drop in body temperature/slow breathing/slowed down heart beat/slow metabolic rate (any two).	(4×½)=2
12.	Under limiting conditions of environment (such as that of water, space, food, competition for mate etc.) which form environmental resistance, the biotic potential is kept in check.	(1+1)=2
13.	Development of an organism from an unfertilised ovum/female gamete. Pineapple/Grapes/apple/banana/.... (any one) Male honey bee / drone / Aphids / Lacerta saxicola / whiptail lizard / Cnemidophorus (any one)	(1+½+½)=2
14.	Active immunity is due to immune response generated in the individual because of a pathogen or vaccine. Passive immunity is developed by transfer of immune products / antibodies from another individual to a non-immune individual.	(1+1)=2
15. (i)	Lymphocytes will not mature into T-cells.	
(ii)	Immunodeficiency disease like AIDS.	
(iii)	Memory cells absent so diseases of childhood will recur.	
(iv)	B-cells will not be activated	(4×½)=2
16. (i)	Immunological theory (of ageing)	1
(ii)	Programmed decline of immune system / programmed cell death of B cells and T-cells / Apoptosis of B cells in bone marrow and T-cells in Thymus.	(1+1)=2
17. 12 pairs,		1
(i)	Vertebrochondrial ribs - first 10 pairs, 7 of these directly attached to sternum with the help of (hyaline) cartilage and 8 th , 9 th and 10 th ribs attached to each other and to the 7 th with the help of hyaline cartilage.	(½+½)=1

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	(ii) Floating ribs, last two remain free anteriorly/ on front side.	$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$
18.	(i) Kills micro-organisms (pathogens) that may have entered along with food. (ii) Lowers the pH of stomach between 1.5 and 2.5 to activate pepsinogen into pepsin. (iii) Inactivates salivary amylase (any other point)	$(3 \times 1)=3$
19.	ATP is required to operate Sodium – Potassium (exchange) pump, So sodium ions cannot be pumped out, Nerve fibre / axon remains depolarised / can not be repolarised.	$(3 \times 1)=3$
20.	Example of CAM plant — Pineapple / succulents. CAM takes place in the plant in which stomata remain open at night and closed during daytime, CO ₂ is taken up by the plant at night and fixed to form Malic acid, and is stored in the vacuole, the malic acid thus formed during the night is used as source of CO ₂ for photosynthesis during daytime (via C ₃ pathway) Advantage. It allows these plants to carry out photosynthesis without much loss of water (transpiration)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $4 \times \frac{1}{2}=2$ $\frac{1}{2}$
OR		
	Glycolate from chloroplast diffuses into peroxisomes, and is oxidised to Glyoxylate which is used to form (the amino acid) glycine, Glycine enters the mitochondria where two of its molecules give rise to one molecule of serine and one CO ₂ , serine is taken up by peroxisomes, and gives rise to glycerate which enters into the chloroplast and is phosphorylated to form PGA.	$(6 \times \frac{1}{2})=3$
21.	Morula is the 16 - celled stage, solid . Blastocyst with an inner cell mass and outer trophoblast, and a fluid-filled cavity, or blastocoel. Blastocyst, after about one week.	$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$ $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$ $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$
22.	(i) Forest biome, densely growing trees forming a closed canopy cover. (ii) Grassland biome, treeless herbaceous plant cover dominated by wide variety of grasses. (iii) Savanna biome, well developed grass cover with scattered shrubs or small trees. (iv) Desert biome, Succulents (xerophytes), occasional annual herbs; small trees and shrubs. (Any three Name = $\frac{1}{2}$, vegetation= $\frac{1}{2}$)	$(\frac{1}{2} \times 2) \times 3=3$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
23.	(i) Biomagnification ; Phenomenon in which certain pollutants accumulated in the tissues are in increasing concentrations along a food chain. (ii) Eutrophication ; Process of nutrient enrichment of water (and consequent loss of species diversity)	$(\frac{1}{2}+1)=1\frac{1}{2}$ $(\frac{1}{2}+1)=1\frac{1}{2}$
24.	Diagnostic techniques by images based on use of X-rays are (i) X-ray Radiography ; Provides details of dense part of body such as bone. (ii) Angiography ; Flow of blood into blood vessels of brain, heart or kidneys can be viewed on a video monitor. (iii) Computerised Tomography ; Low dose X-ray images in the form of thin sections of the body are obtained from different angles. Three-dimensional view of the organ is obtained.	$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}) \times 3 = 3$
25.	Isograft : Transplant in which donor and recipient are genetically identical / graft between identical twins. Allograft : Transplant between individuals of same species (but with major histocompatibility complex alleles). Xenograft : Transplant between animals of different species.	$(1 \times 3) = 3$
26.	Example of C ₄ plant – Sugarcane / Maize / Sorghum (any two) CO ₂ enters into mesophyll cells, fixed into Oxaloacetic acid, with the help of enzyme PEPCase, the OAA (converted into Malic acid) is transported into bundle sheath cells, the high concentration of the above acid is decarboxylated, to produce more CO ₂ in bundle sheath. The need to increase CO ₂ concentration is to facilitate RUBISCO to act as Carboxylase, and to suppress photorespiration.	$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$ $(8 \times \frac{1}{2})=4$

OR

- Named plant and nitrogen fixing bacteria eg. chickpea and **Rhizobium**.
or Leguminosae or Fabaceae plants and nitrogen fixing bacteria
 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
- Steps in the formation of root nodule :
- (i) **root hair** of the leguminous plant **curls upon contact** with nitrogen fixing bacterium which secretes **chemicals**.
 - (ii) Nitrogen fixing bacteria **proliferate** within curled root hair.
 - (iii) The plant responds by forming an **infection thread** of plasma membrane which grows inward from infected cell of host separating it from rest of plant.
 - (iv) Cell division is stimulated in the infected tissue, more bacteria invade

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	newly fomed cells and a nodule is formed.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	auxin from leguminous part and cytokinin from bacteria	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Photosynthesis and respiration.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
27.	(i) a — Molecule made of four polypeptide chains, 2 heavy chains (long), 2 light chains (short)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	(ii) Fig 25.4 (b) Page 384 (antigen and any 3 other labels)	
	b — Chains held together to form Y shaped structure.	
	c — Polypeptide chains bridged by disulfide bonds.	
	d — Variable regions present towards N-terminal of polypeptide chains.	
	e — antigenic binding sites present on variable region of polypeptide chain.	
	f — Tips of chains have binding sites for specific antigens like a (6× $\frac{1}{2}$)=3, lock and key.	
	OR	
(a)	(i) Protoplast - Plant cell lacking cel wall	
	(ii) Somatic hybrid –A hybrid produced by fusion of somatic cells belonging to two different species.	
	(iii) Allopolyploid—a cell containing chromosomes belonging to two different species.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
(b)	Protoplast cells (labelled), belonging to two different species got by adding cellulase and pectinase	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Add PEG or sendai virus or high voltage current.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Diagram showing cell fusion	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Diagram showing 2 nuclei lying side by side.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Diagram showing fused nuclei in the fused cell	$7 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$
28.	Osmoconformer : Animals which change osmolarity of body fluids according to that of the ambient (surrounding) medium.	1
	Osmoregulator : Animals which maintain an internal osmolarity different from surrounding medium.	1
	Humans and camel – Osmoregulator	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Hagfish – Osmoconformer.	$\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minimal surface exposure to direct sunlight ● Produce dry faeces. ● Pass out concentrated urine / store urea in tissues and depend on metabolic water. ● When water is available, they rehydrate by drinking huge quantities / upto 80 litres of water (in a few minutes) ● Nasal countercurrent mechanism for conserving respiratory moisture. (any other). <p>(any four)</p>	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ $1+1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+2=5$

OR

- A neurotransmitter released at neuromuscular junction enters sarcomere through its membrane channel.
 - Inflow of Na^+ inside sarcomere.
 - Generates action potential in muscle fibre.
 - Action potential travels along length of muscle fibre.
 - Sarcoplasmic reticulum releases the stored Ca^{++} .
 - Ca^{++} binds with specific sites present on troponin
 - Conformational changes in troponin.
 - Active sites on F - actin molecules exposed.
 - These sites are specific to myosin head [which exhibits Mg^{++} dependent ATPase activity]
 - Actin slides over myosin and muscle fibre contracts.
- $(10 \times \frac{1}{2})=5$

BLUE PRINT-II**BIOLOGY****CLASS XII****Time : 3 Hours****Max Marks : 70**

Objective	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Skill	Total
Form of → question Content Unit↓	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA		
Physiology of Plants	5(1)	2(1)				2(1)	6(2)							15 (5)
Physiology of Animals		2(1)		1(1)	3(1)	2(1)	3(1)	1(1)			3(1)		2(1)	17 (8)
Reproduction Development and Growth		2(1)	3(1)				3(1)	1(1)					2(1)	11 (5)
Ecology and Environment				1(1)		4(2)	3(1)				3(1)			11 (5)
Biology and human welfare		2(1)	3(1)		5(1)	2(1)					3(1)	1(1)		16 (6)
Sub-Total	5(1)	8(4)	6(2)	2(2)	8(2)	10(5)	15(5)	2(2)	-	9(3)	1(1)	4(2)	70 (28)	
Total			21				35				10		4	70 (28)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II
BIOLOGY
CLASS-XII

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions :

- (i) *This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 marks each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.*
- (iv) *Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.*
- (v) *Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20 – 30 words each.*
- (vi) *Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30 – 50 words each.*
- (vii) *Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80 – 120 words each.*

SECTION – A

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1. | What does the P wave in a normal electrocardiogram indicate ? | 1 |
| 2. | Why is the larynx raised while swallowing the food? | 1 |
| 3. | Sperms have a tail, whereas eggs do not. Why so ? | 1 |
| 4. | Expand the abbreviations given below – | 1 |
| (i) | IUCN (an organisation) | 1 |
| (ii) | PAN (a pollutant) | 1 |
| 5. | Tonsils of a person have been surgically removed. What change do you visualise on lymphocytes of this person? | 1 |

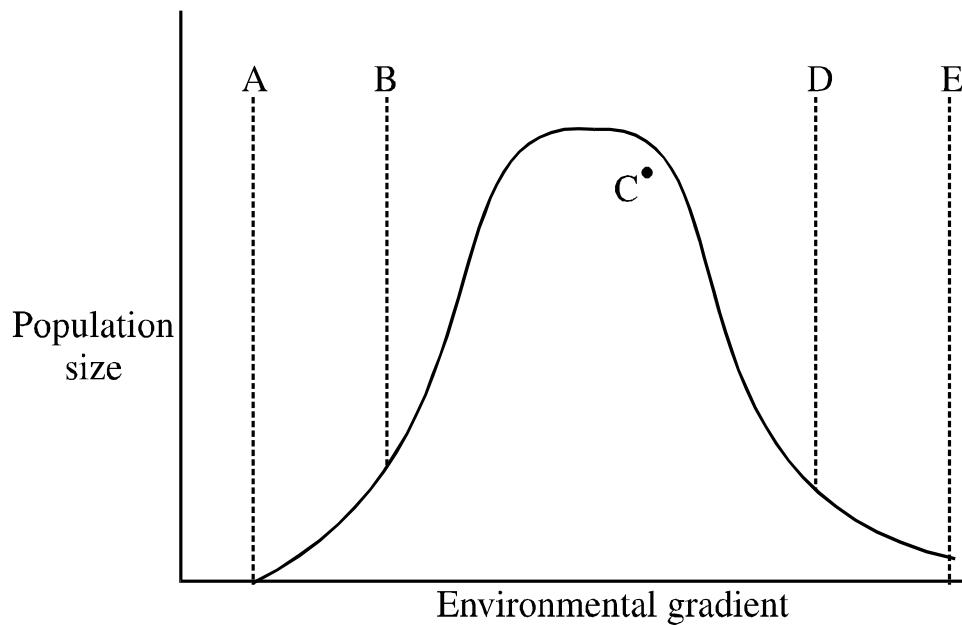
SECTION – B

6. Define Respiratory Quotient (R.Q). Mention one food constituent each upon whose complete oxidation. 1
- (i) R.Q. is 1.
(ii) R.Q. is less than 1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7. In the root nodules of leguminous plants, what is the role of nitrogenase and leghemoglobin? $1+1=2$
8. Describe any two common features in a hinge joint and a ball and socket joint. $1+1=2$
9. How do you justify the inclusion of silicosis and asbestosis under occupational lung diseases? $1+1=2$
10. Draw series of diagrams to show exogenous budding in Hydra. 2

OR

Draw a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a pollen grain.

11. What is a bioweapon (biological weapon) and a bioweapon agent in biological war? 2
12. On a trip to Sunderbans your friend saw many mangroves. As a biologist how will you explain to your friend that
(i) they are halophytes.
(ii) they have pneumatophores, the term he had heard but did not understand? $1+1=2$
13. A graph plotted between population size and environmental gradient (e.g. nutrient, light, temperature) is given below :



- What do the regions A,B,C,D and E shown in the graph represent? (Give any four) 2
14. In an open heart surgery the patient is put on a heart-lung machine. How will the role of the heart and the lung of the person get performed by the machine? 2
15. Define Parthenogenesis. Give one example of parthenogenesis from plants and one example from animals. 2

SECTION – C

16. Name the three cellular organelles that are involved in photorespiration. Mention the various steps of photorespiratory pathway. 3
17. What is the role of carbonic anhydrase? Show by a series of reactions, how carbonic anhydrase starts the reaction leading to the formation of haemoglobin acid (H.Hb)? 3
18. How does the proximal convoluted tubule of the nephron contribute in homeostasis? 3
19. Name the three basic types of growth in living organisms. Mention the characteristics of each type. 3
20. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources of energy. How will you justify that hydropower is a renewable energy resource? 3

OR

- How are the terms edge species, edge effect and ecotone related with respect to biotic community organisation? 3
21. Pertaining to the process of ageing mention three major steps how free radicals in the body lead to progressive decline in the functioning of cells. 3
22. Name the causal organism of the disease Anthrax. Mention any *four* symptoms of this disease in subacute cases. 3
23. When the first few Darwin's finches (birds) arrived on the Galapagos Islands from the mainland of south America, they soon grew to enormous numbers. Later, their number reached a constant and continues till today. How can you explain this phenomenon in ecological terms? 3
24. A person was complaining of excessive thirst and excretion of large amounts of urine. The treating doctor gave some medicines but did not advise him to stop taking sugar in his food. Name the disease and explain what happens in it? 3
25. The immune system of a person is not making discrimination between the 3

molecules of “self” and “non self”. How will this situation affect his body? Name any one pathological disorder which results due to this situation. What happens to nerve cells in multiple sclerosis?

SECTION – D

26. Define transpiration. Mention two ways in which transpiration is useful to the plant. What are the three environmental factors that affect transpiration. How does the increase in these factors affect the rate of transpiration? 5

OR

Name the end product (compound) of glycolysis. Where does this process occur in the cell? Explain the overall reaction by which this end product becomes another compound before entering mitochondria. Name this compound.

27. (a) Draw a schematic diagram of the body of cockroach to show the three sinuses. Indicate the direction of the flow of blood by means of arrows. 5
(b) Describe how the heart of cockroach maintains the unidirectional flow of blood.

OR

- (a) Draw a diagram of vertical section of human heart and label the following:
(i) SA node (ii) bicuspid valve (iii) left ventricle (iv) superior vena cava.
(b) What is the role of the following in the human body (i) lymph
(ii) eosinophils (iii) hepatic portal vein.
28. In what way is the life span of a differentiated normal cell different from the life span of cancer cell? Mention four different categories of cancer. 5

OR

- (a) Distinguish between an autopolyplloid individual and an allopolyploid individual.
(b) How was *Triticale*, a man made crop, developed? (Answer the question on the basis of the genome content) 5

MARKING SCHEME-II
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II
BIOLOGY (Theory)

Note :The marking scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

SECTION-A

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
1.	Indicates depolarisation of the atria // indicates the spread of impulse from the sinus node throughout the atria.	1
2.	By raising larynx the epiglottis closes off the trachea glottis, to prevent entry of food into it.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$
3.	Eggs are stationary, sperms released have to travel up to eggs.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$
4.	(i) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (ii) Peroxy - acetyl Nitrate.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$
5.	Proliferation and differentiation of lymphocytes will suffer.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$

SECTION-B

6.	The ratio of the volume or amount of CO_2 evolved to the volume or amount of O_2 consumed in respiration.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}=1$
	(i) When carbohydrates / glucose etc. is used as substrate.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	(ii) When fats are used as substrate.	$\frac{1}{2}$
7.	Nitrogenase ; Catalyses the conversion of atmospheric / gaseous nitrogen into ammonia.	$1+1=2$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	Leghemoglobin ; combines oxygen to protect the nitrogenase enzyme (which is highly sensitive to oxygen.)	
8.	Both are movable. Both have synovial fluid.	1+1 = 2
9.	These diseases affect the workers in the mining of silica and asbestos. Chronic exposure to their dust causes fibrosis of the lungs.	1+1 = 2
10.	Hydra — At least 3 diagrams showing – Bud just coming out and growing, full grown. (separated) (Page 195, Fig. 14.4)	1+1 = 2
OR		$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	Pollen grain – Exine, Intine, Germ pore, spinous growth shown	
11.	Biological weapon is a device that carries and delivers to the target organism, a pathological biological agent or a toxin derived from it	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	The biological agent / toxin is the bioweapon agent.	1
12.	(i) Mangroves grow in high concentration of salt in the soil, plants of saline environment are called halophytes.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	(ii) Pneumatophores are respiratory roots, these help to take up oxygen from the atmosphere and transport it to the main roots.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
13.	A – Zone of intolerance B – Zone of few organisms C – Zone of maximum fitness range. D – Zone of few organisms. E – Zone of intolerance. (Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
14.	The Roller pump (s) forces the blood and maintains blood circulation, performs the function of the heart.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	The oxygenator causes oxygenation of the blood, acts as artificial lung.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
15.	Development of an organism from an unfertilised ovum / female gamete or egg, without fusion with male nucleus / fertilisation. Pineapple / grape / banana / apple Male honey bee / drone	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
16.	Chloroplast, Peroxisomes, Mitochondria In chloroplast – RuBP oxidised to PGA and Phosphoglycolate. Glycerate to PGA	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	In Peroxisomes. Glycolate \longrightarrow Glyoxylate \longrightarrow Glycine	
	Serine \longrightarrow Hydroxy pyruvate \longrightarrow Glycerate	$\frac{1}{2}$
	In Mitochondria, Glycine \longrightarrow Serine + CO ₂	$\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Carbonic anhydrase catalyses the combination of CO ₂ with water to form Carbonic acid in the red blood corpuscles.	1
	$\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{Carbonic anhydrase}} \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{K}\cdot\text{HbO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{H}\cdot\text{Hb} + \text{O}_2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{H}^+ \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{K}\cdot\text{Hb} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{Haemoglobin acid}} \text{H}\cdot\text{Hb} + \text{KHCO}_3$	$\frac{1}{2}$
18.	About two-thirds of NaCl, and water in the filtrate are reabsorbed, controlled section of H ⁺ , Reabsorption of nearly ninety percent of buffer bicarbonate from the filtrate,	.
	Other substances NH ₃ , drugs / toxic substances from the blood secreted into the filtrate.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
19.	Auxetic, multiplicative, accretionary Auxetic - Volume of the increases but no division of the cell	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
	Multiplicative - Mitotic proliferation of the constituent cells leading to increase in size	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Accretionary – Growth of individual based on the activity of special cell	$\frac{1}{2}$
20.	Any resource that is continuously regenerated Non – Renewable – Can not be reconstructed once used up	1
	Hydropower – used in generating electricity in dams etc., water in dams replenished by rain	$\frac{1}{2}$
		$\frac{1}{2}$
	OR	
	Edge species – Organism occurring primarily / abundantly, at junction between two communities.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Edge effect – The tendency of increase in variety density of some organisms, at the community border	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Ecotone – The transition zone, between communities	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
21 (i)	Free radical has unpaired highly reactive electron.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	(ii) It takes an electron from another molecule which in turn becomes unstable and combines readily with other molecules.	
	(iii) Harmful compounds damage proteins and DNA.	$3 \times 1 = 3$
22.	The causal organism of Anthrax is <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> . Symptoms –	1
	(i) Increased pulse rate, (ii) Increased respiration rate, (iii) high fever (iv) blood mixed foamy discharges (mouth, nose, anus)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
23.	Unlimited food, space and other environmental factors when the birds reached the islands, in the absence of environmental resistance, the population increased (grew) to the full biotic potential, J - shaped curve results, Later environmental factors become limiting, the population growth reached carrying capacity or K / S-shaped or sigmoid curve results.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diabetes insipidus • Due to hyposecretion of ADH / Antidiuretic hormone • No stimulation of reabsorption of water from the distal convoluted tubules of the nephron. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 1 1
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto-immune disorders • Insulin dependent diabetes / multiple sclerosis / rheumatoid arthritis. • Myelin sheath of the nerve cells is attacked by antibodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 1 1

SECTION – D

- 26.** • Transpiration Loss of water vapour from plant to the atmosphere.
 Helps in movement of sap through xylem increases absorption of mineral nutrients from soil by the roots, causes cooling of plant body. (Any two) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Humidity, temperature and wind speed. $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
- Increase in humidity reduces transpiration. $\frac{1}{2}$
- Increase in temperature increases transpiration. $\frac{1}{2}$
- Increase in wind speed increases transpiration. $\frac{1}{2}$

OR

End product-Pyruvic acid $\frac{1}{2}$
 where Cytosol/Cytoplasm $\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	$\text{Overall reaction : Pyruvic acid} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{Pyruvate dehydrogenase} \\ \text{Oxidative carboxylase}}]{\substack{\text{NAD} \\ \curvearrowright \\ \text{NADH}_2}} 2 \text{ Carbon Acetate} + \text{CO}_2$	$5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$
	2 Carbon Acetate + Sulphur Containing Coenzyme A \longrightarrow Acetyl CoA	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Name of the compound : Acetyl CoA	$\frac{1}{2}$
27.	(i) Four labels – Dorsal sinus, Heart (with holes / ostia), Perivisceral sinus, Perineural sinus.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	(ii) Heart elongated tubular structure, with 13 chambers, closed behind and open in front, valves guard the narrow passage of each heart chamber, prevent the backward flow of the blood, each heart chamber bears a pair of ostia for inflow of blood guarded by valves.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
OR		
	(a) NCERT/Text book Fig 7.5 Page 84	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	(i) Lymph = lymphocytes present in it defends against foreign microbes. Forms interstitial fluid (any one)	1
	(ii) eosinophils - detoxification	1
	(iii) hepatic portal vein - transports nutrients from intestine to liver cells.	1
28.	Life span of differentiated normal cell is finite. Life-span of cancer cell has no definite life span.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	(i) Carcinomas, cancer of epithelial tissue / skin	
	(ii) Melanomas, cancer of melanocytes	
	(iii) Sarcomas, cancer of tissue of mesodermal origin / bone / fat/ cartilage	
	(iv) Leukemias and lymphomas, cancer of cells which form the blood cell.	$4 \times 1 = 4$

OR

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
--------------	---------------------	--------------

$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

Autopolyploid – Contains more than 2 copies of a single genome.

Allopolyploid – Has two or more genomes, ordinarily present in two copies.

Triticum turgidum, (4n), \times *Secale cereale*, (2n),



Gamete of F_1 ,



doubled by cholchicine,



$$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

Triticale \longrightarrow (No value point)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

CLASS XII

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	30%
Understanding (U)	50%
Application (A)	20%

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A.)	6	6	36	66 minutes
Short answer (S.A.I)	8	4	32	56 minutes
Short answer (S.A.II)	8	3	24	40 minutes
V. Short answer	2	1	8	8 minutes (Four parts each)
Total			<u>100</u>	<u>170 minutes + 10 minutes for revision</u>

1. Weightage of content

MAX MARKS: 100

TIME : 3 hours

2.

SECTION A - Introductory Micro Economic Theory

1. Introduction	4
2. Consumer Behaviour and Demand	13
3. Producer Behaviour and Supply	23
4. Forms of Market and Price Determination	10

SECTION B - Introductory Macro Economic Theory

5. Introduction	2
6. National Income and related aggregates : Basic concepts and measurement	15
7. Determination of income and employment	12
8. Money and banking	8
9. Government Budget and the economy	8
10. Balance of payments.	5

3. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level

Percentage

DIFFICULT	15%
AVERAGE	70%
EASY	15%

4. Scheme of options –

SECTION A: Internal choice in two questions. One of 6 marks and one of 4 marks.

SECTION B: Internal choice in 2 questions one of 6 marks and one of 4 marks.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET I
ECONOMICS
CLASS XII

Time : 3 hours

Marks:100

General instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Questions 1 and 13 are very short answer questions. Their each part is of one mark. Answer to each of these parts should be written in one set.
3. Questions 2 to 5 and 14 to 17 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 60 words.
4. Questions 6 to 9 and 18 to 21 also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 70 words.
5. Questions 10 to 12 and 22 to 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
6. Attempt all parts of questions at one place.

SECTION A : INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Answer the following questions: | 1x4=4 |
| | (i) Give the meaning of opportunity cost. | |
| | (ii) Define Marginal Revenue | |
| | (iii) What is meant by Producer's Equilibrium? | |
| | (iv) Define market supply. | |
| 2 | State the three central problems of an economy. | 3 |
| 3 | Explain the Law of Demand with the help of a demand schedule. | 3 |
| 4 | Draw the supply curves showing- | 3 |
| | (a) Elasticity of supply equal to 1 | |
| | (b) Elasticity of supply greater than 1 | |
| | (c) Elasticity of supply less than 1 | |
| 5 | State any three factors affecting supply of a commodity. | 3 |
| 6 | The quantity demanded of a commodity at a price of Rs.10 per unit is 40 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 2. Its price falls by Rs.2 per unit. Calculate its quantity demanded at the new price. | 4 |

7 Complete the following table: 4

Output (In units)	Total cost (Rs.)	Marginal Cost (Rs.)	Average variable cost (Rs.)
0	60	----	----
1	140	----	----
2	190	----	----
3	240	----	----
4	300	----	----

8 Distinguish between increase in quantity supplied (expansion of supply) and 4 increase in supply. Use diagrams.

9 Explain any two main features of monopolistic competition.

OR

Explain any two main features of monopoly. 4

10 Explain the law of variable proportion in terms of the behaviour of Total Physical 6 Product, with the help of a diagram.

11 Define equilibrium price. Explain with the help of a diagram the effect of an 6 increase in demand of a commodity on its equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity.

OR

“If the demand and supply of a commodity both increase, the equilibrium price may not change, may increase, may decrease.” Explain using diagrams.

12 Explain any three factors other than the price of a commodity that affect its 6 demand.

SECTION B – INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY

13 Answer the following questions:-

- (a) Define microeconomics
- (b) Give two examples of macroeconomic variables
- (c) Define a government budget
- (d) What is meant by foreign exchange rate? 4

14 Calculate value added by firm X from the following data.

Rs. (In lakhs)

(a) Sales	600	
(b) Purchase of raw material	200	
(c) Import of raw material	100	
(d) Import of machines	200	
(e) Closing stock	40	
(f) Opening stock	10	3

15 Explain any three components of aggregate demand. 3

16 Distinguish between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Give an example of each. 3

17 In an economy, the level of income is Rs.2000 crores and marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Calculate the total increase in income if investment increases by Rs.200 crores. 3

18 State the main objectives of budgetary policy. 4

19 State the main functions of money. 4

20 Describe any one method of quantitative credit control.

OR

Describe two main functions of Commercial Bank. 4

21 Name the main components of current account of Balance of Payments account. 4
What does a deficit in current account indicate?

22 Explain the concept of inflationary gap with the help of a diagram. Give any two measures of reducing it.

OR

Explain the concept of equilibrium level of income with the help of C + I curve.

Can there be unemployment at equilibrium level of income? Explain. 6

23 Will the following be included in Gross National Product? Give reasons for your answer:

1. Profits earned by a foreign company in India.
2. Money received from sale of shares.
3. Salary paid to Americans working in Indian embassy in America.
4. Money received from sale of old house.
5. Scholarships received by a student.
6. Remittances from abroad.

6

24 Calculate GNP by income method and expenditure method from the following data:

	Rs. (Crores)
1. Rent	40
2. Private final consumption expenditure	800
3. Net exports	20
4. Interest	60
5. Profit	120
6. Govt. Final Consumption expenditure	200
7. Net domestic capital formation	100
8. Compensation of employees	800
9. Consumption of fixed capital	20
10. Net indirect taxes	100
11. Net factor income from abroad.	(-) 20

3,3

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET II
ECONOMICS
CLASS XII

Time : 3 hours

Marks:100

General instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Questions 1 and 13 are very short answer questions. Their each part is of one mark. Answer to each of these parts should be written in one set.
3. Questions 2 to 5 and 14 to 17 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 60 words.
4. Questions 6 to 9 and 18 to 21 also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 70 words.
5. Questions 10 to 12 and 22 to 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
6. Attempt all parts of questions at one page.

SECTION A : INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY

- 1 Answer the following:
 - (a) What is meant by equilibrium quantity?
 - (b) Define variable costs.
 - (c) What is meant by elasticity of demand?
 - (d) What does a rightward shift in production possibility curve indicate? 1x4=4
- 2 Mention three features of perfect competition. 3
- 3 With the help of a hypothetical table draw a Production Possibility Curve. 3
- 4 Distinguish between monopoly and monopolistic competition. 3
- 5 With the help of a suitable diagram, explain the process of determination of equilibrium price of a commodity under perfectly competitive market. 3
- 6 Explain the relationship between marginal cost and average variable cost with the help of diagram. 4

- 7 Calculate price elasticity of demand in the following cases; using total expenditure method:

(i) Price (Rs.) Quantity demanded

8	100
10	90

(ii) Price (Rs.) Quantity demanded

8	100	
10	80	2, 2

- 8 Distinguish between decrease in quantity demanded (contraction of demand) of a commodity and decrease in demand. (Use diagrams). 4

- 9 How does a change in the price of related goods affect the demand of a commodity? Explain.

OR

Distinguish between:

- (a) Normal good and inferior good.
- (b) Complementary good and substitute good.

4

- 10 (a) Calculate Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue at each level of output from the following information and (b) Draw the Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue Curves from the obtained data.

Output (Units)	Total Revenue	Marginal Revenue	Average Revenue(Rs.)
----------------	---------------	------------------	----------------------

1	--	--	5
2	--	--	5
3	--	--	5
4	--	--	5

- 11 Explain any four determinants of the Market supply of a Commodity.

OR

Define price elasticity of supply. Briefly explain the two methods of measuring it. 6

- 12 What is meant by returns to a factor? State the *three* phases of the law of variable proportion. 6

SECTION B : INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY

13

Answer the following questions:

- a. Name *any* two-invisible items of current account of balance of payments.
- b. Give one point of difference between macro and micro-economics.
- c. Calculate the value of imports when balance of trade (merchandise) is Rs.(-) 400 crores and value of exports is 300 crores.
- d. Price determination of a commodity is a subject-matter of micro or macro 1x4=4 economics.

- 14 Explain any *two* fiscal policy measures to remedy the problem of excess demand 3 in an economy.

- 15 Distinguish between gross national income at market price and net domestic 3 income at factor cost.

- 16 State *three* main sources of demand for foreign currency. 3

- 17 In an economy the actual level of income is Rs.500 crores whereas the full 3 employment level of income is Rs.800 crores. The MPC is 0.75. Calculate the increase in investment to achieve the full employment level of income.

- 18 Give any *four* major functions of a Central Bank. 4

OR

State any *four*-agency functions of a Commercial Bank.

- 19 Explain any *two* drawbacks of the barter system. How does money help in 4 removing these drawbacks?

- 20 Distinguish between: -

- (a) Direct and indirect taxes.
- (b) Revenue receipts and capital receipts 4

- 21 What is meant by fiscal deficit? What are the implications of a large fiscal deficit? 4

- 22 From the following information calculate gross national income by (a) income method (b) expenditure method.

(Rs. in crores)

1. Factor income from abroad	10
2. Compensation of employees	150
3. Net domestic capital formation	50
4. Private final consumption expenditure	220
5. Factor income to abroad	15
6. Change in stock	15
7. Employer's contribution to social security schemes	10
8. Consumption of fixed capital	15
9. Interest	40
10. Exports	20
11. Imports	25
12. Indirect taxes	30
13. Subsidies	10
14. Rent	40
15. Govt. final consumption expenditure	85
16. Profit	100
	3, 3

- 23 Explain the value added method of estimating national income with the help of a suitable example.

OR

Distinguish between:-

- (a) Domestic product and national product
- (b) Intermediate goods and final goods
- (c) Factor income and transfer receipt.

6

- 24 Explain with the help of diagrams that the equilibrium level of income and employment is not necessarily at a full employment level.

SUBJECT: BUSINESS STUDIES

CLASS XII

MAX MARKS: 100

TIME : 3 hours

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	30%
Understanding (U)	50%
Application (A)	20%

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A.)	6	5	30	45 minutes
Short answer I (S.A.I)	5	5	45	40 minutes
V.S.A.	3 2	5 5	25	40 minutes
Total		25	100	150 minutes ½ hour for reading and revision

1. Weightage of content

As per CBSE syllabus

**2. Weightage of Difficulty Level
Estimated Difficulty Level**

	Difficulty Level	Percentage
A	EASY	30%
B	AVERAGE	50%
C	DIFFICULT	20%

5. Scheme of options – Internal choice to be provided in – all 6 mark questions

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
BUSINESS STUDIES
CLASS XII**

MAX MARKS:100

TIME : 3 hours

General Instructions:-

1. *Answers to questions carrying 2-3 marks should not exceed 30-40 words.*
2. *Answers to questions carrying 4-5 marks should not exceed 60-80 words.*
3. *Answers to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 100 words.*
4. *Attempt all parts of a question together.*

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Briefly explain ‘Management as a Process’ | 2 |
| 2 | Classify business environment into two major categories and give one example of each. | 2 |
| 3 | Ramesh, a supervisor in a factory always expects that his subordinates should obey him. He is not prepared to listen to any suggestion made by workers. Do you think this quality of Ramesh will help him to become a good leader? Why? | 2 |
| 4 | What is meant by ‘Marketing Research’? | 2 |
| 5 | Differentiate between radio and TV as media of advertising on any two basis. | 2 |
| 6 | Your grandfather has retired as the Director of manufacturing Co. At what level of management was he working? What functions do you think he was performing at that level? State any two. | 3 |
| 7 | What is meant by ‘Directing as a function of management?’ | 3 |
| 8 | Explain ‘Esteem needs’ of an employee. | 3 |
| 9 | Explain ‘Personal interaction’ and ‘two way communication’ as characteristics of Personal selling. | 3 |
| 10 | Bajaj Auto wants to promote its sales in the market. Suggest any three sales promotion techniques for the purpose. | 3 |
| 11 | How are principles of ‘Scalar Chain’ and ‘unity of command’ useful to management? Explain briefly. | 4 |

- 12 In an electrical goods manufacturing company, there are four main activities Marketing, Production, Finance and Personnel. The General Manager is planning to structure the organization. Which type of organization structure should he adopt and why? Give two reasons. 4
- 13 Name the basic methods of wage payment. State any three advantages of each. 4
- 14 What is meant by ‘Capital market’? Describe its nature. 4
- 15 Distinguish between the features of NSEI and OTCEI on the basis of size, securities traded, settlement and objectives. 4
- 16 What is the meaning of Management as an Art? Briefly describe any *three* of its features. 5
- 17 Explain briefly *five* ways in which Indian-managers are responding to changes in the business environment. 5
- 18 How are the planning and controlling functions of management inter-related? Explain briefly. 5
- 19 Explain briefly any *five* factors, which may influence the amount of working capital needed in a business enterprise. 5
- 20 The Directors of a manufacturing company are thinking of issuing Rs. 20 lacs additional debentures for expansion of their production capacity. This will lead to an increase in debt equity ratio from 2:1 to 3:1. What are the risks involved in it? What factors other than risk do you think the directors should keep in view before taking the decision? 5
- 21 ‘Defining organisational objectives’ is the first step in the process of planning. Explain the other steps of this process. 6

OR

Explain in brief any six limitations of the planning function of management.

- 22 Define the terms ‘Responsibility’, ‘Authority’ and ‘Accountability’. 6

OR

What is the meaning of formal organization? State any *four* features of formal organization.

- 23 Explain briefly ‘Job-rotation’, ‘Vestibule training’ and ‘Apprenticeship programme’ as methods of employee training. 6

OR

Explain ‘Profit-sharing’, ‘Co-partnership’ and ‘Bonus’ as monetary incentives for employees in an organization.

- 24 Explain any *three* factors to be considered in connection with pricing decision of a product? 6

OR

Explain briefly the factors to be kept in view while taking a decision on the channels of distribution of any product.

- 25 State any *six*-consumer rights, which are recognized in the interest of consumers. 6

OR

State the responsibilities of consumers to safeguard their interest.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – SET II
BUSINESS STUDIES
CLASS XII

MAX. MARKS: 100

TIME: 3 Hours

General instructions:

1. Answers to questions carrying 2-3 marks should not exceed 30-40 words.
2. Answers to questions carrying 4-5 marks should not exceed 60-80 words.
3. Answers to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 120 words.
4. Attempt all parts of a question together.

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | 'Management as a group have the responsibility of managing an enterprise'
Explain. | 2 |
| 2 | How does the change in social environment affect a business? | 2 |
| 3 | Explain the concept of 'Noise' in the communication process in about thirty words. | 2 |
| 4 | What is the meaning of 'Insider Trading'? | 2 |
| 5 | Define 'consumer' under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. | 2 |
| 6 | If an organization does not provide the right place for physical and human resources in the organization, which principle is violated? What are the consequences of it? | 3 |
| 7 | XYZ Limited is manufacturing chemicals and textiles. What type of organizational structure would suit the requirement of such an organization? And why? | 3 |
| 8 | State the steps in the process of organizing as a function of management. | 3 |
| 9 | State the objectives of marketing management. | 3 |
| 10 | Explain any <i>three</i> factors to be kept in mind before selecting a particular media of advertising. | 3 |
| 11 | State any <i>four</i> points highlighting the significance of principles of management. | 4 |
| 12 | How does delegation of authority help in reducing the workload of managers and in motivating the subordinates? Explain briefly. | 4 |
| 13 | Explain 'supervisory relationship' and 'Assignment of Challenging Jobs' as non-monetary incentives. | 4 |

- 14 The manager of Impact Enterprises dealing in cosmetics is facing the problem of poor sales. Suggest and explain any *four* promotional measures that he can undertake to improve the sales. 4
- 15 Mr. Soni a consumer purchased medicines without noticing the date of expiry. He also did not obtain the cash memo. Do you think he will be able to protect himself by the loss caused due to expired medicine? Give reasons in support of your answer. 4
- 16 Is management becoming a profession? Discuss in the light of the emerging trend. 5
- 17 Explain the meaning of ‘Business Environment’. Briefly discuss any *two* dimensions of general environment of business. 5
- 18 Define ‘controlling’. State the steps in the process of controlling as a function of management. 5
- 19 Explain the *five* features of an appropriate capital structure. 5
- 20 State any *five* effects of under capitalization on the company. 5
- 21 State any *six* features of planning function of management. 6

OR

- State any *six* points of importance of planning function of management.
- 22 Which system of wage payment will be suitable in the following situations and why? 6
- When quality is of supreme importance.
 - When there is no standard unit of output.
 - When there is clear relationship between employees’ efforts and output.
 - When rate of output is determined solely by process and not by the operator.
 - When the work force comprises learners and trainees.
 - When the job is standardized.

OR

- Name the function of management which concentrates on employing and retaining the right person at the right place. Explain why this function is important in any organization?
- 23 Explain how supervision ‘facilitates control’, ‘Improves communication’ and ‘Helps in optimum utilization of resources’. 6

OR

Explain any *four* needs that motivate an employee to work.

- 24 Distinguish between ‘Capital Market’ and ‘Money Market’ on any *six* bases. 6

OR

Distinguish on any six bases between ‘Primary Market’ and ‘Secondary Market’ as components of ‘Capital market’.

- 25 Explain the term ‘Product Mix’ and its *four* components. 6

OR

Explain the term ‘Marketing’. and any *four* functions performed by a marketing manager.

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY

MAX MARKS : 80

CLASS : XII

TIME : 3 HRS.

1. Weightage to Objectives

S.NO.	OBJECTIVES	MARKS	% OF MARKS
1.	Knowledge	16	20%
2.	Understanding	56	70%
3.	Application	8	10%
Total		80 Marks	

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of Questions	Marks for each Question	No. of Questions	Total marks	Time (in minutes) question
Long Answer	8	1	8	25 minutes
	6	4	24	60 minutes
Short Answer	4	6	24	42 minutes
	3	4	12	20 minutes
Very Short Answer	2	6	12	18 minutes
		21Questions	80 Marks	165+15 minutes for reading & revision

3. Weightage of Content

Part A	: Partnership and Company Accounts	(60 marks)
1.	Accounting for Partnership	5
2.	Reconstitution of Partnership	18
3.	Dissolution of Partnership Firm	10
4.	Accounting of Share Capital	14
5.	Accounting for Debentures	13
Part B	: Analysis of Financial Statements	(20 marks)
6.1	Analysis of Financial Statements	10
6.2	Statement of Changes in Financial Position	10

OR

Part C	: Computerised Accounting	(20 marks)
6.1	Database design for Accounting	8
6.2	Overview of Computerised Accounting system	5
6.3	Application of Computers in financial Accounting	7

4. Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage	Marks
A. Easy	20%	16
B. Average	60%	48
C. Difficult	20%	16

5. Scheme of options -

Internal Choice to be provided in one 8 marks question and two 6 marks questions.

Sample Question Paper - I

Accountancy

Class XII

Max. Marks : 80

Time allowed :3 hrs.

General Instructions :

- i) This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- iii) Candidates can attempt only one part of the remaining parts B and C.
- iv) All parts of a questions should be attempted at one place.

Part A : Partnership and Company Accounts

Q. 1 B and M are Partners in a firm. They withdrew Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively during the year evenly at the middle of every month. According to the Partnership agreement, interest on drawing is to be charged @ 10%p.a.

Calculate the interest on drawings of the partners using appropriate formula. 2

Q. 2 State the Provision of Section 78 of Companies Act 1956, regarding the uses of Security Premium Amount. 2

Q. 3 How is Share Capital shown in the Company's Balance Sheet as per Section 211 Schedule VI Part I of Company's Act 1956 ? 2

Q. 4 Excel Ltd. issued 4,00,000 9% Debentures of Rs. 50 each, payable on application. Pass journal entries, at the time of following situations :

i) Issued at par redeemable at 10% premium. 2

ii) Issued at 5% discount, redeemable at 10% premium.

Q. 5 What is Partnership ? List any three main characteristics of Partnership 3

Q. 6 What is meant by debentures ? Name any four types of debentures. 3

Q. 7 What is meant by revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities on the reconstitution of the firm ? What purpose does it serve at the time of reconstitution of partnership ? 4

Q. 8 A, B and C started business on April 1, 2002 with capitals of Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively sharing profits (losses) in the ratio of 4:3:3. For the year ending March 31, 2003, the firm suffered a loss of Rs. 50,000. Each of the partners withdrew Rs. 10,000 during the year.

On March 31, 2003 the firm was dissolved, the creditors of the firm stood at Rs. 24,000 on that date and cash in hand was Rs. 4000. The assets realised Rs. 3,00,000 and creditors were paid Rs. 23,500 in full settlement of their claim.

Prepare Realisation Account & show your workings clearly. 4

Q. 9 Bharat Ltd. was formed on 1-4-2003 with an authorised capital of Rs. 40,00,000 divided into Equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

1. The company issued 5,000 shares to its Promotors as the remuneration of the services rendered by them at Par.

2. Company also issued shares at 10% Premium to Mr. Manoj for the Purchase of Assets of Rs. 5,50,000 from him. Pass the Journal entries for purchase of Assets & Shares issued to Promotors & Mr. Manoj. 4

Q. 10 Akash Ltd. issued Rs.40,00,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5% on April 1, 2001 redeemable at par by draw of lots as under :

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2002

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2003

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2004

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2005

Compute the amount of discount to be written off in each year till debentures are paid. Also prepare discount on issue of debentures account. 4

Q. 11 Mahesh Ltd. issued 1,00,000 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each on April, 2002 redeemable after 4 years. It has been decided to create Debenture Redemption Reserve for the purpose of redemption of debenture. The Sinking Fund Tables show that Rs. 0.2155 invested in 10% securities will amount to Re. 1 in 4 years. The relevant balances on April 1, 2005 were as follows :

Debenture 8 % = Rs. 1,00,00,000

Debenture Redemption

Sinking Fund Investment = Rs. 71,33,050

Debenture Redemption Reserve = Rs. 71,33,050

On March 31, 2006 the investments were sold at book value and the debentures were redeemed.

You are required to pass Journal entries for the year ending March, 31 2006.

Q.12 X & Y are Partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to admit Z as a new partner w.e.f. April 1, 2003. In future profits will be shared equally. The Balance sheet of X & Y as at April 1, 2003 and the terms of admission are given below :

Balance Sheet of X & Y

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :			
X 3,00,000		Plant & Machinery	4,53,000
Y 3,00,000	6,00,000	Furniture & Fittings	62,000
S. Creditors	60,000	Stock	84,000
Outstanding Expenses	15,000	S. Debtors	36,000
		Cash in hand	40,000
	6,75,000		6,75,000

- a) Capital of the firm was fixed at Rs. 6,00,000 to be contributed by Partners in the profit sharing ratio. The difference will be adjusted in cash.
- b) Z to bring his share of capital and Goodwill in cash. Goodwill of the firm is to be valued on the basis of two year's purchase of Super Profit. The average net profit expected in future by the firm is Rs. 90,000 per year. The normal rate of return on capital in similar business is 10%,

Calculate Goodwill and prepare Partners Capital A/c and Bank A/c. 6

Q. 13 The Balance Sheet of P, Q & R as on March 31, 2003 who were sharing in the ratio of 5:3:1 was as follows :-

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Notes Payable	40,000	Buildings	40,000
Loan From Bank	30,000	Plant & Machinery	40,000
Reserve Fund	9,000	Stock -	19,000
Capital P	44,000	S. Debtors 42,000	
Q	36,000	Less Prov. for	
R	20,000	doubtful debts 2,000	40,000
	1,79,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
			1,79,000

The Partners dissolved the business. The assets realised - stock - Rs. 23,400, Debtors 50% Fixed Assets 10% less than their book value. Notes payables were settled for Rs. 32,000. There was an outstanding Bill of Rs. 800 which was paid off. Realisation expenses Rs. 1,250 were also paid.

Prepare Realisation Account, Bank Account and Partner's Capital Accounts. 6

OR

Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transactions, at the time of dissolution of the firm :-

1. Realisation Expenses Rs. 3000 paid.
2. Realisation Expenses amounted to Rs. 2000, Mr 'X' one of the partners has to bear these expenses.
3. 'Y', one of the partners, took over a machine for Rs. 20,000.
4. 'Z' one of the partners agreed to take over the creditor of Rs. 30,000 for Rs. 20,000.
5. 'A' one of the partners has given loan to the firm of Rs. 10,000. It was paid back to him at the time of dissolution.
6. Profit & Loss Account balance of Rs. 50,000 appeared on the assets side of the Balance Sheet.

6

Q. 14 M.K. Sales Company Ltd. issued a prospectus inviting applications for 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a Premium of Rs. 2.50 per share payable as follows :

On Application	Rs. 5.00
On Allotment	Rs. 5.00 (including Premium)
On First Call	Rs. 2.50

The Company received applications for 1,50,000 shares, allotment was made on Pro-rata basis. Over subscribed money received on application was adjusted with the amount due on allotment.

Mr. Hemant to whom 200 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money & the First Call, his shares were forfeited after the first call. Later on the shares were re-issued to Mohan as fully paid for Rs. 9/- per share

Pass Journal entries in the books of Company, for recording the above transactions.

6

Q.15 The Balance Sheet of A, B and C who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2, is given below as at March 31,2003:

Balance Sheet of A, B and C as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capitals :			
A 7,20,000		Land 4,00,000	
B 4,15,000		Buildings 3,80,000	
C 3,45,000	14,80,000	Plant & Machinery 4,65,000	
Reserve Fund 1,80,000		Furniture & Fitting 77,000	
Sundry Creditors 1,24,000		Stock 1,85,000	
Outstanding Expenses 16,000		Sundry Debtors 1,72,000	
	18,00,000	Cash in hand 1,21,000	
			18,00,000

B retires on the above date and the following adjustments are agreed upon his retirement :

- a) Stock was valued at Rs. 1,72,000
- b) Furniture and fittings were under valued by Rs. 3000
- c) An amount of Rs. 10,000 due from Mr. D was doubtful and a provision for the same was required
- d) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,00,000 but it was decided not to show goodwill in the books of accounts.
- e) B was paid Rs. 40,000 immediately on retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan Account.
- f) A & C were to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

8

OR

P, Q and R were Partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. The balance sheet of the firm is given below as at March 31, 2002

Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as at March 31, 2002

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amounts Rs.
Capitals :			
P 6,03,300		Land 2,80,000	
Q 4,12,800		Buildings 3,40,000	
R 2,01,900	12,18,000	Plant & Machinery 2,48,000	
General Reserve 10,000		Furniture & Fitting 48,000	
S. Creditors 62,000		Stock 1,09,000	
		S. Debtors 1,32,000	
		Cash in Bank 1,33,000	
	12,90,000		12,90,000

Partnership deed provides for the settlement of claim on death of a partner in addition to his capital as under :

- i) The share of profit of deceased partner to be computed on the basis of average profits of the past three years for the period from the last balance sheet to date of death of the partner.
- ii) His share in profit / loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities.
- iii) His share of Goodwill valued on the basis of two years purchase of last three years average profits.

Q died on June 1, and the following information is provided :-

- (a) Profits for the last three years were :-
Rs. 80,000, Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 1,50,000
- (b) The assets were revalued as Land Rs. 3,80,000 Plant and Machinery Rs. 1,80,000.
- (c) Q withdrew Rs. 10,000 during the current financial year.
- (d) Rs. 1,00,000 was paid immediately on Q's death to his executor and the balance amount was to be paid later.

Pass the Journal entries to give effect to the transactions relating to death of Q in the books of the firm. 8

PART B

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q. 16 What are two major inflow and two major outflows of cash from investing activities. ? 2

Q. 17 Mutual Fund Company receives a dividend of Rs. 25 lakhs on its investments in other Company's shares. Why is it a cash inflow from operating activities for this Company ? 2

Q. 18 Name the six different tools used for analysis and interpretation of financial statements.

3

Q. 19 The Current Assets of a company are Rs. 1,26,000 and the current Ratio is 3:2 and the inventories a Rs. 2000 Find out the Liquid Ratio

3

Q. 20 Inventory Turnover Ratio is 3 times. Sales are Rs. 1,80,000, Opening Stock is Rs. 2000 more than the closing stock. Calculate the opening and closing stock when goods are sold at 20% profit on cost.

4

Q. 21 The net profit of a company before tax is Rs. 12,50,000 as on March 31, 2003. after considering the following :-

Depreciation on Fixed Assets Rs. 25,000

Goodwill written off Rs. 15,000

Loss on sale of Machine Rs. 12,000

The current assets and current liabilities of the company in the beginning and at the end of the year were as follows :-

	March 31, 2002	March 31, 2003
Bills Receivables	25,000	15,500
Bills Payables	10,000	12,500
Debtors	30,000	38,800
Stock in hand	18,000	14,000
Outstanding Expenses	8,000	7,000

Calculate Cash flow from operating activities.

6

OR

During the year a company earned a profit of Rs. 2,75,000 before adjusting goodwill written off of Rs. 25,000 and after adjusting the following :-

- i) Depreciation of Plant Rs.15,000
- ii) Discount allowed to Debtors Rs. 1,200
- iii) Loss on Sale of investments Rs. 8,000
- iv) Proposed Dividend Rs. 5,000
- v) Transfer to General Reserve Rs. 10,000
- vi) Preliminary Expenses appeared at Rs. 30,000

in the books. Out of this 25% has been written off.

Work out Funds from Operation

6

OR

PART C

COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING

- Q16. What is Relation or Relationship type? 2
- Q17. Where are Multi-group ledgers or Single group ledgers used? 2
- Q18. How do you transform many-to-many relationships into database tables? 1
Illustrate by giving one example.
- Q19-21. Read the following statements describing the accounting reality in an organization.

- Accounting transactions of an organization are documented using a voucher.
- Each voucher is assigned a unique number which begins with month of date of voucher followed by a serial number. "05-01" indicates first voucher of May.
There are two types of vouchers used for documenting the transaction : Voucher 1 and Voucher 2 as shown below :

Voucher-1				
Voucher 05 02			Date : 05-May-2002	
Credit Account : 631001 Cash Account			M/s Satyam Computers	
Debit Accounts				
S.No.	Code	Name of Accounts	Amount (Rs.)	Narration
1.	711001	Purchases	60000	Purchases from R.S. Sons
		Total	60000	
Authorised by Aditya			Prepared by Sunil	

Voucher-2

Voucher 04 01
Debit Account : 631001 Cash Account

Date : 01-April-2002
M/s Satyam Computers

S.No.	Code	Name of Account	Amount (Rs.)	Narration
1.	110001	Capital Account	1000000	Commenced business with
		Total	1000000	

Authorised by Aditya

Prepared by Ramesh

The transaction voucher-1 is used for debiting one or more accounts with one account being credited. The transaction voucher-2 is used for crediting one or more accounts with one account being debited.

- a Each voucher is prepared by a particular employee and authorized by another employee.
 - b There is an exhaustive list of Accounts with respect of which the transactions are documented.
 - c Each Account is classified as belonging to one of the types : Expenditure, Income, Assets and Liabilities.

Required

Q19. Conceptualize the above accounting reality in terms of E R Model concepts.

3

Q20. Develop and depict an E R Model for this accounting reality.

3

Q21. Show the database design in terms of relevant data tables and their inter-relationships.

3+4

Sample Question Paper - II

Accountancy

Class XII

Max. Marks : 80

Time allowed :3 hrs.

General Instructions :

- i) This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- iii) Candidates can attempt only one part of the remaining parts B and C.
- iv) All parts of a questions should be attempted at one place.

PART - A

Partnership and Company Accounts

Q. 1 A & B are partners sharing Profit or Loss in the ratio of 3:2 having capital balances of Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 40, 000 on 1-4-2003. On 1st July, 2003 A introduced Rs. 10,000 as his additional capital whereas B introduced only Rs. 1000. If the Interest on capital is allowed to partners @ 10% p.a. calculate the interest on capital if the financial year closes on 31st of March every year.

2

Q. 2 A and B share Profits in the ratio of 8:7 is admitted to the partnership firm for 1/5th share. Find out the new profit sharing ratio.

2

Q. 3 Differentiate between dissolution of Partnership & dissolution of Partnership Firm. Give four points.

2

Q. 4 Pass the Journal entries for the following at the time of dissolution of a firm :

- i) Sale of Assets = Rs. 50,000
- ii) Payment of Liabilities = Rs. 10,000
- iii) A commission of 5% allowed to Mr. X a partner, on sale of assets.

2

Q. 5 What is 'Partnership deed' ? Give any four important contents of a Partnership deed.

3

Q. 6 On June 1, 2003 Moon Ltd. purchased 5,000 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at the rate of Rs. 98. The interest is payable on March 31 and September 30 every year. Calculate the real price of the debentures acquired if the price quoted above is (i) ex-interest and (ii) cum-interest.

3

Q. 7 What is the objective of taking a joint life policy by the partners ? Explain two methods to record the premium paid on Joint Life Policy ?

4

Q. 8 X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3. The Balance Sheet of the firm as at March 31, 2003 is given below :

Balance sheet of X and Y as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :		Land	5,00,000
X 8,00,000		Buildings	6,00,000
Y 12,00,000	20,00,000	Plant	8,00,000
Creditors	3,10,000	Furniture	1,20,000
Outstanding Expenses	70,000	Stock	1,80,000
		Debtors	1,50,000
		Cash	30,000
	23,80,000		23,80,000

The partners decided to share profits in equal ratio w.e.f. from April 1, 2003. The following adjustments were agreed upon :

- (i) The Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 4,00,000 but it was not to appear in books.
- (ii) Land was valued at Rs. 8,00,000 Plant at 7,20,000 and Furniture at Rs. 1,00,000 and were to appear at revalued amounts in the balance sheet.

Pass the necessary Journal entries to give effect to the above. 4

Q. 9 a) According to Section 79 of Company's Act, 1956, what are the two provisions when companies cannot issue shares at discount ? 2

b) Give any two differences between Reserve Capital and Capital Reserve.

2

Q. 10 a) DISCO Ltd. issued 5,000 shares on 1st April, 2003 under Employees Stock Purchase scheme (ESPS) at Rs. 40/- when the market price was Rs. 100

Pass Journal entries (face value of a share is Rs. 10 each) 2

b) KMHD Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 100 each issued at a discount of 5% on which Rs. 50 per share has been called and Rs. 6,000 has been paid. The Company then re-issued the above mentioned shares to Mr. Singh upon payment of Rs. 18,000 credited as fully paid. Pass the Journal entries for forfeiture & re-issue of the shares. 2

Q. 11 White Ltd. issued 8,00,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each redeemable at a premium of 10%. According to the terms of redemption the company redeemed 25% of the above debentures by converting them into shares of Rs. 50 each issued at a premium of 60%.

Pass Journal entries regarding issue and redemption of debentures (4 marks)

Q. 12 A, B and C were the Partners sharing profits and losses in their capital ratio. **Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Creditors	57,400	Plant & Machinery	43,600
Joint Life Policy Reserve	15,000	Stock	16,000
Capital		Investments	47,600
A 30,000		Joint Life Policy Investment	15,000
B 20,000		Furniture	3,700
C 10,000	60,000	Cash at Bank	6,500
	1,32,400		1,32,400

The firm was dissolved on the above date.

A B took over Investments & Stock at Rs. 40,600. J.L. Policy was realised at surrender value. Furniture was sold at Book Value. Plant & Machinery were realised for Rs.82,040 Creditors were paid in full settlement.

(6 marks)

OR

P, Q and R were Partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They agreed to dissolve their Partnership firm on 31st March, 2003. P was deputed to realise the Assets and pay the liabilities. He was paid Rs. 1000 as commission for his services. The financial position of the firm was as follows :

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Creditors	10,000	Land, Building & Machineries	30,000
Bills Payable	3,700	Stock	5,500
Investment Fluctuation Fund	4,500	Investments	15,000
Capital		Accounts Receivable	
P	37500	7,100	
Q	15,000	Less Provision -450	6,650
		Cash	5,600
	70,750		70,750

P took over investments for Rs. 12,500. Stock & debtors were realised Rs. 11,500. Plant and Machine were sold to Q for 22,500 for cash. Unrecorded assets realised for Rs. 1,500. Realisation expenses paid Rs. 900

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts to close the Books of the firm.

6

Q. 13 P & J Ltd. company was established with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. Out of these 10,000 shares were issued as fully paid being the payment of Machinery purchased.

32,000 shares were issued & subscribed for by the public payable as Rs. 4 on application, 2 on allotment, 2 on first call & 2 on final call.

The amount received in respect of these shares were as follows :

on 24,000 shares full amount called.

on 5,000 shares Rs. 8 per share

on 2,000 shares Rs. 6 per share

on 1,000 shares Rs. 4 per shares

The Directors forfeited 3,000 shares on which less than Rs. 8 per share has been paid & reissued to Kamal at Rs. 8 per shares as fully paid.

Pass Journal Entries in the books of the company for the record of above transactions.

6

Q. 14 Given below is the Balance Sheet of PK Ltd. as at March 31, 2003.

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amounts Rs.
Share Capital		Fixed Assets	80,00,000
Authorised Shares of Rs. 50 each	5,00,00,000	Current Assets	90,50,000
Issued, Called up and paid up shares of Rs. 50 each	1,00,00,000	Own Debentures (face value Rs. 9,00,000)	8,50,000
General Reserve	20,00,000	Cash at Bank	6,00,000
8% Debentures	40,00,000		
Sundry creditors	25,00,000		
	1,85,00,000		1,85,00,000

The company decided the following :-

- i) To redeem all the 8% debentures due for redemption on September 30, 2003 and also to cancel its own debenture.
- ii) To pay interest to debenture holders due on the date of redemption.

Pass necessary Journal entries on September 30, 2003

6

Q. 15 L and M are partners sharing profits in ratio of 5:3. The balance sheet of the firm as at March 31, 2003 is given below :

Balance Sheet of L and M as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amounts Rs.
Capitals :		Land	6,00,000
L 12,85,00		Buildings	8,80,000
M 7,16,000	20,01,000	Other Fixed Assets	3,90,000
Reserve Fund	2,40,000	Stock	1,98,000
S. Creditors	1,49,000	Debtors	1,83,000
		Cash in hand and at Bank	1,39,000
	23,90,000		23,90,000

On April 1, 2003 N is admitted into partnership on the following terms :

- a) L, M and N will share profits in the ratio of 7:5:3.
- b) The Assets were revalued for the purpose of admission : land Rs. 7,50,000, Buildings Rs. 8,00,000
- c) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,60,000 N was to bring his share of Goodwill in cash which was to be retained in the business
- d) N has to bring Rs. 6,00,000 towards his share of capital

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Capital A/c, Cash A/c and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm. 8

OR

The Balance Sheet of J, K and L, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2, is given below as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :		Land	1,85,000
J 5,78,800		Buildings	2,87,000
K 3,47,800		Plant & Machinery	3,86,000
L 2,37,900	11,64,500	Stock	1,85,000
Sundry Creditors	78,600	Debtors	92,100
		Cash	1,08000
	12,43,100		12,43,100

L retires on the above date and the following adjustments in the value of assets and liabilities were agreed upon :

- a) Land was under valued by Rs. 1,20,000, Plant & Machinery overvalued by Rs. 35,000.
- b) Provision for doubtful debt was required for Rs. 6,000.
- c) Goodwill was valued at Rs. 3,00,000 and was to be adjusted against the capital of remaining partners.

L was paid Rs. 75,000 immediately and the balance amount was to be transferred to his loan account.

Prepare necessary, Revaluation A/c, Capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm on the above date. 8

Q. 16 Find out the source or use of funds in each of the following cases :

- 1) Goods Costing Rs. 15,000 sold for Rs. 18,500.
- 2) Debtors are at Rs. 20,000. Rs. 1,500 are written off and remaining debtors were collected after allowing a discount of 2%.

2

Q. 17 Classify the following into operating, investing and financing activities :

- a) Issue of Shares Rs. 2,00,000.
- b) Receipt of interest on Investment by a manufacturing co. Rs. 5,000.
- c) Sale of Goods Rs. 5,00,000.
- d) Receipt of interest on investment by a bank.

Part B **ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Q. 18 Prepare Comparative Income statement from the following information :-

Particulars	2002 (Rs.)	2003 (Rs.)
Net Sales	4,12,000	3,20,000
Less Cost of Goods Sold	3,12,000	2,30,000
Gross Profit	1,00,000	90,000
Less Administrative Expenses	25,000	18,000
Profit before Tax	75,000	72,000
Provision for Tax 40%	30,000	28,800
Net Profit after Tax	45,000	43,200
		3

Q. 19 What is the importance of Financial Statements analysis for creditors and bankers?

3

Q. 20 A company had a liquid ratio of 1.5 and current ratio of 2 and inventory turnover ratio 6 times. It had total current assets of Rs. 8,00,000 in the year 2003. Find out annual sales if goods are sold at 25% Profit on Cost.

4

Q. 21 From the following information, prepare Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2002

Liabilities	2001	2002	Assets	2001	2002
Share Capital	80,000	1,60,000	Goodwill	30,000	20,000
General Reserve	4,000	10,000	Buildings	40,000	90,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	60,000	Machinery	49,000	98,000
Creditors	5,000	3,000	Debtors	15,000	20,000
Bills Payable	15,000	25,000	Cash in hand	20,000	30,000
	1,54,000	2,58,000		1,54,000	2,58,000

Depreciation provided during the year on machine was Rs. 10,000.

6

OR

Prepare Funds Flow Statement from the following Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2003

Liabilities	2001 Rs.	2002 Rs.	Assets	2001 Rs.	2002 Rs.
Share Capital	5,00,000	6,00,000	Goodwill	2,50,000	5,000
Debentures	80,000	30,000	Land & Buildings	2,75,000	3,50,000
General Reserve	10,000	25,000	Machinery	2,90,000	3,45,000
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	1,20,000	Debtors	10,000	25,000
Bills Payable	30,000	25,000	Stock	85,000	45,000
	7,00,000	8,00,000	Cash	15,000	30,000
	7,00,000	8,00,000		7,00,000	8,00,000

Adjustments :

- i) Depreciation provided on Machinery during the year Rs. 12,000

6

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : Political Science

MAX MARKS : 100

CLASS XII

TIME : 3 Hours

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	Marks/% of marks
Knowledge	40
Understanding	40
Application	20

2. Weightage to form of questions and content

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time(in minutes)
Long answer	5	8	40	70 minutes
Short answer	10	4	40	70 minutes
Very short answer	10	2	20	30 minutes
Total	25 questions		100 marks	170 + 10 minutes for revision

3. Weightage of content

As per syllabus

4. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
A EASY	30%
B AVERAGE	50%
C DIFFICULT	20%

5. Scheme of options – Internal choice to be provided.

All 8 mark questions will have alternate questions.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - I

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS XII

Max. Marks: 100

Time allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Question numbers 1-10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
3. Question numbers 11-20 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words.
4. Question numbers 21-25 are of 8 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. List any two sources of Law. | 2 |
| 2. Define 'Dharma' according to Dharmashastras. | 2 |
| 3. What role does education play in the development of one's personality | 2 |
| 4. What is meant by Rights? Mention anyone economic right. | 1+1 |
| 5. Mention any two points highlighting the utility of studying comparative politics. | 2 |
| 6. Explain any two reforms in the electoral process of India | 2 |
| 7. Explain the meaning and significance of 'Humanism'. | 1+1 |
| 8. How are the minorities provided representation?. Give any two methods. | 2 |
| 9. Assess the measures which have been taken in India to secure social justice to its citizens. | 2 |
| 10. What is the relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the unipolar world? | 2 |
| 11. 'Rights are the conditions which help in the development of one's personality'. Evaluate the importance of rights in the light of this statement. | 4 |
| 12. Describe the relationship between law and morality. | 4 |
| 13. Mention any four stages in the election process of India prior to the polling. | 4 |

14. List any four provisions mentioned in the Indian Constitution related to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 4
15. Explain any two characteristics and two drawbacks of Fascism. 2+2
16. Explain any four reasons for the emergence of the coalition-era in the Indian Democratic system. 4
17. 'Regional imbalances are a major cause of regionalism in India' .Elaborate. 4
18. Explain any four basic principles of the United Nations. 4
19. Describe any two types of liberty. 4
20. What is gender justice? Assess three efforts that have been made in the direction of Welfare of Women in India? 1+3
21. What factors led to the emergence of Liberalism? State any four of its main characteristics. 4+4

OR

- What is Marxism? Describe any four basic postulates of Marxism. 4+4
22. Describe any two areas each of agreement and disagreement regarding India's relationship with the United States of America. 4+4

OR

- Describe any four basic postulates of India's foreign policy. 2x4
23. How does the opposition keep a check on the working of the government? 8

OR

- Explain the policies and programmes of the Bhartiya Janata Party.
24. Caste continues to be a major hindrance in the successful working of Indian democracy. Explain. 8

OR

- What is economic inequality?. Explain any three steps which can help to reduce economic inequality in India. 2+6

25. 'Political socialization takes place through a variety of institutions and situations'. Assess the importance of any four institutions in the formulation of political socialization.

8

OR

"Some people are more involved in political participation than others'. Do you agree? Give any four arguments in support of your answer.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - II
POLITICAL SCIENCE
CLASS XII

Max. Marks: 100

Time allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions :

1. All questions are compulsory
 2. Questions numbers 1-10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words.
 3. Question numbers 11-20 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words.
 4. Question numbers 21-25 are of 8 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 200 words.
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. List any two dimensions of justice. | 2 |
| 2. Distinguish between comparative government and comparative politics. | 2 |
| 3. Suggest any Gandhian technique to resolve the crisis of frequent power breakdowns in your area. | 2 |
| 4. What is Universal Adult Franchise? | 2 |
| 5. Explain any two drawbacks of the electoral system in India. | 2 |
| 6. Mention any two provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment regarding the Rural Local Self-Government. | 2 |
| 7. Suggest any two methods for the upliftment of economically weaker sections of the general category? | 2 |
| 8. State any two functions of the Security Council. | 2 |
| 9. Why has India not signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)? | 2 |
| 10. State any two efforts made by India in making SAARC an effective organization. | 2 |
| 11. Explain any four functions of a welfare state. | 4 |
| 12. Mention any four characteristics of Marxism. | 4 |

13. What is socialism? Mention any *two* of its characteristics 2+2
14. How does the Election Commission ensure fair and free elections in India? 4
15. Describe any *four* agencies, which help in the formulation of healthy public opinion. 4
16. Explain the role played by the Planning Commission in modernization and development of India. 4
17. 'Illiteracy is a curse'. Explain the steps taken by Government of India to eradicate it. 4
18. Explain any *four* measures which can curb Communalism in India. 4
19. Illustrate by giving *two* examples that my rights are your duties and vice-versa. 2+2
20. Political violence is on the increase in the Indian Political System. Suggest any *four* measures to curb it. 1x4
21. 'Liberty and equality are closely related to each other'. Comment. 8

OR

- Explain the Indian concept of Dharma. What is its importance in our political, social and civic life? 2+6
22. Describe any *two* approaches related to traditional and modern methods of the study of Comparative Politics. 4+4

OR

- Define the term 'Political Development'. Describe any three basic elements are helpful in its formulation? 2+6
23. How is Gandhism relevant in the present day scenario? 2+6 =8

OR

What is humanism? How did materialism, individualism and *democratism* emerge in its major orientation?

24. Describe the policies and programmes of Indian National Congress. 8

OR

Describe the main characteristics of the Indian Party System.

25. Assess India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement. 8

OR

Evaluate India's role in the major activities of the United Nations.

HISTORY

CODE NO (027)

Design of Question Paper

Subject: *History*
Class XII

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	30%
Understanding (U)	50%
Application (A)	10%
Skill (S)	10%

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks
Long answer (LA)	4	8	32
Short answer (SA)	8	5	40
V. Short Answer	9	2	18
Skill (Map work)	2	5	10
Total	23		100

5. Weightage of content

As per CBSE syllabus

6. Weightage of Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level

Percentage

A	Easy	30%
B	Average	50%
C	Difficult	20%

7. Scheme of option

There will be no external choice. However, alternate questions will be provided in all long questions and short answer questions.

8. Map questions should be set out of the maps given in the textbooks only.

Sample Question Paper—Set I

History

Class XII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. Answer to 2 marks questions should not exceed 30 words.
2. Answer to 5 marks questions should not exceed 100 words.
3. Answer 8 marks questions should not exceed 200 words.
4. Maps should be securely tied in answer-sheets.

1. Differentiate between the methods of nationalists(Extremists) and moderates . (Any two) 2
2. Explain two social reforms of Jyotiba Phule. 2
3. Explain the Steps taken under the ‘Operation Vijay’ for the liberation of Goa. 2
4. Describe briefly the achievements of Sultan Haider Ali of Mysore. 5

OR

Describe the role of Bangash Pathan rulers in creation of the State of Rohilkhand in the 18th century.

5. Explain briefly the main causes of success of the British against the French in India during the 18th century. 5

OR

Explain the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773.

6. Describe the role of Indian newspapers in the national awakening in India. 5

OR

Describe the importance of the Gazetteer and census as source of history.

7. Explain the British attitude towards the Princely States in India after the Revolt of 1857. 5

OR

How did the discontent among the soldiers lead to the Revolt of 1857?

8. Critically examine the background of the Poona Pact. 5

OR

Do you agree with the decision of the Swarajists to enter the Legislative Council in 1923? Give arguments in support of your answer.

9. Examine the role of Ram Mohan Roy in the social and religious awakening of the Indian people. 8

OR

How did the people and leaders of Bengal react to its Partition in 1905? Under what circumstances did the British revoke the partition order?

10. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle of India. 8

OR

Describe the growth of Home Rule movement in India under Annie Besant and Bal Ganga dhar Tilak.

11. Explain the clauses of Indian Independence Act of 1947. 8

OR

Read the following statement from the letter written by Lord Linlithgow to Churchill, with reference to the Quit India Movement, and then answer the questions that follow.

“I am engaged here in confronting by far the most serious rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have had so far concealed from the world for reasons of military security. On account of this movement, a generation of leadership came to the fore in the country and people’s confidence to struggle further increased.”

- (1) When was this movement started? 1
(2) What were the four stages of this movement? 4
(3) What was the significance of the movement? 3
12. On an outline map of India locate and label any *five* principal Indian States in 1750. 5

OR

On the outline map of India, mark and name any *five* venues of the Indian National Congress sessions from 1920 to 1945.

In Lieu of the Map for the Blind Candidates

Mention any *five* places where the British opened their factories in India during the seventeenth century. 5

OR

Name any *five* venues of the Indian National Congress sessions from 1920 to 1945.

Part B—Contemporary World History

13. Why was the Spanish Civil War described as a little world war? Give *two* reasons. 2
14. Briefly explain any *two* aims spelt out in the UN Charter of 1945. 2
15. Explain any *two* factors responsible for Khrushchev’s fall from power in USSR. 2
16. Mention *two* effects of industrialization on the environment. 2
17. How has development in science and technology led to mass destruction? Give *two* examples. 2

18. Why is Munshi Prem Chand regarded as a ‘realistic trendsetter’ in Hindi literature in India? 2
19. Briefly describe any *five* characteristics of Contemporary History. 5

OR

Briefly describe the terms of Treaty of Versailles.

20. Describe the three-fold-plan followed by Hitler to consolidate the Nazis in power.

OR

Describe the ways in which Irish problem affected the British society and policies between 1919-1939.

21. “Apartheid was considered an anachronism in 20th century”. Justify the statement, with *two* evidences in support of your answer.

OR

“Mao led the world’s first ever full scale peasant revolution”. Justify the statement with proper arguments.

22. Explain the consequences of the World War II on the world.

8

OR

Examine the socio-economic impact of Cold War on the World.

23. Locate, mark and label the countries of Triple Alliance and Triple Entente on the outline map of Europe. (Any *five*)

5

OR

On the outline map of Europe, locate and mark the *four* zones of Germany after the IIInd World War under the four powers. Locate and name Berlin.

For the BLIND CANDIDATES in Lieu of the map question

Name any *five* countries of Europe which were members of the Triple Alliances and Tripe Entente.

OR

(i) Name the *four* zones of Germany after the IIInd World War under the four world powers (with their names). 4+1

(ii) Why was the Germany thus divided?

Marking Scheme

Set I

- Q1. (i) Moderates—Constitutional method
Extremists/Nationalists—Swadeshi; Boycott
(ii) Moderates—Propaganda in newspaper, public lectures & annual sessions.
Extremists/Nationalists—Festivals, use of newspapers
(iii) Moderates—Sent delegations to England; opened branches in England; Nationalists-courted arrests; involving youth. (Any two) 2 x 1=2
- Q2. (i) Worked for the uplift of the Depressed classes.
(ii) Female education.
(iii) Satya Shodhak Samaj for social justice
(iv) Opened orphanages
(v) Challenged the superiority of the brahmins. (Refer to page 101 of the old book)
(Any two) 2 x 1=2
- Q3. (i) Opening and closing of Indian office at Lisbon by the Government of India.
(ii) Formation of Goa Liberation Army.
(iii) Demonstrations and Satyagraha.
(iv) Special interest by the President of India.
(v) Protestors killed
(vi) Announcement of Military Operation Vijay and Liberation of Goa.
(any two) 2 x 1=2
- Q 4. **Haidar Ali**
(i) Rose to the rank of commander-in-chief and became ruler of Mysore.
(ii) Modernised weak army into a fighting force.
(iii) Mysore, a powerful state.
(iv) Expansion of kingdom.
(v) Suppressed revolts
(vi) Encouraged Trade & Commerce.
(vii) Relied on Indian officials for management of revenue.
(Any five)

OR

- Q 4. Describe the role of Bangash Pathan rulers in creation of the state of Rohilkhand in the 18th century. 5 marks

- Ans. Role played by Muhd. Khan Bangash, Muhd. Ali Khan and Hafiz Rehman Khan may be described.
- (1) Muhd. Khan Bangash established his rule over Farukkabad during the reign of

Farukhsiyar & Muhammad Shah.

- (2) After the devastation caused by Nadir Shah, Muhd. Ali Khan reestablished the control of Ralbaas over Kumaon hills in the north to Ganges in the South.
- (3) Hafiz Rehman Khan signed a treaty with the wazir of Awadh to protest the Rohelas from Marathas.
- (4) Hafiz was a broad minded ruler who healed Hindus and non-hindus alike.
- (5) Rohelas played an important role in the 3rd battle of Panipat.

(1+1+1+1+1)

Q 5.

- (i) Naval superiority of the British.
- (ii) Position of England superior in Europe.
- (iii) Confidence & support from the British Home Government.
- (iv) Stronger financial position of the British.
- (v) British conquest of Bengal.
- (vi) Strategic settlement of Bombay & Madras.
- (vii) Better coordination between British Generals & officials.

(Any five)

OR

Shortcomings of the Regulating Act.

- (i) Position of the Governor General Tenuous.
- (ii) He could not control his own Council.
- (iii) Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Governor General not clear.
- (iv) Control of British Parliament over the company not established.
- (v) Shareholders deprived of taking part in the elections of the Directors.
- (vi) Provided political powers to a trading Company.

Q.6.

- (i) Many newspapers started by Indians in English and other languages.
- (ii) Barbarities of British brought out.
- (iii) Inspired people to oppose the British.
- (iv) Spread the poison of treason.
- (v) Spread ideas of social reforms.
- (vi) Local language newspapers aroused anti-British feelings.
- (vii) Names of some newspapers. (Also refer to Page 131 of the old book)

(Any five) one mark each $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

Describe the importance of Gazetteers and Census as a source of history.

Census

- (1) Population of the Country tells us about the economic development. Social formation and religious value of the country.
- (2) Condition of people, progress and change; male-female ratio, birth-death rate, Education, health and famine. 3

Gazetteers

- (1) detailed information about historical, archaeological, political, economic, sociological, commercial and statistical aspects of that area.

- (2) It gives detailed description of the people and the land. 2 (3+2)

7. (i) Lord Canning recognised the Princely states' pro-British role
- (ii) Acted as "backwaters in the storm".
- (iii) Helped in Suppression of the Revolt.
- (iv) Made States the main prop. of British rule.
- (v) Cooperation & friendship & many assurances by Queen Victoria.
- (vi) Honours bestowed on rulers—Titles of Sir.Rai bahadur etc.
- (vii) Were trusted; granted land, sanads, titles & gifts.
- (viii) Recognition of practice of adopting heirs.
- (ix) The British gave up the policy of territorial conquest but Indian rulers had to accept British paramountcy.
- (x) Introduction of Royal darbars to instil loyalty. (Any five) 5×1=5
(Also refer to Page 127 of the old book) OR
- (i) Discrimination in the army
- (ii) Low wages
- (iii) Verbal & physical abuse
- (iv) Lack of promotion
- (v) Annexation of Avadh
- (vi) Restriction on Indian soldiers' religious practices
- (vii) Travelling overseas.
- (viii) British defeat in wars boosted the self-confidence of the Indian soldiers.
- (ix) Use of greased cartridges.
8. (i) Announcement of the Communal Award by Ramsay MacDonald.
- (ii) The Communal Award & Gandhi's protest and fasting by him.
- (iii) Act of separating the depressed classes a conspiracy. Led to widespread agitation.
- (iv) A new agreement called Poona Pact made.
- (v) Special provisions for Depressed people in local bodies and civil services were made.
(Also refer to Page 106-107 of the old book) (any five) 5×1=5

OR

Swarajists—Called pro changers. Yes, agree with the decision of entry to councils.

- (i) It did several significant things in the legislative council.
- (ii) It had a clear majority in many provinces.
- (iii) Demanded the setting up of responsible government.
- (iv) Changes demanded in Government of India Act 1919.
- (v) Passed important resolutions against repressive laws & against the system of dyarchy.
- (vi) Resolutions against budget proposals.

No Changers, disagree with entry to council

- (i) Approved the non-cooperation movement and Gandhi's methods.
- (ii) Instead of council entry, engaging in constructive activities was better.
- (iii) Removal of untouchability, achieving Hindu-Muslim unity, popularising charkha, prohibition of liquor.
- (iv) Swarajists cooperated with the government for personal recognition & prestige.
- (v) Set back in the elections of 1926—reputation tarnished.
- (vi) The reach of the Swaraj Party limited.
- (vii) Disapproved by most of the leaders. They supported the leadership of Gandhi.

(May also see Page 235-236 of the old book) (Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

9. (i) Ram Mohan Roy pioneered the cultural reform movement. Bridge between reaction and progress. (please refer to Page 94-97 of the old book)
- (ii) Futility of idol worship & praised the doctrine of monotheism.
 - (iii) Founded the Brahmo Samaj—to eradicate the evils of Hindu society & to check the growing influence of Christianity.
 - (iv) Tried to establish the fundamental unity of all religions.
 - (v) opposed the idea of reincarnation and emphasised the unity of God & immortality of soul.
 - (vi) Concentrated on non-dualistic aspect of the Hindu faith.
 - (vii) Fought the custom of Sati & helped enact a law to abolish the practice.
 - (viii) Fought against polygamy child marriage, purdah, casteism & untouchability.
 - (ix) supported Right of Hindu widows to remarry; inter caste marriages, women's education and right to inherit property.
 - (x) Supported adoption of western scientific knowledge, without blind following of western culture.
 - (xi) Laid stress on study of English.

(any eight)

$8 \times 1 = 8$

OR

- (i) It infused a sense of nationalism among the Indians.
- (ii) Gave birth to the Swadeshi movement; galvanised the masses.
- (iii) All the public leaders condemned the Partition. Held it to be an assault on India's national unity.
- (iv) Regarded as conspiracy to divide the Hindus and the Muslims.
- (v) Leaders took it as a challenge.
- (vi) Assault on the traditions, language and history of Bengal.
- (vii) Newspapers condemned the partition.
- (viii) 16th Oct 1905 observed as Black Day.
- (ix) Holy dip in Ganga, tying of Rakhi; processions taken out; Bande Mataram.
- (x) Boycott of foreign clothes.
- (xi) Swadeshi movement.
- (xii) People from all walks of life & communities took part in the movement.
- (xiii) Spread to other provinces.
- (xiv) Gave birth to nationalism & served as inspiration for the future.

(Any six) $6 \times 1 = 6$

Revoke order

- (i) All the above shattered the image of Lord Curzon.
- (ii) The partition of masses and the continued agitation compelled the British to revoke the order.

$6 + 2 = 8$

10. Role of Mahatma Gandhi.

- (i) His philosophy/ideas—Truth, Humanism, non-violence, morality, universal brotherhood, sacrifice & self confidence.
- (ii) Satyagraha stressed.
- (iii) Belief in constructive programmes—abolition of untouchability, emancipation of women, Hindu-Muslim unity.
- (iv) Swadeshi, swaraj.
- (v) Involvement of masses.
- (vi) His movements—early experiments in Champaran Kheda & Ahmedabad; Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act.
- (vii) Non-cooperation & Khilafat movement.
- (viii) Civil Disobedience movement
- (ix) Quit India movements.
- (x) All the movements helped the masses to play a major role in India's freedom struggle.

OR

- (i) Home Rule Leagues established in India during the First World War; similar to the movement in Ireland.
- (ii) Annie Besant's idea of Home Rule & Tilak's assertions of Swaraj attracted the minds of the people.
- (iii) 'Common Will & New India' of Besant propagated the demand for Home Rule.
- (iv) Aim of Home Rule—Grant of Same status as the other colonies of the British Empire.
- (v) Aim to establish local self governments.
- (vi) Home Rule Leagues established in 1916. Many branches opened all over the country.
- (vii) Cooperation between Tilak and Besant.
- (viii) Tour of the whole country by both.
- (ix) Repressive measures by the British Govt.
- (x) Left a deep impact on Indian politics.
- (xi) Government forced to introduce new reforms.

20 clauses of the Act.

- (i) Partition of India into India & Pakistan.
- (ii) Demarcation boundaries.
- (iii) Transfer of powers to the constituent Assemblies.
- (iv) Power to decide about remaining in the Commonwealth.
- (v) Separate Governor Generals.
- (vi) Dominions to have powers to legislate.
- (vii) Abolition of the post of the Secretary of State.
- (viii) Provincial legislatures would continue to function until elections.
- (ix) Termination of Suzerainty of British Crown over the Princely States.
- (x) Continuation of the powers of the Indian Civil Service.

(Any Eight)

11.(i) The Quit India Movement was started in August, 1942. 1

- (ii) Four stages—
 - (a) Strike, demonstrations & public meetings.
 - (b) Reaching to the rural areas. No violence against Europeans.
 - (c) Armed attacks on government buildings.
 - (d) Release of Gandhi. Widespread participation. 4
- (iii) (a) Paved way for India's freedom.
(b) Feelings of bravery, enthusiasm & sacrifice.

- (c) A generation of leadership came to the fore.
 (d) It was an extraordinary movement. A blow to British imperialism. 3
 (Any three) 1+4+3=8

Map

12. (i) Refer to Page 10 NCERT Text book for Principal states in 1750.
 or
 (ii) Five venues of the INC sessions from 1920 to 1945.

Page 161 of NCERT text book to be referred.

FOR BLIND CANDIDATES

5 Factories of the British

Surat, Masulipatnam, Bombay, Madras, Hughli, Balasore, Cassimbazar. (as per map)
 (Any five)

OR

5 venues of the Congress sessions.(as per map)

Part B (Contemporary World History)

13. (i) Involvement of all big powers of Europe, directly or indirectly.
 (ii) It was a practice war for the world powers. 1+1=2
14. (i) To preserve peace and eliminate war.
 (ii) To remove the causes of conflict by ensuring all round progress throughout the world.
 (iii) To safe-guard the rights of all individual human beings, rights of people and nations.
 (Any two) 1+1=2
15. (i) Party voted him to retirement.
 (ii) the rift between the USSR and China.
 (iii) foreign policy of Khrushchev specially towards. Egypt.
 (Any two) 1+1=2
16. (i) The earth's resources being exploited without any replacement measures.
 (ii) Exhausting world's resources causing pollution through the emission of unsafe gases and chemicals. 1+1=2
17. (i) Negative role of science and technology.
 (ii) Development of weapons of mass destruction.
 (iii) Misuse of Information technology.
 (Any two) 1+1=2

18. (i) Prem Chand used his novels and stories as a medium of social change.
(ii) Reflected the deep social concerns.
(iii) Understanding the dynamics of Indian rural society through his work like Sewasadan, Rangbhoomi, Godan, etc.

(Any two) $1+1=2$

19. (i) Flexibility of the category *i.e.*, what is contemporary today may not be contemporary tomorrow.
(ii) its ability to clarify the basic structural changes that shaped the modern world.
(iii) It only specifies the factors, movements or events which are deemed to have long term influence on contemporary life.
(iv) Post modernism is another feature of Contemporary history.
(v) It is a balance between historical facts and the perception of Contemporary values.
(vi) It scores over the biographer of his own times. (refer to Page 6-7 of the old book)

(Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

- (i) Germany surrendered Alsace-lorraine to France.
(ii) It allowed the France to exploit the coal fields of the Saarvalley for a period of 15 yrs.
(iii) Germany had to cede the areas Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium.
(iv) Schleswig was regained by Denmark.
(v) The Prussian Poland was annexed to the newly created state of Poland. The port of Denzing was internationalised and kept as a free city under the League of Nation.
(vi) Germany had to forgo all rights to its African colonies and privileges in China. Germany's strength of army was reduced to one lacmen.
(vii) The German fleet was surrendered to Great Britain.
(viii) The Germany had to accept War-Guilt and had to pay compensation.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

20. Describe the three fold plan followed by Hitler to Consolidate the Nazis in power. 5

- Ans. (1) The three fold plan of Hitler:
(a) capturing legal authority to rule.
(b) crushing the country's political opposition.
(c) eliminating rivals within his party. 3
- (2) He implemented the plan as follows:
(a) Burnt the Reichstag building and blamed the communist.
(b) Murdering communist leaders and suppressing civil liberties.
(c) He empowered himself with an enabling act which helped him to rule with decrees. 2

$3+2=5$

OR

Describe the ways in which the Irish problem affected the British society and politics between 1919-39.

5

- (1) It was resented by both conservatives and liberals.
- (2) In 1918 elections, the old Irish nationalist party was defeated by Sinn Fein. They ignored the writ of Britain.
- (3) The British government countered it by offering to establish two separate governments at Dulalain and Belfast. The British public opinion was against it and suppressed it.
- (4) Due to pressure from US, they were forced to negotiate a settlement with the Irish. It resulted in the rise of Irish Free state with British dominion status.
- (5) However, Problems in Ireland continued and it had an impact on England as well.

(1+1+1+1+1)

21. (i) International opposition to Apartheid.
(ii) South Africa was about to be expelled from the Commonwealth but withdrew its membership from the commonwealth and declared herself a republic. U.N. voted in favour of imposing economic boycott of South Africa though it did not work well.
(iii) France and West Germany condemned Apartheid in public.
(iv) In 1976 there was another massacre in which 200 people were killed and Steve Biko, a young leader was murdered.

(As a whole)=5

OR

- (i) It was a peasant revolution.
- (ii) It was different from Russian revolution as that was led by industrial workers.
- (iii) Mao proposed to achieve his revolution through a coalition of peasants, workers and others.
- (iv) In 1956, the lands and homes were taken over by the states.
- (v) Industrialisation was given a higher priority.
- (vi) Land reforms were carried out-confiscating large-holdings of landlords, forming cooperatives of farmers.
- (vii) Pooling the resources of several villages.
- (viii) In the next stage, communally owned collective farms were formed under the direct control of the party.
- (ix) By 1957, most of agricultural land was collectivised.
- (x) In 1959, “Great Leap Forward” Programme was started

(As a whole)=5

22. (i) Huge loss of property and life.
(ii) There was no comprehensive peace treaty.

- (iii) Separate treaties were signed with different countries.
- (iv) Tension grew between USSR on one side and the Allies on the other side.
- (v) Stalin decided to have Soviet Control over the countries in Eastern Europe.
- (vi) Puppet communist Govts. were installed over the next five yrs. in many countries e.g. Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, etc.
- (vii) Germany was divided into two parts
 - (a) East Germany under communists.
 - (b) West Germany under Democrats.
- (viii) Great masses of population from one part of world as to other.
- (ix) Defeat of Churchill's coalition Govt. in 1946.
- (x) Rise of two superpowers in the world (USA & USSR)

(As a whole)=8

OR

- (i) Rapid industrialisation and expansion of the Global economy.
- (ii) Under currents of uncertainty.
- (iii) Financial powers of Super powers were used to win the loyalties of their allies leading to economic survival in the western world.
- (iv) Realisation by Western Europe powers for economic & social cooperation
- (v) Positive responses from Western countries towards their unity.
- (vi) In 1948, the Organisation of European Economic community was established to help trade volumes.
- (vii) Most significant economic grouping came up—European Economic Community (EEC) or the European Common Market and COMECON.
- (viii) Prosperity of the countries west of the iron-curtain.

23. **Map work**

For answer, please ref. to page 52 of Text Book of Contemporary World History.

OR

For answer, please ref. to page 171 of Text Book of Contemporary World History.

Sample Question Paper—Set I
Question Wise Analysis
History—Class XII

S.No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit (Category)	Form of Question LA/SA/VSA	Marks Allotted	Estimate Difficult Levels +(A,B,C)
1.	Understanding	Differentiates	III	VSA	2	A
2.	Understanding	Explains	III	VSA	2	A
3.	Understanding	Explains	V	VSA	2	A
4.	Knowledge	Describes	I	SA	5	A
5.	Understanding	Explains	I	SA	5	B
6.	Knowledge	Describes	II	SA	5	B
7.	Understanding	Explains	II	SA	5	B
8.	Application	Critically Examines	IV	SA	5	C
9.	Understanding	Examine	III	LA	8	B
10.	Knowledge	Describes	IV	LA	8	A
11.	Understanding	Explains	V	LA	8	C
12.	Skill	Fills in	VI (MAP)	SA	5	B
13.	Understanding	Gives Reasons	VIII	VSA	2	C
14.	Understanding	Explains	IX	VSA	2	B
15.	Understanding	Explains	X	VSA	2	B
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	XI	VSA	2	A
17.	Understanding	Cause & Effect	XI	VSA	2	A
18.	Understanding	Cause & Effect Relationship	XI	VSA	2	A
19.	Knowledge	Describes	VII	SA	5	A
20.	Knowledge	Describes	VIII	SA	5	B
21.	Application	Justifies	X	SA	5	C
22.	Understanding	Explains	IX	LA	8	B

Sample Question Paper—Set II
History
Class XII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Mark: 100

General Instructions:

1. Answer to 2 marks questions should not exceed 30 words.
2. Answer to 5 marks questions should not exceed 100 words.
3. Answer to 8 marks questions should not exceed 150 words.
4. Maps should be securely tied in answer-sheets.

1. How was Vasudeo Phadke a source of inspiration for future revolutionaries in India? Give two reasons. 2
2. Why were the revolutionaries not so successful in the freedom struggle of India? Give any two reasons. 2
3. Why did Subhash Chandra Bose form the Forward Bloc in 1939? 2
4. How did factionalism within the Mughal Court lead to weakening of the Mughal Empire. 5

OR

Examine how the policies followed by the British led to the decline of the Indian handicrafts industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

5. Describe the circumstances that led to the Battle of Plassey. 5

OR

Describe the important steps taken by the British in the 19th century to bring the Rajput States under their control.

6. How did Swami Vivekanand inter link spiritual consciousness with social progress? 5

OR

Examine the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan in bringing about social and religious awakening among the Muslims.

7. State any five reasons for the rise of nationalist ideology in early twentieth Century in the Indian National congresses. 5

State the objectives of the Congress as Stated by W.C. Banerjee in the first Congress session in 1885.

8. Do you agree with the Congress acceptance of communal representation in the Lucknow Pact? Give arguments in support of your answer. 5

OR

The split in Surat in 1907 weakened the Congress and strengthened the British hand Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

9. Explain any *four* views about the nature of the Revolt of 1857? Do you agree with the view that it was the First War of Indian Independence? Give two reasons in support of your view point.

OR

6+2

Explain the changes that were brought in the British relations with the Princely states and the army organisation after 1857. How far did these fulfil the imperialistic ambitions of the British? 3+3+2

10. Describe the main provisions of the Government of India Act 1935? How did it change the provincial administration?

6+2

OR

When did the Non-Co-operation Movement begin? What were its objectives and programmes?

- Why did the movement come to an end? 1+5+2

11. Explain any *four* developments during 1946 and 1947 which resulted in the partition of India.

8

OR

Explain how the salient features of India's Constitution fulfilled the aspirations of the people and leaders of our freedom struggle. 8

12. On the outline map of India mark and name any FIVE centres of the Revolt in South India.

5

OR

Mark and name the following:

- (a) The city where in 1919 the British opened fire on a peaceful group of people gathered for a meeting.
- (b) The year and the place of the session where Poorna Swaraj was announced as the main goal of the Congress.
- (c) The city where the first session of the Congress took place.
- (d) The place/ INC session where the Muslim league and the congress put forward joint demands.
- (e) The session of congress where the two wings split.

[FOR BLIND CANDIDATES]

Mention the *five* centres of the Revolt in South India.

5

OR

Name the following places:

- (a) Name the city where in 1919 the British troops opened fire on a peaceful group of

- people gathered for a meeting
- (b) The year and the place of the session where Poorna Swaraj was announced as the main goal of the Congress.
- (c) The city where the first session of the Congress took place.
- (d) The place on the Gujarat Coast where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.
- (e) The place where Gandhiji's earliest movement in Bihar took place.

Part B: Contemporary World History

13. Explain any *two* aims of League of Nations. 2
14. Examine any *two* reasons for the failure of German Invasion of USSR in 1942. 2
15. Briefly explain the terms 'Glasnost and Perestroika'. 2
16. Mention any *two* international conventions passed by U.N. relating to terrorism to solve the biggest security problems of 20th century. 2
17. How did development in the field of transportation lead to newer modes of communication? Give *two* examples. 2
18. How does the print media play a significant role in projecting the social, economic and political conditions of any country? Give *two* examples. 2
19. Briefly describe the objectives of writing Contemporary history. State the problems faced by the writers. 5

OR

Mention the terms of the treaty of St. Germain, 1919.

20. The most important part of the New Deal was the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Give *two* evidence in support of your answer. 5

OR

"The inter-war period saw the economic muscle of Britain built up through the nineteenth century get considerably reduced." Give *two* evidence in support of your answer.

21. Describe the condition of people under the Socialist Govt. in Ghana after 1966 and under Army Administration after 1969. 2

OR

Name the important leader of any one political party of Angola. Describe the role of UN and US in bringing peace to Angola.

22. Explain the results of World War II. 8

OR

Examine the efforts of Super Powers (USA and USSR) in bringing disarmament and arms control.

23. One the outline map of Africa, locate, mark and label the following: *Three* colonies of Britain and *two* colonies of Germany (in 1914). 5

OR

On the outline map of Europe, locate and name 3 areas occupied by the axis powers and 2 neutral countries during the IIInd World War.

5

The following question is for the blind candidates in lieu of map question.

Mention the names of *three* colonies of France and *two* colonies of Portugal in Africa.

OR

Mention the names of 3 countries occupied by the Axis Powers and 2 neutral countries during the second world war.

5

Marking Scheme

1. Vasudeo Phadke was the first man after 1857
 - (i) Who wished to overthrow the British.
 - (ii) He advocated armed rebellion.
 - (iii) His methods of secretly collecting arms, imparting military training and securing funds through dacoities were followed by others.
 - (iv) He became a source of inspiration for future revolutionaries. (Any two) $1+1=2$
2. (i) Lack of mass-based organisation
(ii) Absence of effective communication
(iii) Lack of organisational linkage
(iv) Lack of support from the upper class.
(v) Oppressed by the British Government. (Any two) $1+1=2$
3. (i) Open clash of ideology between Bose and Gandhiji.
(ii) He wanted the Congress to declare a definite date for the independence of India.
 $1+1=2$
4. (i) Nobles used the Emperors as puppets in their hands.
(ii) There were many groups which played politics against each other.
(iii) The groups were Iranis, Turanis, Afghanis and Hindustani, not concerned with the welfare of the Empire.
(iv) They were king makers and controlled administration, particularly the Sayyid Brothers.
(v) Factionalism led to formation of independent states such as Hyderabad.
(iv) They used the weak Emperors to their selfish ends. (Any five) $5\times1=5$

OR

- (i) Indian markets were flooded with cheap finished goods from Britain.
(ii) Restrictions imposed on the sale of Indian finished products.
(iii) The Tariff and Octroi policies suited British commercial interests.
(iv) One Way Free Trade. Indian goods could not enter British Markets.
(v) Because of British paramountcy, decline of demand of Indian goods by Indian rulers.
(vi) Newly educated Indians & professionals fancied western goods.
(vii) Advent of machines led to decline of handicrafts.
(viii) Better means of communication and transport helped interiors.
(ix) Indian handicrafts industries not organised on modern lines.

(Any five)

$5 \times 1 = 5$

5. (1) Siraj-Ud-daula tried to check the activities of the British by ordering them to stop fortifications of Fort William.
(2) British refused to obey.
(3) British conspired against the Nawab.
(4) The British won over the Nawab's officers, commander and the army, some bankers & merchants.
(5) The British promised them rewards.
(6) Robert Clive used all means to bring the downfall of the Nawab.
(Refer also to page 44-46 of old book)

(as a whole)

5

OR

Describe the important steps taken by the British, in the 19th century, to bring the Rajput states under their control?

- (i) The British made a number of defence treaties with the Rajput States.
- (ii) By Treaty, Ajmer was handed over to the British.
- (iii) In 1818, Holkar gave up his claim over Rajput States.
- (iv) A treaty was signed with Jodhpur. Terms were mutual cooperation and protection.
- (v) A treaty was signed with Udaipur by which the Rana had to pay a tribute of 25% of the Revenue of the state for next 5 years and thereafter at 3/8th of the Revenue.
- (vi) Maharaja of Jaipur by a treaty agreed to provide some contingents and an annual tribute.
- (vii) Other similar treaties were signed with smaller states of Rajputana.

(Any 5 points) $5 \times 1 = 5$

6. (i) Vivekananda considered spiritualism as the backbone of the nation.
(ii) Indians not to lose their grip on spiritualism.
(iii) Every religion should be valued on the basis of its inherent philosophy.
(iv) Believed in the spirit of Vedanta and the essential unity and equality of all religions.
(v) His spiritual consciousness and social progress were interlinked.
(vi) He stressed on removal of religious superstitions & hollow social customs.
(vii) Was against caste rigidities.
(viii) Liked people to respect women.
(ix) Removal of ignorance.
(x) Serving of the downtrodden.

(any five)

$5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

- (i) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan's role was unique.
- (ii) He inspired the Muslims to adopt western education to remove backwardness.
- (iii) Translated books into Urdu, Persian & Arabic.
- (iv) Founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.
- (v) He reinterpreted the Quran.
- (vi) He opposed polygamy & worked for women's upliftment.
- (vii) Believed in Hindu-Muslim unity.
- (viii) He tried to keep Muslims away from the National Movement.
- (ix) He wanted loyalty towards the British.
- (x) The political ideology of Sayyid Khan kept fluctuating.

(any five)

$5 \times 1 = 5$

7. (i) Nature of British rule.
(ii) Several international events.
(iii) Role played by Governor Generals.
(iv) Growth of self confidence & self respect.
(v) Impact of Revolutionary movements.
(vi) Discrimination against Indians in the British colonies.
(vii) Increasing Racism. (Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

7. State the objectives of the Congress as stated by WC Banerji in 1885.
- (i) To create the feeling of comaraderie among workers.
 - (ii) To instil a feeling of national unity.
 - (iii) To remove disparity.
 - (iv) To focus the attention of Indian educated class on the low political problems.
 - (v) To decide on the policy for the next year for national upliftment . (1+1+1+1+1)

8. (i) Lucknow Pact.

I agree with the Congress acceptance:

- (a) It brought the Congress and the Muslim League closer.
- (b) Unity between Hindus & Muslims at least for the next 4 or 5 years.

I disagree

- (a) It was the success of British policy of Divide & Rule.
- (b) It bestowed legitimacy on the principle of communal representation.
- (c) It was the first chapter of a process that led to formation of Pakistan.

OR

- (i) Surat session.

Yes it weakened the Congress & strengthened the British.

- (i) Exclusion of the nationalists/Extremists from the organisation.
(ii) Authority of the Congress diminished.
(iii) The British remained well disposed towards the Moderates.
(iv) The British were harsh on nationalists/Extremists such as Tilak.
(v) British passed the Reforms of 1909 to confuse the Congress & appease the Muslims.
(vi) This opportunity was used for furthering the policy of Divide and Rule.
(vii) It helped in slowing down the pace of Indian national movement.

9. Nature of the Revolt.

- (i) Contradictory views.
(ii) More call it as mutiny of the soldiers.
(iii) Contemporary Englishmen—"a muslim revolt".
(iv) Called it a battle of blacks against white.
(v) Revolt of the people—a national revolt.
(vi) War of independence.

(any four)

Yes, agree.

- (i) Combined effort of Muslims & Hindus.
(ii) Sympathy of masses/lakhs of people participated.
(iii) More common people died.
(iv) Social boycott by common people of rulers & people who were loyal to the British.
(v) aim to end British rule in India. (Any two) $2 \times 1 = 2$,

No, I disagree.

- (i) Entire Indian population did not participate.
(ii) Many rulers were loyal to the British.
(iii) There was no clear cut ideology about independence. (Any two) $6 + 2 = 8$

Or

9.

* Changes were made in the doctrine of lapse

* The princes who supported the British were rewarded by giving of lands ,titles.

* No more annexation of princely states.

* Also recognised the successors to the throne.

(any 3 points)

ARMY

- * European soldiers were recruited in fixed proportion to the Indians.
- * Important positions in the army was reserved for the Europeans.
- * European troops were kept in key positions.
- * Soldiers of various casts & groups were kept together.
- * Artillery was reserved for the europeans only. (any 3)

FULFIL THEIR IMPERIAL AMBITIONS.

- * The policy of British towards the indian states remained a part of their imperial policy.
- * Through the promises for no more annexations were made yet various measure were adopted to uphold the principles of British paramountcy. eg. Indian kings continued to be punished in the name of nice governance.
- * In the case of Army-the increase in the number of European soldiers, the artillery in the hands of the British strengthened the British hold over India.

10. Main provisions of the Government of India Act 1935.

- (i) Establishment of All Indian federation at the centre.
- (ii) Indian Council was abolished.
- (iii) Governor General and the Governors appointed & were answerable to the British Government only.
- (iv) British Parliament could amend the Act.
- (v) Establishment of Provincial autonomy.
- (vi) Subjects divided between the centre and provinces.
- (vii) Federal court established.
- (viii) Special provisions were made to give representation to workers & women.
- (ix) Burma separated from India. (any four) $4 \times 1 = 4$

- (b) (i) According to the provisions of the Act, elections to the Provincial Legislatures were held in 1937.
- (ii) Congress participated in the polls, inspite of its opposition to the Act.
 - (iii) Congress formed ministries in 7 provinces.
 - (iv) The ministries took some commendable actions. $4 \times 1 = 4$

OR

- (i) The Non-Co-operation Movement began in 1920.
- (ii) Swaraj as the goal & redressal opposition of wrongs in Punjab & Rowlatt Act.
- (iii) Programme included surrender of titles, positions, boycott of Government functions, schools & institutions, establishment of national schools, boycott & swadeshi to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity, abolition of untouchability & non-payment of taxes.

- (iv) The movement ended after the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922.
 (v) Gandhi was against violence. So called off the movement.

$4 \times 2 = 8$

11. Explain any 4 developments during 1946 and 47 which resulted in the partition of India.

- Ans. (i) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946
 (ii) Direct Action day 1946
 (iii) Bengal Carnage and reactions in Bihar (Naokhali) 1946
 (iv) Formation of the Interim government.
 (v) Arrival of Mountbatten and his Plan for partition -1947

(Explain any 4 developments briefly)

$(2+2+2+2)=8$

OR

Salient features of the Indian Constitution

- (i) Preamble—reflects the basic ideals.
 (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy.
 (iii) Adult Franchise.
 (iv) Social justice.
 (v) Freedom of Religion, equality & expression.

Discuss how these features reflected the ideas of the freedom struggle.

(Answer as a whole)

8

Q. 12. Map:

Refer to Page 110 of the History text book.

Or

alternative: Amritsar; Lahore; Bombay; Lucknow; Surat

(For the visually impaired only) as per map on page-110

$5 \times 1 = 5$

Or

a :Amritsar b:Lahore c:Bombay d:Dandi (Gujrat) e:Champaran .

$5 \times 1 = 5$

Q. 13. (i) It was to be a forum for preservation of peace.

(ii) To reduce their war-waging capabilities.

(iii) It was based on 14 pts. of USA President Woodro-Wilson. (Any two) $1+1=2$
 (refer to pg no.61 of old book)

Q. 14. (i) Strong and heroic resistance by the Red Army and the local population.

(ii) The winter came to Russia's rescue as the Germans lost their supply line. $1+1=2$

Q. 15. (i) *Glasnost* means openness. Under this policy Gorbachev allowed the media to cover the conferences and Congress meetings held by the party.

(ii) *Perestroika* means restructuring the economy. He introduced fiscal discipline.

He tried to stimulate the economy by allowing private competitors in small scale enterprises.

- Q.16. (i) The UN Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963).
(ii) The UN Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970).
(iii) The UN Convention Against the Taking of Hostages. (1979)
(iv) The UN Convention on the physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980).

(Any two) 1+1=2

- Q. 17. (i) Telephone was invented by Graham Bell in 1876.
(ii) Marconi invented wireless in 1901.
(iii) Development of Radio & TV as mass communication, easier and more effective.
(iv) In 1962, Press despatches, news photographs, Radio bulletins and live TV Programmes by artificial satellites stationed in outer space. (Any two) 1+1=2

18. (i) It influences the public opinion and plays a crucial role in shaping world affairs.
(ii) Investigative Journalism plays a significant role in making or bringing down the Govt.
(iii) Print media has increased the trend of literacy in the country.
(iv) Magazines as a powerful medium of print media.
(v) The role in promoting advertising, and creating consumer awareness among the people.

(Any two) 1+1=2

19. **Objective**—To come to terms with the historical developments which have influenced our life. (refer to page no. 2-3 of the old book) 2

- Problems**— (i) Deciding about the scope of contemporary world history.
(ii) Differentiating between modern and contemporary history.
(iii) Subject matter of contemporary history. 3×1=3

OR

- (i) It was signed between Allies and the Austria-Hungary.

Terms:

- (1) Old empire was dismembered on the principle of nationality.
(2) Bohemia and Moravia were formed into new states of Czechoslovakia.
(3) New state of Yugoslavia was formed.
(4) Italy received the Austrian territories of South Tyrol, Trentino, etc.
(5) Hungary was separated from Austria. 5

(as a whole)

20. (i) The Act of 1933 was mainly passed to get the people back to permanent jobs.
(ii) It introduced public work admn. under which big projects for building dams, bridges, etc. were taken up to help overcoming economic stagnation.
(iii) Acts created the National Recovery Admn. which abolished :
Child labour.
Introduced eight hour day for workers.

- (iv) Creation of more employment opportunities.
 (v) Created widespread consumer awareness.
 (vi) It led to passing of Wagner Act (1935) which gave labour unions legal recognition and the Fair Standard Act was passed in 1938 introducing 45 hours working, the min. age of labourers was also fixed and security Act was passed in 1935 introducing old age pension and unemployment insurance scheme. (Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

- (i) Though politically stable, yet strikes and industrial closure.
 (ii) Britain lost its leadership in the industrialised world.
 (iii) Britain was hit by the American Depression of 1929.
 (iv) Difficulties of Ramsay MacDonald Govt. led to rise in the taxes.
 (v) Experiment of having a National Govt. under the prime ministership of Macdonald.
 (vi) Trading arrangements were worked out with Canada and Australia. (Any five) $5 \times 1 = 5$

21. (i) Condition of people became better off.
 (ii) Development of countries principal export crops, cocoa, promoted forestry, fishing, cattle breeding.
 (iii) Economic condition deteriorated under the Army Control of Ghana.
 (iv) Ghana was caught in debt trap leading to devaluation of currency.
 (v) Tribal rivalries started. $5 \times 1 = 5$

OR

Name the important leader of one of the political parties of Angola? Describe the role of US and UN in bringing Peace to Angola? 5

Page 197-98

- Ans. (1) The freedom struggle was led by Jonas Savimbi and the important organisations were MPLA, UNITA, FNLA and the SWAPO. (any one party)
 (2) UN played an important role in bringing peace after the civil war in 1988. They arranged a peace agreement with S. Africa which promised independence to Namibia.
 (3) Urban troops left Angola and under UN supervision elections were held in 1992. Which returned Nujomas to power in Angola. (as a whole) 5
 (4) This was opposed by Jonas Savimbi. It resulted in a civil war.
22. (i) Loss of life and property.
 (ii) Distrust between allies and USSR and Tension brewing between them.
 (iii) Puppet communist Govt. were installed in many countries.
 (iv) Division of Germany after IIInd World War.
 (v) Created much social upheaval movement of masses from one part to another.
 (vi) The British could not achieve her objects for which she entered the war.

- (vii) Emergence of two super power (USA & USSR).
 (viii) Cold War.
 (ix) Birth of UN.
 (x) any other relevant point. (Any *eight*) $8 \times 1 = 8$

OR

- (i) In 1963, the two super powers signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
 (ii) In 1967, US & USSR and sixty other countries signed the outer space Treaty making the space a zone of peace.
 (iii) Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty signed by USA, USSR and fifty eight other nations in 1970.
 (iv) Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-I) signed on 26th May, 1972 restricting development of Missiles.
 (v) In 1979, Jimmy Carter of US and Brezhnev of USSR began talks on SALT-II to limit the long range missiles.
 (vi) In 1982, President Ronald Reagan proposed significant reductions in strategic forces called the zero option.
 (vii) US Strategic Reduction Arms Treaty (START) proposing reduction in ICBMs.
 (viii) Efforts of Gorbachev in 1985 for deep reduction in strategic offensive forces.
 (ix) In 1987, the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centre agreement was signed by two powers to promote communication and confidence.
 (x) In 1990, the treaty of conventional Armed forces in Europe were signed cutting the strength of land armies of two powers. 8

23. Map Work

For Answer, please refer to page no. 111 of Text Book of Contemporary World History.

OR

* For the visually impaired only as per map on page 111 of the text book
 or

as per map on page 121

For Answer, please refer to page no. 121 of Text Book of contemporary World History.

Sample Question Paper—Set II

Question Wise Analysis

History -Class XII

S.No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content (Category)	Form of Question LA/SA/VSA	Marks Allotted	Estimate Difficult Levels +(A,B,C)
1.	Understanding	Reasons	II	VSA	2	C
2.	Understanding	Reasons	III	VSA	2	B
3.	Understanding	Reasons	V	SA	2	B
4.	Understanding	Reasons/	I	SA	5	B
		Examines				
5.	Knowledge	Recalls	I	VSA	5	A
6.	Understanding	Examines	III	SA	5	C
7.	Knowledge	Recalls	III	SA	5	A
8.	Application	Give	IV	SA	5	C
		Arguments				
9.	Understanding	Explains	II	LA	8	B
10.	Knowledge	Describes	IV	LA	8	A
11.	Understanding	Explains	V	LA	8	B
12.	Skill/Map	Fills in	VI	-	5	B
13.	Understanding	Explains	VIII	VSA	2	B
14.	Understanding	Examines	IX	VSA	2	B
15.	Understanding	Explains	X	VSA	2	B
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	XI	VSA	2	B
17.	Understanding	Cause & Effect	XI	VSA	2	A
		Relationship				
18.	Understanding	Cause & Effect	IX	VSA	2	A
		Relationship				
19.	Knowledge	Recalls	VII	S	5	A
20.	Application	Justifies	VIII	SA	5	C
21.	Knowledge	Recalls	VII	SA	5	A
22.	Understanding	Explains	IX	LA	8	B
23.	Skill	Fills in	XII	-	5	B

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ECONOMICS

(i) There is no change in the design of the question paper. The number of questions remains at 24. (ii) Internal choice on selective basis has been given in one question of 6 marks and one question of 4 marks from each of the two sections.

I take this opportunity to thank and compliment all the subject experts including practicing classroom teachers who have been associated with the development of this document. Deep appreciation is due to Shri G. Balasubramanian, Director (Academic) for visualizing the change and providing necessary guidelines and direction. I also thank Mrs. Sugandh Sharma, Education Officer (Commerce) for coordinating the related activities and bringing out this publication. The schools are advised to bring this information to the knowledge of all the students as well as the teachers. Class XII examination of 2004 in all the subjects included in this publication will be based on this revised pattern.

Any suggestions for further improvement of this document are welcome.

**ASHOK GANGULY
CHAIRMAN**

LIST OF RESOURCE PERSONS

HISTORY	POLITICAL SCIENCE
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shri Jagdish Bhartiya2. Dr. I.C. Gupta3. Mrs. Santosh Kapoor4. Mrs. Chitra Srinivas	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. R.K. Anand2. Mrs. Versha Manku3. Mrs. Meenakshi Tandon4. Shri R.S. Pasricha
GEOGRAPHY	ECONOMICS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mrs. Sajana Mahajan2. Mrs. Nirupma Sharma3. Shri Shiv Prakash4. Shri S.S. Rastogi	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shri S.N. Sharma2. Dr. Devendra Prakash3. Shri. P. S. Pargai4. Mrs. Rekha Sharma5. Mrs. Kamlesh Khattar6. Mrs. Savita Mehta

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DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: Geography (Theory)

CLASS XII

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	Marks	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	24	35
Understanding (U)	28	40
Application (A)	07	10
Skill (S)	11	15

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A.)	3	5	15	45 minutes
Short answer I (S.A.I)	5	4	20	40 minutes
Short answer II (S.A.II)	10	3	30	60 minutes
Skill (Map work)	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	19	70		160 + 20 minutes for revision Total time: 180 minutes

MAX MARKS: 70

TIME : 3 hours

3. Weightage of content (Chapter nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against each unit within brackets)

PART A – FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

- 35 marks

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Human Geography : Nature and scope (Ch.1) | 3 marks |
| 2. People (Ch. 2 & 3) | 5 marks |
| 3. Human Activities (Ch. 4 to 7) | 10 marks |
| 4. Transport, Communications and Trade (Ch. 8 & 9) | 10 marks |
| 5. Human Settlements (Ch.10) | 5 marks |
| 6. Map work – World map (for identification only relating to unit 1 to 5) | 2 marks |

PART B : INDIA – PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

- | | |
|--|----|
| 7. People (Ch. 1 to 4) | 5 |
| 8. Human Settlements (Ch. 5 & 6) | 4 |
| 9. Resources and sustainable development (Ch.7 to 12) | 12 |
| 10. Transport, Communication and International Trade(Ch.13 & 14) | 7 |
| 11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (Ch.15) | 4 |
| 12. Map work (Map of India relating to (Unit 7 to 11) | 3 |

4. Weightage of Difficulty Level
Estimated Difficulty Level

Percentage

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----|
| A | EASY (E) | 20% |
| B | AVERAGE (AV) | 65% |
| C | DIFFICULT (D) | 15% |

5. Scheme of options – Internal choice to be provided

No internal choice except for blinds

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)

CLASS XII

Time 3 hours **Max. Marks 70**

General Instructions:

1. There are 19 general questions
 2. All questions are compulsory
 3. Marks for each question are indicated against it
 4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
 5. Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
 6. Question numbers 16,17 and 18 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 7. Question no. 19 contains test items of very short answer i.e. answers. It is of 5 marks.
 8. Outline maps of the world and India provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
 9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
 10. Questions 9,10 and 19 are not for Blind students but in lieu of these Question 20 is provided for them.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | State <i>any three</i> recent approaches adopted in the study of Human Geography. | 3x1=3 |
| 2 | Name the <i>six classes</i> of resources as suggested by Renner on the basis of conservational strategy. | 6 x ½ =3 |
| 3 | Group the following crops under the <i>two heads</i> given below:
Rubber, Oats, Rye, Coffee, Sugar beet and sugarcane | 6 x ½ =3 |
| | <u>Heads – A:</u> Grown mainly in Tropical Region | |
| | B: Grown mainly in Temperate Region | |
| 4 | Distinguish between Pastoral Nomadism and commercial livestock rearing by stating <i>three points</i> of difference of each. | 3x1=3 |
| 5 | Distinguish between export and import. How are they related with balance of trade? | 3x1=3 |
| 6 | Why is the demand for water for irrigation in our country very high? Explain it with any <i>three reasons</i> . | 3x1=3 |
| 7 | Explain with suitable examples the <i>three</i> major changes in India's export trade since Independence. | 3x1=3 |

8 Area, production and yield of cereals in India:

CROP	1950-51			2000-01		
	AREA (Million hectares)	PRODUCTION (Million tonnes)	YIELD (In Kg/ha)	AREA (Million hectares)	PRODUCTION (Million tonnes)	YIELD (In Kg/ha)
RICE	30.81	20.58	668	44.3	84.9	1913
WHEAT	09.75	06.46	663	25.1	68.7	2743
JOWAR	15.57	5.50	353	10.0	7.7	772
BAJRA	9.00	2.60	288	9.8	7.1	719
MAIZE	3.16	1.71	547	6.6	12.1	1841

Study the above data and answer the following questions:

- 8.1 Which crop leads in the area and production in both the years (1950-51 and 2000-01)?
- 8.2 What is the proportionate increase in the area, production and yield of this crop during the period of 50 years?
- 8.3 Which item (area or yield) is mainly responsible for increasing the total production of the crop during this period? $\frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3$

9 Study the map given below and write the answers of the following questions in your answer book.

9.1 Name the railway line shown in this map.

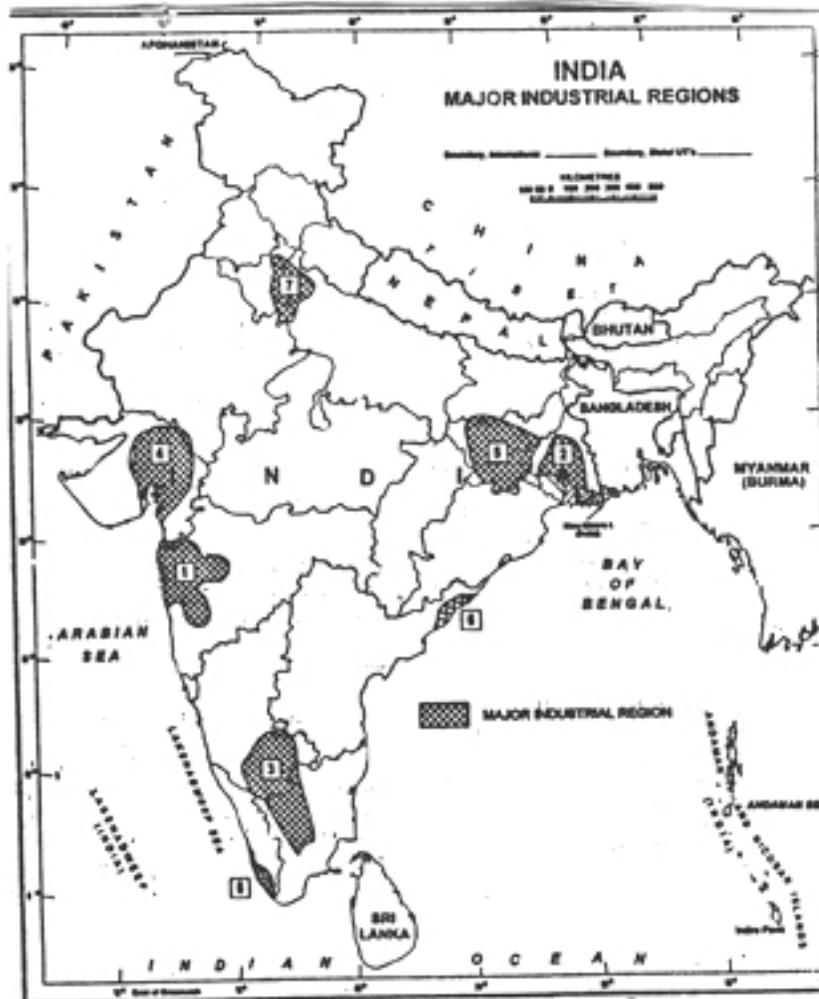
9.2 Name its terminal stations marked in the map as A and B.

9.3 Name the two ocean-coasts which are being connected by this railway line.



$$1+1+1=3$$

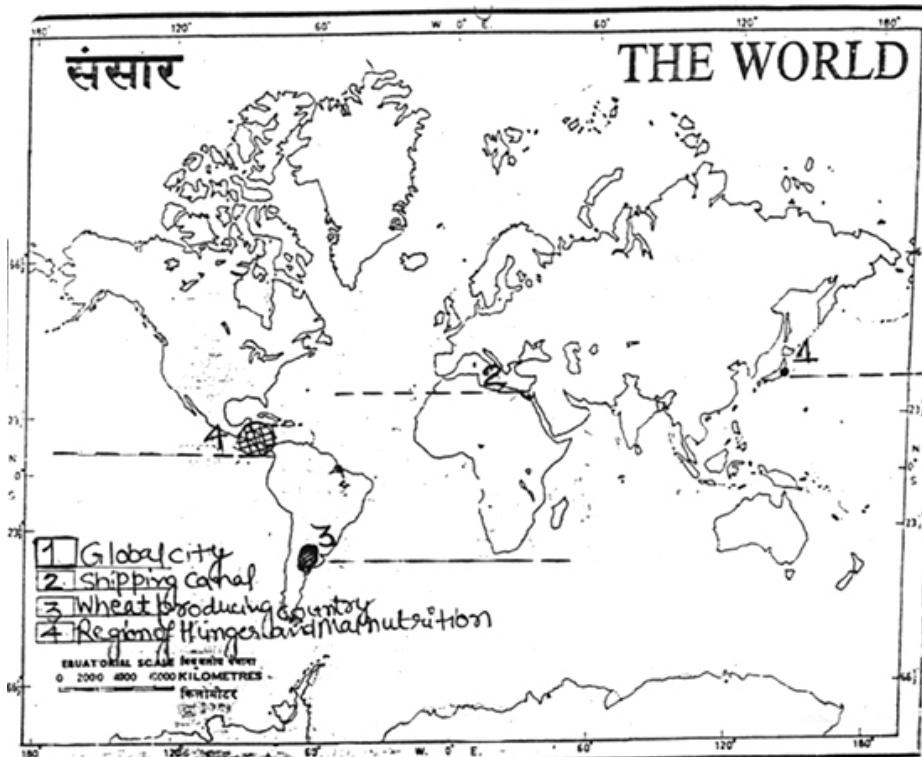
- 10 Draw or trace the outline map of India given below. Mark and name in this map, the industrial region 2. Write the most important industry of this region.



1+1+1=3

- 11 What is the meaning of transport? Name the four modes of transport. State the various activities included in transport. 1+2+1=4
- 12 Describe the four advantages of pipeline transport over other modes of transport in India. 4x1=4
- 13 Explain the functional classification of towns and cities in India by stating any eight categories of functions with a suitable example of each. 8x ½ =4

- 14 Explain the main difference between the pollution and the pollutant. State the three forms of pollutants and the type of pollutions associated with them. $1 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4$
- 15 Why is the share of employment in the tertiary sector (service sector) increasing throughout the world? Suggest four reasons for it. $4 \times 1 = 4$
- 16 Define the term 'Human Development'. State the three indicators which form the basis of calculating the Human Development Index (HDI). Name two countries forming the highest and the lowest ranks each in the HDI. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 5$
- 17 Name any five types of rural settlement pattern developed in different parts of the world and write one typical feature of each type. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 18 Why is the female participation in the economic activities nominal in India? Explain it by giving five reasons. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 19.1 In the given outline map of the world are shown four features from serial number 1 to 4. Identify them with the help of map legend. Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map.

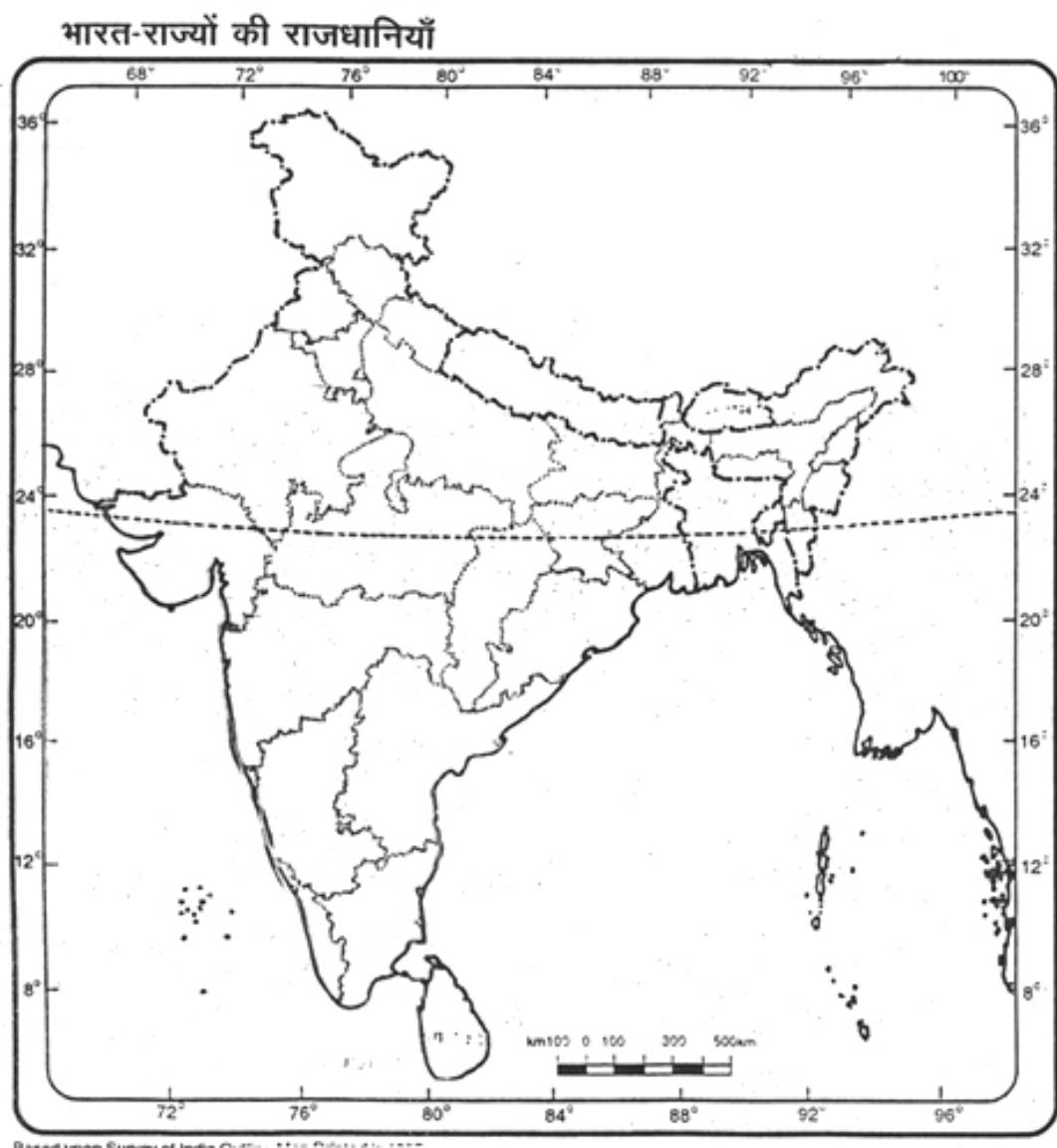


$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

19.2 On an outline Political map of India provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols-

- i) Largest Metropolitan city of India.
- ii) A State in which Telugu is mainly spoken.
- iii) A steel plant in Chhattisgarh.

3x1=3



FOR BLIND STUDENTS ONLY

(In lieu of questions 9,10 and 19)

(a)

- (i) Name the longest transcontinental railway of the world.
 - (ii) Name the country in which this railway line is situated.
 - (iii) Name the two terminal stations of this railway line.

20

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

(b)

- (i) Name the major industrial region of West Bengal
(ii) Name the most important industry of this region. 3x1=3
(iii) Name the most important industrial centre of this region.

(C)

- (i) Name the global city of Japan.
 - (ii) Name the shipping canal connecting Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
 - (iii) Which is the most important wheat producing country of South America? $5 \times 1 = 5$
 - (iv) Name the largest Metropolitan city of India.
 - (v) Name a State in which Telugu is mainly spoken.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II
GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)
CLASS XII**

Time 3 hours **Max. Marks 70**

General Instructions:

1. There are 19 general questions
 2. All questions are compulsory
 3. Marks for each question are indicated against it
 4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
 5. Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
 6. Question numbers 16,17 and 18 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 7. Question no.19 contains test items of very short answer. It is of 5 marks
 8. Outline maps of the world and India provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
 9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
 10. Questions 9,10 and 19 are not for Blind students but in lieu of these. Question 20 is provided for them.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | State any <i>three</i> factors which influence the mining activity in the world. | 3x1=3 |
| 2 | State <i>three</i> bases of international trade. | 3x1=3 |
| 3 | How Determinism, Possibilism and Neodeterminism differ from one another? Explain one point of difference of each. | 3x1=3 |
| 4 | Why does crop intensity vary from one state to another in India? Give <i>two</i> reasons with suitable example, one from the highest and the other from the lowest. | 1 ½ + 1 ½ =3 |
| 5 | What is rainwater harvesting? Why is it urgently needed these days in India? Give <i>four</i> reasons. | 1+2=3 |
| 6 | “India has three dominant electricity regions, based on various sources of electricity” Support this statement with <i>three</i> suitable examples. | 3x1=3 |
| 7 | Why is road transport better than rail transport? State <i>three</i> reasons/ | 3x1=3 |
| 8 | Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow: | 1+2=3 |

WORLD: PRODUCTION OF BAUXITE

YEAR	PRODUCTION (In million Metric Tonnes)
1970	60
1980	90
1990	110
1999	122

- a. What is the proportionate increase in the production of bauxite from 1970 to 1999?
- b. Why has been the production of bauxite steadily increasing since 1970? Give *four* reasons.
- 9 The diagram given below shows the employment shares by economic sector in the U.S.A. Study the diagram and answer the question that follow. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 3$



- a. In which sector is the share of employment declining continuously?
- b. Name the sector in which the share of employment is increasing continuously.
- c. What do you conclude from the answers of the above *two* questions.
- 10 Draw and trace the outline map of India given below. Name in this map the software parks A & B. What type of industry has developed in the software technology parks? 1+1+1=3



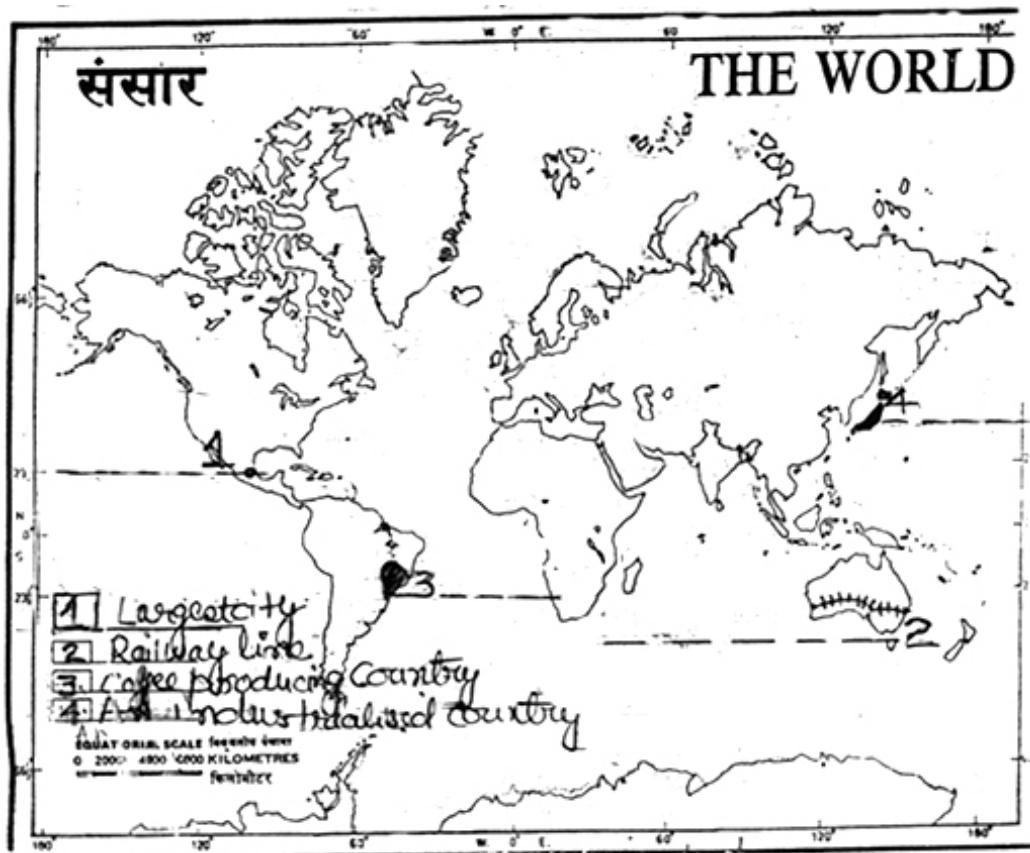
- 11 State *two* characteristics each of clustered and dispersed rural settlements of India. 2+2=4
- 12 What role do major seaports play in the development of our country? 2+1+1=4
Name recently developed ports, one each on West and East Coast.
State the main purpose of their development.
- 13 Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture of the world. 4x1=4
- 14 Why has the North Atlantic oceanic route become the busiest one in the world? Give *four* reasons. 4x1=4
- 15 Table: Poverty Ratio in India-1973-74 and 1999-2000 of some States. 4x1=4

Sl.No.	States	1973-74	1999-2000
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.96	15.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51.93	33.47
3	Assam	51.21	36.09
4	Bihar	61.91	42.6
5	Gujarat	48.15	14.07
6	Haryana	35.36	8.74
7	Karnataka	54.47	20.04
8	Kerala	59.79	12.72
9	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	37.43
10	Orissa	66.18	47.15
11	Punjab	28.15	6.16
12	Tripura	51.00	34.44
	All-India	54.88	26.10

Study carefully table given above and answer the following questions:

- 1 What percentage of poverty ratio of India has declined between the period 1973-74 and 1999-2000?
- 2 Explain the main reason for this reduction in poverty ratio.
- 3 Name the State where poverty ratio has declined the most during the period of 1973-74 to 1999-2000. Also give the main reason for it.
- 4 Name *two* states where the decline in poverty ratio is the least during the same period.

- 16 Describe any *five* main problems of urbanization in developing countries of the world. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 17 What is migration? Describe any *four* important situations under which people generally migrate in India. $1 + 4 = 5$
- 18 Explain the term density of population. Give *four* reasons responsible for the variations in the density of population in different parts of the world. $1 + 4 = 5$
- 19 19.1 In the given outline map of the world are shown four features from serial number 1 to 4. Identify them with the help of map legend. Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$



19.2 On an outline political map of India provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

3x1=3

- Least urbanized State of India.
- A nuclear power plant in Karnataka
- Western terminal of East-West corridor.

भारत-राज्यों की राजधानियाँ



FOR BLIND STUDENTS ONLY

(IN LIEU OF QUESTIONS 8,9,10 AND 19)

20 Answer the following questions:

a)

1. In which sector of economy, the employment share is declining continuously in the U.S.A.
2. In which sector of economy the employment share is increasing continuously in the U.S.A.
3. What do you conclude from the answers of the above *two* questions

3x1=3

b) – What type of industry is associated with software parks? Name one software park each of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

c) – (I) – Name the following –

1+2=3

- ii) Largest city of the world.
- iii) A railway line connecting the pacific coast with Indian Ocean coast of Australia.
- iv) A country known for coffee production in South America.
- v) Most industrialized island country of Asia.

4 x ½ =2

II- Answer each of the following questions:

- i) Name the least urbanized State of India.
- ii) Name a nuclear power plant of Karnataka. 3x1=3
- iii) Name the Western terminal of East-West corridor.

Design of the Question Paper
(Common for Both Papers)

SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY **CLASS – XII**

Time : 3 Hrs

Max Marks : 70

One Theory Paper

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to learning outcomes

Sno	Learning outcomes	Marks	% of Marks
1	Knowledge	21	30%
2	Understanding	35	50%
3	Application	14	20%
	Total	70	100

2. Weightage to content/Subject Units

SNo	Units & their Sub Units	Marks
1	Intelligence	08
2	Self and Personality	08
3	Social Influence and Group processes	07
4	Attitude and Social Cognition	06
5	Coping with Life challenges	05
6	Skills needed for an Effective Psychologist	05
7	Psychological Disorders	07
8	Therapeutic Approaches	05
9	Environment and Behaviour	04
10	Psychology in Organisational Setting	04
11	Psychology and Social problems	04
12	Statistics in Psychology	07
	Total	70

3. Weightage to Types/Forms of Questions

S.No	Types/Forms of Questions	Marks for each question	No. of Questions	Total Marks	Percentage
1.	L.A.	7	2	14	20%
2.	S.A.I.	4	6	24	34%
3.	S.A. II	3	6	18	26%
4.	V.S.A.	2	7	14	20%
	Total	21		70	100%

Note : The expected length of the answers and time under different forms of questions would be as follows:

S.No	Types/Forms of questions	No. of questions	Expected length	Expected time for each question	Total Time
1.	L.A.	2	upto 200 words	20 mts	$2 \times 20 = 40$ mts
2.	S.A.I.	6	upto 100 words	10 mts	$6 \times 10 = 60$ mts
3.	S.A. II	6	upto 60 words	7 mts	$6 \times 7 = 42$ mts
4.	V.S.A.	7	upto 30 words	4 mts	$7 \times 4 = 28$ mts
Reading and Revision					10 mts
					Total 180 mts

L.A. = (Long Answer Type Questions)

S.A. II & I = (Short Answer Type Questions)

V.S.A. = (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

This is only an approximation. The students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible. It would therefore be advisable for the students to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous length and be within the expected limits.

Scheme of options:

- (1) There will be no overall option in the form of "Do any six questions or So".
- (2) Internal choice on a very selective basis may be given in some questions testing higher mental abilities.
- (3) The alternate questions given by way of choice should be based on the same objective and the unit. It would have the same anticipated difficulty level and length of answer.

5. Weightage of Difficulty Level of Questions:

S.No	Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(1)	Easy	15%
(2)	Average	70%
(3)	Difficult	15%

Note: A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual as such the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weight rather than to determine the pattern of making at any stage.

Sample Question Paper - I

SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY

CLASS – XII

Time : 3 Hrs

Max Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Answer should be brief and to the point.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Question Nos. 1 – 7 in Part – A are very short answer type questions, carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question Nos. 8 – 13 in Part b are short answer type II questions, carrying three marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question Nos. 14-19 in Part – C are short answer type – I questions, carrying four marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Question Nos. 20-21 in Part – D are long answer type questions, carrying seven marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

PART – A

- Q1. State two main characteristics of an attitude. (2)
- Q2. What is stress? (2)
- Q3. What role does empathy play in making a counselor effective? (2)
- Q4. What is Pranayama? (2)
- Q5. How does occupational therapy help in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill? (2)
- Q6. What is self? (2)
- Q7. Explain the effect of growth of slums on environment and behavior. (2)

PART - B

- Q8. Differentiate between primary and secondary types of groups. (3)
- Q9. Discuss the sources of stress. (3)
- Q10. State the characteristics that a psychologist should have in order to be an effective communicator. (3)
- Q11. What is meant by Pro-environmental behaviour? State any two measures of promoting it. (3)
- Q12. Explain the causes of Poverty. (3)
- Q13. Differentiate between Descriptive & Inferential Statistics? (3)

PART - C

- Q14. What is giftedness? How can gifted children be identified? (4)
- Q15. How is aptitude different from intelligence? (4)
- Q16. Give an example of social loafing in a classroom and how can it be reduced? (4)
- Q17. 'Attitudes guide thinking and behaviour'. Analyse. (4)
- Q18. Explain briefly the concept of work motivation. (4)
- Q19. With the help of a diagram illustrate a positively skewed curve. (4)

PART - D

- Q20. Explain the Psychodynamic approach of Freud to the study of personality? (7)

Or

Explain the Post – Freudian approach to personality development.

- Q21. Discuss the main types of anxiety disorders? (7)

Or

Discuss the various behavioural disorders found in children.

Sample Question Paper - II

SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY

CLASS – XII

Time : 3 Hrs

Max Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Answer should be brief and to the point.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Question Nos. 1 – 7 in Part – A are very short answer type questions, carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question Nos. 8 – 13 in Part b are short answer type II questions, carrying three marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question Nos. 14-19 in Part – C are short answer type – I questions, carrying four marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Question Nos. 20-21 in Part – D are long answer type questions, carrying seven marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

PART – A

- Q1. Give any two functions of beliefs. (2)
- Q2. What is adjustment? (2)
- Q3. How does a counsellor become effective in school? (2)
- Q4. What is pratyahara? (2)
- Q5. How do half way houses help in rehabilitation of the mentally ill? (2)
- Q6. What are defence mechanisms? (2)
- Q7. Explain the effect of transportation and traffic on environment and behaviour. (2)

PART – B

- Q8. What are the functions of a group? (3)
- Q9. What are the three internal sources of stress? (3)
- Q10. What are the various testing skills that a psychologist should have? (3)
- Q11. What is meant by crowding? State the psychological effects of crowding on human behaviour. (3)
- Q12. Explain any three causes of gender – discrimination. (3)
- Q13. Differentiate between nominal and ordinal scale. (3)

PART – C

- Q14. Define intelligence. Explain the theory of multiple intelligence by Gardner. (4)
- Q15. How are individual tests different from group tests? (4)
- Q16. "Groups have a tendency to take greater risks than individuals do". Analyse the statement with an example. (4)

- Q17 "Attitudes help to establish our identities". Analyse. (4)
- Q18. Explain briefly the concept of training and performance appraisal. (4)
- Q19. With the help of a diagram illustrate negatively skewed curve (4)

PART – D

Q20. What is personality? How do psychologists asses personality?

Or

What is meant by trait and type? Discuss the trait and type theories of personality. (7)

Q21. What is abnormal behaviour? Discuss causal factors of abnormal behaviour.

Or

Name various types of psychological disorders. Discuss mood disorders. (7)

**Design of the Question Paper
(Common for Both Papers)**

Subject : Sociology

Class XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks : 70

One Theory Paper

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

1. Weightage to learning outcomes

S.No.	Learning outcomes	Marks	% of Marks
1.	Knowledge	30	30%
2.	Understanding	50	50%
3.	Application	20	20%
	Total	100	100

2. Weightage to Types/Forms of Questions

S.No.	Type of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total Marks
1.	L.A.	8	3	24
2.	S.A.	4	12	48
3.	V.S.A.	2	14	28
	Total	-	29	100

3. Weightage to content/subject units

S.No.	Units	Marks
1.	Unity and Diversity	10
2.	Structure of Society	10
3.	Inst. Structure	10
4.	Deprived Groups	10
5.	Approaches to the study of Indian Society	10
6.	Processes of social change in India	10
7.	State and Social Change	10
8.	Economic development & Social change	10
9.	Culture, Education and Mass Media	10
10.	Dissent and social change	10
	Total	100

SET- I

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed: 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks: 100

General Instructions:

- (1) There are 29 Questions in all.
- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Question Nos. 1-14 are of 2 marks each to be answered in about 30 words.
- (4) Question Nos. 15-26 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 75 words.
- (5) Question Nos. 27-29 are of 8 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.
- (6) Answer should be precise and to the point.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY - SET-I

1. State any four pillars of Unity in Contemporary India. (2)
2. What is social demography? (2)
3. How do you define marriage? (2)
4. What is meant by Nai-Talim? (2)
5. State any four rights of the individuals. (2)
6. What is the theory of Karma? (2)
7. Show the difference between material and non-material culture. (2)
8. Mention any two features of the Mandal Commission. (2)
9. Write the names of four approaches to the study of Indian Society. (2)
10. What is meant by Social change? (2)
11. What is meant by Five Year Plan? (2)
12. Write any two objectives of land reforms. (2)
13. What do you understand by local culture? (2)
14. Name any two types of violence. (2)

15. Discuss the special features of Rural Community. (4)
16. Distinguish between Caste, class and tribe. (4)
17. What are the theoretical concerns of Historical approach in Sociology? (4)
18. Explain the Ideological approach to the study of Indian Society. (4)
19. Explain the process of sanskritisation. (4)
20. What are the effects of urbanization? (4)
21. What are the fundamental duties of citizen of India? (4)
22. Discuss the responsibilities of Panchayat. (4)
23. What impact does the mass-media have on Indian society? (4)
24. How is education as an agent of social change? (4)
25. Highlight the features of Social movement. (4)
26. Discuss the features of tribal movements? (4)

27. Discuss the factors of Unity and diversity in Indian Society? (8)
OR
Discuss the elements of Unity in modern India. (8)

28. What are the contribution of minorities for the Indian Society? (8)
OR
Discuss the major problems of the Scheduled Tribes in India. (8)

29. What are the Socio-economic consequence of land reform? (8)
OR
Discuss the differences between globalisation and liberalization. (8)

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed: 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks: 100

General Instructions:

- (1) There are 29 Questions in all.
- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Question Nos. 1-14 are of 2 marks each to be answered in about 30 words.
- (4) Question Nos. 15-26 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 75 words.
- (5) Question Nos. 27-29 are of 8 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.
- (6) Answer should be precise and to the point.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SOCIOLOGY

SET II

1. Name four pilgrimage centres of India. (2)
2. Mention two objectives of the National Population Policy. (2)
3. What is meant by "Brahm Vivah"? (2)
4. What is meant by dissent? (2)
5. List the semitic religions prevalent in Indian Society. (2)
6. What is meant by 'Social Movement'? (2)
7. Name the sources used for funding schools in India. (2)
8. Who are the dominant middle class peasantry? (2)
9. What is meant by Minorities? (2)
10. Name four classical dances of India. (2)
11. What is Westernization? (2)
12. Give any two fundamental duties of Indian Citizens. (2)
13. What do we understand by the term 'Sociological approach'? (2)
14. List the social functions of education. (2)
15. Explain any four features of a rural community. (4)
16. Highlight the impact of Islamisation in India. (4)
17. Elaborate upon the types of classes present in urban India. (4)
18. Explain the culturological approach to the study of Sociology. (4)
19. What are the prerequisites of modernization? (4)
20. Explain the role of peasant movements in India. (4)
21. What are the objectives of the Ninth Five Year plan of India? (4)
22. Explain the salient features of the Panchayati Raj Act. (4)
23. Explain the structural approach applied to the study of Indian Sociology? (4)
24. Write about the types of media popularly used in India. (4)
25. How does education bring about social change in Indian Society? (4)
26. Differentiate between occupational crime and organized crime. (4)
27. (a) Explain the elements of unity that existed in traditional India. (8)
OR
(b) Explain the elements of unity that exist in Modern India
28. (a) Discuss the problems of Scheduled tribes in India.
- OR
(b) Discuss the status of women in India. (8)
29. (a) Discuss the Socio-economic consequences of green revolution in India. (8)
OR
(b) Discuss the potential and consequences of "Globalization" In India. (8)

Computer Science (Code 083)
Sample Paper with Solution Set - 1

Max. Marks: 70

Duration: 3 Hours

1.

(a) What is the difference between Global Variable and Local Variable?

2

Answer:

Global Variable	Local Variable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is variable which is declared outside all the functions It is accessible throughout the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a variable which is declared with in a function or with in a compound statement It is accessible only within a function/compound statement in which it is declared
<pre>#include <iostream.h> float NUM=900; void LOCAL(int T) { int Total=0; for (int I=0;I<T;I++) Total+=I; cout<<NUM+Total; } void main() { LOCAL(45); }</pre>	<pre>//NUM is a global varibale //Total is a local variable</pre>

(b) Write the names of the header files to which the following belong:

1

Answer:

(c) Rewrite the following program after removing the syntactical errors (if any).

2

```
#include [iostream.h]
class PAYITNOW
{
    int Charge;
PUBLIC:
    void Raise(){cin>>Charge;};
    void Show{cout<<Charge;};
};

void main()
{
    PAYITNOW P;
    P.Raise();
    Show();
}
```

Answer:

```
#include <iostream.h>
class PAYITNOW
{
    int Charge;
public:
    void Raise(){cin>>Charge;}
    void Show(){cout<<Charge;}
};
void main()
{
    PAYITNOW P;
    P.Raise();
    P.Show();
}
```

- (d) Find the output of the following program:

3

```
#include <iostream.h>
struct PLAY
{ int Score, Bonus;};
void Calculate(PLAY &P, int N=10)
{
    P.Score++;P.Bonus+=N;
}
void main()
{
    PLAY PL={10,15};
    Calculate(PL,5);
    cout<<PL.Score<<":"<<PL.Bonus<<endl;
    Calculate(PL);
    cout<<PL.Score<<":"<<PL.Bonus<<endl;
    Calculate(PL,15);
    cout<<PL.Score<<":"<<PL.Bonus<<endl;
}
```

Answer:

```
11:20
12:30
13:45
```

- (e) Find the output of the following program:

2

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <ctype.h>
void Encrypt(char T[])
{
    for (int i=0;T[i]!='\0';i+=2)
        if (T[i]=='A' || T[i]=='E') T[i]='#';
        else if (islower(T[i])) T[i]=toupper(T[i]);
        else T[i]='@';
}
void main()
{
    char Text[]="SaVE EArtH";//The two words in the string Text
                           //are separated by single space
    Encrypt(Text);
    cout<<Text<<endl;
}
```

Answer:

@a@E@E#rTH

- (f) In the following program, if the value of N given by the user is 15, what maximum and minimum values the program could possibly display? 2

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void main()
{
    int N,Guessme;
    randomize();
    cin>>N;
    Guessme=random(N)+10;
    cout<<Guessme<<endl;
}
```

Answer:

Maximum Value: 24 Minimum Value: 10

2.

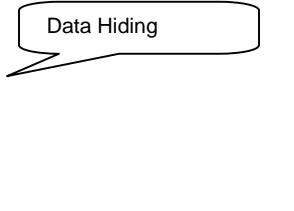
- (a) What do you understand by Data Encapsulation and Data Hiding? 2

Answer:

Data Encapsulation: Wrapping up of data and function together in a single unit is known as Data Encapsulation. In a class, we wrap up the data and function together in a single unit.

Data Hiding: Keeping the data in private visibility mode of the class to prevent it from accidental change is known as Data Hiding.

```
class Computer
{
    char CPU[10];int RAM;
public:
    void STOCK();
    void SHOW();
};
```



- (b) Answer the questions (i) and (ii) after going through the following class: 2

```
class Seminar
{
    int Time;
public:
    Seminar()           //Function 1
    {
        Time=30;cout<<"Seminar starts now"<<endl;
    }
    void Lecture()      //Function 2
    {
        cout<<"Lectures in the seminar on"<<endl;
    }
    Seminar(int Duration) //Function 3
    {
        Time=Duration;cout<<"Seminar starts now"<<endl;
    }
}
```

```

        ~Seminar()           //Function 4
    {
        cout<<"Vote of thanks"<<endl;
    }
};

```

- i) In Object Oriented Programming, what is **Function 4** referred as and when does it get invoked/called?

Answer:

Destructor, it is invoked as soon as the scope of the object gets over.

- ii) In Object Oriented Programming, which concept is illustrated by **Function 1** and **Function 3** together? Write an example illustrating the calls for these functions.

Answer:

Constructor Overloading (Polymorphism)
Seminar S1,S2(90);

- (c) Define a class TEST in C++ with following description:

4

Private Members

- a. TestCode of type integer
- b. Description of type string
- c. NoCandidate of type integer
- d. CenterReqd (number of centers required) of type integer
- e. A member function CALCCTR() to calculate and return the number of centers as (NoCandidates/100+1)

Public Members

- A function SCHEDULE() to allow user to enter values for TestCode, Description, NoCandidate & call function CALCCTR() to calculate the number of Centres
- A function DISPTEST() to allow user to view the content of all the data members

Answer:

```

class TEST
{
    int TestCode;
    char Description[20];
    int NoCandidate,CenterReqd;
    void CALCCTR();
public:
    void SCHEDULE();
    void DISPTEST();
};
void TEST::CALCCTR()
{
    CenterReqd=NoCandidate/100 + 1;
}
void TEST::SCHEDULE()
{
    cout<<"Test Code    :">>TestCode;
    cout<<"Description  :">>gets>Description);
    cout<<"Number      :">>NoCandidate;
    CALCCTR();
}
void TEST::DISPTEST()
{
    cout<<"Test Code    :"<<TestCode<<endl;
}

```

```

        cout<<"Description    :"<<Description<<endl;
        cout<<"Number      :"<<NoCandidate<<endl;;
        cout<<"Centres     :"<<CenterReqd<<endl;;
    }
}

```

- (d) Answer the questions (i) to (iv) based on the following: 4

```

class PUBLISHER
{
    char Pub[12];
    double Turnover;
protected:
    void Register();
public:
    PUBLISHER();
    void Enter();
    void Display();
};

class BRANCH
{
    char CITY[20];
protected:
    float Employees;
public:
    BRANCH();
    void Haveit();
    void Giveit();
};

class AUTHOR:private BRANCH,public PUBLISHER
{
    int Acode;
    char Aname[20];
    float Amount;
public:
    AUTHOR();
    void Start();
    void Show();
};

```

- (i) Write the names of data members, which are accessible from objects belonging to class AUTHOR.
- (ii) Write the names of all the member functions which are accessible from objects belonging to class BRANCH.
- (iii) Write the names of all the members which are accessible from member functions of class AUTHOR.

(iv) How many bytes will be required by an object belonging to class AUTHOR?

Answer:

- (i) None of data members are accessible from objects belonging to class AUTHOR.
- (ii) Haveit(), Giveit()
- (iii) Data members: Employee, Acode, Aname, Amount
Member function: Register(), Enter(), Display(), Haveit(), Giveit(), Start(), Show(),
- (iv) 70

3.

- (a) Write a function in C++ to merge the contents of two sorted arrays A & B into third array C. Assuming array A is sorted in ascending order, B is sorted in descending order, the resultant array is required to be in ascending order.

4

Answer:

```
void AddNSave(int A[],int B[],int C[],int N,int M, int &K)
{
    int I=0,J=M-1;
    K=0;
    while (I<N && J>=0)
        if (A[I]<B[J])
            C[K++]=A[I++];
        else
            if (A[I]>B[J])
                C[K++]=B[J--];
            else
            {
                C[K++]=A[I++];
                J--;
            }
    for (int T=I;T<N;T++)
        C[K++]=A[T];
    for (T=J;T<M;T--)
        C[K++]=B[T];
}
```

- (b) An array S[40][30] is stored in the memory along the row with each of the element occupying 2 bytes, find out the memory location for the element S[15][5], if an element S[20][10] is stored at the memory location 5500.

4

Answer:

Given,
W=2
N=40
M=30
Loc(S[15][5])=5500

Row Major Formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loc}(S[I][J]) &= \text{Base}(S) + W * (M * I + J) \\ \text{Loc}(S[15][5]) &= \text{Base}(S) + 2 * (30 * 15 + 5) \\ 5500 &= \text{Base}(S) + 2 * (450 + 5) \\ \text{Base}(S) &= 5500 - 910 \\ \text{Base}(S) &= 4590 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Loc}(S[20][10]) &= 4590 + 2 * (30 * 20 + 10) \\ &= 4590 + 2 * (600 + 10) \\ &= 4590 + 1220 \\ &= 5810 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Write a function in C++ to perform Insert operation in a dynamically allocated Queue containing names of students.

4

Answer:

```
struct NODE
{
    char Name[20];
    NODE *Link;
};

class QUEUE
{
    NODE *R,*F;
public:
    QUEUE();
    void Insert();
    void Delete();
};

void QUEUE::Insert()
{
    NODE *Temp;
    Temp=new NODE;
    gets(Temp->Name);
    Temp->Link=NULL;
    if (Front==NULL)
    {
        Rear=Temp;
        Front=Temp;
    }
    else
    {
        Rear->Link=Temp;
        Rear=Temp;
    }
}
```

- (d) Write a function in C++ to find the sum of both left and right diagonal elements from a two dimensional array (matrix).

2

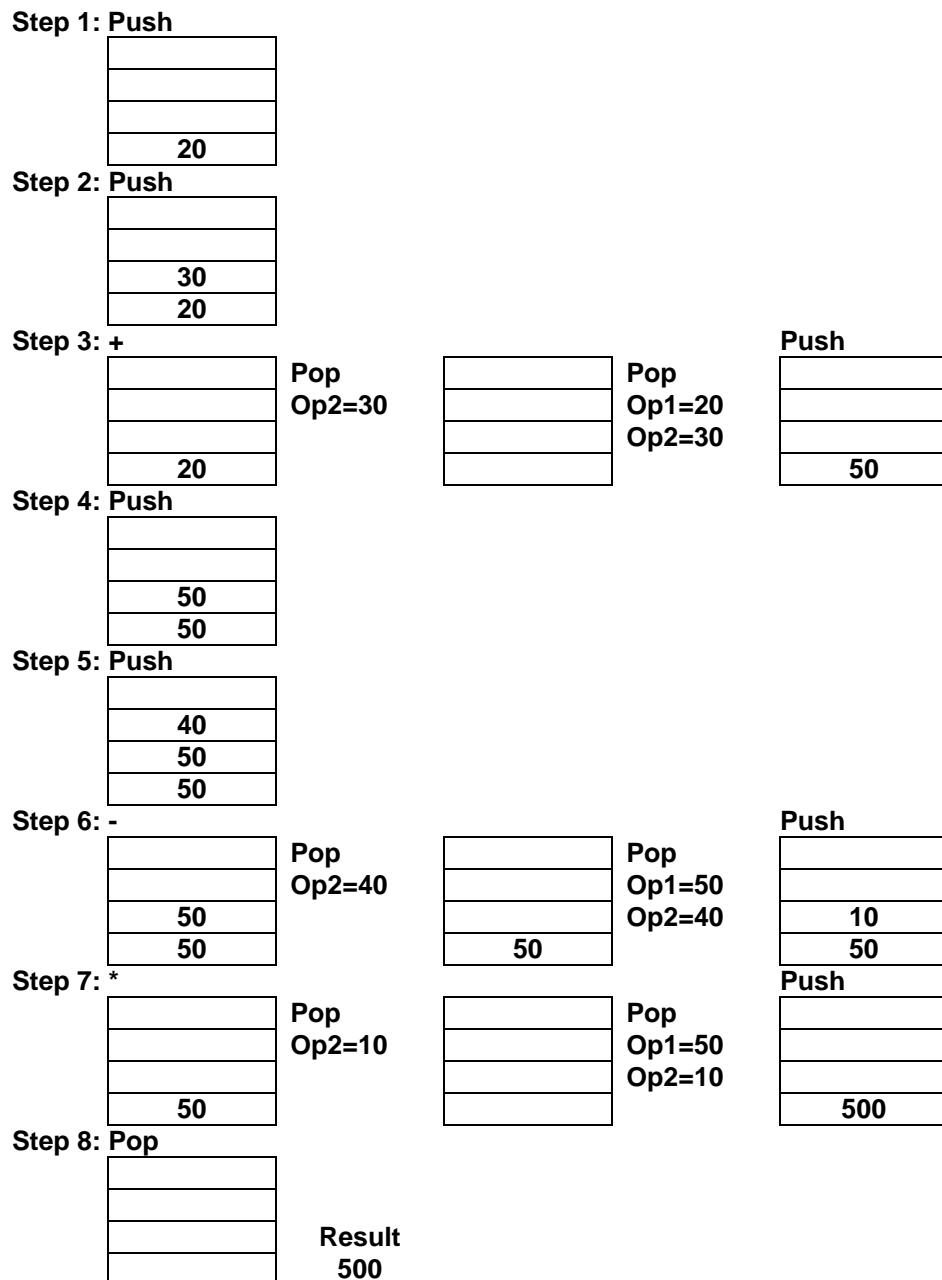
Answer:

```
void DiagSum(int M[][4],int N,int M)
{
    int SumD1=0,SumD2=0;
    for (int I=0;I<N;I++)
    {
        SumD1+=M[I][I];SumD2+=M[N-I-1][I];
    }
    cout<<"Sum of Diagonal 1:"<<SumD1<<endl;
    cout<<"Sum of Diagonal 2:"<<SumD2<<endl;
}
```

- (e) Evaluate the following postfix notation of expression:
20,30,+,50,40,-,*

2

Answer:



4.

- (a) Observe the program segment given below carefully and fill the blanks marked as Statement 1 and Statement 2 using `seekp()` and `seekg()` functions for performing the required task. 1

```
#include <fstream.h>
class Item
{
    int Ino;char Item[20];
public:
    //Function to search and display the content from a particular
    //record number
```

```

void Search(int );
//Function to modify the content of a particular record number
void Modify(int );
};

void Item::Search(int RecNo)
{
    fstream File;
    File.open("STOCK.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in);
    File.read((char*)this,sizeof(Item)); //Statement 1
    cout<<Ino<<"==>"<<Item<<endl;
    File.close();
}

void Item::Modify(int RecNo)
{
    fstream File;
    File.open("STOCK.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in|ios::out);
    cout>>Ino;cin.getline(Item,20); //Statement 2
    File.write((char*)this,sizeof(Item));
    File.close();
}

```

Answer:

```

File.seekg(RecNo*sizeof(Item)); //Statement 1

File.seekp(RecNo*sizeof(Item)); //Statement 2

```

(b) Write a function in C++ to count the number of lines present in a text file "STORY.TXT".

2

Answer:

```

void CountLine()
{
    ifstream FIL("STORY.TXT");
    int LINES=0;
    char STR[80];
    while (FIL.getline(STR,80))
        LINES++;
    cout<<"No. of Lines:"<<LINES<<endl;
}

```

(c) Write a function in C++ to search for a BookNo from a binary file "BOOK.DAT", assuming the binary file is containing the objects of the following class.

3

```

class BOOK
{
    int Bno;
    char Title[20];
public:
    int RBno(){return Bno;}
    void Enter(){cin>>Bno;gets>Title);}
    void Display(){cout<<Bno<<Title<<endl;}
};

```

Answer:

```
void BookSearch()
{
    fstream FIL;
    FIL.open("BOOK.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in);
    BOOK B;
    int bn,Found=0;
    while (FIL.read((char*)&S,sizeof(S)))
        if (FIL.RBno() == bn)
    {
        S.Display();
        Found++;
    }
    if (Found==0) cout<<"Sorry! Book not found!!!"<<endl;
    FIL.close();
}
```

5.

(a) What do you understand by Degree and Cardinality of a table?

2

Answer:

Degree of a table is total number of attributes.
Cardinality of a table is total number of rows.

(b) Consider the following tables ACTIVITY and COACH. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii) 6

Table: ACTIVITY

ACode	ActivityName	ParticipantsNum	PrizeMoney	ScheduleDate
1001	Relay 100x4	16	10000	23-Jan-2004
1002	High jump	10	12000	12-Dec-2003
1003	Shot Put	12	8000	14-Feb-2004
1005	Long Jump	12	9000	01-Jan-2004
1008	Discuss Throw	10	15000	19-Mar-2004

Table: COACH

PCode	Name	ACode
1	Ahmad Hussain	1001
2	Ravinder	1008
3	Janila	1001
4	Naaz	1003

(i) To display the name of all activities with their ACodes in descending order.

Answer:

SELECT ActivityName, ACode FROM ACTIVITY ORDER BY Acode DESC;

(ii) To display sum of PrizeMoney for each of the Number of participants groupings (as shown in column ParticipantsNum 10,12,16)

Answer:

SELECT SUM(PrizeMoney),ParticipantsNum FROM ACTIVITY GROUP BY ParticipantsNum;

(iii) To display the coach's name and ACodes in ascending order of ACode from the table COACH

Answer:

SELECT Name, ACode FROM PLAYER ORDER BY ACode;

- (iv) To display the content of the GAMES table whose ScheduleDate earlier than 01/01/2004 in ascending order of ParticipantNum.

Answer:

SELECT * FROM ACTIVITY WHERE Schedule < {01/01/2004} ORDER BY ParticipantNum;

- (v) **SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ParticipantsNum) FROM ACTIVITY;**

Answer:

3

- (vi) **SELECT MAX(ScheduleDate), MIN(ScheduleDate) FROM ACTIVITY;**

Answer:

19/03/2004 12/12/2003

- (vii) **SELECT SUM(PrizeMoney) FROM ACTIVITY;**

Answer:

54000

- (viii) **SELECT DISTINCT ParticipantNum FROM COACH;**

Answer:

16

10

12

6.

- (a) State and verify Demorgan's Laws.

2

Answer:

$$(X+Y)' = X' \cdot Y'$$

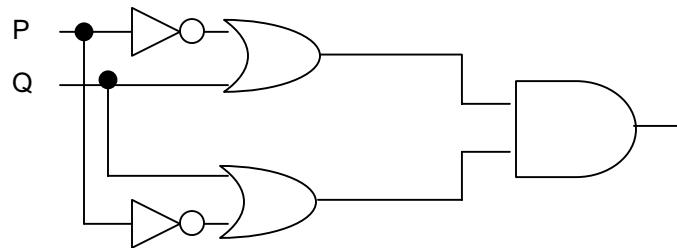
$$(X \cdot Y)' = X' + Y'$$

X	Y	X+Y	(X+Y)'	X'	Y'	X' \cdot Y'	X \cdot Y	(X \cdot Y)'	X' + Y'
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Verified

- (b) Write the equivalent Boolean Expression for the following Logic Circuit

2



Answer:

$$F(P,Q) = (P' + Q) \cdot (P + Q')$$

- (c) Write the POS form of a Boolean function F, which is represented in a truth table

1

U	V	W	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Answer:

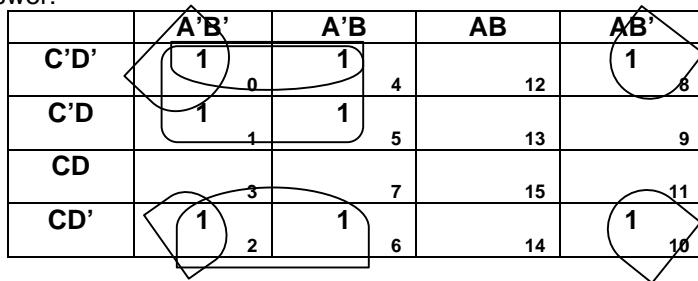
$$F(U,V,W) = (U + V + W') \cdot (U + V' + W) \cdot (U' + V + W')$$

- (d) Reduce the following Boolean Expression using K-Map:

3

$$F(A,B,C,D) = \Sigma(0,1,2,4,5,6,8,10)$$

Answer:



$$F(A,B,C,D) = A'C' + A'D' + B'D'$$

7. a) What is the significance of ARPANET in the network? 1

Answer:

The first computer network was jointly designed by The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) and Department of Defence (DoD) in 1969 and was called ARPANET. It was an experimental project, which connected a few computers of some of the reputed universities of USA and DoD. ARPANET allowed access and use of computer resource sharing projects. Later Defence Data Network (DDN) was born in 1983.

- b) Expand the following terminologies: 1
(i) CDMA (ii) GSM

Answer:

- (i) Code Division Multiple Access
(ii) Global System for Mobile Communication

- c) Give two major reasons to have network security. 1

Answer:

- Two major reasons to have Network Security are
(i) **Secrecy**: Keeping information out of the reach of unauthorized users.
(ii) **Authentication**: Determining the authorized user before sharing sensitive information with or entering into a business deal.

- d) What is the purpose of using a Web Browser? Name any one commonly used Web Browser. 1

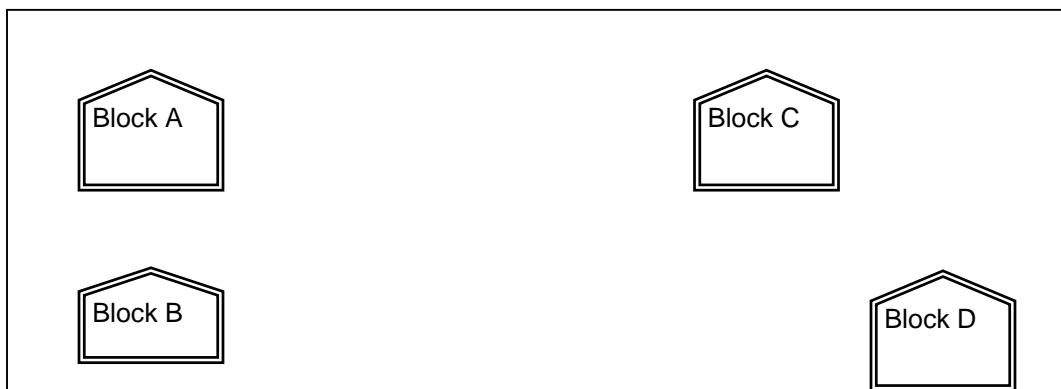
Answer:

The Web Browser fetches the page requested, interprets the text and formatting commands that it contains, and displays the page properly formatted on the screen.

Example of a Web Browser:

Internet Explorer OR Netscape Navigator.OR Mosaic

- e) Knowledge Supplement Organisation has set up its new center at Mangalore for its office and web based activities. It has 4 blocks of buildings as shown in the diagram below:



Center to center distances between various blocks

Block A to Block B	50 m
Block B to Block C	150 m
Block C to Block D	25 m
Block A to Block D	170 m
Block B to Block D	125 m
Block A to Block C	90 m

Number of Computers

Block A	25
Block B	50
Block C	125
Block D	10

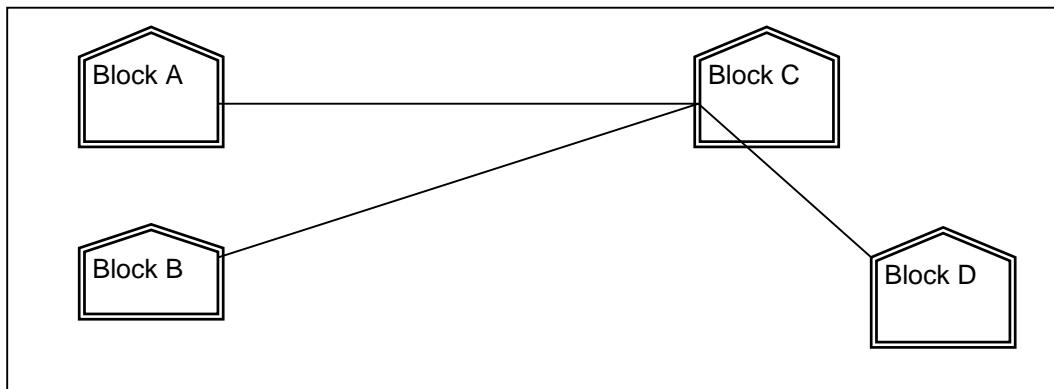
e1) Suggest a cable layout of connections between the blocks.

1

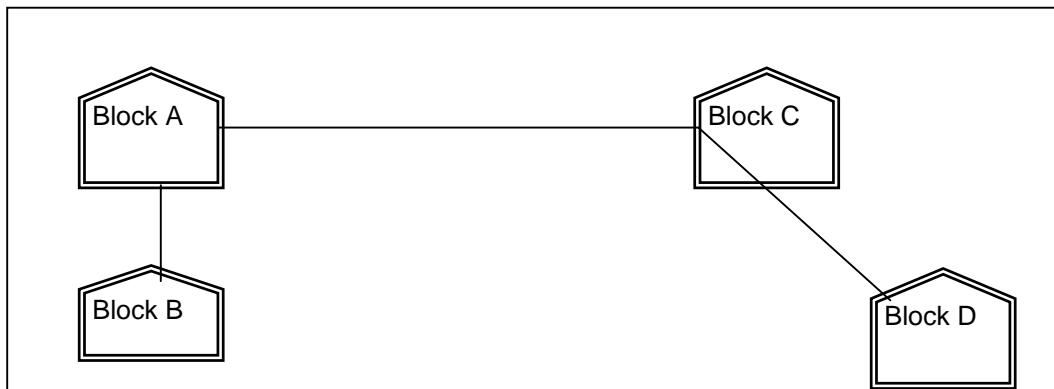
Answer:

(Any of the following option)

Layout Option 1:



Layout Option 2: Since the distance between Block A and Block B is quite short



e2) Suggest the most suitable place (i.e. block) to house the server of this organisation with a suitable reason.

1

Answer:

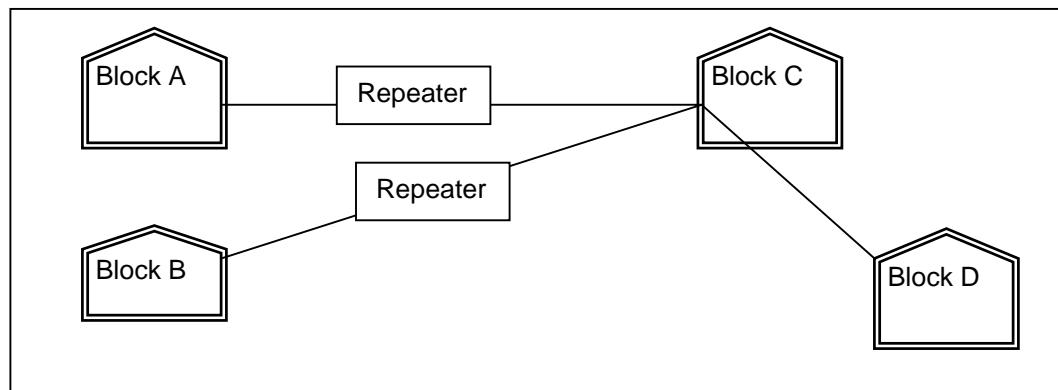
The most suitable place / block to house the server of this organisation would be Block C, as this block contains the maximum number of computers, thus decreasing the cabling cost for most of the computers as well as increasing the efficiency of the maximum computers in the network.

e3) Suggest the placement of the following devices with justification 1

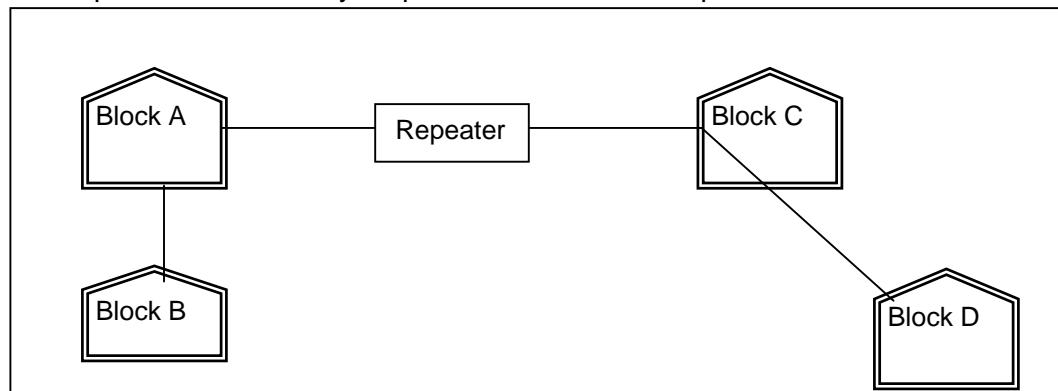
- (i) Repeater
- (ii) Hub/Switch

Answer:

- (i) For Layout 1, since the cabling distance between Blocks A and C, and that between B and C are quite large, so a repeater each, would ideally be needed along their path to avoid loss of signals during the course of data flow in these routes.

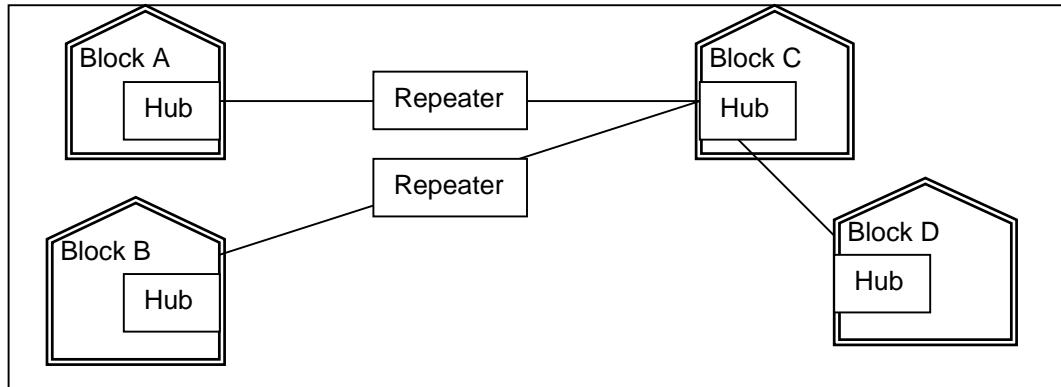


For layout 2, since the distance between Blocks A and C is large so a repeater would ideally be placed in between this path

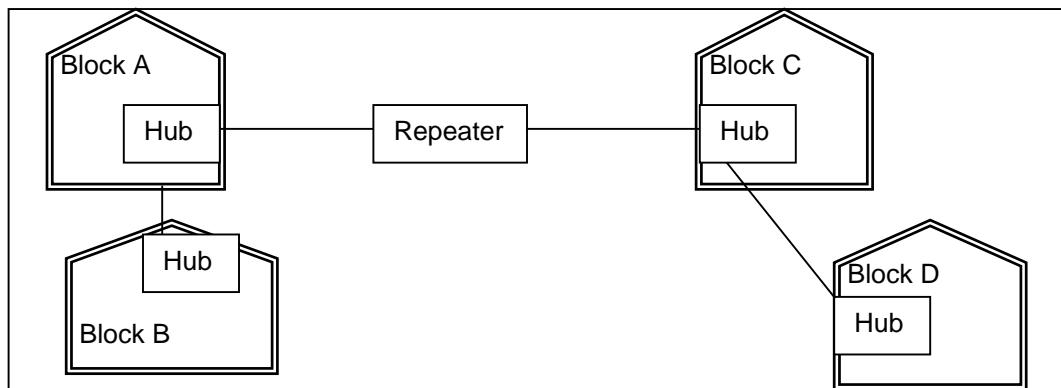


- (ii) In both the layouts, a hub/switch each would be needed in all the blocks, to interconnect the group of cables from the different computers in each block

Layout 1



Layout 2



e4) The organization is planning to link its front office situated in the city in a hilly region where cable connection is not feasible, suggest an economic way to connect it with reasonably high speed? 1

Answer:

The most economic way to connect it with a reasonable high speed would be to use radio wave transmission, as they are easy to install, can travel long distances, and penetrate buildings easily, so they are widely used for communication, both indoors and outdoors. Radio waves also have the advantage of being omni directional, which means they can travel in all the directions from the source, so that the transmitter and receiver do not have to be carefully aligned physically.

Computer Science (Code 083)
Sample Paper with Solution Set –II

Max. Marks: 70

Duration: 3 Hours

1

- (a) What is the difference between Object Oriented Programming and Procedural Programming?

Object Oriented Programming	Procedural Programming
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on Data• Follows Bottom-Up approach in program design• Data hiding feature prevents accidental change in data• Features like data encapsulation, polymorphism, inheritance are present	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on doing things (functions)• Follows Top-down approach in program design• Presence of Global variables increase chances of accidental change in data• Such features are not available

- (b) Write the names of the header files to which the following belong:

1

- (c) Rewrite the following program after removing the syntactical errors (if any).

Underline each correction.

2

```
#include <iostream.h>
struct Pixels
{
    int Color,Style;
}
void ShowPoint(Pixels P)
{
    cout<<P.Color,P.Style<<endl;
}
void main()
{
    Pixels Point1=(5,3);
    ShowPoint(Point1);
    Pixels Point2=Point1;
    Color.Point1+=2;
    ShowPoint(Point2);
}
```

```
#include <iostream.h>
struct Pixels
{ int Color,Style; };
void ShowPoint(Pixels P)
{ cout<<P.Color<<P.Style<<endl; }
void main()
{
    Pixels Point1={5,3};
    ShowPoint(Point1);
    Pixels Point2=Point1;
    Point1.Color+=2;
    ShowPoint(Point2);
}
```

- (d) Find the output of the following program:

```
#include <iostream.h>
void Changethecontent(int Arr[], int Count)
{
    for (int C=1;C<Count;C++)
        Arr[C-1]+=Arr[C];
}
void main()
{
    int A[]={3,4,5},B[]={10,20,30,40},C[]={900,1200};
    Changethecontent(A,3);
    Changethecontent(B,4);
    Changethecontent(C,2);
    for (int L=0;L<3;L++) cout<<A[L]<<'#';
    cout<<endl;
    for (L=0;L<4;L++) cout<<B[L] <<'#';
    cout<<endl;
    for (L=0;L<2;L++) cout<<C[L] <<'#';
}
```

3

```
7#9#5#
30#50#70#40#
2100#1200#
```

- (e) Find the output of the following program:

```
#include <iostream.h>
struct Game
{
    char Magic[20];int Score;
};
void main()
{
    Game M={"Tiger",500};
    char *Choice;
    Choice=M.Magic;
    Choice[4]='P';
    Choice[2]='L';
    M.Score+=50;
    cout<<M.Magic<<M.Score<<endl;
    Game N=M;
    N.Magic[0]='A';N.Magic[3]='J';
    N.Score-=120;
    cout<<N.Magic<<N.Score<<endl;
}
```

2

```
TiLeP550
AiLJP430
```

- (f) In the following program, if the value of N given by the user is 20, what maximum and minimum values the program could possibly display?

2

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void main()
{
```

```

int N,Guessnum;
randomize();
cin>>N;
Guessnum=random(N-10)+10;
cout<<Guessnum<<endl;
}

```

Answer:

Maximum Value: 19	Minimum Value: 10
-------------------	-------------------

2.

(a) What do you understand by Polymorphism? Give a suitable example of the same. 2

Polymorphism: It is a method of using the same operator or function (method) to work using different set of inputs. Function overloading is one of the example of polymorphism, where more than one function carrying same name behave differently with different set of parameters passed to them.

```

void Display()
{
    cout<<"Hello!"<<endl;
}
void Display(int N)
{
    cout<<2*N+5<<endl;
}

```

(b) Answer the questions (i) and (ii) after going through the following program: 2

```

class Match
{
    int Time;
public:
    Match()           //Function 1
    {
        Time=0;
        cout<<"Match commences"<<endl;
    }
    void Details()      //Function 2
    {
        cout<<"Inter Section Basketball Match"<<endl;
    }

    Match(int Duration)   //Function 3
    {
        Time=Duration;
        cout<<"Another Match begins now"<<endl;
    }

    Match(Match &M)       //Function 4
    {
        Time=M.Duration;
        cout<<"Like Previous Match "<<endl;
    }
};

```

- i) Which category of constructor - **Function 4** belongs to and what is the purpose of using it?

Answer:

Copy Constructor, it is invoked when an object is created and initialised with values of an already existing object.

- ii) Write statements that would call the member Functions 1 and 3

Answer:

Match M1;	//for Function 1
Match M2(90);	//for Function 3

(b) Define a class in C++ with following description:

4

Private Members

- A data member Flight number of type integer
- A data member Destination of type string
- A data member Distance of type float
- A data member Fuel of type float
- A member function CALFUEL() to calculate the value of Fuel as per the following criteria

Distance	Fuel
<=1000	500
more than 1000 and <=2000	1100
more than 2000	2200

Public Members

- A function FEEDINFO() to allow user to enter values for Flight Number, Destination, Distance & call function CALFUEL() to calculate the quantity of Fuel
- A function SHOWINFO() to allow user to view the content of all the data members

```
class FLIGHT
{
    int Fno;
    char Destination[20];
    float Distance, Fuel;
    void CALFUEL();
public:
    void FEEDINFO();
    void SHOWINFO();
};
void FLIGHT::CALFUEL()
{
    if (Distance<1000)
        Fuel=500;
    else
        if (Distance<2000)
            Fuel=1100;
        else
            Fuel=2200;
}
void FLIGHT::FEEDINFO()
{
    cout<<"Flight No    :";cin>>Fno;
```

```

        cout<<"Destination :">>Destination;
        cout<<"Distance     :">>Distance;
        CALFUEL();
    }
    void FLIGHT::SHOWINFO()
    {
        cout<<"Flight No   :"<<Fno<<endl;
        cout<<"Destination :"<<Destination<<endl;
        cout<<"Distance    :"<<Distance<<endl;;
        cout<<"Fuel         :"<<Fuel<<endl;;
    }
}

```

- (c) Answer the questions (i) to (iv) based on the following:

4

```

class CUSTOMER
{
    int Cust_no;
    char Cust_Name[20];
protected:
    void Register();
public:
    CUSTOMER();
    void Status();
};

class SALESMAN
{
    int Salesman_no;
    char Salesman_Name[20];
protected:
    float Salary;
public:
    SALESMAN();
    void Enter();
    void Show();
};

class SHOP : private CUSTOMER , public SALESMAN
{
    char Voucher_No[10];
    char Sales_Date[8];
public:
    SHOP();
    void Sales_Entry();
    void Sales_Detail();
};

```

- Write the names of data members which are accessible from objects belonging to class CUSTOMER.
- Write the names of all the member functions which are accessible from objects belonging to class SALESMAN.
- Write the names of all the members which are accessible from member functions of class SHOP.
- How many bytes will be required by an object belonging to class SHOP?

- None of data members are accessible from objects belonging to class CUSTOMER.
- Enter(), Show()
- Data members: Voucher_No, Sales_Date, Salary
Member function: Sales_Entry(), Sales_Details(), Enter(), Show(), Register(), Status()
- 66

3.

- (a) Write a function in C++ to combine the contents of two equi-sized arrays A and B by computing their corresponding elements with the formula $2*A[i]+3*B[i]$; where value i varies from 0 to N-1 and transfer the resultant content in the third same sized array. 4

```
void AddNSave(int A[],int B[],int C[],int N)
{
    for (int i=0;i<N;i++)
        C[i]=2*A[i]+3*B[i];
}
```

- (b) An array P[20][30] is stored in the memory along the column with each of the element occupying 4 bytes, find out the memory location for the element P[5][15], if an element P[2][20] is stored at the memory location 5000. 4

Given,

$$W=4$$

$$N=20$$

$$M=30$$

$$\text{Loc}(P[2][20])=5000$$

Column Major Formula:

$$\text{Loc}(P[I][J]) = \text{Base}(P) + W*(N*J+I)$$

$$\text{Loc}(P[2][20]) = \text{Base}(P) + 4*(20*20+2)$$

$$5000 = \text{Base}(P) + 4*(400+2)$$

$$\text{Base}(P) = 5000 - 804$$

$$\text{Base}(P) = 4196$$

$$\text{Loc}(P[5][15]) = 4196 + 4*(20*15+5)$$

$$= 4196 + 4*(300+5)$$

$$= 4196 + 1220$$

$$= 5416$$

- (c) Write a function in C++ to perform Push operation on a dynamically allocated Stack containing real numbers. 4

```
struct NODE
{
    float Data; NODE *Link;
};

class STACK
{
    NODE *Top;
public:
    STACK();
    void Push();
    void Pop();
};

void STACK::Push()
{
    NODE *Temp;
    Temp=new NODE;
    cin>>Temp->Data;
    Temp->Link=Top;
    Top=Temp;
}
```

(d) Write a function in C++ to find sum of rows from a two dimensional array. 2

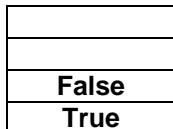
```
void MatAdd(int M[][4],int N,int M)
{
    for ( int R=0;R<N;R++)
    {
        int SumR=0;
        for ( int C=0;C<M;C++)
            SumR+=M[C][R];
        cout<<SumR<<endl;
    }
}
```

(e) Evaluate the following postfix notation of expression: 2
True, False, AND, True, True, NOT, OR, AND

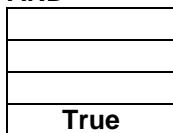
Step 1: Push



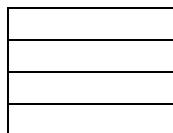
Step 2: Push



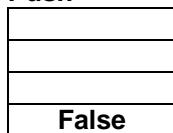
Step 3: AND



Pop
Op2=True

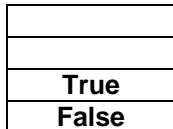


Pop
Op1=False
Op2=True



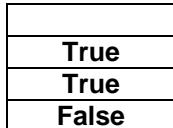
Push

Step 4: Push



True
False

Step 5: Push

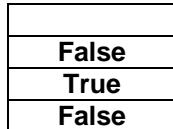


True
True
False

Step 6: NOT



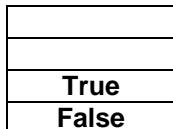
Pop
Op2=True



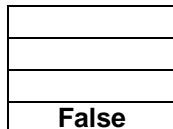
Push

False
True
False

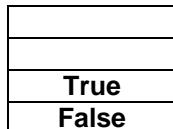
Step 7: OR



Pop
Op2=False



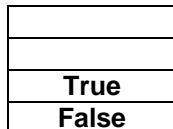
Pop
Op1=True
Op2=False



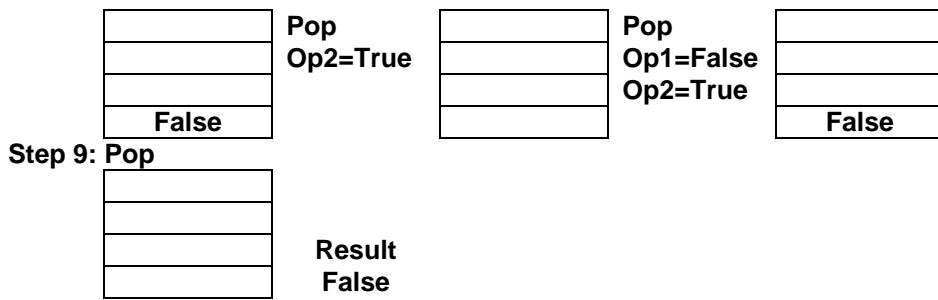
Push

True
False

Step 8: AND



Push



4.

- (a) Observe the program segment given below carefully and fill the blanks marked as Statement 1 and Statement 2 using seekg() and tellg() functions for performing the required task. 1

```
#include <fstream.h>
class Employee
{
    int Eno;char Ename[20];
public:
    //Function to count the total number of records
    int Countrec();
};
int Item::Countrec()
{
    fstream File;
    File.open("EMP.DAT",ios::binary|ios::in);
    _____ //Statement 1

    int Bytes = _____ //Statement 2

    int Count = Bytes / sizeof(Item);
    File.close();
    return Count;
}
```

Answer:

```
File.seekg(0,ios::end); //Statement 1
File.tellg();           //Statement 2
```

- (b) Write a function in C++ to count the number of alphabets present in a text file "NOTES.TXT". 2

```
void CountAlphabet()
{
    ifstream FIL("NOTES>TXT");
    int CALPHA=0;
    char CH=FIL.get();
    while (!FIL.eof())
    {
        if (isalpha(CH)) CALPHA++;
        CH=FIL.get();
    }
    cout<<"No. of Alphabets:"<<CALPHA<<endl;
}
```

- (b) Write a function in C++ to add new objects at the bottom of a binary file "STUDENT.DAT", assuming the binary file is containing the objects of the following class.

3

```

class STUD
{
    int Rno;
    char Name[20];
public:
    void Enter(){cin>>Rno;gets(Name);}
    void Display(){cout<<Rno<<Name<<endl;}
};

void Addnew()
{
    fstream FIL;
    FIL.open("STUDENT.DAT",ios::binary|ios::app);
    STUD S;
    char CH;
    do
    {
        S.Enter();
        FIL.write((char*)&S,sizeof(S));
        cout<<"More(Y/N)?";cin>>CH;
    }
    while(CH!='Y');
    FIL.close();
}

```

5.

- (a) What do you understand by Primary Key & Candidate Keys?

2

An attribute or set attributes which are used to identify a tuple uniquely is known as Primary Key. If a table has more than one such attributes which identify a tuple uniquely than all such attributes are known as Candidate Keys.

- (b) Consider the following tables GAMES and PLAYER. Write SQL commands for the statements (i) to (iv) and give outputs for SQL queries (v) to (viii)

6

Table: GAMES

GCode	GameName	Number	PrizeMoney	ScheduleDate
101	Carom Board	2	5000	23-Jan-2004
102	Badminton	2	12000	12-Dec-2003
103	Table Tennis	4	8000	14-Feb-2004
105	Chess	2	9000	01-Jan-2004
108	Lawn Tennis	4	25000	19-Mar-2004

Table: PLAYER

PCode	Name	Gcode
1	Nabi Ahmad	101
2	Ravi Sahai	108
3	Jatin	101
4	Nazneen	103

- (i) To display the name of all Games with their Gcodes

SELECT GameName,Gcode FROM GAMES;

- (ii) To display details of those games which are having PrizeMoney more than 7000.

SELECT * FROM GAMES WHERE PrizeMoney>7000

- (iii) To display the content of the GAMES table in ascending order of ScheduleDate.

SELECT * FROM GAMES ORDER BY ScheduleDate;

- (iv) To display sum of PrizeMoney for each of the Number of participation groupings (as shown in column Number 2 or 4)

SELECT SUM(PrizeMoney),Number FROM GAMES GROUP BY Number;

- (v) **SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Number) FROM GAMES;**

2

- (vi)**SELECT MAX(ScheduleDate),MIN(ScheduleDate) FROM GAMES;**

19-Mar-2004 12-Dec-2003

- (vii)**SELECT SUM(PrizeMoney) FROM GAMES;**

59000

- (viii) **SELECT DISTINCT Gcode FROM PLAYER;**

**101
108
103**

6.

- (a) **State and algebraically verify Absorbtion Laws.**

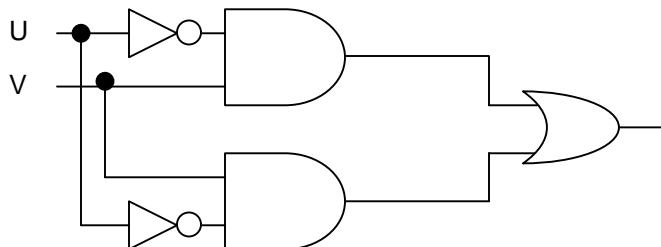
2

$$\begin{aligned} X+X.Y &= X \\ L.H.S &= X+X.Y \\ &= X.1+X.Y \\ &= X.(1+Y) \\ &= X.1 \\ &= X \\ &= R.H.S \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X+X'.Y &= X+Y \\ L.H.S. &= X+X'.Y \\ &= (X+X').(X+Y) \\ &= 1.(X+Y) \\ &= X+Y \\ &= R.H.S \end{aligned}$$

(b) Write the equivalent Boolean Expression for the following Logic Circuit

2



$$F(U,V) = U'V + UV'$$

(c) Write the SOP form of a Boolean function G, which is represented in a truth table
as follows:

1

P	Q	R	G
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$$G(P,Q,R) = P'Q.R' + P.Q'.R' + P.Q.R' + P.Q.R$$

(d) Reduce the following Boolean Expression using K-Map:

3

$$F(U,V,W,Z) = \Pi(0,1,2,4,5,6,8,10)$$

	U'V'	U'V	UV	UV'
W'Z'	0	4	1	
W'Z	1	5	1	1
WZ	1	1	1	1
WZ'	3	7	15	11
	2	6	14	10

$$F(U,V,W,Z) = UV + WZ + UZ$$

7.

a) Define the term Bandwidth. Give unit of Bandwidth.

1

Answer:

Bandwidth is the capability of a medium to transmit an amount of information over a distance. Bandwidth of a medium is generally measured in Bytes per second (bps) or more commonly in kilobytes per second (kbps)

b) Expand the following terminologies:

1

- (i) HTML
- (ii) XML

Answer:

- (i) Hypertext Markup Language

(ii) Extended Markup Language

c) Define the term **firewall**.

1

Answer:

Firewall is a feature used for Network Security. In a Network there is always danger of information leaking out or leaking in. Firewall is a feature which forces all information entering or leaving the network to pass through a check to make sure that there is no unauthorized usage of the network.

d) What is the importance of URL in networking?

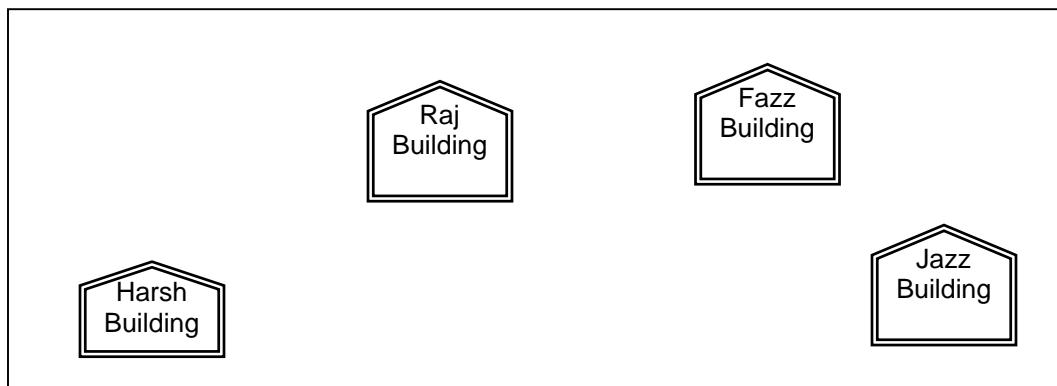
1

Answer:

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. Each page that is created for Web browsing is assigned a URL that effectively serves as the page's worldwide name or address. URL's have three parts: the protocol , the DNS name of the machine on which the page is located and a local name uniquely indicating the specific page(generally the filename).

e)

Ravya Industries has set up its new center at Kaka Nagar for its office and web based activities. The company compound has 4 buildings as shown in the diagram below:



Center to center distances between various buildings is as follows:

Harsh Building to Raj Building	50 m
Raz Building to Fazz Building	60 m
Fazz Building to Jazz Building	25 m
Jazz Building to Harsh Building	170 m
Harsh Building to Fazz Building	125 m
Raj Building to Jazz Building	90 m

Number of Computers in each of the buildings is follows:

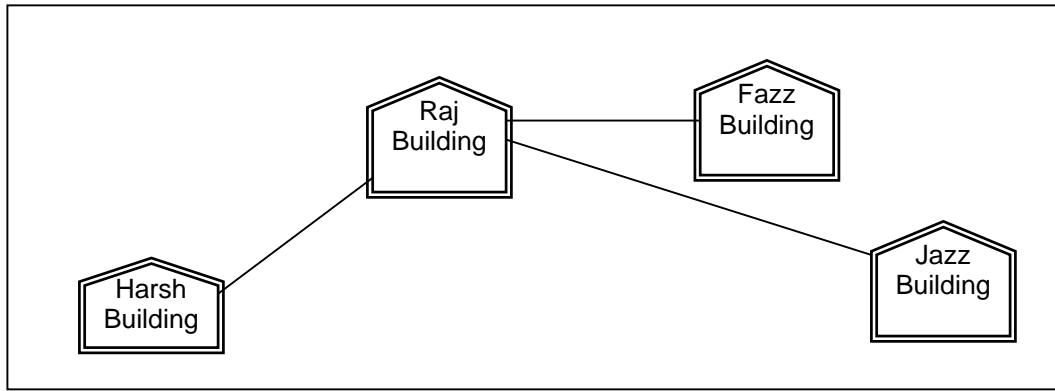
Harsh Building	15
Raj Building	150
Fazz Building	15
Jazz Bulding	25

e1) Suggest a cable layout of connections between the buildings.

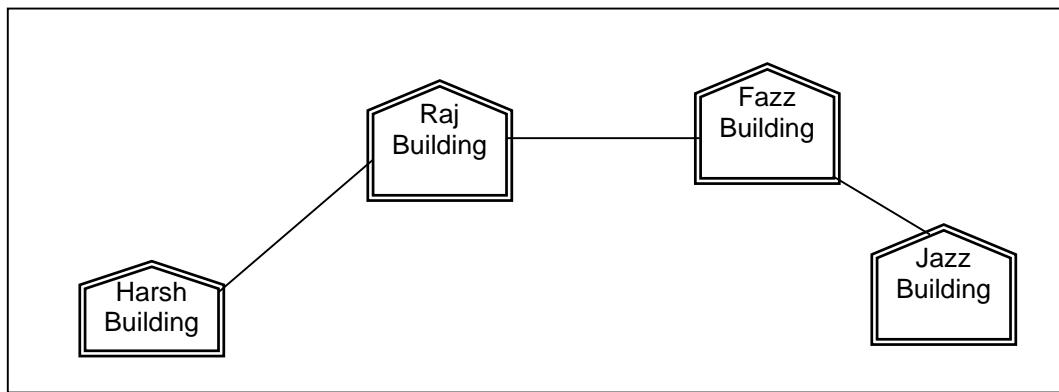
1

Answer:

Layout 1:



Layout 2: Since the distance between Fazz Building and Jazz Building is quite short



e2) Suggest the most suitable place (i.e. building) to house the server of this organisation with a suitable reason. 1

Answer:

The most suitable place / block to house the server of this organisation would be Raj Building, as this block contains the maximum number of computers, thus decreasing the cabling cost for most of the computers as well as increasing the efficiency of the maximum computers in the network.

e3) Suggest the placement of the following devices with justification: 1

- (i) **Internet Connecting Device/Modem**
 - (ii) **Switch**
- (i) Raj Building
(ii) In both the layouts, a hub/switch each would be needed in all the buildings, to interconnect the group of cables from the different computers in each block

e4) The organisation is planning to link its sale counter situated in various parts of the same city, which type of network out of LAN, MAN or WAN will be formed? Justify your answer. 1

Answer:

The type of network that shall be formed to link the sale counters situated in various parts of the same city would be a MAN, because MAN (Metropolitan Area Networks) are the networks that link computer facilities within a city.

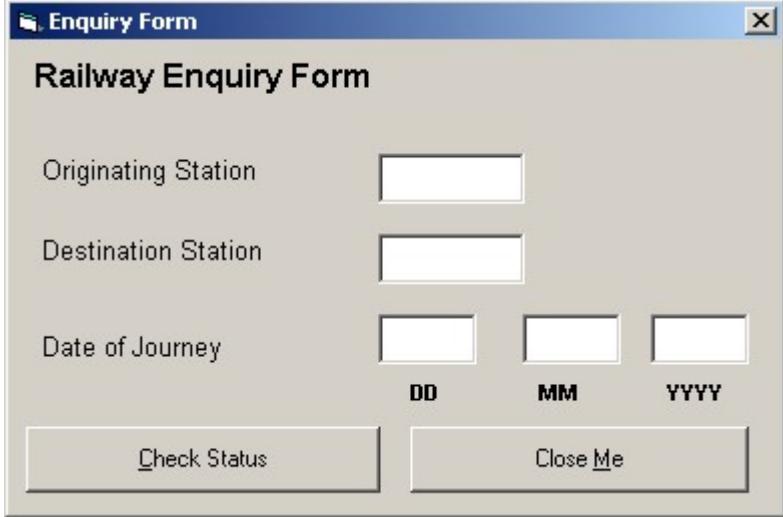
Informatics Practices (065)
Sample Question Paper –1

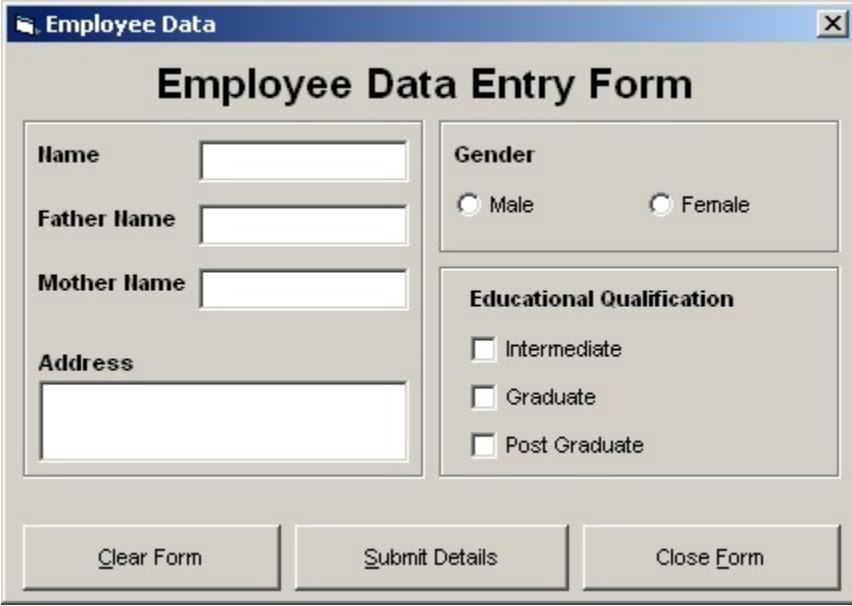
Note

1. This question paper is divided into sections
2. Section – A consists 30 marks.
3. Section – B and Section – C are of 20 marks each
4. Answer the questions after carefully reading the text.

Section – A		
Q 1.	Answer the following questions	
	(a) Give any four-application areas of Databases.	2
	(b) Elaborate the term SDLC explaining its essential components using a sample case study.	4
	(c) Explain the term Data Modeling. What does UML mean? Give the name of two commercially available packages supporting Object Modeling Technique.	4
Q2	Answer the following questions	
	(a) “Oracle Database is an example of an RDBMS” Justify this statement	2
	(b) Define SQL. Explain SQL subcategories giving at least one example command in each category.	4
	(c) Differentiate between Decision Control and Looping Control Structure in context with PL/SQL	4
Q3	Answer the following questions	
	(a) “Visual Basic is not an Object Oriented Language” Justify this statement.	2
	(b) Differentiate using a suitable example, between MsgBox () and InputBox () functions in Visual Basic	4
	(c) Differentiate between a ADODB project reference and ADO DC in a form using suitable Example	4

Section – B

Q4	<p>Read the following case study and answer the questions that follows</p> <p>Mr Nath of ABC Software Corporation has got requirement of a Software Project from a Customer in Tours and Travel Business. He performed the preliminary analysis and found that software Application should be based on Client/Server technology. He opted for Visual Basic Language to develop the front end, as RAD is one of its features. We had taken the excerpt from his analysis and presenting you one of the forms to enquire about railway reservation. Carefully observe the following picture.</p>  <p>The List for the above form is as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Object Type</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Object Name</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Form</td><td style="padding: 2px;">frmEnquiryForm</td><td style="padding: 2px;">The Main Form Object</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Label</td><td style="padding: 2px;">lblOriginatingStation</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">lblDestinationStation</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">lblDateOfJourney</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">lblDD</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">lblMM</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">lblYYYY</td><td style="padding: 2px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Text Box</td><td style="padding: 2px;">txtOriginatingStation</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To enter a string type value</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">txtDestinationStation</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To enter a string type value</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">txtDD</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To enter a Date</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">txtMM</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To enter a numeric value of month</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">txtYYYY</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To enter a numeric value of Year</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Command Button</td><td style="padding: 2px;">cmdCheckStatus</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To check Status of Ticket Availability</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">cmdCloseMe</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To close the form frmEnquiryForm</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) Write the value for the Caption property of the Object cmdCheckStatus. 1</p> <p>(b) Write the code snippet for cmdCloseMe Command Button if it is required to close the form on its Click event. 1</p> <p>(c) Write a code snippet to allow the user to restrict alphabets in the DD field. 4</p> <p>(d) Write a procedure to check for the validity of the entered date value. Clear the text boxes for invalid date value and set the focus on txtDD. 4</p>	Object Type	Object Name	Description	Form	frmEnquiryForm	The Main Form Object	Label	lblOriginatingStation			lblDestinationStation			lblDateOfJourney			lblDD			lblMM			lblYYYY		Text Box	txtOriginatingStation	To enter a string type value		txtDestinationStation	To enter a string type value		txtDD	To enter a Date		txtMM	To enter a numeric value of month		txtYYYY	To enter a numeric value of Year	Command Button	cmdCheckStatus	To check Status of Ticket Availability		cmdCloseMe	To close the form frmEnquiryForm
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Command Button	cmdCheckStatus	To check Status of Ticket Availability																																												
	cmdCloseMe	To close the form frmEnquiryForm																																												

Q5	<p>Read the following case study and answer the questions that follows</p> <p>Mr. Das is working as a Chief Information Officer in AMD Constructions Company. In the month of January he received a letter from the management to store all his employee information in electronic form. He decided to develop a small software application to store employee's personal data. He instructed one of his juniors to make a Form in Visual Basic to enter employee information. The junior presented the following form to Mr. Das</p>  <p>The form details are given in the following table</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Object or Control Type</th><th>Object Name</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Form</td><td>frmDataEntry</td><td>The Main Form Object</td></tr> <tr> <td>Label</td><td>lblEmployeeDataEntry</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>lblName</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>lblFatherName</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>lblMotherName</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>lblAddress</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Text Box</td><td>txtName</td><td>To enter Name of Employee</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>txtFatherName</td><td>To enter Father Name of employee</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>txtMotherName</td><td>To enter Mother Name of employee</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>txtAddress</td><td>To enter Address of employee</td></tr> <tr> <td>Option Button</td><td>optFemale</td><td rowspan="2">To provide Gender Information</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>optMale</td></tr> <tr> <td>Check Box</td><td>chkIntermediate</td><td>To be Checked if employee is Intermediate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>chkGraduate</td><td>To be Checked if employee is Graduate</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>chkPostGraduate</td><td>To be Checked if employee is Post Graduate</td></tr> <tr> <td>Command Button</td><td>cmdClearForm</td><td>To clear all the entered values in the form</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>cmdCloseForm</td><td>To close the form</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>cmdSubmitDetails</td><td>To store the form data</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(a) Write a Code snippet on Click event of cmdClearForm command button to clear text box objects, set default choice in the Option Buttons and clearing Check Box controls.</p>	Object or Control Type	Object Name	Description	Form	frmDataEntry	The Main Form Object	Label	lblEmployeeDataEntry			lblName			lblFatherName			lblMotherName			lblAddress		Text Box	txtName	To enter Name of Employee		txtFatherName	To enter Father Name of employee		txtMotherName	To enter Mother Name of employee		txtAddress	To enter Address of employee	Option Button	optFemale	To provide Gender Information		optMale	Check Box	chkIntermediate	To be Checked if employee is Intermediate		chkGraduate	To be Checked if employee is Graduate		chkPostGraduate	To be Checked if employee is Post Graduate	Command Button	cmdClearForm	To clear all the entered values in the form		cmdCloseForm	To close the form		cmdSubmitDetails	To store the form data	2
Object or Control Type	Object Name	Description																																																								
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	lblMotherName																																																									
	lblAddress																																																									
Text Box	txtName	To enter Name of Employee																																																								
	txtFatherName	To enter Father Name of employee																																																								
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	txtAddress	To enter Address of employee																																																								
Option Button	optFemale	To provide Gender Information																																																								
	optMale																																																									
Check Box	chkIntermediate	To be Checked if employee is Intermediate																																																								
	chkGraduate	To be Checked if employee is Graduate																																																								
	chkPostGraduate	To be Checked if employee is Post Graduate																																																								
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	cmdCloseForm	To close the form																																																								
	cmdSubmitDetails	To store the form data																																																								

	(b) Write a procedure procCheckQualification to be called in the cmdSubmit_Click event. The procedure code will perform the following action: If the check box chkPostGraduate is checked then the procedure will automatically check the check boxes chkGraduate and chkIntermediate irrespective of their initial state. Similarly if the check box chkGraduate is checked than chkIntermediate should also be automatically checked.	4
	(c) Write a procedure procConvertCase to convert all the employee details in txtName, txtFatherName, txtMotherName and txtAddress to Upper case character	4

Section C																																		
5	Answer the questions																																	
	(a) Write a SQL (DDL) query to create the following table Employee			2																														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column Name</th><th>Data Type</th><th>Size</th><th>Constraint</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EmpID</td><td>NUMBER</td><td>6</td><td>PRIMARY KEY</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>EmpName</td><td>VARCHAR2</td><td>20</td><td>NOT NULL</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>EmpAddress</td><td>VARCHAR2</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>EmpPhone</td><td>VARCHAR2</td><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>EmpSal</td><td>NUMBER</td><td>9,2</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description	EmpID	NUMBER	6	PRIMARY KEY		EmpName	VARCHAR2	20	NOT NULL		EmpAddress	VARCHAR2	30			EmpPhone	VARCHAR2	10			EmpSal	NUMBER	9,2					
Column Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description																														
EmpID	NUMBER	6	PRIMARY KEY																															
EmpName	VARCHAR2	20	NOT NULL																															
EmpAddress	VARCHAR2	30																																
EmpPhone	VARCHAR2	10																																
EmpSal	NUMBER	9,2																																
	(b) Write PL / SQL Code to increase the salary of all the employees by some percentage amount accepted from the user			4																														
	(c) Write program code to declare and use an Explicit Cursor to display the Salary increased by 10%			4																														

6

Assume that you are provided with the following two table

Table: Dept

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

Table: Emp

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-Dec-80	800		20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-Feb-81	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-Feb-81	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-Apr-81	2975		20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-Sep-81	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-May-81	2850		30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-Jun-81	2450		10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	09-Dec-82	3000		20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-Nov-81	5000		10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-Sep-81	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	12-Jan-83	1100		20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-Dec-81	950		30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-Dec-81	3000		20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-Jan-82	1300		10

The table structure are

Table: Dept

Colum Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
DeptNo	Number	2	PRIMARY KEY	
Dname	VARCHAR2	10	NOT NULL	
Loc	VARCHAR2	10		

Table: Emp

Colum Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
EmpNo	Number	4	PRIMARY KEY	
Ename	VARCHAR2	10	NOT NULL	
JOB	VARCHAR2	10		
MGR	NUMBER	4		
HIREDATE	DATE			
SAL	NUMBER	(7,2)		
COMM	NUMBER	(7,2)		
DEPTNO	NUMBER	2	FOREIGN KEY	References DeptNo field of Dept Table

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Create a View on the above tables to show Ename, Dname, Job and Sal of an employee whose department number is either 10 or 20. | 2 |
| (b) | Write a SQL Function to return Bonus, which is calculated as 20% of the amount passed. Also give an example of its use on column Sal of Emp table. | 4 |
| (c) | Write the PL/SQL code to create a stored procedure Raise_Salary to increase salary of an employee whose EMPNO and Sal_Percentage is passed as IN mode argument and will also display the changed value. | 4 |

Informatics Practices (065)
Sample Question Paper –2

Note

1. This question paper is divided into sections
2. Section – A: 30 marks.
3. Section – B and Section – C: 20 marks each
4. Answer the questions after carefully reading the text.

Section – A		
Q 1.	Answer the following questions	
	(a) Explain the terms Software, Hardware and Firmware using suitable example.	2
	(b) Explain the term Client Server Computing using suitable example.	2
	(c) What does Object Oriented Modeling Technique mean? Why do we use UML?	2
	(d) Explain the term Data Dictionary, Data Warehousing, Data Mining and Meta Data using suitable Examples.	4
Q2	Answer the following questions	
	(a) How do we restrict duplicate rows in SQL SELECT Query? Give example	2
	(b) Define SQL Functions. Explain Single Row Functions and its subcategories giving examples in each category.	4
	(c) Differentiate between Row Level Triggers and Statement Level Triggers using suitable example	4
Q3	Answer the following questions	
	(a) Define the term Errors. Give any two general types of Errors with respect to visual basic error object.	2
	(b) Differentiate between System Defined and User Defined functions in Visual Basic. Define a function <i>funCheckNumeric()</i> to check for validity of a numeric value passed as argument to the function. The function will return True if the value is numeric else will return False .	4
	(c) Define the term Common Dialog Box. Explain the process to include and a Common Dialog Box in a visual Basic form and write the code fragment to show File Open Dialog when mnuFileNew is clicked?	4

Section – B

Q4	<p>Read the following case study and answer the questions that follows</p> <p>A Class XII student studying Informatics Practices Course made a Picture Viewer using Visual Basic as programming tool. He had used a Form with Drive List Box, Directory List Box, File List Box and a Image control as described in the following table.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Object or Control Type</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Object Name</th><th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Form</td><td style="padding: 2px;">frmPictureViewer</td><td style="padding: 2px;">The Main Form Object</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">DriveListBox</td><td style="padding: 2px;">drvMyDrive</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To Select Drive</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">DirectoryListBox</td><td style="padding: 2px;">dirMyDirectory</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To select directory in the specified drive</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">FileListBox</td><td style="padding: 2px;">filMyFile</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To select file in the specified directory</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Image</td><td style="padding: 2px;">imgMyImage</td><td style="padding: 2px;">To hold the image specified in the file box</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Software Application</p> <p>Answer the following questions based on the above program</p> <p>(a) What is the function Name used to assign picture to an Image Control 1 (b) Give the value for the Pattern Property of File List Box to show only JPEG images. 1 (c) Write the code statement for dirMyDirectory_Change() event such that whenever there is a change in directory list box the file list box (filMyFile)should point towards the file in that directory 2 (d) Write a code statement for drvMyDrive_Change() event such that whenever there is a change in drive list box the directory list box should get modified 2 (e) Write a code snippet to trap the error and report it, when user selects a: in the drive list box and there is no floppy disk present in a: (a drive). The drive list box should revert back to c: drive 4</p>	Object or Control Type	Object Name	Description	Form	frmPictureViewer	The Main Form Object	DriveListBox	drvMyDrive	To Select Drive	DirectoryListBox	dirMyDirectory	To select directory in the specified drive	FileListBox	filMyFile	To select file in the specified directory	Image	imgMyImage	To hold the image specified in the file box
Object or Control Type	Object Name	Description																	
Form	frmPictureViewer	The Main Form Object																	
DriveListBox	drvMyDrive	To Select Drive																	
DirectoryListBox	dirMyDirectory	To select directory in the specified drive																	
FileListBox	filMyFile	To select file in the specified directory																	
Image	imgMyImage	To hold the image specified in the file box																	
Q5	Read the following text and answer the questions that follows:																		

	(a) A student of ABCD School, Davis Mathews wanted to make an application to find Even or Odd out of a given number. He had written the following code snippet and he is unable to correct some of the errors in the code. You are required to help him in correcting the code segment. Find the Errors and rewrite the corrected code underlining the correction made 'Program code to check Even or Odd out of a number in a text box txt Private Sub cmdFind_Click() if Val(txtNumber) Mod 2 =0 MsgBox "It is an Even Number" Else MsgBox "It is an Odd Number" End Sub	2
	(b) Shankar Giri, a student of Informatics Practices, wanted to make an application to print a message up to some number of times as mentioned in a text box. The code is given to you for correction, do the required correction and rewrite the corrected code underlining the corrections done 'Program code to display a message on Clicking of cmdClickMe command button Private Sub cmdClickMe_Click() For i = 1 To Val(txtNumber.Text) MsgBox "I will say Hello at least: " txtNumber.Text + " times" End Sub	2
	(c) The following code segment is giving error “Overflow” on execution. Find and write the code statement giving this error and also give the reason for the same. 'Program code to divide a number with another Private Sub cmdClickMe_Click() For i = 0 To 10 For j = i To 10 Print j / i Next Next End Sub	2
	(d) Examine the code given in the following code snippet and find how many times the Message will be printed 'Program Code to print a message in a Message Box using Loops Private Sub cmdClickMe_Click() For i = 1 To 3 For j = i To 3 Step -1 MsgBox "I am a message box " Next Next End Sub	2
	(d) A visual basic project contains Project menu having the options Components and References. Differentiate between these two options	2
Section C		
Q6	Read the questions given below and answer accordingly	

	(a) Write the output produced by the following part of code in PL/SQL <pre> DECLARE Y NUMBER; X NUMBER; BEGIN Y:= 5; FOR X IN 1..4 LOOP Y:=X+Y; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (Y); END LOOP; END;</pre>	2												
	(b) Write the output produced by the following part of code in PL/SQL <pre> DECLARE Y NUMBER; X NUMBER; BEGIN Y:= 5; FOR X IN 1..5 LOOP IF X>Y THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (Y); ELSE DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (X); END IF; Y:=Y-1; END LOOP; END;</pre>	2												
	(c) What does a Variable mean and what is meant by its scope? State using suitable example	2												
	(d) Write a PL/SQL Function OddEven to return value True if the number passed to it is Even else will return False.	4												
6	Answer the following questions based on the following Employee table <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Column</th> <th>Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ID</td> <td>NUMBER (4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First_Name</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Last_Name</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (30)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EMail_ID</td> <td>VARCHAR2 (10)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salary</td> <td>NUMBER (9,2)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of Column	Type	ID	NUMBER (4)	First_Name	VARCHAR2 (30)	Last_Name	VARCHAR2 (30)	EMail_ID	VARCHAR2 (10)	Salary	NUMBER (9,2)	
Name of Column	Type													
ID	NUMBER (4)													
First_Name	VARCHAR2 (30)													
Last_Name	VARCHAR2 (30)													
EMail_ID	VARCHAR2 (10)													
Salary	NUMBER (9,2)													
	(a) Write the difference between a Cursor and a Trigger.	2												
	(b) Write a PL/SQL procedure EDSAL to find out whether the salary of an Employee with ID = 1234 is less than 5000 or not. If it is less then 5000, modify the Salary of employee by increasing it by 15%.	4												
	(c) Write a PL/SQL block to create a trigger to display a Hello message before each insert operation on the table.	4												

Informatics Practices (065)
Sample Question Paper –3

Note

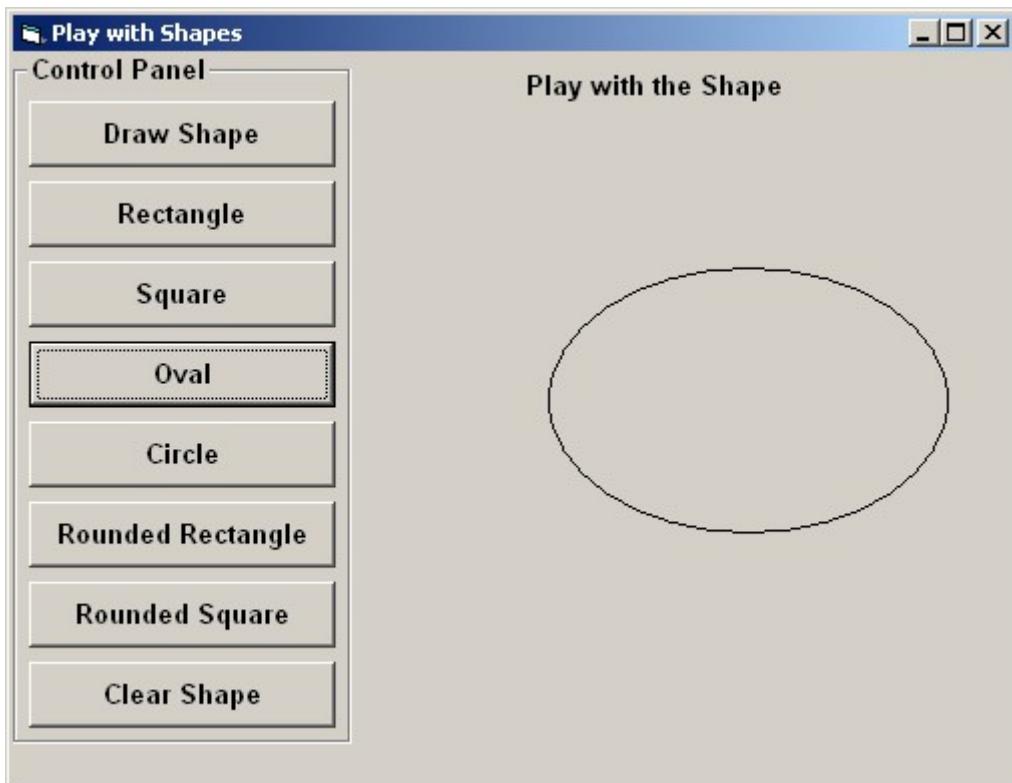
1. This question paper is divided into three sections.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section – A consists of 30 marks.
4. Section – B and Section – C are of 20 marks each
5. Answer the questions after carefully reading the text.

Section – A		
Q 1.	Answer the following questions:	
	(a) Give one major difference between Front End technology and Back End Technology in terms of Software Projects. Give one example of each.	2
	(b) Differentiate ER Modeling and Object Modeling Techniques.	2
	(c) Define the following terms in the context of Database (i) Relation (ii) Tuple	2
	(d) Name two areas in industries where business computing can be applied. Describe application of business computing in those industries.	4
Q2	Answer the following questions:	
	(a) How do we specify comments in visual basic? How do we break a long line of code to a new line?	2
	(b) Write the steps in Program Solving Methodology. Give a suitable example showing use of Problem Solving Methodology.	4
	(c) Explain the following Terms (i) Modular Programming (ii) Object Oriented Programming (iii) Event Driven Programming (iv) RAD	4
Q3	Answer the following questions:	
	(a) State the differences between SQL and PL/SQL.	2
	(b) Differentiate between Cursors and Triggers.	2
	(c) “NULL is not Equal to a NUL” do you agree with the statement. State reason.	2
	(d) What are PL/SQL blocks? How many types of PL/SQL block definition exist? Explain with suitable examples.	4

Section – B

Q4	Read the following case study and answer the questions that follows:	
	<p>Rahul Gautam, a class VII student just got introduced to Visual Basic and made a Pager Simulating Application in it. The following picture is showing the execution state of the application. Look at the picture and help in getting rid of some problems he is getting at the time of execution.</p>  <p>Problem 1: The user normally uses mouse to operate the pager application but sometimes if a non-numeric character is pressed on keyboard, the application does not stop it and allows that also.</p> <p>Problem 2: The text box txtPage is showing numeric digits Left aligned as shown in picture but they are required to be right aligned.</p> <p>Problem 3: Following is the code showing function of cmdClear command button(Clear Button Clear in the picture)</p> <pre>Private Sub cmdClear_Click () txtPage.Text=Mid (txtPage.Text,1 ,Len(txtPage.Text)-1) End Sub</pre> <p>The problem arises in case the user clicks on the clear button and there is nothing written in the text box txtPage.</p>	
(a)	Write the code statement required to be given in the Click Event of command button Switch Off to close the application. The name of this object is cmdSwitchOff .	1
(b)	Write the code statement to clear the text box txtPage to blank text box on clicking cmdCancel command button (Cancel button in the picture)	1
(c)	Write the code statement for cmdPageNow command button (Page Now button in the above Picture) to show a Message Box displaying “Message Sent” and call the cancel button after this operation.	2
(d)	Write the code statement to solve Rahul's problem 1 by disabling keyboard entry at execution time. Also suggest that where to place this code so that it gets executed before the main form is shown.	2
(e)	Write the code statement to solve Rahul's problem 2 and place the code in form load event of frmPager .	2
(f)	Modify the code of cmdClear button given above for not processing the clear operation if the textbox is blank.	2
Q5		

Mr. C D Sharma learnt elementary visual basic programming and started making an application for his 7-year-old kid. He made an application for viewing different type of shapes. Initially he designed the basic application as shown below.



Object Type	Object Name	Description
Form	frmPlayForm	The Main Form Object
Command Button	cmdDrawShape	
	cmdRectangle	
	cmdSquare	
	cmdOval	
	cmdCircle	
	cmdRoundedRectangle	
	cmdRoundedSquare	
	cmdClearShape	
Label	lblPlayWithShape	
Shape	shpPlay	The Shape object.

Now he wants to exercise some control over the command buttons displayed in the form. His requirements are listed as below

Requirement 1: Enable Draw Shape command button and disable all other Command Button Controls in the beginning. Also the form should not have any shape displayed.

Requirement 2: On Clicking Draw Shape command button, all the command buttons except Draw Shape command button should be enabled.

Requirement 3: On clicking command buttons Rectangle, Square, Oval, Circle, Rounded Rectangle, Rounded Square the respective shape should be displayed.

Requirement 4: On Clicking Clear Shape command button the status of requirement 1 should be resumed.

	(a)	Write a procedure DrawShape to set the properties of shape object shpPlay as height = 2000, width = 3000 , top = 1500 and left = 4000. The shape should be displayed after setting these parameters.	2
	(b)	Write a procedure DisableControl to disable the controls as per requirements in 1 and 3.	2
	(c)	Write a procedure EnableControl to enable the controls as per requirement in 2.	2
	(d)	Write code for requirement number 3	2
	(e)	Write the code statement required for requirement number 4	2

Section C

6 Answer the following questions

	(a)	<p>DEPTNO DNAME LOC</p> <hr/> <table> <tbody> <tr><td>10 ACCOUNTING</td><td>NEW YORK</td></tr> <tr><td>20 RESEARCH</td><td>DALLAS</td></tr> <tr><td>30 SALES</td><td>CHICAGO</td></tr> <tr><td>40 OPERATIONS</td><td>BOSTON</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Look at the above Dept table and give the output produced by the following PL/SQL code on execution:</p> <pre> DECLARE v_DeptID Dept.DeptNo%TYPE := 10; v_Department Dept.DName%Type; v_Counter NUMBER (2) := 1; BEGIN LOOP SELECT DName INTO v_Department FROM Dept WHERE DeptNo = v_DeptID ; DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (v_Department); v_DeptID = v_DeptID + 10 v_Counter = v_Counter + 1 EXIT WHEN v_Counter >3; END LOOP; END; </pre>	10 ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK	20 RESEARCH	DALLAS	30 SALES	CHICAGO	40 OPERATIONS	BOSTON	2
10 ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK										
20 RESEARCH	DALLAS										
30 SALES	CHICAGO										
40 OPERATIONS	BOSTON										
	(b)	<p>Write the output of the following PL/SQL code segment</p> <pre> DECLARE x CHAR(3) := 'ABC'; i NUMBER; BEGIN FOR i IN 1..3 LOOP DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (SUBSTR (x, -3, i)); END LOOP ; END; </pre>	2								
	(c)	<p>Write the output of the following PL/SQL code segment</p> <pre> BEGIN FOR i IN REVERSE 1..10 LOOP IF MOD (i, 2)=0 THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE (TO_CHAR (i*10)); END IF; END LOOP; END; </pre>	2								
	(d)	Write a SQL function MyAddition which will accept two arguments of number type and returns the sum of both values.	4								

7	Use the following structure of Customer table to answer the following questions								
	Column Name	Cust_ID (Primary Key)	Cust_Name	Cust_Add1	Cust_Add2	Pin_Code	Cust_Phone		
	Data type	NUMBER	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	NUMBER	VARCHAR2			
	Length	7	30	20	30	6	10		
	(a)	Write the SQL Command to create the above table including its Constraints							2
	(b)	Write a PL/SQL code to modify all the CUST_PHONE numbers by joining '2' before each phone number if it contains 7 characters.							2
	(c)	Write a PL/SQL code to modify all the CUST_PHONE numbers by removing '2' if it starts with '2'.							2
	(c)	Write PL/SQL code to create two Statement level triggers TrigBeforeUpdateCustomer and TrigAfterUpdateCustomer before and after UPDATE statement respectively on the table Customer which signals 'Starting Update' to signify that modification of records has started and 'End of Update' message to signify that modification is over.							4

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 1
MULTIMEDIA & WEB TECHNOLOGIES
Class XII

Max. Marks : 70

Duration : 3 hrs.

1. a) Define the term foreign key. 1
- b) What is the difference between Text and Memo datatypes used in MS-Access? 1
- c) Study the following data and answer the questions given below:

Table: Sales

Sale_Date	Item	Bill_No	Price	Quantity
11/12/2003	Pen	101	20.50	5
09/10/2003	Pencil	212	5.00	12
09/10/2003	Eraser	203	8.25	10
08/12/2003	Pencil	113	5.00	3
07/11/2003	Stapler	126	30.00	15
07/11/2003	Pen	254	20.50	8
02/01/2003	Ruler	214	6.00	2

- i. Suggest the datatypes that should be used for each of the fields in the above table. 2
 - ii. Suggest a field from the above table, which can be set as the primary key. 1
 - d) What is the full form of MPEG? What kinds of files are stored using the MPEG file format? 1
 - e) Differentiate between a GIF and a JPEG image. 2
 - f) What do you understand by the term "Publishing a Flash Movie"? Name any two formats in which a Flash movie can be published. 2
2. **Questions given below are based on Macromedia Flash:**
- a) Define the term Timeline. 1
 - b) What do you understand by tweening? Name the two kinds of tweening. 2
 - c) Differentiate between a KeyFrame and a Blank KeyFrame. 2
 - d) What is a symbol? 1
 - e) Observe the figure given below and do as directed: 4



- The box on the right hand side shows the position, size and colour of the image for frame 1.
- The box on the left hand side shows the position, size and colour of the image for frame 20.

Write the procedure and property settings for animating the above scenario.

3. Questions given below are based on HTML:

- a) What is the difference between the Submit button and Reset button of a HTML form? 1
- b) Specify the tag and attributes to Send a form to the email address mymail@emailaccount.com. 1
- c) Write the HTML code to generate a Web Page in the format given below : 8

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Tarriff

Package	Normal	Delux
Rajasthan	Rs.7000	Rs.10,500
Kerala	Rs.11,500	Rs.18,000

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Consider the following while writing the HTML code

1. Background colour of the page should be "Pink" and visited link colour should be "Green".
2. Font face of text in the page should be "Arial"
3. Text colour of main heading should be "Maroon"
4. Picture used in the page is the file "map.jpg"
5. The text "NIRVANA HOLIDAYS LTD" should be in "Red" colour and in "Bold"
6. Pages linked to :
 - Rajasthan Packages as "raj.html"
 - Kerala Packages as "kerala.html"
7. The table should have a caption "Tarriff".
8. Bottom message should be of size 2.

4. Questions given below are based on ASP:

- a) What do you understand by the term server-side scripting? 1
- b) Explain the usage of the OPTION EXPLICIT keyword, with an example. 2
- c) What is a sub-routine? What are arguments? Explain with an example. 3
- d) Differentiate between MONTH() and MONTHNAME() functions. 1
- e) Give output of the following statements:
 - i) Response.Write(INSTR(LTRIM(" Web Technology"), "Tech"))
 - ii) Response.Write(UCASE(RIGHT("Multimedia", 5)))
 - iii) Response.Write(ABS(4 - 10 * 3 ^ 2))3

5. Questions given below are based on ASP:

- a) How is an ASP file different from a normal HTML file? 1
- b) Explain briefly the Application object. 2
- c) Underline the errors in the following code and write the corrected script.

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<% for a = 1 To 5 %>
<FONT SIZE= <% a %>>
Hello World!<BR>
< Next>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2
- d) Give the output for the following code segment: 2

```
<%
Arr=Array(25,14,20,45)
max=ubound(Arr)
For i=max to 1 step -1
Arr[i]= 100-Arr[i]
next
For i=0 to max
    Response.write (Arr(i) & "<BR>")
next
%>
```

- e) Online Bazaar uses its website to make money through banner advertisements. 3
Create an ASP file "online.asp" with the following specifications:
• To use the AdRotator component to display the advertisements stored in the file "ads.txt"



6. Questions given below are based on VBScript:

- a) Define the term event. Differentiate between the OnLoad and OnUnload events. 2
- b) Change the following script using DO..WHILE loop without effecting the output: 2

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
DIM sum
sum=0
FOR a= 1 TO 10 STEP 3
sum=sum + a*a
document.write(a)
NEXT
document.write(sum)
</SCRIPT>
```

- c) Give the output of the following code segment: 2

```
<Script Language="VBScript">
Dim A , B
A = 1
B = 10
Do While A < 5
Document.Write(A+B)
A = A + 1
B = B - 2
Loop
</Script>
```

- d) Write an HTML code for creating a form, which contains three textboxes as shown below. The first two textboxes accept two numbers as input from the user and the third textbox displays the sum of these two numbers. Include the VBScript code which contains a user-defined function required to be called when the user changes the values in any of the first two text boxes. 4

Enter numbers into the first two text boxes to find their sum

+ =

7. Questions given below are based on JavaScript:

- a) Write a difference between internal and external scripts with the help of examples. 2

- b) Give the output of the following code: 2

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
function display(text, str)
{
    document.write( "<" +text+ "> " )
    document.write(str)
    document.write( " />" +text+ "> " )
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
    display( "H1" , "Welcome" )
    display( "P" , "Hello! How are you?" )
</SCRIPT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

- c) Point the errors in the following Javascript code and write the corrected script. 2

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var sum=0;
while(c<10 step 2)
{
if c%3==0
sum=sum+c;
c++;
}
window.write(sum);
</SCRIPT>
```

d) Consider the following web page layout:

4

Select a location from the list

Go to Yahoo !!
Go to Hotmail !!
Go to Rediff !!

Following is the HTML code for the above web page:

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<H4>Select a location from the list</H4>
<FORM>
<SELECT NAME="list" SIZE=3 onchange="open1( )">
<OPTION>Go to Yahoo !!
<OPTION>Go to Hotmail !!
<OPTION>Go to Rediff !!
</SELECT>
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Write the JavaScript code to be embedded in the above HTML code to open the corresponding website in a new window on the selection of any list item.

- Go to Yahoo !! links to <http://www.yahoo.com>
- Go to Hotmail !! links to <http://www.hotmail.com>
- Go to Rediff !! links to <http://www.rediff.com>

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2
MULTIMEDIA & WEB TECHNOLOGIES
Class XII

Max. Marks : 70

Duration : 3 hrs.

1. a) What do you understand by the term primary key? 1
 b) What is the difference between the Number and Auto Number datatypes in Access? 1
 c) Study the following data and answer the questions given below:

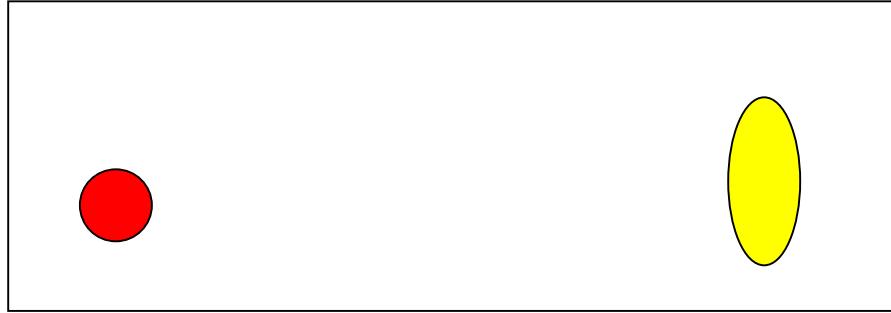
Table: Book

Book_Title	Acc_no	Author	Price
ASP	1002	Russell	325.00
VBScript	1014	Simon	295.00
HTML	1001	Ray	350.00
Jscript	1020	Jaworski	375.00

Table: Issue

Member_no	Issue_Date	Return_Date	Acc_No
1432	07/12/2003	07/22/2003	1001
2042	09/30/2003	10/10/2003	1020
1245	10/08/2003	10/18/2003	1002
1432	10/03/2003	10/13/2003	1014
1324	09/30/2003	10/03/2003	1001
1565	04/05/2003	04/26/2003	1020

- i. Name the fields, which can act as the primary key and foreign key for the table **Book** and the table **Issue** respectively. 2
 ii. What type of relationship exists between table **Book** and table **Issue**? 1
 d) What is the full form of PNG? 1
 e) Name any two file formats, which can be used, for storing movie files. 2
 f) Differentiate between the .FLA and .SWF file formats of a Flash movie. 2
2. **Questions given below are based on Macromedia Flash:**
- a) Define the term Framerate. 1
 b) Write the difference between a guide layer and a mask layer. 2
 c) Differentiate between a Symbol and an Instance. 2
 d) What is the difference between hiding a frame and locking a frame? 1
 e) Consider the figure given below and do as directed: 4



- The circle on the left hand side shows the position and size of the image for frame 1. The colour of the image is red.
- The circle on the right hand side shows the position and size of the image for frame 20. The colour of the image is yellow.

Write the procedure and property settings for animating the above scenario.

3. Questions given below are based on HTML:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) What is the difference between the <FRAME> and <FRAMESET> tags? | 1 |
| b) Specify the tag and attributes to create a TextArea with 5 rows and 20 columns. | 1 |
| c) Write the HTML code to generate a Web Page in the format given below : | 8 |

Consider the following while writing the HTML code

1. Title of the page should be “Tourism Industry”
2. Background colour of the page should be “Silver”, Link colour should be “Maroon”, visited link colour should be “Red” .
3. Picture used in the page is the file “beach.jpg”
4. Table should have a border of width 2.
5. Use the concept of nested lists for creating the list given in the web page with specified bullets.
6. Pages linked to :
 - Front Office as “front.html”
 - Food & Beverages as “food.html”

Hospitality Industry

One of the industries which is on the path of rapid growth is the hospitality industry.

The Hotels today aims to provide the highest standard of accommodation, facilities and services at competitive prices.

Hotels are broadly classified as:



Hotels	Resorts
Business Hotels	Beach resorts
Liosuro Hotels	Hill resorts
Budget Hotels	Heritage resorts

Departments in a Hotel

1. Front Office
 - o Reservations
 - o Reception
 - o Guest Relations
2. Food and Beverages
 - Room Service
 - Coffee Shop
 - Restaurant

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4. Questions given below are based on ASP:

- a) Name any two technologies which are equivalent to ASP. 1
- b) Define variant datatype. Name any two sub-types of the variant datatype. 2
- c) Explain with an example the difference between the string operators + and &. 2
- d) Give the usage and syntax of the following in-built functions: 2
 - (i) ABS()
 - (ii) CDate()
- e) Give output of the following statements: 3
 - i) Response.Write(UCASE(MID("Hello There", 7, 3)))
 - ii) Response.Write(MONTHNAME(MONTH("15-2-2003")))
 - iii) Response.Write((4+5)MOD(3^2))

5. Questions given below are based on ASP:

- a) What is the purpose of using the Global.asa file? 1
- b) Differentiate between the RESPONSE object and REQUEST object . 2
- c) Rewrite the following code after removing errors with each correction underlined. 2
- ```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<%
sub vbproc(num1,num2)
request.write(num1*num2)
%>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<p>
Result: <%call vbproc(3)%>
</p>
<%vbproc 3,4>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```
- d) Give the output for the following code segment: 2
- ```
<html>
<body>
<%
sometext = "Bye ! "
max=Len(sometext)
For i=0 to max
newtext=Left(sometext,i)
response.write(strReverse(newtext))
response.write("<br>")
next
%>
```
- e) Maxima International is a company that provides software solutions to their clients. 3
The company wishes to design an ASP coded web page with the following specifications:
 - To display the current time and the name of the company on the opening page as displayed
 - To display a greeting message “GOOD MORNING” if the user accesses the website between 5 and 12 A.M. and “GOOD EVENING” otherwise.

Maxima International

The current date and time is: 1/24/2004 5:20:27 AM

GOOD MORNING

6. Questions given below are based on VBScript:

- a) Differentiate between a sub-routine and a function with the help of an example. 2
- b) Change the following script using FOR loop without effecting the output: 2

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
DIM count,ans
ans=1
count=2
DO
ans=ans*count
count=count+2
LOOP WHILE count<=10
document.write(ans)
</SCRIPT>
```

- c) Give the output of the following code segment: 2
- <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
Dim Names()
Dim Count
Count = 2
ReDim Names(Count)
Names(0)="Raj"
Names(1)="Simran"
Names(2)="Nisha"
ReDim Names(Count + 2)
Names(3)="Maya"
Names(4)="Rohit"
Document.Write(Names(0))
Document.Write(Names(1))
Document.Write(Names(2))
Document.Write(Names(3))
Document.Write(Names(4))
</SCRIPT>
- d) Create a form that contains two checkbox options and a textbox as shown below. 4

When the user clicks on any checkbox the selected options must be displayed in the textbox. Write the HTML code for creating the form and the embedded VBScript code for the click events of the checkboxes.

The Check Box Control - Click on a check box.

Please select the categories that interest you.

Movies
 Books

You have selected: books

7. Questions given below are based on Javascript:

- a) Which property of the Window Object is used for frame handling? 1
- b) Differentiate between confirm() and alert() methods. 1
- c) Give the output of the following code: 2

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var Comment = "";
var Remainder = 0;
var Exitno = 3;
var Check = 27;
for (count = 1; count <= 3; count++)
{
    Remainder = Check % count;
    if (Remainder == Exitno)
    {
        break;
    }
Comment = Check + " divided by " + count + " leaves a remainder
of " + Remainder;
document.write(Comment+"<br>")
}
</SCRIPT>
```

- d) Point the errors in the following code and write the corrected script. 2

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"
variable arr=new Array(3)
arr[0]=NULL
arr[1]="Gopal"
arr[2]="Sharma"
document.write(arr[0]+<br>+arr[1]+arr[2])
</SCRIPT>
```

e) Consider the following web page layout:

4

Enter background colour:

Select image file:

Image will be loaded here

Following is the HTML code for the above web page.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<FORM name="frm1">
<P>Enter background colour:
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="txt1">
<INPUT TYPE="button" VALUE="Click to change color"
onclick="bcolor()"><BR>
Select image file: <INPUT TYPE="file" NAME="txt2">
<INPUT TYPE="button" VALUE="Click to see image"
onclick="imgselect()"><BR><BR>
<IMG NAME="img1" SRC=" " ALT="Image will be loaded here"
WIDTH=200 HEIGHT=200> </FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Write the JavaScript code that needs to be embedded in the above HTML code to do the following:

- The click event of the first button should call a function "bcolor()" which will change the background colour entered by the user in textbox txt1.
- The click event of the second button should select a function "imgselect()" which will display the image select by the user in the file text box "txt2" in the space of the image "img1".

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 3
MULTIMEDIA & WEB TECHNOLOGIES
Class XII

Max. Marks : 70

Duration : 3 hrs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. a) What is a tuple? | 1 |
| b) Name any two types of relationships that can be set between two tables in MS-Access. | 1 |
| c) Answer the following questions based on the structure of the table Student given below : | |

Table : Student

Adm_No	Name	Class	DOB	Percentage
A101	Sujata	12 A	09/08/1984	78
A102	Anju	12 B	12/07/1983	82
A103	Ananth	12 C	07/08/1984	67

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Suggest the datatypes that should be used for each of the fields in the above table. | 2 |
| (ii) Suggest a field from the above table, which can be set as the primary key | 1 |
| d) Give the full forms and a difference between .DAT and a .GIF file with respect to multimedia. | 2 |
| e) Give two differences between AVI and MPEG file formats. | 2 |
| f) Name the extension of the file created when a Flash movie is published using a Macintosh projector. | 1 |

2. Questions given below are based on Macromedia Flash:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) What is a key frame? | 1 |
| b) Define the term stage. | 1 |
| c) Explain the terms Shape Tweening and Motion Tweening with the help of an example. | 2 |
| d) Explain the usage of Timeline. | 2 |

e) Observe the figure given below and do as directed:

4



- The text on the left hand side shows the position and size for frame 1. The colour of the text is black.
- The text on the right hand side shows the position and size for frame 20. The colour of the text is grey.

Write the procedure and property settings for animating the above scenario.

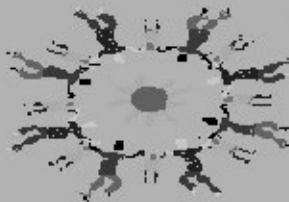
3. Questions given below are based on HTML:

- a) Specify the tag and attributes used to create a textbox which can accept maximum of 20 characters with a default value "Enter Name". 2
- b) Write the HTML code to generate a Web Page in the format given below: 8

Consider the following while writing the HTML code:

1. Background colour of the page should be "Cyan".
2. Text style should be Comic Sans MS and colour should be Red.
3. Picture used in the page is the file "activity.jpg"
4. Table should have a border of color blue.
5. Use the concept of nested lists for creating the list given in the web page with specified bullets.
6. Pages linked to :
 - Indoor Activities as "in.html"
 - Outdoor Activities as "out.html"
7. Bottom message should be of size 2.

The Little Starlings



Welcome to our World.....

The Little Starlings is an hobby club that believes in all-round development of a child through various activities.

We offer the following activity choices:

1. Indoor Activities

- Dramatics
- Dance

2. Outdoor Activities

- Horse-riding
- Swimming

Activity Charges

Activity	Monthly Charges
Dramatics	Rs.250
Dance	Rs.350
Horse-riding	Rs.400
Swimming	Rs.500

For enquiries [Mail to us](#)

4. Questions given below are based on ASP:

- a) Mention any two features of ASP. 2
- b) What is the purpose of the HOUR() function? Explain with the help of an example. 2
- c) Explain with examples the difference between implicit and explicit declaration of variables. 2
- d) Write a command to remove the leading and trailing spaces from a character variable NAME, where NAME = “##Smriti# Malhotra##” (where # denotes a blank space). 1
- e) Give the output for the following :
(i) Response.Write(LTRIM(LEFT("####Congratulations", 7))
(where # denotes a blank space)
(ii) Response.Write((3 *5 > 4 + 5) AND (2 ^ 3 + 9 \ 2))
(iii) Response.Write(ABS(3 - 11 * 4 ^ 2))

5. **Questions given below are based on ASP:**
- a) Name and specify the usage of any two ASP components. 1
- b) Differentiate between Properties and Methods with the help of an example. 2
- c) Underline the errors in the following code and write the corrected script. 2
- ```
<%
dim fname
fname=Request.Query("fname")
If fname<>" " Then
 Response.Output("Hello " fname " !
")
 Response.Output("How are you today?")
End
%>
```
- d) Give the output for the following code segment: 2
- ```
<%
Arr=Array(25,14,20,45,25,4,1,31)
max=ubound(Arr)
For i=max to 1 step -2
Arr[i]= 10*Arr[i]
Response.write (Arr(i) & "<BR>")
next
%>
```
- e) Gorgeous Products is a company, which deals in herbal beauty products. The company wishes to create a web site, which provides information about all their products. Write the ASP coding for the home page with the following specifications: 3
- To display links to other pages. The links Beauty Creams, Beauty Oils, Face Packs link to the files CREAMS.ASP, OIL.ASP and PACK.ASP respectively.
 - To display the number of times the page has been visited.

Gorgeous Products

Welcome to the world of beauty. Click the links below to view our products.

[Beauty Creams](#)

[Beauty Oils](#)

[Face Packs](#)

This page has been viewed 2163 times

- 6. Questions given below are based on VBScript:**
- a) Differentiate between IF...THEN..ELSE and SELECT...CASE statements with the help of an example. 2
- b) Change the following script using DO..WHILE without effecting the output: 2
- ```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="VBScript">
DIM arr(5)
counter=1
DO UNTIL counter > 5
arr(counter) = counter *counter
counter =counter + 1
loop
</SCRIPT>
```
- c) Give the output for the following script code: 2
- ```
<Script Language="VBScript">
B=10
For A=1 to 12 step 3
    C=A+B
    Document.Write(C)
    B=B-1
    Document.Write("<BR>")
Next
</Script>
```
- d) Write an HTML code for creating a form, which accepts the birth date from the user in a textbox and displays the day of the week in a message box on the click of a button. 4
- 7. Questions given below are based on JavaScript:**
- a) Explain the significance of any two predefined objects of JavaScript. 2
- b) Give the output of the following code segment: 2
- ```
<BODY>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
var sum = new Array(6);
var Total = 0;
sum[0] = 0;

for(var icount = 1; icount < 4; icount++)
{
Total += icount;
sum[icount] = Total;
document.write(sum[icount]+
)
}
document.write(Total)
</SCRIPT>
<BODY>
```

c) Point the errors in the following code and write the corrected script.

2

```
<SCRIPT LANG="JavaScript">
var A=10;
var B=6;
switch A%B
{
case 0;
document.write("The input is:");
break;
case 1;
document.write("The color is:")
break;
else;
document.write("You didn't choose")
}
</SCRIPT>
```

d) Consider the following web page layout:

4

The form has a title 'Enter the details'. Below it, there is a label 'Enter your nationality:' followed by a text input field. Below that, there is a label 'Enter your age:' followed by another text input field. At the bottom, there is a grey button labeled 'Send details'.

Following is the HTML code for the above web page .

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<H1>Enter the details</H1>
<FORM NAME="frm1">
 Enter your nationality:
 <INPUT TYPE="Text" NAME="txtNat" SIZE="20">

 Enter your age:
 <INPUT TYPE="Text" NAME="txtAge" SIZE="2">

 <INPUT TYPE="Button" NAME="BSubmit" VALUE="Send
details">
</FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Write the JavaScript code to be embedded in the above HTML code for the click event of the button which will display the alert message "Eligible for Voting" if the following validations are true:

- The age should be numeric and should be > 18
- The nationality should be "Indian"

The alert message "Not eligible to vote" should be displayed if any of the above mentioned validations are false.



## Sample Papers-Class XII

You need Acrobat Reader to access these Papers. If needed please. [Click here to Download](#)

- Accountancy
- Business Studies
- Economics
- Geography
- History
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology
- Biology
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biotechnology

## DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY

MAX MARKS : 80

CLASS : XII

TIME : 3 HRS.

### **1. Weightage to Objectives**

S.NO.	OBJECTIVES	MARKS	% OF MARKS
1.	Knowledge	16	20%
2.	Understanding	56	70%
3.	Application	8	10%
<b>Total</b>		<b>80 Marks</b>	

### **2. Weightage to form of questions**

Form of Questions	Marks for each Question	No. of Questions	Total marks	Time (in minutes) question
Long Answer	8	1	8	25 minutes
	6	4	24	60 minutes
Short Answer	4	6	24	42 minutes
	3	4	12	20 minutes
Very Short Answer	2	6	12	18 minutes
		21Questions	80 Marks	165+15 minutes for reading & revision

### **3. Weightage of Content**

<b>Part A</b>	<b>: Partnership and Company Accounts</b>	<b>(60 marks)</b>
1.	Accounting for Partnership	5
2.	Reconstitution of Partnership	18
3.	Dissolution of Partnership Firm	10
4.	Accounting of Share Capital	14
5.	Accounting for Debentures	13
<b>Part B</b>	<b>: Analysis of Financial Statements</b>	<b>(20 marks)</b>
6.1	Analysis of Financial Statements	10
6.2	Statement of Changes in Financial Position	10

**OR**

<b>Part C</b>	<b>: Computerised Accounting</b>	<b>(20 marks)</b>
6.1	Database design for Accounting	8
6.2	Overview of Computerised Accounting system	5
6.3	Application of Computers in financial Accounting	7

**4. Difficulty Level**

<b>Estimated Difficulty Level</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Marks</b>
A. Easy	20%	16
B. Average	60%	48
C. Difficult	20%	16

**5. Scheme of options -**

Internal Choice to be provided in one 8 marks question and two 6 marks questions.

# Sample Question Paper - I

## Accountancy

### Class XII

**Max. Marks : 80**

**Time allowed :3 hrs.**

#### **General Instructions :**

- i) This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- iii) Candidates can attempt only one part of the remaining parts B and C.
- iv) All parts of a questions should be attempted at one place.

#### **Part A : Partnership and Company Accounts**

Q. 1 B and M are Partners in a firm. They withdrew Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively during the year evenly at the middle of every month. According to the Partnership agreement, interest on drawing is to be charged @ 10%p.a.

Calculate the interest on drawings of the partners using appropriate formula. 2

Q. 2 State the Provision of Section 78 of Companies Act 1956, regarding the uses of Security Premium Amount. 2

Q. 3 How is Share Capital shown in the Company's Balance Sheet as per Section 211 Schedule VI Part I of Company's Act 1956 ? 2

Q. 4 Excel Ltd. issued 4,00,000 9% Debentures of Rs. 50 each, payable on application. Pass journal entries, at the time of following situations :

i) Issued at par redeemable at 10% premium. 2

ii) Issued at 5% discount, redeemable at 10% premium.

Q. 5 What is Partnership ? List any three main characteristics of Partnership 3

Q. 6 What is meant by debentures ? Name any four types of debentures. 3

Q. 7 What is meant by revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities on the reconstitution of the firm ? What purpose does it serve at the time of reconstitution of partnership ? 4

Q. 8 A, B and C started business on April 1, 2002 with capitals of Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively sharing profits (losses) in the ratio of 4:3:3. For the year ending March 31, 2003, the firm suffered a loss of Rs. 50,000. Each of the partners withdrew Rs. 10,000 during the year.

On March 31, 2003 the firm was dissolved, the creditors of the firm stood at Rs. 24,000 on that date and cash in hand was Rs. 4000. The assets realised Rs. 3,00,000 and creditors were paid Rs. 23,500 in full settlement of their claim.

Prepare Realisation Account & show your workings clearly. 4

Q. 9 Bharat Ltd. was formed on 1-4-2003 with an authorised capital of Rs. 40,00,000 divided into Equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

1. The company issued 5,000 shares to its Promotors as the remuneration of the services rendered by them at Par.

2. Company also issued shares at 10% Premium to Mr. Manoj for the Purchase of Assets of Rs. 5,50,000 from him. Pass the Journal entries for purchase of Assets & Shares issued to Promotors & Mr. Manoj. 4

Q. 10 Akash Ltd. issued Rs.40,00,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5% on April 1, 2001 redeemable at par by draw of lots as under :

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2002

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2003

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2004

Rs.10,00,000 Debentures on March 31, 2005

Compute the amount of discount to be written off in each year till debentures are paid. Also prepare discount on issue of debentures account. 4

Q. 11 Mahesh Ltd. issued 1,00,000 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each on April, 2002 redeemable after 4 years. It has been decided to create Debenture Redemption Reserve for the purpose of redemption of debenture. The Sinking Fund Tables show that Rs. 0.2155 invested in 10% securities will amount to Re. 1 in 4 years. The relevant balances on April 1, 2005 were as follows :

Debenture 8 % = Rs. 1,00,00,000

Debenture Redemption

Sinking Fund Investment = Rs. 71,33,050

Debenture Redemption Reserve = Rs. 71,33,050

On March 31, 2006 the investments were sold at book value and the debentures were redeemed.

You are required to pass Journal entries for the year ending March, 31 2006.

Q.12 X & Y are Partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to admit Z as a new partner w.e.f. April 1, 2003. In future profits will be shared equally. The Balance sheet of X & Y as at April 1, 2003 and the terms of admission are given below :

**Balance Sheet of X & Y**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :			
X            3,00,000		Plant & Machinery	4,53,000
Y            3,00,000	6,00,000	Furniture & Fittings	62,000
S. Creditors	60,000	Stock	84,000
Outstanding Expenses	15,000	S. Debtors	36,000
		Cash in hand	40,000
	6,75,000		6,75,000

- a) Capital of the firm was fixed at Rs. 6,00,000 to be contributed by Partners in the profit sharing ratio. The difference will be adjusted in cash.
- b) Z to bring his share of capital and Goodwill in cash. Goodwill of the firm is to be valued on the basis of two year's purchase of Super Profit. The average net profit expected in future by the firm is Rs. 90,000 per year. The normal rate of return on capital in similar business is 10%,

Calculate Goodwill and prepare Partners Capital A/c and Bank A/c. 6

Q. 13 The Balance Sheet of P, Q & R as on March 31, 2003 who were sharing in the ratio of 5:3:1 was as follows :-

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Notes Payable	40,000	Buildings	40,000
Loan From Bank	30,000	Plant & Machinery	40,000
Reserve Fund	9,000	Stock -	19,000
Capital        P	44,000	S. Debtors      42,000	
Q	36,000	Less Prov. for	
R	20,000	doubtful debts    2,000	40,000
	1,79,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
			1,79,000

The Partners dissolved the business. The assets realised - stock - Rs. 23,400, Debtors 50% Fixed Assets 10% less than their book value. Notes payables were settled for Rs. 32,000. There was an outstanding Bill of Rs. 800 which was paid off. Realisation expenses Rs. 1,250 were also paid.

Prepare Realisation Account, Bank Account and Partner's Capital Accounts. 6

**OR**

Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transactions, at the time of dissolution of the firm :-

1. Realisation Expenses Rs. 3000 paid.
2. Realisation Expenses amounted to Rs. 2000, Mr 'X' one of the partners has to bear these expenses.
3. 'Y', one of the partners, took over a machine for Rs. 20,000.
4. 'Z' one of the partners agreed to take over the creditor of Rs. 30,000 for Rs. 20,000.
5. 'A' one of the partners has given loan to the firm of Rs. 10,000. It was paid back to him at the time of dissolution.
6. Profit & Loss Account balance of Rs. 50,000 appeared on the assets side of the Balance Sheet.

6

Q. 14 M.K. Sales Company Ltd. issued a prospectus inviting applications for 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a Premium of Rs. 2.50 per share payable as follows :

On Application	Rs. 5.00
On Allotment	Rs. 5.00 (including Premium)
On First Call	Rs. 2.50

The Company received applications for 1,50,000 shares, allotment was made on Pro-rata basis. Over subscribed money received on application was adjusted with the amount due on allotment.

Mr. Hemant to whom 200 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money & the First Call, his shares were forfeited after the first call. Later on the shares were re-issued to Mohan as fully paid for Rs. 9/- per share

Pass Journal entries in the books of Company, for recording the above transactions.

6

Q.15 The Balance Sheet of A, B and C who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2, is given below as at March 31,2003:

**Balance Sheet of A, B and C as at March 31, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capitals :			
A 7,20,000		Land 4,00,000	
B 4,15,000		Buildings 3,80,000	
C 3,45,000	14,80,000	Plant & Machinery 4,65,000	
Reserve Fund 1,80,000		Furniture & Fitting 77,000	
Sundry Creditors 1,24,000		Stock 1,85,000	
Outstanding Expenses 16,000		Sundry Debtors 1,72,000	
	18,00,000	Cash in hand 1,21,000	
			18,00,000

B retires on the above date and the following adjustments are agreed upon his retirement :

- a) Stock was valued at Rs. 1,72,000
- b) Furniture and fittings were under valued by Rs. 3000
- c) An amount of Rs. 10,000 due from Mr. D was doubtful and a provision for the same was required
- d) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,00,000 but it was decided not to show goodwill in the books of accounts.
- e) B was paid Rs. 40,000 immediately on retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan Account.
- f) A & C were to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

8

**OR**

P, Q and R were Partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. The balance sheet of the firm is given below as at March 31, 2002

Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as at March 31, 2002

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amounts Rs.
Capitals :			
P 6,03,300		Land 2,80,000	
Q 4,12,800		Buildings 3,40,000	
R 2,01,900	12,18,000	Plant & Machinery 2,48,000	
General Reserve 10,000		Furniture & Fitting 48,000	
S. Creditors 62,000		Stock 1,09,000	
		S. Debtors 1,32,000	
		Cash in Bank 1,33,000	
	12,90,000		12,90,000

Partnership deed provides for the settlement of claim on death of a partner in addition to his capital as under :

- i) The share of profit of deceased partner to be computed on the basis of average profits of the past three years for the period from the last balance sheet to date of death of the partner.
- ii) His share in profit / loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities.
- iii) His share of Goodwill valued on the basis of two years purchase of last three years average profits.

Q died on June 1, and the following information is provided :-

- (a) Profits for the last three years were :-  
Rs. 80,000, Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 1,50,000
- (b) The assets were revalued as Land Rs. 3,80,000 Plant and Machinery Rs. 1,80,000.
- (c) Q withdrew Rs. 10,000 during the current financial year.
- (d) Rs. 1,00,000 was paid immediately on Q's death to his executor and the balance amount was to be paid later.

Pass the Journal entries to give effect to the transactions relating to death of Q in the books of the firm. 8

## PART B

### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Q. 16 What are two major inflow and two major outflows of cash from investing activities. ? 2

Q. 17 Mutual Fund Company receives a dividend of Rs. 25 lakhs on its investments in other Company's shares. Why is it a cash inflow from operating activities for this Company ? 2

Q. 18 Name the six different tools used for analysis and interpretation of financial statements.

3

Q. 19 The Current Assets of a company are Rs. 1,26,000 and the current Ratio is 3:2 and the inventories a Rs. 2000 Find out the Liquid Ratio

3

Q. 20 Inventory Turnover Ratio is 3 times. Sales are Rs. 1,80,000, Opening Stock is Rs. 2000 more than the closing stock. Calculate the opening and closing stock when goods are sold at 20% profit on cost.

4

Q. 21 The net profit of a company before tax is Rs. 12,50,000 as on March 31, 2003. after considering the following :-

Depreciation on Fixed Assets      Rs. 25,000

Goodwill written off                Rs. 15,000

Loss on sale of Machine          Rs. 12,000

The current assets and current liabilities of the company in the beginning and at the end of the year were as follows :-

	March 31, 2002	March 31, 2003
Bills Receivables	25,000	15,500
Bills Payables	10,000	12,500
Debtors	30,000	38,800
Stock in hand	18,000	14,000
Outstanding Expenses	8,000	7,000

Calculate Cash flow from operating activities.

6

### OR

During the year a company earned a profit of Rs. 2,75,000 before adjusting goodwill written off of Rs. 25,000 and after adjusting the following :-

- i) Depreciation of Plant                              Rs.15,000
- ii) Discount allowed to Debtors                      Rs. 1,200
- iii) Loss on Sale of investments                        Rs. 8,000
- iv) Proposed Dividend                                    Rs. 5,000
- v) Transfer to General Reserve                        Rs. 10,000
- vi) Preliminary Expenses appeared at                Rs. 30,000

in the books. Out of this 25% has been written off.

Work out Funds from Operation

6

**OR**

**PART C**

**COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING**

- Q16. What is Relation or Relationship type? 2
- Q17. Where are Multi-group ledgers or Single group ledgers used? 2
- Q18. How do you transform many-to-many relationships into database tables? 1  
Illustrate by giving one example.
- Q19-21. Read the following statements describing the accounting reality in an organization.

- Accounting transactions of an organization are documented using a voucher.
- Each voucher is assigned a unique number which begins with month of date of voucher followed by a serial number. "05-01" indicates first voucher of May.  
There are two types of vouchers used for documenting the transaction : Voucher 1 and Voucher 2 as shown below :

Voucher-1				
Voucher 05 02			Date : 05-May-2002	
Credit Account : 631001 Cash Account			M/s Satyam Computers	
Debit Accounts				
S.No.	Code	Name of Accounts	Amount (Rs.)	Narration
1.	711001	Purchases	60000	Purchases from R.S. Sons
		<b>Total</b>	<b>60000</b>	
Authorised by Aditya			Prepared by Sunil	

## Voucher-2

Voucher 04 01  
Debit Account : 631001 Cash Account

Date : 01-April-2002  
M/s Satyam Computers

S.No.	Code	Name of Account	Amount (Rs.)	Narration
1.	110001	Capital Account	1000000	Commenced business with
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1000000</b>	

Authorised by Aditya

Prepared by Ramesh

The transaction voucher-1 is used for debiting one or more accounts with one account being credited. The transaction voucher-2 is used for crediting one or more accounts with one account being debited.

- a Each voucher is prepared by a particular employee and authorized by another employee.
  - b There is an exhaustive list of Accounts with respect of which the transactions are documented.
  - c Each Account is classified as belonging to one of the types : Expenditure, Income, Assets and Liabilities.

## **Required**

Q19. Conceptualize the above accounting reality in terms of E R Model concepts.

3

Q20. Develop and depict an E R Model for this accounting reality.

3

Q21. Show the database design in terms of relevant data tables and their inter-relationships.

3+4

## Sample Question Paper - II

### Accountancy

### Class XII

**Max. Marks : 80**

**Time allowed :3 hrs.**

#### **General Instructions :**

- i) This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- iii) Candidates can attempt only one part of the remaining parts B and C.
- iv) All parts of a questions should be attempted at one place.

#### **PART - A**

#### **Partnership and Company Accounts**

Q. 1 A & B are partners sharing Profit or Loss in the ratio of 3:2 having capital balances of Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 40, 000 on 1-4-2003. On 1st July, 2003 A introduced Rs. 10,000 as his additional capital whereas B introduced only Rs. 1000. If the Interest on capital is allowed to partners @ 10% p.a. calculate the interest on capital if the financial year closes on 31st of March every year.

2

Q. 2 A and B share Profits in the ratio of 8:7 is admitted to the partnership firm for 1/5th share. Find out the new profit sharing ratio.

2

Q. 3 Differentiate between dissolution of Partnership & dissolution of Partnership Firm. Give four points.

2

Q. 4 Pass the Journal entries for the following at the time of dissolution of a firm :

- i) Sale of Assets = Rs. 50,000
- ii) Payment of Liabilities = Rs. 10,000
- iii) A commission of 5% allowed to Mr. X a partner, on sale of assets.

2

Q. 5 What is 'Partnership deed' ? Give any four important contents of a Partnership deed.

3

Q. 6 On June 1, 2003 Moon Ltd. purchased 5,000 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at the rate of Rs. 98. The interest is payable on March 31 and September 30 every year. Calculate the real price of the debentures acquired if the price quoted above is (i) ex-interest and (ii) cum-interest.

3

Q. 7 What is the objective of taking a joint life policy by the partners ? Explain two methods to record the premium paid on Joint Life Policy ?

4

Q. 8 X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3. The Balance Sheet of the firm as at March 31, 2003 is given below :

**Balance sheet of X and Y as at March 31, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :		Land	5,00,000
X 8,00,000		Buildings	6,00,000
Y 12,00,000	20,00,000	Plant	8,00,000
Creditors	3,10,000	Furniture	1,20,000
Outstanding Expenses	70,000	Stock	1,80,000
		Debtors	1,50,000
		Cash	30,000
	23,80,000		23,80,000

The partners decided to share profits in equal ratio w.e.f. from April 1, 2003. The following adjustments were agreed upon :

- (i) The Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 4,00,000 but it was not to appear in books.
- (ii) Land was valued at Rs. 8,00,000 Plant at 7,20,000 and Furniture at Rs. 1,00,000 and were to appear at revalued amounts in the balance sheet.

Pass the necessary Journal entries to give effect to the above. 4

Q. 9 a) According to Section 79 of Company's Act, 1956, what are the two provisions when companies cannot issue shares at discount ? 2

b) Give any two differences between Reserve Capital and Capital Reserve.

2

Q. 10 a) DISCO Ltd. issued 5,000 shares on 1st April, 2003 under Employees Stock Purchase scheme (ESPS) at Rs. 40/- when the market price was Rs. 100

Pass Journal entries (face value of a share is Rs. 10 each) 2

b) KMHD Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 100 each issued at a discount of 5% on which Rs. 50 per share has been called and Rs. 6,000 has been paid. The Company then re-issued the above mentioned shares to Mr. Singh upon payment of Rs. 18,000 credited as fully paid. Pass the Journal entries for forfeiture & re-issue of the shares. 2

Q. 11 White Ltd. issued 8,00,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each redeemable at a premium of 10%. According to the terms of redemption the company redeemed 25% of the above debentures by converting them into shares of Rs. 50 each issued at a premium of 60%.

Pass Journal entries regarding issue and redemption of debentures (4 marks)

Q. 12 A, B and C were the Partners sharing profits and losses in their capital ratio. **Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Creditors	57,400	Plant & Machinery	43,600
Joint Life Policy Reserve	15,000	Stock	16,000
Capital		Investments	47,600
A    30,000		Joint Life Policy Investment	15,000
B    20,000		Furniture	3,700
C    10,000	60,000	Cash at Bank	6,500
	1,32,400		1,32,400

The firm was dissolved on the above date.

A B took over Investments & Stock at Rs. 40,600. J.L. Policy was realised at surrender value. Furniture was sold at Book Value. Plant & Machinery were realised for Rs.82,040 Creditors were paid in full settlement.

(6 marks)

**OR**

P, Q and R were Partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They agreed to dissolve their Partnership firm on 31st March, 2003. P was deputed to realise the Assets and pay the liabilities. He was paid Rs. 1000 as commission for his services. The financial position of the firm was as follows :

**Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Creditors	10,000	Land, Building & Machineries	30,000
Bills Payable	3,700	Stock	5,500
Investment Fluctuation Fund	4,500	Investments	15,000
Capital		Accounts Receivable	
P	37500	7,100	
Q	15,000	Less Provision       -450	6,650
		Cash	5,600
	70,750		70,750

P took over investments for Rs. 12,500. Stock & debtors were realised Rs. 11,500. Plant and Machine were sold to Q for 22,500 for cash. Unrecorded assets realised for Rs. 1,500. Realisation expenses paid Rs. 900

Prepare necessary Ledger Accounts to close the Books of the firm.

6

Q. 13 P & J Ltd. company was established with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. Out of these 10,000 shares were issued as fully paid being the payment of Machinery purchased.

32,000 shares were issued & subscribed for by the public payable as Rs. 4 on application, 2 on allotment, 2 on first call & 2 on final call.

The amount received in respect of these shares were as follows :

on 24,000 shares full amount called.

on 5,000 shares Rs. 8 per share

on 2,000 shares Rs. 6 per share

on 1,000 shares Rs. 4 per shares

The Directors forfeited 3,000 shares on which less than Rs. 8 per share has been paid & reissued to Kamal at Rs. 8 per shares as fully paid.

Pass Journal Entries in the books of the company for the record of above transactions.

6

Q. 14 Given below is the Balance Sheet of PK Ltd. as at March 31, 2003.

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amounts Rs.
Share Capital		Fixed Assets	80,00,000
Authorised Shares of Rs. 50 each	5,00,00,000	Current Assets	90,50,000
Issued, Called up and paid up shares of Rs. 50 each	1,00,00,000	Own Debentures (face value Rs. 9,00,000)	8,50,000
General Reserve	20,00,000	Cash at Bank	6,00,000
8% Debentures	40,00,000		
Sundry creditors	25,00,000		
	1,85,00,000		1,85,00,000

The company decided the following :-

- i) To redeem all the 8% debentures due for redemption on September 30, 2003 and also to cancel its own debenture.
- ii) To pay interest to debenture holders due on the date of redemption.

Pass necessary Journal entries on September 30, 2003

6

Q. 15 L and M are partners sharing profits in ratio of 5:3. The balance sheet of the firm as at March 31, 2003 is given below :

**Balance Sheet of L and M as at March 31, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amounts Rs.
Capitals :		Land	6,00,000
L 12,85,00		Buildings	8,80,000
M 7,16,000	20,01,000	Other Fixed Assets	3,90,000
Reserve Fund	2,40,000	Stock	1,98,000
S. Creditors	1,49,000	Debtors	1,83,000
		Cash in hand and at Bank	1,39,000
	23,90,000		23,90,000

On April 1, 2003 N is admitted into partnership on the following terms :

- a) L, M and N will share profits in the ratio of 7:5:3.
- b) The Assets were revalued for the purpose of admission : land Rs. 7,50,000, Buildings Rs. 8,00,000
- c) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,60,000 N was to bring his share of Goodwill in cash which was to be retained in the business
- d) N has to bring Rs. 6,00,000 towards his share of capital

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Capital A/c, Cash A/c and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm. 8

**OR**

The Balance Sheet of J, K and L, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2, is given below as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :		Land	1,85,000
J 5,78,800		Buildings	2,87,000
K 3,47,800		Plant & Machinery	3,86,000
L 2,37,900	11,64,500	Stock	1,85,000
Sundry Creditors	78,600	Debtors	92,100
		Cash	1,08000
	12,43,100		12,43,100

L retires on the above date and the following adjustments in the value of assets and liabilities were agreed upon :

- a) Land was under valued by Rs. 1,20,000, Plant & Machinery overvalued by Rs. 35,000.
- b) Provision for doubtful debt was required for Rs. 6,000.
- c) Goodwill was valued at Rs. 3,00,000 and was to be adjusted against the capital of remaining partners.

L was paid Rs. 75,000 immediately and the balance amount was to be transferred to his loan account.

Prepare necessary, Revaluation A/c, Capital A/c and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm on the above date. 8

**Q. 16** Find out the source or use of funds in each of the following cases :

- 1) Goods Costing Rs. 15,000 sold for Rs. 18,500.
- 2) Debtors are at Rs. 20,000. Rs. 1,500 are written off and remaining debtors were collected after allowing a discount of 2%.

2

**Q. 17** Classify the following into operating, investing and financing activities :

- a) Issue of Shares Rs. 2,00,000.
- b) Receipt of interest on Investment by a manufacturing co. Rs. 5,000.
- c) Sale of Goods Rs. 5,00,000.
- d) Receipt of interest on investment by a bank.

### **Part B** **ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Q. 18** Prepare Comparative Income statement from the following information :-

Particulars	2002 (Rs.)	2003 (Rs.)
Net Sales	4,12,000	3,20,000
Less Cost of Goods Sold	3,12,000	2,30,000
Gross Profit	1,00,000	90,000
Less Administrative Expenses	25,000	18,000
Profit before Tax	75,000	72,000
Provision for Tax 40%	30,000	28,800
Net Profit after Tax	45,000	43,200
		3

**Q. 19** What is the importance of Financial Statements analysis for creditors and bankers?

3

Q. 20 A company had a liquid ratio of 1.5 and current ratio of 2 and inventory turnover ratio 6 times. It had total current assets of Rs. 8,00,000 in the year 2003. Find out annual sales if goods are sold at 25% Profit on Cost.

4

Q. 21 From the following information, prepare Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2002

Liabilities	2001	2002	Assets	2001	2002
Share Capital	80,000	1,60,000	Goodwill	30,000	20,000
General Reserve	4,000	10,000	Buildings	40,000	90,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	60,000	Machinery	49,000	98,000
Creditors	5,000	3,000	Debtors	15,000	20,000
Bills Payable	15,000	25,000	Cash in hand	20,000	30,000
	1,54,000	2,58,000		1,54,000	2,58,000

Depreciation provided during the year on machine was Rs. 10,000.

6

### OR

Prepare Funds Flow Statement from the following Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2003

Liabilities	2001 Rs.	2002 Rs.	Assets	2001 Rs.	2002 Rs.
Share Capital	5,00,000	6,00,000	Goodwill	2,50,000	5,000
Debentures	80,000	30,000	Land & Buildings	2,75,000	3,50,000
General Reserve	10,000	25,000	Machinery	2,90,000	3,45,000
Profit & Loss A/c	80,000	1,20,000	Debtors	10,000	25,000
Bills Payable	30,000	25,000	Stock	85,000	45,000
	7,00,000	8,00,000	Cash	15,000	30,000
	7,00,000	8,00,000		7,00,000	8,00,000

Adjustments :

- i) Depreciation provided on Machinery during the year Rs. 12,000

6

**SUBJECT: BUSINESS STUDIES**

**CLASS XII**

**MAX MARKS: 100**

**TIME : 3 hours**

**DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER**

**1. Weightage to objectives**

Objectives	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	30%
Understanding (U)	50%
Application (A)	20%

**2. Weightage to form of questions**

Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A.)	6	5	30	45 minutes
Short answer I (S.A.I)	5	5	45	40 minutes
V.S.A.	3 2	5 5	25	40 minutes
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150 minutes</b> <b>½ hour for reading and revision</b>

**1. Weightage of content**

As per CBSE syllabus

**2. Weightage of Difficulty Level  
Estimated Difficulty Level**

	<b>Difficulty Level</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
A	EASY	30%
B	AVERAGE	50%
C	DIFFICULT	20%

**5. Scheme of options – Internal choice to be provided in – all 6 mark questions**

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I  
BUSINESS STUDIES  
CLASS XII**

**MAX MARKS:100**

**TIME : 3 hours**

**General Instructions:-**

1. *Answers to questions carrying 2-3 marks should not exceed 30-40 words.*
2. *Answers to questions carrying 4-5 marks should not exceed 60-80 words.*
3. *Answers to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 100 words.*
4. *Attempt all parts of a question together.*

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1  | Briefly explain ‘Management as a Process’                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2 |
| 2  | Classify business environment into two major categories and give one example of each.                                                                                                                                                   | 2 |
| 3  | Ramesh, a supervisor in a factory always expects that his subordinates should obey him. He is not prepared to listen to any suggestion made by workers. Do you think this quality of Ramesh will help him to become a good leader? Why? | 2 |
| 4  | What is meant by ‘Marketing Research’?                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2 |
| 5  | Differentiate between radio and TV as media of advertising on any two basis.                                                                                                                                                            | 2 |
| 6  | Your grandfather has retired as the Director of manufacturing Co. At what level of management was he working? What functions do you think he was performing at that level? State any two.                                               | 3 |
| 7  | What is meant by ‘Directing as a function of management?’                                                                                                                                                                               | 3 |
| 8  | Explain ‘Esteem needs’ of an employee.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 3 |
| 9  | Explain ‘Personal interaction’ and ‘two way communication’ as characteristics of Personal selling.                                                                                                                                      | 3 |
| 10 | Bajaj Auto wants to promote its sales in the market. Suggest any three sales promotion techniques for the purpose.                                                                                                                      | 3 |
| 11 | How are principles of ‘Scalar Chain’ and ‘unity of command’ useful to management? Explain briefly.                                                                                                                                      | 4 |

- 12 In an electrical goods manufacturing company, there are four main activities Marketing, Production, Finance and Personnel. The General Manager is planning to structure the organization. Which type of organization structure should he adopt and why? Give two reasons. 4
- 13 Name the basic methods of wage payment. State any three advantages of each. 4
- 14 What is meant by ‘Capital market’? Describe its nature. 4
- 15 Distinguish between the features of NSEI and OTCEI on the basis of size, securities traded, settlement and objectives. 4
- 16 What is the meaning of Management as an Art? Briefly describe any *three* of its features. 5
- 17 Explain briefly *five* ways in which Indian-managers are responding to changes in the business environment. 5
- 18 How are the planning and controlling functions of management inter-related? Explain briefly. 5
- 19 Explain briefly any *five* factors, which may influence the amount of working capital needed in a business enterprise. 5
- 20 The Directors of a manufacturing company are thinking of issuing Rs. 20 lacs additional debentures for expansion of their production capacity. This will lead to an increase in debt equity ratio from 2:1 to 3:1. What are the risks involved in it? What factors other than risk do you think the directors should keep in view before taking the decision? 5
- 21 ‘Defining organisational objectives’ is the first step in the process of planning. Explain the other steps of this process. 6

**OR**

Explain in brief any six limitations of the planning function of management.

- 22 Define the terms ‘Responsibility’, ‘Authority’ and ‘Accountability’. 6

**OR**

What is the meaning of formal organization? State any *four* features of formal organization.

- 23 Explain briefly ‘Job-rotation’, ‘Vestibule training’ and ‘Apprenticeship programme’ as methods of employee training. 6

**OR**

Explain ‘Profit-sharing’, ‘Co-partnership’ and ‘Bonus’ as monetary incentives for employees in an organization.

- 24 Explain any *three* factors to be considered in connection with pricing decision of a product? 6

**OR**

Explain briefly the factors to be kept in view while taking a decision on the channels of distribution of any product.

- 25 State any *six*-consumer rights, which are recognized in the interest of consumers. 6

**OR**

State the responsibilities of consumers to safeguard their interest.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – SET II**  
**BUSINESS STUDIES**  
**CLASS XII**

**MAX. MARKS: 100**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

*General instructions:*

1. Answers to questions carrying 2-3 marks should not exceed 30-40 words.
2. Answers to questions carrying 4-5 marks should not exceed 60-80 words.
3. Answers to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 120 words.
4. Attempt all parts of a question together.

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1  | 'Management as a group have the responsibility of managing an enterprise'<br>Explain.                                                                                   | 2 |
| 2  | How does the change in social environment affect a business?                                                                                                            | 2 |
| 3  | Explain the concept of 'Noise' in the communication process in about thirty words.                                                                                      | 2 |
| 4  | What is the meaning of 'Insider Trading'?                                                                                                                               | 2 |
| 5  | Define 'consumer' under Consumer Protection Act, 1986.                                                                                                                  | 2 |
| 6  | If an organization does not provide the right place for physical and human resources in the organization, which principle is violated? What are the consequences of it? | 3 |
| 7  | XYZ Limited is manufacturing chemicals and textiles. What type of organizational structure would suit the requirement of such an organization? And why?                 | 3 |
| 8  | State the steps in the process of organizing as a function of management.                                                                                               | 3 |
| 9  | State the objectives of marketing management.                                                                                                                           | 3 |
| 10 | Explain any <i>three</i> factors to be kept in mind before selecting a particular media of advertising.                                                                 | 3 |
| 11 | State any <i>four</i> points highlighting the significance of principles of management.                                                                                 | 4 |
| 12 | How does delegation of authority help in reducing the workload of managers and in motivating the subordinates? Explain briefly.                                         | 4 |
| 13 | Explain 'supervisory relationship' and 'Assignment of Challenging Jobs' as non-monetary incentives.                                                                     | 4 |

- 14 The manager of Impact Enterprises dealing in cosmetics is facing the problem of poor sales. Suggest and explain any *four* promotional measures that he can undertake to improve the sales. 4
- 15 Mr. Soni a consumer purchased medicines without noticing the date of expiry. He also did not obtain the cash memo. Do you think he will be able to protect himself by the loss caused due to expired medicine? Give reasons in support of your answer. 4
- 16 Is management becoming a profession? Discuss in the light of the emerging trend. 5
- 17 Explain the meaning of ‘Business Environment’. Briefly discuss any *two* dimensions of general environment of business. 5
- 18 Define ‘controlling’. State the steps in the process of controlling as a function of management. 5
- 19 Explain the *five* features of an appropriate capital structure. 5
- 20 State any *five* effects of under capitalization on the company. 5
- 21 State any *six* features of planning function of management. 6

**OR**

- State any *six* points of importance of planning function of management.
- 22 Which system of wage payment will be suitable in the following situations and why? 6
- When quality is of supreme importance.
  - When there is no standard unit of output.
  - When there is clear relationship between employees’ efforts and output.
  - When rate of output is determined solely by process and not by the operator.
  - When the work force comprises learners and trainees.
  - When the job is standardized.

**OR**

- Name the function of management which concentrates on employing and retaining the right person at the right place. Explain why this function is important in any organization?
- 23 Explain how supervision ‘facilitates control’, ‘Improves communication’ and ‘Helps in optimum utilization of resources’. 6

**OR**

Explain any *four* needs that motivate an employee to work.

- 24 Distinguish between ‘Capital Market’ and ‘Money Market’ on any *six* bases. 6

**OR**

Distinguish on any six bases between ‘Primary Market’ and ‘Secondary Market’ as components of ‘Capital market’.

- 25 Explain the term ‘Product Mix’ and its *four* components. 6

**OR**

Explain the term ‘Marketing’. and any *four* functions performed by a marketing manager.

## **DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER**

**SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

**CLASS XII**

### **1. Weightage to objectives**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>% of marks</b>
Knowledge (K)	30%
Understanding (U)	50%
Application (A)	20%

### **2. Weightage to form of questions**

<b>Form of questions</b>	<b>No. of questions</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Estimated time (in minutes)</b>
Long answer (L.A.)	6	6	36	66 minutes
Short answer (S.A.I)	8	4	32	56 minutes
Short answer (S.A.II)	8	3	24	40 minutes
V. Short answer	2	1	8	8 minutes (Four parts each)
<b>Total</b>			<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>170 minutes + 10 minutes for revision</u></b>

### **1. Weightage of content**

**MAX MARKS: 100**

**TIME : 3 hours**

2.

## **SECTION A - Introductory Micro Economic Theory**

1. Introduction	4
2. Consumer Behaviour and Demand	13
3. Producer Behaviour and Supply	23
4. Forms of Market and Price Determination	10

## **SECTION B - Introductory Macro Economic Theory**

5. Introduction	2
6. National Income and related aggregates : Basic concepts and measurement	15
7. Determination of income and employment	12
8. Money and banking	8
9. Government Budget and the economy	8
10. Balance of payments.	5

### **3. Weightage of Difficulty Level**

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
DIFFICULT	15%
AVERAGE	70%
EASY	15%

#### **4. Scheme of options –**

**SECTION A:** Internal choice in two questions. One of 6 marks and one of 4 marks.

**SECTION B:** Internal choice in 2 questions one of 6 marks and one of 4 marks.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET I**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Marks:100**

*General instructions:*

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Questions 1 and 13 are very short answer questions. Their each part is of one mark. Answer to each of these parts should be written in one set.
3. Questions 2 to 5 and 14 to 17 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 60 words.
4. Questions 6 to 9 and 18 to 21 also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 70 words.
5. Questions 10 to 12 and 22 to 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
6. Attempt all parts of questions at one place.

**SECTION A : INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

- |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |       |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Answer the following questions:                                                                                                                                                                             | 1x4=4 |
|   | (i) Give the meaning of opportunity cost.                                                                                                                                                                   |       |
|   | (ii) Define Marginal Revenue                                                                                                                                                                                |       |
|   | (iii) What is meant by Producer's Equilibrium?                                                                                                                                                              |       |
|   | (iv) Define market supply.                                                                                                                                                                                  |       |
| 2 | State the three central problems of an economy.                                                                                                                                                             | 3     |
| 3 | Explain the Law of Demand with the help of a demand schedule.                                                                                                                                               | 3     |
| 4 | Draw the supply curves showing-                                                                                                                                                                             | 3     |
|   | (a) Elasticity of supply equal to 1                                                                                                                                                                         |       |
|   | (b) Elasticity of supply greater than 1                                                                                                                                                                     |       |
|   | (c) Elasticity of supply less than 1                                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| 5 | State any three factors affecting supply of a commodity.                                                                                                                                                    | 3     |
| 6 | The quantity demanded of a commodity at a price of Rs.10 per unit is 40 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 2. Its price falls by Rs.2 per unit. Calculate its quantity demanded at the new price. | 4     |

7 Complete the following table: 4

Output (In units)	Total cost (Rs.)	Marginal Cost (Rs.)	Average variable cost (Rs.)
0	60	----	----
1	140	----	----
2	190	----	----
3	240	----	----
4	300	----	----

8 Distinguish between increase in quantity supplied (expansion of supply) and 4 increase in supply. Use diagrams.

9 Explain any two main features of monopolistic competition.

**OR**

Explain any two main features of monopoly. 4

10 Explain the law of variable proportion in terms of the behaviour of Total Physical 6 Product, with the help of a diagram.

11 Define equilibrium price. Explain with the help of a diagram the effect of an 6 increase in demand of a commodity on its equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity.

**OR**

“If the demand and supply of a commodity both increase, the equilibrium price may not change, may increase, may decrease.” Explain using diagrams.

12 Explain any three factors other than the price of a commodity that affect its 6 demand.

**SECTION B – INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

13 Answer the following questions:-

- (a) Define microeconomics
- (b) Give two examples of macroeconomic variables
- (c) Define a government budget
- (d) What is meant by foreign exchange rate? 4

14 Calculate value added by firm X from the following data.

Rs. (In lakhs)

(a) Sales	600	
(b) Purchase of raw material	200	
(c) Import of raw material	100	
(d) Import of machines	200	
(e) Closing stock	40	
(f) Opening stock	10	3

15 Explain any three components of aggregate demand. 3

16 Distinguish between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Give an example of each. 3

17 In an economy, the level of income is Rs.2000 crores and marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Calculate the total increase in income if investment increases by Rs.200 crores. 3

18 State the main objectives of budgetary policy. 4

19 State the main functions of money. 4

20 Describe any one method of quantitative credit control.

**OR**

Describe two main functions of Commercial Bank. 4

21 Name the main components of current account of Balance of Payments account. 4  
What does a deficit in current account indicate?

22 Explain the concept of inflationary gap with the help of a diagram. Give any two measures of reducing it.

**OR**

Explain the concept of equilibrium level of income with the help of C + I curve.

Can there be unemployment at equilibrium level of income? Explain. 6

23 Will the following be included in Gross National Product? Give reasons for your answer:

1. Profits earned by a foreign company in India.
2. Money received from sale of shares.
3. Salary paid to Americans working in Indian embassy in America.
4. Money received from sale of old house.
5. Scholarships received by a student.
6. Remittances from abroad.

6

24 Calculate GNP by income method and expenditure method from the following data:

	Rs. (Crores)
1. Rent	40
2. Private final consumption expenditure	800
3. Net exports	20
4. Interest	60
5. Profit	120
6. Govt. Final Consumption expenditure	200
7. Net domestic capital formation	100
8. Compensation of employees	800
9. Consumption of fixed capital	20
10. Net indirect taxes	100
11. Net factor income from abroad.	(-) 20

3,3

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET II**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Marks:100**

*General instructions:*

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Questions 1 and 13 are very short answer questions. Their each part is of one mark. Answer to each of these parts should be written in one set.
3. Questions 2 to 5 and 14 to 17 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 60 words.
4. Questions 6 to 9 and 18 to 21 also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 70 words.
5. Questions 10 to 12 and 22 to 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
6. Attempt all parts of questions at one page.

**SECTION A : INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

- 1 Answer the following:
  - (a) What is meant by equilibrium quantity?
  - (b) Define variable costs.
  - (c) What is meant by elasticity of demand?
  - (d) What does a rightward shift in production possibility curve indicate? 1x4=4
- 2 Mention three features of perfect competition. 3
- 3 With the help of a hypothetical table draw a Production Possibility Curve. 3
- 4 Distinguish between monopoly and monopolistic competition. 3
- 5 With the help of a suitable diagram, explain the process of determination of equilibrium price of a commodity under perfectly competitive market. 3
- 6 Explain the relationship between marginal cost and average variable cost with the help of diagram. 4

- 7 Calculate price elasticity of demand in the following cases; using total expenditure method:

(i) Price (Rs.)      Quantity demanded

8	100
10	90

(ii) Price (Rs.)      Quantity demanded

8	100	
10	80	2, 2

- 8 Distinguish between decrease in quantity demanded (contraction of demand) of a commodity and decrease in demand. (Use diagrams). 4

- 9 How does a change in the price of related goods affect the demand of a commodity? Explain.

### OR

Distinguish between:

- (a) Normal good and inferior good.
- (b) Complementary good and substitute good.

4

- 10 (a) Calculate Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue at each level of output from the following information and (b) Draw the Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue Curves from the obtained data.

Output (Units)	Total Revenue	Marginal Revenue	Average Revenue(Rs.)
----------------	---------------	------------------	----------------------

1	--	--	5
2	--	--	5
3	--	--	5
4	--	--	5

- 11 Explain any four determinants of the Market supply of a Commodity.

### OR

Define price elasticity of supply. Briefly explain the two methods of measuring it. 6

- 12 What is meant by returns to a factor? State the *three* phases of the law of variable proportion. 6

## **SECTION B : INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

13

Answer the following questions:

- a. Name *any* two-invisible items of current account of balance of payments.
- b. Give one point of difference between macro and micro-economics.
- c. Calculate the value of imports when balance of trade (merchandise) is Rs.(-) 400 crores and value of exports is 300 crores.
- d. Price determination of a commodity is a subject-matter of micro or macro 1x4=4 economics.

- 14 Explain any *two* fiscal policy measures to remedy the problem of excess demand 3 in an economy.

- 15 Distinguish between gross national income at market price and net domestic 3 income at factor cost.

- 16 State *three* main sources of demand for foreign currency. 3

- 17 In an economy the actual level of income is Rs.500 crores whereas the full 3 employment level of income is Rs.800 crores. The MPC is 0.75. Calculate the increase in investment to achieve the full employment level of income.

- 18 Give any *four* major functions of a Central Bank. 4

## **OR**

State any *four*-agency functions of a Commercial Bank.

- 19 Explain any *two* drawbacks of the barter system. How does money help in 4 removing these drawbacks?

- 20 Distinguish between: -

- (a) Direct and indirect taxes.
- (b) Revenue receipts and capital receipts 4

- 21 What is meant by fiscal deficit? What are the implications of a large fiscal deficit? 4

- 22 From the following information calculate gross national income by (a) income method (b) expenditure method.

(Rs. in crores)

1. Factor income from abroad	10	
2. Compensation of employees	150	
3. Net domestic capital formation	50	
4. Private final consumption expenditure	220	
5. Factor income to abroad	15	
6. Change in stock	15	
7. Employer's contribution to social security schemes	10	
8. Consumption of fixed capital	15	
9. Interest	40	
10. Exports	20	
11. Imports	25	
12. Indirect taxes	30	
13. Subsidies	10	
14. Rent	40	
15. Govt. final consumption expenditure	85	
16. Profit	100	3, 3

- 23 Explain the value added method of estimating national income with the help of a suitable example.

**OR**

Distinguish between:-

- (a) Domestic product and national product
- (b) Intermediate goods and final goods
- (c) Factor income and transfer receipt.

6

- 24 Explain with the help of diagrams that the equilibrium level of income and employment is not necessarily at a full employment level. 6

## **DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER**

**SUBJECT:** Geography (Theory)

**CLASS XII**

### **1. Weightage to objectives**

Objectives	Marks	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	24	35
Understanding (U)	28	40
Application (A)	07	10
Skill (S)	11	15

### **2. Weightage to form of questions**

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A.)	3	5	15	45 minutes
Short answer I (S.A.I)	5	4	20	40 minutes
Short answer II (S.A.II)	10	3	30	60 minutes
Skill (Map work)	1	5	5	15 minutes
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>70</b>		<b>160 + 20 minutes for revision Total time: 180 minutes</b>

**MAX MARKS: 70**

**TIME : 3 hours**

**3. Weightage of content (Chapter nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against each unit within brackets)**

**PART A – FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

- 35 marks

- |                                                                           |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Human Geography : Nature and scope (Ch.1)                              | 3 marks  |
| 2. People (Ch. 2 & 3)                                                     | 5 marks  |
| 3. Human Activities (Ch. 4 to 7)                                          | 10 marks |
| 4. Transport, Communications and Trade (Ch. 8 & 9)                        | 10 marks |
| 5. Human Settlements (Ch.10)                                              | 5 marks  |
| 6. Map work – World map (for identification only relating to unit 1 to 5) | 2 marks  |

**PART B : INDIA – PEOPLE AND ECONOMY**

- |                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 7. People (Ch. 1 to 4)                                               | 5  |
| 8. Human Settlements (Ch. 5 & 6)                                     | 4  |
| 9. Resources and sustainable development (Ch.7 to 12)                | 12 |
| 10. Transport, Communication and International Trade(Ch.13 & 14)     | 7  |
| 11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (Ch.15) | 4  |
| 12. Map work (Map of India relating to (Unit 7 to 11)                | 3  |

**4. Weightage of Difficulty Level  
Estimated Difficulty Level      Percentage**

A	EASY (E)	20%
B	AVERAGE (AV)	65%
C	DIFFICULT (D)	15%

**5. Scheme of options – Internal choice to be provided**

No internal choice except for blinds

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

## GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)

### CLASS XII

**Time 3 hours** **Max. Marks 70**

### *General Instructions:*

1. There are 19 general questions
  2. All questions are compulsory
  3. Marks for each question are indicated against it
  4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
  5. Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
  6. Question numbers 16,17 and 18 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
  7. Question no. 19 contains test items of very short answer i.e. answers. It is of 5 marks.
  8. Outline maps of the world and India provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
  9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
  10. Questions 9,10 and 19 are not for Blind students but in lieu of these Question 20 is provided for them.

1	State <i>any three</i> recent approaches adopted in the study of Human Geography.	3x1=3
2	Name the <i>six classes</i> of resources as suggested by Renner on the basis of conservational strategy.	6 x ½ =3
3	Group the following crops under the <i>two heads</i> given below: Rubber, Oats, Rye, Coffee, Sugar beet and sugarcane <u>Heads – A:</u> Grown mainly in Tropical Region <u>B:</u> Grown mainly in Temperate Region	6 x ½ =3
4	Distinguish between Pastoral Nomadism and commercial livestock rearing by stating <i>three points</i> of difference of each.	3x1=3
5	Distinguish between export and import. How are they related with balance of trade?	3x1=3
6	Why is the demand for water for irrigation in our country very high? Explain it with any <i>three reasons</i> .	3x1=3
7	Explain with suitable examples the <i>three</i> major changes in India's export trade since Independence.	3x1=3

8 Area, production and yield of cereals in India:

CROP	1950-51			2000-01		
	AREA	PRODUCTION	YIELD	AREA	PRODUCTION	YIELD
	(Million hectares)	(Million tonnes)	(In Kg/ha)	(Million hectares)	(Million tonnes)	(In Kg/ha)
RICE	30.81	20.58	668	44.3	84.9	1913
WHEAT	09.75	06.46	663	25.1	68.7	2743
JOWAR	15.57	5.50	353	10.0	7.7	772
BAJRA	9.00	2.60	288	9.8	7.1	719
MAIZE	3.16	1.71	547	6.6	12.1	1841

Study the above data and answer the following questions:

- 8.1 Which crop leads in the area and production in both the years (1950-51 and 2000-01)?
- 8.2 What is the proportionate increase in the area, production and yield of this crop during the period of 50 years?
- 8.3 Which item (area or yield) is mainly responsible for increasing the total production of the crop during this period?  $\frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3$

9 Study the map given below and write the answers of the following questions in your answer book.

9.1 Name the railway line shown in this map.

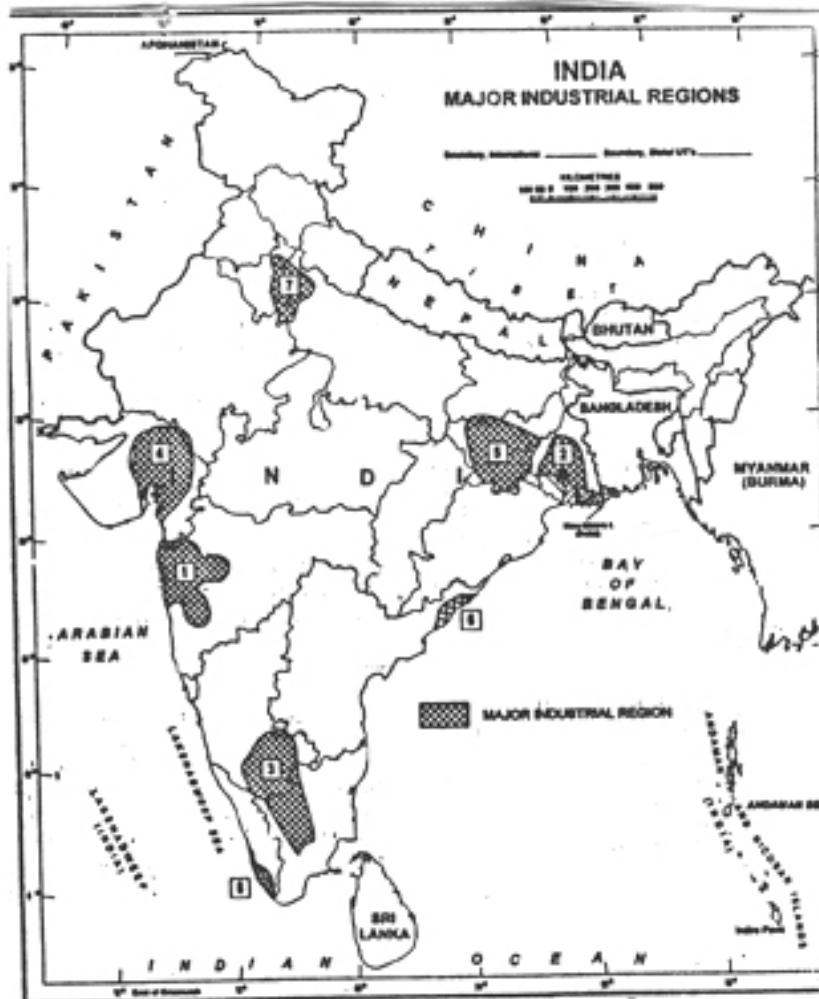
9.2 Name its terminal stations marked in the map as A and B.

9.3 Name the two ocean-coasts which are being connected by this railway line.



$$1+1+1=3$$

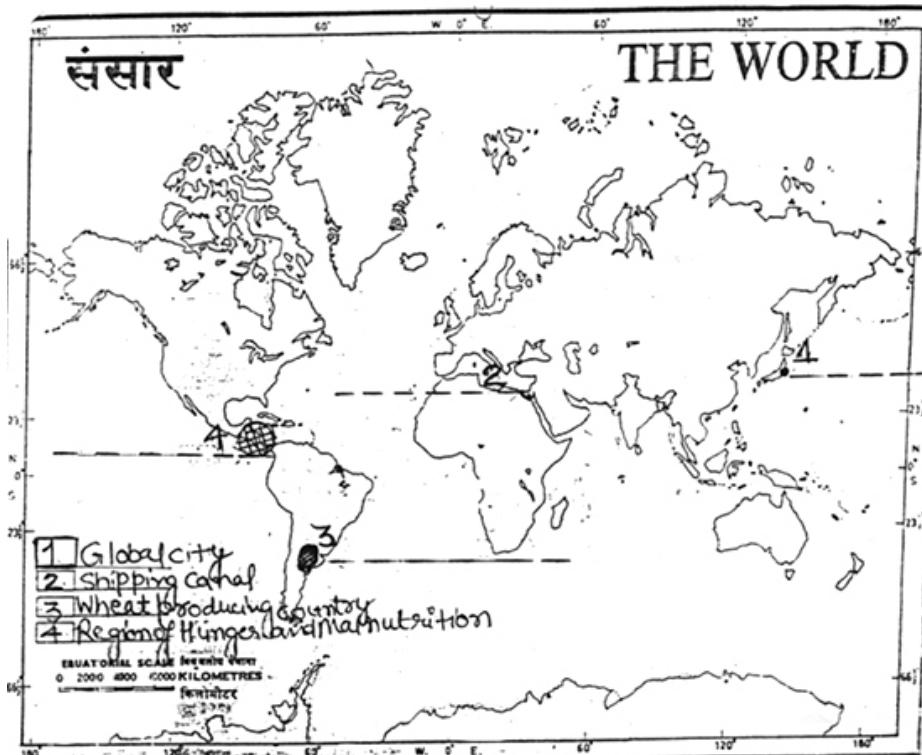
- 10 Draw or trace the outline map of India given below. Mark and name in this map, the industrial region 2. Write the most important industry of this region.



1+1+1=3

- 11 What is the meaning of transport? Name the four modes of transport. State the various activities included in transport. 1+2+1=4
- 12 Describe the four advantages of pipeline transport over other modes of transport in India. 4x1=4
- 13 Explain the functional classification of towns and cities in India by stating any eight categories of functions with a suitable example of each. 8x ½ =4

- 14 Explain the main difference between the pollution and the pollutant. State the three forms of pollutants and the type of pollutions associated with them.  $1+1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4$
- 15 Why is the share of employment in the tertiary sector (service sector) increasing throughout the world? Suggest four reasons for it.  $4 \times 1 = 4$
- 16 Define the term 'Human Development'. State the three indicators which form the basis of calculating the Human Development Index (HDI). Name two countries forming the highest and the lowest ranks each in the HDI.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 5$
- 17 Name any five types of rural settlement pattern developed in different parts of the world and write one typical feature of each type.  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 18 Why is the female participation in the economic activities nominal in India? Explain it by giving five reasons.  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 19.1 In the given outline map of the world are shown four features from serial number 1 to 4. Identify them with the help of map legend. Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map.

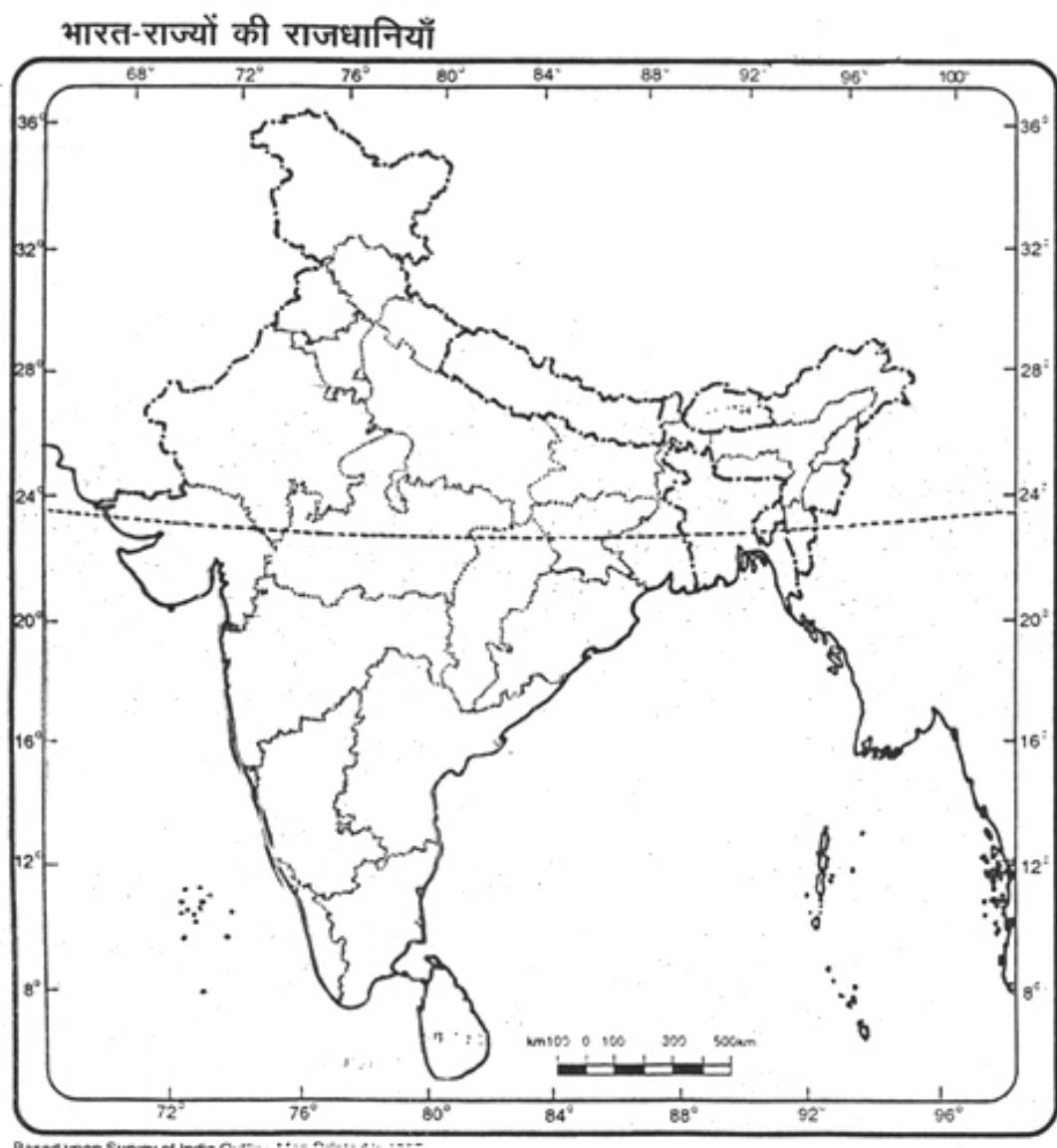


$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

19.2 On an outline Political map of India provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols-

- i) Largest Metropolitan city of India.
- ii) A State in which Telugu is mainly spoken.
- iii) A steel plant in Chhattisgarh.

3x1=3



## **FOR BLIND STUDENTS ONLY**

(In lieu of questions 9,10 and 19)

(a)

- (i) Name the longest transcontinental railway of the world.
  - (ii) Name the country in which this railway line is situated.
  - (iii) Name the two terminal stations of this railway line.

20

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

(b)

- (i) Name the major industrial region of West Bengal  
(ii) Name the most important industry of this region. 3x1=3  
(iii) Name the most important industrial centre of this region.

(C)

- (i) Name the global city of Japan.
  - (ii) Name the shipping canal connecting Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
  - (iii) Which is the most important wheat producing country of South America? 5x1=5
  - (iv) Name the largest Metropolitan city of India.
  - (v) Name a State in which Telugu is mainly spoken.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II  
GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)  
CLASS XII**

**Time 3 hours** **Max. Marks 70**

### *General Instructions:*

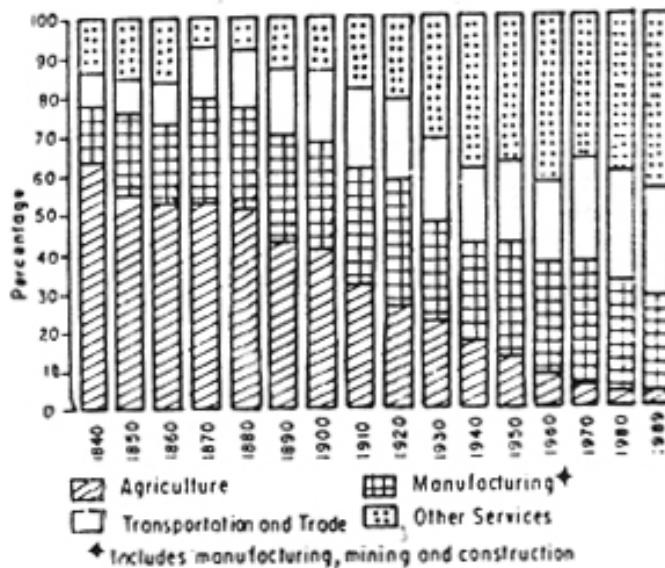
1. There are 19 general questions
  2. All questions are compulsory
  3. Marks for each question are indicated against it
  4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
  5. Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
  6. Question numbers 16,17 and 18 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
  7. Question no.19 contains test items of very short answer. It is of 5 marks
  8. Outline maps of the world and India provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
  9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
  10. Questions 9,10 and 19 are not for Blind students but in lieu of these. Question 20 is provided for them.

- |   |                                                                                                                                                                     |              |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | State any <i>three</i> factors which influence the mining activity in the world.                                                                                    | 3x1=3        |
| 2 | State <i>three</i> bases of international trade.                                                                                                                    | 3x1=3        |
| 3 | How Determinism, Possibilism and Neodeterminism differ from one another? Explain one point of difference of each.                                                   | 3x1=3        |
| 4 | Why does crop intensity vary from one state to another in India? Give <i>two</i> reasons with suitable example, one from the highest and the other from the lowest. | 1 ½ + 1 ½ =3 |
| 5 | What is rainwater harvesting? Why is it urgently needed these days in India? Give <i>four</i> reasons.                                                              | 1+2=3        |
| 6 | “India has three dominant electricity regions, based on various sources of electricity” Support this statement with <i>three</i> suitable examples.                 | 3x1=3        |
| 7 | Why is road transport better than rail transport? State <i>three</i> reasons/                                                                                       | 3x1=3        |
| 8 | Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow:                                                                                                    | 1+2=3        |

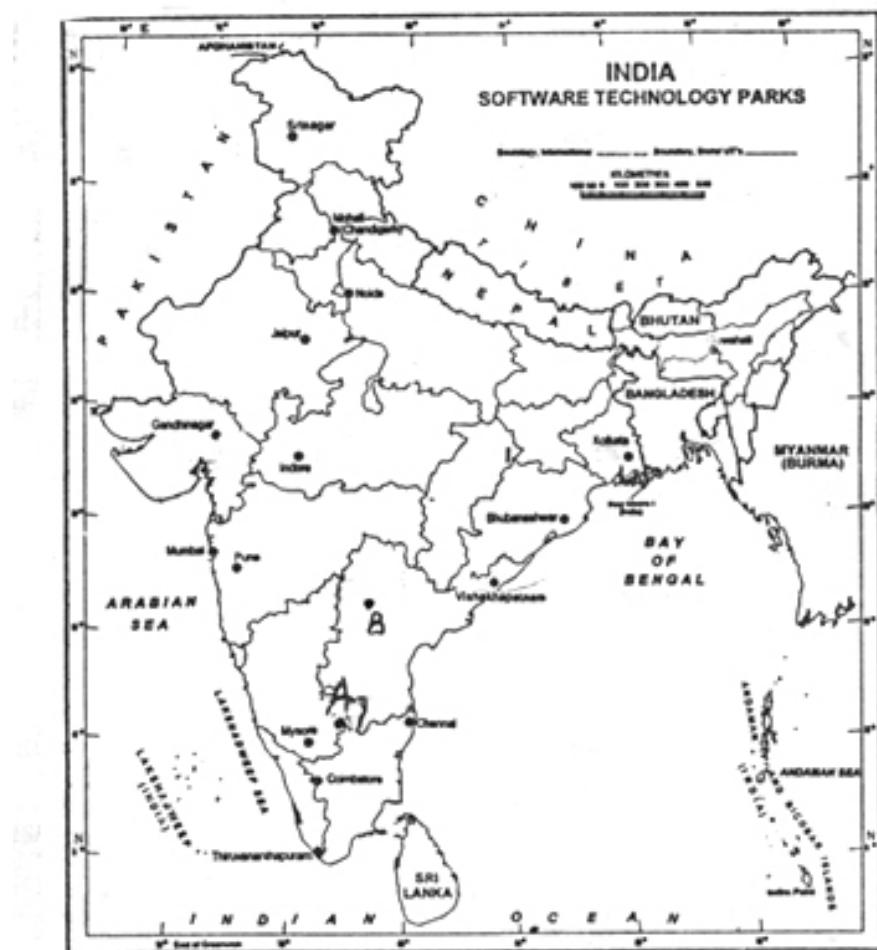
## WORLD: PRODUCTION OF BAUXITE

YEAR	PRODUCTION (In million Metric Tonnes)
1970	60
1980	90
1990	110
1999	122

- a. What is the proportionate increase in the production of bauxite from 1970 to 1999?
- b. Why has been the production of bauxite steadily increasing since 1970? Give *four* reasons.
- 9 The diagram given below shows the employment shares by economic sector in the U.S.A. Study the diagram and answer the question that follow.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 3$



- a. In which sector is the share of employment declining continuously?
- b. Name the sector in which the share of employment is increasing continuously.
- c. What do you conclude from the answers of the above *two* questions.
- 10 Draw and trace the outline map of India given below. Name in this map the software parks A & B. What type of industry has developed in the software technology parks? 1+1+1=3



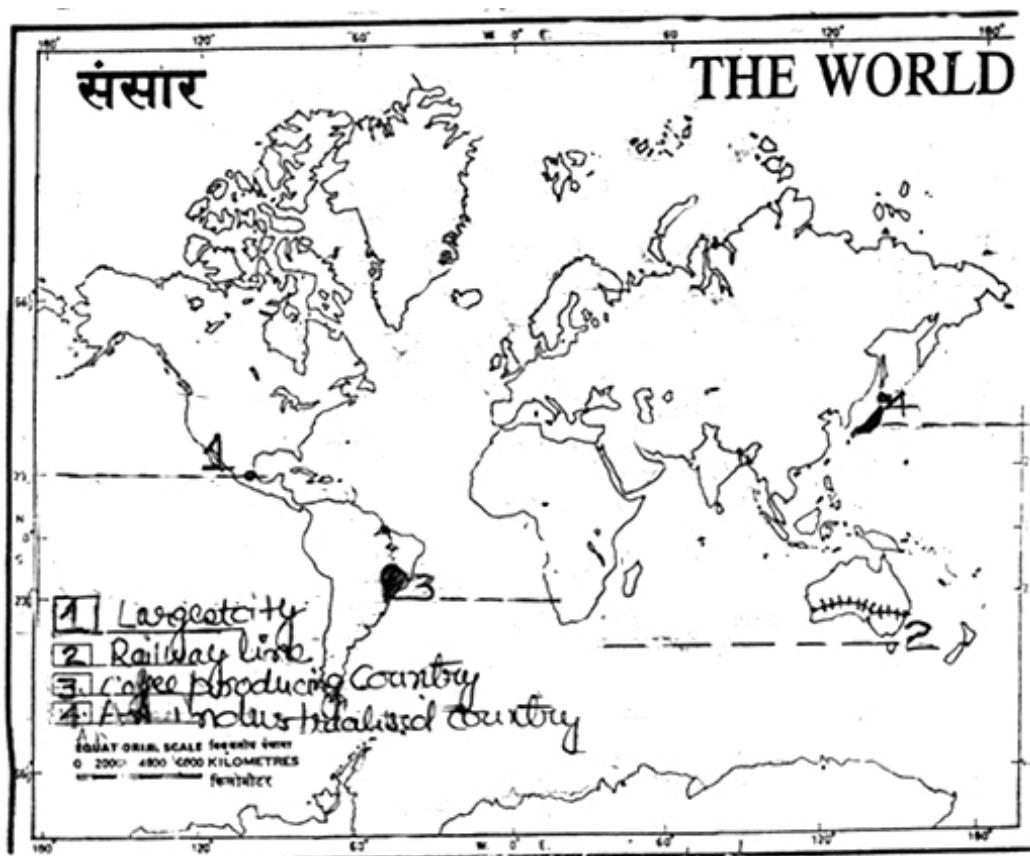
- 11 State *two* characteristics each of clustered and dispersed rural settlements of India. 2+2=4
- 12 What role do major seaports play in the development of our country? 2+1+1=4  
Name recently developed ports, one each on West and East Coast.  
State the main purpose of their development.
- 13 Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture of the world. 4x1=4
- 14 Why has the North Atlantic oceanic route become the busiest one in the world? Give *four* reasons. 4x1=4
- 15 Table: Poverty Ratio in India-1973-74 and 1999-2000 of some States. 4x1=4

Sl.No.	States	1973-74	1999-2000
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.96	15.77
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51.93	33.47
3	Assam	51.21	36.09
4	Bihar	61.91	42.6
5	Gujarat	48.15	14.07
6	Haryana	35.36	8.74
7	Karnataka	54.47	20.04
8	Kerala	59.79	12.72
9	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	37.43
10	Orissa	66.18	47.15
11	Punjab	28.15	6.16
12	Tripura	51.00	34.44
	All-India	54.88	26.10

Study carefully table given above and answer the following questions:

- 1 What percentage of poverty ratio of India has declined between the period 1973-74 and 1999-2000?
- 2 Explain the main reason for this reduction in poverty ratio.
- 3 Name the State where poverty ratio has declined the most during the period of 1973-74 to 1999-2000. Also give the main reason for it.
- 4 Name *two* states where the decline in poverty ratio is the least during the same period.

- 16 Describe any *five* main problems of urbanization in developing countries of the world.  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 17 What is migration? Describe any *four* important situations under which people generally migrate in India.  $1 + 4 = 5$
- 18 Explain the term density of population. Give *four* reasons responsible for the variations in the density of population in different parts of the world.  $1 + 4 = 5$
- 19 19.1 In the given outline map of the world are shown four features from serial number 1 to 4. Identify them with the help of map legend. Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$



19.2 On an outline political map of India provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

3x1=3

- Least urbanized State of India.
- A nuclear power plant in Karnataka
- Western terminal of East-West corridor.

भारत-राज्यों की राजधानियाँ



**FOR BLIND STUDENTS ONLY**

(IN LIEU OF QUESTIONS 8,9,10 AND 19)

20 Answer the following questions:

a)

1. In which sector of economy, the employment share is declining continuously in the U.S.A.
2. In which sector of economy the employment share is increasing continuously in the U.S.A.
3. What do you conclude from the answers of the above *two* questions

3x1=3

b) – What type of industry is associated with software parks? Name one software park each of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

c) – (I) – Name the following –

1+2=3

- ii) Largest city of the world.
- iii) A railway line connecting the pacific coast with Indian Ocean coast of Australia.
- iv) A country known for coffee production in South America.
- v) Most industrialized island country of Asia.

4 x ½ =2

II- Answer each of the following questions:

- i) Name the least urbanized State of India.
- ii) Name a nuclear power plant of Karnataka. 3x1=3
- iii) Name the Western terminal of East-West corridor.

## **DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER**

**SUBJECT : HISTORY**

**MAX MARKS : 100**

**CLASS XII**

**TIME : 3 Hours**

### **1. Weightage to objectives**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>% of marks</b>	
Knowledge (K)	30%	
Understanding (U)	50%	
Application (A)	10%	
Skill (S)	10%	

### **2. Weightage to form of questions**

<b>Form of questions</b>	<b>No. of questions</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Estimated time (in minutes)</b>
Long Answer (LA)	4	8	32	64 minutes
Short Answer (SA)	8	5	40	64 minutes
V. Short answer	9	2	18	27 minutes
Skill (Map work)	2	5	10	10 minutes
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>100</b>	<u>165 + 15 MARKS for reading and revision</u>

### **3. Weightage of content**

As per CBSE syllabus

### **4. Weightage of Difficulty Level**

<b>Estimated Difficulty Level</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
A EASY	30%
B AVERAGE	50%
C DIFFICULT	20%

### **5. Scheme of options**

There will be no external choice. However, alternate questions will be provided in all long questions. In 5 short answer questions alternate questions will be provided.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET I**  
**HISTORY**  
**CLASS XII**

*TIME : 3 Hours*

*MAX. MARKS : 100*

*General Instructions :*

1. Answer to 2 marks questions should not exceed 30 words.
  2. Answer to 5 marks questions should not exceed 100 words.
  3. Answer to 8 marks questions should not exceed 150 words.
  4. Maps should be securely tied in answer-sheets.
- 
- |                                                                                                                               |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Differentiate between the methods of nationalists and moderates. (Any two)                                                 | 2 |
| 2. Explain two social reforms of Jyotiba Phule.                                                                               | 2 |
| 3. Explain the steps taken under the ‘Operation Vijay’ for the liberation of Goa.                                             | 2 |
| 4. Describe briefly the achievements of Sultan Haider Ali of Mysore.                                                          | 5 |
| 5. Explain briefly the main causes of success of the British against the French in India during the 18 <sup>th</sup> century. | 5 |
- OR**
- Explain the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773.
- |                                                                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 6. Describe the role of Indian newspapers in the national awakening in India.       | 5 |
| 7. Explain the British attitude towards the Indian States after the Revolt of 1857. | 5 |
- OR**
- How did the discontent among the soldiers lead to the Revolt of 1857?
- |                                                         |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 8. Critically examine the background of the Poona Pact. | 5 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|
- OR**
- Do you agree with the decision of the Swarajists to enter the Legislative Council in 1923? Give arguments in support of your answer.
- |                                                                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 9. Examine the role of Ram Mohan Roy in the social and religious awakening of the Indian people. | 6+2 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
- OR**
- How did the people and leaders of Bengal react to its Partition? Under what circumstances did the British revoke the partition order?
- |                                                                           |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 10. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle of India. | 8 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
- OR**
- Describe the growth of Home Rule Movement in India under Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

11. Explain the clauses of Indian Independence Act of 1947. 8

**OR**

Read the following statement from the letter written by Lord Linlithgow to Churchill, with reference to the Quit India Movement, and then answer the questions that follow. “I am engaged here in confronting by far the most serious rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have had so far concealed from the world for reasons of military security. On account of this movement, a generation of leadership came to the fore in the country and people’s confidence to struggle further increased”.

1. When was this movement started? 4  
2. What were the four stages of this movement?  
3. What was the significance of the movement? 3
12. On an outline map of India locate and label any *five* principal Indian States in 1750. 5

**OR**

On an outline map of India, mark and name any *five* venues of the Indian National Congress sessions from 1920 to 1945.

**IN LIEU OF THE MAP FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

Mention any *five* places where the British opened their factories in India during the seventeenth century. 5

**OR**

Name any *five* venues of the Indian National Congress sessions from 1920 to 1945.

**PART B – CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY**

13. Why was the Spanish Civil War described as a little world war? Give *two* reasons. 2  
14. Briefly explain any *two* aims spelt out in the UN Charter of 1945. 2  
15. Explain any *two* factors responsible for the fall of Khrushchev in USSR. 2  
16. Mention *two* effects of industrialization on the environment. 2  
17. How has development in science and technology led to mass destruction? Give *two* examples. 2  
18. Why is Munshi Prem Chand regarded as a realistic trendsetter in Hindi literature in India? 2  
19. Briefly describe any *five* characteristics of Contemporary History. 5

**OR**

Briefly describe the terms of Treaty of Versailles.

20. Describe stages of rise of Nazism in Germany. 5
21. "Apartheid was considered an anachromomion in 20<sup>th</sup> century". Justify the statement, with *two* evidences in support of your answer. 5

**OR**

"Mao led the world's first ever full scale peasant revolution. Justify the statement.

22. Explain the consequences of World War II on the world. 8

**OR**

Examine the socio-economic impact of Cold War on the World.

23. Locate, mark and label the countries of Tripple Alliance and Tripple Entente on the outline map of Europe. (Any *five*) 5

**OR**

On an outline map of Europe, locate and mark the four zones of Germany after the IIInd World War under the four powers. Locate and name Berlin.

**For the BLIND CANDIDATES in lieu of the map question**

Name any *five* countries of Europe which were the members of the Tripple Alliances and Tripple Entente. 5

**OR**

- (i) Name the *four* zones of Germany after the IIInd World War under four world powers (with their names). 4+1

- (ii) Why was Germany thus divided?

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET II**  
**HISTORY**  
**CLASS XII**

*TIME : 3 Hours*

*MAX. MARKS : 100*

*General Instructions :*

1. *Answer to 2 marks questions should not exceed 30 words.*
2. *Answer to 5 marks questions should not exceed 100 words.*
3. *Answer to 8 marks questions should not exceed 150 words.*
4. *Maps should be securely tied in answer-sheets.*

- |    |                                                                                                          |   |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Why is Vasudeo Phadke known as the father of militant nationalism in India? Give any <i>two</i> reasons. | 2 |
| 2. | Why were the revolutionaries not so successful in the freedom struggle of India? Give any two reasons.   | 2 |
| 3. | Why did Subhash Chandra Bose form the Forward Block in 1939?                                             | 2 |
| 4. | How did factionalism within the Mughal Court lead to weakening of the Mughal Empire?                     | 5 |

**OR**

Examine how the policies followed by the British led to the decline of the Indian handicrafts industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

- |    |                                                                                    |   |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 5. | Describe the circumstances that led to the Battle of Plassey.                      | 5 |
| 6. | How did Swami Vivekananda inter link spiritual consciousness with social progress? | 5 |

**OR**

Examine the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan in bringing about social and religious awakening among the Muslims.

- |    |                                                                                                                                     |   |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 7. | State any <i>five</i> reasons for the rise of nationalist ideology.                                                                 | 5 |
| 8. | Do you agree with the Congress acceptance of communal representation in the Lucknow Pact? Give arguments in support of your answer. | 5 |

**OR**

Do you think that the split in Surat in 1907 weakened the Congress and strengthened the British hands? Give arguments in support of your answer.

- |    |                                                                                                                                                |     |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 9. | Explain the various views about the nature of the Revolt of 1857? Do you agree with the view that it was the First War of Indian Independence? | 6+2 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

**OR**

The various changes introduced by the British after the Revolt of 1857 altered the structure of the Government. Explain with any *four* examples. 2+2+2+2

10. Describe the main provisions of the Government of India Act 1935? How did the section related to the Provinces, come into effect? 6+2

**OR**

When did the Non-Co-operation Movement begin? What were its objectives and programmes? Why did the movement come to an end? 1+5+2

11. Explain how the Partition of India was the culmination of policies followed by the British and the rigid positions taken by the communal parties. 8

**OR**

Explain how the salient features of India's Constitution fulfilled the aspirations of the people and leaders of our freedom struggle. 8

12. On an outline map of India mark and name any FIVE Centres of the Revolt in South India. 5

**OR**

Mark and name the following :

- The city where in 1919 the British opened fire on a peaceful group of people.
- The session where Poorna Swaraj was announced.
- The city where the first session of the Congress took place.
- The place in the Gujarat Coast where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.
- The place where Gandhiji's earliest movement in Bihar took place.

**In Lieu Of The Map For The Visually Impaired**

5

Mention the *five* centers of the Revolt in South India

**OR**

Name the following places :

- The city where in 1919 the British opened fire on a peaceful group of people.
- The session where Poorna Swaraj was announced.
- The city where the first session of the Congress took place.
- The place in the Gujarat Coast where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.
- The place where Gandhiji's earliest movement in Bihar took place.

**PART B – CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY**

13. Explain any *two* aims of League of Nations. 2
14. Examine any *two* reasons for the failure of German Immersion of USSR in 1942. 2

15. Briefly explain the terms ‘Glasnost and Perestroika.’ 2
16. Mention *two* international connections relating to terrorism to solve the biggest security problems on 20<sup>th</sup> century. 2
17. How did development in the field of transportation lead to newer modes of communication? Give *two* examples. 2
18. How does the print media play a very significant role in projecting the social, economic and political conditions of any country? 2
19. Briefly describe the objectives of writing Contemporary history. State the problems faced by the writers. Mention the terms of the treaty of St. Germain, 1919. 5
20. The most important part of the New Deal was the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Justify the statement. 5

**OR**

The inter-war period saw the economic muscle of British built up through the nineteenth century get considerably reduced.” Give evidences to justify the statement.

21. Describe the condition of people under the Socialist Govt. in Ghana after 1966 and under Army Administration after 1969. 5
22. Explain the results of World War II. 5

**OR**

Examine the efforts of Super Powers (USA and USSR) in bringing disarmament and arms control.

23. On the outline map of Africa, locate, mark and label the following : *Three* colonies of British and *two* colonies of Germany (in 1914) 5

**OR**

On the outline map of Europe, locate and name the allied and axis powers during the IIInd World War. 5

**The following question is for the blind candidates in lieu of map question.**

Mention the names of *three* colonies of French and *two* colonies of Portuguese.

**OR**

Mention the names of the member countries of allied and Axis powers. 5

## **DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER**

**SUBJECT : Political Science**

**MAX MARKS : 100**

**CLASS XII**

**TIME : 3 Hours**

### **1. Weightage to objectives**

Objectives	Marks/% of marks
Knowledge	40
Understanding	40
Application	20

### **2. Weightage to form of questions and content**

<b>Form of questions</b>	<b>No. of questions</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Estimated time(in minutes)</b>
Long answer	5	8	40	70 minutes
Short answer	10	4	40	70 minutes
Very short answer	10	2	20	30 minutes
Total	25 questions		100 marks	170 + 10 minutes for revision

### **3. Weightage of content**

As per syllabus

### **4. Weightage of Difficulty Level**

<b>Estimated Difficulty Level</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
A EASY	30%
B AVERAGE	50%
C DIFFICULT	20%

### **5. Scheme of options – Internal choice to be provided.**

All 8 mark questions will have alternate questions.

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - I

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

### CLASS XII

Max. Marks: 100

Time allowed: 3 hours

#### General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Question numbers 1-10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
3. Question numbers 11-20 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words.
4. Question numbers 21-25 are of 8 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 200 words.

- |                                                                                                                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. List any two sources of Law.                                                                                                                       | 2   |
| 2. Define 'Dharma' according to Dharmashastras.                                                                                                       | 2   |
| 3. What role does education play in the development of one's personality                                                                              | 2   |
| 4. What is meant by Rights? Mention anyone economic right.                                                                                            | 1+1 |
| 5. Mention any two points highlighting the utility of studying comparative politics.                                                                  | 2   |
| 6. Explain any two reforms in the electoral process of India                                                                                          | 2   |
| 7. Explain the meaning and significance of 'Humanism'.                                                                                                | 1+1 |
| 8. How are the minorities provided representation?. Give any two methods.                                                                             | 2   |
| 9. Assess the measures which have been taken in India to secure social justice to its citizens.                                                       | 2   |
| 10. What is the relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the unipolar world?                                                                          | 2   |
| 11. 'Rights are the conditions which help in the development of one's personality'. Evaluate the importance of rights in the light of this statement. | 4   |
| 12. Describe the relationship between law and morality.                                                                                               | 4   |
| 13. Mention any four stages in the election process of India prior to the polling.                                                                    | 4   |

14. List any four provisions mentioned in the Indian Constitution related to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 4
15. Explain any two characteristics and two drawbacks of Fascism. 2+2
16. Explain any four reasons for the emergence of the coalition-era in the Indian Democratic system. 4
17. 'Regional imbalances are a major cause of regionalism in India' .Elaborate. 4
18. Explain any four basic principles of the United Nations. 4
19. Describe any two types of liberty. 4
20. What is gender justice? Assess three efforts that have been made in the direction of Welfare of Women in India? 1+3
21. What factors led to the emergence of Liberalism? State any four of its main characteristics. 4+4

**OR**

- What is Marxism? Describe any four basic postulates of Marxism. 4+4
22. Describe any two areas each of agreement and disagreement regarding India's relationship with the United States of America. 4+4

**OR**

- Describe any four basic postulates of India's foreign policy. 2x4
23. How does the opposition keep a check on the working of the government? 8

**OR**

- Explain the policies and programmes of the Bhartiya Janata Party.
24. Caste continues to be a major hindrance in the successful working of Indian democracy. Explain. 8

**OR**

- What is economic inequality?. Explain any three steps which can help to reduce economic inequality in India. 2+6

25. 'Political socialization takes place through a variety of institutions and situations'. Assess the importance of any four institutions in the formulation of political socialization.

8

**OR**

"Some people are more involved in political participation than others'. Do you agree? Give any four arguments in support of your answer.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - II**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS XII**

*Max. Marks: 100*

*Time allowed: 3 hours*

*General Instructions :*

1. All questions are compulsory
  2. Questions numbers 1-10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words.
  3. Question numbers 11-20 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words.
  4. Question numbers 21-25 are of 8 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 200 words.
- 
- |                                                                                                               |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. List any two dimensions of justice.                                                                        | 2 |
| 2. Distinguish between comparative government and comparative politics.                                       | 2 |
| 3. Suggest any Gandhian technique to resolve the crisis of frequent power breakdowns in your area.            | 2 |
| 4. What is Universal Adult Franchise?                                                                         | 2 |
| 5. Explain any two drawbacks of the electoral system in India.                                                | 2 |
| 6. Mention any two provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment regarding the Rural Local Self-Government. | 2 |
| 7. Suggest any two methods for the upliftment of economically weaker sections of the general category?        | 2 |
| 8. State any two functions of the Security Council.                                                           | 2 |
| 9. Why has India not signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)?                                         | 2 |
| 10. State any two efforts made by India in making SAARC an effective organization.                            | 2 |
| 11. Explain any four functions of a welfare state.                                                            | 4 |
| 12. Mention any four characteristics of Marxism.                                                              | 4 |

13. What is socialism? Mention any *two* of its characteristics 2+2
14. How does the Election Commission ensure fair and free elections in India? 4
15. Describe any *four* agencies, which help in the formulation of healthy public opinion. 4
16. Explain the role played by the Planning Commission in modernization and development of India. 4
17. 'Illiteracy is a curse'. Explain the steps taken by Government of India to eradicate it. 4
18. Explain any *four* measures which can curb Communalism in India. 4
19. Illustrate by giving *two* examples that my rights are your duties and vice-versa. 2+2
20. Political violence is on the increase in the Indian Political System. Suggest any *four* measures to curb it. 1x4
21. 'Liberty and equality are closely related to each other'. Comment. 8

### **OR**

- Explain the Indian concept of Dharma. What is its importance in our political, social and civic life? 2+6
22. Describe any *two* approaches related to traditional and modern methods of the study of Comparative Politics. 4+4

### **OR**

- Define the term 'Political Development'. Describe any three basic elements are helpful in its formulation? 2+6
23. How is Gandhism relevant in the present day scenario? 2+6 =8

### **OR**

What is humanism? How did materialism, individualism and *democratism* emerge in its major orientation?

24. Describe the policies and programmes of Indian National Congress. 8

**OR**

Describe the main characteristics of the Indian Party System.

25. Assess India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement. 8

**OR**

Evaluate India's role in the major activities of the United Nations.

**Design of the Question Paper**  
**(Common for Both Papers)**

**SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY**      **CLASS – XII**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**Max Marks : 70**

**One Theory Paper**

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

**1. Weightage to learning outcomes**

<b>Sno</b>	<b>Learning outcomes</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>% of Marks</b>
1	Knowledge	21	30%
2	Understanding	35	50%
3	Application	14	20%
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Weightage to content/Subject Units**

<b>SNo</b>	<b>Units &amp; their Sub Units</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Intelligence	08
2	Self and Personality	08
3	Social Influence and Group processes	07
4	Attitude and Social Cognition	06
5	Coping with Life challenges	05
6	Skills needed for an Effective Psychologist	05
7	Psychological Disorders	07
8	Therapeutic Approaches	05
9	Environment and Behaviour	04
10	Psychology in Organisational Setting	04
11	Psychology and Social problems	04
12	Statistics in Psychology	07
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>

**3. Weightage to Types/Forms of Questions**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Types/Forms of Questions</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	L.A.	7	2	14	20%
2.	S.A.I.	4	6	24	34%
3.	S.A. II	3	6	18	26%
4.	V.S.A.	2	7	14	20%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note : The expected length of the answers and time under different forms of questions would be as follows:

S.No	Types/Forms of questions	No. of questions	Expected length	Expected time for each question	Total Time
1.	L.A.	2	upto 200 words	20 mts	$2 \times 20 = 40$ mts
2.	S.A.I.	6	upto 100 words	10 mts	$6 \times 10 = 60$ mts
3.	S.A. II	6	upto 60 words	7 mts	$6 \times 7 = 42$ mts
4.	V.S.A.	7	upto 30 words	4 mts	$7 \times 4 = 28$ mts
Reading and Revision					10 mts
					<b>Total</b> 180 mts

L.A. = (Long Answer Type Questions)

S.A. II & I = (Short Answer Type Questions)

V.S.A. = (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

This is only an approximation. The students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible. It would therefore be advisable for the students to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous length and be within the expected limits.

#### Scheme of options:

- (1) There will be no overall option in the form of "Do any six questions or So".
- (2) Internal choice on a very selective basis may be given in some questions testing higher mental abilities.
- (3) The alternate questions given by way of choice should be based on the same objective and the unit. It would have the same anticipated difficulty level and length of answer.

#### 5. Weightage of Difficulty Level of Questions:

S.No	Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(1)	Easy	15%
(2)	Average	70%
(3)	Difficult	15%

Note: A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual as such the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weight rather than to determine the pattern of making at any stage.

# Sample Question Paper - I

**SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY**

**CLASS – XII**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**Max Marks : 70**

## **General Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Answer should be brief and to the point.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Question Nos. 1 – 7 in Part – A are very short answer type questions, carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question Nos. 8 – 13 in Part b are short answer type II questions, carrying three marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question Nos. 14-19 in Part – C are short answer type – I questions, carrying four marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Question Nos. 20-21 in Part – D are long answer type questions, carrying seven marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

## **PART – A**

- Q1. State two main characteristics of an attitude. (2)
- Q2. What is stress? (2)
- Q3. What role does empathy play in making a counselor effective? (2)
- Q4. What is Pranayama? (2)
- Q5. How does occupational therapy help in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill? (2)
- Q6. What is self? (2)
- Q7. Explain the effect of growth of slums on environment and behavior. (2)

## **PART - B**

- Q8. Differentiate between primary and secondary types of groups. (3)
- Q9. Discuss the sources of stress. (3)
- Q10. State the characteristics that a psychologist should have in order to be an effective communicator. (3)
- Q11. What is meant by Pro-environmental behaviour? State any two measures of promoting it. (3)
- Q12. Explain the causes of Poverty. (3)
- Q13. Differentiate between Descriptive & Inferential Statistics? (3)

### PART - C

- Q14. What is giftedness? How can gifted children be identified? (4)
- Q15. How is aptitude different from intelligence? (4)
- Q16. Give an example of social loafing in a classroom and how can it be reduced? (4)
- Q17. 'Attitudes guide thinking and behaviour'. Analyse. (4)
- Q18. Explain briefly the concept of work motivation. (4)
- Q19. With the help of a diagram illustrate a positively skewed curve. (4)

### PART - D

- Q20. Explain the Psychodynamic approach of Freud to the study of personality? (7)

Or

Explain the Post – Freudian approach to personality development.

- Q21. Discuss the main types of anxiety disorders? (7)

Or

Discuss the various behavioural disorders found in children.

## Sample Question Paper - II

### **SUBJECT – PSYCHOLOGY**

### **CLASS – XII**

**Time : 3 Hrs**

**Max Marks : 70**

#### **General Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Answer should be brief and to the point.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Question Nos. 1 – 7 in Part – A are very short answer type questions, carrying two marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question Nos. 8 – 13 in Part b are short answer type II questions, carrying three marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question Nos. 14-19 in Part – C are short answer type – I questions, carrying four marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Question Nos. 20-21 in Part – D are long answer type questions, carrying seven marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

#### **PART – A**

- Q1. Give any two functions of beliefs. (2)
- Q2. What is adjustment? (2)
- Q3. How does a counsellor become effective in school? (2)
- Q4. What is pratyahara? (2)
- Q5. How do half way houses help in rehabilitation of the mentally ill? (2)
- Q6. What are defence mechanisms? (2)
- Q7. Explain the effect of transportation and traffic on environment and behaviour. (2)

#### **PART – B**

- Q8. What are the functions of a group? (3)
- Q9. What are the three internal sources of stress? (3)
- Q10. What are the various testing skills that a psychologist should have? (3)
- Q11. What is meant by crowding? State the psychological effects of crowding on human behaviour. (3)
- Q12. Explain any three causes of gender – discrimination. (3)
- Q13. Differentiate between nominal and ordinal scale. (3)

#### **PART – C**

- Q14. Define intelligence. Explain the theory of multiple intelligence by Gardner. (4)
- Q15. How are individual tests different from group tests? (4)
- Q16. "Groups have a tendency to take greater risks than individuals do". Analyse the statement with an example. (4)

- Q17 "Attitudes help to establish our identities". Analyse. (4)
- Q18. Explain briefly the concept of training and performance appraisal. (4)
- Q19. With the help of a diagram illustrate negatively skewed curve (4)

**PART – D**

Q20. What is personality? How do psychologists asses personality?

Or

What is meant by trait and type? Discuss the trait and type theories of personality. (7)

Q21. What is abnormal behaviour? Discuss causal factors of abnormal behaviour.

Or

Name various types of psychological disorders. Discuss mood disorders. (7)

**Design of the Question Paper  
(Common for Both Papers)**

**Subject : Sociology**

**Class XII**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Max Marks : 70*

**One Theory Paper**

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

**1. Weightage to learning outcomes**

S.No.	Learning outcomes	Marks	% of Marks
1.	Knowledge	30	30%
2.	Understanding	50	50%
3.	Application	20	20%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Weightage to Types/Forms of Questions**

S.No.	Type of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total Marks
1.	L.A.	8	3	24
2.	S.A.	4	12	48
3.	V.S.A.	2	14	28
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>

**3. Weightage to content/subject units**

S.No.	Units	Marks
1.	Unity and Diversity	10
2.	Structure of Society	10
3.	Inst. Structure	10
4.	Deprived Groups	10
5.	Approaches to the study of Indian Society	10
6.	Processes of social change in India	10
7.	State and Social Change	10
8.	Economic development & Social change	10
9.	Culture, Education and Mass Media	10
10.	Dissent and social change	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed: 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks: 100

**General Instructions:**

- (1) There are 29 Questions in all.
- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Question Nos. 1-14 are of 2 marks each to be answered in about 30 words.
- (4) Question Nos. 15-26 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 75 words.
- (5) Question Nos. 27-29 are of 8 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.
- (6) Answer should be precise and to the point.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY - SET-I

1. State any four pillars of Unity in Contemporary India. (2)
2. What is social demography? (2)
3. How do you define marriage? (2)
4. What is meant by Nai-Talim? (2)
5. State any four rights of the individuals. (2)
6. What is the theory of Karma? (2)
7. Show the difference between material and non-material culture. (2)
8. Mention any two features of the Mandal Commission. (2)
9. Write the names of four approaches to the study of Indian Society. (2)
10. What is meant by Social change? (2)
11. What is meant by Five Year Plan? (2)
12. Write any two objectives of land reforms. (2)
13. What do you understand by local culture? (2)
14. Name any two types of violence. (2)
  
15. Discuss the special features of Rural Community. (4)
16. Distinguish between Caste, class and tribe. (4)
17. What are the theoretical concerns of Historical approach in Sociology? (4)
18. Explain the Ideological approach to the study of Indian Society. (4)
19. Explain the process of sanskritisation. (4)
20. What are the effects of urbanization? (4)
21. What are the fundamental duties of citizen of India? (4)
22. Discuss the responsibilities of Panchayat. (4)
23. What impact does the mass-media have on Indian society? (4)
24. How is education as an agent of social change? (4)
25. Highlight the features of Social movement. (4)
26. Discuss the features of tribal movements? (4)
  
27. Discuss the factors of Unity and diversity in Indian Society? (8)  
OR  
Discuss the elements of Unity in modern India. (8)

28. What are the contribution of minorities for the Indian Society? (8)  
OR  
Discuss the major problems of the Scheduled Tribes in India. (8)

29. What are the Socio-economic consequence of land reform? (8)  
OR  
Discuss the differences between globalisation and liberalization. (8)

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed: 3 hrs.

Maximum Marks: 100

**General Instructions:**

- (1) There are 29 Questions in all.
- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Question Nos. 1-14 are of 2 marks each to be answered in about 30 words.
- (4) Question Nos. 15-26 are of 4 marks each to be answered in about 75 words.
- (5) Question Nos. 27-29 are of 8 marks each to be answered in about 200 words.
- (6) Answer should be precise and to the point.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**SOCIOLOGY**

**SET II**

1. Name four pilgrimage centres of India. (2)
2. Mention two objectives of the National Population Policy. (2)
3. What is meant by "Brahm Vivah"? (2)
4. What is meant by dissent? (2)
5. List the semitic religions prevalent in Indian Society. (2)
6. What is meant by 'Social Movement'? (2)
7. Name the sources used for funding schools in India. (2)
8. Who are the dominant middle class peasantry? (2)
9. What is meant by Minorities? (2)
10. Name four classical dances of India. (2)
11. What is Westernization? (2)
12. Give any two fundamental duties of Indian Citizens. (2)
13. What do we understand by the term 'Sociological approach'? (2)
14. List the social functions of education. (2)
  
15. Explain any four features of a rural community. (4)
16. Highlight the impact of Islamisation in India. (4)
17. Elaborate upon the types of classes present in urban India. (4)
18. Explain the culturological approach to the study of Sociology. (4)
19. What are the prerequisites of modernization? (4)
20. Explain the role of peasant movements in India. (4)
21. What are the objectives of the Ninth Five Year plan of India? (4)
22. Explain the salient features of the Panchayati Raj Act. (4)
23. Explain the structural approach applied to the study of Indian Sociology? (4)
24. Write about the types of media popularly used in India. (4)
25. How does education bring about social change in Indian Society? (4)
26. Differentiate between occupational crime and organized crime. (4)

27 (a) Explain the elements of unity that existed in traditional India. (8)

OR

(b) Explain the elements of unity that exist in Modern India  
28. (a) Discuss the problems of Scheduled tribes in India.

(8)

OR  
(b) Discuss the status of women in India. (8)

29. (a) Discuss the Socio-economic consequences of green revolution in India.

OR

(b) Discuss the potential and consequences of "Globalization" In India. (8)

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – I**  
**BIOLOGY**  
**CLASS – XII**

**Time : 3 Hr.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instruction :**

- (i) This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 marks each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and one question of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iv) Question number 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- (v) Question number 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20 – 30 words each.
- (vi) Question number 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30 – 50 words each.
- (vii) Question number 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80 – 120 words each.

**SECTION-A**

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                             |   |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | A potted plant otherwise kept in sunlight is shifted to monochromatic red light (wave length 700mm). Will the rate of photosynthesis increase, decrease or remain the same? | 1 |
| 2. | Name two non-iron products of the breakdown of haemoglobin.                                                                                                                 | 1 |
| 3. | Flowers that bloom at night are usually small and white but give out a strong scent. Why do they do so ?                                                                    | 1 |

4. Rearrange the following levels in their correct organisational sequence : 1  
Landscape, Organism, Community, Population Ecosystem, Biosphere.
5. During a meristem culture some explants were kept in culture medium containing more of auxins than cytokinins. Which organ of the plant is expected to differentiate from the callus? 1

### SECTION-B

6. Name the enzyme that catalyses carboxylation as well as oxygenation reaction. 2  
In which cell organelle is this enzyme found and in what way is that organelle different in the mesophyll and bundle sheath cells?
7. How do the potassium, chloride and malate ions help in opening the stomata? 2
8. Two green potted plants were kept separately inside oxygen free bell jars, one in sunlight and the other in dark. Which of the two plants will survive for longer period and why? 2
9. A student unknowingly crushed a cockroach under his shoes. Finding that no red fluid comparable to vertebrate blood came out, he is curious to know whether the cockroaches are at any disadvantage. How will you satisfy his curiosity? 2
10. Show by a series of diagrams the manner of regeneration in a hydra if it is cut into two pieces transversely at the middle. 2

### OR

- Show by a series of diagrams the manner of transverse binary fission in Planaria. 2
11. In extreme summer and winter, certain animals like frogs and lizards abandon active life. This is popularly called summer sleep and winter sleep respectively. 2
- What are the technical terms for summer sleep and winter sleep?
  - State any two changes in the body that occur during the above mentioned dormant states.
12. State the relationship between biotic potential and environmental resistance. 2
13. Define parthenogenesis. Give one example of parthenogenesis from plants and one from animals. 2

14. What is meant by active immunity and passive immunity? 2
15. A person was born without thymus gland but otherwise normal. Mention any four ways in which the person is likely to suffer due to its absence. 2

### SECTION-C

16. Mr. 'X' hardly fell sick when young. As he aged and grew older he started contracting many infectious diseases. 3
- (i) Name the theory of ageing which explains the above mentioned change.
- (ii) What causes susceptibility to infections in old age?
17. How many pairs of ribs are found in the humans? How do you categorise these on the basis of their attachment ? Explain. 3
18. Stomach is the right place where hydrochloric acid is required to be secreted in the gastric juice. Describe any three points to justify this statement. 3
19. Suppose for some reason ATP falls deficient in a nerve fibre, how will it effect the conduction of nerve impulse through it? 3
20. Giving an example of CAM plants explain the process of Crassulacean Acid Metabolism. What is its advantage? 3

### OR

- Starting from Glycolate produced in the chloroplast, explain the various steps of photorespiratory pathway that takes place in the other two organelles up to the formation of PGA back in the mitochondria. 3
21. Differentiate between morula and blastocyst as stages in human embryonic development. Which of these stages gets implanted in the uterine wall and about how many days after fertilization? 3
22. Name the three major Biomes and state the kind of climax vegetation found in each of them. 3
23. Name and define the environment-related terms for the following. :
- (i) Pertaining to the fact that DDT accumulated in a three step food chain will be maximum in the secondary consumer. 3

(ii) Pertaining to causing algal bloom.

24. List and briefly describe any three diagnostic techniques by images based on the use of 'X'-rays. 3
25. In regard to transplant of organs, what are isograft, allograft and xenograft? 3

### **SECTION-D**

26. Name any two C<sub>4</sub> plants. Specify how the C<sub>4</sub> photosynthetic pathway increases CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in bundle sheath cells of such plants and explain what is the need of increasing CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. 5
27. Describe the structure of immunoglobulin Ig/antibody. Draw a diagram showing the formation of antigen-antibody complex and label the parts. 5
28. Differentiate between osmoregulators and osmoconformers. How will you categorise humans, hagfish, and camel under these? Mention any four points how camel regulates the water content of its body. 5

### **OR**

Trace the events in a muscle fibre from the time it receives the impulse through the neuromuscular junction up to the contractile response. 5

**SAMPLE PAPER – II**  
**BIOLOGY**  
**CLASS – XII**

**Time : 3 Hr.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instruction :**

- (i) This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 2 marks each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and one question of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iv) Question number 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- (v) Question number 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20 – 30 words each.
- (vi) Question number 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30 – 50 words each.
- (vii) Question number 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80 – 120 words each.

**SECTION – A**

- |      |                                                                                                              |   |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1.   | What does the P wave in a normal electrocardiogram indicate ?                                                | 1 |
| 2.   | Why is the larynx raised while swallowing the food?                                                          | 1 |
| 3.   | Sperms have a tail, whereas eggs do not. Why so ?                                                            | 1 |
| 4.   | Expand the abbreviations given below –                                                                       | 1 |
| (i)  | IUCN (an organisation)                                                                                       | 1 |
| (ii) | PAN (a pollutant)                                                                                            | 1 |
| 5.   | Tonsil of a person have been surgically removed. What change do you visualise on lymphocytes of this person? | 1 |

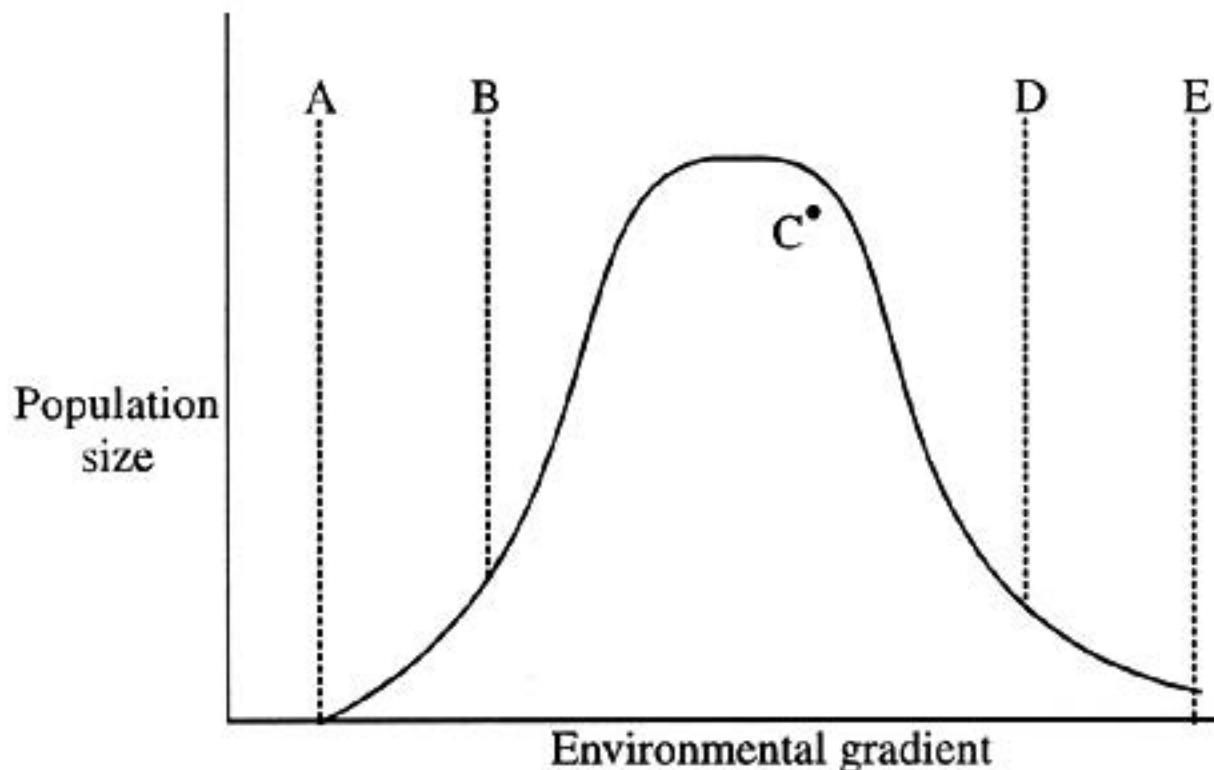
## SECTION – B

6. Define Respiratory Quotient (R.Q). Mention the conditions under which  
(i) R.Q. is 1.  
(ii) R.Q. is less than 1.  $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
7. In the root nodules of leguminous plants, what is the role of nitrogenase and leghemoglobin?  $1+1=2$
8. Describe any two common features in a hinge joint and a ball and socket joint.  $1+1=2$
9. How do you justify the inclusion of silicosis and asbestosis under occupational lung diseases?  $1+1=2$
10. Draw a series of diagrams to show exogenous budding in Hydra. 2

**OR**

Draw a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a pollen grain.

11. What is a bioweapon (biological weapon) and a bioweapon agent in biological war? 2
12. On a trip to Sunderbans your friend saw many mangroves. As a biologist how will you explain to your friend that  
(i) they are halophytes.  
(ii) they have pneumatophores, the term he had heard but did not understand?  $1+1=2$
13. The graph plotted between population size and environmental gradient (e.g. nutrient, light, temperature) is given below :



What do the regions A,B,C,D and E shown in the graph represent? (Give any four) 2

14. In an open heart surgery the patient is put on a heart-lung machine. How the role of the heart and the lung of the person will get performed by the machine? 2
15. Define Parthenogenesis. Give one example of parthenogenesis from plants and one example from animals. 2

### SECTION – C

16. Name the three cellular organelles that are involved in photorespiration. Mention the various steps of photorespiratory pathway. 3
17. What is the role of carbonic anhydrase? Show by a series of reactions, how carbonic anhydrase starts the reaction leading to the formation of haemoglobin acid (H.Hb)? 3
18. How does the proximal convoluted tubule of the nephron contribute in homeostasis? 3
19. Name the three basic types of growth in living organisms. Mention the characteristics of each type. 3
20. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources of energy. How will you justify that hydropower is a renewable energy resource? 3

### OR

How the terms edge species, edge effect and ecotone are related in respect to biotic community organisation? 3

21. Pertaining to the process of ageing mention three major steps how the free radicals in the body lead to progressive decline in the functioning of cells. 3
22. Name the causal organism of the disease Anthrax. Mention any *four* symptoms of this disease in subacute cases. 3
23. When the first few Darwin's finches (birds) arrived on the Galapagos Islands from the mainland of south America, they soon grew to enormous number. Later, their number reached a constant and continues till today. How can you explain this phenomenon in ecological terms? 3
24. A person was complaining of excessive thirst and excretion of large amounts of urine. The treating doctor gave some medicines but did not advise him to stop taking sugar in his food. Name the disease and explain what happens in it? 3
25. The immune system of a person is not making discrimination between the 3

molecules of "self" and "non self". How will this situation affect his body? Name any one pathological disorder which results due to this situation. What happens to nerve cells in multiple sclerosis?

## SECTION – D

26. Define transpiration. Mention two ways in which transpiration is useful to the plant. What are the three environmental factors that affect the transpiration. How does the increase in these factors affect the rate of transpiration? 5
27. (i) Draw a schematic diagram of the body of cockroach to show the three sinuses. Indicate the direction of the flow of blood by means of arrows. 5  
(ii) Describe how the heart of cockroach maintains the unidirectional flow of blood.
28. In what way the life span of a differentiated normal cell is different from the life span of cancer cell? Mention four different categories of cancer. 5

## OR

- (i) Distinguish between an autopolyploid individual and an allopolyploid individual.
- (ii) How the *Triticale*, a man made crop, was developed? (Answer the question on the basis of the genome content) 5

**Sample Question Paper - I**  
**MATHEMATICS**  
**Class XII**

**Time Allowed : 3 hours**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**General Instructions**

- (i) The question paper consists of three parts A, B and C. Part A is compulsory for all students. In addition to part A, every student has to attempt either Part B or Part C.
- (ii) **For Part A**
  - Question numbers 1 to 8 are of 3 marks each.
  - Question numbers 9 to 15 are of 4 marks each.
  - Question numbers 16 to 18 are of 6 marks each.
- (iii) **For Part B/Part C**
  - Question numbers 19 to 22 are of 3 marks each.
  - Question numbers 23 to 25 are of 4 marks each.
  - Question number 26 is of 6 marks.
- (iv) All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Internal choices have been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (vi) Use of calculator is not permitted. However, you may ask for logarithmic and statistical tables, if required.

**SECTION-A**

- 1. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Find x and y such that  $A^2 = xA + yI$ .
- 2. Using properties of determinants show that

$$\begin{vmatrix} y+z & x & y \\ z+x & z & x \\ x+y & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (x+y+z)(x-z)^2$$

3. A bag contains 3 red, 4 black and 2 green balls. Two balls are drawn at random from the bag. Find the probability that both balls are of different colours.
4. A pair of dice is rolled. Find the probability of getting a doublet or sum of numbers to be atleast 10.
5. Evaluate  $\int \sqrt{1 + 2\tan x(\sec x + \tan x)} dx$ .
6. Evaluate  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 + 4x - 2x^2}} dx$ .
7. Form a differential equation of family of all circles having centres on X-axis and radius 2 units.

**OR**

Show that  $y = \cos(\cos x)$  is a solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \cot x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cdot \sin^2 x = 0$$

8. Solve the differential equation

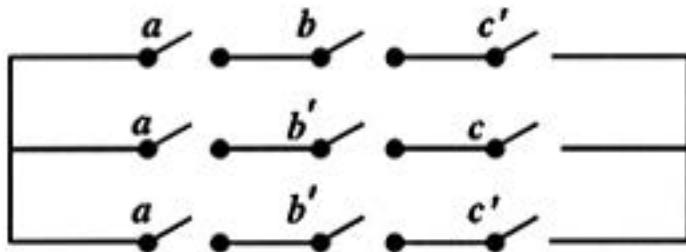
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x \cos x + \sin x, \text{ given that } y(\pi/2) = 1$$

9. Using properties of Boolean algebra prove that if

$x + y = x + z$  and  $x' + y = x' + z$  then  $y = z$

**OR**

Write the boolean expression for the following circuit



Simplify the expression and construct the switching circuit for the simplified expression.

10. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{(e^{x^2} - 1)}$
11. Differentiate  $\sec(2x-1)$  w.r.t.  $x$  using first principle.

12. If  $x = a(\theta - \sin\theta)$ ,  $y = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ , find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at  $\theta = \pi/2$

13. Water is leaking from a conical funnel at the rate of  $5\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$ . If the radius of the base of funnel is  $5\text{cm}$  and height  $10\text{ cm}$  find the rate at which is water level the dropping when it  $2.5\text{ cm}$  from the top.

14. Evaluate :  $\int \frac{1}{x^4 - 5x^2 + 16} dx$

15. Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$

OR

Evaluate :  $\int_1^3 \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{4-x}} dx$

16. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , Find  $A^{-1}$  and use it to solve the system of equations :-

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

$$x + 2y - z = 9$$

$$x - 3y + 3z = -14$$

17. Prove that the volume of the largest cone that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius  $R$  is  $8/27$  of the volume of the sphere.

OR

A rectangle is inscribed in a semi circle of radius 'a' with one of its sides on the diameter of semi circle. Find the dimensions of the rectangle so that its area is maximum. Find also the area.

18. Find the area of smaller region bounded by the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  and

the straight line  $\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$ .

**OR**

Evaluate  $\int_1^3 (2x^2 + 3x + 5) dx$  as limit of a sum.

**SECTION-B**

19. Find the value of  $p$  so that the vectors  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k}$ ,  $p\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}$  and  $3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$  are coplanar.
20. If  $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{c} \times \vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$  then prove that  $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = k\vec{c}$  where  $k$  is a scalar.
21. A locomotive driver travelling at 72km/hr. finds a signal 210 metres ahead of him indicating he should stop. He instantly applies brakes to stop the train. The train retards uniformly and stops 10 metres before the signal post. What time did he take to stop the train?
22. A ball projected vertically upwards takes  $t$  seconds to reach a height  $h$  metres. If  $t'$  seconds is the time taken by the ball to reach from this point to the ground, prove that

$$h = \frac{1}{2}gtt' \text{ and that the maximum height reached is } \frac{1}{8}g(t+t')^2$$

**OR**

A man rows across a flowing river in time  $t_1$ , and rows an equal distance down the stream in time  $t_2$ . If  $v$  be the velocity of man in still water and  $u$  that of the stream, show that  $t_1:t_2 = \sqrt{v+u} : \sqrt{v-u}$ .

23. Find the distance of the point  $(1, -2, 3)$  from the plane  $x - y + z = 5$  measured parallel to the line  $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y+3}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-6}$ .
24. Two unlike parallel forces  $\bar{P}$ ,  $\bar{Q}$  ( $P > Q$ ) act at two points  $c$  units apart. If the direction of  $\bar{Q}$  is reversed, then prove that the resultant is displaced through the distance  $\frac{2PQ}{P^2 - Q^2} c$  units.

**OR**

A body of weight 25N is suspended by two strings of length 30 cm and 40 cm, respectively. The other ends of the strings are fastened to two points in the same horizontal line 50 cm apart. Find the tensions in the strings.

25. Two forces each of magnitude  $20\sqrt{3}$  units form a couple. If one of the forces acts at the origin inclined at  $60^\circ$  to the positive direction of x – axis, find where the line of action of the other force cuts x-axis, given that the moment of the couple is –60 units.
26. Prove that the plane  $x + 2y - z = 4$  cuts the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - x + z = 3$  in a circle. Also find the centre and the radius of the circle.

### SECTION – C

19. There are two Bags I and II. Bag I contains 3 white and 4 black balls and Bag II contains 5 white and 6 black balls. One ball is drawn at random from one of the bags and is found to be white find the probability that it was drawn from Bag I.
20. The mean and variance of a binomial distribution are 10 and  $\frac{5}{3}$  respectively. Find  $P(X \geq 1)$ .

### OR

Suppose 10% of people in a town are post graduates. Using Poisson distribution, find the probability that in a sample of 20 people, not more than 2 are post-graduates  
Take  $e^{-2} = 0.135$

21. Solve the following linear programming problem graphically :

$$\text{Maximise } z = 6x + 5y$$

$$\text{Subject to } 3x + 5y \leq 15$$

$$5x + 2y \leq 10$$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

22. An aeroplane can carry a maximum of 250 passengers. A profit of Rs 500 is made on each first class ticket and a profit of Rs 350 on each economy class ticket. The airline reserves at least 25 seats for first class. However at least 3 times as many passengers prefer to travel by economy class than first class. Form a L.P.P. to determine how many tickets of each type must be sold in order to maximise profit for the airline.

- 23 A, B and C are partners investing Rs 70000, Rs 42000 and Rs 35000 respectively with the understanding that after allowing  $\frac{1}{8}$  th of the profit to C as a manager, the remaining profit is divided amongst the three in proportion to the amount of capital invested by each. At the end of the year, C received Rs 6400. What was the total profit and how much profit did A and B receive?

**OR**

- A, B and C start a business by investing capitals in the ratio of 20:15:12. A withdraws half of his capital at the end of six months and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the remaining after another 3 months. B withdraws one-fourth of his capital after 9 months. Find the share of each in a profit of Rs 18910 at the end of the year. Profit is to be divided in the ratio of their adjusted (effective) capitals.

24. A machine, being used by a company, is estimated to have a life of 15 years. At that time, the new machine would cost Rs 74400 and the scrap of the old machine would yield Rs 4600 only. A sinking fund is created for replacing the machine at the end of its life. What sum should be invested by the company at the end of each year to accumulate at 6% per annum.
25. The marginal cost of producing  $x$  units of a product is given by  $M.C. = 2x\sqrt{x+5}$ . The cost of producing 4 units of the product is Rs 314.40. Find the cost function and the average cost function.
26. A man holds bills of Rs 10000 and Rs 12000 which are due on March 15, 2003 and April 20, 2003 respectively. Both the bills are presented to a banker for discounting on January 1, 2003. If the difference between two discounts is Rs 96, find the rate percent at which the discounts are calculated.

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II

## MATHEMATICS

### CLASS XII

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

#### General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper consists of three parts A, B and C. Part A is compulsory for all students. In addition to part A, every student has to attempt either part B or part C.
- (ii) **For Part A :**  
Question numbers 1 to 8 are of 3 marks each.  
Question numbers 9 to 15 are of 4 marks each.  
Question numbers 16 to 18 are of 6 marks each.
- (iii) **For Part B/Part C**  
Question numbers 19 to 22 are of 3 marks each.  
Question numbers 23 to 25 are of 4 marks each.  
Question number 26 is of 6 marks.
- (iv) All questions are compulsory.
- (v) Internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (vi) Use of calculator is not permitted. You may ask for logarithmic and statistical tables, if required.

#### SECTION-A

1. If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , verify that  $A^2 - 4A + I = 0$ . Hence find  $A^{-1}$ .

**OR**

If  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , using principle of mathematical induction show that

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 2n & -4n \\ n & 1 - 2n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

2. Using properties of determinants, show that :

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

3. There are two bags I and II. Bag I contains 3 white and 2 red balls. Bag II contains 2 white and 4 red balls. A ball is transferred from bag I to Bag II (without seeing its colour) and then a ball is drawn from bag II. Find the probability of getting a red ball.
4. Two cards are drawn successively (without replacement) from a well shuffled pack of playing cards. Find the probability distribution of number of spades.

5. Evaluate :  $\int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \sin 2x} dx$ .

6. Evaluate:  $\int \left[ \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{(\log x)^2} \right] dx$ .
7. Solve the differential equation:  $x dy - y dx = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$ .
8. Solve the differential equation:  $y e^y dx = (y^3 + 2x e^y) dy$ .
9. Simplify the boolean expression:  $x(x+y) + (y'+x)y'$ .
10. Examine the continuity of the function:
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|\sin x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0.$$
11.  $y = x^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^x$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .
12. Differentiate  $\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$  with respect to  $\sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$ .
13. Find the intervals in which the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$  is  
 (i) increasing (ii) decreasing.

**OR.**

It is given that for the function  $f$  defined by

$$f(x) = x^3 + bx^2 + ax, \quad x \in [1, 3], \text{ Rolle's theorem holds with } c = 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

14. Evaluate:  $\int \frac{3x-2}{(x+3)(x+1)^2} dx$ .

15. Evaluate:  $\int_3^6 (|x-3| + |x-4| + |x-5|) dx$

16. Using determinants, solve the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} x - y + 3z &= 6 \\ x + 3y - 3z &= -4 \\ 5x + 3y + 3z &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

**OR**

Solve the following system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1 \\ ax + by + cz &= d \\ a^2x + b^2y + c^2z &= d^2 \end{aligned}$$

17. An open box with a square base is to be made out of a given quantity of card board of area  $a^2$  square units. Find the dimensions of the box so that the volume of the box is maximum. Also find the maximum volume.

**OR**

Find the equation of tangent and normal to the curve  $x = a \cos t + at \sin t$ ,  $y = a \sin t - at \cos t$ , at any point 't'. Also show that the normal to the curve is at a constant distance from origin.

18. Make a rough sketch and find the area of the region : (using integration)  
 $\{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax ; y^2 \geq ax, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ .

## SECTION-B

19. If  $\vec{a} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  and  $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ , find  $(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \times (\vec{a} + 2\vec{b})$ .

20. Using vectors prove that the altitudes of a triangle are concurrent.

**OR**

Prove that  $[\vec{b} \times \vec{c}, \vec{c} \times \vec{a}, \vec{a} \times \vec{b}] = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]^2$

21. Find the shortest distance between the lines

$$\vec{r} = (1 + 2\lambda) \hat{i} + (2 + 3\lambda) \hat{j} + (3 + 4\lambda) \hat{k} \text{ and}$$

$$\vec{r} = (2 + 3\mu) \hat{i} + 4(1 + \mu) \hat{j} + 5(1 + \mu) \hat{k}.$$

22. Find the value of  $k$  for which the plane  $x + y + z - \sqrt{3}k = 0$  touches the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ .

23. Show that the lines  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{4} = -z$  and  $\frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{1-y}{2} = z-1$  are coplanar. Also find the equation of plane containing the lines.

24. The resultant of two forces  $\vec{P}$  and  $\vec{Q}$  acting at a point is of magnitude  $\sqrt{3}Q$  and its direction makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the direction of  $\vec{P}$ . Show that either  $P = Q$  or  $P = 2Q$ .

25. A body of weight 20 N hangs by a string from a fixed point. The string is drawn out of the vertical by applying a force of 10 N to the weight. In what direction must this force be applied in order that, in equilibrium, the deflection of the string from the vertical may be of  $30^\circ$ ? Also find the tension in the string.

**OR**

$\vec{P}$  and  $\vec{Q}$  are two unlike parallel forces acting at two different points of a rigid body. When the magnitude of  $\vec{P}$  is doubled, it is found that the line of action of  $\vec{Q}$  is mid-way between the lines of action of the new and the original resultants. Find the ratio of  $P$  and  $Q$ .

26. A bullet is fired from the top of a tower 210 meters high with a velocity of 280 m/s at an angle of projection of  $30^\circ$ . Find :

- (i) in how many seconds, the bullet reaches the ground.
- (ii) how far beyond the point of release, the bullet strikes the ground.
- (iii) magnitude and direction of its velocity when it hits the ground. [Take  $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ ].

## SECTION-C

19. A bill of Rs 35000 drawn on April 19, 2002 at 6 months, was discounted on a certain date at 5% per annum and the proceeds were Rs 34300. When was the bill discounted?
20. If the banker's gain on a bill is  $\frac{1}{7}$  th. of the banker's discount at 10% per annum. Find the period for which the bill was discounted.
21. A die is thrown 10 times. If getting a prime number is considered a success, find the probability of getting not more than 8 successes.

### OR

- If the variance of the Poisson distribution is 2, find the probabilities for  $r = 1, 2, 3$  and 4.
22. A man is known to speak truth 4 out of 5 times. He throws a pair of dice and reports that it is a doublet. Find the probability that it is actually a doublet.
23. A starts business with Rs 1,50,000. After sometime B joins with a capital of Rs 4,00,000. At the end of the year, the profit is divided in the ratio 1 : 2. If the profit is divided in the ratio of their adjusted (effective) capitals, when did B join?
24. A buys a house for Rs 15,88,600, for which he pays Rs 4,00,000 cash down and the balance in 10 annual equal instalments paid at the end of each year. If the rate of interest is 5% p.a. compounded annually, how much money has he to pay every year? [Take  $(1.056)^{-10} = 0.6138$ ]

25. If the cost function  $C(x)$  of a firm is given by  $C(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 5x^2 + 30x + 10$ , where  $x$  is the output, find:
- Marginal Cost Function (MC)
  - Average Cost Function (AC).

Also, show that

$$\text{Slope of Average Cost function} = \frac{x(\text{Marginal Cost function}) - \text{Cost function}}{x^2}$$

### OR

- A manufacturer finds that he can sell  $X$  products per week at Rs  $p$  each, where  $p = 2\left(100 - \frac{X}{4}\right)$ . If his cost of  $x$  products is given by  $C(x) = 120x + \frac{x^2}{2}$ , find, how many products per week he should manufacture so that his profit is maximum. Also find the maximum profit per week.
26. A retired person has Rs 70,000 to invest and two types of bonds are available in the market for investment. First type of bonds yields an annual income of 8% on the amount invested and the second type of bonds yields 10% per annum. As per norms, he has to invest a minimum of Rs 10,000 in the first type and not more than Rs 30,000 in the second type. How should he plan his investment, so as to get maximum return, after one year of investment?

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - I**  
**PHYSICS**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and one question of five marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iii) Question number 1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) Question number 6 to 12 are short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) Question number 13 to 24 are short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (vi) Question number 25 to 27 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables if necessary.
- (viii) You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary :

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass of neutron } m_n \cong 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

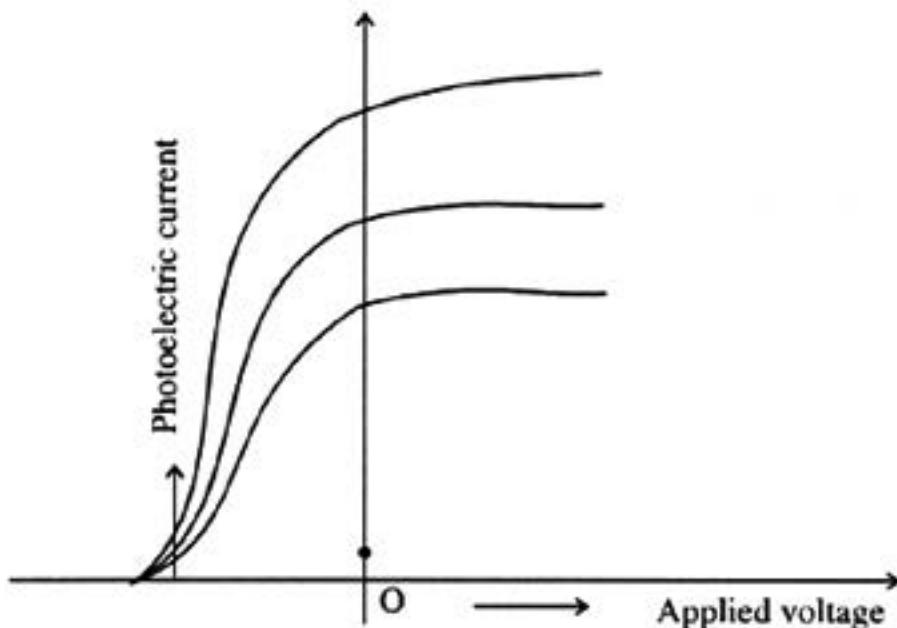
$$\text{Boltzmann's constant } k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Avogadro's number } N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole}$$

1. Which physical quantity has its SI unit as
  - (i) C - m
  - (ii) Vm
2. State the phase relationship between the current flowing and the voltage applied in an a c circuit for (i) a pure resistor (ii) a pure inductor.

3. Name the type of communication corresponding to the case where the signal is
- a continuous signal essentially similar to the message or information.
  - a discrete and binary coded version of the message or information.
4. An electron and a proton, having equal momenta, enter a uniform magnetic field at right angles to the field lines. What will be the ratio of the radii of curvature of their trajectories?
5. In a photoelectric effect experiment, the following graphs were obtained between the photoelectric current and the applied voltage.

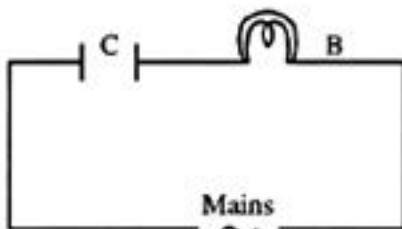
Name the characteristic of the incident radiation that was kept constant in this experiment.



6. Write the expression for the magnitude of force per unit length between two infinitely long parallel, straight current carrying conductors. Hence define the SI unit of current.
7. State the principle of an a c generator. Write an expression for the maximum emf produced in it.
8. An incident beam of light of intensity  $I_0$  is made to fall on a polaroid A. Another polaroid B is so oriented with respect to A that there is no light emerging out of B. A third polaroid C is now introduced mid-way between A and B and is so oriented that its axis bisects the angle between the axes of A and B. What is the intensity of light now between.
- A and C
  - C and B

Give reasons for your answers.

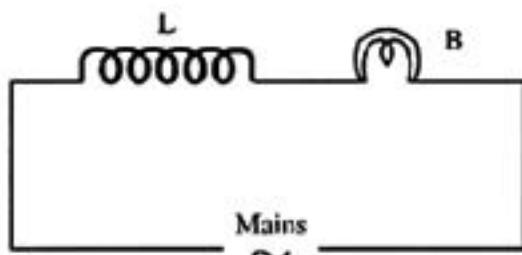
9. A bulb B and a capacitor C are connected in series to the a.c. mains as shown in the given figure:



The bulb glows with some brightness. How will the glow of the bulb change when a dielectric slab is introduced between the plates of the capacitor? Give reasons in support of your answer.

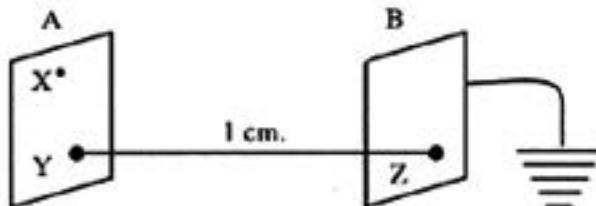
**OR**

An air core coil L and a bulb B are connected in series to the a.c. mains as shown in the given figure:



The bulb glows with some brightness. How will the glow of the bulb change if an iron rod is inserted in the coil? Give reasons in support of your answer.

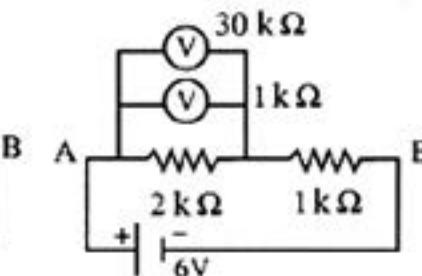
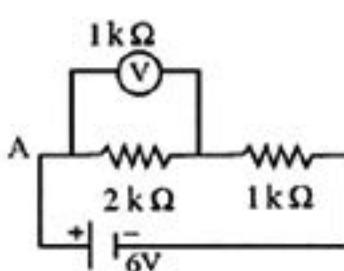
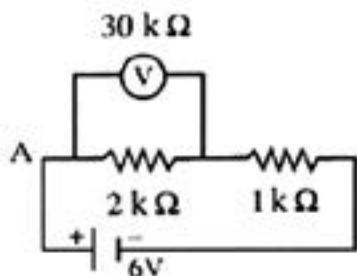
10. Two identical plane metallic surfaces A and B are kept parallel to each other in air, separated by a distance of 1 cm. as shown in the figure.



A is given a positive potential of 10V. and the outer surface of B is earthed.

- (i) What is the magnitude and direction of the uniform electric field between Y and Z?
- (ii) What is the work done in moving a charge of  $20 \mu\text{C}$  from X to Y ?
11. Two capacitors, of capacitances  $3\mu\text{F}$  and  $6\mu\text{F}$ , are charged to potentials of 2V. and 5V. respectively. These two charged capacitors are connected in series. Find the potential across each of the two capacitors now.

12. A series combination of a  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor and a  $1\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor, is connected across a battery of emf 6V and negligible internal resistance. The potential drop, across the  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor, is measured by (i) a  $30\text{ k}\Omega$  voltmeter (ii) a  $1\text{ k}\Omega$  voltmeter and (iii) both these voltmeters connected across it. If the voltmeter readings in the three cases are  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$  and  $V_3$  respectively, arrange these readings in descending order.



How will the three readings compare with one another if the potential drop were measured across the series combination of the  $2\text{ k}\Omega$  and the  $1\text{ k}\Omega$  resistor i.e., across the points A and B ?

13. Define the term modulation. Name three different types of modulation used for a message signal using a sinusoidal continuous carrier wave. Explain the meaning of any one of them.
14. Explain how the optical communication system offers the possibility of millions of channels with increased band width. Give an additional advantage of optical communication system over a system employing a co-axial cable.
15. Two nearby narrow slits are illuminated by a single monochromatic source. Name the pattern obtained on the screen.

One of the slits is now completely covered. What is the name of the pattern now obtained on the screen?

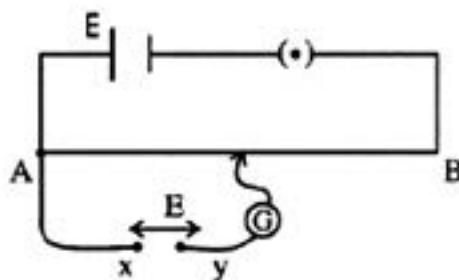
Write two differences between the patterns obtained in the two cases.

16. A nucleus makes a transition from one permitted energy level to another level of lower energy. Name the region of the electromagnetic spectrum to which the emitted photon belongs. What is the order of its energy in electron volts? Write four characteristics of nuclear forces.
17. A small square loop, of side 2mm is placed inside and normal to the axis of a long solenoid. The solenoid has a total of 2000 turns of wire uniformly wound over its total length of 2m. If the current flowing in the solenoid wire changes from 1A to 3A in  $\left(\frac{\pi}{100}\right)^{\text{th}}$  of a second, calculate the emf induced in the square loop.

18. Under what condition is the heat produced in an electric circuit (i) directly proportional (ii) inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit?

A resistor  $R$  is put in series with a voltameter having electrodes made from a metal of chemical equivalent  $E$ . A mass  $m$  of the metal gets deposited in a time  $t$  when a current is made to flow through the combination. Obtain an expression for the heat produced in the resistor during this time.

19. For the potentiometer circuit shown in the given figure, points X and Y represent the two terminals of an unknown emf  $E$ . A student observed that when the jockey is moved from the end A to the end B of the potentiometer wire, the deflection in the galvanometer remains in the same direction. What are the two possible faults in the circuit that could result in this observation ?



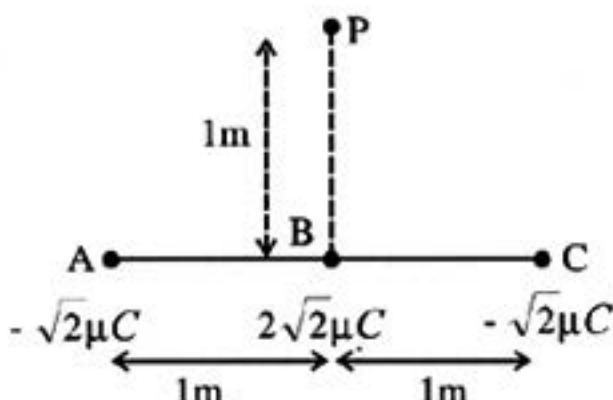
If the galvanometer deflection at the end B is

- (i) more
- (ii) less than that at the end A, which of the two faults, listed above, would be there in the circuit? Give reasons in support of your answer in each case.

20. Name the part of electromagnetic spectrum to which waves of wavelength (i)  $1\text{A}^0$  and (ii)  $10^{-2}\text{m}$  belong.

Using the relation  $\lambda T = (0.29\text{cm})\text{K}$ , obtain the characteristic kelvin temperature corresponding to these two wavelengths.

21. Three charges  $-\sqrt{2}\mu\text{C}$ ,  $2\sqrt{2}\mu\text{C}$  and  $-\sqrt{2}\mu\text{C}$  are arranged along a straight line as shown in the figure. Calculate the total electric field intensity due to all these three charges at the point P.



## OR

A point charge of  $+2\mu\text{C}$  is kept fixed at the origin. Another point charge of  $+4\mu\text{C}$  is brought from a far off point to a point distant 50 cm from the origin. Calculate the electrostatic potential energy of this two charge system.

Another charge of  $+1\mu\text{C}$  is brought to a point distant 100 cm. from each of these two charges (assumed to be kept fixed). What is work done?

22. A star converts all its hydrogen to helium achieving 100% helium composition. It then converts helium to carbon via the reaction.



The mass of the star is  $5.0 \times 10^{32}$  kg. and it generates energy at the rate of  $5 \times 10^{30}$  watt. How long will it take to convert all the helium to carbon at this rate?

23. The ratios of number density of free electrons to holes,  $\left( \frac{n_e}{n_h} \right)$ , for two different materials A and B, are equal to one and less than one respectively. Name the type of semiconductor to which A and B belong. Draw energy level diagram for A and B.

24. Neutrons, in thermal equilibrium with matter at a temperature of T kelvin, are known to have an average kinetic energy of  $\frac{3}{2} kT$ . Compute the deBroglie wavelength associated with a neutron at 300K.

25. Four double convex lenses, with the following specifications are available :

Lens	Focal length	aperture
A	100 cm.	10 cm.
B	100 cm.	5 cm.
C	10 cm.	2 cm.
D	5 cm.	2 cm.

Which two of the given four lenses, should be selected as the objective and eye piece to construct an astronomical telescope and why? What will be the magnifying power and normal length of the telescope tube so constructed?

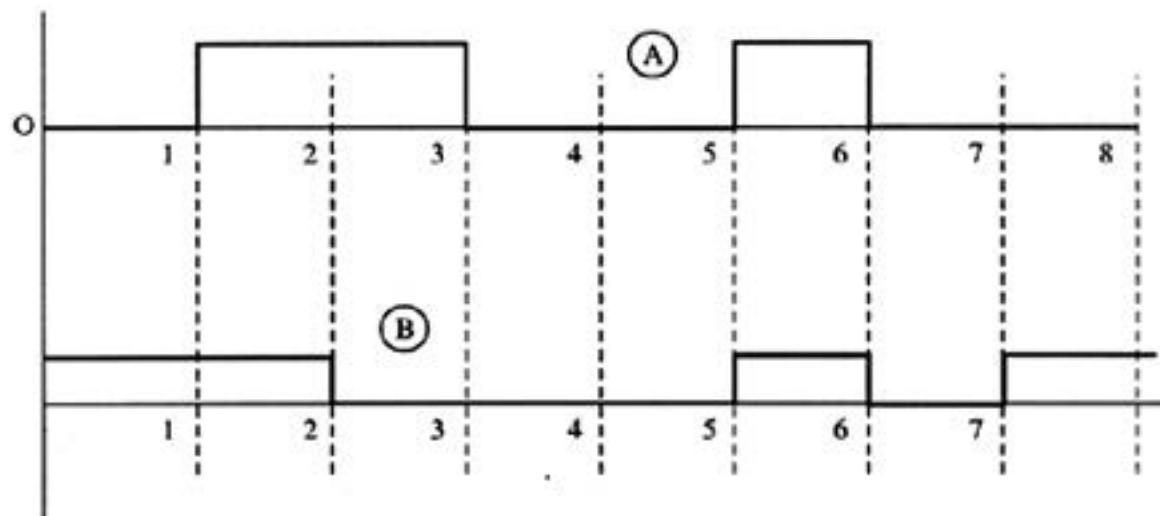
Write two advantages of reflecting type telescope over such a telescope.

## OR

Which two of the above four lenses should be selected as objective and eye piece of a compound microscope and why? How can the magnifying power of such a microscope be increased?

Draw a labelled ray diagram for the image formation in such a microscope.

26. Two signals A and B shown in the given figure are used as two inputs of (i) AND gate (ii) NOR gate and (iii) NAND gate. Obtain the output in each of the three cases.



Explain, by drawing a circuit diagram, how an AND gate can be realised in practice using P-N junction diodes.

27. How will a dia-, para – and a ferromagnetic material behave when kept in a non-uniform external magnetic field? Give two examples of each of these materials. Name two main characteristics of a ferromagnetic material which help us to decide its suitability for making (i) a permanent magnet (ii) an electromagnet. Which of these two characteristics should have high or low values for each of these two types of magnets?

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -II**  
**PHYSICS**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of two marks, one question of three marks and one question of five marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iii) Question number 1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) Question number 6 to 12 are short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) Question number 13 to 24 are short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (vi) Question number 25 to 27 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables if necessary.
- (viii) You may use the following values of physical constants wherever necessary :

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$\hbar = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T m A}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass of neutron } m_n \approx 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Boltzmann's constant } k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$$

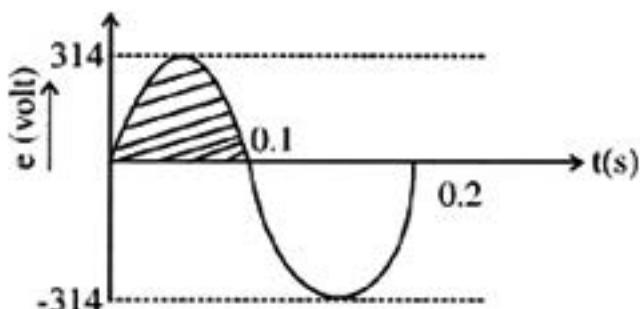
$$\text{Avogadro's number } N_A = 6.023 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole}$$

1. A compass needle, pivoted about the horizontal axis and free to move in the magnetic meridian, is observed to point along the
  - (i) vertical direction at a place A
  - (ii) horizontal direction at a place B.

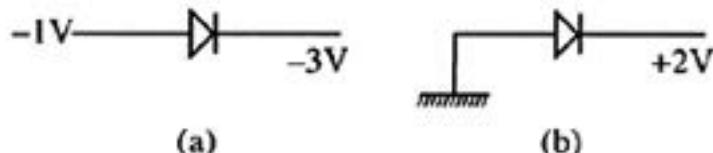
Give the value of the angle of dip at these two places.

2. Give the value of the threshold voltage for a
  - (i) silicon diode    (ii) germanium diode
3. State the two functions performed by a modem.

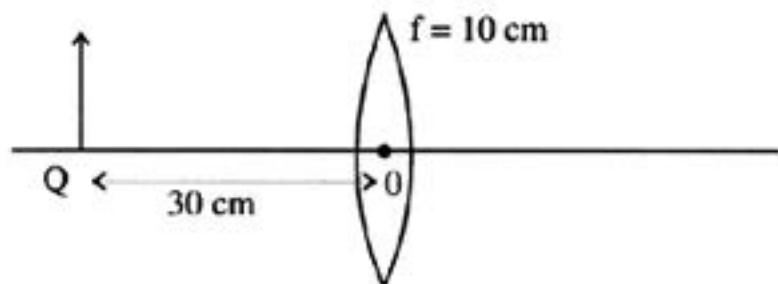
4. An electron is moving with velocity  $v$  along the axis of a long straight solenoid carrying current  $I$ . What will be the force acting on the electron due to the magnetic field of the solenoid ?
5. The figure given below shows the variation of an alternating *emf* with time. What is the average value of the *emf* for the shaded part of the graph ?



6. Give the nature of V-I graph for  
 (i) ohmic  
 (ii) non-ohmic  
 circuit elements. Give one example of each type.
7. Name the phenomenon associated with the production of back *emf* in a coil due to change of electric current through the coil itself.  
 Name and define the SI unit used for measuring this characteristic of the coil.
8. Name the device that converts changes in intensity of illumination into changes in electric current. Give three applications of this device.
9. A given *p-n* function is biased in two different ways as shown in the figure.  
 Identify the type of biasing used in each case. What is the effect of these biasings on the barrier potential across the given *p-n* junction ?



10. Find the position of the image formed by the lens shown in the figure.



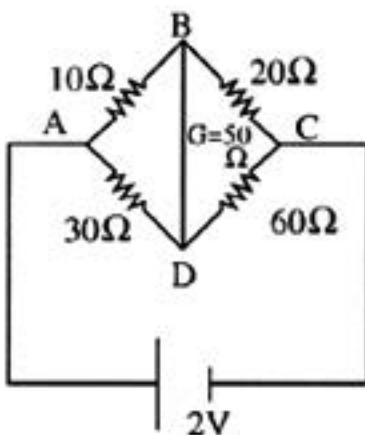
Another lens is placed in contact with this lens to shift the image further away from the lens. What is the nature of the second lens ?

11. A nucleus of mass  $M$ , initially at rest splits into two fragments of masses  $\frac{M'}{3}$  and  $\frac{2M'}{3}$  ( $M > M'$ ). Find the ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths of the two fragments.

**OR**

Calculate the ratio of de-Broglie wavelengths associated with a deuteron moving with velocity  $2v$  and an alpha particle moving with velocity  $v$ .

12. The output of an unregulated dc power supply needs to be regulated. Name the device that can be used for this purpose and draw the relevant circuit diagram.  
 13. The given figure shows a net work of resistances. Name the circuit so formed.



What is the current flowing in the arm BD of this circuit? State the two laws used to find the current in different branches of this circuit.

14. Write the relation between angle of incidence ( $i$ ); the angle of emergence ( $e$ ), the angle of prism ( $A$ ) and the angle of deviation ( $\delta$ ) for rays undergoing refraction through a prism. What is the relation between  $\angle i$  and  $\angle e$  for rays undergoing minimum deviation? Using this relation obtain an expression for the refractive index ( $\mu$ ) of the material of the prism in terms of  $\angle A$  and angle of minimum deviation.
15. Define the terms (i) disintegration constant and (ii) half-life for a radioactive nucleus. obtain the relation between the two.
16. State any three reasons for preferring diode lasers as light sources for optical communication links.
17. An electric dipole with moment  $\vec{p}$  is placed in a uniform electric field of intensity  $\vec{E}$ . Write the expression for the torque  $\vec{\tau}$  experienced by the dipole. Identify two pairs of perpendicular vectors in the expression.  
 Show diagrammatically the orientation of the dipole in the field for which the torque is

(i) maximum

(ii) half the maximum value

(iii) zero

18. Explain the cause of production of *emf* when the two junctions of two dissimilar metals are maintained at different temperatures.

With the cold junction at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the neutral temperature for a thermo-couple is obtained at  $270^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The cold junction temperature is now lowered to  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Obtain the

(i) neutral temperature

(ii) the temperature of inversion in this case.

19. Obtain an expression for the magnetic moment of an electron in a circular orbit of radius ' $r$ ' and moving with a speed ' $v$ '. State the rule to find its direction. How does this magnetic moment change when

(i) the frequency of revolution is doubled

(ii) the orbital radius is halved ?

20. Electromagnetic waves with wavelength

(i)  $\lambda_1$  are used to treat muscular strain.

(ii)  $\lambda_2$  are used by a FM radio station for broadcasting.

(iii)  $\lambda_3$  are used to detect fracture in bones.

(iv)  $\lambda_4$  are absorbed by the ozone layer of the atmosphere.

Identify and name the part of electromagnetic spectrum to which these radiations belong. Arrange these wavelengths in decreasing order of magnitude.

21. Define mass number ( $A$ ) of an atomic nucleus. Assuming the nucleus to be spherical, give the relation between mass number ( $A$ ) and the radius ( $R$ ) of the nucleus.

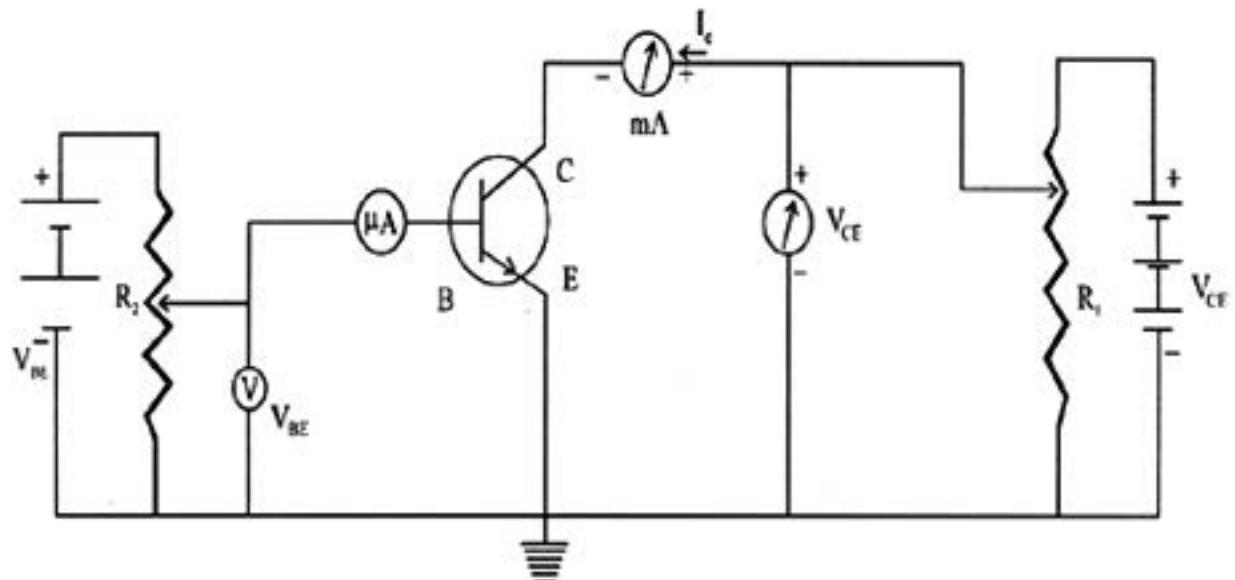
Calculate the density of nuclear matter. Radius of nucleus of  ${}^1\text{H} = 1.1 \times 10^{-5}\text{A}^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

What is the ratio of the order of magnitude of density of nuclear matter and density of ordinary matter ?

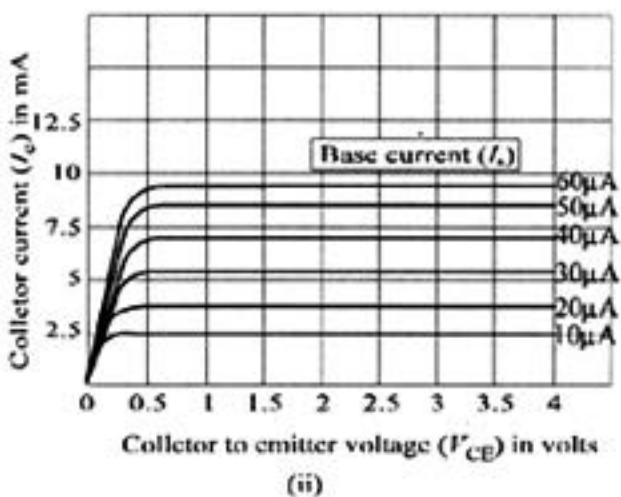
22. For the transistor circuit shown here, identify the

(i) type of transistor used and

(ii) biasing configuration employed.



The output characteristics of the transistor, for this biasing configuration are as shown



(ii)

Use these graphs to estimate the value of the current amplification factor for the transistor for  $V_{CE} = 3V$ .

23. A ground receiver station is receiving a signal at (a) 5 MHz and (b) 100 MHz, transmitted from a ground transmitter at a height of 300 m. located at a distance of 100 km. from the receiver station. Identify whether the signal is coming via space wave or sky wave propagation or satellite transponder. Radius of earth =  $6.4 \times 10^6$ m.

$$N_{\max} \text{ of Inosphere} = 10^{12} \text{ m}^3.$$

24. State Ampere's circuital law. Obtain an expression for the magnetic field due to a toroidal solenoid by using this law.

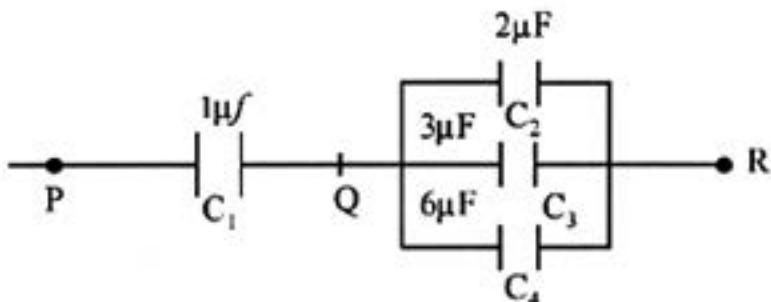
**OR**

Obtain an expression for the frequency of revolution of a charged particle moving in a uniform transverse magnetic field. How does the time period of the circulating ions in a cyclotron depend on

- (i) the speed
- (ii) the radius of the path of ions.

25. Obtain an expression for the energy stored in a parallel plate capacitor.

In the following figure, the energy stored in  $C_4$  is 27J. Calculate the total energy stored in the system.



**OR**

State the theorem which relates the enclosed charge, inside a closed surface, with the electric flux through it. Use this theorem to obtain the electric field due to a uniformly charged thin spherical shell at an (i) outside point (ii) inside point.

An electric charge of  $8.85 \times 10^{-13}$  C is placed at the centre of a sphere of radius 1 m. What is the total electric flux linked with the sphere? How will the electric flux change if another equal and opposite charge is introduced at a distance of

- (i) 0.5 m from the centre
- (ii) 1.5 m from the centre.

26. Following figure shows an experimental set up similar to Young's double slit experiment to observe interference of light.



$$\text{Here } SS_2 - SS_1 = \frac{\lambda}{4}.$$

Write the condition of (i) constructive (ii) destructive interference at any point  $P$  in terms of path difference

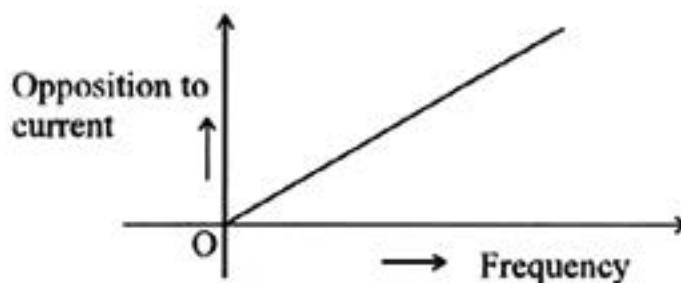
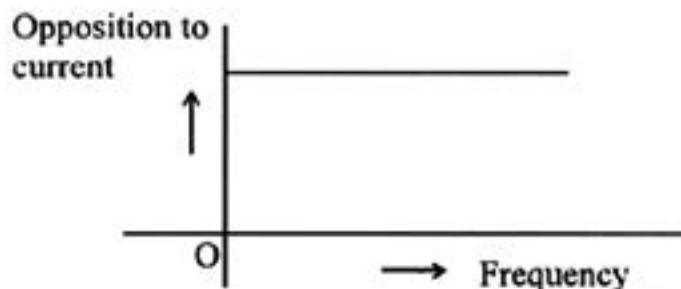
$$\Delta = S_2 P - S_1 P.$$

Does the central fringe observed in the above set up lie above or below O ? Give reason in support of your answer.

Yellow light of wavelength  $6000\text{A}^{\circ}$  produces fringes of width 0.8 mm in Young's double slit experiment. What will be the fringe width if the light source is replaced by another monochromatic source of wavelength  $7500\text{ \AA}$  and separation between the slits is doubled?

27. The given graphs (a) and (b) represent the variation of the opposition offered by the circuit element to the flow of alternating current, with frequency of the applied *emf*.

Identify the circuit element corresponding to each graph.



A circuit is set up by connecting  $L = 100\text{ mH}$ ,  $C = 5\text{ }\mu\text{F}$  and  $R = 100\Omega$  in series. An alternating *emf* of  $(150\sqrt{2})$  volt,  $\left(\frac{500}{\pi}\right)$  Hz is applied across this series combination.

Calculate the impedance of the circuit. What is the average power dissipated in

- (a) the resistor
- (b) the capacitor
- (c) the inductor and
- (d) the complete circuit ?

**CHEMISTRY**  
**CLASS XII**  
**DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

**1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes**

S.NO.	OBJECTIVE	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Knowledge (K)	21	30
2.	Understanding (U)	35	50
3.	Application and skill (A&S)	14	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Weightage to Content/Subject units**

UNIT	MARKS
I. Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonding	5
II. The Solid state	4
III. Solution'	4
IV. Thermodynamics	4
V. Electrochemistry	5
VI. Chemical Kinetics	4
VII. Surface Chemistry	3
VIII. p-Block Elements	7
IX. d-and f - Block elements	3
X. Coordination Compounds and Organometallics	3
XI. Nuclear Chemistry	3

<b>UNIT</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
XII. Stereo Chemistry	2
XIII. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Oxygen -I	2
XIV. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Oxygen - II	4
XV. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Nitrogen	4
XVI. Polymers	2
XVII Biomolecules	5
XVIII. Chemistry in everyday life	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

### **3. Weightage to form of questions**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Form of questions</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>No. of question</b>	<b>Total marks</b>
1.	Long Answer Type Qs.(LA)	5	3	15
2.	Short Answer Qs. II (SAII)	3	12	36
3.	Short Answer Qs. I (SAI)	2	7	14
4.	Very Short Answer Type Qs. (VSA)	1	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>

Note : The expected length of answer and time taken under different forms of questions shall be as follows :

S.NO.	Form of Question	Expected Length	Expected time for each question	Total Expected time
1.	VSA Type	One word to one sentence	2 Minutes	10 Minutes
2.	SA-I Type	20 to 30 words	5 Minutes	35 Minutes
3.	SA-II Type	30 to 40 words	7 Minutes	84 Minutes
4.	E/LA Type	70 to 80 words	15 Minutes	45 Minutes
			<b>Total Time</b>	<b>174 Minutes</b>

**This is only an approximation. Though the students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible the actual length, however may vary. As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the lengths of their anticipated answers, it would therefore, be advisable for the candidates to manage their time properly by avoiding details not required.**

#### **4. Scheme of Options**

- (1) There will be no overall choice
  - (2) Internal choice (either/or type) in three questions is to be given in questions testing higher mental abilities in the following types of questions :
    - (i) One in two marks questions (SA-I Type)
    - (ii) One in three marks questions (SA-II Type)
    - (iii) One in five marks questions (E/LA Type)

## **5. Guidelines for evaluation in organic chemistry units and numericals.**

## i) **Organic Chemistry Units :**

- a. Two conversions involving not more than 2 steps each 2 marks

**OR**

One application question on conversions  
involving four unknown compounds

b.	Two distinctions	2 marks
c.	IUPAC nomenclature	1 mark
d.	Reasoning questions	2 marks
e.	Mechanism	1 mark
f.	Name Reactions	2 marks
g.	Stereochemistry	2 marks
		12 marks

**ii) Numericals**

Weightage of about 12 marks in total has been assigned to numericals.

**6. Weightage to difficulty level of questions**

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
1.	Easy	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -I**  
**CHEMISTRY**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 Hours**

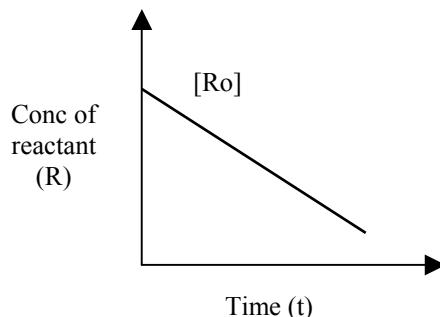
**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions**

- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question number 1 to 5 are very short-answer question, each of one mark. Answer these in one word or about one sentence each.
- (iv) **Question numbers 6 to 12 are short answer questions of two marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.**
- (v) Question number 13 to 24 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer these in about 40 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 25 to 27 are Long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer these in about 70 words each.
- (vii) Use log tables if necessary. Calculators are not permitted.

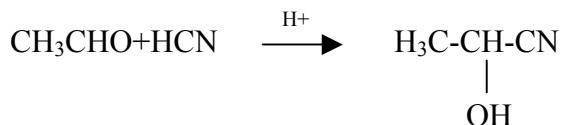
1. How many effective sodium ions are located at the centers of faces of a unit cell in a sodium chloride crystal? 1
2. A reaction :

Reactant → Product is represented by



- Predict (i) the order of the reaction in this case 1  
(ii) what does the slope of the graph represent

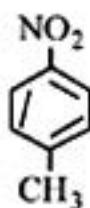
3. Propose the mechanism for the following reaction :



1

4 Write the IUPAC name of the compound

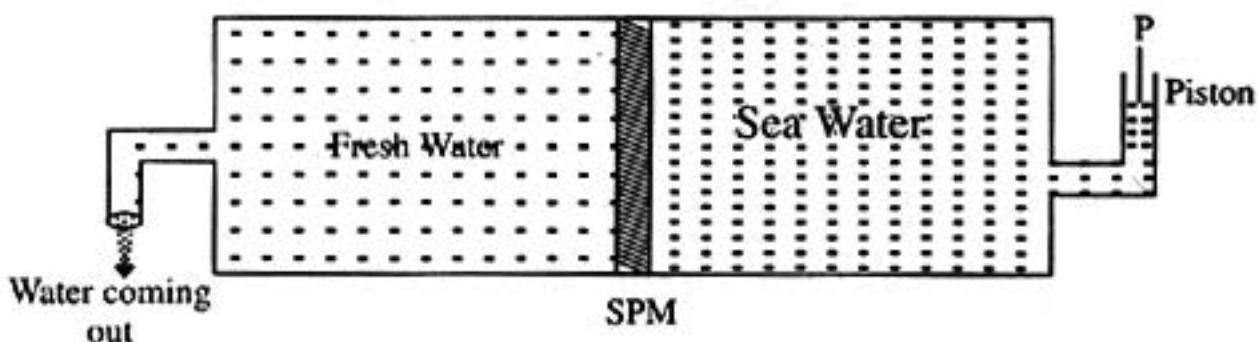
1



5 Carefully examine the diagram and name the process involved :

1

$$P > \pi$$



6 Identify the type of inter molecular forces that exist between the following pairs :

2

- (i)  $\text{Na}^+$  ion and water molecules
- (ii)  $\text{Ag}^+$  ion and  $\text{I}^-$  ion
- (iii) Argon and Argon
- (iv) HF and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

7 Predict the entropy change (Positive/Negative) in the following :

2

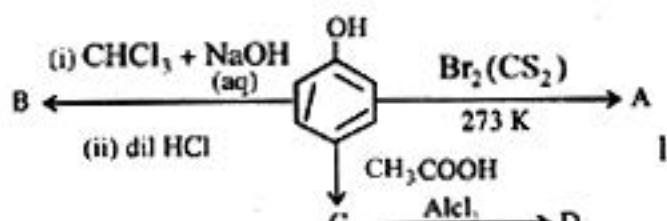
- (i) A liquid substance crystallises into a solid
- (ii) Temperature of crystal is increased.
- (iii)  $\text{CaCO}_3 \longrightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$   
(s) (s) (g)
- (iv)  $\text{N}_2(1\text{atm}) \longrightarrow \text{N}_2(0.5\text{atm})$   
(g) (g)

8 How is  $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_n$  prepared? Write its two applications.

2

9 What is a stereospecific reaction? Give one example of this reaction. 2

10 Identify A, B, C and D in the following reactions.



Write the reactions and conditions involved in the following conversions?

(i) Acetic acid into ethyl alcohol 2

(ii) Cumene into phenol

11 "The presence of benzoquinone inhibits the free radical polymerisation of a Vinyl derivative" Explain. 2

12. What are anomers? How many anomers of glucose are known? Name them. 2

13. (a) Calculate the energy of photon which is necessary to raise an electron in hydrogen atom from  $n=1$  to  $n=3$  energy level? (Given the ionization energy of hydrogen atom is  $1.312 \times 10^3 \times 5 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  and  $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ). 2

(b) Which of the following excitations requires maximum energy? 2

$$n_1 \longrightarrow n_2$$

$$n_2 \longrightarrow n_3$$

$$n_3 \longrightarrow n_4$$

or - all require the same energy

OR

13. (a) Suppose the velocities of an electron and a rifle bullet of mass 0.03 kg are each measured with an uncertainty of  $\Delta v = 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$  calculate the minimum uncertainties in their positions.

(Given : mass of an electron =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ )

(b) Comment on the calculated values of uncertainties in positions in the two cases. 1

14. Explain the following terms with suitable examples :

(i) Ferrimagnetism

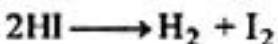
(ii) n - type semiconductor

(iii) forbidden zone

3

Q.15 The Henry law constant for oxygen dissolved in water is  $4.34 \times 10^4$  atm at 25°C. If the partial pressure of oxygen in air is 0.2 atm. under ordinary atmospheric conditions. Calculate the concentration (in moles per litre) of dissolved oxygen in water in equilibrium with air at 25°C. 3

Q.16 At elevated temperatures, HI decomposes according to the chemical equation :



(g) (g) (g)

at 443°C. The rate of the reaction increases with concentration of HI, as shown in the following table :

	1	2	3
HI ( mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	0.005	0.01	0.02
Rate (mol L <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	$7.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$

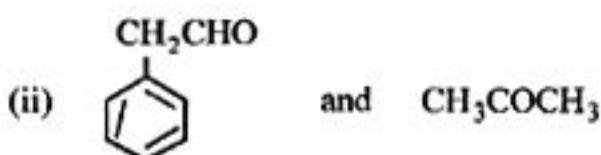
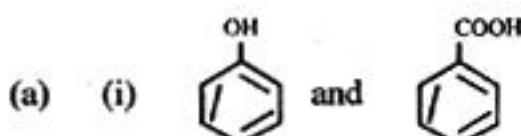
- (a) Determine (i) order of this reaction and (ii) write the rate expression.  
(b) Calculate the rate constant and give its units.

Q.17 (a) Among the iron complexes,  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  shows very low paramagnetism whereas  $\text{K}_3[\text{FeF}_6]$  is highly paramagnetic explain.  
(b) Define crystal field orbital splitting energy.  
(c) Write the shape of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  molecule.

Q.18 Represent the following using a nuclear equation each : 3

- (i) Production of C-14 in nature  
(ii)  $\beta$  - emission  
(iii) K - capture

Q.19 Write chemical tests to distinguish the following pair of compounds :



- (b) Write a chemical equation examplefying Clemmensen reduction. 3

Q.20 Give reasons of the following :

- (a) (i) The basic strength of aliphatic amines in solution is in the order s sec > tert > primary.
- (ii) Nitro compounds have higher boiling point than hydrocarbons having  $\approx$  same molecular mass.
- (b) By giving an example describe carbylamine reaction.

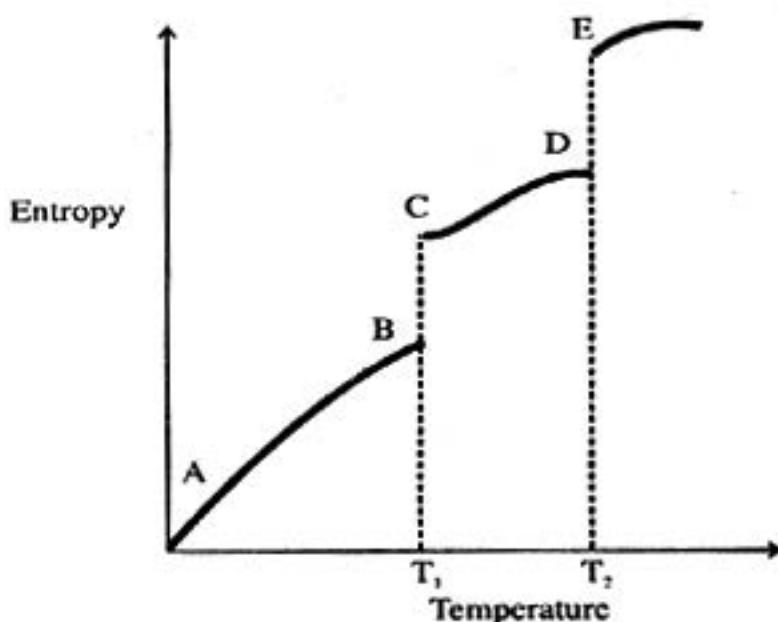
Q.21 (a) Which bonds in the back bone of a peptide can rotate freely and which cannot? Give reasons.

- (b) Write one difference between parallel and antiparallel  $\beta$  pleated sheets.  
Give one example of parallel  $\beta$  pleated sheet.

Q.22 Answer the following :

- (a) "An unknown fibre (A) is stronger than steel, stiffer than titanium and lighter than aluminium". What could the fibre (A) be?
- (b) Why are liquid propellants favoured over solid propellants?
- (c) What type of medicines are Omeprazole and Lansoprazole?

23. The Change in entropy with respect to temperature in case of a sample is graphically represented below :



Carefully analyse the graph and answer the following :

- (i) What does  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  indicate?
- (ii) What does AB Curve show?
- (iii) What does BC curve show? Why temperature does not change?

24. Describe the following giving one example each :

(a) Mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis

(1½ + 1½)

(b) Hardy Schulze Rule

25. (a) Write the reactions Occurring during the electrolysis of :

(i) Sulphuric acid at the anode.

(ii) Aqueous Silver Nitrate soution using silver electrodes.

(iii) Aqueous sodium chloride Solution.

(b) (i) Write the anodic and cathodic reactions involved during the discharging of lead storage battery.

(ii) How many Faradays of electric charge is involved per mole of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  consumed. when the lead storage battery is in use? (3.2)

**OR**

(a) In the Leclanche cell write the following :

(i) The chemical equations involved at the cathode.

(ii) Change in the Oxidation state of Mn.

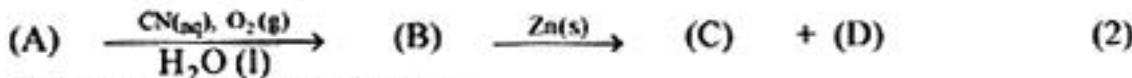
(iii) The complex entity formed between  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  (aq) and  $\text{NH}_3$  (g) (1, ½, ½)

(b) In a hydrogen – oxygen fuel cell write the reactions involved at the anode and the cathode. (1)

(c) How will the value of  $E_{\text{cell}}$  change in an electrochemical cell involving the following reaction if the concentration of  $\text{Ag}^+$ (aq) is increased?  $\text{Mg(s)} + 2\text{Ag}^+(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + \text{Ag(s)}$  (1)

(d) Why is mercury cell used in hearing aids? (1)

26 (a) Identify the species from A to D in the extradition of silver from its ore (A)



(b) Give reasons for the following :

(i) With d<sup>4</sup> configuration  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$  is reducing whereas  $\text{Mn}^{3+}$  is oxidising.

(ii) Interstitial compounds are well known for transition metals.

(iii) The highest oxidation state of a metal is exhibited in oxides and fluorides. (3)

27. Account for the following :-

i) All the bonds in  $\text{PCl}_5$  are not equivalent.

ii) Sulphur in vapour state exhibits paramagnetism.

iii) Fluorine is the strongest oxidant amongst the halogens.

iv) Among the noble gases, only xenon is known to form true chemical compounds.

v)  $\text{PbO}_2$  is a stronger oxidising agent than  $\text{SnO}_2$ . (5)

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**  
**CHEMISTRY**  
**Class – XII**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions :**

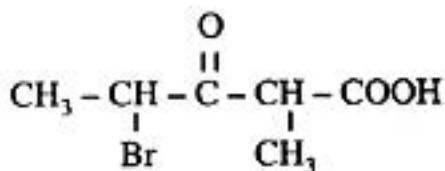
- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short-answer questions each of one mark. Answer these in one word or about one sentence each.
- (iv) Question numbers 6 to 12 are short answer questions of two marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 13 to 24 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer these in about 40 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 25 to 27 are Long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer these in about 70 words each.
- (vii) Use log tables if necessary. Calculators are not permitted.

1. Give one example of Peizoelectric substance. 1

2. What type of azeotrope is formed on mixing nitric acid and water? 1

3. State the unit of 'rate constant' in a zero order reaction. 1

4. Write IUPAC name of : 1

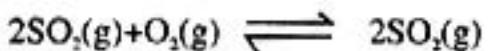


5. Write one chemical test to distinguish between a primary and a secondary nitropropane. 1

6. Write the MO configuration of diatomic molecule of the element with atomic number 9. Calculate its bond order and predict its magnetic behaviour. 2

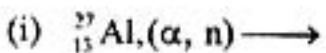
7.  $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$  is an endothermic reaction yet it is spontaneous. Explain the reason. 2

8. With the help of a diagram explain the difference in the variation of molar conductivity with concentration for strong and weak electrolytes. 2
9. Aluminium is significantly electropositive metal still it is used as a structural material. Explain the properties of Aluminium which make it suitable for this use. 2
10. Optically active 2-iodobutane on treatment with Na in acetone gives a product which does not show optical activity. Explain. 2
11. Write the steps and conditions to carry out the following conversions :  
 (i) Phenol to Benzoic Acid  
 (ii) 2 - Methyl - 1 penten to 2 - Methyl - 2- pentanol
- OR**
- An organic compound A (molecular formula  $C_4H_8O$  when reduced with  $NaBH_4$  gives compound B which reacts with HBr to form compound C (optically active). Identify A,B,C, and write the two enantiomers of compound C.
12. Write the (i) names and (ii) structures of monomers present in the following polymers 3  
 (i) PMMA (ii) Buna – N
13. Calculate (i) frequency and (ii) wave number of the radiations required for the excitation of the electron in hydrogen atom from second to third energy level. Ionization energy of hydrogen atom is  $1.12 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . 3
14. An element has a face centred cubic (f.c.c) structure with a cell edge of 0.2nm. Calculate its density in  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$  if 400g of this element contains  $48 \times 10^{23}$  atoms take  $N_A = 6 \times 10^{23} \text{ Mol}^{-1}$  3
15. Explain with suitable examples in each case why the molar masses of some substances determined with the help of colligative properties are (i) higher (ii) lower than actual values. 3
16. (a) The standard gibbs energies ( $\Delta f G^\circ$ ) of formation of  $SO_2(g)$  and  $SO_3(g)$  are – 300.0 and – 371.1  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  at 300K respectively  
 Calculate  $\Delta G$  and Equilibrium constant for the following reaction at 300K.



- (b) Explain why entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is less than that of its imperfect crystals. 3
17. (a) How many coulombs of electric charge must be passed through a solution of silver nitrate to coat a copper sheet of area  $100 \text{ cm}^2$  on both the sides with a 0.005 mm thick layer. Density of silver is  $10.5 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Relative atomic mass of silver is 108. 2,1
- (b) Three Iron sheets have been coated separately with three metals (A,B and C) whose standard electrode potentials are given below :
- | Metal            | A      | B      | C      | Iron  |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| $E^\circ$ values | - .46V | -0.66V | -0.20V | 0.44V |
- Identify in which case rusting will take place faster when coating is damaged.
18. (a) The following initial rate date were obtained at 300 K for the reactions : 2,1
- $$2\text{A} + \text{B} \longrightarrow \text{C} + \text{D}$$
- |     | [A] mol L <sup>-1</sup> | [B] mol L <sup>-1</sup> | Rate mol L <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I   | 0.2                     | 0.1                     | $6.0 \times 10^{-2}$                     |
| II  | 0.4                     | 0.1                     | $2.4 \times 10^{-1}$                     |
| III | 0.2                     | 0.2                     | $1.2 \times 10^{-1}$                     |
- Deduce the rate law.
- (b) If half life of a reaction is inversely proportional to intital concentration of the reactant, what is the order of the reaction?
19. Gives reasons for the following : 1,1,1
- (a) Enzyme catalysts are highly specific in their action.
- (b) The path of light becomes visible when it is passed throught  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  sol. in water.
- (c) The enthalpy in esse of chemisorption is usually higher than that of physiosorption.
20. (a) Give the IUPAC name of  $[\text{PtCl}(\text{NH}_3, \text{CH}_3)_2(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$  1,1,1
- (b) Write the name of linkage isomer of  $[\text{Co}(\text{ONO})(\text{NH}_3)\text{S}]^{2+}$
- (c) Though CO is a weak lewis base yet it forms a number of stable metal carbonyls. Explain

21. (a) Complete the following nuclear reactions 1,1.



(b) What is meant by K-electron capture?

(c) Which of the two type of reactions, fission or fusion is currently found useful in harnessing energy and why?

22. Give reasons

(a) Ketones are less reactive towards nucleophiles than aldehydes 1½

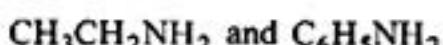
(b) Benzoic acid is a stronger acid than ethanoic acid. 1½

23. (a) Explain the following with the help of suitable examples 2,1

(i) coupling reduction.

(ii) Hofmann's bromamide reaction

(b) Give one chemical test to distinguish between



OR

23. (a) Describe the following with the help of suitable examples :

(i) Clemmensen reduction

(ii) Cannizzaro's reaction

(b) Give one chemical reaction that can distinguish 2 - pentanone from 3 - pentanone (2,1)

24. Describe the following giving one example of each

(a) Vat dyes (b) Tranquilizers (c) Hybrid rocket propellants.

1,1

25. (a) Describe the steps involved in the contact process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

(b) What are silcones? How are they prepared?

(c) Predict the probable structure of  $\text{IBr}_3$  on the basis of VSEPR theory.

2,2,1

26. (a) State the probable oxidation states of the transition metals with the following configuration in their ground states: 2

(i)  $3d^2$  (ii)  $3d^5$  (iii)  $3d^6$  (iv)  $3d^7$

1

1

- (b) What happens when (write balanced chemical equations):
- (i) Acidified potassium permangnate solution reacts with aqueous potassium iodide solution. Write the colour change taking place, if any.
- (ii) Acidified solution of potassium dichromate reacts with aqueous solution of Sn(II) chloride. Write the colour change taking place, if any.

**OR**

26. (a) Name the chief ore of iron. Write the reactions involved in its extraction.
- (b) Compare the chemistry of Actinoids and lanthanoids with special reference to
- (i) Electronic configurations
- (ii) Oxidation states

27. (a) Write two differences between vitamins and hormones. Give one example of each.
- (b) List four biological functions of proteins.
- (c) Name two diseases which are caused by the deficiency of enzymes.

3

3

2

2

2

1

# **BIOTECHNOLOGY**

## **CLASS XII**

### **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

**TIME : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

#### **1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes**

S.NO.	OBJECTIVES	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Knowledge (K)	21	30
2.	Understanding (U)	35	50
3.	Application (A)	14	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **2. Weightage to Contents Subject units**

UNIT	MARKS
1. Protein Structure and Engineering	15
2. Recombinant DNA Technology	15
3. Genomics and Bioinformatics	10
4. Microbial Culture and Applications	10
5. Plant Cell Culture and Applications	10
6. Animal Cell Culture and Applications	10

### 3. Weightage to form of questions

S.No.	Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks
1.	Long Answer Type Qs. (LA)	5	3	15
2.	Short Answer Qs. I (SAI)	3	10	30
3.	Short Answer Qs. II (SAII)	2	10	30
4.	Very Short Answer Qs. (VSA)	1	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>

Note : Although the weightage to different content areas and forms of questions has been assigned and the paper setters will adhere to the weightage but there can be slight variation in distribution of marks over different units/forms of questions in the Board Examination depending upon the situation.

Note : The expected time required for attempting forms of questions would be as follows :

S.No.	Form of Questions	Expected time for each question
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	12 Minutes
2.	Short Answer Type (SA I/II)	8 Minutes / 4 Minutes
3.	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	2 Minutes

This is only an approximation. the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the lengths of their anticipated answers. It would, be advisable for the candidates to manage their time properly by avoiding unnecessary details.

### 4. Scheme of Options

- (1) There will be no overall choice
  - (2) Internal choice (either/or type) on a very selective basis has been provided. This choice has been given in any one question of 3 marks and any two questions of 5 marks weightage.
5. A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

# **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – I**

## **BIOTECHNOLOGY**

### **CLASS-XII**

**TIME : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

#### **General Instructions**

- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of three marks and two questions of five marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions. Question paper contains four sections – A, B, C, and D.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short answer questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) Question numbers 6 to 15 are short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
- (v) Question numbers 16 to 25 are also short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- (vi) Question numbers 26 to 28 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables, if necessary.

#### **SECTION-A**

1. Why is nutrient medium autoclaved for 15 - 20 minutes before using for culturing microbes?
2. Name two components unique to animal cell culture media.
3. Maize and Rice plants were crossed but no hybrids were obtained. Why?
4. Why is r-HuEPO used in the treatment of surgery associated anaemia?
5. Why cannot *E. coli* be used to overproduce penicillin?

## **SECTION-B**

6. Why are animal cells grown in CO<sub>2</sub> incubators and not in regular incubators?
7. How does the charge relay system operate in chymotrypsin?
8. Give the sequence of the two primers (5 nucleotides long) required to amplify the following DNA sequence by PCR.  
5' ATGCCTAGGATCATGC 3'
9. Explain why children eating golden rice are unlikely to suffer from 'night blindness'?
10. List four reasons for sequencing a genome.
11. The composition of buffalo milk is 7% fat and 3% casein. How will you separate fat from casein in milk? How many grams of fat and casein can be obtained from 1 lakh litres of milk.
12. If the genes involved in fruit ripening are selectively mutated, what commercial importance can this serve?
13. If you want to clone a gene that is expressed by yeast only under starvation conditions, which kind of library will you use and why?
14. Why is foaming caused in microbiological processes? How can this be harmful to the process?
15. Enumerate the different steps in micro propagation methods.

## **SECTION-C**

16. Explain the basic steps of protein finger printing and its use.
17. A child suffering from acute lymphocytic Leukaemia underwent a bone marrow replacement therapy wherein her bone marrow was destroyed and replaced by bone marrow obtained from a sibling who was normal. Do you expect the child to recover? Explain.
18. What are the main areas of consideration for safety aspects specific to biotechnology?
19. Study the following enzyme (protein) purification table and answer the question that follow :

<b>Procedure</b>	<b>Total Protein (mg)</b>	<b>Activity (units)</b>
Step 1 : Crude extract	1000	2000
Step 2 : Precipitation (Salt)	200	1890
Step 3 : Ion-exchange chromatography	100	1500
Step 4 : Gel chromatography	90	1400
Step 5 : Affinity chromatography	2	1000

- (i) What is the yield of active protein from crude extract?
- (ii) Which step in the purification is most effective and why?
- (iii) Which step in the purification is least effective and why?

20. Bioinformatics databases provide many different types of sequences, such as cDNA, genomic, EST, peptide, etc. Which of these would you use as the most suitable starting point for indentifying :
- Promotor
  - Open Reading Frame
  - Intron
21. A human gene codes for a protein which is unstable at room temperature. This protein can be made more stable by changing the amino acid residue Met 115 to Trp. Can you suggest the steps and the technique you would use.
22. Differentiate between primary and secondary cell cultures. Why are secondary cell cultures perferred for experimental work?
23. What are the characteristic features of a vector ?

**OR**

What are the various methods by which foreign DNA can be introduced into *E.coli* cells?

24. Why is aeration important for microbial growth? How can proper aeration be achieved in the microbial cultures grown in the laboratory?

**SECTION-D**

25. What is the importance of regeneration in plant tissue culture and how are plant hormones used to aid this process?
26. Describe important parts of a mass spectrometer with the help of a suitable diagram. Explain how proteins are volatilized as well as analyzed by the mass spectrometer. Why has this technique become so important for biotechnology?

**OR**

Discuss the various types of shapes and structures that a protein can take to make a functional protein. Discuss the non-covalent interaction involved in organizing the structure of a protein molecule.

27. If you know the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide made by a gene, can you suggest one strategy by which you can clone this gene?

**OR**

How will you use the technique of PCR to amplify a DNA fragment? What would happen if you add only one primer to the PCR reaction?

28. Breast cancer cells often exhibit abnormal expression of certain genes which are too many to study individually. Describe a method that you would use to compare the gene expression in the breast cancer cell and a normal cell.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – II**  
**BIOTECHNOLOGY**  
**CLASS – XII**

**TIME : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions**

- (i) All questions are compulsory
  - (ii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of three marks and two questions of five marks. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions. Question paper contains for section A,B,C, and D.
  - (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short answer questions, carrying 1 mark each.
  - (iv) Question numbers 6 to 15 are very short answer questions, carrying 2 marks each.
  - (v) Question numbers 16 to 25 are also short answer questions, carrying 3 marks each.
  - (vi) Question numbers 26 to 28 are long answer questions, carrying 5 marks each.
  - (vii) Use of calculators is not permitted. However, you may use log tables, if necessary.
- Q.1. Write a general chemical equation for the formation of products from reactants.
- Q.2. Name two conditions necessary for maintaining animal cells in culture which are different from plants.
- Q.3. Unless fresh medium is added to a microbial cell culture, the cells will eventually die. Explain why?
- Q.4. When substance A was added to a plant tissue culture medium, it promoted rooting, whereas when substance B was added, it promoted shooting Identify substances A and B.

Q.5. Why are CO<sub>2</sub> incubators necessary for culturing animal cells?

Q.6. The relationship between number of genes and number of proteins is non linear. Why?

Q.7. An experimental technique allows purified mRNA from a eukaryotic cell to be hybridized (paired up) with the DNA which codes for it. Under the electron microscope the following structure is observed.



(i) Indicate DNA and mRNA strands in the picture (A,B).

(ii) If prokaryotic mRNA was hybridized with prokaryotic DNA would the structure alter and how?

Q.8. What is SNP? What are its uses?

Q.9. Explain why Bt cotton flowers undergo pollination by butterflies and bees inspite of being insect pest resistant.

Q.10. Animal cells are cryopreserved at low temperature using liquid nitrogen in the presence of a cryopreservant like glycerol. Why?

Q.11. Assume one milliliter of curd has  $1 \times 10^7$  cells of Lactococci (spherical in shape) of diameter 0.5 micrometers each. Calculate.

(i) The number of lactococci in 500 ml of curd.

(ii) The packed cell volume occupied by these Lactococci.

Q.12. An autoradiogram sequence reads as follows from the anodic to the cathodic end.

CATCCGATAGC

(i) What is the directionality of this strand?

(ii) What is the sequence of the original strand which was sequenced?

Q.13. Explain why secondary metabolites are best produce by cell and root cultures, whereas many other products need genetically engineered plants?

Q.14. One of the major uses of genome sequences is to develop tool for further experiments. Given the sequence of a ribonuclease gene form the model plant *Arabidopsis*, how would you design a tool for isolating the ribonuclease gene from a tea plant.

Q.15. Distinguish between organogenesis and somatic embryogenesis.

Q.16. Canadian scientists have developed a formulation based on whey proteins for reducing

the viral load in HIV patients. What could be the possible scientific explanation for this therapeutic effect?

- Q.17. Explain the principle of insertional inactivation by giving a suitable example.
- Q.18. A technician in a tissue culture laboratory accidentally removed the identification tag of a petridish containing cells from a cancerous biopsy. How can he identify this petridish among other petridishes containing normal cells?
- Q.19. Protoplasts from two different sources are isolated and allowed to randomly fuse with each other. Can you suggest three different ways by which the fusion product can be distinguished from the individual protoplast?
- Q.20. What are the three main enzymes and their role in rDNA technology.
- Q.21. What are Database retrieval tools and name and explain the use of tool to classify a newly discovered species?
- Q.22. Differentiate between monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. Why are monoclonal antibodies selectively used in the detection of infectious diseases such as AIDS?

**OR**

Antibodies generated from hybridoma technology differ in their specificity from antibodies raised in animals against antigen immunization. Explain.

- Q.23. A bacterial culture contains  $10^8$  cells/mL in the beginning. Two hours later it was found to contain  $10^{12}$  cells/mL. Calculate.
- Specific growth rate of the culture.
  - Doubling time
- Q.24. You have the gene sequence of a protein which has proteolytic activity. How will you establish through tools of Bioinformatics that this protein.
- has homologues in other organisms
  - belongs to the chymotrypsin family
- Q.25. A plasmid vector has restriction sites for only *Bam* HI and *Eco* RI.

*Bam* HI recognizes the sequence below and cleaves at

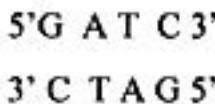


the positions indicated by the arrows. *Eco* RI recognizes and cleaves the following sequence



Explain with the help of a diagram which of these two restriction enzymes you would use to cut the plasmid vector in order to join DNA fragment that has been digested with *Sau* 3A.

*Sau* 3A recognizes and cleaves the sequence



Q.26. Explain the principle and the steps involved in the Sanger's method of DNA sequencing

OR

Explain why the Sanger's method requires a single stranded DNA and how this is produced. Also discuss why this method is also known as chain termination method.

Q.27. What do you understand by the term GRAS? Give atleast 4 examples of organisms under GRAS. Describe how Streptomycin can be commercialy prepared from *S. gresius*.

OR

Discuss how you will go about discovering and improving a strain for production of penicillin.

Q.28. Classify protein based products. Give one example under each category along with its application. How are these useful to the Biotechnology industry?

## Sample Papers-Class XII

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- English Core
- English Functional
- Hindi Core
- Hindi Elective
- Sanskrit
- History
- Accountancy
- Fashion Studies
- Psychology
- Economics
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- Biology

**ENGLISH CORE**  
**CODE NO : 301**  
**Class-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**

**Section A : Reading**

**1. Read the passage given below and then answer the questions which follow:**

1. Concern about the effects of television on children has centred exclusively upon the contents of the programs which children watch. Social scientists and researchers do complex and ingenious experiments to find out whether watching violent programs make children behave aggressively. But it is easy to overlook the simple fact that one is always just watching television when sitting in front of the screen rather than having any other experience.
2. Parents who are deeply troubled about the effects of television upon their children have centred their concern on the subject matter of the programmes. A group called Action For Children's Television (ACT) was formed in the USA not only to reduce the amount of violence in programmes but also to protest against incessant commercial breaks which encouraged children to crave for fashionable toys and unhealthy foods. One of its founders described its aims "...parents have the rights to ask that programmes aimed at the young should meet the specific needs of children....." But is it the needs of children which are at stake when parents demand better programmes? Surely the fact that young children watch so much television reflects the needs of parents to find a convenient source of amusement for their offspring and a period of quiet for themselves. Their anxieties about the possible ill effects of those hours of passive, quiet viewing are lessened if the time spent at least seems to be educational.
3. The real needs of young children are quite different. They need to develop initiative, and to find out things for themselves; television provides answers too easily. Children need to acquire fundamental skills of communication; television retards verbal development because the child is silent while watching it. Television discourages the sort of games that enable the young to discover their strengths and weaknesses, with the result that as adults they will be less fulfilled. Their need for fantasy is gratified far better by their own make-believe activities than by the adult-made fantasies offered on television. Intellectual stimulation is provided more completely by manipulating, touching and doing than by passively watching and listening.
4. Oddly enough, the television industry, though often cynical and self-serving in its exploitation of children, sometimes unknowingly serves their best interests. Because television offers cheap junk programs, conscientious parents do in fact limit their children's viewing when such undesirable programs are the only ones available. Unfortunately, if organizations like ACT succeed in improving the quality of programs significantly, the, effects on young children will be more harmful because their permitted viewing time will increase, and no matter how good their content, TV programmes are always a poor substitute for other activities.
5. There are a number of fallacies that have misled parents into thinking that the problem of television will be solved by improving its quality. It is suggested, for example, that a youngster unfamiliar with TV programmes will find making friends difficult and will be labeled as an outsider. On the contrary, other children will usually respect their independence and recognise

- even envy - the richness of their alternative activities. More subtle is the mistaken belief that the experience that children gain from watching television is the same as the adults watch television, their own past and present experiences come into play, so that they can test the view of the world presented on the small screen against their knowledge of real life. But young children have very few real-life experiences to set against their viewing, so that for them TV is primary source of experience; their formative years are spent largely in an unreal, unnatural, second-hand world.
6. It is also universally assumed that TV is an important source of learning. Like an animated picture book it presents in an easily digested and entertaining way a great deal of information about the natural world, history, current affairs, other countries and so on. But the 'knowledge' of today's television-educated children, spouting words and ideas they do not fully understand and 'facts' whose accuracy they cannot judge from their limited experience, cannot compare with the knowledge acquired by reading or activity. It is then that children use their minds and their bodies, their imaginative and reasoning power, to enrich their lives.
  7. Only when parents begin to question the nature of television itself and its effects on their children and on themselves as parents will they begin to realize that it is not the program but television itself- and especially the good program - which poses the greater threat to their children's well-being. (Adapted from Plug-in Durg by Marie Winn)
- a) On the basis of your reading the passage answer the questions given below:**
- |                                                                                                                          |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Why is the ACT against frequent commercial breaks on the small screen                                                | 2 |
| (ii) What are the three reasons given by the author to justify the harmful effect TV has on the children?                | 3 |
| (iii) How are adults able to relate to the programme on TV ?                                                             | 1 |
| (iv) What do you understand by the phrase second-hand world?                                                             | 1 |
| (v) How does the author differentiate between the knowledge gained by watching TV programmes and that gained by reading? | 2 |
- b) Pick out the words from the passage which mean**
- |                                                                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) continuous (para 2)                                                           | 1 |
| (ii) tendency to have a low opinion of people's reasons for doing things (para 4) | 1 |
| (iii) pour out in a stream (para 6)                                               | 1 |

**2. Read the passage given below :-**

In the democratic countries, intelligence is still free to ask whatever question it chooses. This freedom, it is almost certain, will not survive another war. Educationists should, therefore, do all they can, while there is yet time, to build up, the men and women of the next generation who will otherwise be at the mercy of that skilful propagandist who contrives to seize the instruments of information and persuasion. Resistance to suggestion can be built up in two ways. First, children can be taught to rely on their own internal resources and not to depend on incessant stimulation from without. This is doubly important. Reliance on external stimulation is bad for the character. Moreover, such stimulation is the stuff with which propagandists bait their books, the jam in which dictators conceal their ideological pills. An individual who relies on external stimulations thereby exposes himself to the full force of whatever propaganda is being made in his neighborhood. For a majority of people in the West; purposeless

reading, purposeless listening-in, purposeless listening to radios, purposeless looking at films have become addictions, psychological equivalents of alcoholism and morphinism. Things have come to such a pitch that there are many millions of men and women who suffer real distress if they are cut off for a few days or even a few hours from a newspaper, radio, music or moving pictures. Like the addict to a drug, they have to indulge their vice, not because the indulgence gives them any real pleasure, but because, unless they indulge, they feel painfully subnormal and incomplete. Even by intelligent people, it is now taken for granted that such psychological addictions are inevitable and even desirable, that there is nothing to be alarmed at in that fact that the majority of civilized men and women are now incapable of living on their own spiritual resources, but have become abjectly dependent on incessant stimulation from without.

How can children be taught to rely upon their own spiritual resources and resist the temptation to become reading addicts, hearing addicts, seeing addicts? First of all, they can be taught how to entertain themselves by making things, by playing musical instruments, by purposeful study, by scientific observation, by the practice of some art, and so on. But such education of the hand and the intellect is not enough. Psychology has its Gresham's Law, it is bad money that drives out the good. Most people tend to perform the actions that require least efforts to think the thoughts that are easiest to feel. And they will tend to do this even if they possess the knowledge and skill to do otherwise. Along with the necessary knowledge and skill must be given the will to use them even under the pressure of incessant temptation to take the line of least resistance and become an addict to psychological drugs. Most people will not wish to resist these temptations unless they have a coherent philosophy of life, which makes it reasonable and right for them to do so. The other method of heightening resistance to suggestion is purely intellectual and consists in training young people to subject the diverse devices of the propagandists to critical analysis. The first thing that educators must do is to analyze the words currently used in newspapers, on platforms by preachers and broadcasters. Their critical analysis and constructive criticism should reach out to the children and the youth with such a clarity that they learn to react to forceful suggestions the right way at the right time.

- (a) **On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary** 5 Marks
- (b) **Write a summary of the above passage in 80 words, using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title.** 3 Marks

## **Section B : Advanced Writing Skills**

- 3. On the occasion of World Heritage Day design a poster highlighting the need to preserve the monuments of our country. You are Aman/Amina, the President of the Social Science Club. (word limit 50). 5 Marks

### **OR**

You want to sell off your old computer as you have purchased a new one. Draft an advertisement to be published in the Times of India under classified columns giving its details & the expected price. You are Shan of C5 Saket, New Delhi (word limit : 50)

- 4 You participated in a career counselling programme organized by 'Careers India'. You had the opportunity of listening to professionals from various fields like food technology, fashion technology, Media management etc. Write a report of the programme for Career Times. You are Alok/Anita. 10 marks

**OR**

You were shopping in a busy and crowded market when you saw two terrorists being shot at by the police. Describe in about 100-125 words the panic created amongst people by the gun shots and the scuffle that took place between the police and the terrorists before they fell down.

- 5 Write a letter to the Editor of a national daily on the mushrooming of various coaching centres and how extra tuitions have become a common feature in a student's life. You are Vineet/Veena. 10 marks

**OR**

During summer months after your exams are over, you want to utilize your time by working for the summer in a leading chain of restaurants. You are Sanjay/Geeta. Write an application for the post of a supervisor giving your complete bio-data to the HR Manager Subways, GK Part II, New Delhi 10 marks

- 6 In today's world of instant communication the art of writing letter to friends, parents, cousins is long forgotten. Write an article on the joyful experience of penning letters packed with emotions and personal triumph. You are ArunekAmita (Word limit 200). 10 marks

**OR**

You are Amit/Gouri. You strongly feel that education about life-skills should be made a compulsory part of school curriculum. Write a speech of about 150-200 words to be given in the school assembly explaining life skills education and its implication in a student's life. 10 marks

## **Section C : Literature**

- 7 (a) Choose any one of the following extracts and answer the questions given below it : 4 marks
- Then he arose and walked straightway across the court,  
And entered where they wrangled of their deed of love  
Before the priests.  
A while he listened sadly; then  
Had turned away*
- (i) Who is 'he' in this extract? 1 marks  
(ii) Who are 'they' and what were they wrangling about? 2 marks  
(iii) Why is he sad? 1 mark

**OR**

*So I have learnt many things, son,  
I have learned to wear many faces  
like dresses-homeface,  
officeface, streetface, hostface,  
cocktailface with all their conforming smiles  
like a fixed portrait smile.*

- (i) Mention two things that the poet had learnt. 2 marks
- (ii) Explain : *like a fixed portrait smile.* 1 mark
- (iii) Is the poet happy about what he had learnt ? Give reasons for your answer. 1 mark
- (b) Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each.** 6 marks
- (i) Why does Ben Jonson want to be like a lily and not an oak tree? 2 marks
- (ii) What do you learn about Hardy's views on war in the poem '*The Man He Killed*'? 2 marks
- (iii) What is "*dwelling in a puppet's world*" according to Tagore? 2 marks

- 8 Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each.** 10 marks
- (a) What plan did Maggie devise to cure her mother of her illness? 2 marks
- (b) Where did Ernest live and why did he come to town? 2 marks
- (c) Why does Max Mueller say that India is a good place to study the science of languages? 2 marks
- (d) When convicts were first taken to the Andaman Island, all of them died without exception. Give two reasons for the same. 2 marks
- (e) It is assumed that the possession of material commodities make people happy. Does Bertrand Russell agree ? Why / Why not ? 2 marks

- 9 Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words.** 10 marks

"The British could chain the prisoners but not their spirit". Illustrate the truth of the statement with examples from '*The Andaman Islands*'

### OR

"*Some of the most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India and in India only*" says Max Mueller. Elaborate the statement.

- 10 Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words:** 7 Marks

"Money has a corrupting influence on people." Discuss with reference to "*The Hour of Truth*"

### OR

What are the dimensions with which our youth should equip themselves according to Dr. Karan Singh in the lessons '*Youth and the Tasks Ahead*' ?

- 11 Answer the following briefly (30-40 words)** 8 Marks

- (1) Where did the narrator find the man he was looking for? (*The Face on the Wall*)
- (2) What was Gandhiji's idea about a "true text book"? (*Gandhiji as a Schoolmaster*)
- (3) What was Mrs. Wang's idea of resolving the issues concerning wars and disputes? (*The Old Demon*)
- (4) How can parents of handicapped children make them happy? (*The Future is Now : A Zest for Living*) (2x4) = 8 marks

**ENGLISH CORE**  
**CLASS-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**  
**Marking Scheme**

**Section A : Reading**

**Answer Key**

1	(i)	The ACT is against frequent commercial breaks because they lure the children to long for fashionable toys and unhealthy foods.	1 + 1 marks
	(ii)	The child glued to the T.V. does not have the opportunity to develop his communicative skill he does not play games which ultimately makes him a less fulfilled individual and his intellectual stimulation is curbed.	1+1+1 marks
	(iii)	Adults are able to compare their past and present experiences with what they see on the small screen.	1 mark
	(iv)	Children have very few real-life experiences. What they see on the TV is a world created by the adult and passed on to them.	1 mark
	(v)	The knowledge acquired by watching TV is merely accumulation of facts where as the knowledge acquired by reading helps the children use their mind, imaginative and reasoning powers.	2 marks
1.2	incessant	(Para-2) -	1 }
	cynical	(Para-4) -	1 }
	spouting	(Para-6) -	1 }
			<b>Total : 12 marks</b>

2 (a) **Note-making**

**Title - Developing Resistance to Suggestion - 1**

1. Resistance to suggestion can be built upon in two ways

- (a) Childr. rely on themselves
- (b) Not on external stimulatn.
- (c) Ext. stimulatn.
  - (i) bad for character
  - (ii) propagandists use it
  - (iii) dictators use it
  - (iv) gets addictive
  - (v) dep. on spiritual help

2. How sh. childr. be taught to rely on themselves.

- (a) self entertainment
- (b) musical instruments
- (c) scientific observation

3. Ed. not to take the line of least defence  
 (a) critically analyses  
 (b) react to suggestions right way - right time

3 marks

**Key to Abbreviations used**

Childr.	-	children
Stimulatn.	-	stimulation
Dep.	-	depends
Sh.	-	should
Ed.	-	education

1 mark

**(b) Summary**

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes. Marks to be awarded with the following considerations in view.

3 marks

**Content**

2 marks

**Expression**

1 mark

Marks for the title be awarded either in the notes or the summary.

$2 + 1 = 3$  marks

**Section B : Writing**

3. **Poster                      Caption      -      World Heritage Day**

1 mark

Presentation (Content)

3 marks

- slogan highlighting the need to preserve the monuments.

e.g. Let's preserve the country's architectural heritage. Our monuments, Our heritage Let's preserve them.

**Expression**

1 mark

**OR**

**Advertisement**

**Title        :** For Sale

1 mark

**Content    :** Details of computer

- Size of screen/monitor
- RAM-floppy drive
- UPS etc.
- Windows 98 or xp etc.
- Expected price
- Contact no.

3 marks

**Expression**

1 mark

#### 4 Report

<b>Format</b>	-	Title name of the writer / reporter Place, date,	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ mark
<b>Title</b>	-	Careers Fair/- Career Counseling Seminar	
<b>Content</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When?</li> <li>• Where?</li> <li>• Who organized it?</li> <li>• speakers'</li> <li>• highlights of the speakers' message</li> <li>• any other relevant information</li> </ul>	4 marks
<b>Expression-</b>		spelling, grammatical accuracy	2½ marks
		Coherence, relevance	2½ marks

**OR**

#### Factual Description

<b>Content</b>		4 marks	
<b>Expression</b>	-	coherence and relevance	3 marks
		spelling and grammatical accuracy	3 marks
<b>Value points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• description of market &amp; context of shopping</li> <li>• description of terrorists</li> <li>• panic among people</li> <li>• scuffle with police</li> </ul>	(4-1 mark for each point)	<b>Total 10 marks</b>

#### 5

#### Formal Letter

<b>Format</b>	-	Writer's address, receiver's address, date, salutation, subject, complementary close	2 marks
<b>Content</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing number of coaching centers</li> <li>• tuitions-a status symbol now</li> <li>• students compelled to join tuition groups</li> <li>• parental and peer pressure</li> <li>• no time for relaxation</li> <li>• any other relevant point eg money involved</li> </ul>	3 marks
<b>Expression-</b>		Spellings and grammatical accuracy	2½ marks
		Coherence and relevance	2½ marks

**OR**

#### Job Application

<b>Format</b>	-	Writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject salutation and complimentary close	2 marks
---------------	---	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------

<b>Content</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covering letter</li> <li>• reference to advertisement</li> <li>• brief profile of self</li> <li>• submission of application</li> <li>• Resume / bio-data separately as enclosure</li> </ul>	3 marks
<b>Experssion-</b>		Spellings, grammatical accuracy	2½ marks
		Coherence and relevance	2½ marks
<b>Total 10 marks</b>			

6

<b>Article</b>			
<b>Title</b>	-	The Art of Writing letters	½ marks
		Writer's name	½ marks
<b>Content</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• instant communication due to technological advancements eg.e-mails, telephones, mobile etc.</li> <li>• letter writing - dying art</li> <li>• forgotten writing letters expressing our feelings and emotions</li> <li>• e-mails impersonal, too brief to explore the richness of languages</li> <li>• letters - personal, use of language</li> <li>• eager wait for postman missing ac</li> <li>• any other appropriate/relevant idea</li> </ul>	4 marks
<b>Expression-</b>		spellings, grammatical accuracy	2 marks
		Coherence, relevance	3 marks
<b>Total 10 marks</b>			

**OR**

### Speech

<b>Style/Format-</b>	Address and name of the speaker at the end	1 mark
<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life skills &amp; their explanations</li> <li>• Why is it necessary to impart education of life skills</li> <li>• how does it affect a students personality</li> <li>• its positive results &amp; advantages</li> </ul>	4 marks
<b>Expression-</b>	spellings, grammatical accuracy	2½ marks
	coherence, relevance	2½ marks
<b>Total 10 marks</b>		

## **Section C: Literature**

7     **Objectives:** to test the students' comprehension of the poem, their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the lines of the poem.

### **Option-1**

#### **Value Points :**

- |                                                                                                                                                                 |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (i)     the peasant                                                                                                                                             | 1 mark |
| (ii)    'they' are various claimants to the plate of gold like nobles, munshis<br>and hermits.                                                                  | 1 mark |
| they are fighting about their relative worthiness to be recipients of the<br>plate of gold                                                                      | 1 mark |
| (iii)    he is saddened by the hollowness of their claims as none of them<br>had sincerely reached out to the poor and needy for pure and<br>unselfish reasons. | 1 mark |

### **Option-2**

#### **Value points:**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i)     •     to shake hands without genuine warmth<br>•     to speak pleasant words without sincerity<br>•     to wear expressions on his face which mask his true feelings<br>(any 2 points) | 2 marks |
| (ii)    like a smile on a face in a portrait, it appears fixed and lifeless.                                                                                                                   | 1 mark  |
| (iii)   the poet is unhappy about these changes because they have made<br>him insincere and false and taken away by his spontaneity.                                                           | 1 mark  |

7     (b) Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words each.

**Objectives**                   :     to test students' ability to interpret evaluate  
                                          and respond to the poems.

#### **Distribution of marks :**

**Content**                   :     1 mark

**Expression**               :     1 mark  
(deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for exceeding 50 words)

#### **Value points :**

- (i)     unlike the oak which does not bring beauty and light into people's lives although it lives long, the lily lives only for a day but brings light into our lives because of its perfection and beauty.
- (ii)    Hardy is saddened by / disapproves of war which forces people into regarding fellow human beings as enemies whom they would have befriended in other circumstances.
- (iii)   Behaving like brainless puppets / objects who are manipulated by the desires and whims of the rulers who command and shape their lives.

8 **Objectives:** To test the students' ability for local comprehension of the prose texts. Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words

**Distribution of marks:**

**Content** : 1 mark

**Expression** : 1 mark  
(deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for exceeding 50 words)

**Value points :**

- (a) request Mr. Gupta to gaze into the crystal in the ring and reassure her mother that her son was alive and well.
- (b) Ernest lived in Shropshire and has come to town to propose to Gwendolen
- (c)
  - one can study the growth and decay of dialects
  - one can study the possible mixture of languages with regard to words and grammatical elements by studying the many languages of India and their contact with various invaders and conquerors
- (d)
  - the original inhabitants shot them down, regarding them as enemies
  - climate inhospitable - heavy rains and immense heat-causing tropical diseases that proved fatal.
- (e) No, he does not. According to him, it is admiration and respect which makes people happy. In some societies this is achieved through material possessions but not in others.

9 **Objective:** To test global comprehension of prose texts

**Marking Scheme :**

**Content** : 6 marks

**Fluency and Expression** : 4 marks

(deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for exceeding word limit by 20 words; 1 mark for exceeding by more than 20 words)

**Value Points:**

**Option -1**

- Kartar Singh refused to appeal against death sentence and was executed.
- Pingale ascended the gallows bravely, seeking God's help for the sacred cause.
- Bhai Parmanand and sixteen others sing songs and remain in good spirits through, out the journey to Calcutta in spite of fetters and handcuffs and in the barracks there, and during the sea voyage in the lowest hold of the ship.
- They cope courageously with the cruelty of the notorious jail keeper Mr. Berrie.

**Option-2**

- Exclusive study of Jew, Greek and Roman thought not enough as India has a wealth of philosophy and thought.
- fields such as geology, botany, ethnology, archeology and vedic mythology provide vast stores of knowledge

- study of fables of India can lead to research on place of origin of many tales common to India and the West.
- Sanskrit study will yield valuable insights into its language and a literature which delves into the inner world of mind and spirit
- growth and influences on languages and various religions can be studied extensively in India

**10 Objective :** To be able to comprehend incidents and evaluate it.

**Marking :** 1 mark each for the value points given below - 4  
3 marks for expression. ( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ ) fluency and accuracy

**Value points :**

- temptation to get easy money is quite difficult to resist
- materialistic attitude of Baldwin's wife Martha, son John and daughter Evie
- reaction of Martha - she weeps when she finds her husband honest
- regards misappropriation of money as a technicality

**OR**

- youth must attain physical strength / fitness by undertaking physical training
- intellectual development, youth must have academic ability of the highest order
- patriotism-youth should have urged for unity and progress of nation
- spiritualism-youth of today should cut across all narrow barriers and distinctions.

**11 Objective :** To be able to understand and interpret the ideas contained in the lessons.

**Marking :** 1 mark for one value point  
1 mark for expression. 2x4 = 8 marks

**Value Points :**

- On way to Folkstone, on the companion way-for the upper deck of the ship.
- Gandhiji felt that the true text book for the pupil is his teacher
- through dialogue
- by allowing them to define happiness themselves.

**ENGLISH CORE**  
**CODE NO : 301**  
**Class-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**

**Section A : Reading**

**1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1. From the moment a baby first opens its eyes, it is learning. Sight and sensation spark of a learning process which will determine in large measure the sort of person it will become. Language stands head and shoulders over all other tools as an instrument of learning. It is language that gives man his lead in intelligence over all other creatures. No other creature can assemble a list of ideas, consider them, draw conclusions and then explain his reasoning. Man can do all this because he possesses language. And if thought depends on language, clearly the quality of an individual's thought will descend on that person's language- rudimentary or sophisticated, precise or approximate, stereotyped or original.
2. Very young babies are soothed by human voice uttering comforting words close to them. This essentially emotional response provides early evidence that feeling is an important component of language learning. Children learn to use language in interaction with other human beings, and this learning precedes best against a background of affectionate feedback from the person who is closest to them. This is seen to perfection in the interaction between parent and baby: eyes locked together, the adult almost physically drawing 'verbal' response from the baby, both engulfed by that unique experience of intimate and joyful 'connecting' which sets the pattern of relationships between two people.
3. Thus, long before they can speak, children are involved in a two-way process of communication which is steadily building a foundation on which their later use of language will be based. Constantly surrounded by language, they are unconsciously building structures in their minds into which their speech and reading will later fit-grammatical constructions, tense sequences and so on. The forms of these structures will depend on the amount and complexity of speech they hear. The fortunate children are those who listen to articulate adults expressing ideas and defending opinions. They will know, long before they can contribute themselves that relationships are forged through this process of speaking and listening; that warmth and humour have a place in the process, as have all other human emotions.
4. Using books is the most important means of ensuring a child's adequate language development. None of us can endlessly initiate and maintain, speech with very small children; we run out of ideas, or just get plain sick of it. Their lives are limited and the experience just isn't there to provide the raw material for constant verbal interaction, without inevitable boredom on the child's part and desperation on the adult's ...
5. Parents and children who share books share the same frame reference. Incidents in every day life constantly remind one or the other of a situation, a character, an action, from a jointly enjoyed book, with all the generation of warmth and well being that is attendant upon such sharing. All too often, there is a breakdown of communication between parents and children when the problems of adolescence arise. In most cases this is most acute when the give-and-

take of shared opinion and ideas has not been constantly practised throughout childhood. Books can play a major part in the establishment of this verbal give-and-take, because they are rooted in language.

6. Young children's understanding greatly outruns their capacity for expression as their speech strains to encompass their awareness, to represent reality as they see it. Shades of meaning which may be quite unavailable to the child of limited verbal experience are startlingly talked-to toddler. All the wonderful modifying words-later, nearly, tomorrow, almost, wait, half, lend-begin to steer the child away from the simple extremes of "yes" and 'no' towards the adult word of compromise; from the child's black and white world to the subtle shades and tints of the real world. The range of imaginative experience opened up by books expands the inevitably limited horizons of children's surroundings and allows them to make joyful, intrigued, awe-struck acquaintance with countless people, animals, objects and ideas in their first years of life, to their incalculable advantage.
7. Books also help children to see things from other points of view besides their own as they unconsciously put themselves into other people's places - 'if that could happen to him, it could happen to me.' This imaginative self-awareness brings apprehensions and fears as well as heightened hopes and joys.
8. In books children can experience language which is subtle, resourceful, exhilarating and harmonious; languages which provides the human ear (and understanding) with a pointed and precise pleasure, the searing illuminating impact of good and true words.

(Adapted from Babies Need Books by Dorothy Butler)

- (1) List three things that a baby can do from the moment that it is born that enable it to learn about the world around it. 1 mark
- (2) How does the range of language affect a person's thinking? 1 mark
- (3) What advantages do children who listen to articulate adults enjoy in comparison with the others? 2 marks
- (4) Why according to the writer is talking alone an inadequate base for language development? 1 mark
- (5) What is the role of books in maintaining good relationships? Explain. 2 marks
- (6) Pick out two other advantages of books mentioned in the passage. 2 marks
- (7) Find words from the passage that mean:
  - (a) Pronounce distinctly (para 3)
  - (b) accompany (para 5)
  - (c) give and take (para 6)3 marks

## 2. Read the passage given below:

If you wish to pursue higher studies without taxing your parents with educational debts, it's time to act now. As education costs escalate every year, it is not feasible for parents to spend the lion's share of their savings on your higher education. However, with a number of scholarship programmes available these days, you can fund your own studies, at least in part. All that you need is a sound academic record and the ability to compete with other candidates. If you are not meritorious, look out for loans, which can be repaid once you have finished your degree.

## **Scholarships**

One of the first avenues that students must explore is the National Science Talent Search (NSTS), which is available to students of class V to XII. If you have an interest in Science and can make a good science project, apply to the NSTS. "After school, fellowships are available for different levels of study that include Science, Arts, and Social Science. There are also scholarships' available for research abroad, the information for which is posted to colleges and university departments directly."

For scholarships in the US, enquire at the office of the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) which has an office in New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Similarly, if you wish to pursue higher studies in the UK, drop in at The British Council, which has branches allover the country. The British Chevening Scholarship is awarded to gifted studies in various disciplines in the UK. Similarly, Fulbright is a distinguished US fellowship programme for research scholars.

There are also a number of exchange programmes with different countries, provided by the Government of India. The German Academic Exchange fellowship invites PG students in bio-engineering, bio-pharmacology, metallurgy, environment science, agronomy, veterinary science, horticulture and animal husbandry, with two years of teaching or research experience.

## **LOANS**

Alternately, you can look for loans, which can be repaid once you start earning. In India, such loans are available from commercial banks and the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), but both require security. "In banks, some security in the form of immovable property or jewellery may have to be mortgaged, while in the case of LIC, you should have a life insurance policy with premium having been paid for a certain number of years,"

If you seek loans to study abroad, such as in the US, you must have a US citizen co-signer and you should have already taken admission in US university. The whole process requires a lot of hard work, merit and self-motivation, but once you complete your degree, self-funding can be extremely rewarding..

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary 5 marks
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage using the notes in 80 words. 3 marks  
Also suggest a title.

## **Section B : Advanced Writing Skills**

- 3 You are Anil / Anita, the school captain of Orchids International School. You wish to call a meeting of the students council to discuss the measures to be taken to check the explosion of crackers in the school premises during Diwali time. 5 marks  
Draft the Notice in not more than 50 words.

## **OR**

You are Ankit/Aditi School captan Pratibha Vikas Vidyalaya. You have decided to celebrate "The Grand Parents Day" in school. Draft a formal invitation to be sent to the grand parents of students of your school giving details of the programme, day, date and time etc. 5 marks

- 4 You attended a seminar conducted by Swami Krishnananda. The seminar was on the benefits of Yoga for heart ailments and the need to practise it for good health. 10 marks  
Write a report about it for your newspaper.

**OR**

You have been going for morning walks in a nearby park. A number of people of all ages come to the park for jogging, meditation, yoga and morning walks. Describe the scene of the park in about 100-125 words.

10 marks

- 5 You saw the following advertisement in the Times of India. You think you are eligible to apply for the post mentioned. Write an application in response to the advertisement.

10 marks

Applications are invited by Sundaram Business Services a division of Sundaram Finance Limited. For the post of HEAD-HR, a middle management position, reporting to the Head of the Division, in Chennai.

Applicant should be around 35 years of age with postgraduate qualification in HR from a reputed institution, should have minimum five years experience in HR functions. Should be conversant with the best HR practices in the industry and should have implemented robust performance monitoring / appraisal system and productivity linked incentive schemes.

Apply with full particulars and the emoluments expected, within a week to chief HR Manager, Sundaram Business Services, No.-05, Shanti Colony, Arya Nagar, Chennai-04.

**OR**

Write a letter to the Editor of 'The Hindustan Times' drawing attention of the concerned authorities towards the ill maintained bus-stands in your area. Give your suggestions. You are Juli/Jalaj of B II Vasant Kunj Lucknow.

10 marks

- 6 Tourism as an industry is flourishing at the global level yet in our homes we do not have time to entertain our guests with warmth and true hospitality. Guests are no longer the gods as they were thought to be in earlier times. Write an article, discussing the present day preoccupations of the people with themselves for your school magazine.

10 marks

**OR**

Children usually come to school without taking breakfast in the morning. This habit affects adversely the performance of students in academics and sports. Write a speech in about 150-200 words to be given in your school assembly giving the benefits of taking breakfast.

10 marks

**Section C : Literature**

- 7 (a) Choose any one of the following extracts and the questions given below it :

4 marks

*To her fair works did Nature Link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieves my heart to think  
What man has made of man.*

- (i) What does the poet describe as Nature's 'fair works'? 1 mark  
(ii) Explain Wordsworth's concept of nature as described in these lines. 1 mark  
(iii) What is the reason for his grief? 2 marks

**OR**

*But ranged as infantry  
And staring face to face  
I shot at him as he at me  
And killed him in his place*

- (i) Who are 'I' and 'him' in this extract ? 1 mark  
(ii) Where were they and in what circumstances had they met ? 2 marks  
(iii) What might have they done if they had met in different circumstances? 1 mark

**(b) Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each :** 6 marks

- (i) What does the poet of '*Once upon a Time*' want to relearn ? Why ? 2 marks  
(ii) How, according to Rabindranath Tagore, are the '*shackles of slumber*' preventing people from becoming free? 2 marks  
(iii) Bring out the contrast between the peasant and the other claimants to the plate of gold in *Leigh Hunt's* poem. 2 marks

**8 Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each :** 10 marks

- (a) Why does Bertrand Russell hold machines responsible for the greater ferocity of war? Give two reasons.  
(b) What impressions did Alice's mother have about India?  
(c) What was the effect of the Brahmo Samaj on the movement of the emancipation of women?  
(d) What was Lady Bracknell's observation after her visit to Lady Harbery ?  
*(The Importance of Being Ernest)*  
(e) When does the blind man realize that he has been recognized?  
*(A Man Who Had No Eyes)*

**9 Answer one of the following in about 125-150 words :** 10 marks

Describe the contributions made by women to the creation of modern India and the reforms that have helped in improving their status. *(The Awakening of Women)*

**OR**

Parsons and Markdwart have completely different outlooks towards life. Describe the difference in the outlook.  
*(A Man who had no Eyes)*

**10 Answer any one of the following in about 125-150 words :-** 7 marks

In "*The Bet*" who emerges as a better human being-the lawyer or the banker?

**OR**

How does the Yellow river play a significant role in the life of Mrs. Wang?

**11 Answer the following briefly : (30-40 words)**

- (1) Why did Gandhiji hit the boy when he was in the Tolstoy farm? What impact did it have on Gandhiji?  
(2) Why is there a need for the youth in this nuclear age to be academically inclined?  
(3) How did Mr. Baldwin manage to be loyal to Mr. Gresham without sacrificing his principles?  
(4) Give a reason to show how Barin was conscious of his public image.

**ENGLISH CORE**  
**CLASS-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**  
**Marking Scheme**

- |          |                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | (1) Sight, sound and sensation                                                                                                                                                          | 1 mark<br>(All three to be included)           |
|          | (2) • helps assemble a list of ideas<br>• consider these ideas<br>• draw conclusions based on these ideas<br>• explain his reasoning                                                    | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ marks<br>(Any two) |
|          | (3) • learn to use lang for interaction with other human beings<br>• lang. becomes a unique experience of joy<br>• helps build relationship with other people.                          | 2 marks (Any two)                              |
|          | (4) Talking alone is inadequate because<br>• child is not always exposed to a complexity of speech if the adult is not articulate.                                                      | (1)                                            |
|          | (5) Parents and children who share books                                                                                                                                                | 2 marks (any two reasons)                      |
|          | • share situations<br>• share characters<br>• share action<br><br>This fosters a good relationship that will grow into adolescence.                                                     |                                                |
|          | (6) • Children are exposed to a range of vocabulary<br>• imaginative experience expanded<br>• see/things from other points of view<br>• creates self awareness.<br>(any two advantages) | (2)                                            |
|          | (7) (a) Pronounce distinctly (para 3) articulate<br>(b) accompanies (para 5) - attendant<br>(c) give and take (para 6) - compromise                                                     | 3 marks                                        |

**2 Title : No Longer a Burden**

**Notes**

- |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Sch.Shps. available               |
| (a) sound academic record             |
| (b) ability to compete                |
| (c) some loans repayable after degree |

- (2) Sch. shp lists
  - (a) N S T S
    - (i) Class V-XII
  - (b) Res. abroad
- (3) Scholarships abroad
  - (a) U S E F I
  - (b) B C
  - (c) Fulbright
  - (d) Commonwealth
  - (e) Paul foundation
- (4) Exchange programmes
  - (a) For. exchange
    - (i) Bio. -eng.
    - (ii) Bio. pharm.
    - (iii) Met.
- (5) Loans
  - (a) LIC
  - (b) Banks

**Key to abbreviations used-**

Sch-shps.	-	Scholarships
NSTS	-	National Science Talent Scholarship
Res.	-	Research
USEFI	-	United State Educational Foundation in India
B C	-	British Council
For.	-	Foreign
Bio.eng.	-	Bio Engineering
Bio-Pharm	-	Bio Pharmacology
LIC	-	Life Insurance Corporation
Met.	-	Metallurgy

**3 Notice**

<b>Format</b>	-	Title, Date, Signature with designation.	1 mark
<b>Content</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Where?</li> <li>(b) When?</li> <li>(c) For whom is the meeting</li> <li>(d) Agenda (word limit - 50)</li> </ul>	2 marks
<b>Expression</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coherence, relevance</li> <li>Spellings, Grammatical accuracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 mark</li> <li>1 mark</li> </ul>

**OR**

<b>Title</b>	<b>: The Grand Parents Day</b>	1
<b>Contents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Invite</li><li>• Day, Date, Time</li><li>• Venue</li><li>• Programme</li><li>• Special invitees</li></ul>	2
<b>Expression:</b>	Cohernce, relevance, Spellings, Grammatical accuracy	<b>Total 5 marks</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Report</b>	

<b>Format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Title, writer's name, (place and date optional)</li></ul>	1 mark
<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seminar</li><li>• Where</li><li>• when</li><li>• duration</li><li>• organized by whom</li><li>• benefits highlighted</li><li>• yoga for heart problems</li><li>• why we need to practise it</li></ul>	4 marks
<b>Expression:</b>	Coherence, relevance Spellings, grammatical accuracy	2½ marks
		2½ marks

**OR**

	<b>Factual Description</b>	4
<b>Contents</b>	-	6
<b>Expression</b>	- coherence, relevance spellings, grammatical accuracy	3
<b>Value Points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Park - its situation, morning scene cool breeze greenery etc.</li><li>• Variety &amp; no of people,</li><li>• Various activities in the park</li><li>• over all impact of morning walk</li></ul>	<b>Total 10 marks</b>

**5**

	<b>Letter</b>	
<b>Format</b>	- Writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject, salutation and complementary close.	2 marks
<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Covering letter</li><li>• reference to advertisement</li><li>• brief profile of self</li><li>• submission of application</li><li>• Resume / bio-data separately as enclosure.</li></ul>	3 marks

<b>Expression</b>	- Spellings, Grammatical Accuracy	2½ marks
	- Coherence, cohesion	2½ marks

**OR**

<b>Format</b>	- Writer's address, receiver's address , date, subject, salutation & complimentary close, subscription	2 marks
<b>Contents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bus stands-their pathetic condition littered, broken dilapidated, hot, no shelter from sun or rain</li> <li>• Proper sheltered bus stands, water arrangements, dustbins -if possible telephone booth.</li> </ul>	3 marks
<b>Expression:</b>	spellings, grammatically accuracy coherence, relevance	2½ mark

**6**

**Article**

<b>Format</b>	- Title, writer's name	½ +½ mark
<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• attitude towards guests in earlier times</li> <li>• present day scenario - fast paced, nuclear families, busy schedules and hence practically no time for guests...</li> <li>• growing self-centeredness</li> <li>• Tourism - growing industry; economic gains</li> <li>• Contrast in the two attitudes.</li> <li>• any other relevant idea</li> </ul>	4 marks
<b>Expression</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coherence, relevance</li> <li>- spellings, grammatical, accuracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2½ marks</li> <li>2½ marks</li> </ul>

**OR**

**Speech**

<b>Style/Format</b>	- Address & name of the speaker at the end or beginning	1 mark
<b>Contents</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of students who do not have breakfast in the morning</li> <li>• fall down on ground in assembly</li> <li>• can't stand for a long time</li> <li>• feel tired after playing or mass physical exercise.</li> <li>• sleepy and drowsy during morning hours</li> <li>• cannot concentrate on studies</li> </ul> </li> <li>- (2) Compare with students who have breakfast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active throughout</li> <li>• more energetic</li> <li>• can concentrate more etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4 marks
<b>Expression</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- spellings, grammatical accuracy</li> <li>- coherence, relevance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2½ marks</li> <li>2½ marks</li> </ul>

- 7 (a) Objectives -** To test the students' comprehension of the poem, their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the lines of the poem.

**Option-1**

**Value Points**

- |                                                                                                                                                                   |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i) To the flora and fauna around                                                                                                                                 | 1 mark  |
| (i) Nature has established her link with Man through her beautiful creations. Man must learn to commune with Nature and appreciate the wonders of Nature.         | 1 mark  |
| (ii) The poet grieves because Man has failed to understand the link with Nature. He, in the name of progress dissatisfies Nature by destroying the beauty around. | 2 marks |

**Option-2**

**Value points**

- |                                                                                                   |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i) Two mercenary soldiers on opposite sides in a war.                                            | 1 mark  |
| (ii) They are at a war front fighting for their countries.                                        | 2 marks |
| (iii) If they had met elsewhere they would have exchanged pleasantries & got one another a drink. | 1 mark  |

**(b) Questions are to be answered in 30-40 words each**

- Objectives :** To test students' ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the poem.

**Distribution of marks :**

**Content :** 1 mark

**Expression :** 1 mark

(deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for exceeding 50 words)

**Value Points**

- |                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) The poet wants to relearn smiling with genuine warmth at people, because he has become hypocritical. He pretends to have feelings which he doesn't have. |
| (ii) Chained to ignorance and unwilling to take the risks and forge ahead, the people are prevented from becoming free-free to act, to surge ahead.          |
| (iii) Peasant - genuine compassion, loves humanity. No greed for money. Other claimants - greed for money makes them pretend to be compassionate.            |

- 8 Objective :** to test the students' ability to comprehend and infer prose texts.

**Distribution of marks :**

**Content :** 1 mark

**Expression :** 1 mark

(Deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for exceeding 50 words)

**Value Points :**

- (a) machines make larger armies possible
- (a) they facilitate a cheap press which fans people's emotions for war
- (b) they starve the anarchic, spontaneous side of human nature which then find an outlet in war (any two) 2 marks
- (b) That India is full of dangers in the form of tigers and snakes or diseases like cholera and malaria. 2 marks
- (c) limited impact on some sections only - women broke rules of purdah and moved freely in society 2 marks
- (d) Lady Bracknell's observations is that Lady Harbury seems to be living entirely for pleasure. 2 marks
- (e) When Parsons tells him that the story was the other way sound and calls Markdwart by his name. 2 marks

**9 Objective : to test global comprehension of prose texts.**

**Marking Scheme :**

**Content :**

6 marks

**Fluency and Expression:**

4 marks

(deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for exceeding word limit by 20 words; 1 mark for exceeding word limit by more than 20 words)

**Value Points****Option - 1**

- Women participated actively in non-cooperation movement-picketed liquor shops, enforced boycott of foreign cloth, undertook civil disobedience
- equal participation in freedom struggle gave them the position of equality and released them from social bondage
- Women were appointed to high posts in independent India and served as governors, ambassadors etc.
- legislative reforms have further enhanced their status - e.g. right to independent property, freedom of marriage, to education and employment, raising of age of consent for marriage, prevention of dedication of women to temple services etc. 3 marks

**Option - 2**

Parson's outlook

- positive, optimistic
- overcomes his handicap by working hard
- does not indulge in self pity
- self sufficient & independent

- Markdwart's outlook
- pessimist,
- does not try to overcome his handicap
- exploits his handicap and indulges in self pity
- becomes parasite

**10 Objective** : To be able to comprehend and evaluate characters.

**Marking** : 1 mark for each value point (4 points)  
3 marks expression ( $1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2}$  accuracy and fluency)

**Value points** : **4+3 marks**

- |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| lawyer  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| reasons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• desire for money vanishes</li> <li>• magnanimous in allowing the banker to declare himself the winner by leaving the place 5 minutes in advance</li> <li>• reading a lot of books had transformed him</li> </ul> |

### OR

#### **Value Points :**

Association with the river –

- spends evening with her husband besides river bank
- river responsible for her husband's death
- river causes havoc in the village,
- she guards her village with the help of the river to ward off the Japanese.

**11 Objective :** To be able to interpret, infer the incidents in the stories.

**Marking :** 1 mark for one value point

1 mark for expression

- |                       |                                                                                                                |                    |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Value Points :</b> | (1)    •    Gandhiji became angry and exasperated                                                              | $\frac{1}{2}$ mark |
|                       | •    he repented for his act.                                                                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ mark |
|                       | (2)    to repay their debt to society,                                                                         |                    |
|                       | (3)    he didn't succumb to temptation                                                                         |                    |
|                       | (4)    though he desperately wanted to confess to Pulak he didn't because he thought of his fans and admirers. |                    |

**FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**  
**CODE NO : 101**  
**CLASS-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**

**Section A : Reading**

**20 marks**

**1 Read the following passage:**

1. I had submitted across an article 'Reforming our education system' recently wherein the need for our educational system to shift its focus from insisting upon remembering to emphasizing or understanding was stressed upon.
2. This article brought back the memory of an interesting conversation between my daughter and myself in the recent times wherein I had learnt that Economics and Physics were a few of the most difficult subjects for her as she had to mug up the answers. Though I offered to help her out with the immediate problem on hand. I learnt subsequently that many a time it pays to mug up the answer properly, because the teachers find it easier to evaluate that way. It seems the more deviation there is from the way the sentences are framed in the textbook, the more risk one runs of losing marks on that count many a time.
3. This reminded me of a training session I had attended at work wherein we were required to carry out an exercise of joining the dots that were drawn in rows of three without lifting the pen and without crossing the trodden path more than once. Though the exercise seemed quite simple almost 95 percent of us failed to achieve the required result, no matter how hard we tried. The instructor then informed us cheerily that it happened all the time, because the dots that appeared to fit into a box like formation do not allow us to think out of the box. That was when I realised that all of us carry these imaginary boxes in our minds thanks to our stereotyped upbringing that forces our thinking to conform to a set pattern:
4. "What is the harm in conforming as long as it is towards setting up a good practice" someone might want to ask. Perhaps, no harm done to others but to the person being confined to "think by rote." it may mean being deprived of rising to the heights heèkshe is capable of rising to, even without the person being aware of the same.
5. If we instill too much of fear of failure in the children right from the young age, the urge to conform and play safe starts stifling the creative urge which dares to explore, err and explore again. As we know, most of the great inventions were initially considered to be most outrageous and highly impractical. It is because the persons inventing the same were not bothered about being ridiculed and were brave enough to think of the unthinkable these inventions came into being.
6. For many children studies are the most boring aspect of their lives. Learning instead of becoming fun, is being considered the most mundane and avoidable activity thanks to the propagators of an educational system that is more information oriented than knowledge oriented. Too much of syllabus, too many students per teacher, lack of enough hands on exercises, teaching as a routine with the aim of completing the syllabus in time rather than with a goal of imparting knowledge, the curriculum more often than not designed keeping in view the most intelligent student rather than the average student. The peer pressure, great expectations of the parents in

an extremely competitive environment, the multitude of distractions in an era of technological revolution are adding further to the burden on the young minds.

7. For a change, can we have some English-Hindi poems that tickle, tickle and pickle the young minds and send them on a wild goose chase for the pot of gold at the end of a rainbow? Can we have lessons in History that make the child feel proud of his heritage instead of asking him to mug up the years of the events? Can the physics and chemistry lessons be taught more in the laboratories than in the classrooms? Can a system be devised so as to make the educational excursions compulsory in schools so that visits to historical and botanical places are ensured without fail? Can the educational institutes start off inter school projects on the Internet, the way the schools abroad do, so as to encourage the child to explore on her own and sum up her findings in the form of a report?
8. Finally, can we make the wonder of the childhood last and get carried forward into the adulthood instead of forcing pre-mature adulthood on children? I for one have realized that it is worth doing so, hence I have asked my child to go ahead by choosing to write the answers on her own, in her own language by giving vent to her most fanciful imagination!

**Source : The Hindu**

<b>1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the following</b>	<b>8 marks</b>
(a) What does the article “Reforming our Education system” emphasise ?	1 mark
(b) What exercise was the author given in her training session ?	1 mark
(c) What are the “imaginary boxes” that are referred to here ?	1 mark
(d) What is the likely harm that may occur if a person is taught to always think by rote?	1 mark
(e) List the factors that have made learning a very boring process ?	2 marks
(f) Give at least four suggestions the author gives for making schooling interesting.	2 marks
<b>1.2 Pick out the words from the passage which mean the following :</b>	<b>4 marks</b>
(i) Later (para 2)	
(ii) Conservative (para 3)	
(iii) In the beginning (para 5)	
(iv) Ordinary (para 6)	

**2 Read the passage given below:**

How do we build a peaceful world? This question demands an answer. The causes of war are many: economic, political, social, ethnic and religious causes. But most people would not include television to be among them. Let us look at the entertainment industry, movies and television in particular, and notice the amount of violence that is offered as entertainment. If the general public watches violence night after night, year after year, the world will be a violent place.

In order to understand the connection it is important to review the nature of the mind. The mind of man is like a computer; what you put in is what you get out. *“Energy follows thought”*. You may believe that you are responsible for what you do but not for what you think. The reality is that you are responsible for what you think because what you think determines what you are. You cannot change yourself by changing your behavior and keeping your old thoughts. But you can change your mind; and this is where real change comes from. Your mental world is the only thing over which you have complete control.

Thoughts are a subtle form of matter. The problem with violent images on television is that they combine thought and emotion, which gives the image more power. Listen to a violent TV program from the next room and notice the role of music in controlling your emotions. The audience is played with like a puppet on a string. Do you find that honorable? When the TV show is over and you turn it off, these thoughts are still with you. Did the experience make you a better person? How many years will you carry the memory of those images around with you?

It is an old saying that the hand that rocks the cradle controls the destiny. If television is the modern day babysitter, then the quality of the images determines man's destiny. Should we be teaching our children that violence is an acceptable solution to the problems of life? The subconscious mind accepts whatever is offered to it if impressed with repetition and intense emotion. "*As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he*".

Mankind is halfway between an animal and a god. Violence is a part of the animal, world and therefore an integral part of man's past. War was the constant state of primitive man; peace is the measure of the advancement of civilization. Freewill, or the ability to choose, is humanity's most precious possession. When you choose to be entertained by violence you are strengthening the animal nature within you. When you refuse to be entertained by violence you are treading the path of discipleship. A disciple is someone who consciously works on himself. The path of discipleship is also called the path of purification. At some point in the evolution of consciousness the individual chooses to weed out the elements of the animal nature like anger and fear and begins to build into his consciousness the divine qualities like harmlessness and compassion. The journey from seaweed to divinity is inevitable. You cannot change the destination; but you can choose to go quickly or slowly, to go forward or back. Divine consciousness is your inheritance, but to make the journey you must leave the animal nature behind. .

Habit is one tool that humanity can use for advantage. Everyone who has learnt to play a musical instrument or a sport knows the value of practice and more practice. If you make it a habit to practice your music one-hour a day you will improve. If you watch violence every day you are tuning your instrument to resonate with violence. Is this what you want? Discipleship is hard work because it is becoming conscious in areas of life that previously were unconscious. Habit can be consciously used to speed us along toward our goal. Be a disciple, turn off the T.V.

**By Michale Virat**

- (a) **On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary.** 5 marks
- (b) **Write a summary of the above in 80 words using the notes.** 3 marks  
**Suggest a title for your notes**

### **Section B : Writing** **30 marks**

- 3** Design an advertisement for a newly launched health drink manufactured by Health Care Pvt. Ltd. 5 marks
- 4** The Dramatics Club in your school is staging the play "*Teacher, Teacher*"  
Design a poster for the school display board. 5 marks
- 5.** You are Aditya/Alka. Write a letter to KCG Infotech, Pune asking for details regarding a summer course in Multimedia offered by them. 10 marks

**OR**

Write a letter to the Editor of a National daily on the increasing beggar menace at important tourist spots. Suggest suitable measures to curb this problem.

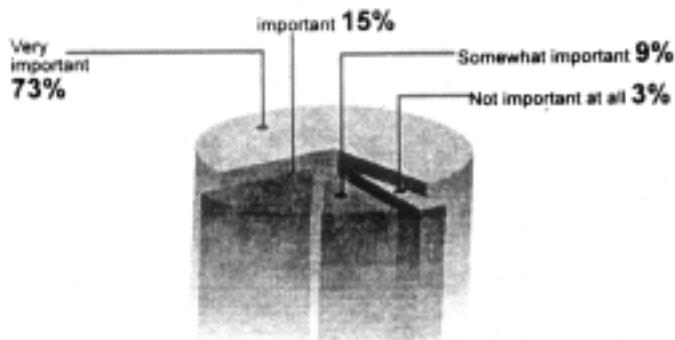
10 marks

- 6 Based on the poll findings published in a daily write an article on what you consider is true success for **Teenviews** a monthly magazine. You are Vikram / Vaishali

10 marks

### METRO MONITOR

#### How important is success in life?



#### What are the important signs of success ?

Owning expensive car	-----7%
Travelling on holiday frequently	-----1%
Being satisfied with life / happy with who you are	-----10%
Shopping at expensive / prestigious stores	-----2%
Having latest appliances and kitchen equipment	-----0%
Making the important decisions of your life	-----10%
Having a successful career of your own	-----25%
Wearing expensive clothes	-----2%
Giving large contributions to charity	-----4%
Being knowledgeable about current events	-----3%
Owning lot of jewellery	-----6%
Owning a home	-----12%
Being a well-known personality	-----6%
Having a successful spouse	-----7%
Having successful children	-----5%

OR

As the reporter of Daily Mirror write a report on the DEAR (Drop Everything And Read) Programme launched in all the Government and Public Schools to revive the reading habit among students.

10 marks

## **Section C : Grammar** **15 marks**

**7 Rearrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense.** **3 marks**

- (a) That day there were seven radio warnings about ice but the Titanic did not slow down.
- (b) Once the ship left the port, it travelled at top speed.
- (c) The White Star shipping company was proud to tell the world in 1912 that the world had never seen a ship as large and safe as its new Titanic.
- (d) By the time the crew saw a large iceberg straight ahead, it was too late to avoid it completely.
- (e) By the end of the fifth day, the ship made good progress and it was not far from the coast of America.
- (f) After it left Southampton, it sailed first to Ireland and then to America.

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

Summer internships were earlier confined with / to

- (a) only all disciplines and taken up -----
- (b) to reinforce that students learnt -----
- (c) in his regular curriculum. Colleges -----
- (d) now encourages students of arts, -----
- (e) humanities to take up smaller jobs -----
- (f) in fitting environments to motivating -----
- (g) them into learn more about their -----
- (h) subject for study. Sometimes the -----
- (i) experience must turn out to -----
- (j) being lucrative too. -----

**9 The National Trust was set up in 1895. It was established to save places of beauty or special interest for the British public to see and enjoy. It has been doing this now for over a hundred years and during that time, it has become the owner and protector of 4,00,000 hectares of a beautiful landscape alongwith a third of Britain's coast. In addition, many of the country's best old country houses and gardens have been given by their owner to the National Trust for protection.**

Imagine you are a journalist who is about to interview the Director of the National Trust.

Frame eight questions for your interview.

**4 marks**

For example : When was the National Trust set up ?

(Begin your question with any of the following :- why, how what, are, is ,do, does, when...)

- 10 The gardener tells Dev/Devina about planting a sunflower. Use the information given below to construct a dialogue between the two.**

**Make three sets of exchanges .**

**3 marks**

- 1 Want to plant sunflower - can you help  
Sure-fill small plant pot with compost
- 2 What to do next  
Press sunflower seed
- 3 How often to water it  
Water plant daily and keep it in the sun

### **Section D : Literature**

**35 marks**

- 11 Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :**

**6 marks**

*But her hands are a wet eagle's  
two black pink-crinkled feet,  
one talon crippled in a garden-  
trap set for a mouse.*

- (a) Whose hands are described here? 1 mark
- (b) What are talons ? In this context what does talon refer to ? 2 marks
- (c) How did 'the talon' get crippled ? 1 mark
- (d) Identify the figure of speech in the first line and explain 2 marks

### **OR**

*When he beats his bars and would be free.  
It is not a carol of joy or glee;  
But a prayer that he sends from his hearts deep core.*

**6 marks**

- (a) Name the poem and the poet. 1 mark
- (b) Identify 'he'. What does 'he' symbolize ? 2 marks
- (c) Why doesn't 'he' sing a joyful song ? 1 mark
- (d) What is his prayer ? 1 mark
- (e) What is a carol ? 1 mark

- 12 Answer any three of the following in about 40 words each:**

**3 x 3 = 9 marks**

- (a) In the poem *Survivors* how does the poet bring out the brutality of war? Cite any three vivid examples.
- (b) Bring out the significance of the title 'Curtain' written by Helen Spalding.
- (c) Why does the poet have to wait for seven long years to marry Sally?
- (d) In the poem *Ars Poetica* MacLeish says 'A poem should be palpable and mute as a globed fruit.' Identify the figure of speech and explain.

**13 Answer any one of the following in about 80 to 100 words.** 5 marks

In '*An Adventure Story*' the Queen Mother talks of the devil in Alexander that wouldn't let him rest. What does she mean by this and how does her assessment of Alexander come true.

**OR**

What did Mr. White wish for while holding the monkey's - paw ? Did his wish come true ? Comment on the uncanny coincidence.

**14 Answer any three of the following in about 50 words each** 9 marks

- (a) How did Robichon enthrall the audience at *Apperville-Sous-Bois*?
- (b) When she reached her house, Mrs. Malik did not want to get down from the car. Bring out the irony in this situation ?
- (c) How does Einstein define a truly successful person?
- (d) Bring out the greatness of Asoka in his acknowledgement with regard to the Kalinga war.

**15 Answer any one of the following in 100-125 words** 6 marks

Lisa Belagorskaya sits down to write her diary after she had received the letter informing her of the death of Major Doronin. Going over the events of her life, she was struck by the fact that play acting was her destiny on and off the stage. Write her diary entry.

**OR**

The narrator of '*What's your Dream*' is a successful writer today. Speaking at the launch of his new novel he recalls the advice given to him by the old beggar. Write his speech.

**FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH  
CLASS-XII  
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I  
Marking Scheme**

## **Section A : Reading**

## 1 Objectives



## 2. Objectives

- to develop the skill of taking down notes from talks and lectures
  - to develop the extracted ideas into sustained pieces of writing.

**(a) Note : Building a Peaceful World**

- (1) Causes of war

  - (a) eco.
  - (b) pol.
  - (c) soc.
  - (d) ethnic
  - (e) rel.

(2) Nature of the Mind

  - (a) like a computer input and output

- (b) man resp. for what you do
  - (c) what you do result of what you think.
- (3) Violence on T.V.
- (a) emotion and thought exploited
  - (b) Resides in the memory
  - (c) T.V. modern day baby sitter
- (4) Man and Animal
- (a) Primitive man associated with war
  - (b) Violence that entertains exploits animal in man
  - (c) Man who weeds out violence moves towards discipleship.
- (5) Habit a tool
- (a) habit is practice
  - (b) choose what to practice
    - (i) violence
    - (ii) discipleship

**Key to Abbreviations Used**

Eco -	economics	Resp. -	responsible
Pol -	political	Rel -	religions
Soc. -	society	T.V. -	television

Cons.- concedes

* Marking : Title -	1 mark
Abbreviations/symbols (any 4)	1 mark
Content (minimum 2 subheadings with proper indentation and notes)	3 marks
(c) cons. practice.	
(b) The notes shown be used to make the summary.	3 marks

**Marking**

<b>Content</b>	2 marks
<b>Expression</b>	1 mark

## Section B : Writing

**Marking Scheme**

3. **Objectives :** To design a display advertisement in an effective and attractive style. 5 marks

**Marking :**

- Content**
- Any four points carry  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each :
  - name of drink
  - type of drink
  - name of manufacturer
  - unique selling point of drink
  - launch from where, price (optional)

**Expression** 3 marks

Note : Credit should be given for creativity in presenting ideas, coherently and clearly

**4. Objective :** 2 marks

To use an appropriate style to draft a poster.

**Marking :** 2 marks for content

3 marks for expression

Note : Credit should be given for creativity in presenting ideas coherently and clearly.

**Content :** The following points carry  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each

- name of play, playwright
- when (date, time)
- where (venue)
- who (participation)
- highlights (optional)

**5. Option-1**

**Objectives:** • to write a formal letter using the appropriate style and format  
• write a letter seeking information

**Marking :**

**Format :** Writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject, salutation and complementary close. 2 marks

**Content :** • introducing oneself  
• details of information required  
• reasons for seeking information  
• how is information to be sent and where 3 marks

**Fluency** 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  marks

**Accuracy** 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  marks

**OR**

**Option-2** 10 marks

**Objectives :** • to write a formal letter  
• to articulate one's views on a social issue.

**Marking :**

**Format :** writer's address, receiver's address, date, subject, salutation and complementary close. 2 marks

**Content :** • increasing number of beggars at places of tourist interest  
• effects - poor impression of country on foreign visitors  
• spoil the beauty of the place  
• lead to crimes and increase in number of criminals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• suggestions for removal of beggars e.g.</li> <li>• providing homes and employments</li> <li>• taking stern action against beggars found begging</li> <li>• any other relevant idea</li> </ul>	3 marks
<b>Fluency</b>		<b>2 ½ marks</b>
<b>Accuracy</b>		<b>2 ½ marks</b>
<b>6. Objectives :</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to write in an appropriate style</li> <li>• to plan, organize and present ideas coherently</li> <li>• to transact information from visual to verbal form</li> <li>• to analyze given information and arrive at conclusions</li> </ul>	10 marks
<b>Marking :</b>		
<b>Format :</b>	Title and Writer's name	1 mark
<b>Content</b>	Credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presenting his/her ideas. However the following points should be included :-	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• definition of true success</li> <li>• instances, examples of persons who have achieved true success</li> <li>• refer to survey conducted</li> <li>• interpretation and discussion of information given</li> <li>• compare with actual measure of success</li> </ul>	4 marks
<b>Fluency</b>		<b>2½ marks</b>
<b>Accuracy</b>		<b>2½ marks</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Option 2</b>		
<b>Objectives :</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to write in an appropriate style</li> <li>• to plan, organize and present ideas coherently</li> <li>• to transcode information from visual to verbal form</li> <li>• to analyze given information and arrive at conclusions</li> </ul>	
<b>Marking :</b>		
<b>Format :</b>	Heading, writer's name; date and place (optional)	1 mark
<b>Content :</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• details of project</li> <li>• when held</li> <li>• where</li> <li>• why / purpose</li> <li>• who organized it</li> <li>• highlights of the programme</li> <li>• chief guest if any</li> <li>• any other relevant idea</li> </ul>	4 marks

<b>Fluency</b>	<b>2 ½ marks</b>
<b>Accuracy</b>	<b>2 ½ marks</b>

## Section C : Grammar

**7. Objective** - to be able to present ideas in grammatically correct sequence.

**Marking** - ½ mark for every correct answer. 3 marks

### Answer

1. The White Star Shipping Company was proud to tell the world in 1912 that the world had never seen a ship as large and safe as its new Titanic.
2. After it left Southampton on its first and only trip, it sailed first to Ireland and then to America.
3. Once the ship left the port, it traveled west at top speed.
4. By the end of the fifth day, the ship made good progress and it was not far from the coast of America.
5. That day there were seven radio warnings about ice but Titanic did not slow down.
6. By the time, the crew saw a large iceberg straight ahead, it was too late to avoid it completely.

**8. Objective** - to use grammatical items appropriately. 5 marks

<b>Error</b>	<b>Correction</b>
a. all	some / certain
b. that	what
c. his	their
d. encourages	encourage
e. smaller	small
f. motivating	motivate
g. learn	learning
h. for	of
i. must	can
j. being	be

**Marking** ½ mark each-5 marks

**9. Objectives :** to understand the context and frame relevant and appropriate questions.

**Marking :** ½ mark for every accurate question framed.

No marks be awarded if there is any inaccuracy.

### Sample Questions

- Example**
- (1) When was the National Trust set up?
  - (2) Why was it established?
  - (3) How many hectares of land does it protect?
  - (4) What sort of monuments does it protect?
  - (5) Are all the monuments government owned ?

- (6) Do other organizations of this type exist in Britain?
- (7) Do you charge visitors any fee?
- (8) Are you funded by the British government?
- (9) What are your plans for the future?

**10. Objective :** to be able to extend a situation into a meaningful dialogue

- |                                                                     |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Dev : I want to plant sunflowers. Can you help me?                  | 3 marks |
| Gardener : Sure, fill a small pot with compost first                |         |
| Dev : What do I do next?                                            |         |
| Gardener : You should press a sunflower seed into it.               |         |
| Dev : How often do I water it ?                                     |         |
| Gardener : You should water the plant daily and keep it in the sun. |         |

**Marking :** ½ mark for each correct dialogue provided it is accurately and appropriately expressed.

### Section D : Literature

**35 marks**

**11. Objective :** to test students' comprehension of poetry local, global, interpretative, inferential, and evaluative. 6 marks

#### Option - I

- |                                                                                                                |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (a) The poet's mother's hands are described here.                                                              | 1 mark     |
| (b) Talons are the claws of birds of prey like the eagle.<br>In this context talon refers to mother's fingers. | 1 + 1 mark |
| (c) In a garden trap set for mouse.                                                                            | 1 mark     |
| (d) metaphor mother's hands are a wet eagle's pink- crinkled feet.                                             | 1 + 1 mark |

#### Option-II

- |                                                                     |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (a) Sympathy by Paul Laurence Dunbar.                               | 1 mark     |
| (b) 'he' refers to the caged bird.<br>He symbolizes man in bondage. | 1 mark     |
| (c) The bird is not happy being behind bars.                        | 1 + 1 mark |
| (d) His prayer is a plea to God seeking freedom.                    | 1 mark     |
| (e) A carol is a religious song of joy and praise.                  | 1 mark     |

**12. Objective :** to test students' comprehension of poetry - local and global.

**Marking :** **Content :** 2

**Expression:** 1

- (a) Scared faces  
dreams drip with murder  
shock has caused stammering

- (b) The poem vividly draws the curtain of separation between two young lovers. The lady bids goodbye yet is unable to overcome the grief of separation. However the separation has happened and she has realized its time to draw the curtains. Hence the title is apt.
- (c) The poet must have been an apprentice as he repeatedly maintains his pitiable plight in the poem. He describes his cruel master and how he is made fun of by his master and the neighbor. So after seven years when he is free from bondage he can marry Sally,
- (d) Simile

The poet compares a poem to a globed fruit. Like a fruit that is tasty and delicious a poem must be appealing to the senses. The reader must understand the meaning of the poem, readily. The poem must be as delectable as a fruit.

- 13. Objective :** to test the students' ability to comprehend plays, understand character, evaluation and interpret character's state of mind at different moments.

**Marking : Content : 3**

**Expression: 2**

#### **Option-1**

The Queen Mother refers to the lust for power in Alexander as the devil. Her assessment of him is quite true. Even when she says 'the devil will conquer you' Alexander is unfazed. He replies that it wouldn't matter if the devil conquered him because he would conquer the world. He expressed his desire to conquer India and told the Queen that to him it was action that was important. It was 'doing' that mattered to him in this world.

#### **Option-2**

Mr. White wished for two hundred pounds. He did get two hundred pounds. The uncanny coincidence was that the very same night Herbert dies at his workspot and the company offers a compensation of 200 pounds.

- 14. Objective :** to test students' ability to comprehend, interpret and evaluate prose texts

**Marking : Content : 2**

**Expression: 1**

by impersonating Jacques Roux - Robichon,

- (a) entertained the audience with his hideous anecdotes. He elaborated on the agonies of the condemned and mirrored the last moments of the guilty. His remorseful speech left the audience spell bound.
- (b) All her life Mrs. Malik was eager to live in her house but when the actual moment arrived she was hesitant.
- (c) A truly successful man is one who gives as much as he receives.
- (d) Few conquerors have the courage to admit in public that what they did was wrong and express their remorse. Asoka did it.

- 15. Objective :**
- to test students' ability to comprehend prose texts globally, interpret and evaluate them.
  - to test students' ability to extrapolate.

**Option-1**

<b>Lisa's diary entry</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>6 marks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• worshipped acting</li><li>• proposal and rejection</li><li>• meets Major Doronin</li><li>• her letter and his reply</li><li>• confesses her love</li><li>• after the news of his death performs on stage</li><li>• is applauded</li><li>• realizes that play-acting is her destiny</li></ul>		

**Option-2**

- Speech
- Value points
- advice given by the beggar
- have a dream
- work for your dream
- move towards it all the time
- don't take other people's dream
- don't aspire for more
- avoid greed

**FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**  
**CLASS-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**

**Section A : Reading**

**20 marks**

**1. Read the following passage:**

1. MARIA AURORA COUTO's Goa: A Daughter's Story is an extraordinary narrative that weaves together autobiography and collective history, bringing to light a rich social and cultural tapestry little known outside its locus. Couto takes, as her demanding subject, the complex story of the Goan identity as a product of the colonial encounter between the Indic and Iberian cultures, launched by this circumstance on a trajectory distinct from his neighbours in British-ruled India. Goa and its people have long had to suffer the foolish stereotypes imposed upon them by Hindi cinema, charter tourism, and fanatical Indianisers: the pernicious myths of the easy -going Goan drunkard, Goa as a kingdom of sun and sand, Goan culture as a European aberration in an Indian environment, are all dispelled by Couto's treatment, which is distinguished by an elegance and sensitivity, a felicity of touch that masks the labour of archival research and fieldwork.
2. Couto's inquiry leads her into the records of the Portuguese colonial administration, the reminiscences of the fast-vanishing generation of mandarins, scholars and activists who grew up in colonial Goa. She re-creates vividly for us the lives of thinkers inspired by the drama that was the European Enlightenment. She imparts a flesh-and-blood reality to the generic bugaboo of "conversion", attesting to the strategic, yet traumatic, choices made by communities faced with the Hobsonian inquisitor's choice between preservation of religious identity and loss of social and economic prestige.
3. The title of Couto's book holds its key gesture; the author speaks as the inheritor of various legacies, heirloom dilemmas, family tragedies, and sources of hope and regeneration. It is both a meditation on the persistence and lacunae of collective memory, and also a compelling account of the development of a private self through the momentous passage from colonialism to the post-colonial period. As her father's daughter, Couto paints a moving portrait of her father, a man devoted to the refinement of sensibility, but at odds with conventional society; she memorializes the graceful, vanished milieu of cultivated intellectuals and gifted artists in Goa and Dharwar, where she grew up during the 1950s. As the daughter of a particular community, whose way of life was forever altered by the arrival of the Portuguese in 1510 A.D., Couto reflects on the Saraswat Brahmins of Goa, descendants of Kashmiri scholar-priests who became influential landowners and mandarins, and were locked into a complicated sequence of negotiations with the Portuguese colonialists.
4. By contrast to the simple-minded tale of ruthless conquistadors thrusting sword and cross upon hapless locals, Couto unfolds an intricate fabric of social and religious transactions, demonstrating how concessions alternated with impositions, force was succeeded by relative tolerance; and if conversion to Catholicism was used as a basis to divide Hindu families by the colonial administration, through differentials of property transfer, those who remained unconverted and marginalized staged a comeback through the espousal of trade. One lasting result of this uneven rhythm of upheaval and tranquility was that, between the 16th and 18th Centuries, one section of Goa's elite converted to the Catholic faith, while others crossed the river into North and

South Kanara, or sailed to Kerala, or migrated to the Maratha territories, to preserve their religious freedom in exile.

- 5 Sharing Couto's ethnic background as I do (her ancestors remained behind and were baptized; my ancestors crossed the river with their gods), I am amazed at the honesty and courage with which she has chosen to address the theme of conversion, in a public sphere dominated by the forces of aggressive majoritarianism. Living at the cusp of twined religious and cultural narratives. Couto investigates the processes of self-definition and self-renewal, in response to the historical crises of migration, invasion, conversion and flight. With her, we trace the gradual assimilation of the Catholic Saraswat Brahmin into the Portuguese language and European world-view; the Hindu Saraswat Brahmin's slower entry, shadowed by insecurity, into that world; the changing positions of the Portuguese as the notion of divinely sanctioned kingship yielded before a humanist conception of the body politic. And so we come to an appreciation of the distinctive character of Goan culture, in which the major divides are also the most enduring bridges.

**1. 1 On the basis of your understanding answer the following.** 8 marks

1. Why is "Goa : A Daughter's Story" called an extraordinary narrative? 1 mark
2. What are the usual impressions one has of Goa? 2 marks
3. Mention two aspects of Goa that Couto tries to reveal to us? 2 marks
4. How did Goa's elite save themselves from being converted to Christianity? 2 marks
5. Explain the statement "Living at the cusp of twinned religious and cultural narratives" 1 mark

**1.2 Find words that are similar in meaning to the following:** 4 marks

1. fabric (para 1)
2. regard as an example of a fixed type (para 1)
3. recollection of the past (para 2)
4. forced upon (para 4)

**2. Read the following passage:**

STRESS is arguably the greatest killer in the world today. Stress per se does not kill but it leads to several other medical conditions that are killers such as diabetes, hypertension, heart problems, and ulcers. It is important to understand that stress does not occur overnight. It builds up over a period of time. Second, stress knows no gender bias. It affects both men and women. Third, stress has begun to strike early. Youngsters and school students also fall prey early and this affects them for a very long time. Fourth, stress also has no industry bias. Last stress has begun to take its toll even in areas like sports earlier considered stress busters.

Stress is a mental condition, not one of the body. From a behavioral disease in the past, it has now become pathological since it causes stress changes in the normal physiology of the body.

Regardless of how stress is viewed in other systems of medicine, acupuncture tends to classify stress in three ways. First are what can be called over-anticipators - perfectionists and workaholics. These are inveterate chasers of work and when they do not have anything to do, they start worrying. The second category is hyperactive people, either children or adults. The third can be called the "doubting Thomases". They are among the high-risk category of the stress-prone people.

All systems of medicine say the thinking, memory and 'mind' are seated in the brain. But in acupuncture, the mind is situated in the Heart Meridian. The heart houses the mind. So anything concerned with

behavioral problems, that too in a stressed stage, will see the Heart Meridian being hyperactive, which naturally leads to a stressed state in the brain. For , such people, either adults or children, the Heart Meridian is stimulated for 15 days (30 minutes a day). After a gap of two to eight days, the procedure has to be repeated. After about 90 days, the patient generally becomes normal.

Over-anticipators remain mentally active during nights leading to insomnia. Stimulation of their Pericardium Meridian along their Heart Meridian eases their mind and they get a good night's sleep after 60 sittings. Sometimes overanxiety leads to nightmares and dreams. Disturbance in the Liver Meridian may cause this. This problem is also solved by a 60-day session.

Acupuncture says that when the Gall Bladder Meridian is not working properly, the person will become indecisive. The more they are indecisive, the more confused they become and they go into a state of unidentified stress. For such patients, the Gall Bladder Meridian will be stimulated for 15 days and after a gap of 2-8 days, the procedure will be repeated. A total of 60 days treatment will be required.

Most medical systems work at how to "manage" stress. Consequently it is kept at minimal levels without it being eliminated. However, in Acupuncture, because of superior aetiology, causes for the conditions are known. This, for these vulnerable groups, Acupuncture is a pure definitive and time-bound system.

**Source : The Hindu**

**2.1 Make notes on the main points using recognizable abbreviations.**

**Suggest a suitable title.** 5 marks

**2.2 Make a summary of the above passage using the in not more than 80 words.**

3 marks

**Section B : Writing**

30 Marks

3. You are the Secretary of your school's sports club. You are planning to start 'Joggers' Club' for your school students during summer vacation. Draft a notice for the school display board inviting students to join the club. Give all relevant details. You may mention any offers for early birds.

5 marks

4. You are Ajay Chandran, the Secretary of your school "Painting Club". You have received an invitation from the nearby Kendriya Vidyalaya to participate in the activities of the Painting Club during autumn break. Write a reply declining the offer and giving a valid reason. (word limit 50-80)

5 marks

5. You are Pooja Sharma, a citizen of Delhi. You feel deeply concerned about the growing apathy of people towards eve-teasing in local buses. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your deep concern about the problem and suggest ways in which women can all ensure their own, safety. (word limit 125-150)

**OR**

You are Malvika the head girl of your school. On the occasion of farewell function to Class XII your class has decided to give a gift of Children's Encyclopedia for the school library. Write a letter to Messrs. Galgotia & Sons, Connaught Place, New Delhi, placing an order for the same mentioning the discount.

10 marks

6. The use of computers is becoming very popular in every sphere of life in India. On the basis of reading the news item given below, write a speech in about 200 words emphasizing the advantages of using computers in everyday life.

10 marks

**Computer sales in Asia rise 16% in Q1 :** Computer sales in Asia, including India, rose 16% to 7.4 million units in the March quarter compared with the previous year. Sales were slightly higher than expected, including in the key markets of Australia and India, IDC said. Compared with the previous quarter, however, sales dipped 5% due to seasonal trends. "The Asia Pacific region's PC market got off to a solid start in 2004, " said IDC analyst Bryan Ma.

**OR**

**The following newspaper headlines relate to an earthquake in your city. Read these headlines and write an article for your school magazine suggesting ways to manage the disaster. (about 200 words)**

**10 marks**

4000 feared dead  
in the earthquake

multi-storeyed buildings  
collapse

NGOs come to  
rescue

Builders mafia violate  
certification

Disaster management techniques help  
children escape the calamity.

## **Section C : Grammar**

### **7. Rearrange the following words to form meaningful sentences.**

**One has been done for you.**

**3 marks**

- (i) were created / a thousand years ago/ in / the sea / the foundations for/a whole city /
- (ii) oil/much more / was found / in the 1960s / North seal recently / the / under
- (iii) designed / as a result / very differently / those / the new rigs / from /  
In calmer waters / were
- (iv) all around / hundreds / 1967 and 1985 / between / of / the new rigs /were built /  
in / the North Sea / Shipyards
- (v) 170 Eiffel Towers / enough steel/than / in building / them / for more/ was used
- (vi) opened up / thirty new / these rigs / oil and gas fields / in position /more than /  
and with / were
- (vii) drilled / this / to do / were / nine hundred wells.

#### **Example**

- \* A thousand years ago, the foundations for a whole city in the city were created.

- 8 The following passage has ten errors. Identify the errors and write them alongwith the corresponding correctins as shown in the example.**

5 marks

The forests <b>is</b> inexhaustible reserves	<b>is</b>	<b>are</b>
(a) Providing subsistence to a growing millions	-----	-----
(b) and are not only essentials for the	-----	-----
(c) conservation of soil, forest, grasslands and	-----	-----
(d) water, also our very life depend on	-----	-----
(e) them. The oxygen which we breathe are	-----	-----
(f) emit from trees and the water we	-----	-----
(g) drink is in many way dependent	-----	-----
(h) from trees and plants. Alongwith beautifying the palace,	-----	-----
(i) the trees provides us shade and timber and keep a check	-----	-----
(j) of soil erosion which avoid natural disasters like floods.	-----	-----

- 9. You are the editor of the school magazine. You have been asked to collect information about the reading habits of the students of the middle school. You need to collect data about the types of books that students enjoy the kind of books they possess and the magazines and newspapers they read. You would also want to know if they visit book fairs and book shops. Frame a questionnaire to conduct the above survey by adding eight more questions to the one given below.**

4 marks

#### **Questionnaire**

1. How many hours a week do you spend in reading for pleasure ?

(Begin your questions using any of the following words - would, do, what, which, have, can, how, where, when).

- 10 Amit / Amita has to appear for an interview on 10th March for the post of a teacher. She wants the directions to the address. Use the information given in the box and construct a dialogue. The first one has been done for you.**

3 marks

- |                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 where's your residence<br>Vasant Vihar                                                                        |
| 2 Take the road on the right<br>Will that lead to Kaytee Placement                                              |
| 3 we come to T point and take a right there near Jaypee Palace<br>Now, I know- Kaytee Placement is right across |

#### **Section D : Literature**

- 11. Read the following extract and answer the questions the that follow -**

6 marks

*"They'll soon forget their haunted; their cowed  
Subjection to the ghosts of friends who died,  
Their dreams that drip with murder; and they 'll be proud  
of glorious war that shattered all their pride ...,"*

- |       |                                                          |         |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i)   | Who are the “ <i>they</i> ” in the above lines?          | 1 mark  |
| (ii)  | What will they forget soon?                              | 2 marks |
| (iii) | Explain - “ <i>Their dreams that drip with murder</i> ”, | 2 marks |
| (iv)  | What is the contradiction in the last line?              | 1 mark  |

**OR**

*"Where are the songs of Spring! Ay, where are they?  
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,  
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,  
And touch the stubble plains' with rosy hue.."*,

- |       |                                                                  |         |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i)   | Name the poet and the poem.                                      | 2 marks |
| (ii)  | Who is referred to as, “ <i>thou</i> ”?                          | 1 mark  |
| (iii) | What does the poet mean when he says “ <i>songs of spring</i> ”? | 2 marks |
| (iv)  | What image is conjured up with “ <i>stubbled plains</i> ” ?      | 1 mark  |

**12. Answer any three of the following in 40 words each:** 9 marks

- |       |                                                                                                                      |  |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| (i)   | Two lines have been repeated throughout the poem in <i>Sally in the Alley</i> .<br>What is their effect on the poem? |  |
| (ii)  | What is a poem according to Archibald Macleish?                                                                      |  |
| (iii) | What are the images used by Ramanujan to describe his mother as a young woman?                                       |  |
| (iv)  | Cite two instances of irony from the poem “ <i>Curtain</i> ”.                                                        |  |

**13. Answer any one of the following (80 to 100 words) :** 5 Marks

Alexander is a wiser man at the end. How has he changed?  
What would you attribute these changes to?

**OR**

Sergeant Morris was very apprehensive about handing over the paw to anyone else.  
That night he writes a diary entry expressing his feelings and why he is apprehensive.  
Write his diary entry.

**14. Answer any three in 50 words each :-** 9 Marks

- |       |                                                                                                                                         |  |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| (i)   | “I remained in the litchi tree, pondering over his wisdom....” says the narrator of ‘ <i>What's Your Dream?</i> ’ What was the wisdom ? |  |
| (ii)  | Why does Robert Lynd say, “.... <i>the bee is morally far higher in the scale than the mosquito</i> ”?                                  |  |
| (iii) | How was Doronin’s attitude towards the love they felt for each other different from Lisa’s?                                             |  |
| (iv)  | Iona sees that it is useless to turn to people for help. What does he then do?                                                          |  |

**15. Answer any one in 100-125 words :-** 6 Marks

- |     |                                                                                                                                           |  |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| (i) | It is said that man proposes and god disposes. Bring out the truth of this statement with reference to the story “ <i>A Room 10'x8</i> ”. |  |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

**OR**

- |      |                                                                                                                                                                  |  |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| (ii) | “ <i>I have known children who preferred school time to vacation</i> ” What are the suggestions made by Einstein to make school an enjoyable place for children. |  |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|

**FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH**  
**CLASS-XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**Section A : Reading**

**1. Objectives (Goa)**

- to read and comprehend the given text
- to understand the writers attitude and bias
- to infer
- to differentiate between claims and realities.

**Answers**

**1.1** 1. She has been able to link up autobiography and the collective history of Goa. 1 mark

2. • easy going Goan drunkard  
• sun and sand kingdom  
• Goan culture seen as European India (Any 2) 2 marks

3. • lives of thinkers in Goa  
• the pictures of conversion' 2 marks

4. • they fought the conversion'.  
• they went away to Kerala 1 mark

5. two religions meaning Hinduism and Catholicism and the two cultures Indian & European. 2 marks

- 1.2** 1. tapestry  
2. stereotypes  
3. reminiscences  
4. imposition 4 marks

**2. Objectives (Stress)**

- to make notes from various resources
- to develop the extracted ideas into sustained pieces of writing.

**Answers**

**Title :** **Free of Stress/ Acupuncture and Stress**

(any other suitable title)

- I. Medical conditions - result of stress  
(a) diabetes  
(b) B.P.

- (c) heart problems
  - (d) ulcers

II. Facts about Stress

  - (a) builds over time
  - (b) no gender bias
  - (c) strikes early
  - (d) no part. prof.
  - (e) sports persons also
  - (f) mental condition affecting pathological and physiology changes

III. Stress as classified by Acupuncture

  - (a) over anticipators
    - (i) perfectionists
    - (ii) workaholics
  - (b) hyperactive
  - (c) doubting Thomases - high risk category

IV. Acupuncture beliefs

  - (a) mind in the heart meridian
    - (i) needs stimulation
  - (b) overanticipators
    - (i) stimulate pericardium prevents insomnia
    - (ii) 60 sittings
  - (c) gall bladder meridian
    - (i) makes patient indecisive
    - (ii) stimulation for 15 days.

## **Key to Abbreviations used**

B.P. (Blood Pressure)	Path. (Pathalogical)
BIDs. (builds)	Phys. (Physical - physiological)
Part. (Particular)	
Prof. (Profession)	

### **Marking :**

Title	1 mark
Abbreviations / symbols (only four)	1 marks
content (minimum 2 sub-headings proper indentation)	
<b>2.2 SUMMARY</b>	The notes made may be used to write summary
<b>Content</b>	2 marks
<b>Expression</b>	1 mark

## **Section B : Writing**

**30 Marks**

**3. Objective :** To use an appropriate style to draft a notice.

**Marking :** 2 marks for content.  $\frac{1}{2}$  for each point and credit should be given for ideas coherently and clearly.

The following four points carry  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark each:

- title (what)
- venue, time, date (when)
- participation (who)
- salient features (How)

**Format** - 1 mark. Fluency - 1 mark Accuracy - 1 mark

**4. Objective :** To use an appropriate style to express inability / decline an invitation.

**Marking :** 2 marks for content  $\frac{1}{2}$  for each point and 3 marks for expression.

The following four points carry  $\frac{1}{2}$  marks each:

- thanking for the invitation
- inability to accept offer
- reason for the same
- wishing them success

$2+3=5$  marks

**5. Objective :** To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter.

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

**Marking :** 2 marks for format.

(format clues the following points :- Sender's address, Addressee's address, date, subject, salutation, subscription and complimentary close)

3 marks for the body / content of the letter and 5 marks for expression (2  $\frac{1}{2}$  for fluency and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  marks for accuracy)

Content may include the following value points

- introduction/elaboration of the problem of eve-teasing in local buses 1 mark
  - expression of concern 1 mark
  - suggestions to women for their own safety 1 mark
    - try in judo:-karate / self defence
    - carrying chilli powder
    - shouting for help
    - not to move alone as far as possible
    - in lonely lanes and streets etc.
- (Any two of the above}  $\frac{1}{2}$  for each point  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

**Total: 2+3+5 marks**

**OR**

- statement of order in clear words giving name, number, edition & publication 2 marks

- terms and condition of delivery of encyclopedia 1 mark

Total:  $2+3+5$  marks = 10 marks

- 6. Objective :** To write in a style appropriate to the given situation.  
To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

- Marking :** 1 mark for format (introduction of speech and appropriate ending)  
4 marks for content and 5 for expression (2  $\frac{1}{2}$  for fluency and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  for accuracy)  
1 mark each for the following value points :
  - by use of computer - updated data
  - the fastest means of communication
  - knowledge/information accessed easily
  - various applications available for different things

**OR**

One mark for the format--title and name of the writer).

1 mark each for the following value points.

- consequences of the earthquake - extent of disaster
- certification by the MCD / local body on the safety of the buildings
- training people in safety measures / disaster management techniques
- empowerment of NGOs

## **Section C : Grammar**

### **Marking Scheme**

- 7. Objective :** to read and arrange words to form logical, grammatically accurate sentences.

- Marking :**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for each meaningful sentence.

No marks be awarded in case of any grammatical inaccuracy.

- (1) Much more recently, in the 1960s, oil was found under the North Sea.
- (2) As a result, the new rigs were designed very differently from those in calmer waters.
- (3) Between 1967 and 1985, hundreds of new rigs were built in shipyards all around the North Sea.
- (4) In building them, enough steel for more than 170 Eiffel Towers was used.
- (5) And with these rigs in position, more than 30 new oil and gas fields were opened up.
- (6) To do this, 900 wells were drilled.

- 8. Objective :** To use grammatical items accurately and appropriately

Amita : Now, I think I know. Kaytee Placement is right across the Palace.

- Marking :**  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for each correct answer.

<b>Error</b>	<b>Correction</b>
(a) a	the
(b) essentials	essential
(c) forest	forests
(d) depend	depends
(e) are	is
(f) emit	emitted
(g) way	ways
(h) from	on
(j) provides	provide
(j) keeping	keep
(k) of	on

**9. Objectives :** To understand the purpose of the survey. Identify the target sample to be surveyed and frame suitable, relevant questions for the survey.

**Marking :** ½ mark for each correct answer provided that it is clearly and accurately expressed. No mark is to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy in an answer.

### **Sample Questions**

- (1) I am collecting data on the reading habits of school children. Would you please answer the questions below?
- (2) Do you like reading?
- (3) What types of books do you read?
- (4) Which books form a part of your personal library?
- (5) Do you enjoy reading magazines and newspapers?
- (6) Have you ever visited book fairs and bookshops?
- (7) Can you name any popular bookshops in your city?
- (8) How many magazines do you subscribe to?

**10. Objective :** to be able to extend a situation into a meaningful dialogue.

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

**Receptionist** : Where is your residence ?

**Amita** : I live in Vasant Vihar.

**Receptionist** : In that case, you should take the road on the right.

**Amita** : Will the road lead to Kaytee Placement ?

**Receptionist** : Do you have to come to T point and take a right near Jaypee Palace

**Amita** : Now I think I know. Kaytee Placement is right across the Palace.

## Section D : Literature

- 11. Objectives :** to test students' comprehension of poetry-local, global, interpretative, inferential and evaluative.

### **Option-1**

#### **Value points**

- |                                                                                                                                                                         |         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i) they are survivors of the war                                                                                                                                       | 1 mark  |
| (ii) unpleasant memories of their friends who died in the battle which had been haunting them and oppressing them.                                                      | 2 marks |
| (iii) they dream of hatred and acts of violence against the enemy.                                                                                                      | 2 marks |
| (iv) On the one hand, war is regarded as a glorious activity for the motherland. On the other hand war has demoralized them and destroyed their pride in their actions. | 1 mark  |

### **Option-2**

#### **Value Points**

- |                                                                                                               |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (i) poet - <i>John Keats</i> poem <i>Ode to Autumn</i> .                                                      | 2 marks |
| (ii) autumn .                                                                                                 | 1 mark  |
| (iii) the joy and exuberance of spring season                                                                 | 2 marks |
| (iv) the grain had been harvested and only the short, dry stalks remain like the stubble of hair on the face. | 1 mark  |

- 12. Objectives :** to test students' comprehension of poetry - local and global.

#### **Marking Scheme**

**Content :** 2 marks

**Expression:** 1 mark

- |       |                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i)   | The repetition of the line ' <i>She is the darling of my heart / And she lives in our alley</i> ' reinforces the idea that Sally is very dear to the poet.            |
| (ii)  | A poem is not a stringing together of words and lines but a complete entity in which language and meaning are inseparable.                                            |
| (iii) | Silk and white petals of the blackbone tree<br>a wet eagle's two black pink -crinkled feet, with one of its talons crippled.                                          |
| (iv)  | Parting is very painful but the two people seem to loosen their laced fingers and hardly utter any words to each other. This makes it seem that parting is very easy. |

- 13. Objectives :** to test the students' ability to comprehend plays, understand character evolution and interpret characters' state of mind at different moments.

#### **Marking Scheme:**

**Content** 3 marks

**Expression** 2 marks

**Value Points**

- Option-1 :**
- Alexander was earlier very ambitious and had grand ideas of conquering the world with total support from his soldiers.
  - Alexander, on his death bed, is wiser and sadder. Knows that his ambitions are regarded as those of a mad man, that 'the master of the world' is not a glorious title but condemnation to death, his life was merely an adventure which was nearing its end.
  - Life / experiences and age had made him wiser. His soldiers refused to co-operate willingly, even his mother is very sad:
- Option-2**
- recollects what had happened to the previous owner of the monkey's paw and to himself when they expressed their three wishes
  - worries that Mr. and Mrs. White might become foolhardy in their curiosity and ruin themselves
  - a sense of regret / conflict in his mind about having parted with the paw and giving it to them
  - hope that they will take his words of caution seriously.

**14. Objectives :** to test students' ability to comprehend, interpret and evaluate prose texts.

**Marking Scheme :**

**Content :** 2 marks

**Expression :** 1 mark

- Value Points**
- (i)
    - work persistently to achieve your goal, discarding all things that come in the way
    - not to lose what you have gained through greed, carelessness or taking things for granted. 3 marks
  - (ii) Unlike the mosquito which attacks you unprovoked in cold blood, the bee
    - helps strawberries and apples to multiply
    - provides honey
    - attacks only when annoyed.
  - (iii)
    - Doronin was a realist, believed that after the war, Lisa may not find him attractive anymore
    - Lisa was a romantic and felt that she could not live without him and was willing to sacrifice her career for love.
  - (iv) he turns to his horse and tells him the whole story of his grief as he knows that the horse will not interrupt but listen to him.

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

**Marking Scheme :**

**Content :** 4 marks

**Expression :** 2 marks

- Option-1** (i) Man proposes - Mrs. Malik had planned the layout of her house, supervised every detail of its construction and eagerly awaited the time when she could live in the house.
- (ii) God disposes - events took a different turn.
- the house was requisitioned by the govt.
  - her husband passed away
  - her daughter - in - law took charge of the house and relegate her to the 10'x8' room which she had designed for her mother-in-law. 6 Marks
- Option-2** • focus on development of students' individual personalities, not merely on transferring knowledge
- allow students to develop their individuality
  - make students perform due to interest in subject, curiosity and desire for truth, not out of fear and compulsion.
  - not over emphasize individual ambition such that it becomes a race for survival
  - let all activities be governed by pleasure motive
  - develop childlike inclinations and desires for recognition of students. 6 marks  
(any four)

**हिंदी (केंद्रिक)**  
**कक्षा-12**  
**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र-I**

समय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 100

1. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :

5

हमारी यश-गंध दूर-दूर तक फैली है,  
भ्रमरों ने आकर हमारे गुण गाए हैं,  
हम पर बौराए हैं।  
सब की सुन पाई है  
जड़ मुस्काई है!

**अथवा**

दोस्त कठिन है यहां किसी को भी  
अपनी पीड़ा समझाना।  
दर्द उठे तो, सूने पथ पर  
पांव बढ़ाना चलते जाना।

2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों में किन्हीं दो का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए :

3+3=6

- (i) जहां तुम्हारे चरण वहीं पर  
पद-रज बनी पड़ी हूँ मैं।  
मेरा निश्चित मार्ग यही है  
ध्रुव-सी अटल खड़ी हूँ मैं।
- (ii) ऐसे आओ  
जैसे गिरि के शृंग शीश पर

रंग रूप का क्रीट लगाए

बादल आए।

(iii) ईर्ष्या, अहं, स्वार्थ, घृणा अविश्वासलीन  
संख्यातीत शंख-सी दीवारें उठाता है  
अपने को दूजे का स्वामी बताता है  
देश की कौन कहे  
एक कमरे में  
दो दुनिया रचाता है

3. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर दीजिए :

2+2=4

- (i) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी ने किसान की भुजाओं पर सौ-सौ युग, सौ-सौ हिमालय और सौ-सौ गंगा न्योछावर करने की कामना क्यों की है?
- (ii) तुलसीदास मन, कर्म और वचन से किस नियम का पालन करना चाहते हैं और क्यों?
- (iii) शिवमंगल सिंह सुपन ने मिट्ठी को “बच्चों की गुड़िया-सी” क्यों कहा है?

4.(क) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर तत्संबंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भीतर से कुछ-कुछ बटा हुआ और बाहर से बिल्कुल एक, भारत की यह विशेषता बहुत पुरानी है। यह ठीक है कि प्रांतीयता के जोश में आकर कोई-कोई क्षेत्र राष्ट्र की एकता से अलग होकर अपना स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व कायम करने के लिए जब-तब कोशिश करते रहे हैं, मगर यह भी ठीक है कि सारे देश को एकछत्र शासन (चक्रवर्ती राज्य) के अंदर लाने का सपना भी यहां बराबर मौजूद रहा है। देश की इस मौलिक एकता के भाव ने प्रांतीयता के सामने कभी भी हार नहीं मानी।

- (i) भारत की पुरानी विशेषता क्या रही है? 1
- (ii) प्रांतीयता के सामने हार न मानने वाली मौलिक एकता की भावना को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
- (ख) दूर अंतर में कुछ स्पर्श हुआ, पर वह स्पर्श सूक्ष्म था, यूं ही संकेत-सा। शब्द चक्कर काटते रहे-न हिलना, न झुकना और तब आया यह वाक्य-न हिलना न झुकना जीवन की स्थिरता का, दृढ़ता का चिह्न है और वह वीर पुरुष है जो न हिलता है, न झुकता है।
- (i) लेखक को कौन-सा सूक्ष्म स्पर्श हुआ? 1
- (ii) लेखक ने क्यों कहा, ‘वह वीर पुरुष है जो न हिलता है, न झुकता है’ 2

5. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 3+3+3=9
- (i) जैनेंद्र ने 'तत्सत' कहानी में अंश और संपूर्ण के संबंध का किस प्रकार स्पष्टीकरण किया है?
  - (ii) 'चित्र' पाठ में किसने और क्यों कहा-'हमारे हँसों में कौआ नजर आता है?'
  - (iii) भगवती शरण सिंह ने क्यों कहा कि भारत की नदियां मोक्षदायिनी नहीं रहीं?
  - (iv) महादेवी वर्मा के अनुसार नीलू के स्वभाव की कौन-सी विशेषताएं उसे अन्य कुत्तों से अलग करती हैं?
6. 'विविधा'-भाग : 2 के आधार पर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर दें। 2+2+2=6
- (i) अरूपुगम को 'वीर-चक्र' क्यों प्रदान किया गया?
  - (ii) दफ्तर के कर्मचारी, फौजी अफसरों और टंडन जी की बातचीत खिड़की के पास खड़े होकर क्यों सुन रहे थे?
  - (iii) गूँगा गांव छोड़कर क्यों चला गया?
  - (iv) धर्मवीर भारती को पत्र क्यों लिखना पड़ा?
7. 'सत्य किरण' एकांकी में आधुनिक साहित्यकार, पुलिस-अधिकारी, समाज-सेविका और वैज्ञानिकों की किन अंतर्विरोधी प्रवृत्तियों का पता चलता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 4
- अथवा**
- 'रमन का वात्सल्य' प्रेरक प्रसंग में लेखक ने चंद्रशेखर वेंकटरमन के किन गुणों का उल्लेख किया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
8. 'विराटा की पद्धिनी' के आधार पर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :- 3+3=6
- (i) कालपी के नवाब अलीमर्दान की सर्वाधिक उल्लेखनीय विशेषता क्या है? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए?
  - (ii) विराटा के पतन के बाद अलीमर्दान द्वारा पीछा किए जाने पर कुमुद ने क्या किया और क्यों?
  - (iii) देवी सिंह ने कफनसिंह बुंदेला के रूप में युद्ध के दौरान क्या भूमिका निभाई?
9. 'विराटा की पद्धिनी' उपन्यास के पात्र कुमुद अथवा कुंजर सिंह की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का सोदाहरण उल्लेख कीजिए। 4
10. रेखांकित पदों का पद-परिचय दीजिए : 3
- भाई ने मुझसे पूछा, कोई तुम्हारे साथ आया है?
11. निर्देशानुसार वाच्य-परिवर्तन कीजिए। 3
- (i) रावण द्वारा सीता का हरण किया गया। (कर्तृवाच्य में)

- (ii) बीमार यात्री ऊंचे पर्वत पर चढ़न सका। (भाववाच्य में)
- (iii) सुभाष चंद्र बोस के आह्वान पर युवकों ने रक्तदान किया। (कर्मवाच्य में)
12. **निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का समास-विग्रह कीजिए, और समासों के नाम भी लिखिए :**  $2+2=4$   
पथभ्रष्ट, कर-कमल, चक्रधर, त्रिलोकी।
13. **निम्नलिखित अशुद्ध वाक्यों को शुद्ध कीजिए :**  $1+1+1=3$
- (i) पुत्र ने पिताजी के चरणों के लिए सिर झुका दिया।
  - (ii) हमने इसको विचार-विमर्श किया।
  - (iii) मेरे को गुरुजी ने क्यों बुलाया है?
14. **निर्देशानुशार वाक्य-रूपांतरण कीजिए :**  $1+1+1+1=4$
- (i) विद्यार्थी पुस्तक खरीदने बाजार गया। (मिश्रित वाक्य में)
  - (ii) जो व्यक्ति पुरुषार्थी होता है, उसके लिए कोई कार्य कठिन नहीं होता। (सरल वाक्य में)
  - (iii) वह विद्यालय में आया, जहां उसने कहानी सुनाई। (संयुक्त वाक्य में)
  - (iv) बीमारी के कारण स्नेहलता ने परीक्षा नहीं दी। (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में)
15. (i) **निम्नलिखित वाक्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए :** 2  
ममता की बेटी सुधा रोज क्रिकेट खेलती है।
- (ii) **निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का एक वाक्य में संश्लेषण कीजिए :** 2  
गाय का रंग काला था। खेत में गेहूं की हरी फसल खड़ी थी।  
गाय ने फसल को चरना शुरू कर दिया।
16. (क) **निम्नलिखित लोकोक्तियों में से किन्हीं दो का वाक्यों में इस प्रकार प्रयोग कीजिए कि उनके अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाएँ :**  $1+1=2$
- (i) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए।
  - (ii) आ बैल मुझे मार।
  - (iii) एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती।
- (ख) **निम्नलिखित मुहावरों में से किन्हीं दो का वाक्यों में इस प्रकार प्रयोग कीजिए कि उनके अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाएँ :**  $1+1=2$
- (i) ईट का जवाब पत्थर से देना।
  - (ii) आंखें बिछाना।
  - (iii) कान पर जूँ न रेंगना।

**17. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और तत्संबंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :**

प्रकृति और व्यक्ति के संबंधों में विकार आ रहा है। व्यक्ति प्रकृति से दूर हो गया है। जनसंख्या- विस्फोट से तथा प्रदूषण के कुप्रभाव से प्रकृति की शोभा पर संकट के बादल मंडराने लगे हैं। ऐसी विपरीत स्थिति में भी प्रकृति का सौंदर्य वसंत के आगमन पर खिल उठता है। विस्मय होता है कि आजकल लोगों को वसंत के आगमन का भी आभास नहीं होता। पुष्प वाटिकाओं में रंग-बिरंगे फूलों की चटख और महक से वासंती पवन झूम उठता है। पुष्प पंखुड़ियों पर तितलियों के नृत्य मन मोह लेते हैं। भ्रमरों का मधुर गुंजन आनंद की वृष्टि करता है। ऋतुराज के स्वागत में आम की डाल पर कोकिला भी मधुर तानें छेड़ती है। मोरनियों के झुंड से घिरा मोर मस्ती में नाचता है।

प्रकृति की यह छटा लोगों को नसीब नहीं होती क्योंकि उनके मन में प्रकृति-प्रेम शोष नहीं रहा। व्यक्ति प्रकृति-प्रेम के अभाव में मानसिक दबावों में जी रहा है। अतः वसंत के आगमन पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मन में उसका स्वागत करने की भावना जागनी चाहिए।

- |                                                            |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) प्रकृति की शोभाशी पर संकट के बादल क्यों मंडरा रहे हैं? | 1 |
| (ii) विपरीत परिस्थिति में भी प्रकृति की विशेषता क्या है?   | 1 |
| (iii) लेखक को विस्मय क्यों होता है?                        | 1 |
| (iv) प्रकृति की कौन-सी छटा लोगों को नसीब नहीं होती?        | 1 |
| (v) मानसिक दबावों से छुटकारा पाने की दवा क्या है?          | 1 |

**18. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए और तत्संबंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :**

थका-हारा सोचता मन-सोचता मन।  
उलझती ही जा रही है एक उलझन  
अंधेरे में अंधेरे से कब तलक लड़ते रहें  
सामने जो दिख रहा है, वह सचाई भी कहें।  
भीड़ अंधों की खड़ी खुश रेवड़ी खाती  
अंधेरे के इशारों पर नाचती-गाती।  
थका हारा सोचता मन-सोचता मन।  
भूखी प्यासी कानाफूसी दे उठी दस्तक  
अंध बन जा झुका दे तम-द्वार पर मस्तक।  
रेवड़ी की बाँट में तू रेवड़ी बन जा

तिमिर के दरबार में दरबान-सा तन जा।  
थका हारा, उठा गर्दन-जूझता मन  
दूर उलझन! दूर, उलझन! दूर उलझन!

चल खड़ा हो पैर में यदि लग गई ठोकर  
 खड़ा हो संघर्ष में फिर रोशनी होकर  
 मृत्यु भी वरदान है संघर्ष में प्यारे  
 सत्य के संघर्ष में क्यों रोशनी हारे।  
 देखते ही देखते तम तोड़ता है दम  
 और सूरज की तरह हम ठोंकते हैं खम।

- (i) थके हारे मन की उलझन क्या है? 1
  - (ii) अंधेर में अंधों की भीड़ खुश क्यों है? 1
  - (iii) भूख-प्यास की विवशता का क्या परामर्श है? 1
  - (iv) जुझारू मन ने सुझाव क्यों नहीं माना? 1
  - (v) संघर्ष में विजय किसे मिलती है? 1
19. आपके पड़ोस में आतंकवादी रह रहा है। आपने उस मकान में कुछ आतंकवादी गतिविधियाँ देखी हैं। आप अपने नगर के उच्च पुलिस अधिकारी को पत्र लिखकर इसकी पूर्ण जानकारी दीजिए ताकि किसी दुर्घटना से पूर्व ही उचित कार्रवाई हो सके।

#### अथवा

5

- घायल सुरक्षाकर्मी को, जो आपका परिचित, संबंधी या रिश्ते का भाई है, एक पत्र लिखिए।
20. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 250 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए : 10

- (i) विविधता में एकता-भारत की विशेषता
- (ii) मंगल ग्रह की यात्रा
- (iii) बाल मजदूरी-एक अभिशाप
- (iv) लोकतंत्र में चुनाव
- (v) परहित सरिस धरम नहिं भाई।

**हिंदी (कैंड्रिक)**  
**कक्षा-12**  
**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र-I**

**अंक-योजना उत्तर-संकेत और मूल्य-बिंदु**

**अंक-विवरण**

1.	किसी एक काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या अपेक्षित है।	
(i)	रचना और रचनाकार का नामोल्लेख	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(ii)	प्रसंग-पूर्वापर संबंध-कथन	1
(iii)	व्याख्या	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(iv)	शुद्ध भाषा-संप्रेषण	$\frac{1}{2}$

**कुल अंक : 5**

- (i) 'जड़ की मुस्कान', हरिवंश राय बच्चन
- (ii) प्रगति करने पर अपने मूलाधार को भूल जाने वाले को उनके मूलाधार का महत्व समझाने के लिए वृक्ष के माध्यम से जड़ की मुस्कान स्पष्ट करती है।
- (iii) तने के विकास में डालियों, टहनियों और पत्तियों के बाद कली और पुष्प अपनी-अपनी शेखी बघारते हैं। डालियाँ तने की, टहनी डालों की, पत्तियाँ टहनी की, कली पत्तियों की और पुष्प कली की उपेक्षा करते हैं। पुष्प को गंध और रूप पर गर्व है। तभी दूर-दूर तक हवा महक रही है। भ्रमर भी उसका गुणगान कर रहे हैं, पुष्प की गर्वीली वाणी पर जड़ मुस्कुराती है और रहस्य बताती है। वृक्ष का विकास और अस्तित्व जड़ पर आधारित है। जड़ निर्जीव नहीं, सजीव है।

**अथवा**

- (i) 'हँसा जोर से' सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना।
- (ii) दुनिया को व्यक्ति का सुख और दुख फूटी आंख नहीं भाता। लोग उसके शोक, गम और आनंद में भागीदारी नहीं निभाते। जो लोग दुनिया के साथ अपना सुख-दुख बांटना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों को कवि सलाह देता है।

(iii) मित्र इस विचित्र दुनिया को अपनी पीड़ा समझाना अत्यंत कठिन कार्य है। इसलिए इसके सामने अपनी दर्द-कथा पर समय नष्ट मत कीजिए। हाँ, दर्द तो गर्दन उठाएगा और चाहेगा कि दुनिया को सुनाऊँ, कोई न कोई सुनेगा, अवश्य सुनेगा। कवि का सच्चा परामर्श है कि ऐसी स्थिति में निर्जन पथ पर कदम बढ़ाता चल, गति में ही प्रगति है, प्रगति में पीड़ा का निदान है, जीवन की इस प्रगतिशील कदमताल में दुःख के दिन बीत जाएंगे। सुख मिलेगा। रहीम कवि ने भी समानांतर पंक्तियों में कहा है:

‘रहिमन निज मन की व्यथा, मन ही राखो गोय  
सुनि इठलैहैं लोग सब, बांट न लैहैं कोय।’

2. किन्हीं दो काव्यांशों के भाव-सौंदर्य और शिल्प-सौंदर्य की प्रस्तुति अपेक्षित है—  $3 \times 2 = 6$

(क) पति-पत्नी के अटल दाम्पत्य जीवन का कथन-सौंदर्य।

‘पद-रज’ और ‘ध्रुव-सी’ ‘अटल’ में शिल्प-सौंदर्य प्रकट हुआ है।

‘पद-रज’ में सनातन संबंध अभिव्यक्त हुआ है तो ‘ध्रुव-सी’ में उपमा के द्वारा एकनिष्ठता व्यक्त हुई है।

(ख) तन मन के स्वच्छ और उज्ज्वल जीवन के आहान का कथन।

आगमन का बादल जैसा रंगीन रूप, हिमगिरि के शिखर पर शोभायमान सौंदर्य का कथन।

भाव-सौंदर्य  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , शिल्प-सौंदर्य  $1\frac{1}{2}$

3. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

(क) किसान की भुजाएं श्रम करके अन्न का उत्पादन करती हैं। यही कारण है कि कवि ने उसकी भुजाओं पर सौ-सौ युग, सौ-सौ हिमालय और सौ-सौ गंगा न्योछावर करने की कामना की है।

(ख) वह किसी से कुछ न मांगे, निरंतर परोपकार करता रहे, उसकी कथनी-करनी में अंतर न हो, कटु वचन सुनकर भी उसे क्रोध न आए, सुख-दुःख उसे विचलित न करें वह नियमों का पालन करना चाहता है ताकि स्थायी रूप में राम की भक्ति प्राप्त हो।

(ग) बच्चों की गुड़िया-सी भोली मिट्टी का अस्तित्व क्या है? हवा उसे उड़ा देती है और पानी उसे गला देता है।

4.(क) (i) अनेकता में एकता की भावना भारत की पुरानी सांस्कृतिक विशेषता रही है। 1

(ii) भारत में प्रांत-विशेष के लोग अपने अलग अस्तित्व के लिए आंदोलन करते रहे हैं। उसी के साथ देशवासियों की यह भावना भी बलवती रही कि हम एक राष्ट्र के रूप में गणतांत्रिक शासन में रहें। चक्रवर्ती राज्य का संकल्प इसका साक्ष्य है। इस मौलिक एकता ने प्रांतीयता को पनपने नहीं दिया। 2

(ख) (i) लेखक हरे-भरे पेड़ और एक ठूंठ पर हवा का प्रभाव देखते-देखते इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि ठूंठ पर इसका कोई असर नहीं होता। 'न हिलना,' 'न झुकना' शब्द ही उसके अंतरमन में कौंधता रहा।

1

(ii) लेखक उसे वीर पुरुष मानता है, जिसके जीवन में स्थिरता है। वह अपने निश्चय पर अटल रहता है। वह अपने लक्ष्य से इधर-उधर नहीं होता। हिलता तक नहीं है। दृढ़ रहता है। विपरीत परिस्थिती हो या आसुरी शक्ति, वह उनके सामने नत-मस्तक नहीं होता।

2

5. केवल तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अपेक्षित हैं। प्रत्येक उत्तर में दो मूल बिंदुओं की अभिव्यक्ति हो।

कथ्य=3+3+3=9

(क) अंश और संपूर्ण का संबंध पेड़ पौधों और पशुओं के उदाहरण देकर वन की समग्रता का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित।

(ख) शंकराचार्य ने चित्रकार से कहा कि हंस का चित्र हमने भी बनाया था लेकिन लोकतंत्र में हमारे हंस में कौआ नजर आता है। हमारी कूचियों में सांप्रदायिकता के रंग बताए जाते हैं। अब लोकतंत्र में लोक के हाथों हंस का चित्र बनने दो।

(ग) जनसंख्या और जन कुकृत्यों के विवरण के साथ महानदियों के प्रदूषित जल के स्पष्टीकरण से नदियों की मोक्षदायिनी शक्ति का विनाश बताना है।

(घ) नीलू की सहज चेतना, संप्रेषणप्रिय व्यवहार, आत्म सम्मान, स्वामिभक्ति और अहिंसक सद्व्यवहार के उदाहरणों से उक्ति सिद्ध की गई हो।

6. विविधता के आधार पर केवल तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर कारण और कार्य के स्पष्टीकरण-सहित अपेक्षित :

कथ्य =2(2x3=6)

(क) अरूमुगम के शौर्यपूर्ण बलिदान के कारण का उल्लेख अशोक चक्र के लिए किया हो।

(ख) वे टंडन जी की धीरता, दृढ़ता और अंग्रेज फौजी अफसरों के सामने उनकी शांत निर्भीकता देख-सुन रहे थे।

(ग) गूंगा अपनी तैराकी अथवा कला-बल से उस बच्चे को तुरंत न निकाल सका। तीन प्रयासों में निर्जीव-सी सफलता के कारण या अन्य कारण तर्क-सहित अपेक्षित।

(घ) किसी शोध करने वाले ने भारती जी से उनके साहित्य-परिचय के लिए अनुरोध किया था। अतः उन्होंने पत्र लिखा।

7. 'सत्य किरण' एकांकी के पात्रों की अंतर्विरोधी प्रवृत्तियों का संक्षिप्त परिचय अपेक्षित।

कथ्य 3+ अभिव्यक्ति 1=4

### अथवा

‘रमन का वात्सल्य’ प्रेरक प्रसंग के आधार पर रमन के तीन गुणों का उल्लेख अपेक्षित।

8. ‘विराटा की पद्मिनी’ के आधार पर दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। कथ्य-2+भाषा 1 ( $2 \times 3 = 6$ )
- (क) अलीमर्दान की सर्वाधिक उल्लेखनीय विशेषता यह है कि वह हिंदुओं की धार्मिक भावनाओं पर आधात नहीं करता। दुर्गा मंदिर पर उसने तोप से आक्रमण नहीं किया—देवीसिंह ने किया। स्पष्ट किया गया हो।
- (ख) कुमुद बेतवा नदी की ढालू चट्टान के छोर पर पहुंच गई। उसने ‘मलिनिया फुलवा लाओ नंदन बन के’ लोकगीत गाया और बेतवा नदी में छलांग लगा दी। अपने प्रेमी के वियोग में आत्म-बलिदान दिया और शत्रु से स्वयं को बचाया।
- (ग) देवीसिंह छद्म वेश में कफनसिंह बुंदेला के रूप में रामनगर गढ़ के द्वार पर चिल्लाया। प्रहरी आ गए तथा लोचनसिंह और उसके साथियों ने गढ़-विजय कर लिया।
9. कुमुद का परिचय— अनन्य सुंदरी, लोगों की आस्था का केंद्र, देवी का अवतार, सत्यवती, गुणवती, अनन्य प्रेमिका, निर्भीक और पवित्र नारी— आदि में से किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख सोदाहरण अपेक्षित।  $1+1+1+1=4$

### **अथवा**

कुंजर सिंह का परिचय— शौर्य, युद्ध-कुशल, कुमुद-प्रेम एवं रक्षा, देश-प्रेमी, निर्भीक सैनिक आदि में से किन्हीं चार का सोदाहरण उल्लेख अपेक्षित।

10. भाई ने-जातिवाचक संज्ञा, पुल्लिंग, एक वचन, कर्ताकारक, ‘पूछा’ क्रिया का कर्ता। 1  
 पूछा-सकर्मक क्रिया, पुल्लिंग, एक वचन। 1
- कोई—अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम, पु., एक वचन, कर्ता कारक, ‘आया है,’ क्रिया का कर्ता। 1
- (क) रावन ने सीता का हरण किया। 1  
 (ख) बीमार यात्री से ऊंचे पर्वत पर चढ़ा नहीं गया। 1  
 (ग) सुभाषचंद्र बोस के आह्वान पर युवकों द्वारा रक्तदान किया गया। 1
12. किन्हीं दो समासों का विग्रह और नामोल्लेख अपेक्षित है—  $2+2=4$
- |          |   |                                                 |            |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| पथभ्रष्ट | = | पथ से भ्रष्ट                                    | -तत्पुरुष  |
| करकमल    | = | कमल के समान कर                                  | -कर्मधारय  |
| चक्रधर   | = | चक्र को धारण करता है जो (श्रीकृष्ण अथवा विष्णु) | -बहुब्रीहि |
| त्रिलोकी | = | तीन लोकों का समूह                               | -द्विगु    |
13. (क) पुत्र ने पिता के चरणों में सिर झुका दिया। 1  
 (ख) हमने इस पर विचार-विमर्श किया। 1  
 (ग) सुभाषचंद्र बोस के आह्वान पर युवकों द्वारा रक्तदान किया गया। 1

### अथवा

14. (क) चूँकि विद्यार्थी को पुस्तक खरीदनी थी इसलिए वह बाजार गया।  
विद्यार्थी बाजार गया जहां उसने पुस्तक खरीदी। 1
- (ख) पुरुषार्थी व्यक्ति के लिए कोई कार्य कठिन नहीं होता। 1
- (ग) वह विद्यालय में आया और उसने कहानी सुनाई। 1
- (घ) क्या बीमारी के कारण स्नेहलता ने परीक्षा नहीं दी? 1
15. (क) 

उद्देश्य		विधेय		
कर्ता का विस्तार	कर्ता	कर्म-	क्रिया-	विस्तार
ममता की बेटी	सुधा	क्रिकेट-	खेलती है-	रोज
- (ख) काली गाय ने खेत में खड़ी हरी फसल को चरना शुरू कर दिया। 2
16. (क) किन्हीं दो लोकोक्तियों के सार्थक प्रयोग पर अंक दिए जाएं : 1+1=2
- (i) थोड़ी विद्या या धन से घमंड में आना-अर्थ पर ध्यान दें।
  - (ii) जानबूझकर मुसीबत मोल लेना। -अर्थ पर ध्यान दें।
  - (iii) संघर्ष दोनों पक्षों की भूल से होता है। -अर्थ पर ध्यान दें।
- (ख) किन्हीं दो मुहावरों के सार्थक प्रयोग कर अंक दिए जाएं। 1+1=2
- (i) दुष्ट से दुष्टता का व्यवहार करना। -अर्थ पर ध्यान दें।
  - (ii) आदर सत्कार करना। -अर्थ पर ध्यान दें।
  - (iii) कुछ भी प्रभाव न होना। -अर्थ पर ध्यान दें।
17. (क) जनसंख्या-विस्फोट व प्रदूषण के कारण प्रकृति की शोभा पर संकट है। 1
- (ख) प्रकृति का सौंदर्य खिल उठता है। 1
- (ग) लोगों को आजकल बसंत के आगमन का भी आभास नहीं होता। 1
- (घ) पुष्पों का सौंदर्य कोकिला के गीत, मोर के नृत्य और भ्रमरों के मधुर गुंजन की छटा लोगों को नसीब नहीं होती। 1
- (ङ) प्रकृति -प्रेम मानसिक दबावों से मुक्ति दिला सकता है। 1
18. (क) अंधेरे से संघर्ष जारी रखें या नहीं, उलझन थी। 1
- (ख) अंधेरे के इशारों पर नाच-गाकर रेवड़ी खाकर खुश थी। 1
- (ग) परामर्श था अंधेरे के अधीन हो जा। 1
- (घ) सत्य से संघर्ष में झुकना अभिशाप है, मर जाना वरदान है। 1

(ड) जो सत्य के संघर्ष में प्रयासरत रहता है, उसे विजय मिलती है।	1
19. पत्र-लेखन=	पत्र की औपचारिकताएं 2+ पत्र का वृत्तांत-विवरण 3=5
20. निबंध-लेखन=	प्रस्तावना 1+ विषय-प्रतिपादन (4 बिंदुओं का विवेचन) 6+ उपसंहार 1+ भाषा-शैलीगत मौलिकता 2=10

**हिंदी (कैंड्रिक)**  
**कक्षा-12**  
**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र-II**

**समय : 3 घंटे**

**पूर्णांक : 100**

**1. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिएः**

सिंही की गोद से छीनता है शिशु कौन  
मौन भी क्या रहती वह रहते प्राण?  
रे अजान,  
एक मेष माता ही  
रहती है निर्मिमेष-  
दुर्बल वह-  
छिनती संतान जब,  
जन्म पर अपने अभिशप्त  
तप्त आंसू बहाती है।  
किंतु क्या?  
योग्य जन जीता है,  
पश्चिम की उक्ति नहीं,  
गीता है, गीता है,  
स्मरण करो बार-बार-  
जागो फिर एक बार।

**अथवा**

काहे रे बन खोजन जाइ

सर्व निवासा सदा अलेपा तोहि संग समाई॥  
 पुहुप मध्य ज्यों बास बसत है, मुकुर माहि जस छाईं  
 तैसे ही हरि बसै निरंतर घट ही खोजो भाई॥  
 बाहर भीतर एकै जानो यह गुरु ज्ञान बताई॥  
 भन 'नानक' बिन आपा चीन्हे मिटे न भ्रम की काई॥

### 2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों में से किन्हीं दो का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए :

3+3=6

(क) विरचे शिव, विष्णु विरचि विपुल

अगणित ब्रह्मांड हिलाए है

पलने में प्रलय झुलाया है

गोदी में कल्प खिलाए हैं।

(ख) मैंने उसको

जब जब देखा

लोहा देखा

लोहे जैसा

तपते देखा

गलते देखा

ढलते देखा

मैंने उसको

गोली जैसा

चलते देखा।

(ग) पर न जाने क्यों-

पराजय ने मुझे शीतल किया,

और हर भटकाव ने गति दी

नहीं कोई था

इसी से सब हो गए मेरे

मैं स्वयं को बांटती ही फिरी

किसी ने मुझको नहीं यदि दी।

### 3. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर दीजिए :

2+2=4

(क) 'ये अनाज की पूलें तेरे कांधे झूलें' कविता में कवि ने वायु को किसान की उज्ज्वल गाथा और सूर्य को उसका रथ क्यों बताया है?

(ख) 'बीरांगना' कविता में भारतीय नारी की किन-किन विशेषताओं को दर्शाया गया है?

(ग) कवि क्लर्क- जीवन की किन-किन जटिलताओं को जीने के लिए बाध्य है? 'मैं और मेरा पिट्ठू' नामक कविता के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

**4. निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों के आधार पर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :**

(क) जीवन में देह है, जीवन में आत्मा है। देह है नाशशील और आत्मा है शाश्वत, तो आत्मा को हिलना-झुकना नहीं है और देह को निरंतर हिलना-झुकना ही है; नहीं तो हम हो जाएंगे रामलीला के रावण की तरह, जो बांस की खपच्चियों पर खड़ा रहता है- न हिलता है न झुकता है। हमारे विचार लचीले हों, परिस्थितियों के साथ वे समन्वय साधते चलें, पर हमारे आदर्श स्थिर हों। हमारे पैरों में जीवन के मोर्चे पर डटे रहने की भी शक्ति हो और स्वयं मुड़कर हमें उठने-बैठने-लेटने में मदद देने की भी। संक्षेप में जीवन की कृतार्थता यह है कि वह दृढ़ हो, पर अडियल न हो।

- (i) जीवन की कृतार्थता अडियल होने की अपेक्षा दृढ़ता में क्यों है? 1  
(ii) हमारे विचार लचीले क्यों होने चाहिए, स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

(ख) आदमी की जिंदगी अपने-आप में बहुत ही अकेली और नीरस होती है। आदमी-आदमी के रिश्ते-नाते बहुत दूर तक साथ नहीं देते। पर जब वह इनसे आगे बढ़कर एक व्यापक संबंध कायम करने की कोशिश करता है तो उसके साथ बन, पर्वत, नदी आदि सब चल पड़ते हैं। तब वह अकेला नहीं रह जाता। आज वह वनस्पतियों और पानी के रिश्ते को भूलकर अपने को भी अकेला बना रहा है और उनसे आपसी संबंधों का भी विच्छेद करता जा रहा है। गंगा, यमुना, गोदावरी, नर्मदा और कावेरी आज भी भारत में बह रही हैं। पर अब वे मोक्षदायनी नहीं रह गई हैं।

- (i) आज का मनुष्य वनस्पति और पानी के रिश्ते को भूलकर अपने आप को अकेला कैसे बना रहा है? 2  
(ii) लेखक ऐसा क्यों कहता है कि भारत की नदियां अब मोक्षदायनी नहीं रह गई हैं? 1

**5. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में दीजिए:- 3+3+3=9**

- (क) 'यह देश एक है' पाठ के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए कि भारत में विविधता के भीतर ही एकता के गुण विद्यमान हैं।  
(ख) कोकिल के भीतर तोते का रहना वर्तमान समाज की किस मानसिकता की ओर संकेत करता है? 'चित्र' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।  
(ग) वन की संकल्पना को पेड़-पौधे और पशु स्वीकार क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे थे? 'तत्सत' कहानी के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।  
(घ) 'मेरे लिए भारतीय होने का अर्थ' पाठ में लेखक पुश्किन के पत्र को उद्धृत करके हमें क्या बताना चाहता है?

**6. 'विविधा भाग-2' के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में दीजिए:- 2+2+2=6**

- (क) राजर्षि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के व्यक्तित्व की क्या विशेषताएं थीं? 'टंडन जी अडिग रहे' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

- (ख) 'इंद्रिय लिप्सा जीवन नहीं है।' 'मूँगा गूँगा' कहानी के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ग) रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर ने भगिनी निवेदिता की सेवा को 'दिल की सेवा' क्यों कहा था?
- (घ) लेखक के पिता के जीवन की कौन-सी घटनाएं उनकी विद्रोही प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालती हैं? 'एक पत्र' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए।

7. **निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में लिखिए :**

4

"काम पूरा होने से पहले नहीं मरुंगा साहब"। 'मां जानती है' पाठ में अरुमुगम के किन कार्यों से उसके इस कथन की पुष्टि होती है?

### अथवा

**पंडित विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्कर के चरित्र की किन-किन विशेषताओं ने आपको सर्वाधिक प्रभावित किया और क्यों?**

8. **'विराटा की पद्मिनी'** के आधार पर किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में दीजिए।

3+3=6

- (क) बुंदेलखण्ड का पंचनदा कौन-सा स्थान कहलाता है? यह स्थान क्यों प्रसिद्ध है? वहां कौन जाकर ठहरे थे?

- (ख) अलीमर्दान के सिंहगढ़ आने से कुंजरसिंह प्रसन्न क्यों नहीं था?

- (ग) देवीसिंह ने अंत में दाँगी वीरों को किन शब्दों में श्रद्धांजलि दी? विराटा की जागीर के लिए क्या निर्णय किया?

9. **'विराटा की पद्मिनी'** उपन्यास के आधार पर लोचन सिंह अथवा कुंजर सिंह की चारित्रिक विशेषताएं स्पष्ट कीजिए।

4

10. **रेखांकित पदों का व्याकरणिक परिचय दीजिए:-**

शीत क्रृतु में हिमालय का क्षेत्र पूर्णतया बर्फ से ढंक जाता है और वहां का जन-जीवन अस्त व्यस्त हो जाता है।

3

11. **निर्देशानुसार वाच्य बदलिए :-**

3

- (क) अध्यापक विद्यालय में शिक्षा देते हैं। (कर्म वाच्य में)

- (ख) वाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए सरकार द्वारा करोड़ों रूपए खर्च किए जाते हैं। (कर्तृ वाच्य में)

- (ग) मैं इस गर्मी में सो नहीं सकता। (भाव वाच्य में)

12. (क) समस्त पदों का विग्रह करके समास का नाम भी लिखिए : 2  
हाथोंहाथ, गजानन।
- (ख) समस्त पद बनाइए और समास का नाम भी लिखिए : 2  
गंगा और यमुना, हाथ से लिखित।
13. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखिए : 3  
(क) कृपया दो दिन का अवकाश प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।  
(ख) शेर को सामने देखकर मेरे तो प्राण ही सूख गया।  
(ग) मुझे केवल मात्र पांच रुपए चाहिए।
14. अर्थ के आधार पर निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के भेद बताइए : 2  
(क) वे लोग कहां रहते हैं?  
(ख) आपकी यात्रा शुभ हो।  
(ग) उसकी पत्नी बहुत बीमार थी।  
(घ) अगर वे आ जाते तो मेरा काम बन जाता।
15. निर्देशानुसार वाक्यों में परिवर्तन कीजिए : 2  
(क) लालाजी थैला उठाकर दुकान की ओर चले। (संयुक्त वाक्य में)  
(ख) वर्षा होने पर मोर नाचने लगते हैं। (मिश्रित वाक्य में)
16. (क) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए : 2  
(i) तेजस्वी चाणक्य ने वीर चंद्रगुप्त को मगध का सम्राट बना दिया।  
(ii) पवनपुत्र हनुमान ने देखते ही देखते सोने की लंका जला दी।  
(ख) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का संश्लेषण कीजिए : 2  
(i) होरी एक किसान था। वह बहुत गरीब था। वह बहुत परिश्रम करता था।  
(ii) शीला मेरी बहन है। वह बंबई से कल आएगी। हम दो दिन तक मौज-मस्ती करेंगे।
17. (क) उपयुक्त लोकोक्तियों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए: 2  
(i) राम ने कहा कि मेरी आर्थिक दुर्दशा में तुम्हारी थोड़ी-सी सहायता मेरे लिए.....  
.....बन जाएगी।  
(ii) मैं जल्दबाजी में पुरानी नौकरी से इस्तीफा दे आया और नई नौकरी मिली नहीं।  
मेरी दशा तो ऐसी हो गई जैसे.....।

(ख) निम्नलिखित मुहावरों में से किन्हीं दो का वाक्यों में इस प्रकार प्रयोग कीजिए कि  
अर्थ स्पष्ट हो जाए :

2

- (i) गाँठ बाँध लेना
- (ii) सिर हथेली पर रखना
- (iii) चार चाँद लगाना

#### 18. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(क) मैं जिस समाज की कल्पना करता हूं, उसमें गृहस्थ सन्यासी और सन्यासी गृहस्थ होंगे अर्थात् सन्यास और गृहस्थ के बीच वह दूरी नहीं रहेगी जो परंपरा से चलती आ रही है। सन्यासी उत्तम कोटि का मनुष्य होता है, क्योंकि उसमें संचय की वृत्ति नहीं होती, लोभ और स्वार्थ नहीं होता। यही गुण गृहस्थ में भी होना चाहिए। सन्यासी भी वही श्रेष्ठ है जो समाज के लिए कुछ काम करे। ज्ञान और कर्म को भिन्न करेगे तो समाज में विषमता उत्पन्न होगी ही। मुख में कविता और करवे पर हाथ, यह आदर्श मुझे पसंद था। इसी की शिक्षा में दूसरों को भी देता हूं और तुमने सुना है या नहीं कि नानक ने एक अमीर लड़के के हाथ से पानी पीना अस्वीकार कर दिया था। लोगों ने कहा, “गुरुजी यह लड़का तो अत्यंत संभ्रांत वंश का है, इसके हाथ का पानी पीने में क्या दोष है”? नानक बोले, “इसकी हथेली में मेहनत—मजदूरी के निशान नहीं हैं। जिसके हाथ में मेहनत के ठेले नहीं होते, उसके हाथ का पानी पीने में मैं दोष मानता हूं।” नानक ठीक थे। श्रेष्ठ समाज वह है, जिसके सदस्य जी खोलकर श्रम करते हैं और, तब भी जरूरत से अधिक धन पर अधिकार जमाने की उनकी इच्छा नहीं होती।

- (i) ‘गृहस्थ सन्यासी और सन्यासी गृहस्थ होंगे’ से लेखक का क्या आशय है? 1
- (ii) सन्यासी उत्तम कोटि का मनुष्य क्यों माना गया है? 1
- (iii) समाज में विषमता कब उत्पन्न होती है? 1
- (iv) श्रेष्ठ समाज कौन-सा है? 1
- (v) ‘विषमता’ शब्द का विलोम लिखकर इसमें प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए। 1

#### (ख) नीचे दिए गए काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे-गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

खुब गए  
दूधिया निगाहों में  
फटी बिवाइयों वाले खुरदरे पैर  
धंस गए  
कुसुम कोमल मन में  
गुटठल घट्ठों वाले कुलिश कठोर पैर  
दे रहे थे गति  
रबड़ विहीन ढूंठ पैडलों को  
चला रहे थे

एक नहीं, दो नहीं, तीन-तीन चक्र  
 कर रहे थे मात्र त्रिविक्रम वामन के पुराने पैरों को  
 नाप रहे थे धरती का अनहद फासला  
 घंटों के हिसाब से ढोए जा रहे थे!

देर तक टकराए  
 उस दिन इन आँखों से वे पैर  
 भूल नहीं पाऊंगा फटी बिवाइयां  
 खुब गई दुधिया निगाहों में  
 धंस गई  
 कुसुम कोमल मन में।

- (i) रिक्षा चालक के पैरों में बिवाइयां और गाँठों से भरे घट्ठे क्यों पड़े गए थे? 1
- (ii) कवि ने रिक्षा चालक के पैरों की तुलना किसके पैरों से की है? 1
- (iii) कवि ने अपने मन और दृष्टि के लिए किन उपमानों का प्रयोग किया है और क्यों? 1
- (iv) 'घंटों के हिसाब से ढोए जा रहे थे' से कवि किस कदु सत्य की ओर संकेत करता है? 1
- (v) कवि को क्यों लगता है कि वह रिक्षा चालक के 'बिवाई-पड़े पैरों' को भूल नहीं पाएगा? 1
19. विद्यालय के वार्षिक उत्सव का वर्णन करते हुए पुरस्कार प्राप्ति की प्रसन्नता व्यक्त करते हुए राहुल की ओर से पिताजी को एक पत्र लिखिए।

### अथवा

- दैनिक समाचारपत्र के संपादक को दिव्या की ओर से एक पत्र लिखिए, जिसमें कार्यालयों में बढ़ते भ्रष्टाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया गया हो। 5
20. किसी एक विषय पर लगभग ढाई सौ शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए :

- (क) इक्कीसवीं सदी का भारत  
 (ख) बढ़ती आबादी और सिमटते साधन  
 (ग) कर्म ही पूजा है।  
 (घ) संचार क्रांति और भारत  
 (ङ) मन के हारे हार है, मन के जीते जीत।

**हिंदी (केंद्रिक)**  
**कक्षा-12**  
**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र-II**

अंक-योजना उत्तर-संकेत और मूल्य-बिंदु

प्र.सं. अपेक्षित उत्तर-संकेत/मूल्य-बिंदु	अंक-विवरण/ योग
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1. (केवल एक काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या अपेक्षित)	
अंक-विभाजन (i) कवि और कविता का नामोल्लेख	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
(ii) प्रसंग (पूर्वापर संबंध निर्वाह)	1
(iii) व्याख्या : प्रमुख भाव-बिंदुओं का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(iv) अभिव्यक्ति-कौशल, भाषिक-कुशलता	$\frac{1}{2}=5$

**प्रसंग :** प्रस्तुत काव्यांश सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' की कविता 'जागो फिर एक बार' में से लिया गया है।

भारतीय वीरों को शत्रुओं के विरुद्ध, प्रोत्साहित करते हुए कहा गया है कि वीरों के अधिकार-हनन का कोई साहस नहीं कर सकता।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** हे भारतवासी! जो भेड़ के समान कायर होते हैं, वे अपने अधिकार छिनते देख विरोध नहीं करते, परिणामतः जीवन-पर्यंत आंसू बहाते हैं। डार्विन से पूर्व भारत में श्रीकृष्ण ने गीता में अन्याय के विरुद्ध शस्त्र उठाने की प्रेरणा दी थी क्योंकि समर्थ ही जीवित रहने का अधिकारी है।

**विशेष :** भाषा— तत्सम शब्द-प्रधान शब्दावली से युक्त, मुक्त छंद, ओज गुण, प्रतीकात्मकता का गुण।

#### अथवा

**प्रसंग :** प्रस्तुत पद 'संतवाणी' शीर्षक के अंतर्गत संकलित गुरु नानक द्वारा रचित है। ईश्वर को किसी विशेष स्थान पर खोजा नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि वह तो सर्व-व्यापक है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** ईश्वर सर्व-व्यापक है, इसलिए उसे वन आदि में खोजने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जिस प्रकार पुष्प में गंध और दर्पण में परछाई समाई है, उसी प्रकार मनुष्य के हृदय में वह परमात्मा समाया है। उसे हृदय में ही खोजना होगा। गुरु के ज्ञान के भीतर-बाहर (सर्वत्र) व्याप्त ईश्वर का अनुभव किया जा सकता है। अतः भ्रम दूर होने पर ही स्वयं को जाना जा सकता है।

**विशेष :** भाषा में आम बोलचाल के शब्द, उपमा, दृष्टांत अलंकार, भाषा में चित्रात्मकता का गुण है।

2. किन्हीं दो काव्यांशों का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट करना अपेक्षित 3+3=6

**अंक-विभाजन :**

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (i) भाव-सौंदर्य    | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (ii) शिल्प-सौंदर्य | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |

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**कुल अंक : 3**

(क) शिव मंगल सिंह सुमन ने 'मिट्टी की महिमा' नामक कविता की इन पंक्तियों में मिट्टी को सर्वाधिक प्राचीन और ब्रह्मा, विष्णु तथा महेश की जन्मदात्री के रूप में चित्रित किया है।

**शिल्प-सौंदर्य :** भाषा सरल, सरस एवं प्रवाहपूर्ण खड़ी बोली है। मिट्टी पर मानवीय भावों का आरोपण है। मानवीकरण व अनुप्रास अलंकार का प्रयोग है। कविता में प्रसाद गुण व संगीतात्मक छंद-प्रवाह है।

(ख) **भाव-सौंदर्य :** केदारनाथ अग्रवाल ने 'वीरांगना' कविता में नारी को वीरांगना-रूप में चित्रित कर उसे शक्ति-स्वरूपा माना है। वह विषम परिस्थितियों में दृढ़ रहते हुए दूसरों के कल्याण-हेतु भिन्न-भिन्न रूपों में ढलती है।

**शिल्प-सौंदर्य :** नारी के कोमल एवं दृढ़ रूपों का सशक्त एवं नवीन ढंग से चित्रण किया गया है। कविता में प्रसाद गुण है। भाषा सहज एवं प्रवाहपूर्ण खड़ी बोली है। अनुप्रास एवं उपमा अलंकारों की छटा द्रष्टव्य है। कविता में सहज छंद-प्रवाह है। यह लघु कविता का एक सुन्दर उदाहरण है।

(ग) **भाव-सौंदर्य :** आम बोलचाल के शब्दों से युक्त खड़ी बोली की भावमयी कविता है। विरोधाभास और मानवीकरण अलंकार की प्रधानता है।

3. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। 2+2=4

**अंक-विभाजन :**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (i) कथ्य          | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| (ii) भाषा-शुद्धता | $\frac{1}{2}$  |

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**कुल अंक : 2**

(क) वायु को किसान की उज्ज्वल गाथा इसलिए कहा गया है, क्योंकि उसके श्रम का यश वायु की तरह सब जगह व्याप्त है। सूर्य को किसान का रथ इसलिए कहा गया है, क्योंकि सूरज की ऊष्मा के बल पर फसलें तैयार होती हैं।

(ख) भारतीय नारी प्राचीन काल से ही आत्मविश्वासी, सच्ची प्रेमिका, पतिव्रता, विपरीत परिस्थितियों में अडिग रहनेवाली, स्फूर्तिमयी, पति के सुख-दुख की साथिन, आशा एवं विश्वास से भरी है।

(ग) कवि को कलर्क के रूप में निरंतर जीवन की जटिलताओं को झेलना पड़ता है। आर्थिक तंगी को सहना पड़ता है। प्रतिदिन जीवन में सर्वत्र संघर्ष करना पड़ता है।

4. (क) (i) जीवन की कृतार्थता अडियल होने की अपेक्षा दृढ़ता में हैं क्योंकि हमें अपने आदर्शों का पालन दृढ़ता से करना चाहिए। बिना उचित-अनुचित का विचार किए अडियल बने रहने से जीवन कृतार्थ नहीं होता। 1
- (ii) हमारे विचारों में लचीलापन है तो हम सहज ही परिस्थितियों के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित कर सकते हैं। हमारे आदर्श स्थिर हों और विचारों में लचीलापन हो तो हम जीवन के मोर्चे पर डटे रह सकते हैं; जैसे बांस का हरा-भरा पेड़ हवा के साथ हिलता है, झुकता है, फिर सीधा खड़ा हो जाता है। 2
- (ख) (i) आज मनुष्य बनस्पति और जल से अपना नाता तोड़ रहा है जिसके कारण उसका जीवन नीरस और अकेला होता जा रहा है। बनस्पति और पानी का रिश्ता अटूट और अनंत है, मनुष्य का नाता इनसे अटूट है। आज मनुष्य को अपने स्वार्थ और व्यस्तता त्यागकर प्रकृति की हरियाली व जल की पवित्रता को बनाए रखना चाहिए। 2
- (ii) आज नगर व कारखानों की गंदगी से भी नदियों का जल प्रदूषित हो गया है। जो नदियां जीवन व संस्कृति का स्रोत हैं व आज बढ़ते जल-प्रदूषण का कारण अपना महत्व खो रही हैं। 1

5. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित 3+3+3=9

#### **अंक-विभाजन :**

- (i) कथ्य 2  
 (ii) भाषा-प्रस्तुति 1

**कुल अंक : 3**

- (क) भाषा, धर्म खानपान व वेशभूषा आदि की दृष्टि से हम में विविधता भले ही हो, पर साहित्यिक, दार्शनिक एवं सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से हम में एकता की भावना विद्यमान है। सभी भाषाओं व धर्मों के साहित्य में भावनागत साम्य मिलता है। सभी क्षेत्रों में सत्य, अहिंसा, त्याग, परोपकार एवं न्याय आदि मानवीय भावनाओं के प्रति सम्मान की भावना है।
- (ख) कोकिल के भीतर तोते का रहना इस मानसिकता की ओर संकेत करता है कि स्वतंत्र रूप से बोलने वाले व्यक्ति अपनी भाषा और भाव अपने मालिक के संकेत पर बदल रहे हैं।

वे वही दोहराते हैं जो उन्हें उनके आका कहते हैं। बाहर से कोकिल अर्थात् स्वतंत्र होने का ढ़ोंग करते हैं पर अंदर की मानसिकता सुख-भोग और पराधीनता की है।

(ग) पेड़-पौधे और पशु सभी अपना पृथक अस्तित्व समझते थे। वे सबके समग्र रूप वन से अनजान थे। अज्ञान के कारण अपनी-अपनी ढपली अपना-अपना राग अलापते थे। उन्हें यह ज्ञान ही नहीं था कि वे सब मिलकर वन हैं। वे सब वन के अंश हैं, इसे वे नहीं मानते थे, नहीं जानते थे।

(घ) देश में व्याप्त असंतुलन के बावजूद जिस प्रकार पुश्कन अपना देश किसी अन्य देश से बदलना नहीं चाहता उसी प्रकार अनेक समस्याओं, कठिनाइयों से जूझते हुए भी लेखक के मन में इसके प्रति गहरा प्रेम हैं। देश वर्तमान में ही नहीं होता। उसकी जड़ अतीत की गहराइयों तक फैली होती है। हर भारतीय की सच्ची पहचान उन लोगों से है जो अतीत में थे, जिनकी मिट्टी इस धरती में दबी है।

6. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित।

2+2+2=6

#### **अंक-विभाजन :**

(i) कथ्य	1½
(ii) भाषा-शुद्धता	0½

**कुल अंक : 2**

(क) राजषि पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन के व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ : भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में सम्मान दिलानेवाले, निष्कलंक छवि, कांग्रेस के समर्पित नेता, निर्भीक, सिद्धांतों के प्रति निष्ठा आदि।

(ख) मूँगा गूँगा बात-बात पर अपमानित होता था। मांगकर खाना उसे उचित नहीं लगता था। इंद्रिय सुख तक जीवन को सीमित नहीं रखना चाहिए। इंद्रिय सुख से ऊपर उठकर जीवन को उत्साहपूर्वक जीने में जीवन का वास्तविक आनंद है।

(ग) वे सच्चे अर्थों में दिल से सेवा करने वाली समाज-सेवी थीं। वे तन और धन से नहीं, सच्चे दिल से, निःस्वार्थ भावना से अकाल, बाढ़, व प्लेग-पीड़ितों की सेविका थीं।

(घ) उन्होंने पिता के द्वारा लगान-वसूली और लेन-देन के कार्य का विरोध किया। वे घर छोड़कर बरेली चले गए। वे लेखक की माता के विरोध पर भी हर तरह की किताबें उन्हें पढ़ने को देते। घर में संपत्ति के बंटवारे पर भाइयों से खूब झगड़ा हुआ।

7. अरुमुगम जिस काम को भी हाथ में लेता था, उसे पूरा करता था, उसने अपने कच्चे घर को पक्के घर में बदला, भाँजी की शादी करने का वचन पूरा किया तथा शत्रु के जेट को गिराए बिना उसने दम नहीं तोड़ा। (उत्तर 50-60 शब्दों में अपेक्षित)

4

## अथवा

पंडित विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्कर के स्वाभिमानी चरित्र, अनुशासन-प्रियता, संगीत के प्रति लगाव और लालचहीन स्वभाव ने हमें प्रभावित किया।

4

8. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित।

### अंक-विभाजन : -

(i) कथ्य -	2
(ii) प्रस्तुति-अभिव्यक्ति -	1

**कुल अंक :  $3 \times 2 = 6$**

(क) पंचनदा बुंदेलखण्ड का एक विशेष स्थान है जहां यमुना, सिंधु, पाहुज और कुमारी-ये नदियां एक स्थान पर मिलती हैं। बालू; पानी और हरियाली का यह वैभव विचित्र मिश्रण की रचना करता है। इस संगम के करीब एक गढ़ी में राजा नायक सिंह दल के साथ आकर ठहरे थे।

(ख) सिंहगढ़ में कुंजर सिंह छोटी रानी से बातचीत के दौरान स्पष्ट कहता है कि उन्हें अलीमर्दान को सहायता के लिए नहीं बुलाना चाहिए था। रानी दलीप नगर की प्राप्ति के लिए अलीमर्दान का सहयोग आवश्यक मानती है और इस उद्देश्य से ही उसने मलीमर्दान को राखी भिजवाई थी। कुंजर सिंह जानता था कि अलीमर्दान की इस सहायता के पीछे दूसरा ही मंतव्य है, क्योंकि वह तो पालर की देवी को पाने और मंदिर को नष्ट करने आया है।

(ग) देवी सिंह ने दांगी बीरों के शवों को सिर नवाकर प्रणाम किया। सभी सैनिकों ने भी न त मस्तक होकर नमस्कार किया। देवी सिंह ने रुद्ध गले से कहा “अपनी बान पर अड़े थे; अपनी बान पर, निश्चय के साथ में। इन्हें मरने में जैसा सुख मिला होगा, हमें कदाचित जीवन में भी न मिलेगा। बहुत समारोह के साथ इनकी दाह-क्रिया की जानी चाहिए।” विराटा की जागीर के लिए उसने निर्णय लिया कि विराटा का गांव किसी अन्य को जागीर में नहीं दिया जाएगा। दाँगियों में जो बचेगा उसी के हाथ में यह गांव रहेगा।

9. किसी एक पात्र की चार चारित्रिक विशेषताएं अपेक्षित (उपन्यास की घटनाओं के आलोक में विशेषताओं का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित)

### अंक-विभाजन :

(i) कथ्य	3
(ii) भाषा-शुद्धता, अभिव्यक्ति	1

**कुल अंक : 4**

**लोचन सिंह :** वीरता एवं साहस की प्रतिमूर्ति, राजभक्त एवं वफादार, राजनीतिक चालों से अनभिज्ञ, सैन्य-संचालन में निपुण योद्धा, शीघ्र ही आवेश में आनेवाला, निर्भीक एवं स्वाभिमानी और अपनी आन पर मर मिटने वाला।

### अथवा

**कुंजर सिंह :** उपन्यास का प्रमुख पुरुष पात्र, निस्वार्थ भाव से राजा के प्रति समर्पित, अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़नेवाला, वीरता एवं साहस की प्रतिमूर्ति, कर्तव्यनिष्ठ एवं वीर योद्धा, तोप-संचालन में निपुण, आदर्श प्रेमी, वचन पर अडिग रहने वाला और धर्म -रक्षक आदि।

- |     |                                                                                                      |               |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 10. | (i) शीत— गुणवाचक विशेषण, विशेष्य है 'ऋतु' (लिंग, वचन और कारक विशेष्य के अनुसार)                      | 1             |
|     | (ii) <b>हिमालय का :</b> व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, पु., एकवचन, संबंधकारक, संबंधी शब्द 'क्षेत्र'             | 1             |
|     | (iii) <b>हो जाता है :</b> अकर्मक क्रिया, पु., एकवचन, निश्चयार्थ, वर्तमान, कर्तृवाच्य, कर्तरि प्रयोग। | 1             |
| 11. | (क) अध्यापकों द्वारा विद्यालय में शिक्षा दी जाती है।                                                 | 1             |
|     | (ख) बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए सरकार ने करोड़ों रूपए खर्च किए।                                   | 1             |
|     | (ग) मुझसे इस गर्मी में सोया नहीं जा सकता।                                                            | 1             |
| 12. | (क) हाथ ही हाथ में – अव्ययीभाव समास                                                                  | 1             |
|     | गज के समान आनन है जिसका (गणेश)– बहुब्रीहि समास                                                       | 1             |
|     | (ख) गंगा-यमुना : द्वंद्व समास                                                                        | 1             |
|     | हस्तलिखित-तत्पुरुष समास                                                                              | 1             |
| 13. | (क) कृपया दो दिन का अवकाश प्रदान करें।                                                               | 1             |
|     | (ख) शेर को सामने देखकर तो मेरे प्राण ही सूख गए।                                                      | 1             |
|     | (ग) मुझे मात्र पांच रुपए चाहिए।                                                                      | 1             |
| 14. | (क) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य                                                                                 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|     | (ख) इच्छावाचक वाक्य                                                                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|     | (ग) विधानवाचक वाक्य                                                                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|     | (घ) संकेतवाचक वाक्य                                                                                  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15. | (क) लालाजी ने थैला उठाया और दुकान की ओर चले गए।                                                      | 1             |
|     | (ख) जब वर्षा होती है, मोर नाचने लगते हैं।                                                            | 1             |

16. (क) (i) कर्ता-	चाणक्य ने	1
कर्ता विस्तार-	तेजस्वी	
कर्म-	चंद्रगुप्त को	
कर्म विस्तार-	वीर	
क्रिया पद-	बना दिया	
पूरक-	मगध का सप्राट	
(ii) कर्ता-	हनुमान ने	1
कर्ता विस्तार-	पवन पुत्र	
कर्म-	लंका	
कर्म का विस्तार-	सोने की	
क्रिया पद-	जला दी	
क्रिया विशेषण-	देखते ही देखते	
(ख) (i) होरी एक गरीब और परिश्रमी किसान था।		1
(ii) मेरी बहन शीला के कल बंबई से आने पर हम दो दिन तक मौज-मस्ती करेंगे।		1
17. (क) (i) डूबते को तिनके का सहारा		2
(ii) धोबी का कुत्ता, घर का न घाट का		2

**कुल अंक : 4**

(ख) उपयुक्त प्रयोग पर पूरे अंक दें।	1+1=2
18. (क) (i) गृहस्थ सन्यासी और सन्यासी गृहस्थ से आशय है—गृहस्थ में रहकर सन्यासी जैसा सादा जीवन जीना। दोनों में संतुलन बनाना ही सन्यासी गृहस्थ जीवन है।	1
(ii) क्योंकि उसमें संचय की वृत्ति नहीं होती। वह लोभ और स्वार्थ से परे रहता है तथा समाज-सेवा का कार्य करता है।	1
(iii) ज्ञान और कर्म में भिन्नता करने से या दोनों में समन्वय न होने से समाज में, विषमता उत्पन्न होती है।	1
(iv) जिसके सदस्य ज्ञान और कर्म को बराबर महत्व देते हैं, वे जी खोलकर परिश्रम करते हैं और जरूरत से अधिक धन पर अधिकार नहीं जमाते।	1
(v) समता, प्रत्यय-'ता'	1

(ख) (i) रिक्षाचालक प्रतिदिन घंटों तक रबड़-विहीन सख्त पैडलों को पैरों से जोर लगाकर चलाता था।	1
(ii) रिक्षाचालक के पैरों की तुलना वामन अवतार धारण करने वाले भगवान विष्णु के तीन लोक नापनेवाले पैरों से की गई है।	1
(iii) कवि ने अपने मन और दृष्टि के लिए फूल और दूध उपमानों का प्रयोग किया, क्योंकि मन फूल-सा कोमल और भावुक है, दृष्टि दूध-सी धवल एवं संवेदना से युक्त है, जिससे वे खुररे पैरों की चुभन महसूस कर सकते हैं।	1
(iv) रिक्षाचालक घंटों के हिसाब से रिक्षों के मालिक को किराया देते हैं। अपनी मेहनत की कमाई का बड़ा हिस्सा किराए के रूप में देते हैं।	1
(v) रिक्षाचालक के जीवन-संघर्ष को कवि ने हृदय की गहराई से महसूस किया है; इसलिए यह गहरी संवेदना रिक्षाचालक के बिवाई-पड़े पैरों की स्मृति बनाए रखेगी।	1
<b>19. पत्र-लेखन - औपचारिकताएं</b>	<b>2</b>
- विषय-सामग्री/ प्रतिपादन और अभिव्यक्ति	3
<hr/> <b>कुल अंक : 5</b>	
<b>20. निबंध-लेखन - प्रस्तावना</b>	<b>1</b>
- विषय-सामग्री और प्रस्तुति	6
- उपसंहार	1
- भाषा-शुद्धता/ अभिव्यक्ति	2
<hr/> <b>कुल अंक : 10</b>	

## **हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)**

**कक्षा-12**

**प्रतिदर्शी प्रश्नपत्र-I**

**समय : 3 घंटे**

**पूर्णांक : 100**

**1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों में से किन्हीं दो की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :**

**5+5=10**

- (क) वैर क्रोध का अचार या मुरब्बा है। जिससे हमें दुःख पहुंचा है, उस पर यदि हमने क्रोध किया और यह क्रोध हमारे हृदय में बहुत दिनों तक टिका रहा तो वह वैर कहलाता है। इस स्थायी रूप में टिक जाने के कारण क्रोध का वेग और उम्रता तो धीमी पड़ जाती है, पर लक्ष्य को पीड़ित करने की प्रेरणा बराबर बहुत काल तक हुआ करती है। क्रोध अपना बचाव करते हुए शत्रु को पीड़ित करने की युक्ति आदि सोचने का समय प्रायः नहीं देता।
- (ख) इतना सच जान पड़ता है कि भीष्म के कर्तव्य-अकर्तव्य के निर्णय में कहीं कोई कमजोरी थी। वह उचित अवसर पर उचित निर्णय नहीं ले पाते थे। यद्यपि वह जानते बहुत थे, तथापि कुछ निर्णय नहीं ले पाते थे। उन्हें अवतार न मानना ठीक ही हुआ। आजकल भी ऐसे विद्वान मिल जाएंगे, जो जानते बहुत हैं, करते कुछ भी नहीं। करने वाला इतिहास-निर्माता होता है, सिर्फ सोचने वाला इतिहास के भयंकर रथ-चक्र के नीचे पिस जाता है। इतिहास का रथ वह हाँकता है जो सोचता है और सोचे को करता भी है।
- (ग) हिंदी-साहित्य के यथार्थवादी कलेवर में कला, कोसने-भर की चीज रह गई है। पर कला भी प्रकृति की तरह बदला लेना खूब जानती है। यथार्थ और समाज में सेंध लगाते, भाषा से खेलते लोग, कलम थामे बैठे रहते हैं कि कल्पना या सौंदर्यनुभूति हाथ चलवाए तो रचना बने। एक बार लिखी जाए तो फिर से जी-भर कला को कोसा जा सकता है।

**2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में दीजिए :** 3+3+3=9

- (क) 'अथातो घुमक्कड़ जिज्ञासा' पाठ के लेखक युवाओं को घुमक्कड़-धर्म ग्रहण करने का परामर्श क्यों देते हैं?
- (ख) 'व्यक्ति की एक झलक' पाठ में लेखक ने प्रसाद के व्यक्तित्व के बाह्य और भीतरी स्वरूप की किन विशेषताओं का उल्लेख किया है?
- (ग) मिशनरी भाव की निंदा और ईर्ष्या-द्वेष से प्रेरित निंदा में क्या अंतर है? 'निंदा रस' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (घ) 'मेरी जीवन यात्रा: दो चित्र' पाठ के आधार पर टिप्पणी कीजिए कि लेखक के जीवन के ये दो चित्र बदलती सामाजिक मानसिकता के परिचायक हैं।

**3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर 40-50 शब्दों में दीजिए :** 3+3=6

- (क) पर्यावरण या विकास और अस्तित्व या विनाश निबंध के माध्यम से लेखक ने आज के राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक जीवन के संर्दर्भ में कौन-कौन सी समस्याएं उठाई हैं?
- (ख) "जिसने कभी तलवार नहीं चलाई, वह इरादा करने पर भी तलवार नहीं चला सकता।" 'मंत्र' कहानी के आधार पर इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।
- (ग) क्रोध कब सौंदर्य-दशा को प्राप्त कर लेता है? 'क्रोध' निबंध के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

**4. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए:** 5+5=10

- (क) सरवर तीन पद्मनी आई। खोंपा छोरि केस मुकुलाई॥  
ससि-मुख, अंग मलयगिरि बासा। नागिन झाँपि लीन्ह चहुँ पासा॥  
ओनई घटा परी जग छाहाँ॥ ससि के सरन लीन्ह जनु राहाँ॥  
छपि गै दिनहिं भानु कै दसा। लेइ निसि नखत चांद परगसा॥  
भूलि चकोर दीठि मुख लावा। मेघ घटा महुँ चंद देखावा॥

**अथवा**

मोहि मूढ़ मन बहुत बिगोयो।  
याके लिए सुनहु करूनामय मैं जग जनमि-जनमि दुख रोयो॥  
सीतल मधुर पीयूष सहज सुख निकटहिं रहत, दूर जनु खोयो॥  
बहु भाँतिन स्रम करत मोह बस बृथहिं मंदमति बारि बिलोयो॥  
करम-कीच जिय, जानि, सानि चित, चाहत कुटिल मलहिमल धोयो।  
तृष्णावंत सुरसरि बिहाय सठ, फिरि-फिरि बिकल अकास निचोयो॥

तुलसिदास प्रभु कृपा करहु अब, मैं निज दोष कछू नहिं गोयो।  
डासत ही गइ बीति निसा सब, कबहुँ न नाथ नींद भरि सोयो।

- (ख) भारत नहीं स्थान का वाचक गुण-विशेष नर का है,  
एक देश का नहीं शील यह भू-मंडल भर का है।  
जहाँ कहीं एकता अखंडित जहाँ प्रेम का स्वर है,  
देश-देश में वहाँ खड़ा भारत जीवित भास्वर है।  
निखिल विश्व की जन्मभूमि वंदन को नमन करूँ मैं।  
किसको नमन करूँ मैं भारत! किसको नमन करूँ मैं?

### अथवा

हरे-हरे ये पात,  
डालियाँ-कलियाँ, कोमल गात।  
मैं ही अपना स्वप्न-मृदुल-कर  
फेरुंगा निद्रित कलियों पर  
जगा एक प्रत्यूष मनोहर  
पुष्प-पुष्प से तंद्रालस लालसा खींच लूँगा मैं  
अपने नव जीवन का अमृत सहर्ष सींच दूँगा मैं।

5. (क) 'ओ मेरे मन' कविता में 'कनात,' 'विस्तर' और 'टेरियार कुत्ते' प्रतीक कैसे व्यक्तियों  
के लिए प्रयुक्त किए गए हैं? 3
- (ख) "लैंप पोस्ट तो मैं भी जला सकता हूँ" 'पहचान' कविता के इस कथन के संदर्भ में  
बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
6. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए: 5

अनुखन माधव-माधव सुमिरइते, सुंदरि भेलि मधाई।  
ओ निज भाव सुभाबहि बिसरल, अपनेहि गुन लुबुधाई॥  
माधव अपरूप तोहर सिनेह।  
अपनेहि बिरहें अपन तनु जरजर, जिबइते भेज संदेह॥

### अथवा

यह महा दंभ का दानव  
पीकर अनंग का आसव

कर चुका महा भीषण रव  
सुख दे प्राणी को मानव,  
तज विजय-पराजय का कुदंग।

7. तुलसीदास अथवा रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' के जीवन, रचनाओं और काव्यगत विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। 5
8. (क) 'रंगभूमि' उपन्यास के कथानक की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4

**अथवा**

'रंगभूमि' उपन्यास के संवाद पात्रों के चरित्रांकन में सहायक हुए हैं।'- इस कथन के आलोक में उपन्यास की संवाद-योजना पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

- (ख) "सूरदास गांधीवादी विचारों के वाहक, मानवीय गुण-दोषों से युक्त पुरुष हैं।"- इस कथन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सूरदास का चरित्र-चित्रण कीजिए। 4

**अथवा**

"प्रभु सेवक आत्मसेवी से ही जन-सेवी बनने वाला विकासशील पात्र है"- इस कथन के आलोक में प्रभु सेवक के चरित्र पर प्रकाश डालिए।

9. (क) "रंगभूमि जन-जागरण का उपन्यास है"- इस कथन से आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं? तर्क-सम्मत उत्तर दीजिए। 4

**अथवा**

'रंगभूमि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम की महागाथा है।'- इस उक्ति के आधार पर 'रंगभूमि' उपन्यास की देशकाल और वातावरण-योजना पर प्रकाश डालिए।

- (ख) "भाषा-शैली की दृष्टि से 'रंगभूमि' एक उत्कृष्ट औपन्यासिक कृति है।"- इस कथन का युक्त युक्त विवेचन कीजिए। 3

10. "रीतिकालीन कविता का प्रधान स्वर श्रृंगार परक है।"- इस कथन की पुष्टि करते हुए रीतिकालीन साहित्य की तीन प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4

**अथवा**

संत काव्य की किन्हीं तीन प्रवृत्तियों को स्पष्ट करते हुए इस काल के दो प्रमुख कवियों के नाम भी लिखिए।

11. छायावाद को "स्थूल के प्रति सूक्ष्म का विद्रोह" क्यों कहा जाता है? छायावादी काव्य की चार प्रमुख विशेषताओं को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5

**अथवा**

प्रगतिवादी काव्य की चार प्रमुख विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट करते हुए इस काल के दो कवियों का नामोल्लेख कीजिए।

12. प्रेमचंद-युगीन हिंदी-उपन्यास साहित्य पर प्रकाश डालिए।

4

### अथवा

प्रसाद युगीन हिंदी-नाटक साहित्य का संक्षिप्त परिचय दीजिए।

13. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 400 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए:

12

- (क) विश्व में बढ़ता आतंकवाद
- (ख) कंप्यूटर-आज की आवश्यकता
- (ग) सबसे न्यारा देश हमारा
- (घ) नर हो न निराश करो मन को
- (ड) राष्ट्र-निर्माण में साहित्य का योगदान

14. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

आवश्यकतानुरूप प्रत्येक को कार्य करना पड़ता है। कर्म से कोई मुक्त नहीं है। एक अत्यंत उच्चस्तरीय आध्यात्मिक पुरुष अथवा उसके विपरीत वैचारिक क्षमता से हीन व्यक्ति ही बिना कर्म के रह सकता है। इन दोनों श्रेणियों के मध्यवर्ती लोगों को कार्य करना पड़ता है। गीता कहती है-यदि तुम स्वेच्छा से कार्य नहीं करोगे तो प्रकृति तुम से बलात् कर्म कराएगी। और सही भावना से अनुष्ठित कर्म धार्मिक हो जाता है- इस दृष्टि से जो राजनीति के माध्यम से मानवता की सेवा करना चाहते हैं उन्हें उपेक्षित नहीं किया जा सकता। यदि वे उचित भावना से कार्य करें तो वे अपने कार्यों को आध्यात्मिक स्तर तक उठा सकते हैं। यह समय की पुकार है। जो राजनीति में प्रवेश पाना चाहते हैं, वे यह कार्य एक आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोण लेकर, परोपकारिता का उच्च भाव लेकर करें और दिन-प्रतिदिन आत्मविश्लेषण, अंतर्दृष्टि, सतर्कता और सावधानी के भाव लेकर अपने आप का परीक्षण करें, जिससे वे सन्मार्ग से च्युत न होने पाएँ।

- (i) कर्म से मुक्ति संभव क्यों नहीं है? 1
- (ii) कर्म आध्यात्मिक साधना कैसे बन सकता है? 1
- (iii) सही भावना से कर्म क्यों करना चाहिए? 1
- (iv) राजनीति में प्रवेश करने के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को अपने कर्म किस प्रकार करने चाहिए? 1
- (v) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लिए एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए। 1

**15. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:**

एक दिन सहसा  
 सूरज निकला  
 और क्षितिज पर नहीं,  
 नगर के चौक  
 धूप बरसी  
 पर अंतरिक्ष से नहीं  
 फटी मिट्टी से।  
 छायाएँ मानव जन की  
 दिशाहीन  
 सब ओर पड़ें-वह सूरज  
 नहीं उगा था पूरब में, वह  
 बरसा सहसा  
 बीचो-बीच नगर के  
 काल-सूर्य के रथ के  
 पहियों के ज्यों अरे टूटकर  
 बिखर गए हों  
 दसों दिशा में  
 कुछ क्षण का वह उदय-अस्त।  
 केवल एक प्रज्वलित क्षण की  
 दृश्य सोख लेने वाली दोपहरी  
 फिर?  
 छायाएँ मानव-जन की  
 नहीं मिटी लंबी हो-होकर  
 मानव ही सब भाप हो गए।  
 छायाएँ तो अभी लिखी हैं।  
 झुलसे हुए पत्थरों पर  
 उजड़ी सड़कों की गच पर।

- |                                                                      |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) क्षितिज से न उगकर नगर के बीचों-बीच बरसने वाला 'वह सूरज' क्या था? | 1 |
| (ii) वह दुर्घटना कब कहाँ, घटी थी?                                    | 1 |
| (iii) उसे 'कुछ क्षण का 'उदय-अस्त' क्यों कहा गया है?                  | 1 |
| (iv) 'मानव ही, सब भाप हो गए' कथन का क्या आशय है?                     | 1 |
| (v) इस घटना के प्रमाण आज किस रूप में प्राप्त होते हैं?               | 1 |

**हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)**  
**कक्षा-12**  
**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र-I**  
**अंक-योजना, उत्तर-संकेत और मूल्य-बिंदु**

समय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 100

प्र. संख्या	अपेक्षित उत्तर-संकेत और मूल्य-बिंदु	अंक-विवरण/योग
1.	केवल दो गद्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या अपेक्षित	$5+5=10$
<b>अंक-विभाजनः</b>		
(i)	लेखक तथा पाठ का नामोल्लेख	$0\frac{1}{2}+0\frac{1}{2}$
(ii)	प्रसंग (पूर्वापर संबंध-निर्वाह)	$0\frac{1}{2}$
(iii)	व्याख्या (प्रमुख बिंदुओं का स्पष्टीकरण)	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(iv)	भाषा-शैली पर टिप्पणी	1

**कुल अंक-5**

- (i) **प्रसंगः** प्रस्तुत गद्यांश आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल द्वारा रचित ‘क्रोध’ नामक निबंध से अवतरित है। इस गद्यांश में क्रोध और बैर मनोभावों के स्वरूप को बताते हुए दोनों के अंतर को स्पष्ट किया गया है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** मन में बहुत दिनों तक रहने पर क्रोध बैर में बदल जाता है। क्रोध का स्थायी और परिपक्व रूप ही बैर है। समय के अंतराल के साथ क्रोध की गति मंद हो जाती है। क्रोध में शत्रु से बचाव का उपाय नहीं सूझता।

**विशेषः** विश्लेषणात्मक, विचारात्मक और सूत्रात्मक शैली। तत्सम बहुल, किंतु सहज एवं प्रवाह-पूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग।

- (ii) **प्रसंगः** प्रस्तुत पंक्तियां आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी-कृत 'भीष्म को क्षमा नहीं किया गया' नामक निबंध से ली गई हैं। भीष्म की चारित्रिक दुर्बलता का वर्णन करते हुए कहा गया है कि केवल चिंतन करने की अपेक्षा कर्म करने वाला ही इतिहास में अमर होता है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** भीष्म में समय पर निर्णय ले पाने की क्षमता न थी। ज्ञान का व्यावहारिक पक्ष अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, विचार और कर्म का संबंध रखनेवाला व्यक्ति ही इतिहास रचता है।

**विशेष :** विचारात्मक शैली, सूक्ष्मिक्यता, तत्सम प्रधान साहित्यिक भाषा का प्रयोग।

- (iii) **प्रसंग :** प्रस्तुत गद्यांश मृदुला गर्ग द्वारा रचित निबंध 'दिल से गए दिल्ली में' से उद्धृत है। इसमें यथार्थवादी लेखकों द्वारा किए जा रहे कला-विरोध पर टिप्पणी की गई है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** साहित्य में यथार्थवादी और कलावादी-दो प्रवृत्तियां पनप रही हैं। यथार्थवादी कल्पना की अपेक्षा वास्तविकता को महत्व देते हुए कला को कोसते हैं। बदला लेने की नीयत से वे यथार्थ और समाज में घुसपैठ करते हैं। वे कल्पना या सौंदर्यानुभूति मन-मस्तिष्क में होने पर ही लिख पाते हैं।

**विशेष :** व्याख्यात्मक एवं विचारात्मक शैली, मुहावरों का सटीक प्रयोग, गंभीर एवं प्रांजल भाषा।

2. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में अपेक्षित हैं:

3+3+3=9

**अंक-विभाजन :**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| (i) कथ्य          | 2 |
| (ii) भाषा-शुद्धता | 1 |

- (i) युवावस्था ही घूमने के लिए उपयुक्त है, घुमककड़ी से ज्ञान में वृद्धि होती है, संघर्ष करने की क्षमता बढ़ती है, व्यक्तित्व में निखार आता है और नए-नए अनुभव प्राप्त होते हैं।
- (ii) प्रसाद का संपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व दिव्य एवं मोहक था। मृदुल मुस्कान से युक्त, धैर्यपूर्वक बातें करना, सच्चे मित्र, मस्तमौला और व्यवहार कुशल-उनका आंतरिक स्वरूप-आनंदवादी, नाम व यश की आकांक्षा से परे, सभी समीक्षाओं पर तटस्थ बने रहना आदि।
- (iii) मिशनरी भाव की निंदा बैर और द्वेष-रहित, भेदभाव-रहित, निर्लिप्त तथा पवित्र भाव से, बिना किसी का अहित चाहे, सिर्फ आनंद प्राप्ति के लिए होती है। यह निंदकों के लिए टॉनिक होती है। ईर्ष्या-द्वेष से प्रेरित निंदाहीनता और कमजोरी छिपाने के लिए तथा अहं की तुष्टि के लिए होती है। निंदक ईर्ष्या की आग में जलता रहता है और उसमें दूसरों के अहित का भाव छिपा होता है।

- (iv) पहला चित्र लेखक के बचपन का है, जिसमें रूढ़िवादी सामंती मानसिकता के कारण लोग यह स्वीकार नहीं कर पाते कि एक दलित बालक भी पढ़ाई का अधिकारी है। दूसरा चित्र उनकी किशोर अवस्था का है, जब वे जबलपुर प्रशिक्षण-संस्थान में अध्ययन कर रहे थे। वहाँ उन्हें सभी जाति और वर्ग के लोगों से सहयोग और सम्मान मिला।
3. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 40-50 शब्दों में अपेक्षित हैं। तीन बिंदुओं में प्रश्न का उत्तर समाहित हो। 3+3=6
- (i) **समस्याएँ :** पर्यावरण-प्रदूषण में वृद्धि की समस्या, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की कमी, जैविक विविधता का ह्रास, गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई, लोगों के उजड़ने की समस्या, स्वास्थ्य की समस्या आदि।
  - (ii) **भगत का स्वभाव :** दयालु एवं परोपकारी था। उनके स्वभाव में था निष्काम भाव से लोक-कल्याण करना, किसी का अहित न करना। डा. चड्ढा के प्रति क्रोध एवं प्रतिकार की भावना के बावजूद वह उसके पुत्र की प्राण-रक्षा के लिए पहुंच जाते हैं।
  - (iii) जिस क्रोध में संपूर्ण लोक का दुःख और क्षोभ समाया हो, प्राणी-मात्र का दुःख और सहानुभूति छिपी हो, व्यक्तिगत हित की भावना न हो, समाज की भलाई के लिए अत्याचारी के दमन का भाव हो। जैसे श्रीराम ने रावण का और श्रीकृष्ण ने शिशुपाल का वध किया था। अतः लोक कल्याणकारी क्रोध ही सौंदर्य-दशा को प्राप्त करता है।
4. दो काव्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या अपेक्षित है: 5+5=10
- (i) कवि, कविता का नाम  $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
  - (ii) प्रसंग (पूर्वापर संबंध-निर्वाह)  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - (iii) व्याख्या (प्रमुख भाव-बिंदुओं का स्पष्टीकरण)  $2\frac{1}{2}$
  - (iv) अभिव्यक्ति-कौशल और भाषिक कुशलता 1

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**कुल अंक : 5**

**प्रसंग :** प्रस्तुत काव्यांश मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी द्वारा रचित महाकाव्य ‘पद्मावत’ के मानसरोवर खंड से उद्धृत है। मानसरोवर पर पद्मावती अपनी सखियों के साथ आती है, इस काव्यांश में रूप-सौंदर्य का अनुपम वर्णन किया गया है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** चंद्रमा जैसे मुख वाली पद्मावती के अंगों से निकलने वाली चंदन जैसी सुगंध से आकर्षित होकर नागिन रूपी मुक्त केशों का पद्मावती के मुख को ढंक लेना। श्यामल केश-राशि के बीच चंद्रमा के समान उसका मुखमंडल इस प्रकार सुशोभित हो रहा है मानो राहु ने चंद्रमा की शरण

ली हो। दिन के समय ही मानों सूर्य छिप गया हो और चंद्रमा विभिन्न नक्षत्रों के साथ उदित हुआ हो।

**विशेष :** पद्मावती परमात्मा का प्रतीक है। यहां उसका अलौकिक सौंदर्य-वर्णन किया गया है। अलंकार हैं-रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा, भ्रांतिमान आदि-अवधी भाषा का प्रयोग।

### अथवा

**प्रसंग :** महाकवि तुलसीदास द्वारा रचित प्रस्तुत पद में संसार में आसक्ति के कारण भक्ति से विरक्ति का वर्णन करते हुए कवि द्वारा अपने पश्चाताप-बोध का प्रभु के समक्ष निवेदन किया गया है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** मूर्ख मन द्वारा भटकाए जाने के कारण ही जीवात्मा जन्म-मरण का दुःख भोग रही है तथा मन के कारण ही अमृत के समान शीतल, मधुर भक्ति का आनंद पाने से वह वंचित है। सुख-प्राप्ति-हेतु मोहवश किया गया परिश्रम पानी को मथकर घी निकालने जैसा व्यर्थ है। जीवन-भर सुखों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न ऐसा है, जैसे बिस्तर बिछाते-बिछाते रात बीत जाए और सुख की नींद प्राप्त न हो।

**विशेष :** शुद्ध साहित्यिक ब्रज भाषा का प्रयोग। अलंकार-अनुप्रास, पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश, दृष्टांत, समासोक्ति आदि। पद छंद एवं रस-'शांत'।

- (ख) **प्रसंग :** कविकर रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' की कविता 'किसको नमन करूँ मैं' की इन पंक्तियों में प्रेम और सदाचार की शिक्षा देने के कारण भारत को संपूर्ण विश्व के लिए वंदनीय माना गया है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** भारत को किसी भौगोलिक सीमा में नहीं बांधा जा सकता। वह तो एक विशेष गुण और भावना का नाम है। भारत का शील व सदाचार विश्व के लिए अनुकरणीय रहा है। भारत ने विश्व को एकता, अखंडता और प्रेम का संदेश दिया है, वह सबके के लिए वंदनीय है।

**विशेष :** भारत के जगद्गुरु गौरव का वर्णन किया गया है। भाषा तत्सम शब्दावलीयुक्त खड़ी बोली है। भाषा में ओज गुण है। अनुप्रास तथा पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश अलंकार का प्रयोग।

### अथवा

**प्रसंग :** प्रस्तुत काव्यांश सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला' द्वारा रचित कविता 'ध्वनि' से उद्धृत है। कवि ने जीने की प्रबल आकांक्षा व्यक्त करते हुए आत्मविश्वास का भाव प्रकट किया है।

**व्याख्या-बिंदु :** वसंत के आगमन से सभी कलियां खिल जाती हैं, मैं भी उसी प्रकार आलस्य की निद्रा में डूबे नवोदित कलाकारों को अपनी कविताओं से जगाऊंगा, उन्हें नए सृजन की प्रेरणा दूंगा।

**विशेष :** कवि का जीवन के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। भाषा-साहित्यिक खड़ी बोली; शैली में चित्रात्मकता एवं भाषा में लाक्षणिकता का गुण है। सुंदर प्रतीक-योजना और अलंकार-अनुप्रास, रूपक, पुनरुक्तिप्रकाश आदि।

5.	<b>अंक-विभाजन :</b>	
(i)	कथ्य	2
(ii)	भाषा-शुद्धता	1
<b>कुल अंक : 3</b>		

(क) प्रत्येक बिंदु के लिए एक अंक  $1+1+1=3$

**कनात :** पापाचार-दुराचार करने वालों को मौन होकर देखने तथा उनके काले कारनामों पर पर्दा डालने वाले।

**बिस्तर :** कुरुक्षम करने वाले लोगों को सहयोग देने वाले।

**टेरियार कुत्ते :** अपने स्वामी के स्वार्थ-सिद्ध करने में हिंसक ढंग से सहयोग देने वाले।

(ख) (दो मुख्य बिंदुओं का स्पष्टीकरण)  $1+1=2$

लैंप पोस्ट जलाने का प्रतीकार्थ है—चेतना जाग्रत करना—बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग अपनी विचार शक्ति से, ज्ञान के प्रकाश से, और लेखनी की ताकत से सामान्य जन में चेतना ला सकता है, समाज में फैले अन्याय-अत्याचार का विरोध कर सकता है।

6. किसी एक काव्यांश का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट करना अपेक्षित है:

<b>अंक-विभाजन :</b>	(i) भाव-सौंदर्य	2
	(ii) शिल्प-सौंदर्य	2
	(iii) भाषा-सौंदर्य/शुद्धता	1

**कुल अंक : 5**

**भाव-सौंदर्य :** विद्यापति द्वारा रचित ‘पदावली’ की इन पंक्तियों में राधा की विरहावस्था का अत्यंत मार्मिक चित्रण किया गया है। राधा माधव-माधव करती हुई माधवमय हो गई है। स्वयं को भूल गई है। राधा माधव के रूप में अपने ही गुणों पर मोहित होने लगी है। सघन प्रेमानुभूति और विरह की चरम अवस्था का मार्मिक चित्रण किया गया है।

**शिल्प-सौंदर्य :** विरह की चरम अवस्था का मार्मिक चित्रण किया गया है।

- (i) रस— विप्रलंभ श्रृंगार
- (ii) भाषा— साहित्यिक मैथिली भाषा
- (iii) गुण— कविता में माधुर्य गुण

अलंकार—अनुप्रास, पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश, अतिशयोक्ति आदि।

सब मिलाकर विद्यापति की इस रचना में भाव और शिल्प का अद्भुत संयोग बन पड़ा है।

### अथवा

**भाव-सौंदर्य :** जय शंकर प्रसाद द्वारा रचित कविता ‘अशोक की चिंता’ की इन पंक्तियों में कवि ने विजयी अशोक के अंतर्दृढ़ द्वारा विजय की निरर्थकता और मानवता की उपयोगिता का

संदेश दिया है। युद्ध या हिंसा छोड़कर हमें सबके कल्याण-हेतु कर्म करने चाहिए। भावानुभूति की सघनता और व्यापकता का मार्मिक चित्रण।

**शिल्प-सौंदर्य :** भाषा-शुद्ध साहित्यिक खड़ी बोली। ‘अनंग का आसव’ और ‘महादंभ का दानव’ में रूपक अलंकार है। कवि ने रूपकों के द्वारा अन्तर्दृढ़ का मार्मिक चित्रण किया है। छायावादी शैली के प्रभाव-स्वरूप लाक्षणिकता, प्रतीकात्मकता, चित्रात्मकता आदि विशेषताएं परिलक्षित होती हैं। कुल मिलाकर इन पंक्तियों में भाव और शिल्प का संतुलित सौंदर्य व्यक्त हुआ है।

7. किसी एक कवि का जीवन-परिचय अपेक्षित है:

<b>अंक-विभाजन :</b>	(i) जीवन-परिचय	1
	(ii) रचनाएं व साहित्यिक कार्य	2
	(iii) काव्यगत विशेषताएं	2

**कुल अंक : 5**

तुलसीदास का जन्म सन् 1532 ई. में बांदा जिले (उ.प्र.) के राजापुर नामक गांव में हुआ था। पिता आत्मराम दूबे और माता हुलसी थी। बाबा नरहरिदास ने उनका पालन-पोषण किया तथा उन्हें शिक्षा-दीक्षा प्रदान की।

**रचनाएं :** ‘रामचरितमानस’ ‘पार्वती मंगल,’ ‘विनय पत्रिका’ ‘कवितावती,’ ‘दोहावली,’ ‘श्रीकृष्ण गीतावली,’ ‘रामलला नहचूँ’।

**काव्यगत विशेषताएं :** अवधी एवं ब्रज-दोनों भाषाओं पर समान अधिकार। प्रबंध एवं मुक्तक- दोनों काव्य-शैलियों में समान दक्षता से रचनाएं कीं। दोहा, चौपाई, कवित्त स्वैया, छप्पय आदि छंदों का प्रयोग किया। श्रृंगार, वीर, वात्सल्य, शांत आदि सभी रसों का सुंदर प्रयोग इनकी रचनाओं में है। उपमा, रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा आदि अलंकारों का सहज प्रयोग।

### अथवा

रामधारी सिंह ‘दिनकर’ का जन्म बिहार राज्य के मुंगेर जिले में सिमरिया नामक गांव में 1908 ई. में हुआ था। पटना विश्वविद्यालय से बी.ए. (ऑनर्स) के बाद उच्च विद्यालय में प्रधानाचार्य के पद पर कार्य किया। 1952 ई. में संसद सदस्य मनोनीत हुए। भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति और भारत सरकार के हिंदी सलाहकार रहे।

**रचनाएं (काव्य) :** ‘रेणुका’, ‘हुंकार’, ‘कुरुक्षेत्र’, ‘रश्मरथी’, ‘परशुराम की प्रतीक्षा’, ‘सामधेनी’ और ‘उर्वशी’। ‘उर्वशी’ ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार से सम्मानित काव्य है।

**गद्य :** ‘संस्कृति के चार अध्याय’, ‘मिट्टी की ओर’, ‘शुद्ध कविता की खोज’, ‘अर्धनारीश्वर’, ‘काव्य की भूमिका’।

**काव्यगत-विशेषताएं :** इनके काव्य में सौंदर्य, प्रेम और मानवीय संवेदनओं का मार्मिक अंकन किया गया है। भाषा में ओज और प्रवाह है; व्यंग्यात्मकता और संवादात्मकता इनकी भाषा की अन्य विशेषताएं हैं।

- |                     |                   |   |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| 8. (क) अंक-विभाजन : | (i) कथ्य          | 3 |
|                     | (ii) भाषा-शुद्धता | 1 |

**कुल अंक : 4**

‘रंगभूमि’ के कथानक की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ : कथानक अत्यंत मौलिक है। इसमें गठन है। कथा की सभी घटनाएं क्रमबद्ध व गुंफित हैं एवं उनमें रोचकता और जिज्ञासा अंत तक बनी रहती है। उपन्यास अपने उद्देश्य को स्पष्ट करने में पूर्णतया सफल है। मुख्य कथा और प्रासारिक कथाएं सहजता से जुड़ी हुई हैं। पात्रों के मानसिक अंतर्द्वंद्व को प्रभावी ढंग से अभिव्यक्त करने में कथावस्तु पूर्ण सक्षम है। कथाशिल्प या कथानक उद्देश्यपूर्ण है। कथानक की दृष्टि से ‘रंगभूमि’ एक सफल रचना है।

### **अथवा**

उपन्यास की समीक्षा के तत्वों में कथोपकथनों या संवादों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। उपन्यास में संवाद महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। वे कथा के विकास में सहायक होते हैं, पात्रों के चरित्रांकन को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रस्तुत करते हैं। यथा—सूरदास, सोफिया, विनय, रानी, इंदु, कुंउर साहब, प्रभु सेवक आदि सभी पात्रों के संवाद उनकी चारित्रिक विशेषताओं को सहज ही उजागर करते हैं।

‘रंगभूमि’ के संवाद पूर्णतः पात्रानुकूल एवं प्रसंगानुकूल हैं। पात्रों के मानसिक अंतर्द्वंद्व को भी प्रभावी ढंग से चित्रित करते हैं।

- (ख) सूरदास के माध्यम से लेखक ने समग्र गांधीवाद को ही नहीं वरन् स्वयं गांधी को साकार कर दिया है। सूरदास गांधीवादी विचारों का वाहक हैं। अहिंसा, सत्य, त्याग और धर्म का जो सुंदर समन्वय सूरदास के चरित्र में हुआ है, वह विलक्षण है। इन मानवेतर गुणों के साथ-साथ सहज मानवीय गुण-दोष भी उसके व्यक्तित्व में पाए जाते हैं। (जैसे—घीसू द्वारा तंग करने पर और घीसू को चोट लगने पर सबके द्वारा प्रताड़ित करने के बाद भैरों को चिढ़ाना, मिट्ठू के प्रति लगाव, झोंपड़ी में आग लगने पर पैसों की थैली को तलाशना आदि उदाहरणों से सहज मानवीय गुण-दोषों का स्पष्टीकरण) सहृदयता की भावना, अन्याय के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाना, साहसी व निर्भीक, औद्योगीकरण व पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का तीव्र विरोधी तथा क्षमाशीलता आदि गुण उसमें विद्यमान हैं।

**अंक 3 + 1 = 4**

### **अथवा**

प्रभु सेवक की चारित्रिक विशेषताएं—सहदयता की भावना, लोभ-लालसा से मुक्त, सौंदर्यवादी व आनंदवादी, अच्छा कवि, उत्साही और साहसी, आदर्शवादी, स्वाभिमानी, संयम व त्याग की भावना, मानवता का पुजारी, विषमताओं से न घबराने वाला आदि। उपन्यास की घटनाओं के आलोक में इन विशेषताओं का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है।

- 9.(i) 'रंगभूमि' जन-जागरण का उपन्यास है। सूरदास का अन्याय के विरुद्ध अपील करना, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था की स्वार्थपरता और शोषण के विरुद्ध जागृति लाना, कुँअर साहब, रानी जाहनवी, डा. गांगुली, इंद्रदत्त, विनय, सोफिया आदि के उदाहरण द्वारा समिति के विभिन्न कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए जन-जागरण और मानव-सेवा के उच्च आदर्शों का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है। 4

### अथवा

'रंगभूमि' उपन्यास भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की महागाथा है। 'रंगभूमि' उस समय के राजनीतिक संघर्ष को पाठकों के समक्ष बड़ी यथार्थता से प्रस्तुत करता है। इसके साथ ही ग्रामीण तथा नगर संस्कृतियों का संघर्ष भी यहाँ चित्रित हुआ है। इस उपन्यास में देशी नरेशों के अत्याचार और पूंजीवादी दोषों का भी हृदयहरी चित्रण मिलता है। यह उपन्यास तत्कालीन देशकाल और वातावरण की यथार्थता को स्वाभाविक रूप में चित्रित करता है। उस समय का सामाजिक, राजनीतिक तथा सांस्कृतिक परिवेश पाठकों के समक्ष साकार हो उठता है। (उपन्यास के अनेक उदाहरणों के आलोक में इन बिंदुओं का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है)

- 9.(ii) प्रेमचंद की भाषा में आम बोलचाल के शब्दों के साथ अंग्रेजी तथ उर्दू के शब्दों का प्रयोग भी मिलता है। इनकी भाषा सहज, स्वाभाविक, रोचक, प्रवाहमयी, पात्रानुकूल और प्रसंगानुकूल एवं भावाभिव्यक्ति में पूर्णतः सक्षम है। मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियों का सहज प्रयोग मिलता हैं व्यंग्यात्मकता, चित्रात्मकता व सृजनात्मकता का गुण इनकी भाषा-शैली में पाया जाता है। (इन बिंदुओं पर उदाहरण-सहित प्रकाश अपेक्षित है) 3

10. रीतिकालीन काव्य राज-दरबारों में लिखा गया; इसलिए इसमें शृंगारिकता का आना स्वाभाविक था। शृंगार की प्रधानता के कारण; इसे "शृंगार काल" नाम दिया गया।

रीतिकालीन कविता की कोई तीन प्रवृत्तियाँ : लक्षण ग्रंथों का निर्माण, शृंगारिकता, भक्ति और नीति, नारी के प्रति विलासितापूर्ण दृष्टिकोण, प्रकृति का उद्दीपन रूप में चित्रण, आश्रयदाताओं की प्रशंसा आदि। (तीन प्रवृत्तियों का उदाहरण-सहित स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित है) 1 + 3

### अथवा

#### संत काव्य की तीन प्रवृत्तियाँ :

दो कवियों के नाम- (यहाँ दो संत कवियों के नामों का उल्लेख अपेक्षित)

**प्रवृत्तियाँ :** एकेश्वरवाद पर बल, निरुर्ण व निराकार ईश्वर पर विश्वास, रूढ़ियों और आडंबरों का विरोध, गुरु की महत्ता, रहस्य-भावना आदि।

**प्रमुख कवि :-** 1. कबीरदास, 2. गुरु नानक देव

11. 'स्थूल के प्रति सूक्ष्म का विद्रोह' स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित-

1

**चार प्रमुख विशेषताएं**

4

छायावाद को स्थूल के प्रति सूक्ष्म का विद्रोह कहने का तात्पर्य है—स्थूल लौकिकता के विरुद्ध और जड़ता-रहित सूक्ष्म अलौकिक वेदना का चित्रण। इस व्यापक अलौकिक वेदना को नवीन आध्यात्मिक चेतना और सूक्ष्म अनुभूति की नवीन भगिमा के साथ नई शैली में व्यक्त करना।

**प्रमुख विशेषताएं :** वैयक्तिक अनुभूतियों की अभिव्यक्ति, वेदना एवं करुणा की भावना, प्रेम और सौंदर्य का वर्णन, राष्ट्रीय भावना, लाक्षणिकता एवं चित्रात्मकता, प्रकृति का मानवीकरण, मानवतावाद, गीत शैली का प्रयोग आदि।

### अथवा

**प्रगतिवादी काव्य की चार विशेषताएं :**

**दो प्रमुख कवियों के नाम**

**प्रमुख विशेषताएं—** शोषितों के प्रति सहानुभूति, शोषकों के प्रति विद्रोह, आक्रोश एवं घृणा, क्रांति की भावना, सामाजिक रूढिवादिता का विरोध, सामाजिक समस्याओं का चित्रण, नारी के प्रति यथार्थवादी दृष्टि, मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण आदि।

**कवियों के नाम—** रामधारी सिंह दिनकर बालकृष्ण शर्मा 'नवीन', केदारनाथ अग्रवाल, शिवमंगल सिंह, सुमन, नरेंद्र शर्मा आदि।

12. प्रेमचंद युगीन उपन्यास—इस युग के उपन्यासकारों ने युग-जीवन को वाणी प्रदान की। प्रेमचंद ने राजनीतिक व सामाजिक स्थिति का यथार्थ अंकन करते हुए आदर्शवादी समाधान प्रस्तुत किए। 'सेवासदन', 'रंगभूमि', 'कर्मभूमि', 'गोदान' इनके प्रमुख उपन्यास हैं। जयशंकर प्रसाद ने अपने उपन्यासों में समाज की अनेक समस्याओं और प्रश्नों को उभारा है। वृद्धावनलाल वर्मा ने ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं पर प्रेम-कथाएं प्रस्तुत की। 'उग्र' ने उपन्यासों में सामाजिक धरातल को आधार बनाया, भगवती चरण वर्मा ने 'चित्रलेखा' में पाप और पुण्य की नवीन व्याख्या तथा पुनर्मूल्यांकन का स्तुत्य प्रयास किया है। जैनेद्र कुमार ने मनुष्य के अंतर्मन तथा अवचेतन मन की छानबीन के द्वारा मानव क्रियाकलापों के साथ संबंध स्थापित किया। अन्य प्रमुख उपन्यासकार—प्रसाद वृद्धावनलाल वर्मा, चंडीप्रसाद हृदयेश, विश्वंभरनाथ शर्मा, उग्र, निराला आदि।

4

### अथवा

**प्रसाद युगीन हिंदी-नाटक :** यह युग हिंदी नाटक-साहित्य का ‘स्वर्ण युग’ या उत्थान काल है। प्रसाद जी ने अपने नाटकों में भारतीय इतिहास की भूली-बिसरी कड़ियों को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है। इनके नाटकों में प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास की गौरवशाली संस्कृति का चित्रण हुआ है। इनके नाटकों में नाटकीय सौंदर्य का पूरा उत्कर्ष है, पात्रों के चरित्रांकन एवं वातावरण के चित्रण में इन्हें विशेष सफलता मिली है। इस युग में पाँच प्रकार के नाटकों की रचना हुई—ऐतिहासिक-पौराणिक नाटक, सामाजिक नाटक, प्रतीकात्मक नाटक, हास्य-व्यंग्यप्रधान नाटक, रंगमंच से प्रभावित नाटक।

**प्रसादयुगीन नाटककार :** सर्व श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण मिश्र, हरिकृष्ण प्रेमी तथा गोविंद बल्लभ पंत के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं।

### 13. निबंध-लेखन:

(i) प्रस्तावना	1
(ii) कथ्य-निरूपण और प्रस्तुति	6
(iii) उपसंहार/ निष्कर्ष	2
(iv) भाषा-शुद्धता और शैली	3

**कुल अंक : 12**

14. (i) अत्यंत उच्च स्तरीय अध्यात्मिक पुरुष और वैचारिक क्षमता से विहीन व्यक्ति ही बिना कर्म के रह सकते हैं।  
गीता कहती है— यदि तुम स्वेच्छा से कार्य नहीं करोगे तो प्रकृति तुमसे बलपूर्वक करा एगी। 1  
(ii) यदि सही भावना से कार्य किया जाए तो वह धार्मिक अर्थात् आध्यात्मिक साधना का स्वरूप बन जाता है। 1  
(iii) सही भावना से किया गया कर्म धार्मिक हो जाता है। 1  
(iv) राजनीति में प्रवेश के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों को अपने कार्य आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोण लेकर, परोपकारिता का उच्चभाव लेकर करने चाहिए।  
सन्मार्ग पर चलते रहने के लिए परोपकारिता के भाव के साथ कार्य करते रहना चाहिए और प्रतिदिन आत्मविश्लेषण, अन्तर्दृष्टि और सतर्कता से अपना परीक्षण करते रहना चाहिए। 1  
(v) किसी भी उपयुक्त शीर्षक पर शत-प्रतिशत अंक यानी 1 अंक दिया जा सकता है। 1
15. (i) अमेरिका द्वारा जापान पर गिराया गया अणुबम। 1  
(ii) द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत में जापान के हिरोशिमा नगर पर। 1  
(iii) बम-विस्फोट अचानक हुआ था और कुछ ही क्षणों में सब-कुछ नष्ट हो गया था। 1  
(iv) प्रचंड गर्भों के कारण मनुष्य नष्ट हो गए, राख बन गए। 1  
(v) झुलसे हुए पत्थरों और उजड़ी सड़कों के रूप में। 1

## **हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)**

**कक्षा-12**

**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र-II**

**समय : 3 घंटे**

**पूर्णांक : 100**

### **1. अधोलिखित गद्यांशों में से किन्हीं दो की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए:**

**5+5=10**

- (i) इसी से धर्म, नीति और शिष्टाचार तीनों में क्रोध के निरोध का उपदेश पाया जाता है। संत लोग तो खलो के बचन सहते ही हैं, दुनियादार लोग भी न जाने कितनी ऊँची-नीची पचाते रहते हैं। सभ्यता के व्यवहार में भी क्रोध नहीं तो क्रोध के चिह्न दबाए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार का प्रतिबंध समाज की सुख-शांति के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। पर इस प्रतिबंध की भी सीमा है। यह पर-पीड़कोन्मुख तक नहीं पहुंचता।
- (ii) आजकल भी ऐसे विद्वान मिल जाएंगे जो जानते बहुत हैं, करते कुछ भी नहीं। करने वाला इतिहास-निर्माता होता है, सिर्फ सोचते रहने वाला इतिहास के भयंकर रथचक्र के नीचे पिस जाता है। इतिहास का रथ वह हाँकता है जो सोचता है और सोचे हुए को करता भी है।
- (iii) एक और फर्क यह है कि इनका नाता अपनी जड़ों और जमीन से टूटता नहीं। शायद असल फर्क वही हो। साल में एक बार ये लोग अपनी न हो तो दूसरों की फसल काटने के बहाने पुरानी जमीन पर जा अपना दिल दुबारा जिंदा कर लौट आते हैं। दिल्लीवालों की तरह हाशिए में टिके लोग दिल से महसूसना नहीं भूलते।

### **2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर दीजिए :**

**3+3+3=9**

- (i) भारत और चीन आस्ट्रेलिया की अपार संपत्ति और अमित भूमि से वंचित क्यों रह गए? राहुल सांकृत्यायन के विचारानुसार कारण बताइए।

(ii) 'मंत्र' कहानी के आधार पर बताइए कि कैलाश ने मृणालिनी के किस आग्रह को अंततः स्वीकार कर लिया और क्यों?

(iii) 'व्यक्ति की एक झलक' के अनुसार जयशंकर प्रसाद और प्रेमचंद किस प्रकार एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं?

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर जीवन-मूल्यों के प्रकाश में दीजिए :

3+3=6

(i) पर्यावरण-रक्षण के आंदोलन की चर्चा करते हुए सुंदरलाल बहुगुणा उपभोक्ता संस्कृति और सत्तासीन लोगों को पर्यावरण-विनाश के लिए जिम्मेदार क्यों ठहराते हैं?

(ii) 'मेरी जीवन यात्रा: दो चित्र' के आधार पर बताइए कि लेखक ने पहले चित्र में अध्ययन काल की किस असह्य पीड़ा का वर्णन किया है?

4. निम्नलिखित काव्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :

5+5=10

(i) मोहि मूढ़ मन बहुत बिगोयो।  
याके लिए सुनहु करूनामय मैं जग जनमि-जनमि दुख रोयो।  
सीतल मधुर पीयूष सहज सुख निकटहिं रहत, दूर जनु खोयो।  
बहु भाँति स्रम करत मोह बस बृथहिं मंदमति बारि बिलोयो।  
करम-कीच जिय, जानि, सानि चित, चाहत कुटिल मलहिमल धोयो।  
तृषावंत सुरसरि बिहाय सठ, फिर-फिरि बिकल अकास निचोयो।  
तुलसिदास प्रभु कृपा करहु अब, मैं निज दोष कछू नहिं गोयो।  
डासत ही गई बीति निसा सब, कबहुँ न नाथ नींद भरि सोयो।

### अथवा

जमुना के तीर बहै सीतल समीर जहां  
मधुकर करत मधुर मंद सोर हैं।  
कवि मतिराम तहां छवि सौं छबीली बैठी  
आंगन तैं फैलत सुगंध के झकोर हैं।  
पीतम बिहारी की निहारिबे को बाट ऐसी  
चहुं ओर दीरघ दृगन करि दौर हैं।  
एक ओर मीन मनों एक ओर कंजपुंज  
एक ओर खंजन चकोर एक ओर हैं।

(ii) अभी पड़ा है आगे सारा यौवन  
स्वर्ण-किरण कल्लोलों पर बहता रे यह बालक मन  
मेरे ही अविकसित राग से  
विकसित होगा बंधु दिगंत  
कभी न होगा मेरा अंत।

### **अथवा**

धो डालो फूलों का पराग गालों पर से  
 आनन पर से यह आनन अपर हटाओ तो  
 कितने पानी में हो इसको जग भी देखे  
 तुम पल भर को केवल मनुष्य बन जाओ तो।

5. (i) गोरी सोबे सेज पर, मुख पर डारे केस  
 चल खुसरो घर आपने रैन भई चहुँ देस। 3  
 अमीर खुसरो के उक्त दोहे का अप्रस्तुत अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ii) ‘ओ मेरे मन’ कविता में जीवन के प्रति कवि के क्षोभ का क्या कारण है? 2
6. किसी एक काव्यांश के काव्य सौंदर्य पर प्रकाश डालिए: 5
- (i) वैभव की यह मधुशाला  
 जग पागल होने वाला  
 अब गिरा उठा मतवाला  
 प्याले में फिर भी हाला  
 यह क्षणिक चल रहा राग-रंग  
 जलता है यह जीवन पतंग।
- अथवा**
- (ii) लो कब की सुधियां जगीं, आह  
 शिशु घन-कुरंग  
 पुरवा सिहकी फिर दीख गए  
 शिशु घन-कुरंग  
 शशि से शरमाना सीख गए  
 शिशु घन-कुरंग
7. गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध अथवा मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी का जीवन-परिचय देते हुए उनकी रचनाओं और काव्य-शिल्प की विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। 5
8. (क) ‘रंगभूमि’ उपन्यास की कथोपकथन-योजना सफल सिद्ध हुई है’-कथानक के विकास में सहायक कथोपकथन-योजना के अथवा पात्रों के चरित्र-चित्रण में सहायक कथोपकथन-योजना के उदाहरण देकर उपर्युक्त कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 4
- (ख) सूरदास अथवा रानी जाहनवी की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं की सोदाहरण विवेचना कीजिए। 3
9. (i) ‘रंगभूमि’ उपन्यास के उद्देश्य पर प्रकाश डालिए। 4

(ii) 'रंगभूमि' उपन्यास की भाषा और बोली की दो-दो विशेषताओं का सोदाहरण उल्लेख कीजिए।	4
10. ज्ञान-मार्गी तथा प्रेम-मार्गी निर्गुण भक्ति-काव्य का अंतर स्पष्ट करते हुए प्रेम-मार्गी निर्गुण भक्ति की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।	4
11. प्रगतिवाद अथवा नई कविता की चार प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों का विवेचन कीजिए। किन्हीं दो कवियों का उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है।	5
12. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी-निबंध अथवा हिंदी-नाटक के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए।	4
13. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग चार सौ शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए :	12
(i) लोकतंत्र में चुनाव (ii) हमारी संस्कृति के परिचायक हमारे पर्व-त्योहार (iii) निःस्वार्थ सेवा (iv) लोभी और लालची मन (v) हिंदी-साहित्यः पाठकों का अभाव	
14. अवतरण को ध्यान से पढ़िए और तत्संबंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :	

हिंदी रंगमंच की गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। रंग-पहोत्सव के अवसर पर रंगमंच पर नाटकों का प्रदर्शन होता है। हिंदी-रंगमंच से अनेक अनूदित नाट्य रचनाएं प्रस्तुत की जा रही हैं। हिंदी में मौलिक रंग-नाटकों का अभाव है। रंगमंच की मांग पर हिंदी-लेखकों ने भी लिखना शुरू किया है। अधिकांश लेखक-कहानीकार जब नाटक की रचना करते हैं तो कई बार विधागत भेद भुला देते हैं। कहानी की वस्तु को पात्रों के सपाट संवादों में कह देने से वह कथावस्तु नाटक नहीं बन जाती। कविता या संगीत आदि के माध्यम से काव्य को संवाद-शैली में प्रस्तुत करने पर भी कोई रचना नाटक नहीं हो जाती। रंग नाटक वही होता है, जिसे मंच पर भली-भांति खेला जा सके।

नाटक का अपना विधागत स्वरूप होता है। यह कहानी अथवा कविता के स्वरूप से भिन्न होता है। अभिनय-प्रदर्शन, मंच-सज्जा और नाटकीय कार्य-व्यापार की प्रस्तुति से रंग-नाटक खिलता है। अतः रंग-नाटक की रचना को रंग-वस्तु की अपेक्षाओं के रूप में ही जाना-पहचाना जा सकता है। कहानी का रूपांतरण हो या मौलिक रचना-नाटक अपने रूप और रंग से देश में अलग साहित्यिक सत्ता रखता है।

- (i) हिंदी-रंगमंच पर अनूदित नाटकों की प्रस्तुति का क्या कारण है? 1
- (ii) कहानी के पात्रों के सपाट संवादों से रंग-नाटक क्यों नहीं बनता? 1
- (iii) रंग-नाटक का तात्पर्य क्या है? 1
- (iv) रंग-नाटक किस प्रकार खिलता है? 1
- (v) रंग-नाटक की वस्तु को कैसे परखा-पहचाना जा सकता है? 1

**15. अधोलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यान से पढ़िए तथा तत्संबंधी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :**

कलम आज उनकी जय बोल  
 पीकर जिनकी लाल शिखाएँ  
 उगल रहीं लू लपट दिशाएँ।  
 जिनके सिंहनाद से सहमी  
 धरती रही अभी तक डोल।  
 कलम आज उनकी जय बोल॥  
 अंधा चकाचौंध का मारा,  
 क्या जाने इतिहास बिचारा।  
 साक्षी हैं जिनकी महिमा के-  
 सूर्य, चंद्र, भूगोल, खगोल।  
 कलम आज उनकी जय बोल।

- |                                                                                                   |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (i) स्वाधीनता संग्राम के शहीदों के सिंहनाद से आज भी धरती क्यों डोल जाती है?                       | 1 |
| (ii) 'क्या जाने इतिहास बिचारा' कहकर कवि इतिहास को युग का दर्पण क्यों नहीं मानता?                  | 1 |
| (iii) स्वाधीनता के बीर बलिदानियों की महिमा के साक्षी सूर्य, चंद्र, भूगोल, खगोल क्यों बताए गए हैं? | 1 |
| (iv) कलम से किन की जय बोलने का आग्रह किया गया है और क्यों?                                        | 1 |
| (v) काव्यांश के शैली-सौंदर्य पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।                                                    | 1 |

**हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)**  
**कक्षा-12**  
**प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र- II**  
**अंक-योजना, उत्तर-संकेत और मूल्य-बिंदु**

<b>समय : 3 घंटे</b>		<b>पूर्णक : 100</b>
<b>प्र. संख्या</b>	<b>अपेक्षित उत्तर-संकेत एवं मूल्य-बिंदु</b>	<b>अंक-विवरण/योग</b>
1.	केवल दो गद्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या अपेक्षित	$5+5=10$
	<b>अंक-विभाजन इस प्रकार है:</b>	
(i)	संदर्भ-कथन, रचनाकार और रचना का उल्लेख	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
(ii)	पूर्वापर संबंध/ प्रसंग-कथन	$\frac{1}{2}$
(iii)	समुचित स्पष्ट व्याख्या	$2\frac{1}{2}$
(iv)	भाषा-शैली पर टिप्पणी	1
		<b>कुल अंक : <math>5 \times 2 = 10</math></b>

(क) (i) रामचंद्र शुक्ल-‘क्रोध’

- (ii) लेखक क्रोध के स्वरूप तथा उसके अन्य मनोविकारां से संबंध का विश्लेषण करते हुए लोक-कल्याण की दृष्टि से क्रोध की सार्थकता और उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डालते हैं, क्योंकि क्रोध को शांति भंग करनेवाला मनोविकार माना गया है।
- (iii) शुक्ल जी मानते हैं कि धर्म, नीति और शिष्टाचार के अंतर्गत क्रोध के निरोध का आदेश है। संत स्वभाव के लोग दुष्टों के दुर्व्यवहार को सह लेते हैं। समझदार सांसारिक लोग भी ऐसे व्यवहार पर आग नहीं उगलते। सभ्यता का तकाजा है कि क्रोध का प्रदर्शन न

करें। समाज में इस प्रकार की पाबंदी से अमन-चैन रहता हैं यह स्थिति समाज के लिए जरूरी है। शुक्ल जी इस पाबंदी की भी एक सीमा मानते हैं। इसका लाभ यह है कि यह दूसरों में क्रोध नहीं भड़काती। उन्हें कष्ट नहीं देती।

**विशेष-टिप्पणी :** तत्सम शब्द-प्रधान शैली विषयानुकूल है; सारगर्भित वाक्यों का प्रयोग निबंध में संक्षिप्तता लाता है, ‘कितनी ऊँची-नीची पचाते हैं, में पूर्वी हिंदी का प्रयोग।

- (ख) (i) **हजारी प्रसाद छिवेदी, ‘भीष्म को क्षमा नहीं किया गया’।**
  - (ii) व्यक्तित्व व्यंजक और आत्मपरक शैली में छिवेदी जी भीष्म पितामह के चरित्र-विश्लेषण से इतिहास के एक सिद्धांत-विशेष की स्थापना करते हैं।
  - (iii) महाभारत काल की बात छोड़िए, आजकल भी बहुत से सूचना-संपन्न ज्ञानी और विद्वान मिल जाते हैं। ये लोग सोचते बहुत-कुछ हैं, लेकिन करते कुछ भी नहीं। इतिहास-निर्माता का लक्षण यह है कि वह करता है, सिर्फ सोचता नहीं। इतिहास का निर्माता और संचालक वही होता है जो अच्छी तरह विचार करता है और विचार किए हुए को करता भी है। विचार को कर्म से जोड़कर चलता है। इतिहास का रथ केवल वही खींचता है। विचार-विद्या और ज्ञान का अपार भंडार रखने वाला यदि कुछ करता नहीं है तो इतिहास के पहिए के नीचे कुचल दिया जाता है। भीष्म में अपार विद्या और ज्ञान था, लेकिन कृतित्व से जुड़ाव न होने के कारण वे इतिहास-निर्माता न बन सके।
- विशेष-टिप्पणी :** ‘समय की शिला’, ‘रथ और रथचक्र’ शब्दों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्ति-कौशल चमक उठा है। ‘रथचक्र के नीचे पिस जाना’ आदि व्यंजनापरक अभिव्यक्ति हैं। आजकल के संकट में महाभारत के इस चरित्र ने सम-सामयिक औचित्य प्रदान किया है। यह भाषा-शैली का नया रूप है तर्क-प्रधान, विश्लेषणपरक शैली है।
- (ग) (i) **मृदुला गर्ग, ‘दिल से गए दिल्ली में’।**
  - (ii) मृदुला गर्ग ने इस आत्मपरम निबंध में दिल्ली-निवासियों के पाखंड और दिल्ली में बढ़ती शहरी जनता के विषय में खोजपूर्ण, जिंदादिल और यथार्थ को दर्शाते हुए दूर-पास के कस्बों से आनेवाले लोगों का विवरण दिया है। गांव-के ये गरीब लोग दिल्ली के मूल निवासियों से भिन्न हाशिए पर बताए गए हैं।
  - (iii) ये लोग मस्ती से दिल्ली में रहते हैं लेकिन इनमें असली दिल्लीवालों से एक बड़ा अंतर है। यह अंतर है कि ये लोग आज भी अपने पैतृक निवास से जुड़े हैं। भले ही वहां इनकी जमीन है या नहीं है। ये लोग उस जड़-जमीन से जुड़े हैं। साल में एक बार वहां की तीर्थयात्रा अवश्य करते हैं। वे फसल काटने के बहाने जाते हैं। अपने मन को तरो ताजा करके दिल्ली लौट आते हैं। दिल्ली वालों के दिल के हाशिए में टिके ये लोग हृदय से महसूस करना जानते हैं, जबकि दिल्ली वालों के दिल कदाचित महसूसते ही नहीं। अर्थात् दिल्ली वाले संवेदनाशूल्य हो चुके हैं।

निबंध की भाषा दिल्ली की संस्कृति की परिचायक है। व्यंग्यात्मक उक्तियों में उर्दू-हिंदी शब्दों का अनूठा प्रयोग है। हिंदी-गद्य पर जमी तत्समी शैली को लेखिका ने तोड़ा है। यह भाषा सहज, सुन्दर और प्रवाहपूर्ण है।

2. तीनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं : 3+3+3=9

- (i) भारत और चीन आस्ट्रेलिया की अपार संपत्ति और अमित भूमि से इसलिए वंचित रह गए, क्योंकि वे घुमक्कड़ी धर्म छोड़ बैठे और भूल गए कि उनके पास कितना संपन्न क्षेत्र खाली पड़ा है। भारत और चीन यूरोपीयों की अपेक्षा आस्ट्रेलिया के निकट थे, किन्तु स्वभाव से घुमक्कड़ यूरोपीयों ने आस्ट्रेलिया को हथिया लिया और भारत-चीन अपने में ही सिमटे रहे।
- (ii) कैलाश सर्प-प्रदर्शन- कला का माहिर कलाकार था। उसने कितने ही सर्प पाल रखे थे। मृणालिनी उससे अकसर आग्रह करती-तुम्हरे सांप कहां हैं? जरा मुझे दिखा दो। वह कल दिखाने का सुझाव देकर टाल देता था। एक दिन कई मित्रों की उपस्थिति में उसने आग्रह किया तो कैलाश ने टाल दिया। मृणालिनी की झेंपी हुई सूरत देखकर उसे लगा कि मृणालिनी को उसका इंकार बुरा लगा है। कैलाश ने मृणालिनी और अन्य मित्रों के सामने सर्प-कला-प्रदर्शन का परिचय दिया।
- (iii) प्रेमचंद का साहित्य दुःख के आधार पर स्थित है। प्रेमचंद ने आनंद के रचनात्मक पक्ष पर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसके विपरीत प्रसाद सुसंस्कृत, स्वस्थ नारी और पुरुष-शक्ति का रहस्य प्रकट करते हैं। इसलिए प्रसाद शक्ति के साधक हैं। इस प्रकार प्रसाद और प्रेमचंद एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं।

3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर में क्रम से 3 बिंदुओं का उल्लेख आवश्यक है। प्रत्येक बिंदु पर एक-एक अंक।

- (i) उपभोक्ता संस्कृति के लिए नई वस्तुओं का उत्पादन हो रहा है। उन्हें नए आकर्षक पैकेटों में बेचा जाता है। इससे नए-नए कारखाने खुल रहे हैं और वातावरण में विष घुल रहा है। सत्ता से जुड़े लोग पूरे तंत्र पर हावी हैं। उनके हाथ में राजनीतिक, आर्थिक शक्तियां हैं। वे विकास के नाम पर पर्यावरण-विनाश पर तुले हैं। 1 + 1 + 1 = 3
- (ii) नीची जाति के बच्चों को पढ़ने पर भी अपमान की असह्य पीड़ा से गुजरना पड़ता है। शिक्षा और जागरूकता द्वारा ही इससे मुक्ति पाई जा सकती है। 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

4. किन्हीं दो काव्यांशों की सप्रसंग व्याख्या अपेक्षित है :

**अंक-विभाजन इस प्रकार है :**

- |                                            |                             |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) रचनाकार और रचना का उल्लेख              | $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ |
| (ii) पूर्वापर संबंध/ प्रसंग-कथन            | $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| (iii) काव्यांश की व्याख्या                 | $2\frac{1}{2}$              |
| (iv) भाषा-शैली और काव्य-सौंदर्य पर टिप्पणी | 1                           |

**कुल अंक :  $5 \times 2 = 10$**

- (क) (i) तुलसीदास, कवित और पद-'विनय-पत्रिका' का पद
- (ii) 'विनय-पत्रिका' के इस पद में तुलसीदास ने भक्ति से विरक्ति के कारण का स्पष्टीकरण किया है। मनुष्य की संसार के प्रति आसक्ति के परिणामस्वरूप उस विरक्ति-बोध से उपजे प्रायश्चित का निवेदन कवि प्रभु के समुख प्रस्तुत करते हैं।
- (iii) हे प्रभु! मेरे मन ने मेरा बहुत नुकसान किया है। मन की हानिकारक भूमिका के फलस्वरूप मुझे बराबर संसार में जन्म लेते रहना पड़ा है। अब मुझे यह स्मृति दुःख दे रही है। मेरे हृदय में ही शीतल, मधुर, अमृत का सहज सुख था, लेकिन मैंने वह ऐसे खो दिया मानो वह बहुत दूर है। संसार के प्रति मोहवश बहुत प्रकार से श्रम साधता रहा। मैं मूर्ख व्यर्थ ही जल को मथता रहा। कर्मों के कीचड़ को ही चित्त में लगाए कुटिल मन के मल में ही नहाता रहा। मैं कितना मूर्ख हूँ कि गंगा नदी के समस्त जल को छोड़कर मारा-मारा फिर रहा हूँ। व्यर्थ ही आकाश को निचोड़ता रहा हूँ।

तुलसीदास प्रभु की कृपा चाहते हैं कि अब मैं आपको अपने सब अवगुण बता चुका हूँ। कुछ भी गुप्त नहीं रहा है। यहां तो दिन-रात, सुख-सुविधा के उपाय करते-करते ही जीवन बीत गया। एक पल भी चैन से नहीं रहा। सविनय प्रायश्चित का निवेदनकर्ता तुलसी अपने प्रार्थनापत्र के साथ राम के समुख उपस्थित है।

**विशेष :** पद शैली की रचना है। आत्म-निवेदन की अभूतपूर्व शैली में 'सीतल मधुर पीयूष सहज सुख निकटई रहत दूर जनु खोयो' में बृथहि मंदमति वारि बिलोयो, फिरि-फिरि विकल अकास निचोयो में अनुप्रास रूपक, उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार, करुनामय, पीयूष, तृष्णावंत, मंदमति, दोष आदि तत्सम शब्दों का सार्थक प्रयोग किया है। 'वारि बिलोयो' 'अकाश निचोयो' आदि में लक्षणा का अपूर्व प्रयोग।

### अथवा

- (ख) (i) मतिराम : 'सौंदर्य और श्रृंगार'
- (ii) यमुना के किनारे अपने प्रियतम (कृष्ण) की प्रतीक्षा में बैठी नायिका राधा के आकुल नेत्रों की चंचलता का चित्रण महाकवि मतिराम करते हैं।
- (iii) यमुना तट पर शीतल-मंद समीर बह रहा है। मधुकर अपने अधुर शोर से वातावरण को मधुर बना रहे हैं। मतिराम कवि कहते हैं कि ऐसे सुखद समय में अपनी संपूर्ण सुंदरता के साथ सौंदर्यश्री राधा बैठी हैं। उनके अंगों से सुगंध के झोंके फैल रहे हैं। राधा जी अपने प्रियतम ब्रज-बिहारी श्रीकृष्ण का दर्शन पाने के लिए अपने बड़े-बड़े नेत्रों को इधर-उधर दौड़ा रही हैं। उनके चंचल नेत्र कभी चंचलता के कारण मछली जैसे, कभी सुंदरता के कारण कमल जैसे, कभी कालिमा के कारण खंजन जैसे, तो कभी एकाग्रता के कारण चकोर जैसे दुष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

**विशेष :** कवित छंद अनुपम है। अनुप्रास अलंकार का प्रभाव सर्वत्र है। अंतिम पंक्तियों में उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार का प्रयोग है।

- (ख) (i) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'-‘ध्वनि’ कविता
- (ii) निराला अपने जीवन में निराशा और कठिनाइयों से जूझते रहे। उनके इस जीवन पर लोगों ने नुक्ताचीनी की। निराला अपने साहित्यिक खेल की पारी समाप्त कर चुके थे। किन्तु कवि अपने जीवन का इसे प्रथम चरण मानते हैं। वे नहीं मानते कि यहां मृत्यु की उपस्थिति है। अभी आगे संपूर्ण जीवन पड़ा है। सुविधा-असुविधा, आशा-निराशा, सुख-दुःख की चिंता किए बिना मेरा यह बालक-मन कनक किरणों से खेलता रहता है। दिशाएँ मेरे ही अविकसित राग से विकसित होंगी। कवि का रचनाधर्मी कृतित्व ही विकास का शंखनाद करेगा। उससे दसों दिशाएँ गूंजेंगी। जो समझ रहे हैं कि मेरा अंत निकट हैं, वे समझ लें कि मेरा अंत अभी क्या, कभी नहीं होगा।

**विशेष :** 'स्वर्ण' किरणों से खेलता बालक मन' कवि के विराट व्यक्तित्व की व्यंजना करता है। कवि अपने प्रयत्न से संसार में नव जीवन का संचार करने का आत्म विश्वास प्रकट करता है। नव गीत की शैली में रचित यह गीत संगीतात्मकता लिए है। तत्सम शब्दावली का ठाठ बराबर बना हुआ है।

### अथवा

- (i) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर', 'तुम क्यों लिखते हो।'
- (ii) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' रचनाकारों का आह्वान करते हैं कि उन्हें कोरी कल्पना और हवाई किले बनाने के बदले जीवन की वास्तविकताओं और सच्चाइयों को समझने और अभिव्यक्त करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

कलम के कलाकारों, कल्पना से किलोल- मात्र करना लिखने का औचित्य प्रकट नहीं करता। तुम मन की बहुत-सी उड़ान भर चुके हो, लेकिन उसमें सार क्या है? उसकी सार्थकता क्या है?

इसलिए कवियों और लेखकों से कहता हूं कि 'रूप सौंदर्य' का आकर्षण त्याग दो। चेहरे को पुष्प-पराग के लेप से सुंदर मत बनाओ। अर्थात् असली चेहरे पर नकली चेहरा मत लगाओ। जीवन की वास्तविकता, असली रंग रूप में है, कल्पना- पुते कपोल की छवि में नहीं है। नकली प्रदर्शन-प्रियता से मुक्त होकर अपनेपन में प्रस्तुत हो जाओ ताकि दुनिया जान ले कि तुम्हारी असलियत क्या है? अंततः कवि रचनाकारों को याद दिलाता है कि तुम मनुष्य बन जाओ। मनुष्य के रूप में मनुष्य के जीवन को देखो, समझो और लिखो। कदाचित लिखने का औचित्य और सार्थकता यही है।

**विशेष :** फूलों का पराग होना-एक चेहरे पर कई चेहरे सजाने का लाक्षणिक प्रयोग है। ओजपूर्ण तथा तर्कसंगत कवि-कर्म अपूर्व है। 'कितने पानी में हो' की मुहावरेदार शैली ने भी कविता में प्राण-संचार किया है। 'केवल मनुष्य बन जाने का आग्रह' सार-गर्भित सूक्ति है।

5. (i) प्रस्तुत दोहा अमीर खुसरो ने अपने गुरु पीर निजामूदीन औलिया के निधन पर कहा था। सूफी संत भी पीर को पैगंबर का दर्जा देते हैं। अध्यात्म में गौरी ब्रह्म स्वरूप है जो जग के प्राणियों से ओङ्कार है। चेतना पर आवरण पड़ गया है। ऐसे में खुसरों अपने घर लौटने की बात भी अध्यात्म स्तर पर कहते हैं। गुरु गए तो प्रकाश गया। अब तो चारों ओर अंधकार ही है। अतः खुसरो के जीवन का अब कोई औचित्य नहीं रहा। 3
- (ii) क्षोभ के अनेक कारण हैं। जीवन स्वार्थी हो गया। हम संवेदनहीन हो गए हैं। परोपकार से मुँह मोड़ने लगे हैं। लोक-हित या करुणा को अपने-अपने जीवन से हमने निकाल दिया है। तर्क के साथ विचार करना छोड़ दिया है। 2
6. किसी एक काव्यांश के सौंदर्य की सराहना अपेक्षित है। दोनों के दो-दो बिंदु अपेक्षित।
- अंक-विभाजन इस प्रकार है :**
- (i) भाव-सौंदर्य 2
  - (ii) शिल्प-सौंदर्य 2
  - (iii) भाषा-शैली की विशेषताएँ 1

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**कुल अंक : 5**

(i) ‘वैभव की यह मधुशाला.....जीवन पतंग।’

**भाव-सौंदर्य :** अशोक के मन की दशा का स्वाभाविक चित्रण, सांसारिक सुखों की क्षणिकता पर बौद्ध धर्म का प्रभाव है।

संसार के मादक सौंदर्य पर आसक्त व्यक्ति की स्थिति मधुशाला में मधु पीकर पागल होने वाले और गिर-गिर कर संभलने और फिर गिरने वाले व्यक्ति जैसी है।

**शिल्प-सौंदर्य :** सांग रूपक-मधुशाला, ‘हाला पीने वाला’ का सार्थक प्रयोग।

वैभव का मद उत्तेजक होता है। इसमें डूबा व्यक्ति मधुशाला में मधु पीकर भी शांत न होने वाले व्यक्ति जैसा होता है।

सरल शब्दावली में सुंदर चित्रण, तुकांत मात्रिक छंद।

(ii) ‘लो कब की सुधियां.....शिशुघन कुरंग।

**भाव-सौंदर्य :** यहाँ बादलों को चंचल हिरण-शावक माना गया है। बादल पूर्वा के कारण लुक-छिप रहे हैं और विभिन्न रूपों में दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं।

**शिल्प-सौंदर्य :** अनुप्रास और रूपक अलंकार।

सुधियों से तुलना : अप्रस्तुत से प्रस्तुत की तुलना।

बादलों के बदलते रूपों और उनकी चंचलता का सहज चित्रण।

7. किसी एक कवि का साहित्यिक परिचय अपेक्षित है

**अंक-विभाजन इस प्रकार है :**

(i) सामान्य जीवन-परिचयः	2
(ii) रचनाओं का उल्लेखः	1
(iii) काव्य शिल्प-विवेचनः	2

**कुल अंक : 5**

**● गजानन माधव मुक्तिबोध**

- (i) मध्यप्रदेश, ग्वालियर जनपद के श्योपुर गांव में 1917 में जन्मे, पिता पुलिस सब इंसपेक्टर। तबादलों के कारण पढ़ाई टूटी-जुड़ती रही। 1954 में नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय से एम. ए. हिंदी। पिताजी से ईमानदारी, न्यायप्रियता और इच्छाशक्ति की प्रेरणा। ‘नया खून’ पत्रिका का संपादन। दिग्विजय महाविद्यालय राजनांदगांव, मध्यप्रदेश में अध्यापन। हिंदी-विभाग के अध्यक्ष। 1964 में मृत्यु।
- (ii) ‘चांद का मुंह टेढ़ा है’ ‘भूरी-भूरी खाक धूल’ तथा छह खंडों में ‘प्रकाशित-मुक्तिबोध रचनावली।’
- (iii) नई कविता का प्रमुख कवि, विशिष्ट काव्य-शिल्प, बेहतर समाज-निर्माण की आकांक्षा, बिंब और प्रतीकों का कविता में प्रयोग, फैंटेसी के शिल्प-विस्मय का प्रयोग। लंबी कविता रचना के जनक। विडंबनाओं और बिदूपताओं का चित्रण।

**अथवा**

**● मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी**

(1482-1542) उत्तरप्रदेश, अमेठी के निकट जायस के रहने वाले। पहुंचे हुए फकीर, सैयद असरफ और शेख बुरहान के शिष्य। सूफी-मार्गी काव्य के सर्वश्रेष्ठ कवि।

**रचनाएं :** ‘पद्मावत्’ ‘अखरावट’ और ‘आखिरी कलाम’।

फारसी और संस्कृत शब्दों से युक्त ग्रामीण अवधी भाषा, मसनवी शैली, दोहा-चौपाई छंद, लोक-जीवन की व्यापक पैठ है। उपमा, रूपक, लोकोक्ति और मुहावरों का भरपूर प्रयोग। काव्य-भाषा पर लोक-संस्कृति का प्रभाव। ‘पद्मावत्’ प्रेम काव्य-परंपरा का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रबंध काव्य है।

8. ‘रंगभूमि’ पर आधारित दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं;

**अंक-विभाजन इस प्रकार है :**

(i) कथन का स्पष्टीकरण	1
प्रसंग-संकेत के अंतर्गत कथोपकथन के उदाहरणों से कथन की पुष्टि-	3
(ii) चरित्र का सामान्य परिचय तथा	कथ्य =
किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उदाहरण सहित उल्लेख	शैली = 1

(क) ‘रंगभूमि’ उपन्यास में कथोपकथन-योजना उपन्यास कला के निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में सफल रही है :

- (i) कथानक के विकास में
- (ii) कथानक की विलुप्त कड़ियों को जोड़ने में
- (iii) घटनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि के निर्माण में
- (iv) पात्रों के चरित्र-चित्रण में

2. कथानक के विकास में सहायक कथोपकथन-योजना के उदाहरणों से पुष्टि। क्लार्क व सोफी के बीच आज्ञापत्र को लेकर जो संवाद हुए, उन उदाहरणों से कथन की पुष्टि कर सकते हैं।

जैसे:-

**क्लार्क** : क्या करती हो सोफी, खुदा के लिए जिद मत करो।

**सोफी** : जेल के दरोगा के नाम हुकुम लिखूँगी। यह कहकर टाइपराइटर पर बैठ गई।

**क्लार्क** : यह अनर्थ न करो सोफी, गजब हो जाएगा।

**सोफी** : मैं गजब क्या, प्रलय से भी नहीं डरती।

चरित्र-चित्रण में सहायक, कथोपकथन-योजना के अंतर्गत प्रसंग-संकेत के साथ संवादों के उदाहरण दें।

2. पात्रों के चरित्र-चित्रण में ‘रंगभूमि’ की कथोपकथन-योजना अद्वितीय है। जैनब और रकिया के संवाद के उदाहरण दे सकते हैं। जैसे जैनब रकिया को खाल के लेनदेन के गुर बताती है।

**रकिया** : क्या करूँ बहन, मैं डरती हूँ, कहीं बहुत सख्ती से निशाना खाली न जाए।

**जैनब** : वह अहीर रूपए लाएगा। ताहिर को आज ही से भरना शुरू कर दें। बस, अजाब का खौफ दिलाना चाहिए। उन्हें हत्थे चढ़ाने का यही ढ़ंग है।

- (ख) **सूरदास का चरित्र-चित्रण** : निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का सौदाहरण उल्लेख:

‘रंगभूमि’ का प्रमुख पात्र है- सूरदास

- (i) क्षीण-काय अंधा भिखारी
- (ii) विवाह के प्रति उदासीन
- (iii) पुश्टैनी जमीन के प्रति असीम मोह
- (iv) औद्योगीकरण का विरोधी
- (v) भतीजे मिठुआ के प्रति असीम प्यार का भाव

किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालना अपेक्षित।

### अथवा

- (ख) रानी जाहनवी की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख।
- (i) एक आदर्श पात्र है। बनारस के धनी क्षत्रिय जर्मांदार की अर्धांगिनी।
  - (ii) प्रदर्शन-प्रिय
  - (iii) पति-परायणा
  - (iv) अतिशय महत्वाकांक्षी
  - (v) निरंतर सक्रिय
  - (vi) स्वास्थ्य-निर्माण में सक्षम
  - (vii) सौंदर्य, शील और भावमय, आकर्षक व्यक्तित्व आदि से किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश।
9. (क) ‘रंगभूमि’ सौददेश्य रचित उपन्यास है। निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख अपेक्षित:
- (i) जीवन को खेल समझने की धारणा को प्रतिष्ठित करना।
  - (ii) देशोद्धार हेतु जन-जाग्रति पैदा करना।
  - (iii) गांधीवाद के समर्थन तथा क्रांतिकारियों की गतिविधियों के चित्रण आदि पर प्रकाश।
- 2+2=4
- (ख) ‘रंगभूमि’ की भाषा की 4 विशेषताएँ:
- 2
- शैली की दो विशेषताएँ
- 2
- भाषा :** शब्दावली के प्रयोग की दृष्टि से तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज, उर्दू-फारसी, अंग्रेजी शब्दों का प्रयोग, मुहावरे, लोकोक्ति तथा सूक्तियों के प्रयोग।
- चित्रात्मक भाषा, पात्रानुकूल, अलंकारिक भाषा आदि विशेषताओं में चार का उल्लेख।
- शैली :** सजीव, प्रवाहपूर्ण, भावपूर्ण, आदि में किन्हीं दो का उल्लेख अपेक्षित।
10. (i) ज्ञान मार्गी और प्रेम मार्गी निर्गुण भक्ति के अंतर का स्पष्टीकरण अपेक्षित।
- 1
- (ii) ज्ञान मार्गी अथवा प्रेम मार्गी भक्ति की विशेषताओं/ प्रवृत्तियों में से किन्हीं 3 का उल्लेख।
- 3
11. (i) प्रगतिवाद की किन्हीं चार प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना तथा दो कवियों का उल्लेख:
- 4
- (ii) विवेचन की भाषा-शैली
- 1

## अथवा

(i)	'नई कविता' की चार प्रमुख प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना तथा दो कवियों का उल्लेख :	
(ii)	विवेचन की भाषा-शैली	
12.	(i) स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हिंदी-निबंध की विकास-यात्रा का वर्णन-	3
	(ii) वर्णन की भाषा शैली-	1
13.	लगभग 400 शब्दों में निबंध-लेखन अपेक्षित है।	
	<b>अंक-विभाजन इस प्रकार है :</b>	
(i)	भूमिका	1
(ii)	विषय-प्रतिपादन (कम से कम चार बिंदुओं का तर्क-संगत प्रतिपादन)	8
(iii)	उपसंहार	1
(iv)	विषय-प्रतिपादन शैली/समग्र प्रभाव	1
(v)	शुद्ध भाषा	1

**कुल अंक:** 12

14.	प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सही उत्तर पर 1 अंक दें- (कुल अंक -5)	
	(i) हिंदी रंगमंचीय नाटकों में मौलिक नाटकों की कमी।	
	(ii) रंग नाटक संवाद के अभिनय प्रदर्शन से बनता है। कथा-संवाद कहने की कला-मात्र होते हैं।	
	(iii) रंग-नाटक वह कहलाता है, जिसे मंच पर खेला जा सके।	
	(iv) रंग-नाटक अभिनय, मंच- सज्जा, तथा नाटकीय कार्य-व्यवहार की प्रस्तुति से खिलता है।	
	(v) रंग-नाटक की वस्तु को रंगवस्तु की अपेक्षाओं के रूप में परखा-पहचाना जा सकता है।	
15.	प्रत्येक उत्तर के लिए एक-एक अंक।	(कुल अंक-5)
	(i) आज भी स्वाधीनता के शहीदों की वीरगाथा रोमांचित कर देती है। उनके सिंहनाद से आज भी पृथ्वी काँप जाती है। विदेशी सत्ता उसका ताप नहीं सह पाई।	
	(ii) कवि की मान्यता है कि इतिहास में स्वार्थ-प्रेरित कुछेक लोगों का वर्णन मिलता है। सच्चे वीरों के वृत्तांत इतिहास में नहीं मिलते। इतिहास युग का दर्पण नहीं हैं। इसीलिए इतिहास को बेचारा व अनजाना कहा है।	
	(iii) स्वतंत्रता के शहीदों के चश्मदीद गवाह सूरज, चांद, जमीन और आकाश इसलिए बताए हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने सत्य देखा है और वे इतिहास की भाँति अंधे नहीं हैं।	
	(iv) कवि चाहता है कि लेखनी उन बलिदानी वीरों की जय-जयकार करे, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता की बलिवेदी पर प्राण निछावर कर दिए और उनके बलिदान की आग से आज भी अंग्रेजी सत्ता थर्हती है।	
	(v) इस ओज गुण संपन्न काव्यांश में लक्षणा शब्दशक्ति का प्रभावी प्रयोग हुआ है। तत्सम शब्दों का पर्याप्त प्रयोग। भाषा प्रवाहपूर्ण। देश-प्रेम की भावना के चित्रण में भाषा-शैली सफल हुई है।	

**आर्दशप्रश्नपत्रम्-1 (2006)**  
**संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)**  
**कोड संख्या 322**  
**द्वादश-कक्षा**

अवधि: : होरात्रयम्

समय : तीन घण्टे

Time : 3 hours

पूर्णाङ्कः 100

पूर्णाङ्कः 100

Total Marks : 100

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति  
इस प्रश्नपत्र के चार खण्ड हैं।

**The Question Paper has four sections**

<b>खण्डः( क )</b>	अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्	10 अङ्काः
Section A	Reading Comprehension	
<b>खण्डः( ख )</b>	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
Section B	Writing Skills	
<b>खण्डः( ग )</b>	अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्	30 अङ्काः
Section C	Applied Grammar	
<b>खण्डः( घ )</b>	(i) पठितांश-अवबोधनम्	35 अङ्काः
Section D	(i) Text books	
	(ii) सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः	10 अङ्काः
	(ii) General introduction of Sanskrit literature	

**निर्देशाः** (1) उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि।

Instructions (1) Please write the answers in the answersheet only

(2) सङ्केताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।

(2) If there are no instructions given in a particular question, answer all the questions in sanskrit only.

# आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम्-1 (2006)

## खण्डः 'क' Section A

### अपठितांश्-अवबोधनम्

### Reading Comprehension

10

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत  
नीचे लिखे गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

**Read the following passage and answer the questions in the answersheet**

इह संसारे सर्वेषु वस्तुषु समयः अधिकं मूल्यवत् वस्तु वर्तते। अन्यवस्तूनि विनष्टानि पुनरपि लब्धुं शक्यन्ते परं समयः विनष्टः केनापि उपायेन पुनः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते। यस्य आयुषः यावान् अंशः निरर्थकं गतः स गतः एव। अतः तथा प्रयतितव्यं यथा एकस्यापि क्षणस्य दुरुपयोगः न स्यात्। समस्तः एव समयः समुचितरूपेण व्यतीतः भवेत्। समयः कस्यापि प्रतीक्षां न करोति। अनेके जनाः द्यूते, विवादे, वृथाभ्रमणे, पिशुनतायां, निद्रायां च समस्तं समयं नयन्ति। ते निजनीवनस्य बहुमूल्यम् अंशं वृथा यापयन्ति। समयस्य सदुपयोगः जीवनसफलतायाः प्रथमसोपानम्, समुन्नतेः च मूलमन्त्रम् अस्ति। प्रकृतिः अपि समयस्य सदुपयोगमेव शिक्षयति। ये जनाः समयस्य दुरुपयोगं न कुर्वन्ति ते सदा सुखेनैव तिष्ठन्ति। अतः आलस्यं विहाय सर्वदैव समयस्य सदुपयोगः कर्तव्यः।

#### I. एकपदेन उत्तरत

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखिए

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) संसारे सर्वाधिकं मूल्यवत् वस्तु किम् अस्ति?
- (ii) समस्पतः समयः कथं व्यतीतः भवेत्?
- (iii) समयस्य सदुपयोगः कस्याः मूलमन्त्रम् अस्ति?
- (iv) किं विहाय समयस्य सदुपयोगः कर्तव्यः?

#### II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

$2 \times 1 = 2$

पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete Sentence**

- (i) अनेके जनाः कथं समस्तं समयं नयन्ति?
- (ii) कीदृशाः जनाः सदा सुखेनैव तिष्ठन्ति?

#### III. 'स गतः एव' अत्र 'स' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्य कृते प्रयुक्तम् अस्ति?

1

**IV. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत  
निर्देश के अनुसार उत्तर दीजिए**

**1 x 3 = 3**

**Do as directed**

- (i) 'अंशम्' इति पदस्य किं विशेषणम्?
- (ii) 'व्यर्थम्' इति पदस्य किं पर्यायपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iii) 'सदुपयोगः' इत्यस्य विपरीतार्थकं पदं किं प्रयुक्तम्?

**V. अस्य गद्यांशस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।**

**2**

**इस गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।**

**Write an appropriate title for this passage.**

**खण्डः 'ख' Section B  
संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्**

**15**

**Writing Skill in Sanskrit**

2. भवान् शुभेन्दुः मुम्बईनगरे निवसति। तव मित्रम् श्रवणः परीक्षायाम् उत्तमाङ्कैः उत्तीर्णः। परीक्षायां सफलतायै वर्धापनं दातुं मित्रं प्रति लिखिते अस्मिन् पत्रे उचितपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूर्यित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पत्रं पुनः लिखत।

आप शुभेन्दु बम्बई में रहते हैं। आपका मित्र श्रवण परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक लेकर पास हुआ है। परीक्षा में सफलता के लिए बधाई हेतु मित्र के प्रति लिखे गए इस पत्र में उचित पदों से खाली स्थान भर कर पत्र पुनः उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें।

**You are Shubendu and live in Bombay. Your friend Shravan has passed with good marks in the examination. Fill in the blanks in the following letter written to your friend congratulating him on his success in the examination.**

**½ x 10 = 5**

(i) -----

प्रिय मित्र (ii) -----!

तिथिः-----

(iii) -----!

अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु। अद्यैव द्वादशकक्षायाः (iv)----- कन्द्रीय-माध्यमिक-शिक्षा-सङ्घटनेन समुद्घोषितः। मया 'इण्टरनेट' इति माध्यमेन तव परीक्षापरिणामः (v)-----। अस्यां परीक्षायाम् त्वम् पञ्चनवतिः प्रतिशतम् (vi)-----प्राप्य समुत्तीर्णः। संस्कृते तु शतम् एव अङ्कान् लब्धवान् अस्ति। योग्यतासूच्याम् अपि तव नाम दृष्ट्वा अहम् हार्दिकं मोदम् अनुभवामि। (vii)-----कठोरः परिश्रमः सफलः जातः। त्वया न केवलम्

(viii) -----अपि तु स्वकुटुम्बस्य अपि यशः वर्धितम्। प्रशंसनीयोऽसि त्वम्। अहम् एतस्यै उच्चसफलतायै  
तुभ्यं हार्दिकम् (ix) ----- यच्छामि। भविष्ये तव का योजना इति लिखतु।

मातृ-पितृचरणयोः प्रणामाः।

तव अभिन्नहृदयः

(x) -----

### मञ्जूषा

श्रवण, परीक्षापरिणामः, मुम्बईतः,  
नमस्ते, अङ्गान्, विदितः,  
आत्मनः, तव, शुभेन्दुः, वर्धापनम्

3. प्रदत्तशब्दसूचीसाहाय्येन अधोदत्तां लघुकथां पूरयित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पुनः लिखत  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$   
मञ्जूषा में दिये गए शब्दों की सहायता से नीचे दी गई लघुकथा को भर कर उत्तर  
पुस्तिका में केवल उत्तर लिखें।

Please fill in the blanks in the following story and write only the answers on the answersheet. You are requested take the help of words given in the box.

महाभारतयुद्धे समाप्ते धर्मराजः युधिष्ठिरः (i) ----- अभवत्। अथैकदा श्रीकृष्णस्य  
(ii) ----- सः स्वभातृभिः द्रौपद्या च सह पितामहं भीष्मं द्रष्टुं (iii) -----  
अगच्छत्। तत्र आसीत् शरशश्याम् (iv) ----- पितामहः युधिष्ठिरः तं धर्मोपदेशम्  
दातुम् प्रार्थयत। भीष्मः धर्मोपदेशं करोति। तं श्रुत्वा सहसा द्रौपदी (v) -----  
अहसत्। भीष्मः अपृच्छत् - “पुत्रि! किम् ते हासकारणम्? निःसङ्कोचं वद।” द्रौपदी (vi)  
----- अवदत् ‘पूज्य पितामह! क्षम्यताम्, मम मनसि अयं विचारः उदितः यत् (vii)  
----- यदा अहं विवस्त्रताभयेन कातरं प्रार्थितवती तदा (viii) -----  
उपदेशबुद्धिः कुत्र गता? पितामहः शान्त्या प्रत्युवाच- “पुत्रि! दुर्योधनस्य अन्यायार्जितस्य  
अन्नस्य भक्षणेन मम बुद्धिः (ix) ----- आसीत्। अतः तत्र धर्मनिरूपणे असमर्थः  
आसम्। अधुना अर्जुनस्य शरैः मम दूषितं रक्तं निर्गतम्। बुद्धिः (x) ----- जाता।  
तेनाहं धर्मस्य तत्त्वम् उपदिशामि।

### मञ्जूषा

आदेशेन, अधिशयानः, सप्राद्,  
कुरुसभायाम्, उच्चैः, कलुषिता,  
युद्धभूमिम्, सविनयम्, भवतः, विशुद्धा

4. अधोलिखितेषु एकं विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यमितम् एकम् अनुच्छेदम् संस्कृतेन लिखत।  
नीचे लिखे विषयों में से एक पर पांच वाक्यों का संस्कृत में एक अनुच्छेद लिखें।
- Write a passage of five sentences in Sanskrit on any one of the following topics.**

5

विद्यालयस्य क्रीडोत्सवः, स्वतंत्रतादिवसः, परोपकारः,

## खण्डः ‘ग’ Section C

### अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

### (Applied Grammar)

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5. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां सन्धिविच्छेदं कुरुत।  $1 \times 6 = 6$

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में स्थूलाक्षरपदों में सन्धिच्छेद करें।

**Disjoin Sandhis in the bold typed words in the following sentences**

- (i) दिवसावसाने खगाः वृक्षेषु वासम् अकुर्वन्।
- (ii) ऋतावृतौ किं सेव्यं किं च न सेव्यम् इति विद्यात्।
- (iii) पर्युषितम् अन्नं न अश्नीयात्।
- (iv) शकुन्तला अस्य मातुराख्या।
- (v) पृष्ठश्च सोऽब्रवीत्।
- (vi) जगदीश! रक्षतु भारतम्।

6. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां विग्रहाः लेखनीयाः  $1 \times 6 = 6$

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में मोटे अक्षरों में छपे पदों का विग्रह करें।

**Disjoin Compounds in the bold words in the following sentences**

- (i) तत्र रवेः उत्तरायणे शिशिरवसन्तग्रीष्माः ऋतवः यथाक्रयम् भवन्ति।
- (ii) चन्द्रोदये सति हंसधवला ज्योत्स्ना धरण्याम् अपतत्।
- (iii) दर्शनीयः एषः मृत्तिकामयूरः।
- (iv) अनयोः बालकयोः कुशलवौ इति नामनी स्तः।
- (v) दूयमानहृदयः त्वम् कोऽसि?
- (vi) केशवः मीनशरीरं धृत्वा वेदम् धृतवान्।

7. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकान्तर्गतं प्रकृतिं प्रत्ययं च योजयित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत  $1 \times 8 = 8$   
नीचे लिखे हुए वाक्यों में कोष्ठक के अन्तर्गत प्रकृति के साथ निर्दिष्ट प्रत्यय जोड़ कर  
खाली स्थान भरें।

**Rewrite the following Sentences by adding Suffixes to the roots and words given in the bracket.**

- (i) अधुनादिवसः-----। (परि + नम् + क्त)
- (ii) आकाशे धूमं ----- प्रतीयते यद् इदं तपोवनम् अस्ति। (दृश् + क्त्वा)
- (iii) ----- इदं तपोवनम्। (रम् + अनीयर)
- (iv) वनदेवता अर्द्धं ----- तपोधनायाः स्वागतं करोति। (वि + कृ + ल्यप्)
- (v) विदुषाम् मण्डनम् ----- अस्ति। (नम् + क्तिन्)
- (vi) ----- सङ्गतिः करणीया। (गुण + मतुप्)
- (vii) भ्रष्टश्रियं राजानं -----त्यजन्ति। (मन्त्र + इन्)
- (viii)----- विधिः शिशिरेऽपि इष्यते। (हेमन्त + ठक्)

8. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कर्तु-क्रियापदयोः अन्वितिः क्रियताम्  $1 \times 5 = 5$   
अधोलिखित वाक्यों में कर्ता और क्रिया की अन्विति करिए।

**Please write the suitable verb according to the subject or vice versa in the following sentences**

- (i) अधुना रविकिरणाः तरुशिखरेषु स्थितिम् -----। (अकरोत्/अकुर्वन्)
- (ii) शरत्काले प्रदोषे इन्दुरशमयः -----। (प्रशस्यन्ते/प्रशस्यते)
- (iii) त्वम् एनं सिंहशिशुं -----। (मुञ्चतु/मुञ्च)
- (iv) ----- ते अपरं ब्रीडनकं दास्यामि। (अहम्/त्वम्)
- (v) सम्प्रति ----- कुतः आगच्छसि? (त्वम्/यूयम्)

**अथवा (या) (or)**

अधोदत्तेषु वाक्येषु विशेष्यपदैः सह विशेषणपदानि योजयत।  
अधोलिखित वाक्यों में विशेष्यपदों के साथ विशेषणपद जोड़ें।

**Match the adjectives with nouns in the following sentences**

(विशेषणपदानि अधः मञ्जूषायां दत्तानि सन्ति।)

- (i) अस्तमुपगते सूर्ये ----- सन्ध्या समदृश्यत।
- (ii) शिशिरे ----- अन्तपानानि वर्जयेत्।

- (iii) अविनीत! किम् अस्माकं ----- सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि!
- (iv) वत्स! अहम् जानामि त्वा ----- मृदुहृदयम्।
- (v) साधूनां ----- चरित्रं सदा विजयते।

### मञ्जूषा

शीतलानि, संततितुल्यानि  
पितृप्रियम्, पाटला, विशुद्धम्

9. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकान्तर्गत-शब्देषु उपपदविभक्तिं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः क्रियताम् नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में कोष्ठक में दिये गए शब्दों के साथ उपपदविभजित का प्रयोग करके खाली स्थान भरें।

Please fill in the blanks after using suitable *Uppadavibhakti* with the words given in the brackets in the following sentences.

**1 x 5 = 5**

- (i) मीनादि-दशाकृतिकृते (कृष्ण) -----नमः।
- (ii) (ज्ञान) ----- विना योगिनः न शोभन्ते।
- (iii) अतिप्रदीप्तप्रज्ञा-मेधायुक्तौ कुशलवौ। (एतद्) ----- सह अस्माकम् अध्ययनयोगः नास्ति।
- (iv) बालेऽस्मिन् औरस इव (पुत्र) ----- स्निह्यति मे मनः।
- (v) (कृताहार) ----- च त्वयि अहमपि उपयोक्ष्ये पथ्यम्।

## खण्डः ‘घ’ (Section D) भागः (I) (Part - I) पठितांश-अवबोधनम् (Text books)

45

35

10. अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत  
अधोलिखित नाट्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer the following questions after reading the extract from the play.**

वनदेवता- यदा तावदन्येऽपि मुनयस्तमेव पुराणं ब्रह्मवादिनं प्राचेतसमृषिं ब्रह्मपारायणायोपासते तत्कोऽयमार्याया दीर्घप्रवासप्रयासः।

आत्रेयी- तत्र महान् अध्ययनप्रत्यूह इत्येष दीर्घप्रवासः अड्गीकृतः।

वनदेवता- कीदृशः?

आत्रेयी- तस्य भगवतः केनापि देवताविशेषेण सर्वप्रकाराद्भुतं स्तन्यत्यागमात्रके वयसि वर्तमानं दारकद्वयम् उपनीतम्।

वनदेवता- अपि तयोर्नामसर्वविज्ञानमस्ति?

आत्रेयी- तथैव किल देवतया तयोः कुशलवौ इति नामनी प्रभावश्चाख्यातः।

**I. एकपदेन उत्तरत**

**2 x 1 = 2**

एक शब्द में उत्तर दें

**Answer in one word only**

(i) मुनयः ब्रह्मपारायणाय कम् ऋषिम् उपासते?

(ii) देवतया दारकद्वयस्य किं नाम आख्यातम्?

**II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत**

**1 x 2 = 2**

पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दें

**Answer in a complete sentence**

केनापि देवताविशेषेण भगवतः वाल्मीकिनः कीदृशं दारकद्वयम् उपनीतम्?

**III. निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत**

निर्देश के अनुसार उत्तर लिखें

**Do as directed**

(i) 'प्राचेतसम्' इति पदस्य किं विशेषणपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? 1

(ii) 'विष्णः' इति अर्थे अत्र किं पदं वर्तते? 1

**11. अधोलिखितं पद्यं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत**

**6**

नीचे लिखे श्लोक को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

**Read the following Shloka and answer the questions**

नीतिर्भूमिभुजां नतिर्गुणवतां हीरड्गनानां धृति-

दर्म्पत्योः शिशवो गृहस्य, कविता बुद्धेः प्रसादो गिराम्।

लावण्यं वपुषः स्मृतिः सुमनसां शान्तिर्द्विजस्य क्षमा,

शक्तस्य द्रविणं गृहाश्रमवतां स्वास्थ्यं सतां मण्डनम्॥

**2 x 1 =**

**I. एकपदेन उत्तरत**

**1 x 2 = 2**

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only**

(i) भूमिभुजां किं मण्डनम्?

(ii) नतिः केषां मण्डनम्?

**1 x 2 =**

- II.** पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत  
पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दें

**Answer in a complete sentence**

गृहाश्रमवतां सतां च किं किं मण्डनं भवति?

- III.** निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत

निर्देश के अनुसार उत्तर लिखें

**Do as directed**

- (i) 'सज्जनानाम्' इति अर्थे अत्र किं पदम् प्रयुक्तम्? 1  
 (ii) विस्मृतिः इत्यस्य विलोमपदम् किम् अत्र वर्तते? 1
- 12.** अधः प्रदत्तश्लोके शब्दसूचीसाहाय्येन रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः क्रियताम् 1 x 4 = 4  
 नीचे दिये गए श्लोक में शब्दसूची की सहायता से खाली स्थान भरें।

**Fill in the blanks with the help of the words from the box in the following shloka**

- (अ) लोभोप्यस्ति गुणेन किं (i) ----- यद्यस्ति किं पातकैः,  
 सौजन्यं यदि किं परैः, (ii) ----- यद्यस्ति किं मण्डनैः।  
 सत्यं चेत्पसा च किं शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति (iii) ----- किं,  
 (iv) ----- यदि किं धनैरपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना॥

### शब्दसूची

सुमहिमा, सद्विद्या, तीर्थेन, पिशुनता

- 13.** अधोदत्तम् उद्धृतांशद्वयम् पठित्वा यथानिर्दिष्टम् उत्तरं लिखत 4  
 नीचे दिये गए उद्धृत दोनों अंशों को पढ़कर निर्देश के अनुसार उत्तर लिखें।

**Do as directed after reading both the following extracts.**

- (अ) "देव! श्वः प्रभाते यथावस्थितम् आवेदयिष्यामि।"  
 एतत् वाक्यं कः कम् प्रति कथयति? 1 + 1 = 2
- (आ) 'अस्तमुपगते च भगवति मरीचिमालिनि विद्वमलतेव पाटला समदृश्यत सन्ध्या।' 1 + 1 = 2  
 (i) अस्य वाक्यस्य सन्दर्भग्रन्थः कः?  
 (ii) सन्दर्भग्रन्थस्य च लेखकः कः?

- 14.** अत्र प्रत्येकम् अंशस्य प्रदत्तभावार्थत्रये शुद्धभावार्थचयनं कृत्वा लिखत- 1½ + 1½ = 3  
 यहाँ प्रत्येक अंश के तीन भावार्थ दिये गए हैं। शुद्ध भावार्थ चुनकर लिखें।  
**Three explanations have been given of each line. Pick out the correct explanation.**

- (अ) प्रजाभिस्तु बन्धुमन्तो राजानः न ज्ञातिभिः। 1/2

- (क) राज्ञः न कोऽपि बन्धुः भवति न सम्बन्धी।  
 (ख) प्रजाः राजानं स्वं बान्धवं मन्यन्ते न सम्बन्धिनः।  
 (ग) राज्ञः कृते प्रजा एव बन्धुरूपा भवति न तु सम्बन्धिनः।

**(आ) अपहाय मुनिहृदयानि सर्वमन्यदन्धकारात् तिमिरमनयत्।**

1/2

- (क) मुनीनां हृदयेषु सर्वस्मिन् जगति च अन्धकारः प्रसृतः। कुत्रापि प्रकाशः न दृष्टः।  
 (ख) सर्वस्मिन् जगति एव अन्धकारः व्याप्तः आसीत् न तु तपसि रतानाम् मुनीनाम् हृदयेषु।  
 (ग) संसारे व्याप्त-घनान्धकारेण मुनीनाम् हृदयेषु प्रसन्नता नैव जाता।

**अथवा (या) (OR)**

अत्र वाक्यांशद्वयस्य प्रदत्तभावार्थम् उचितपदैः पूरयित्वा लिखत (सहायतायै अधः मञ्जूषा दत्ता)  
 यहाँ दो वाक्यांशों का भावार्थ दिया गया है। उचित पदों से भर कर लिखें। (सहायता के लिए  
 नीचे मञ्जूषा दी गई है।)

**Here two sentences have been explained from the text. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box given below.**

**1½ + 1½ = 3**

**(अ) अतो विसर्गः सौम्यः:**

वर्षा-शरद् हेमन्त-ऋतूनां कालः विसर्गकालः उच्यते। विसर्गकाले सूर्यः जलानां विसर्जनं करोति। जलविसर्जनेन  
 (वर्षाभिः) (i) ----- अत्यधिकं रुक्षाः न प्रवान्ति। रात्रौ (ii) ----- शक्तिसम्पन्नः प्रकाशते।  
 तस्य (iii) ----- जनाः मोदम् अनुभवन्ति।

**(आ) पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखाय परिवर्तते**

यदा दुष्यन्तः इन्द्रशत्रून् पराजित्य प्रत्यागच्छति तदा सः महर्षेः मारीचस्य दर्शनाय तस्य आश्रमं गच्छति। तत्र (i) -----  
 दक्षिणबाहुः स्पन्दते। अयं तु शकुन्तलाप्राप्तिरूपः (ii) ----- सङ्केतः। परं सः चिन्तयति  
 मम (iii) ----- पूर्णः न भविष्यति। यतः पूर्वं तिरस्कृतं किमपि कल्याणकारि वस्तु पश्चाद् दुःखदम्  
 एव भवति।

### मञ्जूषा

चन्द्रः, शीतलकिरणैः पवनाः,  
 शुभः, दुष्प्रन्तस्य, मनोरथः

**15. अधोलिखितश्लोकस्य प्रदत्तान्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिम् कृत्वा पुनः लिखत**

**1/2 x 8 = 4**

अधोलिखित श्लोकों के दिये गए अन्वय में रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति करके पुनः लिखे

**Complete the proseorder of the following two shlokas and rewrite them in the answersheet**

- (i) श्रीजयदेवकवेरिदमुदितमुदारम्।

शृणु शुभदं सुखदं भवसारम्।  
केशव धृतदशविधरूप जय जगदीश हरे॥

**अन्वयः** (त्वम्) श्री जयदेवकवे: इदम् उदारम् (i) -----शृणु, (यत्) शुभदम् (ii) ----- भवसारम् (च) (अस्ति) केशव! धृतदशविधरूप! (हे) (iii) ----- (हे) हरे! (iv)-----।

(ii) अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण स्पृष्टस्य गात्रेषु सुखं मैवम्।  
कां निर्वृत्तिं चेतसि तस्य कुर्याद्यस्यायमङ्गात् कृतिनः प्ररूढः॥

**अन्वयः** कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण अनेन (i) ----- स्पृष्टस्य मम एवं सुखम्, तस्य चेतसि कां (ii) ----- कुर्यात् यस्य (iii) ----- अङ्गात् (iv) ----- प्ररूढः।

**16.** अधोलिखितवाक्यानां सार्थकसंयोजनं कृत्वा पुनः क्रमेण लिखत ½ x 8 = 4  
अधोलिखित वाक्यों का ठीक-ठीक संयोजन करके पुनः क्रम से लिखें।

**Rewrite the following sentences as per sequential order**

- (1) प्रभाकरवर्धनः सुतराम् अस्वस्थोऽपि आगच्छन्तं पुत्रं हर्षवर्धनं दृष्ट्वा भुजौ प्रसार्य तं सुचिरम् आलिलिङ्ग।
- (2) भण्डः अकथयत्- “देव! कृताहारस्य अस्य अद्य तृतीयं दिनम्”।
- (3) स पुनः पुनः पाणितलेन स्पृशन् तमुवाच “वत्स! कृशोऽसि”।
- (4) स दीर्घं निःश्वस्य उवाच- ‘वत्स! आत्मानं कष्टं दातुं नार्हसि’।
- (5) हर्षवर्धनः पित्रा पुनः आहारार्थम् आदिश्यमानः ध्वल-गृहाद् अवतीर्य कतिचित् कवलान् अखादत्।
- (6) तदुत्तिष्ठ, कृताहारे च त्वयि अहमपि पथ्यम् उपयोक्ष्ये।
- (7) रसायनो नाम वैद्यकुमारः अवदत्- ‘देव! श्वः प्रभाते यथास्थितिं निवेदयिष्यामि।
- (8) सः वैद्यान् अपृच्छत्- “ईदृशीम् अवस्थाम् आपन्ने पितरि अधुना किं विधेयम्?

**17.** अधोलिखितपडिक्तषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखत 1 x 4 = 4  
अधोलिखित पर्कितयों में स्थूलाक्षरपदों का प्रसङ्गानुसार शुद्ध अर्थं चुनकर लिखें

**Select and write the appropriate meanings of the bold words as per reference to their context.**

- (i) सर्वदमन! शकुन्तलावण्यं प्रेक्षस्व।  
(क) शकुन्तलाम्, (ख) शकुन्तलायाः रूपम् (ग) पक्षिणः सौन्दर्यम्
- (ii) सुखाम्बुना शौचविधिं शीलयेत् कुसुमागमे।  
(क) पुष्पाणाम् आगमे (ख) वसन्तस्य आगमे (ग) फलानाम् आगमे
- (iii) वहसि वपुषि विशदं वसनं जलदाभम्।  
(क) धारयसि, (ख) प्रापयसि, (ग) वससि
- (iv) शनैः शनैश्च समुदिते भगवति हिमसुति सकलं जगत् अराजत।  
(क) हिमस्रोतसि, (ख) चन्द्रे, (ग) हिमवर्षायाम्

## खण्डः ‘घ’ (Section D)

### भागः (II) (Part II)

सामान्यसंस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः 10

## General introduction of Sanskrit Literature

18. अधोलिखितानां कवीनां देश-काल-कृतीनां यथानिर्देशम् नामानि लिखत  $3 + 3 + 4 = 10$   
नीचे लिखे कवियों के देश-समय तथा रचनाओं के निर्देशानुसार नाम लिखें।

Write the names of their place-time-creations as per instructions of the following poets

अ कवयः

- (i) भवभूतिः      }  
(ii) बाणभट्टः      }  
(iii) जयदेवः      } देशः

आ कवयः

- (i) कालिदासः      }  
(ii) भर्तृहरिः      }  
(iii) चरकः      } कालः

इ कवयः

- (i) कालिदासः      }  
(ii) भवभूतिः      }  
(iii) भर्तृहरिः      } काचिद् एका कृतिः  
(iv) जयदेवः      }

अथवा (या) (OR)

- 18.अ. कालिदास-जयदेवयोः कस्यचित् एकस्य कवेः जीवनविषयकः कृतिविषयकः च  
सामान्यपरिचयः हिन्दीभाषया/आंग्लभाषया वा लेखनीयः  $2 + 3 = 5$   
कालिदास और जयदेव में से किसी एक कवि का जीवनसम्बन्धी तथा रचनासम्बन्धी  
सामान्य परिचय हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी में लिखें।

Write in English or Hindi the general introduction of Kalidas or  
Jaidev regarding their life and works

- (i) जीवनपरिचयः  
(ii) कृति-परिचयः

b. अधः मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदैः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः क्रियताम्  
नीचे मञ्जूषा में दिये गए पदों से खाली स्थान भरें।

$\frac{1}{2} + 10 = 5$

**Fill in the blanks with the words from the box**

- (i) छन्दोयुक्तरचना ----- कथ्यते। पद्यसाहित्यस्य भेदद्वयम् अस्ति महाकाव्यम् ----- च।
- (ii) 'गद्यं कवीनां निकषं वदन्ति' इति ----- महत्त्वं स्पष्टमेव। गद्यकाव्यस्य प्रमुखं भेदद्वयम् अस्ति, कथा ----- च।
- (iii) 'रघुवंशम्' ----- अस्ति, ----- च कथाग्रन्थः।
- (iv) नाटकस्य प्रमुखं तत्त्वम् ----- अस्ति। नाटकस्य प्रारम्भे 'नान्दी' भवति अन्ते च -----।
- (v) 'प्रकरणम्' तु ----- एकः भेदः अस्ति। प्रकरणे ----- अङ्कः भवन्ति।

### मञ्जूषा

गद्यस्य, पद्यम्, आख्यायिका, खण्डकाव्यम्,  
अभिनयः, रूपकस्य, महाकाव्यम्, भरतवाक्यम्,  
दश, हितोपदेशः

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम्-1 (2006)**  
**(केन्द्रिकम्) Core**  
**अङ्कयोजना Marking Scheme**

कक्षा-द्वादश (XII)

अवधि: होरात्रयम्

Time 3 hours

कोड संख्या-322

पूर्णाङ्का: 100

Total Marks : 100

**खण्ड: 'क' Section A**  
**अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्**

अस्मिन् खण्डे एकः अनुच्छेदः अस्ति अस्मिन् 102 शब्दाः सन्ति।

10

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क- सङ्केतः	अङ्क- विभागः
I.	तथ्य-बोध-परीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः एकपदेन उत्तरम्	i) समयः ii) समुचितरूपेण iii) समुन्नतेः iv) आलस्यम्	½ ½ ½ 2 ½
II.	तथ्य-बोध-परीक्षणम्	लघूत्तरः पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	i) अनेके जनाः द्यूते, विवादे, वृथाभ्रमणे, पिशुनतायां, निद्रायां च समस्तं समयं नयन्ति।  ii) ये जनाः समयस्य दुरुपयोगं न कुर्वन्ति ते सदा सुखेनैव तिष्ठन्ति।	1 1 2
III.	भाषिक-तत्त्व-बोध- परीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः सञ्ज्ञापदचयनम्	'आयुषः अंशः' इति कृते	1 1
IV.	भाषिक-तत्त्व-बोध- परीक्षणम्	i) विशेषणचयनम् ii) पर्यायपदचयनम् iii) विलोमचयनम्	i) बहुमूल्यम् ii) वृथा iii) दुरुपयोगः	1 1 3 1
V.	शीर्षकप्रदानम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	समयस्य सदुपयोगः <b>अथवा</b> मूल्यवान् समयः <b>अथवा</b> समयस्य महत्त्वम्/उपयोगिता <b>अथवा</b> किमपि अन्यत्	2 2 2

## खण्डः ‘ख’ Section B रचनात्मकं कार्यम् (Writing skill)

अस्मिन् खण्डे त्रयः प्रश्नाः सन्ति। प्रथमे प्रश्ने लिखिते पत्रे मञ्जूषातः शब्दान् चित्वा विभिन्न-रिक्तस्थानानां पूर्तिः करणोया। दश रिक्तस्थानानि सन्ति। (प्रतिशुद्धरिक्तस्थानपूर्तिकृते अर्धः: (½) अङ्कः निर्धारितः: 1)

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क- सङ्केतः	अङ्क- विभागः
2.	पत्रलेखने अनौपचारिक- कार्य-परीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	i) मुम्बईतः ii) श्रवण iii) नमस्ते iv) परीक्षापरिणामः	½ ½ ½ 2 ½
	विषय-वस्तु-बोध- परीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	v) विदितः vi) अङ्कान् vii) तव viii) आत्मनः ix) वर्धापनम् x) शुभेन्दुः	½ ½ ½ ½ 3 ½ ½
3.	अस्मिन् प्रश्ने लघुकथायां रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः अपेक्षिता। सहायतार्थं अथः मञ्जूषा दत्ता। (प्रतिशुद्धरिक्तस्थानपूर्तिकृते अर्धः: (½) अङ्कः निर्धारितः: 1)			5
	अवबोधपूर्वकम् वाक्यसंरचना- प्रयोगपरीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	1) समाद् 2) आदेशेन 3) युद्धभूमिम् 4) अधिशयानः 5) उच्चैः 6) सविनयम् 7) कुरुसभायाम् 8) भवतः 9) कलुषिता 10) विशुद्धा	½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
4.	कमपि एकं विषयम् अवलम्ब्य पंचवाक्यानि लेखनीयानि। अवबोधपूर्वकं वाक्यनिर्माणम्			5

# खण्डः ‘ग’ Section C

## अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

### (Applied Grammar)

30

अस्मिन् खण्डे भाषायाः तत्त्वानां व्यावहारिकप्रयोगः अपेक्षितः। अस्य आधारः पाद्यपुस्तकम् ‘वाङ्मयी’ अस्ति।

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क- सङ्केतः	अङ्क- विभागः
5.	वाक्येषु सन्धिच्छेद- परीक्षणम्	अनुप्रयोगात्मकः स्थूलाक्षरपदानां सन्धिच्छेदः	1. दिवस + अवसाने 2. ऋतौ + ऋतौ 3. परि + उषितम् 4. मातुः + आछ्या 5. पृष्टः + च 6. जगत् + ईश	1 1 1 1 1 1
6.	वाक्येषु समस्तपदानां विग्रहः	स्थूलाक्षरपदानां विग्रहः करणीयः	1. क्रमम् अपि अनतिक्रम्य 2. हंस इव ध्वला 3. मृत्तिकायाः मयूरः 4. कुशः च लवः च 5. दूयमानं हृदयं यस्य सः 6. मीनस्य शरीरम्	1 1 1 1 1 1
7.	वाक्येषु कृदन्त-तद्वित- प्रत्ययानां प्रयोग- परीक्षणम्	प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ योजयित्वा वाक्य- सन्दर्भ-अनुसारं रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	1. परिणतः 2. दृष्ट्वा 3. रमणीयम् 4. विकीर्य 5. नतिः 6. गुणवताम् 7. मन्त्रिणः 8. हैमन्तिकः	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8.	कर्तृ-क्रियापद-अन्विति- परीक्षणम्	वाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः कोष्ठकात् समुचितं पदं विचित्य करणीया	1. अकुर्वन् 2. प्रशस्यन्ते 3. मुञ्च 4. अहम् 5. त्वम्	1 1 1 1 1

**अथवा**

<b>क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्</b>	<b>प्रश्न-प्रकारः</b>	<b>अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि</b>	<b>अङ्क- सङ्केतः</b>	<b>अङ्क- विभागः</b>
ग.	विशेषणपदचयन- परीक्षणम्	मञ्जूषातः विशेषणपदचयनं कृत्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	1. पाटला 2. शीतलानि 3. संततितुल्यानि 4. पितृप्रियम् 5. विशुद्धम्	1 1 1 1 1
9.	उपपद-विभक्तिप्रयोग- परीक्षणम्	कोष्ठकात् शब्देषु उपपदविभक्ति- प्रयोगेण रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	1. कृष्णाय 2. ज्ञानम् 3. एताभ्याम् 4. पुत्रे 5. कृताहारे	1 1 1 1 1
				[5]  [30]

**खण्डः ‘घ’ (Section D)**

**पठितांश-अवबोधानम्**

**Text Book**

**भागः-1 (Part - I)**

**45**

**35**

<b>क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्</b>	<b>प्रश्न-प्रकारः</b>	<b>अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि</b>	<b>अङ्क- सङ्केतः</b>	<b>अङ्क- विभागः</b>
10घ	पठितनाट्यांश- बोधपरीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः एकपदेन उत्तरम्	i) प्राचेतसम् ii) कुशलवौ	1 1
ii)	पठितनाट्यांश- बोधपरीक्षणम्	लघूत्तरः पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	i) केनापि देवताविशेषेण भगवतः वाल्मीकिनः सर्वप्रकाराद्भुतं स्तन्यत्यागमात्रके वयसि वर्तमानं दारकद्वयम् उपनीतम्	2 2

	iii) भाषिक-तत्त्व-बोध-परीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः विशेषण-पर्यायवाचिपद-चयनम्	i) ब्रह्मवादिनम् ii) प्रत्यूहः	1 1	2
11.	पठितपद्यं-बोधपरीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः एकपदेन उत्तरम्	i) नीतिः ii) गुणवताम्	1 1	2
ii)	पठितपद्यांश-बोधपरीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	i) गृहाश्रमवतां द्रविणं सतां च स्वास्थ्यं मण्डनं भवति।	2 2	
iii)	भाषिक-तत्त्व-अवबोधनम्	समानार्थक-पदचयनम् विलोम	i) सताम् ii) स्मृतिः	1 1	2
12.	पद्यांस्य अर्थबोधः	शब्दसूची साहाय्येन रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	i) पिशुनता ii) सुमहिमा iii) तीर्थेन iv) सद्विद्या	1 1 1 1	4
13.	प्रसङ्गसन्दर्भ-ग्रंथपरिचय-परीक्षणम्	कः कथयति? कं कथयति? सन्दर्भग्रन्थस्य लेखकस्य च नाम लेखनम्	i) कः कम् वैद्यकुमारः रसायनः, हर्षवर्धनम् ii) सन्दर्भग्रन्थः--कादम्बरी लेखकः -- बाणभट्टः	1+1 1	2 2
14.	भावार्थ-बोधपरीक्षणम्	प्रदत्तेषु भावार्थेषु शुद्धभावार्थ-चयनम्	i) (ग) ii) (ख)	1½ 1½	3
<b>अथवा</b>					
क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क-	अङ्क-	
			सङ्केतः	विभागः	
घ(i)4	भावार्थ-बोध-परीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति-माध्यमेन	i) पवनाः ii) चन्द्रः iii) शीतलकिरणैः	½ ½ ½	1½
(ii)	भावार्थ-बोध-परीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति-माध्यमेन	i) दुष्यन्तस्य ii) शुभः iii) मनोरथः	½ ½ ½	1½
15. (अ)	अन्वय-परीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति-माध्यमेन	i) उदितम् ii) सुखदम् iii) जगदीश iv) जय	½ ½ ½ ½	2

आ	अन्वयपरीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति- माध्यमेन	i) गात्रेषु ii) निर्वृत्तिं iii) कृतिनः iv) अयम्	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
				2

### शुद्धक्रमः

16	वाक्यानां क्रमानुसारं संयोजन-परीक्षा	वाक्यानां क्रमानुसारं संयोजनम्	1 - 1 2 - 3 3 - 2 4 - 4 5 - 6 6 - 5 7 - 8 8 - 7	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
17.	प्रसङ्गानुसारम् अर्थ-चयनम्	त्रिषु शब्दार्थेषु शुद्ध- शब्दार्थ-चयनम्	i) पक्षिणः सौन्दर्यम् ii) वसन्तस्य आगमे iii) धारयसि iv) चन्द्रे	1 1 1 1

35

## खण्डः : 'घ' (Section D) सामान्यसंस्कृत साहित्य परिचयः (General introduction of Sanskrit literature)

भागः-2 (Part - II)

10

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क- सङ्केतः	अङ्क- विभागः
18	संस्कृत-साहित्य- बोध-परीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः  आ. कालः i) ईसापूर्व-प्रथमा- 3 शताब्दी ii) षष्ठी-शताब्दी iii) ईशावीया द्वितीया शताब्दी  इ. i) अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् 4	3  आ. i) पद्मपुरे, ii) प्रीतिकूटग्रामे, iii) बङ्गप्रदेशे  ii) षष्ठी-शताब्दी iii) ईशावीया द्वितीया शताब्दी  इ. i) अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्	

ii) उत्तरामचरितम्

iii) नीतिशतकम्

iv) गीतगोविन्दम्

10

### अथवा

घ(II)1अ कालिदासजयदेवयोः

2+3 5

हिन्दीभाषायां

संक्षिप्तजीवनपरिचयः

कृतिपरिचयः च

घ(II)1ब गद्य-पद्य-नाटक-  
परिभाषाज्ञान-परिचयः

i) 1. पद्यम् ½

2. खण्डकाव्यम् ½

ii) 1. गद्यस्य ½

2. आख्यायिका ½

iii) 1. महाकाव्यम् ½

2. हितोपदेशः ½

iv) 1. अभिनयः ½

2. भरतवाक्यम् ½

v) 1. रूपकस्य ½

2. दश ½ 5

10

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रसं.-1 (2006)**  
**पाठ्यक्रमपरिशीलनम्**  
**(Coverage of Syllabus)**

पाठ्यपुस्तकम् वाड्मयी भागः : 2

**खण्डः 'क' (Section A)**

**अपठितांश-अवबोधनम् 10**

1

**अपठित-अनुच्छेद : 109 शब्दपरिमितः**

क्रमांकः	प्रश्नसंख्या	विषयः	अङ्कः
	क. 1	1. एकपदेन उत्तरम् (चत्वारः प्रश्नाः)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
		2. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम् (द्वौ प्रश्नौ)	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		3. भाषिककार्यम्	
		(i) सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञाप्रयोगः	$1 \times 1 = 1$
		4. (i) विशेषणचयनम्	$1 \times 1 = 1$
		(ii) पर्यायपदचयनम्	$1 \times 1 = 1$
		(iii) विपरीतार्थकपदचयनम्	$1 \times 1 = 1$
		(iv) शीर्षकप्रदानम्	$2 \times 1 = 2$

**खण्डः 'ख' (Section B)**

**रचनात्मकं कार्यम् 15**

**Writing Skill**

2	पत्रलेखनम् (अनौपचारिकपत्रम्) मित्रं प्रति परीक्षायां सफलतायै वर्धापनं दातुम् पत्रमेकम् (रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिमाध्यमेन) औपचारिककार्यपरीक्षणम्	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	विषयवस्तुबोधपरीक्षणम्	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
3	लघुकथायाम् शब्दसूचीसाहाय्येन रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः कथायाम् संदर्भानुकूलं शब्दप्रयोगपरीक्षणम्। प्रतिशुद्ध-पूर्तिकृते अर्धः अङ्कः।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
4	एकं विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्च वाक्यानि	$1 \times 5 = 5$

## खण्डः 'ग' (Section C)

### अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् 30

5	संधिविच्छेदः - संधिज्ञानपरीक्षणम् (दीर्घसन्धिः, अयादिसंधिः, यण्सन्धिः, विसर्गस्थाने 'र्' प्रयोगः, विसर्गस्थाने श् प्रयोगः, प्रथम वर्णस्य स्थाने तृतीयः वर्णः)	$1 \times 6 = 6$
6	वाक्येषु समस्तपदानां विग्रहः। (अव्ययीभावः, कर्मधारयः, षष्ठीतत्पुरुषः, द्वन्द्वः, बहुव्रीहिः, षष्ठीतत्पुरुषः - अनुप्रयोगात्मकः)	$1 \times 6 = 6$
7	अनुप्रयोगात्मकरूपेण प्रकृति-प्रत्यय-प्रयोगपरीक्षणम् (क्त, क्त्वा, अनीयर्, ल्यप्, कितन्, मतुप्, इन्, ठक्, प्रत्ययाः)	$1 \times 8 = 8$
8	कर्तृ-क्रियापदयोः परस्परम् अन्वितिः। कर्ता-अहम्, त्वम्। क्रिया-लड्-लट्-लोट्-लकारेषु।	$1 \times 5 = 5$

### अथवा

9	विशेषण-विशेष्य-अन्वितिः पञ्च वाक्येषु उपपदविभक्तप्रयोगः (कोष्ठकान्तर्गतशब्देषु) (नमः, विना, सह, स्निह् भावे च पदानाम् अर्थस्य वा योगे)	$1 \times 5 = 5$
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## खण्डः 'घ' (Section D)

### भागः (I) (Part -I)

### पठितांश-अवबोधनम् (Text Books)

		पाठसंख्या	अङ्गविभागः
10	नाट्यांशः - वनदेवता-यदा तावदन्येऽपि----- कुशलवौ इति नामनी प्रभावश्चाख्यातः।	13	6
11	पद्याः- नीतिर्भूमिभुजां ----- सतां मण्डनम्।	10	6
12	पद्ये रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	10	4
13	1. वाक्यांशः - कः कम् प्रति कथयति? 2. वाक्यांशः - सन्दर्भग्रन्थलेखकयोः परिचयः	12 8	2 2

14	शुद्धभावार्थचयनम्			
	1. प्रजाभिस्तु बन्धुमन्तो राजानः न ज्ञातिभिः।	12	½	
	2. अपहाय मुनिहृदयानि.....	8	½	

### अथवा

वाक्यांशद्वयस्य प्रदत्तभावार्थे रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः

1.	अतो विसर्गः सौम्यः	9	½	
2.	पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखाय परिवर्तते।	11	½	
15	प्रदत्तान्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः			
अ	श्रीजयदेवकवे: -- जय जगदीश हरे।	14	2	
आ	अनेन कस्यापि कुलाङ्कुरेण-कृतिनः प्ररूढः।	11	2	
16	वाक्यांशानां सार्थकसंयोजनम्	12	4	
17	प्रसङ्गानुसारम् अर्थचयनम्			
1.	सर्वदमन! शकुन्तलावण्यं प्रेक्षस्व	11	1	
2.	सुखाम्बुना शौचविधिं शीलयेत् कुसुमागमे	9	1	
3.	वहसि वपुषि विशदं वसनं जलदाभम्	14	1	
4.	शनैः शनैश्च समुदिते भगवति हिमसुति सकलं जगत् अराजत।	8	1	

### खण्डः 'घ' (Section D)

#### भागः (II) (Part - II)

#### सामान्यसंस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः 10

18	अ	कविः	विषयः	अङ्काः
	(i)	भवभूतिः	(i) देशपरिचयः	1
	(ii)	बाणभट्टः	(ii) देशपरिचयः	1
	(iii)	जयदेवः	(ii) देशपरिचयः	1
आ	(i)	कालिदासः	(i) कालपरिचयः	1
	(ii)	भर्तृहरिः	(ii) कालपरिचयः	1
	(iii)	चरकः	(iii) कालपरिचयः	1
इ	(i)	कालिदासः	(i) कृतेः नाम (काचिदेका)	1
	(ii)	भवभूतिः	(ii) कृतेः नाम (काचिदेका)	1

(iii) भर्तृहरिः	(iii) कृतेः नाम (काचिदेका)	1
(iv) जयदेवः	(iv) कृतेः नाम (काचिदेका)	1
10		

### अथवा

(अ)	कालिदायः जयदेवः	जीवनविषयकः कृतिविषयकः सामान्यपरिचयः हिन्दीभाषया/आंग्लभाषया	2+3 5
(ब)	पद्म-गद्य-नाटक-प्रकरण-सम्बन्धि- अवबोधनम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिमाध्यमेन  पद्मम् 1  गद्यम् 1  नाटकम्  महाकाव्यम्/कथाग्रन्थः  प्रकरणम्	1 1 1 5
$5 + 5 = 10$			

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम्-2 (2006)**  
**संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)**  
**(Core)**  
**कोड संख्या-322**  
**द्वादश-कक्षा**

अवधि: : होरात्रयम्

समय- तीन घण्टे

Time - 3 hours

पूर्णाङ्कः 100

पूर्णाङ्कः - 100

Total Marks - 100

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति  
इस प्रश्नपत्र में चार खण्ड हैं।

**There are four Sections in this Question Paper**

**खण्डः** (क) अपठितांश-अवबोधनम् 10 अङ्काः

Section A Reading comprehension

**खण्डः** (ख) संस्कृते रचनात्मककार्यम् 15 अङ्काः

Section B Writing Skill in sanskrit

**खण्डः** (ग) अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् 30 अङ्काः

Section C Applied Grammar

**खण्डः** (घ) (i) पठितांश-अवबोधनम्

Section D (i) Text books

35

45 अङ्काः

10

(ii) सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः

(ii) General introduction of Sanskrit literature

**निर्देशाः** (1) उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि।

**Instructions** (1) Please write the answers in the answersheet only

(2) सङ्केताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।

(2) If there are no instructions given in a particular question, answer all the questions in sanskrit only.

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रसंख्या-2 (2006)**  
**संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)**  
**कार**  
**द्वादशकक्षा**  
**Class XII**

अवधि: घण्टात्रयम्

समय - तीन घण्टे

Time - 3 hours

पूर्णाङ्काः - 100

पूरे अंड़ - 100

Total Marks - 100

**खण्ड: 'क' (Section - A)**

**अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्**

**(Reading Comprehension)**

- 1 अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत  
नीचे लिखे अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

**10**

**Answer the following questions based on the passage**

देशस्य भक्तिः देशभक्तिः कथ्यते। देशभक्तिभावनया एव सैनिकाः अन्ये जना च देशहिताय स्वप्राणान् अपि त्यक्तुम् इच्छन्ति। कवयः च वदन्ति-जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी। लोकानां शरणदायिनी, नानाभोज्यपदार्थप्रदायिनी एषा अस्माकं जन्मभूमिः वीरभूमिः अस्ति।

राष्ट्रसंरक्षणाय परस्परम् एकतायाः भावना अपेक्षिता। नरस्य हृदये राष्ट्रभावनायदि नास्ति तदा तस्य जीवनं निष्कलम् अस्ति। युद्धक्षेत्रे वीराः देशस्य रक्षणार्थं स्वप्राणान् समर्पितवन्तः। यदा सर्वेषु एव देशवासिषु एतादृशी भावना भविष्यति तदा देशः नूनम् उन्नतिं करिष्यति।

यस्य नरस्य हृदयं राष्ट्रप्रेमभावनया भरितं नास्ति तत् हृदयं पाषाणतुल्यम्। अस्माभिः अपि स्वार्थं परित्यज्य देशस्य उन्नतिः देशवासिनां च सेवा करणीया।

| **एकपदेन उत्तरत**

**1/2 x 4=2**

**एक शब्द में उत्तर दें**

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) सैनिकाः अन्ये जनाः च देशहिताय किं त्यक्तुम् इच्छन्ति?
- (ii) अस्माकं जन्मभूमिः कीदृशी अस्ति?
- (iii) देशस्य रक्षणार्थम् स्वप्राणान् के समर्पितवन्तः?
- (iv) अस्माभिः किं परित्यज्य देशवासिनां सेवा करणीया?

II	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दें	1x2=2
<b>Answer in a complete sentence</b>		
(i)	केषां हृदयं पाषाणतुल्यम् अस्ति?	
(ii)	राष्ट्रसंरक्षणाय का अपेक्षिता अस्ति?	
III	'अस्माकम्' इति पदं गद्यांशे कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?	1
IV	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत निर्देश के अनुसार उत्तर दें	
<b>Do as directed</b>		
(i)	'लोकानां शरणदायिनी' इति पदस्य विशेष्यपदम् अत्र किम् अस्ति?	3
(ii)	'अवनतिः' इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदं गद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्?	
(iii)	'माता' इत्यर्थे कः शब्दः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?	
V	अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं लिखत इस अनुच्छेद का उचित शीर्षक लिखें	2
<b>Write an appropriate title of the passage</b>		

## खण्डः 'ख' (Section B) संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम् 15

### Writing Skills

2. भवान् कनिष्ठः। भवान् दिल्लीनगरे वसति। गतवर्षे भवता गणतन्त्रदिवसस्य शोभायात्रायां भागः  
गृहीतः। स्वानुभवं वर्णयता भवता पञ्चाप्रदेशस्थितं स्वमित्रं प्रति पत्रमेकं लिखितम्। मञ्जूषातः  
पूर्यित्वा उत्तरपुस्तिकायां पत्रं पुनः लिखत।  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 - 5$
- आप कनिष्ठ हैं। आप दिल्ली में रहते हैं। पिछले वर्ष आपने गणतन्त्रदिवस की पैरेड में भाग लिया था। अपने अनुभव का वर्णन करते हुए आपने पंजाब में स्थित अपने एक मित्र को पत्र लिखिए। (मञ्जूषा के शब्दों से भरकर पुनः पत्र उत्तरपुस्तिका में लिखें।

**You ar Kanishka and live in Delhi. Last year you took part in Republic Day Parade. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the box in the letter to your friend living in the Punjab and narrate your experiences to him. Rewrite the letter in the answersheet.**

(ii) ----- निशान्त!

सप्रेम नमस्ते!

(i) -----

तिथि:-----

अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु। भवतः पत्रं प्राप्य अतिप्रसन्नः अस्मि। भवान् इमं समाचारं ज्ञात्वा प्रसन्नः भविष्यति यत् मया गणतन्त्रदिवसस्य शोभायात्रायां भागः गृहीतः। (iii) ----- समारोहे अस्माकं विद्यालयस्य एकः वर्गः अपि आसीत्। तस्य वर्गस्य अहं नेता आसम्। एषा भव्या (iv) ----- भारतद्वारतः प्रारभ्य रक्तदुर्गपर्यन्तम् अगच्छत्। राष्ट्रपतेः (v) ----- आगत्य प्रत्येकवर्गस्य नेता अभिवादनम् अकरोत्। तत्र मया अनेकानि नवीनानि शस्त्राणि दृष्टानि। भुशुण्डीम् आदाय सैनिकाः, गृहरक्षकाः छात्राः च राजमार्गे चलन्ति स्म। समारोहेऽस्मिन् विविध-प्रान्तानां (vi) ----- भव्यानि परिदृश्यानि शोभन्ते स्म।

भवतां पञ्चापप्रदेशस्य कलाकाराः हरितक्रान्तिः इति विषये अतीव-आकर्षकं (vii) ----- अकुर्वन्। दिल्लीराज्यस्य उद्यानविभागेन निर्मितेन (viii) ----- प्रथमं स्थानं लब्धम्। छात्रैः नृत्यस्य कलायाः च अद्भुतं प्रदर्शनं कृतम्। दर्शकानां करतलध्वनिना निखिलं वातावरणं गुज्जायमानम् आसीत्। करोमि आशां भवान् अपि उत्तरे स्वनगरे आयोजितस्य गणतन्त्रदिवसस्य वर्णनं लेखिष्यति। सर्वेभ्यः यथायोग्यम् अभिवादनम्।

भवदीयः सुहृद्

(ix) -----

### वेष्टनम्

डॉ. करतारसिंह :

110, जालन्धरम्

(X) -----

### मञ्जूषा

कनिष्ठः, अस्मिन्, दिल्लीतः,  
समक्षम्, शोभायात्रा, पञ्चापप्रदेशः,  
सुसज्जितानि, प्रिय, परिदृश्येन, प्रदर्शनम्

3. अधोलिखितैः पदैः वाक्यानि प्रपूर्य कथां पुनः लिखत  
 नीचे लिखे वाक्यों की रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति कर कथा फिर लिखें।

**Rewrite the story again after filling in the blanks**

एकस्य श्रेष्ठिनः (i) ----- पुत्राः आसन्। ते चत्वारोऽपि भ्रातरः परस्परं (ii) ----- कुर्वन्ति स्म। तेषां चतुर्णा भ्रातृणां कलहं दृष्ट्वा सः (iii) ----- दुःखी आसीत् एकदा सः शुष्ककाष्ठानि एकत्रीकृत्य तानि (iv) ----- बद्ध्वा पुत्राणां समक्षम् अस्थापयत्। तान् पुत्रान् अवदत् च- एतानि काष्ठानि त्रोट्यत इति। पुत्रेषु एकः अपि तानि (v) ----- समर्थः नाभवत्। तदा सः

पृथक्कृत्य काष्ठानि पुत्राणां समक्षं पुनः (vi) -----। सर्वे पुत्राः (vii) ----- सर्वाणि काष्ठानि अत्रोटयन्। सः (viii) ----- अकथयत्-इत्थमेव यूयमपि चेत् परस्परं मिलित्वा (ix) ----- तर्हि कोऽपि युष्मान् हन्तुं समर्थः न भविष्यति। यतो हि (x) ----- शक्तिः कलौ युगे।

### मञ्जूषा

निवत्स्यथ, चत्वारः, श्रेष्ठी,  
त्रोटयितुम्, कलहम्, संघे,  
अस्थापयत्, रज्ज्वा, पुत्रान्, सरलतया

4. अधोलिखितेषु एकं विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्येषु एकम् अनुच्छेदं लिखत  $1 \times 5 = 5$   
नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किसी एक पर पांच वाक्यों का अनुच्छेद लिखें  
**Write a passage of five sanskrit sentences on any one of the following topics**
- (i) मम माता
  - (ii) मम वाटिका
  - (iii) मम संस्कृतपुस्तकम्

### खण्डः 'ग' (Section C) अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् (Applied Grammar)

30

5. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां सन्धिविच्छेदं कुरुत  $1 \times 6 = 6$   
नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में स्थूलाक्षरपदों में सन्धिच्छेद करें

**Disjoin Sandhi in the bold typed words in the following sentences**

- (i) अचिराच्च तारकितं वियत् अराजत।
- (ii) ऋतावृतौ नृभिः किं सेव्यं किं च न सेव्यम् इति चरकसंहितायां निर्दिष्टम्।
- (iii) कुसुमपाण्डुरैः हंसैरिव चन्द्रपादैः कुमुदसरांसि अगाह्यन्त।
- (iv) इयं वनदेवता पल्लवार्घ्येण माम् उपतिष्ठते।
- (v) शरदि सहसैव अर्करश्मिभिः प्रायः पितं कुप्यति।
- (vi) केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर! जय जगदीशा हरे।

6. अधोलिखितेषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां विग्रहं कृत्वा लिखत  $1 \times 6 = 6$   
नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में स्थूलाक्षरपदों में विग्रह करके लिखें।

**Disjoin compounds in bold typed words in the following sentences**

- (i) चन्द्रोदयः पाठः कादम्बरीतः सङ्कलितः।
- (ii) निर्मलगुणाः सज्जनेषु वसन्ति।
- (iii) पक्षिणः क्षीणफलं वृक्षं त्यजन्ति।
- (iv) वाल्मीकि-आश्रमे अध्ययनप्रत्यूहः आसीत् अतः आत्रेया दीर्घप्रवासः अङ्गीकृतः।
- (v) एनं बालमृगेन्द्रं मुच्च।
- (vi) इदं वनं यथेच्छम् भोग्यम्।

7. कोष्ठकान्तर्गतं प्रकृतिं प्रत्ययं च योजयित्वा वाक्यानि पुनः लिखत  
कोष्ठक के अन्तर्गत प्रकृति और प्रत्यय जोड़कर वाक्य पुनः लिखें

**Rewrite the sentences after adding suffixes to the roots and words given in the brackets**

- (i) अनेन च समयेन (परि+नम्+क्त) ----- दिवसः।
- (ii) प्रणामाज्जलिसलिलैः (क्षाल्+कर्मवाच्य+शान्त्)----- इवागलत् संध्यारागः।
- (iii) प्रलयपयोधिजले वेदं (धृ+क्तवत्)----- असि।
- (iv) पौलस्त्यं (जि+शत्) ----- कृष्णाय नमः।
- (v) क्वापि (वि+ह+ल्प्) ----- दिवसावसाने तपोवनधेनुः आश्रमपदम् आगच्छत्।
- (vi) तिमिरं सर्वम् अन्यत् (अन्धकार+तल्) ----- अनयत्।
- (vii) शीते (बल+इन्)----- वायोः रसं हिनस्ति।
- (viii) शनैः शनैः च समुदिते ----- (भग+वतुप्) हिमस्तुति सकलं जगत् अराजत।

8. कोष्ठकप्रदत्तशब्दानाम् उचितरूपैः रिक्त-स्थानानां पूर्तिः क्रियताम्  
कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों के शुद्धरूपों से रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति करें

**Fill in the blanks with the suitable words in the brackets**

- (i) हर्षवर्धनः पितुः समीपम् -----। (अगच्छन्/अगच्छत्)
- (ii) हे केशव! त्वं कल्किशरीरम् अवधार्य करवालं -----। (कलयति/कलयसि)
- (iii) वर्षासु अग्निबले क्षीणे ----- पवनादयः। (कुप्पन्ति/कुप्यति)
- (iv) अहम् तु भ्यम् एकं क्रीडनकं -----। (दास्यति/दास्यामि)
- (v) भवान् सतां सङ्गं -----। (करोतु/करु)

9. कोष्ठकगतपदेषु उचितविभक्तिं प्रयुज्य वाक्यानि पूरयत  
कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्दों के साथ उचित विभक्ति लगाकर वाक्य पूरे करें

**Fill in the blanks with the words given in the brackets after putting a suitable case-ending with them**

- (i) अस्मिन् बाले औरस इव ----- मे मनः स्निह्वाति। (पुत्र)
- (ii) ----- विना योगिनः बुधैः शीघ्रं मुच्यन्ते। (ज्ञान)

- (iii) रोचते ----- एषः मयूरः। (अस्मद्)
- (iv) क्रमेण अमृतदीधितिः ----- च अध्यतिष्ठत्। (गगनतल)
- (v) पिशुनता यदि अस्ति ----- किम्? (पातक)

## खण्डः 'घ' 45 (Section D)

### भागः (I) (Part - I)

### पठितांश-अवबोधनम् 35

### (Text Book)

**10. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत**

**6**

नीचे लिखे गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

**Answer the questions after reading the following passage**

क्षणमात्रं च स्थित्वा पित्रा पुनराहारार्थम् आदिश्यमानः ध्वलगृहादवततार। गत्वा च स्वधाम कतिचित् कवलान् अगृहणात्। आचमंश्च चामरग्राहिणम् आदिदेश-विज्ञाय आगच्छ कथमास्ते तात इति। गत्वा च प्रतिनिवृत्य च देव! तथैव, इति विज्ञापितः सर्वानाहूय उपह्वरे वैद्यान् पप्रच्छ-किमस्मिन् एर्वाविधे विधेयमधुना इति?' तेषां मध्ये रसायनो नाम युवा वैद्यकुमारः साम्रस्तूष्णीम् अधोमुखोऽभूत्। पृष्टश्च सोऽब्रवीत् देव! श्वः प्रभाते यथावस्थितम् आवेदयिष्यामि' इति। गतेषु च भिषक्षु क्षतधृतिः पितृः समाप्तेव पुनरगात्। तत्र च पितुः आलापान् आकर्णयन् दूयमानहृदयः दुःखदीर्घा जाग्रदेव निशामनैषीत्।

**I एकपदेन उत्तरत**

**$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$**

**एक शब्द में उत्तर दें**

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) केन पुनराहारार्थम् आदिश्यमानः हर्षवर्धनः ध्वलगृहादवततार?
- (ii) सः कान् आहूय उपह्वरे पप्रच्छ?
- (iii) वैद्यकुमारस्य किं नाम आसीत्?
- (iv) हर्षवर्धनः कस्य आलापान् आकर्णयन् जाग्रदेव निशाम् अनैषीत्?

**II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत**

**$1 \times 2 = 2$**

**पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दें**

**Answer in a complete sentence**

- (i) स्वधाम गत्वा सः किम् अकरोत्?
- (ii) पृष्टः वैद्यकुमारः किमकथयत्?

III	'दुःखदीर्घाम्' इति पदं कस्य विशेषणम्?	1
IV	'तेषां मध्ये' इत्यत्र तेषां पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?	1

### अथवा (या) (OR)

अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत 6

नीचे लिखे नाट्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

**Read the extract from the play and answer the questions given below**

बालः जृम्भस्व सिंह! दन्तांस्ते गणयिष्ये।

प्रथमा अविनीत! किं नोऽपत्यनिर्विशेषणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि। हन्त! वर्धते ते संरम्भः। स्थाने खलु ऋषिजनेन सर्वदमन इति कृतनामधेयोऽसि।

दुष्यन्तः किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन् औरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः। नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति।

द्वितीया एषा खलु केसरिणी त्वां लड्घयति यद्यस्याः पुत्रकं न मुज्चसि।

बालः (सस्मितम्) अहो बलीयः खलु भीतोऽस्मि। (इत्यधरं दर्शयति)

प्रथमा वत्स! एनं बालमृगेन्द्रं मुज्च। अपरं ते क्रीडनकं दास्यामि।

बालः कुत्र, देहि तत्। (इति हस्तं प्रसारयति)

द्वितीया सुव्रते। न शक्य एष वाचामात्रेण विरमयितुम्। गच्छ त्वम्। मदीये उटजे मृत्तिकामयूरस्तिष्ठति। तमस्योपहर।

I	एकपदेन उत्तरत	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	एक शब्द में उत्तर दें	

**Answer in one word only**

(i) बालः 'सर्वदमन' इति केन कृतनामधेयोऽस्ति?

(ii) प्रथमा तापसी बालं किम् मोक्तुं कथयति?

(iii) बालः केन विरमयितुं न शक्यः?

(iv) मृत्तिकामयूरः कुत्र तिष्ठति?

II	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत	$1 \times 2 = 2$
	पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दें	

**Answer in a complete sentence**

(i) तापसी बालक्रीडार्थं तस्मै किं दत्तवती?

(ii) दुष्यन्तस्य मनः तस्मिन् बाले किमिव स्निह्यति?

III	'अपत्यता' इत्यस्य कः विलोमः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?	1
-----	---------------------------------------------	---

IV 'दन्तांस्ते गणयिष्ये अत्र ते 'इति' पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्? 1

11. अधोलिखितं पद्यं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत 6

नीचे लिखे श्लोक को पढ़ कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

**Read the following Shloka and answer the questions given below**

निःस्वो वष्टिशतं, शती दशशतं, लक्षं सहस्राधिपो,  
लक्षेशः क्षितिपालतां, क्षितिपतिश्चक्रेशतां वाञ्छति।  
चक्रेशः पुनरिन्द्रतां, सुरपतिर्ब्राह्मं पदं वाञ्छति,  
ब्रह्मा शैवपदं, शिवो हरिपदमाशावधिं को गतः॥

I एकपदेन उत्तरत  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

एक शब्द में उत्तर दें

**Answer in one word only**

(i) शती किं वाञ्छति?

(ii) क्षितिपालतां कः इच्छति?

(iii) ब्रह्मा किं पदम् अभिलषति?

(iv) हरिपदं कः इच्छति?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत  $1 \times 2 = 2$

पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर दें

**Answer in a complete sentence**

(i) चक्रेशः किम् वाञ्छति?

(ii) लक्षं कः वष्टि?

III 'सीमा' इत्यर्थे अत्र किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्? 1

IV 'धनी' इत्यस्य विलोमपदम् अत्र किं प्रयुक्तम्? 1

12. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तैः उचितशब्दैः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः क्रियताम्  $1 \times 4 = 4$

मञ्जूषा में दिए गए उचित शब्दों से खाली स्थान भरें

**Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the box**

(i) प्रलयपयोधिजले (i) ----- वेदम्।

विहितवहित्रविचित्रमखेदम्॥

केशव (ii) -----। जय जगदीश हरे॥

(ii) तरुच्छाया (iii) -----यदपि तपसो योग्यमशनं

फलं वा मूलं वा तदपि न (iv) ----- इह वः॥

## मञ्जूषा

पराधीनम्, धृतवानसि  
तोयम्, धृतमीनशरीर

**1 3 अधोदत्तः वाक्यांशः केन कं प्रति उक्तः? 1 + 1**

निम्नलिखित वाक्य किसने किसे कहा?

**By whom and to whom the following sentence has been said?**

I “प्रजाभिस्तु बन्धुमन्तः राजानः न ज्ञातिभिः।

II “हंसधवला ज्योत्स्ना त्र्यम्बकोत्तमाङ्गात् गङ्गेव धरण्यामपत्”  $1 \times 2 = 2$

(i) एषा पंक्तिः कस्मात् ग्रन्थात् सङ्कलिता?

(ii) अस्य ग्रन्थस्य कः लेखकः?

**1 4 अधोलिखितानां पद्कतीनां शुद्धं भावार्थं चित्वा लिखत  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$**

अधोलिखित पंक्तियों का शुद्ध भावार्थं चुनकर लिखें

**Write and select the suitable explanations of the following lines**

I क्षितिरतिविपुलतरे तिष्ठति तव पृष्ठे।

(i) (हे मत्स्यावतार!) तव पृष्ठभागः पृथ्वीतः अपि विशालतरः अस्ति।

(ii) (हे वराहावतार!) भूमेः पृष्ठभागः तव विशाले शरीरे दृश्यते।

(iii) (हे कूर्मावतार!) तव अतिविशाले पृष्ठभागे भूमिः स्थिता अस्ति।

II मयूखैः जगतः स्नेहं पेपीयते रविः।

(i) सूर्यः ग्रीष्मकाले स्वकिरणैः विश्वस्य प्रेमरसं पिबति।

(ii) सूर्यः ग्रीष्मकाले स्वकिरणैः संसारस्य आर्द्रतां शोषयति।

(iii) ग्रीष्मतां सूर्यस्य उदये जलं शुष्पति।

**1 5 अधोलिखितश्लोकयोः अन्वयम् उचितपदैः पूर्यित्वा पुनः लिखत  $2 + 2 = 4$**

नीचे लिखे श्लोकों के अन्वय उचित पदों से भरकर पुनः लिखें।

**Complete the prose order reordering of both the Shlokas and rewrite them in the answersheet**

I अस्मिन्नगस्त्यप्रमुखाः प्रदेशे भूयांस उद्गीथविदो वसन्ति

तेभ्योऽधिगन्तुं निगमान्तविद्यां वाल्मीकिपाश्वर्वादिहं पर्यटामि॥  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

अस्मिन् (i) ----- अगस्त्यप्रमुखाः (ii) ----- उद्गीथविदः वसन्ति। तेभ्यः,

निगमान्तविद्यां (iii) ----- वाल्मीकिपाश्वर्वात् (iv)----- पर्यटामि।

॥ शारदानि च माल्यानि वासांसि विमलानि च  
शरत्काले प्रशस्यन्ते प्रदोषे चेन्दुरशमयः॥

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

अन्वयः- शरत्काले (i) ----- माल्यानि (ii) ----- च वासांसि (iii) -----  
च इन्दुरशमयः (iv) -----॥

16 अधोलिखितानां 'क' स्तम्भस्य वाक्यांशानां 'ख' स्तम्भस्य वाक्यांशैः सह उचितं  
संयोजनं कुरुते

नीचे लिखे 'क' स्तम्भ के वाक्यांशों को 'ख' स्तम्भ के वाक्यांशों के साथ उचित  
मिलान करें

**Match the sentences of 'क' column with 'ख' column. This match  
should be a suitable one.**

'क'

'ख'

- |      |                                                   |     |                                          |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------|
| i.   | मुनिजनेनोद्धर्व विप्रकीर्णः<br>प्रणामाब्जलिसलिलैः | (अ) | पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो<br>दुःखाय परिवर्तते |
| ii.  | श्रीजयदेवकवेरिदम्-<br>दितमुदारम्                  | (ब) | वर्जयेदन्नापानानि शिशिरे<br>शीतलानि च    |
| iii. | कटुतिक्तकषायाणि<br>वातलानि लघूनि च                | (स) | क्षाल्यमान इवागलत्<br>संध्यारागः         |
| iv.  | मनोरथाय नाशंसे किं<br>बाहो! स्पन्दसे वृथा         | (स) | शृणु शुभदं सुखदं<br>भवसारम्              |

17. अधोलिखितपड़िक्तषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां प्रसङ्गानुसारं शुद्धम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखत  
नीचे लिखी पंक्तियों में स्थूलाक्षरपदों के प्रसङ्गानुसार शुद्ध अर्थं चुनकर लिखें  
**Select and write the suitable meaning of the bold words with proper  
reference in the following lines**

- (i) परिणते दिवसे **शकुनयः** तरुशिखरेषु स्थितिमकुर्वन्।  
(i) पक्षिणः                   (ii) दुर्योधनस्य मातुलः (iii) गृध्रः
- (ii) विहगा: **क्षीणफलं** वृक्षं त्यजन्ति।  
(i) अल्पफलम्           (ii) हीनफलम्           (iii) बहुफलम्
- (iii) एनं **बालमृगेन्द्रं** मुञ्च  
(i) बालसिंहम्           (ii) मृगशावकम्           (iii) मृगाणां समूहम्
- (iv) स्नपयसि **पयसि** शमितभवतापम्।  
(i) जले                   (ii) दुग्धे                   (iii) सरोवरे

## खण्डः 'घ' (Section D)

### भागः (II) (Part- II)

### सामान्यसंस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः

10

### (General introduction of Sanskrit literature)

18. मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तैः उचितशब्दैः अधोलिखितां तालिकां पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत  
 मञ्जूषा में दिए गए उचित पदों से नीचे लिखी तालिका भरकर पुनः लिखें

Rewrite and complete the following columns. Select the words from the box

कवि:	देशः	कालः	काचिदेका कृतिः
(i) कालिदासः	उज्जयिनी	(i) -----	(ii) -----
(ii) जयदेवः	(iii) -----	द्वादशी शताब्दी	(iv) -----
(iii) बाणभट्टः	(v) -----	(vi) -----	कादम्बरी
(iv) भर्तृहरिः	(vii) -----	षष्ठी शताब्दी	(viii) -----
(v) भवभूतिः	पद्मपुरम्	(ix) -----	(x) -----

### मञ्जूषा

उत्तररामचरितम्, प्रीतिकूटः ग्रामः,  
 उज्जयिनी, नीतिशतकम्,  
 गीतगोविन्दम्, शताब्दी, सप्तमी,  
 बङ्गप्रदेशः, अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्,  
 प्रथमा शताब्दी ई पूर्वम्, सप्तमी शताब्दी

### अथवा (या) (OR)

18. अ बाणभट्टस्य जीवनविषयकः कृतिविषयकः च सामान्यपरिचयः हिन्दीभाषया/ 2 + 3 = 5  
 आंग्ल-भाषया दीयताम्

बाणभट्ट की जीवनी तथा रचनाओं से सम्बन्धित सामान्य परिचय हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में दें।

Write the life sketch and about the words of Banbhatt in Hindi or in English.

- ब. कोष्ठकात् उचितं शब्दं विचित्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत  
 कोष्ठक से उचित शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरें 1 x 5 = 5

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the bracket

- (i) ----- गेयता वर्तते। (पद्म/नाटके)
- (ii) अभिनयः ----- प्रधानम् अङ्गम्। (गद्यस्य/नाटकस्य)
- (iii) छन्दसां प्रयोगः ----- दृश्यते। (पद्म/गद्ये)
- (iv) संस्कृतमहाकाव्यानां विभजनं ----- भवति। (सर्गेषु/अध्यायेषु)
- (v) गद्यपद्मयी रचना ----- कथ्यते। (आरव्यायिका/चम्पू)

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम् सं.-2 (2006)**  
**अङ्कयोजना**  
**विषयः संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)**

कक्षा-द्वादश

अवधि: - होरात्रयम्

कोडसंख्या-322

पूर्णाङ्काः - 100

**खण्डः 'क'**

**अपठितांश-अवबोधनम् 10**

अस्मिन् खण्डे 82 शब्दानाम् एकः सरलः अपठितः गद्यांशः अस्ति।

प्रश्नाः

क्रमांकः	उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क-	अङ्क-
				सङ्केतः	विभागः
I	तथ्यबोध-परीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः (एकपदेन)	i) स्वप्राणान् ii) वीरभूमिः iii) वीराः iv) स्वार्थम्	½ ½ ½ ½	2
II	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	लघूत्तरः (पूर्णवाक्येन)	i) येषां हृदये राष्ट्रभावना नास्ति तेषां हृदयं पाषाणतुल्यम्  ii) राष्ट्रसंरक्षणाय परस्परम् ऐक्यभावनाया महती आवश्यकता वर्तते।	1 1	2
III	भाषिकतत्त्व- प्रयोगपरीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः (एकपदेन)	भारतीयानाम् कृते	1	1
IV	भाषिकतत्त्व- प्रयोगपरीक्षणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः (एकपदेन)	i) विशेष्यचयनम् ii) विलोमपदचयनम् iii) पर्यायपदचयनम्	जन्मभूमिः उन्नतिः जननी	1 1 1
V	शीर्षकप्रदानम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	i) देशभक्तिः ii) देशाय समर्पणम् iii) जन्मभूमिः (अथवा अन्यत् किमपि उपयुक्तं शीर्षकम्)		2 10

## खण्डः 'ख'

(संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्)

अङ्क-योजना

5+5+5 15

अस्मिन् खण्डे त्रयः प्रश्नाः सन्ति। प्रथमप्रश्ने लिखिते पत्रे मञ्जूषातः चित्वा विभिन्नरिक्तस्थानानां पूर्तिः करणीया। दशरिक्तस्थानानि सन्ति। प्रतिशुद्धरिक्तस्थानपूर्तिकृते अर्धः  $\frac{1}{2}$  अङ्कः निर्धारितः।

क्रमाङ्कः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क- सङ्केतः	अङ्क- विभागः
2.	पत्रलेखने औपचारिककार्यपरीक्षणम्	यस्मात् नगरात् पत्रं प्रेषितं तस्य नाम सम्बोधनपदम् पत्रप्रेषकस्य अभिधानम् पत्रसङ्केते यत्र पत्रं प्रेष्यते तस्य स्थानस्य नाम	1. दिल्लीतः 2. प्रिय 9. कनिष्ठः 10. पञ्चापप्रदेशः	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
	पत्रलेखने विषयवस्तु- बोधपरीक्षणम्	सन्दर्भानुकूलं विषयवस्तुज्ञानम् (रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः)	3. अस्मिन् 4. शोभायात्रा 5. समक्षम् 6. सुसज्जितानि 7. प्रदर्शनम् 8. परिदृश्येन	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
				<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</span>
3.	अस्मिन् प्रश्ने प्रदत्तायां कथायां सन्दर्भानुकूलं रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः अपेक्षिता। अत्र दशरिक्तस्थानानि सन्ति। प्रतिशुद्धरिक्तस्थानपूर्तिकृते अर्धः ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) अङ्कः निर्धारितः। उत्तरसङ्केताः मञ्जूषातः एव ग्रहीतव्याः	कथायां सन्दर्भानुकूलं रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः शब्दप्रयोगपरीक्षणम्	(i) चत्वारः (ii) कलहम् (iii) श्रेष्ठी (iv) रज्ज्वा (v) त्रोटयितुम् (vi) अस्थापयत् (vii) सरलतया (viii) पुत्रान् (ix) निवत्स्यथ (x) संघे	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
				<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</span>

4. कमपि एकं विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्येषु लेखनम् अपेक्षितम् (प्रतिवाक्यम् एकः अङ्गः निर्धारितः, अर्थः अङ्गः शुद्धतथ्यकृते अर्थः च शुद्ध-भाषाप्रयोगाय)

अवबोधपूर्वकम्	वाक्यनिर्माणम्	छात्राः प्रदत्तशब्दैः	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$
वाक्यसंरचना-परीक्षणम्		वाक्यरचनां करिष्यन्ति	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$
		प्रतिवाक्यम् अर्थः अङ्गः	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$
		शुद्धतथ्यार्थम्, अर्थः	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$
		अङ्गः च भाषाप्रयोगाय	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$

5

15

## खण्डः 'ग'

### अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

30

#### अस्मिन् खण्डे भाषायाः व्यावहारिकप्रयोगः अपेक्षितः

प्रश्नाः

क्रमाङ्गः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्ग- सङ्केतः	अङ्ग- विभागः
5 वाक्येषु पाठाधारित- सन्धिच्छेदपरीक्षणम्	अनुप्रयोगात्मकः: कोष्ठान्तर्गतपदानां सन्धिच्छेदः बोधपरकः, अतिलघूत्तरः	(i) अच्चिरात् + च (ii) ऋतौ + ऋतौ (iii) हंसैः + इव (iv) पल्लव + अर्घ्येण (v) सहसा + एव (vi) जगत् + ईश	1 1 1 1 1 1	
6 वाक्येषु सप्तस्तपदानां विग्रहदक्षतापरीक्षणम्	वाक्येषु स्थूलाक्षरपदानां विग्रहः	(i) चन्द्रस्य उदयः (ii) निर्मलाः गुणाः (iii) क्षीणानि फलानि यस्य तम् (iv) अध्ययने प्रत्यूहः (v) बालः चासौ मृगेन्द्रः तम् (vi) इच्छाम् अनतिक्रम्य	1 1 1 1 1 1	6
7 वाक्ये कृदन्तपदानां प्रयोगपरीक्षणम्	प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ योजयित्वा वाक्यसन्दर्भानुसारं रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) परिणतः (ii) क्षाल्यमानः (iii) धृतवान् (iv) जयते	1 1 1 1	6

		(v) विहृत्य	1
	वाक्ये तद्वितपदानां प्रयोगपरीक्षणम्	प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ योजयित्वा वाक्यसन्दर्भानुसारं रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(vi) अन्धकारताम् (vii) बली (viii) भगवति
			1 1 1
			8
8	वाक्येषु कर्ता-क्रिया-अन्वितिः विशेषण-विशेष्य-अन्वितिः	वस्तुनिष्ठः (प्रदत्तविकल्पेषु शुद्धविकल्पचयनेन रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः)	(i) अगच्छत् (ii) कलयसि (iii) कुप्यन्ति (iv) दास्यामि (v) करोतु
			1 1 1 1 1
			5
9	उपपदविभक्तिप्रयोग-परीक्षणम् (प्रयोगात्मकः)	वस्तुनिष्ठः (कोष्ठकप्रदत्तेन शब्देन उचिताम् उपपदविभक्तिम् प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः)	(i) पुत्रे (ii) ज्ञानम् (iii) मे/महाम् (iv) गगनतलम् (v) पातकैः
			1 1 1 1 1
			5
			30

अङ्क-योजना

## खण्डः घ भागः (i)

### पठितांश-अवबोधनम्

अस्मिन् खण्डे सर्वे प्रश्नाः पाद्यपुस्तकम् आधारिताः

(वाङ्मयी भागः - II)

प्रश्नाः

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्न-प्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अङ्क-	अङ्क-
			सङ्केतः	विभागः
10	पठितगद्यांश-बोधपरीक्षणम्	I. अतिलघूत्तरः एकपदेन उत्तरम्  II. लघूत्तरः पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	(i) पित्रा (ii) वैद्यान् (iii) रसायनः (iv) पितुः  (i) स्वधाम गत्वा सः कतिचित् कवलान् अगृहणात्। (ii) पृष्ठः वैद्यकुमारः अकथयत् श्वः प्रभाते यथाऽवस्थितम् आवेदयिष्यामि।	½ ½ ½ ½ 2  1 1 2

भाषिकतत्त्वप्रयोग-	III विशेष्यपदचयनम्	‘निशाम्’ इति विशेष्यम्	1
परीक्षणम्	IV सर्वनामस्थाने	‘वैद्यानाम्’ कृते	1

संज्ञा-प्रयोगः

### अथवा

पठितनाट्यांश	I अतिलघूत्तरः	(i) ऋषिजनेन	½
	एकपदेन	(ii) बालमृगेन्द्रम्	½
बोधपरीक्षणम्		(iii) वाचामात्रेण	½
		(iv) उटजे	½
पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	II लघूत्तरः	(i) तापसी बालकीडार्थं	1
		तस्मै क्रीडनकं/मृत्तिकामयूरं दत्तवती।	
भाषिकतत्त्व-प्रयोग-		(ii) राज्ञः मनः औरस इव	1
	III विलोमचयनम्	पुत्रे तस्मिन् बाले स्निहत्वा।	2
परीक्षणम्	IV सर्वनामस्थाने	बालसिंहाय	1
	संज्ञा-प्रयोगः		1
पठितपद्य-	अतिलघूत्तरः	(i) दशशतं	½
	I. एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(ii) लक्षेशः	½
बोधपरीक्षणम्		(iii) शैवपदम्	½
		(iv) शिवः	½
लघूत्तरः		(i) चक्रेशः इन्द्रपदं प्राप्तुं	1
	II. पूर्णवाक्येन	वाज्ञति।	
उत्तरम्		(ii) सहस्राधिपः लक्षं वष्ठि	1
			2
भाषिकतत्त्व-प्रयोग-	III पर्यायपद-चयनम्	(iii) अवधिः	1
	परीक्षणम्		1
पठितपद्य-	IV विलोमचयनम्	(iv) निःस्वः	1
	अतिलघूत्तरः		1
बोधपरीक्षणम्	I. (i) धृतवानसि		1
		(ii) धृतमीनशरीर	1
पठितपद्यांश-	II. (i) तोयम्		1
		(ii) पराधीनम्	4

13	उद्धृत-अंशस्य सप्रसङ्गसन्दर्भलेखनम्	अतिलघुत्तरः	I. (i) प्रभाकरवर्धनेन (ii) पुत्रम् (हर्षवर्धनम्) II. (i) कादम्बरीतः (ii) बाणभट्टः	1 1 1 1	4
14	भावार्थबोधपरीक्षणम्	प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः शुद्ध-भावार्थ-चयनम्	(i) हे कूर्मावतार! तव अतिविशाले पृष्ठ-भागे भूमिः स्थिता अस्ति।  (ii) सूर्यः ग्रीष्मकाले स्वकिरणैः संसारस्य आर्द्रतां शोषयति	1	3
15	पद्यांस्य अन्वय- परीक्षणम्	प्रदत्तेषु अन्वयेषु श्लोकं पठित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	I. (i) प्रदेशे (ii) भूयांसः (iii) अधिगन्तुम् (iv) इह	½ ½ ½ ½	1½
			II. (i) शारदानि (ii) विमलानि (iii) प्रदेषे (iv) प्रशस्यन्ते	½ ½ ½ ½	
16	वाक्यांशानां सार्थकसंयोजनम्	सार्थकसंयोजनम्	(i) क्षाल्यमान इवागलत् संध्यारागः।  (ii) शृणु शुभदं सुखदं भवसारम्।  (iii) वर्जयेदन्नपानानि शिशिरे शीतलानि च।  (iv) पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखाय परिवर्तते।	1 1 1 1	4
17	प्रसङ्गानुसारम् शब्दार्थबोधपरीक्षणम्	प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः शुद्ध-अर्थ-चयनम्	(i) पक्षिणः (ii) हीन-फलम् (iii) बालसिंहम् (iv) जले	1 1 1 1	4

**खण्डः घ**  
**भागः (II)**  
**सामान्यसंस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः 10**

18	संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य सामान्यज्ञानम्	अतिलघूत्तरः (रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः)	(i) प्रथमा शताब्दी (ii) अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्/ अन्या काचित् (iii) बङ्गप्रदेशः (iv) गीतगोविन्दम् (v) प्रीतिकूटः ग्रामः (vi) सप्तमी शताब्दी (vii) उज्जयिनी (viii) नीतिशतकम्/शतकत्रयम् (ix) सप्तमी शताब्दी (x) उत्तररामचरितम्	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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10

**अथवा**

घ.(ii)	पाठ्यपुस्तकम् आधृत्य बाणभट्टस्य जीवनविषयकः			
अ I	कृतिविषयकः च सामान्यपरिचयः हिन्दीभाषया/आंग्लभाषया लेखनीयः			5

घ(ii)	उद्देश्यम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	(i) पद्ये	1
अ II	गद्य-पद्य		(ii) नाटकस्य	1
	नाटक-चम्पू-		(iii) पद्ये	1
	आदीनां परिभाषा-		(iv) सर्गेषु	1
	ज्ञान-परीक्षणम्।		(v) चम्पू	1
				5

10

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रं सं.-2 (2006)**  
**पाठ्यक्रमपरिशीलनम्**  
**(Coverage of Syllabus)**

कक्षा-द्वादश

पाठ्यपुस्तकम्-वाङ्मयी भागः ॥

**खण्डः क**  
**अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्**

**क्रमांकः प्रश्नसंख्या**

**विषयः**

**अंकः**

1	अपठितः अनुच्छेदः (82 शब्दाः)  (i) एकपदेन उत्तरम् (चत्वारः प्रश्नाः) (ii) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम् (द्वौ प्रश्नौ) (iii) भाषिककार्यम् (एकः प्रश्नः) (सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञाप्रयोगः) (iv) भाषिककार्यम् (1) विशेषणचयनम् (2) विलोमपदचयनम् (3) पर्यायवाचिचयनम् (v) शीर्षकप्रदानम्	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ $1 \times 2 = 2$ $1 \times 1 = 1$  $1 \times 3 = 3$ 2 10
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**खण्डः ख**  
**संस्कृतेन रचनात्मकं लेखनम्**  
**पत्रलेखनम् (अनौपचारिकपत्रम्)**

2	(मित्रं प्रति पत्रम्) रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिमाध्यमेन (i) औपचारिककार्यपरीक्षणम् (ii) बोधपरीक्षणम्	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
3	कथायां मञ्जूषातः चित्वा रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः (कथायां सन्दर्भानुकूलं बोध-परीक्षणम्) मञ्जूषातः चित्वा प्रतिशब्दपूर्तिकृते एकः अङ्कः	$1 \times 5 = 5$
4	एकम् विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्चवाक्यलेखनम्	5 15

**खण्डः ग**  
**अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्**

5	संधिविच्छेदः	1x6=	6
6	समस्तपदानां विग्रहः ( अनुप्रयोगात्मकः)	1x6=	6
7	अनुप्रयोगात्मकरूपेण प्रकृतिप्रत्ययप्रयोग- परीक्षणम्	(I) 1x5= 5 (II) 1x3= 3	
8	अन्वितिः कर्ता-क्रिया-अन्वितिः। विशेषण-विशेष्य-अन्वितिः	1x5=	5
9	उपपदविभक्तिप्रयोगः	1x5=	5

**खण्डः घ**

**भागः (I) पठितांश-अवबोधनम् 35**

10	विषयः	पाठ-संख्या
घ(ि)अ	गद्यांशः 'पितुवर्त्सल्यम्' क्षणमात्रं च ----- निशामनैषीत्	12 6
<b>अथवा</b>		
11	नाट्यांशः 'भरतः सर्वदमनः' जृम्भस्व----- तमस्योपहर	11 6
12	पद्माठः 'पद्मपीयूषम्' निःस्वो----- गतः	10 6
13	प्रदत्तपद्यांशे रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः I. प्रलयपयोधि ----- हरे। II. तरुच्छाया ----- इह वः।	14 13 4
13	I. वाक्यांशः केन कं प्रति उक्तः प्रजाभिः ----- ज्ञातिभिः	11

	॥. हंसघवला ----- अपतत्	8
	कस्मात् ग्रन्थात् सङ्कलिता एषा	
	पर्वितः कः च अस्य लेखकः	
14	भावबोधनम्	
	(i) क्षितिरतिविपुल-----पृष्ठे।	14      1½
	(ii) मयूखैः ----- रविः।	9      1½
15	अन्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	
	(i) सत्सङ्गमः	
	अस्मिन् ----- पर्यटामि	13      2
	(ii) ऋतुचर्या	
	शारदानि ----- रशमयः	09      2
16	वाक्यांशानां सार्थकसंयोजनम्	
	(i) मुनिजनेन ----- रागः	08
	(ii) श्रीजय ----- भवसारम्	14
	(iii) कटुतिक्त ----- शीतलानि च	09
	(iv) मनोरथाय ----- परिवर्तते	11
17	पदानाम् अर्थलेखनम्	
	(i) शकुनयः	08
	(ii) क्षीणफलम्	10
	(iii) बालमृगेन्द्र	11
	(iv) पयसि	14

**खण्डः घ भागः (II)**  
**सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः 10**

18	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः (मञ्जूषातः चित्वा) प्रतिशुद्धपूर्तिकृते एकः अङ्कः	1x10= 10
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**अथवा**

- |                                                                                              |      |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|
| (i) सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः<br>(बाणभट्टस्य जीवनविषयकः कृतिविषयकः च<br>सामान्यः परिचयः) | 5    | 5 |
| (ii) रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिमाध्यमेन गद्य-पद्य-<br>नाटकादिविधानां मुख्यविशेषतानां परिचयः            | 1x5= | 5 |

**आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम्-1**  
**संस्कृतम् (ऐच्छिकम्)**  
**कोड संख्या 022**

**द्वादश-कक्षा**  
**Class -XII**

**अवधि:** होरात्रयम्

**समय - तीन घण्टे**

**Time - 3 hours**

**पूर्णांकः 100**

**पूर्णाङ्कः 100**

**Total marks 100**

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।

इस प्रश्नपत्र में चार खण्ड हैं।

This Question paper has four sections

**खण्डः (क) अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्**

Section A: Reading Comprehension

15 अंकाः

**खण्डः (ख) संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्**

Section B : Writing Skills in Sanskrit

20 अंकाः

**खण्डः (ग) पठित-अवबोधनम्**

Section C : Text books

45 अंकाः

**खण्डः (घ) छन्दोऽलङ्काराः**

Section D : Meters and figures of speech

20 अंकाः

**निर्देशाः**

**Instructions**

(1) उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि।

उत्तर उत्तरपुस्तिका में ही लिखें।

Write answers in the answer sheet.

(2) सङ्केताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।

जहां सङ्केत न हो वहां सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत में ही लिखें।

If you do'nt find any instructions in any of the questions, answer those questions in Sanskrit.

## आदर्शसंस्कृतप्रश्नपत्रम् 2

कक्षा - द्वादशी

ऐच्छिकः पाठ्यक्रमः

समयः घण्टात्रयम्

पूर्णांकः 100

खण्डः क

Section A

अपठित-अवबोधनम्

15

Reading Comprehension

(iii)

(iv)

- 1 अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत

5

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

**Read the following passage and answer the questions**

जीवने यावत् आदानं स्यात् प्रदानं ततोऽधिकम् इति कथ्यते विद्वद्दिः। जीवने वयं यावत् प्राप्नुमः तदपेक्ष्या अधिकम् अस्मामिः दातव्यम् इति अस्य तात्पर्यम्। केवलम् उपभोगेन, यः आनन्दः भवति, सः स्वकालिक एव। विद्यादानेन, धनदानेन, अन्नदानेन वा य आनन्दः भवति, स स्थायी। बहुकालानन्तरमपि तस्य स्मरणेन अस्माकं मनसि सन्तोष भवति, आनन्दः च सञ्जायते। अतः अधिकः आनन्दः अपेक्षितः चेत् अधिकाधिका जनसेवा करणीया।

I प्रश्नाः

एकपदेन उत्तरत

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only.**

- जीवने आदानात् किम् अधिकं स्यात् ?
- उपभोगेन प्राप्तः आनन्दः कीदृशः भवति ?
- दानेन प्राप्तः आनन्दः कीदृशः भवति ?
- दानस्य स्मरणेन अस्माकं मनसि किं भवति ?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

1

पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete sentence.**

दानं कतिविधं भवति?

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

यथा निर्देश उत्तर दीजिए

**Do as directed**

- (i) ‘बहुकाले व्यतीते अपि’ इति कस्य पदस्य अर्थः ?

- (ii) अधिकाधिका इति कस्याः विशेषणम् ?  
 (iii) आदानम् इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम् ?  
 (iv) प्रदानं ततोऽधिकम् इत्यत्र ततः इति सर्वनामपदं कस्य स्थाने प्रयुक्तम् ?

2. निम्नलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठत, प्रश्नान् च उत्तरत

10

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

**Read the following passage and answer the questions**

स्वामी शिवानन्दसरस्वती प्रसिद्धः वैद्यः आसीत् १ स बहुनिर्मल-हृदयः अपि आसीत् १ य कोऽपि तस्य आश्रमं प्रति आगच्छति स्म, सः तस्मै पुस्तकानि फलानि, धनं, मधुरभक्ष्यं वा दत्वा एव प्रेषयति स्म। एकदा एकः श्रेष्ठी तत्रागच्छत्। वैद्यः तस्मै अपि पुस्तकानि पञ्च रूप्यकाणि च दत्तवान्। तदा कश्चित् सज्जनः पृष्ठवान् स्वामिन्! सःतु श्रेष्ठी। तस्य धनस्य अवश्यकता नास्ति। भवान् किमर्थं धनं दत्तवान् इति। स्वामी अवदत्-वत्स! जनाः सर्वे वृक्षात् फलानि स्वीकृत्य खादन्ति। कदापि वृक्षः तान् न पृच्छति यत् भवान् दरिद्रः उत धनिक इति। अतः अस्माकं हृदये अपि तादृशः भाव भवेत्। भेदभावम् परित्यज्य परोपकारः कर्तव्यः। वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् इति भावः। भाषणमात्रेण व्यवहारः न प्रचलिष्यति। वस्तुतः जनसेवा एव जनार्दनसेवा।

**प्रश्नाः**

I एकपदेन उत्तरत

1/2x4=2

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only.**

(i) स्वामिनः आश्रमे एकदा कः आगच्छत् ?

(ii) जनाः वृक्षात् किं स्वीकृत्य खादन्ति ?

(iii) किं परित्यज्य अस्माभिः परोपकारः कर्तव्यः ?

(iv) केषां सेवा एव जनार्दनसेवा ?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।

1x4=4

पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए।

**Answer in a complete sentence.**

(i) शिवानन्दस्वामी अभ्यागताय किं ददाति स्म?

(ii) वैद्यः श्रेष्ठिने किम् दत्तवान् ?

(iii) कश्चित् सज्जनः वैद्यं स्वामिनम् किम् अपृच्छत् ?

(iv) भाषणमात्रेण कस्य भावस्य प्रचारः न भवितुं शक्नोति ?

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।

1/2x4=2

यथा निर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।

**Do as directed.**

(i) पञ्च इति कस्य पदस्य विशेषणम्?

(ii) दरिद्रः इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं तस्मिन्नेव वाक्ये प्रयुक्तम् ?

- (iii) तस्य धनस्य आवश्यकता नास्ति इत्यत्र तस्य इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् ?  
 (iv) बहुनिर्मलं हृदयं यस्य सः इति स्थाने किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

**IV अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितशीर्षकं लिखत 2**

अनुच्छेद के लिए समुचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

**Write a suitable title for this passage.**

**खण्ड : ख 20**

**Section B**

**(रचनात्मककार्यम्)**

**(Writing skills)**

**3. अधोलिखितरूपरेखानुसारं दशवाक्यैः कथां वर्णयत 10**

अधोलिखित रूपरेखा के अनुसार दस वाक्यों में कथा लिखिए

**Write the complete story in ten words based on the following outlines**

एकनाथः सुप्रसिद्धः विद्वान्। प्रतिदिनं गंगास्नानम्। कश्चन दुष्टः मुखात् उच्छिष्टपातनम्, अपशब्दभाषणम्, एकनाथः शान्तः। पुनः स्नानम् पुनः दुष्टेन असभ्यव्यवहारः। एकनाथस्य मौनधारणम् पुनः स्नानम्। एवमेव घटनाचक्र। सायंकालः जातः। दुष्टः श्रान्तः न तु एकनाथः। अन्ते दुष्टः पराजितः। चरणयोः पतित्वा क्षमायाचना। तथापि एकनाथः प्रसन्नः। अहो भवत्कारणात् अद्य शतं वारं स्नानम्। दुष्टः लज्जितः अन्ते मुक्तः भवति। क्षमा शस्त्रं करे यस्य, दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति?

**4 शाक-आपणस्य वर्णनं प्रदत्तसंकेतसूच्यनुसारं दशवाक्येषु कुरुत 10**

सब्जी की दुकान का वर्णन दी गई सूची के अनुसार दस वाक्यों में कीजिए

**Decritbe a vegetable shop in ten sentences based on the given list of words**

**सङ्केतसूची**

विविधा: शाकविक्रेतारः उच्चैः वदन्ति-आलुकानि  
 स्वीकुर्वन्तु। मरीचिकाः, उर्वारुकानि, गृज्जकानि।  
 कूष्माण्डम्। अल्पेन मूल्येन दास्यामि। कारवेल्लानि  
 स्वास्थ्यकरणि, महिलाः, जनाः आपणिकाः, स्यूते  
 स्थापयान्ति। धनं प्रयच्छन्ति। विवादं कुर्वन्ति।  
 मूल्यम्, किलोपरिमितस्य, अर्धकिलोपरिमितम्।

**Section C**  
**खण्ड : ग**  
**पठित- अवबोधनम् 45**  
**(Text Book)**

5. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा तदाधारितान् प्रश्नान् उत्तरपुस्तिकाव्याम् 15  
उत्तरत। निम्नलिखित गद्यांश, पद्य तथा नाट्याश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

**Read the following extracts from prose, poetry and drama and answer the questions.**

- अ गद्यांशः:** 5

अथ मण्डूकाभावे सर्पेणभिहितम्- ‘भद्र! निःशेषितास्ते रिपवः तत् प्रयच्छ अन्यन्मे किञ्चित् भोजनं यतोऽहं त्वयाऽत्रानीतः। गंगदत्तः आह ‘भद्र’ कृतं त्वया मित्रकृत्यं तत्सम्प्रतं घटिकायन्त्रमार्गेण गम्यताम् इति। सर्पः आह, भो गङ्गदत्त! न सभ्यगभिहितं त्वया। मदीयबिलमन्येन रुद्धं भविष्यति। तस्मादत्रस्थस्य मे मण्डूकमेकैकं स्ववर्गीयं प्रयच्छ। नो चेत् सर्वानपि भक्षयिष्यामि इति।

तच्छ्रुत्वा गङ्ग.दत्तो व्याकुलमनः व्यचिन्तयत्, “अहो किमेतन्मया कृतं सर्पमानयता?”

**प्रश्नाः:**

- I एकपदेन उत्तरत 1/2x4=2

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) सर्पः केन आनीतः आसीत् ?
- (ii) केन मित्रकृत्यं कृतम् ?
- (iii) सर्पस्य बिलम् केन रुद्धं भविष्यति ?
- (iv) सर्पम् आनीय गंगदत्तस्य मनः कीदृशम् अभवत् ?

- II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत 1x1=1

पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete sentence.**

गङ्गदत्तः किं चिन्तयित्वा व्याकुलः भवति?

- III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 1/2x4=2

यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए

Do as directed

- (i) समाप्ता इति कस्य पदस्य अर्थः?
- (ii) अन्यथा इति स्थाने किम् अव्ययपदं प्रयुक्तम् ?
- (iii) प्रयच्छ अन्यत् मे किञ्चिद् भोजनम् इत्यत्र मे इति सर्वानामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iv) कर्तृपदं चिनुत मदीयबिलदुर्गम् अन्येन रुद्धं भविष्यति ।

**पद्मः**

**1/2x4=2**

पापान्विवारयति योजयते हिताय,  
 गुह्यं निगृहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति।  
 आपद्गतं च न जहाति, ददाति काले,  
 सन्मित्रलक्षणमिदं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः॥

**प्रश्नाः**

I एकपदेन उत्तरत

**1/2x4=2**

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) सन्मित्रं किम् प्रकटीकरोति ?
- (ii) कः आपद्गतं न त्यजति?
- (iii) मित्रम् अस्मान् कस्मात् निवारयति?
- (iv) मित्रं कदा ददाति?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

1

पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दें

**Answer in a complete sentence**

सन्मित्रस्य लक्षणद्वयं लिखत

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत

यथानिर्देश उत्तर दें

**Do as directed**

- (i) प्रकटीकरोति इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदम्?
- (ii) आपदि पतितम् इति कस्य पदस्य अर्थः?
- (iii) प्रवदन्ति इति क्रियापदस्य कर्ता कः?
- (iv) इदम् इति कस्य पदस्य सार्वनामिकविशेषणम्?

इ नाट्यांशः:

- गौतमी जाते! अनया अभ्युपपत्या सूचिता ते भर्तुर्गेहे अनुभवितव्या राजलक्ष्मीरीति। (शकुन्तला ब्रीड़ रूपयति)
- प्रथमः एह्येहि अभिषेकोत्तीर्णय काशयपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेदयावः।
- द्वितीयः तथा। (इति निष्क्रान्तः)
- सख्यौ अये अनुपयुक्तभूषणोऽयं जनः। चित्रकर्मपरिचयेन अंगेषु ते आभरणविनियोगं कुर्वः।
- शकुन्तला जाने वां नैपुण्यम्। (उभे नाट्येनालंकुरुतः) (ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काशयपः)
- काशयपः यास्यत्यद्य शकुन्तलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया।

**प्रश्नाः:**

- I एकपदेन उत्तरत  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$   
एक शब्द में उत्तर दें

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) शिष्यौ कस्मै वनस्पतिसेवां निवेदयितुम् इच्छतः?
- (ii) सख्यौ कस्याः अंगेषु आभरणविनियोगं कुरुतः!
- (iii) काश्यपस्य हृदयं क्या संस्पृष्टम् ?
- (iv) शकुन्तला कस्य गृहे राजलक्ष्मीम् अनुभविष्यति इति वनस्पतिसेवया सूचिता?

- II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत  $1 \times 1 = 1$   
पूर्ण वाक्य में उत्तर दें

**Answer in a complete sentence**

सख्यौ कथं शकुन्तलायाः अंगेषु आभूषणविनियोगं कुरुतः?

- III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत  
यथानिर्देशम् उत्तर दें

**Do as directed**

- (i) वाम् इति सर्वनामपदं काभ्याम् प्रयुक्तम् ?
- (ii) काश्यपाय इति पदस्य किं विशेषणम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iii) लज्जा इति स्थाने किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iv) उपयुक्तभूषणः इत्यस्य विलोमपदं चित्वा लिखत।

6. शब्दार्थान् मेलयत  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$   
शब्दों का अर्थों से मिलान कीजिए

**Match the words according to their meanings**

शब्दः:	अर्थाः:
अ विदर्धैः:	(i) चुम्बकस्य अवयवः
आ अयस्कान्तशकलः:	(ii) नीलकमलम्
इ उत्सङ्घः:	(iii) विद्विद्धिः
ई कुवलयम्	(iv) क्रोडः

7. रेखांकितपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत  $1 \times 4 = 4$   
रेखांकित शब्दों पर आधारित प्रश्न निर्माण कीजिए

**Frame Questions based on the underlined words**

- (i) कर्मणि एव अधिकारः ते
- (ii) कर्म ज्ययो हि अकर्मणः
- (iii) कर्मणैव हि संसिद्धिम् आस्थिताः जनकादयः
- (iv) बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते।

8. अधोलिखितयोः भावार्थयोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति मञ्जूषासहायतया कुरुत  
निम्नलिखित भावार्थों में मञ्जूषा की सहायता से रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति कीजिए

3+3=6

**Fill in the blanks in the following explanations with the help of words given in the box**

- (i) सः ईश्वरः गुरुशिष्यौ आवाम् रक्षतु, -----पालनं करोतु, आवां  
शक्तिपूर्णानि-----कुर्मः। यत् किमपि वयं पठेम तत्-----भवेत् वयं  
परस्परं द्वेषं न कुर्याम।
- (ii) इयं चपला लक्ष्मीः-----उम्मत्तमिव मत्वा उपहसति, यथा यथा च इयं चञ्चला  
-----भवति, तथा तथा दीपस्य ज्योतिः इव-----कर्माणि एव उद्गिरति।

### मञ्जूषा

बुद्धिमन्तं, आवयोः, तेजस्वि,  
दीप्ता, कर्माणि, मलिनानि

9. अधोलिखितयोः अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत  
निम्नलिखित अन्वयों में रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति कीजिए

1½x1½=3

**Fill in the blanks in the following prose-order renderings**

- (i) प्रथमं दूयमानोऽपि वसिष्ठस्याज्ञया ततः।  
कौशिकस्य करे राजा ददौ रामं सलक्षणम्॥

अन्वयः प्रथमं दूयमानः अपि-----ततः वसिष्ठस्य आज्ञया -----करे सलक्षणम्-----ददौ॥

- (ii) तत्र तीव्रेण तपसा तोषितादिन्दुशेखरात्।  
सर्वविद्यामुखं तेन प्राप्तम् व्याकरणं नवम्॥

अन्वयः तत्र तेन तीव्रेण-----तोषितात् इन्दुशेखरात् -----नवम् व्याकरणम्-----॥

- 10 अधोलिखिताः पंक्तयः कस्य कवेः कस्मात् काव्यात् संकलिताः?  
निम्नलिखित पंक्तियाँ किस कवि के किस काव्य से ली गई हैं?

½x10=5

**From which works of which poets, have the following lines been extracted?**

- (i) भो भोः। किं प्रयोजनोऽयमश्वः परिवृतः पर्यटति?
- (ii) तेन प्रणष्टमैन्द्रं तदस्मद् व्याकरणं भुवि।
- (iii) दाता समः सत्यपर क्षमावानापरोपसेवी च भवत्यरोगः।
- (iv) शिलाजतुलामद्यात्प्रमेहार्तः पुनर्नवः।
- (v) अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः।

11.	<b>यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत यथानिर्देश उत्तर दें Do as directed</b>	1x5=5
I	<b>कः कम् कथयति?</b> कौन किसको कह रहा है? <b>Who is saying this to whom?</b>	
	(i) जाते! एष त आनन्दपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा परिष्वजमान इव गुरुपस्थितः। (ii) शत्रुमुन्मूलयेत्प्रज्ञस्तीक्ष्णं तीक्ष्णेन शत्रुणा। (iii) सुलभसौख्यमिदानीं बालरबं भवति। (iv) यज्ञरक्षणदक्षं मे क्षमं देहि। (v) भोः भोः। तत्किमक्षत्रिया पृथिवी यदेवमुद्घोष्यते?	
II	<b>विशेष्यं चिनुत विशेष्य चुनिये</b>	1x2=2
	<b>Select the Qualified (Noun)</b>	
	(i) राजा दशरथः महायज्ञम् अकरोत्। (ii) अथ कालेन वर्षस्य शिष्यवर्गो महानभूत्।	
III	<b>कर्तृपदं चिनुत कर्ता चुनिये</b>	1x3=3
	<b>Select the Subject.</b>	
	(i) खिन्नः पाणिनिः तपसे हिमालयं गतवान्। (ii) जयन्ति ते सुकृतिनो रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः। (iii) पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं न तनयाविश्लेषदुखैनवैः॥	
	<b>खण्डः 'घ'</b>	
	<b>Section D</b>	
	<b>छन्दोऽलङ्कारः <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10+10=20</span></b>	
	<b>Meters and figures of Speech</b>	
12	<b>अ. प्रश्नान् उत्तरत प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए</b>	1x4=4
	<b>Answer the questions</b>	
	(i) लघुवर्णस्य चिह्नं किं, गुरुवर्णस्य चिह्नं च किम् ? (ii) कस्मिन् गणे अन्ते लघुवर्णः भवति? (iii) छन्दसाम् इति पदे कः गणः? (iv) 'उपजाति' छन्दसि प्रतिचरणं कति वर्णाः?	

**आ अधोलिखितपरिभाषा: पूर्यत** 1x3=3

**निम्नलिखित परिभाषाएं पूर्ण कीजिए**

**Fill in the blanks in the following definitions.**

(i) उक्ता वसन्ततिलका----- -----

(ii) ननमययुतेयं----- -----

(iii) रसैः रूप्रैश्छन्ना----- -----

**इ. अधोलिखितपक्ति किं छन्दः?** 1

**निम्नलिखित पंक्ति में क्या छन्द है ?**

**What is the meter in the following lines.**

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्।

**ई. अनुष्टुप् छन्दसः उदाहरणं लिखत** 2

**अनुष्टुप् छन्द का उदाहरण लिखें**

**Illustrate अनुष्टुप् meter with an example.**

**13 अ अलङ्काराणाम् अधोलिखिताः परिभाषा: पूर्यत।** 1x4=4

**अलङ्कारों की निम्नलिखित परिभाषाएं पूरी कीजिए।**

**Fill in the blanks in the following definitions of figures of speech.**

(i) साम्यं वाच्यमवैधार्य-----

(ii) भवेत्संभावनोत्प्रक्षा-----

(iii) अनुप्रासः शब्दसाम्यं-----

(iv) शिलष्टैः पदैरनेकार्थाभिधाने-----

**आ अधोलिखितयोः एकस्य अलङ्कारस्य उदाहरणं लिखत।** 1x3=3

**निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक अलङ्कार का उदाहरण दें।**

**Illustrate any one of the following figures of speech with an example.**

रूपकम्,

यमकम्

**इ अधोलिखितपंक्तिषु के अलङ्कारः ?** 1x3=3

**निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में कौन से अलङ्कार हैं ?**

**Name the figures of speech in the following lines**

(i) सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकण्ठकुलद्विषः

(ii) विद्याविहीनः पशुः।

(iii) गुरुपदेशश्च अखिलमलप्रक्षालनक्षममजलं स्नानम्।

**आदर्शसंस्कृतप्रश्नपत्रम् सं. 1 (2006)**  
**ऐच्छिकपाठ्यक्रमः**  
**कक्षा- द्वादश (XII)**

अङ्गयोजना  
 अवधि: होरात्रयम्

कोडसंख्या 022  
 पूर्णांका: 100

लघु अनुच्छेद: 2+1+2=5

क्रमांकः	उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्नप्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अंक-संकेतः	अंक-विभागः
1	तथ्य-बोध-परीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	1. प्रदानम् 2. स्वल्पकालिकः 3. स्थायी 4. सन्तोषः	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
॥	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम् भाषिककार्यम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम् अतिलघूत्तरप्रश्नाः	दानं त्रिविधम् भवति - विद्याधनं, अन्नदानम् धनदानं च। 1. बहुकालानन्तरम् 2. जनसेवायाः 3. प्रदानम् 4. आदानस्य	1  $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2
2	अनुच्छेदः	80-100 शब्दः	2+4+2+2		10
	तथ्य-बोध-परीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	1. श्रेष्ठी 2. फलानि 3. भेदभावम् 4. जनसेवा	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	तथ्य-बोध-परीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	1. शिवानन्दस्वामी अभ्यागताय धनं मधुरभक्ष्यं फलानि, ददातिस्म? 2. वैद्यः श्रेष्ठिने पुस्तकानि पंचरूप्यकाणि च दत्तवान्।	1  1	

		3. सज्जनः वैद्यम्	1
		अपृच्छत् न् “भवान् श्रेष्ठिने किमर्थं धनं दत्तवान्?”	
		4. भाषणमात्रेण व्यवहारस्य	1
		प्रचारः भवितुं, न शक्नोति।	4
भाषिककार्यम्	विशेष्यचयनम्	(i) रूप्यकाणि	½
	विलोमपद-चयनम्	(ii) धनिकः	½
	सर्वनामप्रयोगः	(iii) श्रेष्ठिनः/धनिकस्यकृते	½
		(iv) बहुनिर्मलहृदयः	½
शीर्षक-लेखनम्	शब्दरचना-ज्ञानम्	वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्	2
	अतिलघूतरम्	समदृष्टिः अथवा अन्यत् किमपि	2
			15

### अंकयोजना

खण्डः ख (रचनात्मककार्यम्) [20]

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्नप्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अंक-संकेतः	अंक-विभागः
3	वाक्यविन्यासः	निबन्धात्मकः  रूपरेखायाः संकेतानुसारं दशवाक्यानि	1x10	10
4	वाक्यविन्यासः	निबन्धात्मकः  शब्दानां संकेतसूच्यनुसारं दशवाक्यनिर्माणम्	1x10	10
				20

खण्डः ग  
पठिताबोधनम् [45]

### 5 अ गद्यांशः

(i)	तथ्यबोध-परीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) गङ्गदत्तेन (ii) सर्पेण (ii) अन्येन (iv) व्याकुलम्	½ ½ ½ ½	2
(ii)	तथ्यबोध-परीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	किमेतन्मया कृतम् सर्पम् अत्र आनीय?	1	1

(iii)	भाषिककार्यम्	अर्थबोधः अव्ययप्रयोगः सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञाप्रयोग कर्तृपद-चयनम्	(i) निःशेषिता: (ii) नो चेत् (iii) सर्पाय (iv) मदीयबिलदुर्गम्	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
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### 5 आ पद्धः

I	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) गुणान् (ii) सन्मित्रम् (iii) पापात् (iv) काले	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
II	तथ्यबोध- परीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	(i) सन्मित्रम् पापात् निवारयति (ii) हिताय योजयते च इति द्वे लक्षणे एव सन्मित्रस्य।	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	2 1
III	भाषिककार्यम्	(i) विलोम चयनम् (ii) अर्थबोधः (iii) कर्तपदबोधः (iv) विशेष्यबोधः	(i) निगहति (ii) आवेद्गतम् (iii) सन्तः (iv) सन्यित्रलक्षणम्	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	

### 5 इ नाट्यांशः

I	तथ्यबोध-परीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) काश्यपाय (ii) शकुन्तलायाः (iii) उत्कण्ठया (iv) भर्तुः	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
II	तथ्यबोधः	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	सख्यौ चित्रकर्मपरिचयेन शकुन्तलायाः अङ्गेषु आभूषणविनियोगं कुरुतः।	1	1
III	भाषिकप्रयोगः	लघूत्तरम् (i) सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञाप्रयोगः विशेषणचयनम् शब्दार्थज्ञानम् विलोमपदचयनम्	(i) सखिभ्याम् (ii) अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय (iii) ब्रीडा (iv) अनुपयुक्तभूषणः	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5

6.	शब्दार्थज्ञानम्	वस्तुनिष्ठम् मेलनम्	अ+(iii), आ +(i), इ +(iv), ई (ii)।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
7.	प्रश्ननिर्माणम्	अतिलघूतर	कस्मिन् कस्मात् केन कः	$1 \times 4$	4
8.	भावार्थज्ञानम्	स्वितस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) आवयोः (ii) कर्माणि (iii) तेजस्वि (i) बुद्धिमतम् (ii) दीप्ता (iii) मलिनानि	$1 \times 3$	3
9.	अन्वयज्ञानम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) राजा (ii) कौशिकस्य (iii) रामम् (i) तपसा (ii) सर्वविद्यामुखम् (iii) प्राप्तम्	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	1½
10.	कविकाव्यपरिचयः	लघूतरः	(i) उत्तररामचरितम्- भवभूतिः (ii) कथासरित्सागरः- सोमदेवः (iii) अष्टांगहृदयम्- बाणभट्टः (iv) अष्टांगहृदयम्- बाणभट्टः (v) कादम्बरी- बाणभट्टः	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10$	5
11.	भाषिककार्यम्	कः कं कथयति	(i) गौतमी, शकुन्तलाम् (ii) गंगदत्तः, सर्पम् (iii) कौशल्या, जनकम् (iv) विश्वामित्रः, दशरथम्		

भाषिककार्यम्	विशेष्यचयनम्	(v) लवः, सैनिकान् (नेपथ्ये)	1x5	5
		(i) दशरथः	1x2	2
		(ii) शिष्यवर्गः		
भाषिककार्यम्	कर्तृपदचयनम्	(i) पाणिनिः		
		(ii) कवीश्वराः	1x3	3
		(iii) गृहिणः		

### खण्डः घ

**छन्दोऽलङ्काराः** 10+10=20

12.अ	लघुगुरुवर्णविवेकः	लघूतरम्	(i) U/s	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	
			(ii) तगणे	1	
			(iii) रगणः	1	
			(iv) 11	1	4
आ	परिभाषाज्ञानम्	लघूतरम्	(i) तभजा जगौगः	1	
			(ii) मालिनी भोगिलोकैः	1	3
			(iii) यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी	1	
इ	छन्दपरिज्ञानम्	लघूतरम्	शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्	1	1
ई	उदाहरणज्ञानम्	लघूतरम्	अनुष्टुप् छन्दसः उदाहरणम्	2	2
13अ	परिमाण-ज्ञानम्	लघूतरम्	(i) वाक्यैक्ये उपमाद्वयोः	1	
			(ii) प्रकृतस्य परात्मना	1	
			(iii) वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत्	1	4
			(iv) श्लेष उच्चते	1	
आ	उदाहरणज्ञानम्	उदाहरणलेखनम्	-	3	3
इ	अलंकारपरिज्ञानम्	अतिलघूतरः	(i) अनुप्रासः	1	
			(ii) रूपकम्	1	3
			(iii) अनुप्रासः, रूपकम्	1	

20

## आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम् - 1

### ऐच्छिकपाद्यक्रमः पाद्यक्रमपरिशीलनम्

कक्षा द्वादश

अंका: 100

### खण्डः क अपठित-अवबोधनम् 15

क्रमांकः	विषय-वस्तु	प्रश्नस्वरूपम्	अंकाः
1	लघु अनुच्छेदः	I एकपदेन उत्तरम् II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम् III भाषिककार्यम् (i) शब्दार्थबोधः (ii) विशेष्यचयनम् (iii) विलोमचयनम् (iv) सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञा-प्रयोगः	2 1 2 5
2	दीर्घः अनुच्छेदः	I एकपदेन उत्तरम् II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम् III भाषिककार्यम् (i) विशेष्यचयनम् (ii) विलोमचयनम् (iii) सर्वनामस्थानेसंज्ञाप्रयोगः (iv) शब्दार्थनिर्माणम् (v) शीर्षकप्रदानम्	2 4 2 2 10
3.	रूपरेखानुसारं कथानिर्माणम्	10 वाक्यानि	10

15

### खण्ड : ख रचनात्मकलेखनम्

4.	शब्दसूचीम् आधृत्य वर्णनम्	10 वाक्यानि	10
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**खण्डः ग  
पठितावबोधनम्** 20

5 अ	गद्यांशः एकपदेन पूर्णवाक्येन भाषिककार्यम्	6	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5</span>
आः	एकः पद्यः एकपदेन पूर्णवाक्येन भाषिककार्यम्	5	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5</span>
इ	एकः नाट्यांशः एकपदेन पूर्णवाक्येन भाषिककार्यम्	8	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5</span>
6.	शब्दार्थमेलनम्	8	2
7.	प्रश्ननिर्माणम्	1	4
8.	भावार्थलेखनम्	1	6
		4	
9.	अन्वयलेखनम्	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
		9	$\frac{1}{2}$
10.	कविकाव्यनामोल्लेखः	(i) 8 (ii) 9 (iii) 7 (iv) 7 (v) 4	5

11. (i)	भाषिककार्यम्	(i) 3
	कः कं कथयति	(ii) 6
		(iii) 8 5
		(iv) 10
		(v) 8
(ii)	विशेष्यचयनम्	(i) 10 2
		(ii) 9
(iii)	कर्तृपदचयनम्	(i) 9
		(ii) 5 3
		(ii) 3
		<u>45</u>

**खण्डः घ**  
**छन्दोऽलङ्कारः: 20**

12अ	लघुगुरुवर्णविवेक	1x4	4
12आ	परिभाषा वसन्ततिलका, मालिनी शिखरिणी	1x3	3
12इ	छन्दपरिज्ञानम् शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् उदाहरणम्	1 2	1 2 10
13अ	परिभाषा उपमा, उत्प्रेक्षा, अनुप्रासः श्लेषः	1x4	4
आ	उदाहरणम् रूपकम् यमकम्	1x3	3
इ	अनुप्रासः रूपकम् अनुप्रासः रूपकम्	1 1 1	1 3 10
			<b>10+10=20</b>

# आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम् - 2

## संस्कृतम् (ऐच्छिकम्)

### द्वादश-कक्षा

अवधि: होरात्रयम्

समय - तीन घण्टे

Time - 3 hours

पूर्णांका: 100

पूर्णाङ्क 100

Total marks 100

अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।

इस प्रश्नपत्र में चार खण्ड हैं।

This Question paper has four sections

खण्डः (क) अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्

15 अंकाः

Section A: Reading Comprehension

खण्डः (ख) संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्

20 अंकाः

Section B : Writing Skills in Sanskrit

खण्डः (ग) पठित-अवबोधनम्

45 अंकाः

Section C : Text books

खण्डः (घ) छन्दोऽलङ्काराः

20 अंकाः

Section D : Meters and figures of speech

निर्देशाः

#### Instructions

(1) उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि।

उत्तर उत्तरपुस्तिका में ही लिखें।

Write answers in the answer sheet.

(2) सङ्केताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।

जहां सङ्केत न हो वहां सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर संस्कृत में ही लिखें।

If you do'nt find any instructions in any of the questions, answer those questions in Sanskrit.

## आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम् - 2

कक्षा - द्वादशी

ऐच्छिक= पाठ्यक्रमः

समयः- घण्टात्रयम्

पूर्णाङ्कः 100

खण्डः 'क'

### Section A

#### अपठितांश-अवबोधनम् 15

#### (Reading Comprehension)

- 1 अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत  
निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

#### लघु-अनुच्छेदः

समस्तप्रजानां हिताय खलु वैद्यशास्त्रं प्रवर्तते। चरकसंहिता सुश्रुतसंहिता इति संहिताद्वयं प्रसिद्धम् (औषधनिर्माण-क्रमः; रोगाणां निदानं, रोगनिर्णयः चिकित्साविधानम् इत्यादिकाः विषयाः चरकसंहितायां वर्णिताः। सुश्रुतेन शल्यचिकित्सापद्धतिः स्पष्टीकृता। सुश्रुतसंहितायां तेन 120 शस्त्रभेदाः निर्दिष्टाः। पशुचिकित्सा, हस्त्यायुर्वेदः वृक्षचिकित्सा इत्यादयः अपि अन्ये बहवः ग्रन्थाः सन्ति। जीवकः नामकः प्रसिद्धः शल्यचिकित्सकः भोजराजस्य मस्तिष्कस्य शल्यक्रियाम् अकरोत् इति वर्णितं बौद्धग्रन्थेषु। वैद्यशास्त्रीयाणां ग्रन्थानाम् अरबीभाषायामपि अनुवादः जातः। एवम् अमूल्यः चिकित्साविज्ञानराशिः भारते विद्यते।

प्रश्नाः

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- I एकपदेन उत्तरत  
एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

Answer in one word only

- शल्यचिकित्सायाः पद्धतिः केन स्पष्टीकृता?
- कः भोजराजस्य शल्यक्रियामकरोत्?
- वैद्यशास्त्रं केषां हिताय प्रवर्तते?
- 120 शस्त्रभेदाः कस्यां संहितायां वर्णिताः।

- II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत  
पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Answer in a complete sentence

चरकसंहितायां वर्णितेषु विषयेषु विषयद्वयस्य नाम्नि लिखत।

- III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत  
यथा निर्देश उत्तर दीजिए

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

Do as directed

- प्रसिद्धः इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?

- (ii) मूल्यवान् इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iii) अकरोत् इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (iv) तेन इति सर्वनामपदं कस्य कृते प्रयुक्तम्?

2. निम्नलिखितम् अनुच्छेदं पठत, तदाधारितान् प्रश्नान् च उत्तरत

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर अनुच्छेद आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

अल्पे वयसि एव महत् कार्यं शक्यते। राजस्थानस्य राज्ञः जसवन्तसिंहस्य पुत्रः पृथ्वीसिंहः द्वादशे एव वयसि क्रूरं सिंहं निरायुधः सन् एव मारितवान्। प्रसिद्धः नाटककारः हरिश्चन्द्रचट्टोपाध्यायः चतुर्दशे वयसि एव अबू हसन् नामकं प्रसिद्धं नाटकं रचितवान्। भारतस्य कोकिला इति ख्यातिप्राप्ता सरोजिनीनायडू त्रयोदशे एव वयसि 1300 पंक्तियुक्तां कवितां लिखितवती। संतज्ञानेश्वरः द्वादशे वयसि भगवद्गीताम् आधारीकृत्य मराठीभाषायां ज्ञानेश्वरी इति पद्यमयं काव्यम् अरचयत्। जगदगुरुः शंकराचार्यः द्वादशे एव वयसि समग्रे भारते पण्डितान् शास्त्रार्थचर्चया पराजितवान्। विश्वकविः रवीन्द्रनाथठैगोरमहोदयः महाकवेः शेक्सपीयरस्य ‘मेकबेथ’ नाटकस्य अनुवादं बङ्गभाषया कृतवान् यदा सः केवलं चतुर्दशवर्षीयः आसीत्। अनेके दृष्टान्ताः एतादृशाः उपलभ्यन्ते अत एव उच्यते-बाला-दपि सुभाषितं ग्राह्यम्। नूनं नास्ति वयः तेजसां हेतुः इति।

**प्रश्नाः**

I एकपदेन उत्तरत

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only.**

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- (i) संतज्ञानेश्वरभहामाँैः कस्यां भाषायां ज्ञानेश्वरी काव्यं लिखितम्?
- (ii) मेकबेथ इति कस्य कृतिः?
- (iii) अबूहसन् इति नाटकस्य रचनाकारः कः?
- (iv) निरायुधः पृथ्वीसिंहः कं मारितवान्?

II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete sentence.**

- |                                                                 |     |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| (i) भारतस्य कोकिला इति ख्यातिं का प्राप्तवती?                   | 1x4 | 4 |
| (ii) शंकराचार्यः समग्रे देशे शास्त्रार्थचर्चया कान् पराजितवान्? |     |   |
| (iii) बालादपि किं ग्राह्यम्?                                    |     |   |
| (iv) वयः कस्य हेतुः न?                                          |     |   |

III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत

यथा निर्देश उत्तर दीजिए

**Do as directed.**

- (i) भारते इति पदस्य किं विशेषणपदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

- (ii) एके इत्यस्य कि विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?  
 (iii) निर्गतः आयुधः यस्य स इति कस्य शब्दस्य अर्थः ½x4  
 (iv) सः इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तमः? 2

**IV अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत।**

इस अनुच्छेद के लिये समुचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

**Give a suitable title to this passage**

**खण्डः 'ख' [20]**  
**(Section 'B')**  
**रचनात्मककार्यम्।**  
**Writing Skills**

- 3 अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि क्रमेण लिखित्वा संस्मरणम् रचयत  
 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को क्रम से लिखकर संस्मरण की पूर्ति कीजिए

**Read the following memoir by re-arranging the following sentences.**

- (i) गोपालकृष्णः गोखले प्रश्नस्य शुद्धम् उत्तरं ददाति।  
 (ii) एकदा अध्यापकः कक्षायाम् एकम् अतिकठिनं गणितप्रश्नं पृच्छति।  
 (iii) शिक्षकः तं कारणं पृच्छति।  
 (iv) अध्यापकः प्रसन्नः भूत्वा तस्मै पारितोषिकं ददाति।  
 (v) सर्वे छात्राः मौनं तिष्ठन्ति।  
 (vi) अन्येद्युः विद्यालयम् आगत्य गोपालकृष्णः पारितोषिकं शिक्षकाय प्रतिददाति।  
 (vii) मया अन्यं छात्रं पृष्ठ्वा एव उत्तरं दत्तम् अतः नाहं पारितोषिकस्य अधिकारी।  
 (viii) त्वं सत्यम् उक्तवान् अतः त्वयेव वस्तुतः पारितोषिकस्य अधिकारी।  
 (ix) शिक्षकः प्रार्थनासभायां सर्वान् छात्रान् आह्यति।  
 (x) गोपालकृष्णस्य प्रशंसां च करोति कथयति च।

- 4 अधोलिखितसङ्केतपदानि आधृत्य दशवाक्येषु रागजस्य वर्णनं कुरुत। 1X10  
 अधोलिखित मञ्जूषा में दिये सङ्केत शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए हाथी का वर्णन  
 दस वाक्यों में कीजिए।

**Describe an elephant in ten sentences with help of words given in the box.**

भीमकायः, गजः, व्यजनसदृशकर्णौ, दीर्घा शुण्डा,  
 शुण्डया वस्तु उत्थापयति, शुण्डा उपरि कृत्वा अभिवादनम्, द्वौ श्वेतदन्तौ,  
 उपवेशनस्थानं, वृक्षाणां पत्राणि त्रोट्यति, मन्दं-मन्दं चलति, शाकाहारी पशुः, बलिष्ठः  
 शुक्रितवत् नेत्रे, राज्ञां प्रियवाहनम्,

**खण्डः ग**  
**Section C**  
**पठित-अवबोधनम्**  
**(Text Book)**

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अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, श्लोकं नाद्यांशं च पठित्वा तदाधारितान् प्रश्नान् उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् लिखत  
अधोलिखित गद्यांश, श्लोक, नाद्यांश को पढ़कर उन पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए  
Read the following prose, poetry and drama passages and answer the questions based on them.

**5 अ. गद्यांशः**

आलोकयतु तावत् कल्याणाभिनिवेशीं लक्ष्मीमेव प्रथमम्। इयं हि लब्धा अपि खलु दुःखेन परिपाल्यते। न परिचयं रक्षति। नाभिजनमीक्षते। न रूपमालोकयते। न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते। न शीलं पश्यति। न वैदग्द्यं गणयति। न श्रुतिमार्कर्ण्यति। न धर्ममनुरुद्ध्यते। न त्यागमाद्रियते।

**प्रश्नाः**

**I एकपदेन उत्तरत**

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) लब्धा अपि का दुःखेन परिपाल्यते?
- (ii) लक्ष्मीः किं न गणयति?
- (iii) लक्ष्मीः कस्य अभिनिवेशी अस्ति?
- (iv) लक्ष्मीः कस्य क्रमस्य अनुवर्तनं न करोति?

**II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत**

पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete sentence**

लक्ष्म्या: प्रकृतेः वैशिष्ट्यद्वयं वर्णयत

**III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत**

यथा निर्देश उत्तर दीजिए।

**Do as directed**

- (i) शृणोति इति स्थाने किं क्रियापदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (ii) सुखेन इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iii) इयम् इति सर्वनामपदं कस्यै प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iv) अस्मिन् गद्यांशे किं क्रियापदद्वयं समानार्थकम्?

## 5 आ श्लोकः:

जाड्यं धियो हरति सिज्जति वाचि सत्यम्,  
मानोन्तिं दिशति पापमपाकरोति।  
चेतः प्रसादयति, दिक्षु तनोति कीर्तिं,  
सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम्॥

### प्रश्नाः

#### I एकपदेन उत्तरत

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) सत्संगतिः दिक्षु किं तनोति?
- (ii) वाचि का सत्यं सिज्जति?
- (iii) सत्सङ्गति कस्य जाड्यं हरति?
- (iv) सत्सङ्गतिः केषां सर्वम् उपकारं करोति?

#### II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete sentence**

सत्सङ्गत्या कृतम् उपकारद्वयं वर्णयत

#### III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत

- (i) वाण्याम् इति कस्य पदस्य अर्थः?
- (ii) अवनतिः इत्यस्य कः विलोमः?
- (iii) प्रसादयति इति क्रियायदस्य कर्मपदं किम्?
- (iv) मानस्य उन्नतिम् इति स्थाने किं समस्तपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

## 5 इ नाट्यांशः:

**कौशल्या-** जात! इतोऽपि तावदेहि। (उत्सङ्गे गृहीत्वा) अहो न केवलं मांसलोज्ज्वलेन देहबन्धनेन, कलहंसधोषधर्घरानुनादिना स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुसरति। जात! पश्यामि ते मुखपुण्डरीकम् (चिबुकमुन्नमय्य, निरूप्य, सबाष्णाकूतम्। राजर्षे! कि न पश्यसि? निपुणं निरूप्यमाणो वत्साया मे वध्वा मुखचन्द्रेणापि संवदत्येव

**जनकः-** पश्यामि, साखि! पश्यामि।

### प्रश्नाः

#### I एकपदेन उत्तरत

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

एक शब्द में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in one word only**

- (i) राजर्षे इति सम्बोधनं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?

- (ii) कौसल्या लवं कुत्र उपावेशयति?
- (iii) लवस्य स्वरः कम् अनुसरति?
- (iv) लवस्य मुखकमलं कस्याः वध्वाः मुखचन्द्रं संवदति?

**II पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत**

1x1= 1

पूर्णवाक्य में उत्तर दीजिए

**Answer in a complete sentence**

लवस्य एकं वैशिष्ट्यं वर्णयत

**III यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत**

1/2x4= 2

यथा निर्देश उत्तर दीजिए

**Do as directed**

- (i) कौसल्या केन सह वार्तालापं करोति?
- (ii) ते इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?
- (iii) देहबन्धनेन इति विशेष्यस्य किं विशेषणम्?
- (iv) उपरि कृत्वा इति स्थाने किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

**6. अधोलिखितशब्दान् अर्थेः सह मेलयत**

1/2x4= 2

निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उनके अर्थों के साथ मिलाइये

**Match the following words with their meanings**

शब्दः	अर्थः
क	ऐन्द्रम्
ख	निधाय
ग	इन्दुशेखरात्
घ	अहनि
(i)	स्थापयित्वा
(ii)	दिने
(iii)	इन्द्रस्य
(iv)	शिवात्

**7. अधोलिखितकथनेषु रेखांकितानि पदानि आश्रित्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत**

1x4= 4

निम्नलिखित कथनों में रेखांकितपदों को आश्रित करके प्रश्ननिर्माण कीजिए

**Frame questions based on the underlined words in the given sentences.**

- (i) गंगदत्तः दायादैः उद्भेजितः कूपात् निष्क्रान्तः।
- (ii) गंगदत्तः अचिन्तयत् यत् सर्प कूपे नीत्वा दायादानाम् उच्छेदं करोमि इति
- (iii) एवमुक्त्वा बिलात् निष्क्रम्य सर्पः मण्डूकेन सह प्रस्थितः।
- (iv) गंगदत्तेन सर्प कोटरे धृत्वा ते दायादाः दर्शिताः।

**8. अधोलिखितेषु भावार्थेषु मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत**

निम्नलिखित भावार्थों में मञ्जूषा से पद चुनकार खाली स्थान भरें

**Fill in the blanks in following explanations with suitable words from the list given in the box.**

- (i) काश्यपः कथयति यत्-----गमनेन मम-----अपि ईदशी व्याकुलता अस्ति  
तहि-----नूतनैः वियोगदुःखैः-----कथं न दुःखिनः स्युः।
- (ii) यथा वहन्त्यः नद्यः -----विहाय समुद्रे विलीनाः भवन्ति तथैव-----अपि स्वकीयं  
सांसारिकं-----त्यक्त्वा सर्वेभ्यः उत्तमं-----प्राप्नोति।
- (iii) श्रेष्ठाः जनाः यथा-----तथैव अन्ये सामान्यजनाः अपि आचरणं -----1  
महापुरुषः यत्---करोति सम्पूर्णं जगत् तस्य एव-----करोति।

### मञ्जूषा

पुत्रीणाम्, परमपुरुषं, आचरति, वनवासिनः  
कुर्वन्ति, नामरूपे, गृहस्थिनः, प्रमाणं,  
विद्वान्, अनुसरणं, शकुन्तलायाः, परिचयं

- 9 अधोलिखितयोः अन्वययोः स्कृतस्थानानि पूरयत  
निम्नलिखित अन्वयों मे रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति कीजिए

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

**Fill in the blanks in the prose-Order renderings of the given stages**

- (i) पाचयेत्कटुकां पिष्ट्वा कर्पेरऽभिनवे शुचौ।  
निष्पीडितो घृतयुतस्तद्रसो ज्वरदाहजित्॥
- (i) **अन्वयः**: कटुकाम् अभिनवे शुचौ-----पिष्ट्वा पाचयेत्।  
-----तद्रसः -----ज्वरदाहजित्॥
- (ii) अथ मार्ग निरुन्धानां राक्षसीं ताटकाभिधाम्॥  
अवधीद्राघवस्तूर्णं प्रेरितः कौशिकेन सः॥
- (ii) **अन्वयः**:  
अथ सः-----कौशिकेन प्रेरितः मार्गम् निरुन्धानां-----राक्षसीं  
तूर्णम्-----॥

- 10 अधोलिखिताः पंक्तयः कस्य कवेः कस्मात् काव्यात् संकलिताः?

$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

निम्नलिखित पंक्तियाँ किस कवि के किस काव्य से ली गई हैं?

**From which book of which writer have the following lines been taken?**

	कवि	शास्त्रम्/काव्यम्
(i) पिबेन्निकुम्भकल्कं वा द्विगुणं शीतवारिणा।	-----	-----
(ii) यद् वपति बीजं हि लभते तादृशं फलम्।	-----	-----
(iii) ओदकान्तं स्निग्धजनो वानुगन्तव्य इति।	-----	-----
(iv) योऽयमश्वः पताकेयमथवा वीरघोषणा।	-----	-----
(v) जिताः पाणिनिना सर्वे मूर्खीभूता वयं पुनः।	-----	-----

**11 यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत  
यथानिर्देश उत्तर दीजिए**

**1x5= 5**

**Answer as directed**

- I (i) चित्रकर्मपरिचयेनाङ्गेषु ते आभरणविनियोगं कुर्वः।  
(ii) भोः ! भोः ! तत्किमक्षत्रिया पृथिवी यदेवमुद्घोष्यते ?  
(iii) शुत्रमुन्मूलयेत्प्राज्ञस्तीक्ष्णं तीक्ष्णेन शत्रुणा।  
(iv) मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भा ते सङ्घोऽस्त्वकर्मणि।  
(v) अधीतसर्वशास्त्रस्य ते नाल्पमपि उपदेष्टव्यम् अस्ति।

**ii विशेष्यं चिनुत  
विशेष्य चुनिए**

**1x2= 2**

**Select the Qualified (Noun)**

- (i) कोशिकस्य करे राजा ददौ रामं सलक्षणम्।  
(ii) नभःस्थेन महाघोरो हुङ्कारः शम्भुना कृतः।

**iii कर्तृपदं चिनुत  
कर्ता पद को चुनिए**

**1x3= 3**

**Select the subject**

- (i) एष रोहितानां मध्येचरो भवतु।  
(ii) मदीयबिलदुर्गम् अन्येन रुद्धं भविष्यति।  
(iii) तिस्रः गतयो भवन्ति वित्तस्य।

**खण्डः 'घ'**

**Section D  
छन्दोऽलङ्काराः**

**10+10 = 20**

**Meters and Figures of speech**

**12 अ अधोलिखितान् प्रश्नान् उत्तरत  
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए**

**1x4 = 4**

**Answer the following questions**

- (i) कस्मिन् गणे सर्वे वर्णाः लघवः सन्ति?  
(ii) विद्यया इति पदे कः गणः?  
(iii) शिखरिणीछन्दसि प्रतिचरणं कति वर्णाः सन्ति?  
(iv) कर्मणि इति पदे कः वर्णः गुरुः / लघुः

**आ अधोलिखितपरिभाषासु रिक्तस्थानपूर्ति कुर्वन्तु  
निम्नलिखित परिभाषाओं में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए**

**1x3 = 3**

**Fill in the blanks in the given definitions**

- (i) ननमययुतेयं मालिनी-----1

- (ii) उक्ता वसन्ततिलका-----1  
 (iii) वदन्ति वंशस्थाविल-----1

इ कस्यचिदेकस्य छन्दसः उदाहरणं लिखन्तु  
 किसी एक छन्द का उदाहरण लिखिए

2

**Illustrate any one of the following meters with an example**

अनुष्टुप् अथवा उपजातिः

इ अधोलिखिते पद्यांशे किं छन्दः?  
 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश में कौन-सा छन्द है? पहचानिए

2

**Identify the meter in the given line**

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्

13 अ अलङ्काराणाम् अधोलिखितपरिभाषाः पूरयन्तु

1x4 = 4

अलङ्कारों की निम्नलिखित परिभाषाओं को पूरा करें

**Fill in the blanks in the following definition of the given figures of speech**

- (i) शिलष्टैः पदैः-----श्लेष उच्यते।  
 (ii) -----शब्दसाम्यं वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत्।  
 (iii) भवेत् सम्भावना-----प्रकृतस्य परात्मना।  
 (iv) साम्यं वाच्यमवैधर्यं वाक्यैव्ये उपमा-----1

आ अधोलिखितयोः अलङ्कारयोः एकम् उदाहरण लिखन्तु

1x4 = 4

निम्नलिखित अलङ्कारों में से किसी एक अलङ्कार का उदाहरण दीजिए।

**Illustrate any one of the following figures of speech with an example.**

उत्प्रेक्षा अथवा रूपकम्

इ अधोलिखितपूर्विकात्तु के अलङ्काराः?

1x3 = 3

निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों में अलङ्कार की पहचान कीजिए।

**Identify the figures of speech in the following lines**

- (i) ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा बहुमता भव।  
 (ii) प्रकृतिसिद्धमिदं हि महात्मनाम्।  
 (iii) नास्ति येषां यशः काये जरामरणं भयम्।

## आदर्शप्रश्नपत्रम् - 2

कोड संख्या 022

कक्षा - द्वादश

ऐच्छिक पाठ्यक्रमः

अंक-योजना

समय:- घण्टात्रयम्

पूर्णांका: 100

खण्ड : क

अपठितांश-अवबोधनम् 15

अस्मि खण्डे अनुच्छेदद्वयम् अस्ति।

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्नप्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अंक-संकेतः	अंक-विभागः
1 तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) सुश्रुतेन (ii) जीवकः (iii) समस्तप्रजानाम् (iv) सुश्रुतसंहितायाम्	½ ½ ½ ½	2
11 तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	(i) चरकसंहितायां वर्णितविषयेषु किमपि विषयद्वयम् रोगनिदानं, चिकित्सा-रोगनिर्णयः, औषध-निर्माणम् वा	1	1
111 भाषिक ज्ञानपरीक्षाकर्वै	लघु-उत्तरम् विशेष्यचयनम् विलोमचयनम् कर्तृपदचयनम् सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञा प्रयोगः	(i) शल्यचिकित्सकः (ii) अमूल्यः (iii) जीवकः (iv) सुश्रुतकृते	½ ½ ½ ½	2
2 द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः				
1 तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) मराठी (ii) शेक्सपीयरस्य (iii) हरिश्चन्द्रः चट्टोपाध्यायः (iv) सिंहम्	½ ½ ½ ½	2
11 तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन	(i) सरोजिनी नायदू 'भारतस्य कोकिला' इति ख्यातिं प्राप्तवती (ii) शंकराचार्यः समग्रदेशे पण्डितान् शास्त्रार्थचर्चया पराजितवान्	1 1	

			(iii) सुभाषितम् बालादपि		
			ग्राह्यम्	1	
			(iv) वयः तेजसाम् हेतुः न	1	4
111	भाषिककार्यम्	अतिलघूत्तरम्	(i) समग्रे	½	
			(ii) अनेके	½	
			(iii) निरायुधस्य	½	
			(iv) रकीन्द्रनाथैगोरः	½	2
	शीर्षकप्रदानम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	वयः तेजसां न हेतुः।		
			अल्पे वयसि महत् कार्यम्	1	
			बालादपि सुभाषितं ग्राह्यम्	1	
			(शुद्धतथ्यकृते एवं किमपि	1+1	2
			अन्यत् शुद्धवर्तनीकृते)		10

## खण्डः ख 20

### रचनात्मककार्यम्

क्रमांकः उद्देश्यम्	प्रश्नप्रकारः	अपेक्षित-उत्तराणि	अंक-संकेतः	अंक-विभागः
3	कथाक्रमयोजनम्	निबन्धात्मकः: ii, vi, i, iv vi, iii, vii ix, x, viii	1x10	10
4	वाक्यनिर्माण- कौशलम्	निबन्धात्मकः: दश संकेतपदानि आघृत्य दश वाक्यानि स्वकल्पनया अपि अन्यानिवाक्यानि	1x10	10

## खण्डः ग

### पठित अवबोधनम् 45

### अनुच्छेदत्रयम्

#### 5अ गद्यांशः:

1	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षा	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) लक्ष्मीः (ii) वैदग्ध्यम् (iii) कल्याणस्य (iv) कुलस्य	½ ½ ½ ½	2
11	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षा	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	किमपि वैशिष्ट्यद्वयम् भवति। दुःखेन परिपालनम्, परिचयं न रक्षति, अभिजनं न ईक्षते इत्यादयः	½ + ½ 1	

11(1)	भाषिकतत्त्वबोधपरीक्षा	शब्दबोधः	(i) आकर्णयति (ii) दुःखेन (iii) लक्ष्यै (iv) ईक्षते, पश्यति, आलोकयते द्रुयमेव	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
					<u>5</u>
5	<b>पद्धः</b>				
1	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षा	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) कीर्तिम् (ii) सत्संगतिः (iii) धियः / बुद्धेः (iv) पुंसाम्/मनुष्याणाम्	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
11	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	जाड्यहरणम्, वाचि सत्यस्य सिज्जनं मानस्य उन्नतिः इत्यादयः इति उपकारद्रुयम् सत्संगत्याः		
111	भाषिककार्यपरीक्षणम्	शब्दार्थबोधः विलोमज्ञानम् कर्मपद चयनम् समस्तपदज्ञानम्	(i) वाचि (ii) उन्नतिः (iii) चेतः (iv) मानोन्नतिम्	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
					<u>5</u>
5 <i>इ</i>	<b>नाट्याशः</b>				
1	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	(i) जनकाय (ii) उत्सङ्घे/क्रोडे (iii) रामभद्रम् (iv) कौशल्यायाः	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	लवः: मांसोज्ज्वलः: देहबन्धः कलहंसघोषघर्घरानुनादी स्वरः: चासीत्	1	2
111	भाषिकतत्त्वबोधपरीक्षा	करणपरिचयः सर्वनामस्थाने संज्ञा	(i) जनकेन (ii) लवस्य कृते (iii) मांसोज्ज्वले (iv) उन्नमय्य	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
6	शब्दार्थज्ञानम्	शब्दार्थमेलनम्	(क) ऐन्द्रम्-इन्द्रस्य (ख) निधाय-स्थापयित्वा (ग) इन्दुशेखरात्-शिवात् (घ) अहिनि-दिने	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
					<u>5</u>

7	प्रश्ननिर्माणम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	(i) कैः (ii) कः (iii) कस्मात् (iv) कस्मिन्	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	4
8	भावार्थबोधः	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) शकुन्तलायाः वनवासिनः पुत्रीणम्, गृहस्थिनः	$\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	6
			(ii) नामरूपे (iii) विद्वान्, परिचयं, परमपुरुषम्, आचरन्ति, कुर्वन्ति प्रमाणम्, अनुसरणम्		
9	अन्वयबोधः	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) कर्पे (ii) निष्पीडितः (iii) घृतयुतः	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
			(i) राघवः (ii) ताटकाभिधाम् (iii) अवधीत्		
10	सन्दर्भज्ञानपरीक्षा	अतिलघूत्तरः कवि-काव्यपरिचयः	बाणभट्टः-अष्टाङ्गहृदयम् विष्णुशर्मा-पंचतन्त्रम् कालिदासः-शाकुन्तलम् भवभूतिः-उत्तरामचरितम् सोमदेवः-कथासरित्सागरः	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	
11	प्रसङ्गपरिचयः	कः कं कथयति	सख्यौ-शकुन्तलाम् लवः-नेपथ्ये गंगादत्तः-स्वमनसि श्रीकृष्णः-अर्जुनम् शुकनासः-चन्द्रापीडम्	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	5
11	भाषिक-कार्यपरीक्षणम्	विशेष्यचयनम्	(i) रामम् (ii) शम्भुना, हुंकारः	1 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	2
	भाषिक-कार्यपरीक्षणम्	कर्तृपदचयनम्	(i) एषः (ii) दुर्गम् (iii) गतयः	1 1 1	3
12अ	लघुगुरुस्वरविवेकः	अतिलघूत्तरः	(i) तगणे (ii) रगणः (iii) 19 वर्णाः (iv) गुरुः	1 1 1 1	4

**खण्डः 'घ'**  
**छन्दोऽलङ्काराः**

45

12आ	परिभाषाज्ञानम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) भोगिलोकैः	1	
इ	उदाहरणज्ञानम्	लघूत्तरः	(ii) तभजाजगौणः	1	
ई	छन्दः अभिज्ञानम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	(iii) जतौ जरौ	1	3
13अ	परिभाषाज्ञानम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	उदाहरणम्	2	2
			शार्दूलविक्रीडितम्	1	1
आ	उदाहरणज्ञानम्	लघूत्तरः	(i) अनेकार्थाभिधानैः	1	<u>10</u>
			(ii) अनुप्रासः	1	
इ	अलङ्कार- अभिज्ञानम्	अतिलघूत्तरः	(iii) उत्प्रेक्षा	1	
			(iv) द्वयोः	1	4
			उत्प्रेक्षा/रूपकस्य	3	3
			उदाहरणम्		
			(i) उपमा	1	
			(ii) अर्थान्तरन्यासः	1	
			(iii) रूपकम्	1	<u>3</u>
					<u>10</u>

**आदर्शसंस्कृतप्रश्नपत्रम् २**  
**ऐच्छिकपाठ्यक्रमः**  
**पाठ्यक्रमपरिशीलनम्**  
**कक्षा XII**

**खण्डः क  
अपठित-अवबोधनम्**

1	लघु-अनुच्छेदः	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	2	
		पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	1	
		भाषिककार्यम्	2	5
2	दीर्घःअनुच्छेदः	एकपदेन उत्तरम्	2	
		पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरम्	4	
		भाषिककार्यम्	2	
		शीर्षकलेखनम्	2	10

**खण्डः ख  
रचनात्मकं कार्यम्**

3	कथा-क्रमायोजनम्	दशवाक्यानि	1x10	10
4	शब्दसूचीसाहाय्येन गजवर्णनम्	दशवाक्यानि	1x10	10

**खण्डः ग  
पठितांश-अवबोधनम् 45**

				पाठसंख्या
5 अ	<b>गद्यांशः:</b>			
	तथ्यबोधपरीक्षणम्	एकपदेन	लक्ष्याः प्रभावः	4
		पूर्णवाक्येन		5
		भाषिककार्यम्		
आ	<b>पद्यः:</b>	एकपदेन	नीतिश्लोकाः	5
		पूर्णवाक्येन		5
		भाषिककार्यम्		
5	<b>नाट्यांशः:</b>	एकपदेन	लवकौतुकम्	8
		पूर्णवाक्येन		5
		भाषिक-कार्यम्		

6	शब्दार्थज्ञानम्	मेलनम्	पाणिनिकथा	9	2
7	प्रश्ननिर्माणम्	अतिलघूतरः	(i) यथा बीजं तथा फलम्	6	4
8	भावार्थबोधपरीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) कण्वोपदेशः (ii) उपनिषद्वचनामृतम् (iii) कर्मयोगः (iv) पाणिनिकथा	3 1 2 9	2 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
9	अन्वयबोधपरीक्षणम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) औषधम् (ii) लोकरक्षा रामः	7 10	$\frac{1}{2} + 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$
10	सन्दर्भ-ज्ञानपरीक्षणम्	कविः/शास्त्रोल्लेखः	(i) औषधाम् (ii) यथा बीजं तथा फलम् (iii) कण्वोददेशः (iv) लवकौतुकम् (v) पाणिनिकथा	7 6 3 8 9	5
11	भाषिकतत्त्वबोधपरीक्षा	कः कं कथयति	(i) कण्वोपदेशः (ii) लवकौतुकम् (iii) यथा बीजम् तथा फलम् (iv) कर्मयोगः (i) लक्ष्म्याः प्रभावः	3 8 6 2 4	5
11	विशेष्यबोधः	विशेष्यचयनम्	(i) लोकरक्षक रामः (ii) पाणिनिकथा	10 9	2
11	कर्तृपद-बोधः	कर्तृपदचयनम्	(i) लवकौतुकम् (ii) यथा बीजम् तथा फलम् (iii) नीतिश्लोकाः	8 6 5	3
<b>खण्ड 'घ'</b> <b>छन्दोऽलङ्घारा 20</b>					
12अ	लघुगुरुस्वरविवेकः	अतिलघूतरः	नगणे रगणः शिखरिणी गुरु/लघुविवेकः	1 1 1 1	अंकसंकेतः अंकविभागः
					4

आ	परिभाषाज्ञानम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) मालिनी (ii) वसन्ततिलका (iii) वंशस्थ	1 1 1	3
5	उदाहरणज्ञानम्	लघूत्तरः	(iv) अनुष्टुप् उपजातिः	2	2
	छान्दोऽभिज्ञानम्	छन्दः नामोल्लेखनम्	शर्दूलविक्रीडितम्	1	<u>10</u>
<b>अलंकाराः</b>					
13 अ	परिभाषाज्ञानम्	रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिः	(i) श्लेषः (ii) अनुप्रासः (iii) उत्प्रेक्षा (iv) उपमा	1 1 1 1	4
आ	उदाहरण-ज्ञानम्	लघूत्तरः	उत्प्रेक्षा, रूपकम्	3	3
इ	अलङ्काराभिज्ञानम्	नामोल्लेखनम्	(i) उपमा (ii) अर्थान्तरन्यासः (iii) रूपकम्	1 1 1	<u>3</u> <u>10</u>

# **HISTORY**

## **CODE NO (027)**

## **DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

### **HISTORY**

**Class XII**

**Max. Marks : 100**

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:-

#### **1. Weightage to instructional Objectives/ Learning Outcomes**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>% of marks</b>
1.	Knowledge	30	30%
2.	Understanding	45	45%
3.	Application	15	15%
4.	Skill	10	10%

#### **2. Weightage to Types/Forms of Questions**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Form of Question</b>	<b>Marks for Each Question</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>%</b>
1	L.A.	8	4	32	32%
2	S.A.I	5	8	40	40%
3	S.A.II	2	9	18	18%
4	Map	5	2	10	10%

*Note The expected length of the answers under different types of questions would be as follows:*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type/forms of question</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>No. of questions</b>	<b>Expected length of each question</b>	<b>*Expected time for question</b>
1	L.A.	8	4	upto 250 words	$17 \times 4 = 68$
2	S.A.I	5	8	upto 100 words	$8 \times 8 = 64$
3	S.A.II	2	9	20 to 30 words	$3 \times 9 = 27$
4	Map	5	2	---	$5 \times 2 = 10$ 169 Minutes Total 180 minutes 11 minutes for reading and for revision

L.A. = (Long Answer Type Questions) 4

S.A.I = (Short Answer I Type Questions) 8

S.A.II = (Short Answer II Type Questions) 9

Maps 2

Total 23

*\* This is only an approximation. Though students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible, the actual length, however, may vary. As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers, it would, therefore, be advisable for the candidates to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous length and be within the expected limits.*

### **3. Weightage to content/subject units : 60 marks**

#### **Part A - Modern India**

1	India in the Late Eighteenth Century	}	10
2	Coming of the Europeans and the Rise of the British		
3	India under East India Company (1757-1857)		
4	Uprising of 1857	}	10
5	Changes after 1857		
6	Social, Cultural and Religious Awakening in the 19th Century	}	15
7	Indian National Congress (1885-1905)		
8	Growth of Nationalism (1905-1918)		
9	Rise of Gandhi in Indian Political Scene (1915-20)		08
10	Struggle for Swaraj and making of Indian Constitution		12
11	Map work on Modern India		05

#### **Part B - Contemporary world**

12	Introduction	}	05
13	The world from the end of the 19th Century to the end of the first World War		
14	The World from 1919 to 1939		
15	The Second World War	}	10
16	The world after Second World War		
17	Development in Asia and Africa	}	07
18	Khurshev Era in U.S.S.R.		
19	Development in Science and Technology	}	06
20	Development in Art, Literature, Media and Culture		
21	Map work on Contemporary world		

### **4. Weightage to difficulty Level of Questions:**

S.No.	Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
1	Easy (C)	25%
2	Average (B)	60%
3	Difficult (A)	15%

*Note: A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual as such the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the Paper Setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weight rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.*

### **5. Scheme of options:**

- There will be no external choice. However, alternate questions will be provided in all long questions.
- Choice is provided in 5 Short Answer I questions i.e. three from Modern India and two in the Contemporary World History of 5 Marks each.
- Choice is provided in S.A. II questions only between the unit no. 19 and 20 of two marks each.

## **CLASS XII**

### **LIST OF MAPS**

#### **A. Modern India**

1. Major Indian States in 18th century
2. European settlements - 1705
3. India in 1765
4. India in 1805
5. India in 1857
6. Centres of the Revolt of 1857 - Places mentioned in the text book
7. Congress Sessions 1885-1947
8. Centres of freedom Movement - Places mentioned in the text Book
9. Major Indian States in 1947

#### **B. Contemporary World History**

1. Colonial possessions in Asia and Africa in 1914.
2. Japan's colonial expansion (1895-1918)
3. Europe during the first world war
4. Europe after the first world war
5. European Government in 1930's
6. Axis conquests in Europe up to November 1942
7. Japanese conquest up to 1942
8. European countries ruled by communist parties in 1950
9. Asian countries win independence
10. African countries achieve independence.

**BLUE PRINT  
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I  
CLASS XII**

**Time 3 hours**  
**Subject: History**

**Max. Marks: 100**

Objective	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total		
	L.A. (8)	S.A. I (5)	S.A. II (2)	L.A. (8)	S.A. I (5)	S.A. II (2)	L.A. (8)	S.A. I (5)	S.A. II (2)	Skill	L.A. (8)	S.A. I (5)	S.A. II (2)	Total	
From of question Content unit															
<b>A. Modern India</b>															
Unit 1,2,3				5 (1)			5 (1)					10 (2)		10	
Unit 4-5					8 (1)			2 (1)				8 (1)		2 (1)	
Unit 6-8							2 (1)		5 (1)			8 (1)		5 (1)	
Unit 9						8 (1)					8 (1)			8	
Unit 10							2 (1)		5 (1)			10 (2)		2 (1)	
Unit 11 Map										5 (1)				5	
<b>B. Contemporary World</b>															
Unit 12-13							5 (1)					5 (1)		5	
Unit 14						2 (1)			5 (1)			5 (1)		7	
Unit 15-16						2 (1)	8 (1)				8 (1)		2 (1)	10	
Unit 17-18						2 (1)		5 (1)			5 (1)		2 (1)	7	
Unit 19-20							6 (3)					6 (3)		6	
Unit 21										5 (1)				5	
Sub-total	8 (1)	10 (2)	12 (6)	24 (3)	15 (3)	6 (3)		15 (3)		10(2)	32 (3)	40 (8)	18(9)	<b>100(23)</b>	
Total		30 (9)			45 (9)			15(3)		10(2)					

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I**  
**HISTORY**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**General Instructions**

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words
3. Answers to questions carrying 5 marks should not exceed 100 words.
4. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 250 words.
5. Attach the maps with the answer sheet.

**A. MODERN INDIA**

- |   |                                                                                             |   |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Why did the modern educated Indians not support the rebels in 1857?                         | 2 |
| 2 | Why were the Home Rule Leagues formed? Give any two reasons.                                | 2 |
| 3 | What were the differences in the approach and activities of the Swarajists and no changers? | 2 |
| 4 | Describe the major achievements of Tipu Sultan to strengthen the Mysore State.              | 5 |
| 5 | Explain the Dual System of Administration in Bengal introduced by Lord Clive.               | 5 |

**OR**

Explain the ways in which India's wealth was drained to Britain from 1757 to 1856.:

- |   |                                                                                              |   |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 6 | What were the provisions of the Govt. of India Act of 1935.                                  | 5 |
| 7 | Evaluate the role of the revolutionaries of the late 1920s in the freedom struggle of India. | 5 |

**OR**

Examine the growth of socialist ideas during the 1930s and 1940s. What was their impact on the nationalist movement of India?

- |   |                                                                                                 |   |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 8 | Critically examine the role of western thought and education in the rise of modern nationalism. | 5 |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

**OR**

Evaluate the contribution of the Moderates to the growth of Indian National movement. What was the attitude of the Government towards them?

- |   |                                                                                                   |   |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 9 | Describe the achievements of Arya Samaj in the educational, religious and social fields in India. | 8 |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

**OR**

Trace the development of religious and social reforms in western India (Any 4)

- 10 'The uprising of 1857 was the outburst of popular discontent with the economic, social, religious and political policies of the British in India'. Explain. 8

**OR**

Explain the various purposes for which the Indian Army was used by the British colonial rulers. Also explain the changes introduced in the Army after the Revolt of 1857.

- 11 When and why was the Cripps Mission sent to India? Why did it fail? Explain the major developments that followed its failure. 1+1+2=4

**OR**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

'I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. . . .

(Mahatma Gandhi)

- (a) Explain the three social causes very close to Gandhiji's heart.  
(b) Explain Gandhiji's programme for the economic upliftment of the common man.  
(c) Why did he associate himself with the common man? 3+2+3

- 12 On the given outline map of India, mark and name the following five European settlements in the 18th century:  
1. Chandranagore      2. Goa;      3. Fort William  
4. Nagapatnam      5. Pondicherry. 5

**OR**

On the given outline Map of India mark and name five Indian National Congress sessions between 1885-1907.

*Note : The following question is in place of Q. No. 12 for Blind Candidates only:*

Write the names of five places of European Settlement in India into 18th Century

**OR**

Write any five names of the places of Indian National Congress sessions held from 1885 to 1907

**B. CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY**

- 13 What was the May Fourth Movement with reference to China? 2  
14 What was Operation Barbarossa during Second World War? 2  
15 State any two changes brought about by the Constitution of 1947 in Japan. 2  
16 Mention any two features of the Second Industrial Revolution. 2

**OR**

Mention any two characteristic features of the Bengal School of Art.

- 17 State any *two* ways in which development in science and technology has improved food production and distribution in India. 2

**OR**

Mention any *two* changes in African Literature after the independence of the African countries.

- 18 State any *two* effects in the use of automobiles in the field of transport system. 2

**OR**

Mention *two* international news agencies which control the bulk of news collection and dissemination in the world.

- 19 Explain the events in the Balkan region that created conditions of war in the early 20th century. 5

**OR**

Explain the difficulties faced by historians in writing contemporary History.

- 20 Explain the foreign policy of Soviet Union in the Khrushchev era. 5

- 21 USA faced economic depression of 1929 inspite of unprecedented growth in economy. Analyze the factors responsible for it. 5

**OR**

'The growth of Fascism was a calamity not only for Europe but for the entire world.' Justify the statement by giving arguments.

- 22 Explain the factors that brought about the collapse of imperialism in the post Second World War period. 8

**OR**

Explain the reasons for the collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union. What was its immediate effect?

- 23 On the outline map of Europe mark and name *three* countries occupied by Germany and *two* neutral countries during the Second World War. 5

**OR**

On the outline Map of Africa name and mark *five* countries that became independent in the Africa year.

*Note: The following question is only for the **Blind candidates** in lieu of map question no.23.*

Name *three* countries occupied by Germany and *two* countries that were neutral during the Second World War.

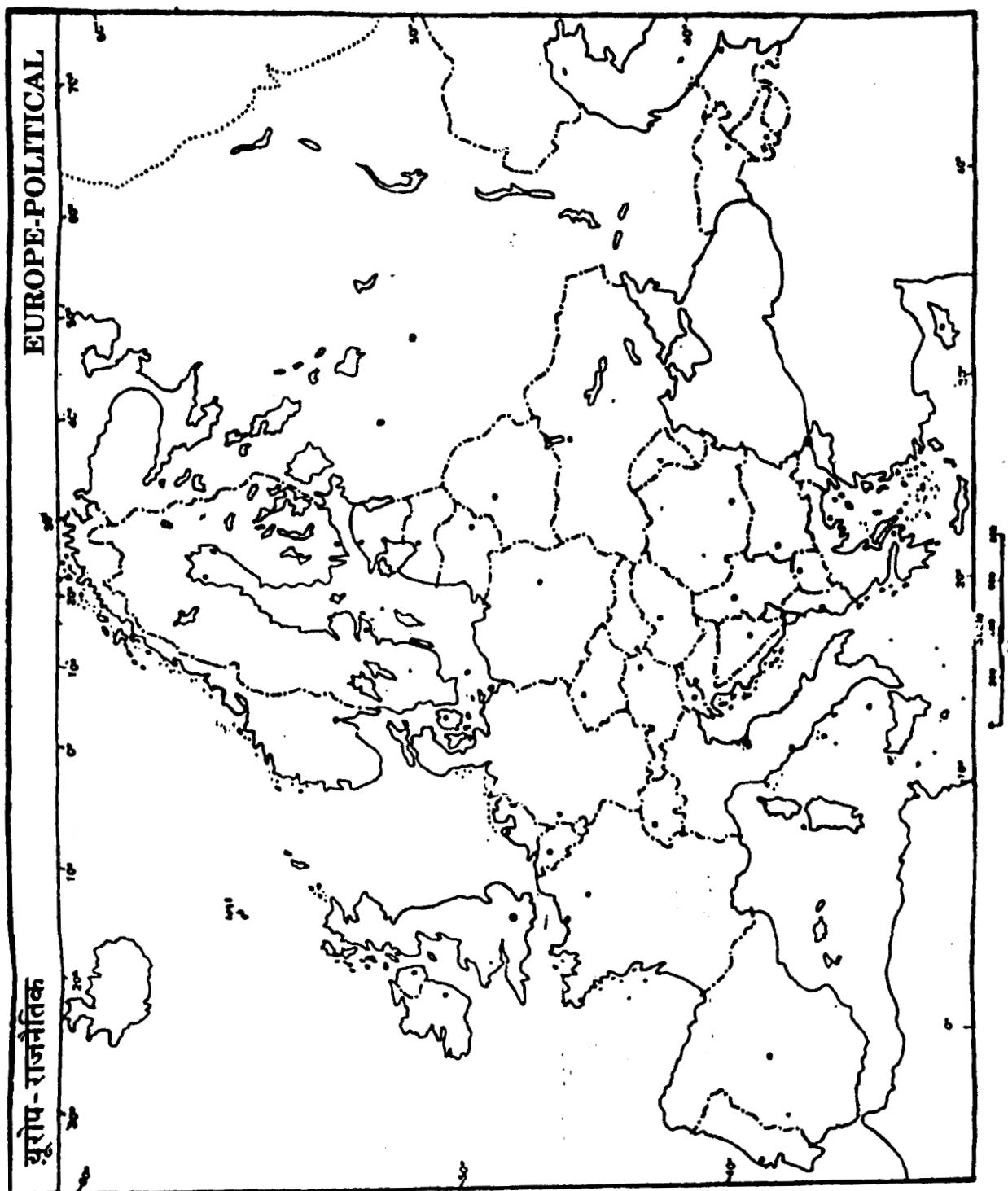
**OR**

Name *five* countries in Africa that became independent in the Africa year.

Map for Question No. 12 Set 1



Map for Question No. 23 Set 1



Map for Question No. 23 (or) Set 1



अफ्रीका - राजनीतिक

AFRICA - POLITICAL

**SAMPLE PAPER I**  
**HISTORY**  
**CLASS XII**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**A. MODERN INDIA**

- Q1. (i) They did not like the rebel's appeals to superstitions.  
(ii) They did not like the rebel's opposition to progressive Social measures.  
(iii) They believed that the British Rule would modernize India.  
(iv) Leadership provided by the feudal elements to the rebels of 1857.  
(Any Two) 1+1 = 2 marks

**Q2. Home Rule leagues was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Anni Besant**

- (i) Realization that without popular pressure government would not give any Concessions.  
(ii) The world war destroyed the myth of the Western powers.  
(iii) World war increased misery among Indians.  
(iv) Inert political organization with no political work under the Moderates.  
(Any Two) 1+1 = 2 marks

**Q3.** The withdrawal of the non-cooperation movement led to serious differences among the leaders, who had to decide how to prevent the movement from lapsing into passivity.

One school of thought headed by C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru known as swarajists advocated a new line of political activity under the changed condition. According to them the nationalist should end the boycott of legislative councils, enter them, obstruct the working according to official plan, expose their weakness and use them to arouse public enthusiasm.

No changers like Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari, Rajendra Prasad opposed this idea and warned that it would neglect the work of masses, weaken nationalist fervour and create rivalry among leaders. They emphasised the Constructive Programme of spinning, Hindu Muslim Unity and grass root work in the villages.

In December 1922, Motilal Nehru formed the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party. The new party was to function as a group within the Party.

(Assess as a whole) 2 marks

**Q4. Major Achievements of Tipu Sultan**

- (i) A great innovator
- (ii) Desire to change reflected in the introduction of a new calendar, system of coinage etc.
- (iii) Personal library on diverse subjects.
- (iv) Showed keen interest in the French Revolution.
- (v) Organized loyal & disciplined troops.
- (vi) Infantry armed with muskets & bayonets.
- (vii) Made an effort to build modern navy.
- (viii) A great statesman; first Indian ruler to recognize the threat of the British.

(Any five points)

5 marks

**Q5. Dual system of Administration**

- (i) Under the Dual system the East India Company became the real master of Bengal from 1765.
- (ii) The Nawab depended on the British for internal and external security.
- (iii) As Diwan, the company directly collected its revenues.
- (iv) Through the right to nominate the Deputy Subahdar, the British Controlled the Nizamat.
- (v) The British army was in sole control of Bengal's defence.
- (vi) British had power without responsibility.
- (vii) The Nawab had the responsibility of administration but no power to discharge it.

(Assess as a whole)

5 marks

**OR**

**Q5. Drain of wealth to Britain from India**

The economic drain was the result of the control on

- (i) Indian revenue by a foreign company of merchants who spent the Indian money in Britain.
- (ii) Collection of immense fortune extorted from common men, Indian rulers and merchants-six million pounds in 7 years (1758-65) four times the land revenue of Bengal.

- (iii) Collection of revenue of Bengal through the grant of Diwani in 1765 and thus directly organised the drain.
- (iv) By the end of 18th century, the drain amounted to 9% of India's national income in addition to salaries and other income of English officials.
- (v) Excess of India's exports over its imports for which India got no return. Lord Elleno rough admitted that two to three million sterling was sent annually from India to England without any return.
- (vi) The Company, through purchases known as 'Investments' bought Indian goods out of revenue of Bengal and exported them.

(Any five points)

$5 \times 1 = 5$  marks

#### **Q6. Provisions of Government of India Act 1935.**

- (i) The Act provided for the establishment of an All India Federation.
- (ii) Federation based on a Union of provinces of British India and the Princely states.
- (iii) Bicameral Federal Legislature, with disproportionate weightage to the States.
- (iv) Representatives of states not to be elected.
- (v) Only 14% of the total population in British India given the right to vote.
- (vi) Defence and foreign affairs outside the legislature's control, Governor General retained special control.
- (vii) Governors & the Governor General to be appointed by the British Government.
- (viii) In the provinces, there was to be autonomy.
- (ix) Ministers responsible to the provincial assemblies and to control all departments of provincial administration.
- (x) Governors given special powers.
- (xi) Governors controlled civil service & police.

(Any five points)

$1+1+1+1+1 = 5$  marks

#### **Q.7 The role of the revolutionaries of the late 1920's in the freedom struggle.**

- (i) In 1897 the chapekar assassinated two unpopular british officials at Poona.
- (ii) In 1904 V. D. Savarkar organised Abhinava Bharti a secret society of revolutionaries.
- (iii) In 1905 several news papers began to advocate revolutionary terrorism. The Revolutionaries affirmed their faith in socialism.

- (iv) In 1907 an attempt was made on the life of the Lt. Governor of Bengal and struck terror in the hearts of British officials by their fearless and defiant attitude.
  - (v) In 1908 Khudi Ram Bose and Prafulla Chiki threw a bomb at the carriage occupied by the judge at Muzzafarpur.
  - (vi) Hindustan Republican Association was founded in Oct. 1924 to organise armed Revolution.
  - (vii) The revolutionaries never had a mass following & no base among the people.
- (Any five points)                                     $5 \times 1 = 5$  marks

## OR

- Q7.** 1. The 1930's witnessed the rapid growth of socialist ideas within and outside the congress.
- (a) Impact of 1929 of great economic slump or depression in the U.S. but the economic condition of the Soviet Union remained good.
  - (b) Socialist ideas began to attract more and more people especially the young, the workers and the peasants.
- (2) Role of Jawahar Lal Nehru in popularising the vision of a Socialist India both within the national movement and the country at large. In 1936 Nehru urged the congress to accept socialism as its goal.
- (3) In the Karachi session of Indian National Congress, resolution of 1930 also influenced the programmes and policies of the Congress.
- (4) The Faizpur Congress resolution and the election manifesto of 1936 promised radical transformation of the agrarian system, substantial reduction in rent and revenue, scaling down of rural debt and provisions of cheap credit.
- (5) In 1945 the congress working Committee adopted a resolution recommending abolition of land lordism. And in 1938, S. C. Bose was its president, the congress committed itself to economic planning and set up a National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of J. L. Nehru.
- (6) The socialist tendency led to the growth of the communist party after 1935 under the leadership of P. C. Joshi and the foundation of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934 under Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan. In 1930's the foundation of the All India Students Federation and the All India Progressive Student Association.

**Q8. Western thought & nationalism**

- (i) Large number of Indians imbibed a modern national, secular, democratic and nationalist political outlook.

- (ii) Study of Nationalist movements of European nations - Rousseau, Paine, John Stuart Mill became their political guides.
- (iii) The educated Indians were the first to feel the humiliation of foreign subjection. Studied the evil effects of foreign rule.
- (iv) The educated Indians dreamt of a modern, strong, prosperous and united India and some of them became the leaders and organisers of the national movement.

**Limitations of the system of western education**

- (i) Authorities inculcated notions of docility and servility in schools & colleges.
- (ii) English language, though a medium of communication became a barrier to the spread of modern knowledge among the common people
- (iii) It also separated the educated urban people from the common people, especially in the rural areas.
- (iv) Spread of modern ideas and nationalist ideas occurred through other means and not just through schools & colleges developing Indian languages and literature and press which constantly criticised the official policies and put forward the Indian point of view.

(Any Two)

1+1 = 2

**OR**

**Contribution of Moderates towards the Indian National movement**

- (i) Upto 1905 the movement was dominated by the Moderate nationalists;
- (ii) Their agitations were constitutional and within the four walls of the law. They always put the demand peacefully and through petitions, meetings; resolutions and speeches.
- (iii) By this way the nationalists built up a strong public opinion in India to arouse the political consciousness and to educate them on political issues.
- (iv) Their programmes and policies championed the cause of all sections of the society.

**Attitude of the Government**

- (i) In the beginning the government had a positive attitude towards moderates but later on its attitude changed and became hostile.
- (ii) British officials began to openly criticise and condemn the national leaders and used to say disloyal babies, seditious brahmens and violent villains.
- (iii) Dufferin called it, “a microscopic minority of the people”.

**Q9. Achievements and works of Arya Samaj in the field of educational, religious and social reforms**

**Educational (achievements) field**

Arya Samaj favoured the study of western sciences and worked for spreading education on traditional ideals of education as well as modern education i.e. D. A. V. Schools throughout the countries and Gurukul near Hardwar.

Arya Samaj worked for the girls education at school & college level. Swami Dayanand propagated and worked for Swa Bhasha, Swa Dharma and Swadeshi.

**Religious field**

Arya Samaj's approach towards vedas was rationalist. Swami Dayanand reflected religious thought as conflicted with the vedas. Arya samaj attacked Hindu orthodoxy opposed to idolatory; ritualism and priests domination and opposed the caste system.

**Social field**

Arya Samaj advocated for social reforms and worked actively to improve the condition of women; Fought untouchability, and rigidities of the hereditary Caste system  
The Arya Samajists inculcated a spirit of self respect and self reliance among the people. They also promoted nationalism and worked for preventing the conversion of Hindus to other religions and worked for removing social ills.

3+3+2=8

**OR**

**Q 9. Religious and social reforms in Western India**

- (i) Bal Shastri Jambekars— one of the first reformers in Bombay— attacked Brahmanical orthodoxy, started a weekly the Darpan.
- (ii) Paramahansa Mandali believed in one God, worked against caste rules, supported widow remarriage and education of women.
- (iii) Student's literary and scientific society— organised lectures on popular science and social questions. Set up schools for girls.
- (iv) Jotiba Phule— started a school for girls, promoted widow remarriage.
- (v) Gopal Hari Deshmukh— advocated the organisation of Indian Society on rational principles and modern humanistic and secular values.
- (vi) Dadabhai Naoroji formed an association to reform the zorastrian religion and worked for the upliftment of the parsi.

(Any 4 to be explained)

4 x 2 = 8 marks

**Q10. Popular discontent for the revolt of 1857**

**Economic Causes:** destruction of traditional Industries, impoverishment of peasants and traditional zamindars

Discontentment of the middle class and upper class of the Indian Society to exclusion from higher post.

Impoverishment of artists, writers and religious preachers due to displacement of rulers.

#### **Social and religious causes**

Policy of racial discrimination. Humanitarian measures and legislations passed by the government were viewed with suspicion.

Policy of taxing lands belonging to temples and mosques.

Activities of the christian missionaries and their attempt to convert.

Open ridicule of long cherished customs.

British government support to the christian missionaries.

Financial support given by the government to support the chaplains and christian priests.

(Any four)

4 marks

#### **Political causes**

Loss of independence of the Indian rulers due to the British policies of conquests and Annexations—eg., subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of lapse etc.

Annexation of Awadh by Dalhousies.

Stopping of Pensions to the adopted successors.

Withdrawal of titles of princes.

The reverses suffered by the British in the Afghan wars.

(Any Two)

2 marks

**OR**

#### **Purposes for which the Indian army was used**

- (i) For conquest and expansion within India
- (ii) To defend the British empire in India from other European imperialist countries
- (iii) To use Indian army to fight wars outside India for the British
- (iv) To suppress army revolt in the country

(Any 3 points)

1+1+1= 3 marks

#### **Changes in the army**

- (i) Increasing the proportion of the europeans in the army.
- (ii) Placed European soldiers in key geographical and military positions.

- (iii) Artillery, tanks were placed in the hands of the Europeans only.
- (iv) The earlier policy of excluding Indians to higher ranks was maintained.
- (v) Organization of the army was based on the policy of divide and rule.
- (vi) Martial and non-martial classes.
- (vii) Caste and communal companies were introduced in most regiments.
- (viii) Efforts were made to keep the army from the rest of the population, isolated from nationalistic ideas.

(Any 5 points) 5 marks

Total  $3 + 5 = 8$  marks

#### **Q11. When? 1942**

**Why:** to secure the active cooperation of the Indians in the war efforts of the British.

**Why Failed:** The British Govt. refused to accept the congress demand for the immediate transfer of power to Indians.

#### **Major Developments**

- (i) It embittered the people of India because they felt that the existing political situation in the country had become intolerable.
- (ii) The Congress decided to take active steps to compel the British to accept the Indian demand for independence.
- (iii) The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on August 1942 and passed the famous 'Quit India Resolution'.
- (iv) Proposed to start a non-violent mass struggle under Gandhi Ji
- (v) Arrest of Gandhi ji and other Congress leaders
- (vi) Congress was declared illegal and this led to violent mass protests.

(Any Four) 1+1+2+4 marks

#### **OR**

##### **a. Three social causes close to Gandhi ji**

- (i) Hindu-Muslim Unity.
- (ii) Fight against Untouchability.
- (iii) Raising the social status of women.

(Explain) 1+1+1=3 marks

**b. Economic upliftment of the common man**

- (i) Gandhi ji asked nationalist workers to go to the villages.
- (ii) Symbol of economic transformation was khadi or hand-spun and hand woven cloth.
- (iii) Salvation through village and domestic industries; charkha promoted; participation of women encouraged.
- (iv) He himself spun daily, emphasizing dignity of labour and the value of self reliance.

(Any two)                  1+1=2 marks

**c. Association with common man**

- (i) Gandhi ji had a basic sympathy for an understanding of the problems and psychology of the common man.
- (ii) He had immense faith and capacity in the common man, who inspired him with their great faith, trust in god and who never expected any reward
- (iii) They compelled by their sacrifice to make him do the work he did.
- (iv) He identified his life and his manner of living with the life of the common people. He became a symbol of poor India and nationalist India.

(Any three)                  1+1+1= 3 marks

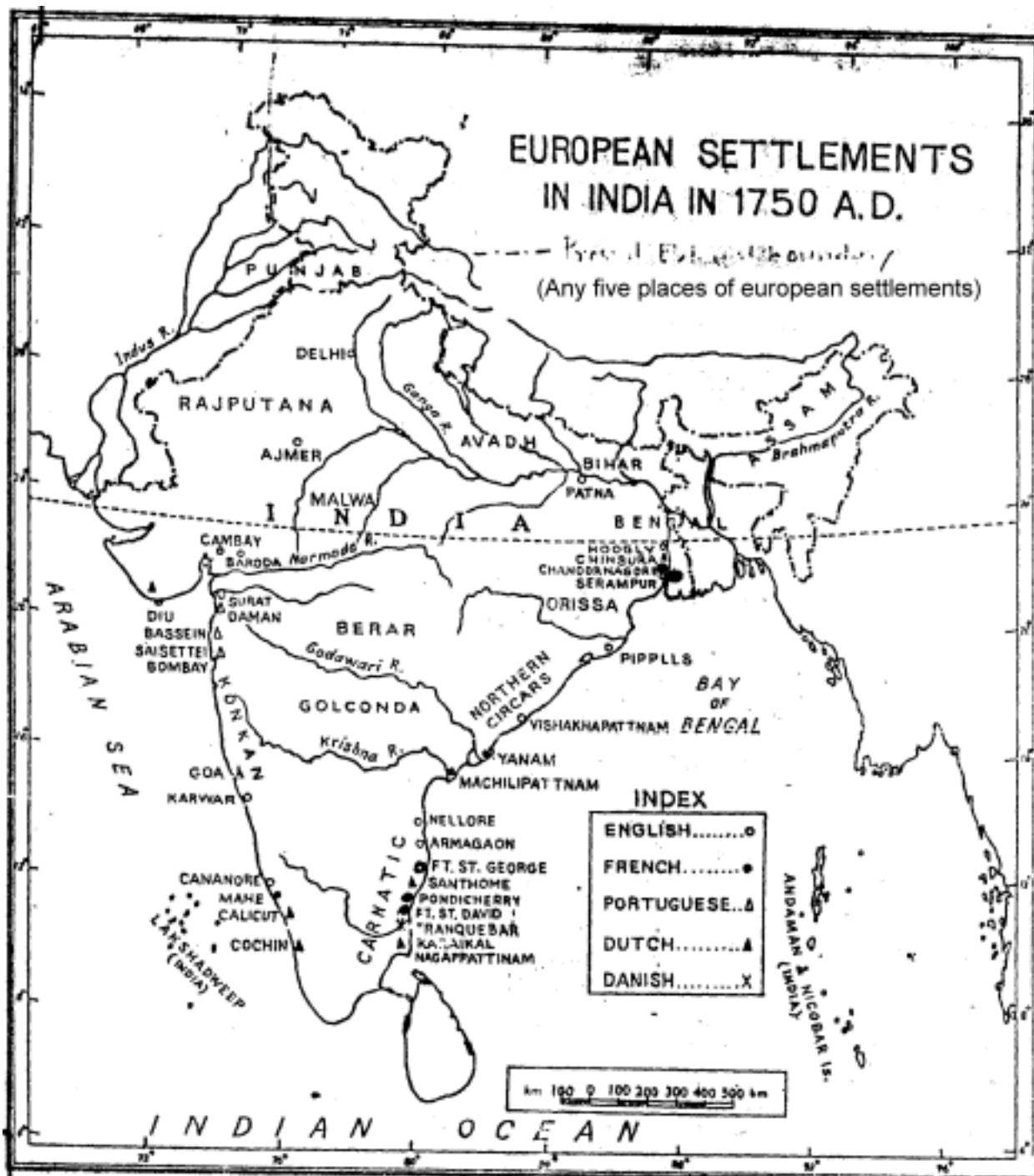
**Q12. Map Work – Maps attached.**

**For Blind Candidates:**

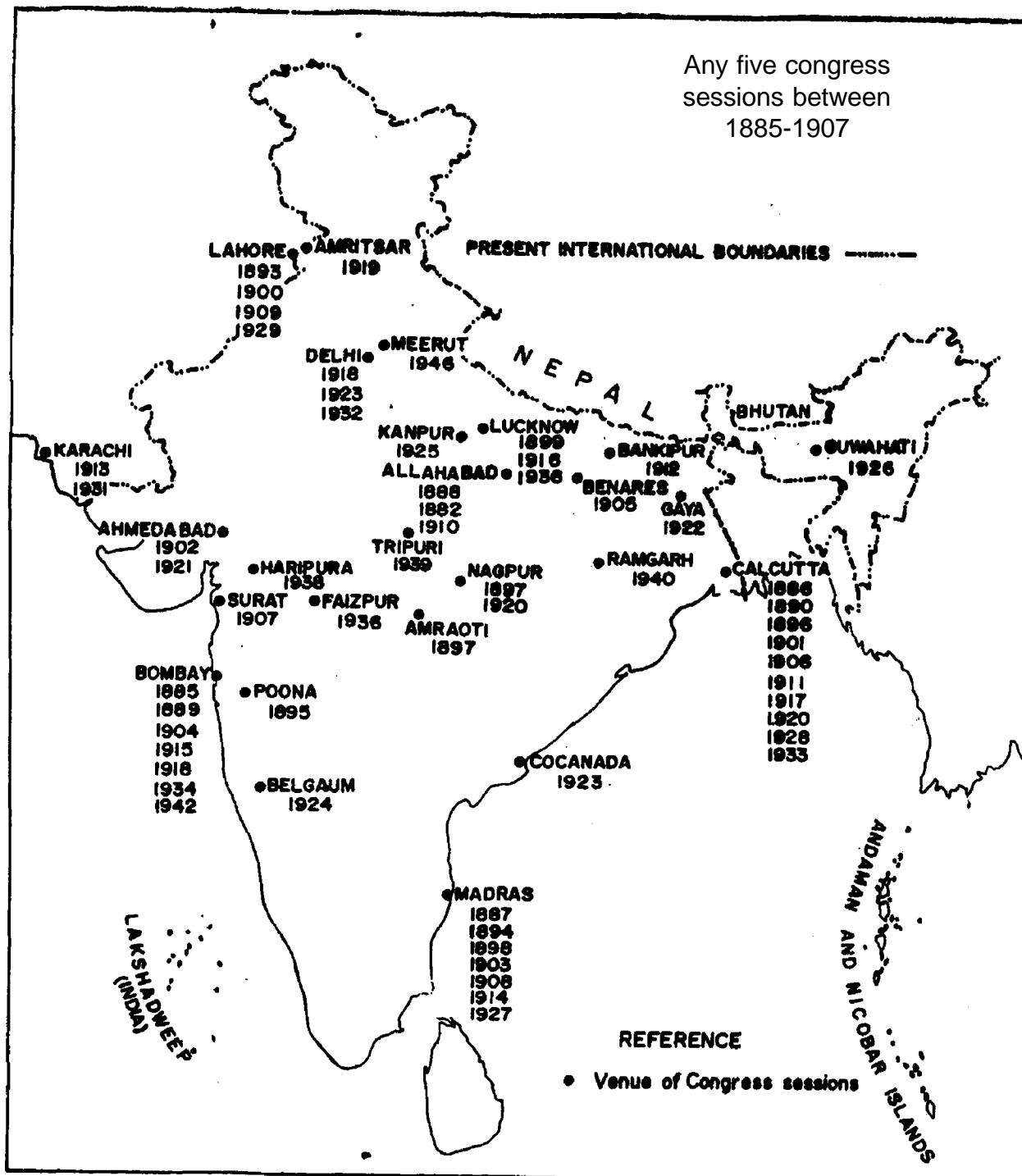
Total 3+2+3= 8 marks

As per information given in the maps attached.

Answer to Q. No. 12



Answer to Q. No. 12 (OR)



## B. CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY

### Q13. May Fourth Movement

- (i) Started by the students of Beijing University.
- (ii) A protest movement, that soon spread to various parts of China.
- (iii) An anti-imperialist upsurge in 1919.
- (iv) It was against the decision of the Paris Peace Conference to hand over Shantung to Japan.

(Any two) 1+1= 2 marks

### Q14. Operation Barbarossa

- (i) The German invasion of Soviet Union in early 1940 was given the code name of 'Operation Barbarossa'.
- (ii) According to this plan, Soviet Union was to be defeated in nine weeks or at the most seventeen weeks.
- (iii) It turned out that the invasion led to the destruction of the Nazi regime & Hitler himself.
- (iv) It also broke the Soviet- German pact. So Soviet Union was taken totally unawares.

(Any two) 1+1=2 marks

### Q15. Constitution of 1947 in Japan-Changes

- (i) It introduced a democratic Parliamentary form of government.
- (ii) It introduced Universal adult franchise.
- (iii) The Emperor was divested of powers & was only "the symbol of the state".
- (iv) Renounced war as a national policy.
- (v) Prohibited Japan from having a standing army or navy.

(Any two) 1+1=2 marks

### Q16. Two features of the Second Industrial revolution

- (i) Mass production & mass consumption.
- (ii) Shift from the use of mechanical to electrical devices to electronic devices.
- (iii) Manifold increase in food production with the use of agricultural implements.
- (iv) New means of communication.

(v) Improved nutrition, health & sanitation facilities.

(vi) House hold appliances relieve drudgery.

(vii) New kinds of occupational structures.

(viii) Number of break throughs in science.

(Any two)

1+1=2 marks

**OR**

**Bengal School of Art**

(i) Themes were mostly from Indian mythology, epics & classical literature.

(ii) Small-size paintings in water colours with a limited palette.

(iii) Flowered at Santiniketan.

(iv) Use of folk traditions, oriental art traditions.

(Any two)

1+1=2 marks

**Q17. Science, Technology & Food Production**

(i) Selection of better variety crops.

(ii) Improved irrigation methods.

(iii) Use of sophisticated implements.

(iv) Use of insecticides & pesticides.

(v) New food items introduced.

(vi) Application of the cell, tissue & embryo cultures.

(vii) Improvement in transportation.

(viii) Rodent control, better packaging & improved cooking techniques.

(ix) Elimination of famines.

(Any two)

1+1= 2 marks

**OR**

**Changes in African literature**

(i) Thematic content changed radically.

(ii) Colonial experience and culture conflict ceased to be of major concerns.

(iii) Pitted against the enemy within.

(iv) Novel moving away from village to city.

(v) Use of local languages for literary works.

(Any two) 1+1= 2 marks

**Q18. Coming of Automobiles**

(i) Improvement of roads & highways.

(ii) Roadside retail petrol supply points.

(iii) Repair facilities for smooth movement of vehicles.

(iv) Traffic increase led to traffic rules. Internationally agreed signs adopted.

(v) Accidents & hazard on roads.

(vi) Traffic jams & shortage of parking spaces.

(Any two) 1+1= 2 marks

**OR**

**Names of two International news agencies**

(i) U.P.I - United Press International

(ii) A P - Associated Press

1+1=2 marks

**Q19. Events in the Balkan region**

(i) Tensions in Europe connected to the dismemberment of the ottoman Empire.

(ii) Balkan peninsula under the ottomans till the early 19th century.

(iii) Throughout the 19th century wars between Ottoman & Russian empires.

(iv) Russia's attempts to extend control over the Ottoman Empire thwarted by other European powers- Britain, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

(v) By early 20th century many Balkan nations emerged independent.

(vi) Serbia emerged as the champion of the Slav people, many of whom lived in Austria- Hungary.

(vii) Serbia supported by Russia to create a Greater Serbia, in South East Europe.

(viii) This created tension between Serbia & Austria- Hungary & Serbia & the Ottomans.

(ix) In 1908- Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia- Herzegovina, creating further intensification of tensions.

(x) The Balkan wars of 1912-13 led to more bitterness & this region became the source of increasing tensions in Europe finally providing the incident that brought on the first world war.

(Assess as a whole) 5 marks

**OR**

**Difficulties in writing contemporary history**

(i) Confusion and dispute over periodization.

(ii) Many important sources not available.

(iii) Official records dealing with sensitive issues may cause embarrassment to governments or individuals concerned.

(iv) Governments may release only selective documents, which may lead to a different conclusion.

(v) Historian participates in the events, so may be biased.

(vi) May not be able to remain objective.

(vii) Historian does not know what happened in the end.

(viii) Contemporary history open-ended & provisional.

(Any five) 1+1+1+1+1= 5 marks

**Q20. Foreign policy of Soviet Union in the Khrushchev era**

(i) Major shift in foreign policy after Stalin.

(ii) New emphasis on 'peaceful coexistence'.

(iii) Giving up the theory of inevitability of war.

(iv) Peaceful competition between different social, economic & political systems.

(v) Foreign policy, an important factor in strengthening freedom movements in Asia & Africa.

(vi) Split in the communist movement- between China and Soviet Union.

(vii) Eastern Europe continued to be under the Soviet sphere of influence.

(viii) In spite of the policy of peaceful coexistence, Soviet Union continued to build arsenals of destructive weapons.

(Any five) 1+1+1+1+1= 5 marks

**Q21. Inspite of the unprecedented growth in economy, USA faced economic depression in 1929. The factors responsible for this depression are as follows.**

Ans. Though sounds strange US economic depression of 1929 was caused due to over-production.

- (i) The Industrial expansion in US was accompanied by concentration of economic power in a few hands.
- (ii) Thousands of small companies were swallowed up by a few big ones, which controlled the economy of the whole country.
- (iii) However the unprecedented economic growth brought little benefits to the worker, most of whom continued to live in poverty and misery and had no buying power.
- (iv) The basic course of economic crisis lay in the nature of the economy which went on expanding making huge profits while keeping most of the people in a state of impoverishment.
- (v) The crash began when the price of shares began to fall, creating a panic and people rushed to sell their shares, which led to further fall, This led to the collapse of the stock market followed by closure of banks.
- (vi) This wiped off life's savings of millions of Americans.
- (vii) Since people had no buying power, goods remained unsold. Since banks were closed industries could not get loans.
- (viii) Since goods produced could not be sold-industries were closed down resulting in unemployment.
- (ix) Demand for goods further went down leading to closure of more factories.
- (x) All these are unique features of capitalist system.
- (xi) Thus the 'fundamental maldistribution of purchasing power' is the major factor to the great economic depression inspite of unprecedented economic growth.

(Any five points)

1+1+1+1+1= 5 marks

**OR**

**Q21. The growth of Nazism was a calamity not only for Europe but for the entire world**

I. Growth of Nazism had disastrous effect both on Europe as well as on the world.

- (i) Most of the European countries such as Italy, Germany, Spain, Austria, Hungary fell victims to Nazism and fascist dictatorship.
- (ii) People were subjected to the dictates of the state.

- (iii) In Germany a virtual reign of terror began from 1933.
- (iv) Thousands of jews, communists and socialists were subjected to ruthless oppression or were killed.
- (v) Special police called 'Gestapo' worked as an instrument of oppression of Nazi government.
- (vi) Literary and scientific works of best of authors and scientists were burnt in huge bonfires.
- (vii) All political parties which were opposed to Nazism were banned.

(Any three)

1+1+1= 3 marks

- II.
- Impact of Nazism on the world was equally harmful.
  - The discussion of the Allied power to appease the Nazi powers eventually led to the Secord World War which involved all major countries.
  - The world war was preceded by annexation of Austria, Hungry, Czechoslovakia by Germany, of China by Japan, attack on Ethopia by Italy. Started an era of tension and aggression.
  - Led to militarisation in many countries of the world.
  - The democratically elected government in Spain was overthrown with the support of Nazi government in Germany.
  - Finally World War shattered the economy of the entire world. There was unprecedented death and destruction in the world.

(Any two)

1+1=2 marks

Total 3+2 = 5 marks

## **Q22. Factors that brought about the collapse of Imperialism**

- (i) Weakened the imperialist countries militarily & economically.
- (ii) Emergence of USA and Soviet Union.
- (iii) Socialist governments in Eastern Europe.
- (iv) Colonial powers faced serious internal problems.
- (v) Imperialism no longer a mark of superior civilisation.
- (vi) Imperialism associated with brute force, exploitation & injustice.
- (vii) Cost of maintaining control over colonies was very high.

- (viii) Solidarity among the freedom movements of different countries.
- (ix) The forums of common wealth and the U.N. used to support cause of the countries- Declaration of Human Rights.
- (x) The role of NAM and regional groupings such as Organization of African Unity.
- (xi) India's role & the organization of Asian Relations Conference  
(Any eight points) 1x8= 8 marks

**OR**

**Q22. Explain the reasons for the collapse of communism in Soviet Union. What was its immediate effect?**

- (i) Many changes of great historical significance took place in Soviet Union and in the countries of Eastern Europe which contributed to the fall of communism in USSR.
- (ii) Since 1985 important reforms began to be introduced in the political system of Europe with a view to political democracy.
- (iii) Glasnost or openness introduced by president Gorbachev led to free and open discussion on every issue.
- (iv) Curbs on the freedom of thought and expression was lifted.
- (v) This exposed the anomaly and short comings of Soviet political and economic system. It also exposed the excesses committed by Stalin.
- (vi) Gorbachev also introduced Perestroika meaning restructuring which resulted in various reforms in economy to end the stagnation in economy and to improve the condition of the people. The hold of the communist party over the country as well as on the countries of Eastern Europe was loosened and other political parties were allowed to function.
- (vii) There was a demand for greater autonomy by the constituent republics of Soviet Union.
- (viii) In August, 1991, some leaders of the communist party staged a coup against Gorbachev. Though the attempt failed the Soviet Union began to break up. On 25th Dec., 1991 Gorbachev, the President of the Soviet Union resigned and Soviet Union formally ceased to exist. Communism in Soviet Union collapsed.

(Any six) 6 marks

**Immediate Effects**

- (i) Soviet Union broken up into 15 independent republics, 12 of them formed Commonwealth of independent states.

(ii) Fall of Soviet Union and collapse of communism removed the fear of communism from the Western Bloc.

(iii) Fall of communism and of the Soviet bloc marked the end of cold war.

(iv) Emergence of unipolar world with new power equations is another significant result.

(Any two)

1+1= 2 marks

**Q23. Map Work. (Maps given on Pages 30-31)**

**FOR BLIND CANDIDATES**

Three Countries occupied by Germany and two Countries that were neutral during the Second World War.

- (a) 1. Rhineland  
2. Austria  
3. Czechoslovakia  
4. Sudeten land  
5. Poland

(Any three countries)

3 marks

- (b) Neutral Countries.

1. Norway      2. Sweden      3. Bulgaria      4. Denmark  
5. Portugal      6. Spain      7. Holland.      8. Greece

(Any two)

2 marks

5 marks

**OR**

**Five Countries which gained independence in the Africa year (1960) :-**

**(Any Five Countries from the following ) :**

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Mauritania  | 2. Niger         |
| 3. Chad        | 4. Burkinafaso   |
| 5. Ivory Coast | 6. Nigeria       |
| 7. Cameroon    | 8. C.A. Republic |
| 9. Gabon       | 10. Zaire        |
| 11. Somalia    |                  |

(Any Five)

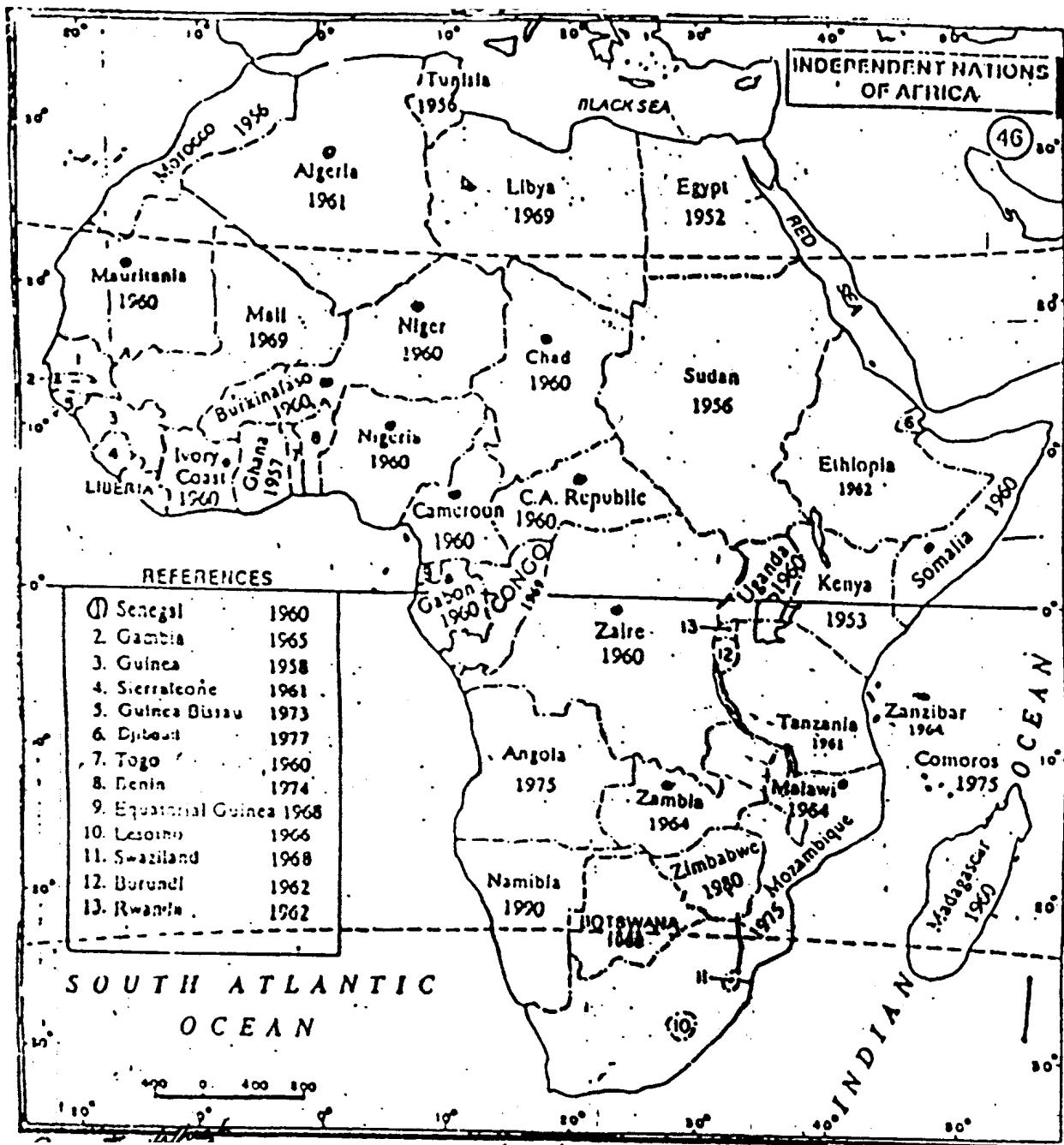
5 x 1 = 5 marks

**Q. 23 (Map)**



- a. Countries occupied by Germany during Second World War (Any three)
1. Rhineland
  2. Austria
  3. Czechoslovakia
  4. Sudetenland
  5. Poland.
- b. Names of Neutral Countries (Any two)
1. Norway
  2. Sweden
  3. Bulgaria
  4. Denmark
  5. Portugal
  6. Spain
  7. Holland

### **Set Q. 23 (OR)**



## **Countries which became independent in the Africa year (1960)**

Any Five Countries from the following

1. Mauritania
  2. Niger
  3. Chad
  4. Burkinafaso
  5. Ivory Coast

- 6. Nigeria
  - 7. Cameroon
  - 8. C.A. Republic
  - 9. Gabon
  - 10. Zaire
  - 11. Somalia

## QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

S. No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit/Sub Unit	Form of Question LA/SAI/SAII	Marks Alloted	Estd Time Level	Estimated Difficulty
1.	Understanding	Explains	4,5	SA II	2	3 min	Average
2.	Understanding	Reasons	6,7,8	SA II	2	3 min	Average
3.	Understanding	Explains	10	SA II	2	3 min	Average
4.	Knowledge	Recalls	1, 2, 3	SA I	5	8 min	Easy
5.	Understanding	Explains	1, 2, 3	SA I	5	8 min	Easy
6.	Knowledge	Recalls	10	SA I	5	8 min	Easy
7.	Application	Evaluates/Argues	10	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
8.	Application	Examines/Analysis	6,7,8	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
9.	Knowledge	Describes	6,7,8	LA	8	17 min	Easy
10.	Understanding	Explains	4,5	LA	8	17 min	Average
11.	Understanding	Explains	9	LA	8	17 min	Average
12.	Understanding	Identifies	Unit 2 Unit 11,12	SA I	5	5 min	Average
13.	Knowledge	Recalls	15	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
14.	Knowledge	Recalls	15, 16	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
15.	Knowledge	Recalls	17, 18	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
16.	Knowledge	Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
17.	Knowledge	Recalls/Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
18.	Knowledge	Recalls/Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
19.	Understanding	Explains	12, 13	SA I	5	8 min	Average
20.	Understanding	Examines	17, 18	SA I	5	8 min	Average
21.	Application	Analysis/Argues	14	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
22.	Understanding	Examines/Explains	15,16	LA	8	17 min	Average
23.	Understanding			SA	5	8 min	Average

**SAMPLE PAPER II**  
**HISTORY**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**General Instructions**

1. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated against each question.
2. Answers to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words
3. Answers to questions carrying 5 marks should not exceed 100 words.
4. Answers to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 250 words.
5. Attach the maps with the answer sheet.

**A. MODERN INDIA**

- |   |                                                                            |   |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Explain any two reasons for Nadir Shah's invasion of India.                | 2 |
| 2 | Why was there a split in the congress in 1907 at Surat ? Give two reasons. | 2 |
| 3 | Explain any two achievements of the Congress ministries formed in 1937.    | 2 |
| 4 | Critically examine the Indian Councils Act of 1861.                        | 5 |

**OR**

The foreign policy of the British in India was guided by its imperialist interest.  
Justify the statement with reference to Burma.

- |   |                                                               |   |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 5 | What were the reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857 ? | 5 |
| 6 | Explain how the British rule undermined the caste system.     | 5 |

**OR**

Explain the significant aspect of the Swadeshi and the Boycott Movements.

- |   |                                                                                                                        |   |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 7 | Describe the factors that compelled the British government to think in terms of transfer of power to India after 1945. | 5 |
| 8 | "The INA set an inspiring example of patriotism before the Indian people". Justify.                                    | 5 |

**OR**

Evaluate the achievements of the Civil Disobedience movement.

- |   |                                                                                                                                               |   |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 9 | Explain the provisions of the 'Subsidiary Alliance System' introduced by Lord Wellesley. How did it affect the Indian princes who signed it ? | 8 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|

**OR**

Explain how Industrial Revolution in England transformed Britain's economic relations with India.

- 10 What were the factors that helped in the rise of national political consciousness in India in the second half of the 19th Century ? 8

**OR**

What were the reasons for the backwardness of the Muslim community in India in the 19th Century ? Describe the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan in the modernization of the Muslim Community. 8

- 11 Explain the factors that led to the resurgence of Indian nationalism after the Ist World War 2+6 = 8

**OR**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows:  
Gandhi once summed up his entire philosophy of life as follows:

*"The only virtue I want to claim is truth and non-violence. I lay no claim to super-human powers: I want none."*

1. Where did Gandhi evolve his philosophy ? 1
2. Describe the circumstances that led to the evolution of this philosophy of Gandhi during 1893-1914 4
3. What was Gandhi's concept of an ideal Satyagrahi ? 3

- 12 Map Question

On the given outline map of India, mark and name *five* centres of freedom movement. 5

**OR**

On the given outline map of India mark and name *five* places annexed by the Lord Dalhousie.

*Note : The following question is only for the Blind Candidates in lieu of map question*

Name the *five* Centres of the freedom movement.

**OR**

Mention *five* places annexed by Lord Dalhousie. 5

**B. CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

- 13 Mention any *two* aims of the League of nations 2

- 14 State any *two* decisions taken at the Potsdam Conference 2

- 15 Give the meaning of the terms 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' 2

- 16 Mention any *two* distinctive features of Darwin's theory of evolution. 2

**OR**

State the theme of Munshi Prem Chand's novels and stories. Mention any *one* of his works.

- 17 In what ways have the developments in science and technology affected the environment? 2

**OR**

Who painted 'Guernica' ? What does it depict ?

- 18 Mention *two* ways in which technology has improved communication.

2

**OR**

In what *two* ways have advertisements influenced news paper industry ?

- 19 Explain any *five* characteristic features of contemporary history.

2

**OR**

Explain with examples, the policy adopted by the USA towards the countries of Latin America from 1890-1914.

5

- 20 In the professed building of a new type of society and a higher type of civilization, Soviet Union became a dictatorship under Stalin. Give arguments to support the statement.

5

**OR**

Analyse why the signing of the Munich Pact was viewed as a shameful betrayal and the worst act of appeasement by the western powers

- 21 Explain the struggle of the people of Vietnam for freedom after 1954

5

- 22 Explain the various developments between 1945-50 that led to the cold war (Any *four*).

**OR**

Explain the circumstances that led to the formation of Non-Alignment movement.

8

What is its relevance in the post-cold war period

- 23 **Map Question**

On an Outline map of Asia, locate and name 2 colonies each of Britain and France and 1 colony of Dutch.

**OR**

On an outline map of Europe, mark and name 2 countries that emerged new and 3 countries that became independent after the First world war.

5

*Note : For the Blind Candidates in lieu of Map Question 23*

- 23 Name *two* colonies each of Britain and France and *one* colony of the Dutch in Asia

5

**OR**

Mention the names of *two* countries that emerged new and *three* countries that became independent after the First world war.

Outline Map for Q. 12 - Sample Paper - II



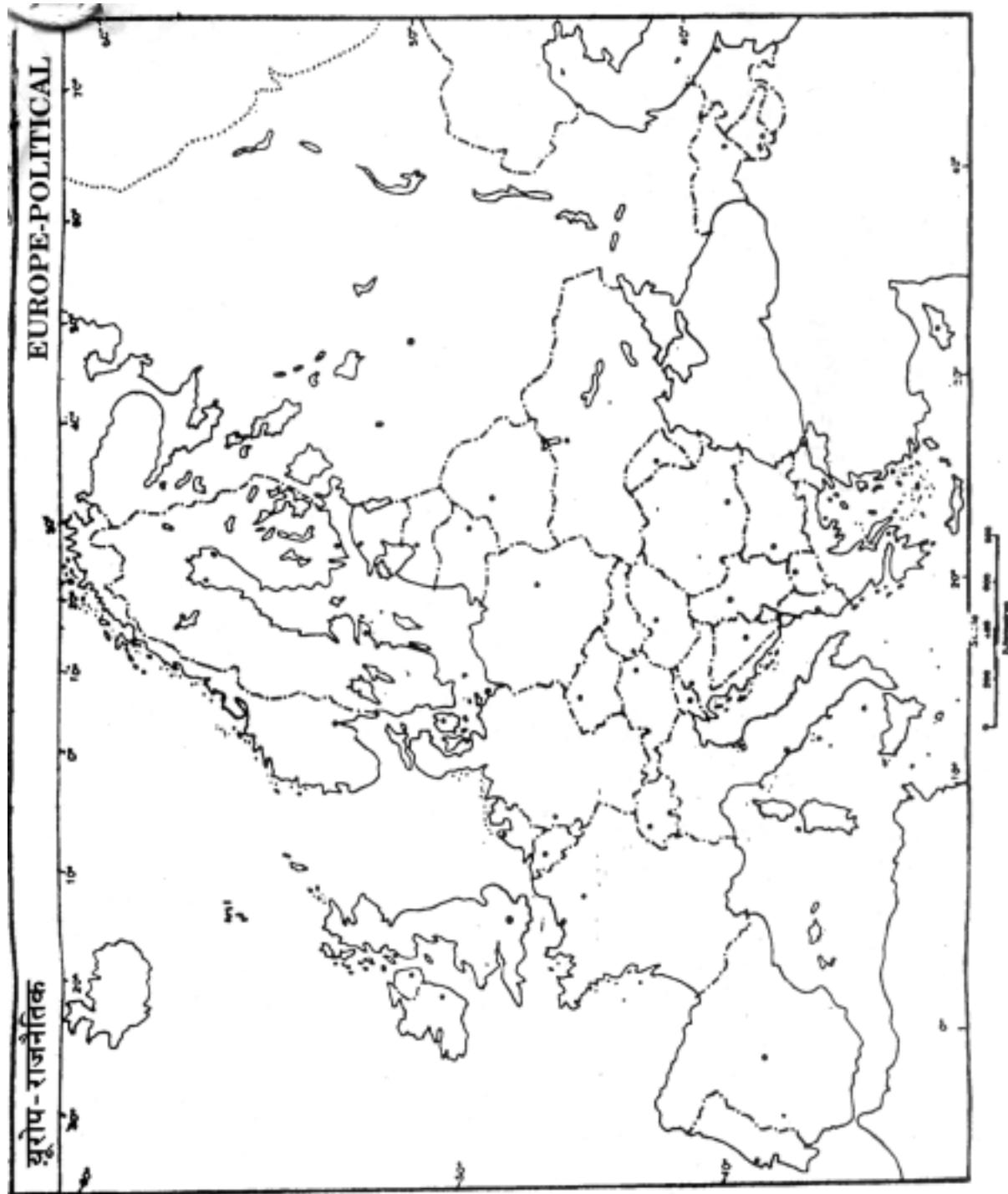
INDIA

भारत

Outline Map of Asia (Q. 23)



Outline Map for Q. 23 (OR) - (Sample Paper - II)



**SAMPLE PAPER II  
MARKING SCHEME  
HISTORY  
CLASS XII**

- 1 Reasons for Nadirshah's invasion**

  - (a) Attracted by the fabulous wealth of India
  - (b) Money needed to maintain army
  - (c) Weakness of the mughal empire

(Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**2 Reasons for split in the congress in 1907**

  - (a) The moderates wanted to confine the swadeshi boycott movement to Bengal  
The militant nationalists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott movement from Bengal to the rest of the country
  - (b) The moderates wanted to limit the boycott only to foreign goods  
The militant nationalists wanted to extend the boycott to every form of association with the colonial government
  - (c) Tussle between the two groups for the presidentship of National Congress

(Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**3 Two achievements of the congress ministries formed in 1937**

  - (a) Promoted civil liberties and repealed restrictions on the press
  - (b) Passed Agrarian legislation
  - (c) Paid greater attention to primary, higher and technical education
  - (d) Encouraged modern industries

(Any other relevant point) (Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**4 Indian Council Act of 1861**

  - (a) Enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council
  - (b) Increased the number of members to the Executive Council
  - (c) Half of the members of the Executive had to be non-officials. They could be Indian or English

(Any Two) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**Criticism of the Act**

  - (a) Legislative Council had no real power
  - (b) Legislature had no control over finance and budget
  - (c) Legislature had no control over executive
  - (d) No Bill passed by it could become an Act unless approved by the Governer General

3 marks

  - (e) Indian members in the legislature were not elected but nominated

(Any three) 2+3 = 5 marks

OR

**Foreign policy of British was guided by its imperialist interest**

- (a) Commercial Interest
  - (b) Availability of raw material - forest resources

- (c) Promote export
  - (d) Check the expansionist rival power in France
  - (e) Border clashes as both Burma and Britain desired expansion and wars
  - (f) Control over the sea
- (Any two) 5 marks

**5 Reasons for the failure of the Revolt of 1857**

- (a) Could not embrace entire country
  - (b) Not all sections of the society participated
  - (c) Some of the rulers supported the British
  - (d) Lack of common plan of military action
  - (e) Lack of centralised leadership
  - (f) Short of modern weapons amongst the rebels
  - (g) Lack of co-ordination amongst the rebels
- (Any other relevant point) (Any five) 5 marks

**6 Undermining of caste system under the British rule**

- (a) Introduction of modern industries
  - (b) Urbanisation
  - (c) Shattering of traditional Indian villages
  - (d) Concept of equality before law
  - (e) Modern education
  - (f) Development of communication and transport
- (Any five) 5 marks

**OR**

**Significance of Swadeshi and Boycott movement**

- (a) Emphasis on self reliance
  - (b) Promoted self confidence
  - (c) Instilled the feeling of national pride
  - (d) Encouraged indigenous industries
  - (e) Flowering of nationalist poetry & culture
  - (f) Constructive activities - national education
- (Any five) 5 marks

**7 Transfer of power to India after 1945**

- (a) Change of balance of power after the War
  - (b) Weakening of economic strength of Britain after the War
  - (c) British soldiers weary of war
  - (d) Change of government in Britain-coming to power of the labour Party
  - (e) Change of political climate in India
  - (f) Large scale labour unrest all over the country
  - (g) The naval mutiny and strike by other armed personnels
- (Any other relevant point) (Any five) 5 marks

**8 Significance of INA**

- (a) Role of Subhash Chandra Bose and General Mohan Singh in the formation of INA
- (b) Participation of Indians settled in Southeast Asia
- (c) Participation of Indian soldiers captured by Japanese
- (d) Setting up of provisional government by the INA

- (e) Marching with the Japanese to liberate India  
(f) The patriotic slogan and songs (To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

**OR**

**Achievements of Civil Disobedience Movement**

- (a) The goal of the congress raised to a higher - plane - from Swaraj to Poorna Swaraj  
(b) Dandi March became a symbolic movement of protest against any unjust law of the British  
(c) Non-payment of taxes-Rural chowkidari tax, land revenue and rent  
(d) Involvement of Peasants  
(e) Involvement of women  
(f) Defiance of orders by the soldiers  
(g) Extended to North West and to north East  
(h) Deepening the social roots of the freedom struggle and further politicising the people (Any four points )

4 marks

**Shortcomings**

- (a) Government repression weakened the movement  
(b) Failed to achieve its goal of Poorna Swaraj  
(c) Government did not even grant Dominion Status (Any one)

4 + 1 = 5 marks

**9 Provision of the Subsidiary Alliance System**

- (a) Ruler had to accept the British as the paramount power  
(b) The ruler who signed the treaty must accept the stationing of British forces in his territory  
(c) To pay subsidy/or bear the cost of maintaining the troops  
(d) In place of subsidy, cede a part of his territory  
(e) Station a British Resident at his court  
(f) Would not employ any European without the consent of the British  
(g) Would not negotiate with any Indian ruler  
(h) In return for the above, the British promised protection to his Indian ally; and  
(i) Not to interfere in the internal affairs (Any five)

5 marks

**Effects on the Indian Princes**

- (a) Indian State virtually lost independence  
(b) The Prince became a subordinate ally  
(c) Lost the right of self defence, foreign affairs  
(d) Princes lost a part of their territory (Any three)

3 marks

5 + 3 = 8 marks

**OR**

**Transformation of British economic relations with India after industrial revolution**

- (a) Industrial Revolution brought profound change in the production and expansion of British industries  
(b) Needs created by industrial revolution forced Britain to change her commercial relations with India  
(c) Surplus of capital in the hands of the manufacturing class and their desire to invest in foreign trade

- (d) Increasing influence of the manufacturing class in the British Government
  - (e) Need for cheap labour
  - (f) India being transformed as a buyer of British machine made goods and exporter of raw materials
  - (g) Through various legislations restrictions were imposed on East India company's trading activities in India
  - (h) Policy of foreign trade and imposition of prohibitive trade tax on India's export
  - (i) Abolition of the monopoly of Indian trade
  - (j) Agriculture India was made an economic colony of industrial England
- (Any eight points)

8 marks

**10 Causes for the rise of National Consciousness in the later half of the 19th Century**

- (a) Consequences of Foreign Domination
- (b) Administrative and economic unification of the country
- (c) Modern education
- (d) Western Thought
- (e) Role of the Press and Literature
- (f) Racial arrogance of the British rule
- (g) Rediscovery of India's past
- (h) Impact of social reforms
- (i) Reactionary measures of the Governor Generals (Any eight points)

8 marks

**OR**

**Reasons for the backwardness of muslim community**

- (a) Muslim upper class had tended to avoid contact with western education and culture
- (b) Muslim upper class was orthodox and believed in medieval customs
- (c) Educational backwardness resulting in economic backwardness (Any two)

2 marks

**Role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan**

- (a) Spreading modern scientific thought by reinterpreting the Quran in the light of contemporary nationalism
- (b) Emphasis on western education
- (c) Believed in religious toleration
- (d) Openly opposed orthodoxy, superstition
- (e) Against backwardness of Muslim women
- (f) Establishment of Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College
- (g) Against feudalism, narrow mindedness (Any six points)

6 marks

$2 + 6 = 8$  marks

**11 Resurgence of Indian nationalism after 1st world war**

- (a) Economic situation in the post war years had turned for worse-poverty
- (b) Stopping of protection given to Indian industries
- (c) Increasing unemployment both urban and rural
- (d) Returning of Indian soldiers with a feeling of confidence
- (e) International situation gave a tremendous impetus to nationalism
- (f) Failure to fulfil the promise of a new democratic era
- (g) Erosion of white men's prestige
- (h) Impact of passion in Russian Revolution

- (i) Resurgence of nationalism in other parts of world  
 (j) Indifferent attitude of the British government towards economic misery of India  
 (Any eight points) 8 marks

**OR**

**Paragraph Question**

1. Place :  
 (a) South Africa 1 mark
  2. Circumstances that led to the revolution  
 (a) Racial injustice, discrimination and degradation done to Indians by the South African Government  
 (b) Poll tax (Each point to be explained) 4 marks
  3. Ideal Satyagrahi  
 (a) Truthful  
 (b) Perfectly peaceful  
 (c) Refusal to submit to who he considers wrong  
 (d) Undergoes suffering willingly in the course of struggle  
 (f) To be utterly fearless  
 (Any three) 3 marks
- $1 + 4 + 3 = 8 \text{ marks}$

**12 Map Answers including Question for the Blind Candidates**

**Any five centres of the Freedom movement of India**

- (a) Lahore - Poorna Swaraj Resolution (1929)
- (b) Amritsar - Jalianwala Bagh (1919)
- (c) Chauri Chaura Incident - Non-cooperation movement
- (d) Bihar - Champaran Satyagrah.
- (e) Barrackpore - Revolt of 1857
- (f) Kheda, Surat, Dandi (Gujrat, Bardoli Satyagraha)
- (g) Mumbai - INC formation (Any five places)  $5 \times 1 = 5$

**OR**

**Any five places annexed by Lord Dalhousie in India**

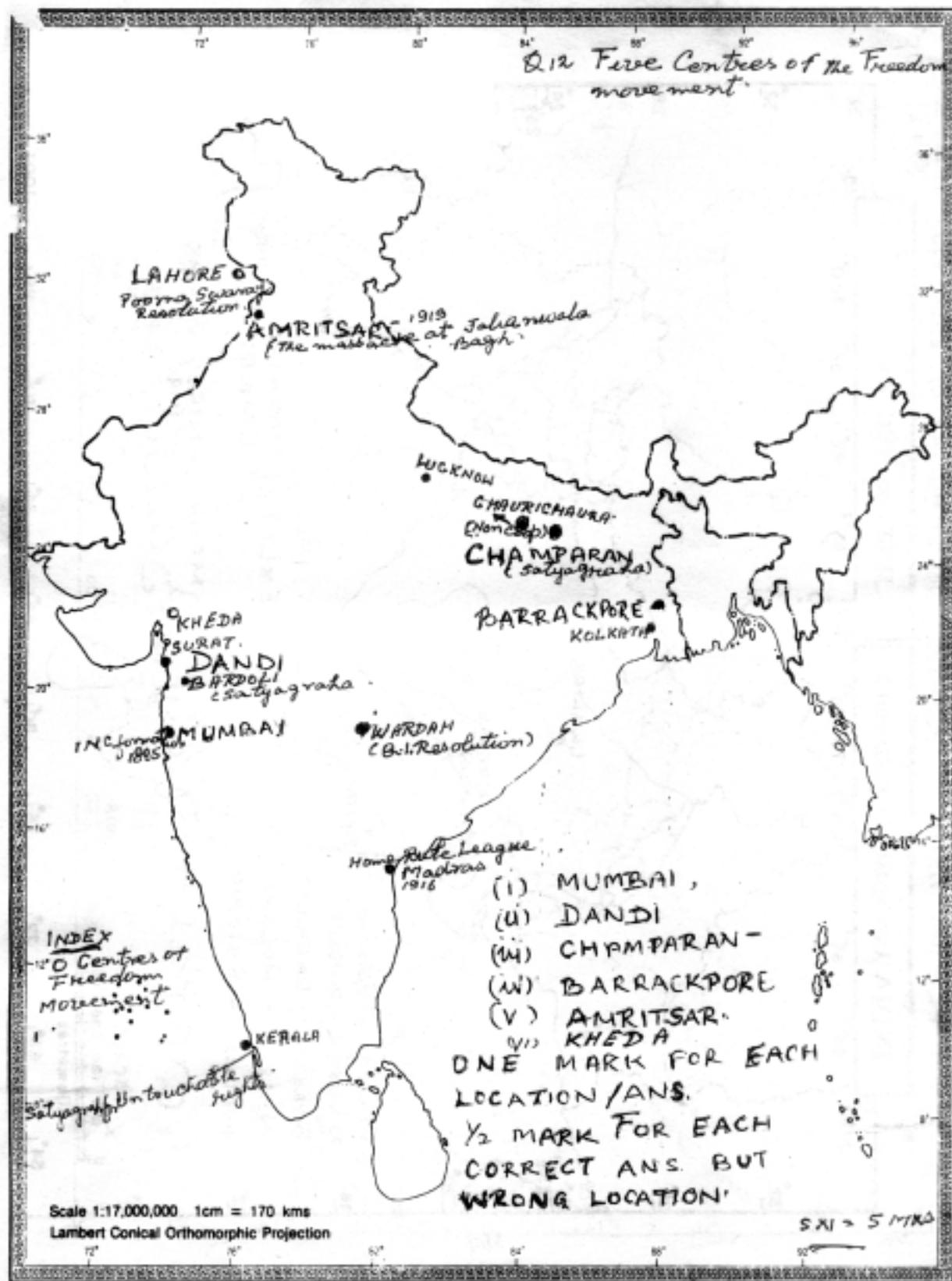
- (a) Satara (1848)
- (d) Punjab
- (e) Jhansi (1853)
- (f) Nagpur (1854)
- (g) Berar
- (h) Awadh (Any five places)  $5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ marks}$

**13 Contemporary World**

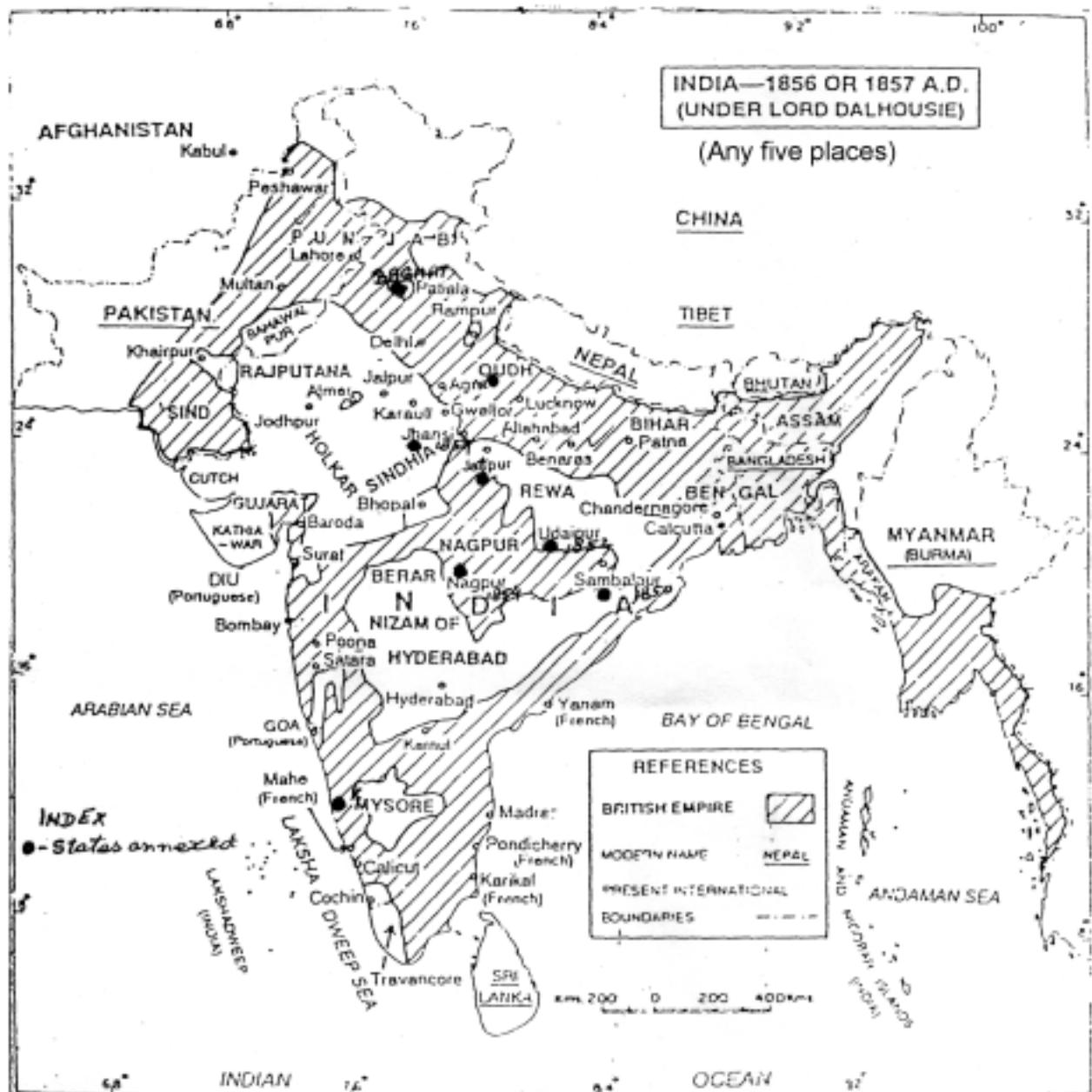
**Aims of the League of Nations**

- (a) Promotion of international co-operation
- (b) Peace and Security

# INDIA – OUTLINE



## Ans. to Q. 12 (OR)



- (c) Reduction of armaments  
(d) Sanctions against aggressors (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**14 Potsdam Conference**

- (a) Destruction of German militarism, Nazis  
(b) Agreement on Poland's Western Border  
(c) Transfer of E. Prussian territories to Soviet Union and Poland  
(d) Banning of Fascist organisation  
(e) Reorganisation of German Economy  
(f) Payment of War reparation  
(g) Division of Germany  
(h) Trial of Nazi war criminals (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**15 Meaning of**

- (a) Glasnost - openness  
(b) Perestroika - restructuring of soviet economy 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**16 Two features of Darwin's theory**

- (a) Survival of the fittest  
(b) Organic evolution by natural selection  
(c) Organism multiply prolifically and no two individuals are exactly alike (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**OR**

**Theme of Munshi Prem Chand's Work**

- (a) Realistic tales of peasant's misery and struggle  
(b) Portrayed rural life in India (Any 1 point)

**Book/Work**

- (a) Rangaboomi  
(b) Godan  
(c) Shatraj ke khilari  
(d) Kafan, etc (Any 1 point) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**17 The effect of technology on environment**

- (a) Depletion of natural resources  
(b) Pollution - environmental - air, water, soil  
(c) Dumping of Industrial waste  
(d) Thinning of ozone layer  
(e) Emission of poisonous gas  
(f) Nuclear radiation  
(Any other relevant point) (Any 2 points) 1 + 1 = 2 marks

**OR**

**Guernica**

Painter - Pablo Picasso 1 mark

The painting depicts-the atrocities committed by the Fascists against the Republican during the Spanish Civil War

- (b) The bombing of Guernica a small town in spain, by the fascists (Any one point) 1 mark  
1 + 1 = 2 marks

**18 Technology and improvement in Communication**

- (a) Radio, Telegraphy - Marconi
- (b) Use of Vacuum tube to increase telephonic impulses and magnify audibility - TV
- (c) Transistor
- (d) Development of integrated circuits on silicon chips
- (e) Colour picture
- (f) Invention of discs, CDs, Tapes, Cassettes, Spools
- (g) Computer - Internet, E-mail
- (h) Fax machines
- (i) Satellite communication (Any 2 points)

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**OR**

**Advertisement and News paper**

- (a) News paper, a major media of advertisements
- (b) Profits of news papers from advertising
- (c) Advertisements decide news paper's policy
- (d) Many news papers leased publication for want of advertisements  
(Any 2 points)

1 + 1 = 2 marks

**19 Characteristic features of contemporary history**

- (a) Integration of the world - a sense of world community
- (b) Tremendous change in political life functions of states and active participation by people
- (c) Major changes in economy - industrialisation
- (d) Vast social changes - Human expectations - Human Rights and democracy
- (e) Collapse of imperialism and colonialisation
- (f) Region of Asia, Africa and Latin America have emerged as a major force in world affair
- (g) Emergence of USA and USSR as super powers
- (h) Awakening in art and literature (Any five points)

5 marks

**OR**

**Policy of USA towards Latin American countries - 1890 to 1914**

- (a) Emergence of USA as a new imperial power
- (b) Latin America seen as special sphere of interest
- (c) Occupation of Hawai Islands, Tripartite control over Samovan island
- (d) War with Spain and annexation of Philippines
- (e) Occupation of Puerto Rico, Guom and Cuba
- (f) Occupation of Panama and construction of Panama Canal in 1914  
(To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

**20 Dictatorship of Stalin**

- (a) Ideology of Socialism envisaged to the building of a classless society
- (b) Dictatorship of proletariat did not mean abolition of political freedom and elimination of all other political parties
- (c) However the political system developed under Stalin meant dictatorship of the party and Stalin's domination of the party

- (d) Stalin's cult of personality
- (e) The Great purge (To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

**OR**

**Munich Pact was an act of betrayal**

- (a) Czechoslovakia had a democratic political system
- (b) She was highly industrialised
- (c) Czechoslovakia had been an ally of France since 1920's
- (d) In 1938 Germany's demand for Sudetenland was appeased by Britain and France at Munich. Czechoslovakia was not invited to the meeting nor was her consent taken
- (e) In March 1939 Germany occupied the whole of Czechoslovakia
- (f) Inspite of being an ally of France the western powers allowed Germany to occupy it. Czechoslovakia felt betrayed (To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

**21 Vietnamese struggle for freedom after 1954**

- (a) French suffered a defeat in Vietnam in 1954 and signed an agreement at Geneva and withdrew from Vietnam
- (b) Vietnam was divided. South Vietnam was built up as an independent state under Ngo Dinh Diem. North Vietnam was under the communist domination led by Ho Chi Minh
- (c) U. S. followed the policy of direct intervention and used the 'Dominoes' theory to justify their presence
- (d) War in Vietnam continued till 1975 when the US troops pulled out
- (d) Vietnam was united under the communist leader Ho Chi Minh  
(To be assessed as a whole)

5 marks

**22 Developments that led to the cold war**

- (a) Setting up communist governments in Eastern Europe
- (b) Developments in Germany
  - (i) Division of Germany into three Zones
  - (ii) Berlin Crisis
  - (iii) Division of Germany into East & West Germany
- (c) Civil war in Greece and the US intervention
- (d) The Truman Doctrine
- (e) Military pacts and Alliances - NATO, etc.
- (f) Communist Victory in China
- (g) Development of Atom bomb by the Soviet union
- (h) War in Korea (Any 4 points to be explained)

4 X 2 = 8 marks

**OR**

**Circumstances leading to the formation of Non Alignment**

- (a) Emergence of independent countries in Asia and Africa after the Second world war
- (b) Challenges before them : Preservation of independence and economic development
- (c) The world getting divided into 2 blocs due to cold war
- (d) Formation of military alliances
- (e) Arms race

- (f) The world economic order being unequal necessitated coming together of the newly independent countries  
 (g) Asio-African conference at Bandung (Any 5 points) 5 marks

**Relevance of NAM**

- (a) Advocates peace  
 (b) Supporting disarmament  
 (c) Numerically a large group and is playing an important role in international fora  
 (d) Setting up of a new International Economic order  
 (e) Setting up of a New Information Order  
 (f) Attempting to maintain balance of political power in this unipolar world  
 (Any 3 points) 3 marks  
 $5 + 3 = 8$  marks

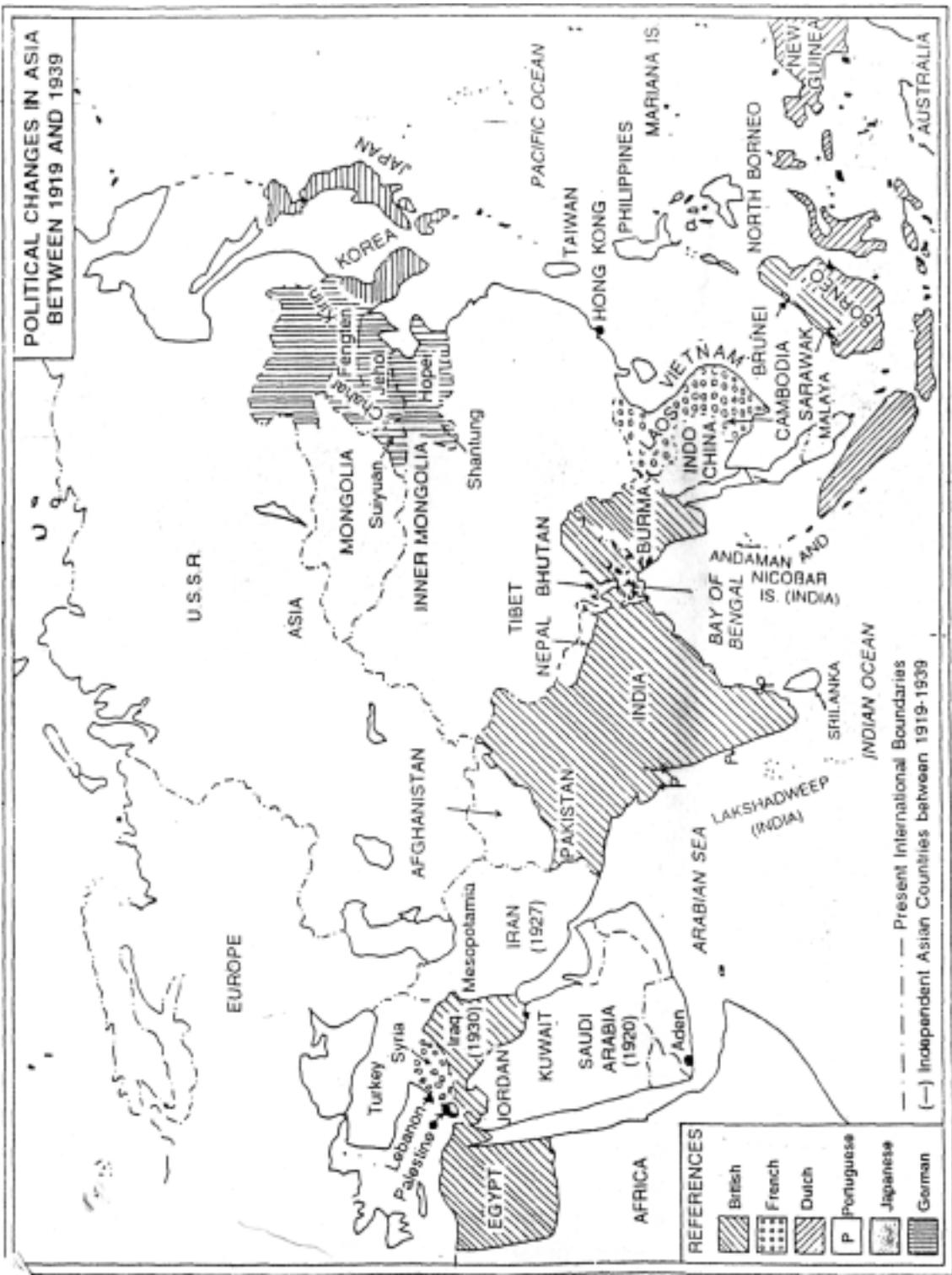
**23. Answer to the Map questions and the questions for the Blind candidates**

- (i) **Two colonies of Britain :**  
 India, Egypt, Iraq, Burma, Malaya, Hongkong, Srilanka (Any two)  $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks
- (ii) **Two colonies of France :**  
 1. Laos, Vietnam, Combodia  
 2. Pondicherry, Mahi, Karaickal, Chandernagar (Any two)  $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks
- (iii) **One Colony of Holland :**  
 New Guinea, Islands of Indonesia-Java, Sumatra and Celebes (Any one) 1 mark

**OR**

- a) **Any two countries which emerged as new countries after first world war in Europe**  
 1. Hungary  
 2. Czechoslovakia  
 3. Poland  
 4. Yugoslavia  
 5. Finland (Any Two countries)  $2 \times 1 = 2$  marks
- (b) **Any three countries that became independent after Ist world war in Europe**  
 1. Estoma  
 2. Luthinia  
 3. Latavia  
 4. Hungary  
 5. Austria (Any three countries)  $3 \times 1 = 3$  marks  
Total 5 marks

Q. 23



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles from the appropriate base line.

## Q. 23 (OR)

**MAP OF EUROPE**

(42)

**Independent States**

1. Poland
2. Czechoslovakia
3. Yugoslavia
4. Finland
5. Italy (Any three)

**Emergence of New Countries**

1. Estonia
2. Lithuania
3. Latvia
4. Hungary.

**REFERENCES**

## QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

S. No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit/Sub Unit	Form of Question LA/SAI/SAII	Marks Alloted	Estd Time Level	Estimated Difficulty
1.	Understanding	Explains	1,2,3	SA II	2	3 min	Average
2.	Understanding	Reasons	6,7,8	SA II	2	3 min	Average
3.	Understanding	Explains	10	SA II	2	3 min	Average
4.	Application	Examines	4,5	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
5.	Knowledge	Recalls	4,5	SA I	5	8 min	Easy
6.	Understanding	Explains	6, 7, 8	SA I	5	8 min	Average
7.	Knowledge	Recalls/Recognise	10	SA I	5	8 min	Average
8.	Application	Argues	10	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
9.	Understanding	Explains	1, 2, 3	LA	8	17 min	Average
10.	Knowledge	Recalls	6, 7, 8	LA	8	17 min	Easy
11.	Understanding	Explains	9	LA	8	17 min	Average
12.	Skill	Locates and Labels		SA I	5	8 min	Average
13.	Knowledge	Recalls	14	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
14.	Knowledge	Recalls	15, 16	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
15.	Knowledge	Recognises	17, 18	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
17.	Knowledge	Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
18.	Knowledge	Recalls/Recognises	19, 20	SA II	2	3 min	Easy
19.	Understanding	Explains	12, 13	SA I	5	8 min	Average
20.	Application	Argues/Analysis	14	SA I	5	8 min	Difficult
21.	Understanding	Explains	17, 18	SA I	5	8 min	Average
22.	Understanding	Explains	15, 16	LA	8	17 min	Average
23.	Skill	Locates & Labels		SA I	5	8 min	Average

**ACCOUNTANCY**  
**CLASS XII**  
**DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

**Times : 3Hours****Maximum Marks 80****1. Weightage of Objectives**

<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>MARKS</b>	<b>% OF MARKS</b>
1.	Knowledge	16	20%
2.	Understanding	56	70%
3.	Application	8	10%
<b>Total</b>		<b>80 Marks</b>	

**2. Weightage to form of questions**

<b>Form of Questions</b>	<b>Marks for each Question</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>Time (in minutes) per question</b>
Long Answer	8	1	8	25 minutes
	6	4	24	60 minutes
Short Answer	4	6	24	42 minutes
	3	4	12	20 minutes
Very Short Answer	2	6	12	18 minutes
21 Questions			80 marks	165+15 minutes for reading and revision

**3. Weightage of Content****Part A : Partnership and Accounts (60 marks)**

1.	Accounting for Partnership	5
2.	Reconstitution of Partnership	18
3.	Dissolution of Partnership Firm	10
4.	Accounting of Share Capital	14
5.	Accounting for Debentures	13

**Part B : Analysis of Financial Statements (20 marks)**

6.1	Analysis of Financial Statements	10
6.2	Statement of Changes in Financial Position	10

OR

**Part C : Computerised Accounting (20 Marks)**

6.1	Database design for Accounting	8
6.2	Overview of Computerised Accounting System	5
6.3	Application of Computers in Financial Accounting	7

**Difficulty Level**

<b>Estimated Difficulty Level</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Marks</b>
A. Easy	20%	16
B. Average	60%	48
C. Difficult	20%	16

**Scheme of Options**

Internal Choice to be provided in one 8 marks question and two 6 marks questions.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION**

**Subject : Accountancy****Marks : 60****Class XII****Set-1****PART A : PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANY ACCOUNTS****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	
Form of Question/ Units	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	
1. Accounting for Partnership	-	3(1)	-	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	-	3(1)	2(1)	5(2)
2. Reconstitution of Partnership firm	-	4(1)	-	8(1)	-	-	6(1)	-	-	14(2)	4(1)	-	18(3)
3. Dissolution of Partnership Firm	-	-	-	6(1)	4(1)	-	-	-	-	6(1)	4(1)	-	10(2)
4. Accounting for Share Capital	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	4(1)	2(1)	-	-	-	6(1)	4(1)	4(2)	14(4)
5. Accounting for Debentures	-	3(1)	-	-	8(2)	2(1)	-	-	-	-	11(3)	2(1)	13(4)
Sub Total (A)	-	10(3)	2(1)	20(3)	16(4)	6(3)	6(1)	-	-	26(4)	26(7)	8(4)	60(15)
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>12(4)</b>			<b>42(10)</b>			<b>6(1)</b>			<b>60(15)</b>			

Note : Number of Questions are given within brackets and total marks outside the brackets.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I****SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION****Subject : ACCOUNTANCY****Marks : 20****Class XII****Set-1****PART B : ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	
Form of Question/Units	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	
6.1 Analysis of Financial Statements	-	3(1)	-	-	3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	10(3)	-	10(3)
6.2 Statement of changes in Financial Position	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	-	-	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	-	4(2)	10(3)
<b>Sub Total</b>	-	3(1)	2(1)	6(1)	7(2)	-	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	10(3)	4(2)	20(6)
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>5(2)</b>			<b>13(3)</b>			<b>2(1)</b>			<b>20(6)</b>			
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>17(6)</b>			<b>55(13)</b>			<b>8(2)</b>			<b>80(21)</b>			<b>80(21)</b>

Note : Number of Question are given within brackets and total marks outside the brackets.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I****SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION****Subject : ACCOUNTANCY (PART C)****Maximum Marks:20****COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM****Class XII****Set-1****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
Form of Question/ Units	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	
6.1 Database Design for Accounting	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	-	-	-	-	-	6(1)	-	2(1)	8(2)
6.2 Overview of Computerised Accounting System	-	3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-	3(1)	2(1)	5(2)
6.3 Application of Computers in Financial Accounting	-	-	-	-	4(1) 3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	4(1) 3(1)	-	7(2)
Sub Total (C)	-	3(1)	2(1)	6(1)	7(2)	-	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	10(3)	4(2)	20(6)
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>5(2)</b>			<b>13(3)</b>			<b>2(1)</b>			<b>20(6)</b>			
<b>TOTAL (A+C)</b>	<b>17(6)</b>			<b>55(13)</b>			<b>8(2)</b>			<b>80(21)</b>			<b>80(21)</b>

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**  
**ACCOUNTANCY**  
**CLASS XII**

**Max. Marks : 80****Time Allowed : 3 hrs.****General Instructions**

- (i) This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.
- (ii) Part A is compulsory for all candidates.
- (iii) Candidates can attempt only one part of the remaining Part B and C.
- (iv) All parts of a questions should be attempted at one place.

**PART-A****PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANY ACCOUNTS**

1. B and M are Partners in a firm. They withdrew Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 36,000 respectively during the year evenly at the middle of every month. According to the Partnership agreement, interest on drawing is to be charged @ 10% p.a.

Calculate the interest on drawing of the partners using appropriate formula. 2

2. State the provision of Section 78 of Companies Act 1956, regarding the uses of Security Premium Amount. 2

3. How is Share Capital shown in the Company's Balance Sheet as per Section 211 Schedule VI part I of Company's Act 1956? 2

4. Excel Ltd. issued 4,00,000 9% Debentures of Rs. 50 each, payable on application, Pass journal entries at the time of following situations.

(i) Issued at par redeemable at 10% Premium 2

(ii) Issued at 5% discount, redeemable at 10% premium

5. What is Partnership? List any three main characteristics of Partnership.

3

6. What is meant by debentures? Name any four types of debentures.

3

7. What is meant by revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities on the reconstitution of the firm? What purpose does it serve at the time of reconstitution of partnership?

4

8. A, B and C started business on April 1, 2002 with capitals of Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively sharing profits (losses) in the ratio of 4:3:3. For the year ending March 31, 2003, the firm suffered a loss of Rs. 50,000. Each of the partners withdrew Rs. 10,000 during the year.

On March 31, 2003 the firm was dissolved, the creditors of the firm stood at Rs. 24,000 on that date and cash in hand was Rs. 4000. The assets realised Rs. 3,00,000 and Creditors were paid Rs. 23,500 in full settlement of their claim.

Prepare Realisation Account and show your workings clearly.

4

9. Bharat Ltd. was formed on 1.4.2003 with an authorised capital of Rs. 40,00,000 divided into Equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

1. The company issued 5,000 shares to its Promoters as the remuneration of the services rendered by them at par.
2. Company also issued shares at 10% Premium to Mr. Manoj for the Purchase of Assets of Rs. 5,50,000 from him.

Pass the Journal entries for purchase of Assets and Shares issued to Promotors and Mr. Manoj.

4

- 10 Hari Om Ltd. issued 1,50,000 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10% payable as Rs. 40 on application and balance on allotment. Debentures are redeemable at Par after 3 years. All the money due on allotment was called up and received. Record necessary entries at the time of issue of debentures when premium is included in application money.

11. Mahesh Ltd. issued 1,00,000, 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each on April 1, 2002 redeemable after 4 years. It has been decided to create Debenture Redemption Reserve for the purpose of redemption of debenture. The Sinking Fund Tables show that Rs. 0.2155 invested in 10% securities will amount to Re. 1 in 4 years. The relevant balances on April 1, 2005 were as follows :

Debenture 8% = Rs. 1,00,00,000

Debentures Redemption Fund Investment = Rs. 71,33,050

Debenture Redemption Fund = Rs. 71,33,050

On March 31, 2006 the investments were sold at book value and the debentures were redeemed.

You are required to pass journal entries for the year ending March 31, 2006.

4

12. X and Y are Partners in a firm sharing Profits in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to admit Z as a new partner w.e.f. April 1, 2003. Future profits will be shared equally. The Balance Sheet of X and Y as at April 1, 2003 and the terms of admission are given below:

**Balance Sheet of X and Y**

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>
Capitals :			
X            3,00,000		Plant and Machinery	4,53,000
Y <u>3,00,000</u>	6,00,000	Furniture and Fittings	62,000
S. Creditors	60,000	Stock	84,000
Outstanding Expenses	15,000	S. Debtors	36,000
		Cash in hand	40,000
	6,75,000		
			6,75,000

- (a) Capital of the firm was fixed at Rs. 6,00,000 to be contributed by Partners in the profit sharing ratio. The difference will be adjusted in cash.
- (b) Z to bring his share of capital and Goodwill in cash. Goodwill of the firm is to be valued on the basis of two year's purchase of Super Profit. The average net profit expected in future by the firm is Rs. 90,000 per year. The normal rate of return on capital in similar business is 10%.

Calculate Goodwill and prepare Partners Capital A/c and Bank A/c.

6

13. The Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as on March 31, 2003 who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:1 was as follows :

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Amount Rs.</b>
Bills Payable	40,000	Buildings	40,000
Loan From Bank	30,000	Plant and Machinery	40,000
Reserve Fund	9,000	Stock	19,000
Capital      P	44,000	S. Debtors	42,000
Q	36,000	Less Prov. for doubtful	<u>2,000</u>
R	20,000		40,000
	1,79,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
			1,79,000

The Partners dissolved the business. The assets realised - stock - Rs. 23,400, Debtors 50% fixed Assets 10% less than their book value. Bills payables were settled for Rs. 32, 000. There was an outstanding Bill of Rs. 800 which was paid off. Realisation expenses Rs. 1,250 were also paid.

Prepare Realisation Account, Bank Account and Partner's Capital Accounts.

6

OR

Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transactions, at the time of dissolution of the firm :

- (i) Realisation Expenses Rs. 3000 paid.
  - (ii) Realisation Expenses paid Rs. 2000, Mr. 'X' one of the partners has to bear these expenses.
  - (iii) 'Y', one of the partners, took over a machine for Rs. 20,000.
  - (iv) 'Z' one of the partners agreed to take over the creditor of Rs. 30,000 for Rs. 20,000.
  - (v) 'A' one of the partners has given loan to the firm of Rs. 10,000. It was paid back to him at the time of dissolution.
  - (vi) Profit and Loss Account balance of Rs. 50,000 appeared on the assets side of the Balance Sheet.
14. M. K. Sales Company Ltd. issued a prospectus inviting applications for 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2.50 per share payable as follows:

On Application	Rs. 5.00
On Allotment	Rs. 5.00 (including Premium)
On First Call	Rs. 2.50

The Company received applications for 1,50,000 shares, allotment was made on Pro-rata basis. Over subscribed money received on application was adjusted with the amount due on allotment.

Mr. Hemant to whom 200 shares were allotted failed to pay the allotment money and the First Call, his shares were forfeited after the first call. Later on the shares were re-issued to Mohan as fully paid for Rs. 9/- per share.

Pass journal entries in the books of Company, for recording the above transactions. 6

15. The Balance Sheet of A, B and C who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2, is given below as at March 32, 2003 :

**Balance Sheet of A, B and C as at March 31, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capitals :			
A      7,20,000		Land	4,00,000
B      4,15,000		Buildings	3,80,000
C <u>3,45,000</u>	14,80,000	Plant and Machinery	4,65,000
Reserve Fund	1,80,000	Furniture and Fitting	77,000
Sundry Creditors	1,24,000	Stock	1,85,000
Outstanding Expenses	16,000	Sundry Debtors	1,72,000
	<hr/>	Cash in hand	1,21,000
	18,00,000		<hr/>
			18,00,000

B retires on the above date and the following adjustments are agreed upon his retirement :

- (a) Stock was valued at Rs. 1,72,000.
- (b) Furniture and fittings were under valued by Rs. 3000.
- (c) An amount of Rs. 10,000 due from Mr. D. was doubtful and a provision for the same was required.
- (d) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,00,000 but it was decided not to show goodwill in the books of accounts.
- (e) B was paid Rs. 40,000 immediately on retirement and the balance was transferred to his loan Account.
- (f) A & C were to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

**OR**

P, Q and R were Partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. The balance sheet of the firm is given below as at March 31, 2002.

**Balance Sheet of P, Q and R as at March 31, 2002**

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Capitals :			
P        6,03,000		Land	2,80,000
Q        4,12,800		Buildings	3,40,000
R <u>2,01,900</u>	12,18,000	Plant and Machinery	2,48,000
General Reserve	10,000	Furniture and Fitting	48,000
S. Creditors	62,000	Stock	1,09,000
		S. Debtors	1,32,000
		Cash in Bank	1,33,000
	12,90,000		12,90,000

Partnership deed provides for the settlement of claim on death of a partner in addition to his capital as under :

- (i) The share of profit of deceased partner to be computed on the basis of average profits of the past three years for the period from the last balance sheet to date of death of the partner.
- (ii) His share in profit/loss on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities.
- (iii) His share of Goodwill valued on the basis of two years purchase of last three average profits.

Q died on June 1, and the following information is provided :

- (a) Profits for the last three years were :
  - Rs. 80,000, Rs. 1,30,000 and Rs. 1,50,000
- (b) The assets were revealed as Land Rs. 3,80,000 Plant and Machinery Rs. 1,80,000.
- (c) Q withdrew Rs. 10,000 during the current financial year.
- (d) Rs. 1,00,000 was paid immediately on Q's death to his executors and the balance amount was to be paid later.

Pass the Journal entries to give effect to the transactions relating to death of Q in the books of the firm.

**PART B****ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

16. What are two major inflow and two major outflows of cash from investing activities? 2
17. Mutual Fund Company receives a dividend of Rs. 25 lakhs on its investments in other Company's shares. Why is it a cash inflow from operating activities for this Company? 2
18. What is meant by financial analysis? Mention only two tools used for financial analysis. 3
19. The Current Assets of a company are Rs. 1,26,000 and the current Ratio is 3:2 and the inventories are Rs. 2000. Find out the Liquid Ratio. 3
20. Inventory Turnover Ratio is 3 times. Sales are Rs. 1,80,000, Opening Stock is Rs. 2000 more than the closing stock. Calculate the opening and closing stock when goods are sold at 20% profit on cost. 4
21. The net profit of a company before tax is Rs. 12,50,000 as on March 31, 2003, after considering the following:

Depreciation on Fixed Assets                   Rs. 25,000

Goodwill written off                           Rs. 15,000

Loss on sale of Machine                       Rs. 12,000

The current assets and current liabilities of the company in the beginning and at the end of the year were as follows :

	<b>March 31, 2002</b>	<b>March 31, 2003</b>
Bills Receivables	25,000	15,500
Bills Payables	10,000	12,500
Debtors	30,000	38,800
Stock in hand	18,000	14,000
Outstanding Expenses	8,000	7,000

Calculate Cash flow from operating activities.

6

**OR**

**Q21. Prepare Cash Flow Statement of Rose Ltd. from the following information for the year ended March 31, 2004**

Particulars	March 31, 03	March 31, 04
Investments	1,80,000	2,40,000
Fixed Assets (at cost)	2,10,000	4,00,000
Equity Share Capital	10,00,000	14,00,000
Long Term Loan	8,00,000	4,50,000
Cash	64,000	44,000

**Additional Information**

- i. Cash Flows from operating Activities after tax and extraordinary items Rs. 3,80,000/-
- ii. Depreciation on Fixed Assets Rs. 85,000/-
- iii. Interest received Rs. 45,000/-
- iv. Dividend paid during the year Rs. 1,60,000/-

**PART C**

**COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

- 16. What do you understand by Relation or Relationship type. (2)
- 17. Explain with one example Multi-group ledgers or Single group ledgers. (2)
- 18. How do you transform many-to-many relationship into database tables? Illustrate (3)

**Accounting Reality for Q. 19, 20 and 21**

The following statements describe the accounting reality in any organisation :

- (a) Accounting transactions of an organisation are documented using a voucher.
- (b) Each voucher is assigned a unique number which begins with months of date of voucher followed by a serial number. “05 01” indicates first voucher of May. There are two types of vouchers used for documenting the transaction: Voucher-1 and Voucher-2 as shown below:

**Voucher-1**

Voucher 05 02			Date : 05-May-2002	
Credit Account : 631001 Cash Account			M/s Satyam Computers	
Debit Account				
S. No.	Code	Name of Account	Amount (Rs.)	Narration
1.	711001	Purchases	60000	Purchases from R. S. Sons
		Total	60000	
Authorised by Aditya			Prepared by Sunil	

**Voucher-2**

Voucher 04 01	Date : 01-April-2002			
Debit Account : 631001 Cash Account	M/s Satyam Computers			
Debit Account				
S. No.	Code	Name of Account	Amount (Rs.)	Narration
1.	110001	Capital Account	100000	Purchases from R. S. Sons
		Total	100000	
Authorised by Aditya		Prepared by Ramesh		

The transaction Voucher-1 is used for debiting one or more accounts with one account being credited. The transaction Voucher-2 is used for crediting one or more accounts with one account being debited.

- (a) Each voucher is prepared by a particular employee and authorised by another employee.
- (b) There is an exhaustive list of Accounts with respect to which the transactions are documented.
- (c) Each Account is classified as belonging to one of the types :  
Expenditure, Income, Assets and Liabilities.

**Required**

19. Conceptualise the above accounting reality in terms of E R Model concepts. (6)
20. Develop and depict an E R Model for this accounting reality. (3)
21. Show the database design in terms of relevant data tables and their inter-relationship. (4)

**MARKING SCHEME****SET I**

1. Calculation of Interest on Partners Drawings :

Formula : Drawings x Rate x 6/12 (which amount is drawn in the middle of month)

$$B = \frac{48000 \times 10 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = \text{Rs. } 2400 \quad 1$$

$$M = \frac{36000 \times 10 \times 6}{100 \times 12} = \text{Rs. } 1800 \quad 1$$

2. Provisions of Section 78 of Companies Act 1956 regarding the uses of Security Premium :

- (a) In paying up unissued securities of the company to be issued to members of the company as fully paid bonus securities.
- (b) To write off Preliminary expenses of the Company.
- (c) To write off the expenses of or commission paid or discount allowed on any of the securities of the company.
- (d) To pay premium on the redemption of preference shares or debentures of the company.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

3. Balance Sheet of X Ltd. as per Section 211 Schedule VI Part I

Liabilities	Amount
Share Capital :	
- Authorised Capital	
- Issued Capital	
- Subscribed Capital and called up Capital	
Less calls unpaid	
Add forfeited shares	
(Amount originally paid up)	

4.

**Journal entries**

(i)	Bank A/C	Dr.	200,00,000	
	Loss on issue of Deb. A/C	Dr.	20,00,000	
	To 9% Debentures A/C			200,00,000
	Premium on realisation of Deb. A/C			20,00,000
	(Debenture issued at par repayable at premium)			
(ii)	Bank A/C	Dr.	190,00,000	
	Loss on issue of Deb. A/C	Dr.	30,00,000	
	To 9% Debenture A/C			2,00,00,000
	To Premium on redemption of Deb. A/C			20,00,000
	(Debentures issued at discount repayable at Premium)			

1 x2 = 2

5. Meaning of Partnership :

The relation between persons who have agreed to share the profit of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all.

Characteristics (any three)

1. Two or more persons
2. Agreement between the Partners
3. Business
4. Sharing of Profits
5. Business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all

2+1 = 3

6. Meaning of Debentures :

Debenture is an instrument of debt owed by a Company. As an acknowledgement of debt, such instruments are issued under the seal of a Company and duly signed by authorised signatory.

## Types of Debentures (any four)

- (i) Secured;
- (ii) Unsecured;
- (iii) Redeemable;
- (iv) Perpetual;
- (v) Convertible;
- (vi) Non-convertible;
- (vii) Zero coupon rate;
- (viii) Specific rate; 1+2 = 3

7. At the time of reconstitution of a Firm the present value of the Assets maybe different from their book value and the same condition may be with the liabilities. Hence a revaluation of Assets and reassessment of Liabilities becomes necessary to adjust the profit or loss on revaluation in the Capital Accounts of the old Partners in their old profit sharing ratio.

The main purpose of revaluing assets and re-assessing the liabilities is that a partner who gains on account of such a change should compensate the other partner(s) who are expecting loss in their profit share in future.

4

8. Dissolution of a Partnership Firm  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

## Memorandum Balance Sheet of A, B and C as on 31st March, 2003

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
A 100,000		Cash in hand	4,000
Less loss <u>-20,000</u>			
	80,000		
Less Drawings <u>-10,000</u>	70,000	Sundry Assets	1,80,000
B 80,000		(Balancing Figure)	
Less loss <u>-15,000</u>			
	65,000		

Less Drawings	10,000	55,000		
C	60,000			
Less loss	<u>-15,000</u>			
	45,000			
Less Drawings	<u>-10,000</u>	35,000		
Creditors		24,000		
		1,84,000		1,84,000

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

( $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for correct calculation of each Partners Capital and the amount of assets)

### Realisation A/C

To S. Assets	1,80,000	By Creditors	24,000
To Cash A/C	23,500	By Cash	3,00,000
To Capital A/C (Profit)			
A 48,200			
B 36,150			
C 36,150	1,20,500		
	3,24,000		3,24,000

1+1=2

1 mark for placing the figure and 1 mark for calculation and distribution of Profit among Partners

9.

### Journal

1. Formation Expenses A/C	Dr.	50,000	
	To Share Capital A/C		50,000
	(Share issued to promotion)		

2.	Asset A/C	Dr.	5,50,000	
	To Manoj			5,50,000
	(Asset purchased from Mr. Manoj)			
	Manoj	Dr.	5,50,000	
	To Share Capital A/c			5,00,000
	To Security Premium A/C			50,000
	(Shares issued to Manoj for purchase of Asset)			

1+1+2=4

10.	Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit	Credit
		Bank A/C		75,00,000	
		To 12% Debenture Application A/C (Debenture application money received)			75,00,000
		12% Debenture Application A/C		75,00,000	
		To 12% Debenture A/c			60,00,000
		Securities Premium A/C			15,00,000
		(Application money transferred to 12% Debenture and Securities premium, consequent upon allotment)			
		12% Debenture Allotment A/C      Dr.		90,00,000	
		To 12% Debenture A/C (12% Debenture Allotment made due)			90,00,000
		Bank A/C		90,00,000	
		To 12% Debenture Allotment A/C (12% Debenture Allotment money received)			90,00,000

(1mark for each entry 1x4 = 4marks)

11.

**Journal Entries**

31 March, 2006	Bank A/C	Dr.	7,13,305	7,13,305	1
	To Interest on Deb. Red. Fund Inv. A/C (Interest received on investments)				
	Interest on Deb. Red. Fund Investment A/C	Dr.	7,13,305	7,13,305	1/2
	To Deb. Redemption Fund A/C (Interest transferred to Deb. Redemption Fund)				
	P & L App. A/C	Dr.	21,55,000	21,55,000	1
	To Deb. Redemption Fund A/C (Amount of Profit transferred to Deb. Redemption Fund A/C)				
Bank A/C	Bank A/C	Dr.	71,33,050	71,33,050	1/2
	To Deb. Red. Fund Investment A/C (Investments sold at par)				
	Deb. Red. Fund A/C	Dr.	1,00,01,355	1,00,01,355	1/2
	To General Reserve A/C (The amount of Deb. Red. fund transferred to General Reserve A/C) (7,13,305+21,55,000+71,33,050)				
8% Debentures A/C	8% Debentures A/C	Dr.	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1/2
	To Bank A/C (Debentures redeemed)				

Total = 4

12. Calculation of Goodwill

Capital	Rs. 6,00,000	given
Normal Rate	10%	given
Expected Profit	90,000	given
Average Profit	60,000	(6,00,000x10/100)
Super Profits	30,000	(90,000-60,000)
Goodwill (30,000x2) = 60,000		2

**Partners Capital A/Cs**

	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Z</b>
To X (Goodwill)			16,000	By Balance b/d	3,00,000	3,00,000	
To Y (Goodwill)			4,000	By Bank A/C			2,00,000
To Bank	1,16,000	1,04,000		By Bank A/C			20,000
To Balance c/d	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	Premium for Goodwill	16,000	4,000	
	3,16,000	3,04,000	2,20,000		3,16,000	3,04,000	2,20,000

3

**Bank A/C**

To Balance b/d	40,000	By X's Capital	1,16,000
To Z's Capital	2,00,000	By Y's Capital	1,04,000
To Z's Capital (brought in by Z)	20,000	By Balance b/d	40,000
	2,60,000		2,60,000
			2,60,000

1

**Working Notes :**

Sacrificing Ratio :

$$X \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad - \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad = \quad \frac{9 - 5}{15} \quad = \quad \frac{4}{15}$$

$$Y \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad - \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad = \quad \frac{6 - 5}{15} \quad = \quad \frac{1}{5}$$

2+3+1 = 6

**Realisation A/C**

	Rs.		Rs.
To Building	40,000	By Bills Payable	40,000
To Plant and Machinery	40,000	By Loan from Bank	30,000
To Stock	19,000	By Reserve for Bad Debts	2,000
To Debtors	42,000	By Bank (Stock)	23,400
To Bank (Bills Payable)	32,000	By Bank (Debtors)	21,000
To Bank (Bank Loan)	30,000	By Bank (Fixed Assets)	72,000
To Bank (Realisation Exp)	1,250	By Partners Capital A/C	
To Bank (Repair Bill)	800	P      9,250	
		Q      5,550	
		R      1,850	16,650
	2,05,050		2,05,050

2½

**Bank A/c**

To Balance b/d	40,000	By Realisation (BP)	32,000
To Realisation (Stock)	23,400	By Bank Loan	30,000
To Realisation (Debtors)	21,000	By Realisation Expenses	1,250
To Realisation (Fixed Assets)	72,000	By Repairs Bill	800
		By Capital    P      39,750	
		Q      33,450	
		R      19,150	92,350
	1,56,400		1,56,400

2½

**Partners Capital A/c**

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	P	Q	R	Particulars	P	Q	R
To Realisation (Loss)	9,250	5,550	1,850	By Balance B/d	44,000	36,000	20,000
To Bank A/c	39,750	33,450	19,150	By Reserve Fund	5,000	3,000	1,000
	49,000	39,000	21,000		49,000	39,000	21,000

1½

OR

**Journal Entries**

(i)	Realisation A/c	Dr.	3,000	
	To Bank A/c			3,000
	(Realisation expenses paid)			
(ii)	X's Capital A/c	Dr.	2,000	
	To Bank A/c			2,000
	(X bears Realisation Expenses)			
(iii)	Y's Capital A/c	Dr.	20,000	
	To Realisation A/c			20,000
	(Y took over machine)			
(iv)	Realisation A/c	Dr.	20,000	
	To Z's Capital A/c			20,000
	(Z's took over the credit)			

(v)	A's Loan A/c To Bank A/c (A's loan paid)	Dr.	10,000	
(vi)	All the Partners Capital A/c To P & L A/c (Loss charged to Partners Capital A/c)	Dr.	50,000	50,000

1 x 6 = 6

## 14. Journal Entries

M.K. Sales Company

Date	Particulars	LF	Amount Dr. (Rs.)	Amount Cr. (Rs.)
	Bank A/c To Share Application A/c (Received application money for 150,000 shares @ Rs. 5)	Dr.	7,50,000	7,50,000
	Share application A/c To Share Capital A/c To Share allotment A/c (Application money adjusted)	Dr.	7,50,000  5,00,000  2,50,000	
	Share allotment A/c To Share Capital A/c To Security Premium A/c (Allotment money due)	Dr.	5,00,000  2,50,000  2,50,000	

	Bank A/c	Dr.	2,49,500	
	Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	500	
	To Share Allotment A/c  (Allotment money received for 99800)			2,50,000
	Share first call A/c	Dr.	2,50,000	
	To Share Capital A/c  (First call Money Due)			2,50,000
	Bank A/c	Dr.	2,49,500	
	Call in Arrears A/c	Dr	500	
	To Share First Call A/c  (First call money received for 99,800 shares)			2,50,000
	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	2,000	
	Security Premium A/c	Dr.	500	
	To Call in Arrears A/c			1,000
	To Share forfeited A/c  (200 shares forfeited)			1,500
	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,800	
	Share Forfeited A/c	Dr.	200	
	To Share Capital A/c  (200 shares reissued)			2,000
	Share forfeited A/c	Dr.	1,300	
	To Capital Reserve A/c  (Excess amount in Share forfeited A/c transferred to Capital Reserve A/c)			1,300

½ Mark to each correct entries 1 to 6 = ½x6 =3

½ Mark to each correct entry from 7 to 9 = 1x3=3

15.

**Revaluation A/c**

To Stock	13,000	Furniture & Fittings	3,000
Provision for Bad & Doubtful debts	10,000	Loss A 10,000	
		B 6,000	
		C 4,000	20,000
	23,000		23,000

2

**Partners Capital A/cs**

	A	B	C		A	B	C
To Revaluation (Loss)	10,000	6,000	4,000	By Balance b/d	7,20,000	4,15,000	3,45,000
To B's Capital A/c (goodwill)	20,000		40,000	By Reserve Fund	90,000	54,000	36,000
To Cash A/c (Goodwill)		40,000		By A's Capital A/c		20,000	
To B's Loan A/c		4,83,000		By C's Capital A/c		40,000	
To Balance b/d	7,80,000		3,37,000				
	8,10,000	5,29,000	3,81,000		8,10,000	5,29,000	3,81,000

1+1+1=3

**Balance Sheet of A and C as on 31st March,2003**

Capital A	7,80,000	Land	4,00,000
C	3,37,000	Building	3,80,000
B's Loan A/c	4,83,000	Plant &Machinery	4,65,000
S.Creditors	1,24,000	Furniture & Fittings	80,000
Outstanding Expenses	16,000	Stock	1,72,000
		Debtors	1,72,000
		Less Pro. of B D <u>10,000</u>	1,62,000
		Cash in Hand	81,000
	17,40,000		17,40,000

3

Working Notes:

$$\text{Gaining ratio: } A \quad \frac{3}{5} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{6-5}{10} - \frac{1}{10} \quad \text{Gain}$$

$$C \quad \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4-2}{10} - \frac{2}{10} \quad \text{Gain}$$

$$\text{Gaining Ratio} = 1:2$$

Goodwill : B's share  $2,00,000 \times 3/10 = 60,000$

From A  $60,000 \times 1/3 = 20,000$

From C  $60,000 \times 2/3 = 40,000 \quad 2+3+3=8$

### OR

Calculation of Profit of

$$\text{Average Profit of last 3 years} = \frac{3,60,000}{3} = 1,20,000$$

$$\text{Profit for 2 months } 120,000 \times \frac{2}{12} = \text{Rs. } 20,000$$

$$\text{Q's share of Profit } 20,000 \times \frac{1}{5} = \text{Rs. } 4,000$$

Calculation of Goodwill

$$\text{Goodwill of the firm} = \frac{3,60,000 \times 2}{3} = \text{Rs. } 2,40,000$$

$$\text{Q's share of Goodwill} = \text{Rs. } 48,000$$

**Journal Entries**

June 2002	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c  Or  Deceased partner's share in Profit A/c      Dr.  To Q's Capital A/c  (Profit upto the date of death credited to Q)	4,000     4,000  (1)	
	P's Capital A/c      Dr.  R's Capital A/c      Dr.  To Q's Capital A/c  (Share of Goodwill of Q adjusted in Gaining ratio)	36,000  12,000   48,000  (1)	
	Land A/c      Dr.  To Revaluation A/c  (The value of Land increased)	1,00,000    1,00,000  (1/2)	
	Revaluation A/c      Dr.  To Plant & machinery A/c  (To value of Plant decreased)	68,000    68,000  (1/2)	
	Revaluation A/c      Dr.  To P's Capital A/c  To Q's Capital A/c  To R's Capital A/c  (Profit on revaluation transferred to Partner's Capital A/cs)	32,000     19,200  6,400  6,400  (1)	

	General Reserve A/c To Q's Capital A/c  (Share of General Reserve credited to Q's Capital A/c)	Dr.	2,000	2,000	(1)
	Q's Capital A/c To Q's Drawings A/c  (Amount of Drawings adjusted with Capital A/c)	Dr.	10,000	10,000	(1)
	Q's Capital A/c To Q's Executors A/c  (Amount of Capital balance transferred to his Executor A/c)	Dr.	4,63,200	4,63,200	(1)
	Q's Executor A/c To Bank A/c  (Cash paid to Q's Executor)	Dr.	1,00,000	1,00,000	(1)

### Working Notes

#### Q's Capital A/c

To Drawing A/c	10,000	By Balance b/d	4,12,800
To Q's Execution A/c	4,63,200	By P&L Suspense A/c	4,000
		By P's Capital (Goodwill)	36,000
		By R's Capital (Goodwill)	12,000
		By Revaluation (profit share)	6,400
		By General Reserve	2,000
	4,73,200		4,73,200

**PART B****ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

16. Inflows of cash from Investing Activities (any 2 of the following)

- (i) Sale of fixed assets.
- (ii) Sale of investments
- (iii) Repayment of advances and loans made to third parties

Outflows of Cash from Investing Activities (any 2 of the following)

- (i) Purchase of fixed Assets
- (ii) Purchase of Investments
- (iii) Advances and Loans made to third parties.

(1+1=2)

17. The Mutual Fund Company is a Finance Company. The Dividend received by it on the shares held in other companies is its revenue income. Therefore the dividend received by this company is cash inflow from operating activities. 2

18. Financial Analysis is a Systematic process of the critical examination of the financial information contained in the financial statements in order to understand and make decisions regarding the operations of the firm. (2 marks)

The tools used for financial analysis are as follows : (any two)

- a) Comparative statements
- b) Common-size statements
- c) Trend Analysis
- d) Ratio Analysis
- e) Cash flow Analysis (½ marks x 2) = 1marks

(2+1= 3 marks)

19. Current Assets = Rs. 1,26,000

Current Ratio = 3/2

$$\text{Current Liabilities} = \frac{\text{CA}}{\text{Current Ratio}}$$

$$= \frac{1,26,000}{3/2} = \frac{1,26,000}{3} \times 2 \\ = 84,000 \text{ (a)} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Liquid Assets} &= \text{CA} - \text{Inventory} \\
 &= 1,26,000 - 2,000 \\
 &= 1,24,000 \text{ (b)} \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Liquid Ratio} = \frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$= \frac{1,24,000}{84,000} - \frac{31}{21}$$

(1+1+1=3)

20. Sales = 1,80,000

Rate of profit = 20% on cost

$$\text{Cost of goods sold} = \frac{100}{120} \times 1,80,000$$

$$= 1,50,000 \text{ (1)}$$

**Inventory Turn Over Ratio =**  $\frac{\text{C.O.G.S.}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$

If Closing Stock = x

$$\text{Opening Stock} = x + 2000$$

$$\text{Average Stock} = \frac{x + x + 2000}{2} = x + 1000 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Now} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{C.O.G.S.}}{\text{Average Inventory}} \quad = 3 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{or} \quad = \frac{1,50,000}{x + 1,000} = 3 \quad (1)$$

or  $x + 1,000 = 50,000$

$x = 49,000$  i.e. Closing Stock

Opening Stock =  $49,000 + 2,000$

= 51,000

(1)

(1+1+1+1=4)

21.

### Cash flow from Operating Activities

Net Profit Before Tax	12,50,000		½
Add			
(i) Depreciation on Fixed Assets	25,000		½
(ii) Goodwill written off	15,000		½
(iii) Loss on Sale of a Machine	12,000		½
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes			
Capital Changes	13,02,000		½
Add			
Decrease in Bills Receivable	9,500		½
Increase in Bills Payables	2,500		½
Decrease in Stock in hand	4,000		½
13,18,000	13,18,000		½
Less : Increase in Debtors	(8,800)		½
Decrease in Expenses Outstanding	(1000)		½
Cash flow from Operating Activities	13,08,200	13,08,200	½

Or

Prepare cash flow Statement of rose Ltd. form the following information for the year ended March 31, 2004

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>March 31, 03</b>	<b>March 31, 04</b>
Investments	1,80,000	2,40,000
Fixed assets (at Lost)	2,10,000	4,00,000
Equity share Capital	10,00,000	14,00,000
Long term team	8,00,000	4,45,00
Cash	64,000	44,000

### **Additional Information**

- i) Cash flows from operating activities after tax and extra ordinary tens Rs. 3,80,000
- ii) Depreciation on fixed assets Rs. 85,000
- iii) Interest Received Rs. 45,000
- iv) Dividend paid during the year Rs. 1,60,000

### **Solution**

Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2004

	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Amount</b>
A.	Cash flows from Operating Activities		3,80,000
B.	<b>Cash flows from Investing Activites</b>		
	Purchase of Investments	(60,000)	
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	2,75,000	
	Interest Received	45,000	
	Cash outflow from Investing Activities		(2,90,000)
C.	Cash flows from financing Activities		
	Issue of Equity shares	4, 00,000	
	Repayment of loan	(3,50,000)	

	Payment of Dividend	(1,60,000)	
	Cash outflow from financing Activities		(1,10,000)
	Cash flows generated during the year		(20,000)
	Add: Cash & cash equivalents in the beginning of the year		64,000
	Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year.		44,000

(½ mark for each amount)

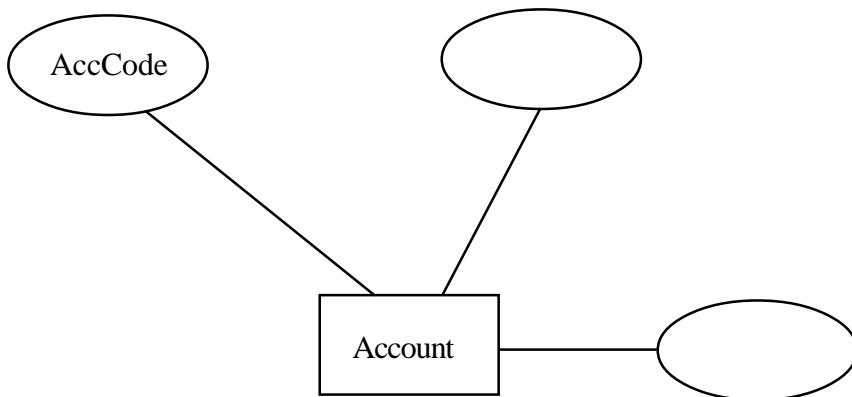
 $(= \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6 \text{ marks})$ **PART C****COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

16. What is meant by relation or Relationship type?

2

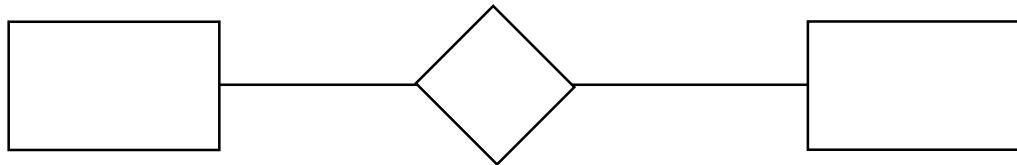
**Answer****Relation**

A relation is any entity whose attributes are relevant to the business application under context. It is represented as a rectangle, and its attributes are shown as ovals

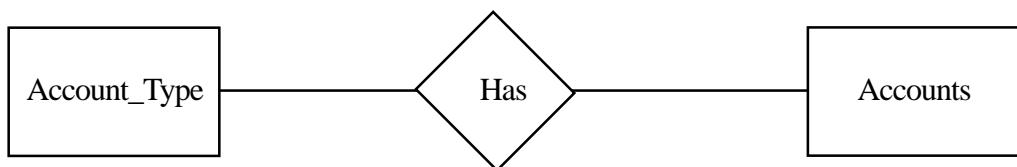


## **Relationship Type**

It means the kind of relationship among instances (tuples) of relations (s)



Give an example from accounting reality



Relationship type could be :

1. one-to-one
  2. one-to-many
  3. many-to-many
17. Explain with one example Multi-group ledgers or Single group ledgers. (2)

### **Answer**

An example of Multi-group ledger could be assets which could be further divided as Fixed Assets and Current Assets. Each of these could be further divided into various types.

Likewise one could give an example of single group ledger.

18. How do you transform many-to-many relationships into database tables? Illustrate (3)

### **Answer**

Many to many relationships are not directly transferable into database tables. These relationships have to be further explored to convert these into either one-to-one or one-to-many relationships. Once that is done, these can be converted into database tables.

**Give an illustration**

19. Conceptualise the above accounting reality in terms of ER Model concepts

**Answer.**

Give details of the following :

Relations

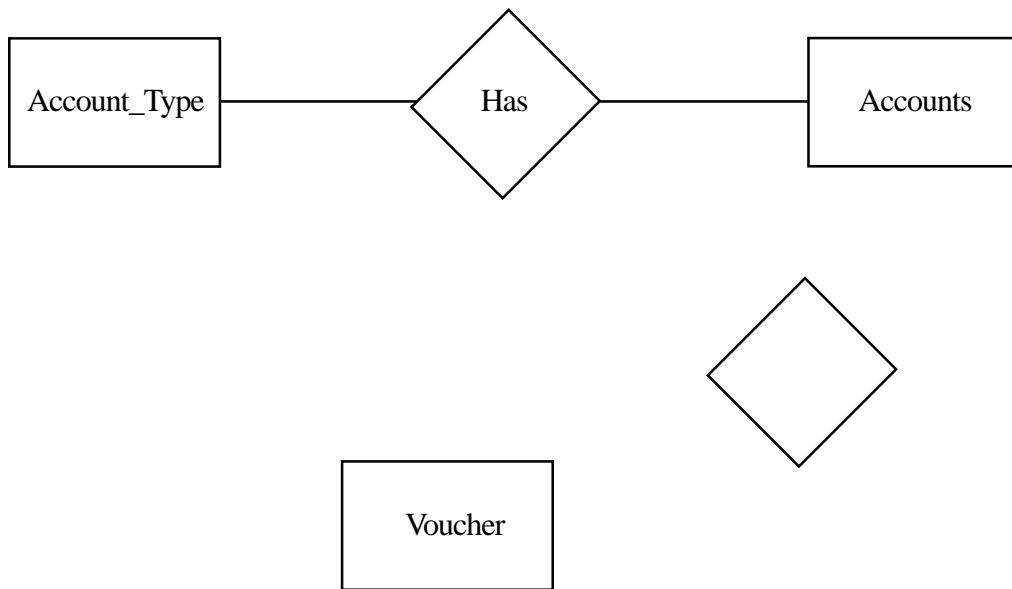
Attributes

Relations

Relationship Type

Relationship Degree

20. Develop and depict an E R Model for this accounting reality. (3)



21. Show the database design in terms of relevant data tables and their inter-relationships. (4)

(Hint : Each of the entity as shown in Answer-5 will be translated into a table. Data types of the field would be appropriately chosen.)

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - SET 1****QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS**

S. No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content	Form of Question	Marks	Estimated Difficulty Levels
			Unit	LA/S/A/V/S/A	Allotted	(A,B,C)
1.	Understanding	Calculates	1	VSA	2	B
2.	Knowledge	Recalls	4	VSA	2	A
3.	Understanding	Shows presentation	4	VSA	2	B
4.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entry	5	VSA	2	B
5.	Knowledge	Recalls and lists	1	SA	3	A
6.	Knowledge	Recalls	5	SA	3	A
7.	Knowledge	Recalls	2	SA	3	A
8.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	3	SA	4	B
9.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	4	SA	4	B
10.	Understanding	Prepares Account	5	SA	4	B
11.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	5	SA	4	B
12.	Application	Prepares account	2	LA	6	C
13.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	3	LA	6	C
14.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	4	LA	6	B
15.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	2	LA	8	C
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	6.2	VSA	2	A
17.	Application	Reasons	6.2	VSA	2	C
18.	Knowledge	Recalls	6.1	SA	3	A
19.	Understanding	Finds Ratios	6.1	SA	3	B
20.	Understanding	Calculates	6.1	SA	4	B
21.	Understanding	Calculates/works Out	6.2	LA	6	B

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - II**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION**

**Subject : ACCOUNTANCY****Marks : 60****Class XII****Set-2****PART A : PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANY ACCOUNTS****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	
Form of Question/ Units	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	6,8	3,4	2	
1. Accounting for Partnership	-	-	2(1)	-	-	-	3(1)	-	-	3(1)	2(1)	5(2)	
2. Reconstituion of Partnership firm	-	4(1)	-	8(1)	4(1)	2(1)	-	-	-	8(1)	8(2)	2(1)	18(4)
3. Dissolution of Partnership Firm	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	-	2(1)	-	-	-	6(1)	-	4(2)	10(3)
4. Accounting for Share Capital	-	4(1)	-	6(1)	4(1)	-	-	-	-	6(1)	8(2)	-	14(3)
5. Acconting for Debentures	-	-	-	6(1)	4(1)	-	-	3(1)	-	6(1)	3(1)	-	13(3)
<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	-	8(2)	4(2)	26(4)	12(3)	4(2)	-	6(2)	-	26(4)	26(7)	8(4)	60(15)
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>12(4)</b>			<b>42(9)</b>			<b>6(2)</b>			<b>60(15)</b>			

Note : Number of Question are given within brackets and total marks outside the brackets.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION**

**Subject : ACCOUNTANCY****Marks:20****Class XII****Set-2****PART B : ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
Form of Question/ Units	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	LA 6,8	SA 3,4	VSA 2	
6.1 Analysis of Financial Statements	-	3(1)	-	-	4(1) 3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	10(3)	-	10(3)
6.2 Statement of Changes in Financial Position	-	-	-	6(1)	-	2(1)	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	-	4(2)	10(3)
Sub Total	-	3(1)	-	6(1)	7(2)	2(1)	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	10(3)	4(2)	20(6)
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>3(1)</b>			<b>15(4)</b>			<b>2(1)</b>			<b>20(6)</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>15(2)</b>			<b>57(13)</b>			<b>8(3)</b>			<b>80(21)</b>			

Note: Number of Questions are given within brackets and total marks outside the brackets.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II****SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION****Subject : ACCOUNTANCY****Marks:20****Class XII****Set-2****PART C : COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
Form of Question/ Units	LA 6	SA 4,3	VSA 2	LA 6	SA 4,3	VSA 2	LA 6	SA 4,3	VSA 2	LA 6	SA 4,3	VSA 2	
6.1 Database Design for Accounting	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	-	-	-	-	-	6(1)	-	2(1)	8(2)
6.2 Overview of Computerised Accounting System	-	3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	-	3(1)	2(1)	5(2)
6.3 Application of Computers in Financial Accounting	-	-	-	-	4(1) 3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	4(1) 3(1)	-	7(2)
Sub Total (C)	-	3(1)	2(1)	6(1)	7(2)	-	-	-	2(1)	6(1)	10(3)	4(2)	20(6)
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>5(2)</b>			<b>13(3)</b>			<b>2(1)</b>			<b>20(6)</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+C)</b>	<b>17(6)</b>			<b>55(13)</b>			<b>8(2)</b>			<b>80(21)</b>			

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II****ACCOUNTANCY****CLASS XII****Maximum Marks : 80****Time allowed : 3 hrs.****General Instructions :**

- (i) *This question paper contains three parts A, B and C*
- (ii) *Part A is compulsory for all candidates.*
- (iii) *Candidates can attempt only one part of the remaining Part B and C.*
- (iv) *All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.*

**PART-A****PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANY ACCOUNTS**

- 1 A & B are partners sharing Profit or Loss in the ratio of 3:2 having capital balances of Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 40,000 on 1.4.2003. On 1st July, 2003 A introduced Rs. 10,000 as his additional capital whereas B introduced only Rs. 1000. If the interest on capital is allowed to partners @ 10% p.a. calculate the interest on capital if the financial year closes on 31st of March every year. 2
- 2 A and B share Profits in the ratio of 8:7. C is admitted to partnership firm for 1/5th share. Find out the new profit sharing ratio. 2
- 3 Give four differences between dissolution of Partnership and dissolution of Partnership Firm. 2
- 4 Pass the Journal entries for the following at the time of dissolution of a firm :
  - (i) Sale of Assets = Rs. 50,000
  - (ii) Payment of Liabilities = Rs.10,000
  - (iii) A commission of 5% allowed to Mr. X a partner, on sale of assets. 2
5. What is 'Partnership deed'? Give any four important contents of a Partnership deed. 3
6. On June 1, 2003 Moon Ltd. purchased 5,000 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at the rate of Rs. 98. The interest is payable on March 31 and September 30 every year. Calculate the real price of the debentures acquired if the price quoted above is (i) ex-interest and (ii) cum-interest. 3

- 7 What is the objective of taking a joint life policy by the partners? Explain two methods for recording the premium paid on Joint Life Policy?
- 8 X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3. The Balance Sheet of the firm as at March 31, 2003 is given below :

**Balance sheet of X and Y as at March 31, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :		Land	5,00,000
X 8,00,000		Buildings	6,00,000
Y 12,00,000	20,00,000	Plant	8,00,000
Creditors	3,10,000	Furniture	1,20,000
Outstanding Expenses	70,000	Stock	1,80,000
		Debtors	1,50,000
		Cash	30,000
	23,80,000		23,80,000

The partners decided to share profit in equal ratio w.e.f. April 1, 2003. The following adjustments were agreed upon :

- (i) The Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 4,00,000 but it was not to appear in books.
- (ii) Land was valued at Rs. 8,00,000, Plant at Rs. 7,20,000 and Furniture at Rs. 1,00,000 and were to appear at revalued amounts in the balance sheet.

Pass the necessary Journal entries to give effect the above.

4

- 9 (a) According to Section 79 of Company's Act, 1956, what are the two provision when companies cannot issue shares at discount? 2
- 10 (a) Mohan Ltd. purchased a machine from Atlas Ltd. for Rs. 5,40,000. It was decided to make the payment by issue of equity shares of Rs 10 each at a discount of 10%. Give necessary journal entries in the books of Mohan Ltd.
- (b) KMHD Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 100 each issued at a discount of 5% on which Rs. 50 per share has been called and Rs. 6,000 has been paid. The Company then re-issued the above mentioned shares to Mr. Singh upon payment of Rs. 18,000 credited as fully paid. Pass the Journal entries for forfeiture and re-issue of the shares. 2

- 11 White Ltd. issued 8,00,000 8% Debentures of Rs. 100 each redeemable at a premium of 10%. According to the terms of redemption the company redeemed 25% of the above debentures by converting them into shares of Rs. 50 each issued at a premium of 60%

Pass Journal entries regarding redemption of debentures.

4

- 12 A, B and C were the Partners sharing profits and losses in their capital ratio.

### **Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Creditors	57,400	Plant & Machinery	43,600
Joint Life Policy Reserve	15,000	Stock	16,000
A 30,000		Investments	47,600
B 20,000		Joint Life Policy Investment	15,000
C 10,000	60,000	Furniture	3,700
		Cash at Bank	6,500
	1,32,400		1,32,400

The firm was dissolved on the above date.

A took over Investments & Stock at Rs. 41,000. J. L. Policy was realised at surrender value. Furniture was sold at Book Value. Plant & Machinery were realised for Rs. 82,040. Creditors were paid in full settlements.

Pass Journal entries.

6

OR

P & R were Partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 3:2. They agreed to dissolve their Partnership firm on 31st March, 2003. P was deputed to realise the Assets and pay the liabilities. He was paid Rs. 1000 as commission for his services. The financial position of the firm was as follows :

**Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2003**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Creditors	10,000	Land, Building & Machineries	30,000
Bills Payable	3,700	Stock	5,500
Investment Fluctuation fund	4,500	Investments	15,000
Capital		Account Receivable	
P 37,500			7,100
Q <u>15,000</u>	52,500	Less Provision <u>-450</u>	6,650
		Cash	13,550
	70,700		70,700

P took over investments for Rs. 12,500. Stock and debtors were realised Rs. 11,500. Plant and Machine were sold to R for 22,500 for cash. Realisation expenses paid Rs. 900

Prepare Realisation A/C and Partners's Capital Accounts to close the Books of the firm. 6

- 13 P & J Ltd. company was established with an autorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into shares of Rs. 10 each.

32,000 shares were issued and subscribed for by the public payable as Rs. 4 on application, 2 on allotment, 2 on first call and 2 on final call.

The amount received in respect of these shares were as follows :

on 24,000 shares full amount called.

on 5,000 shares Rs. 8 per share

on 2,000 shares Rs. 6 per share

on 1,000 shares Rs. 4 per share

The Directors forfeited 3,000 shares on which less than Rs. 8 per share has been paid and reissued to Kamal at Rs. 8 per share as fully paid.

Pass Journal Entries in the books of the Company for the record of above transactions. 6

- 14 Given below is the Balance sheet of PK Ltd. as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Share Capital		Fixed Assets	80,00,000
Authorised Shares of Rs. 50 Each	5,00,00,000	Current Assets	90,50,000
Issued, Called up and paid up shares of Rs. 50 each	1,00,00,000	Own Debentures (face value Rs.9,00,000)	8,50,000
General Reserve	20,00,000	Cash at Bank	6,00,000
8% Debentures	40,00,000		
Sundry Creditors	25,00,000		
	1,85,00,000		1,85,00,000

The company decided the following :

- (i) To redeem all the 8% debentures due for redemption on September 30, 2003 and also to cancel its own debenture.
- (ii) To pay interest to debenture holders due on the date of redemption.

Pass necessary Journal entries on September 30, 2003.

- 15 L and M are partners sharing profits in ratio of 5:3. The balance sheet of the firm as at March 31, 2003 is given below :

Balance sheet of L and M as at March 31, 2003

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:			
L 12,85,000		Land	6,00,000
M 7,16,000	20,01,000	Buildings	8,80,000
Reserve Fund	2,40,000	Other Fixed Assets	3,90,000
S. Creditors	1,49,000	Stock	1,98,000
		Debtors	1,83,000
		Cash in hand and at bank	1,39,000
	23,90,000		23,90,000

On April 1, 2003, N is admitted into partnership on the following terms :

- (a) L, M and N will share profits in the ratio of 7:5:3.
- (b) The Assets were revalued for the purpose of admission : land Rs. 7,50,000, Buildings Rs. 8,00,000.
- (c) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,60,000. N was to bring his share of goodwill in cash which was to be retained in the business.
- (d) N has to bring Rs. 6,00,000 towards his share of capital.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Capital A/c, Cash A/c and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm. 8

OR

The Balance Sheet of J, K and L, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2, is given below as at March 31, 2003.

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals:			
J 5,78,800		Land	1,85,000
K 3,47,800		Buildings	2,87,000
L 2,37,900	11,64,500	Plant & Machinery	3,86,000
Sundry Creditors	78,600	Stock	1,85,000
		Debtors	92,100
		Cash	1,08,000
	12,43,100		12,43,100

L retires on the above date and the following adjustments in the value of assets and liabilities were agreed upon :

- (a) Land was under valued by Rs. 1,20,000, Plant & Machinery overvalued by Rs. 35,000.
- (b) Provision for doubtful debt was required for Rs. 6,000.
- (c) Goodwill was valued at Rs. 3,00,000 and was to be adjusted against the capital of remaining partners.

L was paid Rs. 75,000 immediately and the balance amount was to be transferred to his loan account.

Prepare Cash A/c, Revaluation A/c, Capital and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm on the above date.

**PART B****ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

- 16 Calculate the cash flow from the given information:
- (i) Investments at the beginning of the period Rs. 40,000
  - (ii) Investments at the end of the period Rs. 30,000
  - (iii) During the year company had sold 30% of its investments held in the beginning of the period at a profit of Rs. 6,000. (2)
17. Classify the following into operating, investing and financing activities.
- (a) Issue of Share Rs. 2,00,000
  - (b) Receipt of interest on Investment by a manufacturing Co. Rs. 5,000
  - (c) Sale of Goods Rs. 5,00,000
  - (d) Receipt of interest on investment by a bank.
18. Prepare Comparative Income Statement from the following information:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2002 (Rs.)</b>	<b>2003 (Rs.)</b>	
Net sales	4,12,000	3,20,000	
Less Cost of Goods Sold	3,12,000	2,30,000	
Gross Profit	1,00,000	90,000	
Less Administrative Expenses	25,000	18,000	
Profit before Tax	75,000	72,000	
Provision for Tax 40%	30,000	28,800	
Net profit after Tax	45,000	43,200	3

19. What is the importance of Financial Statement analysis for creditors and bankers? 3
20. A company had a liquid ratio of 1.5 and current ratio of 2 and inventory turnover ratio 6 times. It has total current assets of Rs. 8,00,000 in the year 2003. Find out annual sales if goods are sold at 25% Profit on Cost. 4

21. From the following information, prepare Cash Flow Statement as on March 31, 2002

Liabilities	2001	2002	Assets	2001	2002
Share Capital	80,000	1,60,000	Goodwill	30,000	20,000
General Reserve	4,000	10,000	Building	40,000	90,000
Profit & Loss A/c	50,000	60,000	Machinery	49,000	98,000
Creditors	5,000	3,000	Debtors	15,000	20,000
Bills payable	15,000	25,000	Cash in hand	20,000	30,000
	1,54,000	2,58,000		1,54,000	2,58,000

(i) Depreciation provided during the year on machine was Rs 10,000

6

OR

From the following information prepare Cash flow statement as on March 31, 2003

### **Balance Sheets as on March 31, 2002 & 2003**

Liabilities	2002 Rs.	2003 Rs.	Assets	2002 Rs.	2003 Rs.
Share Capital	2,80,000	2,80,000	Plant	1,56,000	1,38,000
General reserve	50,000	56,000	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(56,000)	(32,000)
P & C A/c	50,000	54,000	Investment	1,00,000	1,06,000
Bank Overdraft	10,000	20,000	Debtors	1,90,000	1,80,000
Provision for doubtful debts	20,000	30,000	Cash	20,000	84,000
			Preliminary Expenses	60,000	70,000
	4,10,000	4,40,000		40,000	-
				4,10,000	4,40,000

### **Additional Information**

During the year, a part of the machinery costing Rs. 60,000 on which accumulated depreciation was Rs. 25,000, was sold for Rs. 30,000.

**PART C****COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

16. Explain the concept of Data Model with the help of an example. 2
17. Explain with one example DML or DCL. 2
18. Write a series of queries to process the transaction data in such a manner as to result into information on Trial Balance. 3
19. Formulate the SQL statement for answering the following queries for an assumed design of an Accounting Reality.
- (a) List the transaction details of accounts which have been credited during the month of August, 2003
  - (b) List all the transacted accounts with the amounts by which they have been debited and also the amount with which they have been credited.
  - (c) List the amount of expenses authorised by each of the employees. (1+1+1)
20. Formulate the SQL statements for answering the following queries for an assumed design of an Accounting Reality:
- (a) List item wise the quantity sold during the month of September, 2003
  - (b) Find the Minimum and Maximum rate at which each item of goods has been purchased during the period October, 2003.
  - (c) Make a list of Invoice No., Date and Amount of purchases during the period April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004, grouping them month-wise. (1+1+2)
21. Explain the concept of Relationship Degree. How is it different from Relationship Type? Give one example for each. 6

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II**  
**ACCOUNTANCY**

**PART A: PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANY ACCOUNTS**

**1. Statement showing calculation of interest**

Particulars	A Rs.	B Rs.
1 Interest on capital balance on April 1, 2003:		
A     50,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$	5,000	
B     40,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$		4,000
2 Add: Interest on Additional Capital:		
A     10,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$ x $\frac{9}{12}$	750	
B     1,000 x $\frac{10}{100}$ x $\frac{9}{12}$		75
Total interest Payable	5,750	4,075

**Alternate Solution:**

(1+1=2)

$$\text{Interest on Capital to A} = \left( 50,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} \right)$$

$$+ \left( 60,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{9}{12} \right)$$

$$= 1,250 + 4,500$$

$$= 5,750$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Interest on Capital to B} &= \left( 40,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{3}{12} \right) \\
 &+ \left( 41,000 \times \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{9}{12} \right) \\
 &= 1,250 + 4,500 \\
 &= 5,750 \quad (1+1 = 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Share of profit of A and B after C's admission =  $1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$   $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{A's share of profit after C's admission} = \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{32}{75} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{B's share of profit after C's admission} = \frac{7}{15} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{28}{75} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Net profit sharing ratio : } \frac{32}{75} : \frac{28}{75} : \frac{1}{5} \quad (\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2)$$

A      B      C  
or      32 : 28 : 15

Ans.      A      B      C  
              32 : 28 : 15

3. Distinction between Dissolution of Partnership and Dissolution of Firm (Any four points)

Basis	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Firm
1. Termination of Business or Closure of business	No, the business is not terminated/closed	Yes, the firm is closed
2. Settlement of assets and liabilities	Assets and liabilities are revalued and new balance sheet is prepared	Assets are sold and realised and liabilities are paid off

3. Court's intervention	Court does not intervene because partnership is dissolved by mutual agreement and through the process of reconstitution	A firm can be dissolved by the order of the court
4. Economic relationship	Economic relationship may remain or may not remain the same	Economic relationship between the partners comes to an end
5. Closure of books	Closure of account books is not required because business is not terminated	All books of accounts are closed

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ 

4.	Particulars	LF	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
(i)	Bank A/c  To Realization A/c  (Being Assets sold on dissolution of the firm)	Dr.	50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
(ii)	Realisation A/c  To Bank A/c  (Being liabilities paid on dissolution of the firm)	Dr.	10,000	10.000 $\frac{1}{2}$
(iii)	Realisation A/c  To 'X'  (A commission of 5% on assets realised, allowed to 'X')	Dr.	2,500	2,500  (1)

Total =  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$

5. The partnership deed is a written agreement between two or more persons, for managing the affairs of a partnership firm.

Important contents of partnership deed (any four) :

1. Name of the firm,
2. Names and addresses of all partners,
3. Nature and place of the business,
4. Date of commencement of partnership,
5. Duration of partnership, if any,
6. Amount of capital contributed or to be contributed by each partner,
7. Rules regarding operation of bank accounts,
8. Ratio in which profits are to be shared,
9. Interest, if any, on partner's Capital and drawings,
10. Interest on loan by the partner(s) to the firm,
11. Salaries, commission etc., if payable to any partner(s),
12. The safe custody of the books of accounts and other documents of the firm,
13. Mode of auditor's appointment, if any,
14. Rules to be followed in case of admission, retirement and death of a partner,
15. Settlement of accounts on dissolution of the firm,
16. Mode of settlement of disputes among the partners,
17. Any other

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = (2)$

$(1 + 2 = 3)$

6. (i) Real Price if the Price is Ex-interest

On June 1, 2003 Ex. interest Price = Rs. 98

Real Price = Ex-interest Price

Therefore Real Price = Rs. 98 (1½)

- (ii) Real Price if the price is Cum-Interest

On June 1, 2003 Cum-interest Price = Rs. 98

Real Price = Cum Interest Price

Less Accrued interest

Accrued interest for 2 months from March 31 to June 1, 2003

$$= 100 \times \frac{8}{100} \times \frac{2}{12} = \text{Rs. } 1.33$$

Therefore Real Price = Rs. 98 - 1.33

= Rs. 96.67 (1½)

Total = (1½ + 1½ = 3)

7. The objective of J.L.P. is to ensure liquidity in the firm to settle the claim of the retiring or deceased partner.

Method of treatment :

1. When Premium paid is treated as an expense.

2. When Premium paid is treated as an asset at an amount equal to the surrender value of J.L.P.

Explain with example (1+1½+1½) = 4

8. Working notes :

2

$$\text{Gain of X} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5-4}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Sacrifice of Y} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6-5}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{Share of Goodwill to be given by X to Y} = \text{Rs. } 4,00,000 \times \frac{1}{10} = \text{Rs. } 40,000$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Profit on revaluation of land} &= \text{Rs. } 8,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 5,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 3,00,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Loss on revaluation of plant} &= \text{Rs. } 8,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 7,20,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 80,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Loss on Revaluation of Furniture} &= \text{Rs. } 1,20,000 - \text{Rs. } 1,00,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 20,000\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profit on revaluation} = \text{Rs. } 3,00,000 - \text{Rs. } 80,000 - \text{Rs. } 20,000 = \text{Rs. } 2,00,000$$

### Joint Entries

1.	X's Capital To Y's Capital  (Share of goodwill given by X to Y on change in their profit share ratio)	Dr.	40,000	40,000	(1)
2.	Land To Revaluation  (Profit on revaluation of land recorded)	Dr.	3,00,000	3,00,000	(1)
3.	Revaluation To Plant To Furniture  (Loss of revaluation of plant and furniture recorded)	Dr.	1,00,000	80,000 20,000	(1)
4.	Revaluation To X's Capital To Y's Capital  (Profit on revaluation distributed among X and Y)	Dr.	2,00,000	80,000 1,20,000	(1)

Total = 4

9. (a) Two provisions of Section 79 of Companies Act 1956

- (i) A New Company cannot issue shares at a discount; and
- (ii) A New class of shares cannot be issued at a discount.

(b) Distinction between Capital Reserve and Reserve Capital  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Reserve Capital	Capital Reserve
1. It is a part of uncalled capital of the company	1. It is the remaining part of shares forfeited A/c after the re-issue of forfeited shares <span style="float: right;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></span>
2. It is never shown specifically in the Balance Sheet of the Company	2. It is shown clearly in the liabilities side of the company's Balance Sheet under the heading "Reserve of Surplus" <span style="float: right;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></span>

$1 + 1 = 2$

10 (a)

**Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
	Machine A/c Dr. To Atlas Ltd. (Machine purchased)		5,40,000	  $\frac{1}{2}$
	Atlas Ltd. Dr. Discount on Issue of Shares Dr. To Equity share Capital (60,000 equity shares issued to settle Atlas Ltd. account)		5,40,000 60,000  $\frac{1}{2}$	5,40,000  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$
				6,00,000
				$\frac{1}{2}$

**Working Notes**

$$\text{No. of shares to be issued} = \frac{5,40,000}{9}$$

$$= 60,000 \quad (\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 2)$$

10.(b)

**KMHD Ltd.**

		Debit Rs.	Credit Rs.
Share Capital A/c	Dr.	10,000	
To Share forfeited A/c			6,000
To Calls in Arrears A/c			3,000
To Discount on Issue of Shares A/cs (Being 200 shares forfeited and Rs. 3,000 being calls in arrears)			1,000  (1/2)
Bank A/c	Dr.	18,000	
Discount A/c	Dr.	1,000	
Shares forfeited A/c	Dr.	1,000	
To Share Capital A/c (Being 200 shares reissued @ Rs. 90)			20,000  (1/2)
Share forfeited A/c	Dr.	5,000	
To Capital Reserve A/c (Being the balance amount of shares forfeited and transferred to Capital Reserve A/c)			5,000  (1/2)

Total = 2

11.

8% Debentures A/c	Dr.	2,00,00,000	
Premium of Redemption of Debentures A/c	Dr.	20,00,000	
To Debenture Holders A/c (Being the amount of 25% of Debentures and premium on redemption to be converted into shares)			2,20,00,000  (1½)

Debenture holders A/c	Dr.	2,20,00,000	
To Share Capital A/c			1,37,50,000
To Security Premium A/c			82,50,000
(Being issue of 2,75,000 shares of Rs. 50 each at premium of 60% to the debenture holders on conversion of 2,00,000 debentures)			

**Working Note :**

(a) Amount to be converted = Rs. 2,20,00,000

(b) Issue price of a share of Rs. 50 at a premium of 60% = Rs. 50 + Rs. 30 = Rs. 80

(c) Number of shares to be issued on conversion (a/b) =  $\frac{2,20,00,000}{80}$  2,75,000 shares of  
Rs. 50 each (1)  
Total = 4

**12 Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Debit Amount Rs.	Credit Amount Rs.
	Realisation A/c Dr.		1,25,900	
	To Plant & Machinery A/c			43,600
	To Stock A/c			16,000
	To Investment A/c			47,600
	To Joint Life Policy Investment			15,000
	To Furniture			3,700
	(Transfer of sundry assets to Realisation A/c)			(1/2)

	Creditors A/c	Dr.	57,400	
	Joint Life Policy Reserve A/c	Dr.	15,000	
	To Realisation A/c			72,400
	(Transfer of sundry liabilities to Realisation A/c)			(½)
	A's Capital A/c	Dr.	41,000	
	To Realisation A/c			41,000
	(Being investments and stock taken over by A)			(1)
	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,00,740	
	To Realisation A/c			1,00,740
	(Being assets realised – JLP, Furniture and Plant			(1)
	Realisation A/c	Dr.	57,400	
	To Bank A/c			57,400
	(Being creditors paid)			(1)
	Realisation A/c	Dr.	30,840	
	To A's Capital A/c			15,420
	To B's Capital A/c			10,280
	To C's Capital A/c			5,140
	(Being profit on realisation credited to to partners in their profit Sharing ratio, i.e. 3:2:1)			(1)

**Journal**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (Rs.)	Cr. Amount (Rs.)
	A's Capital A/c	Dr.	4,420	
	B's Capital A/c	Dr.	30,280	
	C/s Capital A/c	Dr.	15,140	
	To Bank			49,840
	(Being final Payment to Partners)			

(Realisation A/c and Bank A/c may be prepared as working notes - no marks Total = 6

OR

**Realisation A/c**

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
To Plant & Machinery	30,000	By Provision for doubtful debts	450
To Stock	5,500	By Creditors	10,000
To Investments	15,000	By Bills Payable	3,700
To Accounts Receivable	7,100	By Investment Fluctuation Fund	4,500
To P's Capital A/c (Commission)	1,000	By P's Capital A/c (Investments)	12,500
To Cash (Realisation expenses)	900	By Cash (Stock + Debtors)	11,500
To Cash (Creditors + Bill Payable)	13,700	By Cash (Machinery)	22,500
		By Loss transferred to	
		P's Capital A/c 4,830	
		R's Capital A/c 3,220	8,050
	73,200		73,200

(4)

**Partner's Capital A/c**

Particulars	P	R	Particulars	P	R
Realisation A/c	12,500		Balance b/d	37,500	15,000
Realisation A/c	4,830	3,220	Realisation A/c	1,000	
Cash	21,170	11,780			
	38,500	15,000		38,500	15,000

(1 mark for each Partner's Capital A/c)

(Cash A/c may be prepared as working note - but no marks)

4 + 2 = 6

13.	Bank A/c	Dr.	1,28,000		
	To Share Applications A/c			1,28,000	
	(Being cash received @ Rs. 4 per share on application for 32,000 shares)				½
	Share Application A/c	Dr.	1,28,000		
	To Share Capital A/c			1,28,000	
	(Being the share application money received transferred to share capital account)				½
	Share Allotment A/c	Dr.	64,000		
	To Share Capital A/c			64,000	
	(Being share allotment money @ Rs. 2 per share due on 32000 shares)				½
	Bank A/c	Dr.	62,000		
	Calls-in-Arrears	Dr.	2,000		
	To Share Allotment A/c			64,000	
	(Being cash received on 31,000 shares on account of allotment @ Rs. 20 arrears on 1000 shares)				½

Share First Call A/c	Dr.	64,000	
To Share Capital A/c			64,000
(Being First Call money @ Rs. 2 on Rs. 32,000 shares due)			1/2
Bank A/c	Dr.	58,000	
Calls-in-Arrears A/c	Dr.	6,000	
To Share First Call A/c			64,000
(Being amount received on 29,000 shares. Arrears on 3000 shares)			
Share Second & Final Call A/c	Dr.	64,000	
To Share Capital A/c			64,000
(Being second call money due @ 2 per share on 32,000 shares)			1/2
Bank A/c	Dr.	48,000	
Call-in-Arears	Dr.	16,000	
To Share Second and Final Call A/c			64,000
(Being the amount received @ Rs. 2 on 24,000 shares and calls in arrears on 8,000 shares)			1/2
Shares Capital A/c	Dr.	30,000	
To Share forfeited A/c			16,000
To Calls-in-Arrears A/c			14,000
(Being 3,000 shares forfeited on which less than Rs. 8 has been received. Calls in arrear on 2,000 shares Rs. 8,000 and on 1,000 shares Rs. 6,000)			1/2

Bank A/c	Dr.	24,000	
Shares forfeited A/c	Dr.	6,000	
To Share Capital			30,000
(Being 3,000 shares issued to Kamal @ Rs. 8 per share fully paidup)			(1/2)
Share forfeited A/c	Dr.	10,000	
To Capital Reserve			10,000
(Being the remaining amount of shares forfeited account transferred to capital reserve)			(1)

Total = 6

14.

2003 Sep. 30	8% Debenture A/c	Dr.	40,00,000	
	To Own Debentures A/c			8,50,000
	To Gain on Cancellation of Debentures A/c			50,000
	to Debenture holders A/c			31,00,000
	(Being own debentures cancelled and the amount payable to debenture holders on redemption of other debenture) (Two entries can also be passed)			
	Debenture holders A/c	Dr.	31,00,000	
	To Bank A/c			31,00,000
	(Being the amount paid to debenture holders on redemption)			

	Gain on Cancellation of Debentures A/c	Dr.	50,000	
	To Capital Reserve A/c			50,000
	(Being the gain on cancellation of debentures account transferred to Capital Reserve)			
	(a) Interest on Debentures A/c	Dr.	1,24,000	
	To Debenture holders A/c			1,24,000
	(Being interest payable to debenture holders other than own Debentures held)			
	(b) Debentures holders A/c	Dr.	1,24,000	
	To Bank A/c			1,24,000
	(Being interest paid to Debenture holders)			
	(c) Interest on Debentures A/c	Dr.	36,000	
	To Interest on own Debenture A/c			36,000
	(Being interest on own debentures for six months)			

Note : Entries (a) and (b) can be combined.

1 mark for each entry

Total = 6

15.

### **Revaluation Account**

Dr.			Cr.
Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Buildings	80,000	By Land	1,50,000
L's Capital	43,750		
M's Capital	26,250		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

(2 marks)

**Capital Accounts**

Dr.

Cr.

	L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.		L Rs.	M Rs.	N Rs.
To Balance c/d	15,35,750	8,47,250	6,00,000	By Balance b/d By Reserve Fund By Premium (19.5) By Revaluation A/c By Cash	12,85,000 1,50,000 57,000 43,750	7,16,000 90,000 15,000 26,250	
							6,00,000
	15,35,750	8,47,250	6,00,000		15,35,750	8,47,250	6,00,000

(3 marks)

**Cash A/c**

Dr.

Cr.

To Balance b/d	1,39,000	By Balance c/d	8,11,000
To N's Capital	6,00,000		
To Premium	72,000		
	8,11,000		8,11,000

**Balance Sheet of L, M and N as at March 31,2003**

Capitals : L	15,35,750		Land	7,50,000
M	8,47,250		Building	8,00,000
N	6,00,000	29,83,000	Other Fixed Assets	3,90,000
S. Creditors		1,49,000	Stock	1,98,000
			DSS	1,83,000
			Cash in hand and at Bank	8,11,000
		31,32,000		31,32,000

(2 marks)

Total = 8

**Working Note :**

1. Sacrifice made by :

$$L = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{15} = \frac{75-56}{120} = \frac{19}{120}$$

$$M = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{5}{15} = \frac{45-40}{120} = \frac{5}{120}$$

Sacrifice Ratio : L : M  
19 : 5

2. Amount of Premium to be brought by N :

$$3,60,000 \times \frac{1}{5} = 72,000$$

3. (i) Share of L in Premium brought by N :

$$\frac{19}{24} \times 72,000 = 57,000$$

(ii) Share of M in Premium brought by N :

$$\frac{5}{24} \times 72,000 = 15,000$$

OR

**Revaluation A/c**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Plant & Machinery	35,000	By Land	1,20,000
To Provision for doubtful debts	6,000		
To J 39,500			
K 23,700			
L 15,800	79,000		
	1,20,000		1,20,000

**Capital A/c**

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	J	K	L	Particulars	J	K	L
To L (in gaining ratio 5:3)	37,500	22,500	—	By balance b/d	5,78,800	3,47,800	2,37,900
To Cash	-	-	75,000	By Revaluation A/c	39,500	23,700	15,800
To L's Loan A/c	-	-	2,38,700	By J (gaining ratio)	-	-	37,500
To balance c/d	5,80,800	3,49,000	-	By K (gaining ratio)	-	-	22,500
	6,18,300	3,71,500	3,13,700		6,18,300	3,71,500	3,13,700

**Cash A/c**

Dr.

Cr.

Paticulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To balance b/d	1,08,000	By L	75,000
		By balance c/d	33,000
	1,08,000		1,08,000

**Balance Sheet as at March 31,2003**

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capitals      J      5,80,800		Land	3,05,000
K <u>3,49,000</u>	9,29,800	Buildings	2,87,000
L's Loan A/c	2,38,700	Plant & Machinery	3,51,000
Creditors	78,600	Stock	1,85,000
		Debtors	86,100
		Cash	33,000
	12,47,100		12,47,100

**Workings**

Book value of investments sold	12,000
(30% of Rs. 40,000)	
Add Profit	<u>6,000</u>
Sale value of investments	18,000
Investments at the end of the period	30,000
Less : Book value of unsold investment	28,000
(70 of Rs. 40,000)	
Investment purchased	<u>2,000</u>

Answer

Cash inflow	Rs. 18,000 (I)	
Cash outflow	Rs. 2,000 (I)	2 marks

17. (a) Financing Activity  
 (b) Investing Activity  
 (c) Operating Activity  
 (d) Operating Activity  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

**18. Comparative Income Statement for the year ending.... 2002 & 2003**

Particulars	2002 (Rs.)	2003 (Rs.)	Absolute change (Rs.)	Percentage change (%)
Net Sales	4,12,000	3,20,000	(92,000)	22.33
Less : Cost of Goods sold	3,12,000	2,30,000	(82,000)	26.28
Gross Profit	1,00,000	90,000	(10,000)	10.00
Less : Administrative Expenses	25,000	18,000	(7,000)	28.00
Profit before Tax	75,000	72,000	(3,000)	4.00
Provision for Tax @ 40%	30,000	28,800	(1,200)	4.00
Net Profit after Tax	45,000	43,200	(1,800)	4.00

 $\frac{1}{2}$  mark for each correct step $= \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ 

Ignore last step

19. Financial statements convey about the financial performance and financial position of a business entity. Financial statement analysis has significance for bankers and creditors since they are interested in assessing whether the interest on credit extended by them will be received periodically and the Company will be able to repay the amount advanced or not. Financial statement analysis helps in assessing the liquidity, solvency, profitability and efficiency of the enterprise.

(3)

20. Current Ratio = 2

$$\text{Current Assets} = \text{Rs. } 8,00,000$$

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$2 = \frac{\text{Rs. } 8,00,000}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$\text{or, Current liabilities} = \frac{\text{Rs. } 8,00,000}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$= 4,00,000$$

$$\text{Liquid ratio} = \frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$1.5 = \frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{4,00,000}$$

$$\text{or Liquid Assets} = 1.5 \times 4,00,000 \\ = \text{Rs. } 6,00,000$$

$$\text{Inventory} = \text{Current Assets-Liquid Assets}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 8,00,000-\text{Rs. } 6,00,000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 2,00,000 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{\text{Average inventory}}$$

$$6 = \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold}}{2,00,000}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{or, Cost of Goods sold} &= 6 \times 2,00,000 \\
 &= \text{Rs. } 12,00,000
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Now, if goods are sold at 25% profit on cost then it means that if cost is Rs. 100, sales are Rs. 125

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{so, if cost is Rs. } 12,00,000, \text{ sales are} &= \frac{125}{100} \times 12,00,000 \\
 &= \text{Rs. } 15,00,000
 \end{aligned}$$

Annual Sales are Rs. 15,00,000 (Total = 4)

21. Balance of P & L as at Dec. 31, 2002	60,000
Add Transfer to G.R. during the year (10,000-4,000)	<u>6,000</u>
	<u>66,000</u>
Less Balance of P & L as at Dec., 31, 2001	50,000
Net Profit before Tax	<u><u>16,000</u></u>

#### Machinery A/c

To Balance b/d	49,000	By Depreciation Expense	10,000
To Cash (purchase of Machinery) (Bal. fig.)	59,000	By Balance c/d	98,000
	1,08,000		1,08,000

#### Statement of Cash Flows

	Rs.	Rs.
(A) <u>Cash flow from Operating Activities</u>		
(a) Net Profit before Tax	16,000	
Add Dep. on Machinery	10,000	
Goodwill written-off	<u>10,000</u>	

(b) Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	36,000		
Add Increase in B. Payable	10,000		
Less Decrease in Creditors	(2,000)		
Less Decrease in Debtors	(5,000)		
(c) Net Cash from Activities		39,000	3
(B) Cash flow from Investing Activities			
Cash used for purchase of Building	(50,000)		
Cash used for purchase of Machinery	(59,000)		
Net Cash used for Investing Activities		(1,09,000)	(1)
(C) Cash flow from Financial Activities			
Cash from issue of share Capital	80,000		
Net Cash from Financing Activities		80,000	(1)
(D) Net Increase in Cash		10,000	
(E) Balance of Cash in the beginning		20,000	
(F) Balance of Cash at the end		30,000	(1)

Total = 6 marks

**OR****Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2003**

Particulars	Details	Amount
A Cash flow from operating Activities		
Net Profit before Tax	10,000	
Adjustments for non-cash & non operating items		
Add : Depreciation	1,000	½
Preliminary Expenses written off	40,000	½
loss on sale	5,000	½
Operating profit before working Capital changes	56,000	½

Add: Decrease in Current Assets & Increase in Current Liabilities Provision for doubtful debt	10,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Less: Increase in Current Assets & Decrease in Current Liabilities, Debtors	(64,000)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cash Flow from operating activities before Tax	2,000	
Less : Tax	-	
Cash Flows From operating activities after tax	2,000	
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of Plant	(42,000)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sale of Plant	30,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sale of Investment	10,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cash flows from Investing Activities	(2,000)	
<b>C. Cash Flow from financing Activities</b>		
Cash generated during the year	-	
Add: Cash and Cash Equivalants	50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
at the beginning of the year	50,000	$\frac{1}{2}$

### Workings

(1) Net Profit Before Tax		
Balance of P&L A/c as on 31.03.03	54,000	
Less: Balance of P&L A/c as on 31-3-02	50,000	
	4,000	
Add: Transfer to general Reserve	6,000	
	10,000	

(2) Dr.	Accumulated Depreciation A/c		Cr.
Plant A/c	25,000	Bal. B/d	56,000
Bal c/d	32,000	Depreciation	1,000
	57,000		57,000

(3)	Plant A/c		
Bal b/d	1,56,000	Accumulated Depreciation	25,000
Bank (purchase)	42,000	Bank	30,000
		Less on Sale	5,000
		Bal c/d	1,38,000
	1,98,000		1,98,000

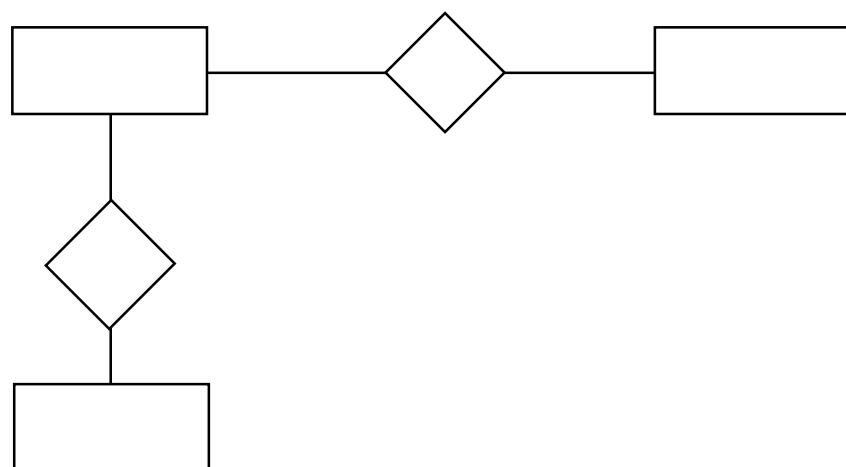
**(4) Cash and Cash equivalents**

Particulars	Beginning	End
Cash	60,000	70,000
Less Bank Overdraft	10,000	20,000
	50,000	50,000

**PART C**  
**COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

16. Explain the concept of Data model with the help of an example.

Answer



**17. Explain with one example DML or DCL**

**Answer**

**DML**

It means Data Manipulation Language. It is that set of commands of SQL which are used for manipulation of data. Manipulation of data means:

- \* Inserting new records
- \* Deleting existing records
- \* Updating the existing records

**DCL**

It means Data Control Language. It means that set of commands of SQL which are used to control access to the information stored in the database. It may mean:

- \* Granting privilege to different users about access to information
- \* Revoking privilege to different users about access to information
- \* Privilege may relate to retrieval, manipulation, control, definition of information

**18. Write a series of queries to process the transaction data in such a manner as to result into information on Trial Balance.**

**Answer**

Accounting Reality to be drawn which shows the tables containing data

Depending upon how the tables, are drawn, queries to be created to get the information about:

- \* Name of the account
- \* Whether debit or credit

- \* Amount in the cccount
  - \* The total of the sides of debit or credit
19. Formulate the SQL statements for answering the following queries for an assumed design of an Accounting Reality:
- List the transaction details of accounts which have been credited during the month of August, 2003
  - List all the transacted accounts with the amounts by which they have been debited and also the amount with which they have been credited.
  - List the amount of expenses authorised by each of the employees.

### **Answers**

- Select colname1, colname2  
From tablename  
Where condition fulfilling data requirement
  - Select colname1, colname2  
from tablename  
where condition
  - Select colname1, colname2  
from tablename  
Where condition
20. Formulate the SQL statements for answering the following queries for an assumed design of an Accounting Reality:
- List item wise the quantity sold during the month of September, 2003.
  - Find the Minimum and maximum rate at which each item of goods has been purchased during the period October, 2003.

- (c) Make a list of Invoice No., Date and Amount of Purchases during the period April 1,2003 to March 31, 2004, grouping them month-wise.

**Answer**

(a) Select colname1, Colname2

From tablename

Where condition

(b) Select colname1, Colname2

From tablename

Where condition

(c) Select colname1, Colname2

From tablename

Where condition

21. Explain the concept of Relationship Degree. How is it different from Relationship Type? Give one example for each.

6

**Answer**

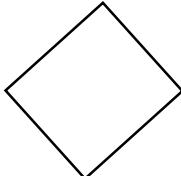
Relationship Degree

It refers to the number of relations associated with a relationship.

Relation

Account Type

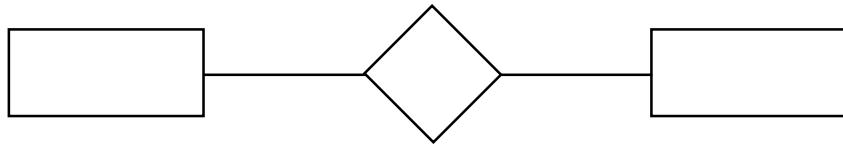
Relationship



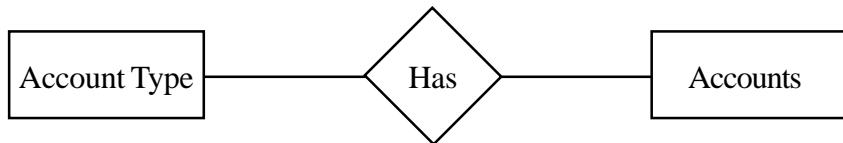
Give an illustration of a relationship of degree of two or three.

### Relationship Type

It means the kind of relationship among instances (tuples) of relation (s)



Give an example for Accounting reality.



Relationship type could be:

1. one-to-one
2. one-to-many
3. many-to-many

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - SET II****QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS**

S. No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit	Form of Question	Marks Allotted	Estimated Difficulty Level + (A,B,C)
1.	Understanding	Calculates	1	VSA	2	B
2.	Knowledge	Recalls	4	VSA	2	A
3.	Understanding	Shows presentation	4	VSA	2	B
4.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entry	5	VSA	2	B
5.	Knowledge	Recalls and lists	1	SA	3	A
6.	Knowledge	Recalls	5	SA	3	A
7.	Knowledge	Recalls	2	SA	3	A
8.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	3	SA	4	B
9.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	4	SA	4	B
10.	Understanding	Prepares Account	5	SA	4	B
11.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	5	SA	4	B
12.	Application	Prepares account	2	LA	6	C
13.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	3	LA	6	C
14.	Understanding	Passes Journal Entries	4	LA	6	B
15.	Understanding	Prepares Accounts	2	LA	8	C
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	6.2	VSA	2	A
17.	Application	Reasons	6.2	VSA	2	C
18.	Knowledge	Recalls	6.1	SA	3	A
19.	Understanding	Finds Ratios	6.1	SA	3	B
20.	Understanding	Calcuataes	6.1	SA	4	B
21.	Understanding	Calculates/works Out	6.2	LA	6	B



**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**FASHION STUDIES**  
**CLASS - XII**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

**General Instructions:**

- i. This question paper consists of four sections A, B,C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 marks each and Section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and all the three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- iv. Question number 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- v. Question number 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20-30 words each.
- vi. Question number 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30-50 words each.
- vii. Question number 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80-120 words each.  
Where only diagrams are asked word limit does not apply.

**SECTION - A**

- |     |                                                            |   |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 01. | What do you understand by 'clothing'?                      | 1 |
| 02. | What do you understand by the term 'sloper'?               | 1 |
| 03. | Name any two ways of providing fullness to a garment.      | 1 |
| 04. | Give one advantage and one disadvantage of natural fabric. | 1 |
| 05. | What kind of fabric is used for test fitting?              | 1 |

**SECTION - B**

- |     |                                                                                                                                   |   |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 06. | During world war II, a special kind of print was used by British and German Army. What was its called and why was it used?        | 2 |
| 07. | History has instances where adornment occasionally overlooks comfort and practicality. Explain this with reference to 'Poulaine'. | 2 |
| 08. | What is 'Pattern'? Give two methods of making it.                                                                                 | 2 |
| 09. | Why do Italian garments command high value in the foreign markets? (Give any two reasons).                                        | 2 |
| 10. | How will you identify the right side of textured and twill fabrics from the wrong side                                            | 2 |

OR

What precautions should be taken while cutting directional fabrics?

11. Explain the two principles on which classical Greek costumes were based. 2
12. What do you understand by the term 'Dart-Manipulation'? Give its importance. 2
13. Which city is known as the 'fashion-capital' of the world and why? 2
14. What is Pattern 'Lay-out'? 2
15. How will you take care of silk and lycra fabrics? 2

**SECTION- C**

16. What is the purpose of applying underlining to a garment? Give the criteria for its selection. 3
17. Historically many methods have been used for adorning the body. Briefly explain any three methods. 3
18. To provide a smooth shoulder appearance in a garment, what points should be kept in mind? 3
19. Briefly explain the three steps involved in preparing woven fabrics before cutting. 3
20. Give three specific characteristics for each of the following:  
 a) Hawaiian Shirt  
 b) Cargo Pants 3

OR

Describe any three ways in which the Mughal culture influenced Indian women's wear.

21. Give the cause for the following fitting problems:-  
 a) when armhole bites into the armpit  
 b) when the waistline binds and rolls  
 c) when vertical folds are seen in hip and thigh area  
 d) when diagonal wrinkles emanate upwards from the crotch area  
 e) when the button closures gape open in the bust area  
 f) when the neckline does not lie flat against the body 3
22. What is 'Ease'? Describe its two types. 3
23. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of children's apparel industry in India. 3
24. Define the type of strip/facing used to finish a curved neckline. How and why should it be used? 3
25. Differentiate between warp, weft and biased grain. 3

## **SECTION- D**

26. "Clothes are the most visible index of the status of a person". Discuss. 5  
OR

How was the style of draping indicative of the profession and social status of the wearer during ancient times in India?

27. Explain the method of shifting shoulder dart to armhole side seam by slash and spread method, with neat diagrams showing the steps involved. 5

OR

How will you convert a two dart basic skirt pattern into one dart basic skirt pattern? Explain with the help of diagrams.

28. Name four high fashion centres in the world. Explain the specific style for which each centre is famous. 5

OR

"Colour, fabric and texture play an important role in designing men's wear". Explain with suitable examples.

**FASHION TECHNOLOGY - CLASS XII**  
**DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper should be as follows:-

**1. WEIGHTAGE OF LEARNING OUTCOMES:-**

S. NO.	OBJECTIVE	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	KNOWLEDGE (K)	21	30
2.	UNDERSTANDING (U)	31	44.3
3.	APPLICATION (A)	15	21.4
4.	SKILL	03	4.3
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT/SUBJECT UNITS**

UNIT	MARKS
UNIT I HISTORY OF FASHION	15
UNIT II PATTERN MAKING	20
UNIT III ELEMENTS OF FASHION	15
UNIT IV BASICS OF GARMENT MAKING	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>

**3. WEIGHTAGE TO FORMS OF QUESTIONS**

S. NO.	FORM OF QUESTION	MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION	NO. OF QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS
1.	VERY SHORT ANSWER QUE	1	5	05
2.	SHORT ANSWER (SA II)	2	10	20
3.	SHORT ANSWER (SA I)	3	10	30
4.	LONG ANSWER (A)	5	03	15
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>

**BLUE PRINT - I**  
**FASHION STUDIES - CLASS - XII**

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

Objective	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Skill	Total
Form of Questions → Content Unit	LA	SA I	SA II	VSA	LA	SA I	SA II	VSA	LA	SA I	SA II	VSA		
History of Fashion	-	3 (1)	2 (2)	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	5 (1)	-	2 (1)	-	-	15 (6)
Pattern Making	2	3 (1)	2 (1)	-	-	3 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	-	3 (1)	-	1 (1)	3 (1)	20 (8)
Elements of Fashion	-	3 (1)	2 (1)	-	5 (1)	3 (1)	2 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 (5)
Basics of Garment Making	-	-	2 (1)		-	3 (3)	2 (2)	1 (1)	-	3 (1)	-	1 (1)	-	20 (9)
Sub-Total	2 (1)	9(3)	10 (5)	-	5 (1)	15 (5)	8 (4)	3 (3)	5 (1)	6 (2)	2 (1)	2 (2)	3 (1)	
Total	21				31				15				3	70 (28)

**MARKING SCHEME - I**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - I**  
**FASHION STUDIES**

The marking scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At a few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

**SECTION - A**

<u>Q. No.</u>	<u>VALUE POINTS</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
01.	Clothing refers to any material object associated with human body.	(1)
02.	Paper-cutting of basic bodice, skirt or sleeves or any such basic pattern from which all other designs are developed	(1)
03.	Gathers, pleats and tuck (any two)	(1)
04.	Advantage (any one) - absorbent, breathing nature porous in structure. Disadvantage : difficult to maintain, not wrinkle-free (any one)	(½+½)= 1
05.	Unbleached cotton fabric or Muslin	(1)

**SECTION - B**

06.	Camouflaged prints To conceal by blending the soldiers into the surrounding environments	(1+ 1)= 2
07.	Pauline* a kind of shoe originated in France * exaggerated length of toe * varying length of toe for different people	(½+1+½)= 2
08.	Pattern - *Blue print of a garment on the basis of which the fabric is cut. - *Flat pattern and Draping method	1+½+½= 2
09.	a) Product image based on design aesthetics b) high quality textile and fabrics are used.	1+1 = 2
10.	Textures fabric - more distinct on the right side Twill fabric - Diagonal lines are more clearly defined on the right side	(1+1) = 2

OR

11. • must be laid in one direction for cutting  
• cross wise fold can not be used  
• -Unisex rectangular piece of cloth woven in varying sizes  
• Only draping, no cutting or shaping (1+1) = 2

12. \* - Shifting of darts; to create various style effects (1+1) = 2

13. \* Paris in France,  
- full govt. support  
- very creative environment  
- lot of co-operation among various agencies  
- centre of origin of the concept of fashion (any three) (1/2+1/2+1/2+1/2)=2

14. \*The placement of all pattern pieces on grain in such a manner so that \*the entire length and width of two fabric can be used most economically. (1+1)

15. Silk - Dry cleaned or hand washed with mild soap in cold water.  
- Low ironing temp., no bleach  
Lycra - Machine or Hand Washed  
- Low ironing temperature (1/2+1/2+1/2+1/2)=2

## SECTION - C

16. Purpose :-

  - a) Give Support and body to garment fabric and design
  - b) Reinforces seams and other construction details
  - c) Gives opaqueness to garment fabric
  - d) Acts as a buffer layer to catch hems, facing and inter facing

( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ ) = 2

Criteria:-

  - a) should be stable and light weight and in light colours
  - b) should be compatible with garment finish

( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ ) = 2

17.

  - Body modification (only three)
  - Specification (only Names)
  - Body tattooing Explanation
  - Body paining

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$

$1\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$

18.

  - 1. Position of shoulder seam
  - 2. width of shoulder
  - 3. shoulder slope of the garment

(1+1+1)

19.

  - 1. Pre-shrinking
  - 2. straightening of grain
  - 3. ironing

(1+1+1)

20. a) Hawaiian Shirt
  - loose, airy half-sleeved
  - large foliage prints in cotton
  - Bright cheerful colours
  -(½+½+½)
- b) Cargo Pants - inspired by military uniforms
  - Camouflage - prints
  - Loose straight but with large utility pockets
  - Dull earthy and military colours(½+½+½)
- OR
- Moghul Influence - (Any three points)
  - Introduction of stitched garments with an example
  - Very feminine, elegant and dignified style
  - Embroideries(1+1+1)
21. a) cut close to the arm pit  
b) waist line too tight  
c) excess ease  
d) crotch too tight or too high  
e) larger bust or highly developed chest  
f) very large neckline
(½+½+½+½+½+½)
22. Def. Amount of roominess in a garment.
(1)
- OR
- Difference between the measurements of the garment and those of the wearer.
- Types -**
1. Fitting ease - ease for easy movements of the wearer. E.g. walking, sitting, bending, sketching, breathing
(½+½)
  2. Essentials for all garments for comfort.
- Design Ease**
1. Extra style fullness E.g. gathers, pleats, tucks etc., optional for garments
  2. purely for appearance and style
(½+½)
23. 1. Changing social and economic scenario  
2. More freedom, opportunities and relative family status  
3. Espouser to Media
(1+1+1)
24. Bias Strip - Def. Diagonal strip
  - Max. stretch, flexibility and elasticity
  - Used as binding, piping or tubing(1+1+1)
25. Wrap - Lengthwise grain, along with Selvedge, lengthwise direction of yarns, very strong with least stretchability.  
Weft - Cross wise grain, perpendicular to selvedge, filling

yarns, more flexible than warp  
Bias - Diagonal line of a woven fabric  
- greatest amount of stretchability (1+1+1)

## SECTION - D

26. - Index of social status  
- Indication of Rank  
- Indication of Profession  
- Indication of marital status  
- Indication of individual status in a tribe  
- With explanation for each print (1+1+1+1+1)  
OR  
- Antariya or lower garment  
- Uttariya or upper garment  
- Kayabandh or sash  
With explanation and example for each point (2+2+1)
27. Method -  
Labeled Diagram (2+3)= 5  
OR  
Method  
Labeled Diagram (2+3)= 5
28. Paris, New York, Milan, London ( For 3 and 4 centres - 1 mark, For 1 and 2 centres +  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark)  
1. Paris - High class formal wear  
2. New York - straightforward, sensible, business like (1+1+1+1+1) = 5  
3. Milan - most mature expression of aesthetic appeal with a practical orientation  
4. London - famous for street fashion and creativity  
OR  
Colour - Solid, muted & Range of colours (2+3) = 5  
Fabric and Textures  
- weight  
- Texture  
- Prints  
- Types  
With explanation for each print.

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22710223

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

## BLUE PRINT

**Subject : Psychology**  
**MAX MARKS : 70**

**Set : I**  
**Class : XII**  
**TIME: 3 HOURS**

OBJECTIVES FORM OF QUESTIONS / CONTENT / UNIT	K				U				A				<b>T</b>
	LA	SAI	SAII	VSA	LA	SAI	SAII	VSA	LA	SAI	SAII	VSA	
01. Intelligence				2(2)		4(1)							<b>08</b>
02. Self & Personality				2(1)		4(1)						2(1)	<b>08</b>
03. Social Influence and Group Processes					7(1)								<b>07</b>
04. Attitude and Social Cognition								3(2)					<b>06</b>
05. Coping with Life Challenges			3(1)					3(1)					<b>06</b>
06. Psychological Disorders					7(1)								<b>07</b>
07. Therapeutic Approaches										3(1)	2(1)		<b>05</b>
08. Environment and Behaviour		4(1)											<b>04</b>
09. Psychology in Organisational Setting		4(1)											<b>04</b>
10. Psychology and Social Problems						4(1)							<b>04</b>
11. Skills needed for an Effective Psychologist					2(2)								<b>04</b>
12. Statistics in Psychology										4(1)	3(1)		<b>07</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>	-	08	03	10	14	12	09	-	-	04	06	04	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>			<b>35</b>				<b>14</b>			<b>70</b>	

**Note :** Figures within brackets indicate the number of questions and figures outside the brackets indicate marks.

**Summary:**

Long Answer	(LA)      2×7	Marks - 14	Short Answer	(SAI) 6×4	Marks - 24
Short Answer	(SA II)    6×3	Marks - 18	Very Short Answer	(VSA) 7×2	Marks - 14

## QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

<b>QNO</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SPECIFICATION</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>FORM OF QUESTION</b>	<b>MARKS ALLOTTED</b>	<b>ALLOTTED TIME IN MINUTES</b>	<b>ESTIMATED DIFFICULTY LEVEL</b>
1.	<b>K</b>	Defines	I	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
2.	<b>K</b>	Defines	II	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Easy
3.	<b>A</b>	Analyses	II	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
4.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	I	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Easy
5.	<b>A</b>	Analyses & Applies	VII	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
6.	<b>K</b>	States	XI	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
7.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	XI	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Easy
8.	<b>U</b>	Explains	IV	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
9.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	V	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
10.	<b>A</b>	Analyses & Applies	VII	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
11.	<b>U</b>	Explains	IV	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Difficult
12.	<b>U</b>	Distinguishes	V	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Easy
13.	<b>A</b>	Constructs / Draws / Illustrates	XII	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Difficult
14.	<b>U</b>	Explains	I	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Average
15.	<b>U</b>	Explains	II	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Average
16.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	VIII	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Easy
17.	<b>K</b>	Defines + Recalls	IX	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Difficult
18.	<b>U</b>	Distinguishes	X	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Difficult
19.	<b>A</b>	Illustrates	XII	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Average
20.	<b>U</b>	Explains	III	LA	<b>07</b>	<b>20</b>	Average
21.	<b>U</b>	Explains	VI	LA	<b>07</b>	<b>20</b>	Average

# **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -I**

**Time : 3 hours**

**M.M.: 70**

## *General Instructions:*

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
3. Answer should be brief and to the point.
4. Question Nos. 1-7 in Part-A are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question Nos. 8-13 are short answer II type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question Nos. 14-19 in Part-C are short answer type-I question carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Question Nos. 20-21 in Part-D are long answer type questions carrying 7 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

## **PART—A**

- |                                                                       |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Q.1. Define any two types of intelligence proposed by Howard Gardner. | 2 |
| Q.2. Define personality.                                              | 2 |
| Q.3. Why are dreams considered as royal road to unconscious ?         | 2 |
| Q.4. What are verbal and non-verbal tests of intelligence.            | 2 |
| Q.5. Analyse the role of ECT in the treatment of patients.            | 2 |
| Q.6. State the ethics of effective counseling.                        | 2 |
| Q.7. Give any two characteristics of an effective psychologist.       | 2 |

## **PART—B**

- |                                                                            |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Q.8. Explain the relationship between the three components of an attitude? | 3 |
| Q.9. What are causes of psychological stress?                              | 3 |
| Q.10. How is token economy useful for behaviour modification?              | 3 |
| Q.11. Explain the cognitive sources of prejudice.                          | 3 |
| Q.12. Distinguish between environmental, social & psychological stress.    | 3 |

Q.13. Construct a frequency polygon from the given data :

3

CI	Frequency
165-169	1
160-164	4
155-159	6
150-154	3
145-149	2

### PART — C

Q.14. Explain the concept of Giftedness. 4

Q.15. How do projective techniques help in assessment of personality? 4

Q.16. Write about the effects of noise pollution on a person's behaviour? 4

Q.17. Define organization. Mention any two types of organizational structures. 4

Q.18. Distinguish between poverty and disadvantage? 4

Q.19. Illustrate with the help of a diagram the different types of skewness. 4

### PART — D

Q.20. Explain with an example the terms social facilitation and social inhibition.

**OR**

What are leaders? Explain any three leadership styles. 7

Q.21. What are the various types of behavioural disorders?

**OR**

What are the common steps used in the process of de-addiction of a patient. 7

## **DESIGN OF SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**

### **SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY CLASS - XII**

***Time allowed : 3 hours***

***Maximum Marks : 70***

#### **One Theory Paper**

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

1. Weightage to learning outcomes

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Learning outcomes</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>% of Marks</b>
1.	Knowledge	<b>21</b>	30%
2.	Understanding	<b>35</b>	50%
3.	Application	<b>14</b>	20%
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	100%

2. Weightage to content / Subject Units

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Units &amp; their Sub Units</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Intelligence	08
2	Self and Personality	08
3	Social Influence and Group Processes	07
4	Attitude and Social Cognition	06
5	Coping with Life Challenges	06
6	Psychological Disorders	07
7	Therapeutic Approaches	05
8	Environment and Behaviour	04
9	Psychology in Organisational Setting	04
10	Psychology and Social Problems	04
11	Skills needed for an Effective Psychologist	04
12	Statistics in Psychology	07
	<b>Total</b>	70

3. Weightage to Types / Forms of Questions

S.No.	Type of Questions	Marks for each Question	No. of Questions	Total Marks	Percentage
1.	L.A	7	2	14	20%
2.	S.A. I	4	6	24	34%
3.	S.A.II	3	6	18	26%
3.	VSA	2	7	14	20%
		Total	21	70	100%

**Note :** The expected length of the answers and time under different forms of questions would be as follows :

S.No.	Types/Forms of questions	No. of questions	Expected length	Expected time for each question	Total Time
1.	L.A.	2	upto 200 words	20 mts.	$2 \times 20 = 40$ mts.
2.	S.A.I	6	upto 100 words	10 mts.	$6 \times 10 = 60$ mts.
3.	S.A. II	6	upto 60 words	7 mts.	$6 \times 7 = 42$ mts.
4.	V.S.A.	7	upto 30 words	4 mts.	$7 \times 4 = 28$ mts.
Reading and Revision					10 mts.
<b>Total</b>					<b>180 mts</b>

L.A. = (Long Answer Type Questions)

S.A. II & I = (Short Answer Type Questions)

V.S.A. = (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

This is only an approximation. The students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible. It would therefore be advisable for the students to budget their time properly by cutting out the superfluous length and be within the expected limits.

4. Scheme of Options :

- (1) There will be no overall option in the form of “Do any six questions or so”.
- (2) Internal choice of either/or on a very selective basis i.e. 20% may be given in some questions testing higher mental abilities.
- (3) The alternate questions given by way of choice should be based on the same objective and the unit. It would have the same anticipated difficulty level and length of answer.

5. Weightage of Difficulty Level of Questions :

S.No.	Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
1.	Easy	15%
2.	Average	70%
3.	Difficult	15%

**Note :** A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual as such the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weight rather than to determine the pattern of making at any stage.

## **MARKING SCHEME SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**

### **PART-A**

Ans 1. Howard Gardner had proposed the theory of multiple intelligences where he proposed eight intelligences :

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Linguistic           | (e) Bodily - Kinesthetic |
| (b) Logical mathematical | (f) Interpersonal        |
| (c) Spatial              | (g) Intrapersonal        |
| (d) Musical              | (h) Naturalistic         |
- (Page-7) (Explanation of any two types)

**(1+1=2)**

Ans 2. Personality derived from ‘persona’.

**½**

Definition → Personality refers to a person’s unique and relatively stable qualities that characterize behaviour patterns across different situations and over a period of time.

(Page 35) **(½+½=2)**

Ans 3. Method used by Freud in psychotherapy to tell about patient’s wishes, dreams unfulfilled desires studied by analyzing the latent content of dreams.

**(1½)**

Purpose is to release unconscious tension.

**(1½+½= 2)**

(Page 44)

Ans 4. Verbal tests demands understanding of written words can be administered only to literates.

**(1)**

Non-verbal tests - use pictures or illustrations as items e.g. RSPM

**(1)**

(Page 15)

Ans 5. ECT is short form for Electro convulsive therapy. A simple and reliable machine through which a mild electric current can be applied to the patients temple that passes through the brain and produces convulsion in the patient.

**(1½)**

It is most useful in schizophrenia

**(1½+½=2)**

(Page 152)

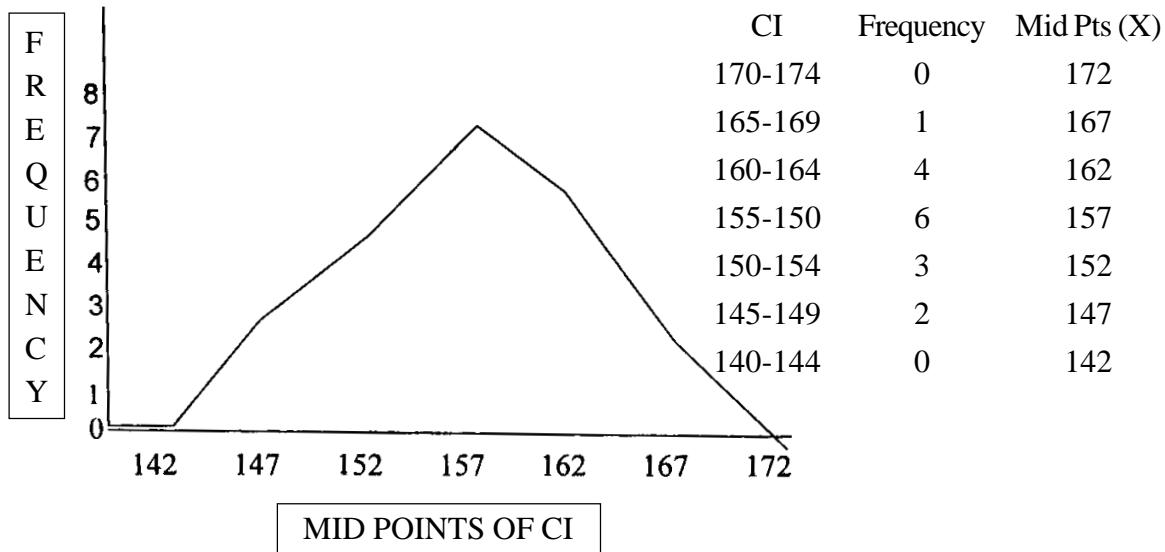
Ans 6. Ethics of Counselling:

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Confidentiality            | (b) Professional Disclosure   |
| (c) Professional Relationships | (d) Referral and Termination. |
- (Page 227) **(½×4=2)**

- Ans 7. Characteristics of an effective psychologist:
- |                               |                                            |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (a) Competence                | (e) Respect for people's Right and Dignity |
| (b) Scientific temper         | (f) Interpersonal sensitivity              |
| (c) Responsibility            | (g) Openness to ideas                      |
| (d) Concern for other welfare | (h) Ability to observe                     |
- (1+1=2)
- (Page 222) (Brief explanation of any two)
- Ans 8. Components (a) Cognitive (b) Affective (c) Behavioural  
 (Explanation of these) A strong attitude has all the three components in the same direction. It is more resistant to change. In consistency among the three components may cause tension and anxiety.
- (Page 85) (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1 $\frac{1}{2}$ +1=3)
- Ans 9. Causes of Psychological stress :
- |                 |
|-----------------|
| (a) Frustration |
| (b) Conflict    |
| (c) Pressure    |
- (Page 124) (Brief explanation of these) (1x3=3)
- Ans 10. Token economy is useful in establishing adaptive behaviour ranging from eating behaviour in children to institutionalised psychotic patients. Steps used include :
- (1) Identify behaviour to be reinforced.
  - (2) Medium of exchange is established
  - (3) Back up reinforces are decided
- Thus person learns that he can control his own environment. (1x3=3)
- Ans 11. Cognitive sources of prejudice include :
- Prejudice is a matter of beliefs about people, race and other things.
  - It is cause of intergroup conflicts and category membership and stereotypes.
  - Results in group comparison and a resultant feeling of relative deprivation and conflict of interests.
- (Page 95 & 96) (1x3=3)
- Ans 12. (a) Environmental stress includes catastrophes & disasters and noise pollution crowding etc.
- (b) Social stress is caused by social distress events like divorcee, hostile neighbours etc.
- (c) Psychological stress includes frustration, conflict & pressure.
- (Page 112) (Briefly explain the 3) (1x3=3)

Ans 13. Frequency polygon is a line figure used to represent data from a frequency distribution.

Frequency polygon is a series of connected points above the mid points of each class interval.



Ans 14. Definition : A superior ability in any worthwhile line of human endeavour including moral, physical, emotional, social, intellectual or aesthetic life of the humanity.

Study of giftedness began with the work of Lew's Terman in 1925.

4

Identification of giftedness.

Concept given by Joseph Renzulli alongwith figure.

(Page 18)

Ans 15. Projective techniques art an -

- Indirect method of assessment.
- Developed to assess unconscious motives and feelings.
- Ambigious stimulus allows individuals to project his / her feelings.
- Desires and need can be interpreted by experts.

Therefore, they are useful in assessing personality.

(1×4=4)

(Page 53, 54 & 55)

Ans 16. Eflects of noise pollution :

1. Lead to high level of arousal, stress, narrowing of attention.
2. Reduction in reading, comprehension and performance decrement in general.
3. Memory loss, hearing loss.
4. Hypertension and higher incidence of fatal strokes.

(Page 170)

(Explanation of these points)

(4)

Ans 17. Definition of organization.

An organization is the rational co-ordination of the individual or group efforts and activities for attainment of some commonly shared or agreed upon objectives and goals through the division of labour and functions and through a hierarchy of authority and responsibility. (2)

Simple, Matrix and Bureaucratic.

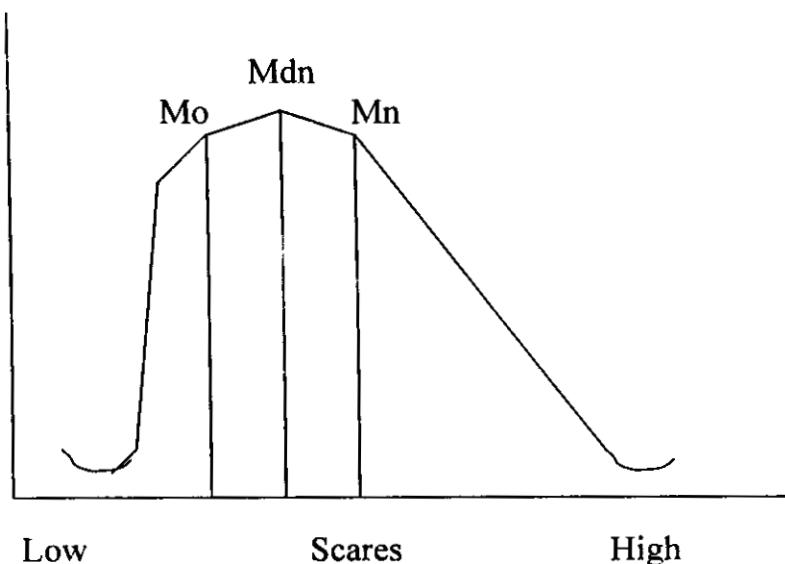
(1+1=2)

(Page Nos. 183, 186) (Any two)

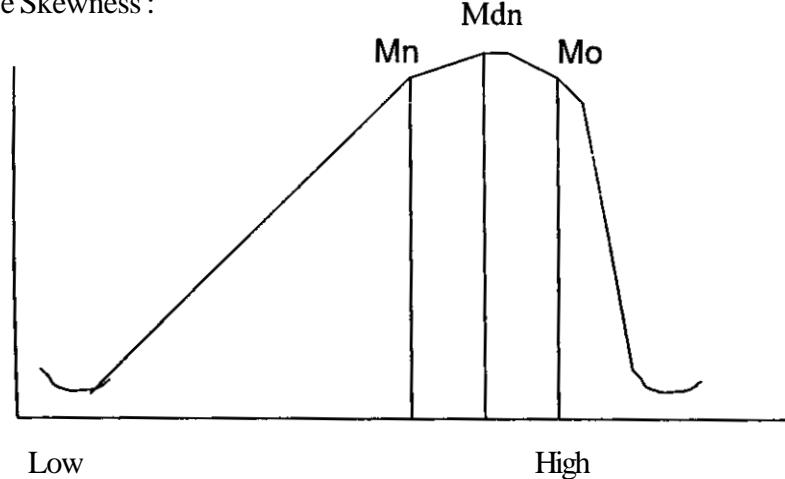
Ans 18. Poverty - A relative lack of or inaccessibility to the resources to achieve what is needed or desired. (2+2=4)

Disadvantage — is a condition in which certain groups or communities are constrained or suffer from increased chain of failure because of their social standing or membership to a group or communities.

Ans 19. Positive skewness :



Negative Skewness :



(Page 260)

(2+ 2=4)

Ans 20. Meaning - Social facilitation - It is observed that performance is facilitated in the presence of others. (1)

**Reasons -**

- (1) Evaluation Apprehension
- (2) Self presentation

(2)

Study by Floyd H. Allbart or any other example. (1)

Social inhibition : Sometimes people's performance is adversely affected by others presence. People sometimes tend to make greater number of errors in the presence of others. (2)

An example. (1)

(Page 69)

Ans 21. Leaders are those members of the group who influence the activities of the group. Leaders occupy central position hence they play an important role in shaping and directing group goals, ideology and activities of the group. (1)

Styles of leadership :

1. Authoritarian & autocratic
2. Democratic
3. Nurturant Task
4. Laissez Faire
5. Charismatic
6. Transformational

(Page 78, 79, 80) (Explanation of any 3 in detail)

(2×3=6)

Ans 22. Brief description of any 7 behavioural disorders : (1×7=7)

1. Attention deficit / Hyperactivity disorder
2. Oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder
3. Separation anxiety disorder
4. Eating disorder
5. Functional Enuresis
6. Autism
7. Mental retardation
8. Juvenile delinquency

(Pages 140 to 142)

**OR**

Brief description of all the steps : **(1×7=7)**

1. Detoxification
2. Administration of drug to ease withdrawal symptoms
3. Aversive conditioning
4. Encouragement for abstinence
5. Mutual social support
6. Individual and group psychotherapy
7. Rehabilitation programme
8. Relapse prevention and follow-up

(Page 140)

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II**  
**BLUE PRINT**

**Subject : Psychology**  
**MAX MARKS : 70**

**Set : II**  
**Class : XII**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS**

OBJECTIVES FORM OF QUESTIONS / CONTENT / UNIT	K				U				A				T
	LA	SAI	SAII	VSA	LA	SAI	SAII	VSA	LA	SAI	SAII	VSA	-
01. Intelligence						4(1)		2(2)					<b>08</b>
02. Self & Personality					*1(1)	7(1)							<b>08</b>
03. Social Influence and Group Processes			3(1)				4(1)						<b>07</b>
04. Attitude and Social Cognition			3(1)					3(1)					<b>06</b>
05. Coping with Life Challenges							3(1)				3(1)		<b>06</b>
06. Psychological Disorders	7(1)												<b>07</b>
07. Therapeutic Approaches				*1(1)		4(1)							<b>05</b>
08. Environment and Behaviour											4(1)		<b>04</b>
09. Psychology in Organisational Setting								2(2)					<b>04</b>
10. Psychology and Social Problems											4(1)		<b>04</b>
11. Skills needed for an Effective Psychologist					2(1)				2(1)				<b>04</b>
12. Statistics in Psychology		4(1)									3(1)		<b>07</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>	07	04	06	04	07	12	06	10	-	08	06	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>				<b>35</b>				<b>14</b>				<b>70</b>

**Note :** 1. Figures within brackets indicate the number of questions and figures outside the brackets indicate marks.  
 2. Marks distribution bearing an asterisk indicates the same question having parts from two different units.

**Summary:**

Long Answer	(LA)	2×7	Marks - 14	Short Answer	(SAI) 6×4	Marks - 24
Short Answer	(SA II)	6×3	Marks - 18	Very Short Answer	(VSA) 7×2	Marks - 14

## QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

<b>QNO</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>SPECIFICATION</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>FORM OF QUESTION</b>	<b>MARKS ALLOTTED</b>	<b>ALLOTTED TIME IN MINUTES</b>	<b>ESTIMATED DIFFICULTY LEVEL</b>
1.	<b>U</b>	Eplains	I	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
2.	<b>U</b>	Distinguishes	I	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
3.	<b>K</b>	Defines	II	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Easy
4.	<b>U</b>	Explains	XI	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
5.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	XI	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Easy
6.	<b>U</b>	Distinguishes	IX	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
7.	<b>U</b>	Describes	IX	VSA	<b>02</b>	<b>4</b>	Average
8.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	III	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
9.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	III	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
10.	<b>U</b>	Explains	IV	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
11.	<b>U</b>	Discusses	V	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Easy
12.	<b>A</b>	Examins	V	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Average
13.	<b>A</b>	Constructs / Draws / Illustrates	XII	SA II	<b>03</b>	<b>7</b>	Difficult
14.	<b>U</b>	Explains	I	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Easy
15.	<b>U</b>	Distinguishes	III	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Average
16.	<b>U</b>	Explains	VII	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Average
17.	<b>A</b>	Analyses	VIII	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Difficult
18.	<b>A</b>	Analyses & Applies	X	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Difficult
19.	<b>U</b>	Distinguishes	XII	SA I	<b>04</b>	<b>10</b>	Average
20.	<b>U</b>	Discusses	II	LA	<b>07</b>	<b>20</b>	Average
21.	<b>K</b>	Recalls	VI	LA	<b>07</b>	<b>20</b>	Average

# **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -II**

**Time : 3 hours**

**M.M : 70**

## ***General Instructions :***

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
3. Answer should be brief and to the point.
4. Question Nos. 1-7 in Part-A are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
5. Question Nos. 8-13 are short answer II type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Question Nos. 14-19 in Part-C are short answer type-I question carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Question Nos. 20-21 in Part-D are long answer type questions carrying 7 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

## **PART—A**

- |      |                                                                                 |   |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Q.1. | Explain the concept of conceptual intelligence according to Robert J Sternberg. | 2 |
| Q.2. | Distinguish between individual and group tests of intelligence.                 | 2 |
| Q.3. | Give the meaning of the following                                               | 2 |
| (a)  | Self                                                                            |   |
| (b)  | Meditation                                                                      |   |
| Q.4. | Explain briefly the role of examiner in conducting the test.                    | 2 |
| Q.5. | Define counseling.                                                              | 2 |
| Q.6. | Distinguish between simple and bureaucratic structure of an organisation.       | 2 |
| Q.7. | Describe ‘organising’ as an important function of a manager.                    | 2 |

## **PART — B**

- |       |                                                 |   |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------|---|
| Q.8.  | Give the concept of conformity with an example. | 3 |
| Q.9.  | Give any three functions of an attitude.        | 3 |
| Q.10. | Explain the motivational sources of prejudice.  | 3 |
| Q.11. | Discuss the three types of stress.              | 3 |

Q.12. With reference to the GAS, explain the role of ‘Chronic stress’ in causing ‘burnout’. 3

Q.13. Construct a bar diagram from the following data :- 3

C-I	Frequency
25-29	2
20-24	3
15-19	4
10-14	3
5-9	4

### PART — C

Q.14. Explain the concept of intellectual deficiency. 4

Q.15. Distinguish between in-group and out-group. 4

Q.16. How does Yoga help in the promotion of physical and mental well being. 4

Q.17. Analyse the role of crowding on human behaviour. 4

Q.18. “Indian society is a pluralistic society.” Comment, how this is a challenge for national integration. 4

Q.19. Distinguish between nominal and ordinal scales. 4

### PART — D

Q.20. Explain the term defence mechanism. Discuss with examples various defence mechanisms used in our day-to-day life.

#### OR

Explain the trait and type approaches to understanding personality 7

Q.21. What are the anxiety disorders ? Enlist the symptoms of panic and phobic disorders.

#### OR

What are mood disorders? Give its three main types. 7

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**

## PART — B

Ans 8. Definition of conformity with its two points informational influence and normative influence.

**(1+1+1)**

An example.

(Page Nos. 71 & 72)

Ans 9. The three functions of attitude are :

Attitudes provide basis for defining social group.

Attitude helps to, establish our identities.

Attitudes guides thinking and behaviour.

Attitudes plan an important role at the societal level.

(Page No. 84) (Explanation of any 3 points)

**(1+1+1)**

Ans 10. Many factors work as motivational sources of prejudice :

a) Self- serving biases

b) In - group bias

c) Belief in a just world

(Page No. 95)

**(3)**

Ans 11. Three types of stress :

a) Environmental stress.

b) Social stress

c) Psychological stress

(Page Nos. 111 & 112) Explanation of the above

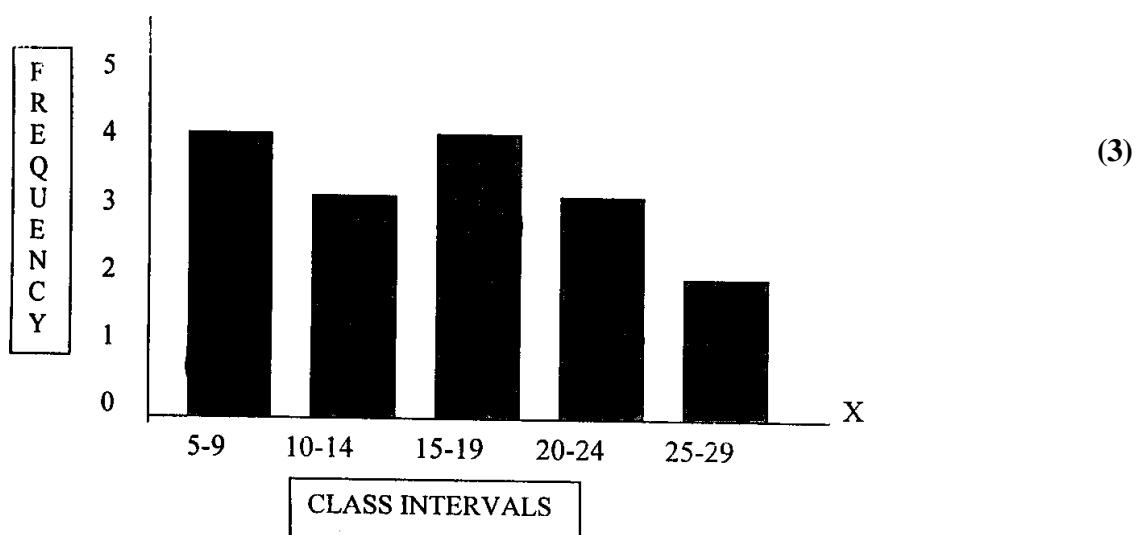
**(3)**

Ans 12. Hans Selye proposed ‘General Adaptation Syndrome to explain the bodily consequences of stress.

Explanation of chronic stress and burnout.

**(3)**

Ans 13. Y



## **PART — C**

Ans 14. The concept of intellectual deficiency :

There are defined diagnostic schemes, as given by the American Association on Mental retardation, and American Psychiatric Association of judging the presence and degree of mental retardation.

(1)

Definition and causes of intellectual deficiency.

(3)

(Page Nos. 20 & 22)

Ans 15. Difference between in group and out-group

In-group : our group; desirable behaviour; positive interpersonal relationship, e.g. our country.

(2)

Out-group : their group; perceived as rivals, e.g. foreign countries.

(2)

(Page No. 68)

Ans 16. Meaning and objective of Yoga

(2)

Role of yoga in promotion of physical and mental well being.

(2)

(Page Nos. 158-160)

Ans 17. The role of crowding on human behaviour

Crowding occurs when a large number of people live in a limited space. Two different terms of the condition where large number of people are present, that is, density and crowding. The actual number of people per square foot is called density.

Human beings indicate that density not only affects individual behaviour.

(4)

(Page No. 171-172-173)

Ans 18. The Indian society is a pluralistic society in which many group live together. The success of pluralism depends on 3 factors.

- identity of the various groups
- status of these groups in relation to one another.
- The relationship among the concerned groups.

(4)

(Page Nos. 207 - 208)

Ans 19. Difference between nominal and ordinal scale. Nominal scale

- (1) this represents the lowest scale of measurement.
- (2) A nominal scale measures just the mere presence of some variable.
- (3) Nominal measurement are useful to the social scientists.
- (4) No labeled things can be counted and compared. Ordinal scale

- (1) Ordinal measurement required that objects of a set are rank - ordered on the basis of some characteristic of property.  
 (2) Some number do not indicate absolute quantities. (2)  
 (3) They do not indicate that the intervals between the numbers are equal.  
 (Page No. 243)

## PART – D

Ans 20. Definition of defence mechanism. (2)

Some kind of psychic energy which is transformed in different ways. This energy called libido. Various techniques are :

- Denial
- Repression
- Projection
- Reaction formation
- Rationalization
- Sublimation

(Page 43-44) (Explanation of any five points) (1×5=5)

## OR

Difference between trait and type approach : (½)

Trait - Trait means qualities or characteristic of a person.

Classification by Allport, Cattell and Eysenck. (3)

Type - Types are used to communicate certain expected behaviours based on similarities. (½)

Classification by Hippocrates, Sheldon, Jung and Indian view.

(Page 36-40) (Brief explanation of above) (3)

Ans 21. Meaning of anxiety disorder

Enlisting the types of anxiety disorders namely : (1)

- 1) Generalised anxiety
- 2) Panic
- 3) Various forms of phobia
- 4) Obsessive - compulsive
- 5) Somatoform (2)
- 6) Dissociative

Symptoms of panic and phobic disorders (2+2)

(Page Nos. 135-136)

**OR**

Definition of mood disorder : (1)

Mood disorders of emotion of sufficient intensity and duration which require immediate psychological and medical attention.

Three types of mood disorders :

- 1) Depressive disorders (2)
- 2) Bipolar disorders (2)
- 3) Other mood disorders (2)

(Page Nos. 138-139) (Brief explanation of above)

**ECONOMICS****CLASS XII****DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER****Time : 3 Hours****Maximum Marks 100****1. Weightage of Objectives**

S.No.	Objectives	% of Marks
1.	Knowledge (K)	30%
2.	Understanding (U)	50%
3.	Application (A)	20%

**2. Weightage to form of questions**

Form of Questions	No. of Questions	Marks for each Question	Total marks	Estimated Time (in minutes)
Long Answer (L.A.)	6	6	36	66 minutes
Short Answer (S.A.I)	8	4	32	56 minutes
Short Answer (S.A.II)	8	3	24	40 minutes
Very Short Answer	2	1	8	8 minutes
(Four parts each)				
	24		100	170 minutes + 10 minutes for revision

**3. Weightage of Content****Marks****Section A : Introductory Economic Theory**

1.	Introduction	4
2.	Consumer Behaviour and Demand	13
3.	Producer Behaviour and Supply	23
4.	Forms of Market and Price Determination	10

### **Section B : Introductory Macro Economic Theory**

5.	Introduction	2
6.	National Income and related aggregates : Basic concepts and measurement	15
7.	Determination of income and employment	12
8.	Money and banking	8
9.	Government Budget and the economy	8
10.	Balance of payments	5

#### **4. Weightage of Difficulty Level**

<b>Estimated Difficulty Level</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Difficult	15%
Average	70%
Easy	15%

#### **5. Scheme of Options : Internal choice to be provided in**

Section A : Internal choice in two questions. One of 6 marks and one of 4 marks.

Section B : Internal choice in two questions. One of 6 marks and one of 4 marks.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I**

**Subject :ECONOMICS**

**Class XII**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

**BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>LA</b>	<b>SAI</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>SAI</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>SAI</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>VSA</b>	
	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Section A : Introductory Micro Economics</b>													
Introduction	-	3(1)	1(1)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(1)	1(1)	-	4
Consumer Behaviour and Demand	-	-	-	6(1)	3(1)	-	-	4(1)	-	6(1)	3(1)	4(1)	13
Producer Behaviour and Supply	-	3(1)	1(3)*	6(1)	3(1)	-	-	4(1)	-	6(1)	3(2)	1(3)	23
Forms of Market and Price Determination	-	-	-	6(1)	4(1)	-	-	-	-	6(1)	4(1)	-	10
<b>Section B : Introductory Macro Economics</b>													
Introduction	-	-	1(2)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(1)	2
National income and related aggregates	-	-	-	6(1)	-	-	6(1)	3(1)	-	6(2)	3(1)	-	15
Determination of income				6(1)	3(1)	-	-	3(1)	-	6(1)	3(2)	-	12
Money and Banking	-	4(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(2)	-	-	8
Government Budget and the economy	-	4(1)	1(1)*	-	3(1)	-	-	-	-	-	4(1)	1(1)	8
3(1)													
Balance of payments		4(1)	1(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4(1)	1(1)	-	5
Total		3(2)	-	-	3(4)	-	-	3(2)	-	-	3(8)	-	-
		4(4)	1(8)	6(5)	4(2)	-	6(1)	4(2)	-	6(6)	4(8)	8(1)	100
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>50</b>			<b>20</b>			<b>100</b>			

Figure outside bracket show the marks

Figures inside bracket show the number of questions.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET - I****ECONOMICS****CLASS XII****Time allowed : 3 hours****Maximum marks : 100****General Instructions**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions 1 and 13 are very short answer questions. Their each part is of one mark. Answer to each of these parts should be written in one sentence.
3. Questions 2 to 5 and 14 to 17 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 60 words.
4. Questions 6 to 9 and 18 to 21 also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 70 words.
5. Questions 10 to 12 and 22 to 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
6. Attempt all parts of a question at one place.

**SECTION A**  
**INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

1. Answer the following questions :
  - (i) Give the meaning of opportunity cost.
  - (ii) Define Marginal Revenue
  - (iii) What is meant by Producer's Equilibrium?
  - (iv) Define market supply. $1 \times 4 = 4$
2. State the three central problems of an economy. 3
3. Explain the Law of Demand with the help of a demand schedule. 3

4. Draw the supply curves showing : 3
- (a) Elasticity of supply equal to 1
  - (b) Elasticity of supply greater than 1
  - (c) Elasticity of supply less than 1
5. State any three factors affecting supply of a commodity. 3
6. The quantity demanded of a commodity at a price of Rs. 10 per unit is 40 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 2. Its price falls by Rs. 2 per unit. Calculate its quantity demanded at the new price. 4
7. Complete the following table : 4
- | Output<br>(In units) | Total cost<br>(Rs.) | Marginal Cost<br>(Rs.) | Average variable cost<br>(Rs.) |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0                    | 60                  | -                      | -                              |
| 1                    | 140                 | -                      | -                              |
| 2                    | 190                 | -                      | -                              |
| 3                    | 240                 | -                      | -                              |
| 4                    | 300                 | -                      | -                              |
8. Distinguish between rise in quantity supplied (expansion of supply) and increase in supply. Use diagram. 4
9. Explain any two main features of monopolistic competition.

OR

Explain any two main features of monopoly. 4

10. Explain the law of variable proportions in terms of the behaviour of Total Physical Product, with the help of a diagram. 6

11. Define equilibrium price. Explain with the help of a diagram the effect of an increase in demand of a commodity on its equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity.

**OR**

"If the demand and supply of a commodity both increase, the equilibrium price may not change, may increase, may decrease." Explain using diagrams.

12. Explain any three factors other than the price of a commodity that affect its demand. 6

## **SECTION B**

### **INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

13. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Define microeconomics
- (b) Give two examples of macroeconomic variables
- (c) Define a government budget
- (d) What is meant by foreign exchange rate? 1×4 = 4

14. Calculate value added by firm X from the following data.

Rs (in lakhs)

(i)	Sales	600
(ii)	Purchase of raw material	200
(iii)	Import of raw material	100
(iv)	Import of machines	200
(v)	Closing stock	40
(vi)	Opening stock	10

15. Explain any three components of aggregate demand. 3
16. Distinguish between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Give an example of each. 3
17. In an economy, the level of income is Rs. 2000 crores and marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Calculate the total increase in income if investment increases by Rs. 200 crores. 3
18. State the main objectives of budgetary policy. 4
19. State the main functions of money. 4
20. Describe any one method of quantitative credit control.

OR

Describe two main functions of Commercial Bank. 4

21. Name the main components of current account of Balance of Payments account.  
What does a deficit in current account indicate? 4
22. Explain the concept of inflationary gap with the help of a diagram. Give any two measures of reducing it.

OR

Explain the concept of equilibrium level of income with the help of C + I curve. Can there be unemployment at equilibrium level of income? Explain. 6

23. Will the following be included in Gross National Product? Give reasons for your answer :
1. Profits earned by a foreign company in India.
  2. Money received from sale of shares.
  3. Salary paid to Americans working in Indian embassy in America.
  4. Money received from sale of old house.

5.	Scholarships received by a student		
6.	Remittances from abroad		6
24.	Calculate gross national product at market price by income method and expenditure method from the following data :		
		(Rs. Crores)	
(i)	Rent	40	
(ii)	Private final consumption expenditure	800	
(iii)	Net exports	20	
(iv)	Interest	60	
(v)	Profit	120	
(vi)	Govt. Final Consumption expenditure	200	
(vii)	Net domestic capital formation	100	
(viii)	Compensation of employees	800	
(ix)	Consumption of fixed capital	20	
(x)	Net indirect taxes	100	
(xi)	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 20	3,3

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - I**  
**ECONOMICS**  
**CLASS XII**

**MARKING SCHEME**

- |    |                                                                                                                                                             |           |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | (i) It is the next best alternative foregone.                                                                                                               | 1         |
|    | (ii) Marginal revenue is addition to total revenue when sales are increased by one unit                                                                     | 1         |
|    | (iii) It is a situation when a producer earns maximum profits.                                                                                              | 1         |
|    | (iv) It is the total quantity supplied of a commodity by all the producers at a given price over a given period.                                            | 1         |
|    |                                                                                                                                                             | Total = 4 |
| 2. | The three problems are :                                                                                                                                    |           |
|    | (i) What to produce                                                                                                                                         |           |
|    | (ii) How to produce                                                                                                                                         |           |
|    | (iii) For whom to produce                                                                                                                                   | 1 × 3 = 3 |
| 3. | The law of demand states that there is an inverse relationship between the price of a commodity and its quantity demanded, other things remaining the same. | 1         |

**Demand Schedule**

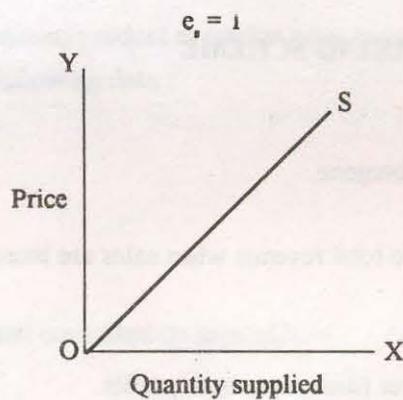
Price (per unit)	Quantitaty demanded (units)	1
10	80	
8	100	
6	120	
4	150	

The schedule shows that as price falls quantity demanded rises and as price rises quantity demanded falls.

1

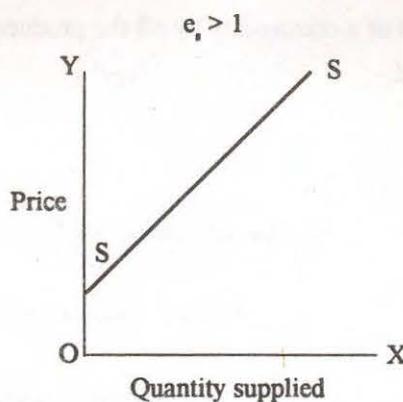
Total = 3

4. (i)



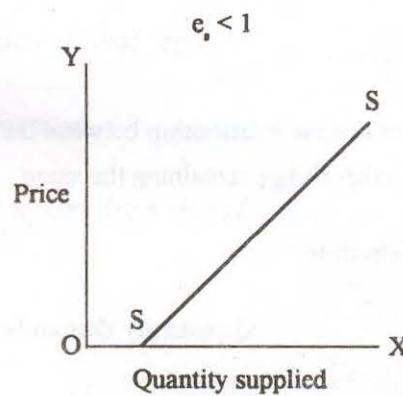
1

(ii)



1

(iii)



1

5. Factors affecting supply of a commodity :

(i) Technological changes

(ii) Change in factor prices

(iii) Change in price of other goods.

(iv) Price of the commodity. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

6.  $e_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$  1

$$-2 = \frac{\Delta Q}{-2} \times \frac{10}{40} \quad 2$$

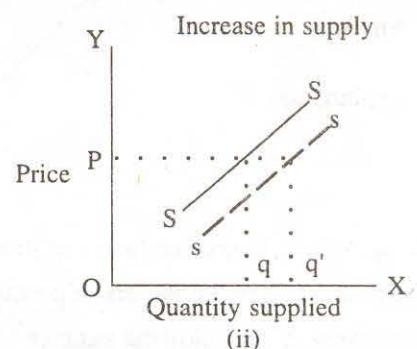
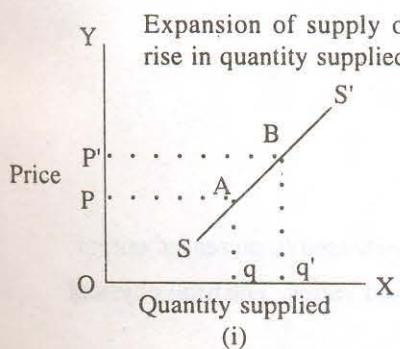
$$\Delta Q = 16 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Quantity demanded at new price} = 40 + 16 = 56 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Total = 4 marks

7.	Output (units)	Total cost (Rs.)	Total variable cost (Rs.)	Marginal cost (Rs.)	Average variable (Rs.)	
	0	60	—	—	—	
	1	140	80	80	80	
	2	190	130	50	65	
	3	240	180	50	60	
	4	300	240	60	60	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

8. When supply of a commodity rises due to a rise in its price it is called rise in quantity supplied (expansion of supply) and when the supply of a commodity rises at the same price, it is called increase in supply. Rise in quantity supplied results in an upward movement along the given supply curve. Increase in supply results in a rightward shift of the given supply curve. 2



Movement on the supply curve from point A to point B on diagram (i) is rise in quantity supplied. This is the result of a rise in price from OP to OP'.

In diagram (ii) supply curve shifts from SS' to ss'. At the same price OP, quantity supplied has increased from OQ to OQ'.

1

Total = 4

9. Main features of monopolistic competition are :

- (i) Large number of buyers and sellers
- (ii) There is free entry and exit
- (iii) There is product differentiation.

Any two

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

Explanation

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

Total = 4

OR

Main features of Monopoly are :

- (i) Only one seller of a commodity
- (ii) There are no close substitutes
- (iii) There is no free entry
- (iv) Monopolist is a price maker

Any two

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

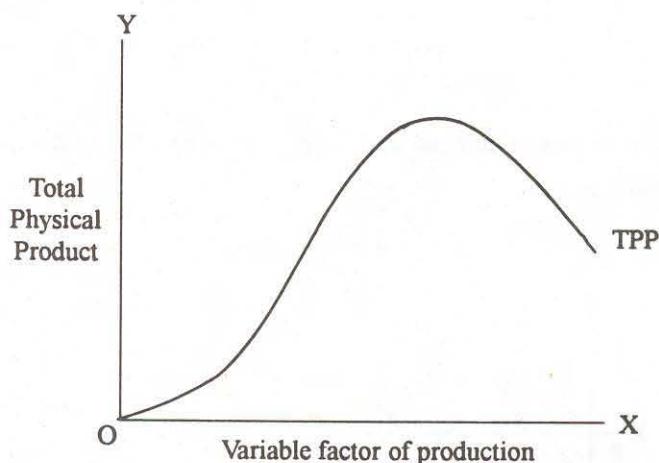
Explanation

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

Total = 4

10. When the quantity of only one factor of production is increased to increased output, the proportion in which the factors of production are used varies. The total physical product changes in the following manner :

- (i) It first increases at an increasing rate 1  
(ii) After some point it increases at a decreasing rate 1  
(iii) Ultimately it starts falling 1

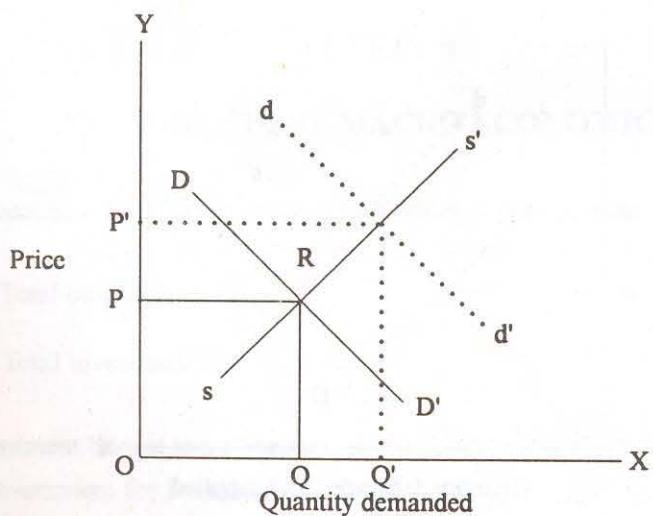


Explanation with diagram 1

Total = 6

11. The equilibrium price is the price at which quantity demanded and quantity supplied of a commodity are equal. 1

When the demand of a commodity increases it results in a rightward shift of the demand curve as shown in the diagram. 1



2

The original equilibrium price is OP and equilibrium quantity is OQ. When demand curve shifts rightward the new equilibrium price is  $OP'$ , so equilibrium price has increased. The new equilibrium quantity is  $OQ_1$ . It has also increased.

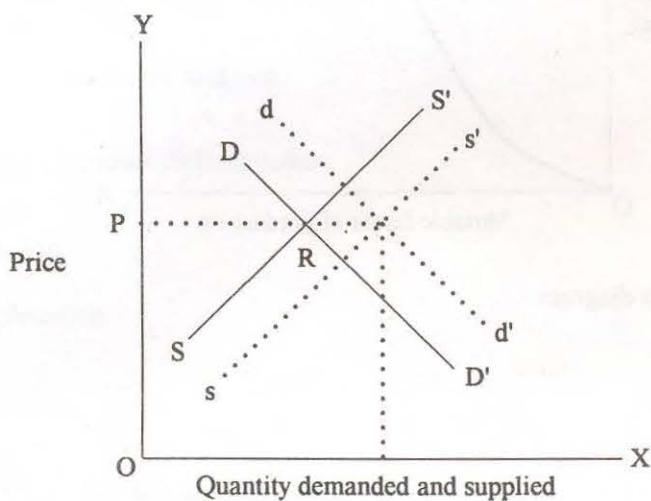
2

Total = 6

OR

When the relative increases in demand and supply are equal, there would be no change in equilibrium price.

1

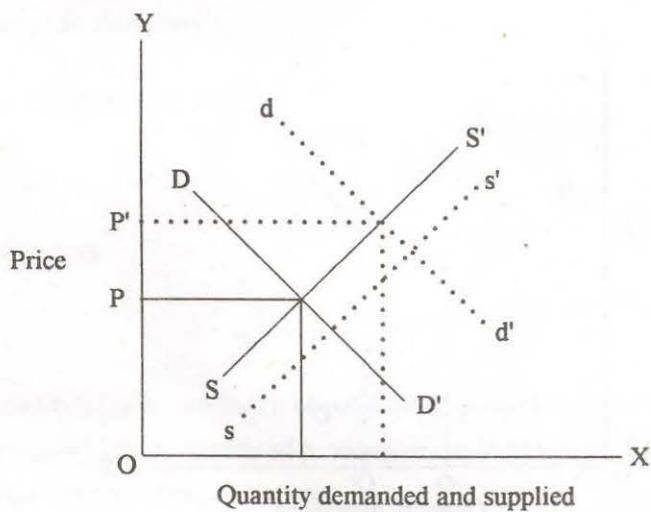


1

The old Price was OP and the new price is also OP.

When relative increase in demand is greater than relative increase in supply, equilibrium price will rise.

1

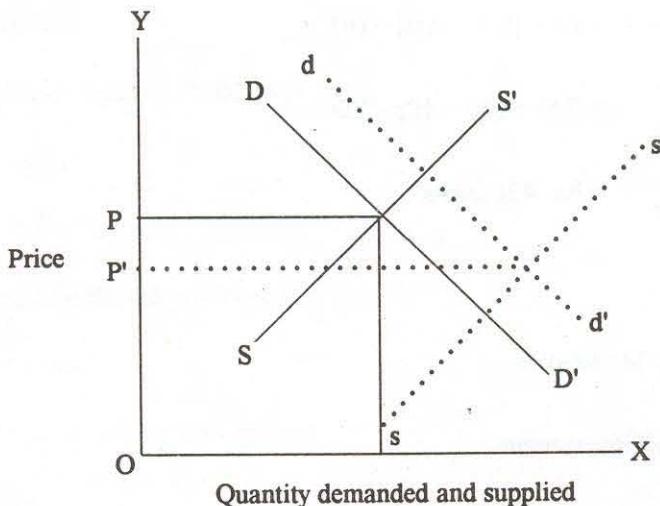


1

When relative increase in demand is less than the relative increase in supply, price will fall.

1

Price falls from  $OP$  to  $OP_1$ .



1

Total = 6

12. (i) Prices of related goods

(ii) Income of the buyer

(iii) Tastes and preferences of the buyer.

 $1 \times 3 = 3$ 

Explanation

 $1 \times 3 = 3$ 

Total = 6

## SECTION B

### INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMICS

13. (i) Microeconomics is the study of an individual economic unit.

1

(ii) (a) Total output in an economy

(b) Total investment in an economy, etc.

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ 

(iii) Government budget is a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the government for the coming financial year.

1

- (iv) Foreign exchange rate is the rate at which one unit of a foreign currency is exchanged for domestic currency.

1

Total = 4

14. Value added by firm X = (i) + [(v) - (vi)] - (ii)

1

$$= 600 + (40 - 10) - 200$$

1½

$$= \text{Rs. } 430 \text{ lakhs}$$

½

Total = 3

15. (i) Demand by households

- (ii) Demand by Government

- (iii) Demand by Firms

½ × 3 = 1½

Explanation

½ × 3 = 1½

Total = 3

16. Revenue expenditure is an expenditure that neither creates an asset nor reduces a liability whereas capital expenditure is an expenditure that either creates an asset or reduces a liability.

2

Examples :

Revenue expenditure – Salary of employees

½

Capital expenditure – Repayment of loans

½

Total = 3

17.  $\Delta Y = K \times \Delta I$ ,  $K = \frac{1}{1 - MPC}$

1

$$\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75} \times 200$$

1½

$$= \text{Rs. } 800 \text{ crores}$$

½

Total = 3

18. Main objectives of budgetary policy are :

- (i) Reallocation of resources
- (ii) Reduction in income inequalities
- (iii) Price stability
- (iv) Reduction in regional imbalances

$1 \times 4 = 4$

19. (i) Unit of value

- (ii) Medium of exchange
- (iii) Standard of deferred payment
- (iv) Store of value

$1 \times 4 = 4$

20. The methods of quantitative credit control :

- (i) Bank rate
- (ii) Open market operation
- (iii) Variation in reserve requirement
- (Any one)

1

Explanation

3

Total = 4

### OR

Main functions of a commercial bank :

- (i) Acceptance of deposits
- (ii) Giving loans
- (iii) Discounting bills of exchange
- (iv) Providing various facilities to its customers.

(Any two)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

Explanation  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3$

Total = 4

21. The main components of current account are :

(i) Export and import of goods

1

(ii) Receipts and payments on account of invisibles

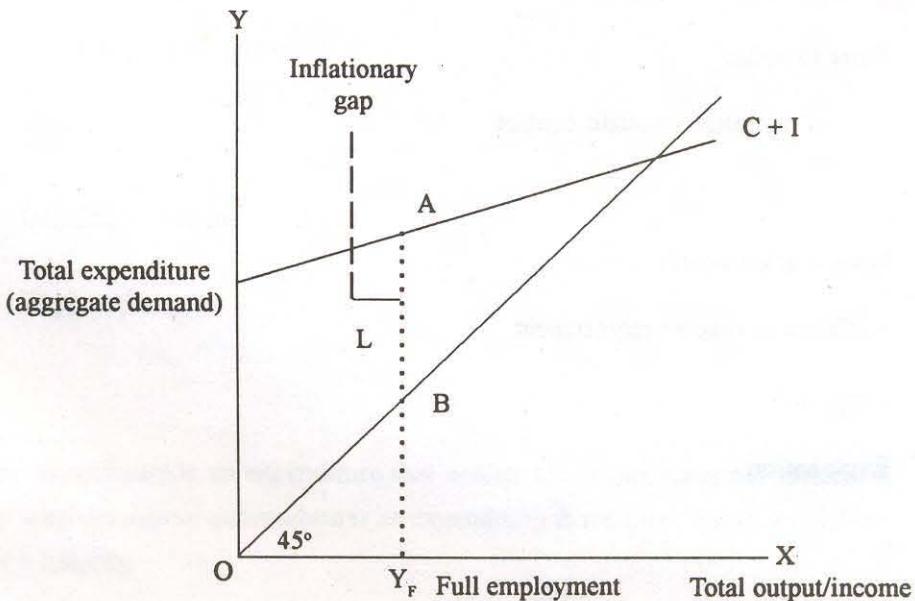
1

A deficit in current account indicates that the receipts of foreign currency from exports of goods and invisibles is less than the outflow of foreign currency on account of import of goods and invisibles.

2

Total = 4

22.



2

When aggregate demand exceeds aggregate supply at full employment level then there is inflationary gap as shown in the above diagram as AB.

2

Measures for reducing inflationary gap are :

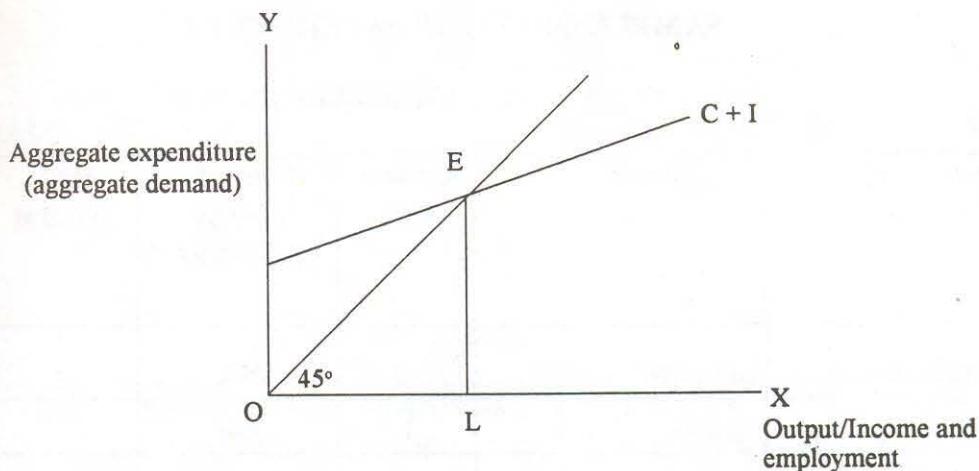
(i) Reduction in government expenditure

 $1 \times 2 = 2$ 

(ii) Increased availability of credit.

Total = 6

OR



OL is the equilibrium level of income as at this level aggregate expenditure (aggregate demand) and income (output) are equal

Yes, there can be unemployment at equilibrium level of income because equilibrium level of income does not necessarily mean full employment. The full employment level may be greater than or less than OL.

Total = 6

23. (i) No, as it is factor income to abroad (it is earned by non-residents)

(ii) No, it is only a transfer of paper claims.

(iii) No, this factor income belongs to non-residents.

(iv) No, as it has already been taken into account when the house was constructed.

(v) No, it is only a transfer receipt.

(vi) No, it is only a transfer receipt.

$1 \times 6 = 6$

24. Income method

$$GNP_{MP} = (i) + (iv) + (v) + (viii) + (xi) + (x) + (ix)$$

1

$$= 40 + 60 + 120 + 800 + (-20) + 100 + 20$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1120 \text{ crores}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

#### Expenditure Method

$$GNP_{MP} = (ii) + (vi) + (vii) + (ix) + (xi) + (iii)$$

1

$$= 800 + 200 + 100 + 20 + (-20) + 20$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$$= \text{Rs. } 1120 \text{ crores}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Total = 6

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – SET I****QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS**

S.No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit	Form of Question LA/SA/VSA	Marks Allotted	Estimated Difficulty Levels + (A, B, C)
1.	Knowledge	Recalls	I,II,III,IV	VSA	4	C
2.	Knowledge	Recalls	I	SA-II	3	C
3.	Understanding	Explains	II	SA-II	3	B
4.	Understanding	Draws	III	SA-II	3	B
5.	Knowledge	Recalls	III	SA-II	3	B
6.	Application	Calculate	II	SA-I	4	B
7.	Application	Calculate	III	SA-I	4	B
8.	Understanding	Distinguishes	III	SA-I	4	B
9.	Understanding	Explains	IV	SA-I	4	B
10.	Understanding	Explains	IV	LA	6	B
11.	Understanding	Explains	IV	LA	6	B
12.	Understanding	Explains	II	LA	6	B
13.	Knowledge	Recalls	V,V,IX,X	VSA	4	C
14.	Application	Calculates	VI	SA-II	3	B
15.	Understanding	Explains	VII	SA-II	3	B
16.	Understanding	Distinguish	IX	SA-II	3	B
17.	Application	Calculate	VII	SA-II	3	A
18.	Knowledge	Recalls	IX	SA-I	4	B
19.	Knowledge	Recalls	VIII	SA-I	4	C
20.	Knowledge	Recalls	VIII	SA-I	4	B
21.	Knowledge	States	X	SA-I	4	B
22.	Understanding	Explains	VII	LA	6	A
23.	Understanding	Reasons	VI	LA	6	A
24.	Application	Calculate	VI	LA	6	B

Alternatives of questions carrying 4 and 6 marks, have identical objectives, specifications.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II****Subject :ECONOMICS****Class XII****SECTION I****Maximum Marks : 100****BLUE PRINT**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>			<b>Understanding</b>			<b>Application</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>
	<b>LA</b>	<b>SAI</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>SAI</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>SAI</b>	<b>VSA</b>	<b>LA</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>VSA</b>	
	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,3</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Section A : Introductory Micro Economics</b>													
Introduction	—	3(1)	1(1)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(1)	1(1)	4
Consumer Behaviour and Demand	—	—	1(1)	—	4(2)	—	—	4(1)	—	—	4(3)	1(1)	13
Producer Behaviour and Supply	6(1)	—	1(1)	6(1)	4(1)	—	6(1)	—	—	6(3)	4(1)	1(1)	23
Forms of Market and Price Determination	—	3(1)	1(1)	—	3(2)	—	—	—	—	—	3(3)	1(1)	10
<b>Section B : Introductory Macro Economics</b>													
Introduction	—	—	1(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
National income and related aggregates	—	—	—	6(1)	3(1)	—	6(1)	—	—	6(2)	3(1)	—	15
Determination of income				6(1)	3(1)	—	—	3(1)	—	6(1)	3(2)	—	12
Money and Banking	—	4(1)	—	—	4(1)	—	—	—	—	—	4(2)	—	8
Government Budget and the economy	—	4(1)	—	—	4(1)	—	—	—	—	—	4(2)	—	8
Balance of payments		3(1)	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	1(1)	—	3(1)	1(2)	5
Total	6(1)	3(3)	—	—	3(4)	—	—	4(1)	1(1)	—	3(8)	—	—
	4(2)	7(1)	6(3)	4(5)	—	6(2)	3(1)			6(6)	4(8)	1(8)	100
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>			<b>50</b>			<b>20</b>			<b>100</b>			

\* Marks have been combined to form one question of 4 marks for each of the two sections.

Figures outside bracket show the marks

Figures in bracket show the number of questions

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET - II****ECONOMICS****CLASS XII****Time allowed : 3 hours****Maximum marks : 100****General Instructions**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions 1 and 13 are very short answer questions. Their each part is of one mark. Answer to each of these parts should be written in one sentence.
3. Questions 2 to 5 and 14 to 17 are short answer type questions of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 60 words.
4. Questions 6 to 9 and 18 to 21 also short answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 70 words.
5. Questions 10 to 12 and 22 to 24 are long answer questions of 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 100 words.
6. Attempt all parts of a question at one place.

**SECTION A**  
**INTRODUCTORY MICRO ECONOMIC THEORY**

1. Answer the following questions :
  - (a) What is meant by equilibrium quantity?
  - (b) Define variable costs.
  - (c) What is meant by elasticity of demand?
  - (d) What does a rightward shift in production possibility curve indicate.  $1 \times 4 = 4$
2. Mention three features of perfect competition. 3
3. With the help of a hypothetical table draw a Production Possibility Curve. 3

4. Distinguish between monopoly and monopolistic competition. 3
5. With the help of a suitable diagram, explain the process of determination of equilibrium price of a commodity under perfectly competitive market. 3
6. Explain the relationship between marginal cost and average variable cost with the help of a diagram. 4
7. Calculate price elasticity of demand in the following cases; using total expenditure method :

(i) Price (Rs.)	Quantity demanded (units)
-----------------	---------------------------

8	100
---	-----

10	90
----	----

(ii) Price (Rs.)	Quantity demanded (units)
------------------	---------------------------

8	100
---	-----

10	80
----	----

2, 2

8. Distinguish between fall in quantity demanded (contraction of demand) and decrease in demand of a commodity. (Use diagrams). 4

9. How does a change in the price of related goods affect the demand of a commodity? Explain.

**OR**

Distinguish between :

(a) Normal good and inferior good.

(b) Complementary good and substitute good. 4

10. Calculate Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue at each given level of output from the following information and (b) Draw the total revenue and marginal revenue curves from the obtained data.

Output (Units)	Total revenue	Marginal Revenue	Average revenue (Rs.)
1	-	-	5
2	-	-	5
3	-	-	5
4	-	-	5

11. Explain any four determinants of Market supply of a Commodity.

OR

Define price elasticity of supply. Briefly explain the two methods of measuring it.

12. What is meant by returns to a factor? State the three phases of the law of variable proportion.

6

6

## SECTION B

### INTRODUCTORY MACRO ECONOMIC THEORY

13. Answer the following questions :

- (a) Name any two-invisible items of current account of balance of payments.
- (b) Give one point of difference between macro and micro-economics.
- (c) What is value of imports when balance of trade is Rs. (-) 400 crores and value of exports is 300 crores?
- (d) Price determination of a commodity is a subject-matter of micro or macro economics.

$1 \times 4 = 4$

14. Explain any two measures to remedy the problem of excess demand in an economy.

15. Distinguish between gross national product at market price and net domestic product at factor cost.

3

16. State three main sources of demand for foreign currency. 3
17. In an economy the actual level of income is Rs. 500 crores whereas the full employment level of income is Rs. 800 crores. The marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Calculate the increase in investment required, to achieve the full employment level of income. 3
18. Give any four major functions of a Central Bank.

**OR**

- State any four agency functions of a Commercial Bank. 4
19. Explain any two drawbacks of the barter system. How does money help in removing these drawbacks? 4
20. Distinguish between :
- (a) Direct and indirect taxes.
  - (b) Revenue receipts and capital receipts. 4
21. What is meant by fiscal deficit? What are the implications of a large fiscal deficit. 4
22. From the following information calculate gross national product at factor cost by  
 (a) income method; (b) expenditure method.
- (Rs. Crores)
- |                                                          |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Factor income from abroad                            | 10  |
| (ii) Compensation of employees                           | 150 |
| (iii) Net domestic capital formation                     | 50  |
| (iv) Private final consumption expenditure               | 220 |
| (v) Factor income to abroad                              | 15  |
| (vi) Change in stock                                     | 15  |
| (vii) Employer's contribution to social security schemes | 10  |

(viii)	Consumption of fixed capital	15
(ix)	Interest	40
(x)	Exports	20
(xi)	Imports	25
(xii)	Indirect taxes	30
(xiii)	Subsidies	10
(xiv)	Rent	40
(xv)	Government final consumption expenditure	85
(xvi)	Profit	100

23. Explain the value added method of estimating national income.

OR

Distinguish between :

- (a) Domestic product and national product
- (b) Intermediate goods and final goods
- (c) Factor income and transfer receipt.

24. Explain with the help of diagrams that the equilibrium level of income and employment is not necessarily at a full employment level.

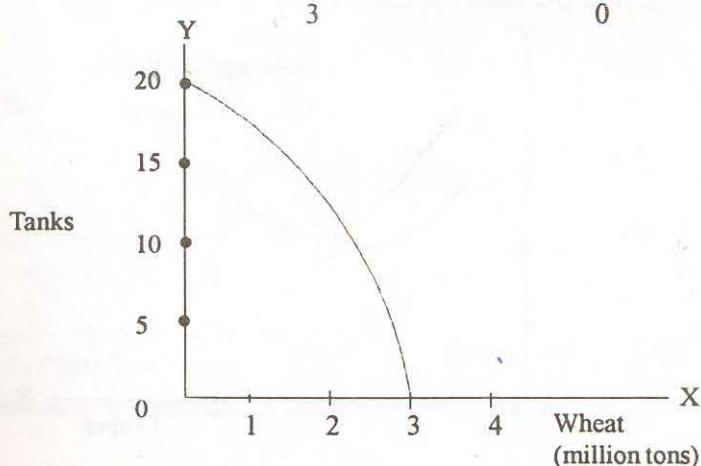
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**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - II****ECONOMICS****CLASS XII****MARKING SCHEME**

1. (i) When the quantity demanded and quantity supplied of a commodity are equal.  $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (ii) Costs that vary with the change in the level of output.
- (iii) It is a measure of the degree of responsiveness of demand to change in price.
- (iv) It indicates growth of resources.
2. (a) Very large number of buyers and sellers.
- (b) Homogeneous product.
- (c) Free entry and exit.
- (d) Perfect knowledge of market condition.
- (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

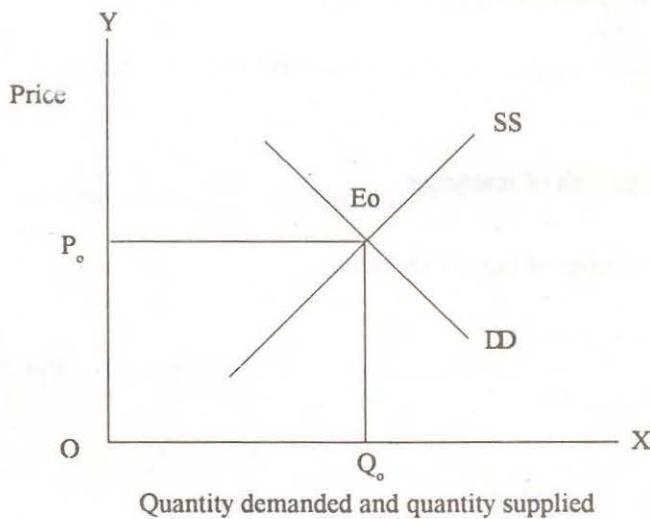
3. Production possibilities	Wheat (million tons)	Tanks
A	0	20
B	1	16
C	2	9
D	3	0



4. \*
- \* There is freedom of entry and exit under monopolistic competition but under monopoly there is no such freedom :
  - \* There is product differentiation under monopolistic competition whereas under monopoly it is not so.
  - \* Under monopolistic competition there are large number of sellers but under monopoly there is a single seller.

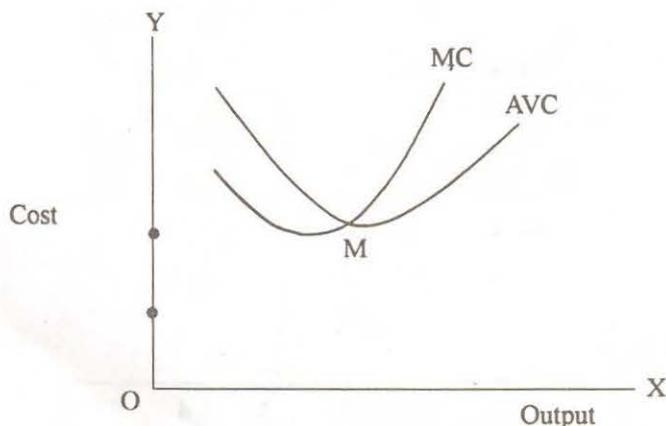
1×3 = 3

5.

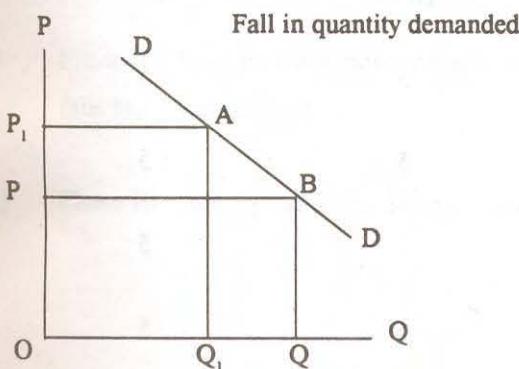


$OP_0$  is the equilibrium price because at this price both quantity demanded and quantity supplied of the commodity are equal. At any price higher than  $OP_0$  supply exceeds demand and thus a competition among sellers will result in a fall in price. On the other hand a price lower than  $OP_0$  demand exceeds supply. It will cause competition among the buyers and it will result in an increase in the price. Thus any price other than  $OP_0$  will keep on changing and will have a tendency to reach the equilibrium price i.e.  $OP_0$ .

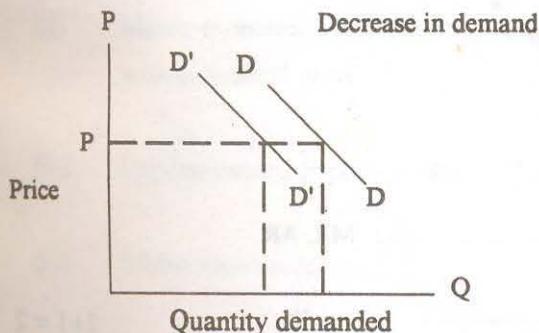
6.



- (i) When marginal cost is less than average variable cost, average variable decreases (till point M). 1
- (ii) When marginal cost is equal to average variable cost, average variable cost is at its minimum at point M. 1
- (iii) When marginal cost is greater than average variable cost, average variable cost increases beyond point M. 1
- Total = 4
7. (i) When a rise in price leads to an increase in total expenditure, price elasticity of demand is less than one. In this case when price rises from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, total expenditure increases from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000, so elasticity of demand is less than 1. 2
- (ii) When a rise in price does not lead to any change in total expenditure, price elasticity of demand is equal to 1. In this case when price rises from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, total expenditure remains Rs. 800, so elasticity of demand is equal to 1. 2
8. When demand for a commodity falls due to a rise in its price, it is called fall in quantity demanded (contraction of demand).
- When demand falls at the same price of the commodity, it is called decrease in demand. 2



When price increases from OP to  $O P_1$ , demand fall from  $O Q$  to  $O Q_1$ . 1



Less of the commodity is demanded at the same price of the commodity. 1

9. If the related good is a substitute of the given good then a rise in the price of substitute good will result in a rise in demand of the given good, as it becomes relatively cheaper than its substitute.

If the related good is complementary to the given good then a rise in the price of complementary good will result in a fall in demand of the given good. (A brief explanation)

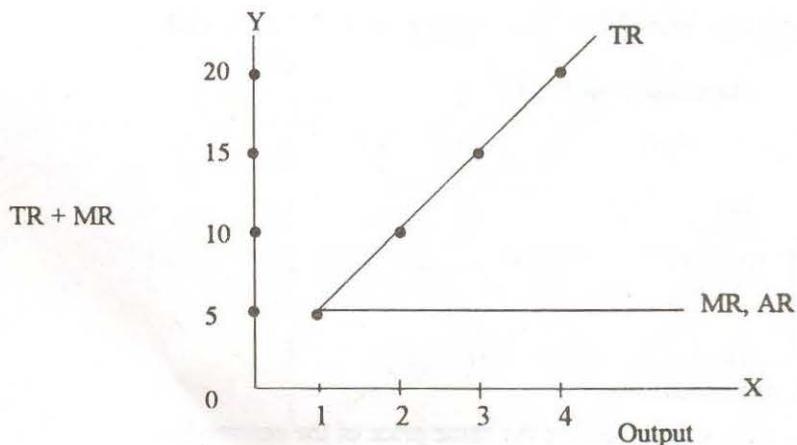
OR

- (a) If with an increase in income, the consumer buys more of a good, then it is a normal good.

If with an increase in income, the consumer buys less of a good, then it is an inferior good.

- (b) Complementary goods are those goods which are used together to satisfy a given want whereas substitute goods are those goods which can be used in place of one another.

10.	Output (units)	TR ( $P \times Q$ ) (Rs.)	MR ( $TR_n - TR_{n-1}$ ) (Rs.)	AR/P (Rs.)
	1	5	5	5
	2	10	5	5
	3	15	5	5
	4	20	5	5



11. (i) Technological changes  
 (ii) Changes in input price  
 (iii) Changes in the Excise Tax rate.  
 (iv) Changes in number of firms.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- Brief explanation  $1 \times 4 = 4$
- Total = 6
12. Change in total output due to a unit increase in the variable factor of production is called returns to a factor.  $1\frac{1}{2}$
- Three phases of the law of variable proportion are :
- (i) Phase I : Total product increases at an increasing rate or marginal product is positive and increases.  
 (ii) Phase II : Total product increases at a diminishing rate or marginal product falls but remains positive.  
 (iii) Phase III : Total product declines or marginal product is negative.  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 4\frac{1}{2}$
- Total = 6
13. (i) Shipping insurance, banking etc.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$   
 (ii) Macro economic studies economic aggregates while micro economics deals with individual units. 1  
 (iii) Imports exceed exports by Rs. 400 crores so imports are Rs. 700 crores 1  
 (iv) Micro economics 1

14. Measures to control excess demand.

(i) Reducing the government expenditure  $\frac{1}{2}$

(ii) Reduce availability of credit  $\frac{1}{2}$

Brief explanation

$1 \times 2 = 2$

Total = 3

15. Distinction between  $GNP_{MP}$  and  $NDP_{FC}$ :

(i)  $GNP_{MP}$  includes net factor income from abroad but  $NDP_{FC}$  does not. 1

(ii)  $GNP_{MP}$  includes consumption of fixed capital whereas  $NDP_{FC}$  does not. 1

(iii)  $GNP_{MP}$  includes net indirect taxes while  $NDP_{FC}$  does not. 1

Total = 3

16. (i) For purchasing goods and services from abroad.

(ii) For sending gifts abroad.

(iii) For purchase of financial assets in the rest of the world.

(iv) For travelling abroad (Any three)

$1 \times 3 = 3$

$$17. K = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I} = \frac{1}{1 - MPC}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75} = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4$$

1

$1\frac{1}{2}$

$\Delta Y$  = Full employment level of income – actual level of income

$$\Delta Y = 800 - 500 = 300$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Delta I = \frac{\Delta Y}{K}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\Delta I = \frac{300}{4} = \text{Rs}75 \text{ crores}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

Total = 4

## 18. Functions of a Central Bank :

- (i) Currency authority
- (ii) Banker to the government
- (iii) Banker's bank
- (iv) Controller of money supply and credit.

 $1 \times 4 = 4$ 

OR

## Agency functions of a Commercial Bank :

- (i) Transfer of funds.
- (ii) Sale and purchase of share and securities on behalf of customers.
- (iii) Payment of bills and insurance premium. etc.
- (iv) Acting as executors and trustee of wills.

(Any other relevant function)

(Any four)

 $1 \times 4 = 4$ 

## 19. Drawbacks of barter system :

- (i) Problem of double coincidence of wants.
- (ii) No standard for deferred payments.
- (iii) Absence of a common measure of value.
- (iv) Difficulty in storing purchasing power.

(Any two)

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ 

(Brief explanation)

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

## Role of money in solving the two difficulties :

	Explanation	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		Total = 4
20.	(a) When the incidence and impact of a tax is on the same person, it is a direct tax. For example : Income tax.	
	When the incidence and impact of a tax is on different persons, it is an indirect tax. For example : Sales tax.	2
	(b) Revenue receipts are receipts that neither create a liability nor reduce an asset, whereas capital receipts are receipts that either create a liability or reduce an asset.	2
21.	Fiscal deficit is equal to the excess of total expenditure over the sum of revenue and capital receipts excluding borrowing.	1
	Implications of a large fiscal deficit :	
	(i) Increases borrowing requirements of the government.	
	(ii) Increases the burden of payment of interest.	
	(iii) Can create inflationary pressure in the economy.	$1 \times 3 = 3$
22.	Income method :	
	GNI = (ii) + (ix) + (xiv) + (xvi) + [(i) - (v)] + (viii)	1
	= $150 + 40 + 40 + 100 + (10 - 15) + 15$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	= Rs. 340 crores	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Expenditure method :	
	GNI = (iv) + (xv) + [(iii) + (viii)] + [(x) - (xii)] + [(i) - (v)] - [(xii) - (xiii)]	1
	= $220 + 85 + (50 + 15) + (20 - 25) + (10 - 15) - (30 - 10)$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	= Rs. 340 crores	$\frac{1}{2}$

Total = 6

## 23. Value added method :

- (i) Estimation of value of output for each production unit by adding sales and change in stock.
- (ii) Deduct intermediate consumption from value of output to get gross value added at market price.
- (iii) Deduct net indirect taxes from (ii) to get gross value added at factor cost.
- (iv) Deduct consumption of fixed capital from (iii) to get net value added at factor cost.
- (v) Add net value added at factor cost of all production units.
- (vi) Add net factor income from abroad to the sum of net value added by all the producing units in the domestic territory of the economy to arrive at national income.

Total =  $1 \times 6 = 6$ 

## OR

## Distinction :

- (a) Total production of final goods and services within domestic territory is domestic product and total production of final goods and services by residents is national product.

2

- (b) Goods purchased and completely used up in production process or resold during the year are intermediate goods. On the other hand goods purchased for satisfying human wants or for investment are final goods.

2

- (c) Factor income is earned by the factors of production for rendering productive services and are included in calculation of national income.

Transfer receipts are received without rendering productive services. They are not included in calculation of national income.

2

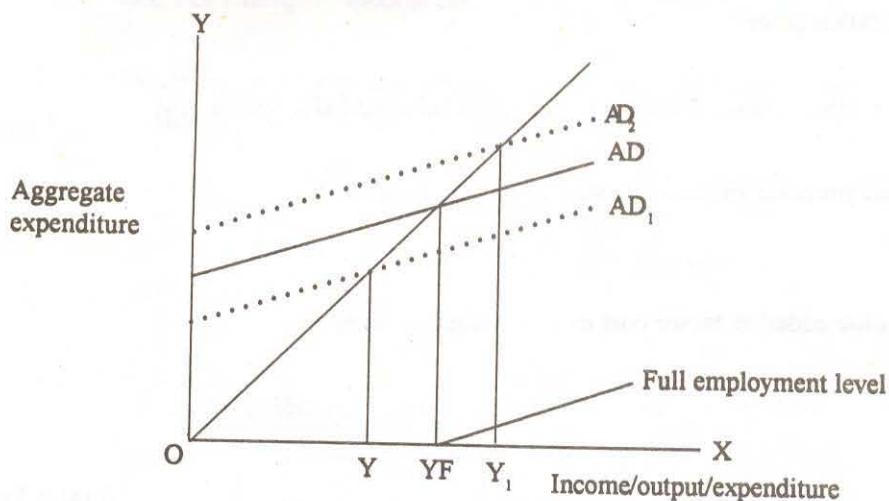
Total = 6

24. Equilibrium level of income is that level of income at which aggregate demand is equal to aggregate supply. Full employment equilibrium is at that level at which  $AD = AS$  at full payment.

1

So, equation level of income may be at full employment level or other than full employment level, as shown in the diagram below.

1



2

OY equilibrium level of income is at less than the full emp. level.

2

OY<sub>1</sub> equilibrium level of income is at over full employment

Total = 6

**CHEMISTRY**  
**CLASS XII**  
**DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

**1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes**

S.NO.	OBJECTIVE	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Knowledge (K)	21	30
2.	Understanding (U)	35	50
3.	Application and skill (A&S)	14	20
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Weightage to Content/Subject units**

UNIT	MARKS
I. Atomic Structure and Chemical Bonding	5
II. The Solid state	4
III. Solutions	4
IV. Thermodynamics	4
V. Electrochemistry	5
VI. Chemical Kinetics	4
VII. Surface Chemistry	3
VIII. p-Block Elements	7
IX. d-and f - Block elements	3
X. Coordination Compounds and Organometallics	3
XI. Nuclear Chemistry	3

<b>UNIT</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
XII. Stereo Chemistry	2
XIII. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Oxygen -I	2
XIV. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Oxygen - II	4
XV. Organic Compounds with Functional Groups containing Nitrogen	4
XVI. Polymers	2
XVII. Biomolecules	5
XVIII. Chemistry in everyday life	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

### 3. Weightage to form of questions

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Form of questions</b>	<b>Marks for each question</b>	<b>No. of questions</b>	<b>Total marks</b>
1.	Long Answer Type Qs.(LA)	5	3	15
2.	Short Answer Qs. II (SAII)	3	12	36
3.	Short Answer Qs. I (SAI)	2	7	14
4.	Very Short Answer Type Qs. (VSA)	1	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>

Note : The expected length of answer and time taken under different forms of questions shall be as follows :

S.NO.	Form of Question	Expected Length	Expected time for each question	Total Expected time
1.	VSA Type	One word to one sentence	2 Minutes	10 Minutes
2.	SA-I Type	20 to 30 words	5 Minutes	35 Minutes
3.	SA-II Type	30 to 40 words	7 Minutes	84 Minutes
4.	E/LA Type	70 to 80 words	15 Minutes	45 Minutes
			<b>Total Time</b>	<b>174 Minutes</b>

This is only an approximation. Though the students are advised to be as near the approximation as possible the actual length, however, may vary. As the total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the lengths of their anticipated answers, it would therefore, be advisable for the candidates to manage their time properly by avoiding details not required.

#### 4. Scheme of Options

- (1) There will be no overall choice
- (2) Internal choice (either/or type) in five questions is to be given in questions testing higher mental abilities in the following types of questions :-
  - (i) One in two marks questions (SA-I Type)
  - (ii) One in three marks questions (SA-II Type)
  - (iii) All the three in five marks questions (E/LA Type)

#### 5. Guidelines for evaluation in organic chemistry units and numericals.

- i) **Organic Chemistry Units :**
  - a. **Two conversions involving not more than 2 steps each** 2 marks

## OR

One application question on conversions  
involving four unknown compounds

- |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| b. Two distinctions    | 2 marks  |
| c. IUPAC nomenclature  | 1 marks  |
| d. Reasoning questions | 2 marks  |
| e. Mechanism           | 1 marks  |
| f. Name Reactions      | 2 marks  |
| g. Stereochemistry     | 2 marks  |
|                        | <hr/>    |
|                        | 12 marks |

**ii) Numericals :**

Weightage of about 12 marks in total has been assigned to numericals.

**6. Weightage to difficulty level of questions**

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
1.	Easy	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

**BLUE PRINT-I**  
**CHEMISTRY – CLASS XII**

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks : 70

Objectives →	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Total
Unit ↓	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(I)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	
1. Atomic structure						2(1)	3(1)						5(2)
2. Solid State	1(1)						3(1)						4(2)
3. Solutions					1(1)		3(1)						4(2)
4. Thermodynamics										2(1)	3(1)		5(2)
5. Electrochem.								5(1)					5(1)
6. Chem. kinetics							3(1)		1(1)				4(2)
7. Surface Chem.			3(1)										3(1)
8. p-block elements		2(1)		5(1)									7(2)
9. d and f block elements.								5(1)					5(1)
10. Coord. Compounds										3(1)			3(1)
11. NuclearChem.			3(1)										3(1)
12. Stereo Chem.		2(1)											2(1)
13. Org comp.-O-I										2(1)			2(1)
14. Org comp.-O-II					1(1)		3(1)						5(1)
15. Org. Ncomp.					1(1)					3(1)			4(2)
16. Polymers						2(1)							2(1)
17. Biomolecules		2(1)	3(1)										5(2)
18. Chemistry in Everyday life							3(1)						3(1)
<b>Total</b>		21 (8)					35 (13)		14 (6)				70 (27)

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -I

## CHEMISTRY

### CLASS XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

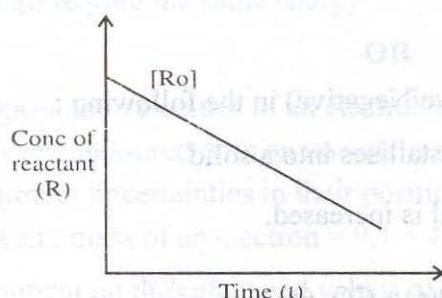
#### General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short-answer question, each of one mark. Answer these in one word or about one sentence each.
- (iv) Question numbers 6 to 12 are short answer questions of two marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 13 to 24 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer these in about 40 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 25 to 27 are Long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer these in about 70 words each.
- (vii) Use log tables if necessary. Calculators are not permitted.

1 How many effective sodium ions are located at the centres of edges of a unit cell in a sodium chloride crystal?

2 A reaction :

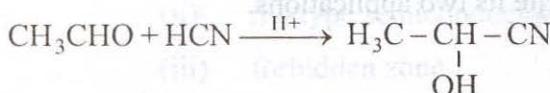
Reactant  $\longrightarrow$  Product is represented by



Predict (i) the order of the reaction in this case

(ii) what does the slope of the graph represent.

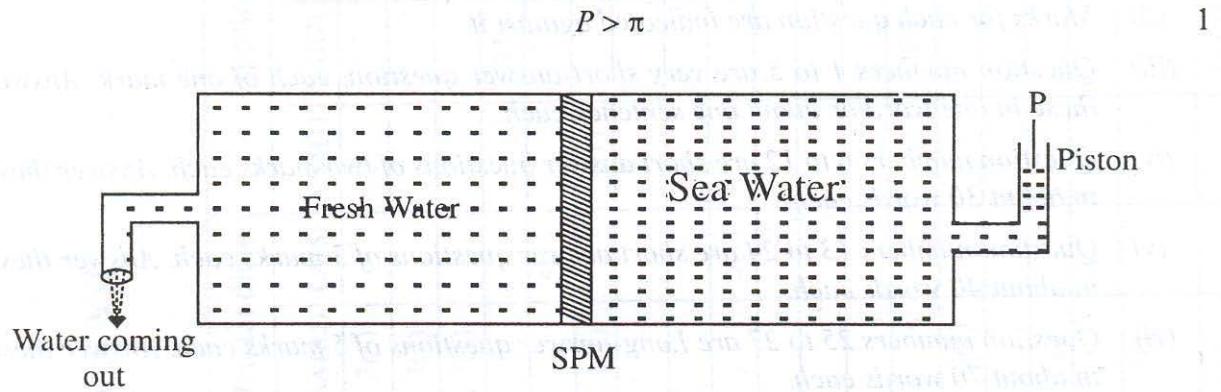
3 Propose the mechanism for the following reaction :



4 Write the IUPAC name of the compound 1



5 Carefully examine the diagram and name the process involved : 1



6 Identify the type of inter-molecular forces that exist between the following pairs : 2

- (i)  $\text{Na}^+$  ion and water molecules
- (ii)  $\text{Ag}^+$  ion and  $\text{I}^-$  ion
- (iii) Argon and Argon
- (iv) HF and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

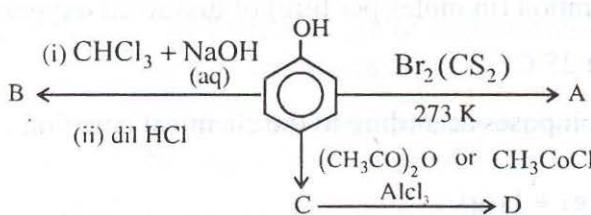
7 Predict the entropy change (Positive/Negative) in the following : 2

- (i) A liquid substance crystallises into a solid
- (ii) Temperature of crystal is increased.
- (iii)  $\text{CaCO}_3(\text{s}) \longrightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{CO}_2(\text{g})$
- (iv)  $\text{N}_2(\text{g})(1\text{atm}) \longrightarrow \text{N}_2(\text{g})(0.5\text{atm})$

8 How is  $[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_n$  prepared? Write its two applications. 2

9 What is a stereospecific reaction? Give one example of this reaction. 2

10 Identify A, B, C and D in the following reactions. 2



OR

Write the reactions and conditions involved in the following conversions?

(i) Acetic acid into ethyl alcohol 2

(ii) Cumene into phenol

11 "The presence of benzoquinone inhibits the free radical polymerisation of a Vinyl derivative" Explain. 2

12. What are anomers? How many anomers of glucose are known? Name them. 2

13. (a) Calculate the energy of photon which is necessary to raise an electron in hydrogen atom from  $n=1$  to  $n=3$  energy level? (Given the ionization energy of hydrogen atom is  $1.312 \times 10^3 \times \text{Jmol}^{-1}$  and  $N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ). 2

(b) Which of the following excitations requires maximum energy? 2



or – all require the same energy 1

OR

(a) Suppose the velocities of an electron and a rifle bullet of mass 0.03kg are each measured with an uncertainty of  $\Delta v = 10^{-3} \text{ ms}^{-1}$  calculate the minimum uncertainties in their positions.

(Given : mass of an electron =  $9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ ) 2

(b) Comment on the calculated values of uncertainties in positions in the two cases. 1

14. Explain the following terms with suitable examples :

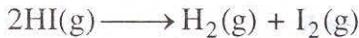
(i) Ferrimagnetism

(ii) n – type semiconductor

(iii) forbidden zone 3

Q.15 The Henry law constant for oxygen dissolved in water is  $4.34 \times 10^4$  atm at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . If the partial pressure of oxygen in air is 0.2 atm. under ordinary atmospheric conditions. Calculate the concentration (in moles per litre) of dissolved oxygen in water in equilibrium with air at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . 3

Q.16 At elevated temperatures, HI decomposes according to the chemical equation :



at  $443^\circ\text{C}$ . The rate of the reaction increases with concentration of HI, as shown in the following table :

	1	2	3
HI ( mol L <sup>-1</sup> )	0.005	0.01	0.02
Rate (mol L <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	$7.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$

(a) Determine (i) order of this reaction and (ii) write the rate expression.

(b) Calculate the rate constant and give its units.

Q.17 (a) Among the iron complexes,  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  is weakly

Paramagnetic whereas  $\text{K}_3[\text{FeF}_6]$  is highly paramagnetic, explain.

(b) Define crystal field orbital splitting energy.

(c) Write the shape of  $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$  molecule.

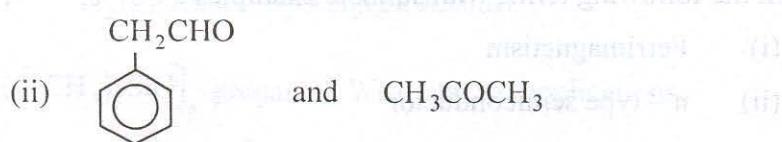
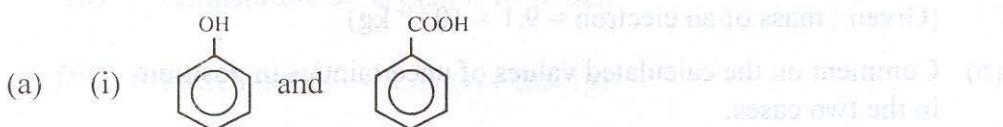
Q.18 Represent the following using a nuclear equation each : 3

(i) Production of C-14 in nature

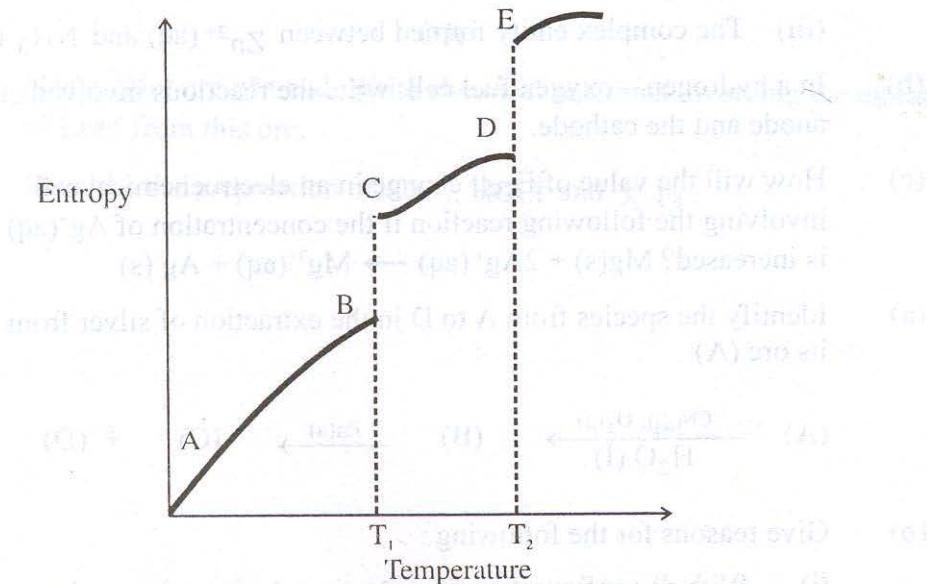
(ii)  $\beta$  - emission

(iii) K - capture

Q.19 Write chemical tests to distinguish between the following pair of compounds :



- (b) Write a chemical equation exemplifying Clemmensen reduction. 3
- Q.20 Give reasons for the following : 3
- (i) The basic strength of aliphatic amines in solution is of the order of sec > tert > primary.
  - (ii) Nitro compounds have higher boiling point than hydrocarbons having  $\approx$  same molecular mass.
  - (b) Give an example of carbylamine reaction.
- Q.21 (a) Which bonds in the back bone of a peptide can rotate freely and which cannot? Give reasons.
- (b) Write one difference between parallel and antiparallel  $\beta$  pleated sheets. Give one example of parallel  $\beta$  pleated sheet. 3
- Q.22 Answer the following :
- "An unknown fibre (A) is stronger than steel, stiffer than titanium and lighter than aluminium". What could the fibre (A) be?
  - Why are liquid propellants favoured over solid propellants?
  - What type of medicines are Omeprazole and Lansoprazole? 3
23. The change in entropy with respect to temperature in case of a sample is graphically represented below :



Carefully analyse the graph and answer the following :

3

- (i) What does  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  indicate ?
- (ii) What does AB Curve show ?
- (iii) What does BC curve show ? Why temperature does not change?

24. Describe the following giving one example each :

- (a) Mechanism of heterogeneous catalysis

- (b) Hardy Schulze Rule

(1½ + 1½)

25. (a) Write the reactions occurring during the electrolysis of :

- (i) Sulphuric acid at the anode.

- (ii) Aqueous Silver Nitrate solution using silver electrodes.

- (iii) Aqueous sodium chloride Solution.

- (b) (i) Write the anodic and cathodic reactions involved during the discharging of lead storage battery.

- (ii) How many Faradays of electric charge is involved per mole of  $H_2SO_4$  consumed. when the lead storage battery is in use? (3,2)

OR

(a) In a Leclanche cell, write the following :

- (i) The chemical equations involved at the cathode.

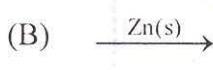
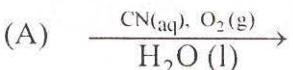
- (ii) Change in the Oxidation state of Mn.

- (iii) The complex entity formed between  $Zn^{2+}$  (aq) and  $NH_3$  (g) (1, ½, ½)

(b) In a hydrogen – oxygen fuel cell, write the reactions involved at the anode and the cathode. (1)

(c) How will the value of  $E_{cell}$  change in an electrochemical cell involving the following reaction if the concentration of  $Ag^+$  (aq) is increased?  $Mg(s) + 2Ag^+(aq) \rightarrow Mg^{2+}(aq) + Ag(s)$  (2)

26 (a) Identify the species from A to D in the extraction of silver from its ore (A)



(2)

(b) Give reasons for the following :

- (i) With  $d^4$  configuration in  $Cr^{2+}$  is reducing whereas in  $Mn^{3+}$  is oxidising.

- (ii) Interstitial compounds are well known for transition metals.  
(iii) The highest oxidation state of a metal is exhibited in oxides and fluorides. (3)

**OR**

Answer the following

- (a)  $K_2 Cr_2 O_7$  is orange in colour but turns yellow in an alkaline medium, why?  
(b) Draw the structure of dichromate and chromate ion.  
(c) Name metals extracted from the ores (i) cinnabar (ii) Proustite.  
(d) Transitional elements have high heat of atomisation why?  
(e) Silver halides dissolve in thiosulphate solution. Write chemical reaction and the structure of silver complex formed in the reaction.

27. Account for the following :-

- i) All the bonds in  $PCl_5$  are not equivalent.  
ii) Sulphur in vapour state exhibits paramagnetism.  
iii) Fluorine is the strongest oxidant amongst the halogens.  
iv) Among the noble gases, only xenon is known to form true chemical compounds.  
v)  $PbO_2$  is a stronger oxidising agent than  $SnO_2$ . (5)

**OR**

- (i) Name chief ore of Lead. Write chemical reactions involving the extraction of Lead from this ore.  
(ii) Describe the preparation of  $ClO_2$ ,  $HOCl$  and  $XeF_4$ .

## MARKING SCHEME-I

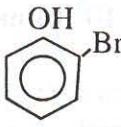
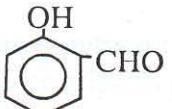
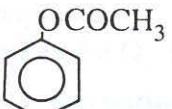
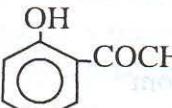
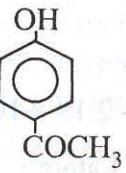
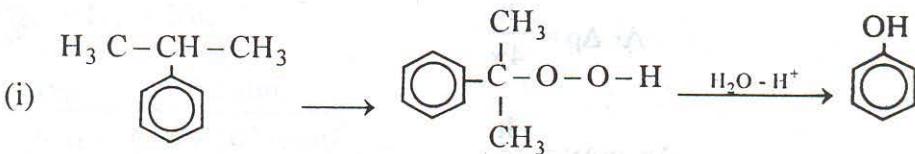
### SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

### CHEMISTRY

**Note :** The marking scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
1.	3	1	1
2.	(i) Zero order reaction (ii) Slope = $-K$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1
3.	$CH_3 - C \begin{cases} \nearrow O \\ \searrow H \end{cases} \rightleftharpoons [CH_3 - C \begin{cases}   \\ CN^- \\   \\ H \end{cases} - CN] \rightleftharpoons [CH_3 - C \begin{cases}   \\ OH \\   \\ OH \end{cases} - CN]$	1	1
4.	4-Methyl nitrobenzene <b>OR</b> 4-Nitro toluene	1	1
5.	Reverse Osmosis	1	1
6.	(i) ion – dipole attraction (ii) ion–ion attraction (iii) Dispersion forces (iv) H-bonding	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
7.	(i) decreases (ii) increases (iii) increases (iv) increases as the volume increases	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
8.	$2CH_3Cl + Si \xrightarrow[370K]{Cu} (CH_3)_2 SiCl_2 \xrightarrow{H_2O} [(CH_3)_2 SiO]_n$	1	1
	Uses : (1) Electrical insulators (2) Greases or any other uses	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	2
9.	A reaction is stereospecific when a particular stereoisomeric form of the starting material reacts in such a way that it gives stereoisomeric form of the product.	1	1

Example : Addition of halogens to alkenes or any other suitable example.

10. A =  or  ½
- B =  ½
- C =  ½ 2
- D =  or 
- OR**
- (i)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  (i)  $\xrightarrow{\text{LiAlH}_4}$  (ii)  $\xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{O}]{}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  ½
- (i) 
11. Benzo quinone traps the radical intermediate to form a non reactive radical. which is highly stabilised by resonance : Because of the lack of reactivity of this intermediate, further progress of the chain reaction is interrupted and the reaction stops 2
12. Isomers which differ in stereochemistry at C<sub>1</sub> in cyclic structure ½
- Two anomers : ½
- $\alpha\text{-D-glucose}$  ½ 2
- $\beta\text{-D-glucose}$  ½

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
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13. (a)  $E_n = \frac{-IE}{n^2}$  ½

Energy of the electron in the first shell =  $\frac{-IE}{1^2} = -1.312 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$$= \frac{-1.312 \times 10^6 \text{ J mol}^{-1}}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms mol}^{-1}} = -0.219 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$$

$$= -2.19 \times 10^{18} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$$

½

Energy of the electron in the third shell =  $\frac{-IE}{(3)^2}$

$$= \frac{-2.19 \times 10^{-18}}{9} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$$

½

$$= -0.244 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta E = E_3 - E_1 = [-0.244 \times 10^{-18} - (-2.19 \times 10^{-18})] \text{ J atom}^{-1}$$

$$= 1.95 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J atom}^{-1}$$

Energy of photon =  $1.95 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$ .

½

(b)  $n_1 \rightarrow n_2$

OR

$$\Delta x \Delta p = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

½

$$\Delta x \cdot m \Delta v = \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{h}{4\pi m \Delta v}$$

$$\Delta x \text{ for electron} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{4 \times 3.14 \times 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 0.05796 \text{ m}$$

1

$$\approx 0.058 \text{ m}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
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$$\Delta x \text{ for bullet} = \frac{6.625 \times 10^{-34}}{4 \times 3.14 \times 0.03 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 1.76 \times 10^{-30} \text{ m}$$

1

**Comments :** We can approximately measure macroscopic object's position as the error calculated is negligible but not microscopic object's position.

½

14. (i) **Ferrimagnetism :** When magnetic moments (electron spins) in a substance align in parallel and antiparallel directions in unequal numbers so that there is net dipole moment, the substance is ferrimagnetic.

½

**Example :**  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{M}_2^+ \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$  where M = Mg, Cu, Zn (any one)

½

- (ii) **n-type semiconductor :** It is formed when impurity atom containing more valency electrons than the parent insulator atom is introduced into it. The unbounded electrons are the current carriers.

½

**Example :** A trace amount of phosphorus on adding to extremely pure silicon by a process called doping forms an n - type semiconductor.

½

- (iii) **Forbidden Zone :** In case of insulators, the energy gap between valence band and the conduction band is so great that electrons cannot easily jump from valence band to conduction band hence practically no electrical conductivity is observed.

**Example :** Silicon and Germanium (any one)

15. Mole fraction of oxygen in the solution :

$$P_{\text{O}_2} = K_{\text{H}} \times X_{\text{O}_2}$$

$$X_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{P_{\text{O}_2}}{K_{\text{H}}} = \frac{0.2 \text{ atm}}{4.34 \times 10^4 \text{ (atm)}} = 4.6 \times 10^{-6}$$

½

changing from mole fraction to molarity

$$n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{1000}{18} = 55.5 \text{ moles}$$

$\therefore X_{\text{O}_2}$  is very small as compared to  $X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

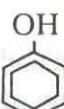
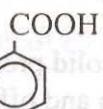
$$n_{\text{O}_2} + n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \approx n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$x_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{O}_2}}{n_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

½

3

Q.No.	Value Points	Statement	Marks T. Marks
$x_{O_2} \times n_{H_2O} = n_{O_2}$	$4.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 55.5 = n_{O_2} = 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ moles	½	1
Molarity = $2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ M			3
16.	$r_1 = k [HI]^n$ ... (1)		
	$r_2 = k [HI]^n$ ... (2)		
(a)	$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{K[HI]^n}{K[HI]^n}$		
	$= \frac{3.0 \times 10^{-3}}{7.5 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{(0.01)^n}{(0.005)^n} \Rightarrow 4 = 2^n \Rightarrow n = 2$		
	$\therefore$ Order of Reaction = 2		1
	Rate Expression : Rate = $k[HI]^2$		
(b)	$\text{Rate} = k[HI]^2$		
	$7.5 \times 10^{-4} = k [0.005]^2$		
$\Rightarrow k = \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-4}}{(0.005)^2} = 30 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$		1	
17.	(a) Since $F^-$ ion is a weak ligand, d - electrons remain unpaired		
	whereas $CN^-$ ion is a strong ligand and electrons get paired up.	1	
(b)	The energy difference ( $\Delta$ ) between the lower and higher orbitals		3
	obtained as a result of splitting of d - orbitals in a crystal field is		
	known as splitting energy.	1	
	(c) Trigonal bipyramidal.		1
18.	(i) $\frac{14}{7} N + \frac{1}{0} n \longrightarrow \frac{14}{6} C + \frac{1}{1} H$		1
	(ii) $\frac{234}{90} Th \longrightarrow \frac{234}{91} Pa + \beta$		1
	(iii) $\frac{133}{56} Ba + e^- \longrightarrow \frac{133}{57} Cs + X-ray$		1

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
19.	(a) (i)  and  can be chemically distinguished by adding NaHCO <sub>3</sub> to both the containers. Evolution of CO <sub>2</sub> (g) i.e. 1 effervescence indicates presence of 		
	Or any other suitable test.		
	(ii) Add Tollen's reagent to both the containers, the container in which silver mirror is formed indicates 	1	3
	or any other suitable test.		
	(b) Clemmensen reduction : $\text{C=O} \xrightarrow[\text{HCl}]{\text{Zn-Hg}} \text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	1	
20.(a)	(i) Basic character of Amines is due to the electron density on the N atom. Alkyl group is an electron releasing group which increases the electron density on the N atom. Hence electron density will be the greatest on N atom in the tertiary amines. But because of steric hindrance, the capture of proton H <sup>+</sup> is obstructed and hence the given order.	1	
	(ii) Due to polar nature, the boiling points of nitro compounds are usually high in comparison with hydrocarbons having ≈ same molecular mass.	1	
	(b) Carbylamine reaction :		
	$\text{RNH}_2 + \text{CHCl}_3 + 3\text{KOH} \longrightarrow \text{RNC} + 3\text{KCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1	
21.	(a) Due to the partial double bond character of C - N bond on the peptide linkage, the amide part ie $\begin{array}{c} \text{--C} \\    \\ \text{O} \end{array} \text{--N--}$ is planar and rigid ie no free rotation about this bond is possible. ∴ No free rotation around peptide (amide) bond.	1½	
	∴ Free rotation around the bonds connecting to amide bond to α-carbons.		
	(b) The N terminals are aligned head to head ie. on the same side in the parallel β pleated sheet conformation and are aligned head to tail ie N - terminal of one chain and C- terminals of another chain are on the same side in antiparallel β- pleated sheet is parallel in keratin	1½	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks T. Marks
22.	(a) Carbon fibre (b) Liquid propellants give higher thrusts than solid propellants and the thrust can be controlled by switching on and off the flow of the propellant.	1 1 1
23.	(i) $T_1$ indicates m.pt of the solid. $T_2$ indicates b.pt of the liquid. (ii) AB curve shows increase in entropy of solid with increase in temperature. (iii) BC curve shows change of solid $\rightarrow$ Liquid $\therefore$ of latent heat of fusion	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
24.	An example of heterogeneous catalysis :	
	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 (\text{g}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\text{Ni/Pt/pd}} \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3 (\text{g})$	
	Mechanism : Steps involved	
	(i) Chemical adsorption of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ and $\text{H}_2$ onto the surface of metals.	
	(ii) $\text{H}_2$ splits into H atoms which get chemically bound to the solid catalyst i.e. metal atom (M)	
	$\text{H} - \text{H}(\text{g}) + 2\text{M}(\text{s}) \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{M} - \text{H}$	
	This step is the rate determining step in the overall process.	
	(iii) The H atoms migrate over the surface of the metal and eventually collide with an adsorbed $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ molecule and the reaction takes place.	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{M} - \text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g}) + 2\text{M}(\text{s})$	1½
	(b) Hardy - Schulze Rule :	
	(i) The ions carrying charge opposite to that of sol particles are effective in causing the coagulation of the Sol	½
	(ii) Coagulating power of an electrolyte is directly proportional to the fourth power of the valency of the ions causing coagulation.	3
	Example : For the coagulation of Sols carrying negative charge	
	(like $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$ Sol) $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ions are more effective than $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ or $\text{Na}^+$ ions.	½
25.	(i) $2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}^+ (\text{aq}) + 4\text{e}^-$ (in dilute solution)	½
	$2\text{SO}_4^{2-} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} (\text{aq}) + 2\text{e}^-$ (In Conc. Solution)	½
	(ii) at anode : $\text{Ag}(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{Ag}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{e}^-$	½
	at cathode : $\text{Ag}^+ (\text{aq}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Ag}(\text{s})$	½
	(iii) at anode : $2\text{Cl}^- (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{e}^-$	½
	at cathode : $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{OH}^- (\text{aq})$	
	(b) (i) at anode : $\text{Pb}_{(s)} + \text{SO}_4^{2-} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 (\text{s}) + 2\text{e}^-$	½
	at cathode : $\text{PbO}_2 + \text{SO}_4^{2-} (\text{aq}) + 4\text{H}^+ (\text{aq}) + 2\bar{\text{e}} \rightarrow \text{PbSO}_4 (\text{s}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$	½

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
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(ii) 1 Faraday of electric charge per mole of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  is consumed 1

**OR**

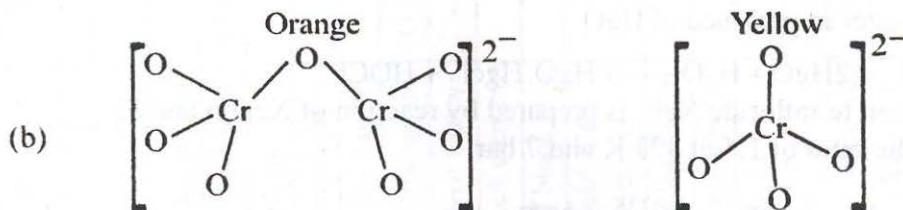
- (a) (i)  $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{MnO(OH)} + \text{NH}_3$  1  
 (ii) Change in oxidation state is from 4+ to 3+  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (iii)  $[\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_3)_4]^{2+}$   $\frac{1}{2}$
- (b) at anode  $2\text{H}_{2(g)} + 4\text{OH}_{(aq)} \rightarrow 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\bar{\text{e}}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  5  
 at cathode :  $\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{e}^- \rightarrow 4\text{OH}^-$   $\frac{1}{2}$
- (c) The cell potential remains constant during its life in low current

devices. since  $E_{\text{cell}} = E_{\text{cell}}^0 - \frac{0.0591}{2} \log \frac{[\text{Mg}^{2+}]}{[\text{Ag}^+]^2}$  2

26. (a) A  $\rightarrow \text{Ag}_2\text{S}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   
 B  $\rightarrow [\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_2]^-$   $\frac{1}{2}$  5  
 C  $\rightarrow [\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   
 D  $\rightarrow \text{Ag}$
- (b) (i) The third ionization energy is relatively low as it results in  $d^3$  configuration which is more stable than  $d^4$  whereas in the case of Mn, the third ionisation energy is very high as the third electron is to be removed from an extra stable  $d^5$  configuration. 1  
 (ii) Because small atoms like H, N and C can enter into the voids sites between the packed atoms of the crystalline metal. 1  
 (iii) Because of small size of their atoms O and F they can form strong bonds which may also facilitate the multiple bonding. 1

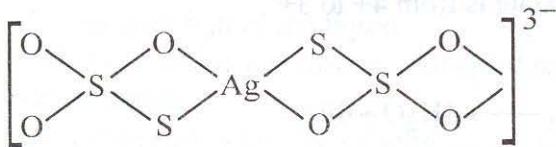
**OR**

- (a) Chromate and dichromate are inter convertible in aqueous solution depending on PH of the solution.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$



Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	T. Marks
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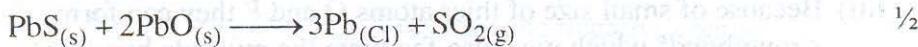
- (c) (i) Cinnabar :- mercury (ii) Proustite :— Silver ½+½  
 (d) due to strong interatomic attraction in d-orbitals (n-1) d electrons.  
 (e)  $\text{AgBr} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \longrightarrow \text{Na}_3[\text{Ag}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2] + \text{NaBr}$  1



27. (i) There are two axial and three equatorial bonds in  $\text{PCl}_5$  molecule as a result of  $\text{sp}^3\text{d}$  hybridisation. There is repulsive force between the electrons in the axial plane and equitorial plane which results in the axial elongation of bonds. 1  
 (ii) Sulphur in vapour state forms some  $\text{S}_2$  molecules which like  $\text{O}_2$  molecules contain unpaired electrons and hence paramagnetic in nature. 1 5  
 (iii) Because of the lower bond energy of F-F bond and higher hydration energy of  $\text{F}^-$  ions. 1  
 (iv) Xenon has the lowest ionisation energy among the noble gases  
 (v) The lower oxidation state gets established with increase in atomic number in the same group of p-block elements (inert pair effect), hence  $\text{PbO}_2$  is a stronger oxidant than  $\text{SnO}_2$  1

OR

27. (i) Chief are of Lead in Galena Pb's. ½+½  
 Reactions occurring in blast furance are



- (ii) Chlorine dioxide  $\text{ClO}_2$  as prepared by reduction of  $\text{ClO}_3^-$  with  $\text{SO}_2$  in strongly acidic medium.



**Chloric (I) acid**  $\text{HOCl}$  is prepared by disproportionation of chlorine in water in presence of  $\text{HgO}$



Xenon tetrafluoride  $\text{XeF}_4$  is prepared by reaction of Xenon and  $\text{F}_2$  in the ratio of 1:5 at 873 K and 7 bar.



**BLUE PRINT-II**  
**CHEMISTRY**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**CLASS XII**

**Max Marks : 70**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>				<b>Understanding</b>				<b>Application</b>				<b>Total</b>
	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(I)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	VSA(1)	SAI(2)	SAII(3)	LA(5)	
Units ↓													
1. Atomic Structure & Chemical Bonding	1(1)					2(1)	3(1)						5(2)
2. The Solid State	1(1)						3(1)						4(2)
3. Solutions							3(1)						4(2)
4. Thermodynamics						2(1)					3(1)		5(2)
5. Electrochemistry						2(1)					3(1)		5(2)
6. Chem. kinetics	1(1)						3(1)		1(1)		3(1)		4(2)
7. Surface Chem.			3(1)										3(1)
8. p-block elements				5(1)		2(1)							7(2)
9. d & f block elem								5(1)					5(1)
10. Coord. Com. Orig. metalics			3(1)								3(1)		3(1)
11. NuclearChem.			3(1)										3(1)
12. Stereo Chem.						2(1)							2(1)
13. Org.-O-I						2(1)							2(1)
14. Org-O-II							3(1)		1(1)				4(2)
15. Org.compounds	1(1)						3(1)		1(1)				4(2)
16. Polymers						2(1)							2(1)
17. Biomolecules				5(1)									5(1)
18. Chemistry in Everyday life			3(1)										3(1)
<b>Total</b>	1(3)	2	3(2)	5(2)	-	2(6)	3 (6)	5(1)	1(2)	-	3(4)		70 (27)
			21				35				14		

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**  
**CHEMISTRY**  
**Class – XII**

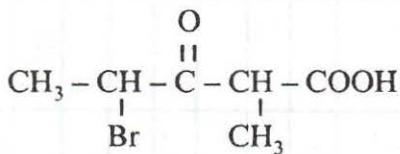
**Time : 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are very short-answer questions each of one mark. Answer these in one word or about one sentence each.
- (iv) Question numbers 6 to 12 are short answer questions of two marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 13 to 24 are short answer questions of 3 marks each. Answer these in about 40 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 25 to 27 are Long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer these in about 70 words each.
- (vii) Use log tables if necessary. Calculators are not permitted.

1. Give one example of Peizoelectric substance. 1
2. What type of azeotrope is formed on mixing nitric acid and water? 1
3. State the unit of 'rate constant' in a zero order reaction. 1
4. Write IUPAC name of : 1



5. Write the reaction for the preparation of  $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{C} - \text{NO}_2 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$  1
6. Write the MO configuration of diatomic molecule of the element with atomic number 9. Calculate its bond order and predict its magnetic behaviour. 2
7.  $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$  is an endothermic reaction yet it is spontaneous. Explain the reason. 2

8. With the help of a diagram explain the difference in the variation of molar conductivity with concentration for strong and weak electrolytes. 2
9. Aluminium is significantly electropositive metal still it is used as a structural material. Explain the properties of Aluminium which make it suitable for this use. 2
10. Optically active 2-iodobutane on treatment with NaI in acetone gives a product which does not show optical activity. Explain. 2
11. Write the steps and conditions to carry out the following conversions :  
 (i) Phenol to Salicylic Acid  
 (ii) 2 - Methyl - 1 pentene to 2 - Methyl 2- pentan-2-ol

**OR**

An organic compound A (molecular formula  $C_4H_8O$ ) when reduced with  $NaBH_4$  gives compound B which reacts with HBr to form compound C (optically active). Identify A,B,C, and write the two enantiomers of compound C.

12. Write the (i) names and (ii) structures of monomers present in the following polymers 3  
 (i) PMMA (ii) Buna – N
13. Calculate (i) frequency and (ii) wave number of the radiations required for the excitation of the electron in hydrogen atom from second to third energy level. Ionization energy of hydrogen atom is  $1.312 \times 10^3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . 3
14. An element has a face centred cubic (f.c.c) structure with a cell edge of 0.2nm. Calculate its density in  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$  if 400g of this element contains  $48 \times 10^{23}$  atoms take  $N_A = 6 \times 10^{23} \text{ Mol}^{-1}$  3
15. Explain with suitable examples in each case why the molar masses of some substances determined with the help of colligative properties are (i) higher (ii) lower than actual values. 3
16. (a) The standard gibbs energies of formation ( $\Delta f G^0$ ) of  $SO_2(g)$  and  $SO_3(g)$  are  $-300.0$  and  $-371.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  at 300K respectively  
 Calculate  $\Delta G$  and equilibrium constant for the following reaction at 300K.



- (b) Explain why entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance is less than that of its imperfect crystals. 3

17. (a) How many coulombs of electric charge must be passed through a solution of silver nitrate to coat a copper sheet of area  $100 \text{ cm}^2$  on both the sides with a 0.005 mm thick layer. Density of silver is  $10.5 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ . Relative atomic mass of silver is 108. 2,1
- (b) Three Iron sheets have been coated separately with three metals (A,B and C) whose standard electrode potentials are given below :

Metal	A	B	C	Iron
$E^\circ$ values	- .46V	-0.66V	-0.20V	0.44V

Identify in which case rusting will take place faster when coating is damaged.

18. (a) The following initial rate date were obtained at 300 K for the reactions : 2,1



	[A] mol L <sup>-1</sup>	[B] mol L <sup>-1</sup>	Rate mol L <sup>-1</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
I	0.2	0.1	$6.0 \times 10^{-2}$
II	0.4	0.1	$2.4 \times 10^{-1}$
III	0.2	0.2	$1.2 \times 10^{-1}$

Deduce the rate law.

- (b) If half life of a reaction is inversely proportional to intital concentration of the reactant, what is the order of the reaction?

19. Gives reasons for the following : 1,1,1

- (a) Enzyme catalysts are highly specific in their action.
- (b) The path of light becomes visible when it is passed through  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  sol. in water.
- (c) The enthalpy in case of chemisorption is usually higher than that of physisorption.

20. (a) Give the IUPAC name of  $[\text{PtCl}(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_3)_5(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$  1,1,1

- (b) Write the name of linkage isomer of  $[\text{Co}(\text{ONO})(\text{NH}_3)_5]^{2+}$

- (c) Though CO is a weak lewis base yet it forms a number of stable metal carbonyls. Explain

21. (a) Complete the following nuclear reactions 1,1, 1C
- $^{27}_{13}\text{Al}, (\alpha, n) \longrightarrow$
  - .....  $\longrightarrow (\alpha, 2n)^{211}_{85}\text{At}$
- (b) What is meant by K-electron capture?  
 (c) Which of the two type of reactions, fission or fusion is currently found useful in harnessing energy and why?
22. Give reasons 1
- Ketones are less reactive towards nucleophiles than aldehydes 1½
  - Benzoic acid is a stronger acid than ethanoic acid. 1½
23. (a) Explain the following with the help of suitable examples 2,1
- coupling reaction.
  - Hofmann's bromamide reaction
- (b) Give one chemical test to distinguish between  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$  and  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$
- OR**
- (a) Describe the following with the help of suitable examples :
- Clemmensen reaction
  - Cannizzaro's reaction
- (b) Give one chemical reaction that can distinguish 2 - pentanone from 3 - pentanone (2,1)
24. Describe the following giving one example of each 1,1
- Vat dyes
  - Tranquillizers
  - Hybrid rocket propellants.
25. (a) Describe the steps involved in the contact process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. 2
- (b) What are silicones? How are they prepared? 2,2,1
- (c) Predict the probable structure of  $\text{BrF}_3$  on the basis of VSEPR theory.
- OR**
- (i) (a)  $\text{SF}_6$  is not hydrolysed by water whereas  $\text{SF}_4$  is. 2
- (b)  $\text{AlCl}_3$  is used as a catalyst in organic reactions. (a)
- (ii) Complete the following reactions : 2
- $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
  - $\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{HNO}_3 \longrightarrow$
- (iii) Arrange the following in the increasing order of their acidic strength. 1
- $\text{HOClO}_2, \text{HOCl}, \text{HOClO}, \text{HOClO}_3$  2
- 1

- 26.** (a) State the probable oxidation states of the transition metals with the following configuration in their ground states:
- (i)  $3d^2$     (ii)  $3d^5$     (iii)  $3d^6$     (iv)  $3d^7$
- (b) What happens when (write balanced chemical equations):
- (i) Acidified potassium permanganate solution reacts with aqueous potassium iodide solution. Write the colour change taking place, if any.
- (ii) Acidified solution of potassium dichromate reacts with aqueous solution of Sn(II) chloride. Write the colour change taking place, if any.
- OR**
- (a) Name the chief ore of iron. Write balanced chemical reactions involved in its extraction.
- (b) Compare the chemistry of Actinoids and lanthanoids with special reference to
- (i) Electronic configurations  
(ii) Oxidation states
- 27.** (a) Write two differences between vitamins and hormones. Give one example of each.
- (b) List four biological functions of proteins.
- (c) Name two diseases which are caused by the deficiency of vitamin A and B.
- OR**
- (a) Name the nitrogen bases which are present in RNA and DNA
- (b) What is the difference between  $\alpha$ -D glucose and  $\beta$ -D glucose?
- (c) Write the chemical reaction for commercial preparation of glucose.
- (d) What are fibrous and globular proteins? Give one example of each.
- (e) Name the disease caused by the deficiency of insulin where in human system insulin is secreted.

**MARKING SCHEME-II**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – II**  
**CHEMISTRY**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

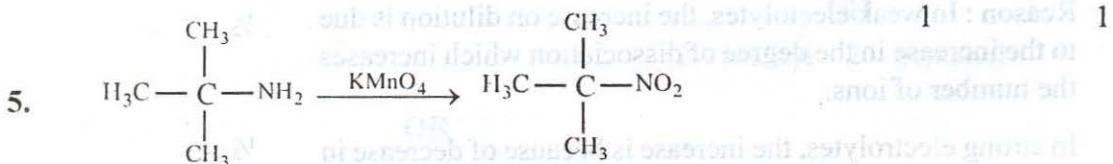
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
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1. Lead zirconate or any other example. 1 1

2. Maximum Boiling Azeotrope 1 1

3. mol L<sup>-1</sup> S<sup>-1</sup> 1 1

4. 4 – Bromo-2-methyl – 3 – Oxopentanoic acid 1 1



OR

6.  $\sigma 1s^2 \sigma^* 1s^2 \sigma 2s^2 \sigma^* 2s^2 \sigma 2p_z^2 \pi 2p_x^2 \pi 2p_y^2 \pi^* 2p_x^2 \pi^* 2p_y^2$  1 1

$$N_B = 10, N_A = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bond order} &= \frac{1}{2}(N_B - N_A) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(10 - 8) = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 2$$

Diamagnetic as all the electrons are paired



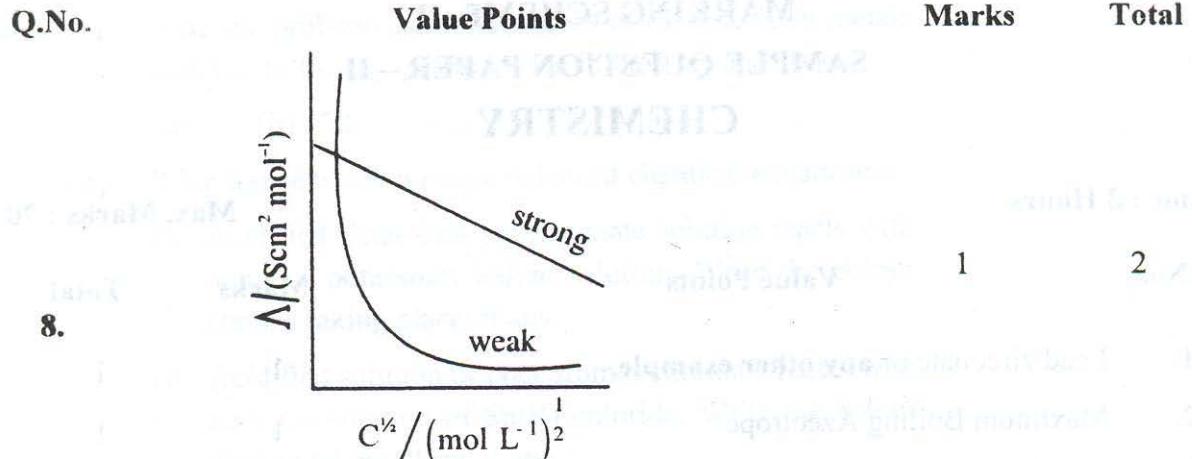
As the reaction is spontaneous,  $\Delta G$  is -ve  $\quad \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

Endothermic reaction therefore,  $\Delta H$  is positive for  $\Delta G$  to be negative : 2

(i)  $\Delta S$  should be positive and  $\quad \frac{1}{2}$

(ii) numerical value of  $T\Delta S > \Delta H$   $\quad \frac{1}{2}$



In both cases, molar conductivity increases with dilution.

Reason : In weak electrolytes, the increase on dilution is due to the increase in the degree of dissociation which increases the number of ions.

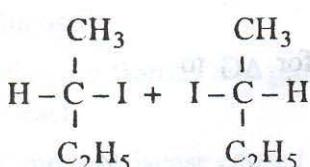
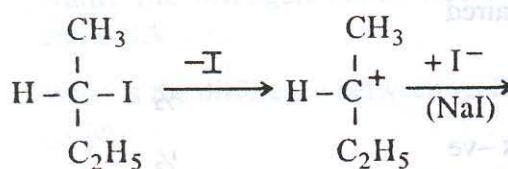
In strong electrolytes, the increase is because of decrease in the inter ionic hindrance towards mobility of ions.

9. Aluminium is used as a structural material because

(i) It is light weight and has high tensile strength.

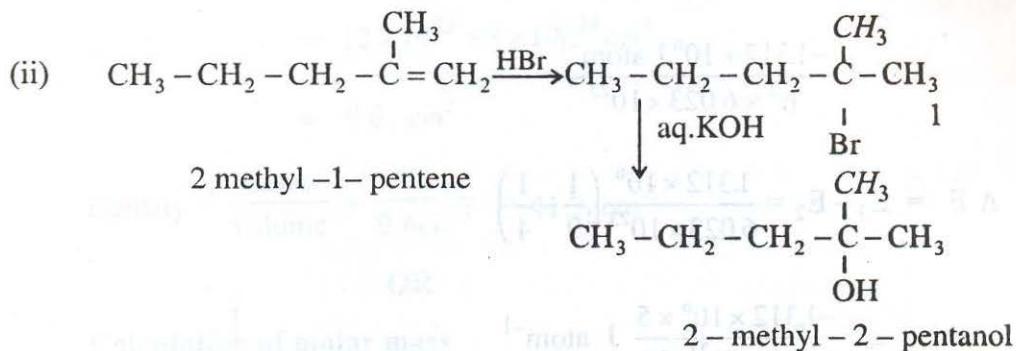
(ii) Being highly electropositive it reacts with oxygen of air to form a hard protective layer of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  which makes it passive.

10. In the reaction with  $\text{NaI}$ , C-I bond first cleaves and then reforms. This leads to the formation of a racemic mixture which is optically inactive.

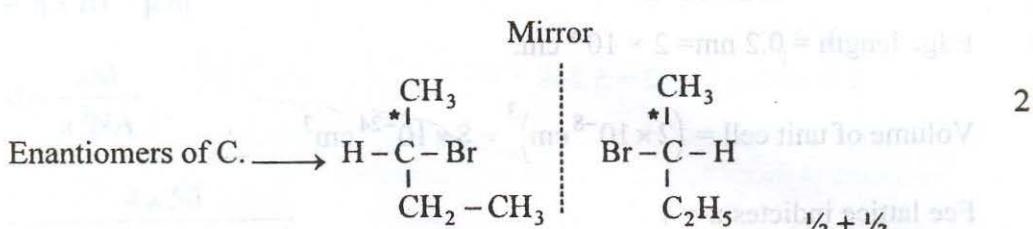
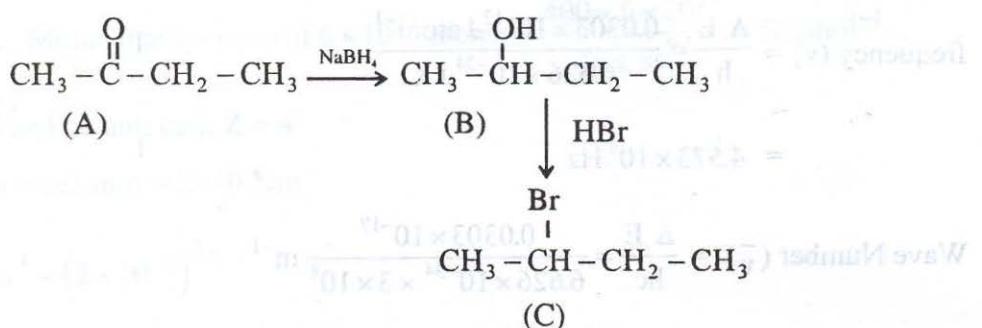


racemic mixture

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
11. (i)	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{High Pressure}]{\text{NaOH+CO}_2} \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\   \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$ Salicylic acid	1	2



OR

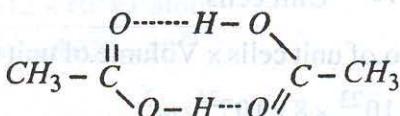


12. (i) Methyl methacrylate  $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{|}{\text{C}}} - \text{COOCH}_3$   $\frac{1}{2}$
- (ii) Butadiene  $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$  and acrylonitrile  $\text{NC} - \text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2$   $2$

Q.No.	Points	Value Points	Value Points	Marks	Total
		$= \frac{48 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{4 \text{ atoms / unit cell}}$ $= 12 \times 10^{23} \text{ Unit cells}$			3
		<p>Volume of substance = No. of unit cells x Volume of unit cell</p> $= 12 \times 10^{23} \times 8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^3$ $= 9.6 \text{ cm}^3$			1
		<p>Density = <math>\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{400 \text{ g}}{9.6 \text{ cm}^3} = 41.7 \text{ g cm}^{-3}</math></p>			½
		<p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Calculation of molar mass</b></p>			
		<p>Mass of <math>48 \times 10^{23}</math> atoms = 400g.</p>			3
		<p><math>\therefore</math> Molar mass = mass of <math>6 \times 10^{23}</math> atoms = <math>\frac{400 \times 6 \times 10^{23}}{48 \times 10^{23}} = 50 \text{ g mol}^{-1}</math></p>			A
		<p>For Fcc unit cell, Z = 4</p>			
		<p><math>a = 0.2 \text{ mm} = 2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}</math></p> $a^3 = (2 \times 10^{-8})^3$ $= 8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^3$			
		<p><math>d = \frac{2M}{a^3 NA}</math></p> $= \frac{4 \times 50}{8 \times 10^{-24} \times 6 \times 10^{23}}$ $= 41.7 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$			3
		<p>The relation for determination of molar masses using colligative properties is based on the assumption that the solutions formed are ideal and there is no change in the number of particles.</p>			½

In some cases molecules associate. Thus the effective number of solute particles becomes less and the molar mass so obtained is more than the calculated molar mass. For example, ethanoic acid dimerises in non-polar

solvents to give



Molar mass of ethanoic acid is 60 whereas that determined by colligative properties is 120.

2

3

In case of ionic solutes, the dissociation of solute into ions increases the effective number of particles. Thus the volume of colligative property increases and molar mass decreases. For example, in KCl which dissociates as  $\text{KCl} \rightleftharpoons \text{K}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$ , the calculated molar mass is 74.5 whereas that determined by colligative properties gives the value 37.25.

16. (a)  $2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g})$

½

$$\Delta_r G^0 = [2(-371) - 2(-300)] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$= -742 + 600 = -142 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

½

$$\log k = \frac{\Delta_r G^0}{-2.303 RT}$$

$$= \frac{142000}{2.303 \times 8.314 \times 300}$$

$$= 24.72$$

$$k = \text{antilog } 24.72 = 5.248 \times 10^{24}$$

(b) In imperfect crystal, there is more disorder, therefore its entropy is more than that of the perfect crystal.

1

17. (a) Volume of silver to be deposited

$$= 100\text{cm}^2 \times 0.0005\text{cm} \times 2 \text{ sides}$$

$$= 0.1\text{cm}^3$$

1

$$\text{Mass} = 10.5 \times 0.1\text{g}$$

$$= 1.05 \text{ g}$$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	108g Ag (1mol) is deposited by 96500C.	1	3
	0.5g Ag is deposited by		
	$\frac{96500\text{C}}{108\text{g}} \times 1.05\text{g} = 938.2\text{ C}$		
(b)	When the coating is damaged, rusting would be faster when the metal is less eletropositive than iron. Therefore, sheet coated with metal C whose standard electrode potential (- 0.20) is more than that of iron (-0.44), would corrode faster.	1	3
18. (a)	Let the rate law be as follows		
	rate = $k [A]^x [B]^y$		
	$\frac{r_{II}}{r_I} = \frac{2.4 \times 10^{-1}}{6.0 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{k'[0.4]^x \times [0.1]^y}{k'[0.2]^x \times [0.1]^y}$	½	
	$4 = \left(\frac{0.4}{0.2}\right)^x$		
	$4 = 2^x$		
	$\therefore x = 2$		
	$\frac{r_{III}}{r_I} = \frac{1.2 \times 10^{-1}}{6.0 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{k[0.2]^x \times [0.2]^y}{k[0.2]^x \times [0.1]^y}$	½	
	$2 = 2^y$		
	$\therefore y = 1$	½	
	Thus, rate law is		
	rate = $k[A]^2 [B]$	½	

Q.No.	Value Points	Statement/points	Marks	Total
	(b) $t_{1/2} \alpha \frac{1}{[R_o]^{n-1}}$	Time taken for half life = $\frac{0.693}{k}$ or $t_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{k}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Given that $t_{1/2} \alpha \frac{1}{[R_o]}$ . Hence, $n - 1 = 1$	1	1	3
	Therefore $n = 2$ or it is second order.			3
19.	(a) Each enzyme has a specific active site on which only a specific substrate can bind. (b) It is because of Tyndall effect caused by scattering of light by colloidal particles	1		3
	(c) Chemisorption involves the formation of a chemical bond between adsorbent and adsorbate which involves high energy changes while in physisorption adsorbate and adsorbent are held by weak van der Waals interactions.	1	1	3
20.	(a) Diamminechloro(methylamine) platinum(II) chloride. (b) Pentaaminenitrito – N – cobalt(III) cation (c) CO is a weak donor and still metal carbonyls are stable compounds because of back bonding resulting from delocalisation of electrons from filled d orbitals of metal into the empty orbitals of CO ligands.	1	1	3
21.	(a) (i) ${}^{30}_{15}P$ (ii) ${}^{209}_{83}Bi$		1	3
	(b) The capture of electrons from the K shell by the nucleus of a nuclide. (c) Nuclear fission, because the reaction can be controlled.			3
22.	(a) Ketones are less reactive than aldehydes towards nucleophilic addition reactions because (i) they have two electron - donating alkyl groups which reduce the residual positive charge on carbonyl carbon, and (ii) the tetrahedral intermediate is more crowded in case of ketones. (b) Benzoic acid is a stronger acid than ethanoic acid because	1½	½	3

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	(i) benzene ring is electron withdrawing and facilitates the release of H <sup>+</sup> ion, and e <sup>-</sup> resonance.  In ethanic acid, CH <sub>3</sub> – group increases the electron density on COO group and makes the release of H <sup>+</sup> difficult. Also the resulting carboxylate anion cannot stabilize by resonance.		
23.	(a) <b>Coupling reaction :</b> Reaction of an aromatic diazonium salt with phenol / aromatic amines at low temperature to give coloured azo compounds.	1½	3
	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}^+\equiv\text{N}^-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}=\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}^+\equiv\text{N}^-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}=\text{N}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}^+\equiv\text{N}^-$ azocompound	½	
	<b>OR</b>		
	any other suitable example		
	(ii) <b>Hofmann Bromamide reaction :</b> Primary amides react with bromine in presence of an alkali to give a primary amine having one carbon atom less than the amide		
	$\text{R}-\text{CONH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{OH}^-]{\text{Br}_2} \text{R}-\text{NH}_2$		
	(b) Aniline decolorizes bromine water and CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> does not or aniline gives azodye test while CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> doesn't.	1	
	<b>OR</b>		
	(a) (i) <b>Clemmensen reduction :</b> Aldehydes or ketones get reduced to hydrocarbons on treatment with zinc amalgam and conc. HCl		
	$>\text{C}=\text{O} \xrightarrow[\text{HCl}]{\text{Zn-Hg}} >\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$		
	(ii) <b>Cannizzaro reaction :</b> Aldehydes having no α - hydrogen undergo disproportionation with concentrated alkali to give an alcohol and the salt of carboxylic acid.	1	3

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	$2 \text{ RCHO} \xrightarrow{-\text{OH}} \text{RCH}_2\text{OH} + \text{RCOO}^- \text{Na}^+$		
	(b) 2-Pentanone would give positive iodoform test in which the compound is heated with alcoholic NaOH and $\text{I}_2$ to give a yellow coloured solid with characteristic smell.		
	3 - Pentanone would not give iodoform test.		
24.	(a) Vat dyes – insoluble in water. They are applied as aqueous solution of the leuco form. On re-oxidation, the original dye is formed on the fabric.	½ 1	3
	Example - Indigo or any other suitable example	½	
	(b) Tranquillizer –chemical compounds used for treatment of stress, mild and severe mental diseases.	½	
	Example–veronal or any other suitable example	½	
	(c) Hybrid rocket propellant – consists of solid fuel and liquid oxidant example acrylic rubber + liquid $\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ .	½	
25.	(a) The steps involve three stages :	½	
	(i) Sulphur or sulphide ore is burnt in air to form $\text{SO}_2$ gas.	½	3
	(ii) $\text{SO}_2$ is converted to $\text{SO}_3$ by reaction with oxygen in the presence of a catalyst.	½	
	$2\text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \xrightarrow{\text{V}_2\text{O}_5} 2\text{SO}_3(\text{g}) \quad \Delta_r\text{H}^0 = 196.6 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$		
	In practice the plant is operated at a pressure of 2 bar and a temperature of 720K. The $\text{SO}_3$ gas from the catalytic converter is absorbed in conc $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ to form oleum $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ which on dilution with water gives $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ of desired concentration.	½	
	$\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$		
	$\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$		
	(b) Silicones are the polymers, which contain $\text{R}_2\text{SiO}$ repeating units. The empirical formula is analogous to that of a ketone $\text{R}_2\text{CO}$ , hence these materials are named as silicones.	1	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	They are prepared by the hydrolysis of $R_2SiCl_2$ [R = Me or Ph]	1	
	$R_2SiCl_2 \xrightarrow[-HCl]{H_2O} -O-\overset{R}{\underset{R}{ }}Si-\overset{R}{\underset{R}{ }}O-\overset{R}{\underset{R}{ }}Si-O-\overset{R}{\underset{R}{ }}Si-O-$		
(c)	BrF <sub>3</sub> has T shaped structure. The central Br atom has 7 valence electrons. Out of these 3 electrons form bonds with F atoms. Two lone pairs occupy the equitorial positions along with one F atom. The remaining two F atoms occupy the axial positions to form a T shaped structure.	1	
	<b>OR</b>		
(a) (i)	In SF <sub>6</sub> , S atom is sterically protected by F atoms which does not allow thermodynamically favourable reactions like hydrolysis to take place.	2	
	SF <sub>4</sub> is less sterically hindered and undergo hydrolysis easily	2	
(b) (i)	AlCl <sub>3</sub> is a strong Lewis acid and acts as a catalyst in organic reactions.	1	
(ii) (a)	$Ca_3P_2 + 6H_2O \longrightarrow 3Ca(OH)_2 + 2PH_3$		
	(b) $Pb_3O_4 + 4HNO_3 \longrightarrow 2Pb(NO_3)_2 + PbO_2 + 2H_2O$		
	(iii) HOCl < HOClO < HOClO <sub>2</sub> < HOClO <sub>3</sub>		
26. (a) (i)	Ti = +2, + <u>3</u> , +4		
	(ii) Cr = +2, + <u>3</u> , +4, +5, +6	1	
	Mn = + <u>2</u> , +3, +4, +5, +6, +7		
	(iii) Fe = + <u>2</u> , +3, +4, +6	4 × ½ = 2	
	(iv) Co = + <u>2</u> , +3		
(b) (i)	I <sub>2</sub> is liberated and pink colour of KMnO <sub>4</sub> solution disappears.	1	
	$2MnO_4^- + 16H^+ + 10I^- \longrightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 8H_2O + 5I_2$	5	
	(ii) Tin (II) chloride is oxidised to tin (IV) chloride and the	1	

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks	Total
	orange colour of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ Solution turns to green. $Cr_2O_7^{2-} + 14H^+ + 3Sn^{2+} \rightarrow 3Sn^{4+} + 2Cr^{3+} + 7H_2O$	1½	
	OR		
(a) Heamatite. $Fe_2O_3$		1½	
	$3Fe_2O_3 + CO \rightarrow 2Fe_3O_4 + CO_2$	upper part of blast furnace	
	$Fe_3O_4 + 4CO \rightarrow 3Fe + 4CO_2$		
	$Fe_2O_3 + CO \rightarrow 2FeO + CO_2$	Lower part of Blast furnace	
	$FeO + C \rightarrow Fe + CO$		1
(b)	Lanthanoids	Actinoids	
(i) Electronic configuration	$4f^{0-14} 5d^{0-1} 6s^2$	$7s^2 6d^{0-1} 5f^{0-14}$	5
(ii) Oxidation states	The principal oxidation state is +3 although +4 and +2 oxidation states are also exhibited by some occasionally	In general +3. The element in the first half of the sources frequently exhibit higher oxidation states of Th = +4 Pa = +5 U = +6, Np = +7	2

**Harmones**

27. (a) Molecules that transfer information from one group of cells to distant tissue or organ.

(ii) These are synthesised by the body's own glands.

**Vitamins**

(i) These are essential dietary factors required by an organism in minute quantities.

(ii) Supplied to the body chiefly from the food eaten.

Examples :      Harmones :      Estrogens  
                    Vitamins :      Vitamin D  
                    or any other suitable example.

**(b) Functions :**

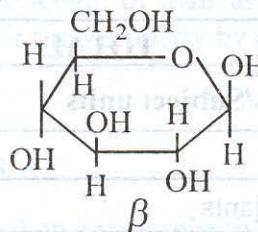
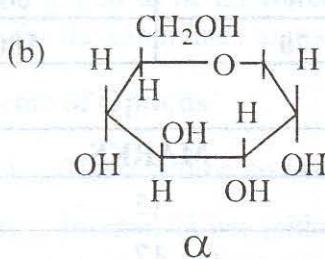
1. For transport mechanism as oxygen by haemoglobin
2. For maintenance of fluid balance.
3. For regulation of metabolism.
4. Connective tissues.  
or any other functions

- (c) The deficiency of the Vitamin A causes Xerophthalmia disease.

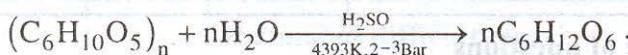
Deficiency of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> causes Beri-beri disease.

**OR**

- (a) Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine



- (c) Commercially, glucose is obtained by the hydrolysis of starch, by boiling it with dil  $H_2SO_4$  at 393K under pressure



- (d) Fibrous proteins have large helical content and have rod like rigid shape and are insoluble in water e.g. silk in globular protein polypeptide chain consists of partly helical section, which are folded about the random cuts to give it a spherical shape e.g. globins.

- (e) Diabetes mellitus,

Insulin is secreted by islets of Langerhans.

## (b) Functions :

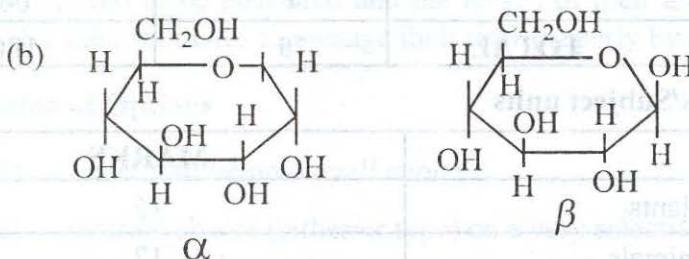
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4. Connective tissues.  
or any other functions

(c) The deficiency of the Vitamin A causes Xerophthalmia disease.

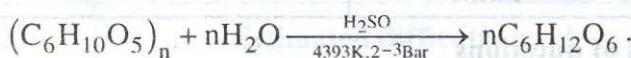
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(d) Fibrous proteins have large helical content and have rod like rigid shape and are insoluble in water e.g. silk in globular protein polypeptide chain consists of partly helical section, which are folded about the random cuts to give it a spherical shape e.g. globins.

(e) Diabetes mellitus,

Insulin is secreted by islets of Langerhans.

**BIOLOGY**  
**CLASS XII**  
**DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :

**1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes**

S.NO.	OBJECTIVE	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Knowledge (K)	21	30
2.	Understanding (U)	35	50
3.	Application (A)	10	14
4.	Skill	4	06
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

**2. Weightage to Contents/Subject units**

UNIT	MARKS
Unit I. Physiology of Plants	15
Unit II. Physiology of animals	17
Unit III. Reproduction, Dvlpt. & Growth	11
Unit IV. Ecology and Environment	11
Unit V. Biology in Human Welfare	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

**3. Weightage to forms of questions**

S.No.	Form of questions	Marks for each question	No. of questions	Total marks
1.	Very Short Answer Qs.	1	5	05
2.	Short Answer (SA II)	2	10	20
3.	Short Answer (SA I)	3	10	30
4.	Long Answer Type (LA)	5	3	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70</b>

**Note :** Although the weightage to different content areas and forms of questions has been assigned and the paper setters would adhere to the weightage but there can be slight variation in distribution of marks over different units/forms of questions in the Board Examination depending upon the situation.

**Note :** The expected time required for attempting different forms of questions would be as follows :

S.No.	Form of Questions	Expected time for each question
1.	Long Answer Type (LA)	12 Minutes
2.	Short Answer Type (SA) I/II	8 Minutes / 4 Minutes
3.	Very Short Answer Type (VSA)	2 Minutes

This is only **an approximation**. The total time is calculated on the basis of the number of questions required to be answered and the length of their anticipated answers. It would be advisable for the candidates to manage their time properly by avoiding unnecessary details.

#### 4. Scheme of Options

- (1) There will be no overall choice.
- (2) Internal choice (either/or type) on a very selective basis has been provided. This choice has been given in any one question of 2 marks, any one question of 3 marks and all the three questions of 5 marks weightage.

#### 5. Weightage to difficulty level of questions

S.No.	Estimated difficulty level	Percentage
1.	Easy	15
2.	Average	70
3.	Difficult	15

6. A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the approximation in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general expectation from the group as a whole. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in nature rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

**BLUE PRINT-I****BIOLOGY****CLASS XII****Time : 3 Hours****Max. Marks :**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>				<b>Understanding</b>				<b>Application</b>				<b>Skill</b>	<b>Total</b>
Form of question Content Unit↓	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA		
Physiology of Plants		2(1)			5(1)	2(1)	3(1)			2(1)		1(1)		15 (6)
Physiology of Animals			3(1)	1(1)	5(1)		3(1)			2(1)	3(1)			17 (6)
Reproduction Development and Growth		2(1)					6(2)	1(1)					2(1)	11 (5)
Ecology and Environment		2(1)	3(1)			2(1)	3(1)	1(1)						11 (5)
Biology in human welfare	3(1)	2(1)	3(1)				3(1)	1(1)		2(1)			2(1)	16 (7)
Sub-Total	3(1)	8(4)	9(3)	1(1)	10(2)	4(2)	18(6)	3(3)	-	6(3)	3(1)	1(1)	4(2)	70 (28)
<b>Total</b>			<b>21</b>				<b>35</b>			<b>10</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>70 (28)</b>

# **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – I**

## **BIOLOGY**

### **CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

#### **General Instructions :**

- (i) This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 marks each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iv) Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- (v) Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20 – 30 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30 – 50 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80 – 120 words each.

#### **SECTION-A**

1. A potted plant otherwise kept in sunlight, is shifted to monochromatic red light (wave length 700nm). Will the rate of photosynthesis increase, decrease or remain the same? 1
2. Name two non-iron products of the breakdown of haemoglobin. 1
3. Flowers that bloom at night are usually small and white but give out a strong scent. Why do they do so ? 1

4. Rearrange the following levels in their correct organisational sequence : 1  
Landscape, Organism, Community, Population Ecosystem, Biosphere.
5. During a meristem culture some explants were kept in culture medium containing more of auxins than cytokinins. Which organ of the plant is expected to differentiate from the callus? 1

## SECTION-B

6. Name the enzyme that catalyses carboxylation as well as oxygenation reaction. In which cell organelle, is this enzyme found and in what way, is that organelle different in the mesophyll and bundle sheath cells? 2
7. How do the potassium, chloride and malate ions help in opening the stomata? 2
8. Two green potted plants were kept separately inside oxygen free bell jars, one in sunlight and the other in dark. Which of the two plants will survive for longer period and why? 2
9. A student unknowingly crushed a cockroach under his shoes. Finding that no red fluid comparable to vertebrate blood came out, he was curious to know whether the cockroaches are at any disadvantage. How will you satisfy his curiosity? 2
10. Show by a series of diagrams the manner of regeneration in a hydra if it is cut into two pieces transversely at the middle. 2

## OR

- Show by a series of diagrams the manner of transverse binary fission in Planaria. 2
11. In extreme summer and winter, certain animals like frogs and lizards abandon active life. This is popularly called summer sleep and winter sleep respectively. 2
- (i) What are the technical terms for summer sleep and winter sleep?
- (ii) State any two changes in the body that occur during the above-mentioned dormant states.
12. State the relationship between biotic potential and environmental resistance. 2
13. Define parthenogenesis. Give one example of parthenogenesis from plants and one from animals. 2

14. What is meant by active immunity and passive immunity? 2
15. A person was born without thymus gland but otherwise normal. Mention any four ways in which the person is likely to suffer due to its absence. 2

## SECTION-C

16. Mr. 'X' hardly fell sick when young. As he aged and grew older he started contracting many infectious diseases. 3
- (i) Name the theory of ageing which explains the above mentioned change.
- (ii) What causes susceptibility to infections in old age?
17. How many pairs of ribs are found in the humans? How do you categorise these on the basis of their attachment ? Explain. 3
18. Stomach is the right place in the alimentary canal where hydrochloric acid is secreted in the gastric juice. Describe any three points to justify this statement. 3
19. Suppose for some reason ATP falls deficient in a nerve fibre, how will it affect the conduction of nerve impulse through it? 3
20. Giving an example of CAM plants, explain the process of Crassulacean Acid Metabolism. What is its advantage? 3

## OR

Starting from Glycolate produced in the chloroplast, explain the various steps of photorespiratory pathway that take place in the two other organelles up to the formation of PGA back in the chloroplast. 3

21. Differentiate between morula and blastocyst as stages in human embryonic development. Which of these stages gets implanted in the uterine wall and about how many days after fertilization? 3
22. Name the three major Biomes and state the kind of climax vegetation found in each of them. 3
23. Name and define the environment-related terms for the following. :
- (i) Pertaining to the fact that DDT accumulated in a three step food chain will be maximum in the secondary consumer.

- (ii) Pertaining to causing algal bloom.
24. List and briefly describe any three diagnostic techniques by images based on the use of 'X'-rays. 3
25. In regard to transplant of organs, what are isograft, allograft and xenograft? 3

## SECTION-D

26. Name any two C<sub>4</sub> plants. Specify how the C<sub>4</sub> photosynthetic pathway increases CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in bundle sheath cells of such plants and explain what is the need of increasing CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. 5

**OR**

- (a) Name two organisms whose symbiotic association leads to nitrogen fixation in root nodules. 2
- (b) Describe the steps in the formation of root nodules and name the two plant hormones that promote cell division for nodule formation. Which two physiological processes provide the FAD and ATP required for fixation of atmospheric nitrogen? 3
27. Describe the structure of immunoglobulin or Ig/antibody. Draw a diagram showing the formation of antigen-antibody complex and label the parts. 5

**OR**

- (a) Define the following :  
 (i) a protoplast  
 (ii) a somatic hybrid  
 (iii) an allopolyploid 3
- (b) With the help of diagrams, describe the formation of a somatic hybrid cell. 2
28. Differentiate between osmoregulators and osmoconformers. How will you categorise humans, hagfish, and camel under these categories? Mention any four points how camel regulates the water content of its body. 5

**OR**

- Trace the events in a muscle fibre from the time it receives the impulse through the neuromuscular junction up to the contractile response. 5

**Q.No.**

**Value Points**

9. Cockroaches do not have haemoglobin (oxygen carrier), which imparts red colour, air inhaled through stigmata/spiracle, is directly conveyed to the tissues by means of branching tracheae and tracheoles.  $(4 \times \frac{1}{2})=2$   $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})+(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})$

**10. Page 217, Fig. 155**

**OR**

Winter sleep = Hibernation

- (ii) Drop in body temperature/slow breathing/slowed down heart beat/slow metabolic rate (any two).  $(4 \times \frac{1}{2})=2$

12. Under limiting conditions of environment (such as that of water, space, food, competition for mate etc.) which form environmental resistance, the biotic potential is kept in check.  $(1+1)=2$

13. Development of an organism from an unfertilised ovum/female gamete.

Pineapple/Grapes/apple/banana/.... (any one)

Male honey bee / drone / Aphids / **Lacerta saxicola** / whiptail lizard / **Cnemidophorus** (any one)  $(1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=2$

14. Active immunity is due to immune response generated in the individual because of a pathogen or vaccine.

Passive immunity is developed by transfer of immune products / antibodies from another individual to a non-immune individual.  $(1+1)=2$

15. (i) Lymphocytes will not mature into T-cells.

(ii) Immunodeficiency disease like AIDS.

(iii) Memory cells absent so diseases of childhood will recur.

(iv) B-cells will not be activated

$(4 \times \frac{1}{2})=2$

16. (i) Immunological theory (of ageing)

(ii) Programmed decline of immune system / programmed cell death of B cells and T-cells / Apoptosis of B cells in bone marrow and T-cells in Thymus.  $(1+1)=2$

17. 12 pairs,

(i) Vertebrochondrial ribs - first 10 pairs, 7 of these directly attached to sternum with the help of (hyaline) cartilage and 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> ribs attached to each other and to the 7<sup>th</sup> with the help of hyaline cartilage.  $(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	(ii) Floating ribs, last two remain free anteriorly/ on front side.	$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$
18.	(i) Kills micro-organisms (pathogens) that may have entered along with food.  (ii) Lowers the pH of stomach between 1.5 and 2.5 to activate pepsinogen into pepsin.  (iii) Inactivates salivary amylase (any other point)	$(\frac{1}{2} \times 3) = 3$
19.	ATP is required to operate Sodium – Potassium (exchange) pump, So sodium ions cannot be pumped out, Nerve fibre / axon remains depolarised / can not be repolarised.	$(3 \times 1) = 3$
20.	Example of CAM plant — Pineapple / succulents. CAM takes place in the plant in which stomata remain open at night and closed during daytime, CO <sub>2</sub> is taken up by the plant at night and fixed to form Malic acid, and is stored in the vacuole, the malic acid thus formed during the night is used as source of CO <sub>2</sub> for photosynthesis during daytime (via C <sub>3</sub> pathway) Advantage. It allows these plants to carry out photosynthesis without much loss of water (transpiration)	$\frac{1}{2}$ $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>OR</b>		
	Glycolate from chloroplast diffuses into peroxisomes, and is oxidised to Glyoxylate which is used to form (the amino acid) glycine, Glycine enters the mitochondria where two of its molecules give rise to one molecule of serine and one CO <sub>2</sub> , serine is taken up by peroxisomes, and gives rise to glycerate which enters into the chloroplast and is phosphorylated to form PGA.	$(6 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 3$
21.	Morula is the 16 - celled stage, solid . Blastocyst with an inner cell mass and outer trophoblast, and a fluid-filled cavity, or blastocoel. Blastocyst, after about one week.	$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$ $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$ $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$
22.	(i) Forest biome, densely growing trees forming a closed canopy cover. (ii) Grassland biome, treeless herbaceous plant cover dominated by wide variety of grasses. (iii) Savanna biome, well developed grass cover with scattered shrubs or small trees. (iv) Desert biome, Succulents (xerophytes), occasional annual herbs; small trees and shrubs.  (Any three Name = $\frac{1}{2}$ , vegetation= $\frac{1}{2}$ )	$(\frac{1}{2} \times 2) \times 3 = 3$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
23.	(i) Biomagnification ; Phenomenon in which certain pollutants accumulated in the tissues are in increasing concentrations along a food chain.	$(\frac{1}{2}+1)=1\frac{1}{2}$
	(ii) Eutrophication ; Process of nutrient enrichment of water (and consequent loss of species diversity)	$(\frac{1}{2}+1)=1\frac{1}{2}$
24.	Diagnostic techniques by images based on use of X-rays are	
	(i) X-ray Radiography ; Provides details of dense part of body such as bone.	
	(ii) Angiography ; Flow of blood into blood vessels of brain, heart or kidneys can be viewed on a video monitor.	
	(iii) Computerised Tomography ; Low dose X-ray images in the form of thin sections of the body are obtained from different angles. Three-dimensional view of the organ is obtained.	$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}) \times 3 = 3$
25.	<b>Isograft</b> : Transplant in which donor and recipient are genetically identical / graft between identical twins.	
	<b>Allograft</b> : Transplant between individuals of same species (but with major histocompatibility complex alleles).	
	<b>Xenograft</b> : Transplant between animals of different species.	$(1 \times 3) = 3$
26.	Example of C <sub>4</sub> plant – Sugarcane / Maize / Sorghum (any two)	$(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})=1$
	CO <sub>2</sub> enters into mesophyll cells, fixed into Oxaloacetic acid, with the help of enzyme PEPCase, the OAA (converted into Malic acid) is transported into bundle sheath cells, the high concentration of the above acid is decarboxylated, to produce more CO <sub>2</sub> in bundle sheath.	
	The need to increase CO <sub>2</sub> concentration is to facilitate RUBISCO to act as Carboxylase, and to suppress photorespiration.	$(8 \times \frac{1}{2})=4$
<b>OR</b>		
	Named plant and nitrogen fixing bacteria eg. chickpea and <b>Rhizobium</b> .	
	or Leguminosae or Fabaceae plants and nitrogen fixing bacteria	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
	Steps in the formation of root nodule :	
	(i) <b>root hair</b> of the leguminous plant <b>curls upon contact</b> with nitrogen fixing bacterium which secretes <b>chemicals</b> .	
	(ii) Nitrogen fixing bacteria <b>proliferate</b> within curled root hair.	
	(iii) The plant responds by forming an <b>infection thread</b> of plasma membrane which grows inward from infected cell of host separating it from rest of plant.	
	(iv) Cell division is stimulated in the infected tissue, more bacteria invade	

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	newly fomed cells and a nodule is formed.	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	auxin from leguminous part and cytokinin from bacteria	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Photosynthesis and respiration.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
27.	(i) a — Molecule made of four polypeptide chains, 2 heavy chains (long), 2 light chains (short)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	(ii) Fig 25.4 (b) Page 384 (antigen and any 3 other labels)	
	b — Chains held together to form Y shaped structure.	
	c — Polypeptide chains bridged by disulfide bonds.	
	d — Variable regions present towards N-terminal of polypeptide chains.	
	e — antigenic binding sites present on variable region of polypeptide chain.	
	f — Tips of chains have binding sites for specific antigens like a lock and key.	$(6 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 3$
	<b>OR</b>	
(a)	(i) Protoplast - Plant cell lacking cel wall	
	(ii) Somatic hybrid –A hybrid produced by fusion of somatic cells belonging to two different species.	
	(iii) Allopolyploid—a cell containing chromosomes belonging to two different species.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
(b)	Protoplast cells (labelled), belonging to two different species got by adding cellulase and pectinase	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Add PEG or sendai virus or high voltage current.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Diagram showing cell fusion	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Diagram showing 2 nuclei lying side by side.	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Diagram showing fused nuclei in the fused cell	$7 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$
28.	Osmoconformer : Animals which change osmolarity of body fluids according to that of the ambient (surrounding) medium.	1
	Osmoregulator : Animals which maintain an internal osmolarity different from surrounding medium.	1
	Humans and camel – Osmoregulator	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Hagfish – Osmoconformer.	$\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minimal surface exposure to direct sunlight</li> <li>● Produce dry faeces.</li> <li>● Pass out concentrated urine / store urea in tissues and depend on metabolic water.</li> <li>● When water is available, they rehydrate by drinking huge quantities / upto 80 litres of water (in a few minutes)</li> <li>● Nasal countercurrent mechanism for conserving respiratory moisture. (any other).</li> </ul>	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

$1+1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+2=5$

### OR

- A neurotransmitter released at neuromuscular junction enters sarcomere through its membrane channel.
- Inflow of  $\text{Na}^+$  inside sarcomere.
- Generates action potential in muscle fibre.
- Action potential travels along length of muscle fibre.
- Sarcoplasmic reticulum releases the stored  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ .
- $\text{Ca}^{++}$  binds with specific sites present on troponin
- Conformational changes in troponin.
- Active sites on F - acton molecules exposed.
- These sites are specific to myosinhead [which exhibits  $\text{Mg}^{++}$  dependent ATPase activity]
- Actin slides over myosin and muscle fibre contracts.  $(10 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 5$

**BLUE PRINT-II****BIOLOGY****CLASS XII****Time : 3 Hours****Max Marks : 70**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>				<b>Understanding</b>				<b>Application</b>				<b>Skill</b>	<b>Total</b>
Form of → question Content Unit↓	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA	E	SAI	SAII	VSA		
Physiology of Plants	5(1)	2(1)			2(1)	6(2)								15 (5)
Physiology of Animals		2(1)		1(1)	3(1)	2(1)	3(1)	1(1)			3(1)		2(1)	17 (8)
Reproduction Development and Growth		2(1)	3(1)				3(1)	1(1)					2(1)	11 (5)
Ecology and Environment				1(1)		4(2)	3(1)				3(1)			11 (5)
Biology and human welfare		2(1)	3(1)		5(1)	2(1)					3(1)	1(1)		16 (6)
Sub-Total	5(1)	8(4)	6(2)	2(2)	8(2)	10(5)	15(5)	2(2)	-	9(3)	1(1)	4(2)		70 (28)
<b>Total</b>			<b>21</b>				<b>35</b>			<b>10</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>70 (28)</b>

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**  
**BIOLOGY**  
**CLASS-XII**

Time : 3 Hr.

Max. Marks : 70

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C, and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 marks each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
- (iv) Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
- (v) Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20 – 30 words each.
- (vi) Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30 – 50 words each.
- (vii) Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80 – 120 words each.

**SECTION – A**

- |      |                                                                                                               |   |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1.   | What does the P wave in a normal electrocardiogram indicate ?                                                 | 1 |
| 2.   | Why is the larynx raised while swallowing the food?                                                           | 1 |
| 3.   | Sperms have a tail, whereas eggs do not. Why so ?                                                             | 1 |
| 4.   | Expand the abbreviations given below –                                                                        | 1 |
| (i)  | IUCN (an organisation)                                                                                        | 1 |
| (ii) | PAN (a pollutant)                                                                                             | 1 |
| 5.   | Tonsils of a person have been surgically removed. What change do you visualise on lymphocytes of this person? | 1 |

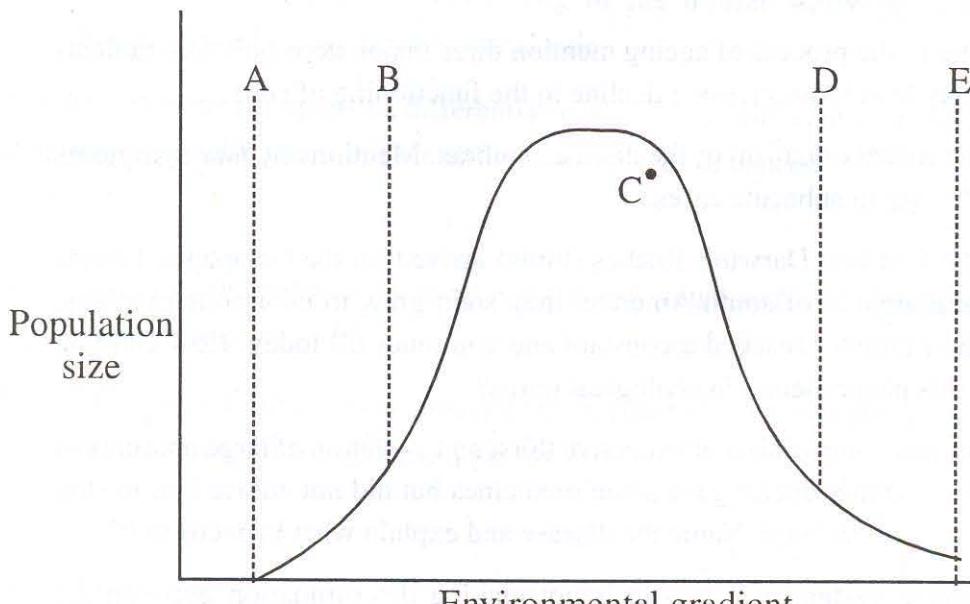
## SECTION – B

6. Define Respiratory Quotient (R.Q). Mention one food constituent each upon whose complete oxidation 1
- (i) R.Q. is 1.  
(ii) R.Q. is less than 1.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7. In the root nodules of leguminous plants, what is the role of nitrogenase and leghemoglobin? 1+1=2
8. Describe any two common features in a hinge joint and a ball and socket joint. 1+1=2
9. How do you justify the inclusion of silicosis and asbestosis under occupational lung diseases? 1+1=2
10. Draw series to diagrams to show exogenous budding in Hydra. 2

**OR**

Draw a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a pollen grain.

11. What is a bioweapon (biological weapon) and a bioweapon agent in biological war? 2
12. On a trip to Sunderbans your friend saw many mangroves. As a biologist how will you explain to your friend that  
(i) they are halophytes.  
(ii) they have pneumatophores, the term he had heard but did not understand? 1+1=2
13. A graph plotted between population size and environmental gradient (e.g. nutrient, light, temperature) is given below :



- What do the regions A,B,C,D and E shown in the graph represent? (Give any four) 2
14. In an open heart surgery the patient is put on a heart-lung machine. How will the role of the heart and the lung of the person get performed by the machine? 2
15. Define Parthenogenesis. Give one example of parthenogenesis from plants and one example from animals. 2

## SECTION – C

16. Name the three cellular organelles that are involved in photorespiration. Mention the various steps of photorespiratory pathway. 3
17. What is the role of carbonic anhydrase? Show by a series of reactions, how carbonic anhydrase starts the reaction leading to the formation of haemoglobin (H.Hb)? 3
18. How does the proximal convoluted tubule of the nephron contribute in homeostasis? 3
19. Name the three basic types of growth in living organisms. Mention the characteristics of each type. 3
20. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources of energy. How will you justify that hydropower is a renewable energy resource? 3

## OR

- How are the terms edge species, edge effect and ecotone related with respect to biotic community organisation? 3
21. Pertaining to the process of ageing mention three major steps how free radicals in the body lead to progressive decline in the functioning of cells. 3
22. Name the causal organism of the disease Anthrax. Mention any *four* symptoms of this disease in subacute cases. 3
23. When the first few Darwin's finches (birds) arrived on the Galapagos Islands from the mainland of south America, they soon grew to enormous numbers. Later, their number reached a constant and continues till today. How can you explain this phenomenon in ecological terms? 3
24. A person was complaining of excessive thirst and excretion of large amounts of urine. The treating doctor gave some medicines but did not advise him to stop taking sugar in his food. Name the disease and explain what happens in it? 3
25. The immune system of a person is not making discrimination between the 3

molecules of "self" and "non self". How will this situation affect his body? Name any one pathological disorder which results due to this situation. What happens to nerve cells in multiple sclerosis?

## SECTION – D

26. Define transpiration. Mention two ways in which transpiration is useful to the plant. What are the three environmental factors that affect transpiration. How does the increase in these factors affect the rate of transpiration?

### OR

Name the end product (compound) of glycolysis. Where does this process occur in the cell? Explain the overall reaction by which this end product becomes another compound before entering mitochondria. Name this compound.

27. (a) Draw a schematic diagram of the body of cockroach to show the three sinuses. Indicate the direction of the flow of blood by means of arrows.  
(b) Describe how the heart of cockroach maintains the unidirectional flow of blood.

### OR

- (a) Draw a diagram of vertical section of human heart and label the following:  
(i) SA node (ii) bicuspid valve (iii) left ventricle (iv) superior vena cava.  
(b) What is the role of the following in the human body (i) lymph  
(ii) eosinophils (iii) hepatic portal vein.
28. In what way is the life span of a differentiated normal cell different from the life span of cancer cell? Mention four different categories of cancer.

### OR

- (a) Distinguish between an autopolyploid individual and an allopolyploid individual.  
(b) How was *Triticale*, a man made crop, developed? (Answer the question on the basis of the genome content)

## **MARKING SCHEME-II**

### **SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-II**

### **BIOLOGY (Theory)**

**Note :** The marking scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

#### **SECTION-A**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. Indicates depolarisation of the atria // indicates the spread of impulse from the sinus node throughout the atria.		1
2. By raising larynx the epiglottis closes off the trachea glottis, to prevent entry of food into it.		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3. Eggs are stationary, sperms released have to travel up to eggs.		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4. (i) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (ii) Peroxy - acetyl Nitrate.		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5. Proliferation and differentiation of lymphocytes will suffer.		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

#### **SECTION-B**

6. The ratio of the volume or amount of  $\text{CO}_2$  evolved to the volume or amount of  $\text{O}_2$  consumed in respiration.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (i) When carbohydrates / glucose etc. is used as substrate.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (ii) When fats are used as substrate.
7. Nitrogenase ; Catalyses the conversion of atmospheric / gaseous nitrogen into ammonia.  $1+1=2$

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	Leghemoglobin ; combines oxygen to protect the nitrogenase enzyme (which is highly sensitive to oxygen.)	
8.	Both are movable. Both have synovial fluid.	1+1 = 2
9.	These diseases affect the workers in the mining of silica and asbestos. Chronic exposure to their dust causes fibrosis of the lungs.	1+1 = 2
10.	Hydra — At least 3 diagrams showing – Bud just coming out and growing, full grown. (separated) (Page 195, Fig. 14.4)	1+1 = 2
	<b>OR</b>	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
	Pollen grain – Exine, Intine, Germ pore, spinous growth shown	
11.	Biological weapon is a device that carries and delivers to the target organism, a pathological biological agent or a toxin derived from it	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	The biological agent / toxin is the bioweapon agent.	1
12.	(i) Mangroves grow in high concentration of salt in the soil, plants of saline environment are called halophytes.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	(ii) Pneumatophores are respiratory roots, these help to take up oxygen from the atmosphere and transport it to the main roots.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
13.	A – Zone of intolerance B – Zone of few organisms C – Zone of maximum fitness range. D – Zone of few organisms. E – Zone of intolerance. (Any four)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
14.	The Roller pump (s) forces the blood and maintains blood circulation, performs the function of the heart.  The oxygenator causes oxygenation of the blood, acts as artificial lung.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
15.	Development of an organism from an unfertilised ovum / female gamete or egg, without fusion with male nucleus / fertilisation.  Pineapple / grape / banana / apple Male honey bee / drone	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
16.	Chloroplast, Peroxisomes, Mitochondria  In chloroplast – RuBP oxidised to PGA and Phosphoglycolate. Glycerate to PGA	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	In Peroxisomes. Glycolate $\longrightarrow$ Glyoxylate $\longrightarrow$ Glycine	
	Serine $\longrightarrow$ Hydroxy pyruvate $\longrightarrow$ Glycerate	$\frac{1}{2}$
	In Mitochondria, Glycine $\longrightarrow$ Serine + CO <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{1}{2}$
17.	Carbonic anhydrase catalyses the combination of CO <sub>2</sub> with water to form Carbonic acid in the red blood corpuscles.	1
	$\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{Carbonic anhydrase}} \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^-$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{K}\cdot\text{HbO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{H}\cdot\text{Hb} + \text{O}_2$	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$\text{H}^+ \text{HCO}_3^- + \text{K}\cdot\text{Hb} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{Haemoglobin acid}} \text{H}\cdot\text{Hb} + \text{KHCO}_3$	$\frac{1}{2}$
18.	About two-thirds of NaCl, and water in the filtrate are reabsorbed, controlled section of H <sup>+</sup> , Reabsorption of nearly ninety percent of buffer bicarbonate from the filtrate,	
	Other substances NH <sub>3</sub> , drugs / toxic substances from the blood secreted into the filtrate.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
19.	Auxetic, multiplicative, accretionary	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
	Auxetic - Volume of the increases but no division of the cell	
	Multiplicative - Mitotic proliferation of the constituent cells leading to increase in size	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Accretionary - Growth of individual based on the activity of special cell	$\frac{1}{2}$
20.	Any resource that is continuously regenerated	1
	Non - Renewable - Can not be reconstructed once used up	1
	Hydropower - used in generating electricity in dams etc., water in dams replenished by rain	$\frac{1}{2}$
	<b>OR</b>	
	Edge species - Organism occurring primarily / abundantly, at junction between two communities.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Edge effect - The tendency of increase in variety density of some organisms, at the community border	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	Ecotone - The transition zone, between communities	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
21 (i)	Free radical has unpaired highly reactive electron.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

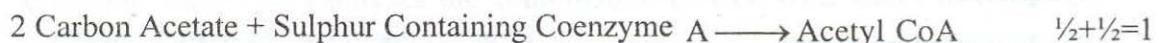
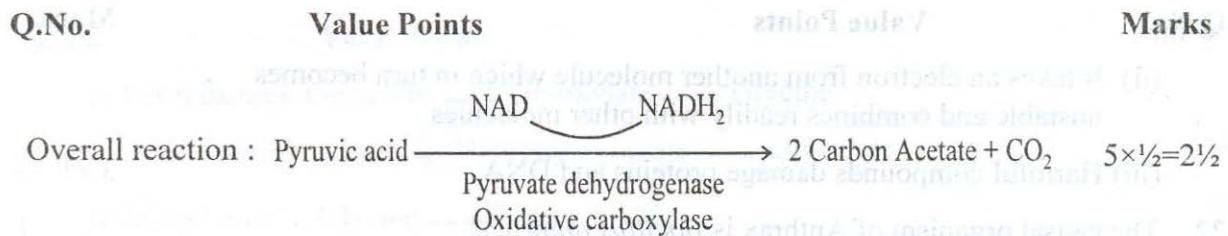
Q.No.	Value Points	Marks
	(ii) It takes an electron from another molecule which in turn becomes unstable and combines readily with other molecules. (iii) Harmful compounds damage proteins and DNA.	$3 \times 1 = 3$
22.	The causal organism of Anthrax is <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> . Symptoms –	1
	(i) Increased pulse rate, (ii) Increased respiration rate, (iii) high fever (iv) blood mixed foamy discharges (mouth, nose, anus)	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
23.	Unlimited food, space and other environmental factors when the birds reached the islands, in the absence of environmental resistance, the population increased (grew) to the full biotic potential, J - shaped curve results, Later environmental factors become limiting, the population growth reached carrying capacity or K / S-shaped or sigmoid curve results.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diabetes insipidus</li> <li>• Due to hyposecretion of ADH / Antidiuretic hormone</li> <li>• No stimulation of reabsorption of water from the distal convoluted tubules of the nephron.</li> </ul>	1 1 1
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auto-immune disorders</li> <li>• Insulin dependent diabetes / multiple sclerosis / rheumatoid arthritis.</li> <li>• Myelin sheath of the nerve cells is attacked by antibodies.</li> </ul>	1 1 1

## SECTION – D

26. • Transpiration Loss of water vapour from plant to the atmosphere.  
Helps in movement of sap through xylem increases absorption of mineral nutrients from soil by the roots, causes cooling of plant body. (Any two)  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Humidity, temperature and wind speed.  $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
- Increase in humidity reduces transpiration.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Increase in temperature increases transpiration.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Increase in wind speed increases transpiration.  $\frac{1}{2}$

OR

End product-Pyruvic acid  
where Cytosol/Cytoplasm



Name of the compound : Acetyl CoA  $\frac{1}{2}$

27. (i) Four labels – Dorsal sinus, Heart (with holes / ostia), Perivisceral sinus, Perineural sinus.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- (ii) Heart elongated tubular structure, with 13 chambers, closed behind and open in front, valves guard the narrow passage of each heart chamber, prevent the backward flow of the blood, each heart chamber bears a pair of ostia for inflow of blood guarded by valves.  $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

### OR

- (a) NCERT/Text book Fig 7.5 Page 84  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- (i) Lymph = lymphocytes present in it defends against foreign microbes. Forms intestinal fluid (any one)  $1$
- (ii) eosinophils - detoxification  $1$
- (iii) hepatic portal vein - transports nutrients from intestine to liver cells.  $1$
28. Life span of differentiated normal cell is finite. Life-span of cancer cell has no definite life span.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (i) Carcinomas, cancer of epithelial tissue / skin
- (ii) Melanomas, cancer of melanocytes
- (iii) Sarcomas, cancer of tissue of mesodermal origin / bone / fat/ cartilage
- (iv) Leukemias and lymphomas, cancer of cells which form the blood cell.  $4 \times 1 = 4$

### OR