

Autumn break Assignment

Class-XI C

Subject-Business Studies

1. The industries which provide support services to other industries are known as

- (a) Primary industries (b) Secondary Industries
(c) Tertiary Industries (d) Commercial industries

2. Carbon monoxide emitted by automobile directly contributes to

- (a) Water pollution (b) Noise pollution
(c) Land pollution (d) Air pollution

3. The capital investment in a small scale industry is

- (a) 25 lakhs (b) 10 lakhs
(c) One crore (d) Rs.50, 000

4. Define Outsourcing

5. Just mention the main communication which helps business for establishing link with outside world?

6. What do you mean by e-business?

7. What is Letter of credit?

8. Define Business risk.

9. Distinguish between private and public company.

10. Briefly explain three features of MNCs.

11. Explain any three types of warehouses.

12. What do you understand by Sole proprietorship firm? Explain its demerits.

13. Explain the causes of pollution.

14. Explain any five features of co-operative society.

15. Briefly explain the features of statutory corporation.

16. Explain the characteristics of business

17. Compare business with profession.

18.. Explain the principles of Insurance.

19.Explain the functions of commercial banks.

20. Himanshu Ltd wanted to sell his mobile phone but does not get any buyer. On his friends suggestion he posted the mobile on sale on www.olx.com and found a buyer within two days. Identify and explain the type of e-business highlighted here.

21. Amul Chocolate manufacturing company wants to advertise their products. They appointed Premier Advertising Agency for this purpose.

a) Identify and explain the type of activity highlighted above.

b) State any two benefits."

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BPKIHS, DHARAN

Question Bank

Class: XI

Subject: Accountancy

1. INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING

Choose the correct answer

1. The root of financial accounting system is
 - (a) Social accounting
 - (b) Stewardship accounting
 - (c) Management accounting
 - (d) Responsibility accounting

2. Which one of the following is not a main objective of accounting?
 - (a) Systematic recording of transactions
 - (b) Ascertainment of the profitability of the business
 - (c) Ascertainment of the financial position of the business
 - (d) Solving tax disputes with tax authorities

3. Which one of the following is not a branch of accounting?
 - (a) Financial accounting
 - (b) Management accounting
 - (c) Human resources accounting
 - (d) None of the above.

4. Financial position of a business is ascertained on the basis of
 - (a) Journal
 - (b) Trial balance
 - (c) Balance Sheet
 - (d) Ledger

5. Who is considered to be the internal user of the financial information?
 - (a) Creditor
 - (b) Employee
 - (c) Customer
 - (d) Government

6. The business is liable to the proprietor of the business in respect of capital introduced by the person according to
 - (a) Money measurement concept
 - (b) Cost concept
 - (c) Business entity concept
 - (d) Dual aspect concept

7. The concept which assumes that a business will last indefinitely is
 - (a) Business Entity
 - (b) Going concern
 - (c) Periodicity
 - (d) Conservatism

8. GAAPs are:

- (a) Generally Accepted Accounting Policies
- (b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
- (c) Generally Accepted Accounting Provisions
- (d) None of these

9. The rule of stock valuation 'cost price or realisable value' whichever is lower is based on the

accounting principle of:

- (a) Materiality (b) Money measurement (c) Conservatism (d) Accrual

10. In India, Accounting Standards are issued by

- (a) Reserve Bank of India (b) The Cost and Management Accountants of India
- (c) Supreme Court of India (d) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

II Very short answer questions

1. Define accounting.
2. List any two functions of accounting.
3. What are the steps involved in the process of accounting?
4. Who are the parties interested in accounting information?
5. Name any two bases of recording accounting information.
6. Define book-keeping.
7. What is meant by accounting concepts?
8. Briefly explain about realisation concept.
9. What is "Full Disclosure Principle" of accounting.
10. Write a brief note on 'Consistency' assumption.

III Short answer questions

1. Explain the meaning of accounting.
2. Discuss briefly the branches of accounting.
3. Discuss in detail the importance of accounting.
4. Why are the following parties interested in accounting information?
(a) Investors (b) Government
5. Discuss the role of an accountant in the modern business world
6. What is matching concept? Why should a business concern follow this concept?
7. "Only monetary transactions are recorded in accounting". Explain the statement.
8. "Business units last indefinitely". Mention and explain the concept on which the statement is based.

2. BOOKS OF PRIME ENTRY

- Accounting equation signifies
 - Capital of a business is equal to assets
 - Liabilities of a business are equal to assets
 - Capital of a business is equal to liabilities
 - Assets of a business are equal to the total of capital and liabilities
- 'Cash withdrawn by the proprietor from the business for his personal use' causes
 - Decrease in assets and decrease in owner's capital
 - Increase in one asset and decrease in another asset
 - Increase in one asset and increase in liabilities
 - Increase in asset and decrease in capital
- A firm has assets of Rs 1,00,000 and the external liabilities of Rs 60,000. Its capital would be
 - Rs 1,60,000
 - Rs 60,000
 - Rs 1,00,000
 - Rs 40,000
- The incorrect accounting equation is
 - Assets = Liabilities + Capital
 - Assets = Capital + Liabilities
 - Liabilities = Assets + Capital
 - Capital = Assets – Liabilities
- Accounting equation is formed based on the accounting principle of
 - Dual aspect
 - Consistency
 - Going concern
 - Accrual
- Real account deals with
 - Individual persons
 - Expenses and losses
 - Assets
 - Incomes and gains
- Which one of the following is representative personal account?
 - Building A/c
 - Outstanding salary A/c
 - Mahesh A/c
 - Balan & Co
- Prepaid rent is a
 - Asset A/c
 - Liability A/c
 - Capital A/c
 - Income A/c
- Withdrawal of cash from business by the proprietor should be credited to
 - Drawings A/c
 - Cash A/c
 - Capital A/c
 - Purchases A/c
- In double entry system of book keeping, every business transaction affects
 - Minimum of two accounts
 - Same account on two different dates
 - Two sides of the same account
 - Minimum three accounts

II Very short answer questions (3 Mark)

- What are source documents?
- What is accounting equation?
- Write any one transaction which

- a) Decreases the assets and decreases the liabilities
- b) Increases one asset and decreases another asset

4. Complete the accounting equation

(a) Assets = Capital + Liabilities
 Rs1,00,000 = Rs 80,000 + ?

(b) Assets = Capital + Liabilities
 Rs 2,00,000 = ? + Rs 40,000

(c) Assets = Capital + Liabilities
 ? = Rs1, 60,000 + Rs80,000

5. Prepare accounting equation for the following transactions.

- (a) Murugan commenced business with cash Rs80,000
- (b) Purchased goods for cash Rs30,000
- (c) Paid salaries by cash Rs 5,000
- (d) Bought goods from Kumar for Rs 5,000 and deposited the money in CDM.
- (e) Introduced additional capital of Rs 10,000

Answer all the Questions (4Marks)

1. For the following transactions, show the effect on accounting equation.

- (a) Raj Started business with cash Rs40,000
- (b) Opened bank account with a deposit of Rs30,000
- (c) Bought goods from Hari on credit for Rs12,000
- (d) Raj withdrew cash for personal use Rs1,000
- (e) Bought furniture by using debit card for Rs10,000
- (f) Sold goods to Murugan and cash received Rs6,000
- (g) Money withdrawn from bank for office use Rs1,000

2. Pass journal entries in the books of Sasi Kumar who is dealing in automobiles.

2017

Oct

- 1 Commenced business with goods 40,000
- 3 Cash introduced in the business 60,000
- 4 Purchased goods from Arul on credit 70,000
- 6 Returned goods to Arul 10,000
- 10 Paid cash to Arul on account 60,000
- 15 Sold goods to Chandar on credit 30,000
- 18 Chandar returned goods worth 6,000
- 20 Received cash from Chandar in full settlement 23,000
- 25 Paid salaries through ECS 2,000
- 30 Sasi Kumar took for personal use goods worth 10,000

3) Journalise the following transactions in the books of Ramesh who is dealing in computers:

- 1) Ramesh started business with cash Rs3,00,000, Goods Rs 80,000 and Furniture

Rs27,000.

- 2) Money deposited into bank Rs2,00,000
- 3) Bought furniture from M/s Jayalakshmi Furniture for Rs28,000 on credit.
- 4) Purchased goods from Asohan for Rs5,000 by paying through debit card.

4. From the following transactions of Shyam, a stationery dealer, pass journal entries for the month of August 2017.

Aug.

- 1 Commenced business with cash rs4,00,000, Goods rs5,00,000
- 2 Sold goods to A and money received through RTGS rs2,50,000
- 3 Goods sold to Z on credit for rs20,000
- 5 Bill drawn on Z and accepted by him rs20,000
- 8 Bill received from Z is discounted with the bank for rs19,000
- 10 Goods sold to M on credit rs12,000
- 12 Goods distributed as free samples for rs2,000
- 16 Goods taken for office use rs5,000
- 17 M became insolvent and only 0.80 per rupee is received in final settlement
- 20 Bill of Z discounted with the bank is dishonoured

5. Mary is a rice dealer having business for more than 5 years. Pass journal entries in her books for the period of March, 2018.

- 1 Ricebags bought on credit from Sibi 20,000
- 2 Electricity charges paid through net banking 500
- 3 Returned goods bought from Sibi 5,000
- 4 Ricebags taken for personal use 1,000
- 5 Advertisement expenses paid 2,000
- 6 Goods sold to Mano 20,000
- 7 Goods returned by Mano 5,000

3.LEDGER

1.Main objective of preparing ledger account is to

- (a) Ascertain the financial position
- (b) Ascertain the profit or loss
- (c) Ascertain the profit or loss and the financial position
- (d) Know the balance of each ledger account

2. The process of transferring the debit and credit items from journal to ledger accounts is called

- (a) Casting (b) Posting (c) Journalising (d) Balancing

3. J.F means

- (a) Ledger page number (b) Journal page number
- (c) Voucher number (d) Order number

4. The process of finding the net amount from the totals of debit and credit columns in a ledger is known as

(a) Casting (b) Posting (c) Journalising (d) Balancing

5. If the total of the debit side of an account exceeds the total of its credit side, it means

(a) Credit balance (b) Debit balance (c) Nil balance (d) Debit and credit balance

6. The amount brought into the business by the proprietor should be credited to

(a) Cash account (b) Drawings account (c) Capital account (d) Suspense account

II Very short answer questions (3 Mark)

1. What is a ledger?

2. What is meant by posting?

3. What is debit balance?

4. Journalise the following transactions and post them to ledger.

1 Started business with cash 10,000

2 Paid into bank 5,000

3 Purchased goods from Ram for cash 1,000

5. Pass journal entries for the following transactions and post them to Cash A/C ledger.

1 Dharma started business with cash 70,000

2 Cash received from Ganesan 10,000

3 Rent paid 3000

4 Received commission from Anand 5000

III Short answer questions (4 Mark)

1. Distinguish between journal and ledger.

2. The following balances appeared in the books of Vinoth on Jan 1, 2018

Assets: Cash ` 40,000; Stock ` 50,000; Amount due from Ram ` 20,000;

Machinery ` 40,000 Liabilities: Amount due to Vijay ` 10,000

Pass the opening journal entry and post them to Vinoth's Capital account.

3. Prepare Furniture A/c from the following transactions

1 Furniture in hand 2,000

2 Purchased furniture for cash 4,000

3 Sold furniture 400

4. The following balances appeared in the books of Kumaran on April 1, 2017.

Assets: Cash ` 1,00,000; Stock ` 40,000; Amount due from Rohit ` 10,000;

Furniture ` 10,000; **Liabilities:** Amount due to Anush ` 40,000;

Kumaran's capital ` 1,20,000

Find the capital and show the ledger posting for the above opening balances.

5. Give journal entries and post them to cash account.

1 Commenced business with cash 1,10,000

2 Introduced additional capital 50,000

3 Withdrawn for personal use 20,000

4. SUBSIDIARY BOOKS

1. Purchases book is used to record
 - (a) all purchases of goods
 - (b) all credit purchases of assets
 - (c) all credit purchases of goods
 - (d) all purchases of assets
2. A periodic total of the purchases book is posted to the
 - (a) debit side of the purchases account
 - (b) debit side of the sales account
 - (c) credit side of the purchases account
 - (d) credit side of the sales account
3. Sales book is used to record
 - (a) all sales of goods
 - (b) all credit sales of assets
 - (c) all credit sales of goods
 - (d) all sales of assets and goods
4. The total of the sales book is posted periodically to the credit of
 - (a) Sales account
 - (b) Cash account
 - (c) Purchases account
 - (d) Journal proper
5. Purchase returns book is used to record
 - (a) returns of goods to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately
 - (b) returns of assets to the supplier for which cash is not received immediately
 - (c) returns of assets to the supplier for which cash is received immediately
 - (d) None of the above
6. Sales return book is used to record
 - (a) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is paid immediately
 - (b) Returns of goods by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately
 - (c) Returns of assets by the customer for which cash is not paid immediately
 - (d) Returns of assets by the customer for which cash is paid immediately
7. Purchases of fixed assets on credit basis is recorded in
 - (a) Purchases book
 - (b) Sales book
 - (c) Purchases returns book
 - (d) Journal proper
8. The source document or voucher used for recording entries in sales book is
 - (a) Debit note
 - (b) Credit note
 - (c) Invoice
 - (d) Cash receipt
9. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - (a) Cash discount is recorded in the books of accounts
 - (b) Assets purchased on credit are recorded in journal proper
 - (c) Trade discount is recorded in the books of accounts
 - (d) 3 grace days are added while determining the due date of the bill
10. Closing entries are recorded in
 - (a) Cash book
 - (b) Ledger
 - (c) Journal proper
 - (d) Purchases book
11. Cash book is a
 - (a) Subsidiary book
 - (b) Principal book
 - (c) Journal proper
 - (d) Both subsidiary book and principal book
12. The cash book records
 - (a) All cash receipts
 - (b) All cash payments
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) All credit transactions

13. When a firm maintains a simple cash book, it need not maintain
 (a) Sales account in the ledger (b) Purchases account in the ledger
 (c) Capital account in the ledger (d) Cash account in the ledger
14. A cash book with discount, cash and bank column is called
 (a) Simple cash book (b) Double column cash book
 (c) Three column cash book (d) Petty cash book
15. In Triple column cash book, the balance of bank overdraft brought forward will appear in
 (a) Cash column debit side (b) Cash column credit side
 (c) Bank column debit side (d) Bank column credit side
16. Which of the following is recorded as contra entry?
 (a) Withdrew cash from bank for personal use
 (b) Withdrew cash from bank for office use
 (c) Direct payment by the customer in the bank account of the business
 (d) When bank charges interest
17. If the debit and credit aspects of a transaction are recorded in the cash book, it is
 (a) Contra entry (b) Compound entry (c) Single entry (d) Simple entry
18. The balance in the petty cash book is
 (a) An expense (b) A profit (c) An asset (d) A liability
19. Petty cash may be used to pay
 (a) The expenses relating to postage and conveyance (b) Salary to the Manager
 (c) Purchase of furniture and fixtures (d) Purchase of raw materials
20. Small payments are recorded in a book called
 (a) Cash book (b) Purchase book (c) Bills payable book
 (d) Petty cash book

II Very short answer questions (3 Mark)

1. What is cash book?
2. What are the different types of cash book?
3. Enter the following transactions in a single column cash book of Seshadri for May, 2017.

- 1 Cash in hand 40,000
- 2 Cash received from Swathi 4,000
- 3 Paid wages in cash 2,000
- 4 Purchased goods from Sasikala for cash 6,000
- 5 Sold goods for cash 9,000
- 6 Purchased computer 15,000
- 7 Cash paid to Sabapathi 5,000
- 8 paid salary 2,500

4. Mention the subsidiary books in which the following transactions are recorded.

- (i) Sale of goods for cash
- (ii) Sale of goods on credit
- (iii) Purchases of goods on credit
- (iv) When the proprietor takes goods for personal use
- (v) Goods returned to suppliers for which cash is not received immediately
- (vi) Asset purchased as credit.

5. From the following transactions write up the Sales day book of M/s. Ram & Co., a stationery merchant.

2017

Jan. 1 Sold to Anbu& Co., on credit 20 reams of white paper @ Rs150 per ream

Jan. 2 Sold to Jagadish& Sons on credit 6 dozen pens @ Rs360 per dozen

Jan. 10 Sold old newspapers for cash @ Rs620

Jan. 15 Sold on credit M/s. Elango& Co., 10 drawing boards @ Rs170 per piece

Jan. 20 Sold to Kani & Co., 4 writing tables at Rs1,520 per table for cash

III Short answer questions (4 Mark)

1. Explain the meaning of imprest system of petty cash book.
2. Bring out the differences between cash discount and trade discount.
3. Enter the following transactions in the Purchases book of M/s. Subhashree Electric Co., which deals in electric goods.

2017

April 5 Purchased from Karthik Electric Co., on credit
10 Electric iron box @ ` 2,500 each
5 electric stoves @ ` 2,000 each

April 19 Purchased on credit from Khaitan Electric Co.,
3 electric heaters @ ` 6,000 each

April 25 Purchased from Polar Electric Co., on credit
10 Fans @ ` 2,000 each

April 29 Purchased from M & Co. for cash
10 electric stoves @ ` 3,000 each

4. Enter the following transactions in cash book of Anand 2017

Dec.

1 Cash in hand 19,500

4 Sold goods for cash 32,000

5 Credit purchases from Gandhi 20,000

9 Received from Gopu 11,800
Discount allowed to him 200

15 Cash paid for electricity charges 12,500

17 Bought computer and its accessories by cash 16,800

25 Paid cash to Gandhi ` 19,700 in full settlement of his account

28 Received cash from Thiruvengadam 8,900

- Discount allowed to him 100
30 Paid trade expenses in cash 3,500

5. Prepare analytical petty cash book from the following particulars under imprest system:

2017 July

- 1 Received advance form cashier 2,000
7 Paid for writing pads and registers 100
8 Purchased white papers 50
10 Paid auto charges 200
15 Paid wages 300
18 Postal charges 100
21 Purchased stationery 450
23 Tea expenses 60
25 Paid for speed post 150
27 Refreshment expenses 250
31 Paid for carriage 150

5. TRIAL BALANCE

Choose the correct answer

1. Trial balance is a
(a) Statement (b) Account (c) Ledger (d) Journal
2. After the preparation of ledger, the next step is the preparation of
(a) Trading account (b) Trial balance (c) Journal (d) Profit and loss account
3. The trial balance contains the balances of
(a) Only personal accounts (b) Only real accounts
(c) Only nominal accounts (d) All accounts
4. Which of the following is/are the objective(s) of preparing trial balance?
(a) Serving as the summary of all the ledger accounts
(b) Helping in the preparation of final accounts
(c) Examining arithmetical accuracy of accounts (d) a, b and c
5. A list which contains balances of accounts to know whether the debit and credit balances are matched is
(a) Journal (b) Day book (c) Trial balance (d) Balance sheet
6. Which of the following method(s) can be used for preparing trial balance?
(a) Balance method (b) Total method (c) Total and Balance method (d) a, b and c
7. While preparing the trial balance, the accountant finds that the total of the credit column is short by ` 200. This difference will be
(a) Debited to suspense account (b) Credited to suspense account
(c) Adjusted to any of the debit balance (d) Adjusted to any of the credit balance
8. The account which has a debit balance and is shown in the debit column of the trial balance is
(a) Sundry creditors account (b) Bills payable account

- (c) Drawings account (d) Capital account
9. The difference of totals of both debit and credit side of trial balance is transferred to:
- (a) Trading account (b) Difference account
(c) Suspense account (d) Miscellaneous account
10. Trial balance is prepared:
- (a) At the end of the year (b) On a particular date
(c) For a year (d) None of the above

II Very short answer questions (3 Mark)

1. What is trial balance?
2. Give the format of trial balance.
3. Prepare a trial balance with the following information:

Name of the account		Name of the account	
Purchases	1,00,000	Sales	1,50,000
Bank Loan	75,000	Creditors	50,000
Debtors	1,50,000	Cash	90,000
Stock	35,000	Capital	1,00,000

4. State whether the balance of the following accounts should be placed in the debit or the credit column of the trial balance:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Carriage outwards | (ii) Carriage inwards | (iii) Sales |
| (iv) Purchases | (v) Bad debts | (vi) Interest paid |
| (vii) Interest received | (viii) Discount received | (ix) Capital |
| (x) Drawings | (xi) Sales returns | (xii) Purchase returns |

III Short answer questions (4 Mark)

1. What are the objectives of preparing trial balance?
2. Prepare the trial balance from the following balances of Rajesh as on 31st March, 2017.

	Rs		Rs
Bills receivable	13,000	Drawings	7,000
Bank charges	750	Sundry debtors	17,100
Conveyance charges	350	Bills payable	12,000
Discount received	1,300	Capital	25,900
Cash in hand	1,000		

6. BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

1. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared by
(a) Bank (b) Business (c) Debtor to the business (d) Creditor to the business

2. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared with the help of
 (a) Bank statement (b) Cash book
 (c) Bank statement and bank column of the cash book
 (d) Petty cash book
3. Debit balance in the bank column of the cash book means
 (a) Credit balance as per bank statement (b) Debit balance as per bank statement
 (c) Overdraft as per cash book (d) None of the above
4. A bank statement is a copy of
 (a) Cash column of the cash book (b) Bank column of the cash book
 (c) A customer's account in the bank's book
 (d) Cheques issued by the business
5. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared to know the causes for the difference between:
 (a) The balance as per the cash column of the cash book and bank column of the cash book
 (b) The balance as per the cash column of the cash book and bank statement
 (c) The balance as per the bank column of the cash book and the bank statement
 (d) The balance as per petty cash book and the cash book
6. When money is withdrawn from bank, the bank
 (a) Credits customer's account (b) Debits customer's account
 (c) Debits and credits customer's account (d) None of these
7. Which of the following is not the salient feature of bank reconciliation statement?
 a) Any undue delay in the clearance of cheques will be shown up by the reconciliation
 b) Reconciliation statement will discourage the accountant of the bank from embezzlement
 c) It helps in finding the actual position of the bank balance
 d) Reconciliation statement is prepared only at the end of the accounting period
8. Balance as per cash book is Rs 2, 000. Bank charge of Rs 50 debited by the bank is not yet shown in the cash book. What is the bank statement balance now?
 (a) Rs 1,950 credit balance (b) Rs1,950 debit balance
 (c) Rs 2,050 debit balance (d) Rs 2,050 credit balance
9. Balance as per bank statement is Rs 1, 000. Cheque deposited, but not yet credited by the bank is Rs 2, 000. What is the balance as per bank column of the cash book?
 (a) Rs 3,000 overdraft (b) Rs 3,000 favourable
 (c) Rs 1,000 overdraft (d) Rs 1,000 favourable
10. Which one of the following is not a timing difference?
 (a) Cheque deposited but not yet credited
 (b) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment
 (c) Amount directly paid into the bank
 (d) Wrong debit in the cash book

II Very short answer questions (3 Mark)

1. What is meant by bank overdraft?

2. What is bank reconciliation statement?

3. From the following particulars prepare a bank reconciliation statement of Jayakumar as on 31st December, 2016.

(a) Balance as per cash book Rs 7,130

(b) Cheque deposited but not cleared Rs 1,000

(c) A customer has deposited Rs 800 into the bank directly

4. From the following particulars of Simon traders, prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31st March, 2018.

(a) Debit balance as per bank statement Rs 2,500

(b) Cheques deposited amounting to Rs 10,000, not yet credited by bank.

(c) Payment through net banking for Rs 2,000, omitted in the cash book

5. From the following particulars, ascertain the cash book balance as on 31st December, 2016.

(i) Overdraft balance as per bank statement Rs 1,26,640

(ii) Interest on overdraft entered in the bank statement, but not yet recorded in cash book Rs 3,200

(iii) Bank charges entered in bank statement, but not found in cash book Rs 600

(iv) Cheques issued, but not yet presented for payment Rs 23,360

(v) Cheques deposited into the bank but not yet credited Rs 43,400

(vi) Interest on investment collected by the bank Rs 24,000

III Short answer questions (4 Mark)

1. Give any three reasons for preparing bank reconciliation statement.

2. From the following information, prepare bank reconciliation statement to find out the bank statement balance as on 31st December, 2017.

1. Balance as per cash book 15,000

2. Cheques deposited but not yet credited 1,000

3. Cheques issued and entered in the cash book before 31st December 2017 but not presented for payment until that date 1,500

4. Dividend directly received by bank 200

5. Direct payment made by bank for rent 1,000

6. Locker rent charged by the bank not recorded in cash book 1,200

7. Wrong debit given by the bank on 30th December 2017 500

8. A payment made through net banking has been entered twice in the cash book 300

3. From the following particulars of Raheem traders, prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31st March, 2018.

(a) Overdraft as per cash book Rs 2,500. On the same day the balance as per bank statement is Rs 1,99,000.

(b) Interest on debentures of Rs 700 was received by the bank directly.

(c) Amount received by bank through RTGS amounting to Rs 2,00,000, omitted in the cash book.

(d) Two cheques issued for Rs 1,800 and Rs 2,000 on 29th March 2018. Only the second cheque is presented for payment.

(e) Insurance premium on car for Rs1,000 paid by the bank as per standing instruction not recorded in the cash book.

4. From the following information, prepare bank reconciliation statement as on 31st December, 2017 to find out the balance as per bank statement. `

(i) Bank overdraft as per cash book 20,000

(ii) Cheques deposited but not yet credited 4,000

(iii) Cheque issued but not yet presented for payment 1,000

(iv) Rent collected by the bank as per standing instruction 500

(v) Interest on overdraft debited by bank 2,000

(vi) Amount wrongly debited by bank 300

(vii) Cheque issued on 30th December 2017 dishonoured by the bank 5,000

(viii) A customer's cheque deposited in the bank dishonoured by bank not recorded in the cash book 2,000

5. From the following particulars of Raja traders, prepare a bank reconciliation statement as on 31st January, 2018.

(a) Balance as per bank statement Rs 5,000

(b) Cheques amounting to Rs 800 had been recorded in the cash book as having been deposited into the bank on 25th January 2018, but were entered in the bank statement on 2nd February 2018.

(c) Amount received by bank through NEFT amounting to Rs 3,000, omitted in the cash book.

(d) Two cheques issued for Rs 3,000 and Rs 2,000 on 29th March 2018. Only the first cheque is presented for payment.

(e) Insurance premium on motor vehicles for Rs 1,000 paid by the bank as per standing instruction not recorded in the cash book.

(f) Credit side of cash book was undercast by Rs700

(g) Subsidy received directly by the bank from the state government amounting to Rs 10,000, not entered in cash book.

7. DEPRECIATION

1. Under straight line method, the amount of depreciation is

(a) Increasing every year (b) Decreasing every year

(c) Constant for all the years (d) Fluctuating every year

2. If the total charge of depreciation and maintenance cost are considered, the method that

provides a uniform charge is

(a) Straight line method (b) Diminishing balance method

(c) Annuity method (d) Insurance policy method

3. Under the written down value method of depreciation, the amount of depreciation is
 (a) Uniform in all the years (b) Decreasing every year
 (c) Increasing every year (d) None of the above
4. Depreciation is caused by
 (a) Lapse of time (b) Usage (c) Obsolescence (d) a, b and c
5. For which of the following assets, the depletion method is adopted for writing off cost of the asset?
 (a) Plant and machinery (b) Mines and quarries
 (c) Buildings (d) Trademark
6. A depreciable asset may suffer obsolescence due to____
 (a) Passage of time (b) Wear and tear
 (c) Technological changes (d) None of the above.
7. Which method shall be efficient, if repairs and maintenance cost of an asset increases as it grows older.
 (a) Straight line method (b) Reducing balance method
 (c) Sinking fund method (d) Annuity method
8. Residual value of an asset means the amount that it can fetch on sale at the ____ of its useful life.
 (a) Beginning (b) End (c) Middle (d) None
9. Depreciation is to be calculated from the date when
 (a) Asset is put to use (b) Purchase order is made
 (c) Asset is received at business premises (d) Invoice of assets is received
10. If the rate of depreciation is same, then the amount of depreciation under straight line method vis-à-vis written down value method will be
 (a) Equal in all years
 (b) Equal in the first year but higher in subsequent years
 (c) Equal in the first year but lower in subsequent years
 (d) Lower in the first year but equal in subsequent years.

II Very short answer questions (3 Mark)

1. What is meant by depreciation?
2. Calculate the rate of depreciation under straight line method from the following information:
 Purchased a secondhand machinery on 1.1.2018 for Rs 38,000 On 1.1.2018 spent Rs 12,000 on its repairs Expected useful life of machine is 4 years Estimated residual value Rs 6,000
3. A firm purchased a plant for Rs40,000. Erection charges amounted to Rs2,000. Effective life of the plant is 5 years. Calculate the amount of depreciation per year under straight line method.
4. A company purchased a building for Rs50,000. The useful life of the building is 10 years and the residual value is Rs 5,000. Find out the amount and rate of depreciation under straight line method

5. Furniture was purchased for Rs 1,00,000 on 1.7.2016. It is expected to last for 5 years. Estimated scrap at the end of five years is Rs 10,000. Find out the rate of depreciation under straight line method

III Short answer questions (4 Mark)

1. What are the objectives of providing depreciation?

2. A manufacturing company purchased on 1 April, 2010, a plant and machinery for Rs 4,50,000 and spent Rs 50,000 on its installation. After having used it for three years, it was sold for Rs 3,85,000. Depreciation is to be provided every year at the rate of 15% per annum on the fixed instalment method. Accounts are closed on 31st March every year. Calculate profit or loss on sale of machinery.

3. Ragul purchased machinery on April 1, 2014 for ` 2,00,000. On 1st October 2015, a new machine costing ` 1,20,000 was purchased. On 30th September 2016, the machinery purchased on April 1, 2014 was sold for ` 1,20,000. Books of accounts are closed on 31st March and depreciation is to be provided at 10% p.a. on straight line method. Prepare machinery account and depreciation account for the years 2014-15 to 2016-17.

4. Raj & Co purchased a machine on 1st January 2014 for Rs 90,000. On 1st July 2014, they purchased another machine for Rs 60,000. On 1st January 2015, they sold the machine purchased on 1st January 2014 for Rs 40,000. It was decided that the machine be depreciated at 10% per annum on diminishing balance method. Accounts are closed on 31st December every year. Show the machinery account for the years 2014 and 2015.

5. On 1st October 2014, a truck was purchased for Rs 8,00,000 by Laxmi Transports Ltd. Depreciation was provided @ 15% p.a. under diminishing balance method. On 31st March 2017, the above truck was sold for Rs 5,00,000. Accounts are closed on 31st March every year. Find out the profit or loss made on the sale of the truck.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BPKIHS, DHARAN

Question Bank

Class: XI

Subject: Economics

One Mark Questions

1. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): In singular sense, the term Statistics means statistical methods.

Reason (R) : Qualitative characteristics are not suitable for statistical analysis.

Alternatives:

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

2. Data collected on religion from the census reports are:

- a) Secondary data b) Primary Data c) Sample Data d) Either (a) or (b)

3. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

Statement 1: Company's Annual Report on Profit and Loss is an example of internal source of Data.

Statement 2: Internal Data can be collected from primary as well as secondary sources.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
- b) Both the statements are false.
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
- d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

4. _____ Sampling method refers to a method in which every item in the universe has a fair chance of being selected for the sample. 1

5. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): In case of inclusive series, the value of the upper limit never equals the value of the lower limit of the next class.

Reason (R) : Class frequencies are same in both exclusive and inclusive series, although the class-intervals are apparently different in the two cases.

Alternatives:

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

d) Assertion (A) is false but reason is true.

6. When data is classified with respect to different time periods, the type of classification is known as _____.

7. Choose the correct statement.

- a) According to Adam Smith, Economics is science of wealth.
- b) Scarcity definition was given by Samuelson.
- c) Production is a non-economic activity.
- d) In non-economic activities, there is an expectation of benefit.

8. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

Statement 1: Classification facilitates grouping of data according to certain similarities and dissimilarities.

Statement 2: Classification provides a basis for tabulation and further statistical processing.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
- b) Both the statements are false.
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
- d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

9. State two advantages of census method.

10. State two advantages of sampling method.

11. If a household spends 70% of her income on food, then degree measure of an angle in the Pie diagram will be:

- a) 200 degree
- b) 210 degree
- c) 252 degree
- d) 70 degree

12. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) is a concave shaped curve.

Reason (R) : PPF shows all possible combination of two goods, which can be produced with the available resources and technology.

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

13. How will a consumer react when he finds that $MRS_{xy} > P_x/P_y$?

14. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

Statement 1: Income effect is negative in case of inferior goods.

Statement 2: In case of inferior goods, fall in income leads to decrease in demand for the good.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.

- b) Both the statements are false.
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
- d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

15. What economic measure can the Government take to reduce the demand for commodity x, which is harmful for health?

16. If price of petrol is expected to increase in the future, what will be the effect on its demand in the present period?

17. Average Fixed Cost:

- a) Remains the same at all levels of output
- b) Increases as output increases
- c) Decreases as output increases
- d) Initially increases and then decreases

18. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): Total Revenue is at its maximum point when Marginal revenue is zero.

Reason (R) : When every additional unit is sold at the same price,

Marginal Revenue = Average Revenue

Alternatives:

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

19. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following:

Statement 1: Main tools of Microeconomics are demand and supply.

Statement 2: Microeconomics is also known as Income and Employment theory.

Alternatives:

- a) Both the statements are true.
- b) Both the statements are false.
- c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false.
- d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false.

20. Indifference curves are convex to the origin because of ____ marginal rate of substitution (MRS).

21. When is fuller utilization of resources said to have taken place?

22. Which of the following is an example of a positive economy:

- a) India should take steps to control rising prices.
- b) There are inequalities of income in our country.
- c) India should not be an overpopulated country.
- d) Income inequalities should be reduced.

23. Define variable cost.

24. Give the meaning of increasing returns to a factor.

25. What is the relation between TP and MP?

26. What is mean by inelastic.

27. In Demand curve what does rightward shift indicates.

28. How will an increase in price of coffee affect demand for tea.

29. Write about law of demand.
30. Define Budget line.
31. Define MRT.
32. Why is PPC Concave.
33. What do you mean by primary data.
34. Define data.
35. What is a variable?
36. Define frequency.
37. What is mean by sample method?
38. Define diagrammatic presentation of data.
39. What is a Histogram?
40. What is an ogive?
41. What do you mean by central tendency?
42. Write about objective of mean.
43. When TP increases at increasing rate, MP
 - a. falls
 - b. rises
 - c. constant
 - d. no change
44. When marginal utility reaches zero, the total utility will be
 - a. Minimum
 - b. Maximum
 - c. Zero
 - d. Negative
45. The movement on or along the given demand curve is known as _____
 - a. Extension and contraction of demand.
 - b. shifts in the demand.
 - c. increase and decrease in demand.
 - d. all the above
46. Secondary Data means _____
47. A Variable in the form range can be called as _____ variable
 - (a) Discrete
 - (b) Continuous
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these
48. What is meant by inputs?
49. How many columns are there in a grouping table.
50. Write the formula for Standard deviation.

Three Marks.

1. What is Qualitative classification? State its two types with examples.
2. Explain Geographical classification with an example
3. Why is Random sampling method better than Non-Random sampling method?
4. What are the precautions in the use of Secondary Data? State any three.
5. It is said "the Mailed Questionnaire method is not very reliable". State any three reasons for the above statement.
6. Differentiate between Attainable combinations and Unattainable combinations at which an Economy can / cannot operate.
7. How does 'change in the number of consumers' explain the negative slope of demand curve? (the reason for the Law of Demand.)
8. How does 'Diverse uses of the commodity' explain the negative slope of demand curve?

(the reason for the Law of Demand.)

9. Calculate Q_1 , Q_3 , D_7 & P_{85}
400,430,460,500,580,600,650,720

10. Find IQR, QD and its Coefficient
18,20,19,25,11,9,23,37,38,42

11. Write about Monotonic preferences.

12. Find AFC, AVC and MC

Output	0	1	2	3	4
TC	80	102	122	140	156

13. Explain about simple and Cumulative frequency series.

14. Write about Diagrammatic presentation of data with examples.

15. Write about Normal and Inferior goods.

16. What do you understand by Qualitative variable and quantitative variables?

17. Write about Primary data collection method and explain any three.

18. Explain indifference curve? Explain diagrammatically.

19. Write the relationship between TP and MP.

20. What is Loss of information in classified data?

21. What is a market economy?

22. Why is Production Possibility Curve downward sloping?

23. Do you agree that classified data is better than raw data?

24. Distinguish between Univariate and Bivariate frequency distribution.

25. A consumer spends 1000 on a good priced at 8 per unit. When price rises by 25 percent, the consumer continues to spend 1000 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by the percentage method.

Four Mark

1. Explain the concepts of the short run and the long run.

2. Calculate MOC of good X and draw PPC from the following data

Goods X	0	1	2	3	4	5
Goods Y	30	28	24	18	10	0

3. Explain about the Rightward and leftward supply shift.

4. Calculated P50, Q2, D6, P75 The following is the distribution of weights of patients in an hospital

Weight (in kg)	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
No of patients	15	26	12	10	8	9	5

5. Find the mean deviation using median:

Wages (₹)	60 – 70	50 – 60	40 – 50	30 – 40	20 – 30
No. of labourers	5	10	20	5	3

6. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility using Total Utility schedule.

7. What do you mean by substitutes? Give examples of two goods which are complements of each other.

8. What is Loss of information in classified data.

9. State the advantages and disadvantages of textual presentation of data.

10. Write five points on the distinction between micro and macroeconomics.

11. What is the marginal product of an input?

12. Explain the degrees of price elasticity of demand with the help of diagrams.

13. Write about Moment in demand curve with graph.

14. Calculate median.

Variable	0-10	10-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
frequency	8	10	22	25	8	7

15. Calculate median.

Mid-value	5	15	25	35	45	55
Frequency	4	8	2	1	5	5

16. Draw and explain about PPC curve.

17. Explain about relation between AC and MC curve with graph.

18. 40 workers of factory A earned rs400 mean wages and 80 workers of factory B earned Rs 500 mean wages. Calculate the combined mean wages earned by the workers.

19. Mean of weekly pocket money of 40 students is Rs 265. But in calculation, one value was read as 150 instead of 115. Find corrected mean.

20. Define Marginal Rate of Exchange. What is the formula to calculate MRE? Why does MRE remain constant with respect to budget Line?

21. Calculate the price elasticity of demand, if with a rise in price of good X from Rs. 10 to Rs 12, the quantity demanded falls by 40%. Also comment on the type of elasticity.
22. Explain the Central problem of -What to produce. What is the guiding principle in solving this problem?
23. Explain the Central problem of- For whom to produce. What is the guiding principle in solving this problem?
24. State four properties of Indifference Curve
25. Explain any four limitations of Statistics.
26. Explain Census method of collecting primary data with examples, also state two merits and two demerits.
27. Explain Sampling method of collecting primary data with examples, also state two merits and two demerits.
28. The following table shows the total cost schedule of a firm. What is the total fixed cost schedule of this firm? Calculate the TVC, AFC, AVC, SAC and SMC schedules of the firm.

L	TP_L
0	10
1	30
2	45
3	55
4	70
5	90
6	120

29. The following table gives the marginal product schedule of labour. It is also given that total product of labour is zero at zero level of employment. Calculate the total and average product schedules of labour.

L	MP_L
1	3
2	5
3	7
4	5
5	3
6	1

30. a) Price of a goods rises from rs.10 to rs.12 and its demand falls from 120units to 100units. Calculate price elasticity of demand.

b) A consumer buys 30 units of a goods at a price of rs.10 per unit. Price elasticity of demand for the goods is (-1). How many units the consumer will buy at a price of rs9 per unit? Calculate.

CLASS: X1

SECTION-A(50X1M)

Q1. If $nC_{12} = nC_8$, then n is equal to

a) 20 (b) 12 (c) 6

2 The number of possible outcomes when a coin is tossed 6 times is

(a) 36 (b) 64 (c) 12 (d) 32

3. The number of different four-digit numbers that can be formed with the digits

2, 3, 4, 7 and using each digit only once is

(a) 120 (b) 96 (c) 24 (d) 100

4 The sum of the digits in unit place of all the numbers formed with the help of 3, 4, 5 and 6 taken all at a time is

(a) 432 (b) 108 (c) 36 (d) 18

5. The total number of words formed by 2 vowels and 3 consonants taken from 4 vowels and 5 consonants is

(a) 60 (b) 120 (c) 7200 (d) 720

6. A five-digit number divisible by 3 is to be formed using the numbers 0, 1, 2, 4, and 5 without repetitions. The total number of ways this can be done is

(a) 216 (b) 600 (c) 240 (d) 3125.

7 Everybody in a room shakes hands with everybody else. If the total number of hand shakes is 66, then the total number of persons in the room is

(a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 14

8 The number of triangles that are formed by choosing the vertices from a set of 12 points, seven of which lie on the same line is

(a) 105 (b) 5 (c) 175 (d) 185

9. The number of parallelograms that can be formed from a set of four parallel lines intersecting another set of three parallel lines is

(a) 6 (b) 18 (c) 12 (d) 9

10) The number of ways in which a team of eleven players can be selected from 22 players always including 2 of them and excluding 4 of them is

a) ${}^{16}C_{11}$ (b) ${}^{16}C_5$ (c) ${}^{16}C_9$ (d) ${}^{20}C_9$

11 The number of ways in which we can choose a committee from four men and six women, so that the committee includes at least two men and exactly twice as many women as men is

(a) 94 (b) 126 (c) 128 (d) none of these

13) The total number of 9-digit numbers which have all different digits is

(a) $10!$ (b) $9!$ (c) $9 \times 9!$ (d) $10 \times 10!$

14) The number of words which can be formed out of the letters of the word ARTICLE, so that vowels occupy the even place is

(a) 1440 (b) 144 (c) $7!$ (d) $4C_4 \times 3C_3$.

15) Given five different green dyes, four different blue dyes and three different red dyes, the number of combinations of dyes which can be chosen taking at least one green and one blue dye is

(a) 3600 (b) 3720 (c) 3800 (d) 3600

Q.16 . Which of the following are well-defined sets?

1. All the colors in the rainbow.
2. All the points that lie on a straight line.
3. All the honest members in the family.
4. All the efficient doctors of the hospital.
5. All the hardworking teachers in a school.
6. All the prime numbers less than 100.

Q.17. Write the following sets in the set builder form.

1. $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$
2. $B = \{3, 9, 27, 81\}$
3. $C = \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$
4. $D = \{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$
5. $E = \{4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, \dots, 52\}$
6. $F = \{-10, \dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5\}$
7. $G = \{0\}$
8. $P = \{ \}$

Q18. Write the following sets in the roster form.

1. $A = \{x : x \in W, x \leq 5\}$
2. $B = \{x : x \in I, -3 < x < 3\}$
3. $C = \{x : x \text{ is divisible by } 12\}$
4. $D = \{x : x = 3p, p \in W, p \leq 3\}$
5. $E = \{x : x = a^2, a \in N, 3 < a < 7\}$
6. $F = \{x : x = n/(n + 1), n \in N \text{ and } n \leq 4\}$

Q.19. Which of the following are the examples of an empty set?

1. The set of even natural numbers divisible by 3.
2. The set of all prime numbers divisible by 2.
3. $\{x : x \in \mathbb{N}, 5 < x < 6\}$
4. The set of odd natural numbers divisible by 2.
5. $P = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number}, 54 < x < 58\}$
6. $Q = \{x : x = 2n + 3, n \in \mathbb{W}, n \leq 5\}$

Q20 Classify the following as finite and infinite sets.

1. The set of days in a week
2. $A = \{x : x \in \mathbb{N}, x > 1\}$
3. $B = \{x : x \text{ is an even prime number}\}$
4. $D = \{x : x \text{ is a factor of } 30\}$
5. $P = \{x : x \in \mathbb{Z}, x < -1\}$

Q.21 The set $A = \{x, x \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0\}$ is

1. Null set
2. Finite set
3. Infinite set
4. None of these

22 The set $A = \{x, x \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ and } x^2 = 9, 2x = 4\}$ is

1. Empty set
2. Singleton set
3. Infinite set
4. None of these

23 Let $A = \{x : x \text{ is a letter in the word FOLLOW}\}$, $B = \{y : y \text{ is a letter in the word WOLF}\}$

1. A & B are disjoint
2. $A = B$
3. $A \subset B$
4. None of these

24 Are the following pairs of sets equal?

1. $A = \{2\}$ $B = \{x : x \in \mathbb{N}, x \text{ is an even prime number}\}$.
2. $P = \{1, 4, 9\}$ $Q = \{x : x = n^2, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \leq 3\}$

3. $X = \{x : x \in W, x < 5\}$ $Y = \{x : x \in N, x \leq 5\}$

4. $M = \{a, b, c, d\}$ $N = \{p, q, r, s\}$

5. $D = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 30\}$ $E = \{x : x \text{ is a factor of } 10\}$

25. Which of the following are equivalent sets?

1. $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $B = \{4, 5\}$

2. $P = \{q, s, m\}$ $Q = \{6, 9, 12\}$

3. $X = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number less than } 10\}$ $Y = \{x : x \in N, x \leq 4\}$

4. $R = \{x : x = 2n + 3, n < 4, n \in N\}$ $S = \{x : x = n/(n + 1), n \in R, n \leq 4\}$

5. The set of vowels in the English alphabet

6. The set of consonants in the English alphabet

26. Find the cardinal number of the following sets.

1. $A = \{x : x \in I, 2 < x < 7\}$

2. $B = \{x : n \in N, x = n^2, n < 3\}$

3. The set of months in a year

4. $C = \{x : x \in Z^+, x < 100\}$

5. $D = \{x : x = n^3, n \in W, n < 5\}$

6. The set of letters in the word MALAYALAM

27 State whether true or false:

1. $\{5, 7, 9\} = \{9, 7, 5\}$

2. Sets $\{4, 9, 6, 2\}$ and $\{6, 2, 4, 9\}$ are not same.

3. Sets $\{0, 1, 3, 9, 4\}$ and $\{4, 0, 1, 3, 9\}$ are same.

4. $\{a, b, c, c, d\} = \{a, b, c\}$

5. $\{2, 3, 3, 4, 4\} = \{2, 3, 4\}$

6. Sets $\{5, 4\}$ and $\{5, 4, 4, 5\}$ are not same.

7. Sets $\{8, 3\}$ and $\{3, 3, 8\}$ are same.

8. $\{x \mid x \text{ is a vowel in the word 'equation'}\}$

9. If M is the set of letters used in the word 'KOLKATA'; then $M = \{k, o, l, a, t\}$.

28. Write each of the following sets in the shortest possible way:

1. $\{2, 7, 7, 2, 3, 7, 8\}$

2. $\{10 - 5, 20 - 15, 30 - 25, 40 - 35, 37 - 32\}$

3. $\{2 + 8, 3 + 7, 4 + 6, 5 + 5, 6 + 4, 7 + 3\}$

4. 3, 5, 15, 45, 75 and 90

29 Let $A =$ set of natural numbers less than 8, $B =$ {even natural numbers less than 12} $C =$ {Multiples of 3 between 5 and 15}, and $D =$ {Multiples of 4 greater than 6 and less than 20}; Find:

1. $(B \cap D) \cup C$

2. $A \cup D$

3. $C \cup D$

4. $A \cap C$

5. $(B \cap C) \cup A$

6. $(D \cup A) \cap B$

7. $(A \cap C) \cup$

8. $(B \cup D) \cap (C \cup A)$

30 If $A = \{5, 7, 8, 9\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $C = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$; where n is total number of distinct elements in a set. Find:

1. $n(A) + n(B)$

2. $n(A \cup B)$

3. $n(A \cap B)$

4. $n(A \cup B) + n(A \cap B)$

5. $n(B) + n(C) - n(B \cap C)$

6. $n(A) + n(B) = n(A \cup B) + n(A \cap B)$?

7. Is $n(B \cup C) = n(B) + n(C) - n(B \cap C)$?

31 Find the cardinal number of the following sets:

1. $\{ \}$

2. $\{0\}$

3. $\{3, 7, 11, 15\}$

4. $\{3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5\}$

5. $\{x : x \text{ is a letter in the word 'STATISTICS'}\}$

6. $\{x : x \text{ is an odd whole number less than 12}\}$

7. $\{x : x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } x^2 < 50\}$

8. $\{x : x \text{ is a factor of 12}\}$

32 Show by Venn diagrams the relationship between the following pairs of sets:

1. $X = \{\text{letters of English alphabet upto 'h'}\}$; $Y = \{\text{all the vowels of English alphabet}\}$

2. $A = \{\text{even numbers less than } 10\}$; $B = \{\text{odd numbers less than } 10\}$

3. $C = \{\text{multiple of } 5 \text{ less than } 30\}$; $D = \{\text{multiple of } 3 \text{ less than } 20\}$

4. $M = \{\text{all girls of your school}\}$; $N = \{\text{all boys of your school}\}$

5. $P = \{\text{boys who play hockey}\}$; $Q = \{\text{boys who play cricket}\}$

6. $R = \{\text{people who speak Hindi}\}$; $S = \{\text{people who speak Tamil}\}$

7. $U = \{\text{people who live in India}\}$; $V = \{\text{people who live in Bihar}\}$

8. $E = \{\text{men}\}$; $F = \{\text{kings}\}$

9. (ix) $S = \{\text{all animals}\}$; $T = \{\text{people who wear shirts}\}$

33. . If: $A = \text{Set of natural numbers}$, $B = \text{Set of prime numbers}$ and $C = \text{Set of even prime numbers}$

Draw Venn-diagram showing the relationship among the given sets A , B and C .

33. Let $M = \{\text{Natural numbers between } 10 \text{ and } 40; \text{ each divisible by } 3\}$

$N = \{\text{Natural numbers upto } 40; \text{ each divisible by } 4\}$.

Draw a Venn-diagram showing the relationship between sets M and set N .

34. Show by Venn diagrams the relationship between the following pairs of sets:

If: $A = \text{Set of natural numbers}$, $B = \text{Set of prime numbers}$ and $C = \text{Set of even prime numbers}$.

Draw Venn-diagram showing the relationship among the given sets A , B and C .

35 Let $M = \{\text{Natural numbers between } 10 \text{ and } 40; \text{ each divisible by } 3\}$

$N = \{\text{Natural numbers upto } 40; \text{ each divisible by } 4\}$.

Draw a Venn-diagram showing the relationship between sets M and set N .

36 If $A =$ then total number of elements in $P(A)$ are

1. No element 2. Zero 3. Two 4. one

37 Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$ then the number of relations from A into B are

1. 6 2. 5 3. 32 4. 64

38 Let R is the set of all triangles in a plane aRb iff a is congruent to b , then R is

1. Only reflexive 2. Only Symmetric 3. Only Transitive relation 4. Equivalence relation

39 The relation "is parallel" on the set A of all coplanar straight line is :

1. Only reflexive 2. Only Symmetric 3. Only Transitive relation 4. Equivalence relation

40 Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $R = \{(b, b), (c, a), (a, c)\}$, then the relation R on A is

1. Only reflexive 2. Only Symmetric 3. Only Transitive relation 4. None of these.

41 The relation "congruence modulo m " is

1. An equivalence 2. Reflexive only 3. Symmetric only 4. Transitive only

42 The sets A & B have 6 & 9 elements respectively, such that A is proper subset B, then the total number of elements A ∪ B are

1. 6
2. 9
3. 3
4. 15

43 The sets A & B have 5 & 9 elements respectively, such that A is proper subset B, then the total number of elements A ∪ B are

1. 5
2. 9
3. 14
4. 4

44 The smallest set A such that $A \cup \{4,5\} = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$ is

1. $\{3,4,5\}$
2. $\{1,2,3\}$
3. $\{1,2\}$
4. $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$

45 Which set is the subsets of all given sets

1. $\{1\}$
2. $\{0\}$
- 3.
4. $\{0,1,6,7\}$

46 If $A = \{1,2,3\}$ & $B = \{4,5,6\}$ then, $n(A)$ is equal to

1. 6
2. 9
3. 27
4. None of these

Long answers

1. The 4th term of A.P is equal to 3 times the 1st term and the seventh term exceeds twice the 3rd term by 1. Find the 1st term and the common difference?
2. In an A.P, pth, qth and rth terms are a, b and c. prove that $p(b-c) + q(c-a) + r(a-b) = 0$?
3. If a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P, prove that $a/(b+c), b/(c+a), c/(a+b)$ are in A.P?
4. If the roots of the equation $a(b-c)x^2 + b(c-a)x + c(a-b) = 0$ are equal. Prove that $1/a, 1/b, 1/c$ are in A.P?
5. The sum of n-terms of two arithmetic progressions are in the ratio $(7n+1) : (4n+27)$, find the ratio of their 11th terms?

6. The sum of three consecutive numbers in A.P is 18 and their product is 192. Find the numbers?
7. If the sum of p terms of an A.P is q and sum of q terms is p , then show that the sum of $(p+q)$ terms is $-(p+q)$?
8. The ratio of the 2nd to 7th of 'n' A.M's between -7 and 65 is 1:7, find 'n'?
9. Three numbers whose sum is 15 are in A.P. if 8,6 & 4 be added to them respectively, then these are in G.P. find the numbers?
10. Three numbers whose sum is 15 are in A.P. if 8,6 & 4 be added to them respectively, then these are in G.P. find the numbers?
11. Between 1 and 31, 'm' numbers have been inserted in such a way that the resulting sequence is an A.P. and the ratio of 7th and $(m-1)$ th numbers is 5:9. Find the value of 'm'
12. The sum of two numbers is 6 times their geometric mean, show that numbers are in the ratio $(3 + 3\sqrt{2}) : (3 - 3\sqrt{2})$
13. Find the sum of n terms of the sequence 7, 77, 777, 7777,?
14. Find the sum $0.6+0.66+0.666+\dots$ up to n terms?
15. Prove that the sum to n terms of the series $11+103+1005+\dots$ is
16. 150 workers were engaged to finish a job in a certain no. of days, 4 workers dropped out on the second day, 4 more workers dropped out on the third day and so on. It took 8 more days to finish the work . find the number of days in which the work was completed?
17. A person writes a letter to four of his friends. He asks each one of them to copy the letter and mail to four different persons with instruction that they move the chain similarly. Assuming that the chain is not broken and that it costs 50 paise to mail one letter. Find the amount spent on the postage when 8th set of letter is mailed?
18. The lengths of three unequal edges of a rectangular solid block are in G.P. the volume of the block is 216 cm^3 and the total surface area is 252 cm^2 . Find the length of the longest side?
19. If a, b, c are in A.P. , b, c, d are in G.P, and $1/c, 1/d, 1/e$ are in A.P. prove that a, c, e are in G.P?
20. Find four numbers in G.P, whose sum is 85 and product is 4096?

Short answers 2 mark

1. In an A.P the first term is 2 and the sum of the first five terms is one-fourth of next five terms. Show that 20th term is -112?
2. The sum of n terms of two A.P's are in the ratio $(3n+8):(7n+15)$. Find the ratio of their 12th terms?
3. Show that the sum of $(m+1)$ th and $(m-n)$ th terms of an A.P is equal to twice the m th term
4. Let the sum of n , $2n$, $3n$ terms of an A.P be S_1 , S_2 and S_3 respectively. Show that $S_3 = 3(S_2 - S_1)$
5. The sum of 1st four terms of an A.P is 56. The sum of the last four terms is 112. If its 1st term is 11, then find the number of terms?
6. Find the sum of first 24 terms of the A.P. a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots if it is known that $a_1 + a_5 + a_{10} + a_{15} + a_{20} + a_{24} = 225$
7. If the sum of n terms of an A.P is $3n^2 + n$ and its m th term is 164. Find the value of m
8. Write the following sets in the roaster form (i) $A = \{x : x \in R, 2x + 11 = 15\}$
(ii) $B = \{x \mid x^2 = x, x \in R\}$ (iii) $C = \{x \mid x \text{ is a positive factor of a prime number } p\}$
- 9 Write the following sets in the roaster form. (i) $A = \{x \mid x \text{ is a positive integer less than 10 and } 2x - 1 \text{ is an odd number}\}$ (ii) $C = \{x : x^2 + 7x - 8 = 0, x \in R\}$
10. If X and Y are subsets of the universal set U , then show that (i) $Y \subset X \cup Y$ (ii) $X \cap Y \subset X$ (iii) $X \subset Y \Rightarrow X \cap Y = X$
11. State which of the following statements are true and which are false. Justify your answer. (i) $35 \in \{x \mid x \text{ has exactly four positive factors}\}$. (ii) $128 \in \{y \mid \text{the sum of all the positive factors of } y \text{ is } 2y\}$ (iii) $3 \notin \{x \mid x^4 - 5x^3 + 2x^2 - 112x + 6 = 0\}$ (iv) $496 \notin \{y \mid \text{the sum of all the positive factors of } y \text{ is } 2y\}$.
12. Given $L = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $M = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $N = \{1, 3, 5\}$ Verify that $L - (M \cup N) = (L - M) \cap (L - N)$.
13. If A and B are subsets of the universal set U , then show that (i) $A \subset A \cup B$ (ii) $A \subset B \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = B$ (iii) $(A \cap B) \subset A$ 7. Given that $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 100\}$. Then write (i) the subset of N whose elements are even numbers. (ii) the subset of N whose element are perfect square numbers
14. Given that $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 100\}$. Then write (i) the subset of N whose elements are even numbers. (ii) the subset of N whose element are perfect square numbers.
15. If $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$, if n represents any member of X , write the following sets containing all numbers represented by (i) $4n$ (ii) $n + 6$ (iii) $2n$ (iv) $n - 1$

16. If $Y = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$, and a represents any element of Y , write the following sets, containing all the elements satisfying the given conditions. (i) $a \in Y$ but $a^2 \notin Y$ (ii) $a + 1 = 6$, $a \in Y$ (iii) a is less than 6 and $a \in Y$

17. A , B and C are subsets of Universal Set U . If $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 20\}$ $B = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15\}$, $C = \{5, 10, 15, 20\}$ and U is the set of all whole numbers, draw a Venn diagram showing the relation of U , A , B and C .

18. Let U be the set of all boys and girls in a school, G be the set of all girls in the school, B be the set of all boys in the school, and S be the set of all students in the school who take swimming. Some, but not all, students in the school take swimming. Draw a Venn diagram showing one of the possible interrelationship among sets U , G , B and S .

19. For all sets A , B and C , show that $(A - B) \cap (C - B) = A - (B \cup C)$ Determine whether each of the statement in Exercises 13 – 17 is true or false. Justify your answer.

20. For all sets A and B , $(A - B) \cup (A \cap B) = A$

21. For all sets A , B and C , $A - (B - C) = (A - B) - C$

22. For all sets A , B and C , if $A \subset B$, then $A \cap C \subset B \cap C$

23. For all sets A , B and C , if $A \subset B$, then $A \cup C \subset B \cup C$

24. For all sets A , B and C , if $A \subset C$ and $B \subset C$, then $A \cup B \subset C$.

Using properties of sets prove the statements given in Exercises

18 to 21

25. For all sets A and B , $A \cup (B - A) = A \cup B$

26. For all sets A and B , $A - (A - B) = A \cap B$

27. For all sets A and B , $A - (A \cap B) = A - B$

28. For all sets A and B , $(A \cup B) - B = A - B$

1. Solve the following system of inequations

i) $\frac{2-3x}{5} < \frac{1-x}{3} < \frac{3+4x}{2}$ ii) $\frac{x+3}{x-2} \leq 2$ iii) $\frac{1-x}{1+x} \geq 4$ iv) $\frac{x-3}{4} < \frac{2x-4}{5} < \frac{3x-5}{7}$

v) $\frac{2x-1}{3} \geq \frac{3x-2}{4} - \frac{2-x}{5}, \frac{2x+1}{1} < 1$ vi) $x - \frac{2}{x} \geq 1$

- Find all pairs of consecutive even positive integers both of which are greater than 5 such that their sum is less than 23.
- The longest side of a triangle is 3 times the shortest side and the third side is 2 cm shorter than the longest side. If the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm, find the minimum length of the shortest side.
- How many liters of water should be added to 1125 liters of 45% solution of acid so that the resulting mixture contain more than 25% but less than 30% of acid content.
- Find the region of XOY-plane represented by the inequations $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 2x+3y \leq 24$.
- Find the graphical solution of the following system of inequalities $x \geq 2, y \leq 6, 3x + 2y \leq 12$.
- Find the region of XOY-plane represented by the inequations $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 3x + 2y \leq 12, x + y \leq 6$.

- Find the region represented by the inequations $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 3x + 4y \geq 12, x \leq 5, y \leq 3$.
- Find the region of XOY-plane represented by the inequations $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 2x + y \leq 6, 3x + 4y \geq 12$.

Very short 3 mark question

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. If $an = \frac{n^2+1}{2n}$, find first five terms?

2. Find the 6th term from the end of the sequence 9, 12, 15,20th term

3. In an A.P. if mth term is n and the nth term is m, where $m \neq n$, find the pth term ?

4.If the sum of n terms of an A.P is $np + \frac{1}{2}n(n - 1)Q$, where P and Q are constants, find the common difference.

5.If the sum of n terms of an A.P is $pn + qn^2$. Find the common difference?

6.The sum of three consecutive terms of an A.P is 15 and their product is 105. Find the numbers?

7.Find the sum of 20 terms of an A.P, whose first term is 3 and last term is 57?

8.How many terms of A.P: -9, -6, -3, Must be added together so that the sum may be 66?

9.Find the sum of odd integers from 1 to 2001

10.If 9 times of 9th term of an A.P is equal to 13 times the 13th term, then find 22nd term of the A.P?

11.Insert 6 numbers between 3 and 24 such that the resulting sequence is an A.P?

12.Which term of the sequence $\sqrt{3}, 3, 3\sqrt{3}, \dots$, is 729?

13. Evaluate $\sum_{k=1}^{11} (2 + 3k)$

$k=1$

14.The third term of a G.P is 4. Find the product of its first five terms?

15.The 4th term of a G.P is square of its second term, and the first term is -3. Determine its 7th term?

16.Find the 12th term of a G.P. whose 8th term is 192 and the common ratio is 2?

17.Given a G.P. with $a=729$ and 7th term=64, determine S_7 ?

18.Find the G.P whose 4th and 7th terms are $\frac{1}{18}$ and $-\frac{1}{486}$ respectively?

19.If the 4th ,10th ,and 16th terms of G.P are x, y, z respectively. Prove that x, y, z are in G.P?

22. Insert 3 numbers between 3 and 243 so that the resulting sequence is G.P?

23. If A.M and G.M of two positive numbers a and b are 10 and 8 respectively. Find the numbers?

24. The common ratio of a G.P is $-\frac{4}{5}$ and the sum to infinity is $\frac{80}{9}$. Find the first term?

25. If a , b and c be positive numbers, then prove that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ is greater than $ab+bc+ca$?

26. Find the sum to n terms of the series whose n th term is $n(n+3)$?

27. If $S_n = 5n^2 + 2n$, then find T_n ?

28. Find the sum of $52 + 62 + 72 + 82 + 92 + 102$

29. A person has 2 parents, 4 grandparents and so on. Find the number of his ancestors during the ten generations preceding his own?

30. The gate receipts at the show of 'comedy nights' amounted Rs.9500 on the first night and showed a drop of Rs.250 every succeeding night. If the operational expenses of the show are Rs.2000 a day, then find on which night, the show ceases to be profitable?

I. SECTION A- 1 Marks Questions (1x50=50 Marks)

1. Read the following poem carefully and answer the questions that follow:

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A MAD DOG

Good people of every sort,
Give ear unto my song;
And if you find wond'rous short,
It cannot hold you long.

In Islington there was a man,
Of whom the world might say,
That still a Godly race he ran,
Whene'er he went to pray.

A kind and gentle heart he had,
To comfort friends and foes;
The naked everyday he clad,
When he put on his clothes.

And in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be,
But mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And cur'e of low degree.

This dog and man at first were friends;
But when the pique began,
The dog, to gain some private ends,
Went and bit the man.

Around from all neighbouring streets,
The wond'ring neighbour ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good a man.

The wound it seem'd both sore and sad,
To every Christian eye:
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

But soon a wonder came to light,
That show'd the rouges they lied;
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

Questions:

(1x8=8)

- a) Why did the mad dog bite the man?
- b) What did the people of the town predict about the man?
- c) What miracle took place that surprised the people?
- d) Why did the dog die?
- e) What did the neighbours say about the dog?
- f) The man in Islington seemed to lead a religious and pious life as _____.
 - i) He love dogs and fed them
 - ii) He was self-centred and very busy

- iii) He ran charitable trust
- iv) He went to pray regularly
- g) The dog was different from the other dogs of the town because _____.
- i) It was not faithful
- ii) It was not aggressive
- iii) It lacked sensitivity to pain, punishment and rebuke
- iv) It had human qualities of love, hate and revenge
- h) The poetic device used in the last stanza of the poem is _____.
- i) Simile ii) Metaphor iii) Irony iv) Repetition

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The revolution in information technology (IT), far from helping India to leapfrog to a post-industrial society, threatens to rupture the social fabric by enriching a few at the cost of many.

In a very short time and quite unexpectedly, India has risen to considerable eminence in the world of information technology. This year, software products are expected to account for \$ 5.7 billion in exports and will account for a quarter of the growth in the economy, which is expected to grow nearly seven per cent. Within eight years, predicts a recent study by McKinsey & Co. and the National Association of Software & Service Companies (Nasscom), India's annual IT exports could hit \$ 50 billion about 33 per cent of global software exports. Such a surge is expected to generate 2.2 million jobs—and push our growth rate near the double digits that many East Asian Tigers enjoyed before the 1997 crash.

For the rapidly growing middle class, which was desperate to make its presence felt but remained mired in the great Indian outback of the global economy and regretfully watched the industrial revolution pass it by, this is the moment they have been waiting for. When countries like Japan and Germany, the objects of Indian admiration, should come knocking on our doors to solicit our talent to invigorate their industry, it is indeed redemption of sorts. And IT is the cause of it all.

The big question is, will IT do an encore for India as a nation, and not just for a wafer thin percentage of IT-literate Indians, mostly the poster boys of the IITs?

IT has, as yet, failed to touch the lives of the average citizen and India is nowhere close to being a knowledge economy or society. As per the International Data Corporation (IDC), in a survey of 55 countries, India ranks 54th on its Information Society Index.

The fact is, it is a straightforward reflection of the deep inequality of our education system which breeds a few 'geniuses' at the cost of the entire nation. A study by former director of the National Centre for Software Technology, R. Narasimhan, points out that nowhere is the digital divide more glaring than in IT education. The report warns that India's 'obsession' with the software industry and its exports orientation is leading to the churning out of unemployable students on one hand and bright whiz-kids on the other. While the latter are lured away by overseas employers, the former remain unemployable.

Narasimhan cautions against the 'hype' associated with the phenomenal growth of India's software industry defying rational explanations and built up into a 'mystique of sort' which breeds false hopes.

India's software industry is a poor employment generator. In the mid-Nineties, some 20,000 people were actively employed in software export services. In contrast, there were three million registered unemployed graduates in the Nineties. While the 'Narasimhan study doesn't mention number of hobs lost due to computerisation, one could comfortably add a million to the number.

Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

(1x6=6)

1. The revolution in IT threatens to break apart the social fabric because.....
- (a) the stocks of software companies have risen at BSE
- (b) it has helped India to rise beyond the industrial society

- (c) it is enriching a few at the cost of many
- (d) it has created a gulf between the rural and urban sector
- 2. Growth in export of Indian software products and national economy have been achieved because of.....
 - (a) global recession
 - (b) liberalised economy
 - (c) public private cooperation
 - (d) eminence of Information Technology
- 3. It is a time of pride for the middle classes in India because.....
 - (a) developed industrial nations will require Indian software professionals to invigorate their industry
 - (b) they are desperate to make their presence felt
 - (c) they have remained stuck in the mud of global economy
 - (d) they have regrettably watched the industrial revolution pass by them
- 4. The digital divide is clearly visible in IT revolution because.....
 - (a) it has improved a lot of average Indian citizen
 - (b) it has benefitted only the products of IITs or some IT-literates
 - (c) it has made India a knowledge economy or society
 - (d) non-IT trained students run the IT institutes
- 5. Narasimhan's report cautions against 'hype' around IT software industry because.....
 - (a) it is rational
 - (b) it breeds false hopes
 - (c) all look for foreign assignments
 - (d) it attracts even the dullards
- 6. The word 'redemption' in para 3 means.....
 - (a) recoupment
 - (b) recumbent
 - (c) recovery
 - (d) redeeming

Answer the following questions in brief:

[1x4=4]

- 7. Why is the digital divide clearly visible in IT revolution?
- 8. Why is IT not beneficial for average Indians?
- 9. What does Narasimhan's report highlight on IT software industry?
- 10. Find the words from the passage which are similar in meaning.

- (a) Recovery (para 3)
- (b) Very easily seen (para 6)

- 3. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the corrected one in your answer sheet as illustrated blow. (1x8=8)

He awkward shook hands with Vimal.	e.g. awkward-awkwardly
I was silent. How could I explained to	a)
Vimal that he have been so	b)
blinded with that false puffed up	c)
image of himself that he cannot	d)
even recognized a joke! Now	e)
he took everything in a test	f)
of physical strong. I only	g)
hope that he can understand	h)
the truth about himself.	

- 1. Rearrange the following jumbled phrases to form meaningful sentences: (1x3=3)
 - a) Covered/snow/in/lands/the/in/North/the/get
 - b) Fly/south/to/and/frost/they/starvation/escape/the
 - c) Greatest/missionaries/Mother Teresa/one of the/times/was/of our

2. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions given below: (1x4=4)
- All three stood still to smile through their hair
At the uncle with the camera. A sweet face my mother's that was before
I was born and the sea which appears to have changed less washed their
terribly transient feet.
- Name the poem and the poet.
 - Who are the three mentioned in the first line.
 - Why is the reference to the sea significant?
 - What is the significance of the last line?
3. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions given below: (1x4=4)
- I descend to love the droughts atomies dust layers of the globe.
And all that in them without me were seeds only, latest unborn
And forever by day and night, I give back life to my own origin.
- What does 'I' do on descending?
 - Name the poem and the poet.
 - How does 'I' affect those that have seeds in them.
 - Explain the meaning of the last line.
4. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: (1x3=3)
- The first indication of impending disaster came at about 6 p.m., with an ominous silence. The wind dropped, and the sky immediately grew dark. Then came a growling roar, and an enormous cloud towered aft of the ship. With horror, I realised that it was not a cloud, but a wave like no other I had ever seen. It appeared perfectly vertical and almost twice the height of the other waves, with a frightful breaking crest.
- Which word in the extract mean forthcoming?
 - Ominous
 - Growling
 - Roaring
 - Impending
 - Why the sky had become dark?
 - lights of the ship were switched off
 - a wave was approaching ship
 - a cloud was approaching ship
 - night was approaching
 - What is the wind dropped?
 - Wind slipped out the hands of author
 - Wind started coming from below the ship
 - Wind fell down
 - Speed of wind greatly reduced
5. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: (1x3=3)
- A FLAWLESS half-moon floated in a perfect blue sky on the morning we said our goodbyes. Extended banks of cloud like long French loaves glowed pink as the Sun emerged to splash the distant mountain tops with a rose-tinted blush. Now that we were leaving Ravu, Lhamo said she wanted to give me a farewell present. One evening I'd told her through Daniel that I was heading towards Mount Kailash to complete the kora, and she'd said that I ought to get some warmer clothes. After ducking back into her tent, she emerged carrying one of the long-sleeved sheepskin coats that all the men wore.
- The author was heading towards which place?
 - Mount Everest
 - None of these
 - Mount Kailash
 - K2
 - Which of the following figure of speech has been used in the line banks of cloud like long French loaves?
 - Alliteration

- b) Metaphor
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Simile

iii) Which of the following facts can be inferred from the above extract?

- a) Lhamo didn't try to understand author
- b) Daniel was the translator of the author
- c) Daniel was the translator of the author and Moon and Sun were both visible in the sky
- d) Moon and Sun were both visible in the sky

6. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [4]

CYRIL: [moving to the table; annoyed] Why not?

MRS. PEARSON: [coolly] I couldn't bother.

CYRIL: Feeling off-colour or something?

Mrs. PEARSON: Never felt better in my life.

CYRIL: [aggressively] What's the idea then?

MRS. PEARSON: Just a change.

CYRIL: [briskly] Well, snap out of it, Ma-and get cracking. Haven't too much time.

1. What can you say about Cyril from the given lines?

- a. He is dumb and acts superior in front of his mother
- b. He takes his mother for granted
- c. He is arrogant and egoistic
- d. He always disrespect his mother

2. The phrase feeling off colour means

- a. feeling sleepy
- b. feeling tired
- c. feeling ill
- d. feeling lazy

3. Why does Cyril act aggressive?

- a. Because he was getting late
- b. Because his mother had not made tea for him
- c. Because his mother was behaving strangely
- d. Because his mother insulted him

4. The change referred to Cyril is a change in the way she is treated by the neighbour.

- a. True
- b. False

7. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: (1x4=4)

At the corner of the road I looked up at the name-plate. Marconi Street, it said. I had been at Number 46. The address was correct. But now I didn't want to remember it any more. I wouldn't go back there because the objects that are linked in your memory with the familiar life of former times instantly lose their value when, severed from them, you see them again in strange surroundings.

i. Where was the name plate of Marconi Street put up?

- a. at the far end of the road ASKUS
- b. at the edge of the road
- c. at the front of the house
- d. at the corner of the road

ii. How did author convince herself that she had come at the right address?

- a. she had looked at the name of the street
- b. she had looked at the number of the house
- c. she had looked at the number of the house and name of the street
- d. she had looked at the colour of the house

iii. Why did she not want to remember the address?

- a. number of the house was already displayed
- b. she did not want to go there again
- c. name of the street was already displayed

- d. she had a poor memory
- iv. Why did author not want to go back there again?
 - a. she noticed her own thing there
 - b. her own things had lost their importance for her
 - c. her former life was still in her memory
 - d. the surrounding was unfamiliar

II. SECTION B- 2 Marks Questions (40x2=80 Marks)

1. Read the unseen passage and answer the following question.

Every moment of life is precious. Time is the essence of life. It is the wealth given to us by Nature. Everyday all of us get 24 hours; nothing less, nothing more. Now, it is up to us how we use it. People who know how to make the best use of every moment easily open the doors of success in their lives and those who misuse time get failures one after the other. There is a saying that, “Spent time and spent words cannot come back.” Everybody is tied by the limits of time; even God respects the boundaries of time.

Work wins appreciation only when it gets completed in a requisite time frame. Beyond the time allotted, work loses all its utility however good may have been its quality. Just as falling of rains after the crops have dried up have no use; likewise, when the time is past the deadline, the work loses its importance and value. When iron is hot it can be cast into whichever shape we want.

Once it gets cold nothing can be made out of it, however, much we may beat the same. In the same way, a person who has learnt to wisely use his time and has understood how to cast himself according to the need of the time has actually learnt the true mantra of life.

Shakespeare wrote in one of his plays, “I wasted time, and now doth time waste me.” It is true that a person who wastes even a little bit of time loses wonderful opportunities that he could have otherwise availed of by utilizing that time. All the great leaders have one thing in common. They wisely utilize every moment of their time. When other people are busy in wasting time in laziness, great men are busy in making plans for the future. There is no person in history who wasted his time and still managed to achieve greatness.

Therefore, there is great need to manage time wisely. “Careful Time Management” refers to careful planning of time and sincere execution of this plan. This is the only mantra to attain success in any endeavour. A simple change in outlook and some modification in one’s daily routine can result in a big jump forward towards greater achievements

Questions

- (a) What is the essence of life? (2)
- (b) What kind of work loses its utility? (2)
- (c) What is needed for careful time management? (2)
- (d) What kind of people open the doors of success of their life? (2)
- (e) When does the work lose its importance and value? (2)
- (f) Suggest a suitable title for the above given unseen passage. (2)

2. Fill in can, have to, may, might, must, need, should or (not) allowed to. [2]

1. He _____ go skating because he broke his leg.
2. Many children in Britain _____ wear school uniforms.
3. I’m not sure but Jane”, _____ come to visit me this afternoon.
4. Didn’t you see the sign? You _____ drive more than 30 miles.

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

Now she’s been dead nearly as many years as that girl lived.

And of this circumstance

There is nothing to say at all,

Its silence silences

- a) What is 'this circumstance'? [2]
 b) Explain: 'Its silence silences'. [2]
 (2) The poet's mother laughed at the snapshot. What did this laugh indicate? [2]
 (3) Which thought about the grandmother was often revolting and for whom? [2]
 (4) The three stanzas depict three different phases in "A Photograph". What are they? [2]

4. Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the verbs given in the bracket. [2]

I _____ (park) my car at a place, where there was a 'No Parking' sign and _____ (ran) to buy some flowers. When I _____ (return) a few minutes later I _____ (find) that the car was not there anymore.

5. Fill in the blanks using suitable determiners. [2]

_____ (a/an/the) man went for _____ (a/an/the) holiday to a place near _____ (a/a/the) sea. He spent _____ (every/all/some) his days watching the waves crash against the shore.

6. Fill in the blanks using suitable modals. [2]

1. You _____ not worry anymore.
2. If I were rich I _____ buy a car.
3. You are quite well. You _____ not go to a doctor.
4. He _____ play football when he was young.

7. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [2x3=6]

The Laburnum Top is silent, quite still
 In the afternoon yellow September sunlight,
 A few leaves yellowing, all its seeds fallen.

a. Identify the correct combination of the (given) poem and the poet.

- I. Ted Hughes : The Voice of the Rain
- II. Walt Whitman : The Laburnum Top
- III. Ted Hughes : The Laburnum Top
- IV. Shirley Toulson : Childhood

b. Mary said: Close your cluttered closet. Identify the similar figure of speech in the above extract used by Mary.

- I. Repetition
 - I. Metaphor
 - II. Alliteration
 - III. Onomatopoeia
- c. Which of the following is not a part of the dominant 'yellow' colour in the poem?
- I. Goldfinch's face
 - II. The tree and its leaves
 - III. The bird's feathers
 - IV. The sunlight

8. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: (2x3=6)

Where did my childhood go?
 It went to some forgotten place,
 That's hidden in an infant's face,
 That's all I know

- a. Where does the poet think childhood can be found?
 - a) Infant's face
 - b) Mother's lap
 - c) Childhood alleys
 - d) Forgotten place
- b. Through the given lines of the poem, the poet wants to convey that _____
 - a) Growing up involves maturity and logical thinking
 - b) Imaginary places do not actually exist in the world
 - c) Double-faced behaviour of the people in society
 - d) Innocence of childhood disappears as one grows up
- c. The tone of the poet in the given poem is

- a) Contented
- b) Remorseful
- c) Jovial
- d) Happy

9. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: (2x4=8)

That year we lived at the edge of town, on Walnut Avenue. Behind our house was the country: vineyards, orchards, irrigation ditches, and country roads. In less than three minutes we were on Olive Avenue, and then the horse began to trot. The air was new and lovely to breathe. The feel of the horse running was wonderful. My cousin Mourad who was considered one of the craziest members of our family began to sing. I mean, he began to roar.

- i. Complete the sentence appropriately.
The phrase "he began to roar" suggests that _____.
- ii. List any two sensory details present in the extract.
- iii. Identify a line from the extract that supports the fact that the narrator and his cousin resided in a rural area.
- iv. What is the central idea of this extract?
 - 1. A boy's joyful ride with his cousin
 - 2. A boy's dark secret
 - 3. A boy's school picnic
 - 4. A boy's narrow escape from a fatal accident

10. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: (2x3=6)

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapattis we threw to them. When my parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for us. That was a turning-point in our friendship. Although we shared the same room, my grandmother no longer came to school with me. I used to go to an English school in a motor bus. There were no dogs in the streets and she took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of our city house.

- i. What role did the temple dogs play in the speaker's childhood, and how did this change when they moved to the city?
- ii. What significant event marked a turning point in the narrator's friendship with their grandmother?
- iii. Pick evidence from the passage that suggests there was a significant change in the protagonist's daily routine and environment when they moved to the city.

11. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (2x3=6)

I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust-layers of the globe,
And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;
And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my own origin,
And make pure and beautify it.

- a. What does 'I' do day and night?
- b. What is the origin of 'I'?
- c. What does 'I' do for its origin?

12. Fill in the following blanks given below choosing the most appropriate options from the ones that follow. (2x4=8)

Most Indian schools fail to ensure their students' adequate playtime and fitness regime. Two out of every five school, going children ____ (a) ____ have a healthy Body Mass Index (BMI) and 50% of children ____ (b) ____ adequate lower body strength. Some schools ____ (c) ____ found to offer three or ____ (d) ____ physical education periods per week.

- i. (i) does (ii) does not (iii) don't (iv) do
- ii. (i) lack (ii) lacked (iii) have lacked (iv) had lacked
- iii. (i) was (ii) are (iii) is (iv) have
- iv. (i) much (ii) many (iii) more (iv) less

13. Look at the sentences given below in a disorderly form. Re-order (Rearrange) them to form meaningful sentences: (2x2=4)

- i. We / live / eat / we / may / that /so
- ii. we / I / succeed / am / will / sure

14. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

There are two problems which cause great worry to our educationist – the problem of religious and moral instruction in a land of many faiths and the problem arising out of a large variety of languages. Taking up the education of children, we see that they should be trained to love one another, to be tender to the lower animals, and to observe and think right. The task of teaching them how to read and write and to count and calculate is important, but it should not make us lose sight of the primary aim of moulding personality in the right way.

For this, it is necessary to call into aid, culture, tradition, and religion. But in our country we have, in the same school, to look after boys and girls born in different faiths and belonging to families that live diverse ways of life and follow different forms of worship associated with different denominations of religion. It will not do to tread the easy path of evading the difficulty by attending solely to physical culture and intellectual education. We have to evolve a suitable technique and method for serving the spiritual needs of school children professing different faiths. We would thereby promote an atmosphere of mutual respect, a fuller understanding, and helpful co-operation among the different communities in our society. Again we must remain one people and we've therefore to give basic training in our schools to speak and understand more language than one and to appreciate and respect the different religions prevailing in India. It is not right for us in India to be dissuaded from this by considerations as to overtaking the young mind. What is necessary must be done. And it is not in fact too great a burden.

Any attempt to do away with or steamroll the differences through governmental coercion and indirect pressure would be as futile as it would be unwise. Any imposition of a single way of life and form of worship on all children or neglect of a section of the pupils in this respect or barren secularization will lead to a conflict between school and home life which is harmful. On the other hand, if we give due recognition to the different prevailing faiths in the educational institutions by organizing suitable facilities for religious teaching for boys and girls of all communities, this may itself serve as a broadening influence of great national values.

- a. Complete the sentence by choosing an appropriate option. (2)
Besides teaching students how to read and write and to count and calculate, our primary aim should be of _____.
 - i. giving them vocational training
 - ii. moulding their personality in the right way
 - iii. providing them free meal
 - iv. giving extra focus on their career
- b. Comment on the problems which cause great worry to our educationist as mentioned in paragraph one. (2)
- c. List two ways in dealing with education of children to solve the aforementioned problems. (2)
(Clue: what should be taught to them)

III. SECTION C- 3 Marks Questions (30x3=90 Marks)

1. Behind the apparent simplicity, the poem hides a deep meaning. What exactly does the poem convey to the reader? (The Voice of the Rain) [3]
2. How did Amenhotep IV initiate one of the strangest periods in the history of ancient Egypt? (3)
3. Why does the rain call itself eternal'? (3)
4. Why did the grandmother not like teaching of English School? (3)
5. Why did the narrator of the story want to forget the address? (3)
6. What does the word 'cardboard' denote in the poem 'The Photograph'? why has this word been used? (3)
7. Describe in brief how the grandmother spent half-an-hour with the sparrows. How did she feel then? Answer in the context of The Portrait of a Lady. [3]
8. Give a brief description of the *Wavewalker*. (3)
9. What was the outcome of the interview between Mrs. Dorling and the narrator? Answer in the context of The Address. [3]

10. The wisest man said that the arch must be hanged. Then how did the arch escape the punishment?
Answer in the context of The Tale of Melon City. (3)
11. What dilemma did Andrew face when the child was born? How did he resolve it? (3)
12. What was the narrator's purpose of making the voyage from Plymouth in 1976? (3)
13. Why did Aram find it hard to believe that Mourad had stolen the horse? (3)
14. List the steps taken by the captain to check the flooding of the water in the ship? (3)
15. Describe the second visit of Mrs. S's daughter to the house of Mrs. Dorling. Why did she not wait to meet Mrs. Dorling? (3)
16. Describe the events that led to the hanging of the king by his own order? (3)
17. Draw the character sketch of Khuhwant Singh's grandmother as portrayed in the lesson "The Portrait of a Lady." (3)
18. What do you think are the reasons for the extinction of languages? (Discovering Tut) (3)
19. To what is the bird's movement compared? What is the basis for the comparison?(The Laburnum Top) (3)
20. How did Sue try to enliven the gloomy atmosphere? (3)
21. How do social interactions kill a child in a childhood? Answer in the context of Childhood.(3)
22. Under what circumstances did the narrator's mother allow their valuable possessions to be carried away? Answer in the context of the The Address. (3)
23. Who was Doris? What was it that surprised her about her mother? (3)
24. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 120-150 words. (3)
25. Gangadharpant could not help comparing the country he knew with what he was witnessing around him. Briefly explain in context of the plot, The Adventure. (3)
26. The poet Shirley Toulson has paid a tribute to her mother. Similar instances can be seen in The Portrait of a Lady. This made you think that writing about a loved one is much better than building their statues or drawing their portraits. Comment. (3)
27. Narrate The Tale of Melon city in your own words. (3)
28. Give a brief character sketch of Mrs. Pearson. (3)
29. Write the character sketch of Mrs. Fitzgerald. (3)
30. Write the character sketch of Cyril. (3)

IV. SECTION D- 4 Marks Questions (20x4=80 Marks)

1. In spite of the humour involved, the play, Mother's Day succeeds in addressing a very common social issue. Comment. (4)
2. It really pained the grandmother that the schools did not teach anything about God and the scriptures. Should moral education be taught in schools? What do you think? (4)
3. One day back there in the good old days when I was nine and the world was full of every imaginable kind of magnificence, and life was still a delightful and mysterious dream..." The story begins in a mood of nostalgia. Can you narrate some incident from your childhood that might make an interesting story. (4)
4. What did Carter do to remove mummy from the coffin? Why was Zahi Hawaas regretful about it?(4)
5. Suggest a few instances in 'The Tale of Melon City' which highlights humour and irony. (4)
6. What were the troubles that they faced on the morning of 2 January in the lesson 'We're Not Afraid to Die... If We can All Be Together'? How did they counter nature's wrath? (4)
7. What did Aram feel about the crazy streak' in the family? (4)
8. In the words of the captain of the 'Wavewalker,' the crew was 'cheerful and optimistic under the direct stress.' James Branch Cabell, the American novelist says, 'The optimist proclaims that we live in the best of worlds and the pessimist fears this is true.' How does optimism help us to overcome the hurdles in our life? (4)
9. You will probably agree that the story, The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse, does not have breathless adventure and exciting action. Then what in your opinion makes it interesting? [4]
10. For doctors, the duty towards the patients is foremost, irrespective of their own personal affairs. Discuss with reference to the chapter, Birth. (4)
11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (2x4=8)

Much before medical science discovered it, Reader's Digest came out with the prescription – Laughter is the Best Medicine. Newspapers and magazines which regularly run humour columns are, therefore, doing their bit to keep the readers in good health. Reading light articles, whether they be satirical, comical or just humorous, relieves the tension.

It is said that if you laugh for ten minutes, you will be in a better position to put up with pain for two hours. According to US researchers, laughter is a good antidote to stress that tones up the system. Facial laugh muscles instruct the brain to feel good regardless of how you feel.

According to a French doctor, laughter deepens breathing, improves blood circulation, speeds up the process of tissue healing and stabilizes many body functions. In short, it acts as power drug with no side effects. Researches state that laughter stimulates production of 'beta-endorphins', natural painkillers in the body and improves digestion. Those who laugh are less prone to digestive disorders and ulcers.

Some people in France have made it a career. You can hire a 'Jovialist' who cracks jokes and laughs and promises to make you dissolve your worries in helpless laughter.

A word of caution. Although laughing is a good exercise for toning up the facial muscles, laughing at others 'expense, particularly at their disabilities, is in bad taste and to be avoided. Secondly, laughing with food in mouth is dangerous as the foodstuff can get into the windpipe and may choke the respiratory system.

Laughter comes best when it is free of encumbrances, whether it is constricting food or the need to humour the boss.

a) On the basis of your reading, make notes on the above passage, using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. (4)

b) Write the summary of the passage in about 80 words and also suggest a suitable title. (4)

12. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions. (2x4=8)

Conversation is indeed the most easily teachable of all arts. All you need to do in order to become a good conversationalist is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners. There are, for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important

thing is that you must talk about other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things that interest them, and you will get a reputation for good fellowship, charming wit, and a brilliant mind. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

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

To be a good conversationalist you must know not only what to say, but how also to say it. Be mentally quick and witty. But don't hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation. Don't bite your lips or click your tongue, or roll your eyes or use your hands excessively as you speak.

Don't be like that Frenchman who said, "How can I talk if you hold my hand?"

a) Make notes on the contents of the above paragraph in any format, using abbreviations. Also, supply a suitable title to it. [4]

b) Make a summary of the passage. (4)

13. You are Anjali/Amit, Secretary of Welfare Association, ABC Colony, Chennai. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words for the notice board informing the residents that there would be no water supply for two days in your colony due to major pipeline repair work. (4)

14. You are Anjali/Amit, Secretary of Greenland Enterprise Ltd, Delhi-6. Your chairman has asked you to draft an advertisement for the vacant posts of one accountant and two office assistants. Draft the AD in not more than 50 words. (4)

15. Students usually come to school without taking breakfast and eat junk food from the school canteen. This habit has started to affect them adversely, both in academics and sports. Write a speech in about

150-200 words, to be given at your school assembly about the necessity of balanced diet. You are Sagun/Sameer. (4)

16. Your school is organizing an article writing competition on the topic "Importance of Newspaper". Write your article in not more than 150 words. You are Vikram/Varsha. (4)
17. Write a letter to Mr. Ojha & Sons, Chennai complaining about the quality of the computers received in response to your order. Sign as Meera/Krish in No. 7322, Sector 22, Pune. (100-150 words) (4)
18. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper telling her/him about your reasons for supporting their campaign to stop the construction of a car park on an open playfield near your school. Mention how useful the park is for the children in the locality. [4]