

SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY (SET-I)

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M.: 100

Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains 25 questions.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.
- (iv) Show the working notes wherever required.

- Q1. What do you mean by the term 'undistributed profits'? (1)
- Q2. What is 'Purchased Goodwill'? (1)
- Q3. What are the recommendations of AS-26? (1)
- Q4. What are the circumstances under which reconstitution of a partnership takes place? (1)
- Q5. What is the liability of the retiring partner towards third party, after his retirement? (1)
- Q6. Why is it necessary to revalue assets and reassess liabilities at the time of retirement of a partner? (1)
- Q7. Dr. Amit and Dr. Ruchi are running a hospital in partnership. They decided to offer free O.P.D. facility to people of low income groups on every Sunday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and free examination of physically challenged people on all working days. Indicate the values involved in their decision. (2)
- Q8. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. P is a non-working partner. He contributed ₹ 5,00,000 as his capital. Q did not contribute any capital. The partnership deed provides interest on capital @ 10% p.a. and salary to Q at ₹ 2,500 p.m. The net profit before providing interest on capital and salary amounted to ₹ 40,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2012.
- Show the distribution of profit for the year. (3)

Q9. Distinguish between Profit & Loss Account and Profit & Loss Appropriation Account. (3)

Q10. A and B started a partnership firm on 1st April, 2010 with capital of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,50,000 respectively. On 1st July, 2010 they introduced capital of ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. B. however, withdrew ₹ 20,000 out of his capital on 1st February, 2011.

Compute interest on capital of partners for the year ending 31st March, 2011 assuming rate of interest on capital @ 8% p.a. (3)

Q11. Compute interest on drawings @ 10% p.a. for the year 2011 if Amit withdrew the following amounts during the year.

	(₹)	
February 1	3,000	
April 30	4,000	
June 1	3,000	
September 30	5,000	
November 1	7,000	
December 31	2,000	(3)

Q12. A and B are partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 3:2. At the end of the year, i.e., on 31st March 2010 (after the division of the year's profits), they decided to take C, their manager, into the partnership with effect from 1st April 2007. As manager C was getting an annual salary of ₹ 45,000. He had also advanced ₹ 3,00,000 to the firm by way of a loan on which he was getting interest @ 10% p.a. During the three financial years, firm's profits after adjusting C's salary, interest on loan and interest on capital of partners were :

Year ended	Amount
31st March 2008	Profit ₹ 4,00,000
31st March 2009	Loss ₹ 2,00,000
31st March 2010	Profit ₹ 6,00,000

According to the new agreement, C is to be given annual salary of ₹ 35,000 and $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. C's loan shall be treated as his capital from the beginning and similar to other partners, his capital will carry interest @ 6% p.a.

Record the necessary journal entries assuming that interest on capital was allowed as a charge. Show the working clearly. (4)

Q13. Kumar and Raja were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 7:3. Their fixed capitals were - Kumar ₹ 9,00,000 and Raja ₹ 4,00,000. The partnership deed provided for the following but the profit for the year was distributed without providing for -

- (i) Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.
- (ii) Kumar's salary ₹ 50,000 per year and Raja's salary ₹ 3,000 per month.

The profit for the year was ₹ 2,78,000. Pass the adjustment entry. (4)

Q14. (a) R, S and M are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio $\frac{2}{5} : \frac{2}{5} : \frac{1}{5}$ respectively. M retires and his share is taken by R and S in the ratio of 2:1. Calculate the new ratio.

(b) A, B and C are partners sharing profits equally. A got heart attack so he decided to retire. B and C offered to admit R, son of A who has just graduated, on the same terms. A agreed to this. Indicate any two values in their decision to admit R as a partner. (2+2=4)

Q15. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Y retires selling his share to X and Z for ₹ 30,000; ₹ 20,000 being paid by X and ₹ 10,000 by Z. The profit for the year after Y's retirement is ₹ 49,000. X and Z bring the necessary

- amount in cash and Y, was paid off. Pass the necessary journal entries to record the sale of Y's share to X and Z and distribute the profit between X and Z. (4)
- Q16. L, M and N are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. They decided that N will get $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in future profits. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 80,000. Goodwill already appeared in the books ₹ 20,000. Pass necessary journal entries. (4)
- Q17. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted C as a new partner for $\frac{3}{7}$ th share in the profits and the new profit sharing ratio will be 2:2:3. C brought ₹ 2,00,000 as his capital and ₹ 1,50,000 as premium for goodwill. Half of their share of premium was withdrawn by A and B from the firm. Calculate sacrificing ratio and pass journal entries. (4)
- Q18. (a) K, L and M were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1:1. M was guaranteed a profit of ₹ 25,000. K agreed to meet the liability arising out of guarantee. The firm earned a profit of ₹ 80,000 for the year ended 31.3.2012. Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account.
- (b) The average profit earned by a firm is ₹ 55,000 which includes abnormal income of ₹ 5,000 on an average basis. The capital invested in the business is ₹ 5,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 8%. Calculate goodwill of the firm on the basis of 4 year's purchase of super profits. (3+3=6)
- Q19. (a) Explain the following -
- Dissolution of the firm on the happening of contingencies.
 - Compulsory dissolution.
- (b) How is the share of deceased partner in current year's proportionate profits calculated? (3+3=6)

Q20. Following is the Balance Sheet of P, K and B as on 31.3.2012. They shared profits in 6:3:2.

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2012

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	4,600	Building	23,400
Reserve	5,400	Plant & Machinery	13,000
Capitals		Stock	4,700
P	24,000	Debtors	6,500
K	12,000	Cash	6,400
B	8,000		
	44,000		
	54,000		54,000

P dies on 30.6.2012. Under the terms of the deed, the executor of a deceased partner was entitled to -

- Amount standing to the credit of partner's capital account.
- Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
- Share of goodwill of the firm which was valued as ₹ 36,000 on P's death.
- Share of profit from the closing of the last financial year to the date of death on the basis of last year's profit. Profit for the year ending 31.3.2012 was ₹ 7,000.

Prepare P's capital account to be rendered to his executor.

(6)

Q21. X and Y are partners in a firm. They decided to dissolve the firm. Give journal entries in each of the following alternative cases -

- Realisation expenses were ₹ 1,000.
- Realisation expenses amounting to ₹ 1,000 paid by X.
- X agrees to take over the responsibility of completing dissolution at an agreed remuneration of ₹ 1,600 and

(5)

to bear all realisation expenses. Actual realisation expenses were ₹ 1,000 and were paid by X out of Z's private funds.

- (d) X agreed to take over the responsibility of completing dissolution at an agreed remuneration of ₹ 1,600 and to bear all realisation expenses. Actual realisation expenses amounting to ₹ 1,000 were paid by the firm.
- (e) Realisation expenses ₹ 1,000 were paid by Y and borne by X. (6)

Q22. Ajay, Vijay and Naresh were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2:1. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31st March 2012 was as follows -

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2012

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	17,000	Bank	10,000
Provident Fund	13,000	Debtors	40,000
Reserve Fund	18,000	- Provisions	<u>1,000</u>
Capitals -		Stock	15,000
Ajay	40,000	Investment	16,000
Vijay	30,000	Patents	8,000
Naresh	<u>20,000</u>	Plant & Machinery	50,000
	90,000		
	<u>1,38,000</u>		<u>1,38,000</u>

Naresh retired on the above date on the following terms -

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 42,000.
- (ii) Value of Patents was to be reduced by 20% and that of Plant & Machinery by 10%.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts to be raised to 6%.
- (iv) Naresh took over investments at a value of ₹ 17,800.
- (v) Liability on account of Provident Fund was only ₹ 12,600.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts and the revised Balance Sheet. (8)

(6)

Q23. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:1. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2011 was as follows -

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2011

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	11,000	Cash	4,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	4,000	Debtors	16,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	1,000	- Provision	500
General Reserve	2,000	Stock	18,500
Capitals -		Investment	6,000
P	16,000	Goodwill	4,000
Q	14,000		
	30,000		
	48,000		48,000

R is admitted for 1/5th share in profits on the following terms -

- (i) Market value of investment is ₹ 4,200.
- (ii) Accrued interest ₹ 200.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts was in excess by ₹ 200.
- (iv) A claim of Workmen Compensation was ₹ 1,000.
- (v) R is to bring ₹ 10,000 as goodwill share.
- (vi) Total capital of the firm was agreed as ₹ 50,000 to be adjusted in their profit sharing ratio. R brings his capital in cash but capitals of other partners be adjusted by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts and the revised Balance Sheet. (8)

Q24. X and Y are partners with capitals of ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively on 1st Jan., 2011. The trading profit for the year before appropriations was ₹ 22,000.

As per the deed, interest on capital is allowed @ 8% p.a. Y is entitled to a salary of ₹ 500 p.m. Drawings of partners were ₹ 6,000 and ₹ 5,000 and interest thereon being ₹ 300 and ₹ 200 for X and Y respectively.

Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account and Partner's Capital Accounts. (3)

Q25. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st December 2012.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2012

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	50,000	Cash in hand	2,000
Bills Payable	10,000	Cash at Bank	10,000
Mrs. A's Loan	12,000	Debtors	30,000
B's Loan	30,000	- Provisions	2,000
Reserve Fund	16,000	Stock	36,000
Investment Fluctuation Fund	2,000	Investment	20,000
A's Capital	40,000	Plant	30,000
D's Capital	40,000	Building	70,000
		Goodwill	3,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	1,000
	2,00,000		2,00,000

The firm was dissolved on this date on the following terms-

- A agreed to pay off Mrs. A's loan and took away half the investment at ₹ 8,000.
- B took away half the investment at 90% value.
- Debtors realised ₹ 26,000 and stock ₹ 32,000.
- Creditors and Bills Payable were due on an average basis two months after 31st Dec., but they were paid immediately on 31st Dec. at 12% p.a. discount.
- Plant realised 10% below the book value and Building 20% above the book value.
- There was an old typewriter in the firm which had been written off completely from the books. It is now estimated to realise ₹ 1,000 and A agreed to take it.
- Realisation expenses ₹ 2,000 were met by B personally.

Prepare Realisation Account. (8)

SUBJECT : ACCOUNTANCY (SET-II)

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M.: 100

Instructions :

- (i) This question paper contains 25 questions.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) All parts of a question should be attempted at one place.
- (iv) Show the working notes wherever required.
- Q1. Give one point of difference between drawings against profit and drawings against capital. (1)
- Q2. What is 'Non-purchased Goodwill'? (1)
- Q3. What are the provision of Sec-32 of the Indian Partnership Act 1932? (1)
- Q4. List out two factors affecting the value of goodwill. (1)
- Q5. How is hidden goodwill calculated on retirement of a partner? (1)
- Q6. Why is it necessary to distribute all accumulated profits and losses at the time of admission of a partner? (1)
- Q7. Ram, Mohan and Sohan are partners in a firm. Last year they donated ₹ 20,000 to Residents Welfare Association of their area for planting of saplings. This year, the firm decided to distribute woolen cloths to students of nearby schools belonging to low income group, worth ₹ 30,000. Indicate the values involved in the decision of the firm. (2)
- Q8. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. P is a non-working partner. He contributed ₹ 5,00,000 as his capital. Q did not contribute any capital. The partnership deed provides interest on capital @ 10% p.a. and salary to Q at ₹ 2,500 p.m. The net profit before providing interest on capital and salary amounted to ₹ 40,000 for the year ended 31st March 2012.
Show the distribution of profits for the year. (3)

Q9. Explain three points of difference between Revaluation Account and Realisation Account. (3)

Q10. A and B started a partnership firm on 1st April 2010 with capitals of ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. On 1st July 2010, they further introduced capital of ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 60,000 respectively. B, however, withdrew ₹ 40,000 out of his capital on 1st February, 2011.

Compute interest on capital of partners for the year ending 31st March 2011 assuming rate of interest on capital @ 8% p.a. (3)

Q11. Vinod and Mohan were partners in a firm. The partnership agreement provided that interest on drawings was to be charged @ 12% p.a. Vinod had withdrawn the following amounts during the year ended 31.12.2012.

Date	(₹)
1.1.2012	10,000
31.3.2012	16,000
1.7.2012	20,000
31.12.2012	4,000

Calculate interest on Vinod's drawings. (3)

Q12. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. At the end of the year, i.e., on 31st March 2010 (after the division of the year's profits), they decided to take C, their manager, into the partnership with effect from 1st April 2007. As manager C was getting an annual salary of ₹ 45,000. He had also advanced ₹ 3,00,000 to the firm, by way of a loan on which he was getting interest @ 10% p.a. During the three financial years, firm's profit after adjusting C's salary, interest on loan and interest on capital of partners were :

Year ended	Amount
31st March 2008	Profit ₹ 4,00,000
31st March 2009	Loss ₹ 2,00,000
31st March 2010	Profit ₹ 6,00,000

According to the new agreement, C is to be given annual salary of ₹ 35,000 and $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. C's loan shall be treated as his capital from the beginning and similar to other partners, his capital will carry interest @ 6% p.a.

Record the necessary journal entries assuming that interest on capital was allowed as a charge. Show the working clearly. (4)

Q13. A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st Jan., 2009, their capitals were ₹ 60,000; ₹ 30,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. As per partnership deed, partners were entitled to -

- (i) Salary to C @ ₹ 500 per month.
- (ii) Interest on capital @ 5% p.a.
- (iii) Profits to be shared in the capital ratio

Net Profit during 2009 was ₹ 36,000 which was divided equally without providing for above adjustments.

Pass adjustment entry. (4)

Q14. (a) A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2:1. B retires and the new profit sharing ratio between A and C is 3:1. State the gaining ratio.

(b) X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits equally. X wants to retire as he has developed cancer recently. He requested Y and Z that he should be paid the entire sum due in cash instead of 3 annual instalments as per the deed. Y and Z agreed to this request and arranged the entire payment due to him in cash. Identify the values involved in their decision.

(2+2=4)

Q15. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 4:3:2 respectively. B retires, selling his share of profit to A and C for ₹ 7,200; ₹ 4,000 paid by A and ₹ 3,200 by C.

(3)

A and C bring the necessary amount in cash and B is paid off. The profit for the year after B's retirement was ₹ 13,500. Pass the necessary journal entries. (4)

Q16. A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. They decided to share profits equally in future. On that date, they had ₹ 72,000 in Profit & Loss A/c and ₹ 48,000 in General Reserve. Pass journal entry if the firm decided not to close the accounts of accumulated profits. (4)

Q17. A and B partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. They admit C into partnership, C paying premium of ₹ 1,000 for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of profits. A, B and C decided to share profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. Calculate the sacrificing ratio and give journal entries. (4)

Q18. (a) X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3:2. As per the agreement, Z is to get a minimum share of profit of ₹ 10,000 every year. The profit for the year 2012 amounted to ₹ 35,000.

Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account for 2012.

(b) A firm earns ₹ 60,000 profit for the year 2012. The normal rate of return is 10%. The firm has assets worth ₹ 7,00,000 and liabilities ₹ 2,10,000. Determine goodwill by capitalisation method. (3+3=6)

Q19. (a) Explain the following -

(i) Dissolution of the firm by notice

(ii) Dissolution by court.

(b) How is the share of deceased partner in current year's proportionate profits calculated? (3+3=6)

Q20. X and Y are partners in a firm. They decided to dissolve the firm. Give journal entries in each of the following alternative cases -

(a) Realisation expenses were ₹ 1,000.

(b) Realisation expenses amounting to ₹ 1,000 paid by X.

(4)

- (c) X agrees to take over the responsibility of completing dissolution at an agreed remuneration of ₹ 1,600 and to bear all realisation expenses. Actual realisation expenses were ₹ 1,000 and were paid by X out of his private funds.
- (d) X agreed to take over the responsibility of completing dissolution at an agreed remuneration of ₹ 1,600 and to bear all realisation expenses. Actual realisation expenses amounting to ₹ 1,000 were paid by the firm.
- (e) Realisation expenses ₹ 1,000 were paid by Y and borne by X. (6)

Q21. Following is the Balance Sheet of P, K and B as on 31.3.2012. They shared profits in 6:3:2.

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2012

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	4,600	Building	23,400
Reserve	5,400	Plant & Machinery	13,000
Capitals		Stock	4,700
P 24,000		Debtors	6,500
K 12,000		Cash	6,400
B <u>8,000</u>	44,000		
	54,000		54,000

P dies on 30.6.2012. Under the terms of the deed, the executor of a deceased partner was entitled to -

- (a) Amount standing to the credit of partner's capital account.
- (b) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
- (c) Share of goodwill of the firm which was valued as ₹ 36,000 on P's death.
- (d) Share of profit from the closing of the last financial year to the date of death on the basis of last year's

profit. Profit for the year ending 31.3.2012 was ₹ 7,000.

Prepare P's capital account to be rendered to his executor. (6)

Q22. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:1. Their Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2011 was as follows -

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2011

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	11,000	Cash	4,000
Workmen Compensation Fund	4,000	Debtors 16,000	
Investment Fluctuation Fund	1,000	- Provision 500	15,500
General Reserve	2,000	Stock	18,500
Capitals -		Investment	6,000
P 16,000		Goodwill	4,000
Q 14,000	30,000		
	48,000		48,000

R is admitted for 1/5th share in profits on the following terms -

- (i) Market value of investment is ₹ 4,200.
- (ii) Accrued interest ₹ 200.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts was in excess by ₹ 200.
- (iv) A claim of Workmen Compensation was ₹ 1,000.
- (v) R is to bring ₹ 10,000 as goodwill share.
- (vi) Total capital of the firm was agreed as ₹ 50,000 to be adjusted in their profit sharing ratio. R brings his capital in cash but capitals of other partners be adjusted by opening current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts and the revised Balance Sheet. (8)

Q23. Ajay, Vijay and Naresh were partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2:1. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31st March 2012 was as follows -

Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2012

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	17,000	Bank	10,000
Provident Fund	13,000	Debtors	40,000
Reserve Fund	18,000	- Provisions	<u>1,000</u>
Capitals -		Stock	15,000
Ajay	40,000	Investment	16,000
Vijay	30,000	Patents	8,000
Naresh	<u>20,000</u>	Plant & Machinery	50,000
	1,38,000		1,38,000

Naresh retired on the above date on the following terms -

- (i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 42,000.
- (ii) Value of Patents was to be reduced by 20% and that of Plant & Machinery by 10%.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts to be raised to 8%.
- (iv) Naresh took over investments at a value of ₹ 17,800.
- (v) Liability on account of Provident Fund was only ₹ 12,800.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts and the revised Balance Sheet. (8)

Q24. Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st December 2012.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2012

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	50,000	Cash in hand	2,000
Bills Payable	10,000	Cash at Bank	10,000
Mrs. A's Loan	12,000	Debtors	30,000
B's Loan	30,000	- Provisions	<u>2,000</u>
Reserve Fund	16,000	Stock	36,000

(7)

Investment Fluctuation		Investment	20,000
Fund	2,000	Plant	30,000
A's Capital	40,000	Building	70,000
B's Capital	40,000	Goodwill	3,000
		Profit & Loss A/c	1,000
	2,00,000		2,00,000

The firm was dissolved on this date on the following terms-

- A agreed to pay off Mrs. A's loan and took away half the investment at ₹ 8,000.
- B took away half the investment at 90% value.
- Debtors realised ₹ 26,000 and stock ₹ 32,000.
- Creditors and Bills Payable were due on an average basis two months after 31st Dec., but they were paid immediately on 31st Dec. at 12% p.a. discount.
- Plant realised 10% below the book value and Building 20% above the book value.
- There was an old typewriter in the firm which had been written off completely from the books. It is now estimated to realise ₹ 1,000 and A agreed to take it.
- Realisation expenses ₹ 2,000 were met by D personally.

Prepare Realisation Account. (8)

Q25. X and Y are partners with capitals of ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively on 1st Jan., 2011. The trading profit for the year before appropriations was ₹ 22,000.

As per the deed, interest on capital is allowed @ 8% p.a. Y is entitled to a salary of ₹ 500 p.m. Drawings of partners were ₹ 6,000 and ₹ 5,000 and interest thereon being ₹ 300 and ₹ 200 for X and Y respectively.

Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts. (8)

FT-XII

7/2013

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS [SET-I]

Time : 3 hrs.

M.M. : 100

General Instructions :

All questions in both the sections are compulsory.

Marks for questions are indicated against each.

Question Nos. 1-5 and 17-21 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one sentence each.

Question Nos. 6-10 and 22-26 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 60 words each.

Question Nos. 11-13 and 27-29 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 70 words each.

Question Nos. 14-16 and 30-32 are long answer questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should normally not exceed 100 words each.

i) Answers should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.

SECTION-A

1. State 'law of diminishing marginal utility'. (1)
2. When is the demand for a good said to be inelastic? (1)
3. What happens to total expenditure on a commodity when its price falls and its demand is price elastic? (1)
4. Define budget set. (1)
5. What is the elasticity of demand at the mid point of a straight line demand curve touching both the axes. (1)
6. Explain the condition of consumer's equilibrium in case of a single commodity. (3)
17. Define an economy. Why does it face the problem of 'what to produce'? (3)

Briefly explain any two factors affecting price elasticity of demand. (3)

OR

Which of the following commodities have inelastic demand? Give reason.

- (i) Mobile Phone
- (ii) a particular brand of shoes
- (iii) water

A consumer wants to consume two goods X and Y. The prices of two goods are ₹ 4 and ₹ 5 respectively. The consumer's income is ₹ 20. (3)

- (i) Write down the equation of budget line.
 - (ii) Can the consumer afford a bundle 2X and 3Y? Explain.
 - (iii) What will be the marginal rate of substitution (MRS) when the consumer is in equilibrium?
1. Why is a production possibilities curve concave? Explain. (3)
1. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. State and explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium with the help of utility analysis. (4)
2. At a price of ₹ 10 per unit, a consumer spends ₹ 1500 on that commodity. When price rises by 20%, total expenditure on it also rises by ₹ 60. Calculate price elasticity of demand by using percentage method. (4)

OR

The price elasticity of demand of good X is half the price elasticity of demand of good Y. A 10% fall in the price of good Y results in a rise in its demand from 400 units to 520 units. Calculate the percentage change in quantity demanded of good X when its price falls from ₹ 10 to ₹ 8 per unit. (4)

Production in an economy is below its potential due to unemployment. Government starts employment generation schemes. Explain its effect using production possibilities curve. (4)

Explain the effect of the following on demand for a good. Give examples also. (6)

- (i) Rise in the price of related goods.
- (ii) Fall in the income of the consumer.

Distinguish between : (6)

- (a) individual demand and market demand.
- (b) increase in quantity demanded and increase in demand. (with schedule)

Using indifference curve approach, explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium. (6)

OR

Explain any three properties of indifference curve. (6)

SECTION - B

2. Give the meaning of Nominal GDP and Real GDP. Which of these is the indicator of economic welfare? (3)

3. From the following information about firm X, calculate net value added at factor cost. (3)

(in ₹ lakhs)

(i) Purchase of raw material	500
(ii) Gross capital formation	200
(iii) Subsidies	60
(iv) Opening stock	50
(v) Sales	800
(vi) Net capital formation	180
(vii) Closing stock	40
(viii) Exports	10

4. Explain Central Bank as 'Banker's Bank'. (4)

OR

Distinguish between Central Bank and Commercial Bank. (4)

5. Why are net exports included in national income? Can gross domestic product be greater than gross national product? Explain. (4)

6. Giving reasons explain how should the following be treated in estimation of national income. (4)

(i) Dividend received by a foreigner from investment in shares of an Indian company

(ii) Interest on a car loan paid by a government-owned company.

(iii) Family members working free on the farm owned by the family.

(iv) Profits earned by a branch of foreign bank in India.

7. Explain credit creation function of the Commercial Bank with the help of a numerical example. (6)

OR

(4)

the role of the following in affecting the credit
 lity in an economy. (3+3)

ank rate (b) Open market operations
 te (i) Gross national product at market price. (ii)
 rent transfers to abroad. (6)

	(₹ crore)
Private final consumption expenditure	1,000
Consumption of fixed capital	100
Net national disposable income	1,500
Closing stock	20
Government final consumption expenditure	300
Net indirect tax	50
Opening stock	20
Net domestic capital formation	110
Net exports	15
Net factor income to abroad	(-) 10

the following data, calculate (a) National Income
 Personal Disposable income. (6)

	(in ₹ crore)
Compensation of employees	1,200
Rent	400
profit	800
Consumption of fixed capital	300
Mixed income of self employed	1,000
Private income	3,600
Net factor income from abroad	(-) 50
Net retained earnings of private enterprises	200
Interest	250
Net indirect taxes	350
Net exports	(-) 60
Direct taxes paid by households	150
Corporate tax	100

SUBJECT : BUSINESS STUDIES (SET-II)**Time : 3 Hrs.****M.M.: 90****General Instructions :**

- (1) *Answers to questions carrying 1 mark may be from in one word to one sentence.*
- (2) *Answers to questions carrying 3 marks may be from 50-75 words.*
- (3) *Answers to questions carrying 4-5 marks may be about 150 words.*
- (4) *Answer to questions carrying 6 marks may be about 200 words.*

- Q1. Does delegation mean abdication of responsibility? (1)
- Q2. How does staffing extend beyond personnel department? (1)
- Q3. Give two examples of negative motivation. (1)
- Q4. "Coordination is the essence of management". Comment. (1)
- Q5. How should managers deal with informal groups?(1)
- Q6. Write any two features of an ideal plan. (1)
- Q7. How is responsibility a derivative of authority? (1)
- Q8. Name the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals working together in groups efficiently accomplish selected aims. (1)
- Q9. 'An organisation provides opportunities for training, development and career growth of its employees'. Which objective of management is referred here? (1)

- Q10. How can rumours be dangerous? (1)
- Q11. Explain the secondary sources of information with an example. (1)
- Q12. What is the principle of limiting factor? (1)
- Q13. Explain the need of staffing function of management. (3)
- Q14. Identify the Maslow's hierarchy need highlighted in the following cases :
- (a) Motivators like pension plans help to satisfy this need.
 - (b) This need is satisfied when one becomes what he is capable of being.
 - (c) Informal groups are often formed to satisfy this need. (3)
- Q15. Hina and Harish are typists in a company having same educational qualifications. Hina is getting ₹ 3000 per month and Harish ₹ 4000 per month as salary for the same working hours. Which principle of management is violated in this case? Name and explain the principle. (3)
- Q16. Explain the importance of principles of management. (3)
- Q17. 'Rules and methods are one and the same thing'. Do you agree? Why? (3)
- Q18. A factory manager pays less than minimum wages to his employees and gets their signatures on minimum wages. He appoints workers from his community only. To further reduce the cost he has started recruiting

workers on temporary basis only to avoid increment benefits to permanent employees. This benefitted him in financial terms but temporary employees started leaving the company due to the feeling of insecurity.

(a) Identify two values violated by the factory manager.

(b) Name & explain the management principle not observed by the factory manager. (3)

Q19. There are some barriers in communication which are concerned with the state of mind of both the sender and receiver. State any four such barriers. (4)

Q20. "Formal organisation is better than informal organisation". Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons. (4)

Q21. The Marketing Manager of an organisation has been asked to achieve a target sales of 100 generators per day. He delegates the task of to sales managers working under him. Two of them could not achieve their respective targets. Is the marketing manager responsible? Briefly explain the relevant principle in support of your answer. (4)

Q22. Explain the steps in the process of organising. (4)

Q23. You are the manufacturer having the main functions of purchase, production and sales etc. Which type of organisation structure would you like to keep and why? (5)

Q24. Distinguish between delegation and decentralisation of authority. (5)

Q25. How can the effectiveness of communication be improved? (5)

Q26. Do you agree with the view that Taylor's principles of scientific management and Fayol's principles of management are mutually complementary? Give reasons. (5)

Q27. Why does planning sometimes fail inspite of the best efforts of management?

OR

How will you examine whether management is a profession or not? (6)

Q28. 'Effectiveness of leadership depends on the qualities of the leader'. Explain any six such qualities of a leader.

OR

Your friend is working as a 'supervisor' in Pooja and Co. At what level is he working? What functions is he expected to perform at this level? (6)

Q29. Explain, in brief, any six external sources of recruitment.

OR

Explain the steps in the process of selection. (6)

Q30. 'Directing is concerned with instructing, guiding and inspiring people in the organisation to achieve its objectives'. In the light of this statement explain the elements of directing.

OR

'Understanding of business environment is of immense significance'. Explain. (6)

Time : 3 hrs.

M.Marks : 100

General Instructions :

1. *This paper is divided into three sections - A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.*
2. *Separate instructions are given with each question wherever necessary. Read these instructions carefully and follow them meticulously.*
3. *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

SECTION-A (READING)

1. Read the following passage carefully :

1. When the early traders from Europe first 'discovered' the monsoon, they realised that its winds would blow their ships eastwards to India and then home again to Europe. They found, too, that the monsoon created remarkable mud banks along the coast of India, which guaranteed safe places to anchor their ships. Thus, these early European traders became regular visitors to one particular part on the south-west coast of India named Cochin. Merchants from the ancient city of Rome traded there.
2. One of their rulers, the Roman Emperor Nero, put Cochin on the Roman map. He wore Indian silk clothing, his bedchamber was decked in Indian pearls, his palace in Indian gems and tortoise shells and he bathed in water made fragrant by rare Indian spices. Following Nero's example, the Roman aristocrats were mad for all these Indian products and many of them began to look like wealthy Indian princes as they went about government business.
3. Vasco da Gama, a famous explorer from Portugal in Europe, had heard about the monsoon and its remarkable effects. He set sail to India and when he was within reach of its Western coast, he engaged the help of a knowledgeable local seaman. Together they sailed in on the favourable monsoon winds, landing at Calicut, a few miles up the coast from Cochin.
4. So there I was, a modern European traveller at Cochin, watching a huge Italian ship heading out of the harbour. Since I wondered what kind of cargo it might be carrying I called in one of the port officials. He informed me that, although Cochin still traded in tea, coffee and certain rich spices, there had been a few changes since the days of earlier merchants: exports, now included seafood and knitwear. There had been an experiment too, in sending frogs legs to France, a delicacy the French love. Unfortunately, government officials had eventually imposed a ban on this practice, because a thriving frog population was needed in order to keep down the numbers of ever-present mosquitoes.
5. Later that day, I learnt at first hand the influence the monsoon can have on Indian life and culture, and experienced the profound climatic and emotional effects of its arrival. At 1 pm, the sky began to darken. Within two hours, racing clouds had extinguished the sun and left everything bathed in an inky violet light. At 4 o'clock, announced by deafening thunderclaps, the monsoon finally swept into Cochin.
6. In the restaurant, the hotel waiters rushed to the windows, clapping and yelling, their customers forgotten. One emerged from the kitchen, bearing a teapot destined for the conference room (where, it was rumoured, some hotel guests were having an important committee meeting). When he glimpsed the extraordinary spectacle outside, he banged the teapot down on my table and ran to join his colleagues, influenced by all this excitement. I heaved open the door and stepped out into the storm.
7. Soaked to the skin within seconds, I felt a wonderful sense of warmth and invigoration, it was, undoubtedly, a little bit like being born again.

8. Then, my eyes, still watering from the impact of the flying flowers, I witnessed an astonishing scene. Two straining waiters held the restaurant door open while a party of men and women filed solemnly into the storm. The men wore smart business suits, the women best quality silk sarees and high-heeled shoes. As they emerged they opened their arms and lifted their faces to the rain. The important committee had come out to greet the monsoon, they walked towards the harbour, strolling, laughing out loud, calling out to each other. In the dark waters of the harbour, there were small boats made for the safety of the jetty and its wooden shed. But soon the jetty itself vanished beneath the wind-driven waves. The members of the important committee stood knee-deep in seething water, while the wind blew gusts of rain over the shed's disintegrating roof and clung to each other with water in their eyes and looks of sublime happiness on their faces.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the given questions briefly.
- (i) Give one reason for which the monsoon was important for the early traders from Europe. (1)
 - (ii) The Roman government looked like 'wealthy Indian princes'. Explain. (2)
 - (iii) According to the passage, what are the two things that helped Vasco da Gama to sail to Calicut? (2)
 - (iv) Why, according to you, did the author arrange to visit one of the port officials in Cochin? (2)
 - (v) The customers and waiters in the restaurant greeted the members of the important committee with disapproval. Explain. (2)
- (b) Find words from the passage which convey the similar as the following : (3x1=3)
- (i) growing vigorously (para 4)
 - (ii) to give strength or energy to (para 7)
 - (iii) wonderful or amazing (para 8)

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : (8)

Chocolates make the best gifts and there is a whole industry that is churning out these goodies exclusively for you. But where did chocolate originate from? We'll give you the answer.

The botanical name of the cocoa tree, from which chocolate is made, is *Theobroma Cacao*. The first word is Greek for food of the Gods. Depending on whom you believe, this seductive substance is an effective mood lifter and good for the heart, or the cause of spots, migraine, obesity and stressed out nerves.

Now we learn that chocolate has been around for a lot longer than it was previously thought. Traces of it have been found in pots discovered in Mayan graves in Mexico, some of which date back to 600 BC, which pushes back the earliest chemical evidence of chocolate by more than 1000 years. Chocolate is made from the seeds or 'beans' of the cocoa tree - the leathery cocoa pod contains upto 100 beans. Aztecs in Mexico and Mayans in Belize worshipped the tree and used its beans as a form of currency. They also hit upon the idea of crushing the beans, boiling them in water, then adding spices and drinking the resulting hot, frothy liquid. In the 16 century, Spaniards who landed in Mexico wrote of how the Aztec Emperor Moctezuma drank chocolate 'from pure gold cups with great reverence'.

Gradually, chocolate became a part of European life. Rich aristocrats and the privileged elite adopted the habit of drinking it during the day. Chocolate drink gained in popularity when sugar was added to it and coffee houses began to serve it. Cocoa plantations sprang up all over the world to meet the growing demand and as the export of Cocoa beans increased, chocolate became more easily available to ordinary people in Europe.

The first attempts at making solid chocolate came in the early 1800's when the cocoa beans were ground into a powder, heated, sweetened and pressed into a mould. The resulting product resembled the chocolate buffets we eat today but had a short shelf life.

It was a Dutch chemist and food scientist, Conrad Van Houten, who in 1825 perfected the extraction

of cocoa butter from beans, which enabled the production of solid bars we would recognise as chocolate today, in the 1880's Rudolph Lindt of Switzerland started adding extra cocoa to make a product that melted at 36°C. Around the same time Daniel Peter, a Swiss candy-maker, added condensed milk developed by Henri Nestle to chocolate, making a sweeter and smoother variety of what is now one of the world's favourite foods.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. Also supply a suitable title to it. (5)
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (3)

SECTION-B (ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS)

3. Department of Science and Technology, Government of India is organising a science exhibition in your school. Design an attractive poster announcing the event and inviting the general public to visit it in not more than 50 words.

OR

Your school, A.M. Public School, is organising a cultural evening to collect funds for the slum children. The Education Minister has consented to be the Chief Guest for the occasion. Draft a notice in about 50 words to be displayed on your school notice board. You are the school Head boy/Head girl. (5)

4. Your school organised an Inter School Debate last week on the topic, 'Should ladies be working mothers'. Write a report for the same in about 125 words giving all the necessary details for your school magazine.

OR

It was raining heavily. You were walking towards your house after the school, when suddenly you saw a huge neem tree coming down and falling on the road, thereby hitting a car parked there. The traffic came to a stand still. Describe the chaotic traffic scene in 100-125 words. (10)

5. As a resident of 16 Shivpuri, Morinagar, write a letter to the editor of a national daily regarding the long power cuts that your colony has to face everyday and the other problems arising due to it. (150 words).

OR

You are Anu/Arun, a resident of 13 WEA, Karol Bagh, New Delhi. You feel strongly about the ill-treatment meted out to stray dogs at the hands of callous and indifferent people. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily giving your views on why some people behave in such a manner and how these dogs should be treated. (10)

6. Pizzas and burgers have joyfully robbed the traditional food and other wholesome items from the Indian plate. Little does the younger generation realize the potential hazards they are inviting. As a health conscious individual, invite the attention of the children towards it. Write an article on the topic "Eat healthy in order to stay healthy" in not more than 125-150 words.

OR

You are ABC of class XII. Recently you spent a week in a rural setting, away from the hustle and bustle of the city. Write an article mentioning your experiences on the topic "The joy of living in the lap of nature" in not more than 125-150 words. (10)

SECTION-C (LITERATURE TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXTS)

7. Read the lines given below and answer the question that follow : (4)

...On their slag heap, these children
Wear skins peeped through by bones and
spectacles of steel
With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones
All their time and space are foggy slum.
So blot their maps with slums as big as doom,

- (i) Which two images are used to describe the slums? (1)
 (ii) What sort of life do these children lead? (2)
 (iii) Identify the literary device used in the last line. (1)

OR

..... and
 looked but soon
 put that thought away and
 looked out at young Trees sprinting,
 merry children spilling out of their homes,.....

- (i) What did the poet realise? How did she feel? (2)
 (ii) How did the poet 'put' that thought away? (1)
 (iii) What did she notice in the world outside? (1)
8. Answer any two of the following questions in 30-40 words each : (2x2=4)
 (a) Why is the poet sad on seeing her mother's face?
 (b) What freedom does the poet want for slum children?
 (c) Why does Stephen Spender call Shakespeare wicked and the map a bad example?
9. Answer any six of the following questions in 30-40 words each : (6x2=12)
 (a) The crofter was a good host. Elaborate.
 (b) Why did Roger Skunk go in search of the wizard?
 (c) What was the chief concern of Sadao's father?
 (d) How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamed and his school change?
 (e) Shukla was poor but resolute. Explain.
 (f) What was the forecast made by the astrologer at the birth of the king?
 (g) How did Douglas clear all the residual doubts about the terror he had?
10. Answer any one of the following questions in 125-150 words : (5)
 Dreams are often far removed from reality. Discuss with reference to the story, 'Lost Spring'.

OR

What was the base of the story told by Jack to his daughter? Why was the effort futile?

11. Answer of the following question in about 100 words : (5)
 "The experience had a deep meaning for me, as only those who have known stark terror and conquered it can appreciate. In death there is peace. There is terror only in the fear of death, as Roosevelt knew when he said, "All we have to fear is fear itself". Because I had experienced both the sensation of dying and the terror that fear of it can produce, the will to live somehow grew in intensity."
 Douglas, notwithstanding his aversion of water and extreme exhaustion, keeps on conquering his fear of water and finally emerges victorious.
 We all have one fear or another but a few of us are able to overcome it. What innate quality should one possess to succeed and overcome all barriers?
12. Who had left the walking-stick with Sherlock Holmes and Watson? What impression did Holmes and Watson form regarding the owner of the stick? (8)
13. Describe Sir Henry's first journey to Baskerville Hall, undertaken in the company of Dr. Watson in about 125-150 words. (7)

SUBJECT : PHYSICAL EDUCATION**Time : 3 hrs.****M.M.: 70****General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper carries Part-A and Part-B.
- (iii) Answer to questions carrying 1 mark should be in approximately 30 words.
- (iv) Answer to questions carrying 2 marks should be in approximately 60 words.
- (v) Answer to question carrying 3 marks should be in approximately 100 words.
- (vi) Answer to question carrying 5 marks should be in approximately 150-200 words.

PART-A

- Q1. What does the word 'Tournament' mean? (1)
- Q2. What is Kyphosis. (1)
- Q3. What is Endurance. (1)
- Q4. What is seeding. (1)
- Q5. What are consolation tournaments. (1)
- Q6. Define Environment. (1)
- Q7. What is Knock-Knee? (1)
- Q8. What do you mean by Extramurals. (1)
- Q9. Mention any two principles of physical fitness development in brief. (2)
- Q10. Enlist the committees for organizing sports events and explain any one in detail. (2)
- Q11. What is League tournament? Explain the merits and demerits of league tournament. (2)

- Q12. What do you mean by specific sports programmes? Explain any one in detail. (2)
- Q13. Discuss Rhythmic exercises as means of physical fitness development. (2)
- Q14. Explain any three components of physical fitness. (3)
- Q15. What is the role of an individual in prevention of sports related accidents? (3)
- Q16. Explain the causes of Kyphosis and Loordosis in brief. (3)
- Q17. Discuss the factors affecting physical fitness and wellness in detail. (3)
- Q18. Draw a fixture of 25 teams on Knock out basis. (5)
- Q19. Explain any five essential elements of proper sports environment. (5)
- Q20. Explain the causes, preventions and remedies of Knock-knees. (5)
- Q21. Explain the objectives of Intramural competition and extramural competitions. (5)

PART-B

Answer the questions 22-24 from any one game/sport of your choice only. (Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Cricket, Football, Hockey and Kho-Kho)

- Q22. Mention two latest changes in general rules of the game/sport of your choice. (2)
- Q23. Write in brief about three fundamental skills of the game/sport. (3)
- Q24. Draw a neat diagram of field/court of the game with all its measurements and specifications. (5)
- Q25. Write the historical development of the game/sport. (2)
- Q26. Explain the soft tissue injuries and their management. (4)
- Q27. Name the important National Sports awards and explain any two of them. (4)