

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

JABALPUR REGION



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन



STUDENT HELP BOOK

CLASS - XII (COMMERCE)

TERM - II

SESSION 2021-22

ACCOUNTANCY

ENGLISH

ECONOMICS

HINDI

BUSINESS
STUDIES

PHYSICAL
EDUCATION

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SECL NOWROZABAD

OUR PATRONS

Sh. Tajuddin Shaik

Deputy Commissioner
KVS Regional Office, Jabalpur

Mrs. Vandana Sekar

Assistant Commissioner
KVS Regional Office, Jabalpur

GUIDANCE

Sh. Manish Gupta

Principal
KV SECL NOWROZABAD

Content Team of Kendriya Vidyalaya Nowrozeabad

1. Sh. Sujeet Kr. Pal, PGT (Commerce)
2. Smt. Anuja Rai, PGT (Hindi)
3. Sh. Navjyot Singh, PGT (Eco)-Cont.
4. Sh. D.K. Chaudhary, TGT (P&HE)
5. Sh. Prashant Jayaswal, PGT (Eng.) -Cont.

Compilation

Sh. Rajendra Kr. Barman, PGT (Maths)

Cover page Design

Sh. S.P.Soni,PRT (cont.)

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SYLLABUS FOR TERM – II (as prescribed by CBSE)

ENGLISH, HINDI, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS STUDIES, ACCOUNTANCY, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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ENGLISH, HINDI, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS STUDIES, ACCOUNTANCY, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

SAMPLE PAPERS with Marking scheme for Term 2 (as issued by CBSE)

ENGLISH, HINDI, ECONOMICS, BUSINESS STUDIES, ACCOUNTANCY, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

English Core

Code No. 301

Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2 SYLLABUS

Code No. 301
Class XII (2021-22)
Term Wise Syllabus

SECTION	TERM 1	WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)	TERM II	WEIGHTAGE (IN MARKS)
A	Reading Comprehension: (Two Passages) - Unseen passage (factual, descriptive or literary/ discursive or persuasive) - Case Based Unseen (Factual) Passage	14 (8+6 Marks)	Reading Comprehension: (Two Passages) - Unseen passage (factual, descriptive or literary/ discursive or persuasive) - Case Based Unseen (Factual) Passage	14 (8+6 Marks)
B	Creative Writing Skills : <u>Short Writing Tasks</u> - Notice Writing - Classified Advertisements <u>Long Writing Tasks(One)</u> - Letter to an Editor (giving suggestions or opinion on issues of public interest) - Article Writing	3+5 marks Total=08	Creative Writing Skills : <u>Short Writing Tasks</u> - Formal & Informal Invitation Cards or the Replies to Invitation/s <u>Long Writing Tasks(One)</u> - Letter of Application for a Job - Report Writing	3+5 Marks Total=08
C	Literature : Literary-prose/poetry extracts (seen- texts) to assess comprehension and appreciation, analysis, inference, extrapolation Questions Based on Texts to assess comprehension and appreciation, analysis, inference, extrapolation <u>Book- Flamingo (Prose)</u> - The Last Lesson - Lost Spring - Deep Water <u>Book-Flamingo (Poetry)</u> - My Mother at Sixty-Six - An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum - Keeping Quiet <u>Book-Vistas (Prose)</u> - The Third Level - The Enemy	11 Marks for Flamingo + 7 Marks for Vistas = 18 Marks	Literature: Questions based on extracts/texts to assess comprehension and appreciation, analysis, inference, extrapolation <u>Book-Flamingo (Prose)</u> - The Rattrap - Indigo <u>Book-Flamingo (Poetry)</u> - A Thing of Beauty - Aunt Jennifer's Tigers <u>Book-Vistas (Prose)</u> - Should Wizard Hit Mommy? - On the Face of It - Evans Tries an O Level	11 Marks for Flamingo + 7 Marks for Vistas = 18 Marks
	TOTAL	40	TOTAL	40
	ASL	10	ASL	10
	GRAND TOTAL	40 + 10 = 50	GRAND TOTAL	40 + 10 = 50

Prescribed Books

1. **Flamingo:** English Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi
2. **Vistas:** Supplementary Reader published by National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi

हिन्दी आधार
Code No. 302
Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2 SYLLABUS

कक्षा 12वीं हिंदी 'आधार' परीक्षा हेतु पाठ्यक्रम विनिर्देशन 2021-2022 (कोड सं. 302) द्वितीय सत्र			
विषयवस्तु			उप भार
			कुल भार
1	कार्यालयी हिंदी और रचनात्मक लेखन		20
1	दिए गए तीन नए और अप्रत्याशित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में रचनात्मक लेखन (5 अंक x 1 प्रश्न)	05	
2	औपचारिक विषय से संबंधित पत्र लेखन। (5 अंक x 1 प्रश्न) (विकल्प सहित)	05	
3	कहानी/नाटक की रचना प्रक्रिया पर आधारित दो लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (3 अंक x 1 प्रश्न) + (2 अंक x 1 प्रश्न) (विकल्प सहित)	05	
4	समाचार लेखन/फीचर लेखन/आलेख लेखन पर आधारित दो लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (3 अंक x 1 प्रश्न) + (2 अंक x 1 प्रश्न) (विकल्प सहित)	05	
2	पाठ्यपुस्तक आरोह भाग - 2 तथा अनुपूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक वितान भाग-2		20
1	काव्य खंड पर आधारित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर (लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में) (3 अंक x 2 प्रश्न)	6	
2	गद्य खंड पर आधारित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर (लगभग 50-60 शब्दों में) (3 अंक x 3 प्रश्न)	9	
3	अनुपूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक वितान भाग-2 के पठित पाठों पर तीन अंक का एक तथा दो अंक का एक प्रश्न पूछा जाएगा (विकल्प सहित) (1 X 3)+(1 X 2)	5	
3	आंतरिक मूल्यांकन		10
	परियोजना कार्य	10	
कुल अंक			50

सत्र-2 2021-22 में निम्नलिखित पाठ सम्मिलित किए गए हैं -

पाठ्यपुस्तक - आरोह भाग - 2

काव्य खंड	गद्य खंड
शमशेर बहादुर सिंह - उषा	फणीश्वर नाथ रेणु - पहलवान की ढोलक
तुलसीदास - (i) कवितावली (ii) लक्ष्मण मूर्च्छा और राम का विलाप	रज़िया सज्जाद ज़हीर - नमक
फ़िराक गोरखपुरी - (i) रुबाइयाँ (ii) गज़ल	बाबा साहेब भीमराव आंबेडकर - (i) श्रम विभाजन और जाति - प्रथा (ii) मेरी कल्पना का आदर्श समाज

अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम

1. कैसे करें कहानी का नाट्य रूपांतरण
2. कैसे बनता है रेडियो नाटक
3. नए और अप्रत्याशित विषयों पर लेखन
4. पत्रकारीय लेखन के विभिन्न रूप और लेखन प्रक्रिया
5. विशेष लेखन - स्वरूप और प्रकार

अनुपूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक - वितान भाग - 2

1. ओम थानवी - अतीत में दबे पाँव
2. ऐन फ्रैंक - डायरी के पन्ने

निर्धारित पुस्तकें:

1. आरोह, भाग-2, एन.सी.ई.आर.टी., नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित नवीनतम संस्करण
2. वितान, भाग-2, एन.सी.ई.आर.टी., नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित नवीनतम संस्करण
3. अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम, एन.सी.ई.आर.टी., नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित नवीनतम संस्करण

Economics
Code No. 030
Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2 SYLLABUS

Part A: Introductory Macroeconomics (22 Marks)

23 Periods

Unit 1: National Income and Related Aggregates

10 Marks

What is Macroeconomics?

Basic concepts in macroeconomics: consumption goods, capital goods, final goods, intermediate goods; stocks and flows; gross investment and depreciation.

Circular flow of income (two sector model); Methods of calculating National Income - Value Added or Product method, Expenditure method, Income method.

Aggregates related to National Income:

Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP) - at market price, at factor cost; Real and Nominal GDP. GDP and Welfare

Unit 3: Determination of Income and Employment

22 Periods

12 Marks

Aggregate demand and its components.

Propensity to consume and propensity to save (average and marginal).

Short-run equilibrium output; investment multiplier and its mechanism.

Meaning of full employment and involuntary unemployment.

Problems of excess demand and deficient demand; measures to correct them - changes in government spending, taxes and money supply through Bank Rate, CRR, SLR, Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate, Open Market Operations, Margin requirement.

Part B: Indian Economic Development (18 Marks)

Unit 7: Current challenges facing Indian Economy

18 Periods

12 Marks

Employment: Growth and changes in work force participation rate in formal and informal sectors; problems and policies

Infrastructure: Meaning and Types: Case Studies: Health: Problems and Policies- A critical assessment;

Sustainable Economic Development: Meaning, Effects of Economic Development on Resources and Environment, including global warming

Unit 8: Development Experience of India:

12 Periods

6 Marks

A comparison with neighbours

India and Pakistan

India and China

Issues: economic growth, population, sectoral development and other Human Development Indicators

Part C: Project in Economics

(10 Marks) 15 Periods

Prescribed Books:

1. Statistics for Economics, NCERT
2. Indian Economic Development, NCERT
3. Introductory Microeconomics, NCERT
4. Macroeconomics, NCERT
5. Supplementary Reading Material in Economics, CBSE

TERM- II - PROJECT WORK (Part 2): 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term II in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
6-7 December- January	Content/data analysis and interpretation. Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation of the project.	Content analysis and its relevance in the current scenario. Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	5
8 January/ February	Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	5
		TOTAL	10

6. Viva-Voce

- At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner.
- The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner.
- The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work.
- In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

Expected Checklist:

- Introduction of topic/title
- Identifying the causes, consequences and/or remedies
- Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
- Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
- Short-term and long-term implications of economic strategies suggested in the course of research
- Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
- Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
- Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

Mode of presentation/submission of the Project:

At the end of the stipulated term, each learner will present the research work in the Project File to the External and Internal examiner. The questions should be asked from the Research Work/ Project File of the learner. The Internal Examiner should ensure that the study submitted by the learner is his/her own original work. In case of any doubt, authenticity should be checked and verified.

Business Studies

Code No. 054

Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2 SYLLABUS

CLASS-XII (2021-22)-TERM WISE CURRICULUM			
Units	TERM-2 SUBJECTIVE QUESTION PAPER Theory- 40 Marks DURATION:-2 Hrs.	Periods	Marks
Part A	Principles and Functions of Management		
6	Staffing	13	20
7	Directing	09	
8	Controlling	07	
	Total	29	20
Part B	Business Finance and Marketing		
9	Financial Management	20	15
10	Financial Markets	18	
12	Consumer Protection	05	5
	Total	43	20
	Total	72	40
	PROJECT WORK (PART – 2)		10

Term 2: Principles and Functions of Management

Unit 6: Staffing

Staffing: Concept and importance	- Understand the concept of staffing. - Explain the importance of staffing
Staffing process	Describe the steps in the process of staffing
Recruitment process	- Understand the meaning and steps in the process of recruitment. - Discuss the sources of recruitment.
Selection – process	- Understand the meaning of selection. - Describe the steps involved in the process of selection.
Training and Development - Concept and importance, Methods of training - on the job and off the job - vestibule training, apprenticeship training and internship training	- Understand the concept of training and development. - Appreciate the importance of training to the organisation and to the employees. - Discuss on the job and off the job methods of training. - Discuss the meaning of vestibule training, apprenticeship training and internship training. - Differentiate between training and development.

Unit 7: Directing

Directing: Concept and importance	• Describe the concept of directing. • Discuss the importance of directing
Elements of Directing	• Describe the various elements of directing
Motivation - concept, Maslow's hierarchy of needs, Financial and non-financial incentives	• Understand the concept of motivation. • Develop an understanding of Maslow's Hierarchy of needs. • Discuss the various financial and non-financial incentives.
Leadership - concept, styles - authoritative, democratic and laissez faire	• Understand the concept of leadership. • Understand the various styles of leadership.
Communication - concept, formal and informal communication;	• Understand the concept of communication • Discuss the concept of formal and informal communication.

Unit 8: Controlling

Controlling - Concept and importance	• Understand the concept of controlling. • Explain the importance of controlling.
Steps in process of controlling	• Discuss the steps in the process of controlling.

Part B: Business Finance and Marketing

Unit 9: Financial Management

Financial Management: Concept, role and objectives	• Understand the concept of financial management. • Explain the role of financial management in an organisation. • Discuss the objectives of financial management
Financial decisions: investment, financing and dividend- Meaning and factors affecting	• Discuss the three financial decisions and the factors affecting them.
Financial Planning - concept and importance	• Describe the concept of financial planning. • Explain the importance of financial planning.
Capital Structure – concept and factors affecting capital structure	• Understand the concept of capital structure. • Describe the factors determining the choice of an appropriate capital structure of a company.
Fixed and Working Capital - Concept and factors affecting their requirements	• Understand the concept of fixed and working capital. • Describe the factors determining the requirements of fixed and working capital.

Unit 10: Financial Markets

Financial Markets: Concept, Functions and types	• Understand the concept of the financial market. • Explain the functions of the financial market. • Understand capital market and money market as types of financial markets.
Money market and its instruments	• Understand the concept of the money market. • Describe the various money market instruments.
Capital market: Concept, types (primary and secondary), methods of floatation in the primary market	• Discuss the concept of capital market. • Explain primary and secondary markets as types of capital market. • Differentiate between capital market and money market. • Discuss the methods of floating new issues in the primary market. • Distinguish between primary and secondary markets.
Stock Exchange – Meaning, Functions and trading procedure	• Give the meaning of a stock exchange. • Explain the functions of a stock exchange. • Discuss the trading procedure in a stock exchange. • Give the meaning of depository services and demat account as used in the trading procedure of securities.
Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) - objectives and functions	• State the objectives of SEBI. • Explain the functions of SEBI.

Unit 12: Consumer Protection

Consumer Protection : Concept	• Understand the concept of consumer protection.
The Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Source: http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/210422.pdf Meaning of consumer Rights and responsibilities of consumers Who can file a complaint? Redressal machinery Remedies available	Understand the concept of a consumer according to the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. • Explain the consumer rights • Understand the responsibilities of consumers • Understand who can file a complaint and against whom? • Discuss the legal redressal machinery under Consumer Protection Act, 2019. • Examine the remedies available to the consumer under Consumer Protection Act, 2019

PROJECT WORK IN BUSINESS STUDIES (ONLY ONE PROJECT): GUIDELINES AS GIVEN IN CLASS XII CURRICULUM

5. Term-Wise Assessment of Project Work:

- Project Work has broadly the following phases: Synopsis/ Initiation, Data Collection, Data Analysis and Interpretation, Conclusion.
- The aspects of the project work to be covered by students can be assessed during the two terms.

TERM-I PROJECT WORK (Part 1): 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term I in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
1-3 July-September	Instructions about Project Guidelines, Background reading Discussions on Theme and Selection of the Final Topic, Initiation/ Synopsis	Introduction, Statement of Purpose/Need and Objective of the Study, Hypothesis/Research Question, Review of Literature, Presentation of Evidence, Key Words, Methodology, Questionnaire, Data Collection.	5
4-5 October-November	Planning and organisation: forming an action plan, feasibility or baseline study, Updating/modifying the action plan, Data Collection	Significance and relevance of the topic; challenges encountered while conducting the research.	5
October-November	Midterm Assessment by internal examiner		10

TERM- II - PROJECT WORK (Part 2): 10 Marks

The teacher will assess the progress of the project work in the term II in the following manner:

Month	Periodic Work	Assessment Rubrics	Marks
6-7 December-January	Content/data analysis and interpretation. Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation of the project.	Content analysis and its relevance in the current scenario. Conclusion, Limitations, Bibliography, Annexures and Overall Presentation.	5
8 January/February	Final Assessment and VIVA by both Internal and External Examiners	External/ Internal Viva based on the project	5
		TOTAL	10

Accountancy
Code No. 055
Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2 SYLLABUS

PART A		Marks
1.	ACCOUNTING FOR NOT-FOR PROFIT ORGANISATIONS	10
1.	ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS:	12
1.	RETIREMENT AND DEATH OF A PARTNER	
2.	DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRMS	
	COMPANY ACCOUNTS:	8
1	ACCOUNTING FOR DEBENTURES	
PART B		
1.	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:	10
(i)	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF A COMPANY	
2.	COMPARATIVE AND COMMON SIZE STATEMENTS	
	CASH FLOW STATEMENT	
OR		
	COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING	10
1	USING COMPUTERISED ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	
2	DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	
TOTAL		40
PROJECT (PART – 2): 10 MARKS		

Part - A:

Unit : Accounting for Not – For Profit Organisations

(10 Marks)

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
- Not-for-profit organizations: concept. - Receipts and Payments Account: features and preparation. - Income and Expenditure Account: features, preparation of income and expenditure account and balance sheet from the given receipts and payments account with additional information. Scope: (i) Adjustments in a question should not exceed 3 or 4 in number and restricted to subscriptions, consumption of consumables and sale of assets/ old material. (ii) Entrance/admission fees and general donations are to be treated as revenue receipts. (iii) Trading Account of incidental activities is not to be prepared.	After going through this Unit, the students will be able to: - state the meaning of a Not-for-profit organisation and its distinction from a profit making entity. - state the meaning of receipts and payments account, and understanding its features. - develop the understanding and skill of preparing receipts and payments account. - state the meaning of income and expenditure account and understand its features. - develop the understanding and skill of preparing income and expenditure account and balance sheet of a not-for-profit organisation with the help of given receipts and payments account and additional information.

Unit : Accounting for Partnership Firms

(12 Marks)

Accounting for Partnership firms - Reconstitution and Dissolution.	
Retirement and death of a partner: effect of retirement / death of a partner on change in profit sharing ratio, treatment of goodwill, treatment for revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities, adjustment of accumulated profits and reserves and preparation of balance sheet. - Calculation of deceased partner's share of profit till the date of death.	- explain the effect of retirement / death of a partner on change in profit sharing ratio. - develop the understanding of accounting treatment of goodwill, revaluation of assets and re-assessment of liabilities and adjustment of accumulated profits and reserves on retirement / death of a partner. - develop the skill of calculation of deceased

Dissolution of a partnership firm: meaning of dissolution of partnership and partnership firm, types of dissolution of a firm. Settlement of accounts - preparation of realization account, and other related accounts: capital accounts of partners and cash/bank a/c (excluding piecemeal distribution, sale to a company and insolvency of partner(s)). Note: (i) If realized value of an asset is not given, it is to be presumed that it has not realised any amount. (ii) If a partner has borne and/ or paid the realisation expenses, it should be stated.	partner's share till the time of his death. • discuss the preparation of the capital accounts of the remaining partners and the balance sheet of the firm after retirement / death of a partner. • understand the situations under which a partnership firm can be dissolved. • develop the understanding of preparation of realisation account and other related accounts.
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Unit - Accounting for Companies

(8 Marks)

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
Accounting for Debentures • Debentures: Issue of debentures at par, at a premium and at a discount. Issue of debentures for consideration other than cash; Issue of debentures with terms of redemption; debentures as collateral security-concept, interest on debentures. Writing off discount / loss on issue of debentures. Note: Discount or loss on issue of debentures to be written off in the year debentures are allotted from Security Premium Reserve/ Capital Reserve/ Statement of Profit and Loss as Financial Cost (AS16) in that order. Note: Related sections of the Companies Act, 2013 will apply. Concept of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) is excluded.	After going through this Unit, the students will be able to: • explain the accounting treatment of different categories of transactions related to issue of debentures. • develop the understanding and skill of writing of discount / loss on issue of debentures. • understand the concept of collateral security and its presentation in balance sheet. • develop the skill of calculating interest on debentures and its accounting treatment. • state the meaning of redemption of debentures.

Part – B:

Unit : Analysis of Financial Statements

(10 Marks)

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
Financial statements of a Company: • Tools for Financial Statement Analysis: Comparative statements, common size statements.	After going through this Unit, the students will be able to: • develop the understanding and skill of preparation of comparative and common size financial statements.

Unit : Cash Flow Statement

Units/Topics	Learning Outcomes
Meaning, objectives and preparation (as per AS 3 (Revised) (Indirect Method only) Note: (i) Adjustments relating to depreciation and amortization, profit or loss on sale of assets including investments, dividend (both final and interim) and tax. (ii) Bank overdraft and cash credit to be treated as short term borrowings. (iii) Current Investments to be taken as Marketable securities unless otherwise specified.	After going through this Unit, the students will be able to: - state the meaning and objectives of cash flow statement. - develop the understanding of preparation of Cash Flow Statement using indirect method as per AS 3 with given adjustments.

Note: Previous years' Proposed Dividend to be given effect, as prescribed in AS-4, Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date.
Current years' Proposed Dividend will be accounted for in the next year after it is declared by the shareholders.

OR

Part B: Computerised Accounting

(10 Marks)

Unit : Computerised Accounting

Using Computerized Accounting System.

- Steps in installation of CAS, codification and Hierarchy of account heads, creation of accounts.
- Data: Entry, validation and verification.
- Adjusting entries, preparation of balance sheet, profit and loss account with closing entries and opening entries.
- Need and security features of the system.

Database Management System (DBMS)

- Concept and Features of DBMS.
- DBMS in Business Application.
- Generating Accounting Information – Payroll.

Part C: Practical Work

(10 Marks)

Students would prepare only ONE project in the entire academic session, which is divided into two terms i.e. Term – I and Term – II

Detailed guidelines for project work are as follows-

Students need to create **one specific project** only in which they would be required to cover the company profile, assessment of financial

statements, and specific report analysis. The main objective of preparing the project report is for the following reason:

1. Students are able to state the meaning, objectives, and limitations of financial statement analysis.
2. Study the proper use of different tools of 'financial statements analysis' like comparative analysis, Ratios and Cash flow statement.
3. Capable to create Comparative Statements and Common Size Statement.
4. Understand the Meaning, objective, advantage, and limitation of Accounting Ratios.

TERM -I

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>MAXIMUM MARKS</u>
Written Test (based on Project – Accounting Ratios)	6
Practical file	2
Viva (Ratio Analysis)	2

TERM -II

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>MAXIMUM MARKS</u>
Written Test (based on Comparative Statements and Common Size Statement and Cash Flow statement)	6
Practical file	2
Viva (Comparative Statements and Common Size Statement and Cash flow Statement)	2

Prescribed Books:

Financial Accounting -I	Class XI	NCERT Publication
Accountancy -II	Class XI	NCERT Publication
Accountancy -I	Class XII	NCERT Publication
Accountancy -II	Class XII	NCERT Publication
Accountancy – Computerised Accounting System	Class XII	NCERT Publication

Physical Education
Code No. 048
Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2 SYLLABUS

DISTRIBUTION OF SYLLABUS – CLASS XII – 2021-2022
TERM - I AND TERM - II

TERM I – THEORY MCQ BASED - 35 MARKS		TERM II – THEORY SHORT/LONG ANSWER – 35 MARKS	
*Unit No.	Name	*Unit No.	Name
1	Planning in Sports ☐ Meaning & Objectives Of Planning ☐ Various Committees & its Responsibilities (pre; during & post) ☐ Tournament – Knock-Out, League Or Round Robin & Combination ☐ Procedure To Draw Fixtures – Knock-Out (Bye & Seeding) & League (Staircase & Cyclic)	3	Yoga & Lifestyle ☐ Asanas as preventive measures ☐ Obesity: Procedure, Benefits & contraindications for Vajrasana, Hastasana, Trikonasana, Ardha Matsyendrasana ☐ Diabetes: Procedure, Benefits & contraindications for Bhujangasana, Paschimottasana, Pawan, Muktasana, Ardha Matsyendrasana ☐ Asthma: Procedure, Benefits & contraindications for Sukhasana, Chakrasana, Gomukhasana, Parvatasana, Bhujangasana, Paschimottasana, Matsyasana ☐ Hypertension: Tadasana, Vajrasana, Pawan, Muktasana, Ardha Chakrasana, Bhujangasana, Shavasana
2	Sports & Nutrition ☐ Balanced Diet & Nutrition: Macro & Micro Nutrients ☐ Nutritive & Non-Nutritive Components Of Diet ☐ Eating For Weight Control – A Healthy Weight, The Pitfalls of Dieting, Food	4	Physical Education & Sports for CWSN (Children with Special Needs - DIVYANG) ☐ Concept of Disability & Disorder ☐ Types of Disability, its causes & nature (cognitive disability, intellectual

	Intolerance & Food Myths		disability, physical disability) □ Types of Disorder, its cause & nature (ADHD, SPD, ASD, ODD, OCD) □ Disability Etiquettes □ Strategies to make Physical Activities assessable for children with special need.
5	Children & Women in Sports □ Motor development & factors affecting it □ Exercise Guidelines at different stages of growth & Development □ Common Postural Deformities - Knock Knee; Flat Foot; Round Shoulders; Lordosis, Kyphosis, Bow Legs and Scoliosis and their corrective measures □ Sports participation of women in India	7	Physiology & Injuries in Sports • Physiological factor determining component of Physical Fitness • Effect of exercise on Cardio Respiratory System • Effect of exercise on Muscular System • Sports injuries: Classification (Soft Tissue Injuries: (Abrasion, Contusion, Laceration, Incision, Sprain & Strain) Bone & Joint Injuries: (Dislocation, Fractures: Stress Fracture, Green Stick, Communated, Transverse Oblique & Impacted) Causes, Prevention & treatment • First Aid – Aims & Objectives
6	Test & Measurement in Sports ○ Motor Fitness Test – 50 M Standing Start, 600 M Run/Walk, Sit & Reach, Partial Curl Up, Push Ups (Boys), Modified Push Ups (Girls), Standing Broad Jump, Agility – 4x10 M Shuttle Run ○ Measurement of Cardio Vascular Fitness – Harvard Step Test/Rockport Test - <u>Duration of the Exercise in Seconds</u> $\times 100$ $5.5 \times \text{Pulse count of 1-1.5 Min after Exercise}$	9	Psychology & Sports • Personality; its definition & types – Trait & Types (Sheldon & Jung Classification) & Big Five Theory • Motivation, its type & techniques • Meaning, Concept & Types of Aggressions in Sports

	o Rikli & Jones - Senior Citizen Fitness Test		
8	Biomechanics & Sports • Meaning and Importance of Biomechanics in Sports • Types of movements (Flexion, Extension, Abduction & Adduction) • Newton's Law of Motion & its application in sports	10	Training in Sports • Strength – Definition, types & methods of improving Strength – Isometric, Isotonic & Isokinetic • Endurance - Definition, types & methods to develop Endurance – Continuous Training, Interval Training & Fartlek Training • Speed – Definition, types & methods to develop Speed – Acceleration Run & Pace Run • Flexibility – Definition, types & methods to improve flexibility • Coordinative Abilities – Definition & types
TERM I – PRACTICAL		TERM II – PRACTICAL	
Project File (About one sport/game of choice)	05 Marks	Project File (Yoga and General Motor Fitness Test)	05 Marks
Demonstration of Fitness Activity	05 Marks	Demonstration of Fitness Activity/Yoga	05 Marks
Viva Voce (From Project File; Fitness)	05 Marks	Viva Voce (From Project File; General Motor Fitness; Yoga)	05 Marks

*For resource material refer Class XII Physical Education Handbook available at Board's Academic website: www.cbseacademic.nic.in

English Core

Code No. 301

QUESTION BANK Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2

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

1. Though more than a year has passed since the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules came into effect in May 2012, their implementation is still in a nascent stage, at least in Varanasi, one of the major cities of Uttar Pradesh. In fact, the state ranks fourth among the 10 largest e-waste generating states in the country.

2. The e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2011 mandate for safe disposal of electronic and electrical wastes through private bodies. According to the UPSPCB official, it is mandatory for the municipal corporation to provide a site to the private firm for proper disposal of e-waste. The site for this purpose has been made available in Ram Nagar area, he said. The E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2011 also suggest that it is the responsibility of the municipal corporation to ensure that e-waste, if found to be mixed with municipal solid waste, is properly segregated, collected and is channelized to either authorized collection centre or dismantler or recycler.

3. The Research Unit of the Rajya Sabha has compiled a comprehensive report on e-waste in India. According to the report, there are 10 states that contribute up to 70 per cent of the total e-waste generated in the country, while 65 cities generate more than 60 per cent of the total e-waste in India. Among the 10 largest e-waste generating states, Maharashtra ranks first followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

4. All over the world, the quantity of electrical and electronic waste generated each year, especially by computers and televisions, has assumed alarming proportions.

5. Globally, about 20-50 MT (million tonnes) of e-wastes is disposed of each year, which accounts for 5% of all municipal solid waste. A report of the United Nations predicted that by 2020, e-waste from old computers would jump by 400 percent on 2007 levels in China and by 500 percent in India. Additionally, e-waste from discarded mobile phones would be about seven times higher than 2007 levels and, in India, 18 times higher by 2020. Such predictions highlight the urgent need to address the problem of e-waste in developing countries like India where the collection and management of e-waste and the recycling process is yet to be properly regulated.

6. E-waste releases many toxic substances that are serious health hazards. Unless suitable safety measures are taken, these toxic substances can critically affect the health of employees and others in the vicinity — who manually sort and treat the waste — by entering their body through respiratory tracts, through the skin, or through the mucous membrane of the mouth and the digestive tract. Therefore, the health impact of e-waste is evident. There is no doubt that it has been linked to the growing incidence of several lethal or severely debilitating health conditions, including cancer, neurological and respiratory disorders, and birth defects.

7. This impact is found to be worse in developing countries like India where people engaged in recycling e-waste are mostly in the unorganized sector, living in close proximity to dumps or landfills of untreated e-waste and working without any protection or safeguards. Many workers engaged in these recycling operations are the urban poor and unaware of the hazards associated with them. (Source: TNN)

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow:

- (a) It is mandatory that the should provide a proper e-disposal site to private firms.
- (i) municipal committee
 - (ii) municipal corporation
 - (iii) health ministry

(iv) area counselor

(b) After segregation, the e-waste should be

- (i) reused
- (ii) reduced
- (iii) recycled
- (iv) resold

(c) By 2020, e-waste from old computers would jump by percent on 2007 level in India.

- (i) 300
- (ii) 400
- (iii) 500
- (iv) 600

(d) The toxic substances enter the body through

- (i) respiratory tracts
- (ii) skin
- (iii) digestive tract
- (iv) all of these

(e) The implementation of e-waste rules is still in a nascent stage which means

- (i) completely developed stage
- (ii) not yet fully developed stage
- (iii) in an unknown stage
- (iv) both (i) and (iii)

Answer the following.

- (a) The E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules came into effect in May 2012. (True/False)
- (b) In Uttar Pradesh, Ram Nagar is the site for e-waste management. (True/False)
- (c) The Rajya Sabha has compiled a report on e-waste in India. (True/False)
- (d) There is an urgent need to address e-waste management in countries.
- (e) In India people engaged in recycling e-waste are mostly in the sector.

Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

- (i) compulsory (para 2)
- (ii) surroundings (para 6)

Que. 2)Read the following passage carefully.

1. South India is known for its music and for its arts and rich literature. Madras or Chennai can be called the cultural capital and the soul of Mother India. The city is built low in pleasant contrast to the ghoulish tall structures of Mumbai and Kolkata. It has vast open spaces and ample greenery. The majestic spacious Mount Road looks like a river, wide and deep. A stroll on the Marina beach in the evening with the sea glistening in your face is refreshing. The breeze soothes the body, it refreshes the mind, sharpens the tongue and brightens the intellect.

2. One can never feel dull in Chennai. The intellectual and cultural life of the city is something of a marvel. Every street corner of Chennai has a literary forum, a debating society and music, dance and dramatic club. The intelligent arguments, the sparkling wit and dashing irony enliven both the political and the literary meetings. There is a young men's association which attracts brilliant speakers and equally brilliant listeners to its meetings. It is a treat to watch the speakers use their oratorical weapons. Chennai speakers are by and large sweet and urbane, though the cantankerous, fire-eating variety is quite often witnessed in political campaigning. The urbane speakers weave their arguments slowly like the unfolding of a leisurely Carnatic raga.

3. Music concerts and dance performances draw packed houses. There is hardly any cultural family in Chennai that does not learn and patronise music and dance in its pristine purity. Rukmani Devi Arundale's 'Kalakshetra' is a renowned international centre. It has turned out

hundreds of celebrated maestros and dancers who have brought name and glory to our country. Carnatic music has a peculiar charm of its own. It has the moon's soft beauty and moon's soft pace. Thousands of people flock to the temple 'maidans' to get drunk with the mellifluous melodies of their favourite singers. They sit out all night in the grueling heat, swaying to the rhythm of 'nadaswaram' and rollicking with the measured beats of 'mridangam'. M.S. Subbulakshmi is considered to be the nightingale of the South.

4. The Gods might descend from heaven to see a South Indian damsel dancing. There are several varieties of South Indian dance – Bharatnatyam, Mohiniyattam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, etc. Age cannot wither nor custom stale its beautiful variety. Bharatnatyam is the most graceful and enchanting dance form, whereas Kathakali is most masculine and virile. South Indian dances combine voluptuousness with purity. Here, every muscle and fibre of the body vibrates into life, and as the tempo increases, a divine flame-like passion bodies forth as if making an assault on heaven.

5. South Indian dress, particularly of the males, is puritanically simple. There you cannot distinguish a judge from an 'ardali' by their dress. South Indian ladies too look charming and graceful in their colourful Kanjeevaram and Mysore silk sarees.

6. South Indian cuisine, especially 'dosa', 'idli' and 'vada' are so delicious that now we can enjoy them almost everywhere in India as well as in some foreign countries. The Madras 'idli', which was a favourite of Gandhiji, is served with 'sambhar' and 'coconut chutney'.

A. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (1 x 5 = 5 marks)

Question (i) For what is South India mainly known?

- (a) For tasty food
- (b) For its traditional, music, art, literature
- (c) For scenic beauty
- (d) For its delicate and precise ways

Question (ii) Why is it a treat to watch the speakers?

- (a) Because they use oratorical weapons
- (b) Because they are witnessed in campaigning
- (c) Because they weave their arguments fastly
- (d) Because they argue and complain a lot.

Question (iii) What is M.S. Subbulakshmi considered to be?

- (a) Graceful and enchanting
- (b) Masculine and virile
- (c) Nightingale of the South
- (d) Moon's soft beauty

Question (iv) Which is the South Indian dance form?

- (a) Bharatnatyam
- (b) Kuchipudi
- (c) Kathakali
- (d) All of these

Question (v) Why are South Indian dances special?

- (a) Because Gods come from heaven to see them
- (b) Because there aren't many varieties of dance
- (c) Because they are pure as well as sensuous

(d) Because they make an assault on heaven

B. Answer the following questions briefly. (1 × 7 = 7 marks)

Question (i)How does the breeze on Marina Beach affect the author?

Question (ii)How do we know that music is very important for the people of South India?

Question (iii)What is the common connection between language, music and dance of South India?

Question (iv)What makes Carnatic music charming?

Question (v)What is Kalakshetra renowned for?

Question (vi)Find a word from the passage (para-2) which means 'confident, comfortable and polite in social situations'.

Question (vii)Find a word from the passage (para-3) which means 'having a pleasant and flowing sound'.

Que. 3) M/s Shyam Lai & Sons are opening a new general store 'Galaxy Novelties' in Geetanjali Enclave, Dwarika, Delhi. The inauguration ceremony is fixed for Sunday, the 19th of October 20XX at 11 a.m. Prepare a draft of formal invitation letter for the purpose.

Que. 4) You are Leena Sen. The wedding of your elder sister Reena Sen is going to be held on the 15th May, 20XX at Hotel Lake View, Udaipur. Write out an informal invitation to your friend Vinnie requesting her to attend the function.

Que. 5) Draft an application for the post of an accountant in Pioneers (Pvt.) Ltd. Co. Hyderabad in response to their advertisement that appeared in The Times of India dated 1st August, 20XX. Prepare a biodata to be enclosed. You are Nipun/Aparna.

Que. 6) MMD School, Nashik, recently organized a science symposium on the topic: 'Effect of pollution on quality of life'. You are Amit/Amita Raazdan, editor of the school magazine. Write a report on the event for your school magazine. (120 – 150 words)

Que. 7) How did the ironmaster react on seeing the stranger lying close to the furnace? (All India 2012)

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Que. 8) Why did the peddler derive pleasure from his idea of the world as a rattrap?

Que. 9) What were the terms of the indigo contract between the British landlords and the Indian peasants? (All India 2015)

Que. 10) How was the Champaran incident a turning point in Gandhiji's life? (Comptt. All India 2010)

Que. 11) Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

"Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o'er-darkened ways
Made for our searching: yes in spite of all,
Some shape of beauty moves away the pall
From our dark spirits."

(a) Name the poem and the poet.

(b) Why are we despondent?

- (c) What removes “the pall from our dark spirits”?
(d) Explain, “the inhuman dearth of noble natures.”
(d) What removes the pall from our dark spirits?

Que. 12)Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (Delhi 2000)

Therefore, on every morrow, are we wreathing
A flowery band to bind us to the earth,
Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth
Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,
Of all the unhealthy and o’er-darkened ways
Made for our searching:

1. What are the flowery bands that bind us to the earth?
2. What message do the above lines convey?

Que. 13)Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (Delhi 2010)

Aunt Jennifer’s tigers prance across a screen,
Bright topaz denizens of a world of green.
They do not fear the men beneath the tree;
They pace in sleek chivalric certainty.

1. How are aunt Jennifer’s tigers described?
2. Why are they described as denizens of a world of green?
3. Why are they not afraid of the men?

Que. 14)Why did Roger Skunk go to visit the old owl? (Compartments 2014)

Que. 15)Why is an adult’s perspective on life different from that of a child’s? (All India 2010)

Que. 16)What qualities of Mr Lamb attracted Derry to him? (All India 2009)

Que. 17) In what sense is the friendship between Mr Lamb and Derry fruitful?

Que. 18)What clues did the answer sheet of Evans provide to the Governor?

Que. 19)What kind of person was Evans? Why did he want to sit for O-level German examination?

Que. 20)What does Keats consider an endless fountain of immortal drink and why does he call its drink immortal?

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय एस० ई० सी० एल० नौरोजाबाद प्रश्न बैंक कक्षा – 12 विषय-हिन्दी सत्र – 2	
कार्यालयी हिन्दी और रचनात्मक लेखन	20
प्रश्न-1 दिए गए नए और अप्रत्याशित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए। क) मेरा प्रिय टाइम पास ख) झरोखे से बाहर ग) एक कामकाजी औरत की शाम प्रश्न-2 अपने मोहल्ले में वर्षा के कारण उत्पन्न हुए जल भराव की समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिए नगरपालिका अधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए। प्रश्न-3 चुनाव के दिनों में कार्यकर्ता घर, विद्यालयों और सार्वजनिक जगहों आदि पर बेतहाशा पोस्टर लगा जाते हैं। इससे लोगों को होने वाली असुविधा पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए दैनिक लोक वाणी समाचार पत्र के जनमत कॉलम के लिए पत्र लिखिए। प्रश्न-4 कहानी के प्रमुख तत्त्व कौन-कौन से हैं? प्रश्न-5 कहानी का नाट्य रूपान्तरण करते समय किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए ? प्रश्न-6 नाट्य रूपान्तरण करते समय कौन-कौन सी समस्याएँ आती हैं ? प्रश्न-7 संवाद को नाटक का सबसे जरूरी और सशक्त माध्यम क्यों माना जाता है ? प्रश्न-8 नाटक साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं से कैसे अलग होता है ? प्रश्न-9 समाचार के तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालिए। प्रश्न-10 समाचार – लेखन की शैली पर प्रकाश डालिए। प्रश्न-11 समाचार के छह प्रकारों का क्या महत्त्व है ? प्रश्न-12 मुद्रण माध्यमों की किन्हीं 2 विशेषताओं और कमजोरियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। प्रश्न-13 उल्टा पिरामिड शैली के कितने अंग- अवयव होते हैं ? प्रश्न-14 फीचर और आलेख में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। प्रश्न-15 पत्रकार कितने प्रकार के होते हैं ? प्रश्न-16 पत्रकारिता के प्रमुख प्रकार बताइये। प्रश्न-17 वॉचडॉग पत्रकारिता किसे कहते हैं ? प्रश्न-18 पेज थ्री पत्रकारिता किसे कहते हैं ? प्रश्न-19 विशेषीकृत पत्रकारिता के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं ? प्रश्न-20 स्तम्भ लेखन से क्या तात्पर्य है ? प्रश्न-21 पत्रकारिता की भाषा में बीट किसे कहते हैं ? प्रश्न-22 'इन डेपथ रिपोर्ट' क्या है ? प्रश्न-23 पत्रकारीय लेखन एवं सृजनात्मक लेखन में अंतर बताइये। प्रश्न-24 आलेख लिखते समय किन-किन बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए ? प्रश्न-25 संपादन के प्रमुख सिद्धान्त बताइये। अथवा संपादक के प्रमुख बैसाखियाँ बताइये	

पाठ्यपुस्तक आरोह भाग-2	15
प्रश्न-19 कविता के किन उपमानों को देखकर यह कहा जा सकता है कि "उषा" कविता गाँव कि सुबह का गतिशील शब्द-चित्र है ? प्रश्न-20 नई कविता में कोष्ठक ,विराम चिह्नों और पंक्तियों के बीच का स्थान भी कविता को अर्थ देता है । उषा कविता में कोष्ठकों से कविता में विशेष अर्थ पैदा हुआ है –समझाइए प्रश्न-21 कवितावाली के आधार पर पुष्टि कीजिए कि तुलसी को अपने समय की आर्थिक-सामाजिक समस्याओं की जानकारी थी । प्रश्न-22 शोकग्रस्त माहौल में हनुमान के अवतरण को करुण रस के बीच वीर रस का आविर्भाव क्यों कहा गया है ? प्रश्न-23 लक्ष्मण मूर्छा और राम का विलाप कविता के भाषिक सौंदर्य पर टिप्पणी कीजिए । अथवा प्रश्न-24 कविता के भाव-वैशिष्ट्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए । प्रश्न-25 गजल पाठ के आधार पर खुद का पर्दा खोलने का क्या आशय है ? प्रश्न-26 रुबाईया छंद की विशेषता बताइये । प्रश्न-27 पहलवान की ढोलक कहानी में लेखक ने गाँव की किस विभीषिका का वर्णन इस कहानी में किया है ?कैसे प्रश्न-28 कहानी के किस किस मोड़ पर लुट्टन के जीवन में क्या क्या परिवर्तन आए ? प्रश्न-29 'लाहौर अभी भी उनका वतन है और देहली मेरा या मेरा वतन ढाका है' –जैसे उद्गार किस सामाजिक उद्गार का संकेत करते हैं ? प्रश्न-30 नमक की पुड़िया ले जाने के संबंध में सफिया के मन में क्या द्वंद्व था ? प्रश्न-31 जातिप्रथा को श्रम-विभाजन का ही एक रूप न मानने के पीछे अंबेडकर के क्या तर्क हैं ? प्रश्न-32 जातिप्रथा के लेखक के मत से 'दासता' की व्यापक परिभाषा क्या है ? प्रश्न-33 शारीरिक वंश परंपरा और सामाजिक उत्तराधिकार की दृष्टि से मनुष्यों में असमानता संभावित रहने के बावजूद अंबेडकर समता को एक व्यवहार्य सिद्धान्त मानने का आग्रह क्यों करते हैं ? इसके पीछे उनके क्या तर्क हैं?	
अनुपूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक वितान भाग -2	5
प्रश्न-34 क्या सिंधु घाटी की सभ्यता को जल संस्कृति कह सकते हैं ? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिये । प्रश्न- 35 सिंधु सभ्यता साधन सम्पन्न थी पर उसमें भव्यता का आडंबर नहीं था । कैसे ? प्रश्न-36 सिंधु सभ्यता की खूबी उसका सौन्दर्य बोध है, जो राज पोषित या धर्म पोषित न होकर समाज पोषित था" ऐसा क्यों कहा गया है ? प्रश्न-37 सिंधु सभ्यता ताकत से शासित होने की अपेक्षा समझ से अनुशासित सभ्यता थी ,सिद्ध कीजिए। प्रसन्न-38 ऐन की डायरी उसकी निजी भावनात्मक उथल-पुथल का दस्तावेज़ भी है । इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए । प्रश्न-39 डायरी के पन्ने पाठ के आधार पर ऐन के व्यक्तित्व की तीन विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए । प्रश्न-40 ऐन की डायरी को एक महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज़ क्यों माना जाता है ?	

Accountancy

Code No. 055

Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2

CHAPTER: NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANISATION(10 Marks)

Q.1.What do you mean by deficit?

Q.2.Write any two sources of income of not for profit organization.

Q.3.Subscription received during the year ended March 31, 2014 by Green club were as under:

2012-13	5000
2013-14	108000
2014-15	3000

Additional Information:

Total number of members 240

Annual subscription fee 500

Subscription outstanding on April 1, 2013

Show the Amount of subscription in Income and Expenditure A/c.

Q.4.Show the followings in final accounts of not for profit organization.

Match fund	Rs.80000
8% Match fund investment	Rs.80000
Int.on Match fund investment	Rs. 7,000
Match exp.	Rs.77000
Donation for Match fund	Rs.20,000

Q.5.Write any four differences between Income and expenditure A/c and Profit and loss A/c.

Q.6.Calculate the amount of stationery consumed to be shown in Income and Expenditure A/c

	01.04.2020	31.03.2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Stock of stationery	3,600	4,200

Creditors for stationery	1,200	1,500
Advance paid for stationery	1,800	2,100

Payments made for stationery during the year Rs. 21,000

Q.7. Write three differences between Receipt and Payments A/c and Income and Expenditure A/c

Q.8. The following is the Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st Dec. 2021 of Royal Society, Jaipur.

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To Bal. b/d	1600	By Machinery	3000
To Subscription		By 8% Deposits	2000
2013 200		By Furniture	1400
2014 9200	9600	By Salary	1500
2015 200		By Printing and Stationery	820
To Entertainment Receipt	2000	By Entertainment Exp.	1710
To Entrance fees	600	By Sundry Exp.	1520
To Interest on deposit	80	By Bal. c/d	2050
To sale of old chairs	120		
(book value 0)			

You are required to prepare Income and Expenditure account for the year.

CHAPTER: RETIREMENT AND DEATH OF A PARTNER (12 Marks)

Q.1. At the time of retirement of a partner, profit on revaluation will be credited to Marks the capital account of:

- Retiring partner
- All partner in old profit sharing ratio
- Remaining partner in their old profit sharing ratio
- Remaining partner in their new profit sharing ratio

Q.2. X, Y and Z were partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. Y retires and surrenders 1/9th of his share in favour of X and the remaining in favour of Z. **calculate new profit sharing ratio and gaining ratio.**

Q.3. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio 6:4:5. Their capitals were A- 100,000. B- 80,000 and C- 60,000. On 1st April 2009, B retired from the firm and the new profit sharing ratio between A and C was decided as 11: 4. On B retirement the goodwill of the firm was valued at 1,80,000. **Showing your calculations clearly pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on B retirement.**

.Q.4. A,B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio 6:4:5. Their capitals were A- 1,00,000. B- 80,000 and C- 60,000. On 1st april 2009, B retired from the firm and the new profit sharing ratio between A and C was decided as 11: 4 On B retirement the goodwill of the firm was valued at 1,80,000. Showing your calculations clearly pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on B retirement.

Q.5.X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. X retires from the firm on 1st April 2015. On the date of Z's retirement, following balances appeared in the books of the firm:

General Reserve Rs.90000. Profit and loss Account (Dr) Rs.15000; Workmen compensation Reserve Rs.12,000 which was no more required.

Pass journal Entries for the adjustment of these items on Z's retirement and also mention one value associated with maintaining workmen compensation reserve.

Q.6.X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31-03-2021 the Balance Sheet of the firm stood as under :

Balance Sheet

(As on March 31, 2021)

Liabilities	Amount(Rs.)	Assets	Amount(Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	26,500	Bank	10,000
Employees' Provident Fund	3,500	Debtors	65,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve	15,000	Stock	55,000
X's Capital		Fixed Assets	1,25,000
Y's Capital	1,10,000		
Z's Capital	56,000		
	44,000		
	2,55,000		2,55,000

Additional informations :-

(i) B retires on the same day. The goodwill be valued at Rs.75000.

(ii) The fixed assets be appreciated by 20%; that stock be reduced to Rs.50000.

Give the necessary Ledger accounts and balance sheet of the firm after B's retirement.

Q.7.A, B and C are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio 5:3:2. B met with an accident and died and his share was taken by A and C equally.

Q.8.X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2:1. The firm closes its books on 31st of March every year. B died in 30th June 2007. On B's death the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 60,000. On B's death his share in the profits of the firm till the date of his death was to be

Calculated on the basis of previous years; profit which was 1,50,000. Calculate B's share in the profit of the firm.

Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill and B's share of profit at the time of his death.

CHAPTER: DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRM (6 Marks)

Q.1. Give a **difference** between the following:

- 1) Reconstitution of the firm and dissolution of the firm
- 2) Dissolution of the partnership and dissolution of partnership firm.
- 3) Firms debts and private debts
- 4) Realization account and revaluation account

Q.2. Give **necessary journal entries** in each of the following alternative cases:

- 1) Expenses of realization amounted to Rs. 7,400.
- 2) Expenses of realization amounted to Rs. 7,400 were paid by Ravi a partner.
- 3) Expenses of realization were to be borne by Deepak, a partner, for which he was allowed a commission of 2% on net cash realized from dissolution. The net cash realized was Rs. 1,00,000 and actual realization expenses were Rs. 7,400.
- 4) Expenses of realization amounted to Rs. 7,400 were to be borne by Mohan a partner who used firm's cash for paying these expenses.

Q.3. Following is the Balance Sheet of Ramesh and Suresh as at 31st March 2021:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry creditors	20,000	Land and building	40,000
Bills payable	40,000	Furniture and fittings	28,000
Capital a/c		Truck	20,000
Ramesh	30,000	Stock	10,000
Suresh	30,000	Debtors	12,000
		Cash	10,000
	<u>1,20,000</u>		<u>1,20,000</u>

Prepare realization a/c of the partners with the following additional information.

- 1) On the above date Ramesh took over the creditors and Suresh took over the bills payable.

2) Assets realized as debtors Rs.9,000; furniture Rs.21,000; truck Rs. 32,000; stock Rs. 6,000 and land and building Rs.60,000

3) Expenses of realization paid by Ramesh were Rs. 1,200.

CHAPTER: ISSUE OF DEBENTURES(6 Marks)

Q.1.What is meant by shares issued for consideration other than cash?

Q.2. Give the meaning of 'Issue of Debentures as a collateral security'.

Q.3.Pass the necessary Journal entry when 10,000 debentures of Rs.100 each are issued as collateral security against a Bank loan of Rs.8,00,000.

Q.4.Vimal ltd. Purchase Machinery of 9,90,000 from Kamal Ltd. .The payment to Kamal Ltd.was made by issuing Debentures of Rs.100 each.Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Vimal Ltd. For purchase of machinery and issue of 8% Debentures when

- a) Issue of Debentures are at par.
- b) Issue of Debentures were issued at 25% prem.

Q.5.Marinal Ltd. Purchased a business from Kunal Ltd. For a sum of Rs. 44,00,000 by issuing 40,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10%. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following: Plant and Machinery Rs. 14,00,000 , Debtors Rs. 5,00,000, Inventory Rs. 10,00,000, Building Rs. 23,00,000, and creditors Rs. 5,00,000.

Pass necessary J.E, in the books of Mrinal Ltd. For the above transactions

Q.6.Sumedha Ltd. purchased Machinery from Hira Ltd. for Rs.8,40,000 . Sumedha Ltd. issued 9% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 20%. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of Sumedha Ltd.

Q.7.X Ltd. obtained a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 from IDBI Bank. The company issued 5000, 9% Debentures of Rs. 100 each as a collateral security for the same. Show how these items will be presented in the Balance Sheet of the company.

Q.8.) Pass Journal Entries to record the Issue of Debentures

I) 5000 15% debenture of Rs.100 each issued at Discount of 5% and redeemable at premium at 5% after 5 years.

II) 10000 15% debenture of Rs.100 each issued at a premium of 10% and redeemable at par after 6 years.

Q.9.Raghav Limited purchased a running business from Krishna traders for a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 payable Rs. 3,00,000 by cheque and for the balance issued 9% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par.

The assets and liabilities consisted of the following:

Plant and Machinery	4, 00,000
Building	6, 00,000
Stock	5, 00,000
Debtors	3, 00,000
Creditors	2, 00,000

Record necessary journal entries in the books of Raghav Limited.

CHAPTER: CASH FLOW STATEMENT (AS3) (8 Marks)

Q.1.Preparation of cash flow statement is guided by which Accounting Standard?

Q.2.State any two objectives of preparing of cash flow statement.

Q.3.List any two activities resulting inflow of investing activities in a cash flow statement.

Q.4.Identify activities as **operating/investing/financing/cash and cash equivalent** in each of the following

1) Interest received on loans granted by financial company

2) Payment of dividend on equity shares

3) Rent received on building

4) Bank overdraft

Q.5.State whether following activities will result into **inflow/outflow/no flow of cash**

1) Purchase of goods on credit

2) Sale proceed of building

3) Proposed dividend

4) Purchase of fixed assets at 10% less cost price

Q.6.Calculate cash flow from operating activities

particulars	2020(Rs.)	2021(Rs.)
Debtors	42,000	46,000
Prepaid expenses	2,000	2,700
Accrued income	1,500	1,200
Bills receivables	14,000	12,000
Income received in advance	800	1,000
Bills payable	13,000	11,000
Creditors	26,000	28,000
Outstanding expenses	8,000	6,000

Profit earned during 2020 amounted Rs.1,00,000 after taking into account the following adjustments:

1) Profit on sale of investment is Rs. 2,000

2) Loss on sale of machine Rs. 900

3) Goodwill amortized Rs. 3,000

4) Depreciation charged 2,900

CHAPTER: COMPARATIVE AND COMMON SIZE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (4Marks)

Q.1. Prepare **Comparative Size** income statement from the following information for the year's ended March 31, 2020 and 2021.

Particulars	2020(Rs.)	2021(Rs.)
1.Revenue from operation	8,00,000	10,00,000
2.Cost of material consumed	60% of Revenue from operation	60% of Revenue from operation
3.Indirect Expenses	10% of Gross profit	10% of Gross Profit
4.Income Tax rate	50%	60%

Q.2. Prepare **Common Size** income statement from the following information for the year's ended March 31, 2020 and 2021.

Particulars	2020 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)
1.Revenue from operation	6,00,000	8,00,000
2.Cost of material consumed	50% of Revenue from operation	50% of Revenue from operation
3.Indirect Expenses	10% of Gross profit	10% of Gross Profit
4.Income Tax rate	50%	50%

Business Studies

Code No. 054

Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2

CHAPTER: STAFFING

Q.1. “Staffing is an important function of management in all organization.” Why. Explain any four reasons.

Q.2. Himesh is working as a supervisor in a company. Due to his hard work, he is promoted to the post of Production Manager. Now, the post of supervisor is vacant and no one can be transferred or promoted to this post. Name the source of recruitment the company will use to fill up this post. State any three advantages of using this source of recruitment.

Q.3. You are the Personnel Manager of Kapila & Company Ltd. You have been directed by the Directors of the company to select a Chartered Accountant for the company. Explain the selection procedure you will follow for the same.

Q.4. A newly appointed Personnel Manager is of the view that there is no need for training the workers. Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Q.5. ‘External source of recruitment are better than internal source of recruitment.’ Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons in support of your answer.

Q.6. Why is it said that recruitment is a positive step in the process of staffing?

Q.7. Manu, a Chief Manager in a company using highly sophisticated machines and equipment, wants that every employee should be fully trained before using the machines and equipment. Suggest and describe the best method of training that Manu can use for training of the employees.

Q.8. Mr. Sanjeev is working as a personnel Manager in a company of Delhi. Although he is not well educated, he is an experience person. Before this, he has worked on this post in three large companies. His intention is always in promoting an efficient employee to a higher post and in demoting inefficient one to a lower vacant post.

State on what source of recruitment is Mr. Rajeev concentrating. What are the benefits of which the company is depriving itself by using sources?

Q.9.Sahil, the Director of a garments company, is planning to manufacture bags for the utilization of waste materials of one of his garment's units. He decided that the manufacturing unit will be set up in a rural area of Odisha where people have very less job opportunities and labour is available at very low rate. He also thought of giving equal opportunities to men and women.

(i)Identify and state the next two steps that Sahil has to follow in the staffing process after selecting the above heads.

(ii)Also, identify two values which Sahil wants to communicate to the society by setting up this manufacturing unit.

Q.10. Explain the process of staffing and selection both.

CHAPTER : DIRECTING

Q.1.Which function of management is known as management – in – action.

Q.2.Ramesh, a supervisor in a factory always expects that his subordinates should obey him. He is not preparing to listen to any suggestion made by workers. Do you think this quality of Ramesh will help him to become a good leader? Why?

Q.3.What is mean by motivation? Briefly explain the needs which management may fulfil for motivating employees.

Q.4.One of the employees of “Hindustan agriculture limited” receive an order from the departmental manager and passes it on to the Non-managerial Members. Because actual work in the organization is done by the Non-managerial Members, therefore even a little carelessness in delivering the message can lead to heavy loss. This employee performs the role of the human relation special also.

Identify the designation of the employee describe above.

Q.5.Explain the “monetary” and “non – monetary” incentives of motivation.

Q.6.Maslow's Need hierarchy is considered fundamental of understanding of motivation. Explain the role of Need hierarchy in motivation.

Q.7.Enumerate any two importance of directing as a function of management.

Q.8.Rumours and distortion take place in which type of communication?

Q.9.Mr. Deepak Verma after completing his studies in MBA was appointed in the research and development department of “ABC flour mills PVT. Ltd” Soon after his appointment, the company placed a problem before him. The company said that most of its employees did not appear to be happy, and he should do research on his problem and give his suggestion to them. Mr. Verma interacted with hundreds of employees of the company and tried to know their expectations from the company. About 22% of people told him that they were with happy with the company. The remaining 78 % of people stated different reasons for their not being happy. About 80% out of them told that they were never consulted regarding any of the decisions of the company; every decision was imposed upon them. After doing complete analysis, Mr. Verma told the company that the people who were working as Managers would have change their leadership style.

On the basis of paragraph given above identify the leadership style often use in the company, and states its meaning.

Q.10.The managing director of ABC Ltd. held a meeting of the departmental managers. It was attended by the five departmental managers. In the meeting the managing director said that besides doing their current work efficiently, he had also to make it capable of shouldering more responsibility in future. For the realization of the objective, he invited the suggestion of all of them. He said that on the basis of suggestion of all of them the decision to do so would be taken. The managing director prepared a plan on the basis of suggestion received. Out of the five managers three of them carried out the plan but two of them did not care for it.

- (a) Identify the factor of staffing described in the paragraph above.
- (b) Two of the managers did not carry out the plan. ON the basis of this fact, can we take it that the communication process has been incomplete? Explain.
- (c) What leadership style is being referred to here?

CHAPTER: CONTROLLING

Q.1.Name the function of management which compares the standard performance with actual performance

Q.2.Name the two functions of management which are inter dependent and interrelated

Q.3.On coming to know the negative deviations fines are imposed on employees. Which value is being violated here?

Q.4.You are a management expert. you have been asked by a business firm to make its managers understand the importance of controlling function of management. how will you explain this to the manager?

Q.5.State the steps involved in controlling process.

Q.6.Planning and controlling are two inseparable twins of management?

CHAPTER: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Q.1.What is financial management?

Q.2.What are the main objectives and role of financial management?

Q.3.“lotus fools ltd.” Is a multinational company. Mr. Raghav is its finance manager. He is making efforts to increase the market value of capital invested by the equity shareholders. He had already read in 10+2 Business Studies text books that it could be possible only when market price of share increases. And the market price of the share could increase only when he takes optimum investment decision, optimum financing decision and optimum dividend decision. He did the same and achieve success.

Which objective of financial management has been referred to in the above paragraph?

Q.4.Explain any five importance of financial management.

Q.5.Name the decisions taken by the financial manager.

Q.6.A decision is taken to raise money for long term capital needs of the business from certain sources. What is this decision called?

Q.7.Explain any six factors affecting the capital structure of a company.

Q.8.What is meant by financial planning? Explain any four points which highlight its importance.

Q.9.Explain any six factors affecting the requirement of working capital.

Q.10. Explain any six factors affecting the requirement of fixed capital.

CHAPTER: FINANCIAL MARKET

Q.1.What is meant by Financial Markets?

Q.2.Give the meaning of Money Market.

Q.3. It is a market for short – term funds which deals in monetary assets whose period of maturity is upto one year. Name it

Q.4. It is basically an instrument of short-term borrowings by the Government of India maturing in less than one year. Name this money market instrument.

Q.5. Briefly explain the concept of “Commercial Bill”?

Q.6. “Financial Market plays an important role in the allocation of scarce resources in an economy by performing various functions”. Explain any three functions of financial market.

Q.7. What is meant by Capital Markets?

Q.8. Distinguish between ‘Primary Market’ and ‘Secondary Market’ on any four bases of it.

Q.9. Explain the methods of floatation of new issue in the ‘Primary Market’.

Q.10. Distinguish between ‘Capital Market’ and ‘Money Market’ on any four bases of it.

Q.11. Explain the trading procedure of securities in the stock exchange?

Q.12. Explain the different functions of SEBI.

CHAPTER: CONSUMER PROTECTION

Q.1.Mr. Deepak purchased a new Motor bike for Rs. 80,000 and his friend Mr S purchased a new motor car for Rs. 22, 00,000. After a few days it was found

that Motorbike and car, both were defective. They were thinking to whom they should complain about it.

You suggest to both them solution to their problem.

Q.2.State the remedies available to a Consumer under the Consumer Protection Act 1986.

Q.3.Mr. Soni a consumer purchased medicines without the noticing the date of expiry. He also did not obtain the cash memo. Do you think he will be able to protect himself by the loss caused due to expired medicine? Give reason in support of your answer.

Q.4. Explain the consumer protection?

Q.5. Manisha purchased new motor car for Rs. 15, 00,000. Immediately after the purchase she notices, some defect in its engine. Soon they contacted the dealer. But the dealer paid no need to her complaint. Then she filed her complaint with the District Forum. She was not satisfied with the decision of the District Forum. She filed an appeal against the district forum in the State Commission. She was not satisfied even with the decision of State Commission. Now she challenged the decision of State commission before National Commission. Manisha was not satisfied with the decision of the National commission also.

Tell whether Manisha can file appeal in the Supreme Court. Clarify your answer.

Q.6. Give any five points; explain the importance of Consumer Protection Act 1986 in India.

Q.7. National Commission redresses the grievance of what amount?

Q.8. Explain in brief any four rights of consumers as provided under the Consumer Protection Act 1986

Q.9. State the responsibilities of consumers to safeguard their interest.

Q.10. Rajni is the commerce student of class XII. She listened attentively and understood the lecture on consumer protection Act delivered by the teacher. Her teacher remarked that currently consumer enjoys several Rights. In case goods purchased by him/her cause harm to his/her health and property there is a

provision for compensating him/her. Besides, this Act has also some expectations from the consumers. That during the course of his/her purchases he/she should keep certain things in mind. Briefly provisions of the Act can protect the consumer only when he/she has complied with certain fundamental things.

The very next day of this lesson Rajni purchased an ISI marked heater from Bharti Electronics. She made cash payment but failed to get cash memo, While making use of the heater she observed that it was not working properly. She contacted the shopkeepers immediately and told him her problem. Shopkeeper paid no heed to her complaint rather he remarked that the good in question was not brought from his shop.

(a) Identify and explain the Right and the Responsibility of the consumer as referred to in the above paragraph.

(b) In addition to the Right and the Responsibility of the consumer identified in the point (a) write one more Right and one more responsibility.

Can Rajni lodge a complaint against the shopkeeper?

Economics

Code No. 030

QUESTION BANK Class XII (2021-22) TERM 2

QUESTIONS BANK OF PART –A INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS

1. INTRODUCTION

Q1. Give the meaning of capital goods.

Q2. Give two examples of intermediate goods.

Q3. Giving reasons, classify the following into intermediate products and final products

(i) Furniture purchased by a school.

(ii) Chalks, dusters, etc. purchased by school.

2. Investment, Stock, Flows and Circular Flow of Income

Q1. Explain the circular flow of income.

Q2. Give reasons and categorize the following into stock and flow.

(i) Capital

(ii) Saving

(iii) Gross Domestic Product

(iv) Wealth

3. National Income and its Related Concepts

Q1. Explain how 'distribution of Gross Domestic Product' is a limitation in taking Gross Domestic Product as an index of welfare.

Q2. Give the meaning of factor income to abroad and factor income from abroad. Also give an example of each.

Q3. Distinguish between Real Gross Domestic Product and Nominal Gross Domestic Product. Which of these is a better index of welfare of the people and why?

(All India 2013)

or

Distinguish between Real and Nominal Gross Domestic Product.

4. Methods of Calculating National Income.

Q1 - Calculate National Income :NNP at FC

ITEMS	(IN CRORE)
CORPORATION TAX	100
PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	900
PERSONAL INCOME TAX	120
GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	200
UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS	50
CHANGE IN STOCKS	-(20)
NET DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	120
NET IMPORTS	10
NET INDIRECT TAX	150
NET FACTOR INCOME FROM ABROAD	-(10)
PRIVATE INCOME	1000

FOR MORE NUMERICALSQUESTIONS PLEASE SEE IN TEXTBOOKS.

5. Aggregate Demand and Supply and Their Components

Q1. Give the meaning of Aggregate Demand.

Q2. Give the meaning of autonomous consumption.

Q3. Give the meaning of Marginal Propensity to Save

Q4. If Marginal Propensity to Save is 3r what is the value of Marginal Propensity to Consume?

Q5. If the value of Average Propensity to Consume is 1.5, what will be the value of Average Propensity to Save?

Q6. Find consumption expenditure from the following

Autonomous Consumption =Rs. 100

Marginal Propensity to Consume =0. 70

National Income = Rs. 1000 (Delhi 2012)

Q7. Explain the relationship between Average Propensity to Consume and Average Propensity to Save. Which of these can have a negative value and when?

Short- run Equilibrium Output

Q1. What is ex-ante Aggregate Demand?

Q2. When will there be equilibrium level of National Income?

Q3. Explain the relationship between investment multiplier and Marginal Propensity to Consume.

Q4. Find the value of multiplier given (i) Marginal Propensity to Consume = 1 and (ii) Marginal Propensity to Save = 1

Q5. Giving reasons, state whether the following statements are true or false.

(i) Average Propensity to Save is always greater than 0.

(ii) Value of investment multiplier varies between zero and infinity.

Q6. If Marginal Propensity to Save is 0.2, how much new investment is required to National Income rise by RS. 600 crore? Calculate.

Q7. When is an economy in equilibrium? Explain with the help of saving and investment function. Also, explain the changes that take place in an economy when the economy is not in equilibrium. Use diagram.

Q8. In an economy 75% of the increase in income is spent on consumption. Investment is increased by 11000. Calculate.

Problems of Deficient and Excess Demand

Q1. Explain the distinction between voluntary and involuntary unemployment. (All India 2011)
or

Distinguish between voluntary unemployment and involuntary unemployment.

Q2. Explain the problem of deficient demand in an economy. State two measures to solve it.

Q3. Distinguish between inflationary gap and deflationary gap.

Q4. Explain the concept of excess demand in macroeconomics. Also, explain the role of open market operation in correcting it.

Q5. Explain the meaning of under employment equilibrium. Explain two measures by which full employment equilibrium can be reached.

Q6. Explain the concept of inflationary gap. Also, explain the role of legal reserves in reducing it. (All India 2011,2010)

PART –B INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Employment: Growth, Informalisation and Other Issues Important Questions

Q1.Suggest one way to resolve the problem of underemployment in rural areas.

Q2. State the objective of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

Q3. Why are women employed in low paid work?

Q4. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.

Q5. Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Q6. What is unemployment? What are the most common types of unemployment found in India?

Q7. Explain the various self-employment and wage generation programmes initiated by the government to solve the problem of unemployment.

Q8. Population of India is increasing at a much faster rate as compared to employment opportunities. Give some suggestions to rectify the situation.

Infrastructure Important Questions

Q1.Explain the significance of social infrastructure.

Q2. Why is it important to have strong infrastructure?

Q3. How is the national income of a country related to the level of infrastructural development? Explain.

Q4. Which sources of energy are encouraged by India's energy policy? Why?

Q5. Solar energy, wind power and power produced from tides are going to be future sources of energy. What are their comparative merits and demerits?

Q6. Why is India's dependence import of crude and petroleum products increasing rapidly?

Environment and Sustainable Development Important Questions

Q1.Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources. Also explain How do animals help in bio-pest control?

Q2. State some long-term impacts of global warming.

Q3. Suggest some measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Q4. Differentiate between economic development and sustainable development.

Comparative Development Experiences of India and its Neighbours Important Questions

Q1.Mention some examples of regional and economic groupings.

Q2. Describe the path of developmental initiatives taken by Pakistan for its economic development.

Q3. Mention the salient demographic indicators of China, Pakistan and India.

Q4. Compare and contrast India and China's sectoral contribution towards GDP. What does it indicate?

Q5. Compare and contrast the development of India, China and Pakistan with respect to some salient human development indicators.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

TERM-2

CLASS 12

SESSION 2021-22

Shorts Answer Questions-

- 1- What is obesity? How can we know if we are obese?
- 2- Explain Bhujangasana and its procedure.
- 3- Discuss the procedure of Gomukhasana.
- 4- Explain Pawanmuktasana.
- 5- What is the role of Sukhasana in modern life?
- 6- Explain the types of disabilities.
- 7- Explain Sensory Processing Disorder.
- 8- Discuss the causes of ODD.
- 9- Discuss the role of genetics in ADHD.
- 10- Define in brief a disorder and its symptoms.
- 11- Write a short note on vital capacity.
- 12- Elaborate the effect of aging on bone density.
- 13- Discuss any three physiological factors determining flexibility.
- 14- What changes take place in cardiovascular system by doing regular exercise?
- 15- Explain the management of fracture?
- 16- Classify sports injuries with their causes.
- 17- What is laceration and how do you treat it?
- 18- What is greenstick fracture? How do you manage it?
- 19- What measures are taken for first aid on the sports field?
- 20- What is the big five theory? Explain in brief.
- 21- What are the dimensions of personality?
- 22- What is emotional stability?
- 23- How does regular exercise improve mood?
- 24- What are the typical characteristics of introvert?
- 25- Discuss the types of strength.
- 26- State any one method to develop speed.
- 27- Explain short-term and long-term endurance.
- 28- What is circuit training? Mention its advantages.
- 29- Discuss the dynamic flexibility. How can develop flexibility.
- 30- What is isometric exercise and what is its focus?

Long Answer Questions-

- 1- What is lifestyle disease? How can we prevent them?
- 2- What do you mean by asthma? Explain the procedure, benefits and contradictions of Chakrasana.
- 3- What is hypertension? Discuss the benefits and contradictions of Vajrasana and Ardha Chakrasana.
- 4- Discuss the health benefits of yoga for obesity and explain any one asana in detail.
- 5- Back pain is an impediment. Explain how yoga can help and describe any one asana in detail to get rid of backache.
- 6- How can we make physical activities accessible to special need children?
- 7- What is obsessive compulsive disorder? Explain its causes in detail.
- 8- Discuss in detail the causes of disabilities and their prevention.
- 9- What is the advantage of physical activities for special needs children?
- 10- Disability etiquette is necessary in modern world. Explain.
- 11- What is the effect of regular exercise on the respiratory system?
- 12- Elucidate any five physiological changes due to aging/

- 13- Enumerate any five effects of exercise on muscular system.
- 14- Define sports injuries. Classify and write about prevention of sports injuries.
- 15- Define and discuss the management of transverse, oblique and impacted fracture.
- 16- What are joint injuries? Discuss the measures we can take to prevent them.
- 17- What is the RICE concept in sports medicine?
- 18- Explain the term “stress”. How can it be managed?
- 19- Define personality. Explain its type in detail.
- 20- Explain the structure of personality. Describe the role of sports in developing personality.
- 21- Define motivation. Elucidate any five techniques of motivation.
- 22- How many types of aggression in sports exist? Describe any one of them.
- 23- Describe the personality division by Carl Jung and briefly explain any two.
- 24- Define endurance and discuss any two methods to increase endurance.
- 25- Discuss coordinative abilities in detail.
- 26- Describe pace races. Why they are important?
- 27- How can improve coordinative abilities?
- 28- What is fartlek training and what are its disadvantages?
- 29- What is explosive strength? In what sports is it important and why?
- 30- How is muscles strength measured? Explain in detail with specific mention of its units.

TERM II
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2021-22)
ENGLISH – CORE
CLASS-XII

Time allowed: 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. The Question Paper contains THREE sections-READING, WRITING and LITERATURE.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

	SECTION A – READING (14 marks)	Marks
1.	Read the passage given below. I saw ‘<i>Jaws</i>’, the popular shark movie, the summer it came out, in 1975 and became paranoid about sharks. Though I kept swimming after <i>Jaws</i>, it was always with the vague fear that a shark’s teeth could tug on my leg at any moment. Never mind that there’d been only two shark bites since 1900 on the Connecticut coast, where I lived. So, when I got this assignment for the <i>National Geographic</i> magazine, I decided to accept and do what I’d never wanted to do: swim with the sharks. I had to go to a place in the Bahamas known as Tiger Beach and dive with tiger sharks, the species responsible for more recorded attacks on humans than any shark except the great white. It was to be my first dive after getting certified—which meant it would be my first dive anywhere other than a swimming pool or a quarry—and without a diver’s cage. Most people who got wind of this plan thought I was either very brave or very stupid. But I just wanted to puncture an illusion. The people who know sharks intimately tend to be the least afraid of them, and no one gets closer to sharks than divers. The divers who run operations at Tiger Beach speak lovingly of the tiger sharks the way people talk about their children or their pets. In their eyes, these sharks aren’t man-eaters any more than dogs are. The business of puncturing illusions is never just black and white. My fellow divers had hundreds of dives under their belt and on the two-hour boat ride to the site in the morning of our first dive, they kept saying things like, “Seriously, I really can’t believe this is your first dive.” All this was okay with me until I reached the bottom and immediately had to fend off the first tiger shark, I had ever laid eyes on. However, when I watched the other divers feeding them fish and steering them gently, it became easy to see the sharks in a very benign light. I think it would be unfair not to mention that though tiger sharks are apex predators. They act as a crucial balancing force in ocean ecosystems, constraining the numbers of animals like sea turtles and limit	

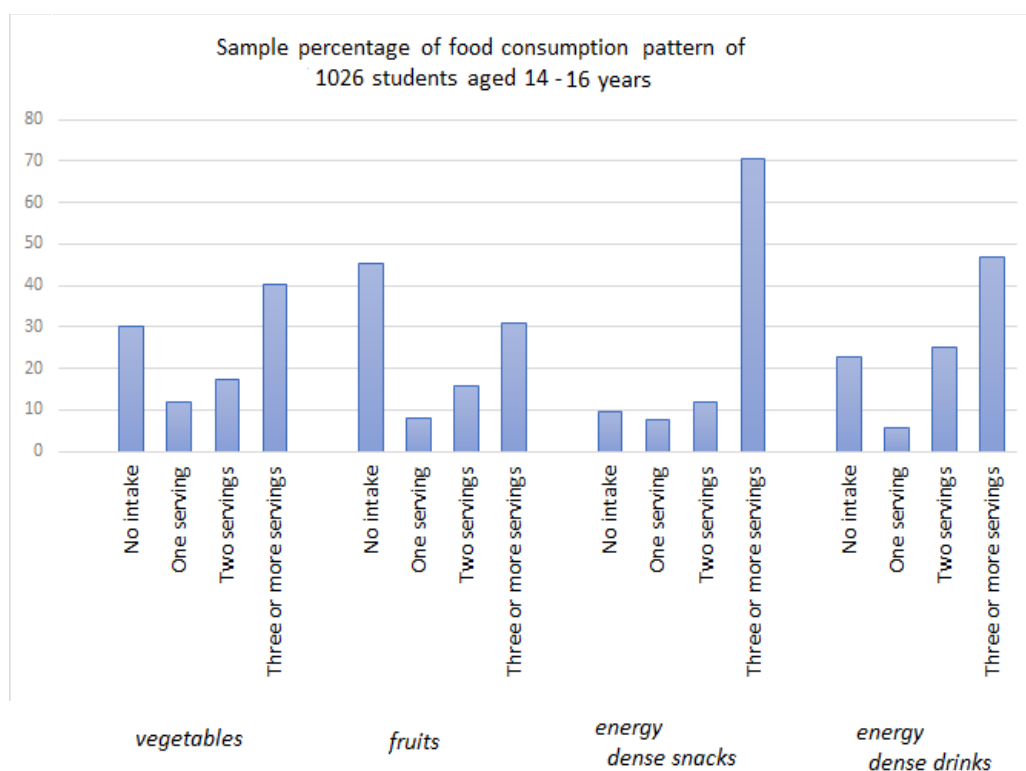
	their behaviour by preventing them from overgrazing the sea grass beds. Furthermore, tiger sharks love warm water, they eat almost anything, have a huge litter and are the hardiest shark species. If the planet and its oceans continue to warm, some species will be winners and others will be losers, and tiger sharks are likely to be winners. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer <u>ANY EIGHT</u> questions from the nine given below.	1*8
i.	Cite a point in evidence, from the text, to suggest that the writer's post- <i>Jaws</i> fear was not justified.	1
ii.	State any one trait of the writer that is evident from lines 5-10 and provide a reason for your choice.	1
iii.	People thought the writer was 'either brave or very stupid'. Why did some people think that he was 'very stupid'?	1
iv.	Why does the writer say that people who know sharks intimately tend to be least afraid of them?	1
v.	Rewrite the given sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with another one, from lines 10 – 20. <i>Some academicians think that reward, as a form of discipline, is a simple <u>right or wrong</u> issue.</i>	1
vi.	What does the use of the phrase 'benign light' suggest in the context of the writer's viewpoint about the tiger sharks?	1
vii.	Select a suitable phrase from lines 15-25 to complete the following sentence appropriately. <i>I agree the team will find this experience tough, but competing will be easier next time after they get this tournament _____.</i>	1
viii.	Apex predators serve to keep prey numbers in check. How can we say that tiger sharks are apex predators?	1
ix.	Analyse why having a large litter is one of the features that empowers tiger sharks to emerge winners if global warming persists.	1
2.	Read the passage given below. Changing food preferences have brought about rapid changes in the structure of the Indian diet. The rapid proliferation of multinational fast-food companies and the influence of Western culture have replaced traditional home-cooked meals with ready-to-eat, processed foods thus 5 increasing the risk of chronic diseases in urban Indians. Therefore, nurturing	6

healthy eating habits among Indians from an early age would help to reduce health risks.

To date, little is known about the quality and quantity of foods and beverages consumed by urban Indian adolescents. This lack of evidence is a significant barrier to the development of effective nutrition promotion and disease prevention measures.

Therefore, a self-administered, semi-quantitative, 59-item meal-based food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) was developed to assess the dietary intake of adolescents. A total of 1026 students (aged 14–16 years) attending private, English-speaking schools in Kolkata completed the survey.

A sample percentage of the food consumption pattern is displayed (Fig. 1)



The survey results report poor food consumption patterns and highlights the need to design healthy eating initiatives. Interestingly, while there were no gender differences in the consumption of legumes and fried snacks, the survey found more females consumed cereals, vegetables and fruits than their male counterparts.

In conclusion, the report suggested that schools ought to incorporate food literacy concepts into their curriculum as they have the potential of increasing the fruit and vegetable intake in teenagers. Additionally, healthy school canteen policies with improved availability, accessibility, variety and affordability of healthy food choices would support the consumption of nutritious food in students.

	Adapted from: https://nutritionj.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12937-017-0272-3	
	Based on your understanding of the passage, answer <u>ANY SIX</u> out of the seven questions given below. i. What does the researcher mean by ‘changing food preferences’? ii. Why was this survey on the food consumption of adolescents undertaken? iii. With reference to fig.1, write one conclusion about students' consumption of energy-dense drinks. FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES What do you understand by the term <i>food frequency</i>, as stated in lines 12-13? iv. What can be concluded by the ‘no intake’ data of fruit consumption versus energy dense snacks, with reference to fig.1? FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES Comment on the significance of incorporating food literacy concepts into student curriculum. v. There were no gender differences observed in the consumption of healthy foods, according to the survey. Substantiate. vi. Why is ‘affordability’ recommended as a significant feature of a school canteen policy? vii. Identify a word from lines 9 - 18 indicating that the questionnaire was specifically designed to be completed by a respondent without the intervention of the researcher collecting the data.	1*6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	SECTION B – WRITING	8
3.	You are Natasha, residing in Pune. Your cousin, from the same city is hosting your grandmother’s eightieth birth anniversary and has extended an invite to you. He has also requested your assistance for arrangements needed. Draft a reply of acceptance, in not more than 50 words.	3
4.	Attempt <u>ANY ONE</u> from A and B given below.	5
A.	You are Shantanu, residing at Ghar B-94, Balimela Road, Malkangiri. You come across the following classified advertisement in a local daily. Write a letter, in about 120-150 words, applying for the position of a volunteer for the <i>Each One Teach One</i> campaign.	

	SITUATION VACANT WANTED committed volunteers, aged 18 years and above, to teach underprivileged children, for one hour a week, in the district of Malkangiri. Ability to speak, read and write Odiya fluently, important. Experience not necessary. All volunteers to receive training. Contact Nethra N, Coordinator (<i>Each One Teach One</i>), 4Literacy, Ambaguda, Malkangiri, Odisha -764045 OR B. The efforts of 400 volunteers working with the NGO, 4Literacy, in the district of Malkangiri, Odisha, was lauded by the District Collector, Shri V. Singh (IAS). As a staff reporter of 'The Odisha Bhaskar', write a report about this in 120-150 words covering all the details of the event, such as training, teaching and infrastructure involved in the 'Each One Teach One' campaign, initiated by the district administration in association with the NGO.	
	SECTION C - LITERATURE	18
5.	Attempt ANY FIVE of the six questions given below, within 40 words each. i. A mistaken identity led to a discovery of a new one for the rattrap peddler. How did this impact him? ii. As the host of a talk show, introduce Rajkumar Shukla to the audience by stating any two of his defining qualities. You may begin your answer like this: <i>Meet Rajkumar Shukla, the man who played a pivotal role in the Champaran Movement. He</i> iii. Adrienne Rich chose to express her silent revolt through her poem, <i>Aunt Jennifer's Tigers</i>, just as Aunt Jennifer did with her embroidery. Explain. iv. Rationalize why Keats uses the metaphor 'an endless fountain of immortal drink' in his poem, <i>A Thing of Beauty</i>. v. How do you think Derry's mother contributes to his sense of alienation and isolation? (<i>On the Face of It</i>) vi. Validate John Updike's open-ended title, '<i>Should Wizard Hit Mommy?</i>'.	2x5=10 2 2 2 2 2 2
6.	Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120-150 words each.	4*2
i.	How does Keats' poem, <i>A Thing of Beauty</i> appeal richly to the senses, stimulating the reader's inner sight as well as the sense of touch and smell? Write your answer in about 120-150 words.	4

ii.	Colin Dexter, the author of <i>Evans Tries an O-level</i> employs the red herring technique of intentionally misleading readers by placing false clues to keep the plot enigmatic. Substantiate with reference to text, in about 120-150 words.	4
iii.	Biographies include features of non-fiction texts – factual information and different text structures such as description, sequence, comparison, cause and effect, or problem and solution. Examine <i>Indigo</i> in the light of this statement, in about 120-150 words.	4

TERM II-MARKING SCHEME (2021-22)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2021-22)
ENGLISH – CORE
CLASS-XII

SECTION A – READING (14 marks)

Note:

- (i) The Reading Section focuses on testing a candidate's ability to comprehend.
- (ii) Marks should be awarded only if the answer reveals formation of a response to the question.
- (iii) **No marks to be awarded** if a chunk/exact line/s is/are transcribed from the passage without evidence of structure or semblance of coherent thought, in an attempt to pass off as a response.

1. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer **ANY EIGHT** questions from the nine given below.

i. Cite a point in evidence, from the text, to suggest that the writer's post Jaws fear was not justified.

(1 mark)

Value Points

Not justified as stated in the text that there were only 2 shark attacks reported in 75 years i.e., from 1900 – 1975, so it was highly unlikely that he had anything to fear.

Guidance

The learner is required to look for evidence in the passage supporting/proving that the writer's fear of sharks (after the movie) was a bit irrational.

- Award maximum 1 mark for the complete correct answer.
- There is no partial credit

ii. State any one trait of the writer that is evident from lines 5-10 and provide a reason for your choice.

(1 mark)

Value Points

Adventurous/ Courageous/ Bold/ Experimental

Because he feared the tiger sharks/ was aware of the fact that they were dangerous, yet accepted, as his very first assignment, that required him to face them.

Guidance

The learner is required to infer the writer's trait from lines 5-10. The reason/ evidence for the choice of trait is to be stated too.

- Award maximum 1 mark for the trait and reason.
- Partial credit for either trait or reason
- No credit for just quoting from text without an impression of an answer.

iii. People thought the writer was 'either brave or very stupid'. Why did some people think that he was 'very stupid'?

(1 mark)

Value Points

because he was risking his life and could be bitten by the sharks as other people were/ side-lined the popular notion that tiger sharks are dangerous/ did not pay due attention to the fact that he was walking into obvious danger without the required expertise

Guidance

The learner is required to answer to just the 'very stupid' part. The 'brave' part hasn't been asked, and there is no credit for explanation of that.

	- Accept any 1 point. - Award 1 mark for the complete correct answer - Accept a relevant complete response along the same lines. - There is no partial credit
iv. Why does the writer say that people who know sharks intimately tend to be least afraid of them? (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
because they find the sharks to be harmless/ as docile as pets—the sharks feed on the food they offer and seem as docile as pets	The learner is required to answer to why familiarity with the sharks makes the people less/least afraid of them. - Award maximum 1 mark for the complete correct answer - Award partial credit of ½ mark if just ‘harmless’/ ‘as docile as pets’ is the response, without substantiation.
v. Rewrite the given sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with another one, from lines 10 – 20. <i>Some academicians think that reward, as a form of discipline, is a simple <u>right or wrong</u> issue.</i> (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
Some academicians think that reward, as a form of discipline, is a simple <u>black and white</u> issue.	- Award 1 mark for the correct answer - No partial credit Learners are expected to write the full sentence with the answer, however, no marks to be deducted if they just write the phrase only.
vi. What does the use of the phrase ‘benign light’ suggest in the context of the writer’s viewpoint about the tiger sharks? (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
- Benign light – viewed as benevolent/ gentle/ friendly - Tiger sharks did not seem to be that harmful/dangerous/ They seemed fairly docile/less dangerous than the other sharks	- Award maximum 1 mark for the complete correct answer. - Award partial credit of ½ mark if just the meaning of ‘benign light’ is explained, without the context of tiger sharks and vice versa. Accept any other similar interpretations that are complete, with reference to the given passage.
vii. Select a suitable phrase from lines 15-25 to complete the following sentence appropriately. (1 mark) <i>I agree the team will find this experience tough, but competing will be easier next time after they get this tournament _____.</i>	
Value Points	Guidance

I agree the team will find this experience tough, but competing will be easier next time after they get this tournament <u>under their belt</u> . (line 21)	▪ Award 1 mark for the correct answer ▪ No partial credit Learners are expected to write the full sentence with the answer filled in, however, no marks to be deducted if they just write the phrase only.
viii. Apex predators serve to keep prey numbers in check. How can we say that tiger sharks are apex predators? (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
Because tiger sharks restrict the number of sea turtles (by feeding on them), and act as a balancing force in the ecosystem. If the numbers weren't constrained, it would result in the depletion of sea-grass which supports other marine life forms.	The learner is required to answer how tiger sharks serve to keep prey numbers in check. Here, sea turtles are stated as the prey. There is also a suggestion that there are other marine creatures like the sea turtles. ▪ Award maximum 1 mark for the complete correct answer ▪ Award partial credit of ½ mark if just 'balancing force'/constraining number of sea turtles/ 'overgrazing the sea grass beds' / 'anchoring the ecosystem' is the response, without substantiation.
ix. Analyse why having a large litter is one of the features that empowers tiger sharks to emerge winners if global warming persists. (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
Reduces possibility of extinction or destruction due to harsh conditions, as large numbers would ensure that some definitely survive.	The learner is required to examine how the tiger sharks would continue to survive despite warming of oceans if they have a large litter. ▪ Award maximum 1 mark for the complete correct answer ▪ No partial credit
2. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer <u>ANY SIX</u> out of the seven questions given below.	
i. What do the researchers mean by 'changing food preferences'? (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
Urban population's transition from healthy home-cooked meals to ready-to-eat-processed foods	The learner is required to include the change in food habits/preferences as indicated in the text ▪ Award 1 mark for the complete answer. ▪ No partial credit
ii. Why was this survey on the food consumption of adolescents undertaken? (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance

- understand the food consumption pattern of urban adolescents and - make recommendations based on the data.	The learner needs to draw on the objectives listed. - Award ½ mark for each point, to a maximum of 1 mark ½ mark partial credit if one point is stated
iii. With reference to fig.1, write one conclusion about students' consumption of energy-dense drinks. (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
Close to 47% drink three or more servings of energy dense beverages while a mere 5% said 'no' to more than one serving of the beverage.	The learner needs to analyse the energy dense drinks' graph and compare consumption trend, to analyse. - Award ½ mark each, for a maximum of 1 mark, for both aspects. ½ mark as partial credit for only one aspect
FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES What do you understand by the term <i>food frequency</i>, as stated in lines 12-13?	
Refers to the rate of intake of food and beverages (drinks) consumed over a specified period of time. It could even refer to portion size.	The learner needs to explain, from context, the meaning of the term 'food frequency'. - Award ½ mark each, for 'rate of intake' and 'over a period of time'. ½ mark as partial credit if only 'rate of intake' or 'over a period of time' is alluded to. The vocabulary used to explain the term may vary and the explanation is to be accepted if the two main aspects of the term have been addressed.
iv. What can be concluded by the 'no intake' data of fruit consumption versus energy dense snacks, with reference to fig.1? (1 mark)	
Value Points	Guidance
Nearly half the respondents (45%) did not consume any servings of fruit in contrast to 95% that had some form of energy dense snack.	The learner needs to analyse the fruit consumption graph for 'no intake' with energy dense snacks' graph for 'no intake' and compare to analyse. - Award ½ mark for each to a maximum of 1 mark ½ mark as partial credit for only one aspect
FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES Comment on the significance of incorporating food literacy concepts into student curriculum.	

It is important because reading about the advantages of a healthy diet would assist an increased intake of fruits and vegetables in teenagers	The learner needs to explain the importance of this recommendation, based on the study. ▪ Award ½ mark for each to a maximum of 1 mark ▪ ½ mark as partial credit for only one aspect ▪ Quoting the textual line in response, without explaining how it works, carries no credit.
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v. There were gender differences observed in the consumption of healthy foods, according to the survey. Substantiate. (1 mark)

Value Points	Guidance
Females had more nutritious dietary intake as they consumed more cereals, vegetables and fruits compared to their male counterparts.	The learner needs correctly substantiate the statement with reference to the graph. ▪ Award 1 mark for complete answer ▪ No partial credit

vi. Why is 'affordability' recommended as a significant feature of a school canteen policy? (1 mark)

Value Points	Guidance
The consumers are school children and therefore food should be affordable	The learner needs to infer the reason why school canteen fare needs to be affordable. ▪ Award 1 mark for a valid reason. ▪ No partial credit

vii. Identify a word from lines 9 - 17 indicating that the questionnaire was specifically designed to be completed by a respondent without the intervention of the researcher collecting the data. (1 mark)

Value Points	Guidance
Self-administered	▪ Award 1 mark for the correct answer ▪ No partial credit

SECTION B – WRITING

This questions in this section address the following writing LOs:

1. convey ideas convincingly using appropriate layout as relevant
- 2) organize the content and structure the ideas logically, sequentially, cohesively
- 3) use a range of vocabulary and sentence structure appropriate to the content and the context
- 4) make accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar

3. You are Natasha, residing in Pune. Your cousin, from the same city is hosting your grandmother's eightieth birth anniversary and has extended an invite to you. He has also requested your assistance for arrangements needed. Draft a reply of acceptance, in not more than 50 words.
(3 marks)

Content -2	Expression-1	Accuracy *
Value Points		

- Reference to invitation
- Acceptance of invitation

• Confirmation of date, time and venue • Comment on extending assistance
▪ Content (as listed in value points) – ½ mark *4=2 marks ▪ Expression- 1 mark use of appropriate functional language to show (i) acknowledgement/ gratitude for invite- <i>thank you</i> (ii) acceptance- <i>would love to / delighted to/nothing can stop me from attending etc.</i> (iii) confirming assistance- <i>gladly/ goes without saying/ just let me know how I can help/ goes without saying etc.</i> ✓ full credit of 1 mark to be allotted if the functional language/ expressions has/ have been used consistently, throughout. ✓ Partial credit of ½ mark to be allotted if the functional language/ expressions has/have been used generally, in most places. ✓ No credit of marks if the functional language/ expressions has/ have been used sporadically/ not at all. ▪ Accuracy* - Deductions up to 1 mark from overall score ✓ Deduct ½ mark from total marks if all or either one of the following apply: • the reply is not formatted correctly as an informal letter/ largely in informal letter format • has a few inaccurate spellings and grammatical structures ✓ Deduct 1 mark from total marks if all or either one of the following apply: • the reply is not in informal letter format/ has a fair number of format inaccuracies • has a total of 3 or more spelling/ grammatical errors
4. Attempt ANY ONE from A and B given below. (5 marks)
A. You are Shantanu, residing at Ghar B-94, Balimela Road, Malkangiri. You come across the following classified advertisement in a local daily. Write a letter, in 120–150 words, applying for the position of a volunteer for the <i>Each One Teach One</i> campaign. SITUATION VACANT WANTED committed volunteers, aged 18 years and above, to teach underprivileged children, for one hour a week, in the district of Malkangiri. Ability to speak, read and write Odiya fluently, important. Experience not required. All volunteers to receive training. Contact Nethra N, Coordinator (<i>Each One Teach One</i>), 4Literacy, Ambaguda, Malkangiri, Odisha -764045
Content -2 Expression-2 Accuracy -1
Value points- Content
• Covering Letter • Reference to the advertisement • Conveying suitability for the position • Submission of application • Resume / Bio data as separate enclosure • Profile of self • Educational Qualifications • Any other relevant information

Descriptors for Content

NOTE-Dedicated marks at a level are to be awarded only if **ALL** descriptors match. If one or more descriptors do not match, the marks are awarded at a **level lower**.

2 marks

- ✓ All points included
- ✓ Well-developed with sustained clarity

1½ marks

- ✓ Almost all points incorporated
- ✓ Reasonably well-developed

1 mark

- ✓ Some points incorporated
- ✓ Fair attempt at developing ideas with some impact on clarity of response

½ mark

- ✓ Most of the points of the given task not incorporated
- ✓ Limited awareness of task development

Expression -2 marks

Marks	Descriptors for Expression
NOTE -Dedicated marks at a level are to be awarded only if ALL descriptors match. If one or more descriptors do not match, the marks are awarded at a level lower.	
2	• Highly effective style capable of conveying the ideas convincingly with appropriate layout of a formal letter viz. addresses, salutation, subscription, and ending. • Carefully structured content with organised paragraphing presented cohesively. • Highly effective register (formal tone and vocabulary), relevant and appropriate sentences for conveying the ideas precisely and effectively.
1 ½	• Frequent clarity of expression most of the times, layout of a formal letter largely accurate. • Ideas generally well sequenced and related to the given topic maintaining overall cohesion of ideas. • Range of vocabulary is mostly relevant and conveys the overall meaning and the purpose of the writing.
1	• Inconsistent style, expression sometimes awkward, layout of a formal letter basically accurate. • Sequencing of ideas is somewhat clear and related to the given topic attempting to maintain a general overall cohesion. • Range of vocabulary is limited but manages to convey the overall meaning and the purpose of the writing.
½	• Expression unclear, layout partially followed affecting the format of the letter. • Poor sequencing of ideas but ideas are related to the given topic in a disjointed manner exhibiting a lack of coherence of ideas. • Very limited vocabulary or copying from the question.

Accuracy -1 mark

Descriptors for Accuracy

1 mark

- ✓ Spelling, punctuation and grammar consistently/largely accurate, with occasional minor errors, that do not impede communication.

½ mark

- ✓ Spelling, punctuation and grammar display some errors spread across, causing minor impediments to the message communicated.

No credit ✓ Frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar, impeding communication.
B. The efforts of 400 volunteers working with the NGO, <i>4Literacy</i>, in the district of Malkangiri, Odisha, was lauded by the District Collector, Shri V. Singh (IAS). As the staff reporter of 'The Odisha Bhaskar', write a report in 120-150 words covering all details of the event, such as the training, teaching and infrastructure involved in the '<i>Each One Teach One</i>' campaign, initiated by the district administration in association with the NGO.
Value Points
• what - the efforts of 400 volunteers in the <i>Each One Teach One</i> campaign lauded by the District Collector • who were taught and what was taught • when & where • details of the volunteer work • training received by the volunteers by the NGO and district administration • the infrastructure – classrooms, blackboard etc. • Any other valid relevant information
Descriptors for Content
NOTE-Dedicated marks at a level are to be awarded only if ALL descriptors match. If one or more descriptors do not match, the marks are awarded at a level lower.
2 marks ✓ All points included ✓ Well-developed with sustained clarity 1½ marks ✓ Almost all points incorporated ✓ Reasonably well-developed 1 mark ✓ Some points incorporated ✓ Fair attempt at developing ideas with some impact on clarity of response ½ mark ✓ Most of the points of the given task not incorporated ✓ Limited awareness of task development
Expression -2 marks

Marks	Descriptors for Expression
NOTE -Dedicated marks at a level are to be awarded only if ALL descriptors match. If one or more descriptors do not match, the marks are awarded at a level lower .	
2	- Highly effective style capable of conveying the ideas convincingly with appropriate layout of a newspaper report viz. headline and by-line, place, date. - Carefully structured content with organised paragraphing presented cohesively. - Highly effective register (formal tone, tense, and vocabulary), relevant and appropriate sentences for conveying the ideas precisely and effectively.
1 ½	- Frequent clarity of expression most of the times, layout of a newspaper report largely accurate. - Ideas generally well sequenced and related to the given topic maintaining overall cohesion of ideas. - Range of vocabulary is mostly relevant and conveys the overall meaning and the purpose of the writing.
1	- Inconsistent style, expression sometimes awkward, layout of a newspaper report basically accurate. - Sequencing of ideas is somewhat clear and related to the given topic attempting to maintain a general overall cohesion. - Range of vocabulary is limited but manages to convey the overall meaning and the purpose of the writing.
½	- Expression unclear, layout partially followed affecting the format of the newspaper report. - Poor sequencing of ideas but ideas are related to the given topic in a disjointed manner exhibiting a lack of coherence of ideas. - Very limited vocabulary or copying from the question.
	Accuracy -1 mark
	Descriptors for Accuracy
	1 mark ✓ Spelling, punctuation and grammar consistently/largely accurate, with occasional minor errors, that do not impede communication. ½ mark ✓ Spelling, punctuation and grammar display some errors spread across, causing minor impediments to the message communicated. No credit • Frequent errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar, impeding communication.

SECTION C - LITERATURE

5. Attempt **ANY FIVE** of the six questions given below, within 40 words each. (2 marks each) x 5= 10 marks

i. A mistaken identity led to a discovery of a new one for the rattrap peddler. How did this impact him?

Value Points	Guidance
- Gave him the power to clear his conscience - Brought out his latent goodness	The examiner knows about the mistaken identity, hence that requires no elaboration here.

• Lent him conviction to become a better human/ a chance at elevating himself from being a thief • Allowed him the opportunity to behave in a dignified manner befitting that of a Captain	The response needs to address how the mistaken identity effected/ influenced him. Content - Award 1 mark for inclusion of any one impact with explanation. Award ½ mark if the impact is listed without explanation. Expression – 1 mark when both given aspects are included. ✓ Answer organised effectively ✓ usage of words for effect-cause (due to, as a result, owing to, therefore etc.) ½ mark when either aspect is missing Deduct ½ mark from the overall score if the error density is high (more than a total of 2 spellings and/or grammatical errors).
ii. As the host of a talk show, introduce Rajkumar Shukla to the audience by stating any two of his defining qualities. You may begin your answer like this: <i>Meet Rajkumar Shukla, the man who played a pivotal role in the Champaran Movement. He</i>	
Value Points	Guidance
• Determined/ Resolute • Persevering • Dedicated • Any other valid quality	The examiner knows the sequence of incidents that transpired, and the role of Gandhi, hence that requires no elaboration here. The question requires characteristics of Rajkumar Shukla, as inferred from the text written as introductory lines to be spoken. Content - Award 1 mark for 2 valid qualities. Award ½ mark for one valid. Expression – 1 mark when both given aspects are included ✓ Answer organised effectively ✓ The language usage needs to display a semi-formal tone + language for introduction ½ mark when either aspect is missing Deduct ½ mark from the overall score if the error density is high (more than a total of 2 spellings and/or grammatical errors).
iii. Adrienne Rich chose to express her silent revolt through her poem, <i>Aunt Jennifer's Tigers</i>, just as Aunt Jennifer did with her embroidery. Explain.	
Value Points	Guidance

Adrienne Rich, through her poem, criticizes the traditional institution of marriage, in her times, suggesting that it oppresses women. Similarly, Aunt Jennifer, a victim of an unhappy marriage, under a domineering husband, chooses embroidery to vent her angst. Both use their creative outlet as a form of protest against societal expectations.	Both the poet's and Aunt Jennifer's point of view to be expressed. Content - Award 1 mark for both aspects compared. Award ½ mark for elaboration on only one aspect. Expression – 1 mark when both given aspects are included ✓ Answer organised effectively ✓ The language usage needs to display comparison (similarly/ just like etc.) ½ mark when either aspect is missing Deduct ½ mark from the overall score if the error density is high (more than a total of 2 spellings and/or grammatical errors).
iv. Rationalize why Keats uses the metaphor 'an endless fountain of immortal drink' in his poem, <i>A Thing of Beauty</i>.	
Value Points	Guidance
- Things of beauty are just like the immortal drink of the gods that flow continuously and never die - Just as the endless fountain of immortality is an elixir of life, similarly things of beauty are constant/ perennial in providing everlasting joy/ motivation/bliss	The question requires an answer to how beauty is perennial. Content - Award 1 mark for stating the reason with valid explanation. Award ½ mark for just stating minus explanation. Expression – 1 mark when both given aspects are included ✓ Answer organised effectively ✓ The language usage needs to display rationalisation via comparison (just as/ similarly/ like) ½ mark when either aspect is missing Deduct ½ mark from the overall score if the error density is high (more than a total of 2 spellings and/or grammatical errors).
v. How do you think Derry's mother contributes to his sense of alienation and isolation? (<i>On the Face of It</i>)	
Value Points	Guidance
- Mother is overprotective and doesn't understand her son's longing for companionship. - She treats him with a sense of pity and robs him of his dignity by perpetually treating him like a helpless victim	The question requires inferring how the actions of Derry's mother led to the development of feelings of alienation and isolation in her son. The learner would be required to draw upon textual evidence to infer. Content -

	Award 1 mark for 2 valid points. Award ½ mark for 1 valid point. Expression – 1 mark when both given aspects are included ✓ Answer organised effectively ✓ The language usage needs to display stating of inference (based on...I believe that/.... reveals that.... etc.) ½ mark when either aspect is missing Deduct ½ mark from the overall score if the error density is high (more than a total of 2 spellings and grammatical errors).
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vi. Validate John Updike's open-ended title, '*Should Wizard Hit Mommy?*'.

Value Points

The story title is a question that suggests agreeing with Jo, who believes in justice for the skunk, or the father, who believes that mothers cannot err. Both seem right. The author leaves it open-ended for the reader to allow flexibility and creative insight (any other valid purpose)	The question requires an opinion from the learner in favour of leaving the title open-ended ('validate') Content - Award 1 mark for identification of the title as a question that could have varying answers + likely purpose of writer. Award ½ mark for either aspect. Expression – 1 mark when both given aspects are included ✓ Answer organised effectively ✓ The language usage needs to display justification ½ mark when either aspect is missing Deduct ½ mark from the overall score if the error density is high (more than a total of 2 spellings and grammatical errors).
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LONG QUESTIONS No. 6 (i-iii) (ANY TWO - 4 marks each)

Content 2

Expression & Accuracy 2

Note-

- ✓ Use the given descriptors to mark the LQs. For CONTENT (refer to Value points) and EXPRESSION
- ✓ If the response does not justify **all** points of a level, the response is **marked down**.

DESCRIPTORS FOR CONTENT (with reference to value points)	MARK
• Sustained, clear, well-developed personal response to the task • Well-developed and justified arguments/evidence for the characters	2
• Largely, a reasonably well-developed personal response to the task • Clear justification with arguments/evidence for the characters	1 ½
• Fairly competent personal response to the task	1

	Clear justification with restricted arguments/evidence for the characters		
	- Limited awareness of the task - Limited justification or relevant arguments/evidence for the characters	½	
	DESCRIPTORS FOR EXPRESSION (Coherence & Cohesion + Accuracy)	MARKS	
	- Carefully structured content with a beginning, middle and end with highly relevant ideas presented cohesively. - Highly effective vocabulary usage, relevant and appropriate sentences for conveying the ideas precisely and effectively. - Spelling, punctuation and grammar are almost always accurate	2	
	- Ideas generally well sequenced and related to the given topic maintaining overall cohesion of ideas. - Range of vocabulary suffices in large parts to convey the overall idea and meaning - Spelling, punctuation and grammar mostly accurate, with occasional minor errors but does not impede communication	1 ½	
	- Ideas sequenced fairly well and related to the given topic, sometimes maintaining cohesion of ideas. - Range of vocabulary is limited and conveys a basic idea of the overall meaning - Spelling, punctuation and grammar fairly accurate, with occasional minor errors but does not impede communication	1	
	- Poor sequencing of ideas; though related to the given topic, expressed in a disjointed manner exhibiting a lack of coherence of ideas. - Very limited expected/ topical vocabulary as per question asked - A lot of errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar that impede communication.	½	

6 (i). How does Keats' poem, *A Thing of Beauty* appeal richly to the senses, stimulating the reader's inner sight as well as the sense of touch and smell? Write your answer in about 120-150 words.

Value Points

Introduction

Keats' descriptions allow for a deeper perception of the imaginary, converting it into a life-like experience stimulating the reader's inner sight as well as the sense of touch and smell.

Justification (any 2-3)

- Keats establishes this with powerful imagery and word play
- The cooling comfort of the bower, dancing daffodils in its green environs, the babbling stream and the mid-forest brake with the musk rose blooms evoke our imagination, sense of hearing, touch and smell.
- The stories of mighty and the doom that befalls them appeals to our intellect
- The endless fountain may be an allusion of the fountain of youth however it has a sublimating effect on the reader.
- Keats poetic descriptions presents beauty that appeals to our senses and gives delight.

(Accept associated **relevant** points)

6. (ii). Colin Dexter, the author of *Evans Tries an O-level* employs the red herring technique of intentionally misleading readers by placing false clues to keep the plot enigmatic. Substantiate with reference to text, in about 120-150 words.

Value Points

Introduction

The stage is set - a maximum security prison and a kleptomaniac with a record of breaking out of prison

Analysis (any 3-4)

- Evans' grubby appearance, jovial manner and friendly banter distracts from sharp intelligence and extraordinary talent for deception
- The silly but filthy looking bobble hat (a knit beanie with a pom-pom on top) distracts, giving readers the appearance of a comical character
- 'Number two Handkerchief' neatly placed on the bed, where's number one?
- The first mention of Reverend Stuart McLeery exiting his bachelor flat in Broad Street.
- Mention of the nail file and then reference to McLeery's meticulously manicured fingers
- Illusion of Mc Leery having grown thinner and then 'Mc Leery' slumped in a chair
- Clues in the question paper, a chase all over town

(Accept similar **relevant** points)

Conclusion

Colin Dexter's Evan's Tries an O-level – a creative and highly complicated prison break interspersed with twists in the plot.

6. (iii). Biographies include features of non-fiction texts – factual information and different text structures such as description, sequence, comparison, cause and effect, or problem and solution. Examine *Indigo* in the light of this statement, in about 120-150 words.

Value Points

Introduction

Focus on *Indigo* being an excerpt of a biography and thus having features of fiction as well as non-fiction texts.

Examination

Substantiation to support the point that it includes—

- Factual information (any 2)
- Text structures (examples of any 2 different features)
 - ✓ explanation;
 - ✓ content recorded in order of occurrence;
 - ✓ points of comparison between people;
 - ✓ action and impact;
 - ✓ problem-solution/ conflict resolution

(The learner is expected to elaborate on both aspects—factual information + text structure)

Conclusion

Reiterating that *Indigo* does include features of a non-fiction text.

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र 2021-22

विषय - हिंदी (आधार)

(विषय कोड - 302)

कक्षा - बारहवीं

निर्धारित समय : 2 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 40

अंक

सामान्य निर्देश :-

- निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :-
- इस प्रश्न पत्र में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं।
- इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल **07** प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। आपको **07** प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।
- प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रश्न संख्या	कार्यालयी हिंदी और रचनात्मक लेखन	अंक (20)
प्रश्न 1.	निम्नलिखित दिए गए 03 शीर्षकों में से किसी 01 शीर्षक का चयन कर लगभग 200 शब्दों का एक रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए :- • प्रातः काल योग करते लोग • दुर्घटना से देर भली • जिन्हें जल्दी थी, वे चले गए	5x1=5
प्रश्न 2.	अपने क्षेत्र के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी, उनके चिकित्सकों और सहायक कर्मचारियों को कोरोना काल में उनके द्वारा किये गए कार्यों की प्रशंसा और सरहाना करते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए। <i>अथवा</i>	5x1=5

	बस चालकों की असावधानी से हो रही दुर्घटनाओं पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए किसी समाचार पत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए।	
प्रश्न 3. (i)	कहानी की परिभाषा बताते हुए इसके तत्त्वों के नाम लिखें। अथवा नाटक में अभिनय और संवाद योजना के महत्त्व को रेखांकित कीजिए।	3x1=3
प्रश्न 3. (ii)	रेडियो नाटक की अवधि छोटी क्यों रखी जाती है? अथवा कहानी में क्लाइमेक्स का क्या महत्त्व है?	2x1=2
प्रश्न 4. (i)	समाचार लेखन की रचना प्रक्रिया को स्पष्ट कीजिए। अथवा फ़ीचर कैसे लिखा जाता है?	3x1=3
प्रश्न 4. (ii)	समाचार और फ़ीचर में मुख्य अंतर क्या होता है? अथवा समाचार लेखन के छः ककार कौन से हैं?	2x1=2
प्रश्न संख्या	पाठ्यपुस्तक आरोह भाग - 2 तथा अनुपूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक वितान भाग - 2	अंक (20)
प्रश्न 5.	निम्नलिखित 03 प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं 02 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	3x2=6
(i)	शमशेर की कविता 'उषा' गाँव के जीवन का जीवंत चित्रण है। पुष्टि कीजिए।	3
(ii)	'कवितावली' के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए कि तुलसीदास को अपने समय की आर्थिक-सामाजिक समस्याओं की समझ थी।	3
(iii)	फ़िराक की गज़ल में अपना परदा खोलने से क्या आशय है?	3
प्रश्न 6.	निम्नलिखित 04 प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं 03 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	3x3=9
(i)	जाति प्रथा को श्रम विभाजन का ही एक अंग न मानने के पीछे डॉ. आंबेडकर के क्या तर्क थे?	3
(ii)	नमक कहानी में नमक की पुड़िया इतनी महत्वपूर्ण क्यों हो गई थी? कस्टम अधिकारी उसे लौटाते हुए भावुक क्यों हो उठा था?	3
(iii)	बाबा भीमराव आंबेडकर के अनुसार उनकी कल्पना का आदर्श समाज	3

	कैसा होना चाहिए? अपने शब्दों में अभिव्यक्त करें।	
(iv)	'ढोल में तो जैसे पहलवान की जान बसी थी।' 'पहलवान की ढोलक' पाठ के आधार पर तर्क सहित पंक्ति को सिद्ध कीजिए।	3
प्रश्न 7.	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	3+2=5
(i)	एन फ्रैंक की डायरी किट्टी को संबोधित कर ही क्यों लिखी गई है? यह डायरी वह किसी अपने को भी संबोधित कर सकती थी? तर्क सहित उत्तर दीजिए। <u>अथवा</u> मोहनजोदाड़ो की सभ्यता को लो - प्रोफाइल सभ्यता क्यों माना गया है?	3x1=3
(ii)	"काश, कोई तो होता जो मेरी भावनाओं को गंभीरता से समझ पाता। अफ़सोस, ऐसा व्यक्ति मुझे अब तक नहीं मिला।" एन फ्रैंक की इस पंक्ति का आशय स्पष्ट करें। <u>अथवा</u> सिंधु सभ्यता के केंद्र में समाज था, राजा या धर्म नहीं! सिद्ध कीजिए।	2x1=2

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्न पत्र 2021-22

विषय - हिंदी (आधार)

(विषय कोड - 302)

कक्षा – बारहवीं

अंक योजना

निर्धारित समय : 2 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 40 अंक

सामान्य निर्देश :-

- अंक योजना का उद्देश्य मूल्यांकन को अधिकाधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ बनाना है।
- वर्णनात्मक प्रश्नों के अंक योजना में दिए गए उत्तर-बिंदु अंतिम नहीं हैं। ये सुझावात्मक एवं सांकेतिक हैं।
- यदि परीक्षार्थी इन सांकेतिक बिंदुओं से भिन्न, किंतु उपयुक्त उत्तर दे तो उसे अंक दिए जाएँ।
- मूल्यांकन कार्य निजी व्याख्या के अनुसार नहीं, बल्कि अंक-योजना में निर्दिष्ट निर्देशानुसार ही किया जाए।

प्रश्न संख्या	कार्यालयी हिंदी और रचनात्मक लेखन	अंक (20)
प्रश्न 1.	किसी <u>एक</u> विषय पर लगभग 150 शब्दों में रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए:- भूमिका - 1 अंक विषयवस्तु - 3 अंक भाषा - 1 अंक	5x1=5
प्रश्न 2.	2 में से किसी 1 विषय पर पत्र (लगभग 80-100 शब्द-सीमा) आरंभ और अंत की औपचारिकताएँ - 1 अंक	5x1=5

	विषयवस्तु - 3 अंक भाषा - 1 अंक	
प्रश्न 3. (i)	कहानी गद्य साहित्य की वह सबसे अधिक रोचक एवं लोकप्रिय विधा है, जो जीवन के किसी विशेष पक्ष का मार्मिक, भावनात्मक और कलात्मक वर्णन करती है। "हिन्दी गद्य की वह विधा है जिसमें लेखक किसी घटना, पात्र अथवा समस्या का क्रमबद्ध ब्यौरा देता है, जिसे पढ़कर एक समन्वित प्रभाव उत्पन्न होता है, उसे कहानी कहते हैं"। ○ कथावस्तु ○ चरित्र-चित्रण ○ कथोपकथन ○ देशकाल ○ भाषा-शैली ○ उद्देश्य <u>अथवा</u> अभिनय किसी अभिनेता या अभिनेत्री के द्वारा किया जाने वाला वह कार्य है जिसके द्वारा वे किसी कथा को दर्शाते हैं, साधारणतया किसी पात्र के माध्यम से। अभिनय का उद्देश्य होता है किसी पद या शब्द के भाव को मुख्य अर्थ तक पहुँचा देना; अर्थात् दर्शकों या सामाजिकों के हृदय में भाव या अर्थ से अभिभूत करना"। संवाद – नाटक में नाटकार के पास अपनी और से कहने का अवकाश नहीं रहता। वह संवादों द्वारा ही वस्तु का उद्घाटन तथा पात्रों के चरित्र का विकास करता है। अतः इसके संवाद सरल , सुबोध , स्वभाविक तथा पात्रानुकूल होने चाहिए।	3x1=3
प्रश्न 3. (ii)	श्रव्य माध्यम में मनुष्य की एकाग्रता सीमित होती है। <u>अथवा</u> चरम उत्कर्ष या क्लाइमेक्स कहानी का अंतिम तत्त्व होता है। इसमें कहानी के उद्देश्य की अभिव्यक्ति होती है। कहानी का उद्देश्य मनोरंजन के साथ साथ जीवन-संबंधी अनुभूतियों से मानव-मन का निकट परिचय कराना है।	2x1=2
प्रश्न 4. (i)	○ उल्टा पिरामिड शैली ○ इंट्रो , बॉडी और समापन	3x1=3

	<u>अथवा</u> फीचर लेखन किसी कहानी , उपन्यास की तरह ही कुछ बिंदुओं पर आधारित होता है- आरंभ, मध्य, चरम, समापन, भाषा – शैली, नेता तथा निष्कर्ष। फीचर लेखन का आरंभ किसी घटना, यात्रा आदि पर आधारित होता है। आरंभ में पाठक को कुछ ऐसी घटना का जिक्र करना चाहिए जिससे पूरा लेख पढ़ने की उत्सुकता पाठक के मन में बरकरार रहे।	
प्रश्न 4. (ii)	समाचार और फीचर में प्रमुख अंतर प्रस्तुतीकरण की शैली और विषयवस्तु की मात्रा का होता है। जहाँ उल्टा पिरामिड शैली में लिखा गया समाचार किसी विषय अथवा घटना को संक्षिप्त रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं फीचर उस समाचार को विस्तार से प्रस्तुत करता है। <u>अथवा</u> चार ककार (क्या, कब, कौन, कहाँ) सूचनात्मक व अन्तिम दो ककार (क्यों, कैसे) विवरणात्मक होते हैं।	2x1=2
प्रश्न संख्या	पाठ्यपुस्तक आरोह भाग - 2 तथा अनुपूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक वितान भाग - 2	अंक (20)
प्रश्न 5.	निम्नलिखित 03 प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं 02 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	3x2=6
(i)	राख से लीपा हुआ चौका बहुत काली सिल स्लेट पर या लाल खड़िया चाक मलना किसी की गौर झिलमिल देह का हिलना	3
(ii)	‘कवितावली’ में उद्धृत छंदों के अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि तुलसीदास को अपने युग की आर्थिक विषमता की अच्छी समझ है। उन्होंने समकालीन समाज का यथार्थपरक चित्रण किया है। वे समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों का वर्णन करते हैं जो कई तरह के कार्य करके अपना निर्वाह करते हैं। तुलसी दास तो यहाँ तक बताते हैं कि पेट भरने के लिए लोग गलत-सही सभी कार्य करते हैं। उनके समय में भयंकर गरीबी व बेरोजगारी थी। गरीबी के कारण लोग अपनी संतानों तक को बेच देते थे। बेरोजगारी इतनी अधिक थी कि लोगों को भीख तक नहीं मिलती थी। दरिद्रता रूपी रावण ने हर तरफ हाहाकार मचा रखा था।	3
(iii)	परदा खोलने से आशय है – अपने बारे में बताना। यदि कोई व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे	3

	की निंदा करता है या बुराई करता है। तो वह स्वयं की बुराई कर रहा है। इसीलिए शायर ने कहा कि मेरा परदा खोलने वाले अपना परदा खोल रहे हैं।	
प्रश्न 6.	निम्नलिखित 04 प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं 03 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	3x3=9
(i)	1. जाति प्रथा श्रम का ही विभाजन नहीं करती बल्कि यह श्रमिक को भी बाँट देती है 2. जाति प्रथा में श्रम का जो विभाजन किया गया है, वह व्यक्ति की रुचि को ध्यान में रखकर नहीं किया गया है। 3. जाति प्रथा में पेशे का निर्धारण एक मनुष्य को जीवनभर के लिए दे दिया जाता है।	3
(ii)	इस कहानी में नमक की पुड़िया के महत्वपूर्ण बनने का यह कारण है कि भारत-पाक के बीच नमक का व्यापार गैरकानूनी था। दूसरे, यह विभाजन की यादों से जुड़ी है। कस्टम अधिकारी नमक की पुड़िया लौटाते हुए भावुक हो उठा क्योंकि हर व्यक्ति को जन्मभूमि से लगाव होता है। उस प्रेम की अनुभूति से वह भावुक हो उठा।	3
(iii)	उनका यह आदर्श समाज स्वतंत्रता, समता व भ्रातृता पर आधारित होगा।	3
(iv)	पहलवान का सारा जीवन ही ढोल की आवाज़ से उठता - गिरता है, पहलवान की ढोलक पूरे गाँव में संजीवनी बूटी का कार्य करती है, ढोल की थाप से पहलवान की कुश्ती के दाँव-पेंच निश्चित होते थे।	3
प्रश्न 7.	निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।	3+2=5
(i)	अपनी डायरी में अपनी गुड़िया को वह पत्र लिखती है। गुड़िया को पत्र लिखते हुए अपरोक्ष रूप से वह खुद से ही बातें करती है। वह जानती है कि जिन बातों को वह लिख रही है, शायद उन्हें दूसरे व्यक्ति ठीक ढंग से न समझ पायें। इसीलिए उसे अपनी गुड़िया को संबोधित करते हुए पत्र लिखना पड़ा। <u>अथवा</u> लेखक ने सिंधु सभ्यता को 'लो प्रोफाइल' सभ्यता कहा है। संसार के अन्य स्थानों पर खुदाई करने से राजतंत्र को प्रदर्शित करने वाले महल, धर्म की ताकत दिखाने	3x1=3

	वाले पूजा स्थल, मूर्तियाँ तथा पिरामिड मिले हैं। मोहनजोदड़ो में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं मिली है जो राजसत्ता या धर्म के प्रभाव को दर्शाती है।	
(ii)	अकेलापन ही ऐन फ्रैंक के डायरी लेखन का कारण बना। यद्यपि वह अपने परिवार और वॉन दंपति के साथ अज्ञातवास में दो वर्षों तक रही लेकिन इस दौरान किसी ने उसकी भावनाओं को समझने का प्रयास नहीं किया। पीटर यद्यपि उससे प्यार करता है लेकिन केवल दोस्त की तरह। जबकि हर किसी की शारीरिक जरूरतें होती हैं लेकिन पीटर उसकी इस ज़रूरत को नहीं समझ सका। माता-पिता और बहन ने भी कभी उसकी भावनाओं को गंभीरता से नहीं। समझी शायद इसी कारण वह डायरी लिखने लगी। <i>अथवा</i> इस सभ्यता को लेखक ने साधन-संपन्न माना है। इस सभ्यता ने भव्यता को महत्व नहीं दिया है। यह कलात्मकता को महत्व देती है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ के लोग बोध कला में रुचि रखते थे। यहाँ की नगर व्यवस्था, पत्थर तथा धातु से बनी मूर्तियाँ, पशु-पक्षियों की आकृतियाँ, सुंदर मुहरें, खिलौने, बालों को सवारने का कंघा, गहने इत्यादि इसके सौंदर्य बोध का प्रमाण देते हैं। यहाँ पर आपको राजचिह्न या धर्म से संबंधित चिह्न नहीं मिलते हैं। यदि मिलते होते तो इसकी स्थिति बिलकुल अलग होती। यहाँ आम जनता से जुड़े चिह्न अधिक बिखरे हुए हैं। जिनका सौंदर्य बोध इसी कारण विद्यमान है। यह सभ्यता हर तरह से समाज-पोषित सभ्यता को दर्शाती है। यहाँ पर ताकत के चिह्न नहीं मिलते। यह सभ्यता आपसी समझ के कारण लंबे समय तक चली। यह आडंबर रहित है।	2x1=2

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
ECONOMICS (030)
Class XII (TERM II) 2021-22

MM: 40

Time: 2 Hours

General Instructions:

- This is a Subjective Question Paper containing 13 questions.
- This paper contains 5 questions of 2 marks each, 5 questions of 3 marks each and 3 questions of 5 marks each.
- 2 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 30-50 words.
- 3 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 50-80 words.
- 5 marks questions are Long Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 80-120 words.
- This question paper contains Case/Source Based Questions.

Q.No.	QUESTIONS	MARKS																			
1	Distinguish between Final Goods and Intermediate Goods.	2																			
	Or																				
	Distinguish between positive externalities and negative externalities.	2																			
2	Calculate equilibrium level of income for a hypothetical economy, for which it is given that: a) Autonomous Investments = ₹ 500 crores, and b) Consumption function, $C = 100 + 0.80Y$	2																			
	Or																				
	Calculate Change in Income (ΔY) for a hypothetical economy. Given that: a) Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) = 0.8, and b) Change in Investment (ΔI) = ₹1,000 crores	2																			
3	‘As the income increases, people tend to save more’. Justify the given statement.	2																			
4	State and discuss any two indicators that help in measuring the health status of a country.	2																			
	Or																				
	Compare and analyze the ‘Women Worker Population Ratio’ in Rural and Urban areas based on following information:																				
	Worker-Population Ratio in India, 2017-2018 <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Sex</th><th colspan="3">Worker-Population Ratio</th></tr><tr><th>Total</th><th>Rural</th><th>Urban</th></tr><tr><td>Men</td><td>52.1</td><td>51.7</td><td>53.0</td></tr><tr><td>Women</td><td>16.5</td><td>17.5</td><td>14.2</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>34.7</td><td>35.0</td><td>33.9</td></tr></table>	Sex	Worker-Population Ratio			Total	Rural	Urban	Men	52.1	51.7	53.0	Women	16.5	17.5	14.2	Total	34.7	35.0	33.9	
Sex	Worker-Population Ratio																				
	Total	Rural	Urban																		
Men	52.1	51.7	53.0																		
Women	16.5	17.5	14.2																		
Total	34.7	35.0	33.9																		
5	‘Investment in infrastructure contributes to the economic development of a country.’ Justify the given statement with a valid argument.	2																			

6 Giving valid reasons explain which of the following will not be included in estimation of National Income of India?

- a) Purchase of shares of X. Ltd. by an investor in the National Stock Exchange.
- b) Salaries paid by the French Embassy, New Delhi to the local workers of the housekeeping department.
- c) Compensation paid by the Government of India to the victims of floods.

3

Or

Estimate the value of Nominal Gross Domestic Product for a hypothetical economy, the value of Real Gross Domestic Product and Price Index are given as ₹500 crores and 125 respectively.

3

7 Study the following information and compare the Economies of India and Singapore on the grounds of 'Investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP'

Some Infrastructure in India and other Countries, 2018

Country	Investment* in Infrastructure as a % GDP	Percentage of people using safely managed		Mobile Subscribers/ 100 People	Consumption of energy (ml. tonnes of oil equivalent)
		Drinking Water Sources	Sanitation Services		
China	44	96	72	115	3274
Hong Kong	22	100	92	259	31
India	30	94	40	87	809
South Korea	31	98	100	130	301
Pakistan	16	35	64	73	85
Singapore	28	100	100	146	88
Indonesia	34	87	61	120	186

Sources: World Development Indicators 2019, World Bank website: www.worldbank.org;
BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019, 69th Edition.

Note: (*) refers to Gross Capital Formation.

3

Read the following text carefully and answer question number 8 and 9 given below:

SINO-PAK FRIENDSHIP CORRIDOR

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has deepened the decades-long strategic relationship between the two nations. But it has also sparked criticism for burdening Pakistan with mountains of debt and allowing China to use its debt-trap diplomacy to gain access to strategic assets of Pakistan.

The foundations of CPEC, part of China's Belt and Road Initiative, were laid in May 2013. At the time, Pakistan was reeling under weak economic growth. China committed to play an integral role in supporting Pakistan's economy.

Pakistan and China have a strategic relationship that goes back decades. Pakistan turned to China at a time when it needed a rapid increase in external financing to meet critical investments in hard infrastructure, particularly power plants and highways. CPEC's early

harvest projects met this need, leading to a dramatic increase in Pakistan's power generation capacity, bringing an end to supply-side constraints that had made rolling blackouts a regular occurrence across the country.

Pakistan leaned into CPEC, leveraging Chinese financing and technical assistance in an attempt to end power shortages that had paralyzed its country's economy. Years later, China's influence in Pakistan has increased at an unimaginable pace.

China As Pakistan's Largest Bilateral Creditor: China's ability to exert influence on Pakistan's economy has grown substantially in recent years, mainly due to the fact that Beijing is now Islamabad's largest creditor. According to documents released by Pakistan's finance ministry, Pakistan's total public and publicly guaranteed external debt stood at \$44.35 billion in June 2013, just 9.3 percent of which was owed to China. By April 2021, this external debt had ballooned to \$90.12 billion, with Pakistan owing 27.4 percent —\$24.7 billion — of its total external debt to China, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Additionally, China provided financial and technical expertise to help Pakistan build its road infrastructure, expanding north-south connectivity to improve the efficiency of moving goods from Karachi all the way to Gilgit-Baltistan (POK). These investments were critical in better integrating the country's ports, especially Karachi, with urban centers in Punjab and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa provinces.

Despite power asymmetries between China and Pakistan, the latter still has tremendous agency in determining its own policies, even if such policies come at the expense of the long-term socioeconomic welfare of Pakistani citizens.

(<https://www.usip.org/publications/2021/05/pakistans-growing-problem-its-china-economic-corridor> - Modified)

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 8 | Outline and discuss any two economic advantages of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) accruing to the economy of Pakistan. | 3 |
| 9 | Analyse the implication of bilateral 'debt-trap' situation of Pakistan vis-à-vis the Chinese Economy. | 3 |
| 10 | Explain how 'Non-Monetary Exchanges' impact the use of Gross Domestic Product as an index of economic welfare. | 3 |

- 11 'Monetary measures offer a valid solution to the problem of Inflationary gap in an economy'. 5
State and discuss any two monetary measures to justify the given statement.

- 12 a) From the following data calculate the value of Domestic Income: 3

S.No.	ITEMS	Amount (in ₹ Crores)
i)	Compensation of Employees	2,000
ii)	Rent and Interest	800
iii)	Indirect Taxes	120
iv)	Corporate Tax	460
v)	Consumption of Fixed Capital	100
vi)	Subsidies	20
vii)	Dividend	940
viii)	Undistributed Profits	300
ix)	Net Factor Income from Abroad	150
x)	Mixed Income of Self Employed	200

- b) Distinguish between 'Value of Output' and 'Value Added'. 2

Or

- a) Given the following data, find Net Value Added at Factor Cost by Sambhav (a farmer) producing Wheat:

	Items	(₹ in crore)
i)	Sale of wheat by the farmer in the local market	6800
ii)	Purchase of Tractor	5000
iii)	Procurement of wheat by the Government from the farmer	200
iv)	Consumption of wheat by the farming family during the Year	50
v)	Expenditure on the maintenance of existing capital stock	100
vi)	Subsidy	20

- b) State any two components of 'Net Factor Income from Abroad'.

- 13 a) 'Pesticides are chemical compounds designed to kill pests. Many pesticides can also pose health risks to people even if exposed to nominal quantities.' 2

In the light of the above statement, suggest any two traditional methods for replacement of the chemical pesticides.

- b) 'In recent times the Indian Economy has experienced the problem of Casualisation of the workforce. This problem has only been aggravated by the outbreak of COVID-19.' 3

Do you agree with the given statement? Discuss any two disadvantages of casualisation of the workforce in the light of the above statement.

ECONOMICS (030)
Class XII - TERM II (2021-22)
MARKING SCHEME

Q.No.	ANSWERS	MARKS
1	Final goods refer to those goods which are used either for final consumption or for investment purposes. Whereas Intermediate goods refer to those goods which are used either for resale or for further production purposes. Or Positive externalities refer to benefits caused by one entity to another, without being paid for it. Whereas Negative externalities refer to the harms caused by one entity to another without being penalized for it.	2 2
2	Given Consumption function is, $C=100+0.8 Y$ Autonomous investments=500 crores We know, at equilibrium level $Y=C+I$ $Y=100+0.8 Y+500$ $Y-0.8Y=600$ $0.2 Y =600$ $Y= ₹ 3,000$ crores Or Given $\Delta I = ₹1,000$ crores $MPC = 0.8$ As we know, Multiplier (K) = $\frac{1}{1-MPC} = \frac{1}{1-0.8} = \frac{1}{0.2} = 5$ times We know $K = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I}$ $5 = \frac{\Delta Y}{1000}$ $\Delta Y = ₹ 5,000$ crores	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
3	At a lower level of income, a consumer spends a larger proportion of his/her income on consumption expenditure (basic survival requirements). As the income increases, owing to the psychological behavior of a consumer (rational), people tend to consume less and save more for future uncertainty.	2
4	Two indicators that help to measure the health status of a country are: a) Infant Mortality Rate - Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that survive first year of their life. b) Literacy Rate – Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in the age	1 1

	group of seven years or above. Or The data in the given table reveals that: a) Women constitute 16.5% of the total worker population in the economy. b) The number of women workers in rural areas (17.5%) are relatively higher than the women workers in urban areas (14.2%). Due to the abject poverty in rural areas, rural women are compelled to work more than their urban counterparts.	2
5	The given statement is true; infrastructural development in an economy increases productivity, induces higher investment, facilitates employment, and generates more income. With the rise in income the quality of life of the people improves. Thus, conclusively we may say that infrastructure contributes to the economic development of a country.	2
6	Following will not be included in estimation of National Income of India: a. As such transactions are mere paper claims and do not lead to any value addition. c. Compensation paid by the Government of India is mere transfer payment and does not lead to any flow of goods and services in an economy. Or Nominal GDP= Real GDP× $\frac{\text{price index}}{100}$ $=500 \times \frac{125}{100}$ $=₹ 625 \text{ crores}$	1 ½ 1 ½ 1 1 1
7	‘Investment in infrastructure as a percentage of GDP’ is that proportion of Gross Domestic Product which is invested for the development of infrastructural facilities in a country. According to the given data it is evident that India is contributing 30% of its total GDP on infrastructural progress, which is just a notch above the corresponding figure of 28% for Singapore. Considering the vast geography of India this is a relatively lower proportion in this direction. If India wants to grow at a faster rate, she must concentrate on higher judicious investment on development of infrastructure.	3
8	Economic advantages of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) to the economy of Pakistan are: i. China provided financial and technical expertise to help Pakistan build its road infrastructure, supporting employment and income in the economy ii. CPCE has led to a massive increase in power generation capacity of Pakistan. It has brought an end to supply-side constraints in the nation, which had made blackouts a regular phenomenon across the country.	1 ½ 1 ½
9	China has become famous for its ‘Debt Trap Diplomacy’ in recent times. Under this	3

	China provides financial and technical expertise/assistance to help various nations to bring them under its direct or indirect influence. The first and the foremost implication of the diplomacy is that Beijing has now become Islamabad's largest creditor. According to documents released by Pakistan's finance ministry, its total public external debt stood at \$44.35 billion in June 2013, just 9.3 percent of which was owed to China. By April 2021, this external debt had ballooned to \$90.12 billion, with Pakistan owing 27.4 percent —\$24.7 billion — of its total external debt to China, according to the IMF.	
10	Non-monetary exchange transactions are not included in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product on account of practical difficulties like non-availability of reliable data. Although these activities enhance public welfare which may lead to under-estimation of GDP. For example: kitchen gardening, services of homemaker etc.	3
11	Two measures which may be used to solve the problem of inflation are: a) An increase in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) may reduce the credit creation capacity of the commercial banks in the economy. This may lead to a fall in the borrowings from banks causing a fall in Aggregate Demand in the economy, and helps to correct the inflationary gap in the economy. b) Sale of Government Securities in the open market by the Central Bank will adversely affect the ability of the Commercial Banks to create credit in the economy. As a result Aggregate Demand in the economy may fall and correct the inflationary gap in the economy.	2 ½ 2 ½
12	a) Domestic Income (NDP@fc) =(i)+(ii)+(iv)+(vii)+(viii)+(x) =₹2000+₹800+₹460+₹940+₹300+₹200 =₹4,700 crore b) Value of output is the estimated money value of all the goods and services, inclusive of change in stock and production for self-consumption. Whereas, Value added is the excess of value of output over the value of intermediate consumption. Or a) Net Value Added at Factor Cost (NVA @ FC) =(i)+(iii)+(iv)+(vi)-(v) =₹6800+₹200+₹50+₹20-₹100 =₹6,970crore b) Component of net factor income from abroad are: i. Net compensation of employees ii. Net income from property and entrepreneurship iii. Net retained earnings of resident companies abroad (any two)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
13	a) The traditional practices can help in controlling contamination without the use of chemical	2

	fertilizers, as follows: i. i. Neem trees and its by products are a natural pest-controller, which has been used since ages in India. Recently, the government promoted the sale Neem coated urea as a measure of natural pest control. ii. Large variety of birds should be allowed to dwell around the agricultural areas, they can clear large varieties of pests including insects b) The given statement is quite appropriate with reference to the ‘casualisation of labour’ in India. i) For casual workers, the rights of the labour are not properly protected by labour laws. Particularly, during pandemic times, as demand for goods and services fell the casual workers were left jobless, without any compensation or support. i. ii) During the COVID-19 lockdown millions of casual workers lost their jobs, raising the question of their survival. Also, additional health expenditure added to their troubles. Had such workers been working under the formal sector, it would have given them some respite in their difficult times.	3
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	SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER BUSINESS STUDIES (054) TERM II (2021-22) Class XII MM: 40 Time: 2 Hours General Instructions: This is a Subjective Question Paper containing 12 questions. This paper contains 4 questions of 2 marks each, 4 questions of 3 marks each and 4 questions of 5 marks each. 2 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 30-50 words. 3 marks questions are Short Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 50-80 words. 5 marks questions are Long Answer Type Questions and are to be answered in 80-120 words. This question paper contains Case/Source Based Questions.	
S.NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	Identify and explain the two sources of the source of recruitment which cannot be used when the existing staff is either insufficient or does not fulfil the eligibility criteria of the jobs to be filled.	2
2	'MYKAA Limited 'is dealing in all types of cosmetic products. It is enjoying increased demand for its product during the last few years. For the purpose of expansion the company needs ₹ 100 crores as additional capital. The company decides to raise funds through equity shares. Chirag Kapoor, the finance manager of the company recommended that the shares may be sold through issuing houses or brokers. Identify and explain the method recommended by Mr.Kapoor through which the company can raise additional funds for expansion purposes.	2
3	Explain the two concepts which are part of the exercise which would reveal whether a company is understaffed, overstaffed or optimally staffed.	2
4	"Measurement of a company's progress may involve calculation of certain ratios like gross profit ratio, net profit ratio, and return on investment etc. at periodic intervals". Identify the function of management involved in the above context. Also briefly explain the step in the process of the identified function discussed above.	2
5	Mr. Pawan Kumar, the CEO of an E-Commerce start up, which was facing the problem of huge employee turnover, decided to hold a meeting with the managers to discuss the issue. While addressing the managers in the meeting, he advised them to take certain measures which focus on psychological, social and emotional factors, in order to motivate employees. Explain any two such measures discussed by him, when he suggested that job should be made interesting so that the job itself becomes a source of motivation, employees should be congratulated for good performance, also, stability regarding future income and work should be provided to employees, in order to develop a positive attitude among the subordinates.	3
6	State any three points of importance of Directing. OR Define leadership as an element of Directing? Enumerate any two styles of Leadership.	3
7	List any three factors affecting the Working Capital requirement of a company.	3

8	Priya is a regional manager of XYZ. Ltd. She is a hardworking employee and is trying to reduce wastage of resources in her company. She has set standards for performance of different activities and is ensuring that targets are met according to these standards with minimal wastage of resources. She has set up CCTV cameras which helps her to keep a close check on the activities of the subordinates and know how the employees are performing. She also rewards the employees with a bonus when these standards are met. She is trying her best to ensure a good performance of her team this year through the application of an important function of management. Explain any two benefits of the function of management highlighted above.	3
9	Enumerate any five rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. OR Enumerate any five responsibilities of a Consumer Protection Act, 2019.	5
10	State any five regulatory functions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India	5
11	In an interview with a leading news channel, Mr. Rakesh Kwatra, CEO of 'Get My Job' has suggested that the Companies which want more and more people to apply for jobs in their organisation should make the process of applying for jobs easier and candidate friendly. It is for this reason, he said, that most progressive companies today have a short application process. He also said that the application form filled by the candidate is very important as it is the information supplied in the application forms, which helps the manager in eliminating unqualified or unfit job seekers. The company can create a mechanism that attempts to measure certain characteristics of individuals like aptitude, manual dexterity, and intelligence to personality. The candidate may then be called for an in-depth conversation to evaluate their suitability for the job. (a). Name the process and steps in the process of identifying and choosing the best person out of a number of prospective candidates for a job discussed above. (b). Also explain the next three steps in the process which can be subsequently performed by the company.	5
12	Vansh Limited is a large and reputed company which manufactures ventilators. After the outbreak of 'COVID-19' in 2020 the company witnessed an increase in revenue by 40%. It has plans to further increase its production capacity and also start production of PPE kits, sanitisers and masks in 2022. The Finance manager of the Company Mr. Rajiv feels confident about the future of the company and its liquidity position. Discuss the meaning of Dividend Decision and in the light of the above statement explain any two factors which should be considered by 'Vansh Limited' while formulating the dividend policy of the company. OR Vedansh Limited has a share capital of ₹10,00,000 divided into shares of ₹100 each .For expansion purpose ,the company requires additional funds of ₹ 5,00,000 . The management is considering the following alternatives for raising funds : Alternative 1: Issue of 5000 Equity shares of ₹100 each Alternative 2: Issue of 10% Debentures of Rs. 5,00,000 The company's present Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT) is ₹4,00,000 p.a. Assuming that the rate of Return of Investment remains the same after expansion, which alternative should be used by the company in order to maximise the returns to the equity shareholders. The Tax rate is 50%. Show the working.	5

	MARKING SCHEME BUSINESS STUDIES (054) Term II (2021-22) Class XII	
1	Two sources of internal recruitment: 1. Promotion refers to shifting of an employee to a higher position, carrying higher responsibilities, facilities, status and pay. 2. Transfer involves shifting of an employee from one job to another, one department to another, without substantive change in the responsibilities and status of the employee.	½ mark for identification and ½ mark for explanation (1+1=2 marks)
2	Offer for Sale: Under this method securities are not issued directly to the public but are offered for sale through intermediaries like issuing houses or stock brokers. In this case, a company sells securities embolic at an agreed price to brokers who, in turn, resell them to the investing public.	½ mark for identification and 1.5 marks for explanation
3	1. Workload analysis: This would enable an assessment of the number and types of human resources necessary for the performance of various jobs and accomplishment of organisational objectives. 2. Workforce analysis: This would reveal the number and type available.	(1/2 mark for the heading and ½ mark for the explanation) 1+1=2 marks
4	a) Controlling (b) Measurement of actual performance Once performance standards are set, the next step is measurement of actual performance. Performance should be measured in an objective and reliable manner. There are several techniques for measurement of performance. These include personal observation, sample checking, performance reports, etc.	1 mark (1/2 mark for the heading and ½ mark for the explanation) 1 mark
5	Non monetary incentives: (Any two) 1. Job enrichment: It is concerned with designing jobs that include greater variety of work content, require higher level of knowledge and skill, etc., 2. Employee recognition programmes: Recognition means acknowledgment with a show of appreciation. 3. Job security: Employees want their job to be secure. They want certain stability about income and work so that they do not feel worried about these aspects and work with greater zeal.	(½ mark for the heading and 1 mark for the explanation) (1.5 x 2=3)

6	Importance of Directing: (Any three) 1. Directing helps to initiate action by people in the organisation towards attainment of desired objectives. 2. Directing integrates employees' efforts in the organisation in such a way that every individual effort contributes to the organisational performance. 3. Directing guides employees to fully realise their potential and capabilities by motivating and providing effective leadership. 4. Directing facilitates introduction of needed changes in the organisation. 5. Effective directing helps to bring stability and balance in the organisation since it fosters cooperation and commitment among the people and helps to achieve balance among various groups, activities and the departments. OR Leadership indicates the ability of an individual to maintain good interpersonal relations with followers and motivate them to contribute for achieving organisational objectives. (or any other correct definition) Styles of leadership (Any two): (i) Autocratic or Authoritarian leader gives orders and expects his subordinates to obey those orders. (ii) Democratic or Participative leaders will develop action plans and make decisions in consultation with their subordinates. (iii) Laissez faire or Free-rein leader does not believe in the use of power unless it is absolutely essential.	1 mark for each correct statement. (1X3 = 3marks) 1 mark 1x2=2 marks
7	Factors affecting working capital requirement of the company (Any three) : 1. Nature of Business influences working capital requirements in a trading organisation which usually needs a smaller amount of working capital compared to a manufacturing organisation, while service industries which usually do not have to maintain inventory require less working capital. 2. Scale of operations influences working capital requirements in large organisations which require a large amount of working capital as compared to the organisations which operate on a lower scale. 3. Business cycle affects the requirement of working capital by a firm, as in case of a boom a larger amount of working capital is required as compared to the period of depression. 4. Seasonal Factors affect the working capital requirement, as in peak season large amounts of working capital is required and lower amount is required in the lean season. 5. Production cycle affects the working capital requirement, as it is higher in firms with longer processing cycles and lower in firms with shorter processing cycles. 6. Credit allowed in a firm with liberal credit policy results in a higher amount of debtors, increasing the requirement of working capital. 7. Credit availed by a firm, to the extent to which the firm avails the credit on purchases the working capital requirement is reduced. 8. Operating efficiency may reduce the level of raw materials, finished goods and debtors resulting in lower requirement of working capital. 9. Availability of raw material influences the working capital requirement as larger the lead time, larger the quantity of material to be stored and larger shall be the amount of working capital required. 10. If the growth potential of a concern is perceived to be higher, it will require a larger amount of working capital. 11. Higher level of competitiveness may necessitate larger stocks and increases working capital requirement. 12. The working capital requirement of a business becomes higher with higher rate of	1x3=3 marks

	inflation.	
8	Importance of controlling (Any two): 1. Accomplishing organisational goals: The controlling function measures progress towards the organisational goals and brings to light the deviations, if any, and indicates corrective action. 2. Ensuring Order and discipline: Controlling creates an atmosphere of order and discipline in the organisation. It helps to minimise dishonest behaviour by keeping a close check on their activities. 3. Making efficient use of resources: Each activity is performed in accordance with predetermined standards and norms. This ensures that resources are used in the most effective and efficient manner. 4. Improving employee motivation: A good control system ensures that employees know well in advance what they are expected to do and what are the standards of performance on the basis of which they will be appraised. It, thus, motivates them and helps them to give better performance.	(½ mark for the heading and 1 marks for the explanation) 1.5x2=3 marks
9	Rights of a Consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (Any five): 1. Right to safety: The consumer has a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to life, health and property. 2. Right to be informed: The consumer has a right to have complete information about the product he intends to buy including its ingredients, date of manufacture, price, quantity, directions for use, etc. 3. Right to be assured: The consumer has the freedom to assess a variety of products at competitive prices. 4. Right to be heard: The consumer has a right to file a complaint and to be heard in case of dissatisfaction with a good or a service. 5. Right to seek redressal: The consumer has a right to get relief against unfair trade practice of restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation in case the product or a service falls short of his expectation. 6. Right to consumer education: The consumer has a right to acquire knowledge and to be a well informed consumer throughout life. OR Responsibilities of a Consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (Any five): 1. Be aware of various goods and services available in the market so that an intelligent and wise choice can be made. 2. Buy only standardised goods as they provide quality assurance. 3. Learn about the risks associated with products and services, follow manufacturer's instructions and use the products safely. 4. Read labels carefully so as to have information about prices, net weight, manufacturing and expiry dates, etc. 5. Assert yourself to ensure that you get a fair deal. 6. Be honest in your dealings. Choose only from legal goods and services and discourage unscrupulous practices. 7. Ask for a cash memo on purchase of goods or services. 8. File a complaint in an appropriate consumer forum in case of a shortcoming in the quality of goods purchased or services availed. 9. Form consumer societies which would play an active part in educating consumers and safeguarding their interests.	1x5=5 1X5=5

	10. Respect the environment.	
10	Regulatory Functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Any five) 1. Registration of brokers and sub-brokers and other players in the market. 2. Registration of collective investment schemes and Mutual Funds. 3. Regulation of stock brokers, portfolio exchanges, underwriters and merchant bankers and the business in stock exchanges and any other securities market. 4. Regulation of takeover bids by companies. 5. Calling for information by under- taking inspection, conducting enquiries and audits of stock exchanges and intermediaries. 6. Levying fee or other charges for carrying out the purposes of the Act. 7. Performing and exercising such power under Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act 1956, as may be delegated by the Government of India.	1 mark for each correct statement. 1x5 =5 marks
11	(a).Selection Steps in the process of selection discussed: 1. Preliminary Screening. 2. Selection Tests. 3. Employment interview (b). Next two steps: 1. Reference and background checks - Many employers request names, addresses and telephone numbers of references for the purpose of verifying information and gaining additional information on an applicant. Previous employers, known persons, teachers and university professors can act as references. 2. Selection Decision- The final decision has to be made from among the candidates who passed the tests, interviews and reference checks. The views of the concerned manager will be generally considered in the final selection. 3. Medical Examination- After the selection decision and before the job offer is made, the candidate is required to undergo a medical fitness test. The job offer is given to the candidate being declared fit after the medical examination.	½ marks X4=2 (½ mark for the heading and ½ mark for the explanation) 1X3=3 marks

12	Dividend decision: The decision involved here is how much of the profit earned by the company (after paying tax) is to be distributed to the shareholders and how much of it should be retained in the business. Factors affecting Dividend decision: (Any two) 1. Amount of Earnings: Dividends are paid out of current and past earnings. Therefore, earnings are a major determinant of the decision about dividend. 2. Growth Opportunities: Companies having good growth opportunities retain more money out of their earnings so as to finance the required investment. The dividend in growth companies is, therefore, smaller, than that in the non– growth companies. 3. Cash Flow Position: The payment of dividend involves an outflow of cash. A company may be earning profit but may be short on cash. Availability of enough cash in the company is necessary for declaration of dividend. 4. Access to Capital Market: Large and reputed companies generally have easy access to the capital market and, therefore, may depend less on retained earnings to finance their growth. These companies tend to pay higher dividends than the smaller companies which have relatively low access to the market. OR Rate of Return of Investment is $4,00,000/10,00,000 \times 100=40\%$ EBIT after expansion = $40\% \times 15,00,000=6,00,000$ Calculation of EPS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th style="text-align: center;">Plan 1</th><th style="text-align: center;">Plan 2</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EBIT</td><td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(-)Interest</td><td style="text-align: center;">-</td><td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>EBT</td><td style="text-align: right;">6,00,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">5,50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(-)Tax(50%)</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,75,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>EAT.</td><td style="text-align: right;">3,00,000</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,75,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>No. Of shares.</td><td style="text-align: right;">15000.</td><td style="text-align: right;">10000</td></tr> <tr> <td>EPS.</td><td style="text-align: right;">20</td><td style="text-align: right;">27.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The company should use Plan 2 in order to increase the return to the equity shareholders.		Plan 1	Plan 2	EBIT	6,00,000	6,00,000	(-)Interest	-	50,000	EBT	6,00,000	5,50,000	(-)Tax(50%)	3,00,000	2,75,000	EAT.	3,00,000	2,75,000	No. Of shares.	15000.	10000	EPS.	20	27.5	1 mark (1/2 mark for the heading and 1.5 marks for the explanation) 2X2=4 marks 4 marks 1 mark (1+4 = 5marks)
	Plan 1	Plan 2																								
EBIT	6,00,000	6,00,000																								
(-)Interest	-	50,000																								
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EAT.	3,00,000	2,75,000																								
No. Of shares.	15000.	10000																								
EPS.	20	27.5																								

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
Class -XII
Term -II (2021-22)
Subject: Accountancy (055)

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Max.Marks:40

General Instructions:

1. This question paper comprises two Parts – A and B. There are 12 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Part-A is compulsory for all candidates.
3. Part- B has two options i.e.(i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerized Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options.
4. Question nos. 1 to 3 and 10 are short answer type-I questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Question nos. 4 to 6 and 11 are short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Question nos. 7 to 9 and 12 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
7. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 3 questions of three marks and 1 question of five marks.

Part A

**(Accounting for Not-for-Profit organizations,
Partnership firms and Companies)**

1. Following information has been provided by M/s Achyut Health Care. You are required to calculate the amount of medicines consumed during the year 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Stock of medicines as on April 1, 2020	15,00,000
Creditors for medicines as on April 1,2020	3,50,000
Stock of medicines as on March 31,2021	10,00,000
Creditors for medicines as on March31, 2021	4,20,000
Cash purchases of medicines during the year 2020-21	2,00,000
Credit purchases of medicines duringthe year 2020-21	6,00,000

(2)

2. Distinguish between 'Dissolution of Partnership' and 'Dissolution of Partnership Firm' based on:

- (i) Settlement of assets and liabilities
- (ii) Economic relationship

(2)

3. Suresh, Ramesh and Tushar were partners of a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 6:5:4. Ramesh retired and his capital after making adjustments on account of reserves, revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities stood at ₹ 2,50,400. Suresh and Tushar agreed to pay him ₹ 2,90,000 in full settlement of his claim. Pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill. Show workings clearly. (2)
4. From the following information given by Modern Dance Academy, calculate the amount of Subscription received during the year 2020-21.
- (i) Subscription credited to Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ending 31st March ,2021 amounted to ₹3,00,000 and each member is required to pay an annual subscription of ₹ 3,000.
 - (ii) Subscription in arrears as on 1st April 2020 amounted to ₹ 16,000.
 - (iii) During the year 2020-21, 10 members made partial payment of ₹26,000 towards subscription, 8 members failed to pay the subscription amount and 5 members paid the subscription amount for the year 2021-22.
 - (iv) During the year 2019-20, 12 members paid the subscription amount for the year 2020-21.

OR

Following information is given by Alchemy Medical College, Library department for the year 2020-21.

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Books and Journals Fund as on 1.4.2020	4,50,000
7% Books and Journals Fund Investments as on 1.4.2020	4,00,000
Interest on Books and Journals Fund Investments	13,000
Donations for Books and Journals	20,000
Books Purchased	70,000
General Fund as on 1.4.2020	10,00,000

Show the accounting treatment of the above-mentioned items in the Balance Sheet of the Alchemy Medical College as at 31st March, 2021. (3)

5. Harihar, Hemang and Harit were partners with fixed capitals of ₹3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 & ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the ratio of their fixed capitals. Harit died on 31st May, 2020, whereas the firm closes its books of accounts on 31st March every year. According to their partnership deed, Harit's representatives would be entitled to get share in the interim profits of the firm on the basis of sales. Sales and profit for the year 2019-20 amounted to ₹8,00,000 and ₹2,40,000 respectively and sales from 1st April, 2020 to 31st May 2020 amounted to ₹ 1,50,000. The rate of profit to sales remained constant during these two years. You are required to:
- (i) Calculate Harit's share in profit.
 - (ii) Pass journal entry to record Harit's share in profit.

(3)

6. Vedesh Ltd. purchased a running business of Vibhu Enterprises for a sum of ₹ 12,00,000. Vedesh Ltd. paid ₹ 60,000 by drawing a promissory note in favour of Vibhu Enterprises., ₹1,90,000 through bank draft and balance by issue of 8% debentures of ₹ 100 each at a discount of 5%. The assets and liabilities of Vibhu Enterprises consisted of Fixed Assets valued at ₹ 17,30,000 and Trade Payables at ₹ 3,20,000.

You are required to pass necessary journal entries in the books of Vedesh Ltd.

OR

Youth Ltd. took a loan of ₹ 15,00,000 from State Bank of India against the security of tangible assets. In addition to principal security, it issued 10,000 11% debentures of ₹ 100 each as collateral security.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions, if the company decided to record the issue of 11% debentures as collateral security and show the presentation in the Balance Sheet of Youth Ltd.

(3)

7. Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund were partners in Jaganath Associates. They decided to dissolve the firm on 31st March 2021. Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions after various assets (other than cash) and third-party liabilities have been transferred to realization account:
- (i) Old machine fully written off was sold for ₹ 42,000 while a payment of ₹ 6,000 is made to bank for a bill discounted being dishonoured.
 - (ii) Madhusudan accepted an unrecorded asset of ₹80,000 at ₹75,000 and the balance through cheque, against the payment of his loan to the firm of ₹1,00,000.
 - (iii) Stock of book value of ₹30,000 was taken by Madhav, Madhusudan and Mukund in their profit sharing ratio.

- (iv) The firm had paid realization expenses amounting to ₹5,000 on behalf of Mukund.
- (v) There was a vehicle loan of ₹ 2,00,000 which was paid by surrender of asset to the bank at an agreed value of ₹ 1,40,000 and the shortfall was met from firm's bank account.

OR

Gini, Bini and Mini were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021 was as follows:

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021

Liabilities	Amount (₹)	Assets	Amount (₹)
Sundry Creditors	56,500	Cash	1,17,300
Bank Overdraft	61,500	Debtors	38,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	32,000	Less: Provision For Doubtful Debts	(2,300)
Capitals:			35,700
Gini 4,60,000		Inventories	1,34,000
Bini 3,00,000		Machinery	1,00,000
Mini <u>2,90,000</u>	10,50,000	Furniture	1,80,000
		Building	5,70,000
		Goodwill	63,000
	<u>12,00,000</u>		<u>12,00,000</u>

On 31st March, 2021, Gini retired from the firm. All the partners agreed to revalue the assets and liabilities on the following basis:

- (i) Bad debts amounted to ₹ 5,000. A provision for doubtful debts was to be maintained at 10% on debtors.
- (ii) Partners have decided to write off existing goodwill.
- (iii) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 54,000 and be adjusted into the Capital Accounts of Bini and Mini, who will share profits in future in the ratio of 5:4.
- (iv) The assets and liabilities valued as: Inventories ₹1,30,000; Machinery ₹ 82,000; Furniture ₹1,95,000 and Building ₹ 6,00,000.
- (v) Liability of ₹23,000 is to be created on account of Claim for Workmen Compensation.
- (vi) There was an unrecorded investment in shares of ₹ 25,000. It was decided to pay off Gini by giving her unrecorded investment in full settlement of her part payment of ₹ 28,000 and remaining amount after two months.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts as on 31st March, 2021.

(5)

8. Yogadatra Ltd. (pharmaceutical company) appointed marketing expert, Mr. Kartikay as the CEO of the company, with a target to penetrate their roots in the rural regions. Mr. kartikay discussed the ways and means to achieve target of the company with financial, production and marketing departmental heads and asked the finance manager to prepare the budget. After reviewing the suggestions given by all the departmental heads, the finance manager proposed requirement of an additional fund of ₹52,50,000.

Yogadatra Ltd. is a zero-debt company. To avail the benefits of financial leverage, the finance manager proposed to include debt in the capital structure. After deliberations, on April 1, 2020, the board of directors had decided to issue 6% Debentures of ₹100 each to the public at a premium of 5%, redeemable after 5 years at ₹110 per share.

You are required to answer the following questions:

- (i) Calculate the number of debentures to be issued to raise additional funds.
 - (ii) Pass Journal entry for the allotment of debentures.
 - (iii) Pass Journal entry to write off loss on issue of debentures.
 - (iv) Calculate the amount of annual fixed obligation associated with debentures.
 - (v) Prepare Loss on Issue of Debentures Account. (5)
9. From the following Receipts and Payments Account and additional information provided by Ramanath Club, Prepare Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending on 31st March 2021.

**Receipts and Payments Account
for the year ending 31st March, 2021**

Receipts	Amount (₹)	Payments	Amount(₹)
To Balance b/d	48,000	By Salaries and Wages:	
To Subscription	95,000	2019-20	10,600
To Entrance Fee	1,56,000	2020-21	<u>1,03,200</u>
To Locker rent	50,000		1,13,800
To Interest on 8% govt. Securities	5,400	By Sundry expenses	47,000
To Revenue from refreshment	52,000	By Refreshment expenses	60,400
To Sale of old newspapers	4,600	By Telephone bill	5,000
To Sale of furniture (Book value: ₹ 11,000)	12,000	By Rent & Rates	24,000
		By Library Book	25,000
		By 8% Govt. Securities	30,000
		By Honorarium to Secretary	5,000
		By Balance c/d	<u>1,12,800</u>
	<u>4,23,000</u>		<u>4,23,000</u>

Additional Information:

- (i) Subscription received during the year includes ₹ 25,000 as donation for Building.
- (ii) Telephone bill unpaid as on March 31, 2020 was ₹ 4,000 and on March 31, 2021 ₹ 2,600.
- (iii) Value of 8% Government Securities on March 31, 2020 was ₹ 80,000.
- (iv) Additional Government Securities worth ₹ 30,000 were purchased on March 31, 2021. (5)

Part-B
Option-I
(Analysis of Financial Statements)

- 10.** State whether the following transactions will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash while preparing cash flow statement:
(i) Decrease in outstanding employees benefits by ₹3000
(ii) Increase in Current Investment by ₹ 6,000. (2)
- 11.** From the following details provided by Kumud Ltd., prepare Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021:

Particulars	31.03.20 (₹)	31.03.21 (₹)
Revenue from operations	30,00,000	35,00,000
Other Income	3,00,000	4,50,000
Cost of materials Consumed	20,00,000	23,00,000
Other Expenses	1,00,000	1,20,000
Tax rate	40%	40%

OR

From the following Balance Sheets of Vinayak Ltd. as at 31st March, 2021, Prepare a Common-size Balance Sheet.

Vinayak Ltd.
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note no.	31.3.2021 (₹)	31.3.2020 (₹)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholder's Funds:			
a. Share Capital		30,50,000	20,00,000
b. Reserve and Surplus		2,80,000	6,00,000
2. Current Liabilities:			
a. Trade Payable		6,70,000	4,00,000

Total		40,00,000	30,00,000
II ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets:			
a. Fixed Assets:			
i. Tangible Assets		16,00,000	12,00,000
ii. Intangible Assets		2,00,000	3,00,000
2. Current Assets			
a. Inventories		8,00,000	3,00,000
b. Trade Receivables		12,00,000	10,00,000
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	2,00,000
Total		40,00,000	30,00,000

(3)

- 12.** On the basis of information given by Aradhana Ltd., prepare Cash Flow Statement for the year ending 31st March, 2021:

Aradhana Ltd.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31st March, 2020	31 st March, 2021
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital		5,00,000	7,30,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus	1	3,50,000	3,70,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowings	2	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	3	3,60,000	4,60,000
(b) Short Term provisions	4	3,25,000	3,20,000
Total		<u>19,35,000</u>	<u>20,80,000</u>
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets	5	4,50,000	5,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets	6	3,10,000	3,02,000
(b) Long-term Loans and Advances		4,00,000	4,30,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		2,70,000	2,90,000
(b) Trade Receivables		2,40,000	2,60,000
(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,65,000	2,98,000
Total		<u>19,35,000</u>	<u>20,80,000</u>

Note to Accounts

Particulars	31st March 2020	31st March 2021
-------------	-----------------	-----------------

1. Reserves and Surplus Statement of Profit and loss	<u>3,50,000</u>	<u>3,70,000</u>
2. Long-term Borrowings 10% Debentures	<u>4,00,000</u>	<u>2,00,000</u>
3. Trade Payables Creditors Bills Payable	2,40,000 <u>1,20,000</u> <u>3,60,000</u>	2,60,000 <u>2,00,000</u> <u>4,60,000</u>
4. Short-Term Provisions Provision for Tax	<u>3,25,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>
5. Tangible Fixed Assets Machinery Less: Provision for Depreciation	5,50,000 <u>1,00,000</u> <u>4,50,000</u>	6,60,000 <u>1,60,000</u> <u>5,00,000</u>
6. Intangible Fixed Assets Patents	<u>3,10,000</u>	<u>3,02,000</u>

Additional Information:

1. Debentures were redeemed on 1st April, 2020.
2. Tax paid during the year ₹2,80,000. (5)

Part -B

Option-II

(Computerized Accounting)

10. What do you understand by terms 'primary key' and 'secondary key' in a database? (2)
11. State any three features of computerized accounting system.
Or
State any three advantages of computerized accounting system. (3)
12. Name and explain the function which returns the future value of an investment which has constant payment and interest. (5)

MARKING SCHEME (2021-22)**Accountancy (055)****CLASS-XII****Term – II****Part A****(Accounting for Not-for-Profit organizations,
Partnership firms and Companies)**

1. Amount of medicines consumed during the year 2020-21:

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Cash Purchases of medicines	2,00,000
Add: Credit Purchases of medicines	<u>6,00,000</u>
Total Purchases	8,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$
Add: Opening Stock	15,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less: Closing Stock	<u>10,00,000</u> $\frac{1}{2}$
Medicines consumed during the year	<u>13,00,000</u> $\frac{1}{2}$

Alternative Solution:

Stock of Medicines A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount(₹)	Particulars	Amount(₹)
Balance b/d	15,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$	Income and	
Bank A/c	2,00,000 $\frac{1}{4}$	Expenditure A/c	13,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$
Creditors A/c	6,00,000 $\frac{1}{4}$	Balance c/d	10,00,000 $\frac{1}{2}$
	23,00,000		23,00,000

- 2.

Basis of Distinction	Dissolution of Partnership	Dissolution of Partnership Firm
Settlement of Assets and Liabilities	Assets are revalued and liabilities are reassessed.	Assets are sold and liabilities are paid off.
Economic relationship	Economic relationship between the partners continues, though in a changed form.	Economic relationship between the partners comes to an end.

(1x2=2)

- 3.

JOURNAL ENTRY

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount	Cr. Amount
	Suresh's Capital A/c Dr.		23,760	
	Tushar's Capital A/c Dr.		15,840	
	Ramesh's Capital A/c			39,600
	(Being goodwill adjusted)			

(1 $\frac{1}{2}$)

Working Note:

Ramesh's share of Goodwill= ₹2,90,000 - ₹2,50,400 = ₹39,600

($\frac{1}{2}$)

4. Calculation of amount of Subscription received during the year 2020-21

Particulars	Amount(₹)
Subscription credited to Income & Expenditure A/c	3,00,000
Add : Outstanding for 2019-20	16,000
Less : Outstanding for 2020-21	
For 10 members (10 x 3000 – 26,000)	4,000
For 8 members (8 x3000)	<u>24,000</u>
	(28,000)
Less : Advance during 2019-20	(36,000)
Add : Advance during 2020-21	15,000
Amount of subscription Received During the Year	<u>2,67,000</u>

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3\right)$$

OR

An Extract of Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021			
Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
General Fund 10,00,000		7% Books & Journals Fund	
Add: Books and Journals Fund <u>70,000</u>	10,70,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Investment	4,00,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Books & Journals Fund 4,50,000		Accrued Interest on Books and	
Add : Donations for Books & Journals 20,000		Journals Fund Investment	15,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Interest on Books & Journals		Books	70,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Investment 13,000			
Accrued Interest <u>15,000</u>	28,000		
Less : Books purchased <u>70,000</u>	4,28,000 (1)		

Working Note:

Interest on Books and Journals Investments = 4,00,000 x 7/100 = 28,000

Accrued Interest = 28,000 – 13,000 = 15,000

5. (i) Ratio of Profit to sales = 2,40,000/8,00,000 X 100 = 30% ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Profit upto the date of death = 1,50,000 X 30% = ₹45,000 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Profit sharing Ratio = 3:2:1

Harit's Share of Profit = 45,000 X 1/6 = ₹7,500 (1)

Alternative: Harit's Share of Profit = 2,40,000/8,00,000 X 1,50,000 X 1/6 = ₹7,500

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Profit & Loss Suspense A/c		7,500	
	To Harit's Current A/c			7,500
	(Being Harit's share in profit transferred to his current account)			

(1)

6.

In the Books of Vedesh Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
	Fixed Assets A/c Dr. To Trade Payables A/c To Vibhu Enterprises To Capital Reserve A/c (Being assets purchased and liabilities taken over of Vibhu Enterprises)		17,30,000	3,20,000 12,00,000 2,10,000
	Vibhu Enterprises Dr. Discount on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To Bills Payable A/c To Bank A/c To 8% Debentures A/c (Being issue of bank draft, acceptance of bill and issue of 8% debentures in settlement of purchase consideration}		12,00,000 50,000	60,000 1,90,000 10,00,000

(1+2=3)

Working Note:

Number of Debentures issued = $9,50,000 / 95 = 10,000$

OR

In the Books of Youth Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount(₹)	Cr. Amount(₹)
	Bank A/c Dr. To Bank Loan A/c (Being Loan taken from State Bank of India)		15,00,000	15,00,000
	Debenture Suspense A/c Dr. To 11% Debentures A/c (Being 11% debentures deposited as collateral security)		10,00,000	10,00,000

(1x2=2)

Balance sheet of Youth Ltd. (An extract)

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities		
1. Non-current Liabilities		
Long term borrowings	1	15,00,000

(1/2)

Notes to Accounts:1

Particulars	Amount (₹)
I. Long term borrowings	
Secured Loan from State Bank of India	15,00,000
10,000, 11% debentures of ₹100 each 10,00,000	
Less: - Debenture Suspense 10,00,000	NIL
(deposited as collateral security)	15,00,000

7.

Books of Jaganath Associates

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount(₹)	Cr. Amount(₹)
31.03.2021	Bank A/c Dr. To Realization A/c (Being old machinery realised)		42,000	42,000
	Realization A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment made to bank for bill discounted)		6,000	6,000
31.03.2021	Madhusudan's Loan A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c To Bank A/c (Being payment made against Madhusudan's loan through an unrecorded asset and cheque)		1,00,000	75,000 25,000
31.03.2021	Madhav's Capital A/c Dr. Madhusudan's Capital A/c Dr. Mukund's Capital A/c Dr. To Realisation A/c (Being unrealized stock taken by partners in their profit sharing ratio)		10,000 10,000 10,000	30,000
31.03.2021	Mukund's Capital A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being realization expenses paid on behalf of Mukund)		5,000	5,000
31.03.2021	Realization A/c Dr. To Bank A/c (Being payment of vehicle loan made)		60,000	60,000

(1X5)

OR

REVALUATION A/C

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount(₹)	Particulars	Amount(₹)
To Baddebt A/c	2700	By Furniture A/c	15,000
To Provision for doubtful debts A/c	3300	By Building A/c	30,000
To Inventories A/c	4000	By Investment A/c	28,000
To Machinery A/c	18000		
To Partner's Capital A/c:			
Gini 25,000			
Bini 10,000			
Mini 10,000	45,000		
	73,000		73,000

(2)

Partner's Capital A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Gini	Bini	Mini	Particulars	Gini	Bini	Mini
To Goodwill A/c	35,000	14,000	14,000	By Balance b/d	4,60,000	3,00,000	2,90,000
To Gini's Capital A/c		18,000	12,000	By Workmen Compensation Reserve A/c	5,000	2,000	2,000
To Investment A/c	28,000			By Bini's Capital A/c	18,000		
To Gini's Loan A/c	4,57,000						

To Balance c/d		2,80,000	2,76,000	By Mini's Capital A/c	12,000		
				By Revaluation A/c	25,000	10,000	10,000
	5,20,000	3,12,000	3,02,000		5,20,000	3,12,000	3,02,000

(1X3=3)

8. (i) Number of Debentures to be issued = $52,50,000/105 = 50,000$

(ii)

In the Books of Yogadatra Ltd.

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2020 April 1	Debenture Application & Allotment A/c Dr. Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c Dr. To 6% Debentures A/c To Securities Premium Reserve A/c To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c (Being allotment of debentures made)		52,50,000 5,00,000	50,00,000 2,50,000 5,00,000

(iii)

Journal

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
2021 March 31	Securities Premium Reserve A/c Dr. Statement of Profit & Loss Dr. To Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c (Being Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c written off)		2,50,000 2,50,000	5,00,000

(iv) Interest on 6% debentures = $50,00,000 \times 6/100 = ₹3,00,000$

(v)

Loss on Issue of Debentures A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Date	Particulars	Amount (₹)
1.4.20	To Premium on Redemption of Debentures A/c	5,00,000	31.3.21	By Securities Premium Reserve A/c	2,50,000
				By Statement of Profit & Loss A/c	2,50,000
		<u>5,00,000</u>			<u>5,00,000</u>

(1X5=5)

9.

Income & Expenditure A/c

Dr.

For the year ended March 31, 2021

Cr.

Expenditure	₹	Income	₹
To Salary and Wages	1,03,200	By Subscription	95,000
To Sundry Expenses	47,000	Less: Donations for	
To Refreshment Expense	60,400	Building	<u>25,000</u>
To Telephone Bill	5,000	By Entrance Fee	1,56,000
Add : O/S for 2020-21	2,600	By Locker Rent	50,000
Less : O/S for 2019-20	<u>4,000</u>	By Interest on 8% Govt.	
To Rent and Rates	24,000	Securities	5,400
To Honorarium to Secretary	5,000	Add: Accrued Interest	<u>1,000</u>
		By Revenue from Refreshment	52,000

To Surplus(Excess of Income over Expenditure)	96,800	By Sale of old Newspapers By Profit on Sale of Furniture	4,600 1,000
	<u>3,40,000</u>		<u>3,40,000</u>

(1/3X15=5)

Part-B

Option -I

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10.(i) Outflow

(ii) No Flow

(1X2=2)

11.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	31.03.20 (₹)	31.03.21 (₹)	Absolute Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Percentage Change (Increase/ Decrease) %
		(A)	(B)	(C= B-A)	(D= $\frac{C}{A}$ x 100)
1.Revenue from operations		30,00,000	35,00,000	5,00,000	16.67
2.Other Income		3,00,000	4,50,000	1,50,000	50.00
3. Total Revenue		<u>33,00,000</u>	<u>39,50,000</u>	<u>6,50,000</u>	<u>19.69</u>
4. Expenses					
a) Cost of materials Consumed		20,00,000	23,00,000	3,00,000	15.00
b) Other Expenses		1,00,000	1,20,000	20,000	20.00
Total Expenses		<u>21,00,000</u>	<u>24,20,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>	<u>15.24</u>
Profit Before Tax		12,00,000	15,30,000	3,30,000	27.50
Less: Tax @40%		<u>4,80,000</u>	<u>6,12,000</u>	<u>1,32,000</u>	<u>27.50</u>
Profit After Tax		<u>7,20,000</u>	<u>9,18,000</u>	<u>1,98,000</u>	<u>27.50</u>

(1/3 x 9=3 marks)

OR

COMMON SIZE BALANCE SHEET OF SURAKSHA LTD. as at 31st March, 2020 and 2021

Particulars	Note no.	Absolute Amounts 31.3.2020 (')	31.3.2021 (')	% Of Balane 31.3.2020 (%)	Sheet total 31.3.2021 (%)
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Shareholder's Funds:					
a. Share Capital		20,00,000	30,50,000	66.67	76.25
b. Reserve and Surplus		6,00,000	2,80,000	20.00	7.00
2. Current Liabilities:					16.75
a. Trade Payable		4,00,000	6,70,000	13.33	
Total		30,00,000	40,00,000	100.00	100.00
II ASSETS					
1. Non-Current Assets:					
a. Fixed Assets:					
i. Tangible Assets		12,00,000	16,00,000	40.00	40.00

ii. Intangible Assets		3,00,000	2,00,000	10.00	5.00
2. Current Assets					
a. Inventories		3,00,000	8,00,000	10.00	20.00
b. Trade Receivables		10,00,000	12,00,000	33.33	30.00
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	2,00,000	6.67	5.00
Total		30,00,000	40,00,000	100.00	100.00

(1/3 x 9=3 marks)

12

Aradhana Ltd.

Cash Flow statement for the year ended 31.3.21

Particulars	Details	Amount (')
A) Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax and Extraordinary Items (W.Note No. 1)	2,95,000	
Adjustments for non-cash and non-operating items		
Add :- Depreciation of the year	60,000	
Amortisation of patents	8,000	
Interest on Debentures	20,000	88,000
Operating Profit Before working capital changes	3,83,000	
Add:- Increase in creditors	20,000	
Increase in Bills Payable	80,000	
Less:- Increase in Inventories	20,000	
Increase in Trade Receivables	20,000	60,000
Cash generated from operations	4,43,000	
Less:- Payment of Tax	(2,80,000)	
Cash Flow from operating Activities(A)		1,63,000
B) Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Machinery	(1,10,000)	
Investment in long term loans and advances	(30,000)	
Cash used in Investing Activities (B)		(1,40,000)
C) Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Issue of Equity shares	2,30,000	
Payment of Interest	(20,000)	
Redemption of Debentures	(2,00,000)	10,000
D) Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		33,000
Add:- Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,65,000
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,98,000

(1/3X15=5)

Working Notes:-

1. Net Profit as per statement of Profit and Loss	20,000
Add: Tax provided during the year	<u>2,75,000</u>
	<u>2,95,000</u>

2.

Provision for Tax A/c

Dr.

Cr.

Particulars	Amount	Particular	Amount
Bank A/c	2,80,000	Balance b/d	3,25,000
Balance C/d	3,20,000	Statement of Profit and Loss	2,75,000
	6,00,000		6,00,000

Part-B

Option-II

Computerized Accounting

10. A primary key is a field that identifies each record in a database table admitting that the primary key must contain its UNIQUE values.

A secondary key shows the secondary value that is unique for each record. It can be used to identify the record and it is usually indexed. It is also termed as Alternate key. (2)

11. Simple and Integrated: It helps all businesses by automating and integrating all the business activities. Such activities may be sales, finance, purchase, inventory, and manufacturing etc. It also facilitates the arrangement of accurate and up-to-date business information in a readily usable form.

Accuracy & Speed: Computerised accounting has customized templates for users which allows fast and accurate data entry. Thus, after recording the transactions it generates the information and reports automatically.

Scalability: It has the flexibility to record the transactions with the changing volume of business.

OR

Advantages of Computerised Accounting

1. Better Quality Work: The accounts prepared with the use of computerized accounting system are usually uniform, neat, accurate, and more legible than a manual job.
2. Lower Operating Costs: Computer is a reliable and time-saving device. The volume of job handled with the help of computerized system results in economy and lower operating costs. The overall operating cost of this system is low in comparison to the traditional system.
3. Improves Efficiency: This system is more efficient in comparison to the traditional system. The computer makes sure speed and accuracy in preparing the records and accounts and thus, increases the efficiency of employees. (1X3=3)

12. PMT: The PMT function calculates the periodic payment for an annuity assuming equal payments and a constant rate of interest. The syntax of PMT function is as follows: =PMT (rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) where

Rate is the interest rate per period,

Nper is the number of periods,

Pv is the present value or the amount the future payments are worth presently, future value or cash balance that after the last payment is made (a future value of zero when we omit this optional argument) Type

is the value 0 for payments made at the end of the period or the value 1 for payments made at the beginning of the period.

The PMT function is often used to calculate the payment for mortgage loans that have a fixed rate of interest. (5)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
PHYSICAL EDUCATION (048)
SESSION 2021-22(CLASS XII)
TERM II

Max Marks: 35

Time: 2 hrs

General instructions:

- 1. There are three sections in the Question paper namely Section A, Section B and Section C.**
- 2. Section A consists of 9 questions amongst which 7 questions have to be attempted each question carries 2 marks and should have 30-50 words.**
- 3. Section B consists of 5 questions amongst which 3 questions have to be attempted each question carries 3 marks and should have 80-100 words.**
- 4. Section C consists of 4 questions amongst which 3 questions have to be attempted each question carries 4 marks and should have 100-150 words.**

(SECTION A)

- Q1. Explain any two benefits of ardha matsyendrasana. (1+1)
- Q2. Define explosive strength with help of example. (1+1)
- Q3. Define personality and motivation. (1+1)
- Q4. Write the full form of SPD and ASD. (1+1)
- Q5. List any four changes happening in the muscular system due to exercising. (0.5*4)
- Q6. What is the meaning of the Isotonic method and it is used for developing which ability. (1+1)
- Q7. Mention any two symptoms and causes of ADHD. (1+1)
- Q8. What is Laceration and how can it be managed? (1+1)
- Q9. List down any two strategies to make physical activities accessible for CWSN. (1+1)

(SECTION B)

- Q10. List down and briefly explain any four techniques of motivation. {1+(0.5*4)}
- Q11. Explain cognitive disability along with its symptoms. (1+2)
- Q12. Create a flowchart to explain classification of sports injuries. (1+1+1)

For visually impaired candidates

Explain classification of sports injuries. (1+1+1)

- Q13. List down any three asanas used for preventing Asthma and write two benefits of each. (1+2)
- Q14. What are the salient features of the Fartlek training method? (1*3)

(SECTION C)

- Q15. Explain any three personality types of Big five theory. (1+3)
- Q16. Discuss physiological factors determining speed. (1*4)
- Q17. Define flexibility and explain methods to develop flexibility. (1+3)
- Q18. Briefly explain the administration of Pawanmuktasana along with its contraindications and draw stick diagram. (2+1+1)

For visually impaired candidates

Briefly explain the administration of Pawanmuktasana along with its contraindications (2+2)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION
CLASS - XII
MARKING SCHEME
TERM 2
(2021-2022)

Q.NO	ANSWER	MARKS
1.	Benefits of Ardha Matsyendrasana (Any two) (i) It loses extra fat and makes the body beautiful and strong. (ii) It stimulates the liver, spleen and pancreas. (iii) It is beneficial for the respiratory system. (iv) It strengthens the spinal column and back muscles. (v) It glorifies the face and keeps the menstrual cycle in women in control. (vi) It rejuvenates the nerves around. (vii) It heals back pain, stress, and headache. (viii) It is helpful for people suffering from diabetes.	(1+1=2)
2.	Explosive Strength: It is the ability to overcome resistance with high speed. It is used in take-off jumping events like long jump, high jump, triple jump, jumping in volleyball for smashing or spiking, jumping for rebound in basketball.	(1+1=2)
3.	PERSONALITY According to Begge and Hunt, <i>"Personality refers to the whole behavioral pattern of an individual to the totality of its characteristics."</i> According to Velentine, <i>"Personality is the sum-total of inherited and acquired abilities."</i> According to Guild Ford, <i>"Personality is an individual's unique pattern of traits."</i> According to Sigmund Freud, <i>"Personality is an individual's unique thought, feeling and behavior that persist over time and different situations."</i> According to Young, <i>"Personality is the totality of behavior of an individual with a given tendency system interacting with a sequence of situations."</i> According to R.B. Cattell, <i>"Personality is that which permits a prediction of what a person will do in a given situation."</i> On the basis of these definitions, a brief definition would be that, <i>"Personality is the sum total of inner and outer capabilities of an individual."</i> MOTIVATION According to Sage, <i>"The drive to strive is called motivation."</i>	(1+1=2)

	According to Crooks and Stein, <i>“Any condition that might energize and direct our actions” is called motivation.</i> According to Morgan and King, <i>“Motivation refers to a state within a person or animal that drives behavior towards some goal.”</i> According to P.T. Yong, <i>“Motivation is the process of arousing , action, sustaining the activities in progress, and regulating the patterns of activity.”</i> According to Johnson, <i>“Motivation is the influence of a general pattern of activities indicating and directing the behavior of the organism.”</i>	
4.	Autism SPECTRUM Disorder (ASD) Sensory PROCESSING Disorder (SPD)	(1+1=2)
5.	Changes happening in the muscular system due to exercising. (Any four) 1. Change in size and shape of Muscle: Regular exercise helps in enlarging cells of muscles which in turn helps in changing size and shape of muscles. 2. Increase in the Strength of Muscles: A person who does exercise daily has stronger muscles and such muscles work more. These become stronger by getting more nutritious food in the form of oxygen. 3. Increase in Coordination: Regular exercise increases coordination in the muscles. These become stronger by doing exercise. As a result a person does not feel fatigue even by working for a long time. If the muscles do not have co-ordination or have incomplete co-ordination then the working becomes impossible. 4. Entrance of Greater Quantity of Oxygen in the Body: Muscles have to do more work during exercise. The consumption of oxygen increases in the person who exercises. Thus blood reaches quickly in the muscles. 5. Increase in Supply of Blood: Muscles get chemical substances like glycogenephoscoratine, potassium etc. by doing regular exercise. These chemical substances increase the speed of blood. 6. Proper Blood Circulation: During rest, the blood completes a round of the body in 21 seconds, but it completes the round in just 15, 10 or 8 seconds while exercising. The heart muscles work faster during exercise. 7. Effects on Bones and Joints: By doing exercise our bones become hard and they can work for more time. It also has effects on our joints. Thus the bones and muscles become strong by doing exercise. Children’s bones happen to be very soft and fragile. Activities of muscles affect these a lot. By the lack of these the bones remain soft and deformity takes place in them. 8. Effective Respiration: Regular exercise increases the capacity of chest	(0.5*4=2)

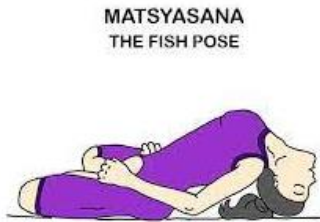
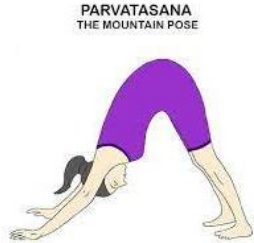
	muscles. As a result, the respiratory system gets effective. 9. Increase in the Resistance Power of Body: Regular exercise develops the lungs in an equal way. By this the volume of lungs starts increasing. Thus develops the chest Skeleton and by doing exercise the condition of breathing improves. Thus, as a result of this improved breathing capacity the resistance capacity of the body increases.	
6.	Isotonic method Isotonic exercises were introduced by De Lorene in 1954. This term comes from the Greek word 'iso' which means 'same or equal' maintaining equal (muscle) tone or tension'. In this one muscle group contracts the opposite relaxes during which the muscle changes its length. These are those exercises in which direct movements are visible to the 3rd person. In this case, personal muscular efforts are evidenced by visible movements. In isotonic exercises rapid movements are accomplished by reflex alteration of contraction and relaxation of antagonistic flexors and extensors of the joints concerned. Type of contraction where we notice the movements of objects is called isotonic contraction e.g. doing exercise with light weight or dumbbells etc. Most of the exercises fall under this category Used to develop Strength.	(1+1=2)
7.	Symptoms of ADHD in Children 1. They could not perform daily life activities. 1. They tend to forget routine work. 2. They indulge in daydreaming. 3. They do not like performing activities that require sitting still. 4. They get easily distracted. 5. They are weak in sports activities. 6. They do not take rest and usually roam around. 7. They could not have any control on their emotions. 8. They lack concentration and work carelessly. Symptoms in Adults 1. They always remain worried. 2. They remain impulsive. 3. They have an inferiority complex. 4. They are always disorganized. 5. They easily get irritated. 6. They find difficulty in remembering things.	(1+1=2)

	7. Mood swings and depression are common in such adults. 8. They cannot control their anger. 9. They have problems with concentration. Causes of ADHD 1. Heredity : If any parent is suffering from ADHD, there remains a high probability of occurrence of this disorder in their children. 2. Pre-Nature Birth : If a child is delivered prematurely the nervous system is not fully developed which increases chances of occurrence of ADHD. 3. Less Efficiency of Brain and Deformity : If there is deformity of brain shape that causes neural-imbalance which can cause ADHD. 4. Less Birth Body Weight : If a child on birth has less body weight, ADHD, disorder remains a possibility. 5. Consumption of Alcohol and Drugs : Consumption of alcohol and drugs always adversely affects our brain cells and nervous system. 6. Exposure to Toxic Substance: Exposure to some toxic substance like lead can cause ADHD. 7. Diet : Few researches have proved that a particular type of food substance plays a role in causing ADHD.	
8.	(a) Laceration: A laceration is an injury that results in an irregular break in the skin, more commonly referred to as a cut, but defined as a torn and ragged wound. Lacerations are caused when an object strikes the skin and causes a wound to open. Depending on a variety of characteristics (angle, force, depth, object), some lacerations can be more serious than others, reaching as far as deep tissue and leading to serious bleeding. The predominant symptoms of lacerations are mild to serious breaking of the epidermis, tears in the first layer of skin that can range from small slices to deep gashes. Depending on the depth of the laceration, there can be bleeding of different levels of severity. Mild lacerations may experience brief bleeding accompanied by mild pain. Deeper lacerations will experience greater bleeding and more intense pain. Treatment of laceration (Treatment Steps) - Stop bleeding at the earliest by compression or by pressing. - Clean the surface of the affected part using water and soap. - Cover the affected part with medicinal cotton bandage or apply band aid. - Repeat dressing or padding over the wound. If bleeding continues then apply	(1+1=2)

	further pads or dressing. v. Apply ice/cold for compression. vi. If injury is deep go for stitches at the earliest.	
9.	Strategies to make physical activities accessible for CWSN 1. Interest: Physical activities must be based on interest, ability and limitation of children with special needs to ensure maximum participation. 2. Ability: The physical and mental state of children with special needs shall be considered. 3. Medical Check-up : First, it is mandatory to have a medical check-up of all children with special needs. Because without that we cannot know about the disability the child is having. 4. Pre-experiences: Before deciding physical strategies, we shall know the children with their past experiences and convince them. 5. Equipment: The equipment used should be according to capability and level of children. It may vary in size, shape, colour and weight. 6. Specific Environment : A healthy and democratic environment shall be created so that CWSN can perform freely. 7. Modified Rules : According to CWSN, the rules shall be diluted and modified according to their nature of disability. 8. Easy to Difficult : The exercise shall be in progression from easily to difficult. 9. Use of All Body Parts : Physical strategies shall involve. Whole body parts and ensure whole body movement. 10. Extra Care of Concern : While deciding upon physical strategies for CWSN, extra care and concern shall be given like extra time, to avoid stress light music.	(1+1=2)
10.	Any four techniques of motivation 1. Goal Setting: Goal setting is one of the most powerful techniques of motivation. The athlete should be very specific and clear about his goal. In other words, an athlete should be very clear what he has to do, how, and why. If these three things are clear in the mind of the athlete then there will be no problem in motivation and one will do the things accordingly. One should be prepared mentally to do the activity and work to achieve the goal. The goal should not be impossible to achieve, it should be in the reach of the individual. One should know the advantages of attaining the goal.	{1+(0.5*4)}=3

	2.Reinforcement: Reinforcement is the use of rewards and punishments that will work to either encourage a certain action or decrease it in the future. There are two ways of using reinforcement - a positive and a negative approach. The positive approach focuses on reward appropriate behaviour this increases the likelihood of this behaviour happening again. The negative approach focuses on punishing undesirable behaviors and should lead to decrease of these behaviours in the future. Most coaches and instructors combine positive and negative approaches. 3.Knowledge of Progress: The athlete should know fully about himself, his capacity, quality, behavior, etc. Periodic positive results act as a strong motivational force. One should be made aware about his progress from time to time. Knowledge of progress is must because progress is also a reward in itself. 4.Rewards: They can be effective for further progress and to achieve goal. This can be very effective to motivate the players. Various rewards and cash prizes act as a strong motivational force to perform. 5.Jobs: Outstanding sports persons can be offered good jobs according to their achievement and educational qualifications. There are various departments which provide jobs to good sports persons i.e. Police departments in various states, Indian railways, Banks, Air India, etc. 6. Social Awards: The Government of India every year announces awards for outstanding sports persons who bring laurels for the country in various games and sports. They are honored with Arjuna Awards, Padma Shri, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Dronacharya Award, Major Dhyan Chand Award, Padma Bhushan etc. Some special awards are also given for international achievements. 7.Positive talks: Positive talk by the teachers or coaches is one of the best methods to motivate an individual. It can help the athlete to change his thinking and behaviour. It is most important even for players and athletes at international level. At lower stages it works as a most successful tool for motivation. 8.To provide best quality equipment The players and athletes should be provided the best possible equipment, which will help the athlete to avoid sports injuries, best and easy practice without any tension in mind. Good quality equipment urges the participants to participate in the activity whereas old and sub-standard equipment may turn off the interest of the individual. 9.Positive attitude and environment: It is most important to have a positive attitude and environment for a successful training programme. The coach and the trainee should have a positive attitude towards each other and towards the activity. The cordial environment plays a vital role to motivate	
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	an athlete. 10. Role of Mass Media: Television and Newspapers play an important role in motivating the players. When the media gives coverage and recognition to the performance of the sports persons it gives a boost to their self confidence. 11. Role of Spectators: Crowd plays an important role in motivating the players. Good and positive responses of spectators encourage the sports persons to give their maximum.	
11.	1. Cognitive Disability This disorder comes in the mental disorder category. Due to cognitive disorder, a person's ability to learn, speak, memorize, and problem solving skills are disrupted. Due to cognitive disorder, the person suffers from dementia, and delirium disease. In addition, it adversely affects the memorizing power and reasoning power. Normally, these are various symptoms of these : (i) Memory Disorder: The person who has a problem in listening and then recalling things. (ii) Hyper Activity: The person tends to hyper during sitting, standing phase, The person remains in undue hurry. (iii) Dyslexia: The person who faces problems in reading, writing and memorizing. Cause of Cognitive Disability Cognitive disability normally occurs due to problems of the brain like tumor, head injury, shock, infection, harmful brain neurotoxins, heredity or any other brain related disease. It affects a person's memorizing power, learning skills and ability to do routine activities like, in case of tumor or head injury on part of the brain which controls speech control, can affect the speaking skills of that person. In same way, if brain tumor or head injury on that part of the brain which can hamper the physical movement or delving other physical activities.	1+2=3

12.	Common sport injuries Soft Tissues Injuries - Contusion - Strain - Sprain - Abrasion - Incision Bone Injuries - Green Stick fracture - Transverse fracture - Oblique fracture - Communicated fracture - Impacted fracture Joint Injuries - Dislocation of lower jaw - Dislocation of shoulder jaw - Dislocation of hip joint	1+1+1=3
13.	ASTHMA :SUKHASANA, CHAKRASANA, GOMUKHASANA, PARVATASANA, BHUJANGASANA, PASCHIMOTTA- SANA, MATSYASANA   Gomukhasana - Cow Face Pose Fingers are locked at behind  PASCHIMOTTANASANA THE FORWARD BEND POSE  MATSYASANA THE FISH POSE  PARVATASANA THE MOUNTAIN POSE  BHUJANGASANA THE COBRA POSE 	{1+(0.5*4)}=3
14.	10.2 Fartlek Training Method:	

	The Fartlek method of training was introduced and practiced in Sweden. 'Fartlek' is a Swedish term which means 'speed play' (playing with speed). This training method was first introduced by Gosta Holmer. It is a type of cross country running. Fartlek is usually conducted over a hilly region track, and it allows variation in pace. It is one of the best methods of conditioning for most of the sports in which endurance is the basic requirement. This training can be performed at hilly path, river bed, forest, muddy road or sandy path etc. Self-discipline is most important and vital in this type of training. In Fartlek, the change of pace or speed is not pre planned so some exercises can also be included in this method. These exercises may be performed by stopping and running temporarily at different intervals. The type of exercises that can be included along with running are hopping, jumping, squat jump, double hop jump etc. ADVANTAGES OF FARTLEK Training 1. It is an off season training method but is very useful in developing endurance in athletes. 2. It has a psychological advantage over the other training methods because the changing scenes help in delaying fatigue. 3. It is the best method to improve endurance in sports where endurance is a basic requirement e.g. cross-country running. 4. Balancing adjustments of ankles, knees and thighs improves due to the uneven surface.	1*3=3
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15.	Low Score Trait High Score Practical, conventional, prefers routine O Openness (imagination, feelings, actions, ideas) Curious, wide range of interests, independent Impulsive, careless, disorganized C Conscientiousness (competence, self-discipline, thoughtfulness, goal-driven) Hardworking, dependable, organized Quiet, reserved, withdrawn E Extroversion (sociability, assertiveness, emotional expression) Outgoing, warm, seeks adventure Critical, uncooperative, suspicious A Agreeableness (cooperative, trustworthy, good-natured) Helpful, trusting, empathetic Calm, even-tempered, secure N Neuroticism (tendency toward unstable emotions) Anxious, unhappy, prone to negative emotions	1+3=4
16.	Fast Twitch Muscle Fibre: The muscle composition is genetically determined and cannot be changed by training. There are three main types of muscle fibers. These are slow-twitch (type I), fast- twitch(type IIa) and fast-twitch(type IIb). Fast twitch fibres are much better at generating short bursts of strength or speed than slow twitch fibre muscles. Thus, the greater the percentage of fast twitch muscle fibre one has, the faster he is. Body Fat: Fat acts as excess baggage when trying to run. Body fat of 6 to 10 percent of body weight for men and 12 to 17 percent of body weight for women is desirable for sprinting short distances. Lower range of body fat is unhealthy whereas higher range of body fat negatively affects speed. Anaerobic Capacity: Speed is dependent on the anaerobic energy systems. Anaerobic capacity is the ability to produce energy without the use of oxygen. Short bursts of speed are anaerobic and are very intensive. Our body can only perform a certain number of quick bursts of speed before we experience the physiological response of pain and fatigue. Thus, an athlete having a better anaerobic capacity will have a better speed. Neuromuscular Responses: Neuromuscular responses affect speed. Faster responses lead to faster muscle contraction thus leading to faster speed. Flexibility: Another important factor contributing to optimum speed is joint flexibility. Good flexibility will help an athlete in maximum range of movement without much effort and resistance. Proper flexibility of the	1*4=4

	involved joints contributes to movements that are more fluid and coordinated, resulting in longer and faster strides and greater speed. Thus, flexibility plays an important role in determining speed.	
17.	Flexibility can be defined as the maximum range of motion at a joint that is the extent of movement possible about a joint without undue strain. Flexibility is not a general quality; it is specific to a particular joint, such as the knee or to a series of joints. This means that an individual can have a better range of motion in some joints than in others. 10.4) Methods to Improve Flexibility I. Ballistic Stretching: The individual performs these stretching exercises while in motion. This dynamic method uses the momentum generated from repeated bouncing movements to stretch the muscles. Although it is very effective, most experts do not recommend this method because it may overstretch the muscles and can cause muscle soreness or injury. This method includes various exercises like swinging the trunk sideways, forward, backward, swinging the legs etc. II. Static Stretching: It is an extremely popular and effective technique. Static stretching involves gently and slowly moving into the stretch position and holding it for a certain period of time. Movement should take place through the full range of motion until a little tension or tightness is felt in the muscles or group of muscles. As the muscle relaxes, the stretch should be extended and held again. Stretching should not be painful. Care must be taken not to force the joint to move too far, which may cause an injury. Stretching should be held from 10 to 30 seconds and a maximum of five repetitions for each exercise. III. Passive stretching: Passive stretching techniques are usually performed with a partner who applies a stretch to a relaxed joint. Partner stretching requires closer communication between partners, and the slow application of the stretch in order to prevent injuries due to forceful manipulation of the body segment. IV. Proprioceptive Neuromuscular Facilitation (PNF) or Contract: PNF technique is the most appropriate method for increasing or developing flexibility in the shortest possible time. This method is used by sportsmen for gaining flexibility. It involves use of muscle contraction before stretching to achieve maximum muscle relaxation. The following procedure is used for PNF technique : 1. Move into the stretch position so that the stretch sensation can be felt. 2. The partner holds the limb in this stretched position. 3. Push against your partner for 6 to 10 seconds by contracting the antagonistic muscles and then relax. During contraction, the partner	1+3=4

	tries to resist any movement of the limb. 4. The partner then moves the limb further into the stretch until the stretch sensation is felt. 5. Repeat the whole procedure for 4 to 5 times.	
18.	PAWANMUKTASANA Procedure 1. Lie on your back with your feet together and arms besides your body and relax, breathing deeply. 2. With a deep inhalation raise your legs to 90° and completely exhale. 3. Now with another inhalation bring both the knees close to your chest and press on the lower abdomen, holding the knees with your hands. Exhale completely. 4. Remain with bent knees for a few breaths. With every exhalation press the thighs and knees on the abdomen and hold them with your hands. 5. With a deep breath raise your head, neck and chest and bring them close to your knees. If possible, bring your chin in between your knees. Ensure the head moves less and the knees come closer to the face. That way the pressure on the abdominal muscles will help in releasing the unwanted gas/wind around the abdominal organs. 6. Remain in this posture for a few breaths focusing on maintaining the position of the head and neck in place. With every exhalation press the thighs closer and deeper into the chest and face deeper into the knees. 7. Try to maintain the balance while breathing slowly and keeping the body relaxed. 8. Now with an inhalation, release the neck and head and exhale completely. With another inhalation straighten the legs and bring them back to 90° and as you exhale release the leg from 90° to the relaxed posture. With complete exhalation, bring the legs stretched out on the floor and relax the neck. 9. Take a few breaths, and then continue with the next round. The longer you hold in this posture the faster the muscles around the abdomen loosen. Contraindications To be avoided or performed under guidance by those suffering from 1. severe migraine 2. High or Low Blood Pressure	2+1+1=4

3. Asthma

4. slip disc

5. advanced stages of spondylitis

6. Girls/Women should avoid this asana or take the guidance of the teacher while practicing it during the menstrual cycle.





तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव