CLASS 12

CBSE

PHYSICS WALLAH

COMMERCE

As Per CBSE Board Pattern 2025-26

30 SAMPLE PAPERS

BUSINESS STUDIES · ACCOUNTANCY · ECONOMICS

MATHEMATICS · ENGLISH · APPLIED MATHEMATICS

2026 EXAMINATION

Chapter-wise Weightage and Trend Analysis of
CBSE Past 5 Years' Papers
BUSINESS STUDIES

CHAPTERS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nature and Significance of Management	7		2	4	5	11
Principles of Management	4		-	13	6	8
Business Environment	6		-	2	5	3
Planning	4		-	3	8	6
Organising	10		-	8	6	3
Staffing	9		7	3	9	11
Directing	8		9	12	7	17
Controlling	7		3	4	4	1
Financial Management	6		7	7	8	9
Financial Markets	11		7	9	7	6
Marketing Management	4		-	11	10	15
Consumer Protection	8		5	4	5	5

2021 column: Exam not conducted

ACCOUNTANCY

CHAPTERS	2020	2021	2022 Term-I	2022 Term-II	2023	2024	2025
Accounting for Partnership: Basic Concepts	4		8	-	7	8	7
Reconstitution of a Partnership Firm - Admission of a Partner	13		16	-	15	14	16
Reconstitution of a Partnership Firm – Retirement/Death of a Partner	14		-	9	15	14	11
Dissolution of Partnership Firm	7		-	6	8	9	9
Accounting for Share Capital	12		12	-	13	17	14
Issue and Redemption of Debentures	5		-	8	11	11	10
Financial Statements of a Company	2		1	-	3	3	3
Analysis of Financial Statements	6		-	3	1	5	4
Accounting Ratios	3		10	-	9	4	6
Cash Flow Statement	9		1	7	8	8	8
Computerised Accounting							
Overview of Computerised Accounting System	10		5	5	8	1	5
Accounting Application of Electronic Spreadsheet	5		5	4	9	14	7
Using Computerized Accounting System	5		2	1	7	5	8
*Accounting for Not-for-Profit Organisations (NPOs)	10		-	10	-	-	-

2021 column: Exam not conducted

* Out of Syllabus

** The marks allotment mentioned above is chapter-wise and includes internal choice questions (if from different chapter) as well. Therefore, the total marks might not match the maximum marks of the respective papers.

ECONOMICS

CHAPTERS	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Part A: Introductory Macroeconomics						
National Income and Related Aggregates	12		11	10	10	10
Money and Banking	11		-	7	6	6
Determination of Income and Employment	10		6	8	12	6
Government Budget and the Economy	6		5	10	6	12
Balance of Payments	5	Exam not conducted	5	5	6	6
Part B: Indian Economic Development						
Indian Economy on The Eve of Independence	4		-	1	1	2
Indian Economy 1950-1990	2		-	10	7	14
Economic Reforms Since 1991	7		-	1	4	7
Human Capital Formation in India	3		-	7	5	4
Rural Development	1		-	5	1	9
Employment: Growth, Informalisation and Other Issues	8		-	5	8	2
Environment and Sustainable Development	4		4	4	4	5
Comparative Development Experience of India and Its Neighbours	6		9	7	10	7

MATHEMATICS

CHAPTERS	2020 DL	2020 ODL	2021	2022 DL	2022 ODL	2023 DL	2023 ODL	2024 DL	2024 ODL	2025 DL	2025 ODL
Relations and Functions	3	7		-	-	5	5	5	6	5	7
Inverse Trigonometric Functions	5	1		-	-	3	3	3	2	3	1
Matrices	3	3		-	-	9	7	9	9	2	5
Determinants	7	7		-	-	1	3	1	1	8	5
Continuity and Differentiability	8	7		-	-	8	4	10	6	9	6
Application of Derivatives	8	9	Exam not conducted	-	4	6	10	11	10	15	8
Integrals	8	8		8	9	11	11	4	9	5	11
Application of Integrals	6	6		4	-	5	5	6	5	4	6
Differential Equations	5	5		6	5	5	5	4	5	2	4
Vector Algebra	6	4		5	5	7	5	5	7	6	6
Three Dimensional Geometry	8	10		9	9	7	9	9	7	8	8
Linear Programming	5	5		-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5
Probability	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total Marks	80	80		40	40	80	80	80	80	80	80

How to Rock Your Board Exams?

Admit Card: Double-check your admit card before heading to the exam center.

Stationary: Bring pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, ruler, and a geometry box. Ensure working pens with sufficient ink and carry spares.

Water bottle and wrist watch: Bring a transparent water bottle for hydration and a wrist watch to monitor time; avoid digital watches which may not be permitted.

Arrive Early at the Examination Center: Arrive before your admit card's reporting time for smooth security checks and room location.

Read the Instructions carefully: Read the instructions of the paper carefully to know the format, marking and special guidelines. Ask the invigilator for any doubts about instructions.

Manage your Time: Assign time for each section/question based on allotted marks and adhere to it for effective time management.

Don't Panic: If you find the paper difficult, remember that everyone else is likely feeling the same way. Stay focused, do your best, and don't let anxiety take over.

Start with your Strengths: Start with your strongest section/question to boost confidence for tougher parts.

Answer clearly and neatly: Write neatly, use headings, subheadings, and bullets for clarity and fetching more marks. Start with margins on both sides. This sets a structured format for your answers.

Don't spend too much time on one question: If a question is challenging or time-consuming, move on and revisit it later if possible. Avoid getting stuck on a single question.

Use of HB pencil: HB pencils produce a relatively dark and easily readable mark. Try to use HB pencils while making diagrams in the exam.

Attempt all questions: Even if unsure, attempt all questions; there is no negative marking in CBSE exams.

SELF ASSESSMENT

Self-assessment plays a crucial role in exam preparation and offers several advantages:

- **Enhanced Self-awareness:** Self-assessment sheets help students gain a deeper understanding of their strengths and weaknesses across various subjects. Specific feedback on their performance provides valuable insights into areas of excellence and those that require improvement.

- **Focused Study:** These sheets provide clear guidance to students on where to direct their efforts. Identifying which questions to review, reattempt, or practice allows for more efficient and purposeful study sessions.

- **Targeted Improvement:** By categorizing questions into different categories (e.g., Easy, Revise, Reattempt), students can concentrate on areas that require the most attention. This targeted approach can result in significant improvements in their comprehension and performance.

- **Motivation:** Self-assessment sheets serve as a source of motivation for students. Observing their progress and understanding the steps needed for improvement can boost their motivation to work harder and achieve better results.

- **Reduced Exam Anxiety:** Having a clear understanding of their preparation progress helps reduce exam-related anxiety. Students feel more confident when they know what aspects to focus on, leading to a calmer and more effective exam experience.

- **Time Management:** Self-assessment sheets aid students in managing their study time more effectively. They can allocate more time to areas requiring extensive revision or reattempt while spending less time on topics they have already mastered.

Self evaluation Instruction: After completing the test, evaluate it using the provided explanations. Use only a pencil to mark the evaluations (allowing for revisions and reattempts). Record the marks obtained in the Marks section and provide remarks in the Remarks column.

Remarks abbreviations:

- **Easy (E):** Use for questions that you should find straightforward, indicating a good understanding and correct answers.

- **Revise (R):** Assign to questions where your response contains minor errors or gaps in understanding, suggesting the need for topic review.

- **Reattempt (RA):** Use for questions with incorrect responses, significant misconceptions, or a lack of understanding. Students receiving this remark should revisit the topic thoroughly, seek additional help if necessary, and attempt similar questions to enhance their grasp of the concept.

M: Marks   **Re: Remark**

Sub.	BUSINESS STUDIES										ACCOUNTANCY									
SQP	SQP 1		SQP 2		SQP 3		SQP 4		SQP 5		SQP 1		SQP 2		SQP 3		SQP 4		SQP 5	
S.No.	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re	M	Re
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Q.29																				
Q.30																				
Q.31																				
Q.32																				
Q.33																				
Q.34																				
Total																				

CONTENTS

□ **CBSE Previous Year Paper-2023, 2024 & 2025**

□ **CBSE Sample Question Paper 2023, 2024 & 2025**
  (With Marking Scheme)

□ **CBSE Additional Practice Questions 2023-24 (Set-1 & Set-2)**
  (With Marking Scheme)

Can be accessed through this QR

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1
BUSINESS STUDIES

Time allowed : 3 hours
Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE:

(i) *Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*

(ii) *Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.*

(iii) ***Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***

(iv) *15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) *This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *Marks are indicated against each questions*

(iii) *Answers should be brief and to the point.*

(iv) *Answers to questions carrying **3** marks may be from **50 to 75** words.*

(v) *Answers to questions carrying **4** marks may be in about **150** words.*

(vi) *Answers to questions carrying **6** marks may be in about **200** words.*

(vii) *Attempt all parts of a question together.*

Questions 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each   **(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. Rohan is working as a marketing manager in a company. He has been given the task of selling 200000 units of a product at the cost of ₹300 per unit within 30 days. He can sell all the units within the prescribed time but had to sell the last 4000 units at a 30% discount to complete the target. In such a condition, which concept of management will he be considered to be.

   (*a*) An effective manager
   (*b*) An efficient manager
   (*c*) Both effective and efficient manager
   (*d*) None of these

2. Read the following statements: Assertion and Reason. Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): Coordination acts as a binding force between departments and ensures that all efforts are focused towards achieving organizational goals.

Reason (R): Specialists in an organization usually think that they only are most qualified to evaluate, judge and decide according to their professional criteria.

Alternatives:

(*a*) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(*b*) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

(*c*) Assertion (A) is True but Reason (R) is False.

(*d*) Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.

3. Planning is _____

(*a*) Primary function   (*b*) Routine activity   (*c*) Secondary function   (*d*) None of the above

4. Liberalization means:

(*a*) Integration among economies

(*b*) Reduced government controls and restrictions

(*c*) Policy of planned disinvestments

(*d*) None of them

5. Consider the following statements:-

Statement-I: Business environment helps in tapping useful resources.

Statement-II: Business environment helps in coping with rapid changes.

(*a*) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.

(*b*) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.

(*c*) Statement-I is correct & Statement-II is incorrect.

(*d*) Statement-I is incorrect & Statement-II is correct.

6. Identify the Marks indicating quality in jewelry.

While purchasing gold Jewelry which mark one should look for

(*a*) Mark of Bureau of Indian Standards Institution   (*b*) Agmark   (*c*) BIS Hallmark   (*d*) Eco Mark

7. Hena is planning to set up a small manufacturing unit for manufacturing eco-friendly packaging material. She has decided to market her products through the conventional channel of distribution, which involves wholesalers and retailers. Identify the channel of distribution being adopted by the company.

(*a*) Zero level channel   (*b*) One level channel   (*c*) Two level channel   (*d*) Three level channel

8. Consider the following statements:-

Statement-I: Capital market is classified into two types: Primary Market and money market

Statement-II: The Primary market is also known as new issue market

(*a*) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.

(*b*) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.

(*c*) Statement-I is correct & Statement-II is incorrect.

(*d*) Statement-I is incorrect & Statement-II is correct.

9. Adapting to a change in consumer preference towards online shopping, 'Fast-Service' started a grocery delivery app. It is a platform that ensures 10 -minute deliveries of groceries. Because of this service, 'Fast-Service' earned huge profit within a year. It planned to expand its operations and decided to raise funds by directly issuing its securities to investors.

The market through which 'Fast-Service' has decided to raise funds for its expansion is :

(*a*) Money market

(*b*) Primary market

(*c*) Secondary market

(*d*) Both Primary and Secondary markets

EXPLANATIONS

1. (*a*) Manages is effective as he could complete the task on time but not efficient as the last units were sold at discounted rates increasing the cost or decreasing the revenues. **(1 M)**

2. (*b*) Coordinates and integrates group efforts toward achieving the common goals. It involves bringing together the various departments, teams, and individuals within an organization. Most specialists have a feeling of superiority and prioritize their zone of activities. But this feeling creates hurdles in coordination of different activities. **(1 M)**

3. (*a*) Planning is the first step in the management process and lays the foundation for the other functions.**(1M)**

4. (*b*) The process of reducing government restrictions and regulations in various sectors of the economy with the goal of fostering greater economic freedom, competition, and market efficiency is referred to as liberalization. **(1 M)**

5. (*a*) Business environment helps in tapping useful resources, as it is a source of various resources such as man, machine, money, raw material, power etc. to a business firm. Business environment helps in coping with rapid changes as it is very dynamic where changes are taking place at a fast pace. **(1 M)**

6. (*c*) Buy only standardized goods as they provide quality assurance through the mark, Therefore Hallmarks indicate quality in jewelry. **(1 M)**

7. (*c*) The two-level channel of distribution involves wholesalers and retailers effectively reaching consumers. **(1 M)**

8. (*d*) Capital market is classified into two types – Primary market and secondary market. Primary market is also known as new issue market as market securities are sold for the first time **(1 M)**

9. (*b*) 'Fast-Service' has decided to raise funds for its expansion by directly issuing its securities to investors. This activity is typically carried out in the primary market, where **newly issued securities** are sold directly to investors. The primary market facilitates the initial sale of securities and helps companies raise capital for various purposes, including expansion. **(1 M)**

Topper's Explanation (*CBSE 2023*)

b) Primary market.

10. (*c*) A-(*iv*), B-(*iii*), C-(*ii*), D-(*i*) **(1 M)**

11. (*b*) Coordination ensures that all demartments work together towards organization goals, while specialist often believes they are best qualified for decision-making based on their expertise. **(1 M)**

12. (*c*) A-(*iv*), B-(*i*), C-(*ii*), D-(*iii*) **(1 M)**

13. (*c*) The dividend rate and the market value of a share are inextricably linked to each other. A greater dividend rate has a beneficial effect on the market price of the shares. A low dividend rate, on the other hand, may harm the stock market's share price. As a result, when determining the dividend rate, management should consider the impact on the price of equity shares. **(1 M)**

14. (*d*) A-(*iv*), B-(*ii*), C-(*iii*), D-(*i*) **(1 M)**

15. (*c*) Development functions are performed by the SEB1 to promote and develop activities in stock exchange and increase the business in stock exchange. SEB1 promotes training of intermediaries of the security market. **(1 M)**

16. (*c*) Management is the intentional practice of creating an atmosphere that promotes efficient and successful performance. **(1 M)**

17. (*a*) The societal marketing concept emphasizes meeting customer needs while considering the welfare of society. **(1 M)**

18. (*d*) Appropriateness of direction technique is a principle of management, not a feature. **(1 M)**

19. (*b*) Financial markets are platforms that facilitate the trading of financial securities, such as stocks and bonds, allowing investors to buy and sell these instruments, thereby providing a mechanism for price discovery and capital flow within the economy. **(1 M)**

20. (*c*) Controlling is determining what is being accomplished, that is, evaluating the performance and if necessary. Apply corrective measures so that, performance takes place according to plans. **(1 M)**

21. (*a*) The following are the two functions performed by SEBI in the above mentioned case:

   (*i*) SEBI performs a **Regulatory function:** "on a regular basis and by conducting inquiries of the brokers involved" - calling for information by undertaking inspection, conducting enquiries and audits of stock exchanges and intermediaries. **(1½ M)**

(*ii*) SEBI performs a **Protective function:** "The SEBI imposed a heavy penalty on Mr. Shashank" - SEBI prohibits fraudulent and unfair trade practices like making misleading statements, price rigging, insider trading.

(1½ M)

(½ mark for identifying the type of function, ½ mark for quoting the line and ½ mark for explanation the function)

OR

(*b*) (*i*) Dematerlisation - It refers to the **holding securities in electronic form**. **(1 M)**

(*ii*) The Participation in Money Market is:

(Any Two) (Each Point Carries ½ M)

(*a*) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(*b*) Commercial Banks

(*c*) Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)

(*d*) Mutual Funds

(*iii*) The depositories that hold securities in electronic form are:

(*a*) National Securities Depositories Limited (NSDL) **(½ M)**

(*b*) Central Depository Services Limited (CSDL). **(½ M)**

Topper's Explanation (CBSE 2023)

(i) The process of holding shares in electronic form is called 'dematerialisation'
(ii) Two participants of Money market are:
↳ Reserve Bank of India.
↳ Commercial Banks.
↳ Business firms.
(iii) The depositories that hold securities in electronic form are,
↳ National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)
↳ Central Depositories Service Limited (CDSL)

22. The crucial product-related decision that was overlooked by Lit Crack Ltd. is the proper **labelling** of safety warnings on the packets of the new firework items. This oversight resulted in numerous accidents as purchasers were not aware of the safety precautions while using the fireworks. **(1 M)**

The two values that the organization breached are:

(*i*) **Consumer Safety:** By not including proper safety warnings on the packets, Lit Crack Ltd. compromised the safety of its customers, leading to accidents and potential harm. **(1 M)**

(*ii*) **Legal Compliance:** The company failed to comply with legal requirements of labelling safety warnings on their products, which is necessary for consumer protection and safety. **(1 M)**

23. The suitable off-the-job training method for the new pilots at Oberoi's Airlines Pvt. Ltd. is **Vestibule Training**. This method involves creating a simulated work environment where pilots can practice handling sophisticated equipment safely. It helps trainees gain hands-on experience without real-world consequences, improving their job performance and technical skills effectively. **(3 M)**

(1 mark identification + 2 marks for explanation)

Topper's Explanation (CBSE 2022)

5. Vestibule training. under the head of off-the-job-training is can be used by the company. Under these training employees are sent off campus and trained away from their actual workplace. They are trained with the dummy models of the sophisticated equipment so that they can easily handle such type of equipment at their actual workplace. A similar kind of dummy model is prepared away from workplace and employees are meant to train with them.

24. (*a*) Controlling is the function of management whose standards are determined by the planning function.

The Characteristics of Controlling are-

(Each Point Carries 1 Mark)

(*i*) **Controlling is both a backward looking as well as forward looking function:** Effective control is not possible without analyzing our past mistakes. So from this point of view, we can call it backward looking. But the business environment is ever changing and controlling helps bring in changes in the organization in a conducive manner.

(*ii*) **Controlling is a dynamic process:** Since controlling requires taking reviewable methods, changes have to be made wherever possible.

(*iii*) **Controlling is a continuous function:** Control is not a onetime activity. Rather, it is a dynamic process that involves constant analysis of actual and planned performance. The resultant deviations, if any, are corrected as per the need of the situation.

OR

(*b*) The Importance of Controlling function of management following points are:

(*i*) **Accomplishing organisational goals:** The controlling function measures **progress** towards the **organisational goals** and brings to light the deviations, if any, and indicates corrective action. It, thus, guides the organisation and keeps it on the **right track** so that organisational goals might be achieved. **(1½ M)**

Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1
ACCOUNTANCY

Time allowed : 3 hours   Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE:

  (i) *Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*

  (ii) *Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.*

 (iii) ***Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***

  (iv) *15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them :

  (i) *This Question paper contains **34** Questions. All questions are compulsory.*

  (ii) *This question paper is divided into **Two** parts- **Part A** and **Part B***

 (iii) ***Part A** is compulsory for all candidates.*

 (iv) ***Part B** has two options i.e. (I) Analysis of Financial Statements and (II) Computerised Accounting. Candidates must attempt only one of the given options as per the subject opted.*

  (v) *Question Nos. **1 to 16** and **27 to 30** carries **1** mark each.*

 (vi) *Question Nos. **17 to 20, 31** and **32** carries **3** marks each.*

 (vii) *Question Nos. **21, 22** and **33** carries **4** marks each.*

(viii) *Question Nos. **23** to **26** and **34** carries **6** marks each.*

 (ix) *There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **2** questions of **one** mark, **1** question of **three** marks and **1** question of **six** marks.*

PART-A

(ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES)

1. **(A)** C and D are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1 : 1 with capitals of ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 70,000 respectively. On 1st October 2013, C and D granted loans of ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively to the firm. The partnership deed is silent as to the interest on the partner's loan. The profits before any interest for the year amounted to ₹ 6,000. The interest on partner's loan will be: **1**

   (a) ₹ 2400 for C ₹ 2000 for D

   (b) ₹ 2000 for C ₹ 2000 for D

   (c) ₹ 2700 for C ₹ 2400 for D

   (d) None of the above

<p align="center">OR</p>

   (B) C and D are partners in a firm. C is to get a commission of 10 % of net profit before charging any commission. D is to get a commission of 10 % of net profit after charging all commission. Net profit before charging any commission was ₹ 99000. Journal entry for Commission of C and D will be: **1**

   (a)
C's commission A/c	...Dr.	9100
D's commission A/c	...Dr.	7300
To C's capital/current A/c		9100
To D's capital/current A/c		7300

   (b)
C's commission A/c	..Dr	9600
D's commission A/c	...Dr	7800
To C's capital/current A/c		9600
To D's capital/current A/c		7800

   (c)
C's commission A/c	...Dr.	9900
D's commission A/c	...Dr.	8100
To C's capital/current A/c		9900
To D's capital/current A/c		8100

   (d) None of the above

2. The following amounts were payable on the issue of shares by a company: ₹ 3 on application, ₹ 3 on allotment, ₹2 on the first call, and ₹2 on the final call. S holding 500 shares paid only application and allotment money whereas Y holding 400 shares did not pay the final call. Amount of calls in arrear will be: **1**

   (a) ₹3,800   (b) ₹2,800   (c) ₹1,800   (d) ₹6,200

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer the question Nos. 3 and 4:

Anand and Biswas are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Anand gave loan to the firm of ₹ 1,00,000 on 1st October, 2022. On the same date, the firm gave loan to Biswas of ₹ 1,00,000. They do not have an agreement as to interest. Anand had also given his personal property for firm's godown at a monthly rent of ₹ 5,000. Firm earns profit of ₹ 1,03,000 (before above adjustments) for the year ended 31st March, 2023.

3. The amount of interest on loan payable to Anand: **1**

   (a) ₹ 4,000

   (b) ₹ 6,000

   (c) ₹ 3,000

   (d) No interest will be paid

4. The amount of share of profit of Anand and Biswas is: **1**

   (a) ₹ 57,000 and ₹ 38,000   (b) ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 40,000   (c) ₹ 24,000 and ₹ 16,000   (d) None of these

5. Disha and Abha were partners in a firm. Farad was admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. Farad brought proportionate capital. Capitals of Disha and Abha after all adjustments were ₹ 64,000 and ₹ 46,000 respectively. Capital brought by Farad was: **1**

   (a) ₹ 22,000   (b) ₹ 27,500   (c) ₹ 55,000   (d) ₹ 28,000

6. When debentures of ₹ 1,00,000 are issued as Collateral Security against a loan of ₹ 1,50,000, the entry for issue of debentures will be: **1**

   (a) Credit Debentures ₹1,50,000 and Debit Bank A/c ₹1,50,000

   (b) Debit Debenture Suspense A/c ₹1,00,000 and Credit Bank A/c ₹1,00,000

   (c) Debit Debenture Suspense A/c ₹1,00,000 and Credit Debentures A/c ₹1,00,000.

   (d) Debit Cash A/c ₹1,50,000 and Credit Bank A/c ₹1,50,000.

Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q.P. Code **01**

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1
ECONOMICS

Time allowed : 3 hours   Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE:

(i) *Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*

(ii) *Please check that this question paper contains **34** questions.*

(iii) ***Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***

(iv) *15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

(i) *This question paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *This question paper contains **two** sections:*

   ***Section A** Macro Economics*

   ***Section B** Indian Economic Development*

(iii) *This question paper contains **20** Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*

(iv) *This question paper contains **4** Short Answer Type-I questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer these questions in 60 to 80 words.*

(v) *This question paper contains **6** Short Answer Type-II questions. Each question carries **4** marks. Answer these questions in 80 to 100 words.*

(vi) *This question paper contains **4** Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **6** marks. Answer these questions in 100 to 150 words.*

(vii) *Attempt **all** parts of a question together.*

SECTION - A

MACRO ECONOMICS

1. Read the following statements: Statement-I and Statement-II. Choose one of the correct alternatives given below: **1**

   Statement-I: Economic territory and political frontier of a nation are one and the same thing.

   Statement-II: The American Embassy in India is a part of the economic territory of India.

   (*a*) Both the Statement-I and Statement-II are true.

   (*b*) Both the Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.

   (*c*) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect.

   (*d*) Statement-II is correct and Statement-I is incorrect.

   OR

   Suppose in a hypothetical economy, the income rises from Rs. 500 crores to ₹600 crores. As a result, the consumption expenditure rises from ₹400 crores to ₹500 crores. Marginal propensity to consume in such a case would be _____ . (Choose the correct alternative)   **1**

   (*a*) 0.8   (*b*) 0.4   (*c*) 1.0   (*d*) 0.6

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

   Assertion (A): Domestic Income is a territorial concept.

   Reason (R): Domestic Income includes value of final goods and services produced in the entire world.

   (*a*) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and the Reason (R) is a correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

   (*b*) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

   (*c*) If Assertion (A) is True but the Reason (R) is False.

   (*d*) If Assertion is False but Reason is True.

   OR

   Final goods are used by: **1**

   (*a*) Household   (*b*) Firm   (*c*) Government   (*d*) All of these

3. Identify the incorrect statement with reference to Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) :   **1**

   (*a*) It is a certain percentage of demand and time deposit liabilities that every bank must keep as cash reserves with the Central Bank.

   (*b*) It is fixed by the Central Bank.

   (*c*) It is not binding on the commercial banks.

   (*d*) It is a tool used by the Central Bank to control the credit creation in the economy.

4. If saving function of an economy is given as: S = – 40 + 0.4 (Y), then MPC is: **1**

   (*a*) 1   (*b*) 0.4   (*c*) 0.6   (*d*) 2

5. Find the missing figures and choose the correct alternative: **1**

Round	Deposits	Loans (80%)	Reserve Ratio (20%)
I	1,000	800	200
II	800	....(i)....	160
	..	..	..
	..	..	..
Total	...(ii)...	...(iii)...	...(iv)...

   (*a*) 640, 1000, 4000, 5000   (*b*) 960, 5000, 4000, 1000   (*c*) 640, 4000, 1000, 5000   (*d*) 640, 5000, 4000, 1000
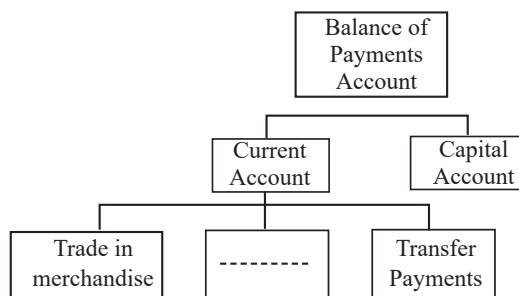
   OR

   The non tax revenue in the following is: **1**

   (*a*) Income tax   (*b*) Corporate tax   (*c*) Escheats   (*d*) Wealth tax

6. Which one of these is a revenue expenditure? **1**
   (*a*) Purchase of Shares
   (*b*) Loans advanced
   (*c*) Subsidies
   (*d*) Expenditure on acquisition of land

7. As per the data presented in the Union Budget 2023-24, the total receipts of the government other than borrowings and the total expenditure are estimated at ₹ 27.2 lakh crore and ₹ 45 lakh crore respectively.
   The value of the _____ deficit would be ₹ 17.8 lakh crore. (Choose the correct option to fill up the blank) **1**
   (*a*) revenue
   (*b*) fiscal
   (*c*) budgetary
   (*d*) primary

8. Study the following figure carefully and choose the correct alternative to fill in the blank : **1**

   Alternatives :
   (*a*) Investments
   (*b*) External Borrowings
   (*c*) Trade of Services
   (*d*) External Assistance

9. Suppose that the Balance of Trade (BOT) of a nation, exhibits a surplus of ₹ 20,000 crores. The import of merchandise of the nation is half of the exports of merchandise to the rest of the world. The value of exports would be ₹ _____ crores. **1**
   (*a*) ₹ 30,000
   (*b*) ₹ 40,000
   (*c*) ₹ 24,000
   (*d*) ₹ 35,000

10. Under the Balance of Payments, the two main categories of accounts for the classification of the transactions are _____ and _____. **1**
    (*i*) Current Account
    (*ii*) Capital Account
    (*iii*) Unilateral Transfer Account
    (*iv*) Loan Account
    Identify the correct alternatives from the following:
    (*a*) (*i*) and (*ii*)
    (*b*) (*i*) and (*iii*)
    (*c*) (*iii*) and (*iv*)
    (*d*) (*iv*) and (*i*)

    OR

    Which one of the following deals with claims and liabilities of the financial nature of a country? **1**
    (*a*) Capital Account
    (*b*) Balance of Trade
    (*c*) Current Account
    (*d*) None of these

11. Explain the distinction between SLR and CRR. **3**

12. 'Under the Ayushmaan Bharat Scheme, the Government provides free medicines to the economically backward section of the society'. Identify and discuss the nature of the government expenditure indicated in the given statement. **3**

13. For two hypothetical economies A and B, the value of Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC) stands at 0.6 and 0.8 respectively. Assuming for both the economies, Autonomous Consumption ($\bar{c}$) to be ₹ 40 crore and Investment Expenditure (I) to be ₹ 100 crore.
    Calculate:
    (*i*) Break-even level of income for Economy A **2**
    (*ii*) Equilibrium level of income for Economy B **2**

14. Find out 'Gross Domestic Capital Formation' from the following data: **4**

Items		(₹ in crore)
(*i*)	Net imports	(-) 10
(*ii*)	National income	770
(*iii*)	Private final consumption expenditure	600

Q.P. Code **01**

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1
MATHEMATICS

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE:

(i) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

(ii) Please check that this question paper contains **38** questions.

(iii) **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**

(iv) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
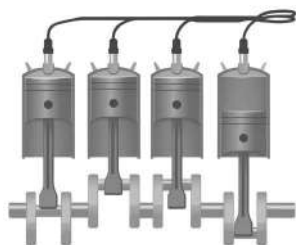
General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) This question paper contains **38** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

(ii) This question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

(iii) In **Section A**, Questions no. **1** to **18** are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and questions number **19** and **20** are Assertion-Reason based questions of **1** mark each.

(iv) In **Section B**, Questions no. **21** to **25** are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.

(v) In **Section C**, Questions no. **26** to **31** are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.

(vi) In **Section D**, Questions no **32** to **35** are long answer (LA) type questions, carrying **5** marks each.

(vii) In **Section E**, Questions no. **36** to **38** are case study based questions carrying **4** marks each.

(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **2** questions in **Section B**, **3 questions** in **Section C**, **2 questions** in **Section D** and **2 questions** in **Section E**.

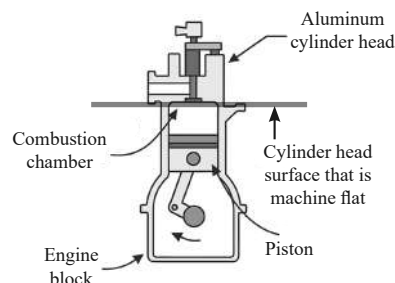(ix) Use of calculator is **NOT** allowed.

SECTION - E

This section comprises 3 case study based questions of 4 marks each.

36. Engine displacement is the measure of the cylinder volume swept by all the pistons of a piston engine. The piston moves inside the cylinder bore

One complete cycle of a four-cylinder
four-stroke engine.
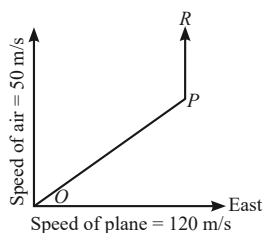The volume displaced is marked

The cylinder bore in the form of circular cylinder open at the top is to be made from a metal sheet of area 75π cm². Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

(i) If the radius of cylinder is r cm and height is h cm, then write the volume V of cylinder in terms of radius r. **1**

(ii) Find $\dfrac{dV}{dr}$ **1**

(iii) Find the radius of the cylinder when its volume is maximum. **2**

OR

For maximum volume, $h > r$. State true or false and justify.

37. A plane started from airport situated at O with a velocity of 120 m/s towards east. Air is blowing at a velocity of 50 m/s towards the north as shown in the figure.

The plane travelled 1 hr in OP direction with the resultant velocity. From P to R the plane travelled 1 hr keeping velocity of 120 m/s and finally landed at R.
Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

(i) What is the resultant velocity from O to P? **1**

(ii) What is the direction of travel of plane from O to P with East? **1**

(iii) What is the displacement from O to P? **2**

OR

What is the displacement from P to R?

38. In a wedding ceremony, consists of father, mother, daughter and son line up at random for a family photograph, as shown in figure.

Based on the above information, answer the following questions.

(i) Find the probability that daughter is at one end, given that father and mother are in the middle. **2**

(ii) Find the probability that mother is at right end, given that son and daughter are together. **2**

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer book.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1
ENGLISH (CORE)

Time allowed : 3 hours   Maximum Marks : 80

NOTE:

(i) *Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*

(ii) *Please check that this question paper contains 13 questions.*

(iii) ***Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.***

(iv) *15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. Students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) *This question paper has **13** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*

(ii) *This question paper contains **three** sections - Section A: **Reading Skills**, Section B: **Creative Writing Skills** and Section C: **Literature**.*

(iii) *Attempt all questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number and part thereof in your answer sheet.*

(iv) *Separate instructions are given with each question/part, wherever necessary.*

(v) *Adhere to the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

SECTION-A

READING SKILLS (22 marks)

1. Read the following text. **(12 m)**

1. If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you know that fingerprints play a large role in identifying people. But you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old - dating back at least as far as 1885-1913 B.C.E. In Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they pressed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China.

2. In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognized that all fingerprints are different. In 1684, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about the ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malpighi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malpighi's work was considered so important that a layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. This layer of skin is called the Malpighian layer. Although scientists had studied fingerprints, the value of fingerprinting in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later.

3. Sir William James Herschel is generally thought to be the first European to realize that fingerprints were unique to each person. In his work as chief magistrate in the Hoogly district in Jungipoor, India, Herschel asked people to put their handprints on contracts. Herschel believed that personal contact with the contracts made people more likely to honor their commitments, or to keep their promises. As he looked at more and more handprints, he began to see that all the handprints were different. He started to believe that fingerprints were unique, which means they are all different from each other, and permanent, which means that they do not ever change. To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime.

4. Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon at a Japanese hospital, began studying the furrows(also called ridges) on fingertips in the 1870s. He published an article in a scientific journal about the use of fingerprints as a tool in identification. He also devised, or invented, a system of classifying fingerprints. He wrote Charles Darwin about his findings, but Darwin was getting too old to work on the findings. So, he promised to pass the information to his cousin, Sir Francis Galion. Using Henry Faulds' findings, Galton published a major book on classifying fingerprints based on arches, loops, and whirls. His work with Sir Edward R. Henry on fingerprint classification was the basis of a classification system which is still used by law enforcement agencies in English-speaking countries.

5. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) now uses a variation of the Galton- Henry system. Although the use of fingerprinting in identification originated in Britain, it has been developed in the United States. In 1924, two large fingerprint collections were combined to form the foundation of the Identification Division of the FBI. Within the Identification Division, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS) can search and find fingerprints anywhere in the United States within thirty minutes. The IAFIS can compare results with automated fingerprint systems in countries around the world. The IAFIS has the fingerprints of more than 250 million people on file.

6. About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI. But not all the fingerprints are related to criminal investigations. People need to have their fingerprints taken for many other reasons. People have their fingerprints taken for employment, licenses, and adoption. For example, when people want to work for the government in classified, secret jobs, their fingerprints are checked to be sure they do not have a criminal background. When prospective parents adopt a child, their fingerprints are matched against those of all criminals for the safety of the child.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

(*i*) Which statement accurately describes the historical use of fingerprints? **1**

    (*a*) Only used in Persia for identification.   (*b*) Modern science introduced by crime shows.

    (*c*) Used in ancient Babylon for business contracts.   (*d*) Commonly used in everyday transactions in ancient China.

(*ii*) In approximately 40 words, describe the key contribution of Dr. Henry Faulds to the study of fingerprints. **2**

(*iii*) Based on Sir William James Herschel's observation, one can deduce that fingerprints are _____. **1**

(*iv*) What is the implied meaning of the statement, "To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime"? **1**

    (*a*) Herschel was obsessive about his findings.   (*b*) Herschel wanted empirical evidence.

    (*c*) Fingerprints change as your age.   (*d*) Herschel had doubts about his theory.

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