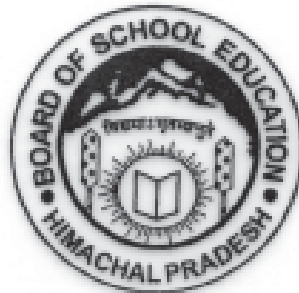


HIMACHAL PRADESH BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION



DHARAMSHALA

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS

PLUS ONE EXAMINATION

MARCH 2008

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**MODEL QUESTION PAPERS
PLUS ONE EXAMINATION**

ENGLISH

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

- i) This paper is divided into Four Sections : A, B, C, D. All sections are compulsory.
- ii) Do not exceed the word limit wherever prescribed while answering the questions.
- iii) Candidates are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as practicable.

Section - A

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

- 1) Water is the basis of all life. Every animal and every plant contains a substantial proportion of free and combined water in its body and no kind of physiological activity is possible in which the fluid does not play an essential part. Water is, of course necessary for animal life, while moisture in the soil is equally imperative for the life and growth of plants and trees, though the quantity necessary varies enormously with the species. The conservation and utilisation of water is thus fundamental for human welfare. Apart from artesian water the ultimate source in all cases is rain or snowfall. Much of Indian agriculture depends on seasonal rainfall, is therefore very sensitive to any failure or irregularity of the same. The problems of soil erosion and of inadequate or irregular rainfalls are closely connected with each other. It is clear that the adoption of techniques preventing soil erosion would also help to conserve and keep the water where it is wanted.
- 2) It is evident that in a country having only a seasonal rainfall an immense quantity of rainwater must necessarily run off the ground. The collection and utilization of this water is, therefore, of vital importance. The harnessing of our rivers, the waters of which now mostly run to waste, is a great national problem, which must be considered and dealt with on national lines.
- 3) Closely connected with the conservation of water supplies is the problem of afforestation. The systematic planting of suitable trees in every possible area and the development of what one can call civilized forests is one of the most urgent needs of India. Such plantation would directly or indirectly prove a source of untold wealth to the country. They would check soil erosion and conserve the water.
- 4) The measures necessary to control the movement of water and conserve the supplies of it can also serve other purposes of value to the life of a country side. We hear much about programmes of rail and road construction, but for too little about the development of internal waterways in India. Then again the harnessing of water supplies usually makes possible the development of hydro-electric power. The availability of electric power would make a tremendous difference to the life of the countryside and enable rural economy to be im-

proved in various directions.

- A) a) Why is water the basis of all life ?
b) What is the source of water ?
c) How can we conserve and keep water ?
d) What is the great national problem ?

OR

What is the urgent need of India ?

- e) What makes possible the development of hydro-electric power ?

5 x 2 = 10

B. Find words in the passage having meanings similar to phrase / words given below :

a) Vastly (Para 1)

b) Clear (Para 2)

2

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

1) How you can best improve your English depends on where you live and particularly on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you hear English spoken everyday and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole, an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language, poured over you at once. Ideally, a step by step course should accompany or lead upto this experience. It will also help a great deal if you can easily get some English books in which you are interested.

2) To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination 'set books' or the text books you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books in English, as you can, not as a duty but for pleasure. Do not choose the most difficult books, with the idea of listing and learning as many new words as possible; choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard. You should not have to be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and checks real learning. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to get interested in extra reading and thereby improves your English. You should enjoy the feeling which extensive reading gives of having some command of the language. As you read you will become more and more familiar with words and sentence patterns, you already know, understanding them better and better as you meet them in more and more contexts, some of which may differ only slightly from others.

3) Some people say that they cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe that the spoken language and the written language are quite different things. This is not so. There is a great deal in common between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the written form, we are learning to a considerable extent those of the spoken forms too.

a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary. 5

- b) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following :
- i) puzzling (para 1)
 - ii) Kills (para 2)
 - iii) great (para 3)
- 3

Section - B

3. Describe an incident which you can not forget in about 80 - 100 words.
OR
A quiz contest was recently held in your school. You were a member of the team of your school. Your team won the team trophy. You have been asked to prepare a report about the event in about 80-100 words. 4
4. Write an article for a newspaper on the growing evil of drug addiction among the youth. Write your article in about 100-150 words.
OR
The World Environment Day is to be celebrated in your school. Prepare a speech on this topic in about 100-150 words. 8
5. You are Akansha / Sumit from Shimla. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper against rash - driving causing a number of deaths especially of youngsters.
OR
You are Nandita / Naveen. You have seen an advertisement for the post of an English Teacher in a Public School in Shimla. Write a letter in response to the advertisement applying for the post. Give your detailed biodata also. 8

Section - C

6. Do as directed :
- a) _____ mother is a very good cook. (Determiner)
 - b) It (rain) since morning (Correct form of the verb).
 - c) Work hard. You are sure to succeed. (Join into a compound sentence).
 - d) You _____ to obey your parents. (Suitable modal) 4
7. The following sentences has not been edited. There is one mistake in each sentence. Underline each error and write your correction:
- a) He is prepared of anything _____
 - b) He killed two birds by one shot _____
 - c) The earth move round the sun _____
 - d) My friends meet the principal yesterday _____ 4
8. Re-order the words in the following sentences to form meaningful sentences :
- a) alone / bad / in / a / company / Better / than.
 - b) achieving / succeeded / aim / in / He / his. 2

Section - D

9. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :
Upward to heaven, whence, vaguely formed, altogether
Changed and yet the same.

I descend to lave the droughts, atomies,
dust layers the globe.

And all that in them without me were seeds only,
latent, unborn.

- i) Name the poem who speaks these lines ?
- ii) Where is the rain formed ? What change does it undergo in the sky ?
- iii) Where does it descend ? What does it do there ?
- iv) What will happen to the seeds without rain ?

OR

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

- i) What does the poet wonder about in these lines ?
- ii) Where did the poet's childhood go, according to him ?
- iii) What is the forgotten place ?
- iv) What does the poet want to convey through these lines ? 1 x 4 = 4

10. Answer the following questions in about 30 words each : (any 2)

- a) What is the poet's feeling towards childhood ?
- b) How is the father's helplessness brought out in the poem ?
- c) What does "this circumstance" refer to ? 2 x 3 = 6

11. Answer any five questions (upto 30 words each) :

- a) How are the earth's principal biological systems being depleted ?
- b) Why the title 'Silk Road' has been opted for the lesson ?
- c) What do you understand by the terms 'outsider art' and 'art brut' or 'raw art' ?
- d) Why King Tut's body has been subjected to repeated scrutiny ?
- e) Describe the mental condition of voyagers on 4th and 5th January ?
- f) Mention three ways in which the author's grand mother spent her days after he grew up ?

3 x 5 = 15

12. Answer any one of the following questions : (about 100 - 125 words)

The author's grandmother was a religious person. What are the different ways in which we come to know this.

OR

“The landscape is an inner one, a spiritual and conceptual space,” Describe. 10

13. Answer any one of the following questions : (upto 100 words)

Did the boys return the horse because they were conscience - stricken or because they were afraid ?

OR

What do you understand by Eienstein’s nature from his conversation with his history teacher, his mathematics teacher and the head teacher ? 7

14. Answer any two short answer questions : (upto 30 words each)

a) How did the writer come to know about Shahid’s approaching death ?

b) Describe Dr. Andrew’s efforts to revive the child.

c) “The address” is a story of human predicament that follows war. Comment.

4+4=8

fglunh ¼, fPNd½

I e; % rhu ?k. Vs

i wkkzd%00

ukV %& I Hkh izu vfuok; l gñ vkš I Hkh izuka ds vrd vlr ea I keus fn, x, gñ

i.01- fuEufyf[kr x | kã k dks /; kui wkd i <+ dj uhps fn, x, izuka ds mUkj nhft, %&
 Hkkouk dk I d kj cM\$ gh I ðnu'khy , oa I pkey I =ka I s cuk&çuk gqk gkrk gñ usg]
 iæ] n; k] d: .kk] HkfDr vkfn bl txx ds vyH; &vueksy txexkrs jRu gñ I Ecu/kka dh
 cfu; kna blgha ij jph tkrh gñ I Ecu/kka dh I ðnu'khyrk ge I cdk ckU/ks j [krh gñ
 viuka ds xk<\$ iæ I s Nw/us , oa nij tkus dk eu gh ugha djrk gñ feyu dh igydu , oa
 foNkg dk vl he nn] ?kuHkur Hkkoukvka dk I gt ifj.kke gñ vius vkš ijk, ds chp
 dh njih dñ ugha cl] Hkkoukvka dh U; wuf/kdrk gñ iæ dh izcyrk I s Qkl ys feVrs gñ
 ijUrq iæ dh deh I s njih c<rh gñ Hkkoukvka dh I ?kurk vlrj ea rlr inku djrh gñ
 ekuoh; pruk ds fodkl ea ; gh eq; Hkfiedk fuoZu djrh gñ Hkko I s nørk iz lUu gkrs
 gñ Hkxoku Hkh Hkkouk dks gh i l Un djrs gñ Hkkouk dk vk; ke cMk 0; ki d , oa foLrr
 gñ ekuo I s ijekRek rd Qsyk Hkkouk dk tky vR; Ur vkd'kd gñ bl I s ijk ikuk ugha
 cfYd bl h ea cguk] ijekRe pruk rd igqok gh bl dk emy mÍs ; gkuuk pkfg,] ijUrq
 I Ecu/kka ea my>k eu vius I hfer ifjdj ea gh I UrqV jguk pkgrk gñ

- 1- Hkkouk dk I d kj D; k gñ
- 2- bl txx ds vyH; vkš vueksy jRu dks&dks I s gñ
- 3- ekuoh; prukvka ds fodkl dh eq; Hkfiedk D; k gñ
- 4- Hkkouk dk eq; mÍs ; D; k gñ
- 5- mi ; ðr x | kã k dk mfpr 'kh'kd nhft, A ¼×5=10½

i.02- fuEufyf[kr i | kã k dks /; kui wkd i <+ dj uhps fn, x, izuka ds mUkj nhft, %&

iYyo&iYyo ea uoy : f/kj]
 i=ka ea eka y jã f[kyk
 vk; k uhyh&ihyh ykS I s
 i q i ka ds fpf=r nhi tykA
 v/kj ka dh ykyh ea pq ds
 dkey xqyk ds xky yxk
 vk; k i a [kqM+ ka dks dky&
 i hys /kCka I s I gt I tkA

- 1- dfo izdr ea fdl ds vkus dh ckr dj jgk gñ
- 2- xqyk dh ykyh fdl dks ytk jgh gñ
- 3- i a [kqM+ ka ij ifjorU dk D; k i Hkko gñ
- 4- i | kã k ea fdl dk fp= vdr gñ
- 5- mi ; ðr i | kã k dk mfpr 'kh'kd nhft, A ¼×5=10½

i.03- I pjk I s D; k vfHki k; gñ bl ds rRoka ij izdk'k Mkfy, A
 vFkok

ukVd vkš fQYe dh iVdFkk ea D; k vlrj gkrk gñ Li"V dhft, A ½½

i.04- i=dkfjrk D; k gš vks ml ds iæ[k i zdkja dk o. kũ dhft, A
 vFkok
 dk; bũk l s D; k vfhki k; % gš vi us fo | ky; ea gq i jLdkj forj.k l ekjkg dk dk; b̄r
 rš kj dhft, A 1/5½

i.05- fdl h ,d fo"k; ij yxHkx 150 'kCnka ea l kjxfHk̄r fucl/k fyf[k, %&
 1/d½ i; kbj.k ,oa i nwk.k
 1/4[k½ vk/kfud f'k{k iz.kkyh xqk ,oa nks'k
 1/x½ l ekt ea c<rh u'ks dh i zofũk
 1/2k½ fgekpy ds i; Mu LFky
 1/3½ fo | kFkhz vks jktuhfr
 1/p½ orũku ; q ea l pũk&iks| kfxdh dk egRoA 1/5½

i.06- uxj ikfydk v/; {k dks vi us egYys dh fcxM̄rh l Qkb&0; OkLFkk ij /; ku vkdf"kr djrs
 gq ,d f'kdk; rh&i= fyf[k, A
 vFkok
 ; kx dh egũkk ij i zdk'k Mkyrs gq vi us fe= dks ,d i= fyf[k, A 1/5½

i.07- fuEufyf[kr i | ka k dh l i z æ 0; k[; k dhft, %&
 l kjl fu gh l ka l ehj x; ks v:] vkj q gh l c uhj x; ks <fjA
 rst x; ks xq yS vi ukj v: Hk̄ie xbz ru dh ruqk dfjAA
 'no* ft; S fefycgh dh vkl fd] vkl gw i kl vdkl jg; ks Hkfj
 tk fnu rS e[k Qfj gjS gfl] gfj fg; ks tfy; ks gfj t w gfjAA
 vFkok
 ck/k yxs D; k rps ; g eke ds cakũ l thys
 i Fk dh ck/kk cus frrfy; ka ds ij jaxhys
 fo'o dj ØUnu Hkyk nsx e/kj dh e/kj xdkxq
 D; k M̄ck nxs rps ; g Qny ds ny vks &xhys
 r w u viuh Nkg dks vi us fy, dkjk cukũA
 tkx r w dks nj tkũA 1/5½

i.08- fdlgh rhu izũka ds mũkj nhft, %&
 1/d½ ^vjs bu nkgu jkg u i kbz l s dchj dk D; k vk'k; gš vks os fdl jkg dh
 ckr dj jgs gũ
 1/4[k½ ^i nekdj ds dk0; ea vuq kl dh ; kstuk vuBh cu i Mh gũ mDr dFku dks i Fke
 in ds vk/kkj ij Lki "V dhft, A
 1/x½ l U/; k ds l e; i zdf̄r ea D; k&D; k i fjonũ gkrs gũ dfork ds vk/kkj ij fyf[k, A
 1/2k½ ex/k ds ek/; e l s ^gLr{ki* dfork fdl 0; oLFkk dh vks b'kkjk dj jgh gũ
(3+3+3=9)

i.09- fuEufyf[kr i fDr; ka dk dk0; l k̄n; l Li "V dhft, %&
 gk̄a rks ' ; ke&jæ ea pj kbz fpr p̄kj k p̄kj h
 ckj r rka ckj; ks i S fupkj r cuS ughAA

vFkok
 rV ij cxvks&l h o)k, j
 fo/kok, j ti /; ku ea exu]
 eFkj /kkjk ea cgrk
 ftudk vn';] xhr varj&jknu!

1/6 1/2

i.010- fdl h , d dfo dk l kfgfR; d&ijfp; nhft, %&

1/d 1/2 l jnkl 1/4 [k 1/2 egknsh oekZ 1/4 x 1/2 l pnek i k&Ms /kfeYA

1/5 1/2

i.011- fuEufyf[kr x | k&k dh l i z a 0; k [; k dhft, %&

tgka vU/kdkj gS ogha izdk'k gA vU/kdkj ea izdk'k dh fdj.k gS tS s izdk'k ea vU/kdkj
 dh fdpr dkfyek gA izdk'k Hkh gA izdk'k ckgj ugha gS ml s varj ea [kkstkaA varj ea
 c>h ml T; kfr dks txkvkA ea rpe l cdk ml T; kfr dks txkus ds fy, vkgoku djrk
 gA ea rfgkjs Hkhrj ogh 'kk'or T; kfr dks txkuk pgrk gA gekjs 'l k/kuk efnj ea vkdj
 ml T; kfr dks vi us Hkhrj txkvkA

vFkok

tk ykx vi us dks ns'k fgrSh yxrs gk& og vi us l q k dks gke djds vi us /ku vkSj eku
 dk cfynku djds dej dl ds mBkA ns[kk&ns[kh Fkk& fnu ea l c gks tk, xkA vi uh
 [kj kfc; ka ds eyy dkj . kka dks [kkstkaA dkbZ /keZ dh vkM+ ea dkbZ ns'k dh pky dh vkM+ ea
 dkbZ l q k dh vkM+ ea fNi s gA mu pky ka dks ogk&ogk l s i dM&i dM+ dj ykvkA mudks
 ck/k&ck/k dj dSn djksA ge bl l s c<dj D; k dga fd tS s rfgkjs ?kj es dkbZ iq "k
 0; fHkpkj djus vkoS rks ftl Øks'k l s ml dks i dM&dj ekjksx vkSj tgka rd rfgkjs ea 'kDr
 gksxh ml dk l R; kuk'k djksA ml h rjg bl l e; tk&tk ckra rfgkjs mlufr i Fk ea dkjvk
 gk& mudh tM+ [kkndj Qad nksA

1/5 1/2

i.012- fdUgha rhu iz uka ds mUkj nhft, %&

1/d 1/2 ^cPps gkfen us c&gkfen dk i kVZ [ksyk FkkA cf<+ k vehuk ckfydk vehuk cu
 xbZA bl dFku ea ^c&gkfen* vkSj ^ckfydk vehuk* l s ys[kd dk D; k vk'k; gS
 Li "V dhft, A

1/4 [k 1/2 T; kfrck Qyys us fdl izdkj dh ekufi drk ij izgkj fd; k vkSj D; ka

1/4 x 1/2 mu yM&ka us dS s fl) fd; k fd tkudh fl QZ ekj ugha Hkkj rekrk gS dgkuh ds
 vk/kkj ij ml dk pfj=&fp=.k dhft, A

1/4 ?k 1/2 ^x&k n; k ; k l gkuHkfr ugh& vf/kdkj pgrk Fkk* & fl) dhft, A

(3+3+3=9)

i.013- fdl h , d fucl/kdkj dk l kfgfR; d ijfp; nhft, %&

1/d 1/2 i z e pln 1/4 [k 1/2 Hkkj rSnq gfj' plnA

1/6 1/2

i.014- fdUgha nks iz uka ds mUkj nhft, %&

1/d 1/2 ^v&Ms [kkuk] pandkark l rfr* i <uk vkfn fdUgha l UnHkk& ea xyr ugha gS fQj Hkh
 ukVd ds ik= blga fNi dj djrs gA D; ka vki mudh txg gksrks rks D; k djrs

¼[k½ ys[kd us vi us i k p fe=ka ds tks 'kCn fp= i Lr r fd, gš mul s muds vvx&vyx
0; fDrRo dh >yd feyrh gš fQj Hkh os ?kfu" B fe= gš dš š

¼x½ 'kjr- dh jpukvka ea muds thou dh vud ?kVuk, a vkš i k= l tho gks mBs gš
i k B ds vk/kkj ij foopuk dhft, A 4 \$ 4 = 8

i 015- ¼d½ ^ijk; k ?kj rks yxrk gh gš HkkHkh**&viuh HkkHkh&Hkkbz ds dejs ea ' ; ke dks
ijk, i u dk vgl kl D; ka gkrk gš

vFkok

^vkokjk el hgk* & i k B ds vk/kkj ij crkb, fd ml l e; ds vkš oržeku l e; ds
i <u&i <kus ds rkš & rjhdka ea D; k vUj vkš l ekurk, a gš vki i <u&i <kus ds
dkš & l s rkš & rjhdka ds i {k es gš vkš D; ka ¼4½

¼[k½ çpkj & çl kj ds i j kus rjhdka vkš oržeku rjhdka ea D; k OdZ vk; k gš & gš š dh
dgkuh viuh tokuh & i k B ds vk/kkj ij crk, A

vFkok

ukuk ds ?kj fdu&fdu ckrka dk fu"ks/k Fkk\ 'kjr- dks mu fuf" k/k dk; ka dks djuk
D; ka fi z Fkk\ ¼3½

HISTORY

Time : 3 hrs

Marks 100

General Instructions

I kekll; funŕk %

Note :

1. 2 vād okys ç'u dk mùkj 30 'kċnka ea fnft , A
Give answer to 2 marks questions upto 30 words.
 2. 3 vād okys ç'u dk mùkj 40 'kċnka ea fnft , A
Give answers to 3 marks questions upto 40 words.
 3. 4 vād okys ç'u dk mùkj 80 'kċnka ea fnft , A
Give answers to 4 marks questions upto 80 words.
 4. 5 vād okys ç'u dk mùkj 100 'kċnka ea fnft , A
Give answers to 5 marks questions upto 100 words.
 5. 6 vād okys ç'u dk mùkj 120 'kċnka ea fnft , A
Give answers to 6 marks questions upto 120 words.
 6. ekufp=ka dks mùkj i fLrdk ds I kFk /kkxs I s cka/kkA
Maps should be securely tied in answer book.
-
- 1) ^gkæks' 'kċn I s vki D; k I e>rs gŕ \ ^gkæks' dh rhu çtkfr; kċ crk; A
What do you understand by word Homo? Give three genus of Homo. 2
 - 2) viektĹ vkċ I æg.k I s vki D; k I e>rs gks \
What do you understand by terms Scavenging and Gathering. 2
 - 3) vkx dh [kkst us vkfnekuo ds thou dks dŕ s çHkkfor fd; k \
What were effects of Invention of fire on Early man. 2
 - 4) eŕ ki ks/kfe; k dk vk/kfud uke D; k gŕ \ ; g fdu nks ufn; ka ds e/; fLFkr gŕ \ 2
What is Modern name of Mesopotamia? In between which two rivers it is situated.
 - 5) mj uxj dh dkbz rhu fo'kŕkrk, j fyf[k, A
Write three characteristics of UR. 2
 - 6) fxYxfe'k ds egkdkŕ; dh jpuk dc dh xbz FkA bl s fdruh i fêdkvka i j fy[kk x; k Fk \
When Epic of Gilgamesh was written. On how many tablets it was written. 2
 - 7) jkæu I kekT; fdu rhu egk}hi ka ea Qŕyk gŕk Fk \
Write the names of three continents where Roman Empire was founded. 2
 - 8) bLyke /keZ ds I ŕFki d dks Fks \ mudh nks f'k{kk; a crk; A

- Who was founder of Islam. Write two teachings of HIM. 2
- 9) Write Merits of Canals & Railways as means of transportation. 2
- 10) Which new Agriculture produces were Exported to world from South America. 2
2 x 10 = 20
- 11) Write merits of discovery of wheel. 3
- 12) Write merits of Feudalism. 3
- 13) Compare Aztec of Mesopotamia cultures. 3
- 14) What do you understand by Meiji Restoration. 3
- 15) Who were Mangols? Why trade was important to them. 3
- 16) What do you understand by Medieval period. Write it's main characteristics. 3
- 17) What was Reformation. Write two causes of Reformation. 3
- 18) Who discovered Australia? Why relations between Europeans & Australian natives got strained? 3
- 19) Write brief note on life of Mao-tse-Tung. 3
- 20) Compare the lives of Serf in France & slave in Rome. 3
- 21) Write two causes of Reformation. 3

- Write the importance of development in writing. 3
3 x 11 = 33
- 22) gkntk tu l eŋ ds fo'k; ea vki D; k tkurs gka \
 Describe 'HADZA Group' in detail. 4
- 23) ; jksi o , f'k; k ij /keʔ ɔ ka dɔk D; k ʧHkko i Mk \
 What were effects of Holywars on Europe & Asia 4
- 24) jkœu l H; rk ds i ru ds pkj dkj .k crkvkA
 Write four causes of downfall of Roman civilization. 4
- 25) Hkkskfyd [kkstka ds D; k dkj .k Fks \
 What were the causes of Geographical discoveries. 4
4 x 4 = 16
- 26) ek; k ykxka dh vfr egRoi wkl mi yfɔ/; k; D; k Fkh \
 What were distinguished achievements of Mayans. 5
- 27) vks| kfxd Økfr l s vki D; k l e>rs gka \ os nks dkj .k fy[kks ftul s bāyM ea gh
 i gy&i gy vks| kfxd Økfr 'kq gɔz \
 Describe Industrial Revolution? Write two causes which led to Industrial Revolution
 first of all in England. 5
- 28) vkfnekuo ds Hkstu ɔlr djus dh fof/k; ka dk o. kɔ djA
 Describe ways of Gathering food by Early man. 5
5 x 3 = 15
- 29) l kekT; okn l s vki D; k l e>rs gks \ mu ; jksi h; ns'kka ds uke fy[kks ftulgkA
 l kekT; okn dks c<kok fn; kA
 What do you understand by Emperialism ? Give the names of those European Countries
 that encouraged Emperialism. 6 x 1 = 6
- 30) ; jksi ds ekufp= ij ; kst ukc) f'kd kj ds ɔek.k fdu LFkkuka ij feyɔ fɔflgr djA
 On the outline map of Europe, mark those places from where evidences of planned
 hunting was found.
 ; k
 v'YhdK ds ekufp= ij og LFkku n'kkz, a tgka l s nkl ɔlr fd; s tkrs FkA
 On the outline map of Africa, mark those places from where slaves were obtained. 10

ECONOMICS

vFkZ kL=

Time : 3hrs.

M.M.100

General Instructions *W kekU; funZ kZ*

- 1- I Hkh iZu vfuok; l gA
All questions are Compulsory.
- 2- iZu ds I Hkh Hkkxka dk mUkj , d gh LFkku ij nA
Parts of one question should be attempted at one place.
- 3- iR; d iZu ds v d iZu ds I keus fn, x, gA
Marks of each question are given in front of it.

i01- i) cgwpu ds : i ea l kf[; dh dk D; k vFkZ gA
Write down the meaning of Statistics in plural sense.

ii) i kFkfed vkdMka fdI s dgrs gA
What is the Primary data.

iii) I pdkad I s D; k vfhki k; gA
What is an index number.

iv) vkdMka ds oxhdj .k I s D; k vfhki k; gA
What do you understand by ‘Classification of data’.

(1×4=4)

i02- i kFkfed rFk f}rh; d vkdMka ea D; k vUrj gA
What is the difference between the Primary and Secondary data.

(3)

i03- , d vPNh I kj .kh ds eq[; Hkkx dksu I s gkrs gA
Write down the main parts of a good table.

(3)

i04- fn, x, vkdMka I s , d or fp= cukb, A or 2000-2001 ea Hkkjr ea oLrq/ka ds I eng dk vk; kr i fr'kr%
Make a pie Diagram from the given data Percentage distribution of Imports of India by a few Commodity groups (2000-01)

Øekad	oLrq I eng	i fr'kr
¼1½	[kk] vkj I gk; d i nkFkZ	6.1
¼2½	bU/ku	17.6
¼3½	[kkn	2.3
¼4½	dkxt@fufeir ckMZ	1.1
	rFk U; wt fi UV	
¼5½	i wthxr oLrq i	16.6
¼6½	vU; Fkkd ena	35.9
¼7½	vU;	20.4

Commodity Groups		Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)
A	Food and allied Products	6.1
B	Fuel	17.6
C	Fertilizers	2.3
D	Paper/board manufactured and newsprint	1.1
E	Capital goods	16.6
F	Other bulk Items	35.9
G	Others	20.4
	Total	100.0

(3)

i05- Write down the Importance of statistics in Economics

(3)

i06- Calculate the arithmetic mean by direct method

x	f
1	5
2	15
3	25
4	35
5	10
6	5
7	3
8	2

(4)

i07- Calculate the quartiles Q_1 and Q_3 for the following frequency distribution.

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	23	64	115	51	30	17

Calculate the quartiles Q_1 and Q_3 for the following frequency distribution.

Class Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	23	64	115	51	30	17

(4)

i08- What do you mean by the Dispersion. Write down the various methods of Dispersion in detail.

(4)

i09- Calculate the mode from the given data

height (In feet)	No of Students
3.0 - 3.5	12
3.5 - 4.0	37
4.0 - 4.5	79
4.5 - 5.0	152
5.0 - 5.5	65
5.5 - 6.0	7

OR

Q10- Calculate the mean deviation from the mean

Calculate the mean deviation from the mean

Classes	Frequency
20-40	3
40-80	6
80-100	20
100-120	12
120-140	9

(4)

Q10- The Values of X and Y are given as

The Values of X and Y are given as

X	25	45	35	40	15	19	35	42
Y	55	60	30	35	40	42	36	48

Calculate the rank Correlation between X and Y

Calculate the rank Correlation between X and Y

(6)

Q11- What Precaution should be taken while Preparing Index number. Write in detail.

(6)

(OR)

Q11- Write down short notes :

(a) What is the difference between the causes and sampling method.

(b) What do you mean by the standard deviation write down the merits and demerits.

Write down short notes :

(a) What is the difference between the causes and sampling method.

(b) What do you mean by the standard deviation write down the merits and demerits. (3×2=6)

Q12- Construct a consumer price index from given data.

Construct a consumer price index from given data.

en Item	Hkkj % ea Weight in%	vk/kj vof/k Base Period Price (Rs.)	orëku vof/k Current Period Price(B)	
Food [kk] ¼/kgkj ½	35	150	145	
Fuel b7ku	10	25	23	
Cloth di Ms	20	75	65	
Rent fdjk; k	15	30	30	
Misc. l fëfJr	20	40	45	(6)

PART-B

- i 013- ¼i½ i kFkfed {ks= l s D; k vfHki k; gA
What is meant by Primary Sector.
- ¼ii½ vkfFkzd fu; kstu l s D; k vfHki k; gA
What do you mean by Economic Planning ?
- ¼iii½ /kkj .kh; fodkl l s D; k vfHki k; gA
What do you mean by Sustainable development.
- ¼iv½ xjhch l s D; k vfHki k; gA
What do you mean by poverty ? 1 x 4 = 4
- i 014- xjhch js[kk l s D; k vfHki k; gA Hkkjr ea xjhch ds fdllgha i kap dkj .kka dk o. klu dj kA
What do you mean by poverty line? Explain the five causes of poverty in India. (3)
- i 015- t fof dfr l s D; k vfHki k; gA ykHk vkj gkfu; ka dk o. klu dj kA
What is organic Farming ? What are the advantages and disadvantages of organic farming. (3)
- i 016- Åtkl l s D; k vfHki k; gA Åtkl ds ijEijkxr vkj xj&ijEijkxr l krka dk o. klu dj kA
What is meant by energy. Write down the conventional and non-conventional resources of energy. (3)
- i 017- ikfdLrkuh vFkD; OLFkk ds ckjs ea, d l f{klr fVli .kh fy[kkA
Write a short note on economic condition of Pakistan (3)
- i 018- LorU=rk ds l e; Hkkj rh; vFkD; oLFkk dh D; k fLFkfr Fkh\
Discuss the state of Indian economy on the eve of Independence. (4)
- i 019. 1991 dh ubz vkj kfxd uhfr dh fo'ks'krk, a fy[kkA
Write down the features of 1991 new Industrial policy (4)

- i.020- ubZ vkfFkZd uhfr ds eq; ?kVdk dk o.kU dj kA
 Discribe the main components of the new economic policy.
 (OR)
 Hkkj r ds eq; fu; kA dk o.kU dj kA
 Describe the main exports of India. (4)
- i.021- f'k{kk ds {ks= ea Hkkj r vkj phu dh rgyuk dhft , A
 Make and educational wise comparison between India and China. (4)
- i.022- Hkkj r ea cjkst xkj h l eL; k ds D; k dkj .k gA bl s nij dj us ds mi ; qR l qko nhft , A
 What are the causes of Unemployment in India. Suggest suitable measures to solve the
 problem of unemployment. (6)
- i.023. vkfFkZd l qkkj ka l s D; k vfHki k; gS \ Hkkj r ea vkfFkZd l qkkj ka dh D; ka vko' ; drk i Mh \
 What is meant by economic reforms ? Explain the need for economic reforms in
 India. (6)
- i.024- LorU=rk ds ckn Hkkj r ea f'k{kk {ks= ea gq fodkl ij i dk'k Mkfy , A
 Explain educational development of India since independence.
 (OR)
 /kkj .kh; fodkl dk D; k egRo gS vkj bl s ds seki k tk l drk gA
 What is the significance of sustainable development. How is it measured ? (6)
- 15) eaXsy dks Fks \ eaXsyka ds fy; s 0; ki kj D; ka bruk egRo i wkZ Fkk \
 Who were Mangols? Why trade was important to them. 3
- i.02- i kFkfed rFkk f}rh; d vkdMka ea D; k vUrj gA
 What is the difference between the Primary and Secondary data. (3)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1 e; % rhu ?k.Vs

clg vad % 100

1 keklj; funk %

1 Hkh ç' u vfuok; Z gA

2 vad okys ç' uka dk mUkj 40 I s 60 'kCnka eđ

3 vad okys ç' uka dk mUkj 60 I s 75 'kCnka eđ

4 vad okys ç' uka dk mUkj 75 I s 100 'kCnka eđ

5 vad okys ç' uka dk mUkj 125 I s 150 'kCnka ea rFkk

6 vad okys ç' uka dk mUkj 200 I s 250 'kCnka ea nA

General Instructions:-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Answer to 2 marks question should be between 40-60 words.
- 3) Answer to 3 marks question should be between 60-75 words.
- 4) Answer to 4 marks question should be between 75-100 words.
- 5) Answer to 5 marks question should be between 125-150 words.
- 6) Answer to 6 marks question should be between 200-250 words.

1½ I fo/kku dk D; k vFkZ gS \

What is the meaning of Constitution?

2½ Hkkj rh; I fo/kku fdl ds }kj k cuk; k x; k rFkk dc ykxw fd; k x; k \

Who made the Indian Constitution and when it was implemented?

3½ 0; Ld erkf/kdkj I s vki dk D; k vfhkçk; gS \

What do you mean by Adult Franchise?

4½ eŃ; eU=h dh fu; fDr dŃ s dh tkrh gS \

How is the Chief Minister of a State appointed?

5½ ^jktuhfr* dk D; k vFkZ gS \

What is meant by 'Politics'.

6½ ekuokf/kdkj dk D; k vFkZ gS \

What do you mean by Human Rights?

7½ /keZ fuji sŃkrk dk vFkZ Li "V dhft , A

Discuss the meaning of Secularism.

8½ fo' o' kkfUr dŃ s I Etko gks I drh gS \

How global peace is possible? Explain.

- 9½ fodkl I s vki D; k I e>rs gā \
What do you mean by development?
- 10½ fodkl ds ekxl ea vkus okyh nks ck/kkvka dk o.kū djsA 2 x 10 = 20
Explain any two hindrances in the way of development.
- 11½ jkT; fo/kku I Hkk dh 'kfDr; ka dk o.kū djsA
Describe the powers of State Legislative Assembly.
- 12½ I okpp U; k; ky; ds çkj fEHkd {ks=kf/kdkj dk o.kū djsA
Explain the original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
- 13½ U; k; ikfydk dh LorU=rk I s vki dk D; k vfHkçk; gS \ D; k Hkkjr ea U; k; ikfydk LorU= gS \
What do you mean by Independence of Judiciary? Is judiciary independent in India?
- 14½ Hkkjrh; I fo/kku ea I dks/ku ds fy, I k/kj.k cgepr dh fo/kh fy[kkA
Describe the procedure of simple majority regarding amendment in the Indian Constitution.
- 15½ Hkkjrh; I fo/kku ea fn, x, vk/kkj Hkkwr fl) kUrka dk o.kū dhft, A
Describe the basic features of the Indian Constitution.
- 16½ jktuhfrd I ekurk dks I fuf'pr cukus ds fy, vko'; d 'krā fy[kkA
What are the conditions essential to achieve Political equality?
- 17½ I ekurk I s vki dk D; k vfHkçk; gS \
What do you mean by equality?
- 18½ I kekftd U; k; dks fdl çdkj çklr fd; k tk I drk gS \
How social justice can be achieved?
- 19½ jk"Vh; vkRefu.kz ds fl) kUr ds xqkka dk o.kū djsA 3 x 9 = 27
Explain the merits of the nation's theory of self determination.
- 20½ Hkkjrh; I fo/kku dh /kkj 14 I s 18 ea fn, x, ekfyd vf/kdkjka dk o.kū dhft, A
Describe the Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution under Articles 14 to 18.
- vFkok
- Hkkjrh; I fo/kku ea fn, x, fdUgha pkj ekfyd drD; ka dk o.kū dhft, A
Describe any four Fundamental Duties given in the Indian Constitutional.

- 21½ puiko vk; ksx ds dk; kã dk o.kũ dhft, A
Describe the functions of Election Commission.
- 22½ D; k Hkkj rh; I fo/kku I ækkRed gS \ 0; k[; k dhft, A
Is Indian Constitution Federal? Explain.
- 23½ jktuhfrd fl)klr dk v/; ; u fdl çdkj mi; ksxh gS \ 4 x 4 = 16
What is the importance of Political Theory.
- 24½ ç/kkuell=h dh fu; qDr dS s gsrh gS \ 'kDr; kã rFkk fLFkfr dh 0; k[; k djA
How is the Prime Minister appointed? Describe his powers and position.
- 25½ ykãd I Hkk dh jpuk rFkk dk; kã dk o.kũ dhft, A
Describe the composition and functions of Lok Sabha.
vFkok
ykãd I Hkk rFkk jkT; I Hkk ea I Ecu/kka dh 0; k[; k djA
Describe the relation between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 26½ iapk; rh jkt ç.kkyh ds eq[; nksk dksu&dksu I s gã \
What are the main defects of the Panchayati Raj System?
- 27½ Lorl=rk dh I g{kk ds fy, dksu&dksu I s j{kk dopka dh vko'; drk gsrh gS \
What are the various safeguards of Liberty.
- 28½ D; k Hkkjr , d /kel fujiçk jkT; gS \ 0; k[; k dhft, A 5 x 5 = 25
Is India a Secular state? Explain.
- 29½ jktuhfrd rFkk vkfFkd vf/kdkjka dh 0; k[; k dhft, A
Describe the Political and Economic rights.
vFkok
vf/kdkjka ds fofHku : i ka dk o.kũ djA
Describe the various forms of rights.
- 30½ ukxfjdrk dk D; k vFkZ gS \ ukxfjdrk dS s çklr dh tkrh gS rFkk I eklr dh tkrh gS \ 6 x 2 = 12
What is meant by citizenship? How the citizenship is acquired and lost?

GEOGRAPHY

Time : 3hrs.

M.M.70

All Questions are Compulsory

1 Hkh i 7 u vfuok; 7 gA

Q1. On the out line map of world locate the following :-

fn; s x; sfo' o dsekufp= i j fuEufyf[kr n'kkvka

(1) Kalahari Desert.

dkykgkj h e: LFky

(2) Andes Mountains

, .Mht i or Jalkyk

On the outline map of India locate the following :-

fn; s x; sHkkjr dsekufp= i j fuEufyf[kr n'kkvks

(1) One Black soil area.

dkyh feeh dk , d {ks=

1/2 1/2 MQyk dh i gkfm; k;

Dafla hills

1/3 1/2 yuh unh

Luni River

(2+3=5)

Q2. What are Rocks? Name their types? Describe four major characteristics of any two? (5)

pVvkusD; k gkrh gA muds i zdkj ka ds uke \ fdlgha nks i zdkj ka dh pkj eq; fo' krkvka dk o.ku djA

Q3. Divide India on the basis of Relief? Give a detailed account of any one division? (5)

/kj kry ds vk/kkj i j Hkkjr dks foHkkftr djA fdl h , d Hkkx ds ckjs esa foLrkj I so.ku djA

Q4. What is Precipitation? Briefly explain its forms and types? (5)

ofV D; k gA ofV ds : i vkj i zdkj ds ckjs esa foLrkj I so.ku djA \

Q5. Describe the Wagner's theory of continental drift? (4)

osuj dsegk}hi h; foLFkki u fl) kUr dk o.ku dhft , \

Q6. Describe the types of soils found in India? (4)

Hkkjr ea i kbz tkus okyh fefê; ka dk foLrkj I so.ku djA

Q7. Describe the flood prone areas of India and measures for safety from floods? (4)

Hkkjr ds ck<+ i o.k {ks=ka dk o.ku djA vkj ck<+ l scpus ds mi k; fy[kA

Q8. Describe the sources of Environmental pollution? (4)

i ; kbj .k ds i nr.k ds L=krka dk o.ku dhft , \

- Q9. Explain the horizontal distribution of Pressure belts on the Earth. (4)
 i Foh ij ok; rkc i sV; ka ds {kr t forj .k dk o.ku dja
- Q10. What is Geography? (3)
 Hkksy i sD; k vfiki k; g
- Q11. What light Earthquake waves throw on the structure of the Earth? (3)
 HkEi h; rjks i Foh dh vkrfjd cukoV ds ckjs eaD; k crkh g
- Q12. What are plateaus? Discuss their types on the basis of site. (3)
 i Bkj fdl s dgrs g fLFkr ds vk/kj ij bl ds i dkjka dk foj .k dja
- Q13. Name two Erosional and two depositional features of wind. (3)
 i ou ds nks vijnu tfur vkj nks fu{ki .k tfur LFkydfr; ka ds uke fy [ka
- Q14. Answer the following briefly (3)
 (a) Normal Lapse Rate (b) Green House Effect.
 fuEufyf [kr dk i f{kr foj .k nhft, A
 %d% i keu; al nj %k% dkp ?kj i HkoA
- Q15. Describe the factors controlling the temperature of a place? (3)
 fdl h LFku dk rkieku fdu dkjka ij fuHkj djrk g o.ku dja
- Q16. Describe the factors controlling salinity in oceans? (3)
 i ep h yo.krk dks i Hkfor djus okys dkjka dk o.ku dja
- Q17. Differentiate between Himalayan Rivers and Peninsular Rivers? (3)
 vlrj Li v dja fgeky; dh ufn; k vkj i k; }hi dh ufn; k \
- Q18. What is burst of Monsoons? (3)
 ekul u foLQW fdl s dgrs g
- Q19. Why forests in India have been degraded? (3)
 Hkjr eaouka dk akl D; ka gpk g

- 3) 0; fDr ds 0; ogkj o vuuko ea rf=dk ra= o vr% koh xafk; ka dh D; k Hkfedk g\$
0; k[; k dja \
- Describe the role of nervous system and endocrine system in behaviour and experience of a person ? 7,7
- 4) fodkl kRed voLFkk; a dksu I h g\$ çR; ad voLFkk dh eq[; fo'ks'krk; a D; k g\$A
- What are the various developmental stages? Give the main characteristics of each stage. 14
- 5) vo/kku dks ifjHkkf"kr dja rFkk p; fur vo/kku , oa I ?kir vo/kku dh 0; k[; k dja \
- Define attention and describe selective and sustained attention? 6, 8
- 6) vf/kxe dks ifjHkkf"kr dja vf/kxe 'kfy; ka ij çdk'k Mkyrs gq \$ vf/kxe dks çHkkfor
djus okys dkj dka dh 0; k[; k dja vf/kxe ds fl) kUrka dk ç; kx thou dh cgrjh ds
fy; s fdl çdkj fd; k tk I drk g\$ \
- Define learning. With emphasis on learning styles, explain the factors affecting learning. How the principles of learning can be applied to improve life? 3, 6, 5
- 7) foLefr dh çÑfr vkj dkj .kka dh 0; k[; k dja foLefr dks fdl çdkj de fd; k tk
I drk g\$ \
- Explain nature and causes of forgetting. How forgetting can be discouraged? 7, 7
- 8) fdUgha nks ij I f{klr fvli .kh dja %
¼d½ ij I LÑrhdj .k
¼k½ eLyks dh vko'; drkvka dk vuøe
¼x½ çk; kfxd fof/k
¼?k½ I eL; k I ek/kku

Write short notes on any two of the following :-

- Acculturation
- Maslow's hierarchy of needs
- Experimental Method
- Problem solving.

7, 7

SOCIOLOGY

Time Allotted : 3 HOURS

M.M. 100

ukv

Note :-

1. I Hkh ç' u vfuok; l gñ
All the questions are compulsory.
 2. çR; d ç' u ds vad ml ds l keus n' kkz; s x; s gñ
Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
 3. ijh{kkFkhz tgka rd l mko gks vius 'kCnka ea mUkj nñ
Candidates are to answer in their own words as far as possible.
 4. 1 vad ds ç' u dk mUkj 10 'kCnka ea nñ
Answer to 1 mark question be given in 10 words.
 5. 2 vad ds ç' u dk mUkj 25 'kCnka ea nñ
Answer to 2 marks question be given in 25 words.
 6. 3 vad ds ç' u dk mUkj 40 'kCnka ea nñ
Answer to 3 marks question be given in 40 words.
 7. 4 vad ds ç' u dk mUkj 60 'kCnka ea nñ
Answer to 4 marks question be given in 60 words.
 8. 5 vad ds ç' u dk mUkj 80 'kCnka ea nñ
Answer to 5 marks question be given in 80 words.
-
- 1) I ekt D; k gS \
What is society? 1
 - 2) I ekt'kkL= dk tud fdl s ekuk tkrk gS \
Who is called the father of sociology? 1
 - 3) I ekt'kkL= dk v/; ; u D; ka vko' ; d gS \
Why the study of sociology is necessary? 2
 - 4) I ello; kRed I Eçnk; ds çet[k fopkj dka ds uke crk; ã
Write the main thinkers of Synthetic School. 2
 - 5) I ekt'kkL= vkj vFkz kkL= ea rhu vUrj fyf[k, A
Write three differences between Sociology and Economics. 3

- 6) çkFkfed I ew D; k gS \
What is Primary Group? 2
- 7) vftir ifjLFkfr ds dkbz nks vk/kkj crkb; A
Mention two basis of achieved status. 2
- 8) I kekftd LÜkjhdj.k dh rhu fo'ks'krk, a fyf[k, A
Write three advantages of social stratification. 3
- 9) I kekftd fu; U=.k ds rhu egRo fyf[k, A
Write three importance of Social control. 3
- 10) ifjokj dh çed[k fo'ks'krkvka dks fyf[k, A
Write main characteristics of family. 5
- 11) vuykæ fookg ds ifj.kke crykb; A
Explain the results of Hypergamy. 2
- 12) vks'pkfjd f'k{k D; k gS \
What is Formal Education? 2
- 13) I ekthdj.k ds çed[k vfHkdj.kka ds uke crkb; A
Name the main agencies of Socialization. 2
- 14) 0; fDrRo fuekZk ea I ðÑfr ds ; ksnku dks crkb; A
Explain the role of culture is Personality formation. 2
- 15) I ðÑfr ds çed[k çdk; k; ; k fo'ks'krkvka dk o.ku dj; A
Explain the main functions or characteristics of culture. 4
- 16) I kekftd I oZk.k I s D; k vfHkçk; gS \
What do you mean by social survey? 2
- 17) fujh{k.k dh dkbz rhu çed[k fo'ks'krk, a fyf[k, A
Write three main characteristics of observation. 3
- 18) I k{kRdkj çfof/k D; k gS \ bl dh fo'ks'krkvka dk mYys[k dhft, A
What is interview technique? Explain its characteristics. 5
- 19) I kekftd I j'puk ds çed[k rRoka ds uke crkb, A
Name the main elements of social structure. 2
- 20) e/; e oxl fdl s dgrs gS \
Which is called middle class? 2
- 21) I kekftd Lrjhdj.k dh nks fo'ks'krk, a crkb; A
Write two characteristics of social stratification. 2

- 22) I ʔkʰkʰ I s vki D; k I e>rs gʰ \
What do you understand by conflict? 2
- 23) çfrLi /kkz vkʃ I ʔkʰkʰ ea nks vUrj crkb; A
Write two differences between competition & conflict. 2
- 24) I kekftd ifjorʒ I s vki D; k I e>rs gʰ \ I kekftd ifjorʒ ea eq; : i I s dks & 2
I s dkjd mUkjnk; h gks rs gʰ \ I ʔki ea çR; d dkjd ij çdkʰk Mkfy, A
What do you understand by social change? What factors are mainly responsible for social change? Throw light in brief on every factor. 5
- 25) I Ükk ds rhu çedk dk; k dk o.kU dhft, A
Explain three important functions of Authority. 3
- 26) xkə I s vki D; k I e>rs gʰ \
What do you understand by village? 2
- 27) i ; kbj .k I s vki D; k I e>rs gʰ \
What do you understand by Environment? 2
- 28) ʰxykcy okfeʰ D; k gʰ \ xykcy okfeʰ ds ifj .kke fyf[k, A
What is global warming? Write the effects of global warming. 3
- 29) ʰi ; kbj .kh; çnʰk .k* ij , d fucU/k fyf[k, A
Write an essay on Environmental Pollution. 5
- 30) nq[khē }kjk I ekt ea Je foHkttu dh vo/kkj .kk dks I i"V dhft, A
Explain the concept of division of labour in Society by Emile Durkheim. 4
- 31) vknʰkʰ ç#i I s vki D; k I e>rs gʰ \
What do you understand by Ideal Trait ? 2
- 32) dfjʰekbz I Ükk vkʃ ijEijkxr I Ükk ea vUrj I i"V dhft, A
Explain the difference between charismatic Authority & Traditional authority. 4
- 33) ukʃdjʰkkgh D; k gʰ \ ukʃdjʰkkgh dh çedk foʰksʰkrkvka ij çdkʰk Mkya
What is Bureaucracy? Explain the features of Bureaucracy. 4
- 34) ʰkfj ; s ds tkfr vkʃ jktuhfr ds fopkjka dk o.kU dja
Explain Ghurye's Caste and Politics. 4
- 35) , e- , u-Jhfuokl dh nʰV ea Hkkjrh; xkə ij , d fVli .kh dhft, A
Write a note on Indian village in the view of M.N. Shrinivas. 4
- 36) ijEijk I s vki D; k I e>rs gʰ \
What do you understand by Tradition. 2

संस्कृत

समय होरात्रयम्

पूर्णांकः शतम्

- परीक्षा निर्देशा : 1) अस्मिन् प्रश्न पत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति ।
2) सर्वे प्रश्नाः अनिवार्याः सन्ति ।

खण्ड – 'क' (अपठित अवबोधनम्)

प्र० 1

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत –

गीता सर्वशास्त्रमयी विद्यते । भगवता वेदव्यासेन सर्वेषां पूर्ववर्तिनां धर्मग्रन्थानां आलोडनम् कृत्वा गीता प्रणीता आसीत् । अतः एव सर्वेषां धर्मग्रन्थानां उदात्ताः सिद्धान्ताः अस्याम् एकत्रोपलभ्यन्ते । अतः एव कथ्यते— गीता सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः । अस्मिन् गीता शास्त्रे मानव मात्रस्य अधिकारः अस्ति । वर्णस्य, जात्याः, सम्प्रदायस्य अत्र विचारो न अस्ति । एतस्मिन् ग्रन्थे कर्मयोगस्य, ज्ञानयोगस्य, भक्तियोगस्य च त्रिवेणी वहति । गीता निराशानां मनसि आशासंचारं करोति । एषाः पलायनवादं निरस्य उद्योगं आश्रयितुं मानवं वारं-वारं प्रेरयति । अग्रलिखितां पंक्तिं प्रत्येकं भारतीयः जानाति— 'कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ।

1. एकपदेन उत्तरत –
 - 1) सर्वशास्त्रमयी का अस्ति ?
 - 2) गीता निराशानां मनसि किं करोति ?
2. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –
 - भगवता वेदव्यासेन गीता कथं प्रणीता आसीत् ?
3. 'एषा' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्य कृते प्रयुक्तम् ?
4. 'निराशानां मनसि' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम् ?
5. दूरीकृत्य इति पदस्य पर्याय पदं किम् ?
6. अनाधिकारः इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदं प्रयुक्तम् ?
7. 'प्रेरयति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्ता कः ?
8. अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य समुचितं शीर्षकं लिखत ।

खण्डः – 'ख' (रचनात्मकं कार्यम्)

प्र० 2

1. रामायणस्य वैशिष्ट्यम् अधिकृत्य निर्दिष्ट शब्दसाहायेन मित्रं प्रति पत्रं लिखत । 5 संकेतपदानि – (शुभेच्छुः, नमस्ते, पत्रात्, उपजीव्यम्, पावनाः आदिकाव्यम् अरण्यकाण्डम्, अरचयन्)

अथवा

- 2) मेघदूतम् अधिकृत्य पितुः पुत्रं प्रति निर्दिष्ट शब्दसाहायेन पत्रं लिखत— संकेतपदानि – (वत्स, सुष्ठु, शैली चित्रणम्, पीडा, प्रवाह, भव्यम्, विभक्तः, प्रतीक्षामहे)

प्र0 3	महाकवि कालिदास्योपरि अनुच्छेदं लिखत । वा महाकवि वाल्मीकेरुपरि अनुच्छेदं लिखत ।	5
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खण्डः – 'ग' (अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्)

प्र0 4 क)	निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार वर्णों के उच्चारण स्थान लिखें । ख, ए, व, श, प, र	2
ख)	निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन शब्दों की सन्धि या सन्धिच्छेद करें । नयनम्, अन्वयः, पुनरपि, इहैव, मनोरथः ।	3
ग)	निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित विभक्ति लगाकर रिक्तस्थानों की पूर्ति करो । 1) ----- भवन्तु सुखिनः । (सर्व शब्द) 2) सीता ----- सह वनं गता । (पति शब्द) 3) यादृशं बीजं ----- फलम् । (तादृश् शब्द) 4) सः ----- वर्षाणि अत्र एव वत्स्यति । (नवन् शब्द) 5) गोचर भूमौ ----- चरन्ति । (गो शब्द)	5
घ)	निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित क्रिया / धातु लगाकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें । 1) छात्राः कक्षायाम् वृथा न ----- । (हस् + लोट) 5 2) त्वम् कुत्र गन्तुम् ----- । (इष् + लट्) 3) मोहनः परीक्षाम् प्रथमं स्थानं ----- । (लभ् + लङ्.) 4) वयम् ग्रीष्म अवकाशे शिमला नगरं ----- । (गम् + लृट्) 5) विद्यार्थिनः विद्यालयात् बहिः न ----- । (गम् + विधिलिङ्.)	5
प्र0 5 क)	निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार के प्रकृति प्रत्यय विभाग करें । जातः, पक्षिणः, दृष्ट्वा, गायिका, त्यक्तुम्, पलायमानः ।	4
ख)	निम्नलिखित में केवल तीन उचित अव्ययों को चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें । 3 1) जलं प्रकृत्या ----- वहति । 2) ----- सूर्यः अस्तं उपैति । 3) अद्य सोमवासरः अस्ति ----- रविवासरः आसीत् । (नूनम्, सांयम्, ह्यः, मिथ्या, नीचैः)	3
ग)	निम्नलिखित में केवल चार वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके लिखें । 4 1) देवं नमः । 2) ग्रामस्य उभयतः वृक्षाः सन्ति । 3) मोहनः कर्णात् वधिरः अस्ति । 4) पुत्रः पितरम् स्मरति । 5) कालिदासः कविभिः श्रेष्ठः ।	4

घ) निम्नलिखित में से केवल चार समस्तपदों का विग्रह करें।
प्रियविहीनाः, अकालः, चन्द्रमुखः, शिष्यपुत्रः, यथाकालम्।

4

खण्ड: – 'घ' (पठित-अवबोधनम्)

प्र0 6

अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारित प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत –

अथ कदाचित् सत्त्वानां भाग्यवैकल्यात् प्रमादाच्च सम्यग् देवो न ववर्ष। वृष्टेः अभावे तत् सरः कदम्बकुसुमगौरवेन नवसलिलेन यथापूर्वम् न परिपूर्णम् जातम्। क्रमेण च उपगते निदाघकालेऽहिमकरकिरणैः अभितप्त्या धरण्या, ज्वालानुगतेनैव मारुतेन, पिपाशावशादिव प्रत्यहम् आपीयमानम् तत् सरः लघुपल्लवमिवाभवत्।

1) एकपदेन उत्तरत –

कस्य अभावे तत् सरः परिपूर्णम् न जातम्?

2) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत–

देवः सम्यग् कथं न ववर्ष ?

3) 'अभितप्त्या धरण्या' अत्र विशेषण पदं किम् ?

4) 'आपः' इति पदस्य किं पर्यायपदं प्रयुक्तम् ?

5) 'लघुपल्लवमिवाभवत्' इति पदे क्रिया पदं किम् ?

5

प्र0 7.

अधोलिखितं पद्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारित प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत ।

हंसो यथाराजतपञ्जरस्थः, सिंहो यथा मन्दरकन्दरस्थः।

वीरो यथा गर्वितकुञ्जरस्थः, चन्द्रोऽपि बभ्राज तथाऽम्बरस्थः।।

1. एकपदेन उत्तरत ।

गर्वित वीरः कुत्र शोभते ?

2. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –

चन्द्रः कथं कथमिव शोभते ?

3. 'हंसो राजपञ्जरस्थः' अत्र विशेष्यपदं किम् ?

4. 'चन्द्रः' इति पदस्य पर्याय पदं किम् ?

5. 'बभ्राज तथाऽम्बरस्थः' इति पदे कर्ता कः ?

5

प्र0 8

अधोलिखित नाट्यांशं पठित्वा तदाधारित प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि लिखत।

भवानीदत्तः (सक्रोधम्)

मूर्ख ! तस्य गृहमपि नातिदीर्घम्। अस्वच्छवीथिकायां स्थितम्। तस्य पिताऽपि शाकफलविक्रेता न तव तात इव शिक्षितः। एवम्भूतेऽपि किमर्थम् तत्राऽगमस्त्वम्?

1 एकपदेन उत्तरत –

कस्य गृहम् नाति दीर्घम् ?

2 पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत –

सोमधरस्य पितुः स्थितिः कीदृशी ?

3 'गृहमपि नातिदीर्घम्' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणं पदं किम् ?

4 'ह्रस्वम्' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं किम् प्रयुक्तम् ?

- 5 'एवम्भूतेऽपि किमर्थं तत्राऽगमस्त्वम्' अस्मिन् वाक्ये कः कम् कथयति ? 5
- प्र09 अधोलिखितान् प्रश्नानाश्रित्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत :-
 1 शरद् ऋतौ जलम् प्रसन्नं भवति ।
 2 बोधिसत्त्वः मीनकुलाय चिन्तामकरोत् ।
 3 रोहसेनः चारुदत्तस्य पुत्रः आसीत् ।
 4 स्निग्धं भोजनं इन्द्रियाणि दृढीकरोति ।
 5 हरिशचन्द्रः श्रवणौ गान्धिनः हृदये नित्यसन्निहितौ आस्ताम् । 5
- प्र0 10 अधोलिखित श्लोकस्य रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिमाध्यमेन अन्वयं लिखत :-
 उद्भावयस्व वीर्यं वा तां वा गच्छ ध्रुवां गतिम् ।
 धर्मं पुत्राग्रतः कृत्वा किं निमित्तं हि जीवसि ।। 5
 अन्वय - पुत्र ! ----- अग्रतः ----- वीर्यम् वा -----, तां ध्रुवां गति वा ----- ।
 किं ----- हि जीवसि?
- प्र0 11 हिन्दीभाषायां भावार्थं स्पष्टीकुरुत -
 1 पुष्करपत्रपतित जलबिन्दुसदृशैः क्रीडसि त्वं पुरुषभागधेयैः ।
 2 लोकान्तरगतस्येव किं तस्य जीवितेन वा । 5
- प्र0 12 संस्कृतेन उत्तरत -
 1 प्रकीर्णाम्बुधरं नभः कथं विभाति ?
 2 विदुरायाः पुत्रः केन पराजितः अभवत् ?
 3 चरकसंहितायाः रचयिता कः ?
 4 राजनीति श्मशानेषु किं न ज्ञायते ?
 5 कस्य विलम्बेन आगमने रत्ना चिन्तिता ? 5
- खण्डः - 'घ'
 भाग - आ (संस्कृत साहित्यस्येतिहासः)
- प्र0 13 पंचरात्र के रचयिता भास का संक्षिप्त परिचय लिखिए । 5
 अथवा
 महाभारत के रचयिता वेदव्यास का संक्षिप्त परिचय लिखिए ।
- प्र0 14 ऋग्वेद का संक्षिप्त परिचय दीजिए । 5
 अथवा
 कालिदास द्वारा रचित अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् का संक्षिप्त परिचय दीजिए ।
- प्र0 15 किन्हीं दो नाटकीय शब्दावली की परिभाषा लिखिए ।
 आत्मगतम्, नेपथ्य, नान्दी । 5

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
(Hindi & English Versions)

समय : 3 घण्टे
Time Allowed: 3hrs

कुल अंक : 100
M.M. 100

- नोट :- 1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. उत्तर संक्षिप्त एवं स्पष्ट होने चाहिए।
3. 2 अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 20 से 50 शब्दों में
3 अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 से 100 शब्दों में
4 अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 से 150 शब्दों में
5 अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 150 से 200 शब्दों में
6 अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 200 से 300 शब्दों में
8 अंकों वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर 300 से 400 शब्दों में दीजिए
4. प्रश्न नं० 1 के 10 भाग हैं। प्रत्येक भाग के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक भाग के 4 विकल्प हैं जिनमें एक सही है। सही का चयन कीजिए।

- Note :- (i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Answer should be brief and to the point.
(iii) Answer to question of 2 marks in 20 to 50 words, of 3 marks in 50 to 100 words, 4 marks in 100 to 150 words, 5 marks in 150 to 200 words, 6 marks in 200 to 300 words and 8 marks in 300 to 400 words.
(iv) Question No. 1 has 10 parts. Each part carries 2 marks. Each part has four alternatives and one of them is correct. Select the correct answer.

- प्र०1. (i) लोक प्रशासन के अध्ययन विषय के रूप में किसे लोक प्रशासन का जन्म-दाता कहते हैं ?
(1) एल.डी. व्हाइट (2) जे. गुडनो (3) वुडरो विलसन (4) लूथर गुलिक
Who among the following is regarded as the father of discipline of Public Administration?
(1) L. D. White (2) J. Goodnow
(3) Woodro Wilson (4) Luther Gullic
- (ii) नौकरशाही की धारणा का विकास किसने किया ?
(1) मैक्स वेबर (2) एल.डी. व्हाइट (3) साइमन (4) मार्क्स
The concept of bureaucracy was developed by _____.
(1) Max Webber (2) L.D. White (3) Simon (4) Marx
- (iii) निम्न में से कौन सा कार्य मुख्य कार्यपालिका का नहीं है ?
(1) समन्वय (2) निरीक्षण (3) जांच-पड़ताल (4) व्यवस्थापन
Which of the following is not a function of Chief Executive ?
(1) Co-ordination (2) Supervision (3) Investigation (4) Legislation

- (iv) निम्न में कौन सा संगठन का तत्व नहीं है ?
 (1) उद्देश्य (2) नियोजन (3) व्यक्ति (4) प्रक्रिया
 Which of the following is not an element of organisation ?
 (1) Purpose (2) Planning (3) Person (4) Process
- (v) निम्न में कौन सा तत्व है जिसके आधार पर सत्ता का केन्द्रीयकरण तथा विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं किया जा सकता है ?
 (1) उत्तरदायित्व का तत्व (2) प्रशासकीय तत्व (3) न्यायिक तत्व (4) कार्यात्मक तत्व
 Which of the following is not a factor responsible for centralisation and decentralisation ?
 (1) Factor of responsibility (2) Administrative factor
 (3) Judicial factor (4) Functional factor
- (vi) "निष्पक्षता के आधार पर चुने जाना, प्रशासकीय दृष्टि से योग्य होना, राजनैतिक तौर पर निष्पक्ष होना तथा राष्ट्र के प्रति सेवा की भावना रखना असैनिक सेवाओं की मुख्य विशेषता है।" यह शब्द किसने कहे ?
 (1) एल.डी. व्हाइट (2) ग्लैडन (3) फाईनर (4) वैबर
 "The requirements of the civil service are that it shall be impartially selected and administratively competent, politically neutral and imbued with the spirit of service to the community."
 (1) L.D. White (2) Gladen (3) Finer (4) Webber
- (vii) अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के सम्बन्ध में नई भर्ती प्रणालीवर्ष में लागू की गई।
 (1) 1978 (2) 1979 (3) 1993 (4) 1995
 New system of recruitment to All India Services came into force in the year _____.
 (1) 1978 (2) 1979 (3) 1993 (4) 1995
- (viii) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपने कर्तव्य पालन करने के परिणाम स्वरूप सजा की प्रक्रिया को कहते हैं।
 (1) मूल्यांकन (2) अनुशासकीय कार्यवाही (3) मूल्य निर्धारण (4) दण्ड
 The process of rewarding punishment to government employees for lapse of duty is _____.
 (1) Evaluation (2) Disciplinary action (3) Appraisal (4) Penalties
- (ix) "आत्मबल एक स्वस्थ रोजगार व्यवस्था का सूचक है और सकुशल संगठन के निर्माण का साधन है।" किसने कहा ?
 (1) मैडल (2) एल.डी. व्हाइट (3) लीटन (4) मैसलो
 "Morale is both an index of a sound employment situation and a positive means of building up an efficient organisation." Who said ?
 (1) Mendal (2) L.D. White (3) Lieghton (4) Maslow

(x) निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विधि प्रधान कार्यालय द्वारा क्षेत्रीय इकाईयों पर नियन्त्रण के लिये अपनाई जाती है।

- (1) बजट (2) कार्यवाहियों का पुर्नवलोकन
(3) रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने की शक्ति (4) उपरोक्त सभी।

Which of the following are the means to exercise control over field agencies by the headquarters ?

- (1) Budget (2) Review of Action
(3) Power to get report (4) All the above (20)

प्र02. लोक प्रशासन से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसकी प्रकृति व क्षेत्र का वर्णन करो।
Discuss the meaning of Public Administration. Discuss its nature and scope. 6

प्र03. किसी एक की समानताओं व भिन्नताओं का वर्णन करो।
1. लोक प्रशासन तथा राजनीति शास्त्र 2. लोक प्रशासन तथा अर्थ शास्त्र
Write the similarities and differences of one of the following :
(i) Public Administration and Political Science
(ii) Public Administration and Economics 4

प्र04. "प्रशासन सदैव नीति का दास होता है चाहे उसका क्षेत्र नीजि हो या सार्वजनिक।" व्याख्या कीजिए।
"Whether the sphere of interest be Public or Private, administration is always the servant of Policy". Discuss. 2

प्र05. मुख्य कार्यपालिका से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसके कार्यों का वर्णन करो।
What is meant by Chief Executive ? Explain its functions. 4

प्र06. संगठन से क्या अभिप्राय है ? संगठन के विभिन्न आधारों का वर्णन करो।
What is organisation ? Discuss the basis of organisation. 5

प्र07. संगठन के क्षेत्र में पदसोपान के सिद्धान्त के लाभ व हानियों का वर्णन करो।
In an organisation define the principle of hierarchy and describe its merits and demerits.
या
मण्डल तथा ब्यूरो प्रणाली से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसके लाभ व हानियों का वर्णन करो।
What do you understand by Bureau and Board type of organisation. Also explain its merits and demerits. 5

प्र08. "पदाधिकारी को नये समाज का मूल स्रोत होना चाहिये और उसे हमेशा प्रत्येक स्तर पर उन्नति की ही बात करनी चाहिए।" वर्णन करो।
"Official must be the mainspring of new society, suggesting promoting and advising at every stage". Discuss. 3

प्र09. नौकरशाही के क्या दोष हैं ? इन्हें कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है ?
What are the evils of Bureaucracy. Suggest some defects of removal of bureaucracy. 4

- प्र010. योग्यता को पदोन्नति का आधार मानते हुए इसके गुण व दोषों का वर्णन करो।
What are the merits and demerits of seniority as the basis of promotion. 5
- प्र011. प्रशिक्षण से क्या अभिप्राय है ? भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण का वर्णन करो।
What is training ? How the personnel of IFS are trained ? 4
- प्र012. "पदोन्नति का अर्थ है अधिक उत्तरदायित्व, उच्च पद एवं प्रसंगवश यद्यपि मौलिक रूप में नहीं, उच्च वेतन क्रम से है।" वर्णन करो।
"Promotion means more responsibility, higher ranks and incidentally through not fundamentally higher salary". Explain it. 2
- प्र013. आचरण से क्या अभिप्राय है ? कर्मचारियों को ईमानदारी व राजनीति के सम्बन्ध में क्या नियम हैं। वर्णन करो।
Define conduct. Describe the rules of conduct regarding integrity - political neutrality of Public personnel.
Or या
अनुशासन से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसकी विधियां व इस सम्बन्ध में अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करो।
Define discipline. What type of disciplinary actions are taken against the public servants? Explain the procedure. 8
- प्र014. वेतन निर्धारण करते समय किन तत्वों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ?
What factors would be kept in view while deciding salary ? 4
- प्र015. सरकारी सेवाओं में आत्मबल का क्या महत्व है ? इसका निर्माण कैसे किया जा सकता है ? वर्णन करो।
What are the significance of morale in Public services. How can it be built up ? 6
- प्र016. पेंशन व भविष्य निधि में क्या अन्तर है ? वर्णन करो।
Write the differences between Pension and Provident fund. 3
- प्र017. प्रयवेक्षण से क्या अभिप्राय है ? प्रयवेक्षण के विभिन्न तरीकों का वर्णन करो।
What is supervision ? Write the different methods of supervision. 4
- प्र018. नेतृत्व से क्या अभिप्राय है ? नेतृत्व की किस्मों व कार्यों का वर्णन करो।
Define leadership. Explain the kinds and functions of leadership.
Or या
निर्णय लेने से क्या अभिप्राय है ? निर्णय की प्रक्रिया में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का वर्णन करो।
What do you mean by decision making ? What are the steps taken in the process of decision making ? 5
- प्र019. उन विधियों का वर्णन करो जिनके द्वारा प्रधान कार्यालय क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों पर नियन्त्रण करता है।
Describe the methods by which headquarter exercise its control over field forces. 3
- प्र020. लोक सम्पर्क से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसके कार्यों का वर्णन करो।
Define public relations. Explain the functions of Public relations. 3

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (THEORY)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

M.M. : 70

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

All questions are compulsory.

[k.M & v
Part - A

çâ1 'kkjhfjd f'k{kk dk vFkz vksj i fjHkk"kk fyf[k, A bl ds y{; vksj mîs'; ka dk Hkh o.kû dhft, A
Write about the meaning and definition of Physical Education. Also describe its aim and objectives.

vFkok (OR)

'kkjhfjd f'k{kk ds egRo rFkk vk/kfud /kkj.kk ds ckjs ea fyf[k, A
Write about the importance and modern concept of Physical Education. 7, 7

çâ2 i kpu ç.kkyh rFkk 'okl ç.kkyh ij 0; k; ke ds dk&2 I s fofHklu çHkko i Mf's gS \
What are the various effects of exercises on Digestive system and Respiratory System ?

vFkok (OR)

[ksy Hkkouk I s vki dk D; k rRi ; I gS \ çj.kk dk [ksyka ea D; k ; kx'nkU gS \
What do you mean by sportsmanship ? What is the role of motivation in Sports ?
6, 8

[k.M & c
Part - B

çâ3 futh [ksy fo'ks'k dh çed[k 'kcnkoyh rFkk bfrgkl dk o.kû dhft, A
Describe the main terminologies and history of your own choice game.

vFkok (OR)

futh [ksy fo'ks'k ds çed[k dkS ky rFkk jk"Vh; Lrj ij fn, tkus okys [ksy ij Ldkj ds ckjs ea fyf[k, A

Write down the basic fundamental skills of your own choiced game and also write about sports awards given on National Level. 6, 8

[k.M & I
Part - C

çå4 LokLF; f'k{kk ds y{; vkj mÍs; D; k gñ \ bl ds egRo dk Hkh o.kú dhft, A
What are the aims and objectives of Health Education ? Also describe its importance.

vFkok (OR)

LokLF; f'k{kk ea dk; j r l LFkkvka ds dk; ka dk o.kú dhft, A
Describe the functions of such institutions involved in health promotions. 5, 9

çå5 ekMki k D; k gñ \ bl ds dkj .k rFkk 'kj hj ds Hkj de dj us ds foHkUu l pko fyf[k, A
What is obesity ? Write its causes and various suggestions for body weight reduces.

vFkok (OR)

jçht+ rFkk /kudokv jks Qyus ds dkj .k] y{k.k] jkdfkke rFkk mi pkj ds ckjs ea
fyf[k, A

Write about the mode of transmission of the symptoms, prevention and treatment of Rabies and Tetanus. 4, 10

INFORMATICS PRACTICES (Theory)

Time : 3hrs.

M.M.70

ijh{kkFkZ ; FkkI lko vi us ' kCnka eagh mUkj nA

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as Practicable.

iR; d iZ u ds vrd ml ds l keus fn, x, gA

Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

ukV %& l Hkh iZ u vfuok; Z gA

All Questions are Compulsory.

Q1.

fuEufyf[kr dFku eal gh o xyr cukb, %&

State whether the following statements are true or false:

- (a) , d fucy ea 8 bits gkrs gA
A Nibble consists of 8 bits.
- (b) MS-Word , d System Software gA
MS-Word is a system Software.
- (c) MS-Dos dk eryc Microsoft Dynamic Operating System gkrk gA
MS-Dos Stands for Micro Soft Dynamic Operating System.
- (d) Footer gj i st ds uhpPrint gkrk gA
A Footer is Printed at the bottom of every page.
- (e) User, label control ea text dks cny l drk gA
The user can change text in a label Control.
- (f) RIM Statement ds }kj variables dks Declare fd; k tkrk gA
The RIM Statement declares the variables.
- (g) Visual Basic, event driven programming dk l efkU dj rh gA
Visual basic supports event driven programming
- (h) rkfydk l cf/kr bytes dk l æg gA
A table is a collection of related bytes.
- (I) SQL dk eryc Structured Query Language gkrk gA
SQL Stands for Structured Query Language.
- (J) Primary Key , d Candidate Key gA
A Primary Key is a Candidate Key

(1x10=10)

- Q2. (a) Computer block diagram cūkb, A
Design a block diagram of Computer. (3)
- (b) RAM vūkj ROM eā vūlj crkb, A
Differentiate between RAM and ROM. (3)
- (OR)
- Assembler, Interpreter vūkj Compiler dh 0; k[; k dhft, A
Explain Assembler, Interpreter and Compiler. (6)
- (OR)
- MS-Word l s vki D; k l e>rs gā bl dh fo' kārka, afyf[k, A
What do you understand by MS-Word ? Explain its Features. (6)
- Q3. (a) Compile time vūkj run time errors eā vūlj crkb, A
Differentiate between compile time and run time errors. (3)
- (b) Testing l s vki D; k l e>rs gā
What do you understand by testing? (4)
- (OR)
- (a) Flow Chart vūkj Decision table l s vki D; k l e>rs gā \
Explain:-
(1) Flow Chart
(2) Decision table. (3)
- (b) Program Documentation l s vki D; k l e>rs gā
What do you understand by Program Documentation. (4)
- Q4. (a) Visual Basic D; k gš \ bl dh fo' kārkvka dh 0; k[; k dhft, A
What is Visual Basic? Explain its features. (5)
- (b) Visual Basic }kj k l effkār Data Types dh 0; k[; k dhft, \
Explain the data types supported by Visual Basic. (5)
- (OR)
- Visual Basic ds fofhklū Controls dh 0; k[; k dhft, \
Explain different types of Controls supported by Visual Basic. (10)
- Q5. (a) Control Array l s vki D; k l e>rs gā
What do you understand by Control Array. (5)
- (b) 0; k[; k dhft, %&
(1) Pop-Up Menu
(2) Shortcut Menu
Explain :-
(1) Pop-up Menu
(2) Short Cut Menu. (5)
- (OR)

- (a) Dialog box | s vki D; k l e>rs gA mudk ç; ksx D; ka gkrk gA
What do you mean by Dialog Box? Why they are used? (5)
- (b) Access Key vkj Short Cut Key ea vlrj crkb, \ (5)
Differentiate between Access Key and Short Cut Key.
- Q6. (a) Normalization | s vki D; k l e>rs gA
3 NF dh 0; k[; k dhft, \ (4)
What do you understand by normalization? Explain 3NF.
- (b) Data Base Management System dh 0; k[; k dhft, A (4)
Explain Data Base Management System.
(OR)
- (a) Data Redundancy | sD; k eryc gA 0; k[; k dhft, A (3)
What do you mean by Data Redundancy? Explain.
- (b) 0; k[; k dhft, % Explain: (4)
(1) Primary Key (2) Foreign Key
(3) Alternate Key (4) Candidate Key
- Q7. (a) SQL eafokhku i dkj ds Constraints dh 0; k[; k dhft, A (5)
Explain different types of Constraints in SQL.
- (b) fuEufyf[kr dh 0; k[; k dhft, \ (5)
Explain the following.
(1) Where Clause (2) Having Clause
(3) Group By Clause
(OR)
- (a) Front end vkj Back end dh 0; k[; k dhft, A (5)
Explain Front end and Back end.
- (b) Data Definition language vkj Data Manipulation language ea vlrj crkb, A (5)
Differentiate between DDL and DML.
- Q8- fuEufyf[kr Functions dh 0; k[; k dhft, , [fdUgha i kp] (10)
Explain the following functions [any five]
- (1) CONCAT ()
(2) LTRIM ()
(3) MOD ()
(4) ROUND ()
(5) POWER ()
(6) TRUNC ()
(7) UPPER ()

PHYSICS (THEORY)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

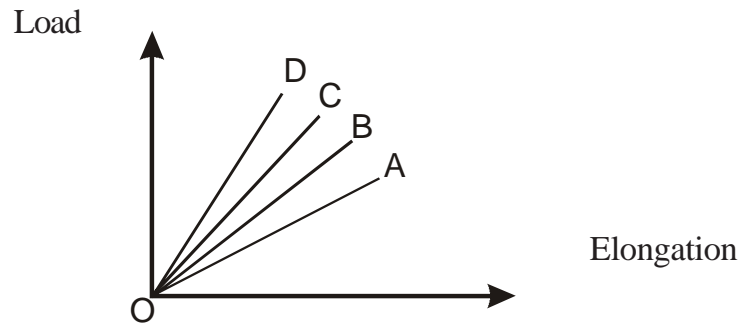
M.M. : 70

General Instructions

1. Write question paper series in the Circle at the top left side of title page of your answer sheet.
2. Indicate the same question No. on your answer sheet as appears in your question paper.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Internal choice is given in some questions.
5. Use log tables if necessary.
6. Answer should be brief and to the point.
7. Questions No. 1-7 are of MCQ (Multiple Choice questions) carrying 1 mark, question No. 8 to 16 are of short answer type carrying 2 marks, Question No. 17-26 are short answer type carrying 3 marks and question No.27-29 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.

- Q.1. Two given vectors are said to be parallel
- a) if their dot product is zero.
 - b) if their cross product is zero.
 - c) if their dot product is 90.
 - d) if their cross product is 90. 1
- Q.2. The net force acting on a body of mass 10 kg moving with uniform velocity of 2 ms^{-1} is
- | | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| a) 20N | b) 5 N | |
| c) 0 N | d) 2 N | 1 |
- Q.3. A light and a heavy body have equal momentum which one has greater K.E. ?
- a) The light body
 - b) Both have equal K.E.
 - c) The heavy body. 1
- Q.4. If I , α and τ are moment of Inertia, angular acceleration and torque respectively of a body rotating about any axis with angular velocity ω then
- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| a) $\tau = I\alpha$ | (b) $\tau = I\omega$ | |
| C) $I = \tau\omega$ | d) $a = \tau\omega$ | 1 |
- Q.5. Dimensional formula of pressure gradient is :
- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| a) $[M^{-1}L^{-2}T^{-2}]$ | b) $[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$ | |
| c) $[ML^{-3}T^{-2}]$ | d) $[ML^2T^{-2}]$ | 1 |

Q.6. The Load versus elongation graph for four wires of the same material is shown in fig.



The thinnest wire is represented by the line

- a) OC b) OD c) OA d) OB 1

Q.7. For a particle executing S.H.M. which of the following statements holds good.

- a) The potential energy of the particle remains constant.
 b) The Kinetic energy of the particle remains constant.
 c) The velocity is minimum at mean position.
 d) The restoring force is maximum at the extreme position. 1

Q.8. Discuss the velocity time graph when a body is moving with uniform velocity along a straight line.

or

Discuss the position time graph when a body is moving with uniformly accelerated motion along a straight line. 2

Q.9. Discuss the dot product of two given vectors in terms of their rectangular components. 2

Q.10. It is difficult to catch a cricket ball than to catch a tennis ball? 2

OR

Why a cricket player lowers his hands while catching a ball?

Q.11. How does a lubricant help in reducing friction? 2

Q.12. A body constrained to move along the z- axis of a Co-ordinate system is subject to a constant force $\vec{F} = (-\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 3\hat{k})$ newton. What is the work done by this force in moving the body over a distance of 4m. along the z-axis. 2

Q.13. How will you distinguish between a hard boiled egg and a raw egg by spinning each on a table top? 2

Q.14. Discuss the effect of altitude on acceleration due to gravity? 2

Q.15. Prove that steel is more elastic than rubber? 2

Q.16. Give the two equivalent statements of second law of thermo dynamics. 2

2 x 9 = 18

Q.17. Dimensionally derive an expression for the volume of liquid flowing per second 'v' through a pipe, which may depend upon the radius 'r' pressure gradient (P/l) and coefficient of viscosity 'η' of the liquid. 3

OR

Dimensionally derive an expression for the frequency 'n' of a vibrating string which may depend upon length 'l' of the string, Tension 'T' in the string and mass per unit length 'm' of the string. 3

Q.18. Show that during freely falling body the total mechanical energy always remains conserved. 3

Q.19. Obtain an expression for moment of Inertia of a uniform circular disc about a diameter of the disc. 3

Q.20. What do you understand by Gravitational field? The gravitational force between two bodies is 1 newton. If the distance between them is made twice, what will be the new force between them? (1,2)

OR

What is orbital velocity? If a person goes to a height equal to radius of earth from the surface, what would be his orbital velocity relative to that on the earth? (1,2)

Q.21. Establish a relationship between surface energy and surface tension? 3

Q.22. Define two principal specific heats of a gas. Which is greater and why? (1½, 1½)

Q.23. What is a heat engine? Obtain an expression for its efficiency. (1,2)

Q.24. A body oscillates with S.H.M. according to the equation $x = 6 \cos \left(3 t + - \right)$ metres.
What is
a) amplitude and
b) The velocity at $t = 2s$ 3

Q.25. What are transverse waves? Discuss the effect of temperature on the velocity of sound? (1,2)

Q.26. Briefly discuss the formation of standing waves in open organ pipes. 3
3 x 10 = 30

Q.27. Derive an expression for the equation of a parabola when a projectile is projected at an angle θ with the horizontal, also find its :

- a) Total time of flight.
- b) Maximum height attained by it.

(2,1½,1½)

OR

What is uniform circular motion? Establish a relationship between angular velocity and angular acceleration.

The blades of an aeroplane propeller are rotating at the rate of 600 revolutions per minute. Calculate its angular velocity. (1,2,2)

- Q.28. What do you understand by Banking of Roads? Why does water from a bucket not fall even when it is up side down while rotating in a vertical circle? A curved road of diameter 1800m is banked so that no friction is required at a speed of 30 ms^{-1} . What is the banking angle? (1,2,2)
- Q.29. Derive an expression for the pressure exerted by a gas by following the assumption of the kinetic theory of gases. 5

CHEMISTRY

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

General Instructions :-

1. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

Special instructions :-

1. You must write question paper series in the circle at top left side of title page of your answer sheet.
2. Do not leave blank pages in your answer book.
3. All the questions are compulsory. Internal choices have been given in some questions.
4. Question no. 1 to 7 are multiple choice type question (M.C.Q.). Choose one correct answer among four options.
5. Questions no. 8 to 10 are very short answer type questions carrying one mark each. Answer these in about one sentence or one word.
6. Questions No. 11 to 16 are short answer type question carrying 2 (two) marks each. Answer these in about 30 words each.
7. Questions no. 17 to 27 are short answer type questions carrying 3 (three) marks each. Answer these questions in about 40 words.
8. Questions no. 28 to 30 are long type questions of 5 (five) marks.
9. Use log tables if necessary. Calculator is not allowed.

- Q1. Which element is having the highest electro-affinity :
(a) O (b) Cl (c) F (d) N 1
- Q2. How many no. of π -covalent bonds are present in single molecule of ethyne.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 1
- Q3. The correct electronic configuration of chromium atom (Cr.) is : 1
(a) $[\text{Ar}]3d^54s^1$ (b) $[\text{Ar}]3d^4s^2$ (c) $[\text{Ar}]3d^64s^0$ (d) $[\text{Ar}]4d^54s^1$
- Q4. Which substance having the highest entropy.
(a) Water (b) Ice (c) Air (d) H_2 gas 1
- Q5. Conjugate acid of NH_2^-
(a) NH_2OH (b) NH_4^+ (c) NH^{2-} (d) NH_3 1
- Q6. Oxidation state of Fe in Fe_3O_4 is :
(a) +2 (b) +3 (c) $+\frac{8}{3}$ (d) $+\frac{2}{3}$ 1
- Q7. The least abundant isotope of hydrogen is :
(a) ${}^1_1\text{H}$ (b) ${}^2_1\text{D}$ (c) ${}^3_1\text{T}$ (d) both a and b 1

- Q8. Write the formula of Plaster of Paris. 1
- Q9. Define inert pair effect. 1
- Q10. Write the IUPAC - name of isopentane 1
- Q11. Write four differences between orbit and orbital. 2
- Q12. Draw the shape of the :
 (a) π^*2p_x molecular orbital (b) $\sigma 2p_z$ molecular orbital. 2
- Q13. Explain the following :-
 (a) Why bond angle in water is lesser than that of ammonia molecule ?
 (b) Explain why BeH_2 molecule has a zero dipole moment although, the Be-H bonds are polar. $1 \times 2 = 2$
- Q14. Derive the ideal gas equation. 2
- Q15. Calculate the density of ammonia (NH_3) at 30°C and 5 bar pressure. 2
- Q16. Write the construction and working of Normal Hydrogen electrode (N.H.E.) 2
 OR
 Write the construction and working of electro-chemical cell.
- Q17. (a) Define the Law of Multiple Proportion. 1
 (b) Calculate the no. of atoms of each kind present in 10.6 gm. Na_2CO_3 . 2
- Q18. (a) Define the following :-
 (i) Hund's Rule (ii) Bohr Bury's Rule 2
 (b) List the value of all quantum No. for an electron present in 4f orbital. 1
- Q19. (a) Why the size of cation always smaller than its parent atom. 2
 (b) Arrange the following ions in the order of decreasing their size :-
 Mg^{2+} , Al^{3+} , O^{2-} 1
- Q20. (a) Write the four uses of hydrogen peroxide. 2
 (b) Why do we store sodium metal in kerosene oil and not in water ? 1
- Q21. Write the biological importance of Sodium and Potassium. 3
 OR
 Write the Solvay process for the manufacture of Sodium Carbonate. (Na_2CO_3).
- Q22. Explain the structure of diborane. 3
- Q23. Explain the following :-
 (a) Why CCl_4 can not be hydrolysed while SiCl_4 can be easily hydrolysed.
 (b) Why is graphite good conductor of electricity but diamond is not although both are made up of carbon element.
 (c) Why is CO_2 gas but SiO_2 solid. $3 \times 1 = 3$

- Q24. What is homologous series ? Write its important characteristics. Explain it by taking suitable example. 3
- Q25. Write the IUPAC - name of the following :-
- (a) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH} = \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$
- (b) $\text{CH}_3 - \underset{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5}{\text{CH}} - \text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} - \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$
- (c) $\text{CH}_2 = \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}} - \text{CH} - \underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}} \equiv \text{CH}$ 3
- Q26. Write a note on the following :-
- (a) Decarboxylation Reaction
- (b) Wurtz Reaction
- (c) Ozonolysis 3
- Q27. What is green house effect ? What are its effects ? 3
- Q28. (a) Drive relationship between ΔH and ΔE . 3
- (b) Propane has structure $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$. Calculate the enthalpy changes (ΔH°) for reaction :-
 $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) \longrightarrow 3\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
 Bond energy of various bonds are :-
 C - C (347 KJ/mol), C - H (414 KJ/mole)
 O = O (498 KJ/mol) C = O (741 KJ/mole)
 O - H (464 KJ/mol) 2
- Q29. (a) Write the application of equilibrium constant. 2
- (b) The pH of a tomato juice is 4.4. Calculate $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ and $[\text{OH}^-]$. 2
- (c) Write a note on common ion effect. 1
- OR
- (a) Calculate the solubility of PbCl_2 if its solubility product is 1.0×10^{-6} at 298 K. 2
- (b) Write a note on hydrolysis of salt. 2
- (c) Write Lewis concept of acid and base. 1
- Q30. (a) What happens when :-
- (i) Propene is treated with HBr.
- (ii) Benzene is treated with methyl chloride in the presence of anh. AlCl_3 .
- (iii) Chloroform is treated with silver powder and heat. $3 \times 1 = 3$
- (b) Prove that phenolic gr ($-\text{OH}$) is ortho and para directing gr. 2

BIOLOGY (THEORY)

Time : 3 hrs

M.M. 70

- 1) Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- 2) Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.
- 3) You must write question paper series in the circle at top left side of title page of your answer book.

Special Instruction:

- 1) While answering your questions you must indicate on your answer book the same question No. as appears in your paper.
- 2) Do not leave blank page / pages in your answer book.
- 3) All the questions are compulsory and are divided into four sections. An internal choice has been made in 3 questions of two marks, 2 questions of three marks and 2 questions of five marks. Attempt only one of the choice in such questions.
- 4) Question Nos. 1-5 are of one mark each. There are total 7 multiple choice questions. 5 out of 7 are in section A and remaining 2 are in section D.
- 5) Questions 6-15 are of two marks each. Answer them in 20-30 words.
- 6) Questions 16-25 are of three marks each. Answer them in 30-60 words.
- 7) Questions 26-28 are of five marks each. Answer them in 80-120 words.

Section - A

- 1) Who gave five kingdom system of classification.
a) Carolus Linnaeus b) Robert Brown
c) R.H. Whittaker d) C. Golgi 1

- 2) Which of the following tissue in plants is responsible for conduction of water.
a) Epithelial Tissue b) Phloem
c) Xylem d) None of these. 1

- 3) Which of the following are organelle is called as protein factory of the cell.
a) Ribosome b) Mitochondria
c) Chloroplast d) Nucleus 1

- 4) Sweet Potato is a modification of
a) Stem b) Root
c) Leaf d) None of these. 1

- 5) Which of the following is the vestigeal organ in human alimentary canal.
a) Liver b) Vermiform Appendix
c) Rectum d) Large intestine 1

Section - B

- 6) What is meant by double circulation? Give its significance.
OR
Give diagrammatic representation of Nephron. 2
- 7) Define the following terms.
a) Mycorrhiza b) Parasite c) Lichen d) Karyogamy 2
- 8) Write down the main functions of mitochondria.
OR
Write down the functions of Nucleus. 2
- 9) Differentiate between open and closed vascular bundle. 2
- 10) Why transpiration is considered as necessary evil?
OR
Differentiate between Transpiration and Guttation? 2
- 11) a) Differentiate between Endocrine and Exocrine glands.
b) What do you understand by Heteroxine gland. 1+1=2
- 12) Write brief note on biological nitrogen fixation. 2
- 13) Define Enzyme. How the enzyme enhance the rate of biochemical reaction ? 2
- 14) Define the following terms:
i) Tetradidynamous
ii) Actinomorphic flower
iii) Gamopetlous flower
iv) Polyadelphous condition ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$)
- 15) Write down the general characters of phylum Annelida. 2

Section - C

- 16) a) Write down the criteria to assign scientific name to an organism.
b) Which cell organellae is called as Sucidal bag of the cell. (2+1=3)
- 17) Draw well labelled Transverse Section (T.S.) of Dicot root. 3
- 18) Describe along with diagram prophase -I of meiosis I. 3
- 19) Differentiate between cyclic and non-cyclic Photophosphorylation.
OR

- Why C₄ plants are considered more efficient in photosynthesis. 3
- 20) Explain the following terms.
 a) Residual volume.
 b) Total lung capacity
 c) Tidal volume. 1+1+1=3
- 21) Why the Abicissic acid is known as stress hormone? 3
- 22) Bile doesn't have any Enzyme. How it helps in the digestion.
 OR
 Explain the mechanism of muscle contraction. 3
- 23) Differentiate between RNA and DNA. 3
- 24) Explain the process of conduction of nerve impulse along the nerve fiber. 3
- 25) What do you understand by photoperiodism? Explain Short day Plant, Long day plant and Day neutral plants. 3

Section - D

- 26) a) Explain the fluid mosaic model of cell membrane.
 b) Write down the functions of Carbohydrates.
 OR
 a) What do you understand by Enzyme inhibition. Explain various types of Enzyme inhibition.
 b) Differentiate between Eukaryotic cell and Prokaryotic cell. (3+2=5)
- 27) a) Give the schematic diagram of Glycolysis. 3
 b) Name the Excretory organ of
 i) Cockroach ii) Earthworm
 iii) Human beings iv) Flat worm (1/2+1/2+1/2+1/2 = 2)
- 28.) a) Draw the internal structure of Human Heart.
 OR
 Draw the structure of Human eye. 3
 b) RQ for Carbohydrate is
 i) 0.5 ii) 1.0 iii) 1.5 iv) 0.75 1
 c) Longest bone in the human body is
 a) Tibia b) Fibula c) Humerus d) Femur 1

MATHEMATICS

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks
:100

Chapter

UNIT-1

1. Sets and functions $1+1+4=6$
2. Relations and functions $1+3+4=8$ (4(c))
3. Trigonometric functions $1+1+3+4+6=15$ (6(c))

UNIT-II

1. Principle of Mathematical Induction $4 = 4$
2. Complex Numbers and Quadratic equation $1+3+4 = 8$ (3(c))
3. Linear Inequalities $4 = 4$ (4(c))
4. Permutations & Combinations $1+4=4$
5. Binomial Theorem $6 = 6$ (6 (c))
6. Sequence and Series $4+6=10$

UNIT-III

1. Straight Lines $4 = 4$
2. Conic Sections $1+4=5$ (4(c))
3. Introduction to three dimensional Geometry $4 = 4$

UNIT-IV

1. Limits and Derivatives $1+1+4=6$

UNIT-V

1. Mathematical Reasoning $3=3$

UNIT-VI

1. Statistics $6=6$
2. Probability $6 = 6$ (6(c))

MATHEMATICS

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :100

Q.No.	Marks	Total
1 - 10	1	10
11-14	3	12
15-26	4	48
27-31	6	<u>30</u>
		<u>100</u>

Choice :

Q.No. 13,16, 20, 24, 27, 28, 31

Marks 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 6, 6 = 33

MATHEMATICS

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :100

Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

Special Instructions :-

1. You must write question paper series in the circle at top left side of title page of your answer book.
2. While answering your questions you must indicate on your answer book the same questions number as appears in your question paper.
3. Do not leave blank page / pages in your answer book.
4. Question Nos. 1 to 10 multiple choice questions are of 1 mark each. Questions 11 to 14 are of 3 marks each. Question Nos. 15 to 26 are of 4 marks each. Question Nos. 27 to 31 are of 6 marks each.
5. All questions are compulsory.
6. Internal choices have been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
7. Use of calculator is not permitted, however, you ask for Logarithmic tables, if required from the Superintendent of examination.
8. Try to answer the questions in serial order as far as possible.

Q1. The set of $A = \{ x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 = 16 \text{ and } 2x = 6 \}$ equals
(a) \varnothing (b) $\{14, 3, 4\}$ (c) $\{3\}$ (d) $\{4\}$ 1

Q2. The set of intelligent student in a class is :
(a) a null set (b) a singleton set
(iii) a finite set (iv) not a well defined collection. 1

Q3. let $f = \{(1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 4)\}$
 $g = \{(4, 7), (5, 8), (6, 9)\}$ 1
the gof is
(a) $\{(4, 7), (5, 8), (6, 9), (1, 5), (2, 6), (3, 4)\}$
(b) $\{ \quad \}$
(c) $\{(1, 8), (2, 9), (3, 7)\}$
(d) None of these

- Q4. If $\sin \theta = -\frac{1}{2}$ and $\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, then θ lies in
 (a) Ist quadrant (b) IInd quadrant
 (iii) IIIrd quadrant (iv) IVth quadrant 1
- Q5. The maximum value of $\sin\theta \cos\theta$ is
 (a) 1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 1
- Q6. The value of ${}^{15}C_{11} \div {}^{15}C_{10}$ is equal to
 (a) $\frac{15}{11}$ (b) $\frac{15}{10}$
 (c) $\frac{5}{11}$ (d) $\frac{5}{10}$ 1
- Q7. The eccentricity of Parabola $y^2 = -8x$ is :
 (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) -1 (d) 1 1
- Q8. Lt. $[\sin x]$ is :
 $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) None of these 1
- Q9. Lt. $\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}$ is :
 $\theta \rightarrow 0$
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) None of these 1
- Q10. Complex conjugate of i is :
 (a) i (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) 1 1
- Q11. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{3, 4\}$ and $C = \{4, 5, 6\}$
 Find (i) $A \times (B \cap C)$
 (ii) $(A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ 3
- Q12. Convert 6 radians into degree measure. 3
- Q13. Express the following in the form $a+ib$
 $\frac{5 + \sqrt{2}i}{1 - \sqrt{2}i}$
- OR
- Convert the complex number in the polar form
 $\sqrt{3} + i$ 3

- Q14. Write the contra positive of the statement :
- (i) If a number is divisible by 9, then it is divisible by 3.
 - (ii) If you are born in India, then you are citizen of India.
 - (iii) If a triangle is equilateral, it is isosceles. 3
- Q15. Let $U = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$, $A = \{2, 3\}$ and $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$
Find A' , B' , $A' \cap B'$ and $A \cup B$ 4
- Q16. Let $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = 2x + 1$ be two real functions. Find
 $(f + g)(x)$, $(f - g)(x)$, $(fg)(x)$, $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)$ 4
- Or
- Find the domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 8x + 12}$
- Q17. If $\cos x = -\frac{3}{5}$ x lies in the third quadrant, find the values of other five trigonometric functions. 4
- Q18. Using Principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ prove that :
- $$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n - 1)^2 = \frac{n(2n - 1)(2n + 1)}{3}$$
- 4
- Q19. Solve : $\sqrt{3}x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 3\sqrt{3} = 0$ 4
- Q20. Solve : $2(2x + 3) - 10 < 6(x - 2)$
- Or
- Solve the system of inequalities : $3x - 7 < 5 + x$
 $11 - 5x \leq 1$ 4
- Q21. Find the value of n , such that
 ${}^n P_5 = 42 {}^n P_3 ; n > 4$ 4
- Q22. Insert 6 numbers between 3 and 24 such that the resulting sequence is an A.P. 4
- Q23. Find the angle between the lines
 $y - 3x - 5 = 0$ and $3y - x + 6 = 0$ 4
- Q24. Find the co-ordinates of the foci, the vertices, the lengths of major and minor axes
and the eccentricity of the ellipse $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$
- Or
- Find the equation for the ellipse that satisfies the given conditions
vertices $(\pm 5, 0)$, foci $(\pm 4, 0)$ 4

Q25. Show that the points A(1, 2, 3), B(-1, -2, -1), C(2, 3, 2) and D(4, 7, 6) are the vertices of a parallelogram ABCD, but it is not a rectangle. 4

Q26. Find the derivative of 'x sin x' by the first Principle. 4

Q27. If $\tan x = \frac{3}{4}$, $\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ find the value of $\sin \frac{x}{2}$, $\cos \frac{x}{2}$ and $\tan \frac{x}{2}$

Or

Find the value of $\tan \frac{13\pi}{12}$ 6

Q28. Show that middle term in the expansion of $(1 + 2x)^{2n}$ is

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{n!} 2^n \cdot x^n$$

where n is a positive Integer. 6

Or

Find the term independent of x in the expansion of $\left(3 - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^7$

Q29. Find the sum to n-terms of the series

$$7 + 77 + 777 + \dots$$
6

Q30. Calculate the mean, variance and standard deviation for the following distribution :

Class	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
frequency	3	7	12	15	8	3	2

6

Q31. A die is thrown, find the probability of following events :

- (i) A Prime number will appear,
- (ii) A number greater than or equal to 3 will appear,
- (iii) A number less than or equal to one will appear,
- (iv) A number more than 6 will appear,
- (v) A number less than 6 will appear. 6

Or

One card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. If each out come is equally likely, calculate the probability that the card will be

- (i) a diamond
- (ii) not an ace
- (iii) a blackcard (i.e. a club or a spade)
- (iv) not a black card. 6

ACCOUNTANCY

Unit wise Distribution of Marks

Time : 3hrs.

M.M.100

PART A :- FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-I

UNIT-1	:-	<u>Introduction to Accounting</u>	(7 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	2+2+3= 7 marks	(3 Questions)
		(All theory questions)	
UNIT-2	:-	<u>Theory base of Accounting</u>	(7 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	3 + 4 =	(7 Marks)
		(Accounting + (Accounting Standards) Concepts)	(2 Questions)
UNIT-3	:-	<u>Recording of Business Transactions</u>	(16 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	6 + 4 + 6 =	(16 Marks)
		(Practical or Theory) (Practical or Theory) (Practical from B.R.S. or Theory)	= (3 Questions)
UNIT - 4	:-	<u>Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors</u>	(8 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	4 + 4 =	(8 Marks)
		Theory (Practical from Errors & Rectifications)	(2 Questions)
UNIT-5	:-	<u>Depreciation, Provisions and Reserves</u>	(12 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	4 + 8 =	(12 Marks)
		(Theory) (Practical)	(2 Questions)
UNIT-6	:-	<u>Accounting for Bills of Exchange</u>	(10 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	4 + 6 =	10 Marks (2 Questions)
		(Theory) (Practical)	

PART B :- FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-II

UNIT- 7	:-	<u>Financial Statements</u>	(25 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	4 + 11 (a) + (b) + 10 = 25 marks	
		4 (Theory) + 11 (a) 3 Theory + (b) 8 Theory + (10 Practicals)	
		Note :	
		One Question of 4 marks (Theory)	
		(a) 3 marks (Theory of Presentation of Final A/Cs).	
		(b) 8 marks (Accounting Treatment from Adjustments)	
		10 marks (Practical with Simple Adjustments)	(3 Questions)
UNIT - 8	:-	<u>Computers in Accounting</u>	(10 Marks)
BREAK UP	:-	4 + 6 =	(2 Questions)
		(Theory) (Theory)	
UNIT - 9	:-	<u>Accounting and Database System.</u>	(5 Marks)
Break Up	:-	Only one question of 5 marks (Choice)	(1 Question)

ACCOUNTANCY

Time : 3hrs.

M.M.100

I kekli; funŕk % (General Instructions)

1. Question Paper is divided into two parts, Part A and Part-B. Part-A carries 60 marks and Part-B carries 40 marks.
ç' u i = dks nks Hkkxka ea çkà/k x; k gA Hkkx&d vksj Hkkx& [k Hkkx&d ds 60 vad rFkk Hkkx& [k ds 40 vad gA
2. All Questions are Compulsory
I Hkh iz u vfuok; lgA
3. Marks are indicated against each question.
iR; çd iz u ds vad vksx n' kkZ, x, gA
4. Answer should be brief and according to marks allotted.
mÜkj I f{klr vksj vadka ds vuq kj gkus pkfg, A

PART-A Hkkx&d½

- Q1. Define the term Accounting. (2)
ys[kkadu dks i fj Hkkfrr dhft, A
- Q2. Give any two characteristics of Accountancy (2)
ys[kkadu dh çkòz nks fo' ksrrk, a fyf [k, A
- Q3. Differentiate Book Keeping and Accountancy (3)
iŕrikyu vksj ys[kkdeZ ea vUrj dhft, A
- Q4. Explain the following :-
fuEufyf [kr dh 0; k [; k dhft, %&
(1) Going Concern Concept %pkyvo/kkj .kk½
(2) Money Measurement Concept. %enk eki vo/kkj .kk½ (4)
- Q5. Define Accounting standards. Explain its any two objectives. (2+1=3)
ys[kkadu çeki ka l s D; k vfhki k; gsfdugh nks mÍs ; ka dk o.ku djA
- Q6. Journalise the following Transactions.
(1) Started business with cash Rs. 10,000.
(2) Wages paid Rs. 500.
(3) Furniture Purchased from Ram Lal & Son Rs. 2000.
(4) Cash Purchases Rs. 2600.
(5) Goods sold on Credit to Sham Rs. 3000.

(6) Outstanding Expenses Rs. 70.

(6)

(OR) ¼; ½

What do you mean by Double Entry System? Give its advantages.

nkjgh yskkiz kkyh l sD; k l e>rs gš \ buds ykHka dk o.ku djA

Q7. Show the Accounting equation on the basis of following transactions:-

(1) Ram started business with cash Rs. 20,000

(2) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 10,000.

(3) Goods sold to Mohan Rs. 5000

(4) Withdrew for private use Rs. 1000

(4)

(OR) ¼; ½

What do you mean by Imprest system of Petty cash book ? Gives its advantages.

y | qjkdM+ogh dh vxnk; i z kkyh D; k gš \ bl ds ykHk fyf [k, A

Q8. Prepare B.R.S. from following Transactions :-

(1) Overdraft as per Pass Book Rs. 540 as on dated 30 June 2007.

(2) Cheque issued but not presented for payment upto 30 June 2007 Rs. 3000.

(3) Cheque deposited into Bank But not cleared upto 30 June 2007 Rs. 3500.

(4) Interst on overdraft as pass book not entered in cash book Rs. 60.

(5) Interest on investment collected by bank not entered in cash book Rs. 600

(6) Discounted bill of Exchange, dishonoured Rs. 600.

(OR) ¼; ½

cd l ek/kku foj .k l sD; k vfhki k; gš bl s cuk; k tkuk D; ka vko'; d gš

What do you mean by Bank Reconciliation statement ? Why it is to be prepared? (6)

Q9. Rectify the following errors :-

(1) Sales return book undercast by Rs. 100.

(2) Furniture Purchased for Rs. 500 but recorded in Purchase book.

(3) Rs. 100 charged as depreciation on Machine but not posted to dep. account.

(4) Purchase book had been over cast by Rs. 150.

(4)

Q10. Describe the errors not disclosed by trial Balance.

mu v'kf) ; ka dk o.ku dj a ftuds Trial Balance l s i rk ugha pyrka

(4)

Q11. What do you mean by "Reserve" and "Provision." Give any four examples of each. (4)

l p; , oa vk; kst u l sD; k vfhki k; gš buds dkbz pkj & pkj mnkj .k nhf t , A

Q12. On 1st April 2004 a Businessman purchased Furniture for Rs. 38,000 and spent Rs. 2000 on its installation. On 01 July 2005, he purchased additional furniture of

Rs. 10,000. The furniture purchased on 1st April, 2004 was sold for Rs. 25,000. Prepare furniture account from 2004 to 2005 after charging Dep. @10% p.a. on diminishing balance method. Assume A/cs are closed on Dec. 31, every year. (8)

Q13. What do you mean by Bill of Exchange ? Give its specimen proforma. (4)
fofu; e foi = l sD; k vfhki k; gA bl dk çk: i cukb, A

Q14. On 1st Jan 2006 X's sold goods to Y's Rs. 3000 and drew a bill for 3 months only. Y accepted bill. X discounted bill at his bank at 8% p.a. On 20 March Y being unable to meet the bill offers X Rs. 1000 and request him to draw a new bill on him at two months, for balance plus interest at 12% p.a. X accept it and on maturity the bill is duly met. Pass journal entries in the book of X and Y. (6)

PART-B Hkkx&[k

Q15. What are the objective of preparing Financial Statement? (4)
fofr; foj .k oukus ds D; k mÍs ; gA \

Q16. (a) Discuss the need of preparing Balance Sheet. (3)
vkfFkd fpVBk cukus dh D; k vko' ; drk gA 0; k[; k djA

(b) How are the following adjustment treated in final accounts.

(1) Closing stock $\frac{1}{2}$ j gfr; $\frac{1}{2}$

(2) O/S Expenses $\frac{1}{2}$ nÜk 0; ; $\frac{1}{2}$

(3) Income received in Advance. $\frac{1}{2}$ uq kft r vk; $\frac{1}{2}$

(4) Depreciation $\frac{1}{2}$ l $\frac{1}{2}$

(2 x 4 = 8)

Q17. From the following balances of M/s. Kumar and Co. prepare trading and P and loss a/c. and Balance Sheet on Dec 31, 2003.

Capital(Rs.)	12000	(Rs.)	
Plant & Machinery	5000	Bad Debts	300
Debtors	2500	Carriage	250
Creditors	1400	Bank	1000
Drawings	1100	Repair	60
Purchases	12,500	Stock (Opening)	2500
Wages	3,000		
Return Outwards	600	B/P	600
Rent Received	160	Return inward.	450
Sales	15,400		
Manufacturing Exp.	700	-	
Trade Expenses	800	-	

BUSINESS STUDIES

UNIT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

M.M. 90

Part A – Foundation of Business

Unit I	:-	Nature and Purpose of Business (8 marks)
Break up	:-	2+2+4 = 8 marks (3 Questions)
Unit II	:-	Forms of Business Organisation (12marks)
Break up	:-	2+2+2+6 (choice) = 12 marks (4 questions)
Unit III	:-	Private, Public and Global Enterprises (10 marks)
Break up	:-	4 +6 (choice) = 10 marks (2 questions)
Unit IV	:-	Business Services (8 marks)
Break up	:-	3+5 = 8 marks (2 questions)
Unit V	:-	Emerging modes of Business (6 marks)
Break up	:-	3+3 = 6 marks (2 questions)
Unit VI	:-	Social Responsibilities of Business and Business Ethics (6 marks)
Break up	:-	6 marks (choice) (1 questions)

Part - B (Corporate Organisation, Finance and Trade)

Unit VII	:-	Formation of a Company (7 marks)
Break up	:-	3+4 = 7 marks (2 questions)
Unit VIII	:-	Sources of Business Finance (10 marks)
Break up	:-	3+3+4 = 10 marks (3 questions)
Unit IX	:-	Small Business (7 marks)
Break up	:-	2+5 = 7 marks (2 questions)
Unit X	:-	Internal Trade (10 marks)
Break up	:-	3+3+4 = 10 marks (3 questions)
Unit XI	:-	International Business (6 marks)
Break up	:-	6 marks (choice) (1 question).

BUSINESS STUDIES

Time Allotted :- 3 hrs

M.M. 90

General Instructions:-

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Answer should be in brief and to the point.
- 3) Marks are indicated against each question.

PART - A (Foundation of Business)

- 1) vkfFkZd fØ; k, j D; k gñ \
What are economic activities? 2
- 2) , dkdh 0; ki kj ds dkbZ nks ykHk crk, A
Give any two advantages of Sale trade. 2
- 3) 0; ol k; o jkst xkj I s D; k vfHkçk; gS \
What do you mean by Business and Employment? 2
- 4) futh mi Øeka ds fofHkUu çdkj D; k gñ \
What are the various types of Private Enterprises? 2
- 5) I a Ør fgUnw ifjokj 0; ol k; I s D; k vfHkçk; gS \
What do you mean by Joint Hindu Family Business? 2
- 6) çd ea [kkrk [kksyus ds D; k ykHk gñ \
What are the advantages of opening bank account? 3
- 7) b&dkeW l ds ykHk crkb, A
Explain the advantages of E-commerce? 3
- 8) fofHkUu çdkj dh i=&okgd ; k dkfj; j I ok, a D; k gñ \
What are the various types of courier services? 3
- 9) m | kskk ds fofHkUu çdkjka dk o.kU dja
Explain the different types of Industries. 4
- 10) futh o I koZtfud mi Øeka ea vUrj Li "V dja
Differentiate Private and Public Enterprises. 4
- 11) chek Bi je- I nfo'okl p dk I e>kf'k gñ I e>kb, A
Insurance is a Contract of "utmost good faith". Discuss. 5

- 12) I k>nkjh I s D; k vfhkçk; gS \ I k>nkjh I ya[k ds eq; rRo D; k gâ \
What do you mean by partnership deed? Explain its main contents. 6
OR
I gdkjh I æBu I s D; k vfhkçk; gS \ bl ds D; k ykHk gâ \
What do you mean by cooperative organisation? Give its advantages.
- 13) cgjk"Vh; dEi uh; ka dks i fjHkkf"kr dhft, , oa bl dh çed[k fo'k'skrkvka dks crkb, A
Define Multinational Companies, and give its main characteristics. 6
OR
I ko'zfud fuxe D; k gS \ buds ykHk crkb, A
What do you mean by Public Enterprises? Give its advantages.
- 14) 0; ol k; ds I kekftd mÜkjnkf; Ro I s D; k I e>rs gâ \ Jfedka ds çfr 0; ol k; dk D; k
mÜkjnkf; Ro gS \
What do you mean by social responsibilities of Business? What are the responsibilities of business toward labourers.
OR
0; ol kf; d ufrdrk ds rÜoka dk o.ku dhft, A
Explain the elements of Business Ethics. 6

PART - B
(Corporate Organisation, Finance and Trade)

- 15) y?kqrjh; m | ks fdl s dgrs gâ \
What do you mean by Small Scale Industries? 2
- 16) LFkkuki lu&çfooj .k D; k gS \
What is statement-in-lieu of Prospectus. 3
- 17) I ko'zfud tek dks I e>kb, A
Explain Public deposits. 3
- 18) vâk , o __.k i = ea Hkn Li "V dja
Differentiate Share and Debenture. 3
- 19) vkUrfjd 0; ki kj fdl s dgrs gâ \ ; g fdrus çdkj dk gkrk gS \
What is internal Trade? What are its types? 3
- 20) Ýpkbt I s vki D; k I e>rs gâ \
What do you mean by Franchise? 3
- 21) i k'kñ I hek fu; e ea dks&2 I s okD; gkrs gâ \
What are the various clauses of Memorandum of Association? 4

- 22) GDR vkš ADR ij ys[k fy[kkA
Write a short note on GDR and ADR. 4
- 23) I ij cktkj fdl s dgrs gš \ bl dh fo'ks'krk, a fyf[k, A
What do you mean by super bazar? Give its characteristics. 4
- 24) xkeh.k fi NMš , oa i gkMh {ks=ka ea foUkh; I gk; rk ij , d ys[k fyf[k, A
Write a note on special Financial assistance available to industries in rural backward and hilly areas. 5
- 25) vUrkZ'Vh; 0; ki kj I s vki D; k I e>rs gš \ ; g nš kh 0; ki kj I s fdl çdkj fhkUu gš \
What do you understand by International Trade? In what respect it is different from Home Trade.
OR
fo'ks'k vkfFkd tku us fdl rjg fu; kŕ I d) U ds fy, okrkj.k cuk; k gš \
How do Special Economic Zones provide a different environment for Export Promotion? 6

BUSINESS STUDIES

PROJECT REPORT

Total Marks = 4+6
Viva = 04 marks
Project file = 06 marks

Preparation of Project report :-

Project report must include the following contents :-

- 1) Subject of Project.
- 2) Planning of Project.
- 3) Method of collecting the data.
- 4) Analysing the data.
- 5) Interpretation of the data.
- 6) Suggestions

For Example :-

- 1) Find out the local sample business units. The various objective they pursue.
- 2) Survey the popularity of credit card issued by the bank.
- 3) Study of a small business regarding sources of finance.

Note : The examination of project work (Practical) will be conducted internally by the concerned schools. Marks obtained by the candidate should be intimated to the Board in the month of Feb. every year.

However the candidate appearing in the capacity of private candidates shall have to get his Project Work examined at an institution / Examination Centre notified by the Board for the purpose.

I æhr fglndrkuh rU=ok | MELODIC

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. 30

uksV % dkbZ i kq ç' u djA

Note : Do any five questions.

- 1) nqkZ jkx dh j tk[kkuh xr vkjkg&vojkg I fgr fy[kA
Write the Razakhani Gat of Raga Durga with Aroh-Avroh. 4+ 2 = 6

- 2) ckjg ek=k ds rky ds cky] rkyh] nqpu I fgr fy[kA
Write Twelve Matras Tala with Bol, Talli and Dugun. 2+2+2 = 6

- 3) i kB; &Øe ds fdl h , d I æhrK dk I æhr {ks= ea dk; l , oa ; ksxnku dk o. kLu I jy
'kCnka ea djA
Write the works and contribution of any one musician in simple words, in the field of music. 6

- 4) /kpi n 'kSyh I s vki D; k I e>rs gñ \ vi us 'kCnka ea o. kLu djA
What is meant by Dhrupada? Explain it in your own words. 6

- 5) d½ Loj I eg igpku dj rhu jkxka ds uke crk, a rFkk vkjkg&vojkg fy[kA
a) Identify the Swar-Smoohas and point out the three names of Rages with Aroh and Avroha. 1+1+1 = 3
 ¼d½ /k e js /k+ I k js i] i /k] e i] js e] I kj} /k+ I kA
 ¼[k½ js e i] fu /k i] /k e i] x . js I k] e i /k fu I kA
 ¼x½ x js x i] e x e js I k] x i /k fu I k] /k fu /k i]
 e x e js I kA
 ¼M-½ I k I k] js j} x x] e e] i & x js I kA

- b) fdl h jkx dk i fjp; vkjkg&vojkg I fgr fy[kA
Write the Introduction of any Raga with Aroha and Avroha. 3

- 6) i fjHkk"kk, a fy[kks %
FkkV] ukn] jkx] Loj] rky] vkjkg&vojkg] xrA
Define of the following.
That, Nad, Raga, Swar, Tala, Aroh-Avroha, Gat. 1 x 6 = 6

I æhr

¼rcyk] i [kkot½ PERCUSSION

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. 30

ukV % ddy i k p ç' u djA

Note : Do any five questions.

- 1) fdlUgha N% dh I f{klr i fjHkk"kk, a fy [kA
 i) dk; nk ii) ekqjk iii) i ju iv) ukn
 v) xr vi) Loj vii) Jfr viii) eq kMk
 Write brief definitions of any six of the following
 i) Kayada ii) Mohra iii) Paran iv) Nad
 v) Gat vi) Swar vii) Shruti viii) Mukhra. 1 x 6 = 6

- 2) I æhr I ekV rkul u dk I æhr ds {ks= ea ; kxnku vi us 'kCnka ea fy [kA
 Write the contribution of Sangeet Samrat Tansen in the field of music. 6

- 3) , drky pksky dh rnyuk] ek=k] cky] rkyh I fgr Bsdk fy [kA
 Compare Ektal and Chutala and also write the Theka with Matra, Bole, Tali. 3+3=6

- 4) [; ky dk I f{klr bfrgkl] [; ky ds çdkj rFkk [; ky ds I kFk ctk, tkus okys rkyka
 ds uke fy [kA
 Write the brief history of Khayal, kinds of Khayal and also write the names of the Tala
 which are played with Khayal. 2+2+2=6

- 5) Hkkj rh; I æhr ea dk; nk fdl s dgrs gñ \ rhu rky dk dkbz , d dk; nk rkyh cky
 I fgr fy [kA
 In the Indian music what do you mean by Kayada? Write one Kayada of Teentala with
 Tali and Bole. 3+3=6

- 6) rhu rky dk I f{klr i fjp; Bkg] pksxu I fgr fy [kA
 Write the brief introduction of Teentala with Thah and Chaugun. 2+2+2=6

I æhr

fglndrkuh I æhr ¼xk; u½ VOCAL

Time : 3 Hrs

M.M. 30

ukv % dkb/ i kq ç' u djA

Do any five questions.

- 1) i kB; Øe ds fdl h , d eui l ln jkx dh cfln'k] Loj&foLrkj l fgr fy[kA
Write a composition of your choice Raga from your syllabus with simple Swara-Vistar.
4+2 = 6
- 2) ¼d½ jkx vkj FkkV dh rnyuk djA
a) Compare Raga and Thata.
- ¼[k½ [; ky vkj /k] n dh rnyuk djA
b) Compare Khayal and Dhrupada. 1½ x 4 = 6
- 3) i a fo".kq fnxEcj lytdj dk thou pfjr] l æhr ds {ks= ea fd, x, dk; kã dk mYys[k
l jy 'kCnka ea djA
Write the life sketch of Pt. Vishnu Digamber Paluskar mentioning his various achievements in the field of music. 6
- 4) pkfky dh Bkg] nqæu ek=k] cky] rkyh l fgr fy[kA
Write Thah, Dugun of Ektala with Matra, Bole, Tali. 6
- 5) ¼d½ Loj l eg igpku dj jkxka ds uke crk, a rFkk vkjkg vojkg fy[kA
a) Identify the Swar-Smoohas and point out the names of Ragas with Aaroh and Avroha.
¼v½ x js x i /k fu l k] /k fu /k i] e x] e js l kA
¼c½ x e /k e] fu /k e] x e /k e] x e x ekA
¼l½ js e i fu /k i] /k e i] x . js l k] js e iA
¼p½ /k e js i] /k e j] /k l kA
¼[k½ vYg\$ k foykoy dk ifjp; vkjkg&vojkg l fgr fy[kA
b) Write the introduction of Alhaiyya-Bilawal with Aaroh - Avroha. 4+2 = 6
- 6) ¼d½ jkx oxhdj.k l s vki D; k l e>rs gã \
a) What do you mean by classification of Ragas?
¼[k½ i kB; Øe ds fdl h , d jkx ea Loj ekfydk ; k y{k.k xhr fy[kA
b) Write one Swarmalika or Lakshan Geet from your syllabus. 3+3 = 6

HOME SCIENCE

x`g foKku

I e; % rhu ?k.Vs

diy v`d % 70

uksV % I Hkh c' u vfuok; Z gA

Note : Attempt all the questions.

- 1- x`g foKku I s D; k vfHkçk; gA x`g foKku ds dk; Zks= dks&dks I s gA 2
Define Home Science. List the areas of Home Science.
- 2- i wZ fd' ksj koLFkk vksj mUkj fd' ksj koLFkk ea D; k vUrj gS \ 1
Differentiate between early and late adolescent.
- 3- L=h ds v.Ms o i # "k ds ' kQk.kq ea i k; s tkus okys xqk I e dh I a; k fdruh gS \ 1
How many chromosomes are there in egg cell and sperm cell of human beings?
- 4- I kekftd o HkkokRed fodkl ea D; k I ekurk gS \ 2
What is common in Social and Emotional development?
- 5- D; k fd' ksj ka dks ; ksu f' k{kk nh tkuh pkfg, \ ; fn gka rks fof/k crkb, A 2
Should sex education be provided to adolescents? If yes, suggest ways.
- 6- Kku D; k gS \ KkukRed fodkl dh fofHku voLFkk, a dks I h gA fdUgha nks dk o. kU 3
dj kA
Define cognition. List the various steps of cognitive development. Explain any two.
- 7- vkupf' kdrk D; k gS \ dks&dks I s vkupf' kd jksx cPps dks vi us ekrk fi rk I s feyrs 4
gA
What is heredity? List the inherited diseases which get passed on from parents to children. Explain.
- 8- tul a; k foLOkV D; k gS \ tul a; k foLOkV dks çHkkfor djus okys dkj dka dk o. kU 4
dj kA
Define population explosion. Discuss the factors responsible for over population.
- 9- W.H.O. ds vuq kj vPNk LokLF; D; k gS \ 1
Define health according to W.H.O.
- 10- I okUe i ksk.k rFkk dq ksk.k ea D; k vUrj gS \ 1
Differentiate between optimum nutrition and malnutrition.

- 11- Hkkstu D; k gS \ Hkkstu ds 'kkj hfj d dk; kã dk o. kã djA 2
Define food. Discuss the physical functions of the food.
- 12- euq; ds 'kj hj ea fdrus vehuks vEy dh vko' ; drk gsrh gA P.E.M. dk i j k uke D; k gS \ 2
How many amino acid are required during adult life? Write the full form of P.E.M.
- 13- Hkkjr ea dq ksk. k ds D; k dkj . k gS \ o. kã djA 3
Discuss the various causes of malnutrition in India.
- 14- I Urfyr vkgkj D; k gS \ I Urfyr vkgkj dks dksu&2 I s rão çHkkfor djrs gS \ o. kã djA 4
What do you mean by balanced diet. Discuss the various factors which affect the balanced diet.
- 15- ?kj ij [kk | inkFkkã dk i kS'Vd eW; c<kus dh fof/k; k; dksu&dksu I h gS \ o. kã djA 4
Discuss the different methods for enhancing the nutritive value at home.
- 16- I k/ku D; k gS \ I k/kuka dk oxhãdj . k djA 1
Define resources classify them.
- 17- ?kj ea fo | r ds nq i ; kx dks jkslus ds nks mi k; crkb, A 1
Name two ways to check electricity wastage at home.
- 18- vk; kstu D; k gS \ , d I Qy ; kstuk ea dksu&2 I h fo' ksrk, a gkuh pkfg, \ 2
Define management. Name the various characteristics that are essential for any successful plan.
- 19- Fdku fdl s dgrs gS \ nks çdkj dh Fdku ds uke fy[kkA Fdku dks nj djus ds mi k; fy[kkA 2
Define fatigue. List the two kinds of fatigue. How can you reduce the fatigue ?
- 20- mi I k/ku D; k gS \ pkj mi I k/kuka ds uke crkb, rFkk mi ; kx ds vk/kkj ij oxhãr djA 3
What are accessories? List four accessories and categorise them according to the purpose they serve.
- 21- dk; l ufrdrk D; k gS \ dk; l ufrdrk ds fodkl dks çHkkfor djus okys dkjd dksu I s gS \ o. kã djA 4
What is work ethic? Explain the various factors essential for the development of work ethics.

- 22- fofHkUu jax ; kstukvka dks oxhNir dja rFkk mnkgj.k Hkh nA 4
Categorise different color schemes. Explain briefly with suitable examples.
- 23- rUrj fdl s dgrs gA 1
What is fiber.
- 24- rUrjvka dk oxhNj.k djA 1
Classify the fiber.
- 25- Vj hony vkj Vj hfl Yd ea D; k vUrj gS \ 2
Differentiate between terrywool and terrysilk.
- 26- : bl dh pkj HkkfRd fo'kskrk, a fy[kkA 2
Write the four physical properties of cotton.
- 27- fofHkUu çdkj dh çukovka dk o.kU djA 3
Discuss the various types of weaves.
- 28- jax dh ifjHkk"kk fy[kkA jax dh fofHkUu rduhdka ds fo"ka; ea o.kU djA 4
Define a dye. Give a brief account of the various dyeing techniques.
- 29- fuEufyf[kr ij ukV fy[kk % 4
1½ dMki u ykuk
2½ Vafjx
Write short note on :-
a) Stiffening.
b) Tentering.

YOGA (THEORY)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

M.M. : 70

1- i jh{kkFkhz ; FkkI EHko vi us 'kCnka ea gh mUkj nA
The candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as possible.

2- çR; ç' u ds vâ bl ds l keus fn, x, gA
The marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

ukv % çR; ç' u ds i jh{kkFkhz dks dgy l kr ç' u gy djus gkA çFke Hkkx l s dgy pkj ç' u
, oa f}rh; Hkkx l s rhu ç' u djus vfuo; l gA
A Candidate is required to attempt seven questions in all i.e. four questions from Part - I and three questions from Part - II.

çR; ç' u ds l Hkh Hkkx , d l kFk gy dhft , A
Attempt all parts of a question together.

Hkkx & 1
(Part - I)

çâ1 ; ks dk D; k vFkz gS \ foLrkj l s o. kU dj kA
Define Yoga. Explain in detail. (10)

vFkok (OR)

ß; ks% de l çkS kyeß ; çDr dks /; ku ea j [krs gq s ; ks ds foLr' vFkz dks Li "V dj kA
"Yoga is skill in action". Explain in detail. (10)

çâ2 ; ks ds y{; ka , oa mîs ; ka dk o. kU dj kA
What are the aims and objectives of Yoga ? Explain. (4, 6)

vFkok (OR)

; ks dk vk/kfud ; ç ea D; k egRo gS \ foLrkj l s o. kU dj kA
What is the importance of yoga in the present modern world. Explain in detail. (10)

çâ3 ; ks ds eq ; r% fdrus çdkj gA \ buea l s HkfDr ; ks dk foLrkj l s o. kU dj kA
What are the main types of yoga ? Explain in detail Bhakti Yoga. (4, 6)

vFkok (OR)

jkt ; ks D; k gS \ bl ds foHkU vâka dk l fki ea o. kU dj kA
What is Raja Yoga. Explain in brief its aspects. (4, 6)

çâ4 v"Vka ; ks D; k gA \ bl ds çFke pkj vâka dk l fki ea o. kU dj kA
What is Ashtanga Yoga ? Explain in brief its first four aspects. (5, 5)

vFkok (OR)

; e vkj fu; e dk foLrkj I s o. kL djkA

Explain in detail Yamas and Niyamas.

(5, 5)

Hkkx & 2

(Part - II)

çå5 vki u I s D; k vfHkçk; gS \ ; kxkl u dju ds D; k ykHk gñ \

What is Asana ? What are the benefits of doing yogasanas ? Explain.

(4, 6)

vFkok (OR)

vki u I s D; k vfHkçk; gS \ ; kxkl uk dks eq; r% fdrus Hkkxka ea ckà/k tk I drk gS \
çR; çd Js kh ea I s fdUgha rhu&2 vki uk ds uke fy [kkA

What do you mean by Asana ? Classify main types of yogasanas. Give the names of three asans from each category.

(3,5,2)

çå6 ; kx f'k{kk ds dk; Zks= , oa bl dh I hevka dk o. kL djkA

Write in detail the scope of yoga education and explain its limitations.

(6, 4)

vFkok (OR)

"kVdeZ I s D; k vfHkçk; gS \ bl dh fofHkLU fof/k; ka dk I fksi ea o. kL djkA

What is Shatkarma ? Explain in brief the types of this purificatory process.

(4, 6)

çå7 ; kx dh LokLF; , oa vkj kx; rk I s I EcfU/kr i gyqka dk o. kL djkA

What is the relationship of yoga with regard to physical wellness and freedom from disease.

(10)

vFkok (OR)

; kx ds }kjk fuEufyf[kr fcekfj; ka dk mi pkj fdu&2 ; kfxd fØ; kvka ds }kjk fd; k
tk I drk gS \ fdUgha nks fcekfj; ka ds y{k. k rFkk dkj. kka dk Hkh o. kL djkA

¼1½ ok; q fockj

½2½ mPp jDr pki

¼3½ I k/kkj .k tØlke

Explain the symptoms and causes of any two diseases and their treatment through yogic thereupetic measures.

(i) Gastric acidity

(ii) High blood pressure (hypertension)

(iii) Common cold.

(5, 5)