

Silver Grove School

ENGLISH PAPER 1 (LANGUAGE)

Maximum Marks: 80 Time Allotted: 3 Hours

Instructions

- * You are allowed an additional 15 minutes for only reading the question paper.
- * You must NOT start writing during reading time.
- * The paper has four questions in all.

- * Answer all questions.

- * You are advised to spend not more than 45 minutes on Question 1, 55 minutes on Question 2, 30 minutes on Question 3 and 50 minutes on Question 4.

- * You should begin each answer on a fresh page.

- * The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

QUESTION 1

Write a composition (in approximately 400–450 words) on any one of the following subjects. [20]

You are reminded that you will be rewarded for the orderly and coherent presentation of the matter, use of appropriate style and general accuracy of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

- (i) You recently visited a village fair with your family. Describe the sights, sounds and activities you witnessed. What made the experience memorable?

(ii) Suppose you found an old diary in your school library that contained entries written by a student from fifty years ago. Narrate what happened after you began reading it and how it influenced your thoughts.

(iii) "Technology has made education more accessible, but it cannot replace the importance of a teacher." Express your views either FOR or AGAINST the statement.

(iv) The Value of Time

(v) "The greatest lessons in life are often learnt from failure." Present your reflections on this statement.

(vi) Write a story based on the following words:

> "The letter had arrived after twenty years, but its message was still important."

QUESTION 2

(a)

Write an article for your school magazine entitled:

"The Importance of Environmental Awareness Among Students"

Base your article on the following points. You may include other relevant details. \[15]

- * Growing environmental problems in modern society

- * Importance of awareness among young people

- * Conservation of water, energy and natural resources
- * Reducing plastic waste and maintaining cleanliness
- * Role of schools, teachers and eco-clubs
- * Sustainable habits in daily life
- * Encouraging students to become responsible citizens

(b)

As a member of the Students' Council of your school, you have been given the responsibility of setting up a "Community Service Club" in your school.

Write a proposal, in not more than 150 words, stating the steps you would take to establish and successfully run this club. \[10\]

QUESTION 3

Answer sub-parts (i), (ii) and (iii).

(i)

Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each of them. \[5\]

(a)

(I) He was too nervous to speak before the audience.

(II) He was so

(b)

(I) As soon as the bell rang, the students entered the classroom.

(II) No sooner

(c)

(I) I regret that I ignored my teacher's advice.

(II) I wish

(d)

(I) "Do not waste your time on unnecessary activities," the mentor said to the students.

(II) The mentor advised

(e)

(I) Very few cities in India are as ancient as Varanasi.

(II) Varanasi is

(ii)

In the following sentences, replace the INCORRECT underlined words to make the sentences meaningful and grammatically correct. Do not copy the sentences. \[5\]

(a) The teacher called on the students to maintain discipline.

(b) She is looking for a solution to the problem.

(c) The principal called off the meeting due to heavy rain.

(d) He came across an interesting book while arranging the shelves.

(e) The new policy has brought about several positive changes.

(f) The dishonest employee tried to get away with his mistake.

(g) We must stand by our promise.

(h) The committee will look into the matter carefully.

(i) The car broke down before we reached the station.

(j) The child takes after his father in appearance and habits.

(iii)

Fill in the blanks in the passage given below with the appropriate form of the verb given in brackets. Do not write the passage, but write the verbs in the correct order. \[5\]

For many years, people (1) _____ (ignore) the importance of preserving traditional crafts. Skilled artisans (2) _____ (pass) their knowledge from one generation to another. However, modern lifestyles (3) _____ (cause) many young people to lose interest in these crafts. In recent times, several organisations (4) _____ (work) to revive traditional art forms. When the exhibition opened last month, many visitors (5) _____ (admire) the beautiful handmade products. The organisers also (6) _____ (conduct) workshops for school students. If more people (7) _____ (support) local artisans, these crafts (8) _____ (survive) for future generations. It is therefore essential that everyone (9) _____ (recognise) their cultural value and (10) _____ (contribute) to their preservation.

QUESTION 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions (i), (ii) and (iii) that follow. \[20\]

THE POWER OF DETERMINATION

1. The annual science exhibition at Green Valley School was only a week away. Students from different classes had been preparing models and experiments for several months. Among them was fourteen-year-old Rohan, who had decided to present a model of a water-saving irrigation system. He believed that the project could help farmers use water more efficiently.

2. Rohan had spent many evenings designing the model with the help of his science teacher. The system used a small pump, pipes and a moisture sensor to supply water only when the soil became dry. Although the model was simple, Rohan was proud of his work. He hoped that it would encourage others to think about practical solutions to environmental problems.

3. Two days before the exhibition, Rohan switched on the model for its final test. To his disappointment, the pump stopped working after a few minutes. He checked the wires and connections, but nothing seemed to solve the problem. His classmates suggested that he abandon the project and prepare something easier.

4. Rohan felt discouraged, yet he refused to give up. He remembered his teacher's advice that every mistake could become an opportunity to learn. He carefully examined the model again and discovered that a small

piece of dirt had blocked the pump. After cleaning it, he tested the system once more. This time, the pump worked, but the moisture sensor still failed to respond.

5. The next morning, Rohan visited a local electronics shop with his uncle. The shopkeeper examined the sensor and explained that one of its wires had been damaged. He gave Rohan a replacement wire and showed him how to connect it safely. Rohan thanked him and returned home with renewed confidence.

6. That evening, Rohan repaired the sensor and tested the entire system. The pump started automatically when the soil became dry and stopped when sufficient water had been supplied. Rohan was delighted. He also prepared a clear chart explaining how the system could reduce water wastage in farms and gardens.

7. On the day of the exhibition, many students and parents visited Rohan's stall. He demonstrated the working model and answered questions confidently. The judges appreciated the usefulness of his idea and the effort he had made to improve it. They awarded his project the first prize in the environmental innovation category.

8. When Rohan received the prize, he thanked his science teacher, his uncle and the shopkeeper. He said that the award was not merely a reward for success but also a reminder that patience and determination could turn difficulties into achievements. His experience inspired several younger students to approach their own projects with greater confidence.

(i)

(a)

Find a single word from the passage that will exactly replace the underlined word or words in the following sentences: \[3\]

* The athlete was deeply disappointed and disheartened after losing the final.

* The two villages were supplied with water through a new pipeline.

* The engineer carefully examined the machine before repairing it.

(b)

For each of the words given below, write a sentence of at least 10 words using the same word with a different meaning from that which it carries in the passage. \[3\]

* model

* chart

* prize

(ii)

Answer the following questions in your own words:

(a) Why did Rohan initially feel discouraged about his science project? \[2\]

(b) What helped Rohan repair the moisture sensor successfully? \[2\]

(c) Why did Rohan consider the prize more than a reward for winning? \[2\]

(iii)

Summarise what happened from the time Rohan discovered that his model was not working until the time he received the first prize (paragraphs 3 to 7).

You are required to write the summary in the form of a connected passage in 100 words. Failure to keep within the word limit will be penalised. \[8\]

SUBJECT- Economics

TIME: 3:00 Hrs

M.M. 80

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

General Instructions:

1. You are allowed additional fifteen minutes for only reading the question paper.
2. You must NOT start writing during the reading time.
3. All questions are compulsory to attempt.
4. Section A contains MCQ based questions which carry 1 mark each (16 Marks).
5. Section B contains Short Answer Type Questions which carry 4 marks each (32 Marks).
6. Section C contains Long Answer Type Questions which carry 8 marks each (32 Marks).

Section-A (16 Marks)

Multiple Choice-based Questions (1 Mark Each)

1. Which of the following statements correctly expresses the definition of Economics given by Paul A. Samuelson?
 - a. Economics is an inquiry into the nature and causes of wealth.
 - b. Economics is a study of how society uses scarce resources to produce valuable commodities and distribute them among different people over time.
 - c. Economics studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means with alternative uses.
 - d. Economics is a study of the material requisites of well-being.
2. A hospital board must decide whether to allocate its capital grant to build an intensive care unit (ICU) or set up an advanced neonatal ward. Which core economic concept is reflected in this decision?
 - a. Opportunity Cost
 - b. Consumer Sovereignty
 - c. Positive Economics
 - d. Dynamic Efficiency
3. The central problem of 'How to produce' is essentially a choice between:
 - a. Agricultural goods and industrial equipment
 - b. Current consumption and future capital formation
 - c. Labour-intensive technique and capital-intensive technique
 - d. Public distribution and free market rationing
4. In Country W, private business owners decide what goods to make based on expected customer demand, but basic electricity, railways, and postal services are managed by state departments. What kind of economy is Country W?
 - a. Laissez-faire Capitalist
 - b. Centrally Planned Socialist
 - c. Mixed Economy
 - d. Feudal Economy
5. Which of the following is considered a subject matter of Microeconomics?
 - a. Determination of price and output of a passenger car manufacturer
 - b. Reduction of aggregate unemployment in the country
 - c. Controlling general price inflation by adjusting bank cash reserve ratio
 - d. Measuring the growth rate of Gross National Disposable Income
6. Assertion (A): Economic development is a multidimensional concept broader than economic growth.
Reason (R): Economic development includes sustainable increase in real per capita income along with structural reductions in poverty, disease, and income inequality.
 - a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.

d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

7. Which committee appointed by the Planning Commission recommended measuring the poverty line using monthly per capita consumer expenditure based on nutritional intake alongside private expenditure on education and health?

a. Kirit Parikh Committee b. Suresh Tendulkar Committee

c. Kelkar Taskforce d. R.V. Gupta Committee

8. Under the colonial economic policy prior to 1947, India was turned systematically into:

a. An exporter of finished consumer merchandise to Europe

b. An exporter of primary raw materials and an importer of British factory-made goods

c. A major manufacturer of precision capital equipment in South Asia

d. A self-sufficient agrarian economy with high industrial diversification

9. The 'Mahalanobis Model' of economic development adopted during India's Second Five-Year Plan emphasized:

a. Heavy public investment in basic and capital goods industries

b. Complete reliance on private foreign direct investment in consumer retail

c. Immediate privatization of state-owned banks and utilities

d. Total dismantling of tariff walls and import quotas

10. Before 1991, Indian private industrial firms were required to obtain government licenses not only to start an enterprise but also to expand output capacity. This regulatory system was popularly termed:

a. Industrial Facilitation Scheme

b. Licence-Permit-Quota Raj

c. Monopolies Support Framework

d. Voluntary Corporate Code

11. In July 1991, the Indian Rupee was devalued against major convertible international currencies. What was the direct objective of this currency devaluation?

a. To discourage foreign inward tourism

b. To make Indian exports cheaper and stimulate foreign exchange inflows

c. To increase the volume of non-essential consumer imports

d. To eliminate the domestic fiscal deficit instantly

12. Which of the following is an example of 'Disinvestment' by the government?

a. Buying back private shares from the stock market

b. Selling a portion of government equity in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to the public or financial institutions

c. Nationalizing commercial banks

d. Expanding budgetary grants to sick state-owned units

13. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the micro-credit programme promote rural financial inclusion primarily because they:

a. Require large urban real-estate collateral from each member

b. Encourage small thrift pooling and provide collateral-free credit backed by collective group peer pressure

c. Charge speculative rates higher than local moneylenders

d. Lend money exclusively for purchasing imported foreign machinery

14. Regulated agricultural markets (APMC Mandis) were established by state governments with the prime objective of:

a. Eliminating private traders and commission agents entirely

b. Protecting farmers from fraudulent weighment, arbitrary trade deductions, and providing transparent price discovery

c. Forcing farmers to store grain indefinitely without sale

d. Imposing heavy state export bans on all crops

15. The 'Head Count Ratio' (HCR) in poverty estimation indicates:

a. The average depth of income gap among the ultra-poor

b. The proportion of total population living below the designated poverty line

c. The percentage of educated youth seeking corporate jobs

d. The total expenditure of municipal urban local bodies

16. Assertion (A): Extensive chemical-intensive monoculture during the post-Green Revolution period caused severe ecological stress in northern India.

Reason (R): Excessive pumping of groundwater for tubewells and indiscriminate application of synthetic urea led to falling water tables and soil salinization.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Section-B (32 Marks)

Answer all the Questions given below (4 Marks Each)

Question-17: [4 Marks]

- i. Classify the following economic topics into Microeconomics and Macroeconomics, giving a brief justification for each: (a) A study of wage negotiation in a tea estate, (b) Rise in the overall consumer price index of the country, (c) Pricing decision of an airline company, (d) National aggregate savings rate. (2 Marks)
- ii. Explain the central problem of 'For whom to produce'. Differentiate between functional distribution of income and personal distribution of income. (2 Marks)

Question-18: [4 Marks]

- i. Compare a Capitalist Economy and a Socialist Economy with respect to: (a) Role of private profit motive, and (b) Consumer sovereignty. (2 Marks)
- ii. "A country can experience continuous growth in its Gross Domestic Product while still lagging significantly in human development." Explain this statement with two concrete examples. (2 Marks)

Question-19: [4 Marks]

- i. Describe the state of India's traditional handicrafts industry during British rule. What was the two-fold colonial policy behind its decline? (2 Marks)
- ii. Why was 'Self-Reliance' considered a crucial strategic goal in India's early Five-Year Plans? How did it aim to protect national sovereignty? (2 Marks)

Question-20: [4 Marks]

- i. What is meant by 'Fiscal Consolidation'? State two key fiscal policy measures undertaken by the Indian government under the New Economic Policy of 1991 to bring down the fiscal deficit. (2 Marks)
- ii. Explain how poverty lines are determined in rural versus urban areas in India. Why is the minimum per capita calorie requirement fixed higher for rural areas than for urban areas? (2 Marks)

Question-21: [4 Marks]

- i. "Poverty breeds poverty." Explain this statement by tracing the vicious circle of low income leading to low human capital development and low worker productivity. (2 Marks)
- ii. Compare Lionel Robbins' Scarcity definition of Economics with Alfred Marshall's Welfare definition. State two reasons why Robbins criticized Marshall's definition. (2 Marks)

Question-22: [4 Marks]

- i. Discuss the significance of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme and crop insurance (PM Fasal Bima Yojana) in mitigating agricultural production and financial risks for Indian cultivators. (2 Marks)
- ii. What is 'Distress Sale' by marginal farmers? State two institutional measures introduced by the government to prevent distress sales of agricultural crops. (2 Marks)

Question-23: [4 Marks]

- i. Outline two distinct strengths and two operational weaknesses of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in providing credit to village artisans and marginal farmers in India. (2 Marks)
- ii. State two economic reasons why certified organic food products generally sell at higher retail prices than chemically grown farm produce in domestic markets. (2 Marks)

Question-24: [4 Marks]

- i. Explain how the abolition of quantitative import restrictions (quotas) and reduction of customs tariffs under the 1991 reforms benefited Indian manufacturing industries. (2 Marks)
- ii. Name the three health, education, and income indicators used in constructing the Human Development Index (HDI). What is the value range of this index? (2 Marks)

Section-C (32 Marks)

Long Answer type Questions (8 Marks Each)

Question-25: [8 Marks]

- i. "The Public Sector was assigned the 'commanding heights' of the economy during the 1950–1990 planning era in India."
 - a. Give two major economic justifications for why the state assumed a dominant entrepreneurial role in heavy infrastructure and core industries during this phase. (2 Marks)
 - b. Discuss two major inefficiencies or operational drawbacks that afflicted state-owned enterprises by the late 1980s. (2 Marks)
- ii. Agriculture diversification is essential for sustainable rural livelihoods:
 - a. Differentiate between diversification of crop production and diversification of productive activities/employment in rural areas. (2 Marks)
 - b. Explain how animal husbandry (dairy farming) and horticulture act as sustainable supplementary sources of income during non-farming seasons. (2 Marks)

Question-26: [8 Marks]

- i. The following table provides socio-developmental indicators for two provinces, State Alpha and State Beta:

Development Indicator	State Alpha	State Beta
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) Annual Growth Rate	10.4%	6.2%
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR per 1,00,000 live births)	154	38
Gross Enrollment Ratio in Higher Secondary Education (%)	48%	86%
Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Ratio (%)	34.2%	5.1%

- a. Compare the actual level of Human and Social Development between State Alpha and State Beta using the indicators above. (2 Marks)
- b. "A high growth rate of domestic product is an insufficient condition for inclusive human development." Corroborate this statement using State Alpha's data. (2 Marks)
- ii. Poverty eradication remains a multi-pronged national objective:
 - a. Explain the 'Growth-Oriented Approach' to poverty reduction adopted in early planning and state why its 'trickle-down' effect failed to eradicate poverty. (2 Marks)
 - b. Discuss the role of self-employment creation programmes (such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme - PMEGP / NRLM) in building viable micro-enterprises. (2 Marks)

Question-27: [8 Marks]

- i. "Every society must establish an institutional mechanism to answer the fundamental questions of production and distribution."
 - a. How does a Mixed Economy combine the market price mechanism with state regulatory intervention to resolve economic problems? (2 Marks)
 - b. Explain how market competition under private enterprise ensures productive efficiency, while pointing out one major area where it leads to market failure. (2 Marks)
- ii. Examine the historical progression of economic definitions:
 - a. Analyze Adam Smith's Wealth definition of Economics and highlight why classical economists treated wealth creation as the principal study of economic science. (2 Marks)
 - b. Evaluate Paul A. Samuelson's definition of Economics. Explain how it integrates the scarcity concept of Robbins with the growth dynamics of employment and capital over time. (2 Marks)

OR

- i. Compare Capitalist, Socialist, and Mixed economic frameworks on the basis of: (a) Objectives of enterprise, (b) Distribution of national income, (c) Role of the price mechanism, and (d) Protection of worker and consumer rights. (4 Marks)
- ii. Explain the core tenets of Lionel Robbins' Scarcity Definition (1932). Discuss why it is considered a universal analytical study of human decision-making under constraints. (4 Marks)

Question-28: [8 Marks]

- i. The New Economic Policy (NEP) was unveiled in 1991 to pull the Indian economy back from an unprecedented macroeconomic abyss:
 - a. Explain the external factors (such as the Gulf War and crude oil prices) and domestic fiscal factors that triggered the 1991 Balance of Payments (BoP) crisis. (2 Marks)
 - b. Distinguish between 'Stabilisation Measures' (short-term) and 'Structural Reform Measures' (long-term) initiated under NEP 1991. (2 Marks)
- ii. Evaluate the reform outcomes post-1991:
 - a. Explain how the opening up to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and foreign technology altered the competitive landscape of Indian domestic industry. (2 Marks)
 - b. Detail two prominent arguments critics raise regarding the impact of Globalisation on job security and economic sovereignty in developing nations. (2 Marks)

OR

- i. "Privatisation of state assets can improve productive efficiency, but it must be accompanied by competitive regulatory oversight."
 - a. Discuss two methods adopted in India for privatizing public sector undertakings (strategic sale vs. minority disinvestment). (2 Marks)
 - b. What were the core objectives behind conferring Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna status on select central public sector enterprises? (2 Marks)
- ii. Analyze the impact of post-1991 economic reforms on the rural agricultural sector. Elaborate on: (a) Changes in government public investment in rural irrigation and power, and (b) The effects of lowering agricultural import tariffs on small farmers' income. (4 Marks)

Subject- Commerce

General Instructions:

1. You are allowed additional fifteen minutes for reading the question paper only.
2. You must NOT start writing during the reading time.
3. The paper is divided into three sections: Section A (16 Marks), Section B (32 Marks), and Section C (32 Marks).
4. All questions are compulsory. Internal choices are provided in select questions.
5. Marks for questions or parts of questions are indicated alongside.

SECTION A (16 MARKS)

(Answer all questions. 1 Mark each)

1. Assertion (A): A chartered accountant running an independent advisory firm is engaged in a profession rather than business.
Reason (R): A profession requires specialized knowledge, formal training from a statutory professional body, and adherence to a prescribed code of conduct.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

2. Which of the following is an example of an economic activity?

- (a) A grandfather teaching chess to his grandson at home
(b) A farmer cultivating wheat for sale in the agricultural market
(c) An individual donating winter blankets to earthquake victims
(d) A student volunteering at an animal shelter on weekends

3. Alok set up a sole proprietorship firm retailing handicraft furniture. Due to unexpected municipal tax changes and poor sales, the business suffered heavy losses of ₹12 Lakhs against total business assets of ₹7 Lakhs. Creditors demanded that Alok liquidate his personal car and ancestral residential property to clear the remaining ₹5 Lakhs.

Which distinct feature of a sole proprietorship allows creditors to stake a claim on Alok's private property?

- (a) Lack of business continuity (b) Unlimited personal liability
(c) Individual risk bearing (d) Sole management and control

4. An exporter based in Kerala ships coir mats to a buyer in Germany. Because transit by sea takes over six weeks, the exporter secures warehouse storage at the Hamburg port terminal until the consignment clears customs.

Which specific aid to trade removes the hindrance of time in this commercial transaction?

- (a) Transportation (b) Warehousing
(c) Banking and Finance (d) Advertising

5. A large cement enterprise installs electro-static precipitators in its plant chimneys, develops a green belt around the factory perimeter, and organizes free lung check-up clinics for local residents.

Which category of business objectives is the company primarily fulfilling?

- (a) Economic Objectives (b) Social Objectives
(c) Human/Personal Objectives (d) National Objectives

6. In a partnership firm of architectural designers, Karan contributed ₹20 Lakhs as capital, participates actively in drafting client blueprints, but his connection to the firm is deliberately kept concealed and undisclosed to the general public.

Karan is classified as a:

- (a) Sleeping (Dormant) Partner (b) Nominal Partner
(c) Secret Partner (d) Partner by Holding Out

7. Poultry farms, fish hatcheries, and cattle breeding centers belong to which category of industry?

- (a) Extractive Industry (b) Genetic Industry
(c) Manufacturing Industry (d) Construction Industry

8. Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Profit is the ultimate measure of business efficiency and the primary source of funds for future expansion.

Reason (R): Earning profit provides reasonable compensation to the entrepreneur for undertaking market risks and uncertainties.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

9. An automobile manufacturer deploys an enterprise software system enabling its assembly lines in Pune to automatically transmit real-time inventory orders and technical specifications to independent auto-ancillary parts vendors across the country.

Which directional flow of e-business does this inter-organizational procurement illustrate?

- (a) Business-to-Consumer (B2C) (b) Business-to-Business (B2B)
(c) Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) (d) Intra-Business Commerce

10. A readymade garment manufacturing unit requires temporary credit to purchase cotton rolls and pay worker wages before festive delivery proceeds arrive from retailers.

Which aid to trade eliminates this hindrance of finance?

- (a) Insurance (b) Banking
(c) Communication (d) Transportation

11. Under the Hindu Succession Act, who among the following enjoys coparcenary rights in a Joint Hindu Family Business by virtue of birth?
- (a) Only the eldest male member of the family
 - (b) All male and female members born in the family
 - (c) Only members who have attained 21 years of age
 - (d) Relatives related only through marriage
12. An online platform facilitates an electronic auction where an amateur artist uploads her handmade paintings and individual art enthusiasts bid against one another to purchase the artwork directly from her.
- Which e-business model does this transaction exemplify?
- (a) Business-to-Consumer (B2C)
 - (b) Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)
 - (c) Business-to-Business (B2B)
 - (d) Intra-B Commerce
13. Which constitutional characteristic of a Joint Stock Company ensures that its legal existence is not dissolved or terminated by the death, insolvency, or insanity of its shareholders?
- (a) Separate Legal Entity
 - (b) Perpetual Succession
 - (c) Limited Liability
 - (d) Common Seal
14. A public sector enterprise is established by a Special Act passed by the Parliament. The Act clearly defines its statutory powers, operational functions, financial immunities, and relationship with government ministries. Such an enterprise is a:
- (a) Departmental Undertaking
 - (b) Statutory Corporation
 - (c) Government Company
 - (d) Sole Proprietorship
15. Which of the following is a prominent advantage realized by corporate enterprises when adopting an e-business model over conventional physical trading?
- (a) Requirement of substantial physical showroom space in commercial districts
 - (b) Ability to offer round-the-clock (24×7×365) access across global markets with lower transactional overheads
 - (c) Total immunity from cyber fraud and data hacking risks
 - (d) High dependence on physical intermediaries and commission agents
16. An engineer works as a Chief Project Officer in a private construction company under a formal employment contract with fixed monthly compensation and gratuity benefits. He is engaged in:
- (a) Profession
 - (b) Business
 - (c) Employment
 - (d) Non-economic Activity

SECTION B (32 MARKS)

(Answer all questions. Each question carries 4 marks.)

Question 17: [4 Marks]

- (a) Differentiate between Economic Activities and Non-Economic Activities on the basis of: (i) Primary motive, and (ii) Measurement of outcome in monetary terms. [2 Marks]
- (b) "Business does not operate in a vacuum; it has definite responsibilities toward various sections of society." Explain any two social objectives of modern business enterprises. [2 Marks]

Question 18: [4 Marks]

Four young entrepreneurs established specialized start-up ventures and faced different operational hurdles:

- Aruna manufactures thermal winter wear in Shimla, but her primary target market resides in industrial belts across Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Bikram harvests 5,000 crates of apples and fears perishability and pest rot before harvest prices rise in off-season months.
- Chitra secured a major export contract for embroidered sarees but lacks immediate working funds to purchase yarn and pay weavers.
- Dinesh invented an eco-friendly herbal floor cleaner, but prospective urban consumers have no awareness of its existence or hygiene superiority.

Task:

1. Identify the specific Hindrance of Trade experienced by each entrepreneur. [2 Marks]
2. Name the corresponding Aid to Trade that will overcome each operational bottleneck. [2 Marks]

Question 19: [4 Marks]

"Partnership is founded on the fundamental principle of Mutual Agency."

- (a) What is meant by the principle of Mutual Agency in a partnership firm? [2 Marks]
- (b) Although registration of a partnership firm is optional under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, an unregistered firm suffers severe legal disabilities. State any two serious consequences of non-registration. [2 Marks]

Question 20: [4 Marks]

- (a) State two distinct structural features of a Sole Proprietorship form of business organization. [2 Marks]
- (b) Why is sole proprietorship considered inherently unsuitable for large-scale manufacturing operations requiring massive capital and specialized division of labour? Explain two reasons. [2 Marks]

Question 21: [4 Marks]

- (a) Define a Public-Private Partnership (PPP). [2 Marks]
- (b) State two significant advantages of executing massive public infrastructure projects (like metro railways or high-speed expressways) through the PPP model. [2 Marks]

Question 22: [4 Marks]

Compare a Departmental Undertaking with a Government Company across the following parameters:

- (a) Mode of formation / establishment [2 Marks]
- (b) Extent of operational autonomy and government control [2 Marks]

Question 23: [4 Marks]

- (a) What is meant by Intra-B Commerce? Illustrate with a concrete corporate example. [2 Marks]
- (b) Differentiate between e-Commerce and e-Business on the basis of scope and activities covered. [2 Marks]

Question 24: [4 Marks]

Forty small-scale organic tea growers in an agricultural district decided to unite to eliminate exploitative tea-leaf brokers. They registered an association under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, pooling modest share capital. Each grower was granted one vote in the general body irrespective of the number of shares held. The society processes tea leaves and markets packaged tea directly to retail chains, returning surplus dividends based on leaf deliveries.

Task:

From the case above, identify and briefly explain four defining features of a Co-operative Society. [4 Marks]

OR

Define a Consumer Co-operative Society. State any two merits and any two limitations associated with running consumer co-operatives. [4 Marks]

SECTION C (32 MARKS)

(Answer all questions. Each question carries 8 marks.)

Question 25: [8 Marks]

- (a) Industry encompasses activities directed at producing, converting, or extracting materials into finished goods. Provide a comprehensive classification of Industry into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors, detailing their respective subdivisions. [5 Marks]
- (b) "Profit is not the sole objective of a business, but it is an indispensable condition for its very existence." Justify this statement by explaining three critical roles that profit plays in business. [3 Marks]

Question 26: [8 Marks]

To modernize and expand passenger terminal facilities and air-cargo capacity at a metropolitan airport, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) entered into a 30-year concession contract with 'Apex Aviation Infrastructure Consortium' (a venture led by private civil engineering and airport logistics corporations). Under the contract, the private consortium invested ₹12,000 Crores of upfront capital, deployed automated baggage-handling technologies, and undertook terminal operations. The government acquired and leased airport land, established aviation safety regulations, and retained sovereign customs and immigration oversight. Operational

and revenue risks are shared, and aeronautical charges are collected by the consortium to recoup investments. At the conclusion of the 30-year concession, all airport assets and upgraded facilities will revert to state ownership.

Task:

1. Define the concept of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) as demonstrated in the case. [2 Marks]
2. Identify and explain six distinct characteristics of the PPP model that make it an effective vehicle for developing massive infrastructure assets. [6 Marks]

Question 27: [8 Marks]

- (a) Differentiate between a Private Limited Company and a Public Limited Company across any four standard parameters: (i) Minimum and maximum number of members, (ii) Minimum number of directors, (iii) Public invitation for shares/deposits, and (iv) Transferability of shares. [4 Marks]
- (b) An aspiring entrepreneur wishes to launch a high-technology electric scooter manufacturing venture. Explain four crucial factors she must evaluate before choosing between a Partnership firm and a Joint Stock Company form of business organization. [4 Marks]
- OR
- (a) What is a Statutory Corporation? Explain three distinct advantages and two operational limitations of statutory corporations. [5 Marks]
- (b) Explain the role and significance of a 'Partnership Deed' in governing business relations among partners. Mention any four essential clauses contained in it. [3 Marks]

Question 28: [8 Marks]

- (a) The formation of a Joint Stock Company involves sequential statutory stages. Outline the three fundamental stages: (i) Promotion, (ii) Incorporation (Registration), and (iii) Subscription of Capital. State the main document filed during incorporation. [4 Marks]
- (b) While e-business offers unmatched speed and market reach, it involves specific operational, financial, and digital vulnerabilities. Discuss two major risks associated with e-business transactions and explain two security safeguards implemented to prevent online fraud. [4 Marks]
- OR
- (a) Describe the scope of e-business by explaining the following four operational flows: [4 Marks]
- B2B (Business-to-Business)
 - B2C (Business-to-Consumer)
 - C2C (Consumer-to-Consumer)
 - C2B (Consumer-to-Business)
- (b) Compare traditional brick-and-mortar business with electronic business (e-business) on the basis of: (i) Cost of setup and maintenance, (ii) Geographical reach, (iii) Direct physical personal inspection of goods, and (iv) Transaction settlement speed. [4 Marks]

ACCOUNTANCY

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

- All questions are compulsory.
- Working notes should be clearly shown wherever necessary.
- Use proper accounting formats wherever required.
- GST is applicable only where specifically mentioned.
- All calculations must be supported by proper workings.

SECTION A – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1 – Choose the correct answer. [10 × 1 = 10]

- (I) The person who owns a business is known as: (a) Creditor (b) Debtor (c) Proprietor (d) Customer
- (II) If Assets are ₹1,20,000 and Capital is ₹75,000, Liabilities will be: (a) ₹45,000 (b) ₹1,95,000 (c) ₹75,000 (d) ₹30,000
- (III) The principle which matches expenses with related revenue is: (a) Going Concern (b) Matching (c) Consistency (d) Conservatism
- (IV) A transaction affecting two or more accounts is recorded under: (a) Single Entry (b) Double Entry (c) Cash System (d) Accrual System
- (V) Goods returned by a customer are recorded in: (a) Purchases Book (b) Sales Book (c) Purchases Return Book (d) Sales Return Book
- (VI) GST on an inter-State supply is: (a) CGST (b) SGST (c) IGST (d) UTGST
- (VII) Trial Balance mainly checks: (a) Profit (b) Financial position (c) Arithmetical accuracy (d) Cash balance
- (VIII) A cheque issued but not presented generally makes Pass Book balance: (a) Lower (b) Higher (c) Equal (d) Nil
- (IX) Purchase of furniture for cash is recorded in: (a) Purchases Book (b) Cash Book (c) Sales Book (d) Journal Proper
- (X) Seller's document showing goods sold is: (a) Debit Note (b) Credit Note (c) Invoice (d) Voucher

SECTION B – Numerical Questions [5 × 3 = 15]

Question 2. Prepare the Accounting Equation: started business with cash ₹80,000; purchased goods for cash ₹20,000; purchased furniture on credit ₹15,000; sold goods costing ₹10,000 for ₹14,000 cash. Show effects on Assets, Liabilities and Capital. [3]

Question 3. Journalise: commenced business with cash ₹60,000; purchased goods from Rahul on credit ₹18,000; paid carriage ₹1,500; sold goods for cash ₹12,000. [3]

Question 4. Prepare a Single Column Cash Book: opening cash ₹18,000; cash sales ₹7,500; wages ₹2,000; office expenses ₹1,200; cash received from Mohit ₹4,000. [3]

Question 5. Prepare the Purchases Book: X Traders goods ₹24,000 + CGST 9% + SGST 9%; Y Ltd. goods ₹16,000 + IGST 18%; Z Furniture House furniture ₹12,000 + GST 18%. [3]

Question 6. Prepare a Trial Balance: Capital ₹70,000; Cash ₹15,000; Purchases ₹30,000; Sales ₹55,000; Salaries ₹6,000; Rent ₹4,000; Furniture ₹20,000; Debtors ₹18,000; Creditors ₹8,000. [3]

SECTION C – Numerical Questions [5 × 6 = 30]

Question 7. Journalise: started business with cash ₹1,20,000; deposited ₹40,000 into bank; purchased goods from Aman on credit ₹25,000; sold goods costing ₹15,000 to Ravi for ₹20,000 on credit; paid Aman ₹24,000 in full settlement; received ₹19,500 from Ravi in full settlement. [6]

Question 8. Prepare a Two Column Cash Book with Cash and Bank columns: cash ₹25,000; bank ₹30,000; cash sales ₹10,000; deposited cash into bank ₹8,000; paid supplier by cheque ₹6,500; withdrew cash from bank ₹4,000; stationery ₹1,500. [6]

Question 9. Prepare Sales Book and Sales Return Book: Raj ₹20,000 + CGST 9% + SGST 9%; Sunil ₹25,000 + IGST 18%; Raj returned goods ₹4,000 before GST; Mohan ₹18,000 + CGST 9% + SGST 9%; Sunil returned goods ₹3,000 before GST. [6]

Question 10. Prepare Purchases Account and Ravi's Account: purchased goods from Ravi ₹30,000; further purchase ₹20,000; returns ₹5,000; paid Ravi ₹42,000 by cheque in full settlement; discount received ₹3,000. [6]

Question 11. Prepare a Trial Balance: Capital ₹1,00,000; Drawings ₹12,000; Cash ₹18,000; Bank ₹25,000; Purchases ₹50,000; Sales ₹85,000; Salaries ₹10,000; Rent ₹6,000; Debtors ₹30,000; Creditors ₹20,000; Machinery ₹40,000. [6]

SECTION D – Question 12 – Bank Reconciliation Statement [5]

Prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31 March 2027: Balance as per Cash Book ₹28,000; cheques issued but not presented ₹7,500; cheques deposited but not collected ₹5,000; bank charges ₹600 not entered; bank interest ₹1,400; cheque of ₹2,500 dishonoured and not recorded. [5]

SECTION E – Long Numerical Questions [2 × 10 = 20]

Question 13. M/s Sunrise Traders: commenced business with cash ₹2,00,000; deposited ₹80,000 into bank; cash purchases ₹30,000; credit purchases from Karan ₹45,000; cash sales ₹35,000; credit sales to Varun ₹50,000; paid Karan ₹43,000 by cheque in full settlement; received ₹48,000 from Varun by cheque in full settlement; salaries cash ₹8,000; withdrew ₹6,000 from bank for personal use. Prepare (a) Journal, (b) Two Column Cash Book, (c) Karan's Account and Varun's Account. [10]

Question 14. M/s Modern Traders: Cash Book favourable bank balance ₹50,000 on 30 June 2027. Cheques issued not presented ₹12,000; cheques deposited not collected ₹8,000; bank charges ₹750; bank interest ₹1,500; customer directly deposited ₹6,000; dishonoured cheque ₹4,000; insurance premium ₹2,500 paid directly by bank; cheque issued ₹5,000 wrongly recorded as ₹500. Prepare BRS and ascertain Pass Book balance. [10]

GST – THEORY PORTION

Meaning and objectives of GST; CGST, SGST and IGST; intra-State and inter-State supply; Input Tax Credit; Tax Invoice; GST registration; advantages of GST; direct and indirect taxes; taxes subsumed under GST.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(THEORY)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: Three Hours

(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for only reading the paper.

They must NOT start writing during this time.)

Answer all questions in Section A and Section B.

Answer all questions on any two games in Section C.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A-15 MARKS

Question 1

(i) physical education is the activity related with

- (a) Reading and writing
- (b) playing video game
- (c) activities of big muscles
- (d) watching sports matches

(ii) Motivation depends upon:

- (a) Internal factors
- (b) External factors
- (c) Reward and honour to do better
- (d) All of the above

(iii) in game the movement changes according to

- (a) own team members
- (b) opponent
- (c) pre decided
- (d) all

(iv) Energy source for long workout in players is :

- (a) Simple Carbohydrates
- (b) Complex Carbohydrates
- (c) Essential Proteins
- (d) Non-essential proteins

(v) What should be the healthy person(Man) BMI score ?

- (a) Less than 20
- (b) Between 21 to 25
- (c) Between 26 to 30
- (d) Above 31

- (vi) play is.....
- (vii) helps the person to stimulate the activity its attainment.
- (viii) The pancreas Glands helps in the digestion of.....
- (ix) Roughage.....food.
- (x) Cause of obesity.....
- (xi) How would you define interest?
- (xii) What do you mean by good Leader.
- (xiii) What is the importance of Vitamin C ?
- (xiv) state the working of heart.
- (xv) Write a note on Modern Olympic.

SECTION -B (25 MARKS)

(230-270 words)

Question-2 Explain the aim and objective of physical education [5]

Question -3 Explain the role of Micronutrients in our diet ? [5]

Question -4 How would you check the Minimum General Motor Fitness of the person?
[5]

Question -5 Explain the following terms:

A. IOA. B. IOC. C. NOC. D. IFs. E. SAI [5]

Question -6 A Leader's responsibility is to see that the plans of the groups are put into execution. Elaborate.
[5]

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SECTION - C (30 MARKS)

(BADMINTON)

Question -7.

(i) Answer the following question -

A. Define the following:

(a).Deuce. (b). Back gallery. (c). Net Drop [3]

B. What is the height of the net. [1]

C. What is the size of badminton court (singles) [1]

(ii) What is the difference between Drop and Smash? [5]

(iii) What are the duties of an Umpire ? Explain any 5 duties [5]

Question -8. (VOLLEYBALL)

(i) Answer the following question.

A. Mention only three duties of the lineman. [3]

B. How many timeouts is a team allowed per game ? [1]

C. What will be the decision of the referee if the ball touches the net and falls into the opponent's court during service? [1]

(ii) Explain the following terms :

(a) Libero. (b) Setter. (c) Attack line.

(d) Service-Zone (e). Block [5]

(iii) Draw a well-labelled diagram of volleyball court along with free zone area. [5]

Hindi

Question 1

कसी एक वषय पर नबंध ल खए, जो 400 शब्दों से कम न हो:

(1) “अनुशासन का महत्व” वषय पर अपने वचार ल खए।

(2) आपने हाल ही में जो कोई एक सा हित्यक या सांस्कृ तक काय क्रम देखा हो, उसका वण न करते हुए बताइए क उसने आपको कस प्रकार प्रभा वत किया।

(3) सूखा (अनावृष्टि) एक प्राकृ तक आपदा है जो जन-जीवन को बुरी तरह प्रभा वत करती है। इस वषय पर नबंध ल खए।

(4) भारत की स्वतंत्रता में म हलाओं का योगदान।

(5) इंटरनेट के बढ़ते प्रभाव से क्या हमारे पारंप रक मूल्यों को खतरा है? पक्ष या वपक्ष में अपने वचार ल खए।

(6) नमून ल खत में से कसी एक पर मौ लक कहानी ल खए:

(a) अचानक बजली चली गई और पूरा शहर अंधकार में डूब गया।

(b) एक ऐसी कहानी ल खए िजसका अं तम वाक्य हो — “तभी मुझे सच्चाई का पता चला।”

[10]

Question 2

नम्न ल खत अवतरण को पढ़कर अंत में दए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में दीजए।

अयोध्या के राजा ह रश्चंद्र अपने सत्यवचन और दानशीलता के लए प्रसद्ध थे। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में कभी असत्य का सहारा नहीं लिया, चाहे परिस्थितियाँ कतनी भी कठिन क्यों न हो जाएँ। एक बार ऋषि वशवा मत्र ने उनकी परीक्षा लेने का नश्चय किया और स्वप्न में राजा से उनका संपूर्ण राज्य दान में माँग लिया। जागने पर राजा ह रश्चंद्र ने अपने दए गए वचन को सत्य मानकर अपना राज्य, धन-संपत्ति और महल — सब कुछ वशवा मत्र को दान कर दिया। इतना ही नहीं, वशवा मत्र ने दक्षिणा के रूप में और धन की माँग की। राजा के पास अब कुछ भी शेष नहीं था, इस लए उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी तारामती और पुत्र रोहताश्व के साथ काशी जाकर स्वयं को एक श्मशान घाट के रक्षक के यहाँ बेच दिया। वहाँ उन्हें कठोर श्रम करना पड़ता था और शव जलाने के बदले शुल्क वसूलना पड़ता था। दुःखाग्र से उनके पुत्र रोहताश्व की सपना-दंश से मृत्यु हो गई, और जब उनकी पत्नी उसका शव लेकर श्मशान आई, तो राजा ने उसे पहचानकर भी शुल्क लए बना दाह-संस्कार करने से इनकार कर दिया, क्योंकि अपने स्वामी से लए वचन का पालन करना उनका धर्म था। इस अटूट सत्य नष्ठा को देखकर देवता प्रसन्न हुए, उनके पुत्र को पुनर्जन्त कर दिया और राजा ह रश्चंद्र को उनका राज्य पुनः लौटा दिया।

प्रश्न

- (i) राजा ह रश्चंद्र कस गुण के लए प्रसद्ध थे?
- (ii) वशवा मत्र ने राजा की परीक्षा कस प्रकार ली?

[4]

- (iii) अपना राज्य दान करने के बाद राजा ह रश्चंद्र को क्या करना पड़ा?
- (iv) श्मशान घाट पर राजा ह रश्चंद्र के सामने कौन-सी कठिन परीक्षा आई, और उन्होंने क्या किया? [4]
- (v) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश से आपको क्या शिक्षा मिलती है? समझाकर ल खए। [4]

Question 3

a) नम्न ल खत वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके ल खए।

- (i) राधा घर को जा रही है।
- (ii) यह मेरी पुस्तकें हैं।
- (iii) बच्ची रोटी खा रहा है।
- (iv) सड़क पर बहुत सारा भीड़ है।

- (v) मोहन की माता जी बहुत अच्छा है।
- (b) नम्र ल खत मुहावरों का वाक्य में प्रयोग करें।
- (i) उल्टी गंगा बहाना
- (ii) मुँह की खाना
- (iii) दूध का दूध पानी का पानी करना
- (iv) हाथ मलना
- (v) कलेजा मुँह को आना

खंड ग

सारा आकाश (कसी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए)

[10]

प्रश्न 9)

समर की माँ अथवा समर के पता का चरित्र- चित्रण 'सारा आकाश' के आधार पर कीजिए।

प्रश्न 10)

'सारा आकाश' उपन्यास में चरित्र संयुक्त परिवार व्यवस्था पर एक लेख लिखिए।

प्रश्न 11)

समर और प्रभा के दाम्पत्य जीवन में आए तनाव के आधार पर नम्र ल खत प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपने शब्दों में दीजिए।

(क) समर और प्रभा के बीच शुरुआती दूरी के क्या कारण थे?

(ख) यह दूरी धीरे-धीरे कन प रिस्थितियों के कारण कम होती है?

(ग) उपन्यास में प्रभा के चरित्र का क्या महत्व है?

(घ) इस उपन्यास के माध्यम से लेखक हमें दाम्पत्य जीवन के विषय में क्या संदेश देना चाहते हैं?