

PAPER WISE TERM - 2

CLASS - +2

SUBJECT - ECONOMICS

Time : 3 hours

M.M. : 50

विशेष निर्देश :-

(Special Instruction)

1. प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते समय जो प्रश्न संख्या प्रश्न पत्र पर दर्शाई गई है। उत्तर पुस्तिका पर वही प्रश्न संख्या लिखना अनिवार्य है।

While answering your questions. you must indicate on your answer - book the question book the same questions no as appear in your question paper.

2. एक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक ही स्थान पर दे।

Attempt all parts of a questions at one places.

भाग - अ (Part - A)

नोट : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक में दिए गए विकल्पों में सही विकल्प का चुनाव करे।

1. उत्पादन फलन किसी फर्म के उत्पादन के भौतिक साधनों व उत्पादन के बीच संबंध को व्यक्त करता है।
 (क) भौतिक (ख) तकनीकी
 (ग) क और ख दोनों (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
 (a) Physical (b) Techinal
 (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

2. कुल उत्पाद =

(क) $MP \times \Delta L$

(ख) $AP \times L$

(ग) $TP_n - TP_{n-1}$

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Total Product =

(a) $MP \times \Delta L$

(b) $AP \times L$

(c) $TP_n - TP_{n-1}$

(d) None of these

3. औसत आगम =

(क) $\frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$

(ख) $\frac{TR}{Q}$

(ग) $AR \times Q$

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(a) $\frac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$

(b) $\frac{TR}{Q}$

(c) $AR \times Q$

(d) None of these

4. जब TR अधिकतम होता है तब MR =

(क) 1

(ख) 0

(ग) धनात्मक

(घ) ऋणात्मक

When TR is maximum item MR =

(a) 1

(b) 0

(c) Postive

(d) ऋणात्मक

5. $TC = TFC + TVC$ अगर $TC = 10$ उत्पादन = 0 तब $TFC = ?$
क्या होगी?
(क) $TFC = 0$ (ख) $TFC = 10$
(ग) $TFC = 15$ (घ) $TFC = 20$
 $TC = TFC + TVC$ If $TC = 10$, Production = 0 then
Calculate TFC
(a) $TFC = 0$ (b) $TFC = 10$
(c) $TFC = 15$ (d) $TFC = 20$
6. पूर्ति वक्र का ढलान
(क) ऋणात्मक (ख) धनात्मक
(ग) 0 (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं
(a) Negative (b) Positive
(c) 0 (d) None of these
7. उत्पादन संतुलन की शर्तें.....
(क) $\underline{p} = TC - TR$ न्यूनतम
(ख) $\underline{p} = TR - TC$ अधिकतम
(ग) $TR = TC$
(घ) इनमे कोई नहीं
(a) $\underline{p} = TC - TR$ is minimum
(b) $\underline{p} = TR - TC$ is maximum
(c) $TR = TC$ (d) None of these
8. कीमत विभेद (Price Discrimination) स्थिति जिसमें एक
एकधिकारी किसी वस्तु की लेता है।
(क) विभिन्न क्रेताओं से समान कीमते
(ख) विभिन्न क्रेताओं से विभिन्न कीमते
(ग) क और ख दोनों
(घ) इमने से कोई नहीं
(a) Charges different buyer equal prices
(b) Charges different prices from different buyers
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
9. जसि कीमत वस्तु की बाज़ार मांग उसकी पूर्तिके बराबर होनी है।
उसे कीमत कहते हैं।
(क) अधिकतम कीमत (ख) न्यूनतम कीमत
(ग) संतुलन कीमत (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं
(a) Ceiling price (b) Floor prices
(c) Equilibrium PHO (d) None of these
10. समय की वह अवधि है। जिसमें किसी वस्तु की पूर्तिको
केवल उसके वर्तमान स्टॉक तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।
(क) अल्पकाल (ख) दीर्घकाल
(ग) अतःअल्पकाल (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं

..... is that period of time in which the supply of goods can be increased only upto present stock of goods.

- (a) Short period (b) Long period
(c) Very short period (d) None of these

11. साधन के प्रतफल और पैमाने के प्रतफल में अन्तर कीजिए। 2

Differentiate between returns to factor and return to a scale.

12. सीमांत आगम और औसत आगम में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

Differentiate between Marginal Revenue and Average Revenue

13. औसत लाभ वक्र U-आकार का क्यों होता है ? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Why the Average cost curve is U-shaped explain it. 3

उत्पादन की ईकाइयां (O)	कुल आगम (TR)	औसत आगम (AR)	सीमान्त आगम (MR)
1	—	20	—
2	—	16	—
3	—	12	—
4	—	8	—

TR और MR को ज्ञात कीजिए।

Calculate TR and MR.

3

15. एकाधिकारी प्रतियोगिता बाजार की चार विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Explain the four features of the Monopolistic competition. 5

Or

(क) न्यूनतम कीमत से क्या अभिप्राय होता है ? 2.5

What is meant by floor price.

(ख) कीमत मात्रा (पूर्ति) 2.5

P	Q (supply)
4	80
5	120

वस्तु की पूर्ति लोच ज्ञात कीजिए। (ES = 2)

Calculate the Es from the above table.

भाग - ख

नोट: प्रश्न संख्या 16 से 25 तक में दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प का चुनाव करें।

Note : Question numbers 16 to 25, choose the correct option from the given alternatives. 1×10=10

16. वस्तु विनियम प्रणाली उस प्रणाली को कहते हैं। जिसमें वस्तु का विनिमय से किया जाता है।

Barter exchange system is that system in which goods are exchanged with

- (क) मुद्रा (Money) (ख) वस्तु (Goods)
- (ग) क और ख दोनों (Money) (घ) इमने से कोई नहीं
17. आदेश मुद्रा को आदेश प्राप्त होता।
- Fiat money has got order from.....
- (क) लोगो का (Public)
- (ख) सरकारी (Govt.)
- (ग) क और ख दोनो
- (घ) इमने से कोई नहीं (None of these)
18. भारत मे बजट की अवधी होती है
- In India budget finicial year
- (क) 1 जनवरी से 31 दिसम्बर (1 January to 31 December)
- (ख) 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च (1st April to 31 March)
- (ग) 1 जुलाई से 30 जून तक (1 July to 30 June)
- (घ) इनमे से कोई नहीं (None of above)
19. इनमे से कौन सा प्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं है ?
- (क) आयकर (ख) निगम कर
- (ग) सम्पत्ति कर (घ) वस्तु एवं सेवा कर
- Which one is not the direct tax ?
- (a) Income Tax (b) Corporate Tax
- (c) Wealth Tax (d) GST

20. प्राथमिक घाटा (Primary Deficit)
- (क) राजस्व व्यय - राजस्व आय
- (ख) कुल व्यय - कुल आय (उधार को छोड़कर)
- (ग) राजकोषीय घाटा - व्याज भुगतान
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- (a) Revenue Expenditure - Revenue receipt
- (b) Total expenditure - Total receipt (except borrowing)
- (c) Fiscal Deficit - Interest payment
- (d) None of these
21. सतुलित बजट मे
- (क) सरकारी व्यय > सरकारी आय
- (ख) सरकारी आय < सरकारी व्यय
- (ग) सरकारी व्यय = सरकारी आय
- (घ) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
- In Balanced budget
- (a) Govt. Exp. > Govt Receipt
- (b) Govt. Receipt < Govt. Exp.
- (c) Govt. Exp. = Govt Receipt
- (d) None of these

22. मौद्रिकनीति के उपकरण है :-

Instruments of monetary policy are :

- (क) मात्रात्मक उपाय (Quantitative)
- (ख) गुणात्मक उपाय (Qualitative)
- (ग) उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) दोनों (Both (a) & (b))
- (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं (None of these)

23. निम्नलिखित में सरकार पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां कौन सी है ?

- (क) ऋणों की वसूली (Recovery of the loan)
- (ख) विनिवेश (Disinvestment)
- (ग) उधार व अन्य प्राप्तियाँ (Loan & other receipts)
- (घ) उपरोक्त सभी (All of the above)

24. वाणिज्यिक बैंक नोट जारी कर सकते हैं। सत्य / असत्य

Commercial Bank can issue currency. (True / False)

25. बचत का बजट वह बजट है जिसमें :-

surplus budget is the budget in which :-

- (क) सरकार की आनुमानित व्यय > सरकार की अनुमानित आय
- (ख) सरकार की अनुमानित व्यय < सरकार की अनुमानित आय
- (ग) सरकार का अनुमानित व्यय = सरकार का अनुमानित आय
- (घ) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

Surplus budget is the budget in which-

- (a) Govt. estimated exp. > Govt. estimated Income
- (b) Govt. estimated exp. < Govt. estimated Income
- (c) Govt. estimated exp. = Govt. estimated income
- (d) None of above

26. वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली की कठिनाईयों के बारे में वर्णन करें। 2

Explain the difficulties of the Barter exchange System.

27. बैंक दर पर एक टिप्पणी लिखिए 2

Write a note on Bank rate.

28. प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष करो अन्तर कीजिए। 3

Differentiate between Direct and Indirect Taxes

29. हाजिर बाजार और वायदा बाजार में अन्तर कीजिए। 3

Differentiate between spot and forward Market.

30. भुगतान संतुलन को परिभाषित कीजिए और प्रतिकूल भुगतान संतुलन को ठीक करने के उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। 5

Define the balance of payment and explain the measure to correct the inequilibrium in the balance of payment.

या

(क) निम्न आंकड़ों से बजट ज्ञात करो। 2.5

राजस्व व्यय - 60,000

पूंजीगत व्यय - 30,000

राजस्व प्राप्तियां- 50,000

पुंजीगत प्राप्तियां- 25,000

(a) Calculate the budget befecit from the following data

(i) Revenue Exp = 60,000

(ii) Capital Exp = 30,000

(iii) Revenue Receipt = 50,000

(iv) Capital Receipt = 25,000

(ख) बजट के मुख्य उद्देश्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।

2.5

(b) Explain the main objectives of budget.

QUESTION PAPER (TERM - II) (2022-23)

CLASS - +2

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

Time : 3 hours

M.M. : 50

- **Note:- All the questions are compulsory. Observe word limit wherever prescribed.**

Section-A (Reading)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

1. Out of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are already widely used in industry and universities. Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers fast towards a situation when a computer will be as much a part of man's daily life as a telephone or a calculator.
2. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousand of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents, or they can

count the number of times the word 'and' has been used in the Bible. Because they work accurately and at high speeds. They save research workers years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called 'automation'. In future, automation may enable human beings to have for more lesiure than they have today. The coming of automation is bound to have important social consequences.

3. Some years ago, an expert on automation, sir Leon Bagrit, pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could think. There is no possibility that human beings will be controlled by machines. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performance. They need detailed instructions from human beings to be able to operate. They can never, as it were, lead independent lives or rule the world' by making decisions of their own.
4. Sir Leon said that in future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to be carried in the pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a

national network and be used like radios. For instance, people going on a holiday could be informed about weather conditions; car drivers could be given alternative routes when there are traffic jams. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people, who do not share a common language, to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications.

5. It is impossible to assess the importance of a machine of this sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply through our failure to understand each other. Computers will also be used in ordinary public hospitals. By feeding a machine with a patient's symptoms, a doctor will be able to diagnose the nature of his illness. Similarly, machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date. Doctors will therefore have immediate access to great many facts which will help them in their work. Book keepers and accountants too, could be relieved of dull clerical work, for the tedious task of compiling and checking lists of figures could be done entirely, by machines. Computers will also be able to tell the exact age a

man is going to live with the help of his blood picture. Computers are the most efficient servants man has ever had and there is no limit to the way they can be used to improve our lives.

- (a) On the basis of your understanding of this passage, answer the following questions with the help of given options:-

1. Computers save research workers from years of labour
 - (a) by learning from previous mistakes
 - ☒ (b) by working speedily and accurately
 - (c) by compiling and checking lists of figures
 - (d) by showing all the calculations on the monitor
2. Translating machines can help us
 - (a) relieve the dullness of clerical work
 - (b) have a common language in the world
 - (c) translate difficult passages into English
 - ☒ (d) overcome the difficulty of understanding a foreign language
3. In the future, small sized Computers will help man
 - (a) in obtaining desired information

- (b) by working like a radio
- (c) in getting relief from traffic jams
- ☒ (d) all the above are true

4. As regards the longevity of a person

- ☒ (a) Computers will be able to tell the exact age one is going to live
- (b) Computers will give one as long life as one wants
- (c) Computers will maintain one's medical record
- (d) Computers will cure one's small ailments.

(b) Find the words from the given choices that have the same meaning :

(i) invention

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (a) automation | (b) complex |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) creation | (d) objection |

(ii) consequence

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (a) failure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b) result |
| (c) task | (d) initiate |

(iii) Symptoms

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (a) indications | (b) importance |
| (c) record | (d) performance |

$$4+3=7$$

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-

1. Child labour has been sought in the country since the middle of the 19th Century when factories first made an appearance. Since children in most industries provide the same productivity as adults, and in several cases even more, but at a far lower cost, they were soon recognized as a means to lower overheads and increase profits. However, as the industrial revolution progressed, gradually the people became aware of the torture they were subjecting their children to both mentally and physically. But even as the country continued to progress at various levels, it lagged behind in terms of the wherewithal and prosperity, needed to take care of the new social relations which had sprung up, with the result that wages for workers were abysmally low and it was difficult for a family to survive on one man's wages. This is when human resources became the only true assets families had and every pair of working hands, including those of children, was engaged in earning livelihood.
2. And once child labour had made an appearance in the job market, employees soon began to

prefer working children to working adults, for not only could they give the same output as an adult worker at a much lower cost but were also more nimble and agile and more amenable to discipline. The layers prefer children because their high profits depend largely on child labour.

3. It is indeed lamentable that poverty even compell parents and guardians to barter their children for money. A number of young children are sold by their parents or pledged as bonded labour.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, in points only, using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply an appropriate title to it.

(B) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3+2=5

Section-B (Writing)

3. Draft a notice for your school notice board giving details about your lost wrist watch. You are Kartik/ Kavita of GSSS Kangra.

Or

You are Anita/Ankit of Civil Lines, Mandi. You wish to let out a portion of your newly built house. Draft

an advertisement in not more than 50 words for publication in the 'To Let' column of the Hindustan Times giving all necessary details.

Or

You need a stenographer for your office. Write a brief and to the point advertisement for the 'situations vacant column of a newspaper. 3

4. You are Arjun/Anita of 20, Rose Garden, Chandigarh. Write a report in about 125 words on the 'Annual Prize Distribution'. Function of your school, to be published in your school magazine.

Or

You are Rishita/Rohit, a reporter of a newspaper. Write a report in, about 125 words about 'A House On Fire' you recently witnessed. 4

5. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your concern about rising prices of petrol, diesel and essential commodities.

Or

You are M.A. B.ed from H.P. University and have qualified TET. Write an application to the principal of GSSS Hamirpur for the post of lecturer in History. 4

6. Write an article on 'Health is Wealth'.

Or

Write an article in about 130–150 words on Dowry System. 4

Section-C (Literature)

7. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:-

When Aunt is dead, her terrified hands will lie
Still ringed with ordeals she was mastered by
The tigers in the panel that she made
Will go on prancing, proud and unafraid

1. Name the poem and the poet.
2. What will the tigers do after Aunt's death?
3. Who had made the tigers and where?

Or

Answer the following questions by giving suitable answers from the given options:-

1. What does some shape of beauty do?
 - (a) It removes the dullness from our lives
 - (b) It gives us joy forever
 - (c) It removes the sadness from our heart
 - (d) All of the three

2. What do you mean by pall?

- (a) Fall
- (b) Darkness
- (c) Coffin
- (d) Grave

3. What is the name of the poet of the poem 'A Roadside stand'?

- (a) John Keats
 - (b) Robert Frost
 - (c) Pablo Neruda
 - (d) Kamala Das
- 3

8. Answer any five of the following questions briefly:-

1. What do you think the servants thought Gandhiji to be another peasant?
2. Why was the office boy frustrated? Who did he show his anger on?
3. Why do most celebrity writers despise being interviewed?
4. What are some of the positive views on interviews?
5. What were the options that Sophie was dreaming of? Why does Jansie discourage her from having such dreams?
6. Sophie and Jansie were classmates and friends. What were the differences between them that show up in the story? 5x1=5

9. Answer the following in about 125–150 words:-

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

Or

Why was Kothmangalam Subbu considered No. 2 in the Gemini Studio? 5

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

What is that draws Derry towards Mr. Lamb inspite of himself?

Or

The two accounts that you read in the chapter 'Memories of Childhood' are based in two distant cultures. What is the commonality of theme found in both of them? 5

11. Answer the following in about 20 words:-

1. Who is Mr. Lamb?
2. What is the moral issue that the story, 'Should Wizard H.E. Mommy' raises?
3. What do you think was Jo's problem?
4. What kind of a person was Evans?
5. Will the injured Mc Leery be able to help the prison officers track Evans?
6. Who was Bama. 5x1=5