

2022
ACCOUNTANCY
(Theory)
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) This question paper is divided into two parts - A and B.
- (ii) Part A carries 60 marks and part B carries 20 marks.
- (iii) Each question carries marks indicated against it.
- (iv) Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

PART – A (60 marks)

ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES

1. Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives : 13×1=13
- (a) If the date of withdrawals are not mentioned, interest on drawings should be charged for _____ months.
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (i) 5½ | (ii) 6 |
| (iii) 6½ | (iv) 12 |
- (b) Interest on partners loan is always paid @ _____ in the absence of specified rate.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (i) 3 % | (ii) 6 % |
| (iii) 9 % | (iv) 12 % |
- (c) In the absence of partnership deed, the profits of a firm are divided among the partners :
- (i) in the ratio of capital
 - (ii) equally
 - (iii) in the ratio of time devoted for the firm's business
 - (iv) according to the management abilities of the partners
- (d) Profit or loss on revaluation account is transferred to _____ Partners' Capital Account.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (i) old | (ii) new |
| (iii) all | (iv) continuing |

P.T.O.

- (e) A's capital A/C shows _____ balance, if it is appearing at the assets side of the old balance sheet.
- (i) debit (ii) credit
(iii) overdraft (iv) None of these
- (f) The sacrifice of old partners is _____.
- (i) New share - old share (ii) Old share - new share
(iii) New share (iv) Old share
- (g) The ratio in which continuing partners gain out of the share of retiring partners is known as _____ ratio.
- (i) new (ii) old
(iii) gaining (iv) sacrificing
- (h) In the event of death, combined share of profits of continuing partners will –
- (i) increase (ii) decrease
(iii) remain the same (iv) None of these
- (i) The old profit sharing ratio among A, B and C were 2:2:1. The new profit sharing ratio after B's retirement is 3:2. The gaining ratio is –
- (i) 3:2 (ii) 2:1
(iii) 1:1 (iv) 2:2
- (j) Interest on calls paid in advance should not exceed _____.
- (i) 10 % p.a (ii) 12% p.a
(iii) 11 % p.a (iv) 14 % p.a
- (k) Capital reserve is formed if shares are _____.
- (i) issued (ii) forfeited
(iii) forfeited and reissued (iv) All of these
- (l) Interest @ _____ is charged on calls in arrears according to Table 'F' of the Companies Act.
- (i) 6 % p.a (ii) 9% p.a
(iii) 10 % p.a (iv) 12 % p.a
- (m) Capital Reserve is utilised to meet _____.
- (i) capital losses (ii) capital gain
(iii) unforeseen events (iv) short term purpose

2. A, B and C are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1. C is given a guarantee that his share in any year will not be less than Rs. 5,000. The profits for the year ending 31st March, 2013 amount to Rs. 35,000. Amount of short fall in the profit given to C will be borne by A and B in the ratio of 3 : 2.

Pass necessary journal entry regarding deficiency borne by A and B. 3

3. R, S and T are partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capital account as on 1st January, 2015 showed balances of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Their drawings during the year were Rs. 8,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. It was subsequently discovered the following omission were made while preparing final account for the year 2015.

- (a) Partners were entitled to receive interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
 (b) Interest on drawings was to be charged @10 % for the average period assumed to be six months.
 (c) R and S were entitled to receive annual salary of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively.

Pass the necessary journal entries for rectification. Show your workings. 4

4. A and B are partners with capital of Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively. They admit C as partners with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profit of the firm. C brings Rs. 60,000 as his share of Capital. Give Journal entries to record goodwill and show your workings. 4

5. B and C are partners sharing in the ratio of 3 : 2. D is admitted for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share and brings Rs. 60,000 as capital and necessary amount for his share of goodwill. The goodwill of the firm is valued at 2 years purchase of super profits based on average profit of the last 3 years. The profit for the last 3 years are Rs. 50,000, Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. The normal profits for the similar firm are Rs. 30,000.

Calculate goodwill and Pass Journal entry. 4

6. P, R and S are in partnership sharing profits $\frac{4}{8}$; $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ respectively. It is provided under the partnership deed that on the death of any partner, his share of goodwill is to be valued at one half of the net profits credited to his account during the last 4 completed years. (before accounts are closed on 31st December)

R died on 1st January 2020. The firm profits for the last 4 years were as follows : 2017 (1,20,000) : 2018 (60,000) : 2019 (loss - 20,000) and 2020 (80,000)

- (i) Determine the amount that should be credited to R in respect of his share of goodwill.

- (ii) Pass Journal entry without raising goodwill account for its adjustment assuming that profit sharing ratio between P and S in future will be 3 : 2.

Show your working clearly. 4

7. P, Q and R are partners sharing profit and losses in the proportion of 3:2:1 and their balance sheet on 31st December, 2020 was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Bank overdraft	72,000	Cash	3,330
Bills payable	22,680	Debtors	32,250
Creditors	36,900	Stock	69,000
General Reserves	9,000	Building	24,000
Capital		Goodwill	72,000
P- 30,000			
Q- 18,000			
R- 12,000	60,000		
	2,00,580		2,00,580

Q died on 28th February, 2021 and according to partnership agreement his legal representative is entitled to be paid out as follows :

- The capital to his credit at the time of his death and interest @ 12 % p.a
- His share of profits on the basis of last year's profit, i.e. 32,400
- His share of General Reserve
- His share of goodwill, which has been valued at Rs. 90,000

Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare Q's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors. 3+3=6

8. Pass Journal Entries for the following cases : 3+3=6

(a) A Ltd. purchased assets of B Ltd. for Rs. 99,000. The purchase consideration was agreed to be paid in terms of Equity shares of A Ltd. Pass Journal entries :

- Shares issued at par Rs. 10
- Shares issued at premium Rs. 10%

(b) A company forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each, on which B the shareholder failed to pay allotment of Rs. 5 per share including a premium of Rs. 2 per share and final call of Rs. 3 per share. These shares were re-issued at Rs. 8 per share.

Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares.

9. (a) A company invited application for Rs. 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share. The shares were payable as under :

On application	Rs. 40
On allotment	Rs. 50 (including Premium)
On first and final call	Rs. 30

The public applied for 16,000 shares. These shares are allotted and all money due were received with the exception of allotment and call money on 400 shares. These shares were forfeited and re-issued at Rs. 80 per share fully paid.

Pass Journal entries.

8

OR

- (b) A company was formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. It issued to the public 7500 shares at a premium of Rs. 10 per share, payable as Rs. 30 on application, Rs. 40 on allotment (including premium) Rs. 20 on first call and Rs. 20 on final call. Application were received for 6000 shares. The applications and allotment money was duly received, but one shareholder holding 500 shares failed to pay both the calls.

Prepare Balance Sheet in the books of the company.

8

10. (a) R, S and T are partners sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 5 : 3 : 2. The firms Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2021 was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Sundry Creditors	66,500	Cash at Bank	8,750
Bills Payable	17,500	Debtors	56,000
Bank loans	42,000	(-) Provisions	1750
Capital Accounts		Goodwill	87,500
R- 1,40,000		Profit and loss A/C	28,000
S- 1,05,000		Plant and Machinery	1,22,500
T- 87,500	3,32,500	Factory Building	1,57,500
	4,58,500		4,58,500

R retires on that date subject to the following adjustment :

- Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs. 63,000
- Plant & Machinery be depreciated by 10 %
- Provisions for doubtful debts be increased by Rs. 300
- Unrecorded investments were sold for Rs. 42,000, R is to be paid Rs. 50,000 on retirement.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Account and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

2+3+3=8

OR

- (b) A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2021 was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	27,000	Cash	24,000
General Reserves	18,000	Debtors	48,000
Bill Payable	5,000	(-) Provisions	4,800
Capital		Stock	30,000
A - 40,000		Patents	7,400
B - 35,000	75,000	Building	20,400
	1,25,000		1,25,000

C is admitted into partnership giving him $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in profits. C is to bring Rs. 80,000 as his Capital and share of goodwill in cash subject to the following terms :

- Goodwill of the firm to be valued at Rs. 50,000
- Stock to be reduced by 10 % and provision for bad debts to be reduced by Rs. 2,400
- Patents be reduced to Rs. 7,000
- Provisions for outstanding wages be made amounting to Rs. 2,000

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Account and Balance Sheet after admission of C.

8

PART - B (20 Marks)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

11. Choose the correct answer from the following options : 3×1=3
- _____ are the tools of financial analysis.
 - Comparative statement
 - Trend analysis
 - Ratio analysis
 - All of these
 - Cash from operating activities consists of _____.
 - operational net profit
 - decrease in current assets
 - increase in current liabilities
 - All of these
 - Outflow of cash will take place if _____.
 - rent is paid
 - debenture is issued
 - sales are made
 - None of these

12. (a) From the following information given below, calculate :

- (i) Gross Profit Ratio
- (ii) Working Capital Turnover Ratio
- (iii) Debt to Equity Ratio

Sl. No.

1.	Net Sales	Rs. 30,00,000
2.	Cost of goods sold	Rs. 20,00,000
3.	Current liabilities	Rs. 2,00,000
4.	Loan	Rs. 1,25,000
5.	Current Assets	Rs. 6,00,000
6.	Paid up Share Capital	Rs. 5,00,000
7.	Debentures	Rs. 2,50,000

(b) From the following calculate Return on Investment :

1+1+1=3

Sl. No.

1.	Share Capital	- Rs. 50,000
2.	Reserve and Surplus	- Rs. 25,000
3.	Net fixed assets	- Rs. 2,25,000
4.	Non-Current Trade investment	- Rs. 25,000
5.	Current Assets	- Rs. 1,10,000
6.	12 % long term borrowings	- Rs. 2,00,000
7.	Current liabilities	- Rs. 85,000

13. Compute Cash flow from operating Activities from the following details :

3

Particulars	2021	2020
Statement of Profit and Loss A/c	Rs. 55,000	Rs. 60,000
Trade Receivables	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 31,000
Outstanding Rent	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 21,000
Goodwill	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 38,000
Prepaid Expenses	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,000
Trade Payable	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 19,000

14. Prepare the Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss from the following details : 4

Particulars	Note	2013	2014
Revenue from Operation		30,00,000	20,00,000
Other income (% of Revenue from Operation)		15 %	20 %
Expense (% of Revenue from Operation)		60 %	50 %

15. Prepare Cash Flow Statement from the following information : 4

Liabilities	2013	2014	Assets	2013	2014
Share Capital	45,000	50,000	Land	1,20,000	1,25,000
Profits	75,000	60,000	Long term		
Debentures	1,70,000	1,25,000	Investment	10,000	15,000
Bill payable	35,000	27,000	Stock	1,20,000	87,000
			Cash	75,000	35,000
	3,25,000	2,62,000		3,25,000	2,62,000

2022
BUSINESS MATHEMATICS
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 hours

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has three parts - A, B and C. All the parts are compulsory.
(ii) Write the number of the question before attempting it.
(iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

PART – A**(COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC – 24 Marks)**

1. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : 3×1=3
- (a) The greatest of the following ratios 4:7, 2:9, 2:3, 8:21 is –
- (i) 4:7 (ii) 2:9
(ii) 2:3 (iv) 8:21
- (b) There are two numbers whose ratio and sum are 4:3 and 28 respectively, the numbers are –
- (i) 21, 7 (ii) 20, 8
(iii) 18, 10 (iv) 16, 12
- (c) A can finish a work in 18 days and B can do the same work in half the time taken by A. Then working together, what part of the same work can they finish in a day ?
- (i) $\frac{1}{6}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{9}$
(ii) $\frac{2}{5}$ (iv) $\frac{2}{7}$
2. Three men A, B and C are partners in a business. A puts Rs. 5000 for 3 months, B Rs. 6500 for 8 months and C Rs. 3000 for 11 months. The profit is Rs. 4200. What amount of profit will each partner receive on the basis of average investment ? 2
3. A man having 3 sons aged respectively 48, 32 and 16 years, left his estate to be divided amongst them in proportion to their ages. Eight years afterwards the second son died and left his share to be divided between his brothers in amount inversely proportional to their ages. What portion of the original estate each of the 2 sons received after their accession to their property ? 3

P.T.O.

4. A labourer was engaged for 64 days to dig a trench on the condition that he could get Rs. 3.25 for each day he works, but he will have to pay a fine of 75p for each day if he is absent. At the end of 64 days, he received altogether Rs. 110. For how many days was he absent from work ?
3
5. If 10 men, 40 women and 80 boys can do a piece of work in 60 days working 6 hours a day, in how many days will 5 men, 5 women and 10 boys do the same, working 9 hours a day, if the amount of work put in by men, women and boys is 4:2:1 ?
3
6. Two partners invest Rs. 12,500 and Rs. 8,500 respectively in a business and agree that 40 % of the profits should be divided equally between them and the remaining profits treated as interest on capital. If one's partner's share is Rs. 560 more than that of the other, find the whole amount of the profit.
5
7. A starts a business with a capital of Rs. 450 and after 6 months B becomes a partner investing Rs. 650. After 4 months more, C joins and brings a capital of Rs. 950. What should each receive out of profit of Rs. 1025 made by the time A has been a year in the business, reckoning that each receives 10 % interest per annum of his capital prior to the division of profits ?
5

PART - B

(ALGEBRA - 40 Marks)

8. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : 9×1=9
- (a) if $(n+1)! = 90 \times (n-1)!$, then $n =$
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (i) 3 | (ii) 6 |
| (iii) 9 | (iv) 12 |
- (b) If ${}^{10}C_r = {}^{10}C_{r+4}$, then $r =$
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| (i) 0 | (ii) 1 |
| (iii) 3 | (iv) 6 |
- (c) The 20th term of the AP $\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, \dots$ is -
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (i) $39\sqrt{2}$ | (ii) $40\sqrt{2}$ |
| (iii) $43\sqrt{2}$ | (iv) $59\sqrt{2}$ |

(d) Which term of the AP 9, 14, 19, 24 ... is 379 ?

- (i) 55th (ii) 65th
 (iii) 75th (iv) 85th

(e) If $P(A) = 2P(B) = \frac{6}{13}$ and $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{3}$, then $P(A \cup B) =$

- (i) $\frac{5}{13}$ (ii) $\frac{6}{13}$
 (iii) $\frac{7}{13}$ (iv) $\frac{8}{13}$

(f) If A and B are events such that $P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$, $P(B) = \frac{7}{10}$, then $P(A \cup B) = \frac{9}{10}$, then $P(A \cap B) =$

- (i) $\frac{5}{2}$ (ii) $\frac{2}{5}$
 (iii) $\frac{2}{3}$ (iv) $\frac{3}{2}$

(g) If E_1 and E_2 are independent events such that $P(E_1) = 0.3$, $P(E_2) = 0.4$, then $P(E_1 \cap E_2) =$

- (i) 0.12 (ii) 0.14
 (iii) 0.16 (iv) 0.18

(h) If A is a matrix of order $m \times n$ and B is a matrix of order $p \times q$. Then AB exist only if --

- (i) $m = p$ (ii) $n = p$
 (iii) $m = q$ (iv) $n = q$

(i) If $[2x \ 4] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} = 0$, then $x =$

- (i) 1 (ii) 2
 (iii) 3 (iv) 4

9. If ${}^{22}P_{r+1} : {}^{20}P_{r+2} = 11 : 52$, find r . 2
10. If ${}^nP_r = 840$ and ${}^nC_r = 35$. Find the value of r . 2
11. A coin is tossed and then a die is thrown. Find the probability of obtaining a 6, given that a head came up. 2
12. Find the values of x and y , if 2

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} x & 5 \\ 7 & y-3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 6 \\ 15 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

13. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is not invertible, find the value of λ 2
14. Find the sum of all integers between 200 and 400 which are divisible by 6. 3

15. (a) Using property of determinant, prove that $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)(y-z)(z-x)$ 3

OR

- (b) If $[1 \ x \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$, find the value of x . 3

16. (a) If the ratio between the sums of n terms of two AP is $(7n+1) : (4n+27)$, find the ratio of their 11th terms. 5

OR

- (b) If the sum of m terms of an AP be n and the sum of n terms be m , show that the sum of its $(m+n)$ terms is $-(m+n)$. 5

17. (a) Using matrix method, solve the following system of equations :

5

$$x - y = 3$$

$$2x + 3y + 4z = 17$$

$$y + 2z = 7$$

OR

- (b) Show that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ satisfies the equation $A^3 - A^2 - 3A - I = 0$, and

hence find A^{-1} .

5

18. (a) Solve the following problems graphically :

Maximize, $Z = x + y$ subject to the constraints

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 2x + 5y \leq 100, 8x + 5y \leq 200.$$

5

OR

- (b) Using graphical method, Minimize, $Z = 3x + 9y$ subject to the constraints

5

$$x + 3y \leq 60, x + y \geq 10, x \leq y, x \geq 0, y \geq 0.$$

PART - C

(BASIC CALCULUS - 16 Marks)

19. Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

4×1=4

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{-x} - 1}{x} =$

(i) -1

(ii) 1

(iii) $\log 2$

(iv) $-\log 2$

- (b) If $y = e^{\cot x}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

(i) $e^{\cot x}$

(ii) $-e^{\cot x} \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

(iii) $e^{\cot x} \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

(iv) $-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

(c) $\int \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx =$

(i) $\sqrt{2} \cos x + C$

(ii) $-\sqrt{2} \cos x + C$

(iii) $\sqrt{2} \sin x + C$

(iv) $-\sqrt{2} \sin x + C$

(d) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) =$

(i) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

(ii) $\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

(iii) $\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}$

(iv) $\frac{-1}{2x^{3/2}}$

20. For what value of k is the following function continuous at $x = 2$?

2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & \text{when } x < 2 \\ k, & \text{when } x = 2 \\ 3x-1, & \text{when } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

21. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \tan x}{1 - \cos x}$

2

22. Evaluate: $\int \left(\frac{\cot x}{\sin x} - \tan^2 x - \frac{\tan x}{\cos x} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$

2

23. (a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = e^{\sin x} + (\tan x)^x$

3

OR

(b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when $x^2 + y^2 = \log(xy)$

3

24. (a) Evaluate:

(i)
$$\int \frac{\sin(2 \tan^{-1} x)}{1+x^2} dx$$

(ii)
$$\int \frac{2x^2+x-2}{x-2} dx$$

OR

(b) Evaluate:

(i)
$$\int \frac{x \tan^{-1} x^2}{1+x^4} dx$$

(ii)
$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} dx$$

2022

BUSINESS STUDIES

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Please write the number of the question before attempting it.

PART – A (50 marks)

Principles and Functions of Management

1. Choose the correct answer : 5×1=5
- (a) At which level of management, policies are framed and key decisions are taken ?
 - (i) Top level of management
 - (ii) Middle level of management
 - (iii) Low level of management
 - (iv) None of these
 - (b) Which of the following is an example of social environment ?
 - (i) Money supply in economy
 - (ii) Consumers Protection Act
 - (iii) The constitution of the country
 - (iv) Composition of family
 - (c) Planning is _____ .
 - (i) mental process
 - (ii) goal oriented
 - (iii) forward looking
 - (iv) All of these
 - (d) Development of personnel involves employees _____ .
 - (i) training
 - (ii) transfer
 - (iii) promotion
 - (iv) All of these
 - (e) Direction is related to _____ employees.
 - (i) all
 - (ii) higher level
 - (iii) middle level
 - (iv) low level

P.T.O.

2. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
- (a) Mental revolution implies change of attitude.
 - (b) Planning does not guarantee success.
 - (c) Supervisors are concerned with finding fault with workers.
 - (d) Controlling is liked by employees.
3. Define the term Liberalisation. 2
4. The Reserve Bank of India has reduced Bank rate in order to increase the lending capacity of commercial banks. Name the dimension of business environment mentioned. Explain. 2
5. What is meant by Delegation of Authority ? 2
6. Explain the *first four* steps in the process of Planning. 4
7. Discuss the importance of controlling in a business organisation ? 4
8. (a) What is meant by management ? Explain the *three* objectives of management. 2+3=5
- OR**
- (b) Explain the importance of coordination. 5
9. (a) Define Scientific management. Describe the principles of Scientific management. 1+4=5
- OR**
- (b) Explain any *five* points of significance of Management principles. 5
10. (a) Explain in brief the *first five* steps in the process of staffing. 5
- OR**
- (b) Explain any *five* external sources of recruitment. 5
11. (a) 'Everything that goes to increase the importance of the subordinate's role is decentralisation'. Explain any *six* points to support the above statement. 6
- OR**
- (b) In your opinion, what do you think is the most important steps in the process of organising and enumerate all the steps involved in it. 2+4=6

12. (a) Define motivation. Briefly describe Maslow's hierarchy of needs. 1+5=6

OR

- (b) Discuss the importance of 'Direction' in the management of the business. 6

PART – B (30 marks)

Business Finance and Marketing

13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer : 4×1=4

- (a) The securities issued by the _____ are known as gilt edged securities.

- (i) private companies (ii) public companies
(iii) government (iv) banking companies

- (b) Funds are received by the enterprises from _____ .

- (i) funds from operation (ii) issue of shares
(iii) sale of fixed assets (iv) All of these

- (c) Business enterprises, public enterprises and government are the major _____ in capital market.

- (i) suppliers (ii) borrowers
(iii) both (i) and (ii) (iv) neither (i) nor (ii)

- (d) _____ results in immediate sale.

- (i) Sales promotion (ii) Advertising
(iii) Personal selling (iv) All of these

14. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 3×1=3

- (a) Government taxation policy should not be taken into consideration while determining capital structure.
(b) Blank transfer can be discouraged but not eliminated.
(c) ISI mark is given under Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

15. State the meaning of Sales Promotion. 2

16. Elaborate any *two* elements of promotion mix. 2

17. Explain any *four* instruments of money market. 4
18. State any *four* remedies available to the consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. 4
19. (a) Explain any *five* factors affecting the working capital requirement of a company. 5

OR

- (b) Describe any *five* factors which affect the fixed capital requirement of a company. 5
20. (a) Distinguish between Marketing and Selling. 6

OR

- (b) Name the element of marketing mix which affects the revenue and profits of a firm. Explain any *five* factors which helps in determining this element. 1+5=6

2022

ECONOMICS

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

SECTION – A

MACRO ECONOMICS (40 marks)

1. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
 - (a) A flow is a quantity measured over a specified period of time.
 - (b) Net Indirect Tax = Indirect Tax – Subsidies
 - (c) RBI issues currency on the basis of minimum reserve system.
 - (d) Fiscal policy is concerned with public revenue, public expenditure and government budget.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given : 4×1=4
 - (a) _____ is concerned with economy as a whole . (Microeconomics / Macroeconomics)
 - (b) Operating surplus includes rent, interest and _____. (wage / profit)
 - (c) Money is supplied by _____. (Commercial bank / Central bank)
 - (d) _____ receipts tend to reduce liability of the government. (Revenue / Capital)

P.T.O.

3. Mention any *two* instruments of fiscal policy. 2
4. State *any two* precautions to be taken while calculating national income by income method. 2
5. Explain *two* objectives of fiscal policy. 2
6. What is mixed income? 2
7. What is propensity to save? Distinguish between APS and MPS. 2+1+1=4
8. (a) State the difference between Central Bank and Commercial Bank. 4

OR

- (b) Explain the main function of Commercial Bank. 4
9. Explain the circular flow model in a 2-sector economy with financial system. 4
10. (a) Explain the concept of investment multiplier. Also state the relationship between multiplier and MPC. 3+3=6

OR

- (b) Explain the concept of consumption function with the help of a diagram. 6
11. From the following data, calculate GDP at both (a) market price and (b) factor cost : 3+3=6

<u>Items</u>	<u>Rs. (in Crore)</u>
(i) Gross Investment	90
(ii) Net exports	10
(iii) Net indirect tax	5
(iv) Depreciation	15
(v) Net factor income from abroad	(-)5
(vi) Private consumption expenditure	350
(vii) Government purchase of goods and services	100

SECTION - B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (40 marks)

12. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 4×1=4
- (a) Per capita income is the average income earned by the people of the country.
- (b) Composition of trade refers to items of exports and imports.
- (c) Anybody seeking work but not getting work is unemployed.
- (d) Degradation of land means gain of fertility of the land.
13. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the options given : 4×1=4
- (a) Pollution Control Board was set up in _____. (1974 / 1984)
- (b) _____ capital refers to the stock of produced means of production. (Physical / Financial)
- (c) A 20 Point Programme was launched with a view to eradicate _____. (unemployment / poverty)
- (d) Organic farming is _____ farming. (sustainable / unsustainable)
14. What is capitalism ? 2
15. Give a brief demographic profile of India and China. 2
16. 'Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy'. Substantiate this statement. 2
17. Explain the achievement of agrarian reforms in India. 2
18. Briefly analyse the major changes in the direction of India's foreign trade since independence. 4
19. Explain the main features of sustainable economic development. 4

20. (a) Explain *any four* long term goals of planning in India.

4

OR

(b) Explain *any four* achievement of the Indian Plans.

4

21. Discuss the industrial sector reforms taken under the policy of liberalisation.

6

22. (a) Write the concept of 'Rural Development'. Explain the key issues of action plans for rural development.

1+5=6

OR

(b) What is human capital ? Discuss the principal problems faced in the process of capital formation in India.

2+4=6

2022
ENGLISH
(CORE)
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) *The paper is divided into three sections:-A,B & C. All the sections are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.*
- (iii) *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*
- (iv) *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*

SECTION – A : Reading (15 marks)

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

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilised society. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion, everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely populated rural community, is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living, there can be some tolerance of punctuality. The intellectual who is working on some abstruse problem has everything coordinated and organised for the matter in hand. He is therefore, forgiven, if late for the dinner party.

But people are often reproached for the unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine. It is hard for energetic, quick - minded people to waste time, so they are often tempted to finish a job before sitting out to keep an appointment. If no accidents occur on the way, like punctured tyres, diversion of traffic, sudden descent of fog, they will be on time. They are often more industrious useful citizens than those who are always late. The over punctual can as much be a trial to others as the unpunctual. The guest who arrives half an hour too soon is the greatest nuisance. Some friends of my family had this irritating habit. The only thing to do was to ask them to come half an hour later than the other guests. Then they arrived just when we wanted them.

P.T.O.

If you are catching a train, it is always better to be comfortably early than even a fraction of a minute too late. Although being early may mean wasting a little time, this will be less than if you miss the train and have to wait an hour or so for the next one. Also, you avoid the frustration of arriving at the very moment when the train is drawing out of the station and being unable to get on it. An even harder situation is to be on the platform in good time for a train and to still see it go off without you. Such an experience befell a certain young girl the first time she was travelling alone.

She entered the station twenty minutes before the train was due, since her parents had impressed upon her that it would be unforgivable to miss and cause the friends with which she was going to stay to make two journeys to meet her. She gave her luggage to a porter and showed him her ticket. To her horror, he said that she was two hours too soon. She felt in the handbag for the piece of paper on which her father had written down the details of the journey and gave it to the porter. He agreed that a train did come into the station at the time on the paper and that it did stop, but only to take on water, not passengers. The girl asked to see a timetable, feeling sure that her father could not have made a mistake. The porter went to fetch one and arrived back with the station master, who produced it with a flourish and pointed out a microscopic '0' beside the time of the arrival of the train at his station. This little 0 indicated that the train only stopped for water. Just at that moment, the train came into the station. The girl with tears streaming down her face, begged to be allowed to slip into the guards van. But the station master was adamant: rules could not be broken. And she had to watch that train disappear towards her destination while she was left behind.

- A. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions briefly : $2 \times 2 = 4$
- (a) Why is punctuality necessary in a civilised society ?
 - (b) The over-punctual can be as much a trial to others as the un-punctual. Why ?
- B. Select the appropriate answer from the given options : $2 \times 1 = 2$
- (a) Reason why punctuality is necessary in a society –
 - (i) for emotional reasons
 - (ii) for environmental factors
 - (iii) to avoid chaos
 - (iv) to avoid suffocation

(b) Pick out the odd word from the following words :

- (i) energetic
- (ii) quick-minded
- (iii) irritating
- (iv) industrious

C. Choose the correct word from the given options which convey similar meaning to the following :

2×1=2

(a) thinly

- (i) comfortably
- (ii) horribly
- (iii) ordinarily
- (iv) sparsely

(b) hard working

- (i) frustrating
- (ii) unpunctuality
- (iii) chivalrous
- (iv) industrious

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

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 things are that you must talk about other fellow's hobbies rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. Talk to your friends about the things than 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 interests.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid as subject to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set as a wet blanket or a bore, be careful to avoid certain unpleasant

topics. Avoid talking about yourself; unless you are asked to do so. People are interested in their own problems, and 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 to say it. Be civil and modest. Don't overemphasize your own importance. Be mentally quick and witty, but don't hurt others with your wit. Finally try to avoid mannerism in your conversation.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Supply a suitable title to it. 4
- (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. 3

SECTION – B : Writing (25 marks)

3. You are Zara of Ramhlun South, Aizawl. You want to rent out your newly constructed flat in the heart of the city. Prepare an advertisement in not more than 50 words for publication in a newspaper giving location of the building, nature of accomodation, rent expected, etc. 5
4. You are a student of Class XII, studying at St. Mary's H.S.S. You have lost your Titan wristwatch somewhere in the school premises. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words to be placed on your school notice board. 5
5. (a) You are Lali/Lala of A-17, Chaltlang Lily Veng, Aizawl. You are disturbed by the way people throw their garbage and rubbish in polythene bags by the roadside in your locality. Write a letter to the Editor of 'Mizoram Daily' to create awareness about the harmful effects of polythene bags and also suggest measures to clear garbage. 10

OR

- (b) You are James/ Mary. You have seen an advertisement for the post of Education teacher in ABC Public School, Mamit. Write a letter in response to the advertisement applying for the post. Give your detailed bio-data also. 10
6. (a) You are Lalrinmawia / Lalrinmawii of Aizawl Public School. You have witnessed a road accident near your school. Write a report in not more than 120 words to be published in your school news-letter. 5

OR

- (b) You are Lalthazuala/Lalthazuali of Aizawl Public School. As a representative of your school, you have attended a campaign on 'Say No to Polythene Bags'. Write a report in not more than 120 words. 5

SECTION – C : Literature (40 marks)

7: Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :

4×1=4

I. And show the children to green fields, and make their world

Run azure on gold sands, and let their tongues

Run naked into books the white and green leaves open

History theirs whose language is the sun.

(a) * The title of the poem is –

- (i) A Roadside Stand
- (ii) A Thing of Beauty
- (iii) Keeping Quiet
- (iv) An Elementary School Classroom in a Slum

(b) The 'Children' here refers to –

- (i) The children who were running out of their homes joyously
- (ii) The children who had everything in their lives
- (iii) The children who go to school in a slum
- (iv) The children who are retarded

(c) The white leaves refer to –

- (i) the leaves of books
- (ii) the leaves of plants
- (iii) the tender leaves of trees
- (iv) the leaves of new season

(d) The poet wants to take the children to a place –

- (i) where they can play in a safe environment
- (ii) where they can enjoy a good meal
- (iii) where they can play in open fields and golden sands
- (iv) where they can play without worries

OR

II. A thing of beauty is a joy forever

Its loveliness increases, it will never

Pass into nothingness; but will keep

A bower quiet for us, and a sleep

Full of sweet dreams, and health and quiet breathing

4×1=4

- (a) The name of the poet is --
- (i) Pablo Neruda
 - (ii) Kamala Das
 - (iii) John Keats
 - (iv) Stephen Spender
- (b) A thing of beauty never passes into --
- (i) something
 - (ii) imagination
 - (iii) nothingness
 - (iv) dreams
- (c) A thing of beauty can be measured by --
- (i) its colour
 - (ii) its fragrance
 - (iii) its appearance
 - (iv) its performance
- (d) Pick out what is not true about 'a thing of beauty' --
- (i) its a joy forever
 - (ii) provides us peace of mind
 - (iii) increases its loneliness
 - (iv) it befools us

8. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 3×2=6

- (a) Why has the poet brought in the image of merry children 'spilling out of their homes' in the poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six'?
- (b) What idea does Pablo Neruda want to convey in his poem 'Keeping Quiet'?
- (c) How does the poet describe the faces of the children in the classroom?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 4×2=8

- (a) Why did the ironmaster speak kindly to the peddler and invite him home?
- (b) How did Franz's feeling about M. Hamel and school change?
- (c) Why did Gandhiji go to Lucknow in 1916? Who met him there and why?
- (d) How did Douglas' misadventure affect him?

10. Choose the correct answer from the given options :

- (a) Mukesh's father was born in a family of bangle makers, but his first profession was a –
 (i) carpenter (ii) teacher
 (iii) tailor (iv) plumber
- (b) The name of the ironmaster's daughter was –
 (i) Mary Jones (ii) Emily Dickinson
 (iii) Selma Lagerlof (iv) Edla Willmansson

11. Answer *any one* of the following questions in about 100 – 120 words each : 5

- (a) What forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty ?
 (b) Why do you think Gandhi considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life ?

12. Answer the following questions in about 30 words : 2×2=4

- (a) What does Zitkala Sa remember about her first day in the land of apples?
 (b) Who was Sam in the lesson, 'The Third Level'?

13. Choose the correct answer from the given options : 6×1=6

- (a) Why did Mother Skunk want her son to retain his identity ?
 (i) She disliked the wizard
 (ii) She did not like roses
 (iii) She wanted her son to be accepted as he was
 (iv) All of these
- (b) What did Charley find in his stamp collection?
 (i) Old addresses (ii) Hairstyles
 (iii) Old letters (iv) First day cover
- (c) The chief concern for Sadao's father was –
 (i) Sadao's wedding (ii) Sadao's education
 (iii) Sadao's migration (iv) Sadao's treatment

- (d) Which words of Annan made a deep impression on Bama ?
- (i) To leave their house to have better education
 - (ii) They were not supposed to touch the upper caste people
 - (iii) She should never bow low before the upper caste
 - (iv) To study hard and progress, to rise above all shackles of indignity
- (e) Derry entered Mr. Lamb's garden by –
- (i) climbing over the wall
 - (ii) climbing through the window
 - (iii) walking in through the open gate
 - (iv) walking in stealthily
- (f) Jo wanted the _____ in the story the next day.
- (i) skunk to smell of roses (ii) skunk mommy to relent
 - (iii) wizard to hit mommy (iv) animals to love skunk

14. Answer *any one* of the following questions in about 100–120 words :

- (a) There are moments in life when we have to make hard choices between our roles as private individuals and as citizens with a sense of national loyalty. Discuss with reference to the story "The Enemy". 5

OR

- (b) Will Derry get back to his old seclusion or will Mr. Lamb's brief association affect a change in the kind of life he will lead in the future ? 5

2022

HINDI

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Figures in the margin indicate marks.
- (iii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
- (iv) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड – 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियों को ध्यान से पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

हवा हूँ, हवा मैं बसती हवा हूँ ।

सुनो बात मेरी – अनोखी हवा हूँ ।

बड़ी बावली हूँ, बड़ी मस्तमौला ।

नहीं कुछ फिकर है, बड़ी ही निडर हूँ ।

जिधर चाहती हूँ उधर घुमती हूँ ।

मुसाफिर अजब हूँ । न घर-बार मेरा ।

न उद्देश्य मेरा, न इच्छा किसी की,

न आशा किसी की, न प्रेमी न दुश्मन,

जिधर चाहती हूँ, उधर घूमती हूँ ।

हवा हूँ, हवा मैं बसती हवा हूँ ।

P.T.O.

- (क) कवि ने अनोखी हवा किसे कहा है ? 1
- (ख) यह हवा अनोखी क्यों है ? 1
- (ग) 'बावली' और 'मस्तमौला' का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- (घ) 'मुसाफिर अजब हूँ' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? 1
- (ङ) हवा कहाँ घूमती है ? 1
- (च) इस कविता का शीर्षक लिखिए । 1

2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

मनोरंजन का जीवन में विशेष महत्व है । दिन भर की दिनचर्या से थकामांदा मनुष्य रात को आराम का साधन खोजता है । यह साधन है - मनोरंजन । मनोरंजन मानव-जीवन में संजीवनी-बूटी का काम करता है । यह मनुष्य के थके हारे शरीर को आराम की सुविधा प्रदान करता है । यदि आज के मानव के पास मनोरंजन के साधन न होते तो उसका जीवन नीरस बन कर रह जाता । यह नीरसता मानव-जीवन को चक्की की तरह पीस डालती और मानव संघर्ष तथा परिश्रम करने के योग्य भी न रह पाता ।

- (क) मनोरंजन क्या है ? 2
- (ख) यदि मनुष्य के पास मनोरंजन के साधन न होते तो उसका जीवन कैसा होता ? 2
- (ग) नीरस मानव जीवन का सबसे बड़ा नुकसान क्या होता है ? 2

खण्ड - 'ख'

3. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर निबंध लिखिए : 8
- (क) जीवन में खेलों का महत्व
- (ख) कम्प्यूटर - आज की आवश्यकता
- (ग) मंहगाई समस्या
- (घ) ऑनलाइन क्लास के फायदे और नुकसान

4. सड़को पर दिन-प्रतिदिन होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों पर एक रिपोर्ट तैयार कीजिए । 5
5. 'मेरे विद्यालय का पुस्तकालय' विषय पर एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार कीजिए । 5
6. 'भीड़ भरी बस के अनुभव' विषय पर एक फीचर तैयार कीजिए । 5

खण्ड - 'ग'

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(अ) मैं जन-जीवन का भार लिए फिरता हूँ,

फिर भी जीवन में प्यार लिए फिरता हूँ,

कर दिया किसी ने झंकृत जिनको छूकर

मैं साँसों के दो तार लिए फिरता हूँ ।

(क) इस पद्यांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए । 1

(ख) जन-जीवन के भार से कवि का क्या आशय है ? 1

(ग) 'फिर भी' के द्वारा कवि क्या कहना चाहता है ? 1

(घ) कवि क्या चाहता है ? वह किसलिए अधीर है ? 2

(ङ) कवि की मनोदशा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए । 3

अथवा

(आ) 'पतंगों के साथ-साथ वे भी उड़ रहे हैं

अपने रंघों के सहारे

अगर वे कभी गिरते हैं छतों के खतरनाक किनारों से

और बच जाते हैं तब तो

और भी निडर होकर सुनहले सूरज के सामने आते हैं

पृथ्वी और भी तेज घूमती हुई आती है

उअन्के बेचैन पैरों के पास ।'

(क) इस पद्यांश के कवि तथा कविता का नाम लिखिए । 1

(ख) कौन है जो पतंगों के सहारे उड़ रहे हैं और कैसे उड़ रहे हैं ? 1

- (ग) गिरकर बचने पर बच्चों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ? 1
- (घ) सुनहले सूरज के सामने आने का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2
- (ङ) पृथ्वी बच्चों के बेचैन पैरों के पास किस प्रकार घूमती हुई आती है ? 3
8. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश से सौन्दर्यबोध संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
- (अ) जाने क्या रिश्ता है, जाने क्या नाता है
जितना भी उँड़ेलता हूँ भर-भर फिर आता है
दिल में क्या झरना है ?
मीठे पानी का सोता है
भीतर वह, ऊपर तुम
मुस्काता चाँद ज्यों धरती पर रात-भर
मुझ पर त्यों तुम्हारा ही खिलता वह चेहरा है ।
- (क) यह पद्यांश किस शैली में लिखि गई है ? 1
- (ख) भाषा की विशेषता लिखिए । 1
- (ग) 'भर-भर फिर' में कौन सा अलंकार है ? 1
- (घ) भाव-सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

अथवा

- (आ) नभ में पाँती-बँधे बगुलों के पंख,
चुराए लिए जाती वे मेरी आँखें ।
कजरारे बादलों की छाई नभ छाया,
तैरती साँस की सतेज स्वेत काया ।
हौले हौले जाती मुझे बाँध निज माया से ।
उसे कोई तनिक रोक रक्खो ।
वह तो चुराए लिए जाती मेरी आँखें
नभ में पाँती-बँधी बगुलों की पाँखें ।

- (क) काव्यांश की भाषा पर टिप्पणी कीजिए । 1
- (ख) काव्यांश से मानवीकरण का एक उदाहरण छाँटकर लिखिए । 1
- (ग) काव्यांश में प्रयोग एक मुहावरा छाँटकर लिखिए । 1
- (घ) काव्यांश में चित्रित प्रकृति-सौंदर्य का चित्रण अपने शब्दों में कीजिए । 2
9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर दीजिए : 2×2=4
- (क) कविता और बच्चे को समानांतर रखने के क्या कारण हो सकते हैं ?
- (ख) कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज करुणा के मुखौटे में छिपी क्रूरता की कविता हैं - क्यों ?
- (ग) बादलों के आगमन से प्रकृति में होने वाले किन-किन परिवर्तनों को कविता रेखांकित करती है ?
10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
- (अ) भक्तिन का दुर्भाग्य भी उससे कम हठी नहीं था, इसी से किशोरी से युवती होते ही बड़ी लड़की भी विधवा हो गई । भइयहू से पार ना पा सकने वाले जेठों और काकी को परास्त करने के लिए कटिबद्ध जिठौतों ने आशा की एक किरण देख पाई । विधवा बहिन के गठ-बंधन के लिए बड़ा जिठौत अपने तीतर लड़ाने वाले ससले को बुला लाया, क्योंकि उसका हो जाने पर सब कुछ उन्हीं के अधिकार में रहता । भक्तिन की लड़की भी माँ से कम समझदार नहीं थी, इसी से उसने वर को ना-पसंद कर दिया । बाहर के बहनोई का आना चचेरे भाइयों के लिए सुविधाजनक नहीं था, अतः यह प्रस्ताव जहाँ-का-तहाँ रह गया । तब वे दोनो माँ-बेटी खूब मन लगाकर अपनी संपत्ति की देख-भाल करने लगी और 'मान न मान में तेरा मेहमान' की कहावत चरितार्थ करने वाले वर के समर्थक उसे किसी-न किसी प्रकार पति की पदवी पर अभिषिक्त करने का उपाय सोचने लगे ।
- (क) भक्तिन का दुर्भाग्य किससे अधिक हठी था और क्यों ? 1
- (ख) जेठ भइयहू से पार क्यों नहीं पा रहे थी ? वे क्या चाहते थे ? 1
- (ग) भक्तिन के जिठौतों को आशा की कौन-सी किरण दिखाई दे रही थी ? 1
- (घ) बड़ा जिठौत अपने साले को अपने घर किसलिए बुला लाया ? 1
- (ङ) भक्तिन की लड़की ने क्या समझदारी दिखाई ? 2

अथवा

(आ) अपने जीवन के अधिकांश हिस्सों में हम चाली के टिली ही होते हैं जिसके रोमांस हमेशा पंचर होते रहते हैं। हमारे महानतम क्षणों में कोई भी हमें चिढ़ाकर या लात मारकर भाग सकता है। अपने चरमतम शूवीर क्षणों में हम क्लैव्य और पलायन के शिकार हो सकते हैं। कभी-कभार लाचार होते हुए जीत भी सकते हैं। मूलतः हम सब चाली हैं क्योंकि हम सुपरमैन नहीं हो सकते। सत्ता, शक्ति, बुद्धिमत्ता, प्रेम और पैसे के चरमोत्कर्षों में जब हम आईना देखते हैं तो चेहरा चाली-चाली हो जाता है।

- (क) चाली के टिली होने का क्या आशय है ? 1
- (ख) चाली के चरित्रों के साथ प्रायः कैसी घटनाएँ घटित होती हैं ? 1
- (ग) 'चेहरा चाली-चाली हो जाता है' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- (घ) चाली अपने चरित्रों के माध्यम से क्या कहना चाहते हैं ? 1
- (ङ) सुपरमैन और चाली के व्यक्तित्व में क्या आंतर है ? 2

11. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 4×3=12

- (क) बाज़ार का जादू चढ़ने और उतरने पर मनुष्य पर क्या-क्या असर पड़ता है ?
- (ख) गाँव में महामारी फैलने और अपने बेटों के देहांत के बावजूद लुट्टन पहलवान ढोल क्यों बजाता रहा ?
- (ग) 'बाज़ारूपन' से क्या तात्पर्य है ?
- (घ) लेखक ने शिरिश को कालजयी अवधूत (संन्यासी) की तरह क्यों माना है ?
- (ङ) हृदय की कोमलता को बचाने के लिए व्यवहार की कठोरता भी कभी-कभी ज़रूरी हो जाती है - 'शिरिश के फूल' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट करें।

12. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(क) 'जूझ' कहानी में चित्रित ग्रामीण जीवन का संक्षिप्त वर्णन अपने शब्दों में लिखिए ।

(ख) मुअनजो-दड़ो के आदिम शहर की आज क्या दशा है ?

(ग) ऐन फ्रैंक कौन थी ? उसकी डायरी क्यों प्रसिद्ध है ?

13. (क) सिन्धु घाटी सभ्यता की कला का वर्णन कीजिए ।

4

अथवा

(ख) ऐन फ्रैंक ने अपनी डायरी 'किट्टी' को संबोधित चिट्ठी के रूप में क्यों लिखी होगी ?

4

2022

MIZO

Full Marks – 80

Time – 3 Hours

Hriat turte :

- (i) Zawhna zawng zawng hi chhan ngei ngei tur a ni.
- (ii) Zawhna tin mark put zat chu a zawnah tarlan zel a ni.
- (iii) Chhan dawnin zawhna nambar ziah zel tur a ni.

THEN KHATNA : HLA

1. Kualkhung chhunga thute hi a dik ber thlang chhuak la, a kar awlte hi dah khat rawh : $4 \times 1 = 4$
 - (a) Sem sem dam dam _____ hawihhâwm tlawmngaihna nê. (ei bil thi thi / lian tê thlei lo / aia upa zah)
 - (b) _____ lailen thuanglam zawhna. (Sirvate / Savate / Thuvate)
 - (c) An sulhnu lei _____ hian. (awmharah / khawharah / hrehawmah)
 - (d) Zan khua tlaia run sang _____. (belin / kaiin / mawiin)
2. Hausiampa Zai-a, "Duh leh mual lianpui chu tul rawh se" tih hi eng nge a awmzia? 2
3. Phungrual an tin ang a tih hla phuahtuin, 'Lung kan ruat ngei ang a' a tih kha tute nge ni sawi la. Engti turin nge an inlungrual ang sawi bawk rawh. 2
4. Phengphe nunnem tih hla phuahtu hian theih nise engtia awm nge a duh sawi la, eng vangin nge hringnun hi a tahpui thin sawi bawk rawh. $2+2=4$
5. I tan ka ding zel ang tih hla phuahtu T. Zorampela'n 'Ka tan chunnu' a tih hi eng nge sawi la. Mizorama chengte dinchhuah nana thil pawimawh a sawi hrang hrangte kha a hla thu tlawhchhanin han ziaak teh. $1+5=6$

P.T.O.

THEN HNIHNA : THU

6. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 4×1=4
- (a) R.L. Thanmawia'n zirlai tam takin an tlakchham nia a sawi chu –
(Dawhtheihna / Hmangaihna / Ngilneihna)
- (b) British-in Mizoram a awp kum chu –
(1880 / 1890 / 1900)
- (c) Mizo Tawnga Bible bu kim kan neih kum chu –
(1957 / 1958 / 1959)
- (d) H. Lallungmuana'n khawhar aia tuar har a tih chu –
(sum tlakchham / riltam / khawsik)
7. I thinrim elo ? tih ziaktuin thinrimna hneh dan tha ber a tih kha eng nge ? Han sawi zau teh. 4
8. C. Lalsiamthanga'n literature tehfung dik tak a tih kha eng nge ni ? 2
9. Mizo AAWB kan neih tan kum sawi la, min siamsaktu Missionary-te hming kha sawi baww rawh. 1+1=2
10. 'Ka han chhut ka han chhut hian, pawl ber maia ka hriat tak chu kan nun khuarei an chang tur hi a ni'. C. Thumluaia'n kan nun khuarei an chang tur pawl a tih dan kim takin han sawi teh. 6

THEN THUMNA : LEMCHAN

11. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Thangzawra'n nang zawngin min lainat e', a tih kha tu nge?
(Lalhniangi / Khuaia / Anu)
- (b) Thangzawra'n 'phivaww rimchhe pahnih' a tihte kha tute nge ?
(Chawnghrima leh Kanglova / Thanghrima leh Kanglova / Khuaia leh Kanglova)
12. Kalkhama'n pui tham deuh hleka vai run a tum chhan kha eng nge ni ? 2
13. Lalhniangi pain a fanu man atana a ngen kha sawi la, a ngen chhan chiang takin han sawi baww teh. 1+3=4
14. Lalhniangi leh Thangzawra te inneih theih lohna tura Chawnghrima hma lak dante kha han sawi teh. 6

THEN LINA : GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

15. A hnuaia rinte hi eng adverb nge an nih ? 1+1=2
- (a) A zuang thoh thoh mai.
(Adjectival Adverb / Double Adverb / Emphatic Adverb)
- (b) Tlan vak vak suh.
(Adjectival Adverb / Double Adverb / Emphatic Adverb)
16. A hnuaia tawng upa hi hrilhfiah la, a tifiiah turin thu phuah rawh : 1+1=2
Rotekawla se pa ang
17. A dik zawk thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) Chhungkhat laina hnai nei lo hi (Zuntei nu siam ang / vanlaia tla ang) an ti.
- (b) Mumanga thil hmuh a taka lo thleng dik leh hi (kelchal mang man / zawng mang chhia ang) an ti.
18. Lalenga, Bawngkawn, Aizawl i ni a. In bialtu SDO, Power & Electricity Department, Bawngkawn hnenah in electric bill dik lo chungchang sawiselna (complaint) han ziaik teh. 4
19. A hnuaia thupui i duh ber hmang hian thumal 250 velin Essay ziaik rawh : 6
- (a) COVID-19 leh Mizote
- (b) Zirlaite leh Mobile Phone
- (c) Nungcha Humhalh

THEN NGANA : RAPID READER

20. A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh : 2×1=2
- (a) 'E Chawngpuii pa zah ngai, zah ngai, a tawk e, a tawk e' ti tu chu _____ a ni.
(Hrangmuana / Kapzawna / Aitama)
- (b) Zawlbuka riak tlangval mutthilh hnua Hrangchhuana tui petu chu _____ a ni.
(Kapphunga / Kapzawna / Hrangmuana)

21. "A hun thlen hma chuan kan sawi tak leh kan sawi zel turte pawh a hretu pathum chauh kan ni tlat reng tur a ni." He thu hi tu sawi nge? A hun lo thleng tur chu eng nge ni? 1+1=2
22. Tlangchhina'n Hrangtinluaia kha hmeifa a tih mai theihna chhan han sawi teh. 2
23. Khaw thenawm invelh tawn nan fei pawh a ban a la sei lutuk fih hi eng nge a awmzia? 2
24. Chawngmawii leh Hrangchhuana te inhmangaihna thuk takin a thlen leh a rahchhuah pahnih te kha han sawi teh. 2
25. Chawngmawii te khua leh Hrangchhuana te khua an tuathu chhiat chhan kha tawi fel takin han sawi teh. 4

2022
NEPALI
Full Marks – 80
Time – 3 Hours

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Figures in the margin indicate marks.
- (iii) Write your answers neatly and legibly.
- (iv) While attempting a question, write the question number as given in the question paper.

खण्ड – 'क' (पठन : 10 अंक)

1. तलको दिइको गद्यांश पढेर सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सरल भाषामा लेख :

भारतवर्षमा आज बोलिने, लेखिने नयाँ भारतीय आर्य भाषाहरू (हिन्दी, बांग्ला, असमी, पंजाबी, कश्मीरी आदि) को जन्म संस्कृत भाषाबाट भएको हो । नेपाली भाषाको जन्म पनि संस्कृत भाषाबाट नै भएको हो । तर भव्य भारतीय आर्य भाषाहरूको जन्म सोझै संस्कृतबाट भएको भने होइन । संस्कृतबाट पछि सात प्राकृत भाषा भए, शौरसेनी, मागधी आदि । सात प्राकृतबाट पछि उसरी नै सात अपभ्रंश भाषाहरू भए । प्राकृत र अपभ्रंश भाषाहरूलाई मध्य भारतीय भाषा भनिन्छ ।

प्राध्यापक टुच्चीको अनुसन्धान अनुसार बाह्रौँ शताब्दीसम्ममा खसहरूले पश्चिम नेपालमा आक्रमण गरी खसान राज्य बसाइसकेका थिए भनि सेन्जामा आफ्नो राजधानी स्थापित गरेका थिए । सेन्जाका एक खस राजा पुण्यमल्लको ताम्रपत्र सन् 1337 को पाइएको छ । नेपाली भाषाको अहिलेसम्म पाइएको सबभन्दा पुरानो लिखित प्रमाण यही हो । राजा पुण्यमल्लले आफ्नो छोरालाई पढाउने जयाकर पण्डितलाई पाँच गाउँ विर्तादिदा यो ताम्रपत्र गोल्लहण जोइसीलाई लेख्न लाएका थिए । यी खसहरूले खस प्राकृत भाषा बोल्थे भनेर ग्रीयसन र मुनीति कुमार चटर्जीले अनुमान गरे अनि नेपाली भाषाको जन्म खस प्राकृतबाट भएको हुनुपर्छ भन्ने उनीहरूको भनाई छ ।

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (क) भारतवर्षमा बोलिने भाषाहरूको मूल श्रोत कुन भाषा हो ? | 1 |
| (ख) नव्य (नया) भारतीय भाषाहरू के के हुन ? | 1 |
| (ग) संस्कृतका प्राकृत र अपभ्रंश भाषाहरूको अर्को नाउँ के हो ? | 1 |

- (घ) खसहरूको राज्यको राजधानीको नाउं के थियो ? 1
- (ङ) नेपाली भाषामा लेखिएको सबैभन्दा पुरानो ताम्रपत्र कुन हो ? 1
- (च) खसहरूले कहिले नेपालमा राज्य बसाएका थिए ? 1
- (छ) के नव्य भारतीय आर्य भाषाहरूको जन्म सोझै संस्कृतबाट भएको हो ? यदि होइन भने यी भाषाहरूको जन्म कसरी भयो ? 1+1=2
- (ज) खस भाषाको ताम्रपत्र कहिले, किन लेखिएको थियो ? 2

खण्ड - 'ख' (व्याकरण और रचना : 25 अंक)

2. (क) छात्रावासमा बस्ने आफ्नो भाईलाई दशैको बिदामा घर नआएको कारण सोध्दैउटा व्यक्तिगत पत्र लेख । 5
अथवा
- (ख) मान कि तिमी कम्प्यूटर नेटवर्क, आइजोलको मालिक मदन हो । तलका चिजहरु क्यापिटल कागो द्वारा झट्टै पठाइदिने आग्रह गर्दै अनि सो चिजहरूको लागि रु 5,00,000.00 उनीहरूको बैंक खातामा हालिदिएको जनाउँदै विक्रय प्रबन्धक कम्प्यूटर हाउस, चांदनीचोक, दिल्लीलाई व्यापारीक पत्र लेख । 5
3. कुनै एक विषयमा लगभग 250 शब्दको निबन्ध रचना गर : 8
- (क) कोविट-19 महामारी
- (ख) मोबाइल फोन - लाभ र हानी
- (ग) टोकियो ओलम्पिक -2020
4. खाली ठाँउ भरेर उखान पूरा गर : (कुनै दुई) 1+1=2
- (क) आफ्नो _____ जगन्नाथ ।
- (ख) तै रानी मै रानी कसले _____ कुवाको पानी ।
- (ग) कि रोइस _____ आफ्नै ढगले ।
5. कुनै दुई शब्दहरूले दुई-दुईवटा पर्यायवाची शब्द लेख : 1+1=2
- (क) फूल
- (ख) पानी
- (ग) घर

6. कुनै दुई शब्द-समूहको सार शब्द लेख : 1+1=2
- (क) जो मासु खान्छ
(ख) जो कहिल्यै मर्दैन
(ग) जसले ईश्वर मान्छ
7. तलका कुनै दुई अनेकार्थक शब्दहरूको बेग्ला-बेग्लै अर्थ निस्कने गरी तिनीहरूलाई चलाएर दुई-दुईवटा वाक्य रचना गर : 1+1=2
- (क) हार
(ख) तान
(ग) वर
8. कुनै दुई भिन्नार्थक शब्दहरूका बेग्ला-बेग्लै अर्थ बुझाउन तिनीहरूको प्रयोगद्वारा वाक्य रचना गर : 1+1=2
- (क) दियो, दीयो
(ख) चिन, चीन
(ग) फुल, फूल
9. कुनै दुई वाग्धाराको अर्थ खोल्न तिनीहरूलाई चलाएर वाक्य रचना गर : 1+1=2
- (क) मुख लाग्नु
(ख) नाक राख्नु
(ग) मन मार्नु

खण्ड - 'ग' (साहित्य : 45 अंक)

10. बहादुर हिजो-आज के गर्न बाध्य छन् ? 1
11. सुगा के मा थुनिएको छ ? 1
12. उकन गरी-पत्थर जालमाहाँ फसाई
अब तिमि नसताऊ दुखिनी पन्छिलाई
गरुँ कति भन तिप्रो जाबिमा अश्रुपात
गरदछु शत बिन्ती छाडिघौ हे निषाद ।
उक्त पद्यांश कुन कविताबाट लिइएको हो ? 1
13. भिखारी कविता का कवि को हुन ? 1
14. 'हामी बहादुर' कवितामा युवाहरूलाई कस्ता चुनौती दिएका छन् ? 2

15. जाबीको चराले शिकारीसित कस्ता बिन्तीहरु पोखेका छन् ? 2
16. कविले भिखारीबारे कस्ता कल्पना गरेका छन् ? 2
17. कुनै एक प्रश्नको उत्तर देऊ : 5
- (क) पिंजराको सुगाले कस्ता दुःख भोगि रहेको छ ?
- (ख) हामी बहादुर कवितामा कवि ले बहादुर गौर्खाली को कस्तो अवस्था दर्शाउनु भएको छ ?
18. संक्षेपमा उत्तर देउ : 6×1=6
- (क) चामे गुन्डी ओछ्याएर कता सुत्यो ?
- (ख) स्वाध्याय निबन्धको लेखक को हुन ?
- (ग) ऐटन साहेबका नेपाली गुरु को थिए ?
- (घ) नौमती बाजा निबन्ध अनुसार प्रत्येक नेपाली को कर्तव्य र दायित्व के हो ?
- (ङ) हाम्रो मातृभाषा के हो ?
- (च) मानिसको जीवनलाई रसीलो बनाउने के हो ?
19. सन 1828 तिर नेपाल राज्यभित्र कति थरीका के के बोली बोलीनथे ? 2
20. "तपाईं लाई कसैमाथि शङ्का हुन्छ ?" 1+1=2
- यो कसले, कसलाई भनेको हो ?
21. स्वाध्याय भनेको के हो ? 2
22. इयाउरे छन्दबारे लेख । 3
23. कसरी खस भाषा नेपालको राजभाषा बन्यो ? 4
24. 'बादल जतिसुकै कालो होस् त्यसको भित्री चाँदी जस्तो सेतो हुन्छ ।' यो कथनको भाव स्पष्ट गर । 4
25. कृष्णरायको चरित्र चित्रण गर । 7