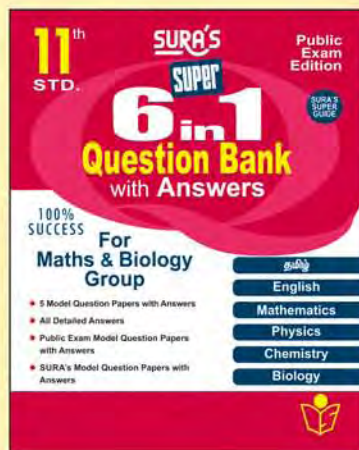




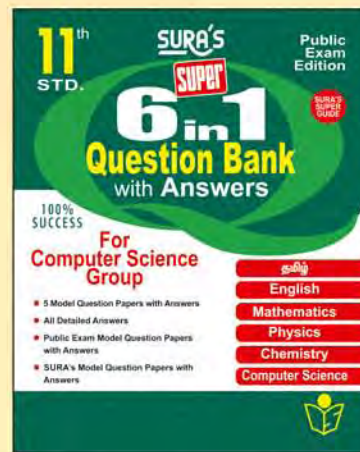
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11 ஆம்
வகுப்பு

வொதுத்தேர்வு மாதிரி வினாத்தாள் 1

மொழிப்பாடம் - பகுதி I - தமிழ்

பதிவு எண்

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கால அளவு : 3.00 மணி நேரம்]

(வினாத்தாள் விடைகளுடன்)

[மொத்த மதிப்பெண்கள் : 90

- அறிவுரைகள் :** (1) அனைத்து வினாக்களும் சரியாகப் பதிவாகி உள்ளதா என்பதனைச் சரிபார்த்துக் கொள்ளவும், அச்சுப்பதிவில் குறையிருப்பின், அறைக் கண்காணிப்பாளரிடம் உடனடியாகத் தெரிவிக்கவும்.
- (2) **நீலம்** அல்லது **கருப்பு** மையினை மட்டுமே எழுதுவதற்கும், அடிக் கோடுவதற்கும் பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- குறிப்பு :** (i) விடைகள் தெளிவாகவும், குறித்த அளவினதாகவும், சொந்த நடையிலும் அமைதல் வேண்டும்.
- (ii) கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நான்கு விடைகளில் மிகவும் ஏற்புடைய விடையினைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் குறியீட்டுடன் விடையினையும் சேர்த்து எழுதுக.

பகுதி - I

குறிப்பு: அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக. [14 × 1 = 14]

- வடகரை நாட்டில் மீனைப் பிடித்து உண்பதற்காக வந்த பறவை:
 - நாரை
 - தூக்கணாங் குருவி
 - உள்ளான் பறவை
 - கழுகு
- சரியான இணையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும்.
 - குண்டலப்பூச்சி (i) பாடகம்
 - விரியன் (ii) தண்டை
 - திருகுமுருகு (iii) சிலம்பு
 - சாமல் (iv) விளையாட்டு
- பேராசிரியர் சுந்தரனார் பிறந்த ஊர்:
 - பேரணாம்பட்டை
 - ஆலப்புழை
 - தென்காசி
 - புதுச்சேரி
- கவிதையினைப் பேசுவது போல் எழுதுவது தான் உத்தமம். அதுவே மானுடத்துக்கு எழுத்தாளர்கள் செய்யும் கடமை என்று கூறியவர்:
 - மகாகவி பாரதியார்
 - இராசேந்திரன்
 - எர்னஸ்ட் காசிரர்
 - வால்ட் விட்மன்
- ஏடு, சுவடி, பொத்தகம், பனுவல் முதலிய சொற்கள் தரும் பொருள் என்பதாகும்.
 - தாள்
 - நூல்
 - ஓலை
 - எழுத்தாணி
- சாந்திநிகேதனத்தில் உள்ள மரம் :
 - சமேலி
 - ஐதீ
 - பியால்
 - ஸேஷந்தி
- பேசுடுக - என்பதன் இலக்கணக் குறிப்பு:
 - வியங்கோள் வினைமுற்று
 - வினைத்தொகை
 - தொழில் பெயர்
 - பெயரெச்சம்
- நேரொன்றாசிரியத்தளை எனப்படுவது :
 - மா முன் நேர்
 - காய் முன் நேர்
 - காய் முன் நிரை
 - கனி முன் நிரை

- தவறான இணையைத் தேர்வு செய்க.
 - மண் + வளம் - மெய் + மெய்
 - மொழி + ஆளுமை - உயிர் + உயிர்
 - கடல் + அலை - உயிர் + மெய்
 - தமிழ் + உணர்வு - மெய் + உயிர்
- Sailor - என்பதன் தமிழ்ச் சொல்லை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும்
 - மாலுமி
 - ஆவணம்
 - ஒப்பந்தம்
 - இனக்குழு
- 'செவ்வி' - என்னும் சிறுகதையின் ஆசிரியர் :
 - புதுமைப்பித்தன்
 - நர்த்தகி நடராஜ்
 - பிரபஞ்சன்
 - சி.சு.செல்லப்பா
- Value Education - என்பதன் கலைச்சொல் :
 - குழக் கல்வி
 - ஆற்றல் கல்வி
 - மதிப்புக் கல்வி
 - முது கல்வி
- "கல்லதர்" - என்னும் சொல்லிற்குரிய புணர்ச்சி விதிகளைத் தேர்வு செய்க.
 - ஈறுபோதல். தன்னொற்றிரட்டல்
 - இயல்பினும் விதியினும் நின்ற உயிர்முன் கசதப மிகும்.
 - உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டு ஓடும்
 - தனிக்குறில் முன் ஒற்று, உயிர்வரின் இரட்டும், உடல்மேல் உயிர் வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே
- ஈரொற்று மெய்மயக்கம் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள சொல் :
 - அச்சம்
 - காய்ச்சல்
 - கப்பல்
 - தேர்தல்

பகுதி - II - பிரிவு - 1

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் மூன்றனுக்கு விடை தருக. [3 × 2 = 6]

- தமிழர்கள் புகழ், பழி ஆகியவற்றை எவ்வாறு ஏற்றதாகப் புறநானூறு கூறுகிறது?
- மதீனா நகரம் ஒரு பொன்னகரம் என்னும் கூற்றினை உறுதிப்படுத்துக.
- ஒழுக்கமும் பொறையும் உணைப்போல் யார்க்குள் - இவ்வடி எதனைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறது?
- உழைப்பாளர்களின் தோள் வலிமையால் விளைந்தன யாவை?

பிரிவு - 2

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் இரண்டனுக்கு விடை தருக. [2 × 2 = 4]

- 'நாழிக்ஞர் திணிக்கும் மருந்து போல்' என்னும் உவமையை ஜீவானந்தம் பேச்சுடன் ஒப்பிடுக.
- “...பரெஸ்கோ” என்ற சொல்லின் பொருள் யாது? இவ்வகை ஓவியங்கள் எங்கு காணப்படுகின்றன?
- “தொழு உரம்” என்றால் என்ன?

பிரிவு - 3

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் ஏழனுக்கு விடை தருக. [7 × 2 = 14]

- உயிரீறு, மெய்யீறு - விளக்குக.
- ஏதேனும் ஒன்றனுக்கு புணர்ச்சி விதி தருக.
 - தண்டுடை
 - புவியாட்சி
- உள்ளுறை உவமம், இறைச்சி விளக்குக.
- மெய்ப்புத் திருத்தக் குறியீடுகளுக்கு உரிய பொருளைத் தருக.
 - #
 - ஆ) ^

26. ஏதேனும் ஒன்றனுக்கு உறுப்பிலக்கணம் தருக.
அ) மலிந்து ஆ) அணிந்தேன்
27. சொல்லைப் பிரித்தும் சேர்த்தும் தொடரமைக்க. வைகை
28. மயங்கொலிச் சொற்களை ஒரே தொடரில் அமைத்து எழுதுக.
பொரி, பொறி
29. தொடரில் உள்ள சொற்களை ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தி இரண்டு சொற்றொடர்களுக்கு.
நிலவு வீசுவதால் தெற்கிலிருந்து தென்றல் மகிழ்விக்கும் எனப்படுகிறது மனதை.
30. வல்லின மெய்களை இட்டும் நீக்கியும் எழுதுக.
அனைத்துத் துறைகளிலும் ஆண்களை போலவேப் பெண்களும் அரசு பணியை பெற வேண்டும்.

பகுதி - III - பிரிவு - 1

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் இரண்டனுக்கு விடை தருக. [2 × 4 = 8]

31. “சலச வாவியில் செங்கயல் பாயும்” - இடஞ்சுட்டிப் பொருள் விளக்குக.
32. மருந்து, மருத்துவர், மருத்துவம் ஆகியன பற்றித் திருக்குறள் கூறுவன யாவை?
33. சேரநாடு செல்வ வளம் மிக்கது என்ற கூற்றிற்குரிய காரணங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
34. இன்குலாப், “உலகுக்கு வேண்டும் நானும் ஓர் துளியாய்” எனக் கூறுவதன் நயத்தை விளக்குக.

பிரிவு - 2

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் இரண்டனுக்கு விடை தருக. [2 × 4 = 8]

35. வேதிகலப்பில்லாத பூச்சிக்கொல்லி நடைமுறைக்குச் சாத்தியமா? - நும் கருத்தை எழுதுக.
36. மரபுவழிக் கல்வி முறைகளில் எவையேனும் இரண்டனை விளக்குக.
37. ஆனந்தரங்கரின் இறுதிக்கால நாட்குறிப்புகளில் இடம் பெற்ற செய்திகளை விவரிக்கவும்.
38. கற்றளிக் கோவில்கள் என்றால் என்ன? எடுத்துக்காட்டுகள் தருக.

பிரிவு - 3

குறிப்பு : எவையேனும் மூன்றனுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும். [3 × 4 = 12]

39. வேற்றுமை அணி (அ) உருவக அணியை எடுத்துக்காட்டுடன் விளக்குக.
40. மெய்ப்புத்திருத்தநர் பணிவேண்டி நாளிதழ் முதன்மையாசிரியருக்குக் கீழ்க்காணும் விவரங்களுடன் தன் விவரக்குறிப்பு ஒன்று எழுதுக.
பெயர், வயது, பாலினம், பிறந்த நாள், முகவரி, அலைபேசி எண், கல்வித் தகுதி, அறிந்த மொழிகள்.
41. அன்னை (அ) சுற்றுச்சூழல் ஏதேனும் ஒரு தலைப்பில் எட்டு வரிகளுக்கு குறையாமல் கவிதை எழுதுக.
42. புதிர்களுக்கான விடைகளை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.
(மதி, இதழ், கம்பு, வளை, சினை, ஆழி)
- எலியும் நுழையும்; எழிலரசி கையும் நுழையும்
 - அடிக்கவும் செய்யலாம்; கோடைக்குக் கூழாகவும் குடிக்கலாம்.....
 - அறிவின் பெயரும் அது தான்; அம்புலியின் பெயரும் அதுவே தான்
 - பூவின் உறுப்பும் நானே; புன்னகையின் பிறப்பிடமும் நானே

43. தமிழாக்கம் தருக.
- You must be the change you wish to see in the world.
 - Nobody can hurt me without my permission.
 - The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.
 - An eye for an eye only up making the whole world blind.

பகுதி - IV

குறிப்பு : அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்கவும். [3 × 6 = 18]

44. அ) தலைவியின் இல்லறப் பாங்கினைப் பற்றிச் செவிலித்தாய் நற்றாயிடம் வியந்து கூறுவன யாவை? (அல்லது)
ஆ) இறைவனின் பெருமையைத் தெரிவிக்கும் திருச்சாமுலம் மூலம் மாணிக்கவாசகரின் மொழி விளையாட்டினை விவரிக்கவும்
45. அ) சுந்தர ராமசாமியின் “காற்றில் கலந்த பேரோசை” என்னும் தலைப்பு ஜீவாவின் வாழ்க்கைக்கு எங்ஙனம் பொருந்தும் என்பதை விளக்குக. (அல்லது)
ஆ) நீங்கள் மொழியை வெளிப்படுத்தும் நிலையில் பேச்சு மொழியையும் எழுத்து மொழியையும் எவ்வாறு உணர்கிறீர்கள் என்பதை விவரிக்கவும்.
46. அ) “வாடிவாசல்” கதை வாயிலாக நீங்கள் உணர்ந்த கருத்துகளை விளக்குக. (அல்லது)
ஆ) சிம்பொனித் தமிழரும் ஆஸ்கர் தமிழரும் இசைத்தமிழுக்கு ஆற்றிய பணிகளை நும் பாடப்பகுதி கொண்டு தொகுத்தெழுதுக.

பகுதி - V

அடிபிறழாமல் செய்யுள் வடிவில் எழுதுக. [4 + 2 = 6]

47. அ. ‘நான் என்பாய் அது’ - எனத் தொடங்கும் பாடலை எழுதுக.
ஆ. ‘செயல்’ என முடியும் குறளை எழுதுக.

விடைகள்

- இ) உள்ளான் பறவை
- ஈ) சாமுல் - விளையாட்டு
- ஆ) ஆலப்புழை
- அ) மகாகவி பாரதியார்
- ஆ) நூல்
- இ) பியால
- அ) வியங்கோள் வினைமுற்று
- அ) மா முன் நேர்
- இ) கடல் + அலை = உயிர் + மெய்
- அ) மாலுமி
- ஆ) நர்த்தகி நடராஜ்
- இ) மதிப்புக் கல்வி
- ஈ) தனிக்குறில் முன் ஒற்று, உயிர்வரின் இரட்டும், உடல்மேல் உயிர் வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே
- ஆ) காய்ச்சல்

15. (i) தமிழர்கள் புகழ் வரும் என்றால் தம் உயிரையும் கொடுப்பர்.
(ii) பழிவரும் என்றால் உலகம் முழுவதும் கிடைத்தாலும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளார்.
16. கட்டப்பட்ட தோரணங்களும் கொடிகளும் காடு போல நெருங்கியிருந்தன. மலை போன்ற யானைகள் அவ்விடத்தில் நிறைந்திருந்தன. வழிகள் யாவும் ஒழுங்குடன் காணப்பட்டன. இவற்றால் முழுமைபெற்ற பூமியைப் போல மதீனா நகரம் பொன்னெனப் பொலிந்தது.
17. எப்படிப்பட்ட தன்மையுடைய மண்ணையும் மெழுகைவிட சிறந்த முறையில் பதப்படுத்தி உழவுக்கும் உழவருக்கும் உதவும் சிறந்த ஒழுக்கத்தையும், ஏறும்புகளும், புழுக்களும், பூச்சிகளும் அடித்துத் துன்புறுத்தினாலும் அவைகளைப் பொறுத்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளுக்கும் உதவும் மண்புழுவை இவ்வடி குறிப்பிடுகிறது.
18. **உழைப்பாளர்களின் தோள் வலிமையால் விளைந்தவை :**
(i) உழைப்பாளர்களின் தோள் வலிமையால் குளம், குட்டை, ஏரிகள் உருவாயின. தரிசு நிலங்கள் பயிர் செழிக்கும் விளைநிலங்களாக மாறி பயிர் விளைந்தது.
(ii) உழவர்கள் வாழ, சிற்றூர்கள் உண்டாயின. கல்லையும் மலையையும் பிளந்து உலோகங்களைக் கண்டு கருவிகள் செய்யப்பட்டன. தங்கம் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டது. கடலுக்குள் மூழ்கி மூச்சடக்கி முத்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.
19. (i) ஒரு சில கருத்துகளை விரிவாகச் சொல்லிப் புரியவைத்துவிட்டால் போதும் என்பதே ஜீவானந்தம் அவர்களின் எண்ணம்.
(ii) வாண வேடிக்கைக்காரன் 'நாழிக்குள் திணிக்கும் மருந்துபோல' இரண்டு கைப்பிடி விசயம்தான் எடுத்துக் கொள்வார்.
(iii) மேடைமீது ஏறி அதற்கு நெருப்பு வைத்ததும் அதிலிருந்து வர்ண ஜாலங்கள் தோன்றும். பச்சையும் சிவப்பும் மஞ்சளும் உதிரும்; குடை குடையாய் இறங்கி வரும்; மாலை மாலையாய் இறங்கி வரும்.
20. (i) .:ப்ரெஸ்கோ என்ற இத்தாலியச் சொல்லுக்குப் 'புதுமை' என்று பொருள்.
(ii) இவ்வகை ஓவியங்களை அஜந்தா, எல்லோரா, சித்தன்னை வாசல் போன்ற இடங்களிலும் காணலாம்.
21. மாட்டுச் சாணம், கோமியம் ஆகியவற்றைக் கலந்து வைக்கோலை மக்கச் செய்து உருவாக்குவதே தொழு உரமாகும்.
22. (i) **உயிரீறு:** நிலைமொழியின் இறுதி எழுத்து உயிர்மெய்யாக இருந்தாலும் அதன் இறுதியில் நிற்கும் வடிவம் உயிர் என்பதால் அது 'உயிரீறு' எனப்படும்.
எ.கா. : மணி[ண்+ இ] + மாலை = மணிமாலை. - உயிரீறு.
(ii) **மெய்யீறு:** நிலைமொழியின் இறுதி எழுத்து மெய்யாக இருந்தால் அது 'மெய்யீறு' எனப்படும்.
எ.கா.: பொன் + வண்டு = பொன்வண்டு - மெய்யீறு.
23. அ) **தண்டு + உடை = தண்டுடை - "உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டு ஓடும்"** என்னும் விதிப்படி வருமொழி முதலில் உயிர் (உ) வந்ததால் நிலை மொழி ஈற்று உகரம் (டு - ட் + உ) கெட்டு தண்ட் + உடை என்றானது. பின்பு "உடல் மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே" எனும் விதிப்படி நிலைமொழி ஈற்று மெய்யும் (ட்) வருமொழி முதல் உயிரும் (உ) புணர்ந்து (ட்+ உ= டு) தண்டுடை என்றானது.

- ஆ) **புவியாட்சி - புவி + ஆட்சி - யகர உடம்படுமெய் தோன்றியது.** இ, ஈ, ஐ வழி யவ்வம் - புவி(ய்) + ஆட்சி- உடல்மேல் உயிர் வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே - புவி + ய் + ஆட்சி = புவியாட்சி.
24. **உள்ளுறை உவமை என்பதன் விளக்கம் :** கவிஞர் தான் கூறக் கருதிய பொருளை வெளிப்படையாகக் கூறாமல், அகமாந்தரின் மன உணர்வுகளைக் கருப்பொருள்கள் மூலம் உவமைப்படுத்துவதை 'உள்ளுறை உவமை' (உவமை) என்பர்.
இறைச்சி : உள்ளுறை போன்றே இறைச்சி என்பதும் அகப்பாடலில் வருகின்ற மற்றொரு உத்தி ஆகும். இதுவும் குறிப்புப் பொருளில்தான் வரும். இறுத்தல் என்றால் தங்குதல் எனப் பொருள்படும். உரிப்பொருளோடு நேரிடைத் தொடர்பில்லாத குறிப்புப் பொருளே இறைச்சி ஆகும். இது வடமொழியினர் குறிப்பிடுகிற தொனிக்கு இணையானது. தொனி அகப்பாடலிலும் புறப்பாடலிலும் வரும். ஆனால், இறைச்சி அகப்பாடலில் மட்டுமே வரும்.
25. அ) # - பத்திகளுக்கிடையில் வரிகளுக்கிடையில் சொற்களுக்கிடையில் இடைவெளி தருக.
ஆ) ^ - சொல்லையோ எழுத்தையோ இந்தக் குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்க.
26. அ) **மலிந்து - மலி + த் (ந்) + த் + உ**
மலி - பகுதி
த் - சந்தி 'ந்' ஆனது விகாரம்
த் - இறந்தகால இடைநிலை
உ - வினையெச்ச விசுதி
ஆ) **அணிந்தேன் - அணி + த்(ந்) + த் + ஏன்**
அணி - பகுதி
த் - சந்தி 'ந்' ஆனது விகாரம்
த் - இறந்தகால இடைநிலை
ஏன் - தன்மை ஒருமை வினைமுற்று விசுதி
27. (i) **வைகையாற்றில் வெள்ளம் பெருகிற்று.**
(ii) மண்ணில் **கை வைக்காதே** என்று குழந்தையை எச்சரித்தாள் அம்மா.
28. பொரி - நெல் பொரி, பொறி - இயந்திரம்
கண்ணன் **பொரியைத் தின்றுகொண்டே, பொறியில் இருந்த பழுதைச் சரிப்பார்த்தான்.**
29. (i) தெற்கிலிருந்து வீசுவதால் தென்றல் எனப்படுகிறது.
(ii) நிலவு மனதை மகிழ்விக்கும்.
30. அனைத்துத் துறைகளிலும் ஆண்களைப் போலவே பெண்களும் அரசுப் பணியைப் பெற வேண்டும்.
31. **இடம்:** "சலச வாவியில் செங்கயல் பாயும்" என்ற தொடர் திருமலை முருகன் பள்ளுவில் வடகரை நாட்டின் வளத்தைப் பற்றிப் பள்ளு கூறுவதாக அமைந்த தொடர் ஆகும்.
பொருள்: தாமரைத் தடாகத்தில் மீன்கள் துள்ளிப் பாய்ந்து விளையாடும்.
விளக்கம்: வடகரை நாடு நீர் வளம் மிக்கது. அங்குள்ள நீர் நிறைந்த தாமரைத் தடாகத்தில் செந்நிறமான கயல் மீன்கள் துள்ளிப் பாய்ந்து விளையாடுகின்றன என்று கவிஞன் வடகரை நாட்டின் நீர் வளத்தைப் பாடுகிறான்.
32. (i) **மருந்து :** முன் உண்ட உணவு நன்றாகச் செரித்ததை அறிந்து பின், ஏற்ற உணவை அளவோடு உண்டால் உடலுக்கு மருந்தே தேவையில்லை. "அளவோடு உண்டால் உணவே மருந்து".
(ii) **மருத்துவம் :** நோயின் தன்மை, நோய் வருவதற்கு உரிய காரணம் அந்நோயைப் போக்குவதற்கு உள்ள வழிமுறைகள் ஆகியவற்றை நன்கு ஆராய்ந்து அவற்றிற்கு ஏற்ப மருத்துவம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

- (iii) **மருத்துவர் :** மருத்துவன், நோயாளியின் வயதின் அளவு, மருந்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் உடல் தன்மை, பீடிக்கப்பட்ட நோயின் அளவு, நோயுற்றிருக்கும் காலநிலை ஆகியவற்றைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு மருத்துவம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.
33. இமயவரம்பன் நெடுஞ்சேரலாதன் தன் நாட்டையும் மக்களையும் கண்ணெனக் காத்தான். ஆகவே தான் அவன் நாட்டு மக்கள் வேற்று நாட்டுக்குச் செல்ல விரும்புவதில்லை. பெரிய நிலவுலகத்தில் வாழும் அனைத்து உயிர்களுக்கும் இடையறாது கொடுக்கும் பண்பை உடையவன். சான்றோர்களுக்கு அரிய பொருள்களை வழங்குவான். எப்பொழுதும் விழாக்கள் நிகழும் நாட்டிற்கு உரிமை உடையவன். இக்கூற்றிலிருந்து சேரநாடு செல்வ வளம் மிக்கதே என்பது உறுதியாகிறது.
34. ஒவ்வொரு புல்லையும் பெயர் சொல்லி அழைப்பேன் என்று கூறுகின்ற இன்குலாப் பறவைகளோடு நாடுகளின் எல்லை கடப்பேன் என்றும், பெயர் தெரியாத கல்லையும் மண்ணையும் தனக்குத் தெரிந்த சொல்லால் அழைப்பேன், உதவும் கரங்களில் தோழமை தொடரும் எனவும், உதவ முடியாத மனிதர்களிடமும் நேசத்துடன் நெஞ்சம் படரும் என்றும், உலகம் ஓர் கடலாய் தனக்கு வேண்டும் என்றும், அவ்வுலகில் தானும் ஓர் துளியாய் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் கூறுகிறார். உலகத்தைக் கடலாகவும் அத்தகு கடலில் இருக்கின்ற துளியாகத் தன்னையும் இணைத்துக் கொள்கின்ற இன்குலாபின் நயம் பாராட்டத்தக்கது.
35. **வேதிகலப்பில்லாத பூச்சிக்கொல்லி சாத்தியமே:**
- (i) வேப்பங்கொட்டை, நொச்சி இலை, புங்கன், பிரண்டை, கற்றாழை ஆகிய அனைத்தையும் நன்றாக இடித்து கோமியத்தில் ஊற வைத்துப் பயிர்களில் தெளித்தால் தாவரத்திலுள்ள பூச்சிகள் வெளியேறும். இதனை 'இயற்கைப் பூச்சிக்கொல்லி' என்கிறோம்.
- (ii) செயற்கைப் பூச்சிக் கொல்லிகளைப் பயன்படுத்துவதால் அது பூச்சியை மட்டும் கொல்லாமல் விளைகின்ற பயிர்க்குள்ளேயும் ஊடுருவுகிறது. அதனை உட்கொள்ளும் மக்களுக்கு புற்றுநோய், வயிற்றுப்புண் என இன்னும் பல நோய்கள் வருகின்றன.
- (iii) வேதிகலப்பில்லாத இயற்கை உர பூச்சிக்கொல்லியை பயன்படுத்தினால் நுண்ணுயிர்ப் பெருக்கம் குறையாமல், மண் சத்து வீணாகாமல் மண்வளமும் அதிகமாகும். இதனால் வேதிகலப்பில்லாத பூச்சிக்கொல்லி நடைமுறைக்கு சாத்தியமாகும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.
36. **மரபுவழிக் கல்வி முறைகள்: குருகுலக்கல்வி முறை:** இம்முறையில் மாணவர்கள் ஆசிரியர்களை அணுகி அவருடன் பல ஆண்டுகள் தங்கி, அவருக்குத் தேவைப்படும் பணிகளைச் செய்து கல்வி கற்றனர். செய்து கற்றல், வாழ்ந்து கற்றல், எளிமையாக வாழ்தல் என்ற அடிப்படையில் இக்குருகுலக் கல்வி முறை அமைந்திருந்தது. இம்முறை, போதனா முறையைத் தாண்டி, வாழ்வியலைக் கட்டமைப்பதில் உறுதியானதாக விளங்கியது.
- திண்ணைப் பள்ளிக் கல்வி முறை :**
- (i) கி.பி. 19 ஆம் நூற்றாண்டின் இடைப்பகுதியில் கிராமங்கள் தோறும் பெருமளவில் திண்ணைப் பள்ளிகள் இருந்தன. அவற்றினைத் 'தெற்றிப் பள்ளிகள்' என்றும் அழைத்தனர். திண்ணைப் பள்ளிக்கூட ஆசிரியர்கள் 'கணக்காயர்கள்' என்றே அழைக்கப்பட்டனர்.
- (ii) அக்காலக் கல்விமுறை, திண்ணைப் பள்ளி முறை என்றே தமிழகத்தில் அழைக்கப்பட்டது. இப்பள்ளிகள் ஒரே மாதிரியான வரன்முறையுடன் செயல்படவில்லை.

- எனவே, ஆங்கிலேயர்கள், திண்ணைப் பள்ளிகள், பாடசாலைகள், மக்தாபுகள், மதரஸாக்கள் போன்ற கல்வி அமைப்புகளை 'நாட்டுக்கல்வி' (Indigemeous Education) என்று அழைத்தனர்.
- (iii) இப்பள்ளிகளில் பாடத்திட்டம், பள்ளிநேரம், பயிற்றுவிக்கும் முறை ஆகியன ஆசிரியரின் விருப்பப்படியே அமைந்திருந்தன. ஆயினும் பொதுமக்களுடைய கல்வித் தேவையை இப்பள்ளிகள் ஓரளவேனும் பூர்த்தி செய்தன.
37. (i) ஆனந்தரங்கரின் இறுதிகால நாட்குறிப்புகள் ஆங்கிலேயர் புதுச்சேரி மீது நிகழ்த்திய முற்றுகையையும் புதுச்சேரியின் வீழ்ச்சியையும் மிக விரிவாகப் பேசியுள்ளார். 1760 பிப்ரவரியில் புதுச்சேரியைத் தாக்க ஆங்கிலேயக் கப்பல்கள் வந்து கொண்டிருந்ததாகவும் செஞ்சியைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பகுதிகளை வென்று, ஆங்கிலத் தளபதி, புதுச்சேரியை நெருங்கிவிட்டதாகவும் தகவல் வந்துள்ளது. ஆங்கிலேயப் படைகள் சாரம்வரை வந்துவிட்டதைப் பொதுமக்கள் வேடிக்கை பார்த்தனர். குண்டு சாலையை ஆங்கிலேயர் பிடித்ததும் புதுச்சேரி நகரில் பீதி நிலவியது.
- (ii) தேவனாம்பட்டணத்தில் மேலும் மேலும் துருப்புகளை ஆங்கிலேயக் கப்பல்கள் இறக்கின. புதுச்சேரியைச் சுற்றியுள்ள பகுதிகள் அனைத்தையும் ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் கைப்பற்றினர். புதுச்சேரியின் இவ்வாறான சூழ்நிலையில் ஏற்கெனவே நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு இருந்த ஆனந்தரங்கரின் உடல்நிலை மிகவும் மோசம் அடைந்தது.
- (iii) 12-01-1761 திங்கள் கிழமை ஐந்து நாழிகைக்குப் பட்டணத்தின் மீது பீரங்கிக் குண்டுகள் விழுந்து கொண்டிருந்த வேளையில் ஆனந்தரங்கர் மறைந்தார். 1736 ஆம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் 6ஆம் நாள் தொடங்கி ஏறத்தாழ இருபத்தைந்து ஆண்டுகாலத் தென்னிந்திய வரலாற்றைப் பதிவு செய்த ஆனந்தரங்கரின் நாட்குறிப்பு 1761 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி 11ஆம் நாளோடு முடிவடைந்துள்ளது.
38. (i) செங்கற்களை ஒன்றன்மேல் ஒன்றாக அடுக்கிக் கட்டுவதுபோல, கருங்கற்களை அடுக்கிக் கட்டுவதற்குக் 'கற்றளி' என்று பெயர். இரண்டாம் நரசிம்மவர்மன் என்னும் பல்லவமன்னன் உருவாக்கிய வடிவம் இது.
- (ii) மகாபலிபுரம் கடற்கரைக் கோவில், காஞ்சிபுரம் கைலாசநாதர் கோவில், பனைமலைக் கோவில் ஆகியவற்றை இதற்கு உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லலாம்.
39. **வேற்றுமை அணி இலக்கணம்:** கவிஞர் ஒப்புமை உடைய இரு பொருள்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவற்றுக்குள் உள்ள ஒப்புமையைக் கூறிப் பின்னர் அவற்றிற்கு இடையே உள்ள வேற்றுமையை கூறுவது வேற்றுமை அணி எனப்படும்.
- எ.கா.:** தீயினால் சுட்டபுண் உள்ளாறும் ஆறாதே நாவினால் சுட்ட வடு.
- பாடலின் பொருள்:** தீயினால் சுட்ட புண்ணால் உடலில் வடு உண்டானாலும் உள்ளே ஆறிவிடும்; நாவினால் சுட்ட புண்ணால் உடலின் புறத்தே வடு உண்டாகாவிட்டாலும் உள்ளே ஆறாது.
- அணி விளக்கம்:** தீயினால் சுட்ட புண்ணால் உடலில் வடு உண்டானாலும் உள்ளே ஆறிவிடும். நாவினால் சுட்ட புண்ணால் உடலின் புறத்தே வடு உண்டாகாவிட்டாலும் உள்ளே ஆறாது. இங்கு மனம் புண்படும்படி பேசினால் உடலின் புறத்தே வடு உண்டாகாவிட்டாலும் மனம் ஆறாது. தீயினால் சுட்ட புண்ணால் உடலில் வடு உண்டானாலும் உள்ளே எளிதில் ஆறிவிடும். ஆனால் கடுஞ்சொற்கள் என்றும் நம் மனதில் பட்ட காயத்தை எந்த மருந்தாலும்

ஆற்ற முடியாது. முதலில் ஒற்றுமைப்படுத்திக் கூறிப் பின்னர் இவற்றுக்கு இடையே உள்ள வேற்றுமையைக் கூறுவதாக அமைந்துள்ளதால் இக்குறட்பா வேற்றுமை அணி ஆயிற்று.

(அல்லது)

உருவக அணி : உவமைப் பொருளையும் உவமிக்கப்படும் பொருளையும் வேறுபாடு இல்லாமல் செய்த இரண்டும் ஒன்று என்று தோன்றுமாறு பாடப்படுவதற்கு உருவக அணி என்று பெயர். அதாவது உவமானத்தினையும் உவமேயத்தினையும் வேறாகக் கூறாமல் ஒன்றுபடுத்திக் கூறுவதனை உருவக அணி என்பர்.

எடுத்துக்காட்டு :

இரவென்னும் ஏமாப்பில் தோனி கரவென்னும் பார்தாக்கப் பக்கு விடும்.

இப்பாடலின் பொருள் : பிறரை எதிர்பார்த்து இரந்து வாழ்தல் என்னும் பாதுகாப்பற்ற படகு கொடாமை என்னும் பாறை மோதினால் உடைந்துவிடும்.

அணிவிளக்கம் : இக்குறட்பாவில் வள்ளுவர், உவமைக்கும் (இரந்து வாழ்தல் என்னும் பாதுகாப்பற்ற படகு, கொடாமை என்னும் பாறை) உவமையின் தன்மையைப் பொருள்மேல் ஏற்றி (அதாவது பிறரை எதிர்பார்த்து இரந்து வாழ்தல் என்னும் பாதுகாப்பற்ற படகு கொடாமை என்னும் பாறை) எனக் கூறியிருப்பது உருவக அணிக்கு இது ஓர் எடுத்துக்காட்டாகும்.

40. **அனுப்புநர்**

சு.கபிலன்

எண்.30, 18, ஏ.எல். முதலி 2ஆவது தெரு, நேருநகர், வேளச்சேரி, சென்னை - 42.

பெறுநர்

உயர்திரு. முதன்மையாசிரியர் அவர்கள், தினத்தந்தி நாளிதழ் சென்னை

பொருள்: மெய்ப்புத் திருத்துநர் பணிவேண்டி விண்ணப்பித்தல்.

மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஐயா,

வணக்கம், நான் கடந்த கல்வியாண்டில் நடந்த பன்னிரண்டாம் வகுப்பு பொதுத் தேர்வில் 99% விழுக்காடு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெற்று, தேர்ச்சியில் மாநில அளவில் இரண்டாவது இடத்தைப் பிடித்துள்ளேன். தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் இரண்டு மொழிகளிலும் முதுநிலையில் (Senior Grade) தட்டச்சுர் தேர்வில் முதல் நிலையிலும் தேர்ச்சிப் பெற்றுள்ளேன். குடும்பச் சூழலின் காரணமாய் பணிக்கு வரும் நிலையில் உள்ளேன். அருள் கூர்ந்து என் தகுதியினை அறிந்து தாங்கள் எனக்குப் பணியினை வழங்க வேண்டும் என்று தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

நன்றி!

இங்ஙனம்

உண்மையுள்ள

சு. கபிலன்

தன்விவரப்பட்டியல்

பெயர் : சு.கபிலன்
தந்தை பெயர் : ச. சுரேஷ் பாபு
பிறந்த தேதி, வயது : 15-03-2002, 18 வயது
பாலினம் : ஆண்
கல்வித் தகுதி : பன்னிரண்டாம் வகுப்பு தேர்ச்சி

தொழிற் தகுதிகள் : தட்டச்சு - தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் முதுநிலை முதல் நிலையில் தேர்ச்சி, சுருக்கெழுத்து முதல் நிலை (முதுநிலையில்) தேர்ச்சி

கணினி : அடிப்படைக் கணினி அறிவியல் தேர்ச்சி.

பட்டறிவு : ஓர் ஆண்டு கலைமகள் தட்டச்சு பயிற்சி (பயிற்றுநர் பணி)

முகவரி : எண்.30, 18, ஏ.எல். முதலி 2ஆவது தெரு, நேருநகர், வேளச்சேரி, சென்னை - 42.

அலைபேசி எண்கள் : 9841xxxx74, 9003xxxx83,

மின்னஞ்சல் முகவரி : kabilan@gmail.com

அறிந்த மொழிகள் : தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம், இந்தி உறுதிமொழி

மேற்கண்ட தகவல்கள் அனைத்தும் என் சுய உணர்வுடன் கூறிய உண்மைத் தகவல்களே ஆகும். உண்மைக்கு மாறான தகவல்கள் ஏதும் இடம் பெறவில்லையென உறுதியளிக்கிறேன்.

கையொப்பம்
சு.கபிலன்

41. **அன்னை**

அன்னை என்ற தீபத்தை ஏற்றி வைத்தது யாரம்மா
அன்பு என்ற வார்த்தையை உணர வைத்தது நீயம்மா
சொந்தங்கள் பந்தங்கள் அது நூறானாலும்
நம் அன்னையின் அன்புக்கு ஈடு இணை ஏதம்மா.....
கருவிலே எமை சுமந்தாய் ஈரைந்து மாதங்கள்.....
உயிராக வளர்த்திடுவாய் நீ பெற்ற செல்வத்தை.....
அம்மழலையின் ஒற்றை வார்த்தை.....
அதில் அவள் மறந்திடுவாள் இப்பூவுலகை.....
அம்மா.....
என்ற தேனமுத அழைப்பினிலே.....
(அல்லது)

சுற்றுச்சூழல்

வெட்டப்பட்ட மரங்களால் வெப்பமானது புவிப்பந்து துளிமழையும் நனைக்கவில்லை துயருண்ட விளை நிலத்தை தொழிற்சாலைப் பெருக்கத்தினால் சுருங்கிப் போனது சுவாசக்காற்று பாலித்தீன் குப்பைகளால் பலியாகும் வனவிலங்கு பட்டியலோ நெடுந்தொடராய் ஓசோனில் ஓட்டையிட்டும் ஓயவில்லை

- சுயல்விழி

11 ஆம்
வகுப்பு

சுராவின் மாதிரி வினாத்தாள் 4

பதிவு எண்

மொழிப்பாடம் - பகுதி I - தமிழ்

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கால அளவு : 3.00 மணி நேரம்] (வினாத்தாள் விடைகளுடன்) [மொத்த மதிப்பெண்கள் : 90

- அறிவுரைகள் : (1) அனைத்து வினாக்களும் சரியாகப் பதிவாகி உள்ளதா என்பதனைச் சரிபார்த்துக் கொள்ளவும். அச்சுப்பதிவில் குறையிருப்பின், அறைக் கண்காணிப்பாளரிடம் உடனடியாகத் தெரிவிக்கவும்.
- (2) நீலம் அல்லது கருப்பு மையினை மட்டுமே எழுதுவதற்கும், அடக்கோடிடுவதற்கும் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

குறிப்பு : விடைகள் தெளிவாகவும், குறிப்பிட்ட அளவினதாகவும் சொந்த நடையிலும் அமைதல் வேண்டும்.

பகுதி - I

- குறிப்பு : (i) அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக.
(ii) கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நான்கு விடைகளில் மிகவும் ஏற்புடைய விடையினைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் குறியீட்டுடன் விடையினையும் சேர்த்து எழுதுக.

[14 × 1 = 14]

- இறகுகளின் தொகுதி எனப்படும்.
அ) பறவை ஆ) தோகை
இ) சிறகு ஈ) நிலம்
- தமிழின் முதல் பா வடிவ நாடக நூல்
அ) இரகசிய வழி ஆ) மனோன்மணியம்
இ) தொகை விளக்கம்
ஈ) திருவிதாங்கூர் அரசர் வரலாறு
- பூஜை, விஷயம், உபயோகம் - என்பவை முறையே
அ) வழிபாடு, செய்தி, பயன்பாடு
ஆ) பயன்பாடு, வழிபாடு, செய்தி
இ) வழிபாடு, பயன்பாடு, செய்தி
ஈ) செய்தி, வழிபாடு, பயன்பாடு
- “என் வாழ்வு என் கைகளில்” என்று நம்பியவர்
அ) காந்தியடிகள் ஆ) ஜீவானந்தம்
இ) பிரபஞ்சன் ஈ) அண்ணாமலையார்
- ஆசியாவிலேயே முதன்முதலில் ‘சிம்பொனி’ என்னும் மேற்கத்திய செவ்வியல் வடிவ இசைக் கோவையை உருவாக்கியவர்
அ) எம்.எஸ். விஸ்வநாதன்
ஆ) சங்கர் கணேஷ்
இ) ஏ.ஆர். இரகுமான் ஈ) இளையராஜா
- மகிழ்ச்சியின் மைந்தறும் போழ்து நினை.
அ) முகக்குறிப்பை அறிந்தவரை
ஆ) எண்ணியதை எண்ணியவரை
இ) மறதியால் கெட்டவர்களை
ஈ) சொல்லேர் உழவரை
- நிழல் போலத் தொடர்ந்தான் - இது எவ்வகை உவமை?
அ) வினை ஆ) பயன்
இ) வடிவம் ஈ) மெய்

- வேடம் போட்டவன் வேடதாரி; பட்டம் வாங்கினவன்?
அ) உளவாளி ஆ) பட்டதாரி
இ) வருமானம் ஈ) கொடையாளி
- 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டு இலக்கியத்திற்கான நோபல் பரிசு பெற்ற இலத்தீன் அமெரிக்காவின் மிகச் சிறந்த கவிஞர் :
அ) வால்ட் விட்மன் ஆ) ஆற்றூர் ரவிவர்மா
இ) ஸ்டெ.பான் மல்லார்மே
ஈ) பாப்லோ நெருடா
- ‘பெருங்கொடை’ என்ற சொல்லின் புணர்ச்சி விதி :
அ) ஆதிநீடல்
ஆ) ஈறுபோதல், இனமிகல்
இ) அடி அகரம் ஐ ஆதல்
ஈ) முன் நின்ற மெய் திரிதல்
- பன்னிரு திருமுறைகளில் எட்டாம் திருமுறையாக அமைந்த நூல்
அ) திருவாசகம்
ஆ) தேவாரம்
இ) திருவிசைப்பா
ஈ) திருவருட்பா
- குற்றாலக் குறவஞ்சி என்னும் நூலின் ஆசிரியர் :
அ) சுந்தரர்
ஆ) தொல்காப்பியர்
இ) திரிகூடராசப்பக் கவிராயர்
ஈ) சுந்தரம் பிள்ளை
- 2011 ஆம் ஆண்டு கணிணிப் பாடப்பிரிவு இளநிலைப் பட்டப்படிப்பில் முதல் வகுப்பில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்ற திருநங்கை :
அ) ஜோயிதா மோண்டல் மாகி
ஆ) செவ்வி நர்த்தகி நடராஜ்
இ) தாரிகா பானு ஈ) பிரித்திகா யாஷினி
- உலகச் சிட்டுக் குருவிகள் நாள் :
அ) மார்ச் 8 ஆ) ஜூன் 6
இ) ஏப்ரல் 5 ஈ) மார்ச் 20

பகுதி - II - பிரிவு - 1

எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடை தருக.

- கண்காணி - குறிப்பு வரைக. [3 × 2 = 6]
- படைக்குப் பாதுகாப்பாக இருப்பவை எவை?
- சிங்கி பெற்ற பரிசுப் பொருட்களுள் நான்கினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
- கற்றேன் என்பாய் கற்றாயா? என்று அப்துல் ரகுமான் யாரிடம் எதற்குக் கேட்கிறார்?

பிரிவு - 2



எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்.

- [2 × 2 = 4]
19. தமிழ்நாட்டின் மாநில மரம் - சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக.
20. மலை, குன்று இவற்றின் பொருள் வேறுபாடு யாது?
21. ஆனந்தரங்கர் பெருமிதத்துடன் பதிவு செய்தவை எவை?

பிரிவு - 3

எவையேனும் ஏழு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்.

[7 × 2 = 14]

22. ஏதேனும் ஒன்றனுக்குப் புணர்ச்சி விதி தருக.
அ) பிணியளவும் ஆ) உலகனைத்தும்
23. அரைப் புள்ளி இடம்பெற வேண்டிய இடத்தினை எடுத்துக்காட்டுடன் எழுதுக.
24. பகுபத உறுப்பிலக்கணம் தருக. (ஏதேனும் ஒன்று)
அ) ஈட்டினார் ஆ) வாழிய
25. விடுபட்ட இடத்தில் அடுத்து வரவேண்டிய சொற்களைக் கண்டறிந்து எழுதுக.
அ) எழுத்து, சீர், தளை, தொடை
26. மெய்ப்புத் திருத்தக் குறியீடுகளுக்கு உரிய பொருளை தருக.
அ)  ஆ) 
27. திருக்குறள், உயிரெழுத்து - இச்சொற்களில் எவ்வகை ஈற்றெழுத்துகள் அமைந்துள்ளன?
28. மயங்கொலிச் சொற்களை ஒரே தொடரில் எழுதுக.
கரி - கறி
29. புதிர்களுக்கான விடைகளைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.
(கம்பு, மதி, இதழ், ஆழி, மை)
அ) கண்ணிலும் எழுதலாம்; வெண்தாளிலும் எழுதலாம்.
ஆ) பூவின் உறுப்பும் நானே; புன்னகையின் பிறப்பிடமும் நானே.
30. தொடரில் உள்ள சொற்களை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தி இரண்டு சொற்றொடர்களாக்குக.
நேற்று ஏன் வந்த பையன் பக்கத்தில் யார் இருக்கவில்லை தெரியுமா?

பகுதி - III - பிரிவு - 1

எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடை தருக.

[2 × 4 = 8]

31. 'புகழ் எனின் உயிருங் கொடுக்குவர்; பழியெனின் உலகுடன் பெறினும் கொள்ளலர்' - இடஞ்சுட்டிப் பொருள் விளக்கம் தருக.
32. காற்றில் ஆடும் புல் வீடுகளுக்கு அழகிய பெரியவன் தரும் ஒப்பீடு யாது? ஏன்?
33. மருந்து, மருத்துவர், மருத்துவம் ஆகியன பற்றித் திருக்குறள் கூறுவன யாவை?
34. உழைப்பாளர்களின் தோள் வலிமையால் விளைந்தன யாவை?

பிரிவு - 2

எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடை தருக.

[2 × 4 = 8]

35. தமிழ்மொழியில் 'வரை' எனும் சொல் தரும் பொருள்கள் பற்றிக் கூறுக.
36. இயற்கை வேளாண்மை முறையில் பயிர்களைத் தாக்கும் பூச்சிகளை எவ்வாறு கட்டுப்படுத்தலாம்?
37. கவிஞர் மல்லார்மே பேச்சு மொழியைக் கவிதையில் பயன்படுத்தும் முறை பற்றி விளக்கம் தருக.
38. ஜீவா, சமூக நலனுக்காகத் தம்மை ஈடுபடுத்திக் கொண்ட முதல் நிகழ்வை எழுதுக.

பிரிவு - 3

எவையேனும் மூன்றனுக்கு மட்டும் விடை தருக.

[3 × 4 = 12]

39. பொருண்மொழிக் காஞ்சித் துறையைச் சான்றுடன் விளக்குக.
40. சொற்பொருள் பின்வருநிலையணியைச் சான்று தந்து விளக்குக. (அல்லது) பிறிது மொழிதலணியைச் சான்று தந்து விளக்குக.
41. உங்களது சுவையான பயண அனுபவம் ஒன்றைக் கடிதமாக எழுதுக.
42. பேச்சு வழக்கை எழுத்து வழக்காக மாற்றியமைக்க.
அ) காலங்காத்தால எந்திரிச்சிப் படிச்சா ஒரு தெளிவு கெடைக்கும்.
ஆ) காலத்துக்கேத்த மாறிப் புதுசுபுதுசா மொழி வடிவத்த மாத்தனும்.
இ) தேர்வெழுத வேகமாப் போங்க, நேரங்கழிச்சி போனாப் பட்டமாயிரும்.
ஈ) முயற்சி செஞ்சா அதுக்கேத்த பலன் வராமப் போவாது.
43. தமிழாக்கம் தருக :
1) Look deep into nature and then you will understand everything better - Albert Einstein
2) Simplicity is nature's first step, and the last of art - Philip James Bailey
3) Roads were made for journeys not destinations - Confucius
4) Education is the most powerful weapon, which you can use to change the world.

பகுதி - IV

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் இரு பக்கங்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடை தருக.

[3 × 6 = 18]

44. அ) வாழ்வின் உயர்வுக்கு உறுதுணையாக நீங்கள் கருதும் குறட்பாக்கள் சிலவற்றை விளக்கிக் கட்டுரையாக்குக. **அல்லது**
ஆ) பாரதிதாசன் ஒரு புரட்சிக் கவி என்பதை உதாரன் பாத்திரம் வாயிலாக மெய்ப்பிக்கவும்.
45. அ) மூன்று வகையான கவிஞர்கள் பற்றி இந்திரன் கூறும் கருத்துகளைத் தொகுத்துக் கூறுக. **அல்லது**
ஆ) "இயற்கையோடு இயைந்து வாழ்ந்த தமிழர்களின் இருப்பிடப் பெயர்களும் இயற்கையோடு இயைந்தே இருந்தன" - என்ற கூற்றினை மெய்ப்பிக்கவும்
46. அ) பிம்பம் கதையின் வாயிலாகப் பிரபஞ்சன் தெளிவுபடுத்தும் மனித முகங்களைப் பற்றி விவரிக்க. **அல்லது**
ஆ) தமிழர் வாழ்வோடும் புலம்பெயர் நிகழ்வுகளோடும் அ.முத்துலிங்கத்தின் திணைப்பாகுபாடு எவ்வாறு இணைக்கப்படுகிறது?

பகுதி - V

அடிமாறாமல் செய்யுள் வடிவில் எழுதுக.

[4 + 2 = 6]

47. அ) சிறகிலிருந்து எனத் தொடங்கும் காவியம் பாடலை எழுதுக.
ஆ) 'செயின்' - என முடியும் குறட்பாவை எழுதுக.

விடைகள்

பகுதி - I

1. ஆ) மனோன்மனீயம்
2. இ) சிறகு
3. ஈ) பாரதிதாசன்
4. ஆ) ஜீவானந்தம்
5. இ) மறதியால் கெட்டவர்களை
6. ஈ) இளையராஜா
7. இ) முன்னொட்டு
8. ஆ) பட்டதாரி
9. ஈ) பாப்லோ நெருடா
10. ஆ) ஈறுபோதல், இனமிகல்
11. அ) திருவாசகம்
12. இ) திரிகூடராசப்பக் கவிராயர்
13. ஈ) மார்ச் 20
14. ஈ) பிரித்திகா யாஷினி

பகுதி - II - பிரிவு - 1

15. (i) கண்காணி-பேச்சுவழக்கில் கங்காணி என்று பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது கண்காணம் என்பது பயிர்த் தொழிலில் கையாளப்படும் ஒரு சொல். கங்காணம் என்றும் வழங்கப்படுகிறது.
(ii) இதன் பொருள், நாள்தோறும் வயலில் நெல் அறுவடை செய்து களத்தில் ஒப்படி செய்யப்படும் நெல் அளவு என்பதாகும். கண்காணி என்பது இந்த ஒப்படியை மேற்பார்வை செய்பவரைக் குறிக்கும்.
16. வீரம், மானம், முன்னோர் வழிநடத்தல், நம்பிக்கைக்குரியவர் ஆதல் ஆகிய நான்கே படைக்குப் பாதுகாப்பாகும்.
17. (i) சேலத்து நாட்டில் குறி சொல்லிப் பெற்ற சிலம்பு
(ii) கோலத்து நாட்டாரிடம் பெற்ற முறுக்கிட்ட தன்டை
(iii) பாண்டியனார் மகள் கொடுத்த பாடகம்
(iv) கண்டி தேசத்தில் பெற்ற காலாழி பீலி.
18. கற்றேன் என்பாய் கற்றாயா? என்று கவிக்கோ அத்துல் ரகுமான் அறியாமையில் சிக்கி ஆணவத்தில் திளைத்த மக்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்கிறார். காரணம், வெறும் காகிதத்தில் உள்ளவற்றையெல்லாம் படிப்பது மட்டும் கல்வியாகாது. அதன்படி நடைமுறை வாழ்க்கையிலும் நடப்பது என்பதே கல்வி கற்றேன் என்று உரைப்பது ஆகும்.

பிரிவு - 2

19. (i) தமிழ்நாட்டின் மாநில மரம் பனைமரம் ஆகும்.
(ii) இது ஏழைகளின் கற்பக விருட்சம் ஆகும்.
(iii) இது ஒரு சிறந்த காற்றுத் தடுப்பான் ஆகும். ஆழத்தில் நீர்மட்டம் குறையாமல் நீரைச் சேமித்து வைக்கும் தன்மையுடையது. இதனால் நிலத்தடி நீர்மட்டம் குறையாது.
(iv) பனை மரத்திலிருந்து நுங்கு, பதநீர் முதலியன கிடைக்கின்றன. அவற்றிலிருந்து கருப்பட்டி, பனங்கற்கண்டு ஆகியவை தயாரிக்கப்படுகின்றன.
20. தமிழில் குறிஞ்சி நிலம் தொடர்பான சொற்களில் 'மலை' என்பது 'உயரமானது' என்றும், 'குன்று' என்பது உயரம் குறைவானது என்றும் பொருள்படுவனவாகும்.
21. (i) பேரிடர் புதுச்சேரியில் நிகழ்ந்தபோது மக்கள் எல்லோரும் உணவும் நீரும் இன்றி வாடினர்.
(ii) அப்போது ஒழுகரையிலே கனகராயர், பெருஞ்சோறு அளித்துத் தமிழரின் இரக்கத்தையும் ஈரத்தையும் வெளிப்படுத்தியதை ஆனந்தரங்கர் பெருமிதத்துடன் பதிவு செய்துள்ளார்.

பிரிவு - 3

22. அ) பிணியளவும் - பிணி + அளவும்
'இ ஈ ஐ வழி யவ்வும்' என்னும் விதிப்படி பிணி + ய் அளவும் என்றானது. பின்பு 'உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே' பிணி(ய் +அ)ளவும் பிணியளவும் என்றானது.
ஆ) **உலகனைத்தும்** - உலகு + அனைத்தும்
விதி 1 : 'உயிர்வரின் உக்குறள் மெய்விட்டோடும்' எனும் விதிப்படி நிலைமொழி ஈற்றில் குற்றியலுகரம் வந்து வருமொழி முதலில் உயிர்வந்தால் 'உ'கரம் மெய்விட்டோடும். உலக் அனைத்தும்.
விதி 2 : 'உடல்மேல் உயிர்வந்து ஒன்றுவது இயல்பே எனும் விதிப்படி நிலைமொழியின் ஈற்று மெய்யும் (க்) வருமொழியின் முதல் உயிரும் (அ) சேர்ந்து (க் அ க) உலகனைத்தும் எனப் புணரும்.
23. அரைப்புள்ளி (:): தொடர்நிலைத் தொடர்களிலும் ஒரு சொல்லுக்கு வேறுபட்ட பொருள் கூறும் இடங்களிலும் அரைப்புள்ளி வரும். எ.கா. வேலன் கடைக்குச் சென்றான்; பொருள்களை வாங்கினான்; வீடு திரும்பினான்.
24. அ) **ஈட்டினார் - ஈட்டு + இன் + ஆர்**
ஈட்டு - பகுதி
இன் - இறந்தகால இடைநிலை
ஆர் - பலர்பால் வினைமுற்று விகுதி.
ஆ) **வாழிய - வாழி + இய**
வாழ் - பகுதி
இய - வியங்கோள் வினைமுற்று விகுதி
25. எழுத்து, அசை, சீர், தளை, அடி, தொடை
27. அ) N-பத்திகளை இணைக்கவும்
ஆ) V-ஒற்றை மேற்கோள் குறியீடு இடுக
28. "கோவிலில் இருந்த கரிக்குக் காய்கறிகள் போடலாமா?" என்று முகிலன் தன் தந்தையிடம் கேட்டான்.
29. அ) மை ஆ) இதழ்
30. அ) நேற்று வந்த பையன் யார் தெரியுமா?
ஆ) பக்கத்தில் ஏன் இருக்கவில்லை தெரியுமா?

பகுதி - III - பிரிவு - 1

31. **இடம்** : புறநானூற்றில், கடலுள் மாய்ந்த இளம்பெருவழுதி என்ற பாண்டிய மன்னன் இயற்றிய 'உண்டால் அம்ம' எனத் தொடங்கும் பாடலில் இவ்வடிகள் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளன.
பொருள் : புகழ்வரும் என்றால் தம் உயிரையும் கொடுப்பார்கள், உலகம் முழுவதும் கிடைப்பதாயிருந்தாலும் பழிவரும் செயல்களைச் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள்.
விளக்கம்: தமக்காக உழைக்காமல் பிறர்க்காகப் பெரிய முயற்சியுடன் உழைப்பவர்கள். அமிழ்தம் கிடைத்தாலும் தனியாக உண்ண மாட்டார்கள். யாரையும் வெறுக்க மாட்டார்கள். சோம்பல் இன்றிச் செயல்படுவார்கள் பழிபாவங்களுக்கு அஞ்சி வாழ்வார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் புகழ்வரும் என்றால் உயிரையும் கொடுப்பார்கள். பழிவரும் என்றால் உலகம் பழிக்கும் செயல்களைச் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள்.
32. **ஓப்பீடு** : காற்றில் ஆடும் புல் வீடுகளுக்கு அழகிய பெரியவன் தரும் ஓப்பீடு தூக்கணாங்குருவியின் கூடாகும்.
ஏன் : தூக்கணாங்குருவிகள் புற்களைக் கொண்டு தனக்காகக் கூடு கட்டிக் கொள்ளும். அக்கூடுகள் காற்றடிக்கும்போது அசைந்தாடும் அழகை காற்றில் ஆடும் புல்வீடுகள் எனக் கவிஞர் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்.

33. (i) **மருந்து** : முன் உண்ட உணவு நன்றாகச் செரித்ததை அறிந்து பின், ஏற்ற உணவை அளவோடு உண்டால் உடலுக்கு மருந்தே தேவையில்லை.
- (ii) **மருத்துவர்** : நோயின் தன்மை, நோய் வருவதற்கு உரிய காரணம் அந்நோயைப் போக்குவதற்கு உள்ள வழிமுறைகள் ஆகியவற்றை நன்கு ஆராய்ந்து மருத்துவர் செயல்பட வேண்டும்.
- (iii) **மருத்துவர்** : மருத்துவன், நோயாளியின் வயதின் அளவு, மருந்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் உடல் தன்மை, பீடிக்கப்பட்ட நோயின் அளவு, நோயுற்றிருக்கும் காலநிலை ஆகியவற்றைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு மருத்துவம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.
- (iv) **மருத்துவம்** : நோயாளி, மருத்துவர், மருந்து, மருத்துவ உதவியாளர் என்று மருத்துவம் நான்கு வகையில் அடங்கும்.
34. (i) உழைப்பாளர்களின் தோள் வலிமையால் குளம், குட்டை, ஏரிகள் உருவாயின. தரிசு நிலங்கள் பயிர் செழிக்கும் விளைநிலங்களாக மாறி பயிர் விளைந்தது.
- (ii) உழவர்கள் வாழ, சிற்றூர்கள் உண்டாயின. கல்லையும் மலையையும் பிளந்து உலோகங்களைக் கண்டிருவிகள் செய்யப்பட்டன. தங்கம் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டது. கடலுக்குள் மூழ்கி மூச்சடக்கி முத்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.

பிரிவு - 2

35. **வரை** என்ற சொல் கோடு, மலை, சிகரம், விளிம்பு, கரை, எல்லை, நுனி போன்ற பொருள்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றது.
- (i) நுனி முதல் அடி வரை மற்றும் அடி முதல் நுனி வரை என்ற தொடர்களில் 'வரை' என்ற சொல் விளிம்பு என்ற பொருளில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- (ii) திராவிட நிலப்பகுதிகளின் மலை தொடர்பான சொற்கள், சிந்துவெளிப் பண்பாட்டு நிலப்பகுதிகளில் காரணம் கருதியே வழங்கப்பட்டன.
- (iii) இந்தியாவின் வடக்கு, மேற்கு, கிழக்கு மாநில இடப்பெயர்களில் திராவிட இடச்சொற்களின் நேரடித் தொடர்பு இன்றுவரை நீடிக்கிறது.
36. (i) இரசாயனப் பூச்சிக் கொல்லியைப் பயன்படுத்தாமல் இயற்கை வேளாண்மை முறையில் பயிர்களைத் தாக்கும் பூச்சிகளை வராமல் கட்டுப்படுத்தலாம்.
- (ii) வேப்பங்கொட்டை, நொச்சி இலை, புங்கன், பிரண்டை, கற்றாழை எல்லாவற்றையும் நன்றாக இடித்து இதனை கோமியத்தில் ஊற வைத்து பயிர்களுக்குத் தெளித்தால் பூச்சிகள் பயிரை விட்டு ஒழியும்; பயிர்களும் செழிப்பாக வளரும்.
- (iii) பூச்சிகள் வருவது படிப்படியாகக் குறையும். அது மட்டுமல்லாமல் நிலத்தில் இருக்கின்ற மண்பழு போன்ற சிறிய உயிர்கள் அழிவது தடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மண்ணில் உள்ள நுண்ணுயிர்ப் பெருக்கத்தினால் மண்ணும் தன் வளத்தினை இழப்பதில்லை.
37. (i) கவிஞர் 'மல்லார்மே' போன்றவர்கள் இவர்களுடைய கவிதைகளில் பேச்சு என்பது முடிய நிலையில் செயல்படுகின்றது. எதிரில் ஒருவரை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பேசுவதைப்போல் இல்லாமல் தனிமையில் தங்களுக்குத் தாங்களே பேசிக் கொள்வதைப் போல் இருக்கும்.

- (ii) தனிப்பட்ட ஒவ்வொரு சொல்லும் பிறிதொன்றைப் பேசுவதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் தன்னையே பேசிக் கொள்வதாகும். இவர்களின் கவிதைகளைக் குறியீட்டுக் கவிதைகள் என்று கூறலாம்.
38. (i) ஒரு முறை திருவாங்கூரில் வெள்ளப்பெருக்கு ஏற்பட்டது. வெள்ளப்பெருக்கினால் ஏற்பட்ட துன்பத்தைத் துடைக்கப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களும் குழுக்கள் அமைத்துச் செயல்பட்டனர்.
- (ii) ஒரு குழுவினர் நாஞ்சில் நாட்டின் வடக்குப் பகுதியில் உள்ள தோவாளை என்னும் இடத்திற்குச் சென்று பணியை மேற்கொண்டனர்.
- (iii) அங்கிருந்த கிராம மக்களிடம் வெள்ளப் பெருக்கினால் ஏற்பட்ட பாதிப்புகள் குறித்துப் பேசி நிதி திரட்டினர். அக்குழுவிற்குத் தலைவராக இருந்தவர் ஜீவா.

பிரிவு - 3

39. **பொருண்மொழிக் காஞ்சித்துறை துறை விளக்கம்** : மக்களுக்கு நலம் செய்யும் வாழ்வியல் நெறிகளை எடுத்துக்கூறுதல் பொருண்மொழிக் காஞ்சித் துறை ஆகும்.
- சான்று** : புகழெனின் உயிரும் கொடுக்குவர் பழியெனின் உலகுடன் பெறினும் கொள்ளலர் அயர்விலர்
- சான்று விளக்கம்** : தமக்காக உழைக்காமல் பிறருக்காக உழைப்பவர்கள் அமிழ்தம் கிடைத்தாலும் தனித்து உண்ண மாட்டார்கள். யாரையும் வெறுக்காமல் சோம்பல் இன்றி செயல்படுவார்கள். பிறர் அஞ்சுவதற்கு தாமும் அஞ்சி புகழ் வருமெனில் தம் உயிரையும் கொடுப்பார்கள். உலகம் முழுவதும் கிடைப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் பழி வரும் செயல்களைச் செய்யாமல் தவிர்ப்பர். எதற்கும் மனம் தளர மாட்டார்கள்.
- துறைப் பொருத்தம்** : மக்களுக்குத் தேவையான வாழ்வியல் நெறிகளைக் கூறியுள்ளதால் இது பொருண்மொழிக் காஞ்சித் துறைக்குப் பொருந்தியுள்ளது.
40. **அணி இலக்கணம்** : செய்யுளில் முன்னர் வந்த ஒரு சொல் அதே பொருளில் பின்னரும் பலமுறை வருவது சொற்பொருள் பின்வரு நிலையணி ஆகும்.
- சான்று** : "நோய்நாடி நோய்முதல் நாடி அதுதணிக்கும் வாய்நாடி வாய்ப்பச் செயல்."
- சான்று விளக்கம்** : நோயையும் அதன் காரணத்தையும் அதை நீக்கும் வழியையும் ஆராய்ந்து மருத்துவர் செயல்பட வேண்டும்.
- அணிப் பொருத்தம்** : இக்குறட்பாவில் நோய் என்றும் சொல் 'பிணி' என்னும் பொருளிலும் 'நாடி' என்னும் சொல் ஆராய்ந்து என்னும் பொருளிலும், மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வந்துள்ளதால், இது சொற்பொருள் பின்வருநிலையணியாகும்.
- (அல்லது)**
- அணி விளக்கம்** : புலவர் தாம் கூறக் கருதிய பொருளை நேரே கூறாமல் அதனோடு ஒப்புமை உடைய பிறிதொரு பொருளைக் கூறி, தாம் சொல்லக் கருதியதைக் குறிப்பாகப் பெற வைப்பது பிறிது மொழிதல் அணி எனப்படும்.

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PART - II - English

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(with Answer Key)

[Maximum Marks : 90

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
2. Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline.

Part - I

Answer all the questions. (20x1 = 20)

Choose the appropriate **synonyms** of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. The common link of friendship was **snapped**.
(a) deprived (b) fixed
(c) isolated (d) cut
2. I would have taken fifty **farthings**.
(a) Sticks (b) Paisa
(c) Guineas (d) Lashes
3. We should also realize that a continuous stream of men and women **endowed** with the spirit of service.
(a) gifted (b) educated
(c) trained (d) developed

Choose the appropriate **antonyms** of the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. The other Indian boxers also performed **exceptionally**.
(a) moderately (b) remarkably
(c) differently (d) furiously
5. The staff looked so **prosperous** and unsympathetic.
(a) lavish (b) poor
(c) affluent (d) wealthy
6. Society has got a right to expect an **adequate** return from you.
(a) insufficient (b) average
(c) enormous (d) plentiful
7. Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word '**moral**'.
(a) - ity (b) - ism
(c) - er (d) - ous
8. Choose the word that can be added after '**show**' to form a compound word.
(a) dog (b) song
(c) board (d) case

9. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation GDP.
(a) Gross Domestic product
(b) Goods Distribution Process
(c) Goods Diminishing Price
(d) Gross Domestic Procedure
10. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**audible**'.
(a) dis (b) in (c) il (d) un
11. Replace the underlined word in the sentence with a phrasal verb. Come what may, I will **Support** you.
(a) stand up (b) stand above
(c) stand out (d) stand by
12. Choose the right meaning of the idiomatic expression in the sentence below.
That was **a nice pickle** to be in.
(a) challenging situation (b) pleasant situation
(c) dramatic situation (d) confused situation
13. A doctrine that advocates equal rights for women is _____.
(a) feminism (b) idealism
(c) heroism (d) egocentrism
14. Choose the meaning of the idiom, "**alarm bells ringing**".
(a) praising someone
(b) disagreeing
(c) celebrating victory
(d) sign of something going wrong
15. Replace the phrasal verb in the sentence with the suitable single word. The manager promised to **look into** when we pointed out an error in our bill.
(a) investigate (b) settle
(c) calculate (d) change
16. Fill in the blank with the appropriate determiner.
The teacher had _____ idea about the problem.
(a) this (b) that
(c) any (d) no
17. Add a suitable question tag to the following statement.
They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion, _____?
(a) can they (b) couldn't they
(c) shouldn't they (d) can't they

18. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition.

We strolled _____ the river.

- (a) across (b) below
(c) along (d) on

19. "**Ornithology**" is the study of _____.

- (a) birds
(b) dog training
(c) bird's eggs
(d) fish

20. Fill in the blank with a suitable option.

I have a friend _____ cat is annoying.

- (a) whose (b) that
(c) which (d) who

Part - II

Section - 1

Answer **any four** of the following.

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer **any four** of the following : **(4×2=8)**

21. *"They used to laugh with their hearts*

And laugh with their eyes":

- (a) Who does the word 'they' refer to?
(b) Explain "Laugh with their eyes".

22. *"Well, ego it might be pleased enough*

But zealous athletes play so rough"....

- (a) Why are athletes rough during play?
(b) Pick out the rhyming words in the given lines.

23. *"Most of all, I want to relearn*

How to laugh"

- (a) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?
(b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

24. *"When officialdom demands,*

Is there a doctor in the stands?"

- (a) Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?
(b) Why does the poet make such an observation?

25. *"Defeat we repel, courage our fort";*

- (a) How do we react to defeat?
(b) What is considered as our stronghold?

26. *"Comes at the last, and with a little pin*

Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!"

- (a) How is the castle pierced?
(b) Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.

Section - 2

Answer **any three** of the following questions.

(3×2=6)

27. Report the following dialogue:

Satish : Do you know that Chandar arrives tomorrow?

Hari : No, when did his holidays begin?

Satish : Last Week.

28. Having resigned his job, he started a company of his own. (Rewrite as a Complex Sentence)

29. Hussain and Victor were too young to work in the industry. (Rewrite as a Compound Sentence)

30. Obey the rules. Otherwise you will be fined. (Combine using "If")

Part - III

Section - 1

Explain **any two** of the following with reference to the context. **(2×3=6)**

31. *"... show me how*

I used to laugh and smile"

32. *"Honour is a property, common to all:*

In dignity and pride no one need to be poor".

33. *"I live with bread like you, feel want,*

Taste grief, need friends."

Section - 2

Answer **any two** of the following questions in not more than 30 words. **(2×3=6)**

34. What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?

35. Why did the narrator visit Christie's?

36. In what ways have Universities improved the society?

Section - 3

Answer **any three** of the following questions:

(3×3=9)

37. Write an e-mail to your uncle thanking him for the gift that he had sent from abroad.

38. You are the Sports Secretary of your School. Prepare a Notice for the School notice board asking the students of Class XI to give their names for participation in various events to be held on the Annual Sports Day of your School.

39. Build a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a student and a librarian, asking for a membership form.
40. Write an article in about 150 words for your School magazine about the importance of clean drinking water for a healthy life.

Part – IV

41. Answer the following in a **paragraph** of about **150** words. **(7×5=35)**

(a) Describe Mary Kom's personal experiences during her first International Championship match from the time of selection to winning the medal.

(OR)

(b) Narrate the circumstances that led to the narrator getting into a tight corner, by his own folly.

42. Answer the following in a **paragraph** of **150** words.

(a) The poet does not wish to exchange places with the athletes. How does he justify his views?

(OR)

(b) In what way is every hillock similar to Everest?

43. Write a **paragraph** of about **150** words by developing the following hints.

(a) The narrator went to the photographer - photographer looked grave - remarked he didn't like the face - the narrator angry - called on Saturday - the photographer made changes - photograph looked different - narrator was frustrated.

(OR)

(b) A dentist's clinic - tensed patients - one woman - showed photographs - Joe - first patient - dentist arrived - nurse took - hammer - large pair of pliers - loud screech - patients left - one by one - Joe's wife wept - dentist located the key - Joe tells - woman with photographs - called in - all others had left.

44. Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage.

In India, about 55 percent of the forest area, which is predominantly covered by deciduous forests, is prone to fires every year causing loss of ₹440 crores. It is estimated that proportion of forest areas prone to forest fires annually ranges from 33 percent in some of the states to over 90 percent in other states (FSI 1987). Despite the natural fires, the major sources of forest fires in India are anthropogenic, which include shifting cultivation practices, controlled burning, deforestation, fire wood burning and others.

Forest fires in the country are mostly experienced during summer months from April to June. The extent and type of fire vary from state to state based on the types of forests as well as the climatic conditions or delay in the arrival of the monsoon etc. Forest fires not only cause loss of biodiversity, loss of valuable timber, degradation of natural forests and water catchment areas but also result in depletion of Carbon sinks, reduction in water table level, global warming, ozone layer depletion and also loss of agricultural production.

45. (a) Write a letter to the Editor of a Newspaper on the dangerous effects of rash driving.

(OR)

(b) Write a letter to the Commissioner of the Corporation Complaining about the sanitary conditions of the streets in your locality.

46. (a) Read the following sentences, spot the error in them and correct them.

(i) A ship with goods drowned in the Indian Ocean.

(ii) We discussed about the problem so thoroughly.

(iii) If I had known this yesterday I will have helped him.

(iv) Rahim has been winning a prize since five years consecutively.

(v) I purchased furnitures from the shop.

(OR)

(b) Fill in the blanks as instructed.

i) To bake a _____ shaped cake, you'll need some _____. (flour, flower)

(use the right word in the blanks)

ii) Raghav _____ take tea, but now he doesn't. (use a semi modal verb)

iii) When I called on her, she _____ (sing). (use the correct verb form)

iv) If I were you I _____ (take) it easy.

(Fill in the blank with a conditional clause)

47. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.

To most of us the most fascinating thing about spiders is the web they spin. First of all, spiders are not insects. They belong to a group known as 'arachnids' and differ from insects in such a way that they have eight legs, eight eyes, wings and only two parts in their bodies.

They can live on any type of climate and are found in every part of the world. They can live on water, on the ground, depending on the species. They vary in size from eight centimeters to that

which are so small, that they are barely visible. Some spiders can live for a whole year without water. One of the spiders, the large tarantula, eats birds, and can live for as long as fifteen years. Some on the other hand, live just for a year.

The silk in spider's web is secreted in abdominal glands. The silk is forced through long tiny holes from the spinning organs at the tip of the abdomen. It comes out as a liquid which becomes solid on contact with air.

Questions:

- (i) Why are spiders not considered insects?
- (ii) What is the most fascinating aspect of spiders?
- (iii) Describe the special features of tarantulas.
- (iv) How does the silk in the spider's abdomen change into a solid state?
- (v) Pick out a word that is equivalent to 'produced'.

(OR)

- (b) Write a paragraph on 'The person whom I admire the most' in about 150 words.

◆◆◆

ANSWERS

Part - I

1. (d) cut
2. (b) Paisa
3. (a) gifted
4. (a) moderately
5. (b) poor
6. (a) insufficient
7. (a) morality
8. (d) case
9. (a) Gross Domestic product
10. (b) inaudible
11. (d) stand by
12. (a) challenging situation
13. (a) feminism
14. (d) sign of something going wrong
15. (a) investigate
16. (d) no
17. (d) can't they
18. (c) along
19. (a) birds
20. (a) whose

Part - II

21. a) They were the people who lived in the past, in the olden days.
b) Laugh with their emotions, reflecting pleasure in their eyes.
22. a) They exhibit roughness while playing because they play actively a fair game to win.
b) The rhyming words are: **enough-rough.**
23. a) The poet wants to relearn how to laugh because his fake, artificial laugh in the mirror shows only his teeth are like a snake's poisonous teeth.
b) The poet wants to relearn from his son.
24. a) The doctors are called from the stands to treat the players who are hired by the sponsors. The sponsors have paid money to the players or athletes.
b) The poet makes such an observation, to show how humanity has changed. The doctors come for treatment of the players only when the sponsors ask them to come.
25. a) We react to defeat by moving back with force.
b) Courage and Bravery is our stronghold.
26. a) Death bores through the castle wall of the king's life.
b) last - little
27. Satish asked Hari if he knew that Chandar would arrive the next day. Hari replied that he did not know about that and asked when his holidays had begun. Satish replied that his holidays had begun in the previous week.
28. After he had resigned his job, he started a company of his own.
29. Hussain and Victor were very young and so they couldn't work in the industry.
30. If you obey the rules, you won't be fined.

Part - III
Section - 1

31. **Reference** : These lines are taken from the poem "Once upon a time" by Gabriel Okara.
Context : The poet asks his son to show him how to laugh sincerely and genuinely.
Explanation : The poet asks the 'son' almost pleads with him to show him how to laugh; show him how he used to laugh and smile when he was a child. He asks his son to teach him all the good habits he has lost and teach him to have true emotions.

32. **Reference** : These lines are from the Poem 'Everest is not the only peak', written by Kulothungan.
- Context** : The poet says that honour is an asset. It is common to all. A person who is born with honour and lives with dignity and pride is considered rich.
- Explanation** : The poet tells that our honour is our property. It is common to humanity. A life of truth and dignity is our property. If we follow the path of nobility and pride, we are not poor. We are always rich.
33. **Reference** : These lines are taken from "The hollow crown" by William Shakespeare
- Context** : King Richard II speaks of the might of death to his subjects.
- Explanation** : King Richard recalls how kings get slain in battlefield . The king feels he is also an ordinary mortal deceived by the 'jester's death'. He also needs to taste grief and needs the support of friends during distress.

Section - 2

34. The grandmother used to feed hundreds of sparrows every day in the afternoon with the little bits of bread for half-an-hour. It was the happiest time of the day for her.
35. The narrator visited Christie's because his friend persuaded him to look at the sale-room, where Barbizon pictures were sold.
36. Universities have improved the society by trimming and training the student and guiding and leading him to do his duty as a citizen of a democracy. Thereby Universities have equipped the students for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

Section - 3

37.

To : shivkumar@gmail.com
Sub : Thanks note
Dear Uncle, Thank you for the gift. I like the watch very much. I shall use it during my examination. The alarm in it is very useful too. Convey my regards to all at home. With love, Suba.

38.

NOTICE

Government Higher secondary school, Annual Sports day : Participation

20th October 2021

Our school is organizing an intra-school annual sports day on 10th October, 2021. Various sports events are going to take place during the event at different venues. Students who are interested in taking part can give their names for at most 2 events per person to their house sports head. Make sure the timings of the two events don't coincide with each other. The list of events and their timing is accompanied with the notice. If you have any doubts, contact the undersigned.

G. Ramesh

(G. Ramesh)

The Sports Secretary

39. Student : Good morning.
Librarian : Good morning. How can I help you?
Student : I would like to be a member of the library.
Librarian : Which standard are you in?
Student : I am in XI A
Librarian : Do you have your identity card?
Student : Yes, here it is.
Librarian : Okay. Please take this membership form.
Student : Thank you
Librarian : You are most welcome.

40. CLEAN DRINKING WATER IMPORTANT FOR HEALTH - By. Ramesh XI 'A'

All of us are well aware how important is clean drinking water for a healthy life. It should be particularly free from any contamination with sewage water, as this can cause a variety of water-borne diseases. These can be typhoid, cholera or dysentery, if contaminated water is consumed. In serious cases, this may result in long-term diseases, like jaundice. No wonder that many suppliers of water make a living out of this!

Our water supply organisations like the Municipalities should ensure that clean drinking water is supplied to all homes through a water pipeline connection. Any leakage in the pipelines must be repaired without delay to prevent contamination.

At any cost and under no circumstances, sewage water should not be allowed to mix with water going to household taps. The filtration plants of the water supply utilities must function properly and their storage tanks must be cleaned periodically to ensure that the customers of water do not fall ill. Let us all join to help them in this noble and essential effort.

Part - IV

41. (a) When Mary Kom was selected in the 48 kg category for the International Boxing Association, her father managed to collect only ₹ 2,000/- for her trip. She was upset and worried, as things were expensive in the USA. With the help of his friend, Mr. Onler, she managed to get ₹ 5,000/- and ₹ 3,000/- from the two members of the parliament. With this money, she had ₹ 10,000/- in her hand. She started her trip to the USA. There in Pennsylvania, she was confined to the sports arena, without having a glimpse of the places around, as her team was the last to arrive. Next day, she faced her opponents bravely and came to the finals. But there, she lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey by 13 - 5. She was disappointed. She went to her room and cried. But her coaches were kind to her. They comforted her and appreciated her on the silver win. She was the only one in the team to get a medal. This championship gave her the conviction that she could take on any boxer.

(OR)

- (b) Once the narrator went with his friend to Christie's, an auction sale-hall, where Barbizon pictures were put up. The narrator knew nothing about art pictures nor had enough money to participate in the bidding. He had only sixty-three pounds and that too in the bank. He had no securities either. The auction started and the narrator, not understanding the seriousness, started raising the bid amount marginally. At that time, a Daubigny picture was put on sale. A rich man bid four thousand guineas for it. As usual, the narrator, just for fun, raised the bid by fifty guineas more.

The narrator thought that someone would raise the bid further. But to his amazement, nobody else bid after that. The narrator was panic-stricken. He unwittingly got into a mental tight corner. He could not find ways as how to raise such a huge amount. Sensing the danger, his friend had already left the place. Finally, he decided to confess his foolishness to the auctioneer himself and get rid of the critical situation.

42. (a) In the very first stanza, the poet admits that right from his boyhood days, he was glad to watch others play all kinds of games including boxing. He was glad that he was not one of them. His limp and bashful spirit feeds on the heroism of other players. He watches with a palpitating heart when 'A' runs ninety yards to bag a medal. He watches with obvious alarm when 'B' knocks another boxer down cracking his vertebrae and spines. The players maim each other. His ego would never be pleased to swap places with such popular players. He listens to the mention of prudence/common sense and refrains from hurting himself or others by not participating in any game whatsoever. Thus he justifies his view to continue as spectator.

(OR)

- (b) The poet gives his views on the quality of life. We should always feel proud and high of ourselves, though our good qualities are few and small in quantity. Never shall we fail to do what we have promised. Our pride arises from the way, we live and our path. Mount Everest is not the only peak, which is the highest of all. Every small hill has the highest point to boast. We don't care about the height we reach. He, who does not bend his head or body to gain monetary benefits is a king, we adore. We should respect these persons.
43. (a) The narrator went to the photographer to have a photograph taken. The photographer made the author wait for one hour. While waiting in the studio the narrator kept reading the Ladies Companion for 1912, the Girls Magazine for 1902 and the Infants Journal for 1888 at the photographer's studio. The photographer told him to come in and sit down. The narrator got angry because the photographer was commenting on the narrator's face. The photographer was pleased after he clicked a photo of the narrator in moments of animation. He was called on Saturday to see the proof of the photograph. On seeing the photograph the narrator was shocked into silence. The photographer had made changes by removing the eyebrows and making adjustments to the mouth. The photograph did not look like the narrator. The narrator was frustrated as the photograph which he had planned to give his friends to keep after his death did not look like him. He left the studio saying that the photograph was a worthless bauble.

(OR)

- (b) 'The first patient' is a play written by C.V.Burgess. A number of patients wait at the waiting room of a dentist's clinic. One of the women is showing everyone her photographs. After the arrival of the

11th
STD.

PUBLIC EXAM MODEL QUESTION PAPER **3**

Register Number

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PART - II - English

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(with Answer Key)

[Maximum Marks : 90

- Instructions :**
1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately..
 2. Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline.

Part - I

Answer **all** the questions. **(20×1=20)**

Choose the appropriate synonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. We treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us.
(a) hymns (b) songs
(c) storeys (d) stories
2. The coaches lauded me.
(a) appreciated (b) gifted
(c) garlanded (d) rebuked
3. The toilers did not enjoy this privilege.
(a) kings (b) bosses
(c) leaders (d) workers

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. Grandmother was always in spotless white.
(a) pure (b) pointless
(c) dirty (d) creased
 5. The staff looked so unsympathetic
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) credible | (b) genuine |
| (c) dutiful | (d) sympathetic |
6. It requires individual responsibility.
(a) classical (b) personal
(c) collective (d) modern
 7. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word 'tidy'
(a) ir (b) in
(c) dis (d) un
 8. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CAT'
(a) Career and Aptitude Test
(b) Competitive Aptitude Test
(c) Capital Aptitude Test
(d) Central Law and Aptitude Test

9. Choose the appropriate idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.

The two players were in the two opposite angles of the boxing ring, resting between rounds.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) in our corner | (b) gift of the gab |
| (c) square off | |
| (d) turning over a new leaf | |

10. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verb.

The rebellion was _____ by the officers.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) put off | (b) put on |
| (c) put down | (d) put up |

11. Choose the word from the options given below to form a compound word with "bee".

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) piece | (b) lash |
| (c) gate | (d) hive |

12. Choose the right definition for the word, "Neurologist".

- | |
|--|
| (a) one who treats stomach disorders |
| (b) one who treats lung problems |
| (c) one who treats disorders of the nervous system |
| (d) one who treats vision problems |

13. Form a derivative for the underlined word.

Mom told me to arrange the table.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (a) ful | (b) ment |
| (c) ity | (d) ness |

14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate "ism" word.

Ravi had the habit of being absent at work. He is known for his _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) absenteeism | (b) patriotism |
| (c) heroism | (d) criticism |

15. Fill in the blanks with the suitable modal verb.

Students _____ submit their note books tomorrow without fail.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) must | (b) can |
| (c) may | (d) might |

16. Fill in the blanks with a suitable Preposition.

I saw the cat sitting _____ the table.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) on | (b) in |
| (c) of | (d) at |

17. Choose the appropriate **question tag** for the following sentence.

Sita is a teacher _____?

- (a) wasn't she (b) is she
(c) did she (d) isn't she

18. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form.

If I _____ a pilot, I would fly high.

- (a) am (b) was
(c) had been (d) were

19. Fill in the blanks with a suitable **determiner**.

_____ of my friends called me yesterday.

- (a) Third (b) Any
(c) Little (d) Many

20. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrase.

_____ heavy rain, the match was cancelled.

- (a) Due to (b) In spite of
(c) Despite (d) In case of

Part - II Section - 1

- Answer **any four** of the following **(4×2=8)**

Read the sets of poetic lines given and answer the questions that follow.

21. *"Most of all, I want to relearn*

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!"

- (a) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?
(b) Mention the figure of speech used here.

22. *"When officialdom demands,*

Is there a doctor in the stands ?

- (a) Why are doctors called from the stands by the sponsors?
(b) Pick out the rhyming words in the given lines.

23. *He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.*

We bow before competence and merit;

- (a) Who is adored as a 'king'?
(b) What is the figure of speech used in the first line ?

24. *"And tell sad stories of the death of kings":*

- (a) Pick out the alliterated words.
(b) Who is the speaker ?

25. *Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles*

Like a fixed portrait smile.

- (a) What do you mean by "Cocktail face" ?
(b) Mention the figure of speech.

26. *Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,*

- (a) What does the word "antic" mean ?
(b) Identify the figure of speech employed in this line.

Section - 2

- Answer **any three** of the following questions **(3×2=6)**

27. The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."
[Rewrite as a Reported Speech]

28. Raghu tried his best, but he did not succeed. [Rewrite as a Complex Sentence]

29. Though the battle has been won, the war isn't over yet.
[Rewrite as a Compound Sentence]

30. Rita was late to school. She was punished. [Rewrite using "If" clause]

Part - III Section - 1

- Explain **any two** of the following with reference to the context. **(2×3=6)**

31. "I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses....."

32. "They do not ever in their dealings
Consider one another's feelings....."

33. "How can you say to me, I am a king?"

Section - 2

- Answer **any two** of the following questions in not more than **30** words. **(2×3=6)**

34. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

35. What did Mary Kom consider her greatest achievement? Why?

36. Why are universities necessary for a Society?

Section - 3

- Answer **any three** of the following. **(3×3=9)**

37. Write an article on "Road Safety" in about 50 words.

38. Describe the process of ironing a shirt.

39. Write an e-mail to your brother wishing him on his birthday.

40. Write a message to your sister reminding her about the coaching class that evening after school hours.

Part - IV

- Answer the following in a paragraph of about **150** words. **(7×5=35)**

41. (a) Why was Mary Kom named "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary"?

(OR)

- (b) How Does the speaker highlight the importance of giving back to the society in the lesson "The Convocation Address"?

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

42. (a) Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult, in the poem, "Once upon a Time".

(OR)

- (b) What are the qualities the speaker wishes to nourish and what is his mission in the poem, "Everest is not the only Peak"?

Answer in a paragraph of about 150 words developing the following hints.

43. (a) The dentist's clinic - many patients wait- tensed - tooth - to be extracted - the arrival of the dentist - Joe, the first patient - called in - the nurse goes - with hammer - reaction of patients - loud sound of sawing and screeching - other patients fear - go away - Joe comes out - hammer, pliers - to open tool box

(OR)

- (b) Stephen Leacock - visits a photo studio - for photograph - the photographer unpleasant comments - takes a long time - Leacock gets angry - The photographer - rude - comments on Leacock's features - ill-treats Leacock - takes photo in animation - asks to come on Saturday - Leacock goes- disappointed - does not resemble him - accuses and leaves in tears.

44. Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage.

A planet revolves around the Sun along a definite curved path which is called an orbit. It is elliptical. The time taken by a planet to complete one revolution is called its period of revolution.

Besides revolving around the Sun, a planet also rotates on its own axis like a top. The time taken by a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation. The period of rotation of the earth is 23 hours and 56 minutes and so the length of a day on earth is taken as 24 hours.

The planets are spaced unevenly. The first four planets are relatively close together and close to the Sun. They form the inner solar system. Farther from the Sun is the outer solar system, Where the planets are much more spread out. Thus the distance between Saturn and Uranus is much greater than the distance between Earth and Mars.

The four planets grouped together in the inner solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. They are called inner planets. They have a surface of solid rock crust and are called terrestrial

or rocky planets. Their insides, surfaces and atmospheres are formed in a similar way and form a similar pattern. Our planet Earth, can be taken as a model of the other three planets.

The four large planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune spread out in the outer solar system and slowly orbit the Sun. They are called outer planets. They are made of hydrogen, helium and other gases in huge amounts and have very dense atmosphere. They are known as gas giants and are also called gaseous planets. The four outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have rings. whereas the four inner planets do not have any rings. The rings are actually tiny pieces of rock covered with ice.

45. (a) Write a letter to the commissioner of the corporation complaining about the sanitary conditions of the streets in your locality.

(OR)

- (b) Write a letter to your friend informing him/her that you would visit her the following week and celebrate your birthday there.

46. (a) Read the following sentences, spot the error in them and correct them.

- (i) I saw many geoses in the park.
- (ii) Ramu is one of the tallest boy.
- (iii) He is my cousin brother.
- (iv) They discussed about the matter.
- (v) Either of these are right.

(OR)

- (b) Read the following sentences and classify them according to their fields.

- (i) Dr. Rahim is an Orthopaedic surgeon.
- (ii) My grandfather owned a fertile land.
- (iii) A.R. Rehman is a great Pianist.
- (iv) Jegan is into trading.
- (v) The hacker had some problem with his mother-board.

Music, Computer, Agriculture, Education, Medicine, Commerce, Nutrition.

47. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words

The history of medicinal plants is as old as the history of human beings. Most medicines are obtained either directly or indirectly from plants. All the major systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy are based on drugs obtained from plants and animals. These drugs obtained from medicinal plants are called secondary metabolites. Plants

produce primary metabolites for their own living eg. carbohydrates, amino acids, etc., and secondary metabolites for protection, competition and species interaction, (e.g.) alkaloids, terpenoids flavonoids etc. Phytochemistry is the study of Phytochemicals which are chemical substances derived from various parts of the plant. Few plant derived drugs are Tulsi. Nannari. Nilavembu. Pappali etc.

Questions :

- (i) Name any two major systems of medicines.
- (ii) What are secondary metabolites ?
- (iii) Carbohydrates, amino acids etc. are ____.
- (iv) What is phytochemistry ?
- (v) Did you come across the word 'Nilavembu' in recent years ? For which disease was it recommended ?

(OR)

- (b) Build a dialogue with a minimum of 5 exchanges between a teacher, and a student who has come late to school.

Answers

- 1. (d) stories
- 2. (a) appreciated
- 3. (d) workers 4. (c) dirty
- 5. (d) sympathetic 6. (c) Collective
- 7. (d) un
- 8. (*) Common Admission Test
- 9. (a) in our corner 10. (c) put down
- 11. (d) hive
- 12. (c) one who treats disorders of the nervous system
- 13. (b) ment 14. (a) absenteeism
- 15. (a) must 16. (a) on
- 17. (d) isn't she
- 18. (d) were
- 19. (d) Many
- 20. (a) Due to

Part - II Section - 1

- 21. (a) The poet wants to relearn how to laugh because his fake, artificial laugh in the mirror shows only his teeth are like a snake's poisonous teeth.
- (b) Simile. (Direct comparison with the word "like")

- 22. (a) The doctors are called from the stands to treat the players who are hired by the sponsors. The sponsors have paid money to the players or athletes.
- (b) demands - stands
- 23. (a) A person who does not yield or submit, to descend from dignity is adored (respected) as a king.
- (b) Metaphor
- 24. (a) Sad - Stoories
- (b) King Richard II is the speaker.
- 25. (a) A cocktail face is a face which shows mixed emotions
- (b) Simile.
- 26. (a) The word "antic" means someone who draws attention through silly or funny acts.(Here a court jester)
- (b) Personification

Section - 2

- 27. The old woman requested the boy to help her.
- 28. Though Raghu tried his best, he did not succeed.
- 29. The battle has been won but the war is not over yet.
- 30. If Rita had not been late to school, she would not have been punished.

Part - III Section - 1

- 31. **Reference** : These lines are from Gabriel Okara's poem "Once Upon a Time."

Context : The poet tells his son that he has learned to wear his faces like dresses. In other words, it is to act or behave to the need of the situation.

Explanation : The poet has learned to act or behave to the need of the situation. The changing of masks is like changing of dresses. In the home, he will have one face. In the office, he acts in one way to a person with a different face. When he meets someone on the street he acts another way. When he acts with mixed emotions, he has to put on a cocktail mask. So, he has to wear a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions.

- 32. **Reference** : These lines are taken from the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' by Frederic Ogden Nash.

Context : The poet says these lines about the rough game played by the athletes

Explanation : The active players play so rough that they never consider one another's feelings.

33. Reference : This line is taken from the poem 'The Hollow Crown' written by William Shakespeare. This is an extract from Shakespeare's historic play 'King Richard the second'. This poem is a monologue.

Context : At the end of his speech, he questions his subjects, how could they call him, as their king.

Explanation : They cannot call him a king as he was thus subjected to all the dependencies of the human condition, just like the rest of them. He adds that he too needs bread to live, feels a want, tastes grief and needs friends. He concludes his speech rhetorically, asking them how they could call him a king, since he was compelled to recognize human mortality. Thus he realises the truth and wisdom had suddenly dawned on him.

Section - 2

34. The grandmother accompanied the author to school in order to make him study the lessons and also get herself to read the scriptures inside a temple. Here, the school was attached to the temple.

35. Retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi was considered by Mary Kom as one of her greatest achievements. She considered it as her greatest achievement because she was able to win at home.

36. Universities are necessary for society because they are considered as the storehouses of knowledge and the nursing ground for the representatives of thought, wisdom and service.

Section - 3

37. Road Safety

A report by xxx

Road Safety is the measure for people while using the road. Every year millions of people across the world died due to road accidents. There are various ethics and terms to be followed while using the road. The Common set of rules made up for pedestrians, cyclists, bike-riders, four-wheelers, etc. Pedestrians have to follow the special rules established for the paved surface of the road. Motorists, four-wheeler

users and other vehicle users have to follow road signal rule. Speed can be dangerous for life; the statement implies that moving vehicles on uncontrollable speed can be a reason for the accident.

- 38.** (1) Set up your ironing board.
 (2) Turn your iron onto the correct setting.
 (3) Start off with the collar.
 (4) Move onto the sleeves.
 (5) Turn the back of your shirt.
 (6) Flip the shirt over and work on the front.

39.

To : shivkumar@gmail.com
Sub : Wishing note
Dear Brother, <p style="text-align: center;">I wish you a very happy birthday dear brother. On this happy occasion, I pray to God that you get your hearty desires fulfilled and May you succeed in each and every field of life.</p> With love, XXX.

40. 2 P.M
12-5-2022

Dear sister,
 I would like to remind your coaching class in the evening after school hours.
 ZZZ

Part - IV

41. (a) Mary Kom was an Indian Woman Boxer with an Olympic medal. She was a five-time champion of World Amateur Boxing. She owns the record of being the single and the only woman to earn a medal in 6 world championships. She won a Bronze Medal in London Olympics in 2012. In the flyweight category of World Rankings - ALBA, she stood at the 4th position. She is Padma Bhushan Awardee and has won uncountable awards till date. There were a number of other international level championships in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmark and so on. But it was retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that she considered as one of the greatest achievements, as she was able to win at home. With the hat-trick of world championship wins, the media christened her "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary".

(OR)

11th
STD.

PUBLIC EXAM MODEL QUESTION PAPER

1

ECONOMICS

Register Number

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Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(with Answers)

[Max. Marks : 90

Instructions :

- 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor Immediately.
- 2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams

PART - I

- Note : (i) Answer all the questions. [20 × 1 = 20]
 (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Who is the Father of Economics?
 (a) Paul A Samuelson (b) Max Muller
 (c) Adam Smith (d) Karl Marx
2. Marginal Utility is measured by using the formula of :
 (a) $TU_n + TU_{n+1}$ (b) $TU_n - TU_{n-1}$
 (c) $TU_n - TU_{n+1}$ (d) $TU_n + TU_{n-1}$
3. The indifference curves are :
 (a) negatively sloped (b) vertical
 (c) horizontal (d) positively sloped
4. The short-run production is studied through :
 (a) Law of Demand
 (b) The Laws of Returns to scale
 (c) The Law of Variable Proportions
 (d) Iso - quants
5. Modern economists have propounded the Law of :
 (a) Variable proportions (b) Increasing returns
 (c) Decreasing returns (d) Constant returns
6. Revenue received from the sale of products is known as _____ revenue.
 (a) marginal (b) profit
 (c) total revenue (d) average
7. Perfect competition assumes ____
 (a) Homogeneous goods (b) Luxury goods
 (c) Producer goods (d) Differentiated goods
8. Dumping refers to practice of the monopolist charging higher price for his product in the local market and _____ in the foreign market.
 (a) no price (b) higher price
 (c) lower price (d) equal price
9. Residual Claimant Theory is propounded by :
 (a) Knight (b) Keynes
 (c) Walker (d) Hawley
10. "Quasi-Rent is the income derived from machines and other appliances made by man". Whose quote is this?
 (a) J.S. Mill (b) Joan Robinson
 (c) Alfred Marshall (d) Adam Smith
11. "Year of Small Divide" :
 (a) 1975 (b) 1951 (c) 1961 (d) 1971
12. The basic objective of Sixth Five Year Plan was :
 (a) Growth wit justice and equity
 (b) Agricultural development
 (c) Poverty eradication
 (d) Industrial development
13. The Arguments against LPG is _____.
 (a) Modernization
 (b) Economic growth
 (c) More investment
 (d) Disparities among people and regions
14. The triple pillars of New Economic Policy are :
 (a) GST (b) LPG (c) PSU (d) SEZ
15. Identify the advantages of rural roads.
 (a) Rural development (b) Rural marketing
 (c) Rural employment (d) All the above
16. In which year, SHG Bank Linked programme started?
 (a) 2010 (b) 2009 (c) 1992 (d) 1991
17. The largest contribution to GSDP in Tamil Nadu comes from _____.
 (a) Services (b) Agriculture
 (c) Industry (d) Mining
18. Chennai is called as :
 (a) Detroit of Asia
 (b) Detroit of India
 (c) Detroit of Tamil Nadu
 (d) Detroit of South India
19. Integration is the reverse process of :
 (a) Differentiation (b) Difference
 (c) Mixing (d) Amalgamation

20. PPT stands for :
- Perform Point Presentation
 - Primary Point Presentation
 - Power Point Presentation
 - Physical Point Presentation

PART - II

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 30 is compulsory. $7 \times 2 = 14$

- What are goods? Name the kinds of goods.
- State the meaning of Indifference curves and Elasticity of demand.
- What is implicit and explicit cost?
- What is selling cost?
- What is meant by distribution? What are its kinds?
- Give a short note on Sen's 'Choice of Technique'.
- Define PQLI.
- State the meaning of Privatization.
- Name any three Poverty Eradication Schemes with year of launching.
- What are the formulae for estimating Marginal Cost and Marginal Product?

PART - III

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 40 is compulsory. $7 \times 3 = 21$

- What are the important features of Utility?
- Explain the theory of "Consumer's Surplus".
- What are the functions of Entrepreneur?
- How is Cobb-Douglas Production function expressed?
- State the features of duopoly.
- Write a note on Risk-bearing Theory of Profit.
- State the Doctrine of Trusteeship.
- Mention six Industry Clusters in Tamil Nadu.
- What is National Rural Health Mission?
- What are the indicators of Human Development Index?

PART - IV

Note : Answer all the questions: $7 \times 5 = 35$

- (a) Elaborate the Nature and Scope of Economics.
(OR)
(b) Explain the Sub-Divisions of Economics.
- (a) Explain the law of Equi - Marginal Utility.
(OR)
(b) Explain the sectoral contribution of Tamil Nadu.
- (a) Illustrate Price and Output determination under Monopoly.
(OR)
(b) Elucidate the Loanable Funds Theory of Interest.
- (a) Explain the Strong features of Indian Economy.

(OR)

- Elaborate the Land Tenure Systems in India.
- (a) Explain the role of SSIs in economic development.

(OR)

- Explain the Arguments against LPG.
- (a) "The features of Rural Economy are peculiar"- Argue.

(OR)

- Explain the Tourism and Transport system in Tamil Nadu.
- (a) If the total cost = $10 + Q^3$, find AC, AVC, TFC, AFC when $Q = 5$.

(OR)

- Find the value of x and y in the equations by using cramer's rule. $x + 3y = 1$ and $3x - 2y = 14$.

ANSWER

PART - I

- (c) Adam Smith
- (b) $TU_n - TU_{n-1}$
- (a) negatively sloped
- (c) The Law of Variable Proportions
- (b) Increasing returns
- (c) total revenue
- (a) Homogeneous goods
- (c) lower price
- (c) Walker
- (c) Alfred Marshall
- (b) 1951
- (c) Poverty eradication
- (d) Disparities among people and regions
- (b) LPG
- (d) All the above
- (c) 1992
- (a) Services
- (a) Detroit of Asia
- (a) Differentiation
- (c) Power Point Presentation

PART - II

- (i) In Economics, the term '**goods**' and '**services**' also implies, unless specified otherwise.
(ii) Goods are also called '**products**', '**commodities**', '**things**' etc.
(iii) Goods and services satisfies human wants.
Kinds of goods : Free and Economic goods, Consumer goods and capital goods, Perishable goods and durable goods.
- Indifference Curves** : An indifference curve is the **locus of all combinations of commodities** from which the consumer derives the **same level of satisfaction**. It is also called "**Iso- Utility Curve**" or "**Equal Satisfaction Curve**".

Elasticity of Demand : The Law of Demand explains the direction of change in demand due to change in the price. It fails to explain the rate of change in demand due to a given change in price. Elasticity of demand explains the rate of change in quantity demanded due to a given change in price.

23. **Implicit Cost :** Payment made to the use of resources that the firm already owns, is known as Implicit Cost.

Explicit Cost : Payment made to others for the purchase of factors of production is known as Explicit costs. It refers to the actual expenditures of the firm to purchase or hire the inputs the firm needs.

24. (i) We can infer that the producer under monopolistic competition has to incur expenses to popularise his brand.

(ii) The expenditure involved in **selling the product** is called selling cost.

(iii) The cost incurred in order to alter "the position or shape of the demand curve for a product"

25. (i) Distribution means **division of income** among the four factors of production.

(ii) **For Example :** Rent to landlords, wage to labourer, interest to capital and profit to entrepreneurs.

Kinds of distribution : Personal distribution, Functional distribution

26. Sen's 'Choice of Technique' was a **research work** where he argued that in a labour surplus economy cannot be increased at the initial stage by the **adaptation of capital - intensive technique.**

27. (i) PQLI is a measure to **calculate the quality of life** (well being of a country).

(ii) He included three indicators such as **life expectancy, infant mortality rate and literacy rate.**

(iii) A scale of each **indicator ranges from the number 1 to 100.**

(iv) Number 1 represents the worst performance by any country. 100 is the best performance.

28. (i) Privatization means transfer of ownership and management of enterprises from public sector to private sector.

(ii) Denationalization, disinvestment and opening exclusive public sector enterprises to private sector are the gate ways to privatization.

29.

Poverty Eradication Schemes	
Schemes	Year of launch
20 Point Programme	1975
Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP)	1978
Training Rural Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	1979

30. **Marginal Cost :** $MC = \frac{d(TC)}{dQ}$ (or) $MC = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$

Marginal Product : $MP = d(TP)/dQ = \Delta TP/\Delta Q$

PART - III

31. (i) Utility is psychological
 (ii) Utility is not equivalent to usefulness
 (iii) Utility is personal and relative.
 (iv) It is the function of the intensity of human want.
 (v) Utility cannot be measured objectively.
 (vi) Utility has no ethical or moral significance.

32. Consumer surplus was originally introduced by classical economists and later modified by Jevons and Jule Dupit, the French Engineer Economist in 1844. But a most refined form of the concept of Consumer Surplus was given by Alfred Marshall.

Definition : According to Alfred Marshall "The excess of a price which a person would be willing to pay a thing rather than go without the thing, over that which he actually does pay is the economic measure of this surplus satisfaction. This may be called as consumer's surplus.

Assumptions : Utility can be measured, Marginal Utility of money remain constant. Taste, income and character of consumer does not change.

Measurement :

Consumer's surplus = Potential Price – Actual Price

Consumer surplus = $TU - (P \times Q)$

33. (i) **Initiation :** An organizer is the initiator of the business,

(ii) **Innovation :** A successful entrepreneur is always an innovator.

(iii) **Coordination :** An organizer applies a particular combination of the factors of production

(iv) **Control, Direction and Supervision :** An organiser controls so that nothing prevents the organisation from achieving its goal.

(v) **Risk-taking and Uncertainty-bearing :** Risks may be insured but uncertainties cannot be insured.

34. (i) The Cobb - Douglas production function was developed by **Charles W.Cobb** and **Paul H. Douglas.**

(ii) The production function explains that with the proportionate increase in the factors, the output also increased in the same proportion.

(iii) It implies constant returns to scale.

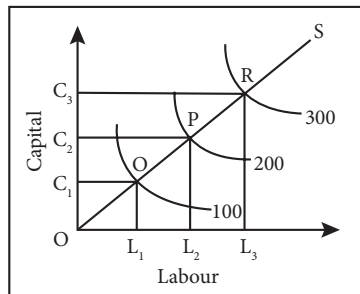
(iv) Cobb Douglas production function considered only two factors like **labour and capital.**

(v) Labour contributes three-fourth of production and capital contributes one-fourth of production.

(vi) The elasticity of substitution between the factors is equal to one.

(vii) $Q = AL^\alpha K^\beta$

- where, Q = Output; A = Positive constant; K = Capital; L = Labour, α and β are positive fractions showing, the elasticity co-efficients of output for the inputs.

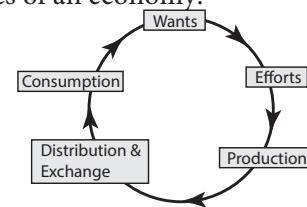


35. Each seller is fully aware of his rival's motive and actions. Both sellers may collude. They may enter into cut-throat competition. There is no product differentiation. They fix the price for their product.
36. (i) According to F.B. Hawley, **profit is the reward for "risk taking" in business.**
 (ii) Risk taking is an essential function of the entrepreneur.
 (iii) Unless the entrepreneur receive the reward he won't undertake the risks.
 (iv) **Higher the risks provides higher profit.**
 (v) Every entrepreneur produces goods in anticipation of demand if it is correct he gets profit otherwise he gets loss.
- Criticism :**
- (i) Risk theory ignores the elements of uncertainty, innovation and dynamic changes.
 (ii) It does not explain the monopoly profit.
 (iii) It fails to explain the quantum of profit.
37. **The Doctrine of Trusteeship :**
- (i) Trusteeship provides a means of transforming the present capitalist order of society into an egalitarian one.
 (ii) It gives no quarter to capitalism.
 (iii) However, now India experiences both casino capitalism and crony capitalism.
38. 1. RANIPET : Leather
 2. AMBUR : Leather
 3. VANIYAMBADI : Leather
 4. SALEM : Powerlooms, Home textiles, Steel, Sago
 5. SANKAGIRI : Lorry eet operators
 6. TIRUCHENGODE : Borewell drilling services
39. (i) The National Rural Health Mission was launched on 12th April 2005.
 (ii) It provide accessible and quality health care to the rural population especially the vulnerable groups.
40. HDI is based on the following three indicators
 (i) Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth,
 (ii) Educational attainments,
 (iii) Standard of living, measured by real GDP per capita (PPP\$).

PART - IV

41.

- (a) (I) **Nature of Economics:** A Law expresses a causal relation between **two or more than two phenomena**. Marshall states that the Economic laws are **statement of tendencies** the laws function with cause and effect. Economic laws are not as precise and certain as the laws in the physical sciences. Economic **laws are not inviolable**. The use of the assumption '**other things remaining the same**'. Economics makes the **Economic laws hypothetical**. Laws in economics are **more exact, precise and accurate** than the other social sciences. Some economic laws are **simply truisms**.
- (II) **The scope of the subject of Economics refers to on the subject-matter of Economics :** All human activities related to wealth constitute the **subject-matter of Economics**. Production, consumption and capital formation are called the basic economic activities of an economy.



The flow chart give the scope of economics. Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions among economic agents, individuals and groups belonging to an economic system. Human activities not related to wealth (noneconomic activities) are not treated in Economics. For example, playing cricket for pleasure, mother's child care.

(OR)

- (b) Consumption, Production, Distribution, Exchange are the main divisions of economics.
- (i) **Consumption :** **Human wants** coming under consumption. It serves as the starting point of economic activity. Characteristics of human wants based on the **behaviour of the consumer, the diminishing utility and consumer surplus are dealt with.**
- (ii) **Production :** It is the process of **transformation of inputs into output**. This division covers the role of the factors of production.
- (iii) **Exchange :** It is concerned with **price determination** in different market forms. It covers **trade and commerce**.
- (iv) **Distribution :** The produced wealth has to be distributed among the **co operating factors**. Distribution studies about the pricing of factors of production.

ECONOMICS

Register Number

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Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(with Answers)

[Max. Marks : 90

Instructions :

- 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor Immediately.
- 2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams

PART - I

Note : (i) Answer **all** the questions. [20 × 1 = 20]

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. The third largest international airport in India is _____.
(a) Chennai (b) Mumbai
(c) Bengaluru (d) Delhi
2. The functional relationship between "inputs" and "outputs" is called as :
(a) Savings function
(b) Consumption function
(c) Investment function
(d) Production function
3. Annual plans formed in the year:
(a) 2000 - 2001 (b) 1989 - 1991
(c) 1981 - 1983 (d) 1990 - 1992
4. The cost incurred by producing one more unit of output is _____ cost.
(a) marginal (b) variable
(c) total (d) fixed
5. The main source of irrigation in Tamil Nadu is:
(a) well (b) river (c) canals (d) tank
6. Elasticity of demand is equal to one indicates:
(a) Perfectly Inelastic Demand
(b) Unitary Elastic Demand
(c) Relatively Elastic Demand
(d) Perfectly Elastic Demand
7. Integration is the reverse process of:
(a) Amalgamation (b) Difference
(c) Differentiation (d) Mixing
8. Which of the following is a feature of monopolistic competition?
(a) Product differentiation
(b) One seller
(c) No entry
(d) Few sellers
9. Which one of the following is a developed Nation?
(a) France (b) Mexico
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Ghana

10. When marginal utility reaches zero, the total utility will be:
(a) Zero (b) Minimum
(c) Negative (d) Maximum
11. "Wages as a sum of money are paid under contract by an employer to a worker for services rendered" - who said this?
(a) Walker (b) Benham
(c) J.S. Mill (d) Marshall
12. "Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life" - It is the statement of:
(a) Alfred Marshall (b) Adam Smith
(c) Samuelson (d) Lionel Robbins
13. Identify the cause for rural indebtedness in India.
(a) High Productivity (b) Poverty
(c) Full Employment (d) High Population
14. Ryotwari system was initially introduced in:
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
(c) Maharashtra (d) Bengal
15. A market is:
(a) Only a place where prices adjust
(b) Only a place to buy things
(c) A system where persons buy and sell goods directly or indirectly
(d) Only a place to sell things
16. Goods and Services Tax is _____.
(a) like value added tax (b) a multi point tax
(c) a single point tax with no cascading effects
(d) having cascading effects
17. Identify the formula of estimating average cost.
(a) TVC/Q (b) AVC/Q (c) AFC/Q (d) TC/Q
18. The Special Economic Zones Policy was announced in _____.
(a) April - 2001 (b) April - 2000
(c) July - 2001 (d) July - 2000
19. The short-run production function is studied through:
(a) Iso-quants
(b) The Laws of Return to Scale
(c) Law of Demand
(d) The Law of Variable Proportions
20. Thiruvalluvar Economic ideas mainly dealt with:
(a) Poverty is the curse in the Society
(b) Agriculture
(c) Wealth
(d) All of the above

PART - II

Note: Answer any seven questions. Q. No. 30 is Compulsory. $7 \times 2 = 14$

21. Name the types of utility.
22. Mention the classification of Goods.
23. State the Production Function.
24. Explicit Cost - Define.
25. What is meant by distribution?
26. List out the reasons for low Per capita income as given by V.K.R.V. Rao.
27. Define Rural Economy.
28. Mention any four food crops which are favourable to Tamil Nadu.
29. Point out the essential features of Perfect Competition.
30. What is meant by worksheet?

PART - III

Note: Answer any seven questions. Q. No. 40 is Compulsory. $7 \times 3 = 21$

31. Describe the features of Human wants.
32. What are the functions of entrepreneur?
33. State Ambedkar's economic ideas on agricultural economy.
34. State the reasons for nationalization of commercial banks.
35. What is meant by Globalization?
36. Write a note on Regional Rural Banks (RRB).
37. Describe the performance of Tamil Nadu economy in health.
38. Given $TR = 50Q - 4Q^2$. Find the marginal revenue when $Q = 3$.
39. Name the Subdivisions of economics and explain any one of them.
40. State the relationship between AC and MC.

PART - IV

Note: Answer all the questions. $7 \times 5 = 35$

41. (a) Compare and contrast various definitions of Economics.
(OR)
(b) Explain the various sources of energy in Tamil Nadu.
42. (a) Elucidate the Law of diminishing marginal utility with a diagram.
(OR)
(b) Describe the salient features of EXIM Policy (2015-2020).
43. (a) Elucidate the Laws of Returns to Scale with example.
(OR)
(b) Examine the problems of Rural Economy.
44. (a) Bring out the relationship between AR and MR curves under various price conditions.
(OR)

- (b) Explain the theory of 'Consumer's surplus' with the help of a diagram.
45. (a) How price and output are determined under the perfect competition?
(OR)
(b) Explain the public transport system in Tamil Nadu.
46. (a) Explain the strong features of Indian Economy.
(OR)
(b) Explain the Marginal Productivity theory of distribution.
47. (a) Explain the role of SSI in economic development.
(OR)
(b) What are the ideas of information and communication technology used in Economics?

ANSWER

PART - I

1. (a) Chennai
2. (d) Production function
3. (d) 1990 - 1992
4. (a) marginal
5. (a) well
6. (b) Unitary Elastic Demand
7. (c) Differentiation
8. (a) Product differentiation
9. (a) France
10. (d) Maximum
11. (b) Benham
12. (a) Alfred Marshall
13. (b) Poverty
14. (a) Tamil Nadu
15. (c) A system where persons buy and sell goods directly or indirectly
16. (c) a single point tax with no cascading effects
17. (d) TC/Q
18. (b) April - 2000
19. (d) The Law of Variable Proportions
20. (d) All of the above

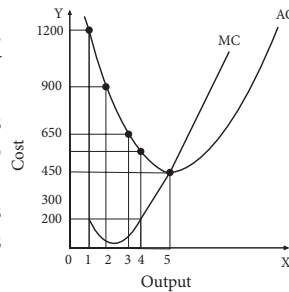
PART - II

21. (i) Form utility (ii) Time utility
(iii) Place utility (iv) Service utility
(v) Possession utility (vi) Knowledge utility
22. (i) Necessaries (ii) Comforts
(iii) Luxuries
23. According to George J. Stigler, "Production function is the relationship between inputs of productive services per unit of time and outputs of product per unit of time." Production function may be expressed as: $Q=f(N,L,K,T)$ Where, Q =Quantity of output, N =Land; L = Labour; K = Capital; and T = Technology.
24. (i) Payment made to others for the purchase of factors of production is known as Explicit costs.
(ii) It refers to the actual expenditures of the firm to purchase.
(iii) It is also called Accounting cost or Out of pocket cost or Money Cost.
Example : Wages, Payment of raw material etc.
25. Distribution means division of income among the four factors of production. For Example : Rent to landlords, wage to labourer, interest to capital and profit to entrepreneurs.

26. (i) Uneconomic holdings with sub divisions and fragmentation.
 (ii) Low level of water availability for crops.
 (iii) Absence of Capital.
 (iv) Excess population pressure on agriculture due to the absence of a large industrial sector.
 (v) Absence of autonomy in currency policy and in general in monetary matters encouraging holding of gold.
27. (i) Rural areas are geographical areas located outside towns and cities.
 (ii) Rural economy refers to villages and rural community refers to people living in villages.
28. Tamil Nadu ranks first in maize, kambu, groundnut, oil seeds and cotton.
29. (i) Large number of buyer and sellers.
 (ii) Homogeneous product and uniform price.
 (iii) Free Entry and Exit
 (iv) Absence of transport cost.
 (v) Perfect knowledge of the market.
30. A worksheet is a table like document containing rows and columns with data and formula. There are four kinds of calculation operators. They are arithmetic, comparison, text concatenation (link together) and reference.
31. **Features of Human wants:** Wants are Unlimited, Wants become Habits, Wants are Satisfiable, Wants are Alternative, Wants are Competitive, Wants are Complementary, Wants are Recurring, Wants vary with time, place and person.
32. **Functions of entrepreneur:**
 (i) **Initiation** : An organizer is the initiator of the business.
 (ii) **Innovation** : A successful entrepreneur is always an innovator.
 (iii) **Coordination** : An organizer applies a particular combination of the factors of production
 (iv) **Control, Direction and Supervision** : An organizer controls so that nothing prevents the organisation from achieving its goal.
 (v) **Risk-taking and Uncertainty-bearing** : Risks may be insured but uncertainties cannot be insured.
33. **Ambedkar's economic ideas on agricultural economy:**
 (i) In 1918, Ambedkar published a paper "Small Holding in India and their Remedies".
 (ii) Citing Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations", he made a fine distinction between "Consolidation of Holdings" and "Enlargement of Holdings".
 (iii) This paper attempts to deal with the problem of the size of holding it affects agricultural productivity.
34. **Reasons for nationalization of commercial banks:**
 (i) The main objective of nationalization was to attain social welfare.
 (ii) Nationalisation of banks helped to curb private monopolies
 (iii) Needed to encourage the banking habit among the rural population.
 (iv) To reduce the regional imbalances where the banking facilities were not available.
 (v) Credit facilities mainly to the agriculture sector and its allied activities.
35. Globalization refers to the integration of the domestic (Indian) economy with the rest of the world. Import liberalization through reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, opening the doors to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI) are some of the measures towards globalization.
36. (i) Regional rural banks appointed by the Government of India in 1975.
 (ii) RRBs are recommended to develop rural economy by providing credit and other facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and small entrepreneurs.
 (iii) In 1976, six regional banks were sponsored by the public sector banks.
 (iv) RRB lending only to the weaker section and their lending rates are at par with prevailing rate of cooperative societies.
37. **Performance of Tamil Nadu economy in health:**
 (i) Tamil Nadu has a three - tier health infrastructure comprising hospitals, primary health centres, health units, community health centres and sub centres.
 (ii) Tamil Nadu has placed third in health index as per the NITIAAYOG report.
 (iii) The neo natal mortality rate is 14 which is lower than many other states.
 (iv) The reasons for the relative success of Tamil Nadu lie in extending social policies to cover most of the populations.
38. $TR = 50Q - 4Q^2$; $MR = d(TR) / dQ$
 $MR = 50(1)Q^{1-1} - 4(2)Q^{2-1}$
 $= 50(1)Q^0 - 8Q^1$
 $= 50(1) - 8Q \quad (\because Q^0 = 1, Q^1 = Q)$
 $MR = 50 - 8Q$; When $Q = 3$
 $MR = 50 - 8(3) = 50 - 24$
 $MR = 26$
39. **Subdivisions of economics:**
 (i) Consumption (ii) Production
 (iii) Exchange (iv) Distribution
Consumption: Human wants coming under consumption. It serves as the starting point of economic activity. Characteristics of human wants based on the behaviour of the consumer, the diminishing utility and consumer surplus are dealt with.

40. There is a unique relationship between the AC and MC curves

- (i) When AC is falling, MC remains below AC.
- (ii) When AC becomes constant MC also become equal to it.
- (iii) When AC starts increasing MC lies above the AC.
- (iv) MC curve always cuts AC at its minimum point from below.



PART - IV

41. (a) Marshall's Definition vs. Robbin's Definition

Marshall's Definition	Robbin's Definition
"Economics is the study of man in the ordinary business of life." It examines that part of individual and social action, which is most closely connected with the attainment and with the use of material requisites of well being.	"Economic is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between multiple ends and scarce means, which have alternative uses".

Similarities between Robbins & Marshall's Definition.

Human Behaviour : Both the definitions are concerned with human behaviour. Marshall's and Robbin's definitions are concentrate on optimization. According to Marshall, wealth is the basic source of maximisation of material welfare. Robbins is of the opinion that maximize our satisfaction by scarce resources.

Differences between Marshall's & Robbins Definition.

Economic activity - Material / Immaterial :

- (i) Marshall believes in only material activities which promote material welfare.
- (ii) Robbins believes in both material and immaterial activities to tackle the problem of choice.

Social Science / Natural Science : Marshall economics is a social science. Robbins Economics is natural science like Physics, Chemistry etc.

Practical / Theoretical : Marshall's definition is practical in nature. Robbins definition is theoretical in nature.

Welfare / Scarcity : Marshall's definition is based on human material welfare. Robbins definition is based on scarcity resources.

(OR)

(b) **Energy :**

- (i) Tamil Nadu tops in power generation among the southern states. Installed capacity of power utilities in States in southern region
- (ii) Tamil Nadu is in the forefront of all other Indian States in installed capacity. Muppandal wind farm is a renewable energy source, supplying the villagers with electricity for work.

Nuclear Energy : The Kalpakkam and the Koodankulam Nuclear power plant are the major nuclear energy plants for the energy grid.

Thermal Power : In Tamil Nadu the share of thermal power in total energy sources is very high and the thermal power plants are at Athippattu (North Chennai) Ennore, Mettur, Neyveli and Thoothukudi.

Hydel Energy: There are about 20 hydro electric units in Tamil Nadu. The prominent units are Hundah, Mettur, Periyar, Maravakandy, Parson Valley etc.

Solar Energy : Tamil Nadu tops in solar power generation in India. Southern Tamil Nadu is considered as one of the most suitable regions in the country for developing solar power projects.

Wind Energy: Tamil Nadu has the highest installed wind energy capacity in India. The State has very high quality of off shore wind energy potential off the Tirunelveli coast and southern Thoothukudi and Rameswaram coast.

42.

- (a)
 - (i) H.H. Gossen, and Austrian Economist was the first to formulate this law in Economics in 1854.
 - (ii) Jevons called this law as "Gossen's first law of consumption".

Definition : Marshall states the law as "the additional benefit which a person derives from a given increase of his stock of a thing, diminishes with every increase in the stock that he already has".

Assumptions :-

- (i) The marginal utility of money remains constant.
- (ii) The consumer should be rational and his aim is to attain maximum satisfaction with minimum expenditure.
- (iii) The units of the commodity must be reasonable in size.
- (iv) Uniform in character like weight, quality, taste, colour etc.
- (v) Goods must be made continuously at a given period of time.
- (vi) No change in the taste, habits, preferences, fashions, income and character etc.

Explanation : The law of Diminishing Marginal utility states that if a consumer continues to consume more and more units of the same commodity, its marginal utility diminishes.

Illustration :-

- (i) Suppose a consumer wants to consume 7 apples one after another.
- (ii) The utility from the first apple is 20.

COMMERCE

Register Number

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Time : 2.30 Hours

(with Answers)

Marks : 90

Instructions :

- 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor Immediately.
- 2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams

PART - I

- Note : (i) Answer all the questions. [20 × 1 = 20]
(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. The main benefit of outsourcing is :
(a) Units (b) Productivity
(c) Cost reduction (d) Skill
2. Business refers to "Economic activities performed for earning profits" is said by :
(a) Wheeler (b) Spriegel
(c) James Stephenson (d) H.Haney
3. Activities undertaken out of love and affection or with social service motive are termed as :
(a) Financial Activities (b) Economic activities
(c) Monetary activities
(d) Non-Economic activities
4. Which of the following holder is given voting right?
(a) Bonds (b) Debentures
(c) Equity shares (d) Preference Shares
5. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act was enacted in the year :
(a) 2008 (b) 2004 (c) 2007 (d) 2006
6. Goods imported for purpose of re-export to another country is termed as _____.
(a) International Trade (b) Import Trade
(c) Export Trade (d) Entrepot Trade
7. Who is the chairman of the GST council?
(a) President of India (b) RBI Governor
(c) Finance Minister (d) Prime Minister
8. The year in which income is earned is known as
(a) Calendar year (b) Assessment year
(c) Previous year (d) Light year
9. In which of the following forms of organisation, Government provides tax Concession?
(a) Multinationals (b) Partnership
(c) Co-operative Society (d) Joint Stock Company
10. Disadvantage of sole proprietorship :
(a) Small Capital (b) Easy Formation
(c) Flexibility (d) Unlimited Liability
11. Which of the following is created by a Special Act of Parliament or in State Assemblies?
(a) Statutory company (b) Chartered company
(c) Foreign company (d) Government company
12. At first, the Co-operative Movement was started by Robert Owen in the year :
(a) 1944 (b) 1804 (c) 1844 (d) 1840
13. The share capital of the Government Company must not be less than :
(a) 60% (b) 75% (c) 95% (d) 51%
14. _____ buys the goods from the producer and sells it to the retailers.
(a) Consumers (b) Manufacturer
(c) Wholesaler (d) Retailer
15. The Central Bank of India is
(a) ICICI (b) PNB (c) SBI (d) RBI
16. An Agreement enforceable by law is a
(a) Accepted offer
(b) Enforceable acceptance
(c) Contract (d) Approved promise
17. Merchant middlemen can be classified into _____ categories.
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two (d) Five

18. Which of the following helps in maximising sale of goods to society?
 (a) Professional management
 (b) Business success (c) Laws and regulations
 (d) Ethics
19. Match the following :
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Itinerant Traders | (i) General stores |
| (2) Fixed shop small retailers | (ii) Micromax informatics |
| (3) Fixed shop large retailers | (iii) Street traders |
| (4) Multinational Company | (iv) Chain stores |
- (a) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(iv), (4)-(i)
 (b) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)
 (c) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii)
 (d) (1)-(iii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)
20. The document which authorizes to deliver the goods either in part or full is called :
 (a) Dock warrant (b) Warehouse warrant
 (c) Dock receipt (d) None of these

PART - II

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 30 is compulsory. $7 \times 2 = 14$

21. Who is called Karta?
 22. What is Barter System?
 23. What do you mean by e-commerce?
 24. Define Transport.
 25. What is Ethical Responsibility?
 26. What is a Foreign Currency Convertible Bond?
 27. Who can demand performance?
 28. What is Warehouse?
 29. Write the kinds of GST.
 30. What is the name of the retail shop which deals in same type of goods in different localities? Give an example.

PART - III

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 40 is compulsory. $7 \times 3 = 21$

31. Write any three characteristics of Sole Proprietorship.
 32. Explain - NEFT.
 33. Explain the types of Franchising.
 34. Write any six benefit of Corporate Governance to Share holders?
 35. Define Business finance according to R.C. Osborn. Write any two of its significance.
 36. What is Wholesale trade?

37. Mention any three services rendered by the wholesalers to the manufactures.
 38. What are the limitations of International Business?
 39. State any three differences between a Contract and an Agreement.
 40. Who are the members of the apex body that supervises the Insurance Industry in India?

PART - IV

Note : Answer all the questions: $7 \times 5 = 35$

41. (a) Discuss any five objectives of business.
 (OR)
 (b) State any five advantages of Sole trading business.
42. (a) Explain the Leadership and Supervisory Functions of RBI.
 (OR)
 (b) What are the contents of Memorandum of Association?
43. (a) Explain the different key elements of business ethics.
 (OR)
 (b) Distinguish between Direct taxes and Indirect taxes.
44. (a) Write the features of Balance of Payments.
 (OR)
 (b) Explain the functions of warehouses. (Any Five)
45. (a) What do you know about the overseas trading partners of ancient Tamil nadu?
 (OR)
 (b) Explain any five Personal Investment Avenues.
46. (a) What are the advantages of Co-operative Society?
 (OR)
 (b) What are the features of Internal trade?
47. (a) Explain any five kinds of Land Transport.
 (OR)
 (b) Explain the essentials of a Valid Contract.



ANSWERS

PART - I

1. (c) Cost reduction
 2. (c) James Stephenson
 3. (d) Non-Economic activities
 4. (c) Equity shares

5. (d) 2006
6. (d) Entrepot Trade
7. (c) Finance Minister
8. (c) Previous year
9. (c) Co-operative Society
10. (d) Unlimited Liability
11. (a) Statutory company
12. (c) 1844
13. (d) 51%
14. (c) Wholesaler
15. (d) RBI
16. (c) Contract
17. (c) Two
18. (d) Ethics
19. (c) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii)
20. (a) Dock warrant

PART - II

21. All the affairs of a Joint Hindu Family are controlled and managed by one person who is known as 'Karta' or 'Manager'. The Karta is the senior most male member of the family.
22. (i) In olden days goods were exchanged for goods. It is called barter system.
(ii) Before invention of money goods were exchanged for goods.
23. (i) E-commerce or Electronic Commerce is the **buying and selling of goods and services** through electronic networks like internet.
(ii) E-Business is a Broader term which includes internal and external transactions of an organisation across the internet. The term e-commerce denotes mainly external transactions.
24. According to K.K. Sexena, "the transport system acts with reference to the area it serves in the same way as a candle does in a dark room".
25. (i) This includes the behaviour of the firm that is expected by society but not codified in law.
(ii) **For Example** : Respecting the religious sentiments and dignity of people while advertising for a product. There is an element of voluntary action in performing this responsibility.
26. (i) Foreign Currency Convertible Bond is a Special type of Bond issued in the currency other than the home currency.
(ii) In other words, companies issue foreign currency convertible bonds to raise money in foreign currency.
27. The following are those who can demand the performance of a valid contract.
 1. **Promisee** – only a promisee can demand performance and not a stranger demand performance of the contract.

2. **Legal Representative** – legal representative can demand Exception performance. Contrary intention appears from the contract. Contract is of a personal nature.
3. **Third party** – Exception to "stranger to a contract"
28. "A warehouse is a commercial building for storage of goods. Stored goods can include any raw materials, packing materials, spare parts, component or finished goods associated with agriculture, manufacturing and production".
29. GST is of three kinds
 - (i) CGST - Central Goods and Service Tax
 - (ii) SGST - State Goods and Services Tax
 - (iii) UGST - Union Territory Goods and Services Tax
30. A number of identical retail shops with similar appearance normally deal in standardised and branded consumer products established in different localities owned and operated by manufacturers or intermediaries are called as Chain stores or Multiple shops. For example : Bata.

PART - III

31. Characteristics of Sole Proprietorship :

- (i) **Ownership by one man :**
This is owned by single person. The sole trader contributes the required capital. He is not only the owner of the business but also manager of the entire affairs.
- (ii) **Freedom of work and Quick Decisions :**
Since the individual is himself as a owner, he need not consult anybody else. Hence he can take quick decisions.
- (iii) **Unlimited Liability :**
When his business assets are not sufficient to pay off the business debts he has to pay from his personal property.
32. **NEFT :**
 - (i) Under this **National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT)** system, bulk transfer of transactions are settled in batches during specific timings across India.
 - (ii) It is a Nation-wide funds transfer system to facilitate transfer of funds from any bank branch to any other bank branch in the country.
 - (iii) The NEFT is an electronic system for transfer of funds from any bank branch to any individual, firm, or corporate body having an account with any other bank branch in the country.

- (iv) Transactions do not occur under real time basis. There is no minimum or maximum limit of funds that can be transferred under the NEFT for holders of bank account. For others, there is a maximum limit, which is less than ₹ 50,000.
33. There are primarily two types of Franchising :
- (i) **Product / Trade name Franchising** : In this type, the franchisee exclusively deals with a manufacturer's product.
Example : Kidzee, French Loaf outlets, Bharat Petroleum bunk, Patanjali products, etc.
- (ii) **Business Format Franchising** : When a franchisor awards rights covering all business aspects as a complete business package to the franchisee, it is called as business format franchising.
Example : Mc Donald's Pizza Hut, KFC, Hot breads, Titan, Colour plus, Zodiak, Lakme beauty parlour.
34. Some of the benefits of corporate governance are as follows:
- Good corporate governance enables corporate success and economic development.
 - Ensures stable growth of organisations
 - Aligns the interests of various stake holders
 - Improves Investors confidence and enables raising of capital
 - Reduces the cost of capital for companies.
 - Has a positive impact on the share price.
35. According to R.C. Osborn, "The finance function is the process of acquiring and utilising funds by a business"
- A firm with adequate business finance can easily start any business venture.
 - Business finance helps the business organisation to purchase raw materials from the supplier easily to produce goods.
36. **Wholesale trade** :
- Purchase of goods in bulk from the manufacturers and selling them in smaller quantities to other intermediaries is known as wholesale trade.
 - Wholesale means to sell goods in relatively large quantities or in bulk. Thus, wholesale trade refers to buying and selling of goods and services in large quantities for the purpose of resale.
 - The trader who deal in wholesale trade is known as wholesale trader.
37. (i) **Economics in Largescale** : A Wholesaler buys goods in bulk and, thereby enables the producers to produce goods on a large scale.
- (ii) **Assistance in Distribution** : Wholesalers collect orders from a large number of retailers scattered over a wide area and buy goods in bulk from producers.

(iii) **Warehousing Facility** :

A wholesaler holds large stock of goods in his private warehouse or in a rented warehouse.

38. **Limitations of International Business** :

(i) **Import of Harmful Goods.**

- International business may lead to import of luxurious goods, spurious goods, dangerous goods.
- It may harm the well-being of people.

(ii) **Misuse of Natural Resources.**

- Excessive export of scarce natural resources to various countries across the world may lead to faster depletion of the resources in the exporting countries.
- This in turn may bring about ecological disaster in the country from which it is exported.

(iii) **Rivalry among the Nations.**

- Acute competition for exports may lead to rivalry among the nations.
- This may lead to conflict of interest among the countries and end up in wars among them.

39.

Sl. No.	Basis	Contract	Agreement
1.	Definition	A contract is a agreement enforceable by law	An Agreement is every promise or every set of promises forming consideration
2.	Enforceability	Every contract is enforceable	Every promise is not enforceable.
3.	Inter-relationship	A contract includes an agreement	An Agreement does not include a contract
4.	Validity	Only legal agreements are called contracts.	An agreement may be both legal and illegal
5.	Legal obligation	Every contract contains a legal obligation	It is not necessary for every agreement to have legal obligation.

40. IRDAI is a ten member body consists of

- One Chairman (For 5 years & Maximum age – 60 years)
- Five whole-time Members (Not 5 years and Maximum Age – 62)
- Four part-time Members (Not more than 5 years)
- The chairman and members of IRDA are appointed by the Government of India

PART - IV

41. (a) Various objectives of business may be classified into five broad categories as follows :

- (i) **Economic Objectives** : Economic objectives of business refer to the objective of earning profit and also other objectives that are necessary to be pursued to achieve the profit objective, which includes creation of customers, regular innovations and best possible use of available resources.
- (ii) **Social Objectives** :
 - (1) Social objectives are those objectives of business, which are desired to be achieved for the benefit of the society.
 - (2) Since business operates in a society by utilizing its scarce resources, the society expects something in return for its welfare.
- (iii) **Organizational Objectives** : The organizational objectives denote those objectives an organization intends to accomplish during the course of its existence in the economy like expansion and modernization, supply of quality goods to consumers, customers' satisfaction, etc.
- (iv) **Human Objectives** : Human objectives refer to the objectives aimed at the well-being as well as fulfillment of expectations of employees as also of people who are disabled, handicapped and deprived of proper education and training.
- (v) **National Objectives** :
 - (1) Being an important part of the country, every business must have the objective of fulfilling national goals and aspirations.
 - (2) Business activities should be conducted keeping these goals of the country in mind, which may be called national objectives of business.

(OR)

(b) The following are the advantages of a Sole trader :

- (i) **Easy Formation** : No legal formalities are required to initiate a sole trading concern.
- (ii) **Incentive to Work hard** :
 - (1) There is a direct relationship between effort and reward.
 - (2) The fact that the entire profit can be taken by himself without sharing with anybody else induces him to work ceaselessly.
- (iii) **Small Capital** :
 - (1) Small capital is an important as well as specific advantage of sole proprietorship.
 - (2) Sole proprietor can start business with small capital.
- (iv) **Credit Standing** : Since his private properties are held liable for satisfying business debts, he can get more financial assistance from others.

(v) **Personal Contact with the Customers** : Since sole proprietor knows each and every customer individually he can supply goods according to their taste and preferences.

42. (a) **Leadership and supervisory functions of RBI :**

(i) **Indias' representative in the world Financial Institutions :**

- (1) In order to maintain consistency and harmony with international banking standards the RBI associated with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS - Switzerland) since 1997.
- (2) RBI represents Government of India in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD i.e. World Bank) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in which India is a member since December 27, 1945.

(ii) **Regulator and Supervisor of Indian Banking System :**

- (1) The broad guidelines for all banking operations in the country are formulated by the RBI.
- (2) The RBI has power to issue licenses, control and supervise commercial banks under the RBI Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
- (3) It conducts inspection of the commercial banks and calls for returns and other necessary information from them.

(iii) **Monetary Authority :**

The RBI formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy of the country in order to maintain price stability, controlling inflationary trends and economic growth. It provides advices to the Government concerning agricultural finance, resource mobilization for implementing plans and legislation affecting banking and credit and international finance.

(iv) **Closely Monitoring Economic Parameters :**

- (1) Broad economic parameters such as employment level, price levels and production levels, trade cycles, foreign investment flows, balance of payments, financial markets, etc., are closely monitored by the RBI in order to achieve economic stability and growth.
- (2) The Board of Financial Supervision (a committee of the Central Board of Directors) of the RBI meets at least once in a month (at times every day) to closely monitor all these current developments in the country.

COMMERCE

Register Number

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Time : 2.30 Hours

(with Answers)

Marks : 90

Instructions :

- 1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor Immediately.
- 2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams

PART - I

Note : (i) Answer all the questions. [20 × 1 = 20]

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Trade and Commerce was common to _____ Dynasty.
 - (a) Pallava
 - (b) Chola
 - (c) Pandiya
 - (d) Chera
2. Auxiliaries to trade is also called as
 - (a) Trade
 - (b) Advertisement
 - (c) Warehousing
 - (d) Aids to Trade
3. 'Only the male members in the family get the right of inheritance by birth' as _____.
 - (a) Hindu law
 - (b) Mitakshara Law
 - (c) Dayabhaga law
 - (d) None of these
4. The Board of directors of a company is elected by _____.
 - (a) Creditors
 - (b) Debtors
 - (c) Debenture holders
 - (d) Share holders (members)
5. Coca-Cola company is an example of _____.
 - (a) MNC
 - (b) Government company
 - (c) Joint Venture
 - (d) Public company
6. Which bank has the power to issue Bank notes?
 - (a) Central Bank
 - (b) Commercial Bank
 - (c) Co-operative Bank
 - (d) Foreign Bank
7. Minimum how much amount can be transferred through RTGS?
 - (a) Any Amount
 - (b) Rs. 50,000
 - (c) Rs. 2 Lakhs
 - (d) Rs. 5 Lakhs
8. _____ can be given as a collateral security for getting financial assistance from bank.
 - (a) Dock warrant
 - (b) Warehouse receipt
 - (c) Dock receipt
 - (d) Warehouse warrant
9. Which of the following is a type of marine insurance?
 - (a) Money back Policy
 - (b) Corgo insurance
 - (c) Hull Insurance
 - (d) both b & c
10. Socially Responsible business provides goods at
 - (a) high price
 - (b) low price
 - (c) reasonable price
 - (d) moderate price
11. Internal sources of Capital are those that are _____.
 - (a) generated through outsiders such as suppliers
 - (b) generated through loans from commercial banks
 - (c) generated through issue of shares
 - (d) generated within the business
12. Self help groups convert the savings into a common fund known as _____.
 - (a) Common fund
 - (b) Groups corpus fund
 - (c) Group fund
 - (d) None of the above
13. Small shops which deal in a particular line of products are called as _____.
 - (a) Market traders
 - (b) Single line stores
 - (c) Sugar Market
 - (d) Street stalls
14. WTO was established on
 - (a) 1-1-1996
 - (b) 1-1-1997
 - (c) 1-1-1995
 - (d) 1-1-1994

15. Void agreement signifies
 - (a) Agreement illegal in nature
 - (b) Agreement not enforceable by law
 - (c) Agreement violating legal procedure
 - (d) Agreement against public policy
16. The compensation given for breach of contract is
 - (a) Damage
 - (b) Remuneration
 - (c) Money
 - (d) Cheque
17. What kind of tax is GST is?
 - (a) Direct Tax
 - (b) Indirect Tax
 - (c) Dependence on the type of goods and services
 - (d) All business organisations
18. EXIM Bank was established in the year
 - (a) 1952
 - (b) 1962
 - (c) 1972
 - (d) 1982
19. Which one of the following is not the advantages of international business?
 - (a) Economic development
 - (b) Economic dependence
 - (c) Price equalisation
 - (d) Higher standard of living
20. A debtor owes several distinct debts to the same creditor and he has a right to instruct his creditor to which particular debts is to be adjusted is_____
 - (a) Application of payments where the debt to be discharged is indicated
 - (b) Application of payments where he debt to be discharged is not indicated
 - (c) Application of payment where neither party appropriates.
 - (d) None of these

PART - II

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 30 is compulsory. 7 × 2 = 14

21. What do you mean by Business?
22. What are the Non-corporate enterprises?
23. What are Foreign banks?
24. What is a Charter Party?
25. Define Business Finance.
26. Give some examples for Micro Enterprises.
27. What is meant by Vending machines?
28. What is Special Drawing Rights?
29. Who is an Agent?
30. What is Income Tax?

PART - III

Note : Answer any seven questions. Q.No. 40 is compulsory. 7 × 3 = 21

31. Explain the meaning of the term "Vanigam".
32. Write any 3 features of HUF.
33. Define the concept of Social Responsibility.
34. What is E-Banking?
35. What is Fire Insurance? What are its features.
36. What are the types of Franchising?
37. What is the role and significance of MSMEs in Indian Economy?
38. Explain the types of Internal trade.
39. What do you mean by human activities?
40. Write any three demerits of GST.

PART - IV

Note : Answer all the questions. (7 × 5 = 35)

41. State the constraints in barter system.
(OR)
Explain the following types of Companies.
 - (i) On the basis of incorporation
 - (ii) On the basis Membership
42. Discuss the various Primary functions performed by the Commercial banks.
(OR)
Discuss the advantages of transport.
43. What are the Features of outsourcing?
(OR)
Explain the different key elements of business ethics.
44. Distinguish between GDR and ADR. (any 5)
(OR)
Explain briefly the different types of Foreign trade.
45. Explain the types of Small Fixed Shop Retailers.
(OR)
Distinguish between Bill of Lading and Charter party.
46. Write any five features of Balance of Payments.
(OR)
Discuss the different types of damages awarded to the injured party.
47. Define Tax. Explain the term direct tax and indirect tax with an example.
(OR)
What is Inland Waterways? What are its advantages and disadvantages?



ANSWERS

PART - I

1. (c) Pandiya
2. (d) Aids to Trade
3. (b) Mitakshara Law
4. (d) Share holders (members)
5. (a) MNC
6. (a) Central Bank
7. (c) Rs. 2 Lakhs
8. (d) Warehouse warrant
9. (d) both b & c
10. (c) reasonable price
11. (d) generated within the business
12. (b) Groups corpus fund
13. (b) Single line stores
14. (c) 1-1-1995
15. (b) Agreement not enforceable by law
16. (a) Damage
17. (b) Indirect Tax
18. (d) 1982
19. (b) Economic dependence
20. (a) Application of payments where the debt to be discharged is indicated

PART - II

21. Business refers to any human activity undertaken on a regular basis with the object to earn profit through production, distribution, purchase and sale of goods and services.
22. (i) In a non-corporate form, the enterprise and its owners are considered as having the same entity i.e., the ownership and business are not separated.
(ii) Non-corporate business may be organised either as a sole proprietorship or as a partnership or as a joint hindu family business.
23. (i) Banks which have registered office in a foreign country and branches in India are called foreign banks.
(ii) These banks open their offices mostly in big cities and port towns only.
(iii) **Examples :**
 - (1) Bank of America - The USA
 - (2) Barclays Bank - The UK
 - (3) Deutsche Bank - Germany

24. (i) When goods are to be consigned in large quantity, it is advantageous to hire the whole or substantial part of the ship.
(ii) The document through which this contract is made is known as 'Charter Party'. The Charter may be 'Voyage Charter' or 'Time Charter'.
(iii) The person who hires the ship is known as 'Charter'.
(iv) The charter party brings the vessel and crew under the control of the charters. The charter becomes responsible to the third parties for the acts of the master and crew of the ship.

25. According to R.C. Osborn, "The finance function is the process of acquiring and utilising funds by a business"

(Or)

According to B.O. Wheeler, "Finance is that business activity which is concerned with the acquisition and conservation of Capital Fund in meeting the financial needs and overall objectives of business enterprises"

26. Micro Enterprises are engaged in low scale activities such as clay plot making, fruits and vegetable vendors, transport (three wheeler tempos and autos) cottage industries, small industries, handloom, handicraft works, etc.
27. Automatic vending machine is a new form of direct selling. It is a machine operated by coins or tokens. The buyer inserts the coin or the tokens into the machine and receives a specified quantity of a product from the machine.
28. SDR was created by the IMF in the year 1969 as supplementary international reserve asset. It is described as paper gold. IMF allocates SDR to member countries in proportion to their quota.
29. (i) An Agent is defined as a person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with the third person.
(ii) According to para 2 of section 40, the promisor may employ a competent person to perform the promise.
30. Income tax is a direct tax under which tax is calculated on the income, gains or profits earned by a person such as individuals and other artificial entities (a partnership, company, etc.)

PART - III

31. (i) The word "Vanigam" or "Vanipam" would have had a Dravidian origin.
(ii) The early Tamils produced their products and goods in their lands and bartered their surplus and that is how trade came into existence.

- (iii) The word "Vanigam" has been widely used in sangam literature like Purananuru and Thirukkural.
- (iv) The Tamil Brahmi inscriptions from Alagarmalai, pugalur, mungulam and SriLanka illustrate the fact that trade in gold, oil, plough, cloth, etc. was conducted during the early age.
32. (i) **Governed by Hindu Law :**
The business of the Joint Hindu Family is controlled and managed under the Hindu law.
- (ii) **Management :**
The members of the family have full faith and confidence in Karta. Only Karta is entitled to deal outsiders.
- (iii) **Membership by Birth :**
The membership of the family can be acquired only by birth. Membership requires no consent or agreement.
33. According to Peter F. Drucker, "Social Responsibility requires managers to consider whether their action is likely to promote the public good, to advance the basic beliefs of our society, to contribute to its stability, strength and harmony".
34. (i) Banking through Internet is called E-Internet Banking. It can also be called as Electronic Banking or E-Banking.
- (ii) Internet Banking refers to performing banking operations through Internet by using computers and mobile phone.
- (iii) This can be done by a customer from home or office or any part of the world and all 24 hours of 7 days.
- (iv) Money Banks have their own websites. They offer banking facilities such as account enquiry, request for statement, and the cheque books, etc. on the net.
35. (i) Fire insurance is a contract whereby the insurer, in consideration of the premium paid, undertakes to make good any loss or damage caused by a fire during a specified period upto the amount specified in the policy.
- (ii) A claim for loss by fire must satisfy the following two conditions :
- (1) There must be actual loss; and
 - (2) Fire must be accidental and non-intentional.
- (iii) The Essential elements of Fire Insurance Contract are :
- (1) The insured must have insurable interest both at the time of insurance and at the time of loss.
 - (2) The contract is based on utmost good faith.
 - (3) It is based on the principle of strict indemnity.
 - (4) Fire must be the proximate cause of damage or loss.
36. There are primarily two types of Franchising :
- (i) **Product / Trade name Franchising :**
In this type, the franchisee exclusively deals with a manufacture's product.
Example : Kidzee, French Loaf outlets, Bharat Petroleum bunk, Patanjali products, etc.
- (ii) **Business Format Franchising :**
When a franchisor awards rights covering all business aspects as a complete business package to the franchisee, it is called as business format franchising.
Example : Mc Donald's Pizza Hut, KFC, Hot breads, Titan, Colour plus, Zodiak, Lakme beauty parlour.
37. (i) **Employment Potential :** MSMEs generate more employment opportunities than large business concerns. They are mostly labour intensive, thus they provide more employment opportunities to a larger number of people in India.
- (ii) **Low Production Cost :** MSMEs do not require skilled labourers or professionals to run the organisation. It employs cheap labour and thus minimizes the overhead.
- (iii) **Low Investment :** MSMEs do not require a huge capital to start the unit. It can employ locally available resources within the reach of the owner. They help to perfect and promote traditional family skills and handicrafts. These industries facilitate the growth of local entrepreneurs and self employed professionals in small towns and villages.
38. Home trade consists of two main sub-divisions namely: (i) Wholesale trade and (ii) Retail trade.
- Wholesale Trade:**
"Purchase of goods in bulk from the manufacturers and selling them in smaller quantities to other intermediaries" is known wholesale trade.
- Retail Trade:**
Retail trade deals with the distribution of goods in small quantities to the consumers.
39. **Human activities :**
- (i) Human activity is an activity performed by a human being to meet his/her needs and wants or may be for personal satisfaction.
 - (ii) Human activities can be categorised into economic and non-economic activities.
- (1) **Economic Activities :**
- (a) Activities undertaken with the object of earning money are called economic activities.

Accountancy

11th
STD.

PUBLIC EXAM MODEL QUESTION PAPER

1

Register Number

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PART - III - Accountancy

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(with Answer Key)

[Maximum Marks : 90

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
2. Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

PART - I

- Note :** (i) Answer **all** the questions. [20 × 1 = 20]
 (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. The root of financial accounting system is:
 - (a) Management accounting
 - (b) Responsibility accounting
 - (c) Social accounting
 - (d) Stewardship accounting
2. The business is liable to the proprietor of the business in respect of capital introduced by the person according to:
 - (a) Business entity concept
 - (b) Dual aspect concept
 - (c) Money measurement concept
 - (d) Cost concept
3. A firm has assets of ₹1,00,000 and the external liabilities of ₹ 60,000. Its capital would be:
 - (a) ₹ 1,00,000
 - (b) ₹ 40,000
 - (c) ₹ 1,60,000
 - (d) ₹ 60,000
4. The amount brought into the business by the proprietor should be credited to :
 - (a) Capital A/c
 - (b) Suspense A/c
 - (c) Cash Account
 - (d) Drawings A/c
5. The difference of totals of both debit and credit side of trial balance is transferred to:
 - (a) Suspense A/c
 - (b) Miscellaneous A/c
 - (c) Trading A/c
 - (d) Difference A/c
6. The cash book records:
 - (a) All cash payments
 - (b) All credit transactions
 - (c) All cash receipts and cash payments
 - (d) All cash receipts
7. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared with the help of:
 - (a) Bank statement and bank column of the cash book
 - (b) Petty cash book
 - (c) Bank statement
 - (d) Cash Book
8. Error of principle arises when:
 - (a) Distinction is not made between capital and revenue items
 - (b) There are wrong postings and wrong castings
 - (c) There is complete omission of a transaction
 - (d) There is partial omission of a transaction
9. The following error becomes unavoidable in computerised accounting:
 - (a) Error of partial omission
 - (b) Error in carrying forward
 - (c) Casting error
 - (d) Error of duplication
10. Residual value of an asset means the amount that it can fetch on sale at the _____ of its useful life.
 - (a) Middle
 - (b) Beginning
 - (c) End
 - (d) None of these
11. Expenditure incurred ₹ 20,000 for trial run of a newly installed machinery will be:
 - (a) Capital expenditure
 - (b) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
 - (c) Preliminary Expenditure
 - (d) Revenue expenditure
12. Huge amount spent on advertisement by Mr. Ravi for his business promotion is :
 - (a) Revenue receipt
 - (b) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
 - (c) Capital Expenditure
 - (d) Revenue Expenditure

13. Choose the correct pair :
- (i) Capital Expenditure - It increases the profit earning capacity of the business
- (ii) Revenue Expenditure - To get benefit for certain years
- (iii) Deferred Revenue - It is recurring in nature
- (a) (iii) correct
(b) (i), (ii), (iii) all are correct
(c) (i) correct
(d) (ii) correct
14. Balance sheet shows the _____ of the business
- (a) Financial position (b) Purchases
(c) Profitability (d) Sales
15. Net profit is :
- (a) Debited to Drawings A/c
(b) Credited to Drawings A/c
(c) Debited to Capital A/c
(d) Credited to Capital A/c
16. Which one is not a component of Computer System?
- (a) Data (b) Centralised Processing Unit
(c) Input unit (d) Output unit
17. An example of output device is:
- (a) Mouse (b) Keyboard
(c) Optical Scanner (d) Printer
18. TALLY is an example of :
- (a) Inbuilt accounting software
(b) Ready made accounting software
(c) Tailor made accounting software
(d) Customised accounting software
19. The source document or voucher used for recording entries in sales book is:
- (a) Invoice (b) Cash Receipt
(c) Debit Note (d) Credit Note
20. Purchase of fixed assets on credit basis is recorded in:
- (a) Purchase Return Book (b) Journal Proper
(c) Purchase Book (d) Sales Book

PART - II

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 30 is compulsory. $7 \times 2 = 14$

21. What are the steps involved in the process of accounting?

22. Define Book-keeping.
23. Give the golden rules of double entry accounting system.
24. Prepare Sales Account from the following:
- | 2018 | ₹ |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Jan.1 Sold goods to Sam | 4,000 |
| 4 Sold goods to Suresh for cash | 2,500 |
| 11 Sold goods to Joy | 8,000 |
| 17 Sold goods to Rajan for cash | 3,000 |
25. From the following particulars prepare a Bank Reconciliation Statement of Mr. Kumar as on 31.12.2016
- (a) Balance as per cash book ₹ 7,130
(b) Cheque deposited but not cleared ₹ 1,000
(c) A customer has deposited ₹ 800 into the bank directly
26. What are Compensation Errors?
27. Calculate the amount of depreciation under Straight Line Method.
- Cost of the Asset ₹ 1,00,000
Estimated Residual Value ₹ 5,000
Expected useful life 5 years
28. Name any two direct expenses.
29. What are adjusting entries?
30. Mr. Babu, a Sole Proprietor whose Income Tax for the year 2017-2018 ₹ 40,000 is paid by the business. Give adjusting entry.

PART - III

Note : Answer any seven questions. Question No. 40 is compulsory. $7 \times 3 = 21$

31. Enumerate the importance of accounting. (any 3)
32. Write short notes on :
- (i) Business Entity Concept
(ii) Going Concern Concept
33. Complete the accounting equation:

Assets	=	Capital	+	Liabilities
₹		₹		₹
(a) 1,00,000	=	80,000	+	?
(b) 2,00,000	=	?	+	40,000
(c) ?	=	1,60,000	+	80,000

34. Prepare necessary Ledger accounts in the books of Mr. Rose from the following Opening Entry.

Date	Particulars	L.F	Debit ₹	Credit
2017 Jan.1	Cash A/c Dr Stock A/c Dr To Rose's Capital A/c (Balances brought forward)		45,000 55,000	1,00,000

35. Enter the following transactions in the purchases and sales book of Mr. Suresh, an automobile dealer, for the month of Dec. 2017.

2017		₹
Dec. 1	Bought from Sumati on Credit	17,800
4	Sold goods to Rani on Credit	15,200
10	Purchased goods on credit from Raghunathan	10,000
21	Sold goods on Credit to Saranya	12,500
26	Sold goods to Shyam for Cash	3,000

36. Prepare analytical Petty Cash book of Mr. Mohan from the following particulars under imprest System.

2017		₹
April 1	Balance on hand	250
1	Cash received from Chief Cashier	1,050
7	Paid for writing pads and registers	100
12	Paid for speed post	125
16	Refreshment expenses	250
30	Paid to Amutha on account	350

37. The trial balance of a trader on 31.12.2016 shows Sunday Debtors as ₹ 50,000.

Adjustments:

- Write off 1,000 as bad debts
- Provide 5% for doubtful debts
- Provide 2% for discount on debtors

Show how these items will appear in P & L A/c and balance sheet of the trader.

38. The following are the extracts from the trial balance:

Particulars	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
Sundry Creditors	-	30,000
Discount received	-	1,000

You are required to show how these items will appear in the Profit and Loss account and Balance Sheet.

39. Write short notes on:

(i) Hardware (ii) Software

40. A textile business unit sells some part of its unused land and received the amount.

- Can it be considered as normal sale?
- State whether the transaction is of capital or revenue nature and explain.

PART - IV

Note : Answer all the questions. **7 × 5 = 35**

41. (a) For the following transactions, show the effect on accounting equation.

	₹
(i) Raja started business with Cash	40,000
(ii) Opened bank account with a deposit of	30,000
(iii) Bought goods from Hari on Credit for	12,000
(iv) Sold goods worth ₹ 5,500 to Murugan and Cash received	6,500
(v) Paid Electricity charges through net banking	500

(or)

- (b) Record the following transactions of Vijay Electrical & Co., in its subsidiary books.

2018	Purchased on credit from Anil & Co.,
Mar . 1	25 table fans @ ` 1,000 each 10 Fans @ ₹ 1,500 each
8	Sold on credit to Sheela & Co., 10 Electric Iron Box @ ₹ 1,200 each. 20 Electric Stoves @ ₹ 500 each.
18	Sold for cash to M/s. Bhavani & Co., 7 Fans @ ₹ 1,500 each.
20	Purchased from Sathya & Co., 20 fans @ ₹ 2,000 each Less Trade Discount 10%
28	Returned to Anil & Co., 5 table fans being defective for which cash is not received

42. (a) Pass Journal Entries in the Books of Brinda who is a dealer in Sports Materials

2018		₹
April 1	Commenced business with Cash	50,000
5	Purchased goods from Subhash on Credit	20,000
7	Sold goods to Ramu on Credit	15,000

(or)

- (b) From the following trial balance of Sharan, prepare trading and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st Dec 2019 and balance sheet as on that date. The closing stock on 31st Dec 2019 was valued at ₹ 2,50,000.

Debit balances	₹	Credit balances	₹
Stock (1.1.2019)	2,00,000	Sundry creditors	12,000
Purchases	7,50,000	Purchases return	30,000
Carriage inwards	75,000	Sales	10,20,000
Wages	3,65,000	Commission received	53,000
Salaries	1,20,000	Capital	33,00,000
Repairs	12,000		
Rent & Taxes	2,80,000		
Cash in hand	97,000		
Land	21,50,000		
Drawings	1,66,000		
Bank deposits	2,00,000		
	44,15,000		44,15,000

46. (a) Sudha Manufacturing Company purchased on 1 April 2010, a plant for ₹ 4,50,000 and spent ₹ 50,000 on its installation. After having used it for three years, it was sold for ₹ 3,85,000. Depreciation is to be provided every year at the rate of 15% per annum on Straight Line method. Accounts are closed on 31st March every year. Show Machinery Account.

(or)

- (b) From the following details, prepare Profit & Loss Account:

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Gross profit	50,000	Interest received	2,000
Office Rent	10,000	Discount received	3,000
Depreciation	8,000	Carriage outwards	2,500
Discount Allowed	12,000	Insurance premium	3,500
Advertisement	4,000	General expenses	3,000
Audit fees	1,000	Freight inwards	1,000

47. (a) Classify the following receipts into capital and revenue.

- Sale proceeds of goods ₹ 75,000
- Loan borrowed from bank ₹ 2,50,000
- Sale of investment ₹ 1,20,000
- Commission received ₹ 30,000
- ₹ 1,400 wages paid in connection with the erection of new machinery.

(or)

- (b) Distinguish between trial balance and balance sheet.

ANSWERS

PART - I

- (d) Stewardship accounting
- (b) business entity concept
- (b) 40000
- (a) capital account
- (a) suspense account
- (c) all cash receipts and cash payments
- (a) bank statements and bank column of cash book
- (a) distinction is not made between capital and revenue items
- (d) error of duplication
- (c) end
- (a) capital expenditure
- (b) deferred revenue expenditure
- (c) i correct
- (a) financial position
- (d) credited to capital account
- (a) data
- (d) printer
- (b) readymade accounting software
- (a) invoice
- (b) journal proper

PART - II

21. The Steps involved in accounting are :

- (i) Identifying the transactions and Journalising.
- (ii) Posting and Balancing.
- (iii) Preparation of Trial Balance.
- (iv) Preparation of Trading Account.
- (v) Preparation of Profit and Loss Account.
- (vi) Preparation of Balance Sheet.

22. According R.N. Carter defines, “Book keeping is the science and art of recording correctly in the books of account all those business transactions of money or money’s worth”.

23 Golden rules of double entry system

Personal account	Debit the receiver	Credit the giver
Real account	Debit what comes in	Credit what goes out
Nominal account	Debit all expenses and losses	Credit all incomes and gains

24.

Dr.				Sales Account				Cr.			
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹				
				2018 Jan. 1	By Cash A/c		4,000				
				4	By Bank A/c		2,500				
				11	By Joy A/c		8,000				
2018 Jan. 31	To Balance c/d		17,500	17	By Cash A/c		3,000				
			17,500				17,500				
				2018 Feb. 1	By Balance b/d		17,500				

25. **Bank Reconciliation Statement as on 31st December 2016**

Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Balance as per cash book		7,130
Add : Direct deposit by a customer		800
		7,930
Less : Cheque deposited but not cleared		1,000
Balances as per bank statement		6,930

26. **Compensating errors:**

- (i) The errors that make up for each other or neutralise each other are known as compensating errors. These errors may occur in related or unrelated accounts.
- (ii) Thus, excess debit or credit in one account may be compensated by excess credit or debit in some other account. These are also known as offsetting errors.

27. Amount of depreciation =

$$\frac{\text{Original cost of the asset} - \text{Estimated scrap value}}{\text{Estimated useful life of the asset in years}}$$

$$= \frac{1,00,000 - 5,000}{5} = \frac{95,000}{5} = ₹ 19,000.$$

28. Two direct expenses

- (a) Carriage inwards or Freight inwards
- (b) Wages

29. **Adjusting entries:**

- (i) In a firm there will be a number of items, both expenses and incomes, which have to be adjusted.
- (ii) All unadjusted items which need to be brought into books of accounts at the time of preparing final accounts are called "Adjustments".
- (iii) The journal entries passed to effect the required adjustment are known as adjusting entries.

30. **Adjusting Entry**

Date	Particulars	L.F.	Debit ₹	Credit ₹
	Babu's Drawing A/c Dr.		40,000	
	To Bank A/c (Cash withdrawn for personal use)			40,000

PART - III

31. Importance of accounting is enumerated as below:

- (i) **Systematic records :**
 1. All the business transactions are recorded in the books of accounts.
 2. Any event or happening which has financial effects is included in the accounting records.
- (ii) **Preparation of financial statements:** Results of business operations and the financial position of the concern are provided by accounting periodically through the preparation of financial statements namely profit and loss account and balance sheet.

(iii) **Assessment of progress :** Analysis and interpretation of financial statements can be done to assess the progress made in different areas and it also identify the areas of weaknesses.

(iv) **Information to interested groups:** Accounting supplies appropriate information to different interested groups like owners, creditors, management, employees, financiers, tax authorities and government.

(v) **Computation of tax :** Accounting records are the basic source for computation and settlement of income tax and other taxes.

32. **Business entity concept :**

- a) This concept implies that a business unit is separate and distinct from the persons who supply capital to it.
- b) Based on this concept, accounts are prepared from the point of view of the business and not from the owner's point of view.
- c) This concept helps in keeping business affairs free from the influence of personal affairs of the owner.

Going concern concept :

- a) It is the basic assumption that business will continue for a quite long time and it will go on and will not be closed down or stopped for quite a long time.
- b) Going concern concept influences Accounting practices in relation to valuation of assets and liabilities, depreciation of the fixed assets, treatment of outstanding and prepaid expenses and incomes.

33.

Assets	=	Capital	+	Liabilities
₹		₹		₹
(a) 2,00,000	=	1,50,000	+	50,000
(b) 1,00,000	=	70,000	+	30,000
(c) 2,00,000	=	1,20,000	+	80,000

34. **Ledger Account**

Dr.				Cr.			
Cash Account							
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹
2019 Jan 1	To Balance b/d		55,000				

Dr. Stock Account				Cr.			
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹
2019 Jan 1	To Balance b/d		65,000				

Dr. Babu's Capital Account				Cr.			
Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹	Date	Particulars	J.F.	Amount ₹
				2019 Jan 1	By Balance b/d		1,20,000

35. In the books of Purchases Book

Date	Particulars	Inward Invoice No.	L.F.	Amount ₹	
				Details ₹	Total ₹
2017 Dec 1	Sumathi				17,800
10	Raghunathan				10,000
	Purchases A/c Dr				27,800

In the books of Sales Book

Date	Particulars	Outward Invoice No.	L.F.	Amount ₹	
				Details ₹	Total ₹
2017 Dec 4	Rani				15,200
21	Saranya				12,500
	Sales A/c Cr				27,700

36. Analytical Petty Cash Book

Dr. Analysis of Payments											Cr.
Receipts (₹)	C. B. F. N.	Date	Particulars	V. N.	Total Payment	Printing & Stationery	Postage & telegrams	Sundry expenses	L. F.	Personal Accounts	
					(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)		(₹)	
250		2017 Apr 1	To Balance b/d								
1,050		1	To Cash A/c								
		7	By Writing pads and registers		100	100					
		12	By Speed post		125		125				
		16	By Refreshment expenses		250			250			
		30	By Amutha A/c		350					350	
					825	100	125	250		350	
		30	By Balance old		475						
1,300					1,300						
475		May 1	To Balance b/d								
825		1	To Cash A/c								

37.

Dr. **Profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 2016** Cr.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
To Bad debts A/c	1,000				
To Provision for Bad and doubtful debts A/c	2,450				
To Provision for discount on Debtors A/c	931	4,381			

Balance sheet as on 31st December 2016

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
			Sundry Debtors	50,000	
			Less : Bad debts written off	1,000	
				49,000	
			Less : Provision for bad and doubtful debts @ 5% (49,000 × 5/100)	2,450	
				46,550	
			Less : Provision for discount on debtors (46,550 × 2/100)	931	
					45,619

38. Dr. **Profit and loss account** Cr.

Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹	Particulars	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
			By Discount received A/c		1,000

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Amount ₹	Amount ₹	Assets	Amount ₹	Amount ₹
Sundry creditors		30,000			

39. **Hardware**

The physical components of a computer constitute its hardware. Hardware consists of input devices and output devices that make a complete computer system. Examples of input devices are keyboard, optical scanner, mouse, joystick, touch screen and slylus which are used to feed data into the computer. Output devices such as monitor and printer are media to get the output from the computer.

Software:

A set of programs that form an interface between the hardware and the user of a computer system are referred to as software. The following are the various types of software:

- (a) **System software:** A set of programs to control the internal operations such as reading data from input devices, giving results to output devices and ensuring proper functioning of components is called system software. The system software includes the following:

- (1) **Operating system:** A set of tools and programs to manage the overall working of a computer using a defined set of hardware components is called an operating system. It is the interface between the user and the computer system. Example: DOS, Windows, UBUNTU, imac, etc.
- (2) **Programming software:** Special software to accept data and interpret them in the form of machine/assembly language understandable by a computer. Example: C, PASCAL, COBOL, etc.
- (3) **Utility software:** These are designed specifically for managing the computer device and its resources. Example: File manager, Anti-virus software, etc.
- (b) **Application software:** Programs designed to perform a specific function for a user. An application software

40. a) No

b) it is a capital nature., because it is not received in the normal course of business. Or it is selling of assets rather than goods.

PART - IV

41. (a)

S. No.	Transactions	Cash ₹	Bank ₹	Stock ₹	Total Assets ₹	=	Total Liabilities ₹	Capital ₹	Creditors ₹
i)	Started business with cash	+40,000						+40,000	
	Balance	+40,000						+40,000	
	Equation				+40,000	=	+40,000		
ii)	Deposited with Bank	-30,000	+30,000						
	Balance	+10,000	+30,000					+40,000	
	Equation				+40,000	=	+40,000		
iii)	Credit purchases			+12,000					+12,000
	Balance	+10,000	+30,000	+12,000				+40,000	+12,000
	Equation				+52,000	=	+52,000		
iv)	Sold goods for cash	+ 6,500		- 5,500				+1,000	
	Balance	+16,500	+30,000	+6,500				+41,000	+12,000
	Equation				+53,000	=	+53,000		
v)	Paid Electricity charges		- 500					- 500	
	Balance	+16,500	+29,500	+6,500				+40,500	+12,000
	Equation				+52,500	=	+52,500		

(or)

(b)

In the books of Vijay Electrical & Co

(i) Purchases Book

Date	Particulars	Inward Invoice No.	L.F.	Amount ₹	
				Details (₹)	Total ₹
2018 Mar 1	Anil & Co., 25 table fans @ ₹ 1,000 each 10 fans @ ₹ 1,500 each			25,000 15,000	40,000
20	Sathya & Co. 20 fans @ ₹ 2,000 each Less : Trade Discount 10%			40,000 4,000	36,000
	Purchases A/c Dr				76,000

Computer Applications

11th
STD.

PUBLIC EXAM MODEL QUESTION PAPER

1

Register Number

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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Time : 3.00 Hours]

(with Answers)

[Marks : 70

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall supervisor immediately.
(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

PART- I

Note : (i) Answer all the questions.

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

(15 × 1 = 15)

- Which refers to the number of bits processed by a computer's CPU?
(a) Bit (b) Byte
(c) Nibble (d) Word Length
- Which is the default folder for many windows application to save your file?
(a) My computer (b) My Document
(c) My Pictures (d) Documentsandsettings
- Which is the first electronic spreadsheet?
(a) OpenOffice Calc (b) Excel
(c) Lotus 1-2-3 (d) VisiCalc
- Which key is used to move the cell pointer in the forward direction within the worksheet?
(a) Delete (b) Enter (c) Tab (d) Shift + Tab
- What is the expansion of WLAN?
(a) Wired Local Area Network
(b) Wireless Local Area Network
(c) Wired Local Area Network
(d) Wireless Local Area Netware
- Which of the following is a CISC processor?
(a) Pentium IV (b) Intel 96
(c) AMD K6 (d) Pentium III
- An HTML document is bounded within a pair of ___ tags.
(a) <head>... </head> (b) <body>... </body>
(c) <title>... </title> (d) <html>... </html>
- Which of the following tags are called as PHYSICAL STYLE tag?
(a) , <i>, <u> (b) <html>, ,

(c) ,
, <u> (d) <A>, , <i>
- Match the following :
(1) Applications (i) .ods
(2) OpenOffice Document (ii) .odp
(3) OpenOffice Calc (iii) .exe
(4) OpenOffice Impress (iv) .odt
(a) (1) - (iii), (2) - (iv), (3) - (i), (4) - (ii)
(b) (1) - (ii), (2) - (iv), (3) - (i), (4) - (iii)
(c) (1) - (iv), (2) - (ii), (3) - (iii), (4) - (i)
(d) (1) - (iii), (2) - (i), (3) - (iv), (4) - (ii)
- Which image format was standardized by W3C?
(a) PNG (b) JPEG (c) SVG (d) GIF
- The important attributes used with the <form> tag are :
(a) type and name (b) method and action
(c) name and size (d) post and get
- Pick out the incorrect statements about the significance of Ubuntu
(i) It supports the office suite called Libre Office
(ii) There are no free applications for users to view and edit photos
(c) The best feature is, it is a free operating system and backed by a huge open source community.
(d) It is not easy to find content on Ubuntu with the smart searching facility
(a) (ii) and (iii) only (b) (i) and (ii) only
(c) (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i) and (iii) only
- Which of the following indicates that the text included is a comment?
(a) ** \ (b) /** / (c) !*!* (d) <* *>
- _____ statement can be used as an alternative to multiple if-else statement.
(a) switch (b) while (c) if (d) else-if
- Which one of the following tracks the user visiting a website?
(a) Trojans (b) Spyware (c) Cookies (d) Worms

PART - II

Note : Answer any 6 questions. Question No. 24 is compulsory. (6 × 2 = 12)

16. Define slide transition.
17. What is 'word wrap' ?
18. What are the different types of data?
19. Write a short note on and tag.
20. Write an attribute of heading tag with example.
21. Explain with an example the difference between container and empty elements of HTML.
22. What is TSCII?
23. List the search engines supporting Tamil.
24. Write any four common Library functions.

PART - III

Note : Answer any 6 questions. Question No. 33 is compulsory. (6 × 3 = 18)

25. Write any 6 of the most popular Linux server distributors.
26. Write a note on OpenOffice Calc.
27. Define the Slide Sorter view and mention its significance.
28. Differentiate Data Card and Dongles.
29. What are the attributes available in <html> tags?
30. What are the four familiar image formats? Explain any one of them.
31. What is a loop and what are its tps?
32. What are ethical issues? Name them.
33. What is the decimal equivalent sequence for $(547)_8$ octal sequence?

PART - IV

Note : Answer all questions. (5 × 5 = 25)

34. (a) Discuss the various generations of computers.
(or)
(b) Explain the concept of a Distributed operating system.
35. (a) (i) Write the procedure to convert fractional decimal to Binary.
(ii) Convert $(98.42)_{10}$ to Binary.
(or)
(b) Explain the characteristics of a Microprocessor.
36. (a) Draw and compare the icons equivalence in windows and Ubuntu.
(or)
(b) List and explain the font and text element properties and values used in CSS.
37. (a) Write the steps to create the bullets and numbering in OpenOffice Writer:
(or)
(b) Explain the different types of instructions in e-governance.

38. (a) Write an HTML code for the following table.

Class	Boys	Girls
XI	75	80
XII	65	70

(or)

- (b) Explain about the Arithmetic operator with suitable example.

Answer

PART - I

1. (d) Word Length
2. (b) My Document
3. (d) VisiCalc
4. (c) Tab
5. (b) Wireless Local Area Network
6. (d) Pentium III
7. (d) <html> </html>
8. (a) , <i>, <u>
9. (a) (1) - (iii), (2) - (iv), (3) - (i), (4) - (ii)
10. (c) SVG
11. (b) method and action
12. (c) (ii) and (iv) only
13. (b) /* */
14. (a) switch
15. (c) Cookies

PART - II

16. Various transitions are available, in Impress. You can select the transition speed (slow / medium / fast). You can also choose between automatic or manual transition, and how long you want the selected slide to be shown.
17. When the text reaches the end of the line, the word is automatically wrapped to the next line. This feature in any word processor is known as "Word Wrap".
18. Alphabetic data type, Numeric data type, Alphanumeric data types, Date data type, Time data type .
19. (i) ** Important text :** The tag is a phrase tag. It is used to define important text. This tag displays the text as bold.
(ii) ** Exphasized text :** The tag is used to emphasize the text. That means, when this tag used the text will be in italics.
20. Headings are used to include titles to sections of a web page. HTML has six levels of headings viz. <h1> to <h6>. The number with **h** indicates the level of heading. Headings tags are displayed in the body text as bold and larger in size according to its level.

Example :

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Heading </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Welcome to Computer Application</h1>
    <h2> Welcome to Computer Application</h2>
    <h3> Welcome to Computer Application</h3>
    <h4> Welcome to Computer Application</h4>
    <h5> Welcome to Computer Application</h5>
    <h6> Welcome to Computer Application</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

21. Container Elements:

- (i) The tags which are required opening and closing is known as container elements or tags.
- (ii) Example: <html>, <body>, <title>, <p> etc.,

Empty Elements:

- (i) The tags which are required only opening tag is known as empty elements or tags.
- (ii) **Example :**
, <hr>, etc...

22. TSCII (Tamil Script Code for Information Interchange) is the first coding system to handle our Tamil language in an analysis of an encoding scheme that is easily handled in electronic devices, including non-English computers. This encoding scheme was registered in IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) unit of ICANN.

- 23. (i) Google (ii) Bing (iii) yahoo.
- 24. isNaN(), toUpperCase(), toLowerCase(), length().

PART - III

- 25. The server distributions in Linux OS
 - (i) Ubuntu (ii) CentOS (iii) Red Hat
 - (iv) SUSE (v) Fedora (vi) Linus Mint
- 26. (i) OpenOffice Calc is a popular open source spreadsheet application maintained by Apache Foundation.
- (ii) Calc is the spreadsheet component of OpenOffice. You can enter any kind of data in a spreadsheet and then manipulate this data to produce certain results.
- (iii) Alternatively, enter data and then use Calc in a 'What If..' manner by changing some of the data and observing the results without having to retype the entire spreadsheet.
- 27. Slide sorter view shows a thumbnail of each slide in order. Use this view to rearrange the order of slides, produce a timed slide show, or add transitions between selected slides.

Significance :

- (i) Slide sorter view provides the user with the ability to select several slides at one time.

- (ii) Once selected, transitions or other effects can be applied to the slides with fewer keystrokes than if the slides were displayed individually.
- (iii) In addition to slide sorter view, power point allows normal and slide show views.
- (iv) Slide show view presents slides one at a time in full screen format, similar to the finished presentation.

28.

Data Card	Dongles
It is a removable electronic card which is used for storing for data.	Refers to any removable component used for enabling extra security.
Types of data card are 1. Expansion Card 2. Memory Card or Flash Card 3. Identification Card	USB Dongles can be divided into 1. Wi-Fi Dongles 2. Blue Tooth Dongle 3. Memory Dongle

29 Attributes of <html> tag :

- (i) The <html> tag is used to specify the beginning and closing of an HTML document. This tag does not have any effect on appearance of document. This is only used to make browsers and other programs, known that this is an HTML document.
- (ii) <html> tag has two attributes viz. **dir** and **lang** to specify the text direction and language setting respectively.

attribute	Value to be set to attribute	Description
dir	ltr (align left-to-right) rtl (align right-to-left)	dir attribute specifies the direction of the text to be aligned within the entire document. It is global attribute. 1. ltr is the default value 2. rtl is used for Arabian languages.
lang	Predefined language code English – en Tamil – ta Telugu – te	lang attribute specify the language used within the document. Predefined language code will be used for this purpose. Malayalam – ml; Kannada – kn; Hindi – hi; French – fr; German – de;

30. Familiar Image Formats :

- (i) GIF (Graphical Interchange Format)
- (ii) JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
- (iii) PNG (Portable Network Graphics)
- (iv) SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics)

JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group): JPEG is the most popular image format supported by all web browsers. This format is suitable for photographic images. Unlike GIF, JPEG can include any number of colours.

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Time : 3.00 Hours

(with Answers)

Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
 2. Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline pencil to draw diagrams.

Note : This Question Paper contains four parts.

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer **all** the questions. (15 × 1 = 15)

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Expansion of ASCII :
 - (a) American School Code for Information Interchange
 - (b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
 - (c) All Standard Code for Information Interchange
 - (d) American Society Code for Information Interchange
2. The shortcut key used to rename a file in windows :
 - (a) F2
 - (b) F4
 - (c) F5
 - (d) F6
3. Which button selects all instances of the search text in the document?
 - (a) Find
 - (b) Find all
 - (c) Replace
 - (d) Replace All
4. Commercial programs made available to the public illegally are known as :
 - (a) Freeware
 - (b) Warez
 - (c) Free software
 - (d) Software
5. W3C was established in 1994 by :
 - (a) Tim Berners - Lee
 - (b) Tim Burnard Lee
 - (c) Kim Berners
 - (d) Kim Bernard Lee
6. How many levels of heading tags available in HTML?
 - (a) 6
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 3
7. The file management system used by Linux is :
 - (a) ext 2
 - (b) NTFS
 - (c) FAT
 - (d) NFTS
8. The tags <sub> and <sup> used for :
 - (a) Subject and Super
 - (b) Subscript and Super
 - (c) Subject and Superscript
 - (d) Subscript and Superscript
9. The important attributes used with the <Form> tag are:
 - (a) method and action
 - (b) name and size
 - (c) post and get
 - (d) type and name
10. Which is the first electronic spreadsheet?
 - (a) Excel
 - (b) Lotus 1-2-3
 - (c) Visicalc
 - (d) OpenOffice Calc
11. Which of the following is the page level style?
 - (a) <Page>
 - (b) <Style>
 - (c) <Link>
 - (d) <H>
12. The main component of first generation computers is :
 - (a) Vacuum tubes
 - (b) Transistors
 - (c) Integrated circuits
 - (d) Microprocessors
13. The file reload into the browser use the shortcut key is :
 - (a) F2
 - (b) F3
 - (c) F4
 - (d) F5
14. _____ statement can be used as alternative to if -else statement.
 - (a) while
 - (b) if
 - (c) Else - if
 - (d) Switch
15. Which of the following allows the programmer to modularize a program?
 - (a) Library functions
 - (b) User defined functions
 - (c) Normal functions
 - (d) Ordinary functions

PART - II

Note: Answer any six questions. Question No. 24 is Compulsory. (6 × 2 = 12)

16. What are the security management features available in operating system?
17. How will you rename a file?
18. What are the components of a CPU?
19. What is phishing?
20. What are the types of list in HTML?
21. What are the guidelines that should be observed by computers users?
22. Write down the general format of <marquee> Tag.
23. What is scope of variables? Mention its types.
24. What are the types of toolbars available in OpenOffice Calc?

PART - III

Note: Answer any six questions. Question No. 33 is Compulsory. (6 × 3 = 18)

25. Differentiate PROM and EPROM.
26. Write note on binary number system.
27. What are the advantages of email?
28. Write a note on Recycle bin.
29. How do you view a source file?
30. What are ethical issues? Name them.
31. Difference between the increment and decrement operator.
32. Explain the different values of <input> tag's type attribute.
33. What are the uses of and tag?

PART - IV

Note : Answer all the questions. (5 × 5 = 25)

34. (a) Explain the basic components of a computer with a neat diagram.
(OR)
(b) Explain the attributes used with <table> tag in HTML.
35. (a) Explain the concept of a distributed operating system with its advantages.
(OR)
(b) What is header and footer? How do you insert page numbers in footer area?
36. (a) Explain any five types of internet services.
(OR)
(b) How will you insert images with HTML document?

37. (a) Explain about logical operator with suitable example.
(OR)
(b) Explain switch case statement with example.
38. (a) List and explain the font and text element properties and values used CSS.
(OR)
(b) Explain the structure of e-mail.

Answers

PART - I

1. (b) American Standard Code for Information Interchange
2. (a) F2
3. (b) Find all
4. (b) Software
5. (a) Tim Berners - Lee
6. (a) 6
7. (a) ext 2
8. (d) Subscript and Superscript
9. (a) method and action
10. (c) Visicalc
11. (b) <Style>
12. (a) Vacuum tubes
13. (d) F5
14. (d) Switch
15. (b) User defined functions

PART - II

16. The Operating System provides three levels of securities to the user end. They are
(i) File access level (ii) System level
(iii) Network level.
17. There are number of ways to rename files or folders. You can rename using the File menu, left mouse button or right mouse button.
18. The CPU has three components which are Control unit, Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU) and Memory unit.
19. Phishing scams are fraudulent attempts by cyber criminals to obtain private information. Phishing scams often appear in the guise of email messages designed to appear as though they are from legitimate sources.
20. HTML supports three types of lists viz. numbered, unnumbered and definition, These lists are called as Ordered List, Unordered List and Definition List respectively.

21. Generally, the following guidelines should be observed by computer users.
- (i) **Honesty** : Users should be truthful while using the internet.
 - (ii) **Confidentiality** : Users should not share any important information with unauthorized people.
 - (iii) **Respect** : Each user should respect the privacy of other users.
 - (iv) **Responsibility** : Each user should take ownership and responsibility for their actions
22. **General format:**
`<marquee> Text or image to be scroll </marquee>`
23. The scope of a variable is the life time of a variable of source code in which it is defined.
- (i) A global variable has global scope; it can be defined everywhere in the JavaScript code.
 - (ii) Variables declared within a function are defined only within the body of the function. They are local variables and have local scope.
24. There are three toolbars available by default. They are:
- (i) Standard Toolbar
 - (ii) Formatting Toolbar
 - (iii) Formula bar

PART - III

25.

	PROM	EPROM
(i)	Programmable Read only memory.	Erasable Programmable Read only memory.
(ii)	It is also a non-volatile memory on which data can be written only one.	It is also a non-volatile memory and a special type of memory.
(iii)	PROM burner is used to write data to a PROM chip.	Which serves as a PROM, but the content can be erased using ultraviolet rays

26. (i) There are only two digits in the Binary system, namely, 0 and 1. The numbers in the binary system are represented to the base 2 and the positional multipliers are the powers of 2.
- (ii) The left most bit in the binary number is called as the Most Significant Bit (MSB) and it has the largest positional weight.
- (iii) The right most bit is the Least Significant Bit (LSB) and has the smallest positional weight.

27. The main advantages of email are listed below :
- (i) **Free delivery** : Sending an e-mail is virtually free, outside the cost of Internet service. There is no need to buy a postage stamp to send a letter.
 - (ii) **Global delivery** : E-mail can be sent to nearly anywhere around the world, to any country.
 - (iii) **Instant delivery** : An e-mail can be instantly sent and received by the recipient over the Internet.
 - (iv) **File attachment** : An e-mail can include one or more file attachments, allowing a person to send documents, pictures, or other files with an e-mail.
 - (v) **Long-term storage** : E-mails are stored electronically, which allows for storage and archival over long periods of time.
 - (vi) **Environmentally friendly** : Sending an e-mail does not require paper (Paperless), cardboard, or packing tape, conserving paper resources.
28. Recycle bin is a special folder to keep the files or folders deleted by the user, which means you still have an opportunity to recover them. The user cannot access the files or folders available in the Recycle bin without restoring it. To restore file or folder from the Recycle Bin
- (i) Open Recycle bin.
 - (ii) Right click on a file or folder to be restored and select Restore option from the pop-up menu.
 - (iii) To restore multiple files or folders, select Restore all items.
 - (iv) To delete all files in the Recycle bin, select Empty the Recycle Bin.
29. **Viewing Source file** : Source file is an HTML document, what you actually type in text editor (Notepad or getit). You can view your original source file in the browser. The following steps are to be followed to view a source file.
- (i) Right click on the browser.
 - (ii) Select **View Page Source (Firefox and Chrome)/ View Source (Internet Explorer)** or Press Ctrl + U (all browser).
 - (iii) Source file will be displayed.
 - (iv) In Internet Explorer, **View** → **Source** is also used to open source file.
30. An ethical issue is a problem or issue that requires a person or organization to choose between alternatives that must be evaluated as right (ethical) or wrong (unethical). Some of the common ethical issues are listed below:
- (i) Cyber crime
 - (ii) Software Piracy
 - (iii) Hacking
 - (iv) Use of computers to commit fraud
 - (v) Sabotage in the form of viruses
 - (vi) Making false claims using computers.

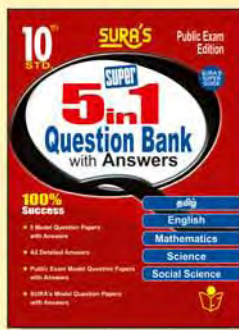


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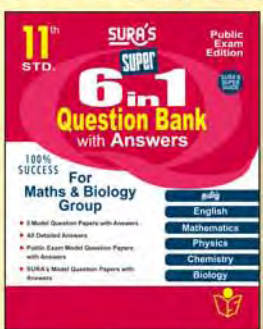
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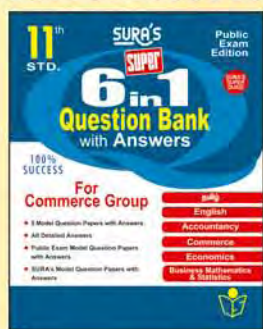
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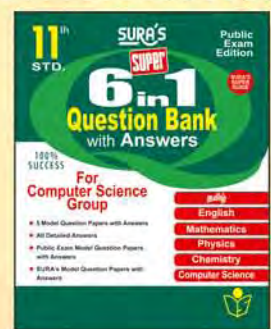
11th
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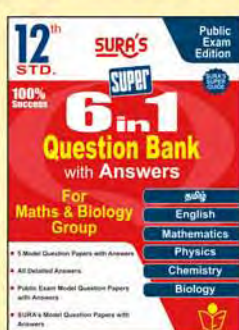


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(For Commerce Group)
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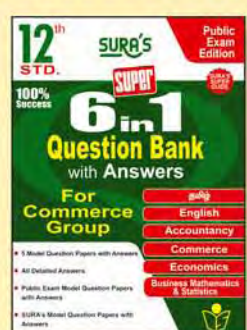


6-in-1 Question Bank _EM
(For Computer Science Group)
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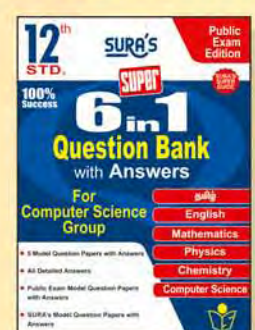
12th
Standard



6-in-1 Question Bank _EM
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₹ 252



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