

2021
ACCOUNTANCY
(Theory)
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper is divided into two parts - A and B.
- (ii) Part A carries 60 marks and part B carries 20 marks.
- (iii) Each question carries marks indicated against it.
- (iv) Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

PART – A (60 marks)

ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives : 13×1=13
- (a) Interest on partners loan is always paid @ _____ in the absence of specified rate.
 - (i) 3 % (ii) 6 %
 - (iii) 9 % (iv) 12 %
 - (b) Partners' current accounts are prepared when Capital accounts are _____.
 - (i) fixed (ii) fluctuating
 - (iii) increased (iv) None of these
 - (c) If the date of withdrawal are not mentioned; interest on drawings should be charged for _____ months.
 - (i) 5½ (ii) 6
 - (iii) 6½ (iv) 12
 - (d) At the time of admission, profit or loss on revaluation account is transferred to _____ partners' capital accounts.
 - (i) old (ii) new
 - (iii) all (iv) continuing

P.T.O.

- (e) For refunding capital to the old partners, his capital A/c will be _____ .
- (i) debit (ii) credit
(iii) both (i) & (ii) (iv) None of these
- (f) A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. If C retires, the new profit sharing ratio between A and B will be –
- (i) 3:2 (ii) 5:3
(iii) 5:2 (iv) None of these
- (g) Gain on revaluation of assets at the time of retirement is _____ .
- (i) Capital Profit (ii) Revenue Profit
(iii) Expense (iv) None of these
- (h) At the time of admission, the undistributed profit/loss is distributed among the existing / old partners in their _____ ratio.
- (i) old (ii) new
(iii) gaining (iv) None of these
- (i) On death of a partner, the remaining partners who have gained due to change in profit sharing ratio should compensate the _____ .
- (i) deceased partner only
(ii) remaining partners (who have sacrificed) as well as deceased partner.
(iii) remaining partners only (who have sacrificed)
(iv) None of these
- (j) The share capital of a company consists of _____ .
- (i) Equity and Preference shares
(ii) Preference shares
(iii) Equity shares
(iv) Deferred shares
- (k) A private company which is subsidiary of public company is a _____ .
- (i) private company
(ii) public company
(iii) foreign company
(iv) None of these

- (l) Holders of preference shares will have a right to vote if the dividend remains in arrears for a period of not less than _____ .
- (i) two years (ii) three years in last six years
(iii) six years (iv) None of these
- (m) Discount on issue of shares is _____ .
- (i) revenue loss (ii) capital loss
(iii) deferred revenue expenditure (iv) None of these

2. A and B entered into partnership on 1st Jan 01 contributing Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 as capital. A invested Rs. 10,000 as additional capital on 1st April, whereas B brought additional capital of Rs. 5,000 on 1st October. They earned a profit of Rs. 10,500 during the year. Profits are to be shared in their capital ratio. Calculate partners share of profit. 3
3. Calculate interest on drawings @ 12 % p.a. in the following cases : 4
- (a) If Rs. 1,000 are drawn on 1st Jan and on 1st July the same year.
(b) If Rs. 1,000 are drawn on last day of every month for six months.
4. A firm earned net profit during the last five years as follows : 4
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 st year | – | Rs. 7,000 |
| 2 nd year | – | Rs. 6,500 |
| 3 rd year | – | Rs. 8,000 |
| 4 th year | – | Rs. 7,500 |
| 5 th year | – | Rs. 6,000 |

The capital investment of the firm is Rs. 40,000. A fair return on capital in the market is 12%. Find out the value of Goodwill of the business, if it is based on three years' purchase of average super profits of the past five years.

5. A and B are partners with capital of Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively. They admit 'C' as partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the profit of the firm. C brings Rs. 8,000 as his share of capital. Give journal entries to record and show your working notes. 4
6. A, B and C are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2 respectively. B retires, selling his share of profit to A and C for Rs. 36,000; Rs. 9,000 being paid by A and Rs. 27,000 being paid by C. The profit of the firm after B's retirement is Rs. 1,62,000. Distribute the above profit between A and C showing how you arrive at the same. 4

7. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Individual policies of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 on the lives of A, B and C respectively were taken and premium paid was charged to P/L Account (prepared on 31st December each year).

C died on 31st March, 2005. On this date, surrender values are 50 % of the amount of policies. Under the partnership deed the executors of deceased partners were entitled to –

- (i) His capital as per balance sheet.
- (ii) Interest on capital @ 10 % p.a. to the date of death.
- (iii) His share of profit to the date of death, calculated on the basis of last year profit.
- (iv) His share of insurance money.

Interest on drawings is to be charged at an average rate of 6 % irrespective of the period.

C's capital on 31st December 2004 stood at Rs. 80,000 and his drawings from that date to the death were Rs. 14,000. Last year profit were Rs. 40,000. Prepare C's executor account. 6

8. The Proficiency Ltd was registered with a share capital of Rs. 4,50,000 in Rs. 100 per share. Pass journal entries in the following cases. 2+2+2=6

- (a) The Company purchased the business of New Company for Rs. 1,35,000 payable Rs. 18,000 in cash and the balance in equity share of Rs. 100.
- (b) The company purchased building and issued 1800 shares of Rs. 100 each as purchase consideration.
- (c) The company purchased the business of B. Ltd for Rs. 2,97,000 and issued shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10 %.

9. (a) Efficiency Ltd offered to the public 40,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, payable as follows :

On Application	–	Rs. 2
On Allotment	–	Rs. 2
On First Call	–	Rs. 3
On Final Call	–	Rs. 3

All the shares were subscribed and allotted. Mr 'A' who holds 100 shares failed to pay both the calls and his shares were forfeited. These shares were later re-issued to Mr 'C' at Rs. 8.50 per share as fully paid.

Give Journal entries regarding the above. 8

OR

(b) A company issued 10,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows :

On Application	-	Rs. 3
On Allotment	-	Rs. 3
On First Call	-	Rs. 2
On Final Call	-	Rs. 2

All the shares are subscribed and duly allotted and both the calls are made. All cash is duly received, except the final call on 200 shares. These are subsequently forfeited by the directors and are resold as fully paid for Rs. 500.

Give entries to record these transactions in the Company's Journal.

8

10. (a) A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 5 : 3. Their Balance Sheet on 31st December 2000 was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Sundry creditors	4,000	Cash in hand	300
Bills payable	2,000	Bank balance	500
Capital Accounts		Debtors	7,200
A-	12,000	Stock	8,000
B-	10,000	Machinery	12,000
	28,000		28,000

On the above date the partners decided to admit 'C' as a partner on the following terms :

- The new profit sharing ratio of A, B and C will be 7:5:4 respectively.
- C shall bring Rs. 8,000 as his capital and Rs. 4000 for his share of goodwill.
- A and B will draw half of the Goodwill in Cash.
- Machinery is to be valued at Rs. 15,000, stock at Rs. 10,000 and a provision for bad debts of Rs. 1,000 is to be created.
- There is a liability of Rs. 2000, being the outstanding salary payable to employees of the firm. This liability is not included in Sundry creditors. Partners decided to show this liability in the books of account of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation account, Partner's capital account and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

8

OR

- (b) R, S and T are partners sharing profits and losses in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively. The firm's Balance Sheet on 31st March 2011 was as follows :

LIABILITIES	Amount	ASSETS	Amount
S/Creditors	66,500	Cash at Bank	8,750
Bills payable	17,500	Debtors	56,000
Reserve Fund	42,000	(-) Provisions	(1,750)
Capital Accounts		Stock	87,500
R	1,40,000	Motor Vans	28,000
S -	1,05,000	Plant & Machinery	1,22,500
T -	87,500	Building	1,57,500
-	3,32,500		
	4,58,500		4,58,500

S retires on that date, subject to the following adjustments :

- Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs. 63,000
- Plant & Machinery to be depreciated by 10 % and Motor Vans by 15 %
- Stock appreciated by 20 % and building by 10 %
- Provisions for doubtful debts to be increased by Rs. 6,825
- Unrecorded investment were sold for Rs. 42,000.

Prepare : (i) Profit and loss adjustment A/c

(ii) S's Capital Account

8

PART - B (20 Marks)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

11. Choose the correct answer from the following options :

3×1=3

(a) Analysis of financial statements involves _____.

- Trading A/c
- Profit & Loss A/c
- Balance Sheet
- All of these

(b) It may be technical insolvency inspite of sufficient net working capital due to _____.

- piling up of large quantity of stock
- considerable amount of credit sale
- inefficiency in the collection of debts
- All of these

(c) _____ is inflow of cash in investing activities.

- (i) Purchase of Machinery (ii) Issue of Shares
(iii) Sale of Land and Building (iv) All of these

12. Calculate the following ratios :

1+2+3=6

(a) Calculate gross profit ratio :

Revenue from operation – Rs. 4,00,000

Cost of Revenue from operation – Rs. 3,60,000

(b) Current ratio is 2.2:1 and the Net working Capital is Rs. 36,000. Calculate the amount of current assets and current liabilities.

(c) From the following information, determine average inventory, opening inventory and closing inventory.

Stock turnover ratio – 5 times

Total Sales – Rs 2,00,000

Gross profit – 25 % of sales

Closing inventory is Rs. 4,000 more than the opening inventory.

13. Calculate Operating Net Profit from the following Profit & Loss Account.

3

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Expenses paid	1,50,000	Gross profit	8,00,000
Depreciation	35,000	Profit on Sale of	30,000
Loss on sale of Machine	2,000	Land	
Goodwill	10,000		
Net Profit	6,33,000		
	8,30,000		8,30,000

14. Prepare the Comparative Income Statement from the following :

4

Particulars	2009	2010
Revenue from operation	10,00,000	12,50,000
Cost of revenue from operation	5,00,000	6,50,000
Carriage inward	30,000	50,000
Operating Expense	50,000	60,000
Income Tax	50%	50%

15. Prepare Cash Flow Statement from the following information.

Liabilities	2011	2012	Assets	2011	2012
Capital	5,00,000	7,00,000	Bank	3,00,000	4,00,000
Long term loan	6,00,000	4,00,000	Debtors	4,00,000	6,00,000
Profits	3,00,000	5,00,000	Stock	5,00,000	6,00,000
Creditors	6,00,000	9,00,000	Goodwill	3,00,000	2,00,000
			Plant	5,00,000	7,00,000
	20,00,000	25,00,000		20,00,000	25,00,000

2021
BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
Full Marks - 80
Time - 3 hours

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has three parts - A, B and C. All the parts are compulsory.
- (ii) Write the number of the question before attempting it.
- (iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

PART – A

(COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC – 24 Marks)

1. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : 3×1=3
- (a) The method of solving a problem by forming a compound proportion is called –
- (i) The compound rule of three
 - (ii) Rule of three
 - (iii) Ratio and proportion method
 - (iv) None of these
- (b) 63 mangoes are divided between A and B in the ratio 5 : 2. Then, A's share is –
- (i) 18
 - (ii) 9
 - (iii) 45
 - (iv) 63
- (c) A and B started a partnership business investing some amount in the ratio 3 : 5. C joined them after 6 months with amount equal to that of B. In what proportion should the profit at the end of one year be distributed among A, B and C ?
- (i) 3 : 5 : 5
 - (ii) 3 : 10 : 5
 - (iii) 6 : 10 : 5
 - (iv) 3 : 5 : 2
2. A is twice as good a workman as B and together they finish a piece of work in 18 days. In how many days can A alone finish the work ? 2
3. A contractor undertook to build a house in 21 days and engaged 15 men for that purpose. After 15 days, he put in 9 more men on the work and he had it finished one day too soon. How many days would he have taken without the additional men ? 3

P.T.O.

4. A, B and C started a business. A put in Rs. 7000, B Rs. 5000 and C Rs. 4000. At the end of 4 months, A left and after 3 months more, C also left both taking their capitals with them. But, the profits were not divided till the end of the year. When C left, D joined with Rs. 6,000. If at the end of the year D gets Rs. 780 as profit, what will A, B and C receive? 3
5. In a firm, A, B and C contribute as capital Rs. 25,000, Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. They agree to divide the profit in proportion to their capitals and to pay Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 as salary to B and C respectively for their service to the firm. What would each receive out of the next trading profit of Rs. 20,000? 3
6. A, B and C bring Rs. 4000, Rs. 3000 and Rs. 5000 respectively into business. The net profit after paying 4% interest on the capital and after paying the management charges of Rs. 300 to A, are divided among them in the ratio 5 : 3 : 4. If the total profits amounted to Rs. 2100, find the share of each. 5
7. If 5 engines consume 6 metric tonnes of coal when each is running 9 hours a day, how many metric tonnes of coal will be needed for 8 engines, each running 10 hours a day, being given that 3 engines of the former type consumes as much as 4 engines of the latter type? 5

PART - B

(ALGEBRA - 40 Marks)

8. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

9×1=9

(a) In how many ways can 5 persons occupy 3 seats -

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (i) 15 | (ii) 20 |
| (iii) 30 | (iv) 60 |

(b) If ${}^n C_8 = {}^n C_6$, Then, n =

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (i) 0 | (ii) 14 |
| (iii) 48 | (iv) 1 |

(c) The 28th term from the end of AP 6, 9, 12, 15, ..., 102 is -

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (i) 8 | (ii) 48 |
| (iii) 21 | (iv) 36 |

(d) The sum of the first 80 natural numbers is -

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (i) 3240 | (ii) 3236 |
| (iii) 3248 | (iv) 3250 |

(e) A letter is chosen at random from the English alphabet, the probability that the letter chosen is a consonant is –

(i) $\frac{5}{2}$

(ii) $\frac{21}{26}$

(iii) 1

(iv) 0

(f) If E_1 and E_2 are two independent events such that $P(E_1) = 0.35$ and $P(E_1 \cup E_2) = 0.60$, then $P(E_2) =$ _____

(i) $\frac{3}{11}$

(ii) $\frac{7}{20}$

(iii) $\frac{5}{13}$

(iv) $\frac{11}{23}$

(g) If $\frac{1}{1+y}$ is the probability of occurrence of an event, then the probability of non-occurrence of event is –

(i) $\frac{y}{1+y}$

(ii) $\frac{y}{1-y}$

(iii) $\frac{1}{1+y}$

(iv) $\frac{1}{1-y}$

(h) A matrix is invertible if it is –

(i) Singular

(ii) Non-singular

(iii) Symmetric

(iv) Skew Symmetric

(i) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, then $a_{32} =$

(i) 4

(ii) 7

(iii) 9

(iv) 3

9. Find the value of n , if ${}^{n-1}P_3 : {}^{n+1}P_3 = 5 : 12$.

2

10. If $\frac{(2n)!}{3! \times (2n-3)!} : \frac{n!}{2! \times (n-2)!} = 44 : 3$, find the value of n .

11. If 7 times the 7th term of an AP is equal to 11 times its 11th term, show that the 18th term of the AP is zero.

12. The probability that a certain person will invent COVID-19 type -I vaccine is 0.2, the probability that he will invent type - II vaccine is 0.3 and the probability that he will invent type - I given that he invents type - II is 0.4. Find the probability that he will invent both type - I and type - II.

13. If $f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 7$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ find $f(A)$.

14. Find matrices A and B if

$$2A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } 2B + A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

15. (a) If a^2, b^2 and c^2 are in AP. Prove that $\frac{a}{b+c}, \frac{b}{c+a}$ and $\frac{c}{a+b}$ are in AP.

OR

(b) Find the value of x so that $1+4+7+10+\dots+x = 715$.

16. If the sum of n terms of an AP is $3n^2 + 5n$ and its m^{th} term is 164, find the value of m .

17. (a) Using Property of determinants, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4+x & 2x & 2x \\ 2x & 4+x & 2x \\ 2x & 2x & 4+x \end{vmatrix} = (5x+4)(x-4)^2$$

OR

(b) Express $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 7 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ as sum of a Symmetric and a Skew-Symmetric Matrix.

18. Using Matrix method, solve

(a) $4x + 3y + 2z = 60$

$x + 2y + 3z = 45$

$6x + 2y + 3z = 70$

OR

(b) $3x - 4y + 2z = -1$

$2x + 3y + 5z = 7$

$x + z = 2$

19. (a) Maximize $P = 2x + 4y$ subject to the constraints $x + 3y \leq 60$; $x + y \geq 20$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$.
Solve this problem graphically.

OR

(b) Use graphical method to solve; Maximize $Z = 4x + 3y$ subject to constraints

$2x + y \leq 1000$; $x + y \leq 800$, $x \leq 400$, $y \leq 700$, $x, y \geq 0$.

PART - C

(BASIC CALCULUS - 16 Marks)

20. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

4 × 1 = 4

(a) $\frac{d}{dx} \sin^2 x =$

(i) $\cos 2x$

(ii) $-\cos 2x$

(iii) $2 \sin x \cos x$

(iv) $-2 \sin x \cos x$

(b) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx =$

(i) $\frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}}$

(ii) $\frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{4}{3}}$

(iii) $\frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{3}{4}}$

(iv) $\frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}}$

(c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} =$

(i) 0

(ii) 4

(iii) 2

(iv) 1

(d) If $xy + 5 = 0$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

(i) $-\frac{y}{x}$

(ii) $\frac{y}{x}$

(iii) 1

(iv) 0

21. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$

2

22. Show that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x + 1}, & \text{when } x \neq -1 \\ -4 & \text{when } x = -1 \end{cases}$$

2

is continuous at $x = -1$

23. (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}(3x+5)^2}{\sqrt{x+1}}$

3

OR

(b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $\sin 2x + 2 \cos y + xy = 0$

3

24. (a) Evaluate:

HSS/027

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

(i) $\int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx$

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

OR

(b) Evaluate:

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

(i) $\int \left(\frac{1+2\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$

(ii) $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}} \cos(e^{\sqrt{x}})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

2021

BUSINESS STUDIES

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Please write the number of the question before attempting it.

PART – A (50 marks)

Principles and Functions of Management

1. Choose the correct answer :

5×1=5

- (a) Coordination is _____ .
 - (i) a functioning of management
 - (ii) the essence of management
 - (iii) an objective of management
 - (iv) None of these
- (b) Which of the following best indicates the importance of business environment ?
 - (i) Identification
 - (ii) Improvement in performance
 - (iii) Coping with rapid changes
 - (iv) All of these
- (c) A good plan should be _____ .
 - (i) expensive
 - (ii) time consuming
 - (iii) flexible
 - (iv) biased
- (d) Recruitment involves _____ .
 - (i) study of existing employees
 - (ii) future availability of personnel
 - (iii) future utilization of employees
 - (iv) All of these
- (e) _____ communication is known as grapevine communication.
 - (i) Formal
 - (ii) Informal
 - (iii) Written
 - (iv) Gestural

P.T.O.

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
- (a) Fayol's principles are applicable at the top level of management whereas Taylor's principles are applicable at the shop floor.
- (b) Planning is an important function of management because it depends on forecasting.
- (c) Motivation is the part of supervision.
- (d) Control is not a continuous activity of the management.
3. What is meant by technological environment of business ? 2
4. Demands for sweets and gifts increase rapidly especially during the time of festivals. Which dimension of business environment is referred here? Comment. 2
5. Explain the term decentralisation of authority. 2
6. State and explain *any four* reasons why planning is important. 4
7. Explain the *first four* stages involved in the process of controlling. 4
8. (a) What is meant by management? Briefly explain *three* levels of management. 2+3=5

OR

- (b) Explain in brief, 'Management as a profession'. 5
9. (a) Briefly explain *any five* Fayol's general principles of management. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the techniques of scientific management. 5
10. (a) Explain *any five* differences between training and development. 5

OR

- (b) What is recruitment? Explain the internal sources of recruitment. 1+4=5

11. (a) Explain *any six* points which highlighted the importance of organising. 6
- OR**
- (b) Enumerate the terms 'Responsibility', 'Authority' and 'Accountability'. 6
12. (a) Describe *any six* functions of supervisor. 6
- OR**
- (b) What is directing? Explain *four* elements of directing. 2+4=6

PART – B (30 marks)

Business Finance and Marketing

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer: 4×1=4
- (a) The securities issued by the _____ are known as gilt edged securities.
- (i) private companies (ii) public companies
(iii) government (iv) banking companies
- (b) Fixed capital investments are _____.
- (i) revenue generating (ii) cost reducing
(iii) both (i) and (ii) (iv) neither (i) nor (ii)
- (c) _____ results in immediate sale.
- (i) Sales promotion (ii) Advertising
(iii) Personal selling (iv) All of these
- (d) _____ pinpoints the specific customer.
- (i) Sales promotion (ii) Advertising
(iii) Personal selling (iv) All of these
14. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 3×1=3
- (a) Fixed capital is required for longer period.
- (b) Marketing is part of selling.
- (c) MRTP Act was made by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

15. What is financial market ? 2
16. Define packaging. 2
17. State *any four* regulatory functions of SEBI. 4
18. Describe *any four* rights of a consumer. 4
19. (a) Explain in brief, *any five* objectives of financial management. 5
- OR**
- (b) Briefly explain the factors that should be taken into consideration while determining capital structure. 5
20. (a) Explain the meaning and *four* techniques of sales promotion. 2+4=6
- OR**
- (b) Define marketing. Explain *four* functions of marketing. 2+4=6
-

2021
ECONOMICS
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

SECTION – A
MACRO ECONOMICS (40 marks)

1. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
 - (a) There is no aggregation in microeconomics.
 - (b) Plant and machinery are examples of capital goods.
 - (c) Value of Output = Sales + Intermediate consumption.
 - (d) We have deficit budget when government expenditure is more than government budget.
2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given : 4×1=4
 - (a) _____ working in foreign embassy in India is an example of normal resident of a country.
(Indian/American)
 - (b) _____ refers to money by order / authority of the government. (Fiduciary money / Fiat money)
 - (c) The minimum percentage of a bank's total deposits required to be kept with the central bank is known as _____. (cash reserve ratio / bank rate)
 - (d) When government meets its budgetary deficit by borrowing from RBI, it is called _____.
(devaluation of fund/deficit financing)
3. What is meant by a normal resident of a country ? 2

P.T.O.

4. What is meant by double counting? Mention the *two* methods used to avoid the problem of double counting. 2
5. What are taxes? Name the *two* types of taxes. $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=2$
6. Write *any two* objectives of government budget. $1+1=2$
7. What is macroeconomics? Give *any three* points of differences between macroeconomics and microeconomics. $1+3=4$
8. (a) Explain *any four* primary and secondary functions of money. 4

OR

- (b) Explain *any four* functions of central bank. 4
9. Explain the relationship between marginal propensity to consume (MPC) and investment multiplier (K) with the help of an illustration. $3+1=4$
10. On the basis of the following data about an economy which consists of two firms, calculate: $3+3=6$
- (a) Value-added by firm A and B.
- (b) Gross value added or gross domestic product at factor cost.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Rs. (in lakh)</u>
(i) Sales of firm A	100
(ii) Purchases from firm B by firm A	40
(iii) Purchases from firm A by firm B	60
(iv) Sales by firm B	200
(v) Closing stock of firm A	20
(vi) Closing stock of firm B	35
(vii) Opening stock of firm A	25
(viii) Opening stock of firm B	45
(ix) Indirect taxes paid by both firms.	30

11. (a) Define aggregate demand (AD). Write its measurement and describe the components of aggregate demand. 1+1+4=6

OR

- (b) What is consumption expenditure ? Explain consumption function with the help of schedule and diagram. 1+5=6

SECTION – B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (40 marks)

12. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
- (a) Economic development may cause a change in the outlook of the people.
- (b) Inward-looking trade strategy places greater reliance on export promotion than import substitution.
- (c) Brain-drain encourages the process of human capital formation in the domestic economy.
- (d) Global exposure to the economy has been far wider in China than in India.
13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given : 4×1=4
- (a) Green Revolution started in India in the year _____. (1977-78 / 1967-68)
- (b) _____ poverty refers to poverty in relation to different classes, regions or countries. (Absolute / Relative)
- (c) _____ unemployment occurs due to change in technology or change in demand. (Structural / Frictional)
- (d) _____ urbanisation causes environment degradation. (Decreasing / Increasing)
14. Write *any two* limitations of real per capita income as an index of economic development. 2
15. Mention *any four* long-term objectives/goals of planning in India. ½×4=2
16. 'A sound mind in a sound body'. Elaborate this statement in the context of human capital formation. 2

17. Mention *any two* drawbacks of inward-looking trade strategy. 1+1=2
18. Explain *any four* main features of Indian agriculture. 4
19. Explain *any four* failures of Indian planning. 4
20. (a) Define poverty. Mention *any three* main causes of poverty. 1+3=4

OR

- (b) What is organic farming? Mention *any three* advantages of organic farming. 1+3=4
21. What is the full form of LPG? Describe *any five* positive impacts of the LPG policies. 1+5=6
22. (a) What steps have been initiated by the government to improve agricultural market system in India? 6

OR

- (b) Define environment. Give *any two* points of significance of environment. Suggest *three* measures that need to be taken to protect or save environment. 1+2+3=6

2021

ENGLISH

(CORE)

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) The paper is divided into three sections: A, B & 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.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
- (iv) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

SECTION – A : Reading (15 marks)

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

The word 'depressed' in common usage means sad, frustrated, fed up, bored or pessimistic. The mood of a depressed person is much lower at his or her worst moments than the mood of a normal person at his or her worst. Depression is a state of mind. It is specifically a mental disorder characterised by a lowering of the individuals' vitality, his mood, desires, hopes, aspirations and of his self-esteem.

Depression arising out of environmental factors is called reactive depression whereas depression arising out of some biochemical changes in the brain is called endogenous depression. If depression is mild or moderate and if the individual is in touch with his surroundings, it is known as neurotic depression. If the individual is severely disturbed and is not able to comprehend what is happening around, he can be said to be in a state of psychotic depression.

Old age is one of the stages of human development where a person attains wisdom, maturity, social and economic stability with social recognition and emotional fulfilment. Generally, societies show a great respect and consideration for the aged. In ancient times, old people were considered as the guiding stars in Indian families, since they were symbols of tradition, respect, wisdom and experience. In primitive, ancient and medieval cultures, old persons had a recognised social role. They were of a great value because they could impart knowledge and skill to youngsters. The old people were considered as repositories of wisdom and tradition and were not perceived as problems.

P.T.O.

At present, social structures and values are undergoing transformation from traditional to modern. There is a rapid stride in urbanization and industrialization leading to the breaking up of joint families and property. This has ultimately weakened the traditional families, social position and status of the aged in the family. From time to time, changes in the institutions of marriage and family have diminished the control of parents over their children. It has increased the freedom of children and they view the aged as a useless and non-productive entity. Modernisation has eventually led to the degradation of their status and authority. Consequently, the integrity of the family and the existence of the elderly as an integral part of the family are being uprooted. The importance of their functional positions thus decline and consequently their authority and much of the respect and prestige that they enjoyed earlier get faded. These changes generally bring about depression in older people.

As the old age advances, events at home may also contribute more to their problems. The 'empty nest' feeling arising as a result of the grown-up children leaving the home, daughters departing as a result of wedlock and sons leaving station in pursuit of higher education or jobs may make the aged more lonely.

The loneliness also arises out of premature loss of spouse. This would deprive the person of a long-standing emotional bond that had provided plenty of emotional succour and security. The loss, wherever it might occur in the later years, may leave the individual terribly lonely and at the mercy of sons and daughters-in-law. Added to these, the increasing gap and interactional stress and strain in the family may leave the elderly without peace of mind. The elderly as a result of these developments feel marginalized, alienated and left out of the mainstream. The foregoing are the common problems faced by most of the elderly. These either directly or indirectly lead to a state of depression and make aging for many an unwanted and unpleasant event to be abhorred.

Usually, the mild depression which is caused due to environmental factors is temporary. The person reconciles within a short time and tries to forget the loss. Kind words and timely support of friends, relatives and members of the family help one recover from depression.

- A. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions : $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (a) What are the causes for the disintegration of the joint family system ?
 - (b) How does one recover from mild depression ?
- B. Select the appropriate answer from the given options : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- (a) Reactive depression arises out of –
 - (i) environmental factors
 - (ii) biochemical changes in the brain
 - (iii) emotional factors
 - (iv) disintegration of joint family system

- (b) The status of the old people in ancient time was –
- (i) not recognised by society
 - (ii) valued and recognised by society
 - (iii) valued and recognised by the old people
 - (iv) not recognised by the youth

C. Choose the correct word from the given options which conveys similar meaning to the following :

2×1=2

- (a) To feel that they do not belong to a group.
- (i) abhorred
 - (ii) alienated
 - (iii) diminished
 - (iv) uprooted
- (b) A husband or wife.
- (i) daughter-in-law
 - (ii) elderly
 - (iii) spouse
 - (iv) youngsters

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

Consumerism is economically manifested in the chronic purchasing of new goods and services, with little attention to their true need, durability and product origin or the environmental consequences of manufacture and disposal. Consumerism is driven by huge sums spent on advertising designed to create both a desire to follow trends, and the resultant personal self reward system based on acquisition. Materialism is one of the end results of consumerism.

Consumerism interferes with the workings of society by replacing the normal common-sense desire for an adequate supply of life's necessities, community life, a stable family and healthy relationships with an artificial ongoing and insatiable quest for things and the money to buy them with little regard for the true utility of what is bought. An intended consequence of this, promoted by those who profit from consumerism, is to accelerate the discarding of the old, either because of lack of durability or a change in fashion.

It is often stated that the economy would improve if people just bought more things, bought more cars and spend more money. Financial resources better spent on social capital such as education, nutrition, housing etc. are spent on products of dubious value and little social return. In addition, the purchaser is robbed by the high prices of new things, the cost of the credit to buy them, and the less obvious expenses such as, in the case of automobiles, increased registration, fees, insurance, repair and maintenance costs.

Many consumers run out of rooms in their homes to store the things that they buy. A rapidly growing industry in America is that of self-storage. Thousands of acres of land, good farm land, are paved over every year to build these cities of orphaned and unwanted things so as to give people more room to house the new things that they are persuaded to buy. If these stored products were so essential in the first place, why do they need to be warehoused? An over-abundance of things lessen the value of what people possess.

Malls have replaced parks, churches and community gatherings for many who no longer even take the trouble to meet their neighbours or care to know their names. People move frequently as though neighbourhoods and cities were products to be tried out like brands of deodorant. Consumerism sets each person against themselves in an endless quest for the attainment of material things or the imaginary world conjured up and made possible by things yet to be purchased. Weight training, diet centers, cosmetic surgery, permanent eye make-up, liposuction, collagen injections, these are some examples of people turning themselves into human consumer goods more suited for the 'marketplace' than living in a healthy balanced society.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it. 4
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

SECTION - B : Writing (25 marks)

3. You are Mawia of Chanmari, Lunglei. You want to sell your computer set as you are shifting to another place for work. Draft a suitable advertisement to be published in a daily newspaper in not more than 50 words. 5
4. As the Secretary of the Student Council, Z.S. Memorial Higher Secondary School, Lunglei, write a notice in not more than 50 words asking the students of your school to donate old clothes, books and bags for the underprivileged children. Sign yourself as Mawizuali. 5
5. (a) You are Lianmawia / Lianmawii of Y-02, Chaltlang, Aizawl. You have seen an advertisement in 'Vanglaini' inviting applications for the post of English Lecturer in Fairdale Higher Secondary School, Kawnpui, Mizoram. Write a letter in response to the advertisement. Also give your detailed bio-data. 10

OR

- (b) You are James, H/No-007, Dawrpui, Aizawl. Recently you bought a mobile phone from 'The Phone Shop', Bazar Bungkawn, Aizawl. The mobile phone developed a problem within a week of purchase. Write a letter to the manager of the shop giving details about the nature of the problem and asking him to either rectify the defect or to replace the phone. 10
6. (a) You have recently attended a symposium on the topic 'Effect of Pollution on Quality Life'. As the Editor of your school magazine, write a report on the event for your school magazine. You are Lalhlima, Holy Heart Higher Secondary School, Kolasib. 5
(Word limit – 120 words)

OR

- (b) The Cancer Society of Mizoram recently organised a 'No Tobacco' workshop in your school in order to create awareness regarding the harmfulness of tobacco products among school children. Write a report on the same to be published in the newspaper in about 120 words. 5

SECTION – C : Literature (40 marks)

7. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 4×1=4

I. Life is what it is about ;

I want no truck with death.

If we were not so single-minded

about keeping our lives moving,

and for once could do nothing,

perhaps a huge silence

might interrupt this sadness

(a) 'Keeping Quiet' is written in blank verse by –

(i) Stephen Spender

(ii) Pablo Neruda

(iii) Louis Fischer

(iv) John Keats

- (b) 'Keeping Quiet' is a simple poem about –
- (i) greed
 - (ii) not speaking in any language
 - (iii) self introspection
 - (iv) relaxing
- (c) Man is 'single-minded' about –
- (i) being a better human being
 - (ii) his own selfish motives
 - (iii) helping his brothers
 - (iv) total inactivity
- (d) The 'sadness' refers to –
- (i) man not understanding his fellow man
 - (ii) man not working
 - (iii) the killing of whales
 - (iv) man not keeping quiet

OR

II. Driving from my parent's home to Cochin last Friday morning,
I saw my mother, beside me, doze, open mouthed,
her face ashen like that of a corpse and
realised with pain that she was as old as she looked
but soon put that thought away...

4×1=4

- (a) The name of the poem and the poet is –
- (i) My Mother at Sixty Six – Kamala Das
 - (ii) A Thing of Beauty – John Keats
 - (iii) Keeping Quiet – Pablo Neruda
 - (iv) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum - Stephen Spender
- (b) The poet was going –
- (i) for a ride
 - (ii) to visit her friend
 - (iii) to Cochin Airport
 - (iv) to her parents' house

- (c) The poet's mother looked –
- young and sweet
 - pale as death
 - active and lively
 - worried and sick
- (d) The poet realized that –
- her mother will live long enough
 - her mother will survive her pain
 - her mother won't mind her driving
 - her mother won't live long

8. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 3×2=6

- What is the theme of the poem 'An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum' ?
- What does a thing of beauty do for us ?
- How, according to the poet, Pablo Neruda, can the earth teach us ?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 4×2=8

- What is ironical about Saheb's name ?
- When did Douglas' aversion to water begin ?
- What did Franz wonder about when he entered the class that day ?
- Why did Gandhi chide the lawyers of Muzzafarpur ?

10. Choose the correct answer from the given options : 2×1=2

- (a) Douglas received training from the instructor for –
- six months
 - seven months
 - five months
 - nine months
- (b) Franz saw a crowd in front of the –
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (i) saar | (ii) school |
| (iii) garden | (iv) bulletin-board |

11. Answer *any one* of the following questions in about 100–120 words each : 5

- What was the sense of panic that gripped William Douglas? How did he overcome it?
- What are the instances in 'The Rattrap' that show that the character of the ironmaster is different from that of his daughter in many ways ?

12. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

- (a) What advice did Annan give Bama ? Why was it so important ?
 (b) Why did Roger Skunk's mommy not like her son smelling of roses?

13. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

(a) In Zitkala's tribe, short hair was worn by –

- (i) mourners (ii) warriors
 (ii) the elderly (iv) palefaces

(b) The name of the narrator's friend in 'The Third Level' was –

- (i) Sam Warner (ii) Sam Weiner
 (iii) John Warner (iv) John Weiner

(c) In 'The Enemy', the servants had cleaned the guest room and burned sulphur –

- (i) to get rid of any bacteria
 (ii) to get the white man's smell out of it
 (iii) to make the room smell nice
 (iv) because it was a tradition

(d) Roger Skunk had only _____ pennies when he first met the wizard.

- (i) two (ii) five
 (iii) three (iv) four

(e) Among the things that Mr. Lamb did to understand and appreciate the world around him, which is not one of them ?

- (i) listening (ii) waiting
 (iii) reading (iv) thinking

(f) The General did not take action on Sadao for harbouring the white man because Sadao –

- (i) was sentimental (ii) was a good friend
 (iii) was indispensable to him (iv) was a patriot

14. Answer *any one* of the following questions in about 100-120 words:

(a) Describe the Grand Central station at 'The Third Level'.

OR

(b) How does Jo show her independent thinking in the story 'Should Wizard Hit Mommy'?

2021

MIZO

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

Hriat turte :

- (i) Zawhna zawng zawng hi chhan ngei ngei tur a ni.
- (ii) Zawhna tin mark put zat chu a zawnah tarlan zel a ni.
- (iii) Chhan dawnin zawhna nambar ziah zel tur a ni.

THEN KHATNA : HLA

1. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 4×1=4
 - (a) _____ duh lawm lai chhan chu lung kan rual ngei ang a. (Hrai / Lung / Tuai)
 - (b) Chung muvanlai _____ tawng lo nen. (kawplai / di / hrai)
 - (c) Chhun nipui sen sa hnuaiah, Thlir chang thinlai _____. (hnemtu / tihlimtu / tihnimtu)
 - (d) Zorama leng chi tin hnam tin, _____ hraichawi kan ni. (Chhinlung / Zofa / Pi pute)
2. Hausiampa'n, 'Hawilo par an khâl e zing phûlah' a tih hi eng tihna nge? 2
3. 'Phengphe nunnem' tih hla phuahtu hian eng a thlirin nge 'hringnun hi ka tahpui thin' a tih? 2
4. 'Kar a hla' phuahtu Lalhmingthanga kha a ngaihawng ngaia a lunglen dan tlangpui in zirlai behchhanin han ziah teh. 4
5. 'Pi pu chhuahtlang hlui' tih hla atang hian kan pi leh pute'n lungdawha an thil dah hrang hrangte leh lungdawn an hman atangkainate han sawi teh. 2+4=6

P.T.O.

THEN HNIHNA : THU

6. A dik ber hmangin a kar awlte dah khat rawh : 4×1=4
- (a) Mizo zinga hla phuah thiam mimal hming kan hriat hmasak ber chu _____ a ni.
(Laltheri / Lalvunga / Lianchja / Pi Hmuaki)
- (b) In zirlai buin thinrimna hneh dan tha ber a tih chu _____ a ni. (ngawih reng / ring theih tawpa zai / inngaihtlawm leh mi ngaihdam)
- (c) Dam chhung mi hmuak apiang i _____ ni se. (thu / ta / tirh)
- (d) Vanneihna kailawn pawimawh tak pakhat chu _____ a ni. (rinawmna / taihmakna / dawhtheihna / huaisenna)
7. Heng zawhnate hi chhang rawh : 2×2=4
- (a) Dr. C. Lalhrekima'n 'Mipui thinrim pungkawm zingah hian an inzep ve thin' a tih kha eng nge ?
- (b) Khawvela hming inkawp fuh em em mai, pakhat sawi chuan a dang rilrua lo lang lo thei lo thin pahnih sawi rawh.
8. C. Lalsiamthanga'n hnam pawia khawih ngei ang a tih kha eng nge ni ? 4
9. Mizo thawnthu atangin pi leh pute thil ngaihdan, an thlir dan leh an suangtuahnate sawi rawh. 6

THEN THUMNA : LEMCHAN

10. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Thingsei atanga Lalhniangi te va pemna khua chu _____ a ni. (Maubuang / Neihbawi / Hmuifang)
- (b) 'Nui hnuhnung zawk zawng kan la awm chek ang' tih thu sawitu chu _____ a ni.
(Thangzawra / Chawnghrima / Thangzuala)

11. Thangzawra'n vai run a châk chhan sawi la, silai neih belh a duh chhan sawi bawh rawh. 1+1=2
12. 'Ka pa... vanduaina hi a bân a sei mang e aw'. He thu hi tu sawi nge ? Eng vangin nge hetia a sawi ? 1+3=4
13. Thangzawra leh Lalhniangi te inkara hmangaihna thawntu ngaihnaawm, Chawngghrima a lo lan avanga lungchhiat thlak tak ni si kha ngaihnaawm takin han sawi teh. 6

THEN LINA : GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

14. A dik zawk thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Zawhte a rûm (ngal ngal / ngul ngul) mai.
- (b) A hmai ava bawl nasa (tak tak / tek tuk) ve.
15. A hnuaia Tawng Upate zingah hian a thu awmze milpui thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) A tak tak ni lo, a behbawm.
(a kahna tawh a tha / a phaw vuak / chhimbu dawi / mi inang sa inang)
- (b) Nei teuh ; chang tawh ; mahni chauha chang bik.
(Lersia se chi tha ang / phung sa serh sem ang / mi sa hmim tipuar / pusum tel)
16. 'Kaihza veng' tih hi a awmzia hrilhfiah la, a tifah turin thu phuah rawh. 1+1=2
17. Lalmuanpuia, Zonuam veng i ni a. Misualin i dawr an rawk chungchangah Vaivakawn Police Station-a theh luh tur First Information Report (FIR) han ziaq teh. 4
18. A hnuaia thupui i duh ber hmangin Essay thumal 250 velin han ziaq teh : 6
- (a) Hripui kara Zonun zemawi
- (b) Ram leh hnam humhalh
- (c) Kan ramin kan mualphopui

THEN NGANA : RAPID READER

19. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Sava chi khat, a hram chu pi leh puten chhiatna thlentu nia an ngaih chu _____ .
(Chhimbuk /Awingek /Tuitu /Chingpirinu)
- (b) Hrangchhuana ipte hrui kha eng mei nge?
(Ngau / Keite /Zawng /Hauhuk)
20. Chawngmawii'n Siaia a ngaih zawn der chhan kha sawi rawh. 2
21. Khuai lui kha eng lui nge an tih baw k kha? Lui pawimawh tak a nihna chhan han sawi teh. 1+1=2
22. Hrangchhuana te in atanga Chawngmawii thil hawn hlut dan kha sawi rawh. 2
23. Khuai ur nan Aidu ro hman a thatna leh Tum hnah erawh a that loh dan kha han sawi teh. 2
24. Siaia'n Hrangchhuana laka tlawm hliah hliaha a inhriatna chhan kha sawi rawh. 4