MARKING SCHEME

2011

CLASS XII

COMMERCE SUBJECTS

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
DELHI

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

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

(i) To give an opportunity to the teachers and students to look into the Marking Schemes that were developed by the Board and supplied to the evaluators in 2011 main examination in some selected main subjects.

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

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

HOW TO USE

Teachers and the students preparing for Class XII examination of the Board constitute the primary interest-group of this publication. Marking Schemes of Question Papers in the subjects of English Core, Functional English, Mathematics, Economics, Business Studies, Accountancy and Entrepreneurship administered in Delhi and Outside Delhi during the 2011 main examination have been included in this document. Some tips on their usage are given below :

(a)   To Teachers :

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

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

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

—   Work out concrete suggestions for the Board.

(b)   To Students :

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

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

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

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

M.C. SHARMA
CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

CONTENTS

Senior School Certificate Examination (XII)

Marking Scheme

LIST OF COORDINATORS/SUBJECT EXPERTS/REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGIONS FOR UPDATION/FINALISATION OF THE MARKING SCHEME FOR THE SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

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

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में,

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और ²[राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखण्डता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

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

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

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

भाग 4 क

मूल कर्त्तव्य

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

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

     JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

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

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

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

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

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

1.   For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

2.   We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes implementation of these laws difficult.

3.   Also, there is no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganized or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing laws is lax.

4.   There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally

low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.

5. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families, have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

6. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hell-holes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.

7. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fire works and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

8. If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.

9. Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, as former President Abdul Kalam says, "a Second Vision".

(a) (i) On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children? 2

(ii) What makes the implementation of child labour law difficult ? 2

(iii) Why do the industries prefer child labour? 2

What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children?
Give any two. 2

(v) What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide? 1

(b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following : 1 x 3 = 3

(i) risky/dangerous (para 1)

(ii) very unfriendly (para 5)

(iii) intended as punishment (para 3)

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

There is nothing more frustrating than when you sit down at your table to study with the most sincere of intentions and instead of being able to finish the task at hand, you find your thoughts wandering. However, there are certain techniques that you can use to enhance your concentration. "Your concentration level depends on a number of factors," says Samuel Ghosh, a social counsellor. "In order to develop your concentration span, it is necessary to examine various facets of your physical and internal environment," she adds.

To begin with one should attempt to create the physical environment that is conducive to focussed thought. Whether it is the radio, TV or your noisy neighbours, identify the factors that make it difficult for you to focus. For instance, if you live in a very noisy neighbourhood, you could try to plan your study hours in a nearby library.

She disagrees with the notion that people can concentrate or study in an environment with distractions like a loud television, blaring music etc. "If you are distracted when you are attempting to focus, your attention and retention powers do not work at optimum levels," cautions Ghosh. "Not more than two of your senses should be activated at the same time," she adds. What that means is that music that sets your feet tapping is not the ideal accompaniment to your books.

Also do not place your study table or desk in front of a window. "While there is no cure for a mind that wants to wander, one should try and provide as little stimulus as possible. Looking out of a window when you are trying to concentrate will invariably send your mind on a tangent," says Ghosh.

The second important thing, she says, is to establish goals for oneself instead of setting a general target and then trying to accomplish what you can in a haphazard fashioh. It is very important to decide what you have to finish in a given span of time.

The human mind recognizes fixed goals and targets and appreciates schedules more than random thoughts. Once your thoughts and goals are in line, a focussed system will follow.

She recommends that you divide your schedule into study and recreation hours. When you study, choose a mix of subjects that you enjoy and dislike and save the former for the last so that you have something to look forward to. For instance, if you enjoy verbal skill tests more than mathematical problems, then finish Maths first. Not only will you find yourself working harder, you will have a sense of achievement when you wind up.

Try not to sit for more than 40 minutes at a stretch. Take a very short break to make a cup of tea or listen to a song and sit down again. Under no circumstances, should one sit for more than one and a half hours. Short breaks build your concentration and refresh your mind. However, be careful not to overdo the relaxation. It may have undesired effects.

More than anything else, do not get disheartened. Concentration is merely a matter of disciplining the mind. It comes with practice and patience and does not take very long to become a habit for life.

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

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

SECTION - B (Advanced Writing Skills)   35 Marks

3. You are Srinivas/Srinidhi of D.P. Public School, Nagpur. As Student Editor of your school magazine, draft a notice in not more than 50 words for your school notice board inviting articles/sketches from students of all classes.   **5 marks**

OR

You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'The Deccan Herald', Bangalore under classified columns. Give all the necessary details. You are Mohan/ Mahima of Jayanagar, Bangalore.

4. You are Cultural Secretary of PND Xavier School, Jamshedpur. Your school organised, a debate on the topic, 'The impact of reality shows on the younger generation'. Write a report in 100-125 words to be published in 'The Times of India', Jamshedpur.   **10 marks**

OR

A major bus mishap which left several people seriously injured took place at Nicholas Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai. Luckily no life was lost. Collect the information from the eyewitnesses and send a report in 100-125 words to 'The Nungambakkam Times'. You are Vinod/Vinodhini, a reporter.

5. Write a letter to the Dean, D.P.!. School of Management, Mumbai, requesting him to apprise you of the details such as eligibility criteria, fees, hostel facility, prospects of placement etc. for admission to P.G. Diploma in HRM. You are Ram/Romola of 21 Civil Lines, Bareily. **10 marks**

OR

Write a letter to the Editor, 'Deccan Times', Bangalore about the inadequate parking facilities in the Commercial Street, M.G. Road, which is causing a lot of inconvenience to the people. Offer your suggestions. You are Anoop/Ritu, 24 Hennus Road, Bangalore.

6. Increase in the number of vehicles causes pollution and traffic jams. Write an article in 150-200 words for 'The New Indian Express', Delhi, highlighting the urgent need to solve these man-made problems, giving suitable suggestions. You are Madhav / Madhuri. **10 marks**

OR

In almost all big cities in the country there is a mushroom growth of slums where people are living in inhuman conditions. Write an article in 150-200 words about this problem suggesting steps to deal with it. You are Komal /Kartik.

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

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

.... but soon

put that thought away and

looked out at young

trees sprinting, the merry children spilling

out of their homes, ...

(a) Which thought did the poet put away? 1

(b) What do the sprinting trees' signify?   1

(c) What are 'the merry children spilling out of their homes', symbolic of?   2

OR

Surely, Shakespeare is wicked, the map a bad example,

With ships and sun and love tempting them to steal –

For lives that slyly turn in their cramped holes

From fog to endless night? On their slag heap, these children

Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel

With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.

(a) Why is Shakespeare described as wicked?   2

(b) Explain: 'from fog to endless night'.   1

(c) What does the reference to 'slag heap' mean ?   1

8. Answer any three of the following in 30-40 words each: **2x3 = 6 marks**

(a) Do you think the poet, Pablo Neruda advocates total inactivity and death?
Why / Why not?

(b) Why and how is grandeur associated with the mighty dead? (A Thing of Beauty)

(c) What was the plea of the folk who had put up the roadside stand?

(d) How do 'denizens' and 'chivalric' add to our understanding of the tigers' attitude?

9. Answer the following in 30-40 words each: **2x5 = 10 marks**

(a) What was Franz expected to be prepared with for the school that day?

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

(c) Why was the crofter so talkative and friendly with the peddler?

(d) Why did the author appear to be doing nothing at Gemini studios?

(e) Why didn't Sophie want Jansie to know about her story with Danny?

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

Give a brief account of the life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled
in Seemapuri.

OR

What was distinctive about Eco's academic writing style?

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

The lesson, 'On The Face of It', is an apt depiction of the loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by people on account of a disability. Explain.

OR

What precautions were taken by the prison authorities to ensure that the German exam was conducted smoothly and also under strict security?

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

(a) What were the writer's feelings on reaching Antarctica?

(b) How did Dr. Sadao ensure that the American sailor left his house but he himself remained safe and secure?

(c) What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most and why?

(d) What did Zitkala-Sa feel when her long hair was cut?

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

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

1 For many years now the governments have been promising the eradication of child-labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world, plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.

2 We have many laws that ban child-labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes implementation of these laws difficult.

3   Also, there is no ban on child-labour in non-hazardous occupations. The Act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganised or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters etc. among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child-labour continues because the implementation of the existing laws is lax.

4   There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are forced, to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.

5   The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large number of them are women. Poor and especially Woman-headed families, have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

6   There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills, but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hell-holes like the sweet shops of the old there is no hope.

7   Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fire-works and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they. can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child-labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

8   If at all the government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child-labour. Only compulsory pnmary education can eliminate child-labour.

9   Surely, if 380 million children are given a better life and elementary education, India's human capital would be greatly enhanced. But that needs, as former President Abdul Kalam says, "a second vision".

(a)   (i)   On which two counts has the government not succeeded so far in respect of children?   2

(ii)   What makes the implementation of child-labour law difficult?   2

(iii)   Why do the industries prefer child-labour?   2

(iv)   What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Give any two.   2

(v)   What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide?   1

(b)   Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: 3

(i)   risky/dangerous (para 1)

(ii)   very unfriendly (para 5)

(iii)   intended as punishment (para 8)

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

There is nothing more frustrating than when you sit down at your table to study with the most sincere of intentions and instead of being able to finish the task at hand you find your thoughts wandering. However, there are certain techniques that you can use to enhance your concentration. "Your concentration level depends on a number of factors," says Samuel Ghosh, a social counsellor. "In order to develop your concentration span, it is necessary to examine vanous facets of your physical and internal environment," she adds.

To begin with one should attempt to create the physical environment that is conducive to focussed thought. Whether it is the radio, TV or your noisy neighbours, identify the factors that make it difficult for you to focus. For instance, if you live in a very noisy neighbourhood, you could try to plan your study hours in a nearby library.

She disagrees with the notion that people can concentrate or study in an environment with distractions like a loud television, blaring music etc. "If you are distracted when you are attempting to focus, your attention and retention powers do not work at optimum levels," cautions Ghosh. "Not more than two of your senses should be activated at the same time," she adds. What that means is that music that sets your feet tapping is not the ideal accompaniment to your books.

Also do not place your study table or desk in front of a window. "While there is no cure for a mind that wants to wander, one should try and provide as little stimulus as possible. Looking out of a window when you are trying to concentrate will invariably send your mind on a tangent," says Ghosh.

The second important thing, she says, is to establish goals for oneself instead of setting a general target and then trying to accomplish what you can in a haphazard fashion. It is very important to decide what you have to finish in a given span of time. The human mind recognises fixed goals and targets and appreciates schedules more than random thoughts. Once your thoughts and goals are in line, a focussed system will follow.

She recommends that you divide your schedule into study and recreation hours. When you study, choose a mix of subjects that you enjoy and dislike and save the former for the last so that you have something to look forward to. For instance, if you enjoy verbal skill tests more than mathematical problems, then finish Maths first. Not only will you find yourself working harder, you will have a sense of achievement when you wind up.

Try not to sit for more than 40 minutes at a stretch. Take a very short break to make a cup of tea or listen to a song and sit down again. Under no circumstances, should one sit for more than one and a half hours. Short breaks build your concentration and refresh your mind. However, be careful not to overdo the relaxation. It may have undesired effects.

More than anything else, do not get disheartened. Concentration is merely a matter of disciplining the mind. It comes with practice and patience and does not take very long to become a habit for life.

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

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

SECTION B : ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS   35

3. You are Secretary of Gymkhana Club, Madurai. Write a notice in not more than 50 words informing the members to attend an extraordinary meeting of the governing body. Include details like date, time, venue etc. Sign as Prabhu/Pratibha.   5

OR

Due to a sudden landslide and inclement weather, St. Francis School, Vasco has to be closed for a week. As Principal of that school, draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be displayed at the school main gate notice board.

4. You are Poorva/Partha, Cultural Secretary of your school, D.B. Senior Secondary School, Ambur. A week-long Music and Dance festival was organised by your school. Write a report in 100 - 125 words for your school magazine. Invent the details.   10

<center>**OR**</center>

The Debating Society of your school has recently held a workshop on 'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) introduced for the students of Class X in all schools. The students discussed the assessment made by the school on the basis of their participation in various activities and the system of grading. Write a report in 100 - 125 words for your school magazine. You are Parveen/Payal, Secretary of the Society.

5. You are Raman / Rama, a member of Parent-Teacher Association of Little Valley Senior Secondary School, Hyderabad. Write a letter to the Principal of the school asking him to introduce vocational stream in the school providing facility of teaching such subjects as computers, insurance etc. so that the students may not needlessly continue academic studies. You are residing at 15, Anand Colon)', Hyderabad.   10

<center>**OR**</center>

Write a letter to the Manager (Publications) of Little Flower Company, Hyderabad, placing an order for 4 books on Management and Administration recently published by them. You are Ronit / Rohini, Librarian, H.P. Engineering College, Tirupathi.

6. The invention of mobile phone has brought about a revolution in the lives of the people in the country. If used properly it can be a blessing but if misused it can prove to be a curse. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on 'Mobile phone - a boon or bane'. You are Kartik/Krishna.   10

<center>**OR**</center>

With the rising number of people in almost all the big cities of the country, the rate of crime has also increased proportionately. The police needs to be trained in new methodology of combating the crime besides changing its mindset. Write an article in 150 - 200 words on 'The role of police in maintaining law and order in the metropolitan cities'. You are Ravi/Ravina.

<center>**11**</center>

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

Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear

The thought of so much childish longing in vain,

The sadness that lurks near the open window there,

That waits all day in almost open prayer

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

Of all the thousand selfish cars that pass,

(a)   What is the 'childish longing' that the poet refers to ?   1

(b)   Why does the poet say that it is in vain?   1

(c)   Why do the people driving in the cars stop sometimes?   2

OR

Break O break open till they break the town

And show the children to green fields, and make their world

Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues

Run naked into books the white and green leaves open

History theirs whose language is the sun.

(a)   To whom does 'they' refer?   1

(b)   What would they break?   1

(c)   What other freedom should they enjoy?   2

8.   Answer any three of the following in 30 - 40 words each: 2x3=6

(a)   What is the sadness that the poet, Pablo Neruda refers to in the poem, 'Keeping Quiet' ?

(b)   What is the message of the poem, 'A Thing of Beauty' ?

(c)   What were Kamala Das' fears as a child? Why do they surface when she is going to the airport?

(d) Why do you think Aunt Jennifer created animals that are so different from her own character?

9. Answer the following in 30 - 40 words each: 2x5=10

(a) Franz thinks, "Will they make them sing in German, even the pigeons ?" What does this tell us about the attitude of the Frenchmen?

(b) Which factors led Douglas to decide in favour of Y.M.C.A. pool?

(c) Why was the peddler surprised when he knocked on the door of the cottage?

(d) Why was the Moral Re-Armament Army welcomed at the studios?

(e) What thoughts came to Sophie's mind as she sat by the canal?

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

Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning-point in his life?

OR

'Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why / Why not?

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

Why is Antarctica the place to go to, to understand the Earth's present, past and future?

OR

Dr. Sadao was compelled by his duty as a doctor to help the enemy soldier. What made Hana, his wife sympathise with him in the face of open defiance from the domestic staff?

12. Answer the following in 30 - 40 words each: 2x4=8

(a) Why does Mr. Lamb leave his gate always open?

(b) How did the Governor react to the two phone calls he received in quick succession?

(c) What advice did Annan offer Bama?

(d) Why did Charley suspect that Sam had gone to Galesburg ?

Marking Scheme ó English Core

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

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

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

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

1 **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

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

    (i)   –   eradication of child labour in hazardous industries

         –   ensuring compulsory primary education   1+1 mark

    (ii)   –   each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment   2 marks

         –   no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations

         –   the act applies only to organised or factory sector and not the unorganised sector

         –   implementation of existing laws is lax

               (any two)

    (iii)   –   because of nimble fingers of children   2 marks

         –   high level of concentration

	–	capacity to work hard	
	–	low wages	

(any two)

(iv)	–	prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life	3 marks
	–	limbs become deformed because of working in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces	
	–	victims of bronchial diseases and TB	
	–	mental and physical development is permanently impaired	
	–	remain uneducated and powerless	
	–	no escape from the vicious circle	

(any two)

(v)	–	punitive action against employers of child labour	1 mark
(b)	(i)	hazardous	1 mark
	(ii)	hostile / brutish	1 mark
	(iii)	(due to printing error credit of 1 mark to be given to all the students, whether they have attempted it or not)	1 mark

2   Note

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

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

●   Content must be divided into heading and sub headings

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

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(a)   **NOTE MAKING**

Distribution of Marks

Abbreviations / Symbols (with /without key) – any four   1 mark

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Title   1 mark

Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and   3 mark
notes)

Suggested Notes

Title: Concentration / Techniques to Enhance Concentration / Developing
Concentration / Improving Concentration / any other suitable title

1   Hurdles / Barriers to Conc.

    1.1   wandering thoughts

    1.2   radio , TV

    1.3   noisy environment

    1.4   distracting env.

2   Technique of Enhancement

    2.1   examine environmental facets – phy. & internal

    2.2   identify distracting factors

    2.3   activate one sense at a time

    2.4   study table / desk away from window

3   Managing Conc.

    3.1   establish specific goals rather than gen. targets

    3.2   setting of thoughts & goals in line

    3.3   time management

4   Recommendations

    4.1   establish goals & schedules

    4.2   plan study & recreat'n'l hrs.

    4.3   make conc. a habit for life

5   Ultimate Help / Aid

    5.1   don't get disheartened

    5.2   discipline the mind

    5.3   practise & develop patience

(b) **Summary**

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

Content	2 mark
Expression	1 mark

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

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

3   **NOTICE**

Format   1 mark

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

Content   2 marks

Expression   2 marks

Suggested value points

(SCHOOL MAGAZINE)

–   what (inviting articles / sketches / compositions from students)

–   why (for publication in school magazine)

–   how (neatly and legibly written)

–   last date for submission

–   to be given to whom/ contact person

–   any other relevant details

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

ADVERTISEMENT

Content   3 marks

Expression   2 marks

Suggested value points

(TO LET / ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE)

–   type of accommodation

- location
- facilities
- expected rent
- contact
- any other relevant details

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

4 **REPORT WRITING**

Format

1. title, reporter's name
2. place, date – (optional)   1 mark

Content   4 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

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

Suggested value points:

(THE IMPACT OF REALITY SHOWS/ any other suitable heading)

- what – debate on the impact of reality shows on the younger generation
- when – date and time
- where – venue
- participation level
- panel of judges
- students' response
- result / prizes
- any other relevant details

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

Suggested value points

(BUS MISHAP)

- what – a bus mishap resulting in serious injuries to passengers
- when (day, date, time)

- where (Nicholas Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai)

- how the accident took place

- injuries suffered

- account of eye witnesses

- action taken by authorities

- any other relevant details

5   **LETTER WRITING**

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

Format   2 marks

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

Content   4 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2]

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

(P G DIPLOMA IN HRM)

Suggested Value Points

- purpose (details for admission)

- eligibility criteria

- fees

- hostel facility

- prospects of placement

- scholarships available (if any)

- request for prospectus

- any other relevant details

OR

(INADEQUATE PARKING FACILITIES)

Suggested Value Points

– introducing the problem (inadequate parking facilities)

– inconvenience caused (traffic congestion, accidents, etc.)

– suggestions for improvement

– any other relevant details

6 **ARTICLE WRITING**

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

Content 4 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [2½]

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

Suggested Value Points

(POLLUTION AND TRAFFIC JAMS / any other suitable title)

Problems caused by pollution and traffic jams

– health problems

– harm to the environment

– wastage of time, fuel, man hours etc

Suggestions for improvement (urgent need to solve problems)

– decongesting market places

– compulsory pollution checks

– regulating traffic

– penalty for non-observance of rules

– improving public transport system

– any other relevant details

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

Suggested Value Points

(MUSHROOM GROWTH OF SLUMS/ any other suitable title)

the problem (mushroom growth of slums)

–   crowding of cities

–   inhuman conditions (temporary hutments, problems of water, electricity, toilets, roads, schools, clinics etc.)

–   burden on city's infrastructure, facilities and conveniences

–   eyesore / filth / garbage / unhygienic conditions

–   under-employment and unemployment

–   increase in crime rate

–   any other related problem

suggestions to deal with the problems

–   discouraging migration from rural areas

–   decongesting cities

–   equitable development of rural and urban areas

–   creating better job opportunities in rural areas / better educational and medical facilities

–   any other relevant details

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS)

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

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

Value points:

(a)   –   painful thought of mother's ageing and declining health/ losing her mother / being separated from her mother / she might not see her mother after returning / thought that mother was getting old / nearing her end   1 mark

(b)   –   the trees appear to be racing past as the car moves towards the airport / energy / youth / activity and enthusiasm / passage of time / old mother contrasted with young trees   1 mark

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(c)   –   energy, playfulness / symbolic of happiness / stark contrast to old, dozing mother / sad thoughts of the poet contrasted with merry children

<div align="center">(any two)   2 marks</div>

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

(a)   –   no correlation between Shakespeare's works and the life of the slum children   2 marks

             –   classic literature of Shakespeare beyond the understanding of slum children

             –   beautiful world depicted by Shakespeare is denied to the slum children

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

(b)   –   miserable, bleak, cheerless and hopeless life of the slum children / gloomy future   1 mark

(c)   –   miserable condition of the slum children / unhygienic conditions / extreme poverty / waste / rejected / neglected / considered useless   1 mark

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

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression

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

Value points:

(a)   –   No, not doing anything, not speaking in any tongue would give mankind an opportunity to introspect and know how it has been harming itself and the others / wants to have no truck with death / life sprouting out of seemingly dead surroundings / lesson to learn from the earth   2 marks

(b)   –   because of their grand deeds and achievements / their lives, deeds and achievements look extraordinary / we have imagined their greatness, heard of it / grandeur of the mighty dead is a thing of beauty / source of inspiration for others   2 marks

(c)   –   plea to the city dwellers to stop and buy their wares so that they could earn money for a decent life / the city money   2 marks

(d)   –   denizens (tigers of a world of green / live in forests), chivalric (brave, fearless, basic nature of the tigers) / brave and fearless animals living in the forest   2 marks

<div align="center">**23**</div>

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

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

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression

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

Value points:

(a)   –   rules of participles / grammar   2 marks

(b)   –   couldn't enjoy water sports (canoeing, boating, swimming etc) / the
             fear ruined his fishing trips   2 marks

(c)   –   lived alone / without wife, child or companion / suffered from loneliness   2 marks

(d)   –   job involved sitting at desk and tearing up newspapers day in and day
             out / cutting newspaper clippings on a wide variety of subjects and
             storing them in files / job not directly related to film making at the studio   2 marks

(e)   –   Jansie would spread it around / wouldn't keep it a secret / knew that
             Jansie wouldn't believe her so easily   2 marks

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

10   Distribution of marks:

Content   5 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

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

Value points:

–   poor rag pickers / unschooled / barefoot / sometimes taking up odd jobs like
       working at tea stalls

–   garbage to them is gold, it is their daily bread

- migrants (squatters) from Bangladesh, came to Delhi in 1973

- their fields and homes swept away in storms

- live in structures of mud with roofs of tin and tarpaulin, devoid of sewage, drainage or running water

- have lived for more than 30 years without identity, without permits but with ration cards

- no intention of going back to their own country

- wherever they find food, they pitch their tents

(any five)

OR

- Umberto Eco's style is narrative written in the manner of a story (in contrast to a regular academic style which is invariably depersonalised, dry and boring)

- his scholarly work has a certain playful and personal quality about it

- philosophical interests pursued through academic work and novels

- books for children on non-violence and peace

- any other relevant point

11   Distribution of marks:

Content:		4 marks
Expression		
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[1½]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[1½]	3 marks

Value Points:

- loneliness and sense of alienation experienced by Derry and Mr Lamb

Derry

- loner / pessimistic / suffered from severe negative complexes / anger and frustration / withdrawn and introverted / low confidence / indulged in self pity / suspicious of the intent of others

(any two)

Mr Lamb

- inwardly - lonely, craved for company and acceptance

– outwardly - jovial, optimistic, lover of nature, social, outgoing, tolerant (didn't mind children calling him Lamey Lamb or picking the Crab apples)

– helpful, sensitive, independent

(any two)

OR

– Evans' razor, nail scissors were removed from the cell

– Reverend Stuart McLeery was the invigilator / he was frisked on arrival

– police officer Stephens deputed on duty inside the cell

– all the prison officials were put on high alert

– two locked doors between Evan's cell and the yard

– microphone installed in the cell as a precaution. The warden could listen to their talk by switching on the receiver

– any other relevant point from the text

(any four)

12   Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression

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

Value points:

(a)   –   relief followed by immediate and profound wonder at Antarctica's
            immensity and isolation   2 marks

(b)   –   offered his personal boat with food and extra clothing / advised him to
            go to a nearby island and escape from there by boarding a Korean
            fishing boat   2 marks

(c)   What   2 marks

       –   enjoyed narrating the part of the story where Roger goes to the wizard's
            house / imitating the wizard's voice (he did it by scrunching up his face
            and somehow whining through his eyes) / felt being an old man suited
            him / the part where he mixed his own childhood humiliations and
            experiences with narration of the story / the parts that made Jo
            apprehensive and tense

Why

– liked seeing his daughter holding on to his words / liked seeing her apprehensive and expecting something unexpected / enjoyed the expression of joy, wonder and suspense on his daughter's face / Jo enjoyed the stories narrated by him

(d) – felt indignant / anguished / lost her spirit / looked for comforting / felt like an animal driven by a herder / felt helpless like a puppet   2 marks

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QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING) 20 Marks

</div>

1   **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

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

(i)   –   eradication of child labour in hazardous industries

–   ensuring compulsory primary education   1 +1 mark

(ii)   –   each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of emp-
loyment   2 marks

–   no ban on child labour in non-hazardous occupations

–   the act applies only to organised or factory sector and not the unorganised sector

–   implementation of existing laws is lax

(any two)

(iii)   –   because of nimble fingers of children   2 marks

–   high level of concentration

–   capacity to work hard

–   low wages

(any two)

(iv)   –   prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life   2 marks

     –   limbs become deformed because of working in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces

     –   victims of bronchial diseases and TB

     –   mental and physical development is permanently impaired

     –   remain uneducated and powerless

     –   no escape from vicious circle

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

(v)	–	punitive action against employers of child labour	1 mark
(b) (i)		hazardous	1 mark
(ii)		hostile / brutish	1 mark
(iii)		punitive	1 mark

2   **Note**

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

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

- Content must be divided into heading and sub headings

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

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(a)   **NOTE MAKING**

Distribution of Marks

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

Suggested Notes

Title: Concentration / Techniques to Enhance Concentration / Developing Concentration / Improving Concentration / any other suitable title

1 Hurdles / Barriers to Conc.

    1.1 wandering thoughts

    1.2 radio , TV

    1.3 noisy environment

    1.4 distracting env.

2 Techiques of Enhancement

    2.1 examine environmental facets – phy. & internal

    2.2 identify distracting factors

    2.3 activate one sense at a time

    2.4 study table / desk away from window

3 Managing Conc.

    3.1 establish specific goals rather than gen. targets

    3.2 setting of thoughts & goals in line

    3.3 time management

4 Recommendations

    4.1 establish goals & schedules

    4.2 plan study & recreat'n'l hrs.

    4.3 make conc. a habit for life

5 Ultimate Help / Aid

    5.1 don't get disheartened

    5.2 discipline the mind

    5.3 practise & develop patience

(b) **Summary**

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

Content 2 marks

Expression 1 mark

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

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

3 **NOTICE**

Format   1 mark

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

Content   2 marks

Expression   2 marks

Suggested value points

(EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF GOVERNING BODY)

–   name of club – Gymkhana Club, Madurai

–   what – extraordinary meeting

–   when – date, time

–   where – venue

–   agenda (optional)

–   issuing authority

–   any other relevant details

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

Suggested value points

(SCHOOL CLOSED)

–   name of school – St Francis School, Vasco

–   what – closure of school

–   when – one week from _____ to _____

–   why – sudden landslide / inclement weather

–   issuing authority

–   any other relevant details

4   **REPORT WRITING**

Format

1. title, reporter's name   1 mark

Content   4 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

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

Suggested value points:

(MUSIC AND DANCE FESTIVAL / any other suitable heading)

–   what (music and dance festival)

–   when (date and time)

–   where (venue)

–   duration (a week long)

HIGHLIGHTS

–   inauguration

–   participants

–   details of the programme

–   public response

–   success of the programme

–   any other relevant details

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

Suggested value points

(WORKSHOP ON CCE)

–   what (workshop on CCE)

–   when (date and time)

–   where (venue)

–   by whom (Debating Society)

–   HIGHLIGHTS / introduction of resource persons / guest speakers / panel experts

- interactive sessions

- issues discussed

- response of participants

- feedback

- vote of thanks

- any other relevant details

5   **LETTER WRITING**

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

Format   2 marks

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

Content   4 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2]

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

(TO INTRODUCE VOCATIONAL STREAM IN THE SCHOOL)

Suggested Value Points

- request to introduce vocational stream

- subjects

- utility / future prospect

- any other relevant details

OR

(PLACING AN ORDER FOR BOOKS)

Suggested Value Points

- request to send

- details of books ordered

- discount

- target time

- mode of payment
- any other relevant details

6   **ARTICLE WRITING**

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

Content   4 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

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

Suggested Value Points

(MOBILE PHONE – A BOON OR BANE / any other suitable title)

Boon

- source of information, entertainment, knowledge
- tool of immediate communication
- safety
- providing jobs, business
- indication of technology development
- multiple application – calculator, internet, camera
- saves paper / cost of transportation
- educational value
- any other relevant details

                              (any 4)

Bane

- addiction
- misuse
- distraction
- health hazard
- accidents, black mailing
- promoting immorality
- ruining the language

33

–   nuisance value

–   intrusion on one's privacy

–   any other relevant details

<div align="center">(any 4)</div>

(Note: as the question is open ended if a student writes about boon or bane or a mix of the two the answer may be accepted)

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

Suggested Value Points

(THE ROLE OF POLICE IN MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER / any other suitable title)

–   expansion and growth of cities, excess population, pressure of law and order

–   rate of the unemployed, unemployment

–   crime rate more in youngsters

–   easy money

–   new methodology / technology

–   changed mindset – regular counselling

–   better working conditions

–   merit based recruitment

–   well equipped mobile vans

–   quick response team

–   patrolling on two wheelers

–   incentives should be given

–   high salary package

–   continuous motivation / workshops

–   any other relevant details

<div align="center">(any 4)</div>

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SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS)

</div>

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

<div align="center">

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

Value points:

(a) – longing for people to halt and buy things from their stand / to feel some city money in hand   1 mark

(any one)

(b) – hardly any one stops / their dreams are never to be fulfilled   1 mark

(any one)

(c) – to reverse / to turn back   2 marks

– to ask for the direction

– to enquire for gas / fuel

(any two)

OR

(a) – refers to governor, inspector, visitors   1 mark

(b) – break the mental and physical barriers / break boundaries of discrimination   1 mark

(c) – free and happy life away from slum   2 marks

– freedom to education

– freedom to explore the world / gold sand / green fields

– opportunity to prosper

(any two)

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

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression   1 mark

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

Value points:

(a) – never understanding oneself   2 marks

– being oblivious of consequences

		–	in a frenzy of activities – no time for introspection	
		–	fail to understand fellow human beings	
		–	threat of death / own disaster	
		–	sadness of isolation	

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

(b)	–	a thing of beauty – eternal joy	2 marks
	–	never loses its charm	
	–	make long lasting impression	
	–	relieves us of worldly worries	

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

(c)	–	as a child, fear of losing her mother	2 marks
	–	approaching old age	
	–	fear surfaces as mother has grown older	
	–	close to death	

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

(d)	–	to express hidden agony of her suppressed married life	2 marks
	–	to highlight qualities of freedom, boldness, fearlessness	
	–	to create alternate reality	
	–	as a creative outlet	

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

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

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

Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression

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

Value points:

(a)	–	it echoes the sentiments of French people	2 marks
	–	defiance against the imposition of German language	

–   sense of patriotism

–   regret / repentance

–   helplessness

(any two)

(b)   –   the YMCA pool was safe   2 marks

–   only 2 or 3 feet deep at the shallow end and 9 feet at the other end

–   the drop was gradual

–   ideal for learning swimming

(any two)

(c)   –   not refused entry   2 marks

–   accorded a warm welcome

(d)   –   MRA was a welcome break from ordinary performances / two impres-
sive plays   2 marks

(e)   –   thought Danny Casey would come to meet her   2 marks

–   saddened to realise that such a thing is impossible

–   perfect place to meet

(any two)

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

10   Distribution of marks:

Content   5 marks

Expression

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [2½]

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

Value points:

–   because he declared that the British could not order him in his own country

- did not begin as an act of defiance

- grew out of an attempt to alleviate the distress of large number of poor peasants and farmers

- a typical Gandhi pattern

- policies intertwined with the practical day to day problem of millions

- first civil disobedience movement

- poor farmers could be convinced that they also had rights

- got local support

- taught self reliance to farmers

- realised the effect of a simple, illiterate farmer's role in bringing about a mass movement

- not only helped peasants but educated them about cleanliness etc.

- any other relevant point

(any four)

OR

Yes – duly supported by examples from text

- both caught in the vicious cycle of poverty, apathy, affected by the greed of others, injustice

- lost childhood – spring of life

Mukesh's story – bangle making industry

- caught in the web of middlemen, politicians, policemen, the keepers of law, bureaucrats

- lose all spirit and ability to dream

Saheb-a-Alam's story

- rag picker, scrounging for gold, walking bare foot, got job, not happy because no freedom, lost childhood

- any other relevant point

11   Distribution of marks:

Content: 4 marks

Expression   3 marks

grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling   [1½]

coherence and relevance of ideas and style   [1½]

Value Points:

– to visit Antarctica now is to be a part of history

– get a grasp where we have been from and where we possibly could be heading

– gives insight into the process of formation of earth

– significance of Cordilleran folds and pre-Cambrian granite shield, carbon and ozone; evolution and extinction

– never sustained human population therefore remains relatively pristine in this respect

– holds in its ice cores half a million year old carbon records

– lack of bio-diversity, hence is a place to study about changes in the environment and its repercussions (global warming)

(any four)

OR

– understood Sadao's feelings

– professional ethics

– kind, humane, has a tender heart

– felt US soldier could not be left to die

– did not want to give into servant's defiance

– maintained dignity and self-respect

– proud of her husband's expertise and supported him

(any four)

12   Distribution of marks:

Content: 1 mark

Expression   1 mark

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

Value points:

(a)   –   happy to have visitors / children to come there for apples, pears and toffees / to overcome his feeling of loneliness   2 marks

(b) – suspected that calls might be fake, some signal / some secret message / to check, dialled, exam board but heard bleeps of line engaged   2 marks

(c) – advised her to work hard / study with care and make progress to throw away indignities / if you are ahead in your lesson, people will come to you   2 marks

(d) – Sam had disappeared with 800 dollars worth of old style currency exchanged / first day cover from Sam with a letter / he always said he liked the sound of the place   2 marks

FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

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

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

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

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

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

(1)   I want to share with you, the life lessons these events have taught me. I will begin with the importance of learning from experience. It is less important, I believe, where you start. It is more important how and what you learn. If the quality of the learning is high, the development gradient is steep, and, given time, you can find yourself in a previously unattainable place.

(2)   Learning from experience, however, can be complicated. It can be much more difficult to learn from success than from failure. If we fail, we think carefully about the precise cause. Success can indiscriminately reinforce all our prior actions.

(3)   A second theme concerns the power of chance events. As I think across a wide variety of settings in my life, I am struck by the incredible role played by the interplay of chance events with intentional choices. While the turning points themselves are indeed often fortuitous, how we respond to them is anything but so. It is this very quality of how we respond systematically to chance events that is crucial.

(4)   Of course, the mindset one works with is also quite critical. It matters greatly whether one believes that ability is inherent or that it can be developed. The former view, a fixed mindset, creates a tendency to avoid challenges, to ignore useful negative feedback and leads people to plateau early and not achieve

their full, potential. The latter view; a growth mindset, leads to a tendency to embrace challenges, to learn from criticism and enables people to reach higher levels of achievement.

(5) The fourth theme is cornerstone of the Indian spiritual tradition: self-knowledge. Indeed, the highest form of knowledge, it is said, is self-knowledge. I believe this greater awareness and knowledge of oneself is what ultimately helps develop a more grounded belief in oneself, courage, determination, and, above all, humility - all qualities which enables one to wear one's success with dignity and grace.

(6) I would like to end with some words of advice. Do you believe that your future is pre-ordained, and is already set? Or, do you believe that your future is yet to be written and that it will depend upon sometimes fortuitous events? Do you believe that these events can provide turning points to which you will respond with energy and enthusiasm? Do you believe that you will learn from these events and that you will reflect on your setbacks? Do you believe that you will examine your successes with even greater care? I hope you believe that the future will be shaped by several turning points with great learning opportunities. In fact, this is the path I have walked to much advantage.

(7) A final word: when, one day, you have made your mark on the world, remember that, in the ultimate analysis, we are all mere temporary custodians of the wealth we generate, whether it be financial, intellectual, or emotional. The best use of all your wealth is to share it with those less fortunate.

(8) Go forth and embrace your future with open arms, and enthusiastically pursue your own life journey of discovery!

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

      (i)   Why does the writer feel it is easier to learn from failure than from success?   1

      (ii)   How can experience help a person or an enterprise to grow?   1

      (iii) According to the writer how does one benefit from chance events?   2

      (iv)   How do people with a positive mindset benefit from experience?   1

      (v)   According to the writer what are the qualities that are essential for a person to succeed gracefully?   1

(vi) Explain the phrase: "We are all merely temporary custodians of the wealth we generate." 2

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

(i) unexpected (para 3)

(ii) hard to believe (para 3)

(iii) foundation (para 5)

(iv) caretakers (para 7)

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

Cycling is a good aerobic fitness exercise. But should one cycle on congested city roads ? Yes, suggests a team of Dutch scientists even though there are risk of traffic accidents and exposure to vehicle exhaust. Health benefits of cycling are greater than the hazards associated with it, they say.

Scientists analyzed data from international studies on the benefits of exercise and threats from vehicle exhaust and traffic accidents. They then compared the health impact of cycling over car driving, assuming that 500,000 adults switched from cars to cycles in the Netherlands every day. The assessment was done for short trips because half of all car trips in the country are less than 7.5 kms.

The researchers found that cycling even for a short period of time in traffic can lead to significant exposure to vehicle exhaust because cyclists tend to breathe about twice as deeply as car drivers. This contributes to respiratory and heart problems. They also calculated the risk of dying in a traffic accident. In the Netherlands, which has dedicated cycle lanes the risk is four times greater per kilometer travelled for cyclists than for car drivers.

Despite the risks the scientists determined while watching from driving to cycling people would on an average live 3-14 months longer because of increased physical fitness.

The risks we would face would be potentially losing 0.8-40 days of life because of increased exposure to air pollution and 5-9 days due to fatal traffic accidents. The elderly benefitted the most by this switch. The ratio of life years gained to life years lost was 84 : 10 for people less than 40 years and 86 : 10 for those between 40-64 & 108 : 10 for those over 65.

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Switching to cycling would also benefit public health, because eliminating 500,000 car trips a day would significantly reduce pollution. Policies promoting cycling have so far been focused on congestion and pollution. Such policies can now elaborate net beneficial effects on public health, especially if accompanied by suitable transport planning and safety measures.

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

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

SECTION - B (Writing) 25 Marks

3. You are Sanjay/Ameeta. As the President of the Science Club, you have organized an excursion to Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for students of Class XII during the autumn break. Write a notice informing the students about this excursion (50 - 80 words). **5 marks**

OR

You are Yudhvir. Yesterday one of your teachers was absent and there was no teacher in your class for about twenty minutes. The headmaster walked in and asked the class to write a factual description of how your classmates behaved in the teacher's absence. Write a factual description of your class and classmates without a teacher in 50 - 80 words.

4. You have recently seen an advertisement published by a Centre for Life Skills Development for school children. This centre is run by children. Write an application offering to work as a peer educator giving all relevant details. **10 marks**

OR

You are Sahir/Anubhuti. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily giving suggestions on how school children can help in making 'Education for All' a reality as education is the only way for the development and progress of the country. (125 -150 words)

5. Shahid/Aisha of class XII has just read a book called <u>Four Ways to Decide What Career is Right</u> which talks about some tips you can follow while choosing a career. He/she has jotted down some points in his/her diary. Later, when asked to give a speech on choosing a career, he/she decides to use the following notes to write the speech. Write the speech in about 200 words.

Notes:

> – Know yourself - what do you enjoy the most?
>
> – Explore career options based on your interests.
>
> – Look for options to turn hobbies into careers.
>
> – Look for options/degrees to enhance skills.
>
> – Follow your dreams, not your friend's.

10 marks

OR

You are Suman/Suresh. You recently attended a seminar on "Youth and the Internet." The seminar focused on the impact and influence of the internet on the youth; how the internet can change the attitude and personality of the youth. There was also a discussion on the growing need to educate the youth about the positive power of the net. Using the input given below, write an article for the school magazine in about 200 words.

> – internet created world of good, bad, and several worlds in between
>
> – excessive computer use, an addiction - interferes with daily life
>
> – Facebook and Twitter govern lives - youth meet unpleasant characters
>
> – positive side - created generation of people who could be easily educated
>
> – kids online - reading, thinking, analyzing, criticizing and authenticating-composing their thoughts

SECTION - C (Grammar)   20 Marks

6. Rearrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense.   **1x5 = 5 marks**

(a) The easiest way to do this is through the body mass index (BMI).

(b) For a person to be classified as obese the excess body weight needs to measure above certain levels.

(c) However a person with a BMI of more than 28 is obese and faces several health risks.

(d)   According to the table, a person with a BMI of 27, while overweight is not obese.

(e)   Obesity is an ailment characterized by excessive accumulation of body fat.

7.   You are Raveena/Ravi. Your cousin, Anisha who lives abroad has come to India after 10 years. You spent an evening with her discussing about the new face of Indian cities. Write out a set of five exchanges that might have taken place between you and Anisha using the following clues.   **5 marks**

landscape, infrastructure, population, traffic, pollution

The first set of dialogue has been done as an example:

Raveena/Ravi :   Hi Anisha. You must be feeling happy to be visiting India after such a long time.

Anisha   :   Hi. Yes. Indian cities have really changed.

8.   The following passage has ten errors. Identify the error in each line and write them along with their corrections.   **x10=5 marks**

We were late and it is getting dark   (a) _____   _____

when someone suddenly grab my shoulder   (b) _____   _____

thus prevent me from walking into a pit.   (c) _____   _____

I leapt back but ran. My   (d) _____   _____

friend think I was playing   (e) _____   _____

the game She followed me.   (f) _____   _____

Now we both was running. Then I   (g) _____   _____

stop to see who had grabbed my   (h) _____   _____

shoulder. I get terrified to see   (i) _____   _____

that their was no one behind us.   (j) _____   _____

9.   Sheena/Sarthak has been selected to interview the American President, Barack Obama, during his visit to India. You are Sheena/Sarthak. Frame a set of 10 questions that you would like to ask him during the interview. The following clues have been given to help you frame the questions.   **5 marks**

- Early childhood
- Memorable experience of school days
- First job
- Secret of fitness
- Entry into politics
- Highlights of political career
- Greatest influence / role model
- Family life
- Impressions of India
- Future plans

SECTION - D (Literature)   **35 Marks**

10. Choose the following extract and answer the questions that follow: **7 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) Who is the 'her' referred to in the first line?   1

(b) Pick out the poetic device used in the first line and explain it.   2

(c) What does 'talon' refer to? How has it been crippled?   2

(d) What are the changes evident in the person being described in these lines?   2

OR

And the vivid image lost even in waking,

There is no taste now for the shrunken sense to keep,

And these, the dreamer's eyes, are not alive to weep,

And this, the clinic heart, the dreamer's, is not breaking.

(a) Identify the poem and the poet.   1

(b) What is the narrator describing in the first line? 2

(c) What is the poetic device used in the second line? Explain. 2

(d) What is the mood of the narrator in these lines? Why does he/she feel like this? 2

11. Answer any two of the following in about 50 words each: **4x2 = 8 marks**

(a) What are the contrasting images of autumn created by the narrator in the first and second stanzas of the poem, 'Ode to Autumn' ?

(b) Discuss any two symbols used in the poem, 'Ars Poetica ? \What do these symbols convey?

(c) What image of the non-combatants does the narrator of the poem, 'Survivors' wish to convey?

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

What does Alexander describe as his 'greatest victory' ? What light does this throw on his character? Was it in keeping with his general attitude? Give reasons for your answer.

OR

Herbert describes the monkey's paw as 'stuff and nonsense'. How does he pay for his comment? How is his father's reaction different from his?

13. Answer any two of the following in about 50 words each: **4x2 = 8 marks**

(a) What were the factors that had contributed towards the poverty of the beggar in the story, 'Whit's Your Dream' ?

(b) When and why does Mrs. Malik have a 'strange sinking sensation' in the story, 'A Room 10x8' ?

(c) How does the view of a child differ from an adult as discussed in the essay, 'Hum of Insects' ?

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

Write a short essay on the qualities of good education as described by Einstein.

OR

After unburdening himself to his horse, Iona writes a diary entry in which he records his feeling at the loss of his son and his overwhelming sense of loneliness. Write the diary entry.

SECTION A - READING 20

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

    1   My own recollection is that I did not have high regard for my ability. I used to be astonished whenever I won prizes and scholarships. But I very jealously guarded my character. When I merited, or seemed to the teacher to merit, a rebuke, it was unbearable for me. I remember having once received corporal punishment. I did not so much mind the punishment, as the fact that it was considered my desert. I wept piteously. That was when I was in the first or second standard. There was another such incident during the time when I was in the seventh standard. Dorabji Edulji Gimi was the headmaster then. He was popular among the boys, as he was a disciplinarian, a man of method, and a good teacher. He had made gymnastics and cricket compulsory for boys of the upper standards. I disliked both. I never took part in any exercise, cricket or football, before they were made compulsory. My shyness was one of the reasons for this aloofness, which I now see was wrong. I then had the false notion that gymnastics had nothing to do with education.

    2. Today I know that physical training should have as much place in the curriculum as mental training. I may mention, however, that I was none the worse for abstaining from exercise. That was because I had read in books about the benefits of long walks in the open air, and having liked the advice, I had formed a habit of taking walks, which has still remained with me. These walks gave me a fairly hardy constitution. The reason for my dislike for gymnastics was my keen desire to serve as nurse to my father. As soon as the school closed, I would hurry home and begin serving him. Compulsory exercise came directly in the way of this service. I requested Mr. Gimi to exempt me from gymnastics so that I might be free to serve my father. But he would not listen to me.

    3. Now it happened that one Saturday, when we had school in the morning, I had to go from home to the school for gymnastics at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I had no watch, and the clouds deceived me. Before I reached the school the boys had all left. The next day Mr. Gimi, examining the roll, found me marked absent. Being asked the reason for absence, 1 told him what had happened. He refused to believe me and ordered me to pay a fine - one or two annas (I cannot now recall how much). 1 was convicted of lying! That deeply pained me. How was 1 to prove my innocence? There was no way. 1 cried in deep

anguish. 1 saw that a man of truth must also be a man of care. This was the first and last instance of my carelessness in school.

4.   But though 1 was none the worse for having neglected exercise, 1 am still paying the penalty of another neglect. 1 do not know whence 1 got the notion that good handwriting was not a necessary part of education, but 1 retained it until I went to England. When later, especially in South Africa, I saw the beautiful handwriting of lawyers and young men born and educated in South Africa, 1 was ashamed of myself and repented of my neglect. 1 saw that bad handwriting should be regarded as a sign of an imperfect education. 1 tried later to improve mine, but it was too late. 1 could never repair the neglect of my youth. Let every young man and woman be warned by my example, and understand that good handwriting is a necessary part of education. 1 am now of opinion that children should first be taught the art of drawing before learning how to write. Let the child learn his letters by observation as he does different objects, such as flowers, birds, etc., and let him learn handwriting only after he has learnt to draw objects. He will then write a beautifully formed hand.

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

(i)   What kind of a person was Dorabji ?   2

(ii)   Why did Gandhiji dislike gymnastics and cricket?   1

(iii) Why did Gandhiji want exemption from gymnastics?   1

(iv)   What did Gandhiji think about handwriting initially? What made him change his opinion?   2

(v)   What, according to Gandhiji, is the right method of teaching good hand-writing to children?   2

(b)   Pick out words from the passage which mean the same as :   4

(i)   reprimand (para 1)

(ii)   cheated (para 3)

(iii) pain (para 3)

(iv)   preserved (para 4)

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

I believe we can change the world if we start listening to one another again. I believe that if we turn to one another, if we begin talking with each other - especially

with those we call stranger or enemy - then this world can reverse its darkening direction and change for the good. And I know with all my heart that the only way the world will change is if many more of us step forward, let go of our judgments, become curious about each other, and take the risk to begin a conversation.

Our twenty-first-century world is descending into aggression, fear, and separation. War, genocide, violence, slavery, pandemics, poverty, natural disasters - all these are commonplace in this new century, despite most people's deep longing to live together in peace.

What are we going to do about this? What role do we choose to play? Do we withdraw and hope at least to live a satisfying private life? Or do we turn to one another and do what we can to bring forth a healthy future?

To support you who aspire to restore hope to the future, we need to think about two new conversations. "What is my role in creating change ?" It is about how the world always only changes when a few individuals step forward. It doesn't change from leaders or top-level programmes or big ambitious plans. It changes when we, everyday people gathering in small groups, notice what we care about and take those first steps to change the situation.

The second new conversation is : "Can I be fearless ?" Fear is everywhere these days, and it's only increasing. Fear destroys human capacity; therefore, we are called to be fearless. Fearless doesn't mean that we are free of fear. It means we learn how to face our fear so that it stops controlling us. If we don't learn how to move past our fears, we will not be able to host conversations or become active on behalf of this troubled, still beautiful world.

Singer Harry Belafonte said, "The last source of truth and hope is the people themselves." Do you know this to be true? If not, I encourage you to begin one of these conversations. In conversation, you'll discover that other people are just as concerned, caring, and eager for change as are you.

We can change the world if we just start listening to one another again.

Margaret J. Wheatley

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

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

3. You are Kamal/Kavya, the Sports Secretary of the school. Write a notice in 50 - 80 words for your school notice board, informing the students about a camp for training students in yoga. 5

OR

The Indian Army issued an appeal to the youth of the country to join it for a challenging and adventurous career. As Secretary of Social Science Club, draft a poster in 50 - 80 words prompting the youth to join the Indian Army.

4. You are Sonam/Sohil, living at 36, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, You want to use your summer vacation to gain firsthand experience as an office assistant in a shopping mall. Write an application for the post of an office assistant giving your complete bio-data to the Manager, Crown Plaza, B.C., Part I, New Delhi. 10

OR

You are Aarti/Atul. You came across an advertisement, 'based on laser technology to help ladies look best'. You feel strongly about the dangers inherent in the use of synthetic chemicals and over-exposure of skin to laser beams. Write a letter in 125 - 150 words to the Editor of The Hindustan Times, highlighting the possible dangers to the users and suggesting action against the exploiters.

5. You are Rahul/Rekha who reads. the following headlines commenting on the measures taken by the metropolitan cities of our country to give them a 'clean' look by removing the poor without eradicating poverty. You are upset at the manner in which these steps have been taken. You also mention the steps that could have been taken to safeguard their homes and livelihood and comment on our responsibilities towards keeping the cities clean. Write an article in about 200 words.

POOR BANISHED FROM PUBLIC PLACES

COPS ASK HAWKERS, VENDORS TO PACK UP

NO BUSINESS ON ROADS

10

OR

Shahid/Aisha of Class XII has just read a book called, <u>Four Ways to Decide What</u>

<u>Career is Right</u> which talks about some tips you can follow while choosing a career. He/She has jotted down some points in his/her diary. Later, when asked to give a speech on choosing a career, he/she decides to use the following notes to write the speech. Write the speech in about 200 words.

Notes:

– Know yourself - What do you enjoy the most?

– Explore career options based on your interests

– Look for options to turn hobbies into careers

– Look for options/degrees to enhance skills

– Follow your dreams, not your friend's

SECTION C - GRAMMAR 20

6. Rearrange the following sentences sequentially to make complete sense. 1x5 = 5

(a) Set a daily goal of writing two hundred, five hundred and even one thousand words.

(b) Then set aside a regular time, like early morning and be disciplined.

(c) To start off on a writing career you need to follow a pattern.

(d) Don't worry about making what you write perfect.

(e) Just focus on getting the story out.

7. Jatin is worried at the depleting tiger population in India. He meets Valmiki Thapar, the 'tiger man' of India and discusses some of the issues involved with tiger conservation. Construct five sets of dialogues based on the cues given below. The first one has been done as an example for you. 5

- poachers - removing selling vital organs / skin / teeth / bones / paw

- some corrupt forest officers in connivance with poachers

- villagers using poison to kill them - to protect livestock

- steps to be taken to protect the tiger

- stricter laws and heavy fines to be levied

Jatin : Good morning sir, thank you for your time. I would be grateful if you could tell me why the tiger population is depleting at such a rapid rate

Valmiki Thapar : Well, there are many reasons for this.

8. The following passage has ten errors. Identify the error in each line and write them along with their corrections. The first has been done as an example.   ½x10=5

	Incorrect	**Correct**
Asthma can made exercising a struggle and	made	make
everyday activity the challenge. But it is often	(a) ____	____
overlooked, especially in adult. In one recent	(b) ____	____
study it were found that more than four thousand	(c) ____	____
men and women has undiagnosed asthma. According	(d) ____	____
with experts undiagnosed asthma could make life more	(e) ____	____
difficult and could even being deadly. Your doctor may	(f) ____	____
prescribe an inhaled asthma medication to seeing if it	(g) ____	____
help or he may perform what's known as a spirometry test.	(h) ____	____
Both these test will help him to gauge your lung function	(i) ____	____
and see who medicine would be effective in treating you.	(j) ____	____

9. Shalini/Subodh is working for the Department of Tourism and has been asked to conduct a survey on the preferences and facilities provided for the foreign tourists visiting India. Prepare a questionnaire on this topic taking help from the cues given below: 5

> reasons for visiting India
>
> choice of places
>
> cities
>
> monuments
>
> impression of cities visited
>
> impression of hotels
>
> people
>
> facilities
>
> any suggestions
>
> weather

10. Choose either of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:

    They'll soon forget their haunted nights; 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 shatter'd all their pride ...

    (a) Who does 'they' refer to in the first line? Who is the speaker? ½+½

    (b) Why have the nights been described as 'haunted' ? Who or what will haunt
        them? 1+1

    (c) What does 'cowed subjection' mean? 2

    (d) Explain the paradox in the last line. 2

    ### OR

    Seasons of mists and mellow fruitfulness,

    Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun:

    Conspiring with him how to load and bless

    With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run;

    (a) Which is the season being described in the first line? 1

    (b) Mention any four qualities of the season mentioned here. 2

    (c) Pick out the literary device in these lines and explain. 2

    (d) What are the other activities that take place during this season?
        (atleast four) 2

11. Answer any two of the following in about 50 words each: 4x2=8

    (a) How does the narrator feel on seeing his old mother? What are the changes
        that he observes in her?

    (b) What is the relation between Hamlet and the theme of the poem, 'Curtain' ?

    (c) Mention any two symbols used in the poem, 'Ars Poetica'. What do these
        symbols convey?

12. Answer the following in 80 - 100 words. 5

Why is Alexander called an 'adventurer' ? What are the qualities of an adventurer that Alexander exhibits?

OR

What is the contradiction between the second and third wish made by Mr. White in the play, 'Monkey's Paw' ? Why does he make the two wishes?

13. Answer any two of the following in about 50 words each. 4x2=8

   (a) Why does Iona feel happy in the company of the young men even though they were insensitive to his feelings?

   (b) Compare and contrast the characters of Robichon and Quinquart as depicted in the story, 'The Judgement of Paris'.

   (c) Why did Lisa's friend consider her to be cold and aloof?

14. Answer the following in 100 - 125 words. 7

How is the statement, 'Man proposes and God disposes' related to the theme of the story, 'A Room 10' x 8" ?

OR

The Censors of Piety have to submit a report to King Asoka about the work that they have done to spread Dharma amongst the people. Write the report.

Marking Scheme – Functional English

General Instructions :

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

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

Q1   READING   LEARNING FROM FAILURE   TOTAL MARKS: 12

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

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

Marking : No penalty for spelling and grammar.

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

Answers : a)

i.   If we fail, we think carefully about the precise cause and strive to improve upon our faults / Success can indiscriminately reinforce all our prior actions.

1 mark

ii.

● It depends on the quality of the learning from the experience.   ½ mark

● If the learning is high the growth will be substantial   ½ mark

iii.

- Quality of how we respond systematically to chance events is crucial.

  2 marks

iv.

- The person with a positive mindset tends to embrace challenges   ½ mark

- Learn from criticism and reach higher levels of achievement.   ½ mark

v.

- Greater awareness and knowledge of oneself, courage, determination, and, above all, humility – are all qualities which enable one to wear one's success with dignity and grace.   1 mark

  (any two qualities)

vi.

- It means that one has to die someday leaving behind all our possessions (financial, intellectual or emotional)   1 mark

- All accumulated wealth to be shared with humanity at large (not for personal use)   1 mark

b.   VOCABULARY   **4 marks**

Objective : To deduce the meanings of unfamiliar lexical items.

Marking : 1 mark each (4 marks)

Answers :   (i) fortuitous\chance

   (ii) incredible

   (iii) cornerstone

   (iv) custodians

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

Objective :   To develop the skill of taking down notes

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

Marking :   **Note making**   **5 marks**

   Heading   1 mark

(with or without key)

(minimum four)

Content   3 marks

(minimum three sub headings)

Important instructions:

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

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

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

Q 2.a) Note Making

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

Suggested Notes

Title : Cycling / benefits of cycling (any other suitable title)

1.   Health benefits of Cycling

    a.   good aerobic / physical fitness exercise

    b.   incr. life span 3-14 mnths longer

    c.   benefits public health

2.   Risks / Hazards of cycling

    a.   threat of accidents

        i.   risk 4 times greater for cyclists than car drivers

    b.   exposure to vehicle exhaust

        i.   tend to breathe twice as deeply as car drivers

        ii.   causes respiratory & heart problems

3.   Research findings

   a.   switch to cycling

   b.   less congestion

   c.   reduces plltn

   d.   elderly benefit more

   e.   suitable transpt planning promotes cycling

   Key:

   1.   incr.   –   increase

   2.   mnths.   –   months

   3.   &   –   and

   4.   plltn.   –   pollution

   5.   transpt   -   transport

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

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

Q2b) Summary

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

2)   To test ability of extraction

Marking: Content   2 marks

Expression   1 mark

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

SECTION B   **WRITING**   **TOTAL - 25 MARKS**

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

Q.3. OPTION-1   **NOTICE - EXCURSION**   **TOTAL ñ 5 MARKS**

Objective: To write in an appropriate style of a notice

Marking :   Format   1 mark

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

(The candidate should not be penalized if he has written the notice in block letters or not enclosed it within a box.)

Content   2 marks

Suggested Value Points

1.   what, when, where and how

2.   last date for registration

3.   fee and other details

4.   any other

Expression   2 marks

●   Coherence and relevance of ideas, accuracy and style

Option-2   **FACTUAL DESCRIPTION - CLASSROOM**   **TOTAL ñ 5 MARKS**

Objective :   To use a style appropriate of a factual description

Marking :   5 marks

Format (title)   ½ mark

Content   2½ marks

Suggested value points:

●   various activities taking place in the class both positive and negative

●   discipline and noise level of the class

●   arrival of the headmaster and the changes observed.

Expression   2 marks

Coherence and relevance of ideas and style

Q.4. Option -1   LETTER OF APPLICATION ñ PEER EDUCATOR   TOTAL -10 MARKS

NOTE: Any formal letter of application offering to work as a peer educator. Relevant details like personal/academic, experience/training, other interests, references should be included either in the letter format or in the resume (marks should not be deducted if bio-data is not separately written).

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: Format   2 marks

(1. sender's address, 2. date

3. address of the addressee

4. salutation, 5. subject

6. complimentary close

7. sender's signature/name)

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

- reference to advertisement

- relevant details

a.   personal details

b.   qualification / training

c.   experience if any

d.   other achievements

e.   any other

f.   references

Expression   4marks

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2)

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2)

Or

Option -2   LETTER TO THE EDITOR ñ EDUCATION FOR ALL   TOTAL -10 MARKS

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: Format   2 marks

(1. sender's address 2. date

3. address of the addressee

4. salutation 5. subject

6. complimentary close

7. sender's signature/name)

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

- education for development and progress

- literacy workshops \ seminars\ peer education \ each one teach one

- literacy activities in the neighbourhood

- any other

Expression   4 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2)

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2)

Q.5. Option -1   SPEECH ñ CHOOSING A CAREER   TOTAL ñ 10 MARKS

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: Format   1 mark

(to include greeting and thanking the gathering)

Content   4 marks

Suggested Value Points

(Atleast few points from the question paper to be included)

- know yourself – what do you enjoy the most?

- explore career options based on your interests

- look for options to turn hobbies into careers

- look for options/degrees to enhance skills

- follow your dreams not your friend's

Any other relevant points

Expression   5 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2½)

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

Option ñ 2

ARTICLE ñ YOUTH AND THE INTERNET

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

To analyze given input and arrive at conclusions

Marking: Format   1 mark

(heading and writer's name)

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

(Atleast few points from the question paper to be included)

Advantages of the Internet

- kids online able to read, think and compose thoughts

- creates a world of good

- created generation of people who could be educated

Disadvantages

- addiction

- interference with daily life

- meet unpleasant characters

Need to educate youngsters

- the dangers of using the internet

- positive power of the net

Any other relevant point

Expression   5 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2½)

- coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

SECTION C   (GRAMMAR)   20 MARKS

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

Q6.   REARRANGING   TOTAL: 5 MARKS

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

5 marks

Marking: 1 mark for every correct answer

Answer   (E, B, A, D, C)

1. Obesity is an ailment characterized by excessive accumulation of body fat.

2. For a person to be classified as obese the excess body weight needs to measure above certain levels.

3. The easiest way to do this is through the body mass index (BMI)

4. According to the table, a person with a BMI of 27, while overweight is not obese.

5. However a person with a BMI of more than 28 is obese and faces several health risks.

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

NOTE: **Full marks to be awarded irrespective of the fact that a student attempts four sets of exchanges or five sets. In case the student has written five sets and one of them is incorrect, then full marks to be awarded.**

Objectives: To read and arrange sentences in a sequential order

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

Sample Answers

Ravi:	Do you find any change in the landscape?
Anisha:	Yes, the landscape has been marred by large number of concrete structures

Ravi:	I agree, but we now have world class malls and business centres.
Anisha:	Yes I can see that. I am pleasantly surprised.

Ravi:	Do you find the city very congested?
Anisha:	Yes. It's so crowded – must be because of the rapid increase in population

Ravi:	What do you feel about the traffic?
Anisha:	It's so chaotic.

Ravi:	It is because of the increase in traffic that we have so much of pollution.
Anisha:	You are right. I do feel the effect of the pollution when I step out.

Q.8. EDITING   **TOTAL: 5 MARKS**

Objectives: To use grammatical items appropriately

Marking: ½ mark each

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

	Incorrect		**Correct**
a.	is	-	was
b.	grab	-	grabbed
c.	prevent	-	preventing/prevented
d.	but	-	and
e.	think	-	thought
f.	the	-	a
g.	was	-	were
h.	stop	-	stopped
i.	get	-	got
j.	their	-	there

Note: Line 3(c) has 2 options as indicated above

Q9. FRAMING QUESTIONS   TOTAL-5 MARKS

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

Marking: ½ mark each for every accurate question framed

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

1. Where did you spend your childhood?

2. Can you share some of the memorable experiences of your school days?

3. What was your first job?

4. What is the secret of your fitness?

5. Which year did you enter into politics?

6. Can you share some of the highlights of your political career?

7. Who is your role model? \ Who has had the greatest influence on you? (in your life)

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8.   Are you able to spend adequate time with your family?

9.   What are your impressions of India?

10.   Where do you see yourself after 5 years? \ What are your future plans?

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

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

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

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

Marking: 7 marks

Answers:

OPTION (1) OF MOTHERíS AMONG OTHER THINGS

a)   mother of the narrator   - 1 mark

b)   metaphor – mother's hands compared to an eagle's talon   - 1 + 1 mark

c)   fingers – caught in a mouse trap   - 1 + 1 mark

d)   aged – crippled – unable to use both the fingers / has slowed down.\ lost her importance in the family   (Any two)
                                                              - 1 + 1 mark

OPTION (2) CURTAIN

a)   curtain – Helen Spalding   - ½ + ½ mark

b)   two people who have been very close have separated by natural consent and are coming to terms with their separation   - 1+1 mark

c)   unusual collocation – shrunken sense is unusual combination of words.

      irony \ oxymoron\ paradox – the contradiction lies in the fact that the senses which are meant to sense \ feel have become numb.

metaphor - taste being compared to shrunken sense (any one of the above)

- 1 mark

The emotions have become numb with grief. - 1 mark

d) in shock, disbelief and sorrowful - 1 mark

agony of separation - 1 mark

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

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

Expression: 1 mark

a) first stanza – hectic activity – abundance

second stanza – slower pace – time of harvesting, storing, peaceful and contented

b) Any two symbols from the poem with an expression

- globed fruit
- medallion
- worn out casement ledge
- flight of birds
- open doorway
- leaning grasses
- climbing of the moon
- twigs released by the moon
- Any other

c) the non-combatants are unrealistic, insensitive, selfish, the ones to start a war.

Q12. PLAY **TOTAL-5 MARKS**

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

Marking: **Content:** 3 marks

Expression: 2 marks

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OPTION (1) AN ADVENTURE STORY

a)   getting Queen Mother to talk \ breaking her vow of silence is his greatest victory

b)   shows his sensitive, emotional, insecure, human side.

c)   not in keeping with his otherwise image as ambitious, arrogant, merciless, and cruel conqueror.

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OR

</div>

OPTION (2) MONKEYíS PAW

Suggested answer

- He loses his life when he is accidently caught in the machinery.

- Father at first inquisitive, but after wishing feels paw moving, sees faces in the fire – apprehensive and fearful (later) of the power of the paw.

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

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

Marking: Content   -   3 marks

Expression -   1 mark

a)   becoming greedy, careless \ stealing someone else's dreams takes everything for granted

b)   life has turned a full circle – she had the sinking feeling when she was ushered into the room '10× 8' – guilt and remorse for her past actions, fear of the future \ regret for past action

c)   world is the chief toy and a perfectly happy place, music of insects enchanting, believe adults laugh because they are happy; smile because they are kind \ innocence of childhood.

for an adult, world a problem; run down machine; stuffy full of stabbing creatures making irritating noises.

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

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

Marking: Content - 4 marks

Expression - 3 marks

Option -1 **ON EDUCATION** **DIARY ENTRY**

Note: Marks should be awarded for student's creativity

Suggested Value Points:

- school - centre for preserving and passing on culture and heritage

- knowledge not static, has to be renewed

- education should aim at creating individuals who can think critically and give back to society more than taking back from it

- should aim at inspiring students by using methods to arouse interest in the subjects being taught without creating an unhealthy competitive environment.

- teachers should be given freedom to create their own curriculum and methodology.

- more stress on practice

- creation of holistic individuals not specialists.

- competition versus cooperation

Option- 2 GRIEF

Suggested Value Points:

- his feeling at the loss of his son and his overwhelming sense of loneliness

- son had died of fever a week ago

- lonely-no wife, daughter in the village, no friends

- callous, insensitive people

- making desperate attempt to unburden his grief

- unburdens to his horse

- slight relief

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

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

Q1. READING   **TOTAL MARKS: 12**

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

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

Marking : No penalty for spelling and grammar.

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

Answers : (a)

    i.   Popular among the boys, disciplinarian, a man of method and a good teacher (any two)   2 marks

    ii.   Shyness / false notion that gymnastics had nothing to do with education (any one)   1 mark

    iii. To serve his father   1 mark

    iv   -   initial view – good handwriting not necessary

          -    embarrassed when he saw the beautiful handwriting of lawyers in South Africa   1+1 mark

    v.   -   drawing objects before writing

          -    learning letters through observations of flowers and birds   1+1 mark

b.   VOCABULARY

Objective : To deduce the meanings of unfamiliar lexical items.

Marking : 1 mark each (4 marks)

Answers :   i. rebuked

                    ii. deceived

                    ii. anguish

                    iv. retained

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

Objective : To develop the skill of taking down notes

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

Marking : Note making   5 marks

              Heading   1 mark

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

              Content   3 marks
              (minimum three sub headings)

Important instructions:

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

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

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

Q 2.a Note making

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

Suggested Notes

Title : HOW TO CHANGE THE WORLD

                    or

Any other suitable title

1. Ways to change world

    a. start listening to one another

    b. let go of judgemental behavior

    c. b'come curious about each other

    d. risk beginning a conv.

2. Problems of 21st century

    a) has descended into

        i.   aggr.

        ii. fear

        iii. separation

        iv. war

        v.   genocide

        vi. slavery

        vii. poverty

        viii. natural disasters

3 Important questions

    a   What to be done to solve prob?

    b   Our roles in solving prob.

    c. We withdraw or get involved

    d. changes do not happen from top level leaders \ programmes

    e. change brought about at individual level

4 Meaning of fearlessness

    a   not freedom from fear

    b. How to face fear?

    c. not allowing it to control us

    d. learning to move ahead inspite of it.

5. Imp. of holding conversation

    a. Discovering ppl. to be

        i. concerned

        ii. caring

        iii eager for change

Key:

1. b'come   –   become

2. conv.   –   conversation

3. aggr.   –   aggression

4. prob.   –   problem

5. ppl.   -   people

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

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

Q2. b. SUMMARY

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

    2) To test the ability of extraction

Marking: Content   2 marks

          Expression   1 mark

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

SECTION B   **(WRITING)**   **TOTAL - 25 MARKS**

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

Q.3. OPTION 1   **NOTICE ñ YOGA CAMP**   **TOTAL ñ 5 MARKS**

Objective: To write in an appropriate style of a notice

Marking :   Format   1 mark

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

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

Content   2 marks

Suggested Value Points

- mention the event

- time, date, venue

- purpose of the camp

- duration

- any other relevant information

Expression   2 marks

● Coherence and relevance of ideas, accuracy and style)

OPTION 2   **POSTER ñ JOIN THE INDIAN ARMY**   **TOTAL ñ 5 MARKS**

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

Marking : Content   3 marks

(to include heading and issuing authority)

Suggested Value points

- theme/topic

- purpose

- message/appeal

- catchy slogans

- caption

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-    name of the issuing authority

-    any other relevant points

Expression   2 marks

●   coherence and relevance of ideas and style

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

Q.4. Option -1   **LETTER OF JOB APPLICATION**   **TOTAL -10 MARKS**

NOTE: Any formal letter of application offering to work as an office assistant. Relevant details like personal/academic, experience/training, other interests, references should be included either in the letter format or in the resume (marks should not be deducted if bio-data is not separately written).

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

            To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: Format   2 marks

1.   sender's address

2.   date

3.   address of the addressee

4.   salutation

5.   subject

6.   complimentary close

7.   sender's signature/name

Content   4 marks
(includes the covering letter and bio data)

Suggested value points

-    Personal details (name, father's name, DOB/age, Address, Contact No./ Telephone no).

-    Academic details

-    Achievements

-    References

-    any other relevant points

Expression: 4 marks

(Grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   2 marks

Coherence and relevance of ideas and style)   2 marks

Option -2

LETTER TO THE EDITOR ñ DANGER - USE OF SYNTHETIC

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CHEMICALS   TOTAL -10 MARKS

</div>

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently

Marking: Format   2 marks

1.   sender's address

2.   date

3.   address of the addressee

4.   salutation

5.   subject

6.   complimentary close

7.   sender's signature/name

Content   4 marks

Suggested value points

-    disturbed by the manner in which customers are fooled

-    apathy of the society \ community \ authorities

-    recording feelings about dangers involved

-    suggesting measures – creating awareness; stringent

actions

-    any other relevant points

Expression   4 marks

•   grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2)

•   coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2)

Q.5. Option -1

ARTICLE – REMOVING THE POOR WITHOUT ERADICATING POVERTY

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: Format	1 mark

(heading and writer's name)

Content	4 mark

Suggested value points

- measures taken by the metropolitan cities to give the city a 'clean' look

- removing the poor without eradicating poverty

- mention steps that could have been taken to safeguard their homes and livelihood

- people's responsibility to keep the city clean

- any other relevant points

Expression	5 marks

- grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings (2½)

- Coherence and relevance of ideas and style (2½)

Option ñ 2

SPEECH ñ CHOOSING A CAREER	**TOTAL ñ 10 MARKS**

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

To plan, organize and present ideas coherently.

Marking: Format	1 mark

(to include greeting and thanking)

Content	4 mark

Suggested Value Points

Any view point based on given input

- know yourself – what do you enjoy the most?

- explore career options based on your interests

- look for options to turn hobbies into careers

- look for options/degrees to enhance skills

- follow your dreams not your friend's

- any other relevant points

Expression   5 marks

● grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spellings   (2½)

● coherence and relevance of ideas and style   (2½)

SECTION C   **(GRAMMAR)**   **20 MARKS**

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

Q6. REARRANGING   **TOTAL: 5 MARKS**

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

Marking: 1 mark for every correct answer

Answer

(C, A, B, D, E) \ (C, B, A, E, D)

a. To start off on a writing career you need to follow a pattern.

b. Set a daily goal of writing two hundred, five hundred and even one thousand words.

c. Then set aside a regular time, like, early morning and be disciplined.

d. Don't worry about making what you write perfect.

e. Just focus on getting the story out.

Or

a. To start off on a writing career you need to follow a pattern.

b. Then set aside a regular time, like, early morning and be disciplined.

c. Set a daily goal of writing two hundred, five hundred and even one thousand words.

d. Just focus on getting the story out.

e. Don't worry about making what you write perfect.

Q7. DIALOGUE WRITING   TOTAL-5 MARKS

NOTE: Full marks to be awarded irrespective of the fact that a student attempts four sets of exchanges or five sets. In case the student has written five sets and one of them is incorrect, then full marks to be awarded.

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

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

Sample Answers:

a. Jatin: Do you think the poachers are the main reason for the depletion of the tiger population?

Valmik Thapar: Yes, they are responsible. They sell the vital organs of the tigers like skin, teeth, bones etc.

b. Jatin: Do you think the forest officers are also involved?

VT: Yes, some corrupt forest officers are involved with the poachers.

c. Jatin: How are the villagers responsible for the depletion of the tiger population?

VT: Villagers use poison to kill them in order to protect their livestock.

d. Jatin: What do you think should be done in such a situation?

VT: Effective steps should be taken to protect the tiger.

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e. Jatin: What kind of steps can be taken?

VT: Strict laws should be enforced and heavy fines should be imposed on those responsible for depletion of the tiger population.

(Any other suitable exchange may be accepted)

Q.8. EDITING   TOTAL: 5 MARKS

Objective: To use grammatical items appropriately

Marking: ½ mark each

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

	Incorrect		Correct
a.	the	-	a
b.	adult	-	adults
c.	were	-	was
d.	has	-	have
e.	with	-	to
f.	being	-	be \ become
g.	seeing	-	see
h.	help	-	helps
i.	test	-	tests
j.	who	-	which

Note: Line 6(f) has 2 options as indicated above

Q9. FRAMING QUESTIONS   TOTAL-5 MARKS

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

Marking: ½ mark each for every accurate question framed

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

Suggested Answers:

1.   Why did you choose to visit India?

2.   Which all places did you visit?

3.   Which is your favourite city?

4.   What do you think about the monuments in India?

5.   What are your impressions about the cities that you have visited?

6.   What do you feel about the hotels that you have stayed at?

7.   Do you find the people of India warm and friendly?

8.   Are you impressed by the facilities provided by the Department of Tourism?

9.   How do you find the weather here?

10.   Do you have any suggestions to make for the improvement of the facilities offered by the Department?

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

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

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

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

Marking: 7 marks

Answers:

OPTION (1)   SURVIVORS

a)   survivors   - ½ mark

     non-combatants   - ½ mark

b)   – their disturbed sleep at night \ nightmares

     - visions of their dead friends \of battles fought\ death and destruction \ bloody
     wars   - 1 + 1 mark

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c) combatants cower or hide in fear from the visions that terrify them and give them nightmares \ helplessness - 2 marks

d) the war that was supposed to bring them glory has caused them suffering and disillusionment \ has shattered the pride of the soldiers. - 2 marks

OPTION (2)   **ODE TO AUTUMN**

a) Autumn - 1 mark

b) mellowness; mists; abundance; flowering; ripening of fruits; collecting the nectar (Any four) - ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ = 2 marks

c) personification - sun and autumn personified as bosom friends conspiring together to ripen the fruits and vegetables

Imagery - vivid description of the autumn season / maturing sun.

Transferred epithet – the sun has been described as having matured, which is a human quality.

(any one literary device with explanation) - 1+1=2 marks

d) reaping; harvesting; winnowing; gleaning, watching the cider being extracted
- ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ = 2 marks

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

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

                 Expression: 1 mark

SUGGESTED ANSWERS

a) choking sensation /feeling of guilt / regretful /utter helplessness/ remorseful, realization that she will not be there for a long time / feather of one time wing.

has become emaciated, frail, lost weight, shrivelled, bent, shrunken in size, slow in her movements. (any three)

b) To emphasize the feeling of loneliness and confusion that Hamlet experiences. the similarity with the feelings of the two lovers.

c) Any two symbols from the poem with an explanation

- globed fruit – delectable / wholesome

- medallion – priceless

- worn out casement ledge – classic element/timelessness

- flight of birds – imagination

- open doorway – grief, sadness and void

- leaning grasses- love / surrender of the self

Q12. DRAMA   TOTAL-5 MARKS

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

Expression: 2 marks

OPTION (1)   AN ADVENTURE STORY

Alexander is to become the world conqueror

loved facing challenges

ready to face the unknown

fearless /reckless/ambitious/impulsive/ruthless

believed in action

OPTION (2)   THE MONKEYíS PAW

second wish – wishing for the dead son to come alive

third wish – wishing him dead again

reason – wife devastated after son's death –forces him to wish on the paw – after

hearing knocking – frightened at the thought of seeing disfigured son and effect

on his wife – does not want to play with nature – wants son to rest in peace

Q13. PROSE   TOTAL 4X2=8 MARKS

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

Marking: Content: 3 marks

                Expression: 1 mark

a)   lost his son

        engulfed in grief

        their chatter helped him to forget his grief for a short while / diversion of his
        mind for a brief time.

b)   both talented comedians in love with the same girl

        both equally appreciated by the public and the critic

        (any other suitable comparison)

        Robichon – robust –open –loves to show off

        Quinquart – skinny – quiet – secretive about his plans

        (any other suitable contrast)

c)   Lisa – quiet, reclusive, found the girls and their conversation frivolous

        appeared very intense and was extremely sensitive to the pain and suffering
        around her.

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

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

Marking: Content   -   4 marks

            Expression -   3 marks

OPTION (1)   A ROOM 10' 8'

Note: Marks should be awarded for the student's creativity

Suggested Value Points:

Theme

A lady's desire to own her home and be its mistress and to stay on in Delhi – decides
to allot the store room to her mother-in-law as long as she lives – very keen to move
in – takes keen interest in its construction – but destiny thwarts her plans – the
government acquires the property – has to leave Delhi – daughter-in-law becomes

mistress after the death of her husband when they finally move into the house – relegated to the same room 10' × 8' which she had designed for her mother-in-law

OPTION (2)   **KING   ASOKA**

Suggested Value Points:

-      engaged in the spread of Law of Piety among the people.

-      working towards the progress , welfare and happiness of the people.

-      ensuring justice for all especially the old, the homeless and those with large families / effected by calamities

-      practising high moral standards personally

MATHEMATICS

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

1. ***All*** *questions are compulsory.*

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

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

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

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

QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/1/1
SECTION A

Question numbers 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each.

1. State the reason for the relation R in the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ given by $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ not to be transitive.

2. Write the value of $\sin\left[\dfrac{\pi}{3} - \sin^{-1}\left(-\dfrac{1}{2}\right)\right]$

3. For a 2×2 matrix, $A = [a_{ij}]$, whose elements are given by $a_{ij} = \dfrac{i}{j}$, write the value of a_{12}.

4. For what value of x, the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 5-x & x+1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is singular ?

5. Write A^{-1} for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

6. Write the value of $\int \sec x \, (\sec x + \tan x) \, dx$.

7. Write the value of $\int \dfrac{dx}{x^2 + 16}$

8. For what value of 'a' the vectors $2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$ and $a\hat{i} + 6\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$ are collinear?

9. Write the direction cosines of the vector $-2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 5\hat{k}$.

10. Write the intercept cut off by the plane $2x + y - z = 5$ on x-axis.

SECTION - B

Question numbers 11 to 22 carry 4 marks each.

11. Consider the binary operation * on the set {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} defined by $a * b = \min. \{a, b\}$. Write the operation table of the operation *.

12. Prove the following:

$$\cot^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} \right] = \frac{x}{2}, \; x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

OR

Find the value of $\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{y}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x - y}{x + y}\right)$

13. Using properties of determinants, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a^2 & ab & ac \\ ba & -b^2 & bc \\ ca & cb & -c^2 \end{vmatrix} = 4a^2b^2c^2$$

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14. Find the value of 'a' for which the function f defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a \sin \dfrac{\pi}{2}(x+1), & x \le 0 \\ \dfrac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at x = 0.

15. Differentiate $x^{x \cos x} + \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$ w.r.t. x

OR

If $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$, $y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$, find $\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

16. Sand is pouring from a pipe at the rate of 12 cm³/s. The falling sand forms a cone on the grou;nd in such a way that the height of the cone is always one-sixth of the radius of the base. How fast is the height of the sand cone increasing when the height is 4cm?

OR

Find the points on the curve $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$ at which the tangents are parallel to x-axis.

17. Evaluate: $\displaystyle \int \dfrac{5x + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}}\, dx$

OR

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

18. Solve the following differential equation:

$e^x \tan y\, dx + (1 - e^x) \sec^2 y\, dy = 0$

19. Solve the following differential equation:

$\cos^2 x\, \dfrac{dy}{dx} + y = \tan x.$

20. Find a unit vector perpendicular to each of the vectors $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$, where $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ and $\vec{b} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$.

21. Find the angle between the following pair of lines:

$$\frac{-x+2}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{7} = \frac{z+3}{-3} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x+2}{-1} = \frac{2y-8}{4} = \frac{z-5}{4}$$

and check whether the lines are parallel or perpendicular.

22. Probabilities of solving a specific problem independently by A and B are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively. If both try to solve the problem independently, find the probability that (i) the problem is solved (ii) exactly one of them solves the problem.

SECTION - C

Question numbers 23 to 29 carry 6 marks each.

23. Using matrix method, solve the following system of equations:

$$\frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{y} + \frac{10}{z} = 4, \quad \frac{4}{x} - \frac{6}{y} + \frac{5}{z} = 1, \quad \frac{6}{x} + \frac{9}{y} - \frac{20}{z} = 2; \quad x, y, z \neq 0$$

OR

Using elementary transformations, find the inverse of the matrix

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

24. Show that of all the rectangles inscribed in a given fixed circle, the square has the maximum area.

25. Using integration find the area of the triangular region whose sides have equations $y = 2x + 1$, $y = 3x + 1$ and $x = 4$.

26. Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2 \sin x \cos x \tan^{-1}(\sin x)\, dx$

OR

Evaluate: $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^{4} x + \cos^{4} x}\, dx$

27. Find the equation of the plane which contains the line of intersection of the planes $\vec{r} \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}) - 4 = 0$, $\vec{r} \cdot (2\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}) + 5 = 0$ and which is perpendicular to the plane $\vec{r} \cdot (5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 6\hat{k}) + 8 = 0$.

28. A factory makes tennis rackets and cricket bats. A tennis racket takes 1.5 hours of machine time and 3 hours of craftman's time in its making while a cricket bat takes 3 hours of machine time and 1 hour of craftman's time. In a day, the factory has the availability of not more than 42 hours of machine time and 24 hours of craftsman's time. If the profit on a racket and on a bat is Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively, find the number of tennis rackets and crickets bats that the factory must manufacture to earn the maximum profit. Make it as an L.P.P. and solve graphically.

29. Suppose 5% of men and 0.25% of women have grey hair. A grey haired person is selected at random. What is the probability of this person being male? Assume that there are equal number of males and females.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/1
SECTION A

Question numbers 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each.

1. Let A = {1, 2, 3}, B = {4, 5, 6, 7} and let f = {(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)} be a function from A to B. State whether f is one-one or not.

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

3. Evaluate :

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos 15^\circ & \sin 15^\circ \\ \sin 75^\circ & \cos 75^\circ \end{vmatrix}$$

4. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, write A^{-1} in terms of A.

5. If a matrix has 5 elements, write all possible orders it can have.

6. Evaluate:

$$\int (ax + b)^3 \, dx$$

7. Evaluate:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

8. Write the direction-cosines of the line joining the points $(1, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 1, 1)$.

9. Write the projection of the vector $\hat{i} - \hat{j}$ on the vector $\hat{i} + \hat{j}$.

10. Write the vector equation of a line given by $\dfrac{x-5}{3} = \dfrac{y+4}{7} = \dfrac{z-6}{2}$.

SECTION B

Question numbers 11 to 22 carry 4 marks each.

11. Let $f : R \to R$ be defined as $f(x) = 10x + 7$. Find the function $g : R \to R$ such that $gof = fog = I_R$.

OR

A binary operation * on the set $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ is defined as :

$$a * b = \begin{cases} a + b, & \text{if} \quad a + b < 6 \\ a + b - 6, & \text{if} \quad a + b \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

Show that zero is the identity for this operation and each element 'a' of the set is, invertible with 6 – a, being the inverse of 'a'.

12. Prove that:

$$\tan^{-1}\left|\frac{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{1-x}}\right| = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1} x, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq 1$$

13. Using properties of determinants, solve the following for x :

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 2x-3 & 3x-4 \\ x-4 & 2x-9 & 2x-16 \\ x-8 & 2x-27 & 3x-64 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

14. Find the relationship between 'a' and 'b' so that the function 'f' defined by:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+1, & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ bx+3, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 3.$$

OR

If $\quad x^y = e^{x-y}$, show that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{\log x}{\{\log (x\,e)\}^2}$.

15. Prove that $y = \dfrac{4\sin\theta}{2+\cos\theta} - \theta$ is an increasing function in $\left[0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$.

OR

If the radius of a sphere is measured as 9 cm with an error of 0.03 cm, then find the approximate error in calculating its surface area.

16. If $x = \tan\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\log y\right)$, show that

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

17. Evaluate:

$$\int\limits_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} \, dx$$

18. Solve the following differential equation:

$$x \, dy - y \, dx = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx$$

19. Solve the following differential equation:

$$(y + 3x^2) \frac{dx}{dy} = x$$

20. Using vectors, find the area of the triangle with vertices A(1, 1, 2), B(2, 3, 5) and C(1, 5, 5).

21. Find the shortest distance between the following lines whose vector equations are:

$$\mathbf{r} = (1 - t) \, \hat{i} + (t - 2) \, \hat{j} + (3 - 2t) \, \hat{k} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = (s + 1) \, \hat{i} + (2s - 1) \, \hat{j} - (2s + 1) \, \hat{k}$$

22. A random variable X has the following probability distribution:

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P(X)	0	K	2K	2K	3K	K^2	$2K^2$	$7K^2 + K$

Determine:

(i) K

(ii) $P(X < 3)$

(iii) $P(X > 6)$

(iv) $P(0 < X < 3)$

OR

Find the probability of throwing at most 2 sixes in 6 throws of a single die.

SECTION C

Question numbers 23 to 29 carry 6 marks each.

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

$$4x + 3y + 2z = 60$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 45$$

$$6x + 2y + 3z = 70$$

24. Show that the right-circular cone of least curved surface and given volume has an altitude equal to $\sqrt{2}$ times the radius of the base.

OR

A window has the shape of a rectangle surmounted by an equilateral triangle. If the perimeter of the window is 12 m, find the dimensions of the rectangle that will produce the largest area of the window.

25. Evaluate:

$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{\tan x}}$$

OR

Evaluate:

$$\int \frac{6x + 7}{\sqrt{(x - 5)(x - 4)}} \, dx$$

26. Sketch the graph of $y = |x + 3|$ and evaluate the area under the curve $y = |x + 3|$ above x-axis and between $x = -6$ to $x = 0$.

27. Find the distance of the point (- 1, - 5, - 10), from the point of intersection of the line $\vec{r} = \left(2\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}\right) + \lambda \left(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}\right)$ and the plane $\vec{r} \cdot \left(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) = 5$.

28. Given three identical boxes I, II and III each containing two coins. In box I, both coins are gold coins, in box II, both are silver coins and in box III, there is one gold

and one silver coin. A person chooses a box at random and takes out a coin. If the coin is of gold, what is the probability that the other coin in the box is also of gold?

29. A merchant plans to sell two types of personal computers - a desktop model and a portable, model that will cost Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. He estimates that the total monthly demand of computers will not exceed 250 units. Determine the number of units of each type of computers which the merchant should stock to get maximum profit if he does not want to invest more than Rs. 70 lakhs and his profit on the desktop model is Rs. 4,500 and on the portable model is Rs. 5,000. Make an L.P.P. and solve it graphically.

Marking Scheme –– Mathematics

General Instructions :

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION - A

Q. No.   Marks

1-10.   1. $(1, 2) \in R$, $(2, 1) \in R$ but $(1, 1) \notin R$ 2. 1   3. $a_{12} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

4. $x = 3$ 5. $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 6. $\tan x + \sec x + c$ 7. $\dfrac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} \dfrac{x}{4} + c$

8. $a = -4$ 9. $-\dfrac{2}{\sqrt{30}}, \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{30}}, \dfrac{-5}{\sqrt{30}}$ 10. $\dfrac{5}{2}$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ m

SECTION - B

11.

$a * b$	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	2	2	2
3	1	2	3	3	3
4	1	2	3	4	4
5	1	2	3	4	5

1½ marks, for correct structuring of table.

½ mark for each correct row / column

4 m

12. $\text{LHS} = \cot^{-1}\left[\dfrac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}}\right]$

$\therefore \text{LHS} = \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) + \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) - \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)}\right]$ 2 m

$= \cot^{-1}\left|\cot \frac{x}{2}\right|$ 1 m

$= \dfrac{x}{2}$ 1 m

OR

100

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

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \left(\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{y} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$ 2 m

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$ 1 m

13. Taking a, b, c respectivly common from R_1, R_2, R_3 toget

LHS = Determinant = $abc \begin{vmatrix} -a & b & c \\ a & -b & c \\ a & b & -c \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

Taking a, b, c respectivly common from C_1, C_2, C_3 toget

LHS = $a^2 b^2 c^2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

Applying $R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + R_1$, $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 + R_1$, toget

LHS = $a^2 b^2 c^2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 1 m

$$= a^2 b^2 c^2 \cdot (-1)(-4) = 4 a^2 b^2 c^2 = \text{RHS}$$ 1 m

14. L.H.L. = $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = a$ 1 m

$$f(0) = a \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = a$$ ½ m

R.H.L. = $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{(1-\cos x)}{x^2}$

101

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot 2 \left(\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \frac{x}{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

2 m

$$\therefore \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$

½ m

15. $\quad y = x^{x \cos x} + \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} = u + v$

½ m

$u = x^{x \cos x} \Rightarrow \log u = x \cos x \cdot \log x$

½ m

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{1}{u} \cdot \dfrac{du}{dx} = \dfrac{x \cos x}{x} + \cos x \cdot \log x - x \sin x \log x$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{du}{dx} = x^{x \cos x} (\cos x + \log x \cdot \cos x - x \sin x \log x)$

1 m

$v = \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}, \quad \dfrac{dv}{dx} = \dfrac{(x^2 - 1) 2x - (x^2 + 1) 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = - \dfrac{4x}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$

1 m

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{dy}{dx} = x^{x \cos x} (\cos x + \log x \cdot \cos x - x \sin x \log x) - \dfrac{4x}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$

1 m

OR

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{dx}{d\theta} = a (1 - \cos \theta) \text{ and } \dfrac{dy}{d\theta} = - a \sin \theta$

1 m

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{dy}{dx} = - \dfrac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$

1 m

$\dfrac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \dfrac{(1 - \cos \theta)(-\cos \theta) + \sin \theta (\sin \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2} \cdot \dfrac{d\theta}{dx}$

1 m

$\quad = \dfrac{(1 - \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2} \cdot \dfrac{1}{a (1 - \cos \theta)}$

$\quad = \dfrac{1}{a (1 - \cos \theta)^2} \text{ or } \dfrac{1}{4a} \operatorname{cosec}^4 \frac{\theta}{2}$

1 m

16. Here $\dfrac{dv}{dt} = 12 \text{ cm}^3/s$ and $h = \dfrac{1}{6} r$ 1 m

$$v = \dfrac{1}{3}\, \pi\, r^2 h \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$= \dfrac{1}{3}\, \pi\, (6h)^2 \cdot h = 12\,\pi\, h^3 \qquad\qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$\dfrac{dv}{dt} = 36\pi\, h^2 \cdot \dfrac{dh}{dt} \;\Rightarrow\; \dfrac{dh}{dt} = \dfrac{1}{36\pi\, h^2}\, \dfrac{dv}{dt} \qquad\qquad \text{1 m}$$

when $h = 4$ cm, $\dfrac{dh}{dt} = \dfrac{1}{36\pi\,(16)}\, 12 = \dfrac{1}{48\pi}$ cm/s   1 m.

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

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; 2x + 2y\,\dfrac{dy}{dx} - 2 = 0 \qquad\qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\therefore\; \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1-x}{y} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{½ m}$$

since tangents are parallel to x axis $\therefore\; \dfrac{1-x}{y} = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; x = 1$ 1 m

$$\Rightarrow\; (1)^2 + y^2 - 2(1) - 3 = 0 \;\Rightarrow\; y^2 = 4 \;\therefore\; y = \pm 2 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

Hence the points are $(1, 2), (1, -2)$ ½ m

17. $I = \displaystyle\int \dfrac{5x + 3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}}\, dx = \int \dfrac{\frac{5}{2}(2x + 4) - 7}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}}\, dx$ 1 m

$$= \dfrac{5}{2} \int \dfrac{2x + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10}}\, dx - 7 \int \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 + (\sqrt{6})^2}}\, dx \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= 5 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} - 7 \log\left| (x+2) + \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 10} \right| + c \qquad \text{1+1 m}$$

$$I = \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+3)} \, dx = \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)(t+3)} \quad \text{where } t = x^2 \qquad 1\,m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{(t+1)} - \frac{1}{(t+3)} \right] dt \qquad 1\,m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\log|t+1| - \log|t+3| \right] + c \qquad 1\,m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\log(x^2+1) - \log(x^2+3) \right] + c \qquad 1\,m$$

18.   Given differential equation can be written as

$$\frac{e^x}{1-e^x} \, dx + \frac{\sec^2 y}{\tan y} \, dy = 0 \qquad 1\,m$$

Integrating to get $-\log|1-e^x| + \log|\tan y| = \log|c| \qquad\qquad 2\,m$

$$\log|\tan y| = \log|c(1-e^x)| \qquad\qquad\qquad ½\,m$$

$$\therefore \quad \tan y = c(1-e^x) \qquad\qquad\qquad ½\,m$$

19.   Given differential equation can be written as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \sec^2 x \cdot y = \tan x \cdot \sec^2 x \qquad ½\,m$$

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{\int \sec^2 x \, dx} = e^{\tan x} \qquad 1\,m$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{The solution is} \quad y \cdot e^{\tan x} = \int \tan x \cdot e^{\tan x} \sec^2 x \, dx \qquad 1\,m$$

$$= \int t \, e^t \, dt, \text{ where } \tan x = t$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y \cdot e^{\tan x} = (t-1) e^t + c \qquad 1\,m$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad y \cdot e^{\tan x} = (\tan x - 1) e^{\tan x} + c \qquad ½\,m$$

or $y = (\tan x - 1) + c \cdot e^{-\tan x}$

20. $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = 4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}, \quad \vec{a} - \vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + 4\hat{k}$ 1 m

A vector perpendicular to $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ and $\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ is $\left(\vec{a} + \vec{b}\right) \times \left(\vec{a} - \vec{b}\right)$ ½ m

$$\left(\vec{a} + \vec{b}\right) \times \left(\vec{a} - \vec{b}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 16\hat{i} - 16\hat{j} - 8\hat{k}$$ 1½ m

$\therefore$ Unit vector in the direction of $\left(\vec{a} + \vec{b}\right) \times \left(\vec{a} - \vec{b}\right)$ is

$$\frac{16}{24}\hat{i} - \frac{16}{24}\hat{j} - \frac{8}{24}\hat{k} = \frac{2}{3}\hat{i} - \frac{2}{3}\hat{j} - \frac{1}{3}\hat{k}$$ 1 m

21. The direction ratios of given lines are

$$2, 7, -3 \quad \text{and} \quad -1, 2, 4$$ 1 m

Let θ be the angle between these lines, then

$$\cos\theta = \frac{2(-1) + 7(2) + (-3)4}{\sqrt{4 + 49 + 9} \cdot \sqrt{1 + 4 + 16}} = 0$$ 1 m

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2$$ 1 m

Hence the lines are perpendicular to each other.   1 m

22. Here $P(A) = \dfrac{1}{2}$ $\therefore$ $P(\text{Not } A) = \dfrac{1}{2}$

and $P(B) = \dfrac{1}{3}$ $\therefore$ $P(\text{Not } B) = \dfrac{2}{3}$ 1 m

(i) P (problem is solved) = 1 – P (problem is not solved)   ½ m

$$= 1 - P(\text{Not } A) \cdot P(\text{Not } B)$$ ½ m

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

(ii) P (exactly one of them solves) = $P(A) \cdot P(\bar{B}) + P(B) \cdot P(\bar{A})$ ½ m

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

SECTION - C

23. Writing the given system of equations as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 10 \\ 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & -20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1}{x} \\ \dfrac{1}{y} \\ \dfrac{1}{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad A \cdot X = B \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$|A| = 2(120 - 45) - 3(-80 - 30) + 10(36 + 36) = 1200, \quad \therefore \; X = A^{-1} B$ \qquad 1 m

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C_{11} = 75, & C_{12} = 110, & C_{13} = 72 \\
\text{Cofactors are } C_{21} = 150, & C_{22} = -100, & C_{23} = 0 \quad \text{1 mark for any 4 correct cofactors} \quad 2\,m \\
C_{31} = 75, & C_{32} = 30, & C_{33} = -24
\end{array}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{pmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{½ m}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1}{x} \\ \dfrac{1}{y} \\ \dfrac{1}{z} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{1200} \begin{pmatrix} 75 & 150 & 75 \\ 110 & -100 & 30 \\ 72 & 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dfrac{1}{2} \\ \dfrac{1}{3} \\ \dfrac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \quad x = 2, \ y = 3, \ z = 5$ 　　　　　　　　　　　1½ m

.OR

Given matrix A can be written as

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

Applying $R_2 \to R_2 + 3R_1 \ R_3 \to R_3 - 2R_1$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 9 & -7 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A$ 　1 m

$R_2 \to R_2 + 2R_3 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A$ 　½ m

$R_3 \to R_3 + 5R_2 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & -9 \end{pmatrix} A$ 　½ m
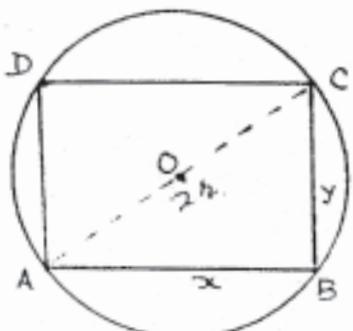
$R_2 \to R_2 + R_3, \ R_3 \to -R_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -7 \\ -3 & 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} A$ 　1 m

$R_1 \to R_1 + 2R_3, \ R_2 \to -R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 10 & 18 \\ -2 & 4 & 7 \\ -3 & 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} A$ 　1 m

$R_1 \to R_1 - 3R_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 & 7 \\ -3 & 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix} A$ 　½ m

$\therefore \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -2 & 4 & 7 \\ -3 & 5 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$ 　　　　　　　½ m

24.

Let ABCD be the rectangle of maximum area inscribed in a circle of radius r. For Figure   1 m

If AB = x and BC = y, then

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4r^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y^2 = 4r^2 - x^2 \qquad 1\,m$$

and Area (A) = xy

let $S = x^2 y^2 = x^2(4r^2 - x^2) = 4r^2 x^2 - x^4 \qquad 1\,m$

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 8r^2 x - 4x^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x^2 = 2r^2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}\,r \qquad 1\,m$$

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dx^2} = 16r^2 - 12x^2 = 16r^2 - 12(2r^2) = -8r^2 < 0 \qquad 1\,m$$
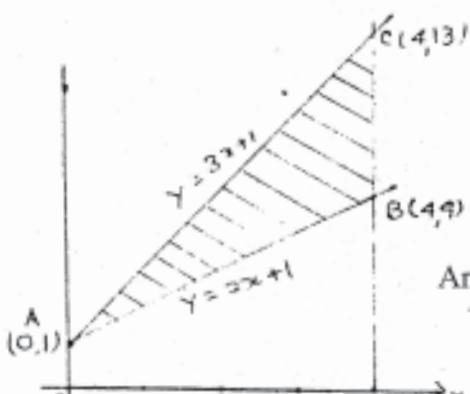
$\therefore$ For maximum area $x = \sqrt{2}\,r$ and $y = \sqrt{4r^2 - 2r^2} = \sqrt{2}\,r$

$\therefore$ square has the maximum area.   1 m

25.

Figure   1 m

Getting the points of intersection as

A (0, 1), B (4, 9) and C (4, 13)   1½ m

$$\text{Area } \Delta\,ABC = \int_0^4 (3x+1)\,dx - \int_0^4 (2x+1)\,dx \qquad 2\,m$$

$$= \int_0^4 x\,dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^4 = 8 \text{ sq.units} \qquad 1½\,m$$

26. $I = \displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/2} 2\sin x \cos x \tan^{-1}(\sin x)\,dx = \int_0^1 \tan^{-1} t \cdot (2t)\,dt$ where sin x = t   1 m

$$= \left[\tan^{-1} t \times t^2\right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{t^2+1}\,dt \qquad 1\,m$$

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$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1}\right) dt \qquad \text{½+1 m}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \left[t - \tan^{-1} t\right]_0^1 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \left[1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) \qquad \text{½+1 m}$$

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

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} \, dx \quad \text{...(i)}$$

$$x \rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos x \sin x \, dx}{\sin x^4 + \cos x^4} \quad \text{....(ii)} \quad \text{1+1 m}$$

$$2I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx}{1 + \tan^4 x} \qquad \text{1+1 m}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \quad \text{where } t = \tan^2 x \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \left[\tan^{-1} t\right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

27. Given equation of planes can be written as   1 m

$$x + 2y + 3z - 4 = 0, \text{...(i)} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{and} \quad 2x + y - z + 5 = 0, \text{...(ii)} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

Equation of plane through the intersection of (i) and (ii) is

$$x + 2y + 3z - 4 + \lambda(2x + y - z + 5) = 0 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad (1 + 2\lambda)x + (2 + \lambda)y + (3 - \lambda)z - 4 + 5\lambda = 0 \quad \text{.....................(iii)} \qquad \text{1½ m}$$

Plane (iii) is perpendicular to the plane $5x + 3y - 6z + 8 = 0$

$$\therefore \quad 5(1 + 2\lambda) + 3(2 + \lambda) - 6(3 - \lambda) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{7}{19} \qquad \text{1½ m}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{Equation of plane is } 33x + 45y + 50z - 41 = 0 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$\text{or} \quad \vec{r} \cdot (33\hat{i} + 45\hat{j} + 50\hat{k}) - 41 = 0$$

28. Let number of tennis rackets be 'x' and cricket bats be 'y'

$$\therefore \text{ LPP is}$$

Maximise $z = 20x + 10y$ 1 m
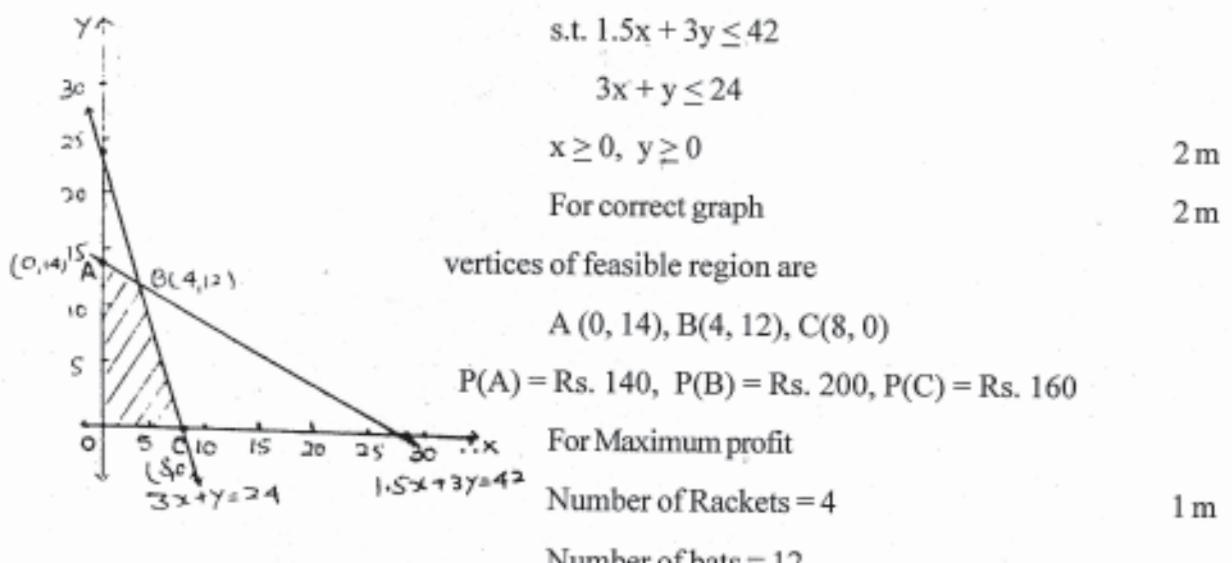
s.t. $1.5x + 3y \leq 42$

$\quad 3x + y \leq 24$

$\quad x \geq 0, \ y \geq 0$ 2 m

For correct graph   2 m

vertices of feasible region are

$\quad A(0, 14), B(4, 12), C(8, 0)$

$P(A) = $ Rs. 140, $P(B) = $ Rs. 200, $P(C) = $ Rs. 160

For Maximum profit

Number of Rackets $= 4$ 1 m

Number of bats $= 12$

29. Let event E_1 : A male is selected

$\quad E_2$: A female is selected

$\quad A$: selected person is grey haired   1 m

$$P(E_1) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad P(E_2) = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$P(A/E_1) = \frac{5}{100} = \frac{1}{20}, \quad P(A/E_2) = \frac{25}{10000} = \frac{1}{400} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

$$P(E_1/A) = \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1) + P(E_2) \cdot P(A/E_2)}$$

1 m

$$= \frac{\dfrac{1}{2} \cdot \dfrac{1}{20}}{\dfrac{1}{2} \cdot \dfrac{1}{20} + \dfrac{1}{2} \cdot \dfrac{1}{400}} = \frac{1}{1 + \dfrac{1}{20}} = \frac{20}{21}$$

2 m

QUESTION PAPER CODE 65/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION - A

Marks

1-10. 1. f is a one-one function   2. π 3. Zero   4. $A^{-1} = \dfrac{1}{19} A$

5. $1 \times 5, 5 \times 1$ 6. $\dfrac{1}{4a}(ax+b)^4 + c$ 7. $\sin^{-1}x + c$ 8. $-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

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

$1 \times 10 = 10$ m

SECTION - B

11.   Let $y = 10x + 7$ $\therefore$ $x = \dfrac{1}{10}(y-7)$

let $g(y) = \dfrac{1}{10}(y-7)$

1 m

$\therefore$ $gof(x) = g(10x + 7) = \dfrac{1}{10}(10x + 7 - 7) = x \Rightarrow I_R = gof$

1½ m

and $\therefore$ $fog(y) = f\left(\dfrac{1}{10}(y-7)\right) = 10\left(\dfrac{1}{10}(y-7)\right) + 7 = y \Rightarrow I_R = fog$

1½ m

Hence $g(y) = \dfrac{1}{10}(y-7)$

OR

since $a * 0 = a + 0 = a$

and $0 * a = 0 + a = a$ $\quad \forall\, a \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

2 m

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$\therefore$ 0 is the identity for *.

Also, $\forall\, a \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, a * (6 - a) = a + (6 - a) - 6$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad = 0$ (which is identity)   2 m

$\therefore$ Each element 'a' of the set is invertible with $(6 - a)$, being the inverse of 'a'.

12.   Putting $x = \cos\theta$ to get LHS $= \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{\sqrt{1+\cos\theta} - \sqrt{1-\cos\theta}}{\sqrt{1+\cos\theta} + \sqrt{1-\cos\theta}}\right]$ 1 m

$\therefore$ LHS $= \tan^{-1}\left[\dfrac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}}\right] = \tan^{-1}\left[\tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right]$ 1+1 m

$= \dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{1}{2}\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{4} - \dfrac{1}{2}\cos^{-1}x$ 1 m

13.   Applying $C_2 \rightarrow C_2 - 2C_1$ and $C_3 \rightarrow C_3 - 3C_1$, we get

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 2 \\ x-4 & -1 & -4 \\ x-8 & -11 & -40 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$ 2 m

Applying $R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + R_2$ and $R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - 11R_2$, We get

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2x-6 & 0 & -2 \\ x-4 & -1 & -4 \\ -10x+36 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$ 1 m

Expanding along C_2, we get $-1[8x - 24 - 20x + 72] = 0$

or $12x = 48$ i.e. $x = 4$ 1 m

14.   L.H.L. $= 3a + 1$

$f(3) = 3a + 1$ 2 m

RHL $= 3b + 3$

since f(x) is continuous at $x = 3$, $\therefore$ $3a + 1 = 3b + 3$ 1 m

or $3a - 3b = 2$, which is the required relation.   1 m

OR

$x^y = e^{x-y} \Rightarrow y . \log x = (x - y) \log e = x - y$ 1 m

$\Rightarrow y = \dfrac{x}{1 + \log x}$ ½ m

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$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1+\log x)\cdot 1 - x \cdot \left(\dfrac{1}{x}\right)}{(1+\log x)^2} = \frac{\log x}{(1+\log x)^2}$$

1+1 m

$$= \frac{\log x}{(\log e + \log x)^2} = \frac{\log x}{[\log(xe)]^2}$$

½ m

15. $$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{(2+\cos\theta)\,4\cos\theta - 4\sin\theta\,(-\sin\theta)}{(2+\cos\theta)^2} - 1$$

1 m

$$= \frac{8\cos\theta + 4\left(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta\right) - \left(4+\cos^2\theta + 4\cos\theta\right)}{(2+\cos\theta)^2}$$

½ m

$$= \frac{4\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta}{(2+\cos\theta)^2} = \frac{4-\cos\theta}{(2+\cos\theta)^2}\cdot\cos\theta$$

1 m

since, $\dfrac{4-\cos\theta}{(2+\cos\theta)^2} > 0$ for $\forall\,\theta$ and $\cos\theta \geq 0$ in $\left[0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

1 m

$\therefore \dfrac{dy}{d\theta} \geq 0$ in $\left[0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$, Hence the function is increasing in $\left[0, \dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$

½ m

OR

Here $r = 9$ cm and $\Delta r = 0.03$ cm.

½ m

Error in surface area $\quad \Delta A \approx \dfrac{dA}{dr}\cdot\Delta r$ where $A = 4\pi r^2$

1 m

$$\approx 8\pi r \cdot \Delta r$$

1 m

$$\approx 8\pi\,(9)\,(0.03) = 2.16\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

1½ m

16. $x = \tan\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\log y\right) \Rightarrow \log y = a\tan^{-1}x \therefore y = e^{a\cdot\tan^{-1}x}$

1 m

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{a\cdot\tan^{-1}x}\cdot\frac{a}{1+x^2}$$

1 m

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$$\Rightarrow \left(1+x^2\right)\frac{dy}{dx} = a \cdot y$$

½ m

differentiating again w.r.t., x we get

$$\left(1+x^2\right)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = a \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

1 m

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

½ m

17. $$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{1+\cos x}\,dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x}\,dx$$

½ m

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}\,dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan\frac{x}{2}\,dx$$

1 m

$$= \left[x\tan\frac{x}{2}\right]_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2}\tan\frac{x}{2}\,dx + \int_0^{\pi/2}\tan\frac{x}{2}\,dx$$

1½ m

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}\,1 - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

1 m

18. Given equation can be written as $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{y}{x} + \sqrt{1+\left(\dfrac{y}{x}\right)^2}$

½ m

$$\Rightarrow v + x\frac{dv}{dx} = v + \sqrt{1+v^2} \quad \text{where } \frac{y}{x} = v$$

1 m

$$\Rightarrow \int\frac{dv}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} = \int\frac{dx}{x}$$

½ m

$$\Rightarrow \log\left|v+\sqrt{1+v^2}\right| = \log cx$$

1 m

$$\Rightarrow v+\sqrt{1+v^2} = cx \quad \therefore \quad y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = cx^2$$

1 m

19. Given equation can be written as

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 3x^2 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot y = 3x$$

1 m

$$\text{I.F.} = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\log x} = e^{\log \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

1 m

$$\therefore \text{ solution is, } y \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \int 3x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 3x + c$$

1½ m

$$\Rightarrow y = 3x^2 + cx$$

½ m

20. Area $\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC} \right|$

1 m

Here, $\overrightarrow{AB} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ and $\overrightarrow{BC} = -\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$

1 m

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{BC} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$$

1 m

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{36 + 9 + 16} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{61} \text{ sq. units}$$

1 m

21. Equations of the lines are,

$$\vec{r} = \left(\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} \right) + t \left(-\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k} \right) \text{ and}$$

½ m

$$\vec{r} = \left(\hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k} \right) + s \left(\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k} \right)$$

$$\text{shortest distance} = \frac{\left| \left(\vec{a_2} - \vec{a_1} \right) \cdot \left(\vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2} \right) \right|}{\left| \vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2} \right|} \quad \text{where}$$

½ m

$$\vec{a_1} = \hat{i} - 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}, \ \vec{a_2} = \hat{i} - \hat{j} - \hat{k}, \ \vec{b_1} = -\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k}, \ \vec{b_2} = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}$$

½ m

$$\vec{a_2} - \vec{a_1} = \hat{j} - 4\hat{k}, \quad \vec{b_1} \times \vec{b_2} = 2\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} - 3\hat{k} \qquad \text{½+1 m}$$

$$\therefore \quad \text{S.D.} = \frac{0 - 4 + 12}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{29}} \qquad \text{1 m}$$

22. Here $k + 2k + 2k + 3k + k^2 + 2k^2 + 7k^2 + k = 1 \implies 10k^2 + 9k - 1 = 0$ 1 m

$$\implies (10k - 1)(k + 1) = 0 \implies k = \frac{1}{10}$$

$\therefore$ (i) $k = \dfrac{1}{10}$ ½ m

       (ii) $P(x < 3) = 0 + k + 2k = 3k = \dfrac{3}{10}$ 1 m

       (iii) $P(x > 6) = 7k^2 + k = \dfrac{7}{100} + \dfrac{1}{10} = \dfrac{17}{100}$ 1 m

       (iv) $P(0 < x < 3) = k + 2k = 3k = \dfrac{3}{10}$ ½ m

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

Here $n = 6$, probability of success $(p) = \dfrac{1}{6}$

          probability of failure $(q) = \dfrac{5}{6}$ ½ m

   P (at most 2 sixes) $= P(0) + P(1) + P(2)$ 1 m

$$= \,^6C_0 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + \,^6C_1 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^1 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 + \,^6C_2 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 \qquad \text{1½ m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 = \frac{7}{3}\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^5 \qquad \text{1 m}$$

23. Given system of equations can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 60 \\ 45 \\ 70 \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } A \cdot X = B$$

1 m

$$|A| = 4(0) - 3(-15) + 2(-10) = 45 - 20 = 25 \neq 0 \therefore X = A^{-1} B$$

1 m

Cofactors are $\begin{pmatrix} C_{11} = 0 & C_{12} = +15 & C_{13} = -10 \\ C_{21} = -5 & C_{22} = 0 & C_{23} = 10 \\ C_{31} = 5 & C_{32} = -10 & C_{33} = 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 1 mark for any 4 correct cofactors   2 m

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 15 & 0 & -10 \\ -10 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

½ m

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 15 & 0 & -10 \\ -10 & 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 60 \\ 45 \\ 70 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \quad x = 5, y = 8, z = 8$$

1½ m

24. Let radius of cone be r and height h

$$\therefore \quad v = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h \text{ (given)} \Rightarrow h = \frac{3v}{\pi r^2}$$

1 m

$$\text{C.S.A.} = A = \pi r l = \pi r \sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \pi r \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{9v^2}{\pi^2 r^4}}$$

1 m

$$\text{Let } S = \pi^2 r^2 \left(r^2 + \frac{9v^2}{\pi^2 r^4} \right) = \pi^2 r^4 + \frac{9v^2}{r^2}$$

½ m
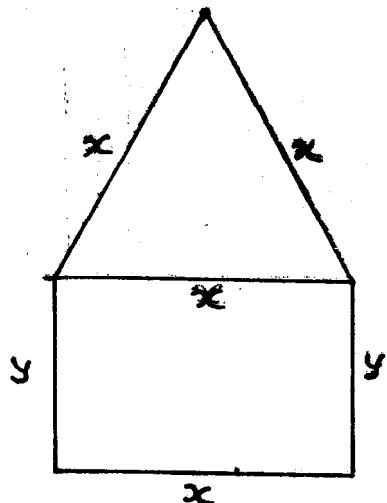
$$\frac{ds}{dr} = 0 \Rightarrow 4\pi^2 r^3 - \frac{18v^2}{r^3} = 0 \quad or \quad 18v^2 = 4\pi^2 r^6 \qquad 1\tfrac{1}{2}\,m$$

$$\Rightarrow \ 18\left(\frac{1}{9}\,\pi^2 r^4 h^2\right) = 4\pi^2 r^6 \ \Rightarrow \ h = \sqrt{2}\ r \qquad 1\,m$$

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dr^2} = 12\pi^2 r^2 + \frac{54v^2}{r^4} > 0 \ \Rightarrow \ \text{curved surface area is least when } h = \sqrt{2}\ r \qquad 1\,m$$

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

Correct figure $\qquad 1\,m$

let sides of rectangle be x and y and the sides of equilateral triangle be x

$$\therefore \quad 3x + 2y = 12 \ \Rightarrow \ y = \frac{12 - 3x}{2} \qquad 1\,m$$

$$\text{Area} = \ xy \ + \ \sqrt{3}\,\frac{x^2}{4} \qquad 1\,m$$

$$= \ x\,\frac{(12 - 3x)}{2} + \sqrt{3}\,\frac{x^2}{4} \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}\,m$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4}\,[24x - 6x^2 + \sqrt{3}\,x^2\,]$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \ \Rightarrow \ 24 - 12x + 2\sqrt{3}\,x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x \ = \ \frac{24}{12 - 2\sqrt{3}} \ \ or \ \ \frac{4\left(6 + \sqrt{3}\right)}{11}\,m \qquad 1\,m$$

$$\therefore \quad y \ = \ \frac{30 - 6\sqrt{3}}{11}\,m \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}\,m$$

$$\frac{d^2 A}{dx^2} = (-12 + 2\sqrt{3}\,) < 0 \ \therefore \ \text{Area is maximum for} \qquad 1\,m$$

$$x \ = \ \frac{4\left(6 + \sqrt{3}\right)}{11}\,m \ \ and \ \ y \ = \ \frac{30 - 6\sqrt{3}}{11}\,m$$

25. $I = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \dfrac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{\tan x}} = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \dfrac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}}\ dx$ .... (i)   1 m

$x \to \left(\dfrac{\pi}{3} + \dfrac{\pi}{6} - x\right)$ 1 m

$= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \dfrac{\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}}{\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} + \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}}\ dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \dfrac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}\ dx$ ....(ii)   1 m

Adding (i) and (ii) to get

$2I = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} 1 \cdot dx = [x]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} = \dfrac{\pi}{3} - \dfrac{\pi}{6} = \dfrac{\pi}{6}$ 1+1 m

$\Rightarrow\ I = \dfrac{\pi}{12}$ 1 m

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

$I = \int \dfrac{6x + 7}{\sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)}}\ dx = \int \dfrac{6x + 7}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}}\ dx$ 1 m

$= \int \dfrac{3(2x - 9) + 34}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}}\ dx$ 1 m

$= 3\int \dfrac{2x - 9}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}}\ dx + 34\int \dfrac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}\ dx$ 1½
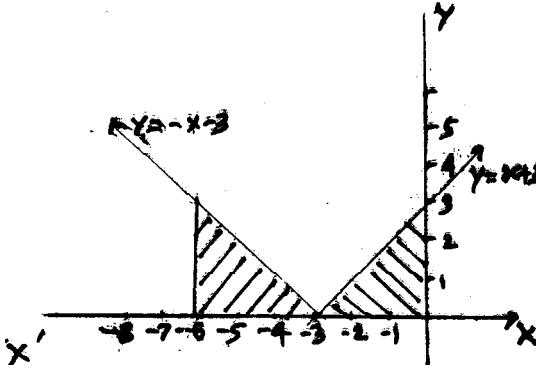
$= 3.2\sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} + 34.\log\left|\left(x - \dfrac{9}{2}\right) + \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}\right| + c$ 1+1

$= 6 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20} + 34.\log\left|\left(\dfrac{2x - 9}{2}\right) + \sqrt{x^2 - 9x + 20}\right| + c$ ½

26.

For correct graph — 1 m

$$A = \int_{-6}^{-3} -(x+3)\,dx + \int_{-3}^{0} (x+3)\,dx$$

2 m

$$A = \left[-\frac{(x+3)^2}{2}\right]_{-6}^{-3} + \left[\frac{(x+3)^2}{2}\right]_{-3}^{0}$$

2 m

$$= -0 + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} - 0 = 9 \text{ sq. U.}$$

1 m

27. Any point on the given line is $(2+3\lambda)\,\hat{i} + (-1+4\lambda)\,\hat{j} + (2+2\lambda)\,\hat{k}$ — 1 m

If this point lies on plane, it must satisfy its equation

$$\therefore \left[(2+3\lambda)\,\hat{i} + (-1+4\lambda)\,\hat{j} + (2+2\lambda)\,\hat{k}\right] \cdot \left(\hat{i} - \hat{j} + \hat{k}\right) = 5$$

1 m

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 3\lambda + 1 - 4\lambda + 2 + 2\lambda - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

1 m

$$\therefore \text{ Point of intersection is } (2, -1, 2)$$

1 m

$$\text{Distance} = \sqrt{(2+1)^2 + (-1+5)^2 + (2+10)^2} = 13$$

2 m

28. Let E_1 : selecting box I, E_2 : selecting box II and E_3 : selecting box III — ½ m

$$\therefore P(E_1) = P(E_2) = P(E_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

1 m

let event A : Getting a gold coin

$$\therefore P(A/E_1) = 1 \quad P(A/E_2) = 0 \quad P(A/E_3) = \frac{1}{2}$$

1½ m

$$P(E_1/A) = \frac{P(E_1) \cdot P(A/E_1)}{P(E_1)\,P(A/E_1) + P(E_2)\,P(A/E_2) + P(E_3)\,P(A/E_3)}$$

1 m

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 + 0 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

1+1 m

29. Let the number of desktop models, he stock be x and the number of

portable model be y

L.P.P. is, Maximise $P = 4500 x + 5000y$ 1 m

subject to $x + y \leq 250$

$25000 x + 40000 y \leq 7000000$

(or $5x + 8y \leq 1400$)   2 m

$x \geq 0, \ y \geq 0$

For correct graph   2 m

Vertices of feasible region are

A (0, 175), B (200, 50),   C (250, 0)
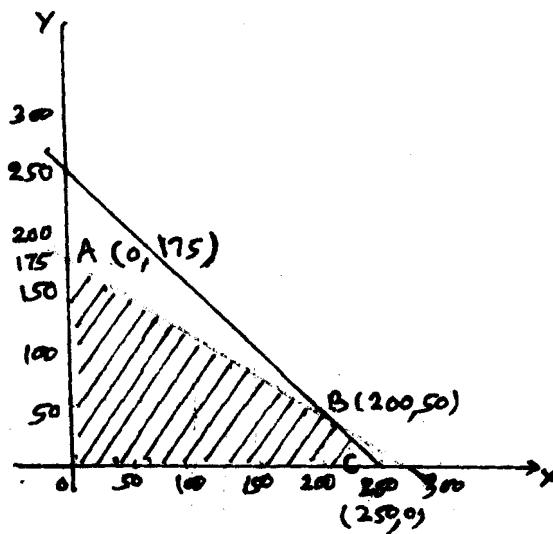
$P(A) =$ Rs. 875000

$P(B) =$ Rs. 900000 + 250000 = Rs. 1150000

$P(C) =$ Rs. 1125000

∴   For max. Profit destop model = 200

portable model = 50   1 m

ECONOMICS

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

(i)   *All questions in both the sections are compulsory.*

(ii)   *Marks for questions are indicated against each.*

(iii) *Question Nos. 1 -5 and 17 - 21 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.*

(iv)   *Question Nos. 6 - 10 and 22 - 26 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 60 words each.*

(v)   *Question Nos. 11 - 13 and 27 - 29 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 70 words each.*

(vi)   *Question Nos. 14 - 16 and 30 - 32 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.*

(vii) *Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limits should be adhered to as far as possible.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1/1

SECTION - A

1. What is a market economy?   1

2. When is a firm called 'price-taker' ?   1

3. Define budget set.   1

4. What is meant by 'increase' in supply?   1

5. Define supply.   1

6. Why is a production possibilities curve concave? Explain.   3

7. 8 units of a good are demanded at a price of Rs. 7 per unit. Price elasticity of

demand is (-)1. How many units will be demanded if the price rises to Rs. 8 per unit? Use expenditure approach of price elasticity of demand to answer this question.   3

8.   Giving examples, explain the meaning of cost in economics.   3

9.   Draw average revenue and marginal revenue curves in a single diagram of a firm which can sell more units of a good only by lowering the price of that good. Explain.   3

For blind candidates in lieu of Q No.9:

Distinguish between Average Revenue and Marginal Revenue with the help of a numerical example.   3

10.   Explain the implication of 'freedom of entry and exit to the firms' under perfect competition.

OR

Explain the implication of 'perfect knowledge about market' under perfect competition.   3

11.   A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. State and explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium with the help of utility analysis.   4

12.   Explain how the demand for a good is affected by the prices of its related goods. Give examples.   4

13.   Define 'Market-supply'. What is the effect on the supply of a good when Government imposes a tax on the production of that good? Explain.

OR

What is a supply schedule? What is the effect on the supply of a good when Government gives a subsidy on the production of that good? Explain.   4

14.   What is meant by producer's equilibrium? Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium through the 'total revenue and total cost' approach. Use diagram.   6

For blind candidates in lieu of Q No. 14 :

What is meant by producer's equilibrium? Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium through the 'total revenue and total cost approach'. Use a schedule.   6

15. Explain the three properties of indifference curves. 6

16. Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is an 'increase' in demand for this good. Explain the chain of effects of this change. Use diagram. 6

For blind candidates only in lieu of Q No. 16 :

Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is an 'increase' in demand for this good. Explain the chain of effects of this change. Use a numerical example.

OR

Distinguish between collusive and non-collusive 'oligopoly. Explain how the oligopoly firms are interdependent in taking price and output decisions. 6

SECTION - B

17. What is nominal gross domestic product ? 1

18. Define flow variables.

19. Define cash reserve ratio. 1

20. Define money supply.

21. Define foreign exchange rate. 1

22. State the components of capital account of balance of payments. 3

23. Explain how 'distribution of gross domestic product' is a limitation in taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare. 3

24. Given that national income is Rs.80 crore and consumption expenditure Rs.64 crore, find out average propensity to save. When income rises to Rs.100 crore and consumption expenditure to Rs.78 crore, what will be the average propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to consume? 3

25. Explain the relationship between investment multiplier and marginal propensity to consume. 3

26. When price of a foreign currency rises, its demand falls. Explain why.

OR

When price of a foreign currency rises, its supply also rises. Explain why. 3

27. Explain the 'allocation of resources' objective of Government budget.

OR

Explain the 'redistribution of income' objective of Government budget.

28. From the following data about a Government budget, find out (a) Revenue deficit, (b) Fiscal deficit and (c) Primary deficit: **(Rs. Arab)**

   (i)   Capital receipts net of borrowings   95

   (ii)   Revenue expenditure   100

   (iii) Interest payments   10

   (iv)   Revenue receipts   80

   (v)   Capital expenditure   110   4

29. Giving reasons classify the following into intermediate products and final products:

   (i)   Furniture purchased by a school.

   (ii)   Chalks, dusters, etc. purchased by a school.   4

30. Explain the role of the following in correcting 'deficient demand' in an economy:

   (i)   Open market operations.

   (ii)   Bank rate.

OR

Explain the role of the following in correcting 'excess demand' in an economy:

   (i)   Bank rate.

   (ii)   Open market operations.   6

31. Explain the process of money creation by the commercial banks with the help of a numerical example. 6

32. Calculate National Income and Gross National Disposable Income from the following: **(Rs. Crore)**

(i)	Net current transfers to the rest of the world	(-)5
(ii)	Private final consumption expenditure	500
(iii)	Consumption of fixed capital	20
(iv)	Net factor income to abroad	(-)10
(v)	Government final consumption expenditure	200
(vi)	Net indirect tax	100
(vii)	Net domestic fixed capital formation	120
(viii)	Net imports	30
(ix)	Change in stocks	(-)20	6

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1

SECTION - A

1. What is a planned economy? 1

2. When is a firm called price' maker? 1

3. Define a budget line. 1

4. What is 'decrease' in supply? 1

5. Define production function. 1

6. How is production possibility curve affected by unemployment in the economy? Explain. 3

7. When price of a good is Rs. 13 per unit, the consumer buys 11 units of that good. When price rises to Rs. 15 per unit, the consumer continues to buy 11 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand. 3

8. Distinguish between explicit cost and implicit cost and give examples.   3

9. Draw in a single diagram the average revenue and marginal revenue curves of a firm
    which can sell any quantity of the good at a given price. Explain.   3

Note: The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.9.

    Explain the relation between average revenue and marginal revenue of. a firm which
    is free to sell any quantity at a given price.   3

10. Explain the implications of the feature 'large number of buyers' in a perfectly com-
    petitive market.   3

OR

    Explain the implications of the feature 'homogeneous products' in a perfectly com-
    petitive market.   3

11. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. At a consumption level of these
    two goods, he finds that the ratio of marginal utility to price in case of X is higher
    than in case of Y. Explain the reaction of the consumer.   4

12. Explain how rise in income of a consumer affects the demand of a good. Give
    examples.   4

13. Define marginal cost. Explain its relation with average cost.   4

OR

    Define variable cost. Explain the behaviour of total variable cost as output increases.   4

14. What is producer's equilibrium? Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium
    through the 'marginal cost and marginal revenue' approach. Use diagram.   6

Note: The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 14.

    What is producer's equilibrium? Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium
    through the 'marginal cost and marginal revenue' approach. Use a schedule.   6

15. Explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium with the help of the Indifference Curve Analysis. 6

16. Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is 'increase' in supply of the good. Explain the chain of effects of this change. Use diagram. 6

Note: The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 16.

Market for a good is in equilibrium. There is 'increase' in. supply of that good. Explain the chain of effects of this' change. Use a numerical example. 6

OR

Distinguish between 'non-collusive' and 'collusive' oligopoly. Explain the following features of oligopoly: 6

(i) Few firms

(ii) Non-price competition

SECTION B

17. What are stock variables? 1

18. Define 'depreciation'. 1

19. Define 'Statutory Liquidity Ratio'. 1

20. Define money. 1

21. What is foreign exchange? 1

22. Which transactions determine the balance of trade. ? When is balance of trade in surplus? 3

23. Explain how 'non-monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare. 3

24. In an economy the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75. Investment expenditure in the economy increases by Rs. 75 crore. Calculate the total increase in national income. 3

25. Explain the distinction between voluntary and involuntary unemployment. 3

26. When price of a foreign currency falls, the demand for that foreign currency rises. Explain, why. 3

OR

When price of a foreign currency falls, the supply of that foreign currency also falls. Explain, why. 3

27. Explain the 'redistribution of income' objective of a government budget. 4

OR

Explain the 'economic stability' objective of a government budget. 4

28 From the following data about a government budget find (a) revenue deficit, (b) fiscal deficit and (c) primary deficit: 4

		(Rs.arab)
(i)	Tax revenue	47
(ii)	Capital receipts	34
(iii)	Non-tax revenue	10
(iv)	Borrowings	32
(v)	Revenue expenditure	80
(vi)	Interest payments	20

29. Giving reasons, explain the treatment assigned to the following while estimating national income: 4

(i) Family members working free on the farm owned by the family.

(ii) Payment of interest on borrowings by general government.

30. Explain the role of the following in correcting the inflationary gap in an economy: 6

(i) Legal reserves

(ii) Bank rate

OR

Explain the role of the following in correcting the deflationary gap in an economy: 6

(i)   Open market operations

(ii)   Margin requirements

31.   Explain the following functions of the central bank: 6

(i)   Bank of issue

(ii)   Bankers' bank

32.   Calculate (a) 'Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost' and (b) 'Private Income' from the following: 6

		(Rs. crore)
(i)	Domestic product accruing to government	300
(ii)	Wages and salaries	1000
(iii)	Net current transfers to abroad	(-) 20
(iv)	Rent	100
(v)	Interest paid by the production units	130
(vi)	National debt interest	30
(vii)	Corporation tax	50
(viii)	Current transfers by government	40
(ix)	Contribution to social security schemes by employers	200
(x)	Dividends	100
(xi)	Undistributed profits	20
(xii)	Net factor income to abroad	0

Marking Scheme ó Economics

Questions with * mark are higher order thinking questions.

General Instructions
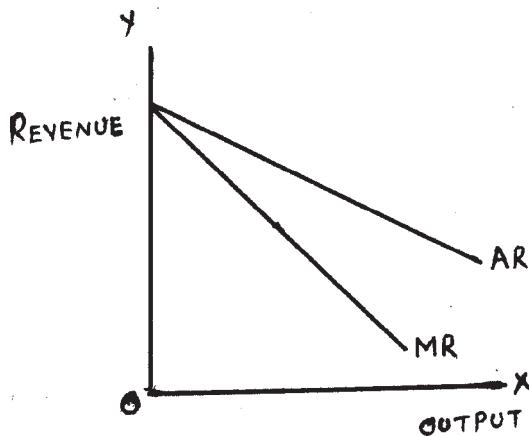
1. Please examine each part of a question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the part as given in the marking scheme below. TOTAL MARKS FOR ANY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.

2. Expected suggested answers have been given in the Marking Scheme. To evaluate the answers the value points indicated in the marking scheme be followed.

3. For questions asking the candidate to explain or define, the detailed explanations and definitions have been indicated alongwith the value points.

4. For mere arithmetical errors, there should be minimal deduction. Only ½ mark be deducted for such an error.

5. Wherever only two / three or a "given" number of examples / factors / points are expected only the first two / three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and must not be examined.

6. There should be no effort at "moderation" of the marks by the evaluating teachers. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate may be of no concern to the evaluators.

7. Higher order thinking ability questions are assessing student's understanding / analytical ability.

General Note : <u>In case of numerical question no mark is to be given if only the final answer is given.</u>

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1/1

Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Distribution of marks

Section ñ A

1   A market economy is one in which the central problems are solved through the free forces of demand and supply .   1

2   The firm is called price taker when it has to adopt the price determined by market demand and market supply.   1

3   Budget set is the set of all possible combinations of the two goods which a consumer can afford, given his income and prices in the market.   1

4   'Increase' in supply means rise in supply of a good caused by any factor other than the own price of the good.   1

5   Supply means the quantity of a good which a firm (or industry) is willing to supply at a given price during a period of time.   1

6   The PP curve being concave means that MRT increases as we move downwards along the curve .   1

    MRT increases because it is assumed that no resource is equally efficient in production of all goods As resources are transferred from one good to another less and less efficient resources have to be employed. This raises cost and raises MRT.   2

7   Given that total expenditure = 7x8=56 (Rs.)

    When price rises to Rs 8 per unit, and ep = -1   2

    total expenditure remains unchanged at Rs 56 .

    Consumer buys =56 ÷ 8=7 units.   1

    (Answer given in any other form using only expenditure method be treated as correct)

8   Cost in economics is the sum of :

    (1)   Explicit cost which is actual money expenditure on inputs, for example purchase of materials (or any other)

    (2)   Implicit cost is the estimated value of the inputs supplied by the owners including normal profit, for example estimated salary of the owners (or any other).   3

9   When a firm can sell more only by lowering the price the AR curve is downward sloping. When AR is falling, MR must be less than AR. Therefore, MR curve lies below the AR curve.   1

For blind candidates

Distinguish between AR and MR   2

Numerical example   1

10   The firms enter the industry when they find that the existing firms are earning super
      normal profits. Their entry raises output of the industry, brings down the market
      price and thus reduce profits.   1½

      The entry continues till profits are reduced to normal. (or zero)

      The firms start leaving the industry when they are facing losses.   1½

      This reduces output of the industry, raises market price and reduces losses. The exit
      continues till the losses are wiped out.

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OR

</div>

      Perfect knowledge means that both buyers and sellers are fully informed about the
      market price. Therefore no firm is in a position to charge a different price and no
      buyer will pay a higher price. As a result a uniform price prevails in the market.   3

11   The two conditions are

      (1)

$$\frac{MUx}{Px} = \frac{MUy}{Py}$$

OR

$$\frac{MUx}{MUy} = \frac{Px}{Py}$$

1

2

<u>Explanation</u>

If $MU_x/P_x > MU_y/P_y$, the consumer is not in equilibrium because he can raise his total utility by buying less of Y and more of X. 　　　　1

similarly if $\dfrac{MUx}{Px} < \dfrac{MUy}{Py}$ the consumer is not equilibrium as he can raise his T.U. by buying less of X and more of Y.

(2) **MU falls as consumption increases** 　　　　1

If MU does not fall as consumption increases the consumer will end up buying only one good which is unrealistic or consumer will never reach the equilibrium position. 　　　　1

12 　Related goods are either substitutes or complementary –

<u>Substitutes:</u> When price of a substitute falls, it becomes cheaper than the given good. So, the consumer substitutes it for the given good. Hence the demand for the given good will decrease. Similarly, a rise in the price of substitute will result in increase in the demand for given good. For example Tea and Coffee. 　　　　1½
　　½

<u>Complementary:</u> When the price of a complementary good falls (raises), its demand rises (falls) and the demand for the given good will increase (decrease), for example pen and ink. 　　　　1½
　　½

13 　Market supply is the quantity of a good supplied by all the firms taken together at a given price during a period of time. 　　　　1

Imposition of tax raises cost.

Price remaining unchanged, Profits fall.

As a result supply decreases. 　　　　3

OR

A supply schedule is a schedule that shows the quantity supplied

of a commodity at different prices during a period to time.

Subsidy raises revenues.

Cost remaining unchanged, profits rise 　　　　1
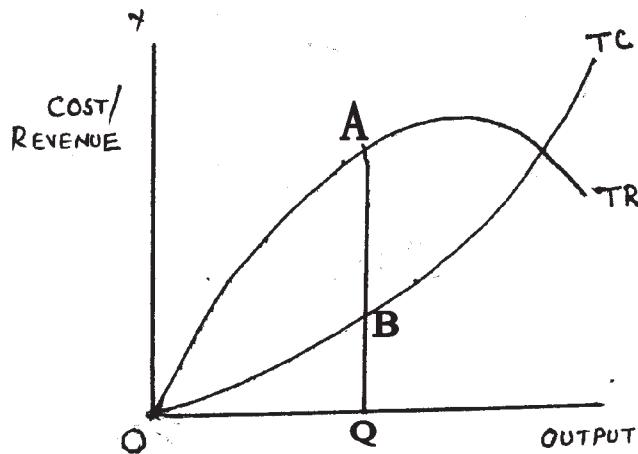
As a result supply increases. 　　　　3

14   Producer's equilibrium refers to that level of output at which a producer gets maximum profits.   1

(or any other relevent diagrom)

Conditions:

1.   TR-TC should be maximum because TR-TC equal profits. This condition is satisfied where the vertical distance between the TR curve and the TC curve is maximum (i.e. AB)   2

2.   Profits falls when one more unit of output is produced beyond the output level where TR-TC is maximum. Or addition to total revenue is less than addition to total cost as more output is produced.   1

For blind candidates

Meaning (same as above)   1

Schedule   2

Conditions (same as above)   3

15   (1)   Slopes downward from left to right   ½

To consume more of one good the consumer must give up some quantity of the other good so that total utility remains the same.   1½

(2)   Convex towards the origin   ½

MRS declines continuously due to the operation of the law of diminishing marginal utility.   1½
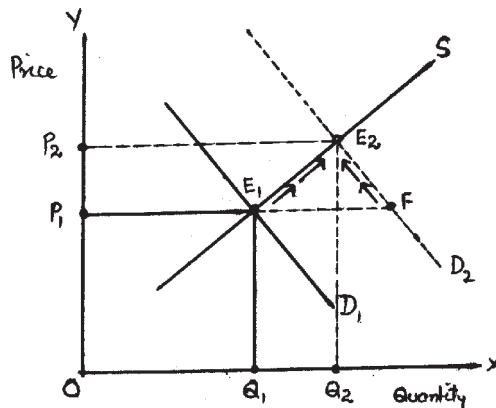
(3)   Higher indifference curves represents higher utility.   ½

Higher IC represents large bundle of goods. Which means more utility because of
monotonic preference.   1½

16

-   'Increase ' in demand shifts the demand curve from D1 to D2 to the right
    leading to excess demand E_1 F at the given price OP_1

-   Since the consumers will not be able to buy all they want to buy at this price,
    there will be competition among buyers leading rise in price.

-   As price rises, demand starts falling (along D_2) and supply starts rising (along S)
    as shows by arrows in the diagram.   4

-   This change continue till D and SS are equals at E_2.

-   The quantity rises to OQ_2 and price to OP_2

NOTE: Unless the above chain of effects is given marks allotted for explanation be
not given.

For the blind candidates

Chain of effects: (as above)   4

use of numerical example: 2

OR

Collusive oligopoly is one in which the firms cooperate with each other in deciding
price and output whereas, non-collusive oligopoly in one in which the firms compete
with each other.   2

The firms are interdependent because each firm takes in to consideration the likely
reactions of its rival firms when deciding its output and price policy.

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It makes a firm dependent on other firms. The firm may have to reconsider the change in the light of the likely reactions 4

SECTION B

17. When GDP of a given year is estimated on the basis of price of the same year it is called nominal GDP. 1

18. Any variable whose magnitude is measured over a period of time is called a flow variable. 1

19. CRR refers to that minimum percentage of deposits with the commercial banks which the commercial banks must keep with the central bank. 1

20. Stock of money in the country on a specific day. 1

21. Foreign exchange is the price of a foreign currency in terms of domestic currency. 1

22. (1) Borrowings and lendings to and from abroad. 1

(2) Investments to and from abroad. 1

(3) Changes in foreign exchange reserves. 1

(or an other way to describing components)

23. It is possible that with rise in GDP, inequalities in the distribution of income may also increase. It means gap between rich and poor increases. So, the welfare of the people may not rise as much as the rise in GDP. 3

24. $APS = \dfrac{S}{Y} = \dfrac{80 - 64}{80} = 0.20$ 1

After change: 1

$APC = \dfrac{78}{100} = 0.78$

$MPC = \dfrac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y} = \dfrac{14}{20} = 0.70$ 1

(or any other form of calculation)

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25   Investment multiplier $= \dfrac{1}{1 - \text{MPC}}$. It shows a direct relationship between MPC and the value of multiplier. Higher the proportion of increased income spend on consumption, higher will be value of investment multiplier.   3

26   When price of foreign currency rises it makes imports costlier. This leads to fall in demand for imports. As a result demand for foreign exchange falls.   3

OR

When price of foreign currency rises it makes exports cheaper. This leads to rise in demand for exports. As a result supply of foreign currency rises.   3

27   Government can influence allocation of resources through (i) tax concessions, subsidies, etc. and (ii) directly producing goods and services. To encourage investment government can give tax concession, subsidies etc. to the producers. If private sector does not take interest, government can directly undertake the production.   4

OR

Government can influence distribution of income by imposing taxes on the rich and spending more on the welfare of the poor. It will reduce income of the rich and raise standard of living of the poor, thus reducing inequalities in the distribution of income.   4

28   Revenue deficit= Revenue expenditure –Revenue receipts   1

       100 – 80 = Rs. 20 arab

Fiscal deficit = ii + v – iv – i   2

       = 100 + 110 – 80 – 95 = Rs. 35 arab

Primary deficit =Fiscal deficit – iii = 35 – 10 = Rs. 25 arab   1

*29   (i)   It is a final product because it is purchased for investment.   2

     (ii)   These are intermediate products because these are taken to be used up completely during the same year

       (or these are meant of resale).   2

30   (i)   Open market operations refer to the sale and purchase of securities by the central bank. Deficient demand refers to AD falling short of AS at full employment. In this situation the central bank buys securities in the open market   2

and makes payment to the sellers .The money flows out of the central bank and ultimately reaches the commercial banks as deposits. This raises the lending capacity of the banks. People can borrow more . This will raise AD.   3

(ii)   Bank rate is the rate of interest which the central bank charges on the loans given to commercial banks. In case of deficient demand central banks can reduce the bank rate. This forces the commercial banks to reduce lending rate. Since borrowing becomes cheaper people borrow more. AD rises.   3

OR

(i)   Bank rate is that rate of interest at which the central bank lends to commercial banks. To correct excess demand central bank can raise the bank rate. This forces commercial banks to increase lending rates. This reduces demand for borrowing by the public for investment and consumption. Aggregate demand falls.   3

(ii)   Open market operations refer to the sale and purchase of securities by the central bank in the open market. excess demand refers to AD exceeding AS at the full employment level of income. In this situation the central bank can sell securities receiving payments from its buyers. The money flows out of the commercial banks into the central bank. This reduces the lending capacity of the banks and in turn reduces AD.   3

31   The money (or deposit or credit) creation by the commercial banks is determined by the amount of initial deposit and the legal reserve ratio(LRR). Suppose the amount of initial deposit is Rs. 10,000 and LRR 0.2 . The banks will keep 20% i.e. Rs. 2000 as reserve and lend the remaining Rs. 8000. Those who borrow spend this money. It is assumed that Rs. 8000 comes back to the banks. This raises total deposits to Rs. 18000. Banks again keep 20% of Rs. 8000 i.e. Rs. 1600 as reserve and lend Rs. 6400. This further raises the amount of deposits with the banks. In this way deposits go on increasing @ 80% of the last deposit. How many times will these deposits be is determined by the deposit multiplier :   4

Money multiplier $= \dfrac{1}{LRR} = \dfrac{1}{0.2} = 5$

The total deposits will be :

Total money creation = Initial deposit X Money multiplier

$$= 10000 \text{ X } 5$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 50000 \qquad\qquad 1$$

(Answer in an other form be also rewarded)

*32 N. I. $= ii + v + (vii + ix) - viii - vi - iv$ 2

        $= 500 + 200 + 120 + (-20) -30 - 100 - (-10)$ 1½

        $= 500 + 200 + 120 - 20 - 30 - 100 + 10$

        $= \text{Rs. } 680 \text{ Crore.}$ ½

   GNDI $= \text{N. I.} + iii + vi - i$ 1

         $= 680 + 20 + 100 - (-5)$ ½

         $= \text{Rs. } 805 \text{ Crore.}$ ½

QUESTION PAPER CODE 58/1

Q.No.	**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**	**Distribution**

Section ñ A

1   The economy in which the central problems are solved by the government through
planning.   1

2   When the firm can influence the market price of the product that the firm is producing.   1

3   Locus of different combinations of the two goods which the consumer can afford by
spending the whole of his income.   1

4   Decrease in supply of a good is fall in supply due to any factor other than the own
price of the good.   1

5   A mathematical expression of the technological relation between physical inputs
and output of a good.   1

*6   The PP curve shows the maximum quantities of the two goods the economy can
produce subject to full and efficient utilization of resources. When there is
unemployment, the maximum that an economy can produce does not change. So,

there is no effect on the position of the PP curve. The only thing is that economy
produces somewhere below the curve.   3

*7 $E = \dfrac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \dfrac{P}{Q}$ 1

$\quad = \dfrac{0}{2} \times \dfrac{13}{11}$ 1½

$\quad = 0$ ½

8   Explicit cost refers to the actual purchase of inputs, or, actual money expenditure
on inputs.

Example : expenditure on buying raw materials(or any other).
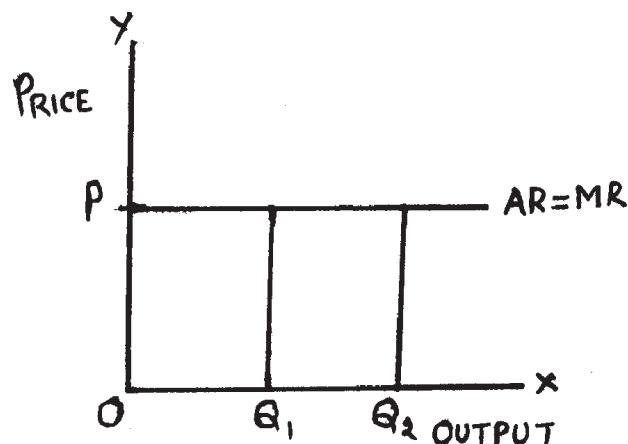
Implicit cost refers to the estimated value of the inputs provided by the owner.

Example: estimated salary of the owner (or any other)   3

9   In such a market whether the firm sells more or sells less it does not affect the
market price. It makes the AR curve parallel to the x-axis so that whether quantity
produced is OQ_1 or OQ_2 market price remains unchanged. Since AR is unchanged
AR must be equal to MR. The MR curve thus coincides with the AR curve.   2

1

For blind candidates

In such a market whether the firm sells more or sells less, it does not affect the
market price. It makes average revenue constant as output is increased. According to
marginal-average relationship, when AR is constant MR equals AR throughout.   3

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10   The number of buyers of the product is so large that a single buyer cannot influence the market on his own. It is because the quantity purchased by a single buyer is so insignificant that whether he buys more, or buys less, the market price is not affected.   3

Or

The buyers treat the products of all the firms in the industry as same. Therefore, they are willing to give the same price for all the products. A uniform price prevails in the market for all the products in the industry.   3

11   It means that at some consumption level

$$\frac{MUx}{Px} > \frac{MUy}{Py}$$

In this case the consumer is getting more marginal utility per rupee in case of good X as compared to Y. Therefore, he will buy more of X and less of Y. This will lead fall in MUx and rise in MUy. The consumer will continue to buy more of X till MUx/Px becomes equal to MUy/Py.   4

12   <u>Normal good</u> case: Income increases, demand increases.   1

<u>Example :</u>   If the consumer demands more of good X after the rise in income, then that good is a normal good for that consumer.   1

<u>Inferior good</u> case : Income increases, demand decreases.   1

Example :   If the consumer demands less of good X after the rise in income, that good X is an inferior good for that consumer.   1

13   MC is addition to total cost on producing one more unit of output.   1

When MC<AC, AC falls

        MC=AC, AC is constant

        MC>AC, AC rises   3

OR

The cost which changes with change in output is VC.   1

Behaviour of TVC : 2 phases .
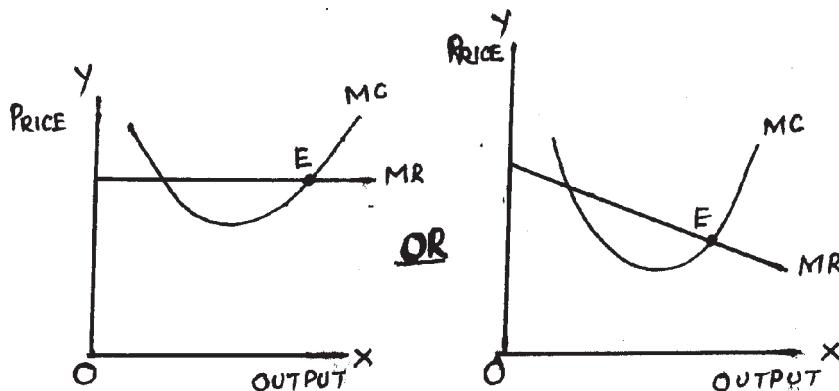
1.   Initially, as output is increased, TVC rises at a decreasing rate.

2.   After a level of output, TVC increases at an increasing rate.   3

14   Producer's equilibrium refers to that price and output combination which brings the   1
      producer maximum profit.

(Any one of two diagrams)

Equilibrium Conditions(Statements)

(1)   MC=MR at point E.   1

(2)   MC>MR after equilibrium i.e. after point E   1

Equilibrium Conditions(explanation)

So long as MR is greater than MC, the producer continues to produce because
every new unit produced adds to profits. As he continues to produce, at some level
of output MR becomes equal to MC. This maximizes profits.

After MC=MR level, if MC is greater than MR, every new unit produced is sold at
a loss. So, he will not produce more units.   1½

For blind candidates

Meaning and conditions(same as above)   5

Schedule   1

15   Let the two goods be X and Y. Given income, prices and preferences of the con-
      sumer, the conditions of equilibrium are:

(1)   MRS=Px/Py   1

       Explanation:

       If MRS>Px/Py, the consumer will find it advantageous to substitute X for Y.
       As a result MRS will fall. This process will continue till MRS becomes equal
       to Px/Py.

                                                    (or answer based on MRS<Px/Py)   2

143
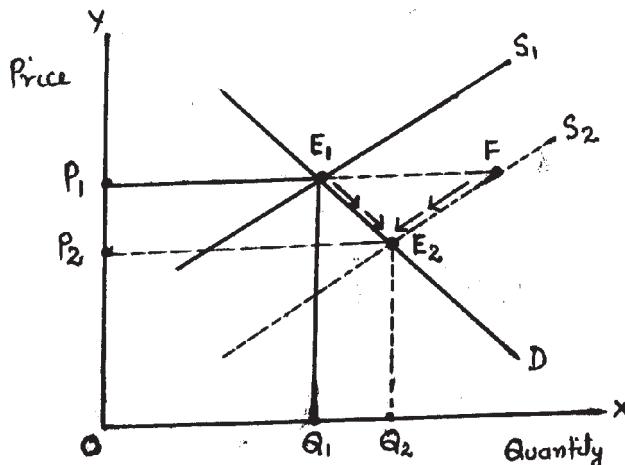
(2)   MRSxy continuously falls.

In case the consumer is not in equilibrium, it is the decreasing MRS which   1
brings back the consumer into equilibrium.   2

(Diagram is not required)

16

- 'Increase' in supply shifts the supply curve from s_1 to s_2 to the right leading to excess supply E_1F at the given price OP_1.

- Since the firms will not be able to sell all that they want to sell, there will be competition among sellers leading to fall in price.

- As price falls, demand starts rising (along D) and supply starts falling(along s_2) as shown by arrows in the diagram.

- These changes continue till D=S at a new equilibrium at E_2.

- The quantity rises to OQ_2 but price falls to OP_2.   4

Note: Unless the above chain of effects is given marks allotted for explanation be not given

For blind candidates

Chain of effects(same as above)   4

Use of numerical example.   2

OR

Collusive Oligopoly is one in which the firms cooperate with each other in deciding price and output, while

<u>Non collusive Oligopoly</u> is one in which firms compete with each other. 2

(i) Few firms: The implication is that the number of firms is manageable enough to make a guess of the likely reactions of rival by a firm. 2

(ii) Non price competition: The firms are afraid of competing through lowering the price because it may start price war. Therefore they compete through the non-price factors like advertising, after sale services, etc. 2

SECTION ñ B

17 Stock variables are the variables whose magnitudes are measured at a particular point of time. 1

18 Depreciation means fall in the value of fixed capital goods due to normal wear or tear and foreseen obsolescence. 1

19 SLR is the ratio of deposits which commercial banks are required to keep with themselves. 1

20 Money is anything serving as a medium of exchange. 1

21 Any currency other than the domestic currency. 1

22 Exports of goods and imports of goods. 1

When the value of exports of goods is greater than the value of imports of goods. 2

23 Non-monetary exchanges refer mainly to the own account or self consumed goods and services like services of family members to each other, which are left out of GDP on account of non availability of data. But these do contribute to welfare. As such GDP under estimates welfare. 3

24 $\Delta Y = \Delta I \dfrac{1}{1- MPC}$ 1½

$= 75 \ \dfrac{1}{1- 0.75}$ 1

$= 75 \times 4 = Rs. 300$ crore. ½

145

25   Voluntary unemployment is that part of the working force not willing to engage itself in gainful occupation whereas Involuntary unemployment is that part of the labour force which is willing and able to work at the prevailing wage rate but is out of work.   3

26   When price of foreign currency falls it makes imports or investing abroad, etc. cheaper. As a result, demand for foreign exchange rises.   3

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

When price of foreign currency falls it makes exports and investments by foreign residents costlier. As a result supply of foreign currency falls.   3

27   Government can influence distribution of income by imposing taxes on the rich and spending more on the welfare of the poor. It will reduce income of the rich and raise the standard of living of the poor, thus reducing inequalities in the distribution of income   4

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

Government can bring in economic stability, i.e. control fluctuation in general price level, through taxes, subsidies and expenditure. When there is inflation, government can reduce its own expenditure When there is deflation, government can reduce taxes and give subsidies to encourage spending by the people.   4

28   (a)   Revenue deficit $= v-(i + iii)$

$= 80 - 47 - 10 = $ Rs. 23 arab.   1½

(b)   Fiscal deficit $- iv -$ Rs. 32 arab   1½

(c)   Primary deficit $= iv-vi = 32-20 = $ Rs. 12 arab.   1

*29   (i)   Imputed salaries of these members will be included in national income.   2

(ii)   It will not be included in national income because it is a non-factor payment as general government borrows only for consumption purpose.   2

30   (i)   Legal reserves refer to a minimum percentage of deposits which commercial banks have to keep as cash either with themselves or with the central bank. The central bank has the power to change it .When there is inflationary gap the central bank can raise the minimum limit of these reserves so that less funds are available to the banks for lending. This will reduce AD.   3

(ii)   Bank rate is that rate of interest at which the central bank lends to commercial banks. To correct inflationary gap central bank can raise the bank rate. This forces commercial banks to increase lending rates. This reduces demand for borrowing by the public for investment and consumption. Aggregate demand falls.   3

OR

(i)   Open market operations refer to the sale and purchase of securities by the central bank. Deflationary gap refers to AD falling short of AS at full employment. In this situation the central bank buys securities in the open market and makes payment to the sellers. The money flows out of the central bank and ultimately reaches the commercial banks as deposits. This raises the lending capacity of the banks. People can borrow more. This will raise AD.   3

(ii)   Margin refers to the margin on the security provided by the borrowers . When margin is lower, the borrowing capacity of the borrower is higher. The central bank has the power to change this margin. When central bank lowers the margin, the borrowing capacity of the borrower increases. This raises AD.   3

31   (i)   <u>Bank of issue</u> refers to the legal right to issue currency. The central bank enjoys complete monopoly of note issue. This brings about uniformity in note circulation . At the same time it gives the central bank power to influence money supply because currency with public is a part of money supply.   3

(ii)   <u>Bankers' bank</u> : Commercial banks have to keep a certain percentage of its deposits as cash reserves with the central bank. The central bank uses these reserves to meet the emergency cash needs of the commercial banks . The central banks in this way gives loans to these banks .It makes the central bank the banker's bank.   3

32   (a)

$$NDP_{fc} = (ii + ix) + (iv) + (v) + (vii + x + xi)$$ 2

$$= 1000 + 200 + 100 + 130 + 50 + 100 + 20$$ 1½

$$= \text{Rs. 1600 Crores}$$ ½

147

(b)

Pvt.income $= NDP_{FC} - i - iii + vi + viii - xii$ 1

$= 1600 - 300 - (-20) + 30 + 40 - 0$ ½

$=$ Rs. 1390 Crores   ½

(No marks be given if only the final answer is given)

(Calculation by other method may also be awarded)

BUSINESS STUDIES

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

General Instructions:

1. *Answer to questions carrying **1** mark may be from **one word** to **one sentence**.*

2. *Answer to questions carrying **3** marks may be from **50 - 75** words.*

3. *Answer to questions carrying **4 - 5** marks may be about **150** words.*

4. *Answer to questions carrying **6** marks may be about **200** words.*

5. *Attempt all parts of question together.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1/1

1. Your grandfather has retired as the Director of a manufacturing company. At which level of management was he working? Different type of functions are performed at this level. State anyone function.   1

2. What is meant by management?   1

3. What is meant by principles of management?   1

4. State anyone principle of scientific management.   1

5. "The understanding of business environment helps the managers to identify 'threats'." What is meant by 'threats' here?   1

6. 'Business environment includes both 'specific and general forces.' List any four specific forces.   1

7. Explain in one sentence how direction initiates action in management.   1

8. Why it is said that "controlling is a continuous activity" ?   1

9. What is important while analyzing deviations in controlling?   1

10. Define Financial Management.   1

11. Explain any two impacts of Government policy changes on Business and Industry. 3

12. Differentiate between 'Policy' and 'Rule' as types of Plans. 3

13. Why is staffing considered an important function of management in all types of organisations ? State any three reasons. 3

14. Explain the concept of 'Motivation' and 'Leadership'. 3

15. Explain any two functions of 'marketing'. 3

16. State any four features of planning. 4

17. "If we delegate the authority, we multiply it by two, if we decentralize it, we multiply it by many." In the light of this statement explain any four points of importance of decentralization. 4

18. What is meant by 'Budgetary Control' as a technique of controlling? State any three advantages of it. 4

19. What is meant by 'Money Market' ? Explain any two instruments used in Money Market. 4

20. 'In to-day's commercial world, the Stock-Exchange performs many vital functions which leads the investors towards positive environment.' Explain how by giving any four reasons. 4

21. "Management is regarded as an Art by some, as Science or as an inexact Science by others. The truth seems to be somewhere in between." In the light of this statement explain the true nature of management. 5

22. Explain any two techniques of Taylor's Scientific Management. 5

23. "Internal sources of recruitment are better than external sources of recruitment." Explain any five reasons in support of this statement. 5

24. 'Determining the relative proportion of various types of funds depends upon various factors.' Explain any five such factors. 5

25. What is meant by 'Brand Name' ? State any four characteristics of a good 'Brand Name'.   5

26. What is meant by 'Functional Structure' of an organisation? State any five advantages of this form of organizational structure.   6

OR

What is meant by 'Formal Organisation' ? State any five advantages of this form of organisation.

27. Explain any four semantic barriers of communication.   6

OR

Explain the role of supervision as an element of directing function of management.

28. "Sound Financial Planning is essential for the success of any business enterprise." Explain this statement by giving any six reasons.   6

OR

You are the Financial Manager of a newly established company. The Directors have asked you to determine the amount of working capital requirement for the company. Explain any four factors that you will consider while determining the working capital requirement for the company.

29. Name the element of Marketing-mix in which a set of firms and individuals creates possession, place and time utility and helps in market offering. Also explain any five important functions performed by this element.   6

OR

Identify and explain the promotional tool of Marketing-mix which plays a persuasive, service and informative role and thereby link a business firm to its customers. Also explain by giving any four reasons how this tool helps in increasing the sales of businessmen.

30. Reena purchased one litre of pure Deshi Ghee from a shopkeeper. After using it she had a doubt that it is adulterated. She sent it for a laboratory test which confirmed

that the Ghee is adulterated. State any six reliefs available to Reena, if she complaints and the consumer court is satisfied about the genuineness of the complaint. 6

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

Prakhar purchased an ISI mark electric iron from 'Bharat Electricals'. While using he found that it was not working properly. He approached the seller and complained for the same. The seller satisfies Prakhar by saying that he will ask the manufacturer to replace this iron. The manufacturer refused to replace and Bharat Electricals decided to file a complaint in the consumer court.

Can 'Bharat Electricals' do this? Why? Also explain 'who is a consumer' as per Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

<div align="center">**QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1**</div>

1. Your grandfather has retired from an organisation in which he was responsible for implementing the plans developed by the top management. At which level of management was he working? State one more function performed at this level. 1

2. List any two social objectives of Management. 1

3. State anyone reason why 'Principles of Management' are important. 1

4. Give the meaning of 'Mental Revolution' as suggested by F.W. Taylor. 1

5. "The understanding of Business Environment enables the firm to identify opportunities." What is meant by 'opportunities' here? 1

6. Business Environment includes both 'specific and general' forces'. List any four general forces. 1

7. Explain in one sentence how direction is an executive function of Management. 1

8. Why is it said that "controlling is looking back" ? 1

9. What should be the 'focus point' for a manager while controlling, as controlling at each and every step is not possible? 1

10. Define Financial Management. 1

11. Explain 'Increasing competition' and 'More demanding customers' as impact of Government policy changes on Business and Industry. 3

12. Differentiate between 'Objective' and 'Strategy' as types of plans. 3

13. "External sources of recruitment are considered better than internal sources." Give any three reasons in support of this statement. 3

14. Explain any three qualities of a good leader. 3

15. Explain the role of marketing in a firm. 3

16. "Planning is an important function of Management." State any four reasons. 4

17. "Organisation is the harmonious adjustment of specialised parts for the accomplishment of some common purpose or purposes." In the light of this statement explain any four points of importance of organising.. 4

18. "There is a close and reciprocal relationship between planning and controlling." Explain the statement. 4

19. What is meant by 'Primary Market'? Explain any two methods of floating new issues in the Primary Market. 4

20. "Financial market plays an important role in the allocation of scarce resources in an economy by performing many important functions." Explain any four such functions. 4

21. "Management is a profession like medical or legal profession." Do you agree with this statement? Give any five reasons in support of your answer. 5

22. Explain Fayol's principles of 'equity' and 'order' with examples, 5

23. Explain in brief the various steps involved in the process of staffing. 5

24. "Determining the overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise depends upon various factors." Explain any five such factors. 5

25. What is Packaging? State any four functions of Packaging. 5

26. What is meant by 'Divisional Structure' of an organisation? For which type of business

enterprises is this structure most suitable? State any four advantages of this form of organisational structure. 6

OR

What is meant by 'Informal organisation' ? State any three advantages and any two disadvantages of this form of organisation.

27. Explain any four non-financial incentives. 6

OR

Explain any four psychological barriers of communication.

28. "Sound Financial Planning is essential for the success of any business enterprise." Explain this statement by giving any six reasons. 6

OR

You are a Finance Manager of a newly established company. The Directors have asked you to determine the amount of. Fixed Capital requirement for the company. Explain any four factors that you will consider while determining the Fixed Capital requirement for the company.

29. Name the element of marketing-mix in which a set of firms and individuals creates possession, place and time utility and helps in market offering. Also explain any five important functions performed by this element. 6

OR

Identify and explain the promotional tool of marketing-mix which plays a persuasive, service and informative role and thereby links a business firm to its customers. Also explain by giving any four reasons how this tool helps in increasing the sales of businessmen.

30. Reena purchased one litre of pure Deshi Ghee from a shopkeeper. After using it she had a doubt that it is adulterated. She sent it for a laboratory test which confirmed that the Ghee is adulterated. State any six reliefs available to Reena, if she complains and the Consumer Court is satisfied about the genuineness of the complaint. 6

Prakhar purchased an ISI mark electric iron from 'Bharat Electricals'. While using he found that it was not working properly. He approached the seller and complains for the same. The seller satisfies Prakhar by saying that he will ask the manufacturer to replace this iron. The manufacturer refused to replace and 'Bharat Electricals' decided, to file a complaint in the Consumer Court.

Can 'Bharat Electricals' do this? Why ? Also explain 'who is a consumer' as per Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Marking Scheme ó Business Studies

General Instructions

1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks be awarded accordingly.

2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme.

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

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

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

6. In questions having options, if an examinee attempts both the options, assess the choice attempted first.

7. In a question. if two features/ characteristics/ points are asked but an examinee writes more than two features/ characteristics/ points, say five, of which first is correct, second is incorrect, the first two should be assessed and the remaining should be ignored.

8. It is expected that the marking scheme should be followed objectively to ensure quality evaluation, For instance. if an examinee scores 30 marks, then the mark should not be inflated to 33 simply to pass him/her.

9. Marks should be awarded keeping in view the total marks of a particular question and not the total marks of the question paper. For example. if one mark is given to a 3 marks question even if nothing is correct, then that one mark constitutes 33% of the total marks for this answer.

10. A full scale of marks 1-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Similarly, wherever an examinee writes an answer up to the mark, his/ her marks should not be deducted unnecessarily.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1 Q. **Your grandfather has retired as the Director of a manufacturing company. At which level of management was he working? Different type of functions are performed at this level. State any one function.**

Ans. Top level management

Functions of the top level of management: (any one)

1. To co-ordinate the activities of different departments.

2. To be responsible for welfare and survival of the organisation.

3. To analyse the business environment and its implications for the survival of the firm.

4. To formulate overall organisational goals and strategies for their achievement.

5. They are responsible for all the activities of the business and for its impact on the society.

<div style="float:right">

mark for identifying the level
+
mark for the function
+
=
1 mark

</div>

2. Q. **What is meant by management?**

Ans. Management is the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals working together in groups efficiently accomplish selected aims.

1 mark

OR

Management is planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling the activities of an organisation.

(Or any other correct meaning.)

3 Q. **What is meant by principles of management?**

1 mark

Ans. Principles of management are broad and general guidelines for decision making and behaviour of managers.

4 Q. **State any one principle of scientific management.**

Ans. Principles of scientific management: **(any one)**

1. Science, not rule of thumb advocates that there is only one best method

to maximise efficiency and this method should substitute 'rule of thumb' throughout the organisation.

2. Harmony, not discord advocates that there should be complete harmony between management and the workers.

3. Co-operation, not individualism states that competition should be replaced by co-operation. **1 mark**

4. Development of each and every person to his or her greatest efficiency or prosperity states that each person should be scientifically selected, placed and trained to ensure the greatest efficiency and prosperity for both the company and the workers.

5 **Q.** **ìThe understanding of business environment helps the manager to identify ëthreatsí.î What is meant by ëthreatsí here?** **1 mark**

Ans. Threats refer to the external environment trends and changes that will hinder a firm's performance.

6 **Q.** **Business Environment includes both ëspecific and general forcesí. List any four specific forces.** **mark for two correct forces**
= x 2 = 1 mark

Ans. Specific forces:

1. Suppliers

2. Investors

3. Customers

4. Competitors

(For three correct forces full credit is to be given)

7 **Q.** **Explain in one sentence how direction initiates action in management.** **1 mark**

Ans. Other functions of management prepare a setting/stage for action, directing implements it in the organisation.

8 **Q.** **Why is it said that ìcontrolling is a continuous activityî?** **1 mark**

Ans. Controlling is a continuous activity because it involves a constant review of actual performance for taking corrective action, if any.

9   Q.   What is important while analysing deviations in controlling?   **1 mark**

Ans. While analysing deviations, it is important to determine the acceptable range of deviations/ Key Result areas.

10   Q.   Define Financial Management.

Ans. Financial Management is concerned with management of flow of funds and involves decisions relating to procurement of funds, investment of funds in long term and short term assets and distribution of earnings to the owners.

<p align="center">OR</p>   **1 mark**

Financial Management refers to planning, organising, directing and controlling the financial activities of an organisation.

11   Q.   Explain any two impacts of Government policy changes on Business and Industry.

Ans. Impact of government policy changes on business and industry: (Any two)

1.   Increasing competition

2.   More demanding customers

3.   Rapidly changing technological environment

4.   Necessity for change

5.   Need for developing human resources.

6.   Market orientation

7.   Loss of budgetary support to the public sector.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

mark for the heading + 1 mark for the explanation = 1 x 2 =3marks

12   Q.   Differentiate between ëPolicyí and ëRuleí as types of plans.

Ans. Differentiation between Policy and Rule

Policy:

● Policy is a general guideline which brings uniformity in decision making for achievement of predetermined objectives.

● A manager may use his discretion to interpret and apply a policy within its framework.

1 x 2 = 3marks

Rule

- A rule is a statement that specifies what is to be done or not to be done. It is a guide to behaviour.

- A rule does not allow for any flexibility or discretion and prescribes penalty for violation.

13 Q. Why is staffing considered an important function of management in all types of organisations? State any three reasons.

Ans. Staffing is considered an important function of management because of the following reasons: (any three):

1. It helps in discovering and obtaining competent personnel for various jobs.

2. It results in improved performance by putting right person on the right job.

3. It ensures continuous survival and growth of the enterprise through the succession planning for managers.

4. It ensures optimum utilization of human resources. It avoids disruption of work by indicating in advance the shortage of personnel.

5. It improves job satisfaction and morale of employees through objective assessment and fair reward for their contribution.

6. It avoids wastage of material, time, effort and energy.

1 mark for each statement

=1x3 =3marks

14 Q. Explain the concept of ëMotivationí and ëLeadershipí.

Ans. Motivation is the process of stimulating people to action to accomplish desired goals.
It is an internal feeling.

Leadership is the process of influencing people so that they strive willingly and enthusiastically towards the achievement of group goals.
It is a continuous process.

1 + 1 = 3marks

15 Q. Explain any two functions of ëmarketingí.

Ans. Functions of marketing: (Any two)

1. Gathering and analysing market information.

mark for naming the

2.	Marketing planning.	**function +**
3.	Product designing and development.	**1 mark for**
4.	Standardisation and grading.	**explan- ation**
5.	Packaging and labelling.	**1 x 2 =**
6.	Branding.	**3 marks**
7.	Customer support services.	
8.	Pricing of the product/ service.	
9.	Promotion.	
10.	Physical distribution.	
11.	Transportation.	
12.	Storage and warehousing.	

16 Q. State any four features of planning.

Ans. Features of planning are : (Any four)

1. Planning focuses on achieving organisational objectives.

    1 x 4 =

2. Planning is the primary function of management as it lays down the basis for all other functions of management.

3. Planning is pervasive as it is required in all organisations, at all levels and in all departments.

    4marks

4. Planning is continuous because a plan is framed, implemented and is followed by another plan.

5. Planning is futuristic as it involves looking ahead and preparing for the future.

6. Planning involves decision making as it involves a choice from among the various alternative courses of action.

7. Planning is a mental exercise as it is intellectual activity of thinking rather than doing.

8. Planning provides the basis for controlling by providing standards.

17 Q. ìIf we delegate the authority we multiply it by two, if we decentralize it we multiply it by many.î In the light of this statement explain any four points of importance of decentralization.

Ans. In the light of above statement we can say that decentralisation results in the multiplication by many because of the following points of its importance:

(Any four)

(i) Develops initiative among subordinates

(ii) Develops managerial talent for the future

(iii) Relief to top management

(iv) Quick decision making

(v) Facilitates growth

(vi) Better control

(If an examinee has not given the headings but has given the correct reasons, full credit should be given)

mark for heading

+ mark for explan ation

1x4= 4marks

18 Q. What is meant by ëBudgetary Controlí as a technique of controlling? State any three advantages of it.

Ans. Budgetary control is a technique of managerial control in which all operations are planned in advance in the form of budgets and actual results are compared with budgetary standards to ensure attainment of organisational objectives.

Advantages of budgetary control: (any three)

1. Helps in attainment of organisational objectives.

2. Acts as a source of motivation

3. Helps in optimum utilisation of resources

4. Is useful in achieving co-ordination

5. Facilitates management by exception

6. Helps in fixation of responsibility

1mark + (1 mark for each advantage = 1x3= 3marks) = 1+3= 4marks

19 Q. What is meant by ëMoney Marketí? Explain any two instruments used in Money Market.

Ans. Money market is a market for short term funds which deals in monetary assets whose period of maturity is upto one year.

1 mark for the meaning + (1/2 mark for

Instruments used in money market: (Any two)

1. Treasury Bill

2. Commercial Paper

3. Call Money

4. Certificate of Deposit

5. Commercial Bill

naming the instrument + 1 mark for expla nation = 1 x 2= 3 marks) =1 + 3 = 4 marks

20 **Q. ëIn to-dayís commercial world, the Stock- Exchange performs many vital functions which leads the investors towards positive environment.í Explain how by giving any four reasons.**

mark for the heading + mark for its expla nation = 1 x 4= 4 marks

Ans. Stock Exchange performs many vital functions which leads the investors towards positive environment because of the following reasons: (Any four)

1. Provides liquidity and marketability to existing securities.

2. Pricing of securities.

3. Safety of transactions.

4. Contributes to economic growth.

5. Spreads of equity cult.

6. Provides scope for speculation.

21 **Q. ëManagement is regarded as an Art by some, as a Science or as an inexact Science by others. The truth seems to be somewhere in between.íí In the light of this statement, explain the true nature of management.**

Ans. Management is an art as well as a science though an inexact science.

Art is the skilful and personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results.

1 mark +

Management is an art because like any other art, it is a systematised body of knowledge, personalised application and is based on continuous practice.

2 marks

Science is a systematised body of knowledge that explains certain general truths.

+

Like science, management principles are derived through observation and repeated experimentation.

2 marks

Since management deals with human beings the outcome of these experiments are <u>not capable of being accurately predicted.</u>

Moreover, they have to be modified according to the given situation. Hence, it is <u>an inexact science.</u>

22 Q. Explain any two techniques of Taylor's Scientific Management.

Ans. Techniques of Scientific Management: (Any two)

    (i)   Functional foremanship

    (ii)   Standardization and Simplification of work

    (iii)   Method study

    (iv)   Motion study

    (v)   Fatigue study

    (vi)   Time study

    (vii) Differential wage system

**23 Q. "Internal sources of recruitment are better than external sources".
Explain any five reasons in support of this statement.**

Ans. Internal sources of recruitment are better than external sources in following respects :

    1.   Motivates employees

    2.   Simplifies the process of selection.

    3.   No need for induction training.

    4.   Adjustment of surplus staff.

    5.   Economical source.

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

(If an examinee has highlighted the reasons of importance of external sources by stating the limitations of internal sources, due credit be given)

Marking scheme (right margin):

Q22: = 5 marks; (½ mark for naming + 2 marks each for correct explanation) 2½ x 2 = 5 marks

Q23: ½ mark for the heading + ½ mark for the explanation = 1 x 5 = 5 marks

24 **Q.** **ëDetermining the relative proportion of various types of funds depends upon various factors.í Explain any five such factors.**

Ans. Following are the factors determining the relative proportion of various types of funds: (any five)

1. Cash flow position

2. Interest coverage ratio

3. Debt service coverage Ratio

4. Return on Investment

5. Cost of debt

6. Tax rate

7. Cost of equity

8. Floatation costs

9. Cost

10. Fixed operating costs

11. Risk consideration

12. Flexibility

13. Control

14. Regulatory framework

15. Stock market conditions

16. Capital structure of other companies

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanations, full credit should be given)

25 **Q.** **What is meant by ëBrand Nameí? State any four characteristics of a good ëBrand Nameí.**

Ans. Brand name is the verbal component of a brand.

Qualities of a good brand name: (any four)

1. It should be short and easy to pronounce, spell, recognize and remember.

2. It should suggest the product benefits and qualities

3. It should be distinctive.

4. It should be adaptable to packaging and labelling requirements.

5. It should be versatile to accommodate new products.

6. It should be capable of being registered and protected legally.

1 x 4 =4 marks)

7. It should have staying power.

=1+4 =5marks

8. It should not have different meanings in different languages and cultures.

26 Q. What is meant by ëFunctional Structureí of an organization? State any five advantages of this form of organizational structure.

Ans. Functional structure is an organisational structure formed by grouping of jobs of similar nature under functions and organising these major functions as separate departments like production, finance etc.

Advantages are: (any five)

(a) It leads to occupational specialisation since emphasis is placed on specific functions.

1mark for the meaning +

(b) It promotes control and coordination within a department because of similarity in the tasks being performed.

(1 mark for each advantage 1x5= 5marks) = 1+5 =6 marks

(c) It increases managerial and operational efficiency

(d) It lowers cost as it reduces duplication of effort.

(e) It makes training of employees easier as it focuses on a limited range of skills.

(f) It ensures that different functions get due attention.

OR

OR

What is meant by ëFormal Organisationí State any five advantages of this form of organization.

Ans. Formal organisation refers to the organisation structure which is designed by the management to accomplish a particular task.

1mark for the meaning +

Advantages:

(a) It is easier to fix responsibility since mutual relationships are clearly defined.

(1 mark for each

166

<table>
<tr><td>(b)</td><td>It avoids duplication of effort since there is no ambiguity in the role that each member has to play.</td><td rowspan="5">advantage 1x5= 5marks) = 1+5 =6 marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>(c)</td><td>It maintains unity of command through an established chain of command</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d)</td><td>It leads to accomplishment of goals by providing a framework for the operations to be performed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>(e)</td><td>It provides stability to the organisation because there are specific rules to guide behaviour of employees.</td></tr>
</table>

27 Q **Explain any four semantic barriers of communication.**

Ans. Semantic barriers of communication: (Any four)

<table>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Badly expressed message.</td><td rowspan="6">mark for naming the barrier + 1 mark for the explan ation = 1 x 4 =6marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Symbols with different meanings.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Faulty translations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Unclarified assumptions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Technical jargon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Body language and gesture decoding.</td></tr>
</table>

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

Explain the role of supervision as an element of directing function of management.

Ans. Role of supervision: (Any six)

<table>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Involves issuing instructions.</td><td rowspan="7">OR
mark for heading + mark for explan- ation 1x6= 6marks</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Facilitates control.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Optimal utilisation of resources.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Maintenance of discipline.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Timely feedback.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Improves communication.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>Provides motivation</td></tr>
</table>

28 Q. **ìSound Financial Planning is essential for the success of any enterprise.î Explain this statement by giving any six reasons.**

Sound financial planning is essential for the success of any business enterprise because of the following reasons: (any six)

<div align="center">167</div>

(i)   It helps the company to prepare for the future.

(ii) It helps in avoiding business shocks and surprises.

(iii) It helps in co-ordinating various business functions.

1 x 6

=

6marks

(iv) It helps in reducing waste, duplication of efforts, gaps in planning and confusion.

(v)   It links the present with the future.

(vi) It provides a link between investment and financing decisions.

(vii) Financial plan serves as a control technique.

(viii) It serves as a guide in developing a sound capital structure so as to maximise returns to the shareholders.

OR

OR

You are the Financial Manager of a newly established company. The Directors have asked you to determine the amount of working capital requirement for the company. Explain any four factors that you will consider while determining the working capital requirement for the company.

Ans. Factors affecting requirements of working capital (any four):

mark for heading

+

1 mark for explan- ation

1   x4

=

6marks

1. Nature of Business

2. Scale of Operations

3. Business Cycle

4. Seasonal Factors

5. Production Cycle

6. Credit Allowed

7. Credit Availed

8. Operating Efficiency

9. Availability of Raw Material

10. Growth Prospects

11. Level of Competition

12. Inflation

29 **Q.** **Name the element of Marketing-mix in which a set of firms and individuals creates possession, place and time utility and helps in market offering. Also explain any five important functions performed by this element.**

(1 mark for naming the element + mark for naming the function + mark for explanation 1 x 5 = 5 marks) =1+5 =6 marks

Ans. Place mix/ Physical distribution.

Functions performed by this element: (Any five)

1. Sorting

2. Accumulation

3. Allocation/ distribution

4. Assorting

5. Product Promotion

6. Negotiation

7. Risk taking.

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

OR

Identify and explain the promotional tool of Marketing-mix which plays a persuasive, service and informative role and there by links a business firm to its customers. Also explain by giving any four reasons how this tool helps in increasing the sales of businessmen.

(1 mark for identifying the tool + 1 mark for its explanation =1+1= 2 marks) + (mark for naming the function + mark for explanation 1 x 4 = 4 marks) =2+4 =6 marks

Ans. The tool is Personal Selling.

Personal selling refers to the oral presentation of message in the form of conversation with one or more prospective customers for the purpose of making sales.

The importance of personal selling to a business organisation may be described as follows: (any four)

(i) Effective Promotional Tool.

(ii) Flexible Tool.

(iii) Minimises Wastage of Efforts.

(iv) Consumer Attention.

(v) Lasting Relationship.

(vi)   Personal Rapport.

(vii)   Role in Introduction Stage.

(viii)   Link with Customers.

30   Q.   Reena purchased one litre of pure Desi Ghee from a shopkeeper. After using it she had a doubt that it is adulterated. She sent it for a laboratory test which confirmed that the Ghee is adulterated. State any six reliefs available to Reena, if she complains and the consumer court is satisfied about the genuineness of the complaint.

Ans.   Reliefs available to Reena: (Any six)

1.   To replace adulterated ghee.

2.   To refund the price paid for the product.

3.   To pay a reasonable amount of compensation for any loss or injury / sickness suffered by her due to negligence of the manufacturer.

4.   To pay adequate costs to Reena.

1 x 6 = 6marks

5.   To discontinue this unfair/ restrictive trade practice and not to repeat it in future.

6.   Not to offer adulterated ghee for sale.

7.   To withdraw adulterated ghee from sale.

8.   To cease manufacture of adulterated ghee.

9.   To pay any amount (not less than 5% of the value of the adulterated ghee to be credited to the Consumer Welfare Fund or any other organisation/person, to be utilised in the prescribed manner.

10.   To pay punitive damages in appropriate circumstances.

(If an examinee has given first four points of relief(1-4) full credit is to be given) (1   x4=6)

<center>**OR**</center>

Q.   Prakhar purchased an ISI mark electric iron from ëBharat Electricalsí. While using he found that it was not working properly. He approached the seller and complains for the same. The seller satisfies Prakhar by saying that he will ask the manufacturer to replace this iron. The

manufacturer refused to replace and ëBharat Electricalsí decided to file a complaint in the Consumer Court.

Can ëBharat Electricalsí do this? Why? Also explain ëwho is a consumerí as per Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Ans. Bharat Electricals cannot file a complaint.

This is because Bharat Electricals in not a consumer as per consumer Protection Act 1986 because they bought the goods for re-sale/ commercial purpose.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, a consumer is defined as:

(a) Any person who buys any goods for a consideration, which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any scheme of deferred payment. It includes any user of such goods, when such use is made with the approval of the buyer, but does not include a person who obtains goods for re-sale or any commercial purpose.

(b) Any person who hires or avails of any service, for a consideration which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment. It includes any beneficiary of services when such services are availed of with the approval of the person concerned, but does not include a person who avails of such services for any commercial purpose.

1 mark for the answer + 1 mark for the reason +

4 marks for the meaning of consumer = 1+1+4 = 6marks

QUESTION PAPER CODE 66/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1 Q. Your grandfather has retired from an organization in which he is responsible for implementing the plans developed by the top management. At which level of management was he working? State one more function performed at this level.

Ans. Middle level management.

Functions performed by the middle level managers: (Any one):

1. To interpret the policies framed by the top management.

2. To ensure that their department has the necessary personnel.

3. To assign necessary duties and responsibilities to the employees of their respective departments for implementation of the plan.

mark for identifying the level + mark for the function +

4.	To motivate employees of their respective departments to achieve the desired objectives.	= **1 mark**
5.	To co-operate with other departments for smooth functioning of the organisation.	

(or any other correct function)

2 **Q.** **List any two social objectives of management.**

Ans. Social objectives: (Any two)

1.	Using environment friendly methods of production.	**x 2** = **1 mark**
2.	Giving employment opportunities to disadvantaged sections of the society.	
3.	Providing basic amenities like schools and crèches to employees	

(or any other correct social objective)

3 **Q.** **State any one reason why ëPrinciples of Managementí are important.**

Ans. Principles of management are important because they : (any one)

1.	Provide useful insights into real world situations enabling the managers to learn from past mistakes and conserve time by solving recurring problems quickly.	**1 mark**

2. Help in optimum utilisation of resources reducing the wastages associated with trial and error approach.

3. Help in effective administration by limiting the boundaries of managerial discretion so that decisions are free from personal prejudices.

4. Help in taking scientific decisions based on facts and objective assessment of the situation.

5. Help the managers in meeting changing environment requirements because these principles can be modified according to the changes taking place in the environment.

6. Help in fulfilling social responsibility.

7. Help in management training, education and research.

4   **Q.**   **Give the meaning of ëMental Revolutioní as suggested by F.W.Taylor.**

Ans. Mental Revolution refers to the change in the attitude of management and workers towards one another from competition to co-operation.   **1 mark**

5   **Q.**   **ìThe understanding of Business Environment enables the firm to identify opportunitiesî. What is meant by ëopportunitiesí here?**

Ans. Opportunities refer to the positive external trends or changes that will help a firm to improve its performance.   **1 mark**

6   **Q.**   **Business Environment includes both ëspecific and general forcesí. List any four general forces.**

Ans. General forces (any four):

     1.   Social

     2.   Political

     3.   Economic

     4.   legal

     5.   Technological.

(For three correct forces full credit is to be given)

mark for two correct forces

=   x 2

=

1 mark

7   **Q.**   **Explain in one sentence how direction is an executive function of Management.**

Ans. While other functions of management prepare a setting/ stage for action, directing initiates action in the organisation. Directing is thus an executive function.   **1 mark**

8   **Q.**   **Why is it said that ìcontrolling is looking backî?**

Ans. It is said that controlling is looking back because it conducts a post mortem of past activities to find out deviations from the standards.   **1 mark**

9   **Q.**   **What should be the ëfocus pointí for a manager while controlling, as controlling at each and every step is not possible?**

Ans. Focus point for a manager while controlling should be the Key Result Areas.   **1 mark**

10 **Q.** **Define Financial Management.**

Ans. Financial Management is concerned with management of flow of funds and involves decisions relating to procurement of funds, investment of funds in long term and short term assets and distribution of earnings to the owners.

1 mark

OR

Financial Management refers to planning, organising, directing and controlling the financial activities of an organisation.

11 **Q.** **Explain ëIncreasing competitioní and ëMore demanding customersí as impact of Government policy changes on Business and Industry.**

Ans. 'Increasing competition'

As a result of changes in the rules of industrial licensing and entry of foreign firms, competition for Indian firms has increased especially the service industries which were in the public sector.

1 marks

+

'More demanding customers'

Customers now have become more demanding because they are well informed. They also have a wider choice because of increased competition and can purchase better quality of goods and services.

1 marks
=
3 marks

12 **Q.** **Differentiate between ëObjectiveí and ëstrategyí as types of plans.**

Ans. Objective

An objective is the end towards which all activities of the organisation are directed. An objective needs to be expressed in measurable terms and is to be achieved within a given time period.

Strategy

3marks

A strategy is a comprehensive plan for accomplishing an organisation's objectives. Whenever a strategy is formulated, the business environment needs to be taken into consideration.

(Due credit be given for differentiation in any form)

13 **Q.** **ìExternal sources of recruitment are considered better than internal sourcesî. Give any three reasons in support of this statement.**

mark for the heading
+
mark for

Ans. External sources of recruitment are considered better than internal sources in following respects: (Any three):

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1. Qualified personnel.

2. Wider choice.

3. Fresh talent

4. Competitive spirit.

the
explanation
= 1 x 3
= 3 marks

(If an examinee has not given the headings as above but has given the correct explanation, full credit should be given)

(If an examinee has highlighted the reasons of importance of external sources by stating the limitations of internal sources, due credit be given)

14 **Q.** **Explain any three qualities of a good leader.**

Ans. Qualities of a good leader: (Any three)

(a) Knowledge.

(b) Integrity.

(c) Initiative.

(d) Communication skills.

(e) Motivation skills

(f) Self confidence

(g) Decisiveness.

(h) Social skills.

(i) Physical features.

mark for
the heading
+
mark for
the
explanation
= 1 x 3
= 3 marks

15 **Q.** **Explain the role of marketing in a firm.**

Ans. Marketing plays an important role in achieving the objectives of the firm. This is because:

Market orientation focuses the activities of an organisation on the needs and wants of the customers. This helps it in deciding what to produce and sell. The product is then designed and made available in outlets convenient to the customers and priced accordingly. It thus helps in satisfying the needs of the customer.

3marks

Marketing thus helps a firm to increase the profits in the long run through customer satisfaction.

16 Q. ìPlanning is an important function of managementî. State any four reasons.

Ans. Importance of planning (any four):

1. Planning provides direction by stating in advance how the work is to be done.

2. Planning reduces risk of uncertainty by looking ahead and anticipating changes.

3. Planning reduces overlapping and wasteful activities by co-ordinating the activities of different divisions.

4. Planning promotes innovative ideas requiring application of mind and foresight.

5. Planning facilitates decision making by making a choice from among the alternative courses of action.

6. Planning establishes standards against which actual performance is measured.

(or any other correct statement of importance)

1 mark for each statement = 1 x 4

=4marks

17 Q. ìOrganisation is the harmonious adjustment of specialised parts for the accomplishment of some common purpose or purposesî. In the light of this statement explain any four points of importance of organising.

Ans. Organising is considered as an important function of management because of (Any four):

1. Benefits of specialisation.

2. Clarity in working relationships.

3. Optimum utilisation of resources.

4. Adaptation to change.

5. Effective administration.

6. Development of personnel.

7. Expansion and growth.

(or any other correct point of importance)

mark for the heading + mark for the explanation = 1 x 4 = 4 marks

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18 **Q.** **ìThere is a close and reciprocal relationship between planning and controllingî. Explain the statement**

Ans. There is a close and reciprocal relationship between planning and controlling because: (Any four)

1. Controlling is blind in the absence of standards which are provided by planning;

2. Planning without controlling is meaningless as controlling ensures that the events conform to the plans.

3. Planning prescribes an appropriate course of action for achieving objectives whereas controlling evaluates whether decisions have been translated into desired actions.

4. Planning and controlling both are forward-looking as well as looking back.

1 x 4 = 4 marks

19 **Q.** **What is meant by ëPrimary Marketí? Explain any two methods of floating new issues in the primary market.**

Ans. Primary market is a market in which new securities are issued for the first time to the investors.

The methods of floating new issues in the primary market are: (any two)

(a) Offer through Prospectus – It is the method of floating new issues by inviting subscriptions from the public through issue of prospectus.

(b) Offer for Sale – It is the method in which the securities are not issued directly to the public but through intermediaries like issuing houses or stock brokers.

(c) Private Placement -It refers to the allotment of securities by a company to institutional investors and some selected individuals.

(d) Rights Issue- It is the privilege given to existing shareholders to subscribe to new issue of shares in proportion to the number of shares they already hold.

(e) E-IPO – It refers to issuing securities through the online system of stock exchange

1 mark for the meaning

+

(mark for naming the method + 1 marks for explanation = 1 x2 =3marks) = 1 + 3 = 4 marks

20 **Q.** **ìFinancial market plays an important role in the allocation of scarce resources in an economy by performing many important functionsî. Explain any four such functions.**

mark for the heading + mark for the explanation = 1 x 4 = 4 marks

Ans. Functions of a financial Market: (Any four)

    1.   Mobilisation of savings and channelising them into most productive use.

    2.   Facilitating price discovery.

    3.   Providing liquidity to financial assets.

    4.   Reducing the cost of transactions.

21 **Q.** **ìManagement is a profession like medical or legal professionî. Do you agree with this statement? Give any five reasons in support of your answer.**

Ans. No, management is not a full fledged profession like legal and medical profession because of the following reasons (Any four):

    (i)   <u>Restricted entry.</u>

(1 mark for disagreeing with the statement) +

           The entry to the above stated profession is restricted through a prescribed qualification. But there is no restriction on anyone being appointed as a manager in any business enterprise. So, presently this feature of profession is not present in management

    (ii)   <u>Professional association.</u>

(1 mark for each reason

           Legal and medical professions are affiliated to a professional association like bar council and medical council which regulates entry, grants certificate of practice and formulates and enforces a code of conduct. There are several associations of practising managers in India, like the AIMA that has laid down a code of conduct to regulate the activities of their members. There is, however, no compulsion for managers to be members of such an association. So, presently this feature of profession is not present in management

= 1 x 4 = 4)

= 1 + 4

    (iii)   <u>Ethical code of conduct.</u>

= 5 marks

           Legal and medical professions are bound by a code of conduct which guides the behaviour of its members. AIMA has devised a code of conduct for Indian managers but there is no statutory backing for this code. So, presently this feature of profession is not present in management.

(iv)   <u>Service motive.</u>

The motive of legal and medical profession is to serve their client's interests by rendering dedicated and committed service. The basic purpose of management to help the organisation achieve its goals by providing good quality products at reasonable prices, thereby serving the society is being increasingly recognised. So, presently this feature of profession is not fully present in management.

(If an examinee has not linked the answer with the statement of the question, mark to be deducted.)

22 Q.   Explain Fayol's principles of 'equity' and 'order' with examples.

Ans. <u>Equity:</u>

Fayol advocated that there should be no discrimination against anyone on account of sex, religion, language, caste, belief, nationality etc. and emphasises kindliness and justice in the behaviour of managers towards the workers to ensure loyalty and devotion.

2 marks

+

For example- Nowadays, in multinational corporations, equal opportunities are available for everyone.

2 marks

(or any other correct example)

(2 x 2

<u>Order:</u>

= 5marks)

Fayol advocated that people and materials must be in suitable places at appropriate time for maximum efficiency i.e. There should be a place for everything and everyone in an organization and that thing or person should be found in its allotted place. This will lead to increased productivity and efficiency.

For example – Raw material should be available at the place prescribed for it.

(or any other correct example)

23 Q.   Explain in brief the various steps involved in the process of staffing

Ans. The process of staffing has the following steps:

mark for naming each step

1.   Estimating manpower requirements.

2.   Recruitment and selection.

+
mark for

3.   Placement and orientation.

4.	Training, development and Performance appraisal	**explanation**
5.	Compensation, promotion and career planning.	**= 1 x 5**

(if an examinee has not combined the steps as above but has given all the correct steps, full credit should be given)

(mark to be deducted if proper sequence has not been followed)

24 **Q.** **ìDetermining the overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise depends upon various factorsî. Explain any five such factors.**

Ans. Overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise depends upon the following factors (Any five):

1. Cost
2. Cost of debt
3. Cost of equity.
4. Risk
5. Floatation costs.
6. Cash flow position
7. Level of fixed operating costs.
8. Control
9. State of the capital market.
10. Interest coverage ratio
11. Debt service coverage ratio.
12. Return on Investment
13. Tax rate
14. Flexibility
15. Regulatory framework.

mark for heading
+
mark for explan-ation
1 x 5
=
5 marks

25 **Q.** **What is Packaging? State any four functions of Packaging.**

Ans. Packaging refers to the act of designing and producing the container or wrapper of a product.

1 mark for the meaning

180

Functions of packaging: (Any four)

   (a)   It helps in product identification.

   (b)   It helps in protection of the product from spoilage, breakage, leakage damage etc.

   (c)   It facilitates use of the product to the consumers through appropriate sizes and shapes.

   (d)   It helps in promotion of the product as a good package attracts the attention of the people at the time of purchase.

   (e)   It helps in preventing adulteration as the product is properly packed.

+
(1 mark for each function = 1 x 4 =4 marks = 1 + 4) =5marks

26 Q. What is meant by ëDivisional structureí of an organisation? For which type of business enterprise is this structure most suitable? State any four advantages of this form of organisational structure.

Ans. Divisional structure is an organisation structure comprising of separate business units or divisions.

It is suitable for those enterprises: (Any one)

   1.   Where two or more products are manufactured.

   2.   When an organisation grows and diversifies.

Advantages of divisional structure: (Any four)

   1.   Product specialisation helps in the development of varied skills.

   2.   It helps in the fixation of responsibility as divisional heads are accountable for profits, revenues and costs related to their departments.

   3.   It promotes flexibility, initiative and faster decision making as each division is an autonomous unit.

   4.   It facilitates expansion and growth as new divisions can be added without interrupting the existing operations

1 mark for the meaning + 1 mark for suitability

+ 1 mark for each advantage (1 x 4= 4 marks) =1+1+4 = 6marks

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

What is meant by ëInformal organisationí? State any three advantages and any two disadvantages of this form of organisation.

Ans. <u>Informal organisation</u> is a network of personal and social relations not established or required by the formal organisation but arising spontaneously as people associate themselves with one another.

1 mark for the meaning + (1 mark for each advantage

<div align="center">181</div>

Advantages of informal organisation: (Any three)

1. It leads to faster spread of information as well a quick feedback.

2. It fulfills the social needs of the members.

3. It contributes towards fulfillment of organisational objectives by compensating for inadequacies in the formal organisation.

Disadvantages of informal organisation: (Any two)

1. It leads to spread of rumours.

2. It may lead to resistance to change.

3. It pressurizes members to conform to group expectations which may be against organisational interest.

1 x 3 = 3 marks) + 1 mark for each disadvantage 1 x 2 = 2 marks) = 1+3+2 = 6marks.

27 Q. Explain any four non financial incentives.

Non- monetary incentives are: (Any four)

1. Status

2. Positive organisational climate.

3. Career advancement opportunity.

4. Job enrichment.

5. Employee recognition

6. Job security.

7. Employee participation.

8. Employee empowerment.

mark for naming each incentive + 1 mark for explan- ation 1 x 4 = 6marks

OR

Explain any four psychological barriers of communication.

Ans. Psychological barriers of communication:

1. Premature evaluation

2. Lack of attention.

3. Loss by transmission and poor retention

4. Distrust..

mark for naming each incentive + 1 mark for explan- ation 1 x 4 = 6marks

182

28 **Q.** ìSound financial planning is essential for the success of any business enterpriseî. Explain this statement by giving any six reasons.

Ans. Sound financial planning is essential for the success of any business enterprise because of the following reasons: **(any six)**

(i)   It helps the company to prepare for the future.

(ii)   It helps in avoiding business shocks and surprises.

(iii)   It helps in co-ordinating various business functions.

(iv)   It helps in reducing waste, duplication of efforts, gaps in planning and confusion.

(v)   It links the present with the future.

(vi)   It provides a link between investment and financing decisions.

(vii) Financial planning serves as a control technique.

(viii) It serves as a guide in developing a sound capital structure so as to maximise returns to the shareholders.

1 x 6 =6marks

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

You are a Finance Manager of a newly established company. The Directors have asked you to determine the amount of Fixed Capital requirement for the company. Explain any four factors that you will consider while determining the fixed capital requirement for the company.

Ans. Factors to be considered while determining the fixed capital requirement for the company: **(Any Four)**

1.	Nature of business	2.	Scale of operations
3.	Choice of techniques	4.	Growth prospects
5.	Technology upgradation.	6.	Diversification
7.	Financing alternatives	8.	Level of collaboration

(If an examinee has not given the headings but has given the correct reasons, full credit should be given)

mark for heading + 1 mark for explanation = 1   x 4 =6 marks

29 **Q.** **Name the element of marketing-mix in which a set of firms and individuals creates possession, place and time utility and helps in**

(1 mark for naming the

market offering. Also explain any five important functions performed by this element.

Ans. Place mix/Physical distribution.

Functions performed by this element: (Any five)

1. Sorting

2. Accumulation

3. Allocation/distribution

4. Assorting

5. Product Promotion

6. Negotiation

7. Risk taking.

(Or any other correct function)

OR

Identify and explain the promotional tool of marketing-mix which plays a persuasive, service and informative role and there by links a business firm to its customers. Also explain by giving any four reasons how this tool helps in increasing the sales of businessmen.

Ans. The tool is Personal Selling.

Personal selling refers to the oral presentation of message in the form of conversation with one or more prospective customers for the purpose of making sales.

The importance of personal selling to a business organisation may be described as follows (any four):

(i) Effective Promotional Tool.

(ii) Flexible Tool.

(iii) Minimises Wastage of Efforts.

(iv) Consumer Attention.

(v) Lasting Relationship.

(vi) Personal Rapport.

(vii) Role in Introduction Stage.

(viii) Link with Customers.

element + mark for naming the function + mark for explan- ation 1 x 5 = 5 marks) =1+5 =6 marks

(1 mark for identifying the tool + 1 mark for its explanation =1+1= 2 marks) + (mark for naming the function + mark for explan- ation 1 x 4 = 4 marks) =2+4 =6 marks

30 Q. **Reena purchased one litre of pure Desi Ghee from a shopkeeper. After using it she had a doubt that it is adulterated. She sent it for a laboratory test which confirmed that the Ghee is adulterated. State any six reliefs available to Reena, if she complains and the Consumer Court is satisfied about the genuineness of the complaint.**

Ans. Reliefs available to Reena: (Any six)

1. To replace adulterated ghee.

2. To refund the price paid for the product.

3. To pay a reasonable amount of compensation for any loss or injury / sickness suffered by her due to negligence of the manufacturer.

4. To pay adequate costs to Reena.

1 x 6 = 6marks

5. To discontinue this unfair/ restrictive trade practice and not to repeat it in future.

6. Not to offer adulterated ghee for sale.

7. To withdraw adulterated ghee from sale.

8. To cease manufacture of adulterated ghee.

9. To pay any amount (not less than 5% of the value of the adulterated ghee to be credited to the Consumer Welfare Fund or any other organisation/person, to be utilised in the prescribed manner.

10. To pay punitive damages in appropriate circumstances.

(If an examinee has given first four points of relief(1-4) full credit is to be given) (1   x4=6)

OR

Prakhar purchased an ISI mark electric iron from ëBharat Electricalsí. While using he found that it was not working properly. He approached the seller and complains for the same. The seller satisfies Prakhar by saying that he will ask the manufacturer to replace this iron. The manufacturer refused to replace and ëBharat Electricalsí decided to file a complaint in the Consumer Court.

1 mark for the answer + 1 mark for the reason +

Can ëBharat Electricalsído this? Why? Also explain ëwho is a consumerí as per Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

Ans. Bharat Electricals cannot file a complaint.

This is because Bharat Electricals in not a consumer as per consumer Protection Act 1986 because they bought the goods for re-sale/ commercial purpose.

Under the Consumer Protection Act, a consumer is defined as:

(a) Any person who buys any goods for a consideration, which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any scheme of deferred payment. It includes any user of such goods, when such use is made with the approval of the buyer, but does not include a person who obtains goods for re-sale or any commercial purpose.

(b) Any person who hires or avails of any service, for a consideration which has been paid or promised, or partly paid and partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment. It includes any beneficiary of services when such services are availed of with the approval of the person concerned, but does not include a person who avails of such services for any commercial purpose.

4 marks for the meaning of consumer
= 1+1+4
= 6marks

ACCOUNTANCY

Time allowed : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 80*

> *General Instructions:*
>
> *(i)*   *This question paper contains three parts A, B and C.*
>
> *(ii)*   *Part A is Compulsory for all candidates.*
>
> *(iii)*   *Condidates can attempt only one part of the remaining parts B and C.*
>
> *(iv)*   *All parts of the questions should be attempted at one place.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1/1

Part A

(Accounting for not for Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms & Companies)

1.   What is the basis for preparing an Income and Expenditure Account in the case of Not-for-Profit Organizations.   1

2.   Distinguish between Fixed and Fluctuating Capital Accounts.   1

3.   State the two main rights that a newly admitted partner acquires in the firm.   1

4.   How does the market situation affect the value of goodwill of a firm ?   1

5.   Pass the necessary Journal entry when 10,000 debentures of Rs. 100 each are issued as collateral security against a Bank loan of Rs. 8,00,000.   1

6.   From the following information of a club show the amounts of match expenses and match fund in the Financial Statements of the Club for the years ended on 31st March, 2009 and 31st March, 2010.

Details	Amount Rs.
Match expenses (paid during the year 2009 - 2010)	30,000
Match Fund (as on 31-3-2009)	17,000
Donation for Match Fund (Received during the year 2009-2010)	9,000
Proceeds from the sale of match tickets (Received during the year 2009-2010)	3,000

7. Y Ltd. purchased furniture costing Rs. 1,35,000 from A. B. Ltd. The payment was made by issue of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of Rs. 1 per share. Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of Y Ltd. 3

8. X Ltd. redeemed 100, 6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each by converting them into Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each. The 6% Debentures were redeemable at 10% premium for which the Equity Shares were issued at 25% premium. Pass the necessary Journal entries for the redemption of above mentioned debentures in the books of X Ltd. 3

9. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. The following was the Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31-3-2010.

Liabilities		Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capitals :	A	60,000	Sundry Assets	80,000
	B	20,000		
		80,000		**80,000**

The profits Rs. 30,000 for the year ended 31-3-2010 were divided between the partners without allowing interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and salary to A @ Rs. 1,000 per month. During the year A withdrew Rs. 10,000 and B Rs. 20,000.

Pass the necessary adjustment journal entry and show your working clearly. 4

10. A business has earned average profits of Rs. 1,00,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Find out the value of Goodwill by

   (i) Capitalisation of super profit method and

   (ii) Super profit method if the goodwill is valued at 3 years purchase of super profit.

   The assets of the business were Rs. 10,00,000 and its external liabilities Rs. 1,80,000. 4

11. Pass the necessary Journal entries for the issue and redemption of Debentures in the following cases:

   (i) 10,000,10% Debentures of Rs. 120 each issued at 5% premium, repayable at par.

   (ii) 20,000, 9% Debentures of Rs. 200 each issued at 20% premium, repayable at 30% premium. 4

12. From the following item of Receipts & Payments A/c. of Young Ladies Club, prepare an Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31-3-2010.

	Rs.
Salaries paid	50,000
Lighting and Heating	5,000
Printing and Stationery (including Rs. 500 for the previous year)	3,500
Subscriptions received (including Rs. 2,000 received in advance and Rs. 5,000 for the previous year)	40,000
Net proceeds of Refreshment Room	45,000
Miscellaneous expenses.	16,000
Interest paid on Loan for half year	1,200
Rent and Rates (including Rs. 1,000 prepaid)	7,500
Locker rent received	4,500

Additional Information:

Subscriptions in arrears on 31-3-2010 were Rs. 8,000 and Half year's interest on loan was also outstanding.   6

13. Pass the necessary Journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the firm of P and Q after the various assets (other than cash) and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account.

   (i)   Bank Loan Rs. 12,000 was paid.

   (ii)   Stock worth Rs. 16,000 was taken over by partner Q.

   (iii)   Partner P paid a creditor Rs. 4,000.

   (iv)   An asset not appearing in the books of accounts realised Rs. 1,200.

   (v)   Expenses of realisation Rs. 2,000 were paid by partner Q.

   (vi)   Profit on realisation Rs. 36,000 was distributed between P and Q in 5 : 4 ratio.   6

14. On 1st April, 2008'a company made an issue of Rs. 2,00,000, 6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each, repayable at a premium of 10%. The terms of issue provided for the

redemption of 400 debentures every year starting from the end of 31-3-2010 either by purchase from the open market or by draw of lots at the company's option.

On 31-3-2010, the company purchased for cancellation 300 Debentures at 95% and 100 Debentures at 90%.

Pass the necessary Journal entries for the issue and redemption of debentures assuming that the company had already created the Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c by the required amount. 6

15. X Ltd. issued 40,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2.50 per share. The amount was payable as follows:

On application – Rs. 2 per share

On allotment – Rs. 4.50 per share (including premium)

and on call – Rs. 6 per share

Owing to heavy subscription the allotment was made on pro-rata basis as follows:

(a) Applicants for 20,000 shares were allotted 10,000 shares.

(b) Applicants for 56,000 shares were allotted 14,000 shares.

(c) Applicants for 48,000 shares were allotted 16,000 shares.

It was decided that excess amount received on applications would be utilized on allotment and the surplus would be refunded.

Ram, to whom 1,000 shares were allotted, who belong to category (a), failed to pay allotment money. His shares were forfeited after the call.

Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books of X Ltd. for the above transactions. **8**

OR

Give Journal entries to record the following transactions of forfeiture and re-issue of shares and open share forfeited account in the books of the respective companies.

(i) C Ltd. forfeited 1000 shares of Rs. 100 each issued at a discount of 8% on these shares the first call of Rs. 30 per share was not received and the final call of Rs. 20 per share was yet to be called. These shares were subsequently re-issued at Rs. 70 per share Rs. 80 paid up.

(ii) L Ltd. forfeited 470 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued at a premium of Rs. 5 per share for non-payment of allotment money of Rs. 8 per share (including share premium Rs. 5 per share) and the first and final call of Rs. 5 per share. Out of these 60 Equity Shares were subsequently re-issued at Rs. 14 per share.

16. M, N and a were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their Balance Sheet on 31-12-2009 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amt. Rs.	Assets	Amt. Rs.
Capitals: M 70,000		Plant and Machinery	60,000
N 70,000		Stock	30,000
O 70,000	2,10,000	Sundry Debtors	95,000
General Reserve	30,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
Creditors	20,000	Cash in Hand	35,000
	2,60,000		**2,60,000**

N died on 14th March, 2010. According to the Partnership Deed, executors of the deceased partner are entitled to :

(i) Balance of partner's capital account.

(ii) Interest on Capital @ 5% p.a.

(iii) Share of goodwill calculated on the basis of twice the average of past three year's profits and

(iv) Share of profits from the closure of the last accounting year till the date of death on the basis of twice the average of three completed year's profits before death.

Profits for 2007, 2008 and 2009 were Rs. 80,000, Rs. 90,000, Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. Show the working for deceased partner's share of goodwill and profits till the date of his death. Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare N's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors. 8

OR

On 31-3-2010 the Balance Sheet of W and R who shared profits in 3 : 2 ratio was as follows:

Liabilities	Amt. Rs.	Assets		Amt. Rs.
Creditors	20,000	Cash		5,000
Profit and Loss Account	15,000	Sundry Debtors	20,000	
Capital Accounts:		Less: Provision	700	19,300
W 40,000		Stock		25,000
R 30,000	70,000	Plant and Machinery		35,000
		Patents		20,700
	1,05,000			**1,05,000**

On this date B was admitted as a partner on the following conditions:

(a) 'B' will get 4/15th share of profits.

(b) 'B' had to bring Rs. 30,000 as his capital to which amount other Partners capitals shall have to be adjusted.

(c) He would pay cash for his share of goodwill which would be based on 2½ years purchase of average profits of past 4 years.

(d) The assets would be revalued as under:

Sundry debtors at book value less 5% provision for bad debts. Stock at Rs. 20,000, Plant and Machinery at Rs. 40,000.

(e) The profits of the firm for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were Rs. 20,000; Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 17,000 respectively.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

PART - B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

17. What is meant by a 'Common Size Statement' ? .   1

18. Give the meaning of 'Cash Flow'.   1

19. State with reason whether deposit of cash into Bank will result into inflow, outflow or noflow of cash. 1

20. List the items which are shown under the heading current liabilities and provisions as per Schedule VI Part-I of the Companies' Act, 1956. 3

21. Prepare a Comparative Income Statement from the following information. 4

	2009	2010
	Rs.	**Rs.**
Sales	10,00,000	12,50,000
Cost of goods sold	5,00,000	6,50,000
Carriage inwards	30,000	50,000
Operating expenses	50,000	60,000
Income tax	50%	50%

22. On the basis of the following information, calculate:

(i) Debt-Equity Ratio and

(ii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio

Information:	**Rs.**
Net Sales	60,00,000
Cost of goods sold	45,00,000
Other current assets	11,00,000
Current liabilities	4,00,000
Paid up share capital	6,00,000
6% Debentures	3,00,000
9% Loan	1,00,000
Debenture Redemption Reserve	2,00,000
Closing Stock	1,00,000

4

23. From the following Balance Sheets of Vijaya Ltd. as on 31-3-2009 and 31-3-2010 prepare a Cash Flow Statement.

Liabilities	31-3-2009 Rs.	31-3-2010 Rs.	Assets	31-3-2009 Rs.	31-3-2010 Rs.
Share Capital	45,000	65,000	Fixed Assets	46,700	83,000
General Reserve	15,000	27,500	Stock	11,000	13,000
Profit & Loss Account	10,000	15,000	Debtors	18,000	19,500
Trade Creditors	8,700	11,000	Cash	2,000	2,500
			Preliminary		
			Expenses	1,000	500
	78,700	1,18,500		78,700	1,18,500

Additional Information:

(i) Depreciation on Fixed Assets for the year 2009-2010 was Rs. 14,700.

(ii) An interim dividend Rs. 7,000 has been paid to the shareholders during the year. 6

PART - C
(Computerised Accounting)

17. What is codification of accounts? 1

18. What are logical values? 1

19. What is a query ? 2

20. What is a record in DBMS?

21. Why in DBMS do we seek to split formation into different tables rather than a single table? 3

22. Briefly explain the Accounting Information System. 4

23. Calculate the formula on excel for the following:

Dearness allowance

35% of basic pay upto Rs. 15,000, Minimum Rs. 4,000

30% on above basic pay Rs. 15,000, Minimum Rs. 6,600

House Rent Allowance

Up to basic pay of Rs. 8,000	Rs. 3,000
Rs. 8,001-15,000 basic pay	Rs. 6,000
Above Rs. 15,000 basic pay	Rs. 9,000

City Compensatory Allowance:

10% of basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,500   3 x 2=6

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1

Part A

(Accounting for not for Profit Organisations, Partnership Firms & Companies)

1. What is the basis for preparing Receipt and Payment Account?   1

2. Give the average period in months for charging interest on drawings for the same
    amount withdrawn at the beginning of each quarter.   1

3. State the meaning of sacrificing ratio.   1

4. How does the nature of business affect the value of goodwill of a firm?   1

5. Give the meaning of 'Issue of Debentures as a collateral security'.   1

6. From the following information of a club, show the amounts of Prize awarded &
    Prize Fund in the Financial Statements of the club for the year ended on 31st March
    2009 and 31st March 2010 :   3

Details	Rs.
Prize Fund as on 1.4.2009	20,000
Prize Fund donations received during the year 2009 - 2010	40,000
Prizes awarded during the year 2009 - 2010	69,000

7. Goodluck Ltd. purchased machinery costing Rs. 10,00,000 from Fair Deals Ltd. The company paid the price by issue of Equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 25%.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of Goodluck Ltd.   3

8. X Ltd. redeemed 1000, 6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each by converting them into Equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The 6% Debentures were redeemable at a premium of 5% for which the Equity shares were issued at a premium of 25%. Pass the necessary journal entries for the redemption of the above mentioned Debentures in the books of X Ltd.   3

9. A and B entered into partnership on 1st April 2009 without any partnership deed. They introduced capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. On 31st October 2009, A advanced Rs. 2,00,000 by way of loan to the firm without any agreement as to interest.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2010 showed a profit of Rs. 4,30,000, but the partners could' not agree upon the amount of interest on loan to be charged and the basis of division of profits. Pass a journal entry for the distribution of the profit between the partners and prepare the Capital A/c of both the partners and Loan A/c of 'A'.   4

10. A partnership firm earned net profits during the last three years as follows:

Years	Net profit Rs.
2007 - 2008	1,90,000
2008 - 2009	2,20,000
2009 - 2010	2,50,000

The capital employed in the firm throughout the above mentioned period has been Rs. 4,00,000. Having regard to the risk involved, 15% is considered to be a fair return on the capital. The remuneration of all the partners during this period is estimated to be Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of (i) two year's purchase of super profits earned on average basis during the above mentioned three years and (ii) by capitalisation method.   4

11. Pass the necessary journal entries for the issue and redemption of Debentures in the following cases; 4

(i) 15,000, 9% Debentures of Rs. 250 each issued at 5% premium, repayable at 15% premium.

(ii) 2,00,000, 12% Debentures of Rs. 10 each issued at 8% premium, repayable at par.

12. From the following items of Receipt & Payment A/c of South India Club, prepare an Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31.3.2010 : 6

	Rs.
Salaries paid	55,000
Lighting expenses	5,500
Stationery (including Rs. 400 for the previous year)	4,000
Subscriptions received (including Rs. 1,000 received in advance and Rs. 750 for the previous year)	44,000
Net proceeds of Refreshment Room	30,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,000
Interest paid on loan for three months	1,200
Rent and Rates (including Rs. 500 pre-paid)	4,500
Lockers Rent received	4,900

Additional Information:

Subscriptions in arrears on 31.3.2010 were Rs. 4,700 and nine months interest on loan was also outstanding.

13. Pass the necessary journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the firm of James and Haider who were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. The various assets (other than cash) and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account: 6

(i) James agreed to payoff his brother's loan Rs. 10,000.

(ii) Debtors realised Rs. 12,000.

(iii) Haider took over all investments at Rs. 12,000.

(iv)   Sundry creditors Rs. 20,000 were paid at 5% discount.

(v)   Realisation expenses amounted to Rs. 2,000.

(vi)   Loss on realisation was Rs. 10,200.

14.   On 1.1.2007 a Public Limited Company issued 15,000, 10% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at par which were repayable at a Premium of 15% on 31.12.2011. On the date of maturity, the company decided to redeem the above mentioned 10% Debentures as per the terms of issue, out of profits; The Profit & Loss A/c shows a credit balance of Rs. 20,00,000 on this date. The offer was accepted by all the Debenture-holders and all the Debentures were redeemed.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of the Company only for the redemption of Debentures, if the Company follows Sec. 117 C of the Companies Act.   6

15.   Dinesh Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application Rs. 1

On Allotment Rs. 2

On First Call Rs. 3

On Second and Final Call - Balance

The issue was fully subscribed. Ram to whom 100 shares were allotted, failed to pay the allotment money and his shares were forfeited immediately after allotment. Shyam to whom 150 shares were allotted, failed to pay the first call. His shares were also forfeited after the first call. Afterwards the second and final call was made. Mohan to whom 50 shares were allotted failed to pay the second and final call. His shares' were also forfeited. All the forfeited shares were- re-issued at f 9 per share fully paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Dinesh Ltd.   8

OR

Moti Ltd. invited applications for issuing 10,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share. The amount was payable as follows:

On Application Rs. 5 (including premium)

On Allotment Rs. 4

On First and Final Call Rs. 3

Applications for 15,00,000 shares were received. Applications for 3,00,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants. Excess application money was utilized towards sums due on allotment. Giri who had applied for 24,000 shares failed to pay the allotment and call money. His shares were forfeited. Out. of the forfeited shares 10,000 shares were reissued for f 8 per share fully paid up. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Moti Ltd.

16. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31.3.2010 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
Capital Accounts:		Building	50,000
X : 75,000		Patents	15,000
Y : 62,500		Machinery	75,000
Z : 37,500.	1,75,000	Stock	37,500
Sundry Creditors	42,500	Debtors	20,000
		Cash at Bank	20,000
	2,17,500		2,17,500

Z died on 31.7.2010. It was agreed that :

(a) Goodwill be valued at 2½ year's purchase of the average profits of the last four years, which were as follows:

Years	Profits Rs.
2006 - 2007	32,500
2007 - 2008	30,000
2008 - 2009	40,000
2009 - 2010	37,500

(b) Machinery be valued at Rs. 70,000; Patents at Rs. 20,000 and Building at Rs. 62,500.

(c) For the purpose of calculating Z's share of profits in the year of his death the

profits in 2010 - 2011 should be taken to have been accrued on the same scale as in 2009 – 2010.

(d) A sum of Rs. 17,500 was paid immediately to the executors of Z and the balance was paid in four half yearly instalments together with interest at 12% p.a. starting from 31.1.2011.

Give necessary journal entries to record the above transactions and Z's executors' account till the payment of instalment due on 31.1.2011.   8

OR

Murari and Vohra were partners in a firm with capitals of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 1,60,000 respectively. On 1.4.2010 they admitted Yadav as a partner for one-fourth share in profits on his payment of Rs. 2,00,000 as his capital and Rs. 90,000 for his one-fourth share of goodwill.

On that date the creditors of Murari and Vohra were Rs. 60,000 and Bank overdraft was Rs. 15,000. Their assets apart from cash included Stock Rs. 10,000; Debtors Rs. 40,000; Plant and Machinery Rs. 80,000; Land and Building Rs. 2,00,000. It was agreed that stock should be depreciated by Rs. 2,000; Plant and Machinery by 20%, Rs. 5,000 should be written off as bad debts and Land and Building should be appreciated by 25%.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts of Murari, Vohra and Yadav and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

PART B
(Financial Statements Analysis)

17. State the interest of tax authorities in the analysis of financial statements.   1

18. List any two investing activities which result into outflow of cash.   1

19. 'Payment of dividend' will come under which type of activity while preparing a Cash Flow Statement?   1

20. Give the major headings under which the following items will be shown' in a Company's Balance Sheet as per Schedule VI Part I of Companies Act, 1956 :   3

(i) Sundry Creditors; (ii) Provision for Tax; (iii) Preliminary Expenses; (iv) Loose Tools; (v) Interest accrued on investments and (vi) Goodwill.

21. Calculate Current Ratio of a company from the following information: 4

Stock Turnover Ratio: 4 times

Stock in the end was Rs. 20,000 more than stock in the beginning.

Sales Rs. 3,00,000 Gross Profit Ratio 25%

Current Liabilities Rs. 40,000

Quick Ratio 0.75 : 1

22. Prepare a Comparative Income Statement from the following information: 4

Particulars	31.3.2009 Rs.	31.3.2010 Rs.
Sales	40,000	50,000
Cost of goods sold	30,000	35,000
Wages paid	16,000	14,000
Operating Expenses	2,500	3,000
Other Incomes	2,000	3,000
Income Tax	4,750	7,500

23. From the following Balance Sheets of Vikas Ltd. as on 31.3.2009 and 31.3.2010, prepare a Cash Flow Statement:

Liabilities	31.3.2009 Rs.	31.3.2010 Rs.	Assets	31.3.2009 Rs.	31.3.2010 Rs.
Share Capital	90,000	1,30,000	Fixed Assets	93,400	1,66,000
General Reserve	30,000	55,000	Stock	22,000	26,000
Profit and Loss Account	20,000	30,000	Debtors	36,000	39,000
Trade Creditors	17,400	22,000	Cash	4,000	5,000
			Preliminary Expenses	2,000	1,000
	1,57,400	2,37,000		1,57,400	2,37,000

Additional Information:

(i)   Depreciation charged on fixed assets for the year 2009 - 2010 was Rs. 20,000.

(ii)   Income Tax Rs. 5,000 has been paid in advance during the year.

PART C
(Computerised Accounting)

17.   What are Sequential codes?   1

18.   What is Normalisation ?   1

19.   What is the function of 'Table' in DBMS?   2

20.   What is' a join line in DBMS?   3

21.   Why in DBMS do we seek to split formation into different tables rather than a
      single table?   3

22.   What are the advantages of Computerised Accounting System?   4

23.   Calculate the formula on Excel for the following:

Dearness Allowance   3x2 = 6

45% on basic pay upto Rs. 15,000, minimum Rs. 6,000

35% on basic pay above Rs. 15,000, minimum Rs. 7,500

House Rent Allowance

Upto basic pay of Rs. 10,000   :   Rs. 4,000

Rs. 10,001 – Rs. 15,000 basic pay :   Rs. 8,000

Above Rs. 15,000 basic pay   :   Rs. 10,000

City Compensatory Allowance:

10% of basic pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1,500

Marking Scheme — Accountancy

10. A full scale of marks 1-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

11. No marks are to be deducted or awarded for writing / not writing 'TO and BY' while preparing journal and ledger accounts.

12. In theory questions, credit is to be given for the content and not for the format.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 67/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART A

(Not for Profit organisations, Partnership firms and company Accounts)   **Marks Dist.**

1. What is the basis …………………………………………………………….
    Not- for -Profit Organisation?

Ans. The basis for preparing an Income & Expenditure Account in the case of Not for profit Organisation is accrual basis of accounting.   1 Mark

2. Distinguish b/w ……………………………… Accounts. (Any One)   1 Mark

Ans.

Basis	Fixed Capital	Fluctuating Capital
Balance of Accounts	In case of fixed capital the balance of capital accounts normally remain unchanged except capital is introduced or where capital is withdrawn permanently.	In case of fluctuating capital accounts, the balance in capital accounts change from year to year.
No. of Accounts	In case of fixed capital accounts, each partner has 2 accounts(1) Capital account (2) Current Account	In case of Fluctuating capital accounts, each partner has only one account, i.e. Capital Account.
Recording of Adjustment	All adjustments for drawings, interest, profit etc. are recorded in current accounts.	All Adjustments are made in Capital accounts itself.

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3. State two……………………………………………………………...………..
   in the firm.

Ans. The new partner along with other partners gets the following two rights.

   a) Right to share the profits of the firm.

   b) Right to share in the assets of the firm.

4. How does……………………………….......…………………… of a firm.

Ans. Market situation: - The monopoly condition or limited competition enables the concern to earn high profits which leads to higher value of goodwill.   1 Mark

5. Pass the necessary ………………………………………………………......
   of Rs. 8,00,000.

Ans.   **Journal**   1 Mark

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)
	Debenture Suspense A/c Dr		10,00,000	
	To Debenture A/c			10,00,000
	(Being the issue of 10,000 Debentures of Rs. 100/- each as collateral security against the bank loan of Rs 8,00,000.			

6. From the……………………………………………………………... 3,000.

Ans.   **Balance Sheet**

                          as on 31st March 2009

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	
Match Fund	17,000			½

Balance Sheet

as on 31st March 2010

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.	
Match Fund	17,000				2
Add: Donation for					
Match Fund	9,000				
	26,000				
Add: Proceeds from					
Sale of match tickets	3,000				
	29,000				
Less: Match Expenses	30,000				
Transfer to income &					
expenditure A/c	(1,000)	Nil			

Income And Expenditure Account

Dr.   for the year ended 31st march,2010   Cr.

Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.
To Match Expenses	1,000		

½
+ ½
½ +2+½
= 3 marks

Note :- If the examinee has shown a working note for calculating the excess amount of match expenses instead of balance sheet as on 31st Dec 2010 full credit should be given.

7.   Y Ltd. Purchased furniture …………………………………….…….. books of Y Ltd.

Ans.   **Journal of Y Ltd.**

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)	
	Furniture A/c Dr		1,35,0000		1 mark
	To AB Ltd.			1,35,000	
	(Being furniture purchased)				

				2 mark
AB Ltd Dr	1,35,000			=
Discount on Issue of Equity Share A/c Dr	15,000			
To Equity Share capital A/c		1,50,000		3 marks
(being the issue of 15,000 fully paid Equity Share of Rs. 10 each at a discount of Rs. 1 per share)				

Working note:- Number of Equity Shares to be issued = purchase price / issue price per share = 135000 / 9 = 15000 shares

8. X Ltd. Redeemed 100, 6% .... books of X Ltd.

Ans. **Journal of X Ltd.**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)	
	6% Debenture A/c Dr		10,000		
	Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c Dr		1,000		
	To Debentureholders A/c			11,000	
	(Being amount due to Debenture holders)				1½
	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		11,000		
	To Equity Share capital A/c			8,800	
	To Securities Premium A/c			2,200	1½
	(Being the issue of 88 shares of Rs. 100 each @ Rs. 125)				

Working note:- Number of Equity Shares to be issued   =3
= Amount Payable / Issue Price per share = 11000 / 25 = 88 Equity Share.   marks

9. A & B are partners... Working Clearly.

Ans. **Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)	
	B's Capital A/c Dr		5,280		
	To A's Capital A/c			5,280	1 mark
	(Being Interest on capital and salary to A not charged, now adjusted)				

Working Note:- Calculation of opening capital

Particulars	A (Rs.)	B (Rs.)	
Closing Capital	60,000	20,000	
Less : Profit (3:2)	18,000	12,000	
	42,000	8,000	1 mark
Add: Drawing	10,000	20,000	
Capital in the beginning	52,000	28,000	

Adjustment Table

Particulars	A's Capital A/c		B's Capital A/c		Firm		2 marks
	Dr. Rs.	Cr Rs.	Dr. Rs.	Cr Rs.	Dr. Rs.	Cr Rs.	
Interest on capital		6,240		3,360	9,600		
Salary to A		12,000			12,000		
Loss to be debited (3:2)	12,960		8,640			21,600	= 4
Total	12,960	18,240	8,640	3,360	21,600	21,600	marks
Net Balance Effect		5,280(Cr.)	5,280(Dr.)				

Note :- Working can be in any form

10. A business has earned....................................... liabilities Rs. 1,80,000.

Ans. i.   (a).   Capital Employed = Assets – Liabilities = Rs.10,00,000-Rs.1,80,000
= Rs. 8,20,000.   1 mark

     (b).   Normal Profits = Capital Employed x Normal rate / 100 = Rs.8,20,000   for
x 10 / 100 = Rs. 82,000.   each

     (c).   Super Profits = Average Profits - Normal Profits = Rs. 1,00,000 –   finding
Rs.82,000 = Rs. 18,000   = 1×4

        As per capitalization method.   = 4

        Goodwill = Super Profits x 100/ Normal Rate = 18,000 x 100 / 10 =   marks
Rs. 1,80,000

ii.   As per Super Profit method.

Goodwill = Super Profit x No. of years of Purchase = Rs.18,000 x 3 = Rs. 54,000

11.   Pass the ………………………………………………….. 30% premium.

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)
(i) a) At the time of issue	Bank A/c Dr		12,60,000	
	To 10% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c			12,60,000
	(Being receipt of application money)			
b)	10% Debentures Application and Allotment A/c Dr		12,60,000	
	To 10% Debenture A/c			12,00,000
	To securities Premium A/c			60,000
	(Being issue of 10% Debenture at premium and redeemed at par.)			
a) At the time of redemption	10% Debenture A/c Dr		12,00,000	
	To Debenture holder A/c			12,00,000
	(Being amount due to holders)			
b)	Debentureholders A/c		12,00,000	
	To Bank A/c			12,00,000
	(Being Amount paid to holders)			
(ii) (a) At the Time of issue	Bank A/c Dr		48,00,000	
	To 9% Debenture Application and allotment A/c			48,00,000
	(Being the receipt of application money)			
(b)	9%Debenture Application and allotment A/c Dr		48,00,000	
	Loss on issue of debentures A/c Dr		12,00,000	
	To 9% Debentures A/c			40,00,000
	To Securities premium A/c			8,00,000
	To Premium on Redemption of Debenture			12,00,000
	(Being issue of 9% Debenture at 20% Premium and redeemable at 30% Premium)			
a) At the time of redemption	9% Debenture A/c Dr		40,00,000	
	Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c Dr		12,00,000	
	To Debentureholders A/c			52,00,000
	(Being the amount on redemption transferred to Debentureholders' A/c)			
b)	Debentureholders' A/c Dr.		52,00,000	
	To Bank A/c			52,00,000
	(Being Amount paid to debentureholders on redemption)			

½ mark for each correct entry ½ × 8 = 4 marks

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12. From the following ....outstanding

Ans.

Income and Expenditure Account

Dr.   **For the year ended 31.3.2010**   Cr.

Expenditure	Rs.	Income		Rs.
To salaries	50,000	By Subscription	40,000	
To Lighting and heating	5000	Less: Advance received	2,000	
To Printing & Stationary 3,500			38,000	
- Outstanding (Previous year) 500	3000	Less : Arrears (Previous year)	5,000	
To miscellaneous Expenses	16,000		33,000	
To Interest on loan 1,200		Add: Arrear (current year)	8,000	41,000
Add Outstanding 1,200	2,400	By Net Proceeds of Refreshment Room		45,000
To Rent and Rates 7,500		By Locker's Rent Received		4,500
Less : prepaid 1,000	6,500			
To Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)	7,600			
	90,500			90,500

1½ marks for sub-scription amount + ½ mark for each correct posting = 6 marks

13. Pass the ....Date...................... 5:4 ratio

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)
i.	Realisation A/c Dr		12,000	
	To Bank A/c			12,000
	(Being the payment of Bank Loan made)			
ii.	Q's capital A/c Dr		16,000	
	To Realisation A/c			16,000
	(Being stock taken over by Q)			
iii.	Realisation A/c Dr		4,000	
	To P's Capital A/C			4,000
	(Being Creditors paid by P credited to his capital)			

iv	Cash or Bank A/c Dr		1,200	
	To Realisation A/c			1,200
	(Being the Realisation of unrecorded assets)			
v	Realisation A/c Dr		2,000	
	To Q's Capital A/c			2,000
	(Being dissolution expenses paid by partner and credited to his capital A/c)			
vi	Realisation A/c Dr		36000	
	To P's Capital A/c			20,000
	To Q's Capital A/c			16,000
	(Being Profit on Realisation transferred to capital A/cs of the Partners)			

14. On 1st April, 2008 .... amount.

Ans.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L F	Dr(Rs.)	Cr(Rs.)	
2008 April, 1	Bank A/c Dr		2,00,000		1 mark
	To 6% Debentures Application & Allotment A/c			2,00,000	
	(Being the amount received on 2000 6% debentures @ Rs.100 each)				
2008 April, 1	6% Debenture Application and Allotment A/c Dr		2,00,000		1 mark
	Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr		20,000		
	To 6% Debentures A/c			2,00,000	
	To Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c			20,000	
	(Being issue of 2000 6% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par and redeemable at premium)				
2010, 31 March	Own Debentures A/c Dr		28,500		1 mark
	To Bank A/c			28,500	
	(Being the purchase of own 300 Debentures of Rs. 100 each @ Rs. 95 per debentures)				

2010, 31 March	6% Debentures A/c Dr		30,000		1 mark
	To Own Debentures A/c			28,500	
	To Profit on cancellation of Debenture A/c			1500	
	(Being the cancellation of 300 debentures of Rs. 100 each by purchasing @ Rs. 95 per debentures)				
2010, 31 March	Own Debenture A/c Dr		9,000		1 mark
	To Bank A/c			9,000	
	(Being the purchase of own 100 debentures of Rs.100 each @ Rs. 90 per debenture)				
2010, 31 March	6% Debentures (100 x 100) Dr		10,000		1 mark
	To Own Debenture A/c			9,000	
	To profit on cancellation of Debentures A/c			1000	
	(Being the cancellation of 100 debentures of Rs. 100 each by purchasing @ Rs. 90 per debenture)				
	Alternatively in place of entries no. 3,4,5,& 6 :-				
	Own Debenture A/c Dr		37500		2 mark
	To Bank A/c			37500	
	(Being Old debentured purchased)				
	6% Debenture A/c Dr		40000		2 mark
	To Own Debenture A/c			37500	
	To profit on Cancellation of debenture A/c			2500	
	(Cancellation of Debenture)				= 6 marks

15. X Ltd. Issued…………………………………………….... above transactions

Ans. **Working Note:-   Analysis Table**

Shares Applied	Shares Allotted	Application money Received Rs.	Share Application money Transferred to share capital a/c (Rs.)	Excess Application received money (Rs.)	Share Allotment Due (Rs.)	Share Allotment Received (Rs.)	Refunded (Rs.)
20,000	10,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	45,000	25,000	
56,000	14,000	1,12,000	28,000	84,000	63,000		21,000
48,000	16,000	96,000	32,000	64,000	72,000	8,000	
1,24,000	40,000	2,48,000	80,000	1,68,000	1,80,000	33,000	21,000

2. Calculation of Calls in arrears on allotment:-

Category (a) Applicants 20,000 shares were allotted 10,000 shares

Ram was allotted 1000 shares, He applied for : (1000 x 20000) / 10000 = 2000 shares

Calls in arrear (1000 x 4.5)   = 4,500

Less: Already received (1000 x 2) = 2,000

Rs. 2,500

Journal

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
	Bank A/c	Dr		2,48,000		
	To Equity Share Application A/c					
	(Being application money received)				2,48,000	1
	Equity share application A/c	Dr		2,48,000		
	To Equity share capital A/c				80,000	1
	To Equity share Allotment A/c				1,47,000	
	To Bank A/c				21,000	
	(Being application money transferred)					
	Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr		1,80,000		1
	To Equity Share Capital A/c				80,000	
	To Securities Premium A/c				1,00,000	
	(Being Allotment money due)					
	Bank A/c	Dr		30,500		
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c				30,500	1½
	OR					
	Bank A/c	Dr		30500		
	Calls in Arrear A/c	Dr		2500		

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To Equity Share Allotment A/c		33000	
(Being allotment money received)			
Equity Share First & Final Call A/c Dr	2,40,000		
To Equity Share Capital A/c		2,40,000	1
(Being First & Final Call money due)			
Bank A/c Dr	2,34,000		
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c		2,34,000	1
OR			
Bank A/c Dr	234000		
Calls in Arrears A/c Dr	6000		
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c		240000	
(Being First & Final Call money received)			
Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.	10000		
Securities Premium A/c Dr.	2500		
To Forfeited Share A/c		4000	1½
To Equity Share Allotment A/c		2,500	= 8
To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c		6,000	marks
OR			
Equity Share Capital A/c Dr.	10000		
Securities Premium A/c Dr.	2500		
To Forfeited Share A/c		4000	
To Calls in Arrears A/c		8500	
(Being 1000 shares forfeited)			

OR

15. Give Journal entries ………………………………...….. Rs. 14 per share.

Ans. **Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
	Share Capital A/c (1000 x 80) Dr		80,000		
	To Forfeited Share A/c (1000 x 42)			42,000	1½
	To Discount on Issue of Share A/c (1000 x 8)			8,000	
	To Share First Call A/c (1000 x 30) / Calls in Arrears A/c			30,000	
	(Being 1000 Shares Forfeited due to non payment of first call)				
	Bank A/c (1000 x 70) Dr		70,000		
	Discount on Issue of Share A/c (1000 x 8) Dr		8,000		
	Forfeited Share A/c Dr		2,000		1
	To Share Capital A/c (1000 x 80)			80,000	
	(Being 1000 shares re – issued as Rs. 80 called up at Rs. 70 per share)				
	Forfeited Share A/c Dr		40,000		
	To Capital Reserve A/c			40,000	½
	(Being the profit on re- issued shares transferred to Capital Reserve A/c)				

Forfeited share Account

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	
To Share Capital A/c	2000	By share capital A/c	42000	1
To Capital Reserve	40000			
	42000		42000	

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ii. **Journal**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
	Equity Share Capital A/c (470 x 10)　　Dr		4,700		
	Securities Premium A/c (470 x 5)　　Dr		2,350		
	To Forfeited Share A/c (470 x 2)			940	1½
	To Equity Share Allotment A/c (470 x 8)			3,760	
	To Equity Share First & Final Call A/c (470 x 5)			2,350	
	OR				
	Equity Share Capital A/c (470 x 10)　　Dr		4700		
	Securities Premium A/c (470 x 5)　　Dr		2350		
	To Forfeited Share A/c (470 x 2)			940	
	To Calls in Arrears A/c			6110	
	(Being 470 shares forfeited)				
	Bank A/c (60 x 14)　　Dr.		840		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c (60 x 10)			600	1
	To Security Premium A/c (60 x 4)			240	
	(Being 60 shares re issued @ of Rs. 14 per share)				
	Forfeited Shares A/c　　Dr		120		
	To Capital Reserve A/c			120	½
	(Being the profit on re-issued shares transferred to capital reserve A/c)				

Forfeited share Account

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	
To Capital Reserve A/c	120	By share capital A/c	940	1
To Balance c/d	820			
	940		940	

Working Note:

Amount of Forfeited shares transferred to capital reserve A/c = 940 x 60 / 470 = Rs. 120

16. M, N & O were partners……………………………............. his executors

Ans. **Journal**

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
2010	General Reserve A/c	Dr		10,000		
14th	To N's Capital A/c				10,000	1
March	(Being transfer of N'share of general reserve to his capital A/c)					
	Interest on Capital A/c	Dr		700		1
	To N's Capital A/c				700	
	(Being Interest 5% pa credited to N's Capital A/c upto 14/3/2010)					
	M's Capital A/c	Dr		30,000		
	O's Capital A/c	Dr		30,000		
	To N's Capital A/c				60,000	1
	(Being the share of Goodwill Adjusted)					
	Profit and Loss Suspense A/c	Dr		12,000		
	To N's Capital A/c				12,000	1
	(Being the transfer of N's Share of Profit to his capital A/c upto the date of his death)					
	N's Capital A/c	Dr		1,52,700		
	To N's Executor A/c				1,52,700	1
	(Being the transfer of amount due to N's executor a/c)					= 1×5 marks

N's Capital A/c

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	
To N's Executor A/c	1,52,700	By Balance b/d	70,000	½×6=
		By General Reserve A/c	10,000	3 marks

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		By Interest on Capital A/c (70,000 x 5 / 100 x 73 /365)	700	Total
		By M's Capital A/c	30,000	= 8
		By O's Capital A/c	30,000	marks
		By Profit & Loss Suspense A/c (90000 x 2x73/365x1/3)	12,000	
	1,52,700		1,52,700	

Working Note

Calculation of Goodwill = Average Profit x No. of year of Purchase = 9000 x 2 = Rs. 1,80,000

Average Profit = Total Profit / No. Of year = 2,70,000 / 3 = 90,000

N's Share in Good Will = 1,80,000 x1/3 = 60 ,000.

OR

16.   On 31.3.2010 ……………………………………. Balance sheet of new firm.

Ans.   **Revaluation A/c**

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars		Rs.	½×4=
To Provision for Bad Debts A/c	300	By Plant & Machinery A/c		5000	2 marks
To Stock A/c	5,000	By loss transferred to			
		W's Capital A/c	180		
		R's Capital A/c	120	300	
	5,300			5,300	

                              Partners' Capital A/c   1×3=3marks

Particulars	W Rs.	R Rs.	B Rs.	Particulars	W Rs.	R Rs.	B Rs.
To Revaluation A/c	180	120		By Balance b/d	40,000	30,000	
To Cash (Bal Figure)	5,920	7,280		By Profit & Loss A/c	9,000	6,000	
To Balance c/d	49,500	33,000	30,000	By Cash A/c			30,000
				By Premium for goodwill A/c	6,600	4,400	
	55,600	40,400	30,000		55,600	40,400	30,000

Balance Sheet of W, R & B as on 31st Mar 2010

Liabilities		Rs,	Assets		Rs.	
Creditors		20,000	Cash		32,800	½×6=
Capital Accounts			Sundry Debtors	20,000		3 marks
W	49,500		Less Provision for Bad Debts 1,000		19,000	= 2+3+
R	33,000		Stock		20,000	3 = 8
B	30,000	1,12,500	Plant & Machinery		40,000	marks
			Patents		20,700	
		132500			132500	

Working Note:-

1. Average Profit = Total profit / No. of Years = Rs.66,000 / 4 = 16,500.

2. Calculation of Good Will = Average Profit x No. Of Year of Purchase = 16500 x 2 ½ = Rs. 41,250.

3. B's Share in Goodwill = 41250 x 4 /15 = Rs. 11,000

4. New Profit Share is calculated as under:-

    Let Total Profit = 1

    B' share = 4 / 15th share

    Remaining Profit = 1 – 4/15 = 11 / 15

    W's Share = 11 / 15 x 3 / 5 = 33 / 75

    R's Share = 11 / 15 x 2 / 5 = 22 / 75

New Ratio of W :R :B = 33/75 : 22/75 : 4/15 or 33:22:20

5. Adjustment of Capital

    For 4 / 15 share, B Brought Capital = Rs. 30,000

    Therefore Total Capital of the firm = Rs. 30,000 x 15 / 4 = 1,12,500

    W's Capital = 1,12,500 x 33 / 75 = Rs. 49,500

    R's Capital = 1,12,500 x 22 / 75 = Rs. 33,000

    B's Capital = 1,12,500 x 20 / 75 = Rs. 30,000

PART B
(Financial Statement Analysis)

17. What is ……………………………………………………. Statement ' ?

Ans. Common size statements express all items of a financial statement as a percentage of some common base such as sales for profit & loss a/c and total assets & total liabilities for balance sheet.   1 mark

18. Give meaning of 'Cash Flow'.

Ans. Cash flow is inflow & outflow of cash & cash equivalents.   1 mark

19. State reason …………………………………………………. no flow of cash

Ans. No flow because it simply represents the movement between items of cash or cash equivalents.   1 mark

20. List the items…………………………………………………. Act, 1956

Ans. The following items are included in under the heading current liabilities and provisions:-

Current Liabilities : (Any Three)

   a) Acceptances   ½ x 3 =

   b) Sundry Creditors.   1 ½

   c) Outstanding Expenses   marks

Provision:- (Any Three)

   • For Taxation

   • For Dividends.

   • For Contingencies.   ½ x 3 =

   • For Provident Fund Scheme.   1 ½

   • For Insurance   marks

   • Pension & Other similar benefits

21. Prepare a comparative ………………………………………..…………….. information

Ans. Comparative Income Statement(as on 31st March 2009 & 2010)

Particulars	2009 Rs.	2010 Rs.	Absolute Change Rs.	% of Increase or Decrease	
Sales	10,00,000	12,50,000	2,50,000	25	1 mark
Lass :Cost of Goods Sold	5,00,000	6,50,000	1,50,000	30	
Gross Profit	5,00,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	20	1 mark
Less :Operating Expenses	50,000	60,000	10,000	20	
Net Profit before tax	4,50,000	5,40,000	90,000	20	1 mark
Less: Income Tax	2,25,000	2,70,000	45,000	20	1 mark=
Net Profit Alter tax	2,25,000	2,70,000	45,000	20	4 marks

22.   On the basis…….……………………………...……… closing stock 1,00,000

Ans. i)   Debt Equity ratio = Debt / Equity   = 4,00,000 / 8,00,000 = 0.5 : 1

Debt = 6% Debentures + 9% Loan   = Rs. 3,00,000   + Rs.1,00,000
=Rs. 4,00,000

Equity = Paid up Share Capital + Debenture Redemption Reserve
= Rs.6,00,000 +Rs. 2,00,000 = Rs.8,00,000

ii)   Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold / Working Capital
OR   Net Sales / Working Capital

= 45,00,000 / 8,00,000   or   60,00,000 / 8,00,000

= 5.63 times   or   7.5 times

Working capital   = Other Current Assets + Closing Stock - Current Liabilities

= Rs. 11,00,000 + Rs.1,00,000 – Rs.4,00,000

= Rs. 8,00,000

Margin notes:
½ mark formula + ½ mark components + 1 mark computation of ratio = 2

½ mark formula + ½ mark components + 1 mark computation of ratio = 2 = 4 marks

23. From the following …………………………………………….. during the year

Ans. **Cash Flow Statement** **(For the year ended 31st March 2010)**

Particulars	Rs.	Rs.	
(A) Cash Flow from Operating Activities :–			
Net Profit Before Tax	24,500		1
Adjustment: Add 1. Depreciation on Fixed Assets	14,700		
2. written off Preliminary Expenses	500		½
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	39,700		½
Less : Increase in Current Assets			
Stock	(2,000)		
Debtors	(1,500)		½
Add: Increase in Current Liabilities			½
Trade Creditors	2,300		½
Cash Flow from Operating Activities :–		38,500	
(B). Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(51000)		
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities :–		(51,000)	½
(C). Cash Flow from Financing Activities:			½
Issue of Shares	20,000		½
Payment of Interim Dividend	(7,000)		
Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		13,000	
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalent		500	
Add: Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalent		2,000	½
Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalent		2,500	

Working Note: **Calculation of Net Profit Before Tax.**

Net Profit as per Profit & Loss A/c (15,000- 10,000)	5,000
Add: Transfer to General Reserve	12,500
Interim Dividends paid during the year	7,000
Net Profit Before Tax	24,500

Fixed Assets Account

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.	
To Balance b/d	46,700	By Depreciation A/c	14,700	½
		By Balance c/d	83,000	= 6
To Bank A/c (Purchase)	51,000			marks
	97,700		97,700	

PART C

(Computerized Accounting)

17. What is codification of accounts? 1 mark

Ans. Classification & division of Accounting terms in the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles is called codification of accounts.

18. What are logical values? 1 mark

Ans. The values together when represents complete information of any entity are called logical values.

19. What is query? 2 marks

Ans. A query is a computer database language, it consists a set of command to perform basic data management functions like retrieval, addition & deletion of data.

20. What is a record in DBMS? 3 marks

Ans. Record is a named collection of data items which represents a complete unit of information.

21. Why in DBMS ……………………………………………………………….Single table?   3 marks

Ans. Because of following advantages:-

    1.   Data Redundancy.

    2.   Easy Management.

    3.   Centralized Data.

    4.   Simultaneous Updation.

    5.   Rapid Access.

22. Briefly …………………………………. Accounting Information System.   4 marks

Ans. Accounting Information Systems (AISs) combine the study and practice of accounting with the design, implementation, and monitoring of information systems. Such systems use modern information technology resources together with traditional accounting controls and methods to provide users the financial information necessary to manage their organizations.

AIS Processing (Input ? Process ? Output)

AISs cover all business functions from backbone accounting transaction processing systems to sophisticated financial management planning and processing systems. Its various functions are:-

Financial reporting, Cost accounting systems, Management accounting systems

DEVELOPMENT The development of AIS includes five basic phases: planning, analysis, design, implementation, and support.

23. Calculate…………………………………. Following   3x2=6 marks

Ans. Dearness allowance

=if((a2-15000*.30) <6600,(a2-15000)*.30,6600) + if((15000 * .35) <4000 , (15000*.35),4000)

House Rent Allowance

=if(c2>=15000,9000,if(c2>=8001,6000,3000))
=if(c2<=8000,3000,if(c2<=15000,6000,9000))

City Compensatory Allowance

= if(.10 * a2<=1500, 1500, .10*a2)

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART A

(Not for Profit organisations, Partnership firms and company Accounts)   **Marks Dist.**

1.   What is the Basis ………………………………………………… Account?   1 mark

Ans. **Cash basis**

2.   Give the average…………………………………………………….. each quarter.   1 mark

Ans. 7 ½ months.

3.   State the ……………………… ratio.   1 mark

Ans. The ratio in which the partners may sacrifice their share of profit in favour of other
     partner is called Sacrificing Ratio.

4.   How Does………………………………………… of a firm?   1 mark

Ans. **The firm that produces high value added products or has stable demand will
     be able to earn more profit and more goodwill.**

5.   Give the …………………………………….. security.   1 mark

Ans. When the Debentures are issued as secondary or additional security along with the
     Principal security is called the issue of Debentures as a collateral security.

6.   From the following ……………………………………………. 2009- 2010.

Ans.   **Balance Sheet** (As on 31st March 2009)

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Prize Fund	20,000		

                                                                                    ½

                    Balance Sheet (As on 31st March 2010)

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Prize Fund	20,000			
Add: Donation for				

					2
Match Fund 40,000					
60,000					
Less: Prize Awarded 69,000					
Transfer to income & (9,000) expenditure A/c	Nil				

Income And Expenditure Account (for the year ended 31st march,2010)   +½

Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.	½+2+½
To Prize Awarded	9,000			= 3 marsk

Note :- If the examinee has shown a working note for calculating the excess amount of prize expenses instead of balance sheet as on 31st Dec 2010 full credit should be given.

7.   Good Luck ………………………………….…………... Good Luck Ltd.

Ans.   **Journal of Good Luck Ltd.**

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
	Machinery A/c Dr		10,00,000		
	To Fairdeals Ltd.			10,00,000	1 mark
	(Being Machinery purchased)				
	Fairdeals Ltd Dr		10,00,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			8,00,000	2 mark
	To Securities Premium A/c			2,00,000	=
	(Being the issue of 80,000 fully paid Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 25% per share)				3 mark

Working note:- Number of Equity Shares to be issued = purchase price / issue price per share = 1000000 / 12.5 = 80000 shares

8. X Ltd. Redeemed ……………………………………………………….. books of X Ltd.

Ans.

Journal of X Ltd.

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
	6% Debenture A/c Dr		1,00,000		
	Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c Dr		5,000		
	To Debentureholders A/c			1,05,000	1½
	(Being 1000 debenture due for redemption)				
	Debentureholders A/c Dr.		1,05,000		
	To Equity Share capital A/c			84,000	
	To Securities Premium A/c			21,000	1½ =
	(Being 1000 debentures were redeemed by converting them into 840 equity shares of Rs 100 each issued at a premium of 25%)				3 marks

Working note:- Number of Equity Shares to be issued

= Amount Payable / Issue Price per share = 1, 05,000 / 125 = 840 Equity Share.

9. A & B Entered ……………………………………………….. Loan A/c of 'A'.

Ans. Dr.   Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c   Cr.

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
To A's Capital A/c 2,12,500		By Net Profit (4,30,000	
To B's Capital A/c 2,12,500	4,25,000	After Interest on loan-5,000)	4,25,000
	4,25,000		4,25,000

1 mark for journal entry + 2 marks for capital a/c + 1 mark for loan a/c = 4 marks

Partners Capital A/c

Dt.	Particulars	A Rs.	B Rs.	Dt.	Particulars	ARs.	BRs.	
				1.4.09	By Bank	5,00,000	3,00,000	
1.4.09	Balance c/d	7,12,500	5,12,500		By Profit &			P.T.O.

					Loss App-ropriation A/c	2,12,500	2,12,500
		7,12,500	5,12,500			7,12,500	5,12,500

Journal Entry

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr Rs.	Cr Rs.
1.4.09	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.		4,25,000	
	To A's Capital A/c			2,12,500
	To B's Capital A/c			2,12,500
	(Being Profit Distributed among the partners)			

Dr   **A's Loan A/c**   **Cr.**

Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.	Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.
			2009 Oct 31st	By Bank	2,00,000
2010 Mar 31st	To Balance c/d	2,05,000	31.3.2010	By Interest on Loan	5000
		2,05,000			2,05,000

Note:- If the candidate has dabited interest on loan to profit & Loss A/c full credit to be given.

10.   A **Partner** ship ……………………………………………………. Method.

Ans.   Capital Employed = Rs.4,00,000   Normal Rate of Return 15%

Normal Profit= 4,00,000 x 15/100 =   60,000

Add Salary   1,00,000

Rs.1,60,000

Average Profit = 1,90,000 + 2,20,000 + 2,50,000/ 3 = Rs.2,20,000

Super Profit = 2,20,000-1,60,000 = Rs.60,000

Goodwill = 60,000 x 2 = Rs.1,20,000

II. Capitalisation Method:

Goodwill = Estimated Capital – Actual Capital Employed

= 8,00,000 – 4,00,000 = Rs.4,00,000

Average Profit = 2,20,000 – 1,00,000 = Rs.1,20,000

Estimated Capital = Average Profit x 100 / Normal rate of return

= 1,20,000 x 100 / 15 = Rs.8,00,000

Goodwill = Rs.4,00,000   1 mark for each finding = 1 x 4 = <u>4 marks</u>

11. Pass the necessary journal …………………………………… repayable at par.

Ans. **Journal**

Particulars		LF	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)	
Bank A/c Dr			39,37,500		
To 9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c				39,37,500	
(Being debenture application & allotment money recd)					½ mark for each correct entry ½ x 8 = 4 marks
9% Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr			39,37,500		
Loss on issue of Debenture A/c Dr.			5,62,500		
To 9% Debenture A/c				37,50,000	
To Securities Premium A/c				1,87,500	
To Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c (Being 9% debentures issued at premium)				5,62,500	
9% Debenture A/c Dr.			37,50,000		
Premium on Redemption of Debenture A/c Dr.			5,62,500		
To 9% Debenture-holders A/c				43,12,500	
(Being 9% Debentures due for redemption)					
Debenture-holders A/c Dr.			43,12,500		
To Bank A/c				43,12,500	
(being amount paid to debenture holders)					

II)

Particulars		LF	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
Bank A/c Dr			21,60,000	
To 12% Debenture application & allotment A/c				21,60,000
(being debenture app & allotment money recd)				
12 % Debenture application & allotment a/c Dr			21,60,000	
To 12% Debenture A/c				20,00,000
To Securities Premium A/c				1,60,000
(Being 12% Debentures issued at premium)				
12% Debenture A/c Dr.			20,00,000	
To Debenture holders A/c				20,00,000
(Being Debentures due for redemption at par)				
Debenture holders A/c Dr.			20,00,000	
To Bank A/c				20,00,000
(Being amount paid to debenture holders)				

12. From the following items…………………………..………… outstanding.

Ans. **Income and Expenditure Account**

Dr.   **For the year ended 31.3.2010**   **Cr.**

Expenditure	Rs.	Income		Rs.	
To salaries	55,000	By Subscription	44,000		1½ marks for sub-scription amount + ½ mark for each correct posting = 6 marks
To Lighting expenses	5,500	Less: Advance received	1,000		
To Stationary	3,600		43,000		
		Less : Arrears			
To miscellaneous Expenses	3,000	(Previous year)	750		
To Interest on loan 1,200			42,250		
Add Outstanding 3,600	4,800	Add: Arrear			
To Rent and Rates 4,500		(current year)	4,700	46,950	
Less : prepaid Rent 500	4,000	By Net Proceeds of			
To Surplus (Excess of Income		Refreshment Room		30,000	
over Expenditure)	5,950	By Locker's Rent Received		4900	
	81,850			81,850	

13. Pass the necessary…………………………………………. loss of Realisation.

Ans. **Journal**

Date	Particulars		LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
i.	Realisation A/c	Dr		10,000		
	To James Capital A/c				10,000	
	(Being Brother's Loan taken over by James)					
ii.	Bank A/c	Dr		12,000		
	To Realisation A/c				12,000	
	(Being Debtors Realized in cash)					
iii.	Haider's Capital A/c	Dr		12,000		1 mark for each correct entry = 1 x 6 = 6 marks
	To Realisation A/C				12,000	
	(Being Investment taken over by Haider)					
iv	Realisation A/c	Dr		19,000		
	To Bank A/c				19,000	
	(Being creditors settled)					
v	Realisation A/c	Dr		2,000		
	To Bank / Cash A/c				2,000	
	(Being dissolution expenses paid)					
vi	James Capital A/c	Dr		6800		
	Haider Capital A/c	Dr		3400		
	To Realisation A/c				10,200	
	(Being loss on Realisation transferred to partners capital A/cs)					

14. On 1 .1.2007 a public……………………………………….. Companies Act.

Ans.

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)
2011 31stdec.	Profit and loss Appropriation A/c Dr. To Debenture redemption reserve A/c (Being sufficient reserve created out of profit)		15,00, 000	15,00, 000
2011 dec.31st	10% Debenture A/c Dr. Premium on redemption of Debenture A/c Dr. To Debentures-holders A/c (Being debentures due for redemption at premium)		15,00, 000 2,25,000	 17,25,000
	Debentureholders A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being 15,000 Debentures are redeemed		17,25,000	17,25,000
	Debenture redemption reserve A/c Dr To General reserve A/c (Being Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c closed)		15,00,000	15,00,000

1½ for each Entry × 4 = 6 marks

15. Dinesh Ltd. Invited…………………………………………….Dinesh Ltd.

Ans.

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)
	Bank A/c Dr. To Equity share application A/c (Being application money recd)		10,000	10,000
	Equity Share application A/c Dr. To Equity Share Capital A/c (Application money transferred to capital)		10,000	10,000

1 mark each for First Call Second Call due And 1 mark for Capital reserve Entry

	Share allotment A/c	Dr.	20,000		For all other Entries ½ mark each
	To Share Capital A/c			20,000	
	(Being allotment due)				
	Bank A/c	Dr.	19,800		
	Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	200		
	To Share allotment A/c			20,000	
	(Allotment money received)				
	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	300		1+1+1+ ½ x 10 = 8 marks
	To Share allotment A/c /Calls in Arrears A/c			200	
	To forfeited shares A/c			100	
	(forfeited 100 shares for non payment of allotment money)				
	Share I call A/c	Dr.	29,700		
	To Share Capital A/c			29,700	
	(Being I call due on 9900 shares)				
	Bank A/c	Dr.	29,250		
	Calls in Arrears A/c	Dr.	450		
	To Share I call A/c			29,700	
	(First call money recd, with the exception of 150 shares)				
	Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.	900		
	To Calls in arrear A/c			450	
	To Forfeited shares A/c			450	
	(Being 150 shares forfeited)				
	Equity Share II & Final Call A/c	Dr	39,000		
	To Equity Share Capital A/c			39,000	
	(Being II & final call money due on 9750 shares)				

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Bank A/c	Dr.		38,800	
Calls in arrears A/c	Dr.		200	
To Equity Share II Final Call A/c				39,000
(II call money recd with exception of 50 shares)				
Share Capital A/c	Dr		500	
To calls in arrears A/c				200
To Forfeited shares A/c				300
(50 shares forfeited for non payment of final call money)				
Bank A/c	Dr		2700	
Forfeited Share A/c	Dr.		300	
To Equity Share Capital A/c				3000
(All 300 shares are reissued)				
Forfeited Shares A/c	Dr.		550	
To Capital Reserve A/c				550
(being excess amount in for feited shares A/c after adjustment, transferred to capital reserve A/c)				

Note:- Even if Calls in arrears A/c is not opened full credit to be given.

OR

15   Applications for 15,00,000 shares ……………………………….. Moti Ltd.

Ans.   **Journal Entries in Book's of MotiLtd.**

Particulars		LF	Dr (Rs.)	Cr (Rs.)	
Bank A/c	Dr.		75,00,000		½ mark for entry 3 & 5
To Equity Share Application A/c				75,00,000	
(being application money recd)					

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Equity Share Application A/c	Dr		75,00,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c				30,00,000
To Securities Premium A/c				20,00,000
To Bank A/c				15,00,000
To Equity Share allotment A/c				10,00,000
(being application money adjusted)				
Equity Share Allotment A/c	Dr.		40,00,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c				40,00,000
(being allotment money due)				
Bank A/c	Dr.		29,40,000	
Calls in arrears A/c	Dr.		60,000	
To Equity Share allotment A/c				30,00,000
(Being allotment money recd)				
Equity Share I & Final call A/c	Dr.		30,00,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c				30,00,000
(Being I & final call due)				
Bank A/c	Dr.		29,40,000	
Calls in arrears A/c	Dr		60,000	
To Equity Share First & Final call A/c				30,00,000
(being I & final call recd)				
Equity Share Capital A/c	Dr.		2,00,000	
To calls in arrears A/c				1,20,000
To forfeited shares A/c				80,000
(being 20,000 Equity shares forfeited)				
Bank A/c	Dr.		80,000	
Forfeited Share A/c	Dr.		20,000	
To Equity Share Capital A/c				1,00,000
(being 10,000 forfeited shares reissued)				

Other entries 1 mark each

= 1+7 = 8 marks

Forfeited Share A/c	Dr.		20,000	
To Capital Reserve A/c				20,000
(being amount transferred to capital reserve)				

W.N : 20000 x 4 = 80000

Less: 4000 x 5 = 20000 = 60000

16. X, Y & Z ………………………………...………….. due on 31.1.2011.

Date	Particulars		LF	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)	
2010	X's capital Account	Dr.		10938		
July31st	Y's capital Account	Dr.		6562		
	To Z's capital Account				17500	1 mark for each correct entry = 1x7=7 marks
	(being Z's share of goodwill comp-ensated by the existing partner)					
	Profit and loss suspense A/c	Dr.		2500		
	Z's capital A/c				2500	
	(being Z's share profit till the date of death credited to his capital A/c)					
	Revaluation A/c	Dr.		5,000		1 mark for execu-tors A/c = 8 marks
	To Machinery A/c				5,000	
	(being decrease in the value machinery recorded)					
	Patents A/c	Dr.		5,000		
	Building A/c	Dr.		12,500		
	To Revaluation A/c				17500	
	(Being assets revalued)					
	Revaluation A/c	Dr		12,500		
	To X's Capital A/c				6,250	
	To Y's Capital A/c				3,750	
	To Z's Capital A/c				2,500	
	(Being Profit on Revaluation transferred to Partners Capital A/c)					

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Z' capital Account	Dr.		60,000	
To Z's Executors A/c				60,000
(being net amount due to Z transferred to his executors a/c)				
Z's Executor's Account	Dr.		17,500	
To Bank A/c				17,500
(being executors are paid cash partly)				

Dr.   **Z's Executor's Account**   **Cr.**

Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.	date	Particulars	Amount Rs.
31stJuly	To bank	17,500	2010 July31st	By Z's Capital A/c	60,000
2011 Jan 31st	To bank (10625+2550)	13,175	2011 Jan31st	By interest on loan	2,550
	To balance c/d	31,875			
		62,550			62550

Working Notes:-

Dr.   **Z' Capital Account**   **Cr.**

To Z's Executors A/c	60,000	By balance b/d	37,500	
		By profit and loss suspense A/c	2,500	
		Revaluation A/c	2,500	
		By X, capital A/c	10938	
		By Y's capital Account	6562	
	60,000		60,000	

OR

16. Murari and Vohra were partners ……………………………………….. of the new firm.

Ans.

Revaluation A/c

Dr   Cr

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Particulars	Amount Rs.
To Stock A/c	2,000	By Land	50,000
To P & M A/c	16,000		
To Bad Debts Written off A/c	5,000		
To Muraris cap. A/c 13,500			
Vohra's cap. A/c 13,500	27,000		
	50,000		50,000

+ Cap. A/cs 3 marks

+ Final Balance sheet 3 marks

= 8 marks

Dr   **Capital A/cs of Murari vohra & Yadav**   **Cr.**

Particulars	Murari Rs.	Vohra Rs.	Yadav Rs.	Particulars	Murari Rs.	Vohra Rs.	Yadav Rs.
To Balance C/d	1,78,500	2,18,500	2,00,000	By Balance b/d	1,20,000	1,60,000	
				By Cash			2,00,000
				By Pre. for G.W.	45,000	45,000	
				By Rev.	13,500	13,500	
	1,78,500	2,18,500	2,00,000		1,78,500	2,18,500	2,00,000

Balance Sheet of Murari Vohra & Yadav as on 1st Apr 2010

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	AmountRs.
Capital A/cs		Cash in hand	3,15,000
Murari 1,78,500		Plant & Machinery	64,000
Vohra 2,18,500		Land & Building	2,50,000

Yadav 2,00,000	5,97,000	Stock	8,000
Bank O/D	15,000	Debtors	35,000
Creditors	60,000		
	6,72,000		6,72,000

Working Notes

Memorandum   **Balance Sheet**

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	AmountRs.
Creditors	60,000	L & B	2,00,000
Bank O/D	15,000	Stock	10,000
Murari 's Capital	1,20,000	Debtors	40,000
Vohra's Capital	1,60,000	P & M	80,000
		Cash (balansing figure)	25,000
	3,55,000		3,55,000

Part B

(Financial Statements Analysis)

17. State the interest …………………………………………………. financial
statements.   1 mark

Ans. Tax Authorities are interested to analyse the financial statements to know about the
performance of the company & to collect various types of taxes.

18. List any two investing …………………………………………… out of cash.   ½x2=1mark

Ans. Outflow of cash i) purchase of fixed assets ii) purchase of investments.

Or any other two correct activities ½ mark each

19. 'Payment of dividend' ……………………..............……………… Cash Flow
Statement.   1 Mark

Ans. Payment of dividend classified under financing activity.   ½ Mark
                                                                                           for each
                                                                                           correct
20   Give the major………………………………………………….. Goodwill.   Item

Ans.

Liabilities		Assets	
Share capital		**Fixed Assets**	
Reserves surplus		Goodwill	½ x 6 =
Secured loan		**Investment**	3 marks
Unsecured loan			
Current liabilities and provisions		**Current assets loans and advances**	
Sundry creditors		**Current assets**	
Provision for tax		Interest accrued on investments	
		Loose tools	
		Miscellaneous	
		Expenditure A/c	
		Preliminary expenses	

If candidate has presented the items in a statement form also full credit to be given

21.   Calculate Current Ratio …………………….…..…..…….….. Quick Ratio 0.75 : 1.

Ans. Stock turnover ratio = 4times = cost of goods sold / average stock   Calculation
      Cost of goods sold=Sales-Gross profit =3,00,000-75,000=2,25,000   of closing
                                                                                     stock 1
      Ave. stock =op. stock + closing stock /2 =X+X+{20,000})/2 = 2,25,000/4 =56,250   mark +
                                                                                      quick
      let the opening stock be 'X'   2x+20,000/2 =56250, 2x=56250-20,000x2   assets 1
                                                                                      mark +
      x=92500/2=46250   op. stock =46250 cl. stock =46250+20,000=66250   current
                                                                                     ratio 2
      current liabilities = 40,000 Quick assets 0.75:1 = 40,000 /0.75 =30,000   marks
                                                                                    = 4 marks
      current assets = quick assets + stock =30,000+66250 =96250

      current ratio = current assets/current liabilities =96250/40,000 =2.41 : 1

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22. Prepare the Comparative …………………………………………….. information

Ans. **Comparative income statement**

Particulars	31.3.2009 Rs.	31.3.2010 Rs.	Absolute change Rs.	% of Increase or Decrease	
Sales	40,000	50,000	10,000	25	1 mark for Gross Profit comparision + I mark for operating profit + 1 mark for net profit before tax. + 1 mark for net profit after tax = 4 marks
COST OF GOODS SOLD	30,000	35,000	5,000	16.67	
GROSSPROFIT	10,000	15,000	5,000	50	
LESS operating expenses	2,500	3,000	500	20	
Operating profit	7,500	12,000	4,500	60	
Add income	2,000	3,000	1,000	50	
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	9,500	15,000	5,500	57.89	
LESSTAX	4,750	7,500	2,750	57.89	
PROFIT AFTER TAX	4,750	7,500	2,750	57.89	

23. From the following Balance …………………………………………… during the year.

Ans. CALCULATION OF NBIT

PROFIT = 10,000

ADD RESERVE 25,000   Add Advance Tax 5,000   NBIT = 40,000

FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNT

Dr.   **Cr**

TO BALANCE B/d	93400	By depreciation	20,000
To bank (PURCHASES)	92600	By balance c/d	1,66,000
	1,86,000		1,86,000

NBIT for 1 mark
+ FA A/c ½ mark
+ Op. A . 2 marks
+ .I.A. ½ mark
+ F A 1 mark
+
net C.F. 1 mark
= 6 marks

Cash flow statement of Vikas ltd for the year ending 31stmarch 2010 asper AS3revised

Particulars	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
Net profit before interest and tax	40,000	40,000
A cash flow from operating activities		
Non cash items		
Add Depreciation 20,000		
Preliminary expenses written off 1,000	21,000	
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	61,000	
Less in crease in stock	(4000)	
LESS Increase in Debtors	(3,000)	
ADD increase in creditors	4,600	
Net cash flow from operating activities before tax	58,600	
Less Advance Tax	(5000)	
Cash Flow from operating activities after tax		53600
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(92,600)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(92600)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Issue of shares	40,000	
Net cash flow from financing activities		40,000

Net cash flow from A+B+C   1,000

Cash and cash equivalent in the beginning   4,000

Cash and cash equivalent at the end   5,000

PART C (Computerized Accounting)

17. What are Sequential codes?   1 mark

Ans. The data storage format or transmission where the resolution is constant and later data adds only.

18. What is Normalization?   1 mark

Ans. It is a process of refining a database design in order to reduce or eliminate the possibility of duplicate or redundant data items.

19. What is the function of 'Table' in DBMS?   2 marks

Ans. 'Table' is a collection of related information represented in form of rows and columns.. It is the only factor which can establish the associations among the attributes of an entity as well as the relationship between various entities.

20. What is a join line in DBMS?   3 marks

Ans. In Join Line related tables are joined using an inner join that creates a result set based on rows containing matching information in the join columns.

21. Why in DBMS …………………………………………………. Single table?   3 marks

Ans. Because of following advantages:-

    1. Data Redundancy.

    2. Easy Management.

    3. Centralized Data.

    4. Simultaneous Updation.

    5. Rapid Access.

22. Briefly ……………………………. Computerized Accounting System.   4 marks

Ans. 1) SECRECY OF DATAS:-User rights are restricted to a vast extent so that data manipulation, control is effective. 2) FLEXIBILTY: It is easy to enter data, retrieval of data, and generation of reports at any time.

23. Calculate……………………………. Following   3x2 = 6 marks

Ans. Dearness allowance

= if((a2-15000*.45) <6000,(a2-15000)*.45,6600) + if((15000 * .35) <7500 ,(15000*.35),7500)

House Rent Allowance

=if(c2>=15000,10000,if(c2>=10001,8000,4000)) or

= if(c2<=10000,4000,if(c2<=15000,8000,10000))

City Compensatory Allowance

= if(.10 * a2<=1500, 1500, .10*a2)

****

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Time allowed : 3 hours　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　*Maximum Marks : 70*

> ***General Instructions:***
>
> *(i)　All the questions are compulsory.*
>
> *(ii)　Marks are indicated against each question.*
>
> *(iii)　Questions Nos. 1 to 5 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 15 words.*
>
> *(iv)　Questions Nos. 6 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 50 words.*
>
> *(v)　Questions Nos. 11 to 17 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 75 words.*
>
> *(vi)　Questions Nos. 18 to 21 are short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 150 words.*
>
> *(vii)　Questions Nos. 22 to 24 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each of these should not exceed 250 words.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98/1

1. What is meant by marketing mix? 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1

2. Why an 'Application for Permanent Registration' is required while setting up a small-scale enterprise? 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1

3. List the two basic roles of an entrepreneur. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1

4. Give one example stating how the 'nature of products' affect the channels of distribution. 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1

5. What is meant by 'Idea fields' ? 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1

6. What is meant by inventory control? 　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2

7. Gargya Ltd. decided to sell ceiling fans and air-conditioners at a discount during Diwali season to clear the stock. Name and explain the environmental factor which helped them in taking this decision. 2

8. In an 'Enterprise-Process-Model' when an entrepreneur achieves the effective-strategic position? 2

9. Explain 'Market-survey and analysis' as a feature of a feasibility plan. 2

10. State any two points that should be taken into consideration while leasing an equipment under the head 'Management of Equipments'. 2

11. Name the 'Element of a Project Report' that deals with the manufacturing process, product design and drawings. Also state the other 'areas which find a place in this element. 3

12. State the important considerations that an entrepreneur should keep in mind while purchasing the right quality and quantity of material at a right time and price. 3

13. Explain 'Propensity for Risk-taking' and 'Faith and commitment to a planning paradigm' as entrepreneurial competencies. 3

14. Explain any three points to be taken into consideration while' Assessing the Market'. 3

15. 'The soft drink bottle of 300 ml of a company is placed at Rs. 7, while the 1000 ml bottle is placed at Rs. 15.' Name and explain the method of pricing involved in the above example. 3

16. Why 'Technical Resources' are important for an entrepreneur? Explain. 3

17. One of the essential objectives of managing the market is "Securing Goodwill". Explain. 3

18. Explain any four major objectives of preparing a 'Project Report'. 4

19. What is a feasibility plan? Why does the entrepreneur need a feasibility plan ? 4

20. Illustrate how an entrepreneur assess the working capital requirements of an enterprise taking into consideration the operating cycle. 4

21. Explain' Ability to perceive and preserve basic ideas' as an important factor involved in the process of sensing opportunities. 4

22. What is meant by venture capital? State any five features of venture capital. 6

OR

What is meant by Retained Profit? Explain any five advantages of Retained Profit.

23. Describe any three methods adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas with at least one example for each. 6

OR

Describe any three fields of ideas with suitable examples.

24. Name and explain the type of capital which is known as risk capital of an enterprise. State any two advantages and any two limitations of this capital. 6

OR

Name and explain the type of capital which does not provide any right of control over management of the enterprise. State any two advantages and any two limitations of this capital.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98

1. What is meant by 'Product-Mix' ? 1

2. When is an 'Application for Permanent Registration' required and where has an entrepreneur to apply for obtaining this while setting up a small scale enterprise? 1

3. "Entrepreneurs are dreamers with a vision." How? 1

4. Identify the intermediaries involved in the indirect-selling mode. 1

5. What is meant by investigation of ideas? 1

6. State any four basic functions involved in 'selling' as a function of exchange. 2

7. Pragya Ltd. decided to sell air-conditioners and refrigerators at a discount' during winter season to clear the stock. Name and explain the environmental factor which helped them in taking this decision. 2

8. When an enterprise is born the equilibrium between the two sets of forces is required. Identify the forces. 2

9. Explain 'Operational Plan' as a feature of a feasibility plan. 2

10. Which is the most important asset under the head 'Asset Management' for an entrepreneur and how does he generate it ? 2

11. Name the element of a 'Project Report' that deals with the description and use of the product/service. Also state the other areas which find a place in this element. 3

12. State the steps of the action plan of a Production Manager under the head 'Production Planning and Scheduling'. 3

13. Explain, 'Persistence', 'Creativity' and 'Taking. initiative' as entrepreneurial competencies. 3

14. Explain any three decisions to be taken under the head 'Material Resource' while setting up a small scale enterprise. 3

15. Name and explain the method of pricing in which price of a product is fixed consciously at a low level with minimal margin of profit. 3

16. What should an entrepreneur do to mobilise the resources? Explain. 3

17. "One of the essential objectives of managing the market is 'creating demand'." Explain. 3

18. What is a 'feasibility plan' ? Why does the entrepreneur need a feasibility plan? 4

19. Explain the concepts of 'Cost, Revenue and Break-Even-Point'. Also explain how Break-Even-Point is calculated. 4

20. Illustrate how an entrepreneur assesses the working capital requirements of an enterprise taking into consideration the operating cycle. 4

21. Explain 'ability to harness different sources of knowledge and information' and 'vision and creativity' as important factors involved in the process of sensing opportunities. 4

22. What is meant by Factoring? State any five features of Factoring. 6

OR

Explain the following sources of finance of an enterprise:

(i) Chit-Fund (ii) Personal saving   (iii) Deposits from dealers
(iv) Private money-lenders.

23. Describe any three methods adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas, with at least one example for each. 6

OR

Describe any three fields of ideas, with suitable examples.

24. Name and explain the type of capital which is known as risk capital of an enterprise. State any two advantages and any two limitations of this capital. 6

OR

Name and explain the type of capital which does not provide any right of control over management of the enterprise. State any two advantages and any two limitations of this capital.

Marking Scheme – Entrepreneurship

General Instructions

1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, marks will be awarded accordingly.

2. Some of the questions may relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions are to be evaluated carefully and students understanding/ analytical ability may be judged. These questions will be indicated by a star mark.

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

4. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left hand margin.

5. If a question does not have any part, marks be awarded in the left hand margin.

6. If a candidate has attempted a question twice, the first answer only to be marked and corrected.

7. There are few questions on distinction between two concepts. Marks should be given only if the distinction is clearly given and is correct.

8. In case of choice type question, if an examinee attempts both the choices, first answer only should be assessed.

9. In a question, if two features/characteristics/points are asked, marks should be awarded for the first two points written.

10. It is expected that the Marking Scheme should be followed objectively to avoid over strict tendency in marking.

11. Marks should be awarded keeping in view the total marks of that particular question and not the total marks of the question paper.

12. A full scale of marks 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Similarly, wherever an examinee writes answer up to the mark, his/her marks should not be deducted unnecessarily.

13. Answer scripts written in English should be evaluated by the examiners teaching in English and answer scripts written in Hindi should be evaluated by the examiners teaching in Hindi.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Ans 1	Marketing mix is a combination of the four elements, i.e. product, price, promotion and place, in order to achieve the desired goals in marketing:	1 mark
Ans 2	Application for permanent registration is useful in getting incentives as well as in clearing excise and other regulatory requirements.	1 mark
Ans 3	Two basic roles of an entrepreneur are:	½+½=1 mark

    (i)   Entrepreneur as an opportunity spotter

    (ii)   Entrepreneur as a project champion¬

Ans 4	The nature of product affects the channels of distributions for perishable goods, Bulky goods, capital goods, low shelf value and consumer goods	1 mark
Ans 5	The sources of generating ideas are termed as idea fields. These are convenient frames of references for implementing process of idea generation.	1 mark
Ans 6	Inventory control involves (i) what to store, (ii) how much to store so that storing and purchasing costs are minimum without adversely affecting the production or sales process.	2 marks
Ans 7	Economic Factor demand increases due to discount offer.	1+1=2 marks
Ans 8	An entrepreneur achieves the effective strategic position in an Entrepreneur Process Model, when he is capable of achieving objectives and fulfilling purpose of the organization through the overlapping area of knowledge and skills and market dynamics.	2 marks
Ans 9	The entrepreneur must conduct a detailed survey and research in the market to find the viability of the project. He should know the market characteristics. He must find out in detail about costumer needs, level of consumption, likes and dislikes etc. The feasibility report must give a detailed analysis about the trend, fashion and demand in the market.	2 marks
Ans 10	The two points that should he taken into consideration while leasing an equipment under the head 'Management of Equipment' are:	2 marks

(a) The requirement of equipments for a short time period or during a particular season or for limited operations

(b) The concerned assets may be expensive and their maintenance and depreciation is also very high.

Ans 11   The clement of a Project Report that deals with the manufacturing process. product design and drawing is called 'Technical Feasibility'.

1+2 = 3 marks

The other areas which find a place in this element are method of production to be used, machinery required. raw material and input required skilled and unskilled manpower etc.

Ans 12   The important considerations that an entrepreneur should keep in mind while purchasing the right quality and quantity of material at the right time and price are:

½×6 = 3 marks

a)   Develop good relation with the supplier.

b)   Prepare detailed specification of the purchases

c)   find out current market price

d)   Calculate correct inventory level arrangement of finance.

e)   build up goodwill and credit worthiness

f)   Avoid dependence on single supplier

Or any other appropriate points

Ans 13   The entrepreneur takes risk according to the economic conditions, market, research, financial and human resource mobilization etc. it provides the entrepreneur with asset or control to monitor the venture.

1½×2 = 3

The Planning Paradigm refers to a general pattern which suggests how to progress from an abstract idea to achieving sustained stability growth and value added service.

Ans 14   The points to be considered while assessing the market are:

1.   Target market

2.   Demand analysis

3.   Understanding the competition in the market

1×3=3 marks
½ mark for point
½ mark for explanation

4.   Understanding the existing trade practices

[explain briefly any three points]

Ans 15   Method : Variable Pricing In this method different prices are kept for different customers but for the same product.   1+2 = 3 Marks

The minimum price is usually decided by the total cost of the product and the maximum price is determined by the ability of the customer to pay.

Bargaining plays a critical role in determining the price.

Ans 16   The 'Technical Resources' arc important for an entrepreneur to ensure quality of a product and to increase the productivity. It also gives a deep insight into the production process and is essential for effective handling or the enterprise. Points to be considered are- technical know-how, prototypes. designs, technical training, production processes, quality control systems.   3 Marks

Ans 17   Every business firm wants to create a better reputation and goodwill in the market. The goodwill can be created by adopting multifaceted strategies like continuous market survey, quality, assurance, customer satisfaction, redressal mechanism, selling quality products at reasonable price, advertising, high quality, caring for customers satisfaction, after sale service, smooth supply etc.   3 Marks

Ans 18   The major objectives of preparing a Project Report are: 1×4 = 4 Marks
½ mark for point
½ mark for explanation
[½+½=1]

1.   Assessing the requirement of an the resources i.e. technical, financial, physical and human.

2.   Assess the future prospects of project on venture by finding out scope of success of the enterprise.

3.   Obtain the opinion of experts.

4.   To obtain the required licenses, approval or permission from the government.

5   To get financial assistance from financial institutions, banks, insurance companies etc.

6.   To calculate the profitability of the idea and to find out the critical component of the idea.

{any four points}

Ans 19   Feasibility plan is a comprehensive plan that encompasses the entire range of   2+2=4 marks
activities being planned in the business. It helps to understand the feasibility of the
project, the bottlenecks in the progress and implementation.

The feasibility plan will help to assess the periodic requirements of these resources
and to raise them.

Helps to give the clear picture on the project to financiers to the market and the
clients.

It also helps them to execute the project in an organized and systematic manner

so that he does not falter at any stage of his development.

Ans 20   Any appropriate example explaining the following points to assess the requirement
of working capital: 2+2=4 marks

3.   Leng.th of operating cycle

4.   Realization of cash from debtors

Ans 21   Spotting of a basic idea often triggers a process of sensing an opportunity.   4 Marks

However, every idea is not an opportunity hut it is based on what consumers
want. Basic ideas emerges from different sources as:

1.   Problems

2.   Change

3.   Inventions

4.   Competitions

Basically an entrepreneur is open to receive ideas from different sources. This
expects the entrepreneur to be a net-worker besides having the ability to recognize
and nurture the potential ideas into a venture. An entrepreneur needs to collect
Inputs from different sources like magazines, journals. books. seminars, trade
show etc., as well as from family, friends and customers.

[or any other appropriate answer with example.]

Ans 22   Venture Capital means committing capital to an enterprise that has risk and   1+5 = 6
adventure. Features of venture capital are (Any five)   marks

1.   It is a risk capital

2. It is a non working capital

3. Investors of venture capital arc sleeping partners and obtain many times of the return for the investments they have made.

4. The investor provides the seed money for startup entrepreneur for capital investment, business development, market establishment etc.

5. The investor of such capital has a deep insight of the fields in which they make their investment.

6. The investor of such capital docs not interfere in the management of the business.

7. The investors of venture capital keep their focus exclusively on the increasing credibility of profits.

   [Or any other relevant point]

OR

'Retained profits' refers to undistributed profits after payment of dividend and taxes. It provides the basis of expansion and growth of enterprise.   1+5=6 marks

Five advantages of retained profits are :- Any Five

1. Most dependable internal source of finance

2. Raising of retained earnings does not involve any cost

3. There is no fixed commitment to pay dividend or interest on this source of funds .

4. It does not involve any risk of dilution of control or interference of stake Holders

5. No security is required to raise funds from this source

6. It adds to financial strength and improved credibility of the company

Ans 23 Three methods to generate ideas: (i) brainstorming (ii) doing market research (iii) gathering information from publications (iv) seeking assistance from entre-preneurs (v) hobbies (vi) talking and listening to people (vii) day dreaming and fantasizing   2×3 = 6 marks

OR

Idea Fields: (i) natural resources (ii) existing products or services (iii) market, driven ideas or demand driven ideas (iv) trading related ideas (v) service sector ideas.	2×3 = 6 marks
[Brief explanation with examples of any three points]	

Ans 24   Risk capital : equity shares (owner's capital)

[1+1+2+2=6 marks]

owner's fund provides risk capital to enterprise.

it provides permanent capital and is non refundable.

It provides basis of control over management of the enterprise.

Advantages: (i) permanent capital (ii) right of control over the management
Limitations (i) difficult to raise (ii.) depends upon number of persons ready to take the risk of investing their personal savings

OR

Borrowed capital - debentures

[1+1+2+2=6 marks]

It is the amount of capital borrowed by the entrepreneurs. Interest in payable as a charge and the principal amount is payable as and when due cannot be used as permanent capital

Advantages (i) No risk of control over management of the enterprise (ii) Interest is tax deductible expense.

Limitations: (i) Difficult to utilize this source of finance if adequate security is not available. (ii) Fixed obligation to pay interest and the principal amount of loan.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 98

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Ans 1   Product mix is defined as the set of all product lines and items which a particular entrepreneur, seller or a manufacture offers for sale to the buyers or customers.

1 mark

Ans 2   An entrepreneur is required to apply tor permanent registration after the start of commercial production. He has to apply to the District Industrial centre.

½+½=1mark

Ans 3   Entrepreneurs craft opportunities to convert their dreams into reality or converting an idea into an opportunity into an enterprise.

1 mark

Ans 4   In indirect selling mode intermediaries are – manufacturers, wholesalers retailers   1 mark
        and consumers.

Ans 5   Before feasibility study is taken out, the ideas are tested along with certain   1 mark
        parameres - it is called investigation of ideas.

Ans 6   Basic function involved in selling are: locating the buyers, understanding their needs   ½×4 = 2
        and preferences, fixing price, deciding the mode of delivery. negotiating with the   marks
        buyers finalizing the terms sale and payments, etc.

Ans 7   Economic factor: demand increases due to discount offers.   1+1=2 marks

Ans 8   When an enterprise is born the equilibrium between forces of knowledge, skill and   1+1 = 2
        competency and creativity of the entrepreneur and that of the market on the other   marks
        hand is required.   ..

Ans 9   Operational plan is the soul of the feasibility report. It shows the strategy adopted   2 marks
        by the entrepreneur in maximizing production. Shows the method of production,
        quality concerns, optimization of resources the cost effectiveness.

Ans 10 Cash is the important asset in asset management. Sale is the most important source   1+1 = 2
        to generate cash.   marks

Ans 11 Name of the element: Description of the enterprise. Other areas covered in this   1+1+1 = 3
        element are : product to be manufactured. sources of raw materials, name of the   marks
        company, requirement of raw materials, etc.

Ans 12 Step of the action plan of a production manager: ½×6 = 3
                                                                                                    marks
        1.   Plan the route of production.

        2.   Identify the standard capacity of each machine.

        3.   Decides how much load has to be put on each machine.

        4.   Schedule the work- what needs to be done, by whom and at what time

        5.   Ensure availability of the materials

        6.   Monitor the production, output, stocks.

Ans 13 Persistence is the ability to continue with course of action in spite of obstacles and   1+1+1=3
        difficulties.   marks

Creativity is the ability to bring something new into existence.

Taking initiative is the ability to make decisions and take action without asking for helper advice of others.

Ans 14 Three decisions to be taken under the head 'material resource'.   1+1+1=3 marks

1.   Size and location

2.   Manufacturing process

3.   Identifying-and purchasing machinery

[Briefly explain each point]

Ans 15 Name: Penetrating pricing method. The price is fixed consciously at a low level   1+2 = 3 marks
with minimum margin of profit. This is aimed at covering a large area of market
so that the product can penetrate into the mass market. It is used to have a very
high sales turnover.

Ans 16 To mobilize resources an entrepreneur should: ½×6=3 marks

1.   be able to sense the need- tor the resources

2.   identify the type of resources

3.   be able to locate the resources

4.   be able to identify die bottlenecks in mobilizing the resources

5   effectively communicate with the people who would provide them the
sources.

6.   be able to organize the finances tor obtaining the resources

7.   be able to document the type, the quantum and the mode of obtaining the
resources

8.   plan receiving and stocking or managing the resources whether at one time
or periodically.

[any six points]

Ans 17 Basic objective of the marketing is to create a demand for the goods or the   3 marks
services. This exercise needs careful planning. It is a conscious and deliberate
attempt to facilitate a liking for the goods or the services on the part of the
consumer. Activities to be carried out are.

1. Facilitate a liking for the product / service.

2. to reinforce the desire for the goods.

3. make the customer understand the utility of the goods.

4. assure the customer about the quality of the product or the service.

[adequate explanation for 3 marks]

Ans 18 Feasibility plan is a comprehensive plan that encompasses the entire range of activities being planned in the business. It helps to understand the feasibility of the project, the bottlenecks in the progress and implementation.

2+2=4 marks

The feasibility plan will help to assess the periodic requirements of these resources and to raise them.

Helps to give the clear picture on the project to financiers to the market and the clients.

It also helps them to execute the project in an organized and systematic manner so that he docs not falter at any stage of his development.

Ans 19 Concepts: Cost- essential to identify various costs involved primarily for the purpose of planning and control.

[1+1+1+1= 4 marks]

Revenue -amount received as sale proceeds

Break-even- point is the volume of production at which the firm neither makes a Profit nor a loss.

Calculation of BEP

R(PXQ) = C(F+QXV)

Where Q is the quantity sold at the Break Even Point.

Thus, Q(P-V) = F

Q = F/P-V

Thus BEP=Fixed cost/selling price per unit/variable cost per unit

Ans 20 Any appropriate example explaining the following points to assess the requirement of working capital:

[2+2 =4 marks]

1. Length of operating cycle

2. Realization of cash from debtors

Ans 21　Ability to harness different sources of knowledge and information:　　　　　[2+2=4 marks]

Information gathered from different sources has to be analyzed and utilized for the identification of the right opportunity. With suitable example.

Vision and creativity: An entrepreneur should be able to develop an idea through process of creativity into something of value. Vision of an entrepreneur can be fulfilled through his creativity. With a suitable example.

Ans 22　Factoring means sale of accounts receivable to a bank or finance company.　　　[1+5 = 6
Five features:　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　marks]

1.　It is an arrangement whereby the trade debtors are assigned to the bank or finance company.

2.　The payment is received against the debtor's balance in advance.

3.　It is usually not an option for a new venture

4.　The factors not only have the task of collecting the cash, but they also carry the cash if the debtor does not pay up.

5.　The entrepreneur interested in availing factoring service has to pay specified charges to the bank or finance company.

OR

Source of finance: (i) chit fund- small amount is contributed by different members　[1½×4 = 6
and they get money by converting their chit into cash.　　　　　　　　　　　　marks]

(ii) personal savings: savings of the entrepreneur to be used when the amount required is small.

(iii) deposit from dealers: when the dealers are appointed, they are asked to give security deposit. which can be used by the entrepreneur for short term as well as long term

(iv) private money lenders: they provided money against some security and the rate of interest is very high.

Ans 23　Three methods to generate ideas: (i) brainstorming (ii) doing market research　　2×3=6
(iii) gathering information from publications (iv) seeking assistance from entre-　　marks
preneurs

(v) hobbies (vi) talking and listening to people (vii) day dreaming and fantasizing

OR

Idea Fields: (i) natural resources (ii) existing products or services (iii) market driven ideas or demand driven ideas (iv) trading related ideas (v) service sector ideas. 3×2=6 marks

[Brief explanation with examples of any three points]

Ans 24 Risk capital: equity shares (owner's capital) owner's fund provides risk capital to enterprise. [1+1+2+2=6 marks]

Provides permanent capital and is non refundable.

Provides basis of control over management of the enterprise.

Advantages: (i) permanent capital (ii) right of control over the management Limitations (i) difficult to raise (ii) depends upon number of persons ready to take the risk of investing their personal savings

OR

Name borrowed capital - debentures/ term loans. [1+1+2+2=6 marks]

It is the amount of capital borrowed by the entrepreneurs. Interest is payable as a charge and the principal amount is payable as and when due cannot be used as permanent capital

Advantages (i) No risk of control over management of the enterprise (ii) Interest is tax deductible expense.

Limitations: (i) Difficult to utilize this source of finance if adequate security is not

available. (ii) Fixed obligation to pay interest and the principal amount of loan.