

SILVER GROVE SCHOOL

Sample Paper

CLASS XII

ENGLISH PAPER 1

(LANGUAGE)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. You are allowed an additional fifteen minutes for reading the question paper only.
2. You must NOT start writing during the reading time.
3. This question paper has four questions in all.
4. Answer all questions.
5. 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.
6. You should begin each answer on a fresh page.
7. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

QUESTION 1 [20 MARKS]

Write a composition of approximately 400–450 words on any ONE of the following subjects.

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

- (i) You were travelling to a hill station when your vehicle broke down in a remote area. Describe the circumstances, the people you encountered, the difficulties you faced and how the experience eventually turned into an unforgettable adventure.
- (ii) Your school organised a programme to help underprivileged children in a nearby village. Describe the activities undertaken, your role in the programme, the reactions of the children and the lessons you learnt from the experience.
- (iii) Social media has brought people closer geographically but driven them further apart emotionally. Argue either FOR or AGAINST the statement.

(iv) The Value of Time

(v) Success is not measured by what we achieve for ourselves, but by what we contribute to the lives of others. Present your reflections on this statement.

(vi) Write an original short story beginning with the following words:

"The envelope had no name or address on it, yet the moment I saw the handwriting, I knew that it was meant for me."

QUESTION 2

(i) You are the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school. On the occasion of National Youth Day, you have been asked to address the students on the theme "The Role of Young People in Building a Better Nation."

Write a speech of approximately 300–350 words, covering the following points:

- Appropriate greeting and introduction of the topic.
- The importance of National Youth Day.
- The potential of young people to bring about social change.
- The role of education, discipline and ethical values in shaping responsible citizens.
- The importance of environmental protection, gender equality and community service.
- Practical steps students can take to contribute to national development.
- An inspiring conclusion with a strong call to action.

(ii) As the President of your school's Literary Society, you have been asked to submit a proposal for organising a Literary and Cultural Festival for students of Classes XI and XII.

Write a proposal in approximately 150 words, outlining the steps you would take to organise the festival successfully. (10)

QUESTION 3 [15 MARKS]

Answer subparts (i), (ii) and (iii).

(i) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. [5]

(a) Although he was inexperienced, he handled the situation confidently.

(Begin: In spite of...)

(b) The suitcase was so heavy that I could not lift it.

(Use: too...to)

(c) Very few metals are as useful as iron.

(Begin: Iron...)

(d) As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.

(Begin: No sooner...)

(e) The manager said to the employee, "Have you completed the assignment I gave you yesterday?"

(Begin: The manager asked the employee...)

(ii) In the following sentences, replace the incorrect phrasal verb with the correct one to make each sentence meaningful and grammatically correct. Do not copy the sentences. [5]

(a) The principal called off the student to explain the incident.

(b) The meeting was put up because the chairman was unwell.

(c) The police are looking after the cause of the accident.

(d) The old man gave in his property to a charitable organisation.

(e) The match was called on due to heavy rainfall.

(f) The teacher asked the students to carry on the instructions carefully.

(g) The fire brigade managed to put off the fire before it spread.

(h) We must not look down our responsibilities.

(i) The new employee soon caught up the procedures of the office.

(j) The authorities have decided to bring about the proposal for further consideration.

(iii) Fill in the blanks in the passage given below with the appropriate form of the verbs given in brackets. Do not write the passage but write the verbs in the correct order. [5]

For several months, the residents of Green Park (1) _____ (complain) about the growing problem of waste disposal in their locality. The municipal authorities finally (2) _____ (decide) to launch a cleanliness campaign.

When the volunteers (3) _____ (arrive) at the park on Sunday morning, they discovered that heaps of plastic waste (4) _____ (accumulate) near the entrance. While some volunteers (5) _____ (collect) the litter, others separated the recyclable materials.

The campaign leader explained that the initiative (6) _____ (continue) until the entire neighbourhood was clean. She encouraged the residents (7) _____ (adopt) environmentally responsible habits.

By the end of the day, the volunteers (8) _____ (remove) most of the waste. Several residents who (9) _____ (watch) the campaign joined the team. Everyone hoped that the effort (10) _____ (inspire) other neighbourhoods to follow the same example.

QUESTION 4 [20 MARKS]

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

(1) The old clock shop stood at the end of a narrow street, squeezed between a pharmacy and a stationery store. Its wooden signboard had faded with age, and the paint on its door had begun to peel. Yet, every morning, the shop opened punctually at eight. Inside, hundreds of clocks ticked in different rhythms, filling the little room with a sound that seemed almost like a conversation. To most passers-by, the shop was merely an outdated establishment in a rapidly changing city. To me, it was a place of extraordinary fascination.

(2) I first entered the shop on a rainy afternoon when my wristwatch had stopped working. I was in a hurry to reach a coaching class and had little patience for delays. Behind the counter sat an elderly man with silver hair and remarkably steady hands. He examined my watch carefully, removed its back and studied its tiny mechanism through a magnifying glass.

"Will it take long?" I asked impatiently.

"That depends," he replied, without looking up, "on whether you want it repaired properly or merely made to work for a few hours."

His answer irritated me. I had expected a quick repair, not a lecture. I looked around at the crowded shelves and wondered why anyone would spend time maintaining objects that could easily be replaced.

(3) While I waited, a young woman entered carrying a small alarm clock wrapped in a towel. She explained that it had belonged to her father, who had recently passed away. The clock had stopped on the morning of his death, and she wanted it restored, not because she needed it to tell the time, but because it was the last gift he had given her.

The clockmaker listened without interrupting. He unwrapped the clock, inspected its damaged parts and assured her that he would do everything possible to repair it. There was no dramatic display of sympathy, only a quiet understanding that made the woman visibly calmer.

I began to see the shop differently. The objects on its shelves were not merely machines; many carried memories that their owners were unwilling to surrender.

(4) The clockmaker introduced himself as Mr Sen. As he worked on my watch, he explained that he had learnt the craft from his father and had spent nearly fifty years repairing clocks and watches. In the past, he said, people often brought him objects that had belonged to their parents or grandparents. Today, many customers preferred to replace a damaged object rather than investigate what had gone wrong.

"People have become accustomed to immediate solutions," he observed. "They forget that some things deserve patience."

I asked him whether he was worried that his business might disappear as technology advanced. He smiled and replied that he could not predict the future, but he could decide how honestly he worked in the present.

His response seemed simple, yet it contained a wisdom I had rarely encountered.

(5) My watch was repaired sooner than I had expected. When I asked how much I owed him, Mr Sen mentioned a modest amount. I was surprised that he had charged so little for work that required such concentration. He explained that the price depended on the repair, not on the time a customer could afford to waste waiting.

As I paid him, I noticed a small notebook beside the counter. Its pages contained the names of customers, descriptions of their watches and brief notes about the objects' histories. Some entries mentioned wedding gifts, family inheritances and journeys long forgotten by everyone except their owners.

"Why do you record all this?" I asked.

"Because a watch tells more than the time," he replied. "Sometimes, it tells us who we were when time mattered most."

(6) A week later, I returned to the shop to collect the alarm clock that had belonged to the young woman's father. Mr Sen had repaired it, replacing a worn spring and cleaning its mechanism.

The woman arrived shortly afterwards. When she heard the clock begin to ring, she closed her eyes for a moment and smiled through her tears. She thanked Mr Sen repeatedly, but he simply placed the clock in its box and wished her well.

Outside the shop, I noticed that the street had changed. A new electronic store had opened nearby, displaying rows of smartwatches and digital devices. Its bright advertisements promised convenience, accuracy and the latest technology. The contrast between the two shops was striking: one celebrated what was new, while the other quietly preserved what was old.

(7) Over the following months, I found myself thinking about Mr Sen's words. I began to repair small things at home instead of immediately discarding them. When a chair became loose, I tightened its screws. When the zip of my schoolbag broke, I learnt how to replace it. These were modest achievements, but each taught me to observe carefully and to value the effort required to restore something.

I also became more patient with people. I realised that, just as a damaged watch might need careful examination before its problem could be identified, human difficulties could not always be understood through hurried judgments. Listening, I discovered, was often the first step towards finding a solution.

(8) One afternoon, I returned to the shop with a small clock that my grandfather had given me. It had stopped several years earlier, and I had kept it in a drawer, assuming that it was beyond repair. Mr Sen examined it and told me that its mechanism was still sound; it merely needed cleaning and a new battery. Within minutes, the clock began ticking again.

I laughed at my own carelessness. I had almost thrown away something valuable without even checking whether it could be restored. Mr Sen did not criticise me. He only reminded me that the habit of giving up too quickly could cost us more than we realised.

(9) Before leaving, I asked him what he considered the most important quality for a clockmaker. I expected him to mention technical knowledge or steady hands. Instead, he said, "Attention. You must notice what others overlook. A tiny fault can stop an entire clock, just as a small act of kindness can change someone's day."

His words stayed with me. I understood that his work involved much more than repairing machines. Through patience and attention, he helped people preserve memories, reconnect with their past and recover objects they had thought were lost forever.

(10) Today, whenever I pass the old shop, I slow down to listen to the clocks ticking behind its window. The city continues to rush around it, celebrating speed and convenience. Yet, inside that modest room, time seems to move differently. Mr Sen has taught me that efficiency is valuable, but it should never become an excuse for carelessness. Some things deserve to be repaired rather than replaced, understood rather than dismissed, and cherished rather than forgotten.

Perhaps the greatest lesson I learnt from the clockmaker was not about time itself, but about the way we choose to spend it.

(i) (a) Find a single word from the passage that will exactly replace the underlined word or words in the following sentences. [3]

(1) The doctor examined the patient's injury with great care before recommending treatment.

(2) The committee's decision to reject the proposal was based on a careful study of the evidence.

(3) The old building was gradually becoming worn out because of years of neglect.

(b) For each of the words given below, choose the correct sentence that uses the same word unchanged in spelling, but with a different meaning from that which it carries in the passage. [3]

(1) Spring

(A) The spring season brings fresh flowers and pleasant weather.

(B) The mechanic replaced the broken spring in the machine.

(C) The spring in the mattress had become loose.

(D) The metal spring returned to its original shape.

(2) Charge

(A) The shopkeeper asked me to pay the repair charge.

(B) The officer took charge of the investigation.

(C) The battery needs to be charged before use.

(D) The customer questioned the additional charge.

(3) Current

(A) The river current carried the leaves downstream.

(B) The electrician checked the current in the wire.

(C) The current issue of the magazine contains an interesting article.

(D) The strong current made swimming difficult.

(ii) Answer the following questions as briefly as possible in your own words.

(a) Why was the narrator initially impatient with Mr Sen? What did the clockmaker's response reveal about his attitude towards his work? [2]

(b) Mention any two details that show that the objects in Mr Sen's shop had emotional significance for their owners. [2]

(c) Why did the narrator begin to change his attitude towards repairing damaged objects? [2]

(iii) Summarise the narrator's experiences and the lessons he learnt from Mr Sen, as described in paragraphs 6 to 10.

You are required to write the summary in the form of a connected passage in approximately 100 words.

You will be penalised for exceeding the word limit.

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(iii) Social media has brought people closer geographically but driven them further apart emotionally. Argue either FOR or AGAINST the statement.

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(vi) Write an original short story beginning with the following words:

"The envelope had no name or address on it, yet the moment I saw the handwriting, I knew that it was meant for me."

QUESTION 2

(i) You are the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school. On the occasion of National Youth Day, you have been asked to address the students on the theme "The Role of Young People in Building a Better Nation."

Write a speech of approximately 300–350 words, covering the following points:

- Appropriate greeting and introduction of the topic.
- The importance of National Youth Day.
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- An inspiring conclusion with a strong call to action.

(ii) As the President of your school's Literary Society, you have been asked to submit a proposal for organising a Literary and Cultural Festival for students of Classes XI and XII.

Write a proposal in approximately 150 words, outlining the steps you would take to organise the festival successfully. (10)

QUESTION 3 [15 MARKS]

Answer subparts (i), (ii) and (iii).

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(i) (a) Find a single word from the passage that will exactly replace the underlined word or words in the following sentences. [3]

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(2) The committee's decision to reject the proposal was based on a careful study of the evidence.

(3) The old building was gradually becoming worn out because of years of neglect.

(b) For each of the words given below, choose the correct sentence that uses the same word unchanged in spelling, but with a different meaning from that which it carries in the passage. [3]

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(A) The spring season brings fresh flowers and pleasant weather.

(B) The mechanic replaced the broken spring in the machine.

(C) The spring in the mattress had become loose.

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(A) The shopkeeper asked me to pay the repair charge.

- (B) The officer took charge of the investigation.
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(3) Current

- (A) The river current carried the leaves downstream.
- (B) The electrician checked the current in the wire.
- (C) The current issue of the magazine contains an interesting article.
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(ii) Answer the following questions as briefly as possible in your own words.

(a) Why was the narrator initially impatient with Mr Sen? What did the clockmaker's response reveal about his attitude towards his work? [2]

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You are required to write the summary in the form of a connected passage in approximately 100 words.

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SILVER GROVE SCHOOL

SAMPLES Paper

CLASS XII — INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (ISC)

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTS

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. You are allowed an additional fifteen minutes for reading the question paper.
2. This question paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C.
3. Section A is compulsory.
4. Attempt all questions from either Section B or Section C.
5. Internal choices are provided in selected questions.

6. All calculations and working notes must be shown clearly.
7. Marks are indicated against each question.
8. Write all answers in the prescribed accounting format wherever applicable.

SECTION A (60 MARKS)

Attempt all questions.

Question 1 — Objective Type [$10 \times 1 = 10$]

- (i) A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. C is admitted for $\frac{1}{5}$ share, which he acquires equally from A and B. The sacrificing ratio of A and B is: (a) 3:2 (b) 2:3 (c) 1:1 (d) 5:1
- (ii) Goodwill is an example of: (a) Tangible asset (b) Intangible asset (c) Fictitious asset (d) Current liability
- (iii) The ratio in which old partners sacrifice their profit share in favour of an incoming partner is called: (a) New profit-sharing ratio (b) Sacrificing ratio (c) Gaining ratio (d) Capital ratio
- (iv) When a partner retires, the remaining partners compensate the retiring partner for their share of goodwill in their: (a) Old profit-sharing ratio (b) New profit-sharing ratio (c) Gaining ratio (d) Equal ratio
- (v) A debenture holder is a: (a) Owner of the company (b) Creditor of the company (c) Partner of the company (d) Promoter of the company
- (vi) Interest on debentures is: (a) An appropriation of profit (b) A charge against profit (c) A distribution of dividend (d) A capital expenditure
- (vii) When shares are issued at a premium, the premium is credited to: (a) Share Capital Account (b) Securities Premium Account (c) General Reserve Account (d) Capital Reserve Account
- (viii) Current Ratio is calculated as: (a) Current Assets / Current Liabilities (b) Current Liabilities / Current Assets (c) Liquid Assets / Current Liabilities (d) Total Assets / Total Liabilities
- (ix) Cash received from the sale of machinery is classified as: (a) Operating activity (b) Investing activity (c) Financing activity (d) Non-cash activity
- (x) A statement showing the financial position of a company on a particular date is called: (a) Statement of Profit and Loss (b) Cash Flow Statement (c) Balance Sheet (d) Trading Account

Question 2 — Partnership Fundamentals [10 Marks]

A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals on 1 April 2025 were ₹4,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively.

The partnership deed provides for: (1) Interest on capital at 10% per annum. (2) Interest on drawings at 6% per annum. (3) Salary to A of ₹5,000 per month. (4) Interest on partners' loan at 8% per annum.

During the year ended 31 March 2026: A withdrew ₹24,000 evenly throughout the year; B withdrew ₹18,000 evenly throughout the year; A advanced a loan of ₹1,00,000 to the firm on 1 October 2025; the firm's net profit before appropriations was ₹2,40,000.

Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31 March 2026.

OR

A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals were ₹5,00,000 and ₹4,00,000 respectively. The deed provides for interest on capital at 8% per annum and a salary of ₹36,000 per annum to A. Net profit before appropriations was ₹1,80,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, assuming the deed does not specify whether interest on capital and salary are payable out of profits.

Question 3 — Goodwill and Change in Profit-Sharing Ratio [10 Marks]

P, Q and R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decide to share future profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Goodwill is valued at ₹1,50,000. General Reserve is ₹60,000 and the Profit and Loss Account shows a debit balance of ₹20,000.

Pass the necessary journal entries to record: (i) adjustment for goodwill without raising a Goodwill Account; (ii) distribution of General Reserve; (iii) write-off of the debit balance of the Profit and Loss Account. Show all necessary calculations.

OR

X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. Y retires, and X and Z decide to share future profits in the ratio of 5:4. Goodwill is valued at ₹1,80,000. Calculate (i) gaining ratio, (ii) Y's share of goodwill, and (iii) the amount of goodwill to be adjusted through X's and Z's Capital Accounts. Pass the necessary journal entry.

Question 4 — Admission of a Partner [10 Marks]

A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026 showed the following:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)
A's Capital	3,00,000
B's Capital	2,00,000
General Reserve	50,000
Creditors	80,000
Total	6,30,000

Assets	Amount (₹)
Cash	50,000
Debtors	1,00,000
Stock	1,20,000
Machinery	2,00,000
Building	1,60,000
Total	6,30,000

C is admitted for 1/4 share in profits. C brings ₹2,00,000 as capital and ₹60,000 as premium for goodwill. Stock is

C is admitted for 1/4 share in profits. C brings ₹2,00,000 as capital and ₹60,000 as premium for goodwill. Stock is appreciated by 10%; machinery is depreciated by 10%; provision for doubtful debts is created at 5% on debtors; an unrecorded liability of ₹10,000 is recorded; the new profit-sharing ratio is 2:1:1.

Prepare: (i) Revaluation Account; (ii) Partners' Capital Accounts; (iii) the new Balance Sheet of the firm.

Question 5 — Retirement of a Partner [10 Marks]

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their capitals are ₹3,00,000, ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. C retires on 31 March 2026. Goodwill is valued at ₹1,20,000; land is appreciated by ₹30,000; stock is reduced by ₹10,000; provision for doubtful debts is increased by ₹5,000; General Reserve stands at ₹30,000. C's capital is transferred to his Loan Account after all adjustments. A and B will share future profits in the ratio of 3:2.

Prepare: (i) Revaluation Account; (ii) Partners' Capital Accounts; (iii) C's Loan Account.

OR

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. B retires, and A and C decide to share future profits in the ratio of 3:2. Goodwill is valued at ₹2,00,000. General Reserve is

₹50,000; Profit and Loss Account (debit balance) is ₹20,000; B's Capital Account is ₹2,50,000. The firm has an unrecorded asset worth ₹30,000 and an unrecorded liability of ₹10,000. Calculate B's total amount due and pass the necessary journal entries for goodwill, reserves, accumulated losses and revaluation.

Question 6 — Issue of Shares [10 Marks]

Sunshine Ltd. issued 20,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹2 per share, payable as follows: On Application ₹3 per share; on Allotment ₹5 per share, including premium; on First and Final Call the balance.

Applications were received for 25,000 shares. Applications for 5,000 shares were rejected, and the remaining applicants were allotted shares on a pro-rata basis. All amounts due were received except allotment money from a shareholder holding 500 shares and first and final call money from a shareholder holding 300 shares.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of Sunshine Ltd.

SECTION B (20 MARKS)

Attempt all questions from this section OR attempt all questions from Section C.

Question 7 — Dissolution of Partnership Firm [5 Marks]

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet showed:

Liabilities	Amount (₹)
Creditors	40,000
A's Capital	60,000
B's Capital	40,000
C's Capital	20,000
Total	1,60,000

Assets	Amount (₹)
Cash	10,000
Debtors	30,000
Stock	40,000
Furniture	20,000
Machinery	60,000
Total	1,60,000

The firm was dissolved. Debtors realised ₹25,000; stock ₹35,000; furniture ₹15,000; machinery ₹50,000. Creditors were paid ₹38,000, and realisation expenses amounted to ₹2,000.

The firm was dissolved. Debtors realised ₹25,000; stock ₹35,000; furniture ₹15,000; machinery ₹50,000. Creditors were paid ₹38,000, and realisation expenses amounted to ₹2,000.

Prepare the Realisation Account.

Question 8 — Issue of Debentures [5 Marks]

ABC Ltd. issued 5,000, 10% Debentures of ₹100 each at a discount of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%. Pass the journal entries for the issue of debentures.

Question 9 — Financial Statement Analysis [5 Marks]

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Current Assets	2,40,000
Inventory	60,000
Prepaid Expenses	10,000
Current Liabilities	1,00,000
Long-term Debt	3,00,000
Shareholders' Funds	5,00,000

Question 10 — Cash Flow Statement [5 Marks]

From the following information, calculate (i) Current Ratio, (ii) Quick Ratio, and (iii) Debt-Equity Ratio.

Particulars

Amount (₹)

Current Assets

2,40,000

Inventory

60,000

Prepaid Expenses

10,000

Current Liabilities

1,00,000

Long-term Debt

3,00,000

Shareholders' Funds

5,00,000

Question 10 — Cash Flow Statement [5 Marks]

Classify the following transactions as operating, investing or financing activities and give reasons: (i) Cash received from customers ₹2,00,000; (ii) purchase of machinery for cash ₹50,000; (iii) issue of equity shares for cash ₹1,00,000; (iv) repayment of a bank loan ₹40,000; (v) interest paid on debentures ₹10,000.

SECTION C (20 MARKS)

Attempt all questions from this section OR attempt all questions from Section B.

Question 11 — Death of a Partner [5 Marks]

A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. B died on 30 September 2025. The firm's profit for the previous year ended 31 March 2025 was ₹1,20,000. Profits are assumed to accrue evenly throughout the year.

Calculate B's share of profit up to the date of death. If B's capital balance was ₹1,50,000 and his share of goodwill was valued at ₹40,000, calculate the amount payable to B's executor, ignoring other adjustments.

Question 12 — Share Capital [5 Marks]

A company forfeited 500 equity shares of ₹10 each, issued at par, for non-payment of allotment money of ₹3 per share and first and final call money of ₹2 per share. The shareholder had paid application money of ₹5 per share. Out of these shares, 400 shares were reissued at ₹8 per share as fully paid.

Pass the necessary journal entries for forfeiture and reissue of shares.

Question 13 — Redemption of Debentures [5 Marks]

XYZ Ltd. has 2,000, 12% Debentures of ₹100 each outstanding. The company decides to redeem the debentures at a premium of 5%. Calculate (i) amount payable to debenture holders, (ii) premium payable on redemption, and (iii) total amount required for redemption. Pass the journal entry for the amount due to debenture holders.

Question 14 — Cash Flow Statement [5 Marks]

State whether each transaction results in an increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents, and classify it under the appropriate activity: (i) sale of an old machine for cash; (ii) issue of equity shares for cash; (iii) payment of salaries; (iv) purchase of investments for cash; (v) repayment of a long-term bank loan.

ISC CLASS XII – ECONOMICS

PRE-BOARD SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET-A

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions

1. Section A contains 16 compulsory objective / very short-answer questions of 1 mark each.
2. Section B contains 8 short-answer questions of 4 marks each. Internal choices are provided.
3. Section C contains 4 long-answer questions of 8 marks each. Internal choices are provided.
4. Answer all questions as directed and show complete working for numerical questions.
5. Draw and label diagrams only where specifically required.

SECTION A [16 Marks]

1. A fall in the price of a commodity, other things remaining constant, causes: (a) increase in demand (b) extension of demand (c) decrease in demand (d) contraction of demand. [1]
2. If the percentage change in quantity demanded is greater than the percentage change in price, demand is: (a) inelastic (b) elastic (c) unitary elastic (d) perfectly inelastic. [1]
3. An improvement in production technology generally causes the supply curve to shift: (a) leftward (b) rightward (c) upward along the curve (d) nowhere. [1]
4. Under the utility approach, consumer equilibrium is reached when marginal utility per rupee is: (a) equal for all goods purchased (b) always zero (c) always negative (d) unequal for all goods. [1]
5. The marginal rate of substitution generally diminishes as a consumer moves down a conventional indifference curve. This makes the curve: (a) concave to the origin (b) convex to the origin (c) vertical (d) upward sloping. [1]
6. When marginal product rises, marginal cost generally: (a) rises (b) falls (c) remains fixed in every case (d) becomes zero. [1]
7. Which cost remains even when output is zero in the short run? (a) Total variable cost (b) Total fixed cost (c) Marginal cost (d) Average variable cost. [1]
8. When marginal revenue is positive, total revenue is: (a) increasing (b) decreasing (c) always zero (d) necessarily constant. [1]

9. A firm under perfect competition is a: (a) price maker (b) price taker (c) sole seller (d) price discriminator. [1]
10. A necessary condition for producer's equilibrium under the MR–MC approach is: (a) $MR = MC$ (b) $AR = AC$ (c) $TR = TC$ (d) $MC = 0$. [1]
11. GDP at market price measures the value of final goods and services produced within the domestic territory during: (a) any five years (b) a given period (c) only one month (d) the life of a firm. [1]
12. If planned aggregate demand exceeds output, unplanned inventories tend to: (a) increase (b) decrease (c) remain unchanged (d) become fixed capital. [1]
13. The central bank is known as the lender of last resort to: (a) commercial banks (b) school students (c) retailers only (d) foreign tourists. [1]
14. Government borrowing is classified as a: (a) revenue receipt (b) capital receipt (c) revenue expenditure (d) transfer payment. [1]
15. Export of software services is recorded in the Balance of Payments current account as a: (a) debit (b) credit (c) capital loss (d) fiscal deficit. [1]
16. Under a flexible exchange-rate system, an increase in demand for foreign currency, other things remaining constant, tends to make foreign currency: (a) cheaper (b) more expensive (c) worthless (d) fixed in value. [1]

SECTION B [32 Marks]

Answer all eight questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Internal choices are provided.

17.

When the price of a commodity falls from ₹20 to ₹16, its quantity demanded rises from 50 units to 70 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand using the percentage method and interpret the result. [4]

OR

Explain any four factors that determine the price elasticity of demand.

18.

Study the diagram and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) State the nature of the indifference curve. (b) Explain why it slopes downward. (c) What does its convex shape indicate? [4]

OR

Explain consumer equilibrium using the indifference curve approach, with reference to the budget line and the marginal rate of substitution.

19.

Complete the following table by calculating Marginal Product. Also identify the worker after whose employment Total Product begins to fall. [4]

Number of Workers	Total Product	Marginal Product
0	0	—
1	8	
2	20	
3	35	
4	47	
5	55	
6	59	
7	58	

20.

A firm sells 1, 2, 3 and 4 units at prices ₹20, ₹18, ₹16 and ₹14 respectively. Calculate Total Revenue and Marginal Revenue at each output level. [4]

21.

A firm's marginal revenue is ₹40. Its marginal cost at successive output levels is ₹25, ₹35, ₹40 and ₹48. Identify the equilibrium output level and state the condition that supports your answer. [4]

OR

Explain the meaning of producer's equilibrium and state the two conditions under the MR–MC approach.

22.

Calculate NNP at factor cost from the following: GDP at market price = ₹4,000 crore; depreciation = ₹200 crore; net indirect taxes = ₹250 crore; net factor income from abroad = ₹50 crore. Show the formula and working. [4]

OR

Differentiate between domestic income and national income. Give one example of net factor income from abroad.

23.

Given $C = 80 + 0.75Y$ and investment = ₹180 crore, calculate equilibrium income and the investment multiplier. [4]

OR

Explain the meaning of deficient demand and state two measures to correct it.

24.

Explain any two quantitative methods of credit control used by the central bank. [4]

OR

Classify the following as revenue receipt, capital receipt, revenue expenditure or capital expenditure: (i) income tax (ii) recovery of loans (iii) interest payments (iv) construction of a public hospital.

25.

The current account records exports of goods ₹300 crore, imports of goods ₹420 crore, net services ₹90 crore and net transfers ₹20 crore. Calculate the current account balance and state whether it is a surplus or deficit. [4]

OR

Distinguish between the current account and capital account of the Balance of Payments, giving two examples of transactions under each.

SECTION C [32 Marks]

Answer all four questions. Each question carries 8 marks. Internal choices are provided.

26.

Explain the law of demand and the law of supply. Using suitable schedules, explain how market equilibrium is established and how excess demand and excess supply are corrected. [8]

27.

27.

The total cost schedule of a perfectly competitive firm is given below. The market price is ₹50 per unit.

Output (units)	Total Cost (₹)	Total Revenue (₹)	Profit/Loss (₹)
0	40		
1	80		
2	110		

3	140		
4	180		
5	230		
6	290		

(a) Calculate total revenue and profit/loss at each output level. [4]

(b) Identify the profit-maximising output and explain the MR–MC condition for producer's equilibrium. [4]

OR

Explain the relationship between Total Product and Marginal Product. Also explain the relationship between Marginal Product and Marginal Cost, assuming the price of the variable factor remains constant. [8]

28.

(a) Calculate National Income (NNP at factor cost) from the following data: GDP at market price = ₹6,000 crore; depreciation = ₹400 crore; net indirect taxes = ₹300 crore; net factor income from abroad = ₹100 crore. [4]

(b) If MPC = 0.8 and investment increases by ₹150 crore, calculate the investment multiplier and the change in equilibrium income. [2]

(c) Explain any two reasons why equilibrium income may be below full-employment income. [2]
OR

Explain the determination of equilibrium income using the AD–AS approach. Describe the adjustment process when planned aggregate demand is greater than aggregate output. Also explain the meaning of the investment multiplier. [8]

29.

(a) Explain two functions of the central bank. [2]

(b) Distinguish between fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. [2]

(c) The Balance of Payments records exports of goods and services of ₹500 crore, imports of goods and services of ₹620 crore, net primary income of –₹20 crore and net transfers of +₹30 crore. Calculate the current account balance. [2]

(d) State two measures to reduce a current account deficit without imposing broad quantitative restrictions on imports. [2]

OR

Explain the objectives of a government budget. Distinguish between revenue receipts and capital receipts, and explain how a depreciation of domestic currency may influence exports and imports. [8]

12 ISC Commerce

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Three hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. You are allowed an additional fifteen minutes for only reading the question paper.
2. You must NOT start writing during the reading time.
3. There are thirteen questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
4. This paper is divided into three sections: A, B and C.
5. Section A has sixteen which are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
6. While attempting Multiple Choice Questions in Section A, you are required to write only ONE option as the answer.
7. Section B has eight questions which are short answer questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
8. Section C has four questions which are long answer questions. Each question carries 8 marks.
9. Internal choices have been provided in two questions in Section B and in one question in Section C.
10. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION – A 16 Marks

Question 1

(i) In recent years, the street vendors have begun to accept UPI as a mode of payment. The feature of business environment indicated here is: [1]

(a) inter-relatedness

- (b) relativity
- (c)diversity
- (d) dynamism

(ii)With reference to dimensions of business environment, select the odd one out from the following. [1]

- (a)Suppliers of raw materials
- (b)Changes in technology
- (c)Competition with other companies
- (d)Change in consumer preferences

(iii) In 2021, Arun Singhal, the CEO of India's food regulator, FSSAI said, "Consumers should be aware of the food that they are consuming and that can be ensured through labelling... From November onwards, disclosures about (sodium, sugar and fat)

per serving will be mandatory." [1]

(Source(edited):<https://m.economictimes.com>)

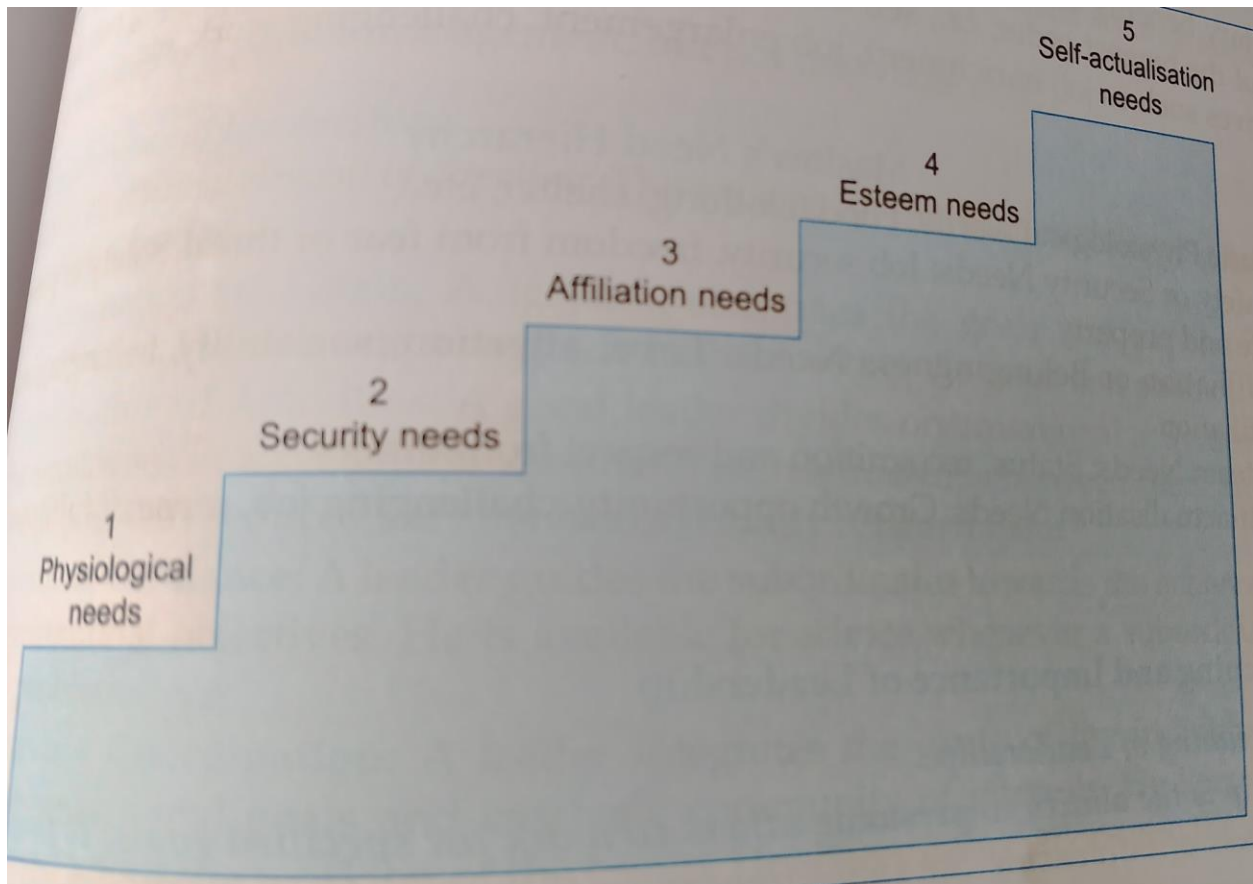
Which consumer rights are being protected by the new regulations of FSSAI?

- (P) Right to Information
- (Q) Right to be Heard
- (R) Right to Safety
- (S) Right to Seek Redressal
- (a)Only (P) and (Q)
- (b) Only (Q) and (R)
- (c)Only (P) and ®
- (d) Only (R) and (S)

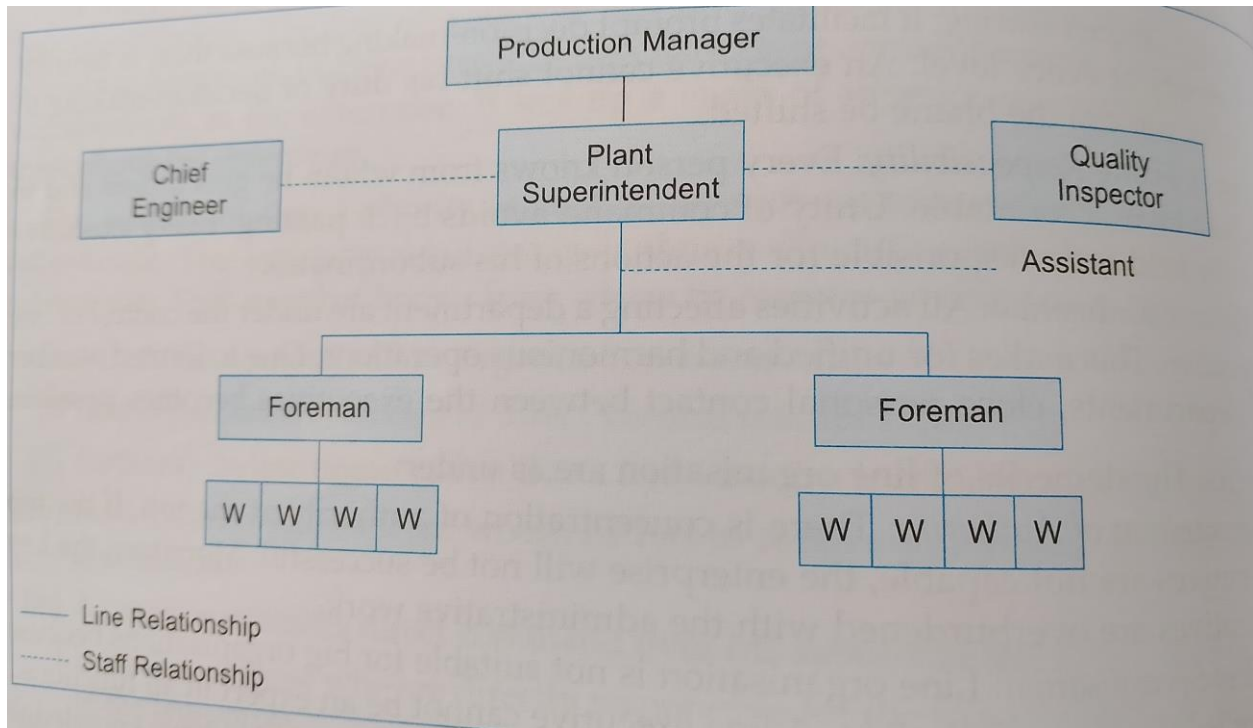
(iv) Paryavaran Ltd. focuses on sustainable development by following a 'zero waste policy'.

Which internal factor of micro environment is referred to here?[1]

- (a)Mission and objectives
- (b)Human resources
- (c)Power structure
- (d)Customer focus
- (v)Which element of directing is shown below?[1]



- (a) Leadership
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Supervision
- (d) Communication
- (vi) Identify the organisation and the type of structure shown below. [1]



(a) Informal organisation and Divisional structure

(b) Informal organisation and Functional structure

(c) Formal organisation and Divisional structure

(d) Line and Staff structure

(vii) Study the relation between the first and the second words given below and complete the analogy. [1]

(a) Personal skills : Art :: Ethical Code of Conduct : _____

(b) Creates a large pool of candidates : Recruitment :: Eliminates unsuitable candidates : _____

[1]

(viii) State whether the following are True or False:

(a) As a facilitating function of Marketing, Packaging ensures protection of a product. [1]

(b) According to Henri Fayol, mental revolution is a change in the attitudes of both employers and employees that increases productivity. [1]

(ix) A company borrows a loan at 10% interest and amplifies the returns of its equity shareholders by earning 18% return on investment. The financial concept illustrated here is _____.

[1]

(x) Chia Ltd. has earned a profit of ₹1,00,000 for the financial year ending 31st March 2025. After providing the Interest on Debentures for ₹15,000, Dividend on Preference Shares for ₹25,000 and Dividend on Equity Shares for ₹20,000, it paid Ranjana, a shareholder a share from the residual profits of ₹40,000 along with a fixed rate of dividend. Identify the type of share held by Ranjana. [1]

(xi) Pizzas & Shakes, a famous fast-food chain, has been facing stagnant demand. To overcome this, the management decides to offer discounted meals during the forthcoming festival season.

Which element of promotion mix has been used by Pizzas & Shakes? [1]

(xii) A leading national newspaper publishes an article featuring a new electric car model launched by an automobile company. The article highlights the car's eco-friendly technology, sleek design and affordability creating a positive image and sparking public interest in the product. Which element of promotion mix is highlighted in the above scenario?

[1]

(xiii) Management can be identified as the driving force in every organisation and at every level. Identify the feature of management highlighted in the above statement. [1]

(xiv) The data given below shows that the capital structure of ABC Ltd. is _____ geared.

[1]

ABC Ltd.

Debt 60%	Equity 40%
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Section B 32 Marks

Question 2

(i) When employees are specialised in their tasks, their efficiency increases resulting in an increased output. Name and briefly explain the principle given by Henri Fayol that supports the above statement. [2]

(ii) Some employees strive to fulfil their individual goals rather than achieving the objectives of the organisation. Which principle of Henri Fayol can be applied to change the mindset of such employees? Briefly explain this principle.[2]

Question 3

Rajan has a small size business. He aims to increase his market share by 25% in the next three years. Specify the type of plan chosen by Rajan. Illustrate any three of its features.[4]

OR

Explain briefly the principal of Esprit de corps.[4]

Question 4

Why is management called an art?[4]

Question 5

As a Finance Manager, outline any four factors you would consider while determining working capital needs of the organisation.[4]

Question 6

Ms. Anamika visited a reputed dealer of electronic goods to buy a bluetooth headset. The salesman at the shop forced her to buy a particular brand of headset. Which consumer right of Anamika was violated?

Question 7

Explain any four consumer responsibilities.

OR

Distinguish between marketing and selling.

Question 8



What is the meaning of marketing mix? What is branding? State any two merits of branding.

Question 9

Explain any four objectives of marketing.

OR

Write briefly on direction as a function of management.

SECTION C 32 Marks

Question 10

(i) Name and explain the technique used by a business organisation to diagnose and analyse its micro and macro environment. [5]

(ii) Discuss how Coordination is embedded in Planning, Organising and Staffing functions of management.[3]

Question 11

(i) Ramanpreet is a cautious investor who wants to invest ₹1,00,000 for ten years in a debt security offered by a company.

Which debt security should Ramanpreet invest in? Explain any four of its features. [5]

(ii) Differentiate between Credit card and Debit card on any three basis. [3]

Question 12

(i) Several factors influence the price of a product. Explain any five of these factors. [5]

(ii) Explain any three features of a service which is offered for sale. [3]

Question 13

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

XYZ Company had planned to increase its profit margin by 30% in the current financial year. But it could not achieve the set target in the first quarter

of the year due to cases of theft by employees. The Board of Directors formulated a policy of 'zero tolerance' for theft.

To prevent such cases, it was decided to install CCTV cameras in the rooms where the expensive products were stored. The team of Senior Managers communicated the same to all the employees of the organisation. The decisions were implemented and instructions were given to the concerned departments to impose a penalty if an employee was found guilty. The Human Resource department incorporated the same in the employee handbook.

(i) Explain any two steps of Controlling highlighted in the above case. [2]

(ii) With reference to the above case, mention any two objectives of Communication. [2]

(iii) Provide any four points to highlight the importance of Controlling. [4]

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

ISC XII (THEORY)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allotted: Three Hours

SECTION A-15 MARKS

Question 1

(i) Which country leads the march -past in Modern Olympic games?

(a) England

(b) America

(c) Greece

(d) India

(ii) In interval training method, athlete performs the activity in:

(a) Small place

- (b) Work - Rest- work - Rest- method
- (c) Complete rest
- (d) In natural environment
- (iii) YMCA college was located in:
 - (a) Goa
 - (b) Chennai
 - (c) Lucknow
 - (d) Hyderabad
- (iv) Controlling body of badminton in India is
 - (a) WBF
 - (b) NBA
 - (c) NBI
 - (d) BFI
- (v) Which of following is soft tissue injury?
 - (a) Bruise
 - (b) Graze
 - (c) Cut
 - (d) All of these
- (vi) Scoliosis is a posture deformity related with.....
- (vii) When the bone is broken into more than one piece it is called..... fracture:
- (viii)bone comes out of socket in hip dislocation.
- (ix) Pushing against the wall is an example of.....
- (x) Seeding method helps in elimination of.....
- (xi) Write note about Roman culture towards games and sports.
- (xii) Describe Fartlek training method.
- (xiii) Define the terms 'Bye' and 'seeding'.
- (xiv) Write note on WADA.
- (xv) State the six cause of sports injuries.

SECTION -B (25 MARKS)
(230-270 words)

Question-2 what do you mean by drug and abuse? Mention various types of drugs.

[5]

Question -3 Write short notes on the following .

- (i) Cordio-pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
- (ii) Rest, ice, compression and Elevation (RICE) [5]

Question -4 Define and classify 'Fixtures'. Draw a league fixture for 16 teams according to cycle method. [5]

Question -5 write short notes on the following.

- (i) Sports Authority of India (SAI)
- (ii) Y.M.C.A college of physical education [5]

Question -6 What do you mean by circuit training? Explain the procedure of conducting it along with advantages and disadvantages

[5]

SECTION - C (30 MARKS)
(BADMINTON)

Question -7.

(i) Answer the following question -

- A. Explain about the delivery of a correct service [3]
- B. What will be the referee decision?

If a shuttle after being struck by a player gets caught on the top of the net. [1]

- C. What will be the decision of the umpire if the score is 20-20 in the game of badminton?

[1]

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

(iii) Explain about the delivery of a correct service .[5]

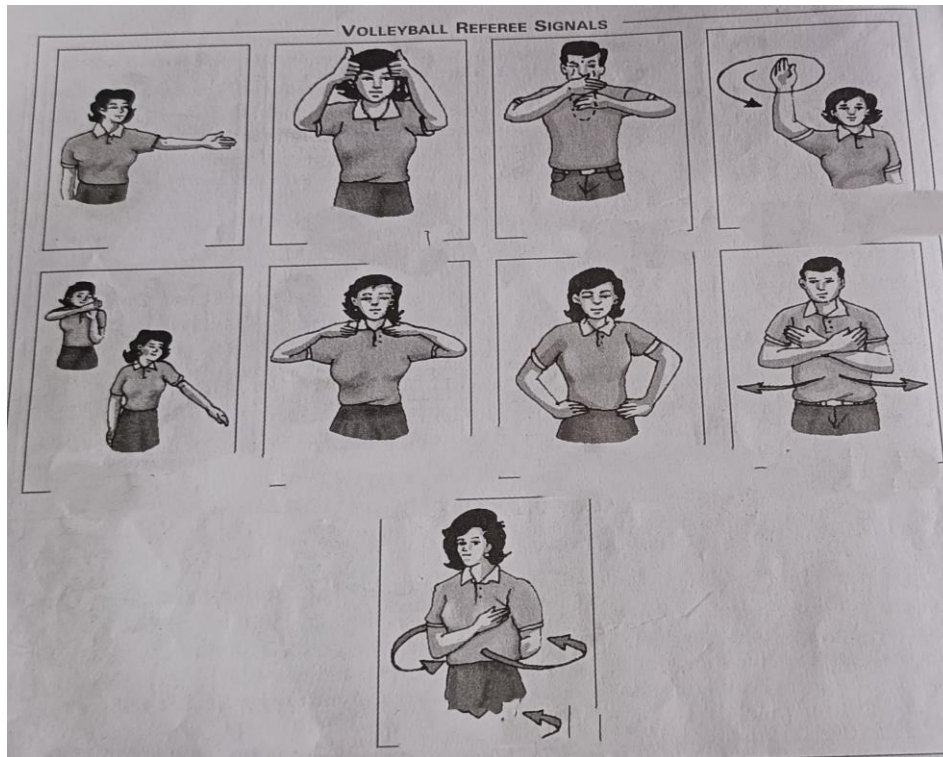
Question -8. (VOLLEYBALL)

(i) Answer the following question.

- A. Explain the three rule of rotational fault.. [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) write the umpire's hand signals.





[5]

(iii) Explain the following terms:

- (a) Rotation
- (b) Winning a set
- (c) winning the match
- (d) Intervals and change of courts
- (e) Toss.

[5]

