

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL, BEJAI, MANGALURU

CLASS: XI

MODEL PAPER (ENGLISH CORE -301)

Time:3hrs

DATE: 2.09.2022

Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) This paper is divided into three Sections: A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.
 - (ii) Read the instructions carefully.
 - (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.
-

SECTION – A (Reading) 28 Mark

1. Read the following passage carefully. (10 Marks)

1. Too many parents these days can't say no. As a result, they find themselves raising 'children' who respond greedily to the advertisements aimed right at them. Even getting what they want doesn't satisfy some kids; they only want more. Now, a growing number of psychologists, educators and parents think it's time to stop the madness and start teaching kids about what's really important: values like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion. The struggle to set limits has never been tougher—and the stakes have never been higher. One recent study of adults who were overindulged as children, paints a discouraging picture of their future: when given too much too soon, they grow up to be adults who have difficulty coping with life's disappointments. They also have distorted sense of entitlement that gets in the way of success in the work place and in relationships.
2. Psychologists say that parents who overindulge their kids, set them up to be more vulnerable to future anxiety and depression. Today's parents themselves raised on values of thrift and self-sacrifice, grew up in a culture where 'no' was a household word. Today's kids want much more, partly because there is so much more to want. The oldest members of this generation were born in the late 1980s, just as PCs and video games were making their assault' on the family room. They think of MP3 players and flat screen TV as essential utilities, and they have developed strategies to get them. One survey of teenagers found that when they crave for something new, most expect to ask nine times before their parents give in. By every measure, parents are shelling out record amounts. In the heat of this buying blitz, even parents who desperately need to say no find themselves reaching for their credit cards.
3. Today's parents aren't equipped to deal with the problem. Many of them, raised in the 1960s and 70s, swore they'd act differently from their parents and have closer relationships with their own children. Many even wear the same designer clothes as their kids and listen to the same music. And they work more hours; at the end of a long week, it's tempting to buy peace with 'yes' and not mar precious family time with conflict. Anxiety about the future is another factor. How do well intentioned parents say no to all the sports gear and arts and language lessons they believe will help their kids thrive in an increasingly competitive world? Experts agree: too much love won't spoil a child. Too few limits will.
4. What parents need to find, is a balance between the advantages of an affluent society and the critical life lessons that come from waiting, saving and working

hard to achieve goals. That search for balance has to start early. Children need limits on their behaviour because they feel better and more secure when they live within a secured structure. Older children learn self-control by watching how others, especially parents act.

5. Learning how to overcome challenges is essential to becoming a successful adult. Few parents ask kids to do chores. They think their kids are already overburdened by social and academic pressures. Every individual can be of service to others, and life has meaning beyond one's own immediate happiness. That means parents eager to teach values have to take a long, hard look at their own.

A. Choose the most appropriate option: (1 x 4 = 4 marks)

(a) What do the psychologists, educators and parents want to teach the children?

1. To teach them about treachery.
2. To teach them about indiscipline.
3. To teach them about the values of life like hard work, contentment, honesty and compassion.
4. None of these

(b) What is essential to become a successful adult?

1. Learn not to overcome challenges
2. Learn how to overcome challenges
3. Nothing is essential.
4. None of these

(c) Why do children need limits on their behaviour when they live within a secured structure?

1. They feel more secure and better.
2. They feel insecure.
3. They feel bored.
4. None of these.

(d) What is the drawback of giving children too much too soon?

1. They fail to cope with life's disappointments when they grow up.
2. They do not study seriously.
3. They become quarrelsome when they grow up.
4. None of these.

B. Answer the following questions briefly: 1 x 5 = 5

(a) What values do parents and teachers want children to learn?

(b) What are the results of giving the children too much too soon?

(c) Why do today's children want more?

(d) What is the balance which the parents need to have in today's world?

(e) What is the necessity to set limits for children?

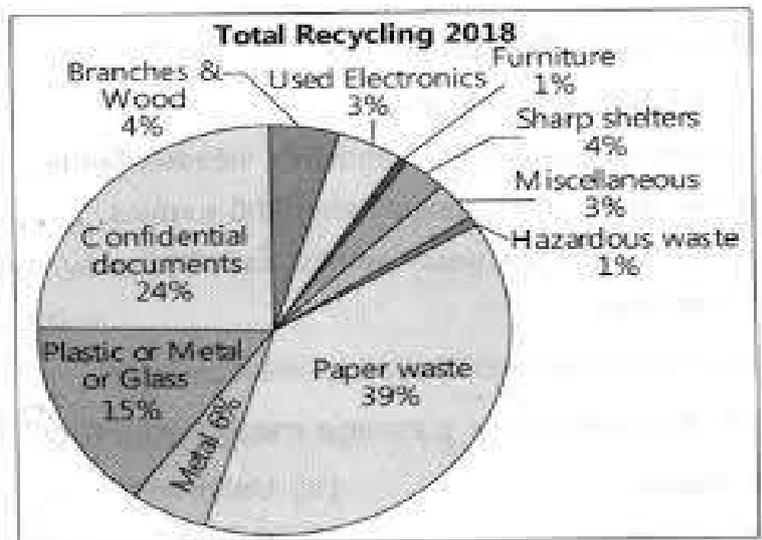
C. Find words in the passage similar in meaning as: 1 x 1 = 1

(a) a feeling of satisfaction (para 1)

2. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

Conference series LLC Ltd organizes a conference series of 1000+ global events inclusive of 300+ conferences, 900+ upcoming and previous symposiums and workshops in USA, Europe and Asia with support from 1000 more Scientific societies and publishes 700+ open access journals which contain over 30000 eminent personalities, reputed scientists as Editorial board members. Recycling and Waste Management Convention 2018 proudly invites contributors across the globe to 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management during October 22-23,2018 in Osaka, Japan, which includes prompt keynote presentations, oral talks, poster presentations and exhibitions. We are delighted to say that it is the 9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management which will be held in a beautiful city of Osaka, Japan and hence we invite you all to attend and register.

9th World Convention on Recycling and Waste Management is mainly based on the theme “Advocating Waste Disposal and Recycling Practices for Clean and Green Environment.” We warmly welcome all the participants— leading scientists, researchers and scholars of the world to attend the convention. We provide a platform for young researchers and students to present their research through oral presentations through which they can develop a foundation for collaboration among young researchers. The organising committee aims at setting a platform for all the budding scientists and researchers to present their real-time work and share their views and aspects related to the theme of the conference. The organising committee is gearing up for an exciting and informative conference programme including plenary lecture, symposia, workshops on a variety of topics, poster presentations and various programmes for participants from all over the world.



On the basis of the passage, answer ALL TEN questions

(a) What theme is being highlighted after reading the given passage?

- (i) Efficient means of reducing garbage
- (ii) Efficient ways of waste disposal
- (iii) Various techniques to be employed to recycle the goods
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

(b) Which notion in the conference has been emphasised to be deployed?

- (i) Waste management
- (ii) Recycling of goods
- (iii) Waste disposal management
- (iv) Reshaping Earth's future

(c) On observing the pie-chart, which two types of waste have been recycled at the rate of 4%?

- (i) Furniture and used electronics
- (ii) Branches and wood and sharp shelters
- (iii) Furniture and hazardous waste
- (iv) All of the above

(d) On observing the chart, which type of waste is generated the most?

- (i) Confidential documents
- (ii) Paper waste
- (iii) Miscellaneous
- (iv) Plastic or metal or glass

(e) Which of the following activities contribute collectively towards paper waste recycled percentage?

- (i) Plastic or metal or glass and metal
- (ii) Confidential documents and plastic or metal or glass
- (iii) Miscellaneous recycled waste and confidential documents
- (iv) None of the above

(f) What does the given data represent?

- (i) The types of waste that haven't been generated
- (ii) The amount and degree of recycled waste
- (iii) The increasing trend of recycling and waste management
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

(g) What has been considered as an efficient means to reduce landfill area?

- (i) Sorting of waste
- (ii) Recycling or composting waste
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of the above

(h) What are the main reasons of waste management and recycling it?

- (i) To not over-exploit the resources
- (ii) Reducing the dump of landfill area
- (iii) Leaving behind the quality of environment free from pollution
- (iv) All of the above

(i) Which other type of waste is recycled at the same rate as that of used electronics?

- (i) Miscellaneous goods
- (ii) Hazardous waste and sharp shelters
- (iii) Branches and wood
- (iv) None of the above

(j) Which convention session was conducted on recycling at waste management in 2018?

- (i) 9th Convention
- (ii) 8th Convention
- (iii) 18th Convention
- (iv) 29th Convention

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 8 marks

1. How often do we exclaim: "That was a mistake!" That bewildered expression of regret and panic gets replayed through life. Some mistakes we forget, others we don't. The mistakes can be as mundane as forgetting to turn the geyser off or to pick up your passport from the airport counter.
2. Absent mindedness, preoccupation, distraction, carelessness, nervousness, there are umpteen excuses to justify mistakes. However major decisions like relocations of home or an unwarranted resignation letter can cause much trouble and upheaval and lead to regrets that leave you sad and depressed. Some mistakes are irreversible - then is there room for hope?
3. In fact, there are no mistakes, only experiences. There are no problems, only challenges. Every experience teaches us something in life. Every mistake inspires retrospection and introspection. The experience is humbling and it makes us wiser. That is, every mistake is regarded as an experience and not as a source of self-pity or self-condemnation. Many times, people are unable to reconcile with the change grooved in the blame culture and rooted in the past, they have to realise the life time benefits they receive from changes.
4. Nature abounds in examples of flexibility and relocation in the case of birds and beasts. Scientific research in the behaviour of birds has confirmed this. Birds, animals and even nomads, travel miles and miles in search of better food, congenial climate and safety. These relocations may cause some amount of stress, no doubt, but they are the source of survival: helping to group bonding and cooperation; and to explore the beauty of new space and better environment.
5. "To the weak, problems are stumbling blocks, to the brave, they are stepping stones. "An untimely resignation and or termination letter is certainly traumatic and disturbing. But think of possibilities it can throw open for you. A young man felt disappointed when he failed an interview for a corporate job. At that point of time, he left dejected. Today, looking back he says, "It was a blessing in disguise. I would have never reached this far." Some mistakes bring in a very important message. "Believe and achieve! And in order to do so, faith is essential. It is the triple faith that men need today - faith in oneself, faith in the world around us, and above all faith in God!"

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes using headings and subheading. Also use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (Minimum 4). Supply a suitable title. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80-100 words (3)

SECTION B – ADVANCE WRITING SKILLS (20 Marks)

4. You have **lost a library book issued in your name**. Write an appropriate description of the book and give the particulars of the bus you travelled by the day you lost it. Your written account should be suitable for “Lost and Found Column” of a local daily. (3)

5. As an educated citizen you are pained to see the physical health of youngsters deteriorating because of an unhealthy lifestyle. Draft a poster reflecting your concern. (50 words) (3)

6. Write a speech in 150-200 words on the topic, ‘Library plays an important role at school’. It is to be delivered in the morning assembly. You are Karuna/Karan, Head Girl/Head Boy. (6marks)

7. **Fill in the blanks by choosing the words from the given options. 1x4=4)**

The brain uses energy (a) exercise willpower. When the blood sugar drops, your brain (b) unable to concentrate, so a small nibble(c) nudge the brain back into self-control mode. Everyone should (d) careful about it.

(a) (i) at (ii) in (iii) to (iv) with

(b) (i) was (ii) is (iii) are (iv) were

(c) (i) could (ii) can't (iii) would (iv) can

(d) (i) be (ii) been (iii) have been (iv) being

8. **Rearrange the following words or phrases to make meaningful sentences. 1x4=4**

(a) that / used / he said / in his childhood / to be celebrated / his birthday / differently

(b) distribute sweets / instead of / they / cutting a cake / used to

(c) blow out / but / used to / they / we / candles / light a lamp

(d) weighed / against grain / him / parents / my grandfather's

SECTION – C TEXT BOOKS {FLAMINGO AND VISTAS} (32 Marks)

9. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 1x4=4**

i. The Laburnum top is silent, quite still

In the afternoon yellow September sunlight,

A few leaves yellowing, all its seeds fallen.

1. What does ‘Laburnum top’ mean here?

(a) It means the top part of any tree

(b) It means the top part of the Laburnum tree

- (c) It means the top part of a fictional tree
- (d) It does not mean anything

2. What has happened to the tree?

- (a) The tree is being worshipped
- (b) The tree has been cut down
- (c) The leaves of the tree have turned purple and are falling down
- (d) The leaves of the tree have turned yellow and its seeds falling down

3. Find a word from the extract which is the antonym of 'noisy'.

- (a) Quiet (b) Quite (c) Hush (d) Silent

4 . identify the poetic device in 'yellow September sunlight'

- (a) Alliteration (b) Metaphor (c) Simile (d) personification

ii. **And who art thou? said I to the soft-falling shower,** **1x4=4**
Which, strange to tell, gave me an answer, as here translated:
I am the Poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain.

1. What does the poet mean by 'Who art thou'?
2. Name the poem.
3. Who is the poet of 'The Voice of the Rain'?
4. Which **poetic device** has been used in 'I am the poem of Earth'?

iii. Every time she leaves here she takes something home with her,' said my mother. 'She took all the table silver in one go. And then the antique plates that hung there. She had trouble lugging those large vases, and I'm worried she got a crick in her back from the crockery.' My mother shook her head pityingly. 'I would never have dared ask her. She suggested it to me herself. She even insisted. She wanted to save all my nice things. If we have to leave here we shall lose everything, she says.

a) Why did Mrs. Dorling take all their belongings?

- 1) With a lame excuse of keeping them safe
- 2) With a lame excuse of destroying them
- 3) With a lame excuse of recycling them
- 4) With a lame excuse of burning them

b) Where does the narrator mean by 'Silver'?

- 1) Silver Spoons
- 2) Silver Hanukkah
- 3) Silver Bed
- 4) All of these

c) Why did Mrs. Dorling have to give everything to Mrs. Dorling ?

- 1) For they could leave country anytime
- 2) For they could be arrested by local police
- 3) For they could be given new things in place of old ones
- 4) For they were dealing in drugs

10. Answer any Two of the following questions in 40-50 words each: $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (i) Mention the treasures buried with Tut's body.
- (ii) Draw a comparison between the author's village school education and city school education.
- iii. How can you say Suzanne's injuries were serious?

11. Answer any One of the following questions in 40-50 words each: $1 \times 3 = 3$

- (i) Why was Aram delighted and frightened to see Mourad on a beautiful white horse?
- (ii) Sometimes it is better to forget old memories as they are not always pleasant. Give your views in reference to the chapter 'The Address'.

12. Answer the following questions in about 150 words. (6 Marks)

What difference did you notice between the reaction of the adults and the children when faced with danger?

Or

What impression do you form of Mrs Annie Pearson? How does Mrs Fitzgerald bring about a change in her personality?

13. Answer the following questions in about 150 words. (6 Marks)

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

OR

Why did Tut's body have to undergo a C.T. scan? How was it carried out and what results did it yield?

**LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL
MIDTERM PRACTICE PAPER 2022-23**

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS

CLASS XI

1. A source note in a statistical table is given:
2. (a) At the end of a table (b) At the beginning of a table
(c) In the middle of a table (d) Below the body of a table
3. The First step of the presentation of data is:
(a) Categorisation (b) Tabulation (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these.
4. Statistics are:
(a) Facts (b) Presentation (c) Numerical data (d) None of these.
5. In what type of papers pictures are drawn:
(a) Graph paper (b) White paper (c) Any (d) None of these.
6. Which measure of central tendency takes into account the magnitude of scores?
(a) median (b) range (c) mode (d) mean
7. When data are arranged at regular intervals time, the classification is called:
(a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative (c) Chronological (d) Geographical
8. If in a frequency table, either the lower limit of the first class or the upper limit of last class is not a fixed number, then classes are called:
(a) One-way classes (b) Two-way classes
(c) Discrete classes (d) Open-end classes
9. In a statistical table, row captions are called:
(a) Box head (b) Stub (c) Body (d) Title
10. The budgets of two families can be compared by:
(a) Sub-divided rectangles (b) Pie diagram
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Histogram
11. _____ deals with the study of jute industry.(macroeconomics /microeconomics)
12. _____ (positive/ normative) statement is based upon facts and not suggestive in nature
13. The world economics is most closely connected with the word
(a) free (b) scarcity (c) unlimited (d) restricted
14. A point outside the PPF indicates
(a) fuller utilisation of resource (b) Unattainable combination
(c) Un utilisation of resources (d) none of these
15. Which of the following illustrates a decrease in unemployment using the PPC
(a) A movement down along the PPC
(b) A rightward shift of the PPC
(c) A movement from a point on the PPC to appoint inside the PPC
(d) A movement from a point inside the PPC to a point towards the PPC
16. Which of the following is an assumption of production possibility frontier?
(a) Resources are not fully employed
(b) Resources are not equally efficient for the production of the two goods
(c) Resources are not efficiently employed
(d) Resources available are not fixed
17. Positive economic analysis is concerned with:
(a) Opinions (b) Value judgments (c) Facts and figures (d) Ideals

18. Identify which of the following is not true for the different indifference curves. Give valid reasons for the choice of your answer

- (a) Lower indifference curve represents lower level of satisfaction
- (b) Two regular convex to origin indifference curves can intersect each other
- (c) Indifference curve must be convex to origin at the point of tangency with a budget line at the consumer's equilibrium
- (d) Indifference curves are drawn under the ordinal approach to consumer equilibrium

19. Any consumption beyond the point of satiety leads to _____ (disutility /utility)

20. The total utility derived by Karthik by eating 12 oranges is 400 utils. Marginal utility of the 13th orange is 20 utils. The total utility for 13 oranges will be _____ utils. (420/400)

21. Budget set includes

- (a) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer already possesses
- (b) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer cannot afford
- (c) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer is willing to buy
- (d) All those combinations of two goods which a consumer can afford

22. The law of diminishing marginal utility will not hold good if income of the consumer

- (a) increases (b) decreases (c) remains constant (d) either a or b

23. Marginal utility curve of a consumer is also his:

- (a) Indifference curve (b) Total utility curve
- (c) Supply curve (d) Demand curve

24. Total utility is maximum when :

- (a) Marginal utility is maximum (b) Marginal utility is Zero
- (c) Average utility is maximum (d) Average utility is Zero

25. At equilibrium, the slope of the indifference curve is:

- (a) Equal to the slope of the budget line (b) Greater than the slope of the budget line

(c) Smaller than the slope of the budget line (d) None

26. The law of equi marginal utility considers the price of money as:

- (a) zero (b) less than one (c) more than one (d) one

27. Indifference curves never intersect each other due to:

- (a) Different levels of satisfaction (b) Same levels of satisfaction
- (c) Convex to the origin (d) Concave to the origin

28. Any statement about the demand of an object is considered complete when it is mentioned in the following:

- (a) Price of good (b) Demands of good (c) Time period (d) All of the above.

29. If price of goods 'X' falls leading to increase in demand of goods 'Y' then both the goods are:

- (a) Substitute goods (b) Complementary goods (c) Not related (d) Competitor.

30. Consumer is a human being. (rational/irrational)

31. Which of the following statement is not true

- (a) As long as MU is positive, TU increases (b) TU is zero when MU is zero
- (c) TU starts decreasing when MU is negative (d) After the point of satiety, MU becomes negative

32. If the given commodity is an inferior good then a decrease in income leads to _____ in demand. (Rise/Fall)

33. In case of a decrease in demand, there is a _____ shift in the demand curve.

34. Match the statements given under A with the correct options given under B

(A)	(B)
(i) Substitutes Goods	a. Car and Petrol
(ii) Inferior Goods	b. Rightward shift in the demand curve
(iii) Expansion in Demand	c. Rice and Wheat
(iv) Complementary Goods	d. Increase in Quantity Demanded
(v) Increase in Demand	e. Demand decreases with an increase in income

35. Read the following article and answer questions on the basis of the same

Scarcity is a key concept in economics because it is one of the basic foundations of why economics exists. Scarcity means that there is a limitation of resources. Since there is a limitation of resources, it is important to know how these resources will be used. In a world without scarcity which doesn't exist we could have access to whatever we wanted and there would be no need to trade or distribute goods and services, and therefore no economics. Economics studies human behaviour and how humans allocate their limited resources with their unlimited wants and differences in the distribution of these resources affect decisions. This concept can be applied to a single person, a family, a country, and globally.

i) Scarcity refers to limitation of _____ (demand/ supply) in relation to demand for a commodity

ii) The word economics is most closely connected with the word

- (a) scarcity (b) free (c) restricted (d) unlimited

iii) Resources are limited and human wants are _____ (unlimited/ limited)

iv) Scarcity is _____ as every individual organization and economy faces scarcity of resources.

36 The law of demands introduces an inverse relationship between price and demand for a good what service it simply states that as the price of a commodity increases demand decreases provided other factors remain constant also as the price decreases demand decreases this relationship can be illustrated graphically using a tool known as demand curve the demand curve has a negative slope as it charts downward from left to right to reflect the inverse relationship between the price of an item I'm the quantity demand as more people by the good with a lower price demand increases.

i) Law of demand makes a qualitative or quantitative statement

ii) Demand curve shows the _____ (Negative/Positive) relationship between the quantity demanded of a commodity with its price keeping other factor constant.

iii) _____ (substitution/income) effect refers to shifting one commodity in place of other when it becomes relatively cheaper.

36.The law scarcity

- a) Does not apply to rich, developed countries
b) b.)Applies only to the less developed countries
c) Implies that consumer's want will be satisfied in a socialistic system
d)Implies that consumer's wants will never be completely satisfied

37. PPF is concave to the origin because of:

- a) Increasing MRT b)Diminishing MRT
b) Constant MRT c) None of these

38 Which of these is not an assumption of PPC?

- a) Resources are not fully employed
 - b) Resources in the economy are fixed
 - c) There is no change in the level of technology)
 - d) Resources are equally efficient in the production of all products
- 39 Opportunity cost is the:
- a) Number of units sacrificed
 - b) Number of units gained
 - c) Cost of next best alternative for gone
 - d) None of these
40. Labour intensive techniques are chosen in a:
- a) Labour surplus economy
 - b) Capital surplus economy
 - c) Developed economy
 - d) Developing economy
41. Economics is a study of 1
- a) How society manages its unlimited resources
 - b) How to reduce our wants until we are satisfied
 - c) How society manages its scarce resources
 - d) How to fully satisfy our limited wants
42. Identify the central problem which deals with deciding the quantity of goods to be produced:
- a) What to produce
 - b) How to produce
 - c) For whom to produce.
 - d) None of these
43. _____ is also known as price theory.
44. A point outside the PPF indicates:
- a) Fuller utilisation of resources
 - b) Under utilisation of resources
 - c) Unattainable combination
 - d) None of these
45. Production possibility frontier is
- a) Downward sloping
 - b) Concave shaped
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Either a or b
46. What is the marginal rate of transformation? Explain with the help of an example.
47. State any three assumptions on which a production possibility curve is based.
48. Distinguish between Microeconomics and Macroeconomics.
49. Why do central problems arise? Explain.
50. Ramesh is looking for a job. He received 2 job offers: one of rupees 20,000 from ICICI Bank and other offer of rupees 15,000 from HDFC bank. What is the opportunity cost for Ramesh if he accept the offer of ICICI Bank.
51. Define demand
52. State law of demand.
53. Demand for good X decreases as price the of good Y increases then the two goods are:
- a) Absolute necessities
 - b) complementary good
 - c) inferior goods
 - d) Substitute goods
54. If a good is absolute necessity, then its price elasticity of demand is:
- A. Zero
 - B. Unitary
 - C. Infinity
 - D. Inelastic
55. Draw a relatively inelastic demand.
56. State law of demand. Explain with a schedule and diagram.
57. Consider two commodities Tea and Coffee. What could be the effect on demand for Tea if the price of coffee falls? Explain with reason and a suitable diagram.
58. Government declares a compulsory festival bonus of Rs.10000/- to all workers working in the country. Explain the likely impact on the demand for refrigerators in

the country.

59. Distinguish between a normal good and inferior good. Use examples.
60. Distinguish between complementary goods and substitute goods with examples.
61. Law of demand to hold goods only under certain conditions. What are these?
62. What does change in demand mean? Explain using a diagram.
63. What does change in quantity demanded mean? Explain using a diagram.
64. Define the market demand curve. Explain with the help of a diagram.
65. Why does the demand curve slope downward? Explain the reasons behind this.
66. How is the price elasticity of demand measured on a linear demand curve? Explain with the help of a diagram.

Case study-based questions

1. Read the following report and answer the questions on the basis of the same:

Economists use the term demand to refer to the amount of some good or service consumers are willing and able to purchase at each price. Demand is based on needs and wants- a consumer may be able to differentiate between a need and a want, but from an economist's perspective they are the same thing. Demand is also based on ability to pay. If you cannot pay for it, you have no effective demand.

What a buyer pays for a unit of a specific good or service is called price. The total number of units purchased at that price is called the quantity demanded. A rise in price of a good or service almost always decreases the quantity demanded of that good or service.

Conversely, a fall in price will increase the quantity demanded. When the price of a gallon of gasoline goes up, for example, people look for ways to reduce their consumption by combining several errands, commuting by carpool or mass transit, or taking weekend or vacation trips closer to home. Economists call this inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded the law of demand. The law of demand assumes that all other variables that affect demand are held constant.

i) The law of demand states that:

- a) When prices rise demand rises.
- b) When price rise demand falls.
- c) When income rises demand rises.
- d) When income rises demand falls.

ii) When the price of a substitute of commodity X rises, the demand for X

- a) Rises
- b) Falls
- c) Remains constant
- d) none of the above

iii) Demand has reference to :

- a) A given period of time
- b) A given price
- c) A given period of time and given price
- d) None of the above

iv) Law of demand must fail in case of :

- a) Normal goods
- b) Giffen goods
- c) Inferior goods
- d) none of these

67. Explain conditions of consumer's equilibrium under the indifference curve approach.

68. State the reasons for the operation of the Law of Demand.

69. Discuss three factors affecting Price Elasticity of Demand.

70. Solve the following questions:

a) When the price of a good falls from ₹ 5 to ₹ 3 per unit, its demand rises by 40%. Calculate its price elasticity of demand.

b) When the price of sugar is ₹ 5 per kg, its demand is 50 kg. When the price rises by ₹ 5 per kg, its demand falls by 10 kg. Calculate the elasticity of demand.

Case Study Question:

a) Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

The Coca-Cola Company is an American multinational beverage company with its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. The first company that conducted its operation in the soft drink industry was Coca-Cola. It is the world's largest non-alcoholic beverage company serving more than 1.8 billion consumers daily in more than 200 countries. It has a portfolio of more than 3500 products. However, the company is best known for its flagship product Coca Cola which was originally intended to be patented medicine and was invented in 1886 by pharmacist John Smith Pemberton in Columbus, Georgia. The Coca-Cola products can be termed as normal goods and in August 2019 Coca Cola has introduced a new product into the market, that is, zero sugar where the demand is increased for the product in the market

According to the council of Australian food technology association and the institute of food science and technology, the Australian non-alcoholic beverage industry has been growing steadily with a 2.3 per cent increase in overall production in the year 2000 which amounts to 2.25 billion litres. However, in recent years sales of customary carbonated soft drinks had dropped as more and more customers become health conscious and move away from high-calorie sugar drinks soft carbonated drinks and other alcohol-free beverages manufacturers have also sensed the effects of intensifying competition from private label soft drink makers. Nevertheless, sales of greater value energy and sports drinks have driven profit generation in the industry.

- a) The demand for Coca Cola is _____(elastic/inelastic) in the present times.
- b)The demand for coca cola has
 - i) Increased ii) decreased iii) remained same iv) can't say
- c)_____ (demand/ supply) is the want to buy a product backed by purchasing power
- d) what has happened to the demand of zero sugar carbonated drinks
 - i) increased ii) decreased iii) remained same iv) Can't say

Practice Paper: Business Studies.

1. Business risk is not likely to arise due to

- (a) Changes in government policy
- (b) Good management
- (c) Employee dishonesty
- (d) Power failure

2. Which of the following cannot be classified as an auxiliary to trade?

- (a) Mining
- (b) Insurance
- (c) Warehousing
- (d) Transport

3. Transfer of interest exists in the case of

- (a) Profession
- (b) employment
- (c) business
- (d) none of these

4. Earning of profit is considered to be the subsidiary objective of the business.' The given statement is

- (a) True
- (b) false
- (c) cannot say
- (d) None

5. Name the two broad categories of business activities.

- (a) Trade and commerce
- (b) trade and industry
- (c) industry and commerce
- (d) none of these

6. In a cooperative society the principle followed is

- (a) One share one vote
- (b) One man one vote
- (c) No vote
- (d) Multiple votes

7. Which of the following is true about statutory corporations?

- (a) Statutory corporations are public enterprises that come into existence by a special act of the parliament.
- (b) Statutory corporations are subject to the same accounting and audit procedures as are

applicable to government departments.

- (c) Statutory enterprises are funded directly by the government treasury.
- (d) The employees of statutory enterprises are civil servants.

8. Centralised control in MNC's implies control exercised by

- (a) Branches
- (b) Subsidiaries
- (c) Headquarters
- (d) Parliament

9. "Ethics deals with the right actions of individuals." Who said?

- (a) Peter F. Drucker
- (b) C. S. Rao
- (c) J. R. Betty
- (d) C. Zahe

10. Business people have the skills to solve

- (a) All social problems
- (b) Some social problems
- (c) No social problems
- (d) All economic problems

11. Unethical behaviour is often triggered by

- (a) pressure from higher management to achieve goals
- (b) an organizational atmosphere that condones such behaviour
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) a system of checks and balances

12.5. Which of the following is an advantage of a sole proprietorship?

- (a) ease of starting a business.
- (b) being your own boss.
- (c) pride of ownership.
- (d) all of the above.

13. Hindu Succession Act was passed in _____

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1956

14. The most effective form of business organization for raising capital is the:

- (a) joint venture.
- (b) partnership.
- (c) corporation.
- (d) proprietorship.

15. Which of the following types of organisations has the capability of expansion of market territory and operates through a network of subsidiaries, branches and affiliates?

- (a) MOFA
- (b) MNC
- (c) Public Sector enterprises
- (d) Private sector enterprises

17. Economic activities may be classified into business, _____ and employment

- (a) Profession
- (b) occupation
- (c) vocation
- (d) work

18. Following are the characteristics of business risks. One of them is not correct. Please identify it.

- (a) Loss is the reward for risk bearing
- (b) Business risks are due to uncertainties
- (c) Risk is an essential component of every business
- (d) Degree of risk depends mainly upon the nature and size of business

19. Which one of the following may not be a factor behind starting a business?

- (a) Routine workload
- (b) size of the firm
- (c) finance
- (d) location of the business

20. Which of the broad categories of industries covers oil refinery and sugar mills?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) None of these

21. What is meant by non economic activity?

22. Give an example for profession.

23. Give an example for assembly line industry.

24. Give the meaning of sole trading concern.

25. Write any one type of partnership firm.

26.State the minimum and maximum members required for the formation of a co-operative society.

27.State the liability of Karta

28.Which act governs the partnership firms in India?

29.Who is minor partner?

30.Indian economy is a mixed economy.True/ False

31.Reconstruction of sick public sector units is taken up by BIFR . True/ False

32..According to the Indian Companies Act 1956, a government company means, any company in which not less than 51% of the paid up capital is held by the central government or partly by central government, and partly by one or more state governments..True/ False

33.State any two types of economic activities.

34. How is business different from profession?

35.. Who is a partner by Estoppel?

36.. State any two types of co-operative societies.

37..State any three differences between public and private companies.

38. Briefly explain any three features of Global Enterprises.

39. State the difference between Goods and Services.

40. Explain briefly the benefits of e-business

41.What is business? Explain the characteristics of Business.

42. Explain the types of co-operative societies.

43.Explain the Auxiliaries to trade.

Practice Paper: Accountancy:

1. The art of recording all business transactions in a systematic manner in a set of books is called-

- (a) Accounting
- (b) Book – keeping
- (c) Ledger
- (d) None of these

2. Cash, goods or assets invested by the proprietor in the business for earning profit is called-

- (a) Profit
- (b) Capital
- (c) Fixed assets
- (d) None of these

3. Book – keeping is-

- (a) An art
- (b) A science
- (c) An art and science both
- (d) None of these.

4. The sum of Liabilities and Capital is-

- (a) Expense
- (b) Income
- (c) Drawings
- (d) Assets.

5. In India, the accounting standard board was set up in the year-

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1977
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1932.

6. The basic accounting postulates are denoted by –

- (a) Concepts
- (b) Book – keeping
- (c) Accounting standards
- (d) None of these.

7. The Mathematical Expression defining the comparative relationship between Assets and Liabilities of any person, institution or Business concern is called-

- (a) Accounting
- (b) Accounting Equation
- (c) Book – keeping
- (d) None of these.

8. The basis of recording transactions is-

- (a) Vouchers
- (b) Profit
- (c) Order form
- (d) Quotation list.

9. cash – book meant for recording petty expenses is called –

- (a) Simple cash – book
- (b) Petty cash – book
- (c) Triple column
- (d) None of these

10. Depreciation is Charged on :

- (a) Current Assets
- (b) Fixed Tangible Assets
- (c) None of these
- (d) Both Current and Fixed Assets

11. The cause of Depreciation is :

- (a) Wear and tear
- (b) Obsolescence
- (c) All of these
- (d) Usage of Asset

12. Accounting records transactions in terms of

- (a) selling units
- (b) Monetary units
- (c) Production units
- (d) None of these

13. The process of recording, classifying and summarizing all business transactions in order to know the financial result is called –

- (a) Book – keeping
- (b) Accounting
- (c) Journalizing
- (d) None of these.

14. The person, firm or institution who does not pay the price in cash for the goods purchased or the services received is called-

- (a) Creditor
- (b) Proprietor
- (c) Debtor
- (d) None of these.

15. Generally the duration of an Accounting period is of-

- (a) 6 months

- (b) 3 months
- (c) 12 months
- (d) 1 month.

16. Meaning of credibility of going concern is:

- (a) Closing of business
- (b) Opening of business
- (c) Continuing of business
- (d) None of these

17. Liabilities and Assets amount to Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 7,800 respectively. The difference Amount shall represent-

- (a) Creditors
- (b) Debentures
- (c) Profit
- (d) Capital.

18. Which of the following is entered in cash – book-

- (a) Only cash transactions
- (b) Only credit transactions
- (c) Both cash and credit transactions
- (d) None of these.

19. The first book of original entry is-

- (a) Journal
- (b) Ledger
- (c) Trial Balance
- (d) None of these.

20. Cash purchase of goods is recorded in-

- (a) Purchase book
- (b) Sales book
- (c) Cash – book
- (d) None of these.

21. Order for sending goods is not a business transaction. True/False

22. When a single journal entry is passed for two transactions of same nature on same date, such an entry is called?

23. Give an example of intangible asset?

24. The unsold goods left at the end of the year is called

25. represents the excess of assets over liabilities

26. Trade discount is given on credit transactions only. True/False

27. Furniture purchased by a Trader dealing in Furniture will be treated as 'purchases' for him.
True/False

28. The goods invested at the commencement of the business is called closing stock.
True/False

29. Which book is maintained to record day – to – day expenses?

30. Which side of cash – book records all cash payments?

31. Sales account always shows which balance?

32.who is a creditor?

33.Distinguish between Profit and Gain.

34.Name any two objectives of accounting.

35.State any Two features of single entry system of book keeping.

36.What is accrual basis of accounting?

37.state the two methods of Depreciation.

38. Journalise the Following transaction: (3)

01.01.2017 Started business with cash rs.50000

05.01.2017 deposited into bank rs.10000

07.01.2017 purchased goods from jagadish rs.5000

09.01.2017 sold goods to nagaraj rs.10000

11.01.2017 Paid amount to jagadish rs.5000

13.01.2017 paid for travelling expenses rs.500

39. Classify the following into assets, capital, expenses, revenues, liabilities under accounting (3)

equation method

a) Furniture c) investment a/c e) debtors

b) capital a/c d) bank overdraft f) bills payable a/c

40. Enter the following in the day book (sales book)2016 (3)

Nov 01 Sold to Mr.Ravi for Rs. 6,000/- on credit

Nov 03. Mr keshav bought goods from us of Rs.7,000/- on account

Nov.09. Credit sales to Mr.Arun Rs.10000/- @ 2% discount

Nov.12. Sold goods to Anil for Rs.8000/- for cash

Nov.24. Credit sales to Mr.Dhanu for Rs. 4,500/- and Spent Rs.200 for Transportation.

41. Journalise the following Transactions of Swaroop Traders:

2017 Jan 01. Business started with cash Rs.100000

03. Opened bank account with SBI Rs.5000

05.Purchased goods for cash Rs.10000

07. Sold goods to suma Rs 20000

09.Goods returned from suma Rs.2000

11.Cash received from suma Rs.17500 in full settlement of her a/c

14. Paid for stationery Rs.1000

17.Paid rent by cheque Rs.4000

20.Drew for personal use Rs.3000

24.Purchased furniture on credit from Anu steels , Hubli Rs.10000

26.Outstanding Salary Rs.60000

42. Enter the following transactions in the relevant subsidiary books of kumar 2017

Dec 01.Purchased goods from Prem for Rs. 20000 Less 5% Trade discount

Dec 03. Purchased goods from sunil for Rs. 15000 for Cash

Dec 05. Sold goods to suresh for Rs. 12000

Dec 08. Sold goods to karan Rs.35000less trade discount 10%

Dec 13.Sold goods to sundar for Rs.30000

Dec 17.Goods returned by sundar Worth Rs.5000

Dec 20. Goods returned to prem Rs.5000

Dec 22. Sold old newspapers to Thomas Rs.200

Dec 25. Purchased Goods from Naveen for Rs.20000

Dec 28. Returned goods worth Rs.3,000 to Mohan

Dec 30. Bought goods from Ajay Rs.6,500

Dec 31. Allowances claimed from ajay for shortage Rs.50

Dec 31. Sold goods to Bimal Rs.2,000.

43. .Prepare a double column cash book from the following transactions February -2017

Month	Date	Particulars	Rs.
Feb	01	Cash in hand	7,500
Feb	01	Bank overdraft	12500
Feb	03	Paid wages	600
Feb	07	Goods purchased and paid by cheque	2400
Feb	12	Cash paid into bank	5000
Feb	16	Cash sales	8000
Feb	21	Paid establishment expenses by cheque	1500
Feb	28	Commission received	2500

LOURDES CENTRAL SCHOOL

Sample MCQs

- _____ is a collection of instructions that can be executed by a computer to perform a specific task.
(a) Hardware (b) **Computer Program** (c) Algorithm (d) Flowchart
- Upper and lower case letters have a different ASCII Code.
(a) **True** (b) False
- Which of the following number system is known as base-8 system?
(a) Binary Number System (b) Hexadecimal Number System
(c) **Octal Number System** (d) Decimal Number System
- Which two numbers form the binary number system?
(a) 0 and 2 (b) 1 and 2 (c) **0 and 1** (d) 1 and 3
- Octal number system has digits from _____
(a) **0 – 7** (b) 1 – 7 (c) 1- 8 (d) 0- 9
- Which of the following sequence is correct to convert decimal number to binary?
Step 1: Note the remainder.
Step 2: Divide the given number by 2.
Step 3: Write the noted remainders in the reverse order (from bottom to top)
Step 4: Keep on dividing the quotient by 2 and note the remainder till the quotient is zero.
(a) Step 1, Step 2, Step 3, Step 4 (b) **Step 2, Step 1, Step 4, Step 3**
(c) Step 3, Step 2, Step 1, Step 4 (d) Step 2, Step 3, Step 1, Step 4
- Octal equivalent of decimal number 122 is _____
(a) **172** (b) 173 (c) 174 (d) 171
- Binary addition of $101101_{(2)}$ and $110111_{(2)}$ is
(a) 100100 (b) 111000 (c) 1100101 (d) **1100100**
- Data in computer terminology mean?
(a) Figure (b) Raw facts (c) **Both a and b** (d) None of these
- The language processors are
(a) Compiler (b) Assembler and interpreter (c) **both a and b** (d) None of these
- Storage of 1 Kb means the following number of bytes :
(a) 1064 (b) **1024** (c) 964 (d) 1000
- Which of the following is not a computer memory?
(a) register (b) cache (c) ROM (d) **bus**
- Which of the following is a magnetic storage device?
(a) DVD (b) Blu-ray disk (c) Pen drive (d) **Hard disk**

14. Process of removing errors
 (a) Testing (b) Maintenance (c) Design (d) **Debugging**
15. Human readable form of a program is known as _____
 (a) **Source code** (b) Machine code (c) Object code (d) None of these
16. _____ is a process of breaking a problem down into smaller parts called as subprograms
 (a) Composition (b) **Decomposition** (c) presentation (d) design
17. Which of the following is an example of utility?
 (a) Compiler (b) Operating system (c) Word (d) **Antivirus**
18. Microsoft Windows is an :
 (a) Database program (b) Word processing (c) Graphic program (d) **Operating system**
19. Algorithms and flowcharts are used for
 (a) Better programming (b) Easy testing and debugging
 (c) Efficient coding (d) **All of these**
20. Which of the following is a pictorial representation of an algorithm?
 (a) Pseudo code (b) Program (c) **Flowchart** (d) Algorithm
21. The smallest individual unit in a program is known as _____
 (a) Character set (b) **Token** (c) Function (d) Variable
22. Which of the following is not a valid identifier?
 (a) My_name (b) **pass** (c) IF (d) none
23. _____ is a word having special meaning reserved by programming language.
 (a) Literal (b) Character (c) **Keyword** (d) Punctuator
24. Dividing two integers results in an integer.
 (a) True (b) **False**
25. Multiline comments in Python begin with _____
 (a) **'''** (b) ! (c) # (d) :
26. Which of the following statements is invalid?
 (a) Sum=a+b (b) a=10 (c) a=a-10 (d) **a=a+/10**
27. The input() returns the value as _____ type
 (a) Integer (b) **String** (c) Float (d) Bool
28. _____ specifies the character or string that the print statement should end with a “-“.
 (a) exit="" (b) quit="" (c) **end=""** (d) break=""
29. What is the output of the following code?
 a, b = 10, 20
 c, b = a+b, b-a
 print(a, b, c)
 (a) **10 10 30** (b) 10 20 10 (c) 10 20 30 (d) 20 10 10

30. Which of the following is a not valid arithmetic operator:
 (a) ** (b) // (c) % (d) &
31. What is type casting in Python?
 (a) Declaration of data type (b) destroy data type
 (c) Change data type property (d) None of the above
32. $x=3.123$, then `int(x)` will be
 (a) 3.123 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 4.0
33. Which of the following is invalid declaration in python?
 (a) `a b c = 10 20 30` (b) `a,b,c = 10, 20, 30`
 (c) `abc = 102030` (d) None of these
34. State True or False : The result of `bool(1)` is False.
 (a) True (b) False
35. Dividing two integers results in an integer.
 (a) True (b) False
36. To use `sqrt()` method we need to import math module.
 (a) True (b) False
37. Evaluate the following expression and identify the correct answer.
 $16 - (4 + 2) * 5 + 13 // 3 * 4$
 (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) -13 (d) 66
38. Write the output of the following python expression:
`print((4>5) and (2!=1) or (4<9))`
 (a) True (b) False (c) 25 (d) 10
39. Choose the correct function to get the ASCII code of character A.
 (a) `char('A')` (b) `ord('A')` (c) `ascii('A')` (d) `chr('A')`
40. Assertion (A) : In python, `sum` and `SUM` are treated as two different identifiers.
 Reasoning: Python is case sensitive language
 Choose the correct option from below:
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true.
41. What does the following code print to console.

```
if True:
    print(1001)
else:
```

```
print(2002)
```

- a) 1001 b.true c.2002 d. false

42. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
if 4+5==10:  
    print("TRUE")  
else:  
    print("FALSE")
```

- (a) False (b) True (c) TRUE (d) FALSE

43. What keyword would you use to add an alternative condition to if statement?

- (a) else if (b) elseif (c) elif (d) None of the above

44. What signifies the end of a statement block or suite in Python?

- (a) end (b) }
(c) A line that is indented less than the previous line (d) A comment

45. Which one of the following if statements will **not** execute successfully:

(a) if a>b: print(b)	(b) if (a>b): print('a')	(c) if a>b: print(a)	(d) None of these
-------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------