2022
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) If the date of withdrawals are not mentioned, interest on drawings should be charged for __________ months.
   (i) 5 ½
   (ii) 6
   (iii) 6 ½
   (iv) 12

(b) Interest on partners loan is always paid @ __________ in the absence of specified rate.
   (i) 3 %
   (ii) 6 %
   (iii) 9 %
   (iv) 12 %

(c) In the absence of partnership deed, the profits of a firm are divided among the partners:
   (i) in the ratio of capital
   (ii) equally
   (iii) in the ratio of time devoted for the firm’s business
   (iv) according to the management abilities of the partners

(d) Profit or loss on revaluation account is transferred to ______ Partners’ Capital Account.
   (i) old
   (ii) new
   (iii) all
   (iv) continuing

P.T.O.
(e) A's capital A/C shows ______ balance, if it is appearing at the assets side of the old balance sheet.

(i) debit  
(ii) credit 
(iii) overdraft  
(iv) None of these 

(f) The sacrifice of old partners is ________.

(i) New share - old share  
(ii) Old share - new share 
(iii) New share  
(iv) Old share 

(g) The ratio in which continuing partners gain out of the share of retiring partners is known as ________ ratio.

(i) new  
(ii) old  
(iii) gaining  
(iv) sacrificing 

(h) In the event of death, combined share of profits of continuing partners will—

(i) increase  
(ii) decrease 
(iii) remain the same  
(iv) None of these 

(i) The old profit sharing ratio among A, B and C were 2:2:1. The new profit sharing ratio after B's retirement is 3:2. The gaining ratio is—

(i) 3:2  
(ii) 2:1  
(iii) 1:1  
(iv) 2:2 

(j) Interest on calls paid in advance should not exceed ________.

(i) 10 % p.a  
(ii) 12% p.a  
(iii) 11% p.a  
(iv) 14% p.a 

(k) Capital reserve is formed if shares are ________.

(i) issued  
(ii) forfeited 
(iii) forfeited and reissued  
(iv) All of these 

(l) Interest @ ________ is charged on calls in arrears according to Table 'F' of the Companies Act.

(i) 6 % p.a  
(ii) 9% p.a  
(iii) 10 % p.a  
(iv) 12% p.a 

(m) Capital Reserve is utilised to meet ________.

(i) capital losses  
(ii) capital gain 
(iii) unforeseen events  
(iv) short term purpose
2. A, B and C are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. C is given a guarantee that his share in any year will not be less than Rs. 5,000. The profits for the year ending 31st March, 2013 amount to Rs. 35,000. Amount of short fall in the profit given to C will be borne by A and B in the ratio of 3 : 2.

Pass necessary journal entry regarding deficiency borne by A and B.

3. R, S and T are partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capital account as on 1st January, 2015 showed balances of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Their drawings during the year were Rs. 8,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. It was subsequently discovered the following omission were made while preparing final account for the year 2015.

(a) Partners were entitled to receive interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
(b) Interest on drawings was to be charged @10% for the average period assumed to be six months.
(c) R and S were entitled to receive annual salary of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. Pass the necessary journal entries for rectification. Show your workings.

4. A and B are partners with capital of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively. They admit C as partners with \( \frac{1}{4} \)th share in the profit of the firm. C brings Rs. 60,000 as his share of capital. Give journal entries to record goodwill and show your workings.

5. B and C are partners sharing in the ratio of 3:2. D is admitted for \( \frac{1}{5} \)th share and brings Rs. 60,000 as capital and necessary amount for his share of goodwill. The goodwill of the firm is valued at 2 years purchase of super profits based on average profit of the last 3 years. The profit for the last 3 years are Rs. 50,000, Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. The normal profits for the similar firm are Rs. 30,000.

Calculate goodwill and pass journal entry.

6. P, R and S are in partnership sharing profits \( \frac{4}{8} \); \( \frac{3}{8} \) and \( \frac{1}{8} \) respectively. It is provided under the partnership deed that on the death of any partner, his share of goodwill is to be valued at one half of the net profits credited to his account during the last 4 completed years. (before accounts are closed on 31st December)

R died on 1st January 2020. The firm profits for the last 4 years were as follows: 2017 (1,20,000), 2018 (60,000), 2019 (loss – 20,000) and 2020 (80,000)

(i) Determine the amount that should be credited to R in respect of his share of goodwill.

(ii) Pass journal entry without raising goodwill account for its adjustment assuming that profit sharing ratio between P and S in future will be 3:2. Show your working clearly.
7. P, Q and R are partners sharing profit and losses in the proportion of 3:2:1 and their balance sheet on 31st December, 2020 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank overdraft</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>3,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
<td>22,680</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>32,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>36,900</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserves</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P- 30,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q- 18,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R- 12,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,00,580</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,00,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q died on 28th February, 2021 and according to partnership agreement his legal representative is entitled to be paid out as follows:

(a) The capital to his credit at the time of his death and interest @ 12% p.a.
(b) His share of profits on the basis of last year’s profit, i.e. 32,400
(c) His share of General Reserve
(d) His share of goodwill, which has been valued at Rs. 90,000

Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare Q’s Capital Account to be rendered to his executors.

8. Pass Journal Entries for the following cases:

(a) A Ltd. purchased assets of B Ltd. for Rs. 99,000. The purchase consideration was agreed to be paid in terms of Equity shares of A Ltd. Pass Journal entries:

(i) Shares issued at par Rs. 10
(ii) Shares issued at premium Rs. 10%

(b) A company forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each, on which B the shareholder failed to pay allotment of Rs. 5 per share including a premium of Rs. 2 per share and final call of Rs. 3 per share. These shares were re-issued at Rs. 8 per share.

Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares.
9. (a) A company invited application for Rs. 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share. The shares were payable as under:

- On application: Rs. 40
- On allotment: Rs. 50 (including Premium)
- On first and final call: Rs. 30

The public applied for 16,000 shares. These shares are allotted and all money due were received with the exception of allotment and call money on 400 shares. These shares were forfeited and re-issued at Rs. 80 per share fully paid.

Pass Journal entries.

(b) A company was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. It issued to the public 7500 shares at a premium of Rs. 10 per share, payable as Rs. 30 on application, Rs. 40 on allotment (including premium) Rs. 20 on first call and Rs. 20 on final call. Application were received for 6000 shares. The applications and allotment money was duly received, but one shareholder holding 500 shares failed to pay both the calls.

Prepare Balance Sheet in the books of the company.

10. (a) R, S and T are partners sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 5 : 3 : 2. The firm’s Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2021 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Creditors</td>
<td>66,500</td>
<td>Cash at Bank</td>
<td>8,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills Payable</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank loans</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>(-) Provisions</td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td>Goodwill</td>
<td>87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-1,40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Profit and loss A/G</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-1,05,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>1,22,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-87,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>Factory Building</td>
<td>1,57,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,58,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,58,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R retires on that date subject to the following adjustment:

(a) Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs. 63,000
(b) Plant & Machinery be depreciated by 10%
(c) Provisions for doubtful debts be increased by Rs. 300
(d) Unrecorded investments were sold for Rs. 42,000, R is to be paid Rs. 50,000 on retirement.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner’s Capital Account and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

OR

5  P.T.O.
(b) A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2021 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creditors</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserves</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Payable</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>(-) Provisions</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>43,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A - 40,000</td>
<td>Patents</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B - 35,000</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C is admitted into partnership giving him \( \frac{1}{5} \)th share in profits. C is to bring Rs. 80,000 as his Capital and share of goodwill in cash subject to the following terms:

(a) Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs. 50,000
(b) Stock to be reduced by 10% and provision for bad debts to be reduced by Rs. 2,400
(c) Patents be reduced to Rs. 7,000
(d) Provisions for outstanding wages be made amounting to Rs. 2,000

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Account and Balance Sheet after admission of C.

**PART - B (20 Marks)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS**

11. Choose the correct answer from the following options:

(a) ________ are the tools of financial analysis.
   (i) Comparative statement  (ii) Trend analysis
   (iii) Ratio analysis  (iv) All of these

(b) Cash from operating activities consists of ________
   (i) operational net profit  (ii) decrease in current assets
   (iii) increase in current liabilities  (iv) All of these

(c) Outflow of cash will take place if ________
   (i) rent is paid  (ii) debenture is issued
   (iii) sales are made  (iv) None of these

HSS/025 6 Contd.
12. (a) From the following information given below, calculate:
   (i) Gross Profit Ratio
   (ii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio
   (iii) Debt to Equity Ratio

   **Sl. No.**
   1. Net Sales  
      Rs. 30,00,000
   2. Cost of goods sold  
      Rs. 20,00,000
   3. Current liabilities  
      Rs. 2,00,000
   4. Loan  
      Rs. 1,25,000
   5. Current Assets  
      Rs. 6,00,000
   6. Paid up Share Capital  
      Rs. 5,00,000
   7. Debentures  
      Rs. 2,50,000

   (b) From the following calculate Return on Investment:

   **Sl. No.**
   1. Share Capital  
      Rs. 50,000
   2. Reserve and Surplus  
      Rs. 25,000
   3. Net fixed assets  
      Rs. 2,25,000
   4. Non-Current Trade investment  
      Rs. 25,000
   5. Current Assets  
      Rs. 1,10,000
   6. 12% long term borrowings  
      Rs. 2,00,000
   7. Current liabilities  
      Rs. 85,000

13. Compute Cash flow from operating Activities from the following details:

   **Particulars**  
   **2021**  
   **2020**
   Statement of Profit and Loss A/c  
   Rs. 55,000  
   Rs. 60,000
   Trade Receivables  
   Rs. 25,000  
   Rs. 31,000
   Outstanding Rent  
   Rs. 12,000  
   Rs. 21,000
   Goodwill  
   Rs. 40,000  
   Rs. 38,000
   Prepaid Expenses  
   Rs. 4,000  
   Rs. 2,000
   Trade Payable  
   Rs. 13,000  
   Rs. 19,000
14. Prepare the Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss from the following details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Operation</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,00,000</td>
<td>20,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% of Revenue from Operation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% of Revenue from Operation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Prepare Cash Flow Statement from the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share Capital</td>
<td>.45,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>Long term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debentures</td>
<td>1,70,000</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill payable</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,25,000</td>
<td>2,62,000</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td>1,25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>1,20,000</td>
<td>87,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2022
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:  
   \[ 3 \times 1 = 3 \]
   (a) The greatest of the following ratios 4:7, 2:9, 2:3, 8:21 is –
      (i) 4:7  
      (ii) 2:9  
      (iii) 2:3  
      (iv) 8:21
   (b) There are two numbers whose ratio and sum are 4:3 and 28 respectively, the numbers are –
      (i) 21, 7  
      (ii) 20, 8  
      (iii) 18, 10  
      (iv) 16, 12
   (c) A can finish a work in 18 days and B can do the same work in half the time taken by A. Then working together, what part of the same work can they finish in a day?
      (i) \( \frac{1}{6} \)  
      (ii) \( \frac{1}{9} \)  
      (iii) \( \frac{2}{5} \)  
      (iv) \( \frac{2}{7} \)

2. Three men A, B and C are partners in a business. A puts Rs. 5000 for 3 months, B Rs. 6500 for 8 months and C Rs. 3000 for 11 months. The profit is Rs. 4200. What amount of profit will each partner receive on the basis of average investment?  
   \[ 2 \]

3. A man having 3 sons aged respectively 48, 32 and 16 years, left his estate to be divided amongst them in proportion to their ages. Eight years afterwards the second son died and left his share to be divided between his brothers in amount inversely proportional to their ages. What portion of the original estate each of the 2 sons received after their accession to their property?  
   \[ 3 \]

P.T.O.
4. A labourer was engaged for 64 days to dig a trench on the condition that he could get Rs. 3.25 for each day he works, but he will have to pay a fine of 75p for each day if he is absent. At the end of 64 days, he received altogether Rs. 110. For how many days was he absent from work?

5. If 10 men, 40 women and 80 boys can do a piece of work in 60 days working 6 hours a day, in how many days will 5 men, 5 women and 10 boys do the same, working 9 hours a day, if the amount of work put in by men, women and boys is 4:2:1?

6. Two partners invest Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 8,500 respectively in a business and agree that 40% of the profits should be divided equally between them and the remaining profits treated as interest on capital. If one’s partner’s share is Rs. 560 more than that of the other, find the whole amount of the profit.

7. A starts a business with a capital of Rs. 450 and after 6 months B becomes a partner investing Rs. 650. After 4 months more, C joins and brings a capital of Rs. 950. What should each receive out of profit of Rs. 1025 made by the time A has been a year in the business, reckoning that each receives 10% interest per annum of his capital prior to the division of profits.

---

**PART – B**

(ALGEBRA – 40 Marks)

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

(a) if $(n + 1)! = 90 \times (n - 1)!$, then $n =$
   
   (i) 3
   
   (ii) 6
   
   (iii) 9
   
   (iv) 12

(b) If $^{10}C_r = ^{16}C_{r+4}$, then $r =$
   
   (i) 0
   
   (ii) 1
   
   (iii) 3
   
   (iv) 6

(c) The $20^{th}$ term of the AP $\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, \ldots$ is –
   
   (i) $39\sqrt{2}$
   
   (ii) $40\sqrt{2}$
   
   (iii) $43\sqrt{2}$
   
   (iv) $59\sqrt{2}$
(d) Which term of the AP 9, 14, 19, 24 ... is 379?
   (i) 55th 
   (ii) 65th 
   (iii) 75th 
   (iv) 85th 

(e) If \( P(A) = 2P(B) = \frac{6}{13} \) and \( P(A / B) = \frac{1}{3} \), then \( P(A \cup B) = \)
   (i) \( \frac{5}{13} \) 
   (ii) \( \frac{6}{13} \) 
   (iii) \( \frac{7}{13} \) 
   (iv) \( \frac{8}{13} \) 

(f) If A and B are events such that \( P(A) = \frac{3}{5} \), \( P(B) = \frac{7}{10} \), then \( P(A \cup B) = \frac{9}{10} \), then \( P(A \cap B) = \)
   (i) \( \frac{5}{2} \) 
   (ii) \( \frac{2}{5} \) 
   (iii) \( \frac{2}{3} \) 
   (iv) \( \frac{3}{2} \) 

(g) If \( E_1 \) and \( E_2 \) are independent events such that \( P(E_1) = 0.3 \), \( P(E_2) = 0.4 \), then \( P(E_1 \cap E_2) = \)
   (i) 0.12 
   (ii) 0.14 
   (iii) 0.16 
   (iv) 0.18 

(h) If A is a matrix of order \( m \times n \) and B is a matrix of order \( p \times q \). Then AB exist only if --
   (i) \( m = p \) 
   (ii) \( n = p \) 
   (iii) \( m = q \) 
   (iv) \( n = q \) 

(i) If \( \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 4 \\ -x & -8 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \), then \( x = \)
   (i) 1 
   (ii) 2 
   (iii) 3 
   (iv) 4
9. If $^{22}P_{r+1} : ^{20}P_{r+2} = 11 : 52$, find $r$.

10. If $^{9}P_{r} = 840$ and $^{9}C_{r} = 35$. Find the value of $r$.

11. A coin is tossed and then a die is thrown. Find the probability of obtaining a 6, given that a head came up.

12. Find the values of $x$ and $y$, if

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

13. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is not invertible, find the value of $\lambda$.

14. Find the sum of all integers between 200 and 400 which are divisible by 6.

15. (a) Using property of determinant, prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)$$

OR

(b) If $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$, find the value of $x$.

16. (a) If the ratio between the sums of $n$ terms of two AP is $(7n + 1) : (4n + 27)$, find the ratio of their $11^{th}$ terms.

OR

(b) If the sum of $m$ terms of an AP be $n$ and the sum of $n$ terms be $m$, show that the sum of its $(m+n)$ terms is $-(m+n)$. 

Contd.
17. (a) Using matrix method, solve the following system of equations:

\[\begin{align*}
x - y &= 3 \\
2x + 3y + 4z &= 17 \\
y + 2z &= 7
\end{align*}\]

\text{OR}

(b) Show that the matrix \( A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \) satisfies the equation \( A^3 - A^2 - 3A - I = 0 \), and hence find \( A^{-1} \).

18. (a) Solve the following problems graphically:

Maximize, \( Z = x + y \) subject to the constraints

\[\begin{align*}
x &\geq 0, \ y &\geq 0, \ 2x + 5y &\leq 100, \ 8x + 5y &\leq 200.
\end{align*}\]

\text{OR}

(b) Using graphical method, Minimize, \( Z = 3x + 9y \) subject to the constraints

\[\begin{align*}
x + 3y &\leq 60, \ x + y &\geq 10, \ x &\leq y, \ x &\geq 0, \ y &\geq 0.
\end{align*}\]

\text{PART - C}

(BASIC CALCULUS - 16 Marks)

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

(a) \( \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{x} = \)

(i) \( -1 \) \hspace{1cm} (ii) \( 1 \)

(iii) \( \log 2 \) \hspace{1cm} (iv) \( -\log 2 \)

(b) If \( y = e^{\cot x} \), then \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) is equal to

(i) \( e^{\cot x} \) \hspace{1cm} (ii) \( -e^{\cot x} \csc^2 x \)

(iii) \( e^{\cot x} \csc^2 x \) \hspace{1cm} (iv) \( -\csc^2 x \)

HSS/027

5

P.T.O.
(c) \[ \int \sqrt{1+\cos 2x} \, dx = \]

(i) \( \sqrt{2} \cos x + C \) (ii) \( -\sqrt{2} \cos x + C \)

(iii) \( \sqrt{2} \sin x + C \) (iv) \( -\sqrt{2} \sin x + C \)

(d) \[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \]

(i) \( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \) (ii) \( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \)

(iii) \( \frac{1}{2x^{3/2}} \) (iv) \( -\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}} \)

20. For what value of \( k \) is the following function continuous at \( x = 2 \)?

\[ f(x) = \begin{cases} 
2x + 1, & \text{when } x < 2 \\
\frac{k}{x}, & \text{when } x = 2 \\
3x - 1, & \text{when } x > 2 
\end{cases} \]

21. Evaluate: \[ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \tan x}{1 - \cos x} \]

22. Evaluate: \[ \int \left( \frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - \tan^2 x - \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} \right) \, dx \]

23. (a) Find \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) if \( y = e^{\sin x} + (\tan x)^x \)

OR

(b) Find \( \frac{dy}{dx} \) when \( x^2 + y^2 = \log(xy) \)
24. (a) Evaluate:

(i) \( \int \frac{\sin(2 \tan^{-1} x)}{1 + x^2} \, dx \)

(ii) \( \int \frac{2x^2 + x - 2}{x - 2} \, dx \)

(b) Evaluate:

(i) \( \int \frac{x \tan^{-1} x^2}{1 + x^4} \, dx \)

(ii) \( \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} \, dx \)

OR

1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3

HSS/027

1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3
PART – A (50 marks)
Principles and Functions of Management

1. Choose the correct answer:
   5\times 1 = 5

   (a) At which level of management, policies are framed and key decisions are taken?
      (i) Top level of management   (ii) Middle level of management
      (iii) Low level of management  (iv) None of these

   (b) Which of the following is an example of social environment?
      (i) Money supply in economy   (ii) Consumers Protection Act
      (iii) The constitution of the country   (iv) Composition of family

   (c) Planning is _________.
      (i) mental process   (ii) goal oriented
      (iii) forward looking   (iv) All of these

   (d) Development of personnel involves employees _________.
      (i) training   (ii) transfer
      (iii) promotion   (iv) All of these

   (e) Direction is related to ________ employees.
      (i) all   (ii) higher level
      (iii) middle level   (iv) low level

   P.T.O.
2. State whether the following statements are **True** or **False**:
   
   (a) Mental revolution implies change of attitude.  
   (b) Planning does not guarantee success.  
   (c) Supervisors are concerned with finding fault with workers.  
   (d) Controlling is liked by employees.  
   
   4×1=4

3. Define the term Liberalisation.  
   
   2

4. The Reserve Bank of India has reduced Bank rate in order to increase the lending capacity of commercial banks. Name the dimension of business environment mentioned. Explain.  
   
   2

5. What is meant by Delegation of Authority?  
   
   2

6. Explain the **first four** steps in the process of Planning.  
   
   4

7. Discuss the importance of controlling in a business organisation?  
   
   4

8. (a) What is meant by management? Explain the **three** objectives of management.  
     
   OR
   
   (b) Explain the importance of coordination.  
   
   2+3=5  

9. (a) Define Scientific management. Describe the principles of Scientific management.  
     
   OR
   
   (b) Explain any **five** points of significance of Management principles.  
   
   1+4=5

10. (a) Explain in brief the **first five** steps in the process of staffing.  
     
   OR
   
   (b) Explain any **five** external sources of recruitment.  
   
   5

11. (a) 'Everything that goes to increase the importance of the subordinate's role is decentralisation'. Explain any **six** points to support the above statement.  
     
   OR
   
   (b) In your opinion, what do you think is the most important steps in the process of organising and enumerate all the steps involved in it.  
   
   6

2+4=6

HSS/024 2  
Contd.
12. (a) Define motivation. Briefly describe Maslow’s hierarchy of needs.  

(b) Discuss the importance of ‘Direction’ in the management of the business.  

**PART - B (30 marks)**

**Business Finance and Marketing**

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer:

(a) The securities issued by the ________ are known as gilt edged securities.
   (i) private companies (ii) public companies (iii) government (iv) banking companies

(b) Funds are received by the enterprises from ________.
   (i) funds from operation (ii) issue of shares (iii) sale of fixed assets (iv) All of these

(c) Business enterprises, public enterprises and government are the major ________ in capital market.
   (i) suppliers (ii) borrowers (iii) both (i) and (ii) (iv) neither (i) nor (ii)

(d) ________ results in immediate sale.
   (i) Sales promotion (ii) Advertising (iii) Personal selling (iv) All of these

14. State whether the following statements are True or False:

(a) Government taxation policy should not be taken into consideration while determining capital structure.

(b) Blank transfer can be discouraged but not eliminated.

(c) ISI mark is given under Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

15. State the meaning of Sales Promotion.

16. Elaborate any two elements of promotion mix.

**HSS/024**
17. Explain any four instruments of money market.  


19. (a) Explain any five factors affecting the working capital requirement of a company.  

OR  

(b) Describe any five factors which affect the fixed capital requirement of a company.  

20. (a) Distinguish between Marketing and Selling.  

OR  

(b) Name the element of marketing mix which affects the revenue and profits of a firm. Explain any five factors which help in determining this element.  

1 + 5 = 6
2022
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) A flow is a quantity measured over a specified period of time.
   (b) Net Indirect Tax = Indirect Tax – Subsidies
   (c) RBI issues currency on the basis of minimum reserve system.
   (d) Fiscal policy is concerned with public revenue, public expenditure and government budget.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given: 4×1=4
   (a) _____ is concerned with economy as a whole. (Microeconomics / Macroeconomics)
   (b) Operating surplus includes rent, interest and _____ . (wage / profit)
   (c) Money is supplied by _____ . (Commercial bank / Central bank)
   (d) _____ receipts tend to reduce liability of the government. (Revenue / Capital)

P.T.O.
3. Mention any two instruments of fiscal policy. 2
4. State any two precautions to be taken while calculating national income by income method. 2
5. Explain two objectives of fiscal policy. 2
6. What is mixed income? 2
7. What is propensity to save? Distinguish between APS and MPS. 2+1+1=4
8. (a) State the difference between Central Bank and Commercial Bank. 4
   (b) Explain the main function of Commercial Bank. 4
9. Explain the circular flow model in a 2-sector economy with financial system. 4
10. (a) Explain the concept of investment multiplier. Also state the relationship between multiplier and MPC. 3+3=6
    (b) Explain the concept of consumption function with the help of a diagram. 6
11. From the following data, calculate GDP at both (a) market price and (b) factor cost:
    3+3=6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Rs. (in Crore)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Gross Investment</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Net exports</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Net indirect tax</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Depreciation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Net factor income from abroad</td>
<td>(–)5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Private consumption expenditure</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Government purchase of goods and services</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HSS/019 2
Contd.
SECTION – B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (40 marks)

12. State whether the following statements are True or False: 4 × 1 = 4
   (a) Per capita income is the average income earned by the people of the country.
   (b) Composition of trade refers to items of exports and imports.
   (c) Anybody seeking work but not getting work is unemployed.
   (d) Degradation of land means gain of fertility of the land.

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given: 4 × 1 = 4
   (a) Pollution Control Board was set up in ______. (1974 / 1984)
   (b) ______ capital refers to the stock of produced means of production. (Physical / Financial)
   (c) A 20 Point Programme was launched with a view to eradicate ______. (unemployment / poverty)
   (d) Organic farming is ______ farming. (sustainable / unsustainable)

14. What is capitalism? 2

15. Give a brief demographic profile of India and China. 2

16. ‘Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy’. Substantiate this statement. 2

17. Explain the achievement of agrarian reforms in India. 2

18. Briefly analyse the major changes in the direction of India’s foreign trade since independence. 4

19. Explain the main features of sustainable economic development. 4
20. (a) Explain *any four* long term goals of planning in India.

\[ OR \]

(b) Explain *any four* achievement of the Indian Plans.

21. Discuss the industrial sector reforms taken under the policy of liberalisation.

22. (a) Write the concept of 'Rural Development'. Explain the key issues of action plans for rural development.

\[ OR \]

(b) What is human capital? Discuss the principal problems faced in the process of capital formation in India.
2022
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:

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilised society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion, everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely populated rural community, is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of punctuality. The intellectual who is working on some abstruse problem has everything coordinated and organised for the matter in hand. He is therefore, forgiven, if late for the dinner party.

But people are often reproached for the unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick-minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before sitting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversion of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more industrious useful citizens than those who are always late. The over punctual can as much be a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was to ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

P.T.O.
If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or so for the next one. Also, you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is drawing out of the station and being unable to get on it. An even harder situation is to be on the platform in good time for a train and to still see it go off without you. Such an experience befell a certain young girl the first time she was travelling alone.

She entered the station twenty minutes before the train was due, since her parents had impressed upon her that it would be unforgivable to miss and cause the friends with which she was going to stay to make two journeys to meet her. She gave her luggage to a porter and showed him her ticket. To her horror, he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt in the handbag for the piece of paper on which her father had written down the details of the journey and gave it to the porter. He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time on the paper and that it did stop, but only to take on water, not passengers. The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure that her father could not have made a mistake. The porter went to fetch one and arrived back with the station master, who produced it with a flourish and pointed out a microscopic ‘0’ beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station. This little 0 indicated that the train only stopped for water. Just at that moment, the train came into the station. The girl with tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guards van. But the station master was adamant: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination while she was left behind.

A. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions briefly: $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) Why is punctuality necessary in a civilised society?

(b) The over-punctual can be as much a trial to others as the un-punctual. Why?

B. Select the appropriate answer from the given options: $2 \times 1 = 2$

(a) Reason why punctuality is necessary in a society –

(i) for emotional reasons

(ii) for environmental factors

(iii) to avoid chaos

(iv) to avoid suffocation

HSS/001 2 Contd.
(b) Pick out the odd word from the following words:
   (i) energetic  
   (ii) quick-minded  
   (iii) irritating  
   (iv) industrious

C. Choose the correct word from the given options which convey similar meaning to the following:
   \[2 \times 1 = 2\]

(a) thinly
   (i) comfortably  
   (ii) horribly  
   (iii) ordinarily  
   (iv) sparsely

(b) hard working
   (i) frustrating  
   (ii) unpunctuality  
   (iii) chivalrous  
   (iv) industrious

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

   Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important things are that you must talk about other fellow's hobbies rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interests.

   It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid as subject to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant
topics. Avoid talking about yourself; unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, and not in yours. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is the doctor, but he gets paid for it.

To be a good conversationalist, you must know not only what to say but how to say it. Be civil and modest. Don’t overemphasize your own importance. Be mentally quick and witty, but don’t hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation.

(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 Zara of Ramhlun South, Aizawl. You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Prepare an advertisement in not more than 50 words for publication in a newspaper giving location of the building, nature of accommodation, rent expected, etc. 5

4. You are a student of Class XII, studying at St. Mary’s H.S.S. You have lost your Titan wristwatch somewhere in the school premises. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be placed on your school notice board. 5

5. (a) You are Lali/Lala of A-17, Chaltlang Lily Veng, Aizawl. You are disturbed by the way people throw their garbage and rubbish in polythene bags by the roadside in your locality. Write a letter to the Editor of ‘Mizoram Daily’ to create awareness about the harmful effects of polythene bags and also suggest measures to clear garbage. 10

(b) You are James/Mary. You have seen an advertisement for the post of Education teacher in ABC Public School, Mamit. Write a letter in response to the advertisement applying for the post. Give your detailed bio-data also. 10

6. (a) You are Lalrinmawia/Lalrinmawii of Aizawl Public School. You have witnessed a road accident near your school. Write a report in not more than 120 words to be published in your school news-letter. 5

(b) You are Lalthazuala/Lalthauzuali of Aizawl Public School. As a representative of your school, you have attended a campaign on ‘Say No to Polythene Bags’. Write a report in not more than 120 words. 5
SECTION – C: Literature (40 marks)

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

I. 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) The title of the poem is –
   (i) A Roadside Stand
   (ii) A Thing of Beauty
   (iii) Keeping Quiet
   (iv) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

(b) The ‘Children’ here refers to –
   (i) The children who were running out of their homes joyously
   (ii) The children who had everything in their lives
   (iii) The children who go to school in a slum
   (iv) The children who are retarded

(c) The white leaves refer to –
   (i) the leaves of books
   (ii) the leaves of plants
   (iii) the tender leaves of trees
   (iv) the leaves of new season

(d) The poet wants to take the children to a place –
   (i) where they can play in a safe environment
   (ii) where they can enjoy a good meal
   (iii) where they can play in open fields and golden sands
   (iv) where they can play without worries

OR

II. A thing of beauty is a joy forever
Its loveliness increases, it will never
Pass into nothingness; but will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing

4×1=4
(a) The name of the poet is —
   (i) Pablo Neruda
   (ii) Kamala Das
   (iii) John Keats
   (iv) Stephen Spender

(b) A thing of beauty never passes into —
   (i) something
   (ii) imagination
   (iii) nothingness
   (iv) dreams

(c) A thing of beauty can be measured by —
   (i) its colour
   (ii) its fragrance
   (iii) its appearance
   (iv) its performance

(d) Pick out what is not true about ‘a thing of beauty’ —
   (i) it’s a joy forever
   (ii) provides us peace of mind
   (iii) increases its loneliness
   (iv) it befools us

8. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:
   3 × 2 = 6
   (a) Why has the poet brought in the image of merry children ‘spilling out of their homes’ in the poem ‘My Mother at Sixty-Six’?
   (b) What idea does Pablo Neruda want to convey in his poem ‘Keeping Quiet’?
   (c) How does the poet describe the faces of the children in the classroom?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:
   4 × 2 = 8
   (a) Why did the ironmaster speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home?
   (b) How did Franz’s feeling about M. Hamel and school change?
   (c) Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in 1916? Who met him there and why?
   (d) How did Douglas’ misadventure affect him?
10. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
   \[2 \times 1 = 2\]
   (a) Mukesh's father was born in a family of bangle makers, but his first profession was a –
   (i) carpenter  \hspace{0.5cm} (ii) teacher
   (iii) tailor  \hspace{0.5cm} (iv) plumber
   (b) The name of the ironmaster's daughter was –
   (i) Mary Jones  \hspace{0.5cm} (ii) Emily Dickinson
   (iii) Selma Lagerlof  \hspace{0.5cm} (iv) Edla Willmansson

11. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 - 120 words each:
   \[5\]
   (a) What forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty?
   (b) Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

12. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:
   \[2 \times 2 = 4\]
   (a) What does Zitkala Sa remember about her first day in the land of apples?
   (b) Who was Sam in the lesson, "The Third Level"?

13. Choose the correct answer from the given options:
   \[6 \times 1 = 6\]
   (a) Why did Mother Skunk want her son to retain his identity?
   (i) She disliked the wizard
   (ii) She did not like roses
   (iii) She wanted her son to be accepted as he was
   (iv) All of these
   (b) What did Charley find in his stamp collection?
   (i) Old addresses  \hspace{0.5cm} (ii) Hairstyles
   (iii) Old letters  \hspace{0.5cm} (iv) First day cover
   (c) The chief concern for Sadao's father was –
   (i) Sadao's wedding  \hspace{0.5cm} (ii) Sadao's education
   (iii) Sadao's migration  \hspace{0.5cm} (iv) Sadao's treatment
(d) Which words of Annan made a deep impression on Bama?
   (i) To leave their house to have better education
   (ii) They were not supposed to touch the upper caste people
   (iii) She should never bow low before the upper caste
   (iv) To study hard and progress, to rise above all shackles of indignity

(e) Derry entered Mr. Lamb’s garden by—
   (i) climbing over the wall
   (ii) climbing through the window
   (iii) walking in through the open gate
   (iv) walking in stealthily

(f) Jo wanted the ______ in the story the next day.
   (i) skunk to smell of roses   (ii) skunk mommy to relent
   (iii) wizard to hit mommy      (iv) animals to love skunk

14. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100–120 words:
   (a) There are moments in life when we have to make hard choices between our roles as private individuals and as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story “The Enemy”.

   OR

   (b) Will Derry get back to his old seclusion or will Mr. Lamb’s brief association affect a change in the kind of life he will lead in the future?
2022
HINDI
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Figures in the margin indicate marks.
(iii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
(iv) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड — 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित काल्यांक-पक्षावधियों को ध्यान से पढ़ें और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

   हवा हूँ, हवा में बसती हवा हूँ।
   सुनो बात मेरी — अनोखी हवा हूँ।
   बड़ी बाबती हूँ, बड़ी मस्तीली।
   नहीं कुछ फिक्क है, बड़ी ही निंद्र हूँ।
   जिघर चाहती हूँ उघर घमती हूँ।
   पुसाफ़िर अजब हूँ। न घर-बार मेरा।
   न उदेश्य मेरा, न इच्छा किसी की,
   न आशा किसी की, न प्रेमी न दुख, न
   जिघर चाहती हूँ, उघर घमती हूँ।
   हवा हूँ, हवा में बसती हवा हूँ।

P.T.O.
2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

मनोरंजन का जीवन में बिशेष महत्व है। दिन की दिनचर्या से बचकाने मनुष्य रात की आराम का साधन छोजता है। यह साधन है - मनोरंजन। मनोरंजन मानव-जीवन में संयोगी-बूटी का काम करता है। यह मनुष्य के द्वारक होने वाले सतीर को आराम की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। यदि आज के मानव के पास मनोरंजन के साधन न हों तो उसका जीवन नीतिज्ञ बन कर रह जाता। यह नीतिज्ञ मानव-जीवन को चक्की की तरह पीस दालती और मानव संयुक्त तथा परिसम्बन्ध वाले हो जाते।

(क) मनोरंजन क्या है?
(ख) यदि मनुष्य के पास मनोरंजन के साधन न होते तो उसका जीवन कैसा होता?
(ग) नीतिज्ञ मानव जीवन का सबसे बड़ा नुकसान क्या होता है?

खण्ड - ‘ख’

3. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर निरंतर लिखिए:

(क) जीवन में खेलों का महत्व
(ख) क्रमशुदार - आज की आवश्यकता
(ग) महासागर समस्या
(घ) अनिलाइन विद्युत के फायदे और नुकसान
4. सड़कों पर हिंद-प्रतिदिन होने वाली दुरुस्तियाँ के कारणों पर एक रिपोर्ट तैयार कीजिए।

5. 'मेरे विद्वान का पुलबालव' विषय पर एक प्रतिबद्ध तैयार कीजिए।

6. 'भीड़ मदद के अनुभव' विषय पर एक फीचर तैयार कीजिए।

खण्ड - 'ग'

7. निम्नलिखित पाठांश से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(अ) में जन-जीवन का भार लिए फिरता हूँ,

फिर भी जीवन में प्यार लिए फिरता हूँ,

कर दिया किसी ने झुकता जिसको छुका

मैं सही के दो तारल लिए फिरता हूँ।

(क) इस पाठांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए।

(ख) जन-जीवन के भार से कवि का क्षय आशय है?

(ग) ‘फिर भी’ के द्वारा कवि क्या कहना चाहता है?

(घ) कवि क्या चाहता है? वह किसलिए अधीर है?

(ड) कवि की मनोदर्शन पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

अध्याय

(अ) 'पत्तों के साथ-साथ वे भी उड़ रहे हैं

अपने रंगों के सहारे

अगर वे कभी गिरते हैं छतों के खतरनाक किनारों से

और बढ़ जाते हैं तब तो

और भी मिट्टियों सुनाहले सूरज के सामने आते हैं

पृथ्वी और भी तेज़ पृथ्वी हुई आती है

उनके निचों वैज्ञानिकों के पास।'

(क) इस पाठांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए।

(ख) कोना है जो पत्तों के सहारे उड़ रहे हैं और कैसे उड़ रहे हैं?
8. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से सौंदर्यबोध संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(अ) जाने क्या रिता है, जाने क्या नाता है
जितना भी उँचाईमां, मर-मर फिर आता है
दिल में क्या झगड़ा है?
मोटे पाती का सोता है
मीठा बह, ऊपर तुम
मुसकता बौद्ध ज्यों ठरती पर रत-रत
मुझ पर ज्यों हुमकार ही खिलता वह चेहरा है।

(ब) यह पद्यांश किस शैली में लिखी गई है?

(ब) माना की विशेषता लिखिए।

(ग) 'मर-मर फिर' में कौन सा अलंकार है?

(घ) मान-शैल्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अन्यांत्र

(अ) नम में पौती-नैंकी बुद्धों के पंख,
चुराए लिए जाती वे मेरी आँखें।
कबरे बालकों की छाई नम छाया,
तौती साँस की सतेज स्वेत काया।
हीले हीले जाती हुए शाय निज माया से।
उसे कोई तनिक रोक रखा।
वह तो जुगाए लिए जाती मेरी आँखें।
नम में पौती-नैंकी बुद्धों की चाँदी।
9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी दो के उत्तर दीजिए:

(क) कविता और बाल्य को समानांतर रखने के क्रम कारण हो सकते हैं?

(ख) कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज कल्पना के मुखों में छिपी तुलसी की कविता है - क्यों?

(ग) बालकों के आमने से प्रकृति में होने वाले किस-किस परिवर्तनों को कविता रेखांकित करती है?

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(अ) प्रतिन का दुर्भाग्य भी उससे कम ही नही था, इसी से किशोरों से युवती होते ही बड़ी लड़की भी विधवा हो गई। भाट्यूर से पार ना पा सकने वाले बेटियों और काफ़ी की प्रस्ता करने के लिए कठिन की एक विशेष देख पाई। यहाँशा बहिन के गठ-चबन के लिए बड़ा नीतित्व अपने तीतर लड़ने वाले स्वाते को बुला लिया, बिन्दु उसकी हो जाने पर सव कुछ उनके के अधिकार में रहता। प्रतिन की लड़की भी माँ से कम समझदार नही थी, इसी से उसके बाल को ना-पटाक कर दिया। बाहर के बिखरी का आना चढ़े भाइयों के लिए सुविधाजनक नही था, अतः वह प्रस्तात जहाँ-कहाँ-सहाय रह गया। तब वे दोनों माँ-बेटी खुब मन लगाकर अपनी संति की देख-भाल करने लगी और 'मान न मान में तेज़ मेहमान' की कहावत चौराह से उन वाले बाएं के समार्थ उसे किसी-किसी प्रकार पत्र की पदवी पर अभिलिख करने का उपयोग सी लगा पाने से।

(ब) प्रतिन का दुर्भाग्य किससे अधिक हदी था और क्यों?

(ख) जेद भाट्यूर से पार क्यों नहीं पा रहे थीं? वे क्या चाहते थे?

(ग) प्रतिन के निची को आशा की कौन-सी किरण दिखाई दे रही थी?

(घ) बड़ा नीतित्व अपने सालों के अपने घर फिर से बुला लाया?

(ङ) प्रतिन की लड़की ने क्या समझदारी दिखाई?
अथवा

(आ) अपने जीवन के अधिवासं हिस्सो में हम चाली के दिली ही होते हैं जिसके रोमांस हमेशा पंक्तर होते रहते हैं। हमारे महानमक योग्यों में कोई भी हमें चिन्दाकर या लात माफ़कर भाग सकता है। अपने चर्चात्मक शून्यवार्ताओं में हम भलें और पताका के विचार हो सकते हैं। कभी-कभार लगातार होते हैं जीत भी सकते हैं। मूलतः हम सब चाली हैं क्योंकि हम अपनौं नहीं हो सकते। सत्ता, शक्ति, मुद्दितता, प्रेम और पैसे के चर्मोत्सरों में जब हम आईना देखते हैं तो चेहरा चाली-चाली हो जाता है।

(क) चाली के दिली होने का क्या आधार है?
(ख) चाली के चरित्रों के साथ प्रय: कैसी घटनाएं घटित होती हैं?
(ग) 'चेहरा चाली-चाली हो जाता है' का आधार स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(घ) चाली अपने चरित्रों के माध्यम से क्या कहना चाहते हैं?
(ड) अपनौं और चाली के व्यक्तित्व में क्या आंतर है?

11. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: 4×3=12

(क) बाज़ार का जादू चढ़ने और उतारने पर मुनाफ़ पर क्या-क्या असर पड़ता है?
(ख) गाँव में महामारी फैलने और अपने बेटों के देहांत के बावजूद लुटन पहलवान होल करना बजाता रहा?
(ग) 'बाज़ार' से क्या तात्पर्य है?
(घ) लेखक ने शिरसी को कालजीमी अवधूत (संपाठी) की तरह क्यों माना है?
(ड) इन्द्र की कौशलता को बचाने के लिए व्यवहार की कठिनाई भी कभी-कभी ज़रूरी हो जाती है -- 'शिरसी के पूल' पाठ के अभाग पर स्पष्ट करे।
12. सिमर लिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(क) ‘जूह’ कहानी में चित्रित प्रामाणिक जीवन का संक्षिप्त वर्णन अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

(ख) मुअबजो-दूलो के आदिम शहर की जानकारी दीजिए?

(ग) ऐन फ्रेंक कौन थी? उसकी दायरी क्यों प्रसिद्ध है?

13. (क) सिमु घाटी सम्पत्ति की कला का वर्णन कीजिए।

(ख) ऐन फ्रेंक ने अपनी दायरी ‘किरडी’ को संबोधित किरडी के रूप में क्यों सिखी होगी?
2022
MIZO
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

Hriet 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 dawmin zawhna nambar ziah zel tur a ni.

THEN KHATNA: HLA

1. Kualkhung chhunga thute hi a dik ber thlang chhuak la, a kar awlte hi dah khat rawh : $4 \times 1 = 4$
   (a) Sem sem dam dam _____ hawhháwm tlawmngaihna nén. (ci bil thi thi / lian tē thlēi lo / aia upa zah)
   (b) _____ lailen thuanglam zawhna. (Sirvate / Savate / Thuvate)
   (c) An suhnu lei _____ hian. (awmharah / khawharah / hreahawmah)
   (d) Zan khua tlaia run sang _____ . (belin / kaiin / mawiin)

2. Hausiampa Zai-a, “Duh leh mual lianpui chu ṭul rawh se” tih hi eng nge a awmzia?


4. Phengpne nunmem tih hla phuahtu hian theih nise engthia awm nge a duh sawi la, eng vangin nge hringnun hi a ṭahpui ṭhin sawi bawk rawh. $2 + 2 = 4$

5. I tan ka ding zel ang tih hla phuahtu T. Zorampel’a n ‘Ka tan chhunnu’ a tih hi eng nge sawi la. Mizorama chengte dinchhuah nana thil pawimawh a sawi hrang hrangte kha a hla thu tlawchhabin han ziaik teh. $1 + 5 = 6$

P.T.O.
6. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh:  
   (a) R.L. Thanmawia’n zirlai tam takin an tlakchham nia a sawi chu—
       (Dawhtheihna / Hmangaihna / Ngilneihna)  
   (b) British-in Mizoram a awp kum chu—
       (1880 / 1890 / 1900)  
   (c) Mizo Tawnga Bible bu kim kan nei kum chu—
       (1957 / 1958 / 1959)  
   (d) H. Lallungmuana’n khawhar aia tuar har a tih chu—
       (sum tlakchham / riltam / khawsik)  

7. I thinrim elo? tih ziaktuin thinrimna hneh dan tha ber a tih kha eng nge? Han sawi zau teh.  

8. C. Lalsiamthanga’n literature tehfung dik tak a tih kha eng nge ni?  

9. Mizo AAW B kan nei h tan kum sawi la, min siamsaktu Missionary-te hming kha sawi bawk rawh.  

10. ‘Ka han chhut ka han chhut hian, pawi ber maia ka hriat tak chu kan nun khuarei an chang tur hi a ni’. C. Thuamhuia’n kan nun khuarei an chang tur pawi a tih dan kim takin han sawi teh.  

   THEN THUMNA : LEMCHAN  

11. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh:  
   (a) Thangzawra’n nang zawngin min lainat e’, a tih kha tu nge?  
       (Lalhnangi / Khuaia / Anu)  
   (b) Thangzawra’n ‘phivawk rimchhe pahnih’ a tihte kha tu tume?  
       (Chawnghrima leh Kanglova / Thanghrima leh Kanglova / Khuaia leh Kanglova)  

12. Kalkhama’n pui tham deuh hleka vai run a tum chhhan kha eng nge ni?  

13. Lalhnangi pain a fanu man atana a ngen kha sawi la, a ngen chhhan chiang takin han sawi bawk teh.  

14. Lalhnangi leh Thangzawra te inneh theih lohna tura Chawnghrima hma lak dante kha han sawi teh.  

HSS/003  

Contd.
THEN LINA : GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

15. A hnuai a rinte hi eng adverb nge an nih? 1+1=2
   (a) A zuang thoh thoh mai.
      (Adjectival Adverb / Double Adverb / Emphatic Adverb)
   (b) Tin vak vak suh.
      (Adjectival Adverb / Double Adverb / Emphatic Adverb)

16. A hnuai a tawng upa hi hrilhiah la, a tifiah turin thu phuah rawh: 1+1=2
    Rotekawla se pa ang

17. A dik zawk thlang chhuak rawh: 2×1=2
   (a) Chhungkhat laina hnow nei lo hi (Zuntei nu siam ang / vanlaia tla ang) an ti.
   (b) Mumanga thil hnuah a taka lo thleng dik leh hi (kelchal mang man / zawng mang ehxia ang) an ti.

18. Laleng, Bawngkawn, Aizawl i ni a. In bialtu SDO, Power & Electricity Department, Bawngkawn hnenah in electric bill dik lo chungchhang sawiselna (complaint) han ziaik teh. 4

19. A hnuai a tawui i duh ber hmaang hian thumal 250 velin Essay ziaik rawh: 6
   (a) COVID-19 leh Mizote
   (b) Zirlaite leh Mobile Phone
   (c) Nungcha Humhalh

THEN NGANA : RAPID READER

20. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh: 2×1=2
   (a) ‘E Chaawngpuei pa zah ngai, zah ngai, a tawk e, a tawk e’ ti tu chu ______ a ni.
      (Hrangmuana / Kapzawna / Aitama)
   (b) Zawlbuka riak tlangevial mutthilh hnuah Hrangchhuana tui petu chu ______ a ni.
      (Kaphhunga / Kapzawna / Hrangmuana)

HSS/003 3 P.T.O.
21. “A hun thlen hma chuan kan sawi tak leh kan sawi zel turte pawh a hrectu pathum chah kan ni tmat reng tur a ni.” He thu hi tu sawi nge? A hun lo thleng tur chu eng nge ni? 1+1=2

22. Tlangchhina’n Hrangtinluaia kha hmeifa a tih mai theihna chhan han sawi teh. 2

23. Khaw thenawm invalh tawn nan fei pawh a ban a la sei lutuk tih hi-eng nge a awmzia? 2

24. Chawngmawii leh Hrangchhuana te inhmangaihna thuk takin a thlen leh a rahchhuah pahnih te kha han sawi teh. 2

25. Chawngmawii te khua leh Hrangchhuana te khua an tuaithu chhiat chharn khat sawi fel takin han sawi teh. 4
2022
Nepali
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions:
(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Figures in the margin indicate marks.
(iii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
(iv) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड – ‘क’ (पटन : 10 अंक)

1. तलाको दिखाको गदांश पढिर सोचिएका प्रस्तावको उत्तर सत्ता भाषामा लेखि:

भारतपरम्परा आज जोहिने, लेखिने नयाँ भात्तीय आर्थ भाषाखोर (हिन्दी, बांग्ला, असमी, पंजाबी, कर्नेली आदि) को जन्म संस्कृत भाषामा भएको हो। नेपाली भाषाको जन्म पनि संस्कृत भाषामा भएको हो। तर भाब्य भात्तीय आर्थ भाषाहरूको जन्म सोही संस्कृतामा भएको भने हो। संस्कृतामा पढी सात प्रकृति भाषा भए, गोविन्दी, मण्डली आदि। सात प्रकृति पढी उसी नै सात अप्रिय भाषाहरू भए। प्रकृति र अप्रिय भाषाहरूको सम्भत भात्तीय भाषा भनिन्छ।

प्रामाण्यकुरुक्षेत्रको अनुसार अनुसार बाहरी श्रावतीसम्म खसहल्ले पर्सियम नेपालमा आग्रहण गरी खसान राय्य बसाइकेका थिए भनी सेन्द्रमा आफ्नो राजपत्रस्तु त्रिविहित गरेका थिए। सेन्द्रका एक खस राजा पुष्यमल्लको तापन सन् 1337 को पाईएको छ। नेपाली भाषाको अन्तर्गतसम्म पाठको सम्भता घुन्छ तिब्बती प्रमाण नहन। राजा पुष्यमल्लले आफ्नो छोप्लाई पढाउने जागार पृथिविलाई पाँच गाँव निर्धारित यो तारमा पॉलस्य जोडीलाई लेखन तारके थिए। यी खसहल्ले खस प्रकृति भाषा प्राप्ती भएछ भए श्रेष्ठ तथा नुसारी नुसार चटजीले अनुमान गरे अनि नेपाली भाषाको जन्म खस प्रकृति पाठको हुनै भने उनीहरूको भन्नु ।

(क) भारतपरम्परा जोहिने भाषाहरूको मूल श्रीमत कुन भाषा हो?

(ख) नया (नया) भारतीय भाषाखोर के हुन?

(ग) संस्कृतबीज प्रकृति र अप्रिय भाषाहरूको अनुसार नाइर के हो?
(घ) खसहल्को राज्यको राजधानीको नाम के थियो ?
(ड) नेपाली भाषामा लेखिएको सबैभन्दा पुरानो ताम्रपत्र कुन हो ?
(छ) खसहल्को कहिले नेपालमा राज्य बसाएका थिए?
(घ) के नया भारतीय आर्थिक भाषाहुको जन्म सोझी संक्षुलाकार माहौल हो ? वयद होझाना भने यी भाषाहुको जन्म कस्ती भनो ?

(झ) खस भाषाको ताम्रपत्र कहिले, किन लेखकीएको थियो ?

खण्ड - 'ख' (व्याकरण और रचना : 25 अंक)

2. (क) छात्रावस्था बनने आफ्नो भाईलाई दृष्टीको बिद्रामा गर नजार्को कारण सोबैदेउटा व्यक्तित्व पत्र लेख।

अथवा
(ख) मान फिर्ति कम्युटर नेटवर्क, आईजेटको मात्रिक बनाइ। तलका विज्ञान कम्प्युटर कम्युटर द्वारा बनाई पढाइने आयार गर्दै अनि सो विज्ञानको लागि ₹ 5,00,000 उन्होंने खातामा हालिदिएको जर्नल वित्त प्रबन्धक कम्प्युटर हाउस, चांदीबाजार, दिल्लीलाई व्यापारिक पत्र लेख।

3. कुनै एक विषयमा लगभग 250 शब्दको निजिना रचना गर : 
(क) कोविट-19 महामारी
(ख) मोहब्बत फोन - लाम र हामी
(ग) टोकियो ओलम्पिक -2020

4. खाली हुँदै भेरे उखान पूछ गर : (कुनै दुई)
(क) आफ्नो _______ जगभाषा।
(ख) तै रानी मै उनी कस्तो _______ मुक्तको पानी।
(ग) कि रोहस _______ आफ्नी कुलेल।

5. कुनै दुई शब्दहरूले दुई-दुईलाई पर्यायवाची शब्द लेख : 
(क) पूना
(ख) पानी
(ग) पर

HSS/010

Contd.
6. कुने दुई शब्द-समूहको सार शब्द लेख:
   (क) जो मासु खानु
   (ख) जो कहिल्ये मर्देन
   (ग) जसल्ये इस्र नांद

7. तलका कुने दुई अनेकार्थक शब्दहरूको बेला-बेला अर्थ निर्य सक्ने गरी तिनीहरूलाई चलाए दुई-दुईबटा वाक्य रचना गरेका:
   (क) हार
   (ख) रात
   (ग) बर

8. कुने दुई मिनार्थक शब्दहरूका बेला-बेला अर्थ हुँदैन तिनीहरूलाई प्रयोगमा वाक्य रचना गरेका:
   (क) दियो, दोयो
   (ख) तिन, चीन
   (ग) फुल, उल्ला

9. कुने दुई वाच्यान्तरको अर्थ खोल्न तिनीहरूलाई चलाए वाक्य रचना गरेका:
   (क) मुख लामु
   (ख) नाक राख्नु
   (ग) मन मार्नु

ङ्गण ‘ग’ (साहित्य : 45 अंक)

10. बहादुर हिजो-आज के गर्व बाघ्य छन?

11. सुगा के ना धुनिएको छ?

12. उक्कन गरी-पठरा जलमाहाँ फसाई
    अब तिहि नस्तव दुखिनी पन्निलाई
    गर्ने कवि भन तिम्रो ज्ञानिर्मा अनुभव
    माथि रात बिन्ती खाडिनी हे निपाद।
    उज्जवला पुरुष कवितान्त्र लिखिएको हो?

13. मिकहारो कविता का कवि को हुन?

14. ‘हम्रो बहादुर’ कवितामा युवाहरूलाई कस्ता चुनौती दिएका छन?

HSS/010

3

P.T.O.
15. जानिको चालै शिक्षारीसित कस्ता विश्वीहुँ मेहरङ्का हुन?
16. कबिले भिक्षारीबारे कस्ता कल्पना गरेको हुनौ?
17. कुनै एक प्रश्नको उत्तर देउँ?
   (क) पिङ्काको सुग्लते कस्ता दुःख भोगी रहेको हुन?
   (ख) भारती भारतुर कवितामा कवि ले भारतुर गोरखाली को कस्तो अभिया दर्शाउनु भएको हुन?
18. संक्षेपमा खण्ड देउँ?
   (क) चामे पुढील ओँडकार कस्ता सुकी?
   (ख) स्वाभिमान निवेदनको लेखक को हुन?
   (ग) ऐल्टन साहिबका नेपाली गुज़ा रहेको हुन?
   (घ) नौमती बाजा निकास अनुसार प्रत्येक नेपाली को कर्तारी र दमिती के हो?
   (ङ) हानी नागर भाषा के हो?
   (च) मानसको जीवनलाई रसीलो बनाउँ रहेको हुन?
19. सन् 1828 तिर नेपाल राज्यमात्र कस्त हरिका के के बोली बोलाउन्छ?
20. “तपाई लाई कराउनु पर्नु हुने?”
    प्रश्नका वा वस्तुलाई बनाउन्छ?
21. स्वाभिमान भनेको हो?
22. इत्यादि छलछली लेख।
23. कस्ती खस भाषा नेपालको राजभाषा नृप्न?
24. ‘बाहुल जितिद्वारै कालो होरु त्यसको पिर्ती चाहिदी जस्तो सेतो हुन।’ वो कस्रीको भाषा रुपमा गर।
25. कृष्णराखिको चित्र चित्रण गर।