

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN(KOLKATA REGION)
FIRST PRE – BOARD EXAMINATION PHYSICS (THEORY) 042
MARKING SCHEME

Section A


Directions (Q1-Q10) Select the most appropriate option from those given below each question

1	(c) Removing 6.25×10^{18} electrons	1
2	(b) 110Ω	1
3	(a) speed of the particle,	1
4	(c) 4 H	1
5	(c) Dual nature	1
6	(d) radio waves	1
7	(d) 160Ω	1
8	(b) ${}_{26}^{56}Fe$	1
9	(c) 60 Hz and 120 Hz.	1
10	(a) $f/2$	1

Directions (Q11 –Q15) Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer.

11	CONSTRUCTIVE	1
12	Open	1
13	Flux /field	1
14	3 rd orbit/ 2 nd excited state.	1
15	KE is 2.5 eV.	1

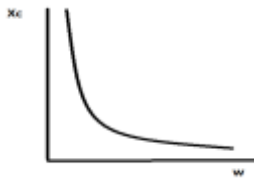
Directions (Q16 –Q20) Answer the following

16	Draw concentric circles with charge at the centre	1
17	No change	1
18	Convex lens OR 	1
19	$c=E/B$: $B= E/c = 6.3/3 \times 10^8 = 2.1 \times 10^{-8} T$	1
20	Correct Definition OR Low power , long life (any two advantages of LED)	1

Section B

21	$I_1 / I_2 = 4/9$ $a/b = 2/3 : \frac{I_{max}}{I_{min}} = \frac{(a+b)^2}{(a-b)^2} = 25:1$ (Ans.)	1+1
----	--	-----

	<p>OR</p> <p>Ray diagram showing the image formation by an astronomical telescope</p> <p>Expression of its magnifying power $M = \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{f_o}{f_e}$</p>	1.5 +0.5
22	<p>Total energy of hydrogen atom in 1st excited state = $-13.6 \text{ eV}/2^2 = -3.4 \text{ eV}$.</p> <p>KE = 3.4 eV. (K.E = $\frac{kZe^2}{2r}$)</p> <p>PE = -6.8 eV (P.E = $-\frac{kZe^2}{r}$)</p>	1 1/2 1/2
23	<p>I. For Same kinetic energy. $\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mE}}$ (1:2)</p> <p>II. Same accelerating stopping potential $\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2mqV}}$ (1:2√2)</p>	1+1
24	<p>Definition of the magnetic dipole moment.</p> <p>Derivation of the expression for the magnetic dipole moment</p>	0.5+ 1.5
25	<p>$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$; $l = 1/\rho$</p> <p>Resistivity ρ is greater for manganin, hence copper wire is longer.</p>	1 +1
26	<p>Statement of Lenz's law.</p> <p>Yes ; emf will be induced in the rod due to the motion of the straight rod in the earth's magnetic field .(motional emf)</p>	1+1
27	<p>Energy band diagram of p & n type semiconductors.</p> <p>Difference between p and n type semiconductor</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>$E_0 = h \nu_0 = hc/\lambda_0 = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8 / 6 \times 10^{-7} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 2.06 \text{ eV}$</p> <p>As the energy of the incident radiation is less than the energy gap, can't detect.</p>	0.5+0.5 0.5+0.5 1.5+0.5
<u>Section C</u>		
28	<p>Circuit diagram,+ working principle of Meter Bridge.</p> <p>Precautions (any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>$R = R_0 [1 + \alpha(T - T_0)]$</p> <p>$R_1 = 200[1 + 0.0031 \times 100] = 200 \times 1.31 = 262 \Omega$</p> <p>$R_2 = 100[1 + 0.0068 \times 100] = 100 \times 1.68 = 168 \Omega$</p> <p>$R_S = R_1 + R_2 = 262 + 168 = 430 \Omega$.</p>	1+1 0.5+0.5 0.5 +2 +0.5
29	<p>(a) Half life of a radioactive element</p> <p>(b) decay constant $T_{1/2} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$; $\lambda = 0.693 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sec}^{-1}$</p> <p>time taken 4000 sec</p>	1+1+1
30	<p>(a) To make the angle between area vector and magnetic field vector perpendicular + by using cylindrical magnet</p> <p>(b) For equations $V = I_g(R+G)$ $V/2 = I_g(R'+G)$</p> <p>Solving we get $R' = R - G/2$</p>	0.5+0.5 2

31	Definition of capacitive reactance. The graph showing the variation of capacitive reactance with frequency of AC	0.5
		0.5
	(i) $C = \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$ decreases, $X_c = 1/wC$ increases, current in the circuit and brightness of the bulb decreases, (ii) $C=KC_0$ increases, $X_c = 1/wC$ decreases, current in the circuit and brightness of the bulb increases, <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Derivation of Power in AC+ correct explanation of the condition	1+1 2+1
32	Circuit diagram+working of full wave rectifier Input and output waveforms.	0.5+1.5 0.5+0.5
33	Sketch showing of a plane electromagnetic wave I. UV radiations. II. Radio waves. III. Infrared radiations.	1.5+ 1.5
34	I. Definition II. Derivation of relation between critical angle and refractive index. III. any one phenomenon based on total internal reflection.	1+1+1
<u>Section D</u>		3
35	(a) Labeled diagram + principle and working of a cyclotron.	3
	(b) Expression of time period $T = 2\pi m/qB$	+1
	(c) $r = \frac{m v}{B q}$ + correct solution	0.5+0.5
OR		
	(a) Derivation for the force + definition of one ampere.	2
	(b) Magnetic field lines	1
	(c) correct solution	2
36	Ray diagram + expression for the refractive index +Two diagrams	1+2+2
OR		
	a) The fringe width of the slit is doubled; the intensity of interfering waves becomes four times, intensity of maxima becomes 16 times i.e fringes become brighter.	1+1+1
	b) $\beta \propto 1/d$, when separation between the slits is increased the fringe width decrease, i.e the fringes come closer.	
	c) $\beta \propto D$, when screen is moved away from the plane of the slits, the fringe width increases, i.e fringes become farther away	1
	Graph showing the variation	1
	Graph showing the variation	

37	(a) Definition of dipole+ expression for torque + direction of the torque	3
	(b) Potential energy of a dipole	+1
	(c) work done in rotating the dipole from unstable to the stable equilibrium.	+1
OR		
	(a) Derive an expression for the capacitance	3
	(b) (i) electric field = E_0/K (ii) the energy stored in the capacitor = $1/K$ times $\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 E^2$	+1+1

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**SAMPLE PAPER - 2019****CLASS: XII****SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY****TIME: 3 HOURS****MAX. MARKS: 80****General Instructions:**

- (i) This question paper contains two parts A and B
- (ii) Both Part A and Part- B are compulsory.
- (iii) All parts of the questions should be attempted at one place.
- (iv) Show your workings clearly wherever necessary.

PART A: ACCOUNTING FOR NPO, PARTNERSHIP FIRMS AND COMPANIES**(60 MARKS)**

1	D	1
2	B	1
3	C	1
4	A	1
5	D	1
6	B	1
7	D	1
8	C	1
9	Life membership Fee	1
10	Employees Stock Option Plan grants options to its employees to subscribe for shares of company at a predetermined price. This option is a right but not an obligation. This option is only for those employees who fulfil the prescribed terms and conditions.	1
11	Reserve Capital	1
12	D	1
13	Shareholder's fund-share capital-added as a last item	1
14	$3,97,500 + 18,000 - 45,000 - 60,000 = 3,10,500$	3

	<p>Total subscription due = 375 1,000 = 3,75,000 Subscription outstanding = 3,75,000 – 3,10,500 = 64,500 OR Rs.13,500</p>																																									
15	<p>Average profit = 68,000-8000 = 60,000 Normal profit = 3,50,000 X 12/100 = 42,000 Super profit= 60,000 - 42,000 =18,000 Goodwill = 18,000 X 2 = 36,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	4																																								
	<p style="text-align: center;">Journal Entry</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Date</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amt(Cr.)</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Amt(Dr.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Z's Capital A/c ...Dr.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">135</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To X's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">120</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">To Y's Capital A/c</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">(Int. on drawings omitted, Now Adjusted)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">X</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Z</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Int. on Drawings to be charged @ 5% p.a. for 6 months (Dr.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">375</td> <td style="text-align: center;">315</td> <td style="text-align: center;">300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adjustment of profits (Cr.)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">445</td> <td style="text-align: center;">330</td> <td style="text-align: center;">165</td> <td style="text-align: center;">990</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net adj.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">120 Cr.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 Cr.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">135 Dr.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-----</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Particulars	Amt(Cr.)	Amt(Dr.)		Z's Capital A/c ...Dr.	135			To X's Capital A/c		120		To Y's Capital A/c		15		(Int. on drawings omitted, Now Adjusted)			Particulars	X	Y	Z	Total	Int. on Drawings to be charged @ 5% p.a. for 6 months (Dr.)	375	315	300	990	adjustment of profits (Cr.)	445	330	165	990	Net adj.	120 Cr.	15 Cr.	135 Dr.	-----	4
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	<p>B's Capital A/c dr</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Deferred advertisement Expenditure A/c</p> <p>(For distribution of differed advertisement expenditure between partners in 5:2 ratio)</p>	
	<p>Cash A/c dr</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Realisation A/c</p> <p>(For amount realized from unrecorded computer)</p>	
	<p>Realisation A/c dr</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">To Cash A/c</p> <p>(For outstanding expenses paid off)</p>	
	1 mark for each correct journal entry	

17	Harry,s Capital account			
	To Harry,s Executor	80250	By Bal	50000
			By Reserve	4000
			By Hero	12000
			By Heera	8000
			By revaluation	5000
			By PL Suspense	1250
		80250		80250
	Revaluation profit 30000.			

18	Journal Entries			4
	Statement of P/L		3,00,000	
	To DRR			3,00,000

	Debenture Redemption Investment A/C	Dr.	3,00,000		
	To Bank A/C (Being Invested is made)			3,00,000	
	Bank A\c	Dr.	3,00,000		
	To Debenture Redemption Investment A/c (Being investment encashed)			3,00,000	
	12% Debentures A/c	Dr.	20,00,000		
	To Debenture holders A/c (Being amount due to the debenture holders)			20,00,000	
	Debenture holders A/c	Dr.	20,00,000		
	To Bank A/c (Being amount paid to debenture holders)			20,00,000	
	Debenture Redemption Reserve Dr.		5,00,000		
	To General Reserve (Being DRR transferred to General Reserve)			5,00,000	

19	Income and Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31st December, 2019				6
	Expenditure	Rs.	Income	Rs.	
	To Salaries 16,000	-	By Subscriptions 35,000	-	
	Add: outstanding <u>4,000</u>	20,000	Add: Outstanding <u>5,500</u>	40,500	
	To Office Expenses	3,500	By Donations	5,000	
	To Depreciation on Sports Equipments	-	By Entrance Fees	8,000	
		8,500			
	To Telephone Charges	2,400			
	To Electricity Charges	3,200			
	To Travelling expenses	6,500			
	To Surplus				

	9,400		
	53,500		53,500

Balance Sheet as on 31st Dec2019

liabilities		Assets	
Capital fund:		Cash	3,400
Opening 21000		Sports Equipments	
+surplus 9,400		34,000-8,500	25,500
o/s salaries	30,400	o/s subscription	
	4,000		5,500
	34,400		34,400

Balance Sheet total 34,400

OR

Opening Capital Fund Rs. 47,000, Deficit Rs. 48,620 total of closing Balance sheet Rs. 75,000.(1+3+2=6)

20

a)	Machinery To Vendor	95000	95000
	Vendor Discount To 14% Debn	95000 5000	100000
b)	Bank To Bank Loan	25000	25000
	Debenture Suspense To Debentures	30000	30000
c	Loss on issue debn 135000 (2marks for two entries)		

OR

DRI=15000/ 1.5 MARKS for each correct entry

6

Revaluation A/c

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Furniture A/c	1,500	By Pro. for Doubt. Debts	2,000
To Stock A/c	1,150	By Cap A/c (Loss)	
To Outstanding Bill for Repairs	1,000	P : 990	
		R : <u>660</u>	1,650
	3,650		3,650

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	P	R	Q	Particulars	P	R	Q
To Rev. A/c	990	660	---	By Balance b/d	35,000	30,000	---
To Invest.	6,000	4,000	---	B.W.C. Fund	6,000	---	23,450
To Balance c/d	40,310	30,040	23,450	By Cash	---	700	---
				By Premium	6,300		
	47,300	34,700	23,450		47,300	34,700	23,450

Balance Sheet of P, R and Q

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital A/c		Machinery	33,000
P 40,310		Stock	21,850
R 30,040		Debtors	19,000
Q <u>23,450</u>	93,800	Furniture	13,500
Creditors	36,000	Investments	10,000
Outstanding Bill for Repairs	1,000	Cash	33,450
	1,30,800		1,30,800

OR

Revaluation A/c

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Furniture	6,000	Land & Building	22,000
Rent Outstanding	1,500	Provision for bad debts	500
Capital A/c (profit)			

Bhavin	5,000		
Ankit	5,000		
Kartik	5,000	15,000	
		22,500	22,500

Partner's Capital A/c

Particulars	Bhavin	Ankit	Kartik	Particulars	Bhavin	Ankit	Kartik
Ankit's Cap. A/c	5,000	----	5,000	Balance b/d	60,00	40,00	30,00
Ankit's Loan A/c	----	67,00	-----	Reserve	0	0	0
To Cash	15,00	0	-----	Profit & Loss A/c	10,00	10,00	10,00
Balance c/d	0	----	57,00	Revaluation A/c	0	0	0
	57,00	-----	0	Bhavin's Cap.	2,000	2,000	2,000
	0			Kartik's Cap. A/c	5,000	5,000	5,000
				By Cash	----	5,000	----
					----	5,000	----
							15000
	77,00	67,00	47,00		77,00	67,00	47,00
	0	0	0		0	0	0

Balance Sheet of Bhavin and Kartik

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	60,000	Cash	18,000
Rent Outstanding	1,500	Stock	20,000
Ankit's Loan A/c	67,000	Furniture	22,000
Capital A/c :		Debtors	40,500
Bhavin	57,000	Land and Building	1,42,000
Kartik	57,000		
	2,42,500		2,42,500

22

a) Bank A/c	.... Dr.	7,50,000	
To Share application A/c			7,50,000
b) Share application A/c	.... Dr.	7,50,000	
To Share capital A/c			5,00,000
To Share allotment A/c		2,50,000	
c) Share allotment A/c	.... Dr.	5,00,000	(½)
To Share Capital A/c			2,00,000
To Securities premium			3,00,000
d) Bank A/c	.... Dr.	2,49,500	
To Share allotment A/c			2,49,500

8

e) Share capital A/c	.... Dr.	1,400	
Securities premium	....Dr.	600	
To Share Forfeiture A/c			1,500
To Calls in arrear A/c			500
f) Share First & Final call A/c....	Dr.	2,99,400	(1)
To Share Capital A/c			2,99,400
g) Bank A/c	.... Dr.	2,99,400	(½)
To Share Share First & Final call A/c			2,99,400
h) Bank A/c	.... Dr.	1,800	
Share forfeiture A/c	.....Dr.	200	
To Share Capital A/c			2,000
i) Share Forfeiture A/c	.... Dr.	1,300	
To Capital Reserve A/c			1,300

(1 mark for all other correct entry)

OR

Journal entries in the books of Saraswati Ltd.

Bank A/c	....Dr.	12,00,000	
To Share Application A/c			12,00,000 (1)
Share Application A/c	....Dr.	1,20,00,00	
To Share Capital A/c			6,00,000
To Securities Premium A/c			2,00,000
To Share Allotment A/c			2,40,000
To Bank A/c			1,60,000 (1)
Share Allotment A/c	.... Dr.	6,00,000	
To Share Capital A/c			6,00,000 (½)
Bank A/c	.... Dr.	3,56,400	
To Share Allotment A/c			3,56,400 (1)
or			
Bank A/c	....Dr.	3,56,400	
Calls in Arrear A/c	.... Dr.	3,600	
To Share Allotment A/c			3,60,000
Share First and Final Call A/c	.... Dr.	8,00,000	
To Share Capital A/c			8,00,000 (½)
Bank A/c	.... Dr.	7,92,000	
To Share First and Final Call A/c			7,92,000 (1)
or			

	<p>Bank A/c .....Dr. 7,92,000 Calls in Arrear A/c Dr. 8,000 <u>To Share First and Final Call A/c</u> 7,92,000</p> <p>Share Capital A/c Dr. 20,000 To Share Allotment A/c 3,600 To Share First and Final Call A/c 8,000 <u>To Share Forfeiture A/c</u> 8,400 (1)</p> <p>or</p> <p>Share Capital A/c Dr. 20,000 To Calls in Arrear A/c 11,600 <u>To Share Forfeiture A/c</u> 8,400</p> <p>Bank A/c Dr. 13,500 Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. 1,500 <u>To Share Capital A/c</u> 15,000 (1)</p> <p>Share Forfeiture A/c Dr. 4,800 <u>To Capital Reserve A/c</u> 4,800 (1)</p>	
	PART B: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ANALYSIS	8
	(20 MARKS)	
23	State whether cash deposited in bank will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash while preparing Cash Flow Statement.	
	No Flow	1
24	Under which type of activity will you classify 'Sale of shares of another company' while preparing the Cash Flow Statement.	
	Investing Activity.	1
25	Which of the following is not the Tool of Financial Statement Analysis	
	(a) Common Size Statement (b) Revaluation A/c (c) Cash Flow Statement (d) Accounting Ratio	
	B	1
26	C	
27	Quick Ratio = LA/CL 1.8=LA/30,000 LA= □ 54,000 ; Inventory = CA-LA = 80,000-54000 = □ 26,000	1

28	One of the objectives of 'Financial Statement Analysis is to judge the ability of the firm to repay its debt and assessing the short term as well as the long term liquidity position of the firm.' State two more objectives of this analysis.																
	Any one correct objective	1															
29	A business had its current ratio of 3:1. If they pay some of their current liability then it will _____ their Current Ratio.																
	(a) Increase	1															
30	<p>Current Ratio= current assets / current liabilities</p> $3 = \text{current assets} / 3,50,000$ <p>Current assets = 3 x 3,50,000</p> $= 10,50,000$ <p>Liquid ratio = liquid assets / current liabilities</p> $1.75 = \text{liquid assets} / 3,50,000$ <p>Liquid assets = 1.75 x 3,50,000</p> $= 6,12,500$ <p>Stock = current assets – liquid assets</p> $= 10,50,000 - 6,12,500$ $= 4,37,500$ <p>OR</p> <p>Average Stock = Rs. 64,000 (1/2M)</p> <p>Quick Assets= Rs. 90,000</p> <p>Opening Stock= Rs. 59,000 (1/2M)</p> <p>Current Assets= Rs. 1,59,000 (2 ½M)</p> <p>Closing Stock= Rs. 69,000 (1/2M)</p>																
31	<p style="text-align: center;">Comparative Income statement</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2018</th> <th style="width: 15%;">2019</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Absolute Change</th> <th style="width: 15%;">% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Revenue from operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: cost of Revenue from operations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,80,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	2018	2019	Absolute Change	% Change	Revenue from operations	8,00,000	9,00,000	1,00,000	12.50	Less: cost of Revenue from operations	4,80,000	4,50,000	30,000	6.25	4
Particulars	2018	2019	Absolute Change	% Change													
Revenue from operations	8,00,000	9,00,000	1,00,000	12.50													
Less: cost of Revenue from operations	4,80,000	4,50,000	30,000	6.25													

Gross profit	3,20,000	4,50,000	1,30,000	40.63
Less Administrative expenses	64,000	67,500	3,500	5.47
Net profit before tax	2,56,000	3,82,500	1,26,500	49.41
Less: Income tax	1,28,000	1,95,250	63,250	49.41
Net profit after Tax	1,28,000	1,95,250	63,250	49.41

(Provide ½ for each correct step)

32

Cash Flow Statement

6

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	
<u>Cash Flow from Operating Activities :</u>			
Net Profit Before Tax		31,000	(1)
Add : <u>Non Cash & Non Operating Exps</u>			
Depreciation		<u>70,000</u>	
		1,01,000	
Less : <u>Non Operating Income</u>			
Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	2,000		
Profit on sale of Investments	<u>500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		98,500	
<u>Changes in Working Capital :</u>			
Decrease in Creditors	(34,000)		(1/2)
Increase in Debtors	(2,45,000)		(1/2)
Decrease in Stock	<u>30,000</u>	(2,49,000)	(1/2)
		(1,50,500)	
Less : Tax Paid		<u>74,000</u>	
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY		(2,24,500)	(1/2)
<u>Cash Flow from Investing Activity :</u>			
Sale of Fixed Asset			
Sale of Investments	12,000		
Purchase of Investments	8,500		
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY	(18,000)	2,500	(1+1/2)
<u>Cash Flow from Financing Activity :</u>			
Raising of Loan	<u>2,70,000</u>		(1/2)
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		2,70,000	
NET CASH FLOW		48,000	
Add : Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,49,000	
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,97,000	(1)

Working Notes :

Fixed Assets A/c

Balance b/d	4,00,000	Cash (Sale)	12,000
Profit & Loss A/c (profit)	2,000	Depreciation (Bal. Fig)	70,000
		Balance c/d	3,20,000
	4,02,000		4,02,000

Investments A/c

Balance b/d	50,000	Cash (Sale)	8,500
Profit & Loss A/c (profit)	500	Balance c/d	60,000
Cash (Purchase) (Balfig.)	18,000		
	68,500		68,500

KENDRIYA VIDYALAY SANGATHAN KOLKATA REGION
PRE BOARD EXAM (SESSION: 2019-20)
CLASS-XII
SUBJECT-HISTORY (027)
Marking Scheme

1-B

2-Rakhal das Banerji.

3- The **resolution** of Poorna Swaraj or complete independence was taken up.

4-V.S. Sukthanker.

5-B

6-Stone, metal and clay

7-B

8-C

9-A

10-Perfect crop(cash crop).

11-D

12-C

13- Pt. J.L.Nehru

14-Shimla and Darjeeling

15- D

16-B

17-B

18-A

19-A

20-Sanchi Stupa OR Shahjahan Begum of Bhopal

Q 21- 1-By studying artifacts of the archaeology such as seals, houses pots etc

2-On the basis of evidences related with different occupations of the archaeologists (or archaeo-botanist or archaeo-zoologist) indicate that people of different occupations or the different socio-economic positions in Harappan cities

3-Study of Burials to find out socio-economic differences.

4- From archaeological evidences classifying the people in two category-rich and poor.

5-Archaeologists on the basis of occupational evidences say that the weavers, farmers, hunters, gatherers, fishermen, traders, artisans used to live in these cities.

Q 22-1-They criticize the conservative social beliefs in society.

2- They did not believe in the cast system of society.

3-They do work for integration of whole society.

4-They used local languages to preach their views.

5-They emphasized that the path of salvation lay in the devotion to God and obedience to his will.

Or

1-The alvar and nayanar saints popularized bhakti movement in South India during 6th to 8th century.

2-They influenced the Bhakti movement in Tamil.

3-they came from different caste and followed different professions.

4- They preached the path of surrendering oneself to God.

5-These saint - poets travelled from place to place, singing hymns in praise of different Gods.

6-The Chola kings built temples at places visited by these saints.

7- Between the fifth and ninth century, in the Tamil-speaking region of South India, these saints revitalized the Indian religious milieu, sparking a renewal of devotional worship throughout the subcontinent.

Q 23- Ans. (a) Only a Sepoy mutiny –

(i) The main ground for the uprising had been prepared by the soldiers.

(ii) Important and immediate causes of the revolt was the use of greased cartridges.

(iii) The revolt did not spread throughout the country.

(iv) The revolt did not enjoy the cooperation and support of the common people.

(b) First war of Independence – Lakhs of artisans, farmers and soldiers struggled united against the British rule.

(c) Hindu and Muslim took actively part in the movement.

(d) The masses took active part in the struggle against the British at almost all centres of uprisings.

(e) It had country wide presence. (Any three relevant points)

Q 24- The American civil war affected the lives of ryots in following way:

1-Earlier British was heavily dependent on America for supply of Raw Cotton .British started looking for the alternative source of supply.

2-Established Cotton supply Association in 1857 and Manchester cotton Company in 1859 . Objective was to encourage cotton production in all parts of the world especially India.

3-Merchants gave advances to urban Sahukars who in turn extended credit to rural money lenders to acquire more cotton.

4-This development had a major impact on the peasants in the Deccan who suddenly had access to limitless credit. Rich peasants benefitted by these developments but for the large majority of peasants' cotton expansion meant heavier debt.

5-When the civil war ended, exports of Indian cotton declined and cotton prices dropped .The moneylenders began to restrict advances to the peasants and demanded payment of debts. Revenue were also increased .When peasant once again turned to moneylender, he refuse to give them loans. This led to impoverishment in peasantry and outbreak of peasant revolt in Deccan.

Q 25- 1-Central administration, Mantri parishad to advice

2-Two capitals- pataliputra and rajgir, and provincial centres – taxila Ujjayini, Tosali, suvarnagiri.

3-Empire divided into district, than into villages, district head- sthanika and village head- Gramika.

4-30 members of six sub committees consisting of five member each. IST committee- infantry, II committee – cavalry, III committee – war elephants, IV committee – transport and V committee -navy.

5-Transport committee had the responsibility to arrange bullock cart to carry equipment, procuring food for soldier and fodder for animals, and recruiting servant and artisans to look after the soldiers.

6-Ashoka even appointed new department to propagate dhamma, Dhamma mahamatta.

OR

The sixteen Mahajanapadas Magadha alone was ultimately successful in the experiment of building an empire in India. The causes that favored Magadha may be summed up as follows:

- 1- Magadha had an advantage of geographical position, for the iron mines were located around Rajgir and Pataliputra. Iron was necessary for an all round advancement.
- 2- Magadha's capital Pataliputra was located in a very advantageous position, invulnerable because of natural barrier.
- 3- Magadha geographically was located at the centre of the Gangetic plain. This fertile area could produce enough surpluses to help its rulers to fill in the treasury.
- 4- Magadha's success was also due to appearance of several energetic and ambitious rulers who deployed all their means to extend and strengthen Magadha.

Q 26- Regulation of rural society by panchayats and headmen:

- 1-Panchayat assembly of elders of village, usually important people of the village with hereditary right over their property.
- 2-In oligarchy, the panchayats represented various castes and communities in village. The decisions made by these panchayats were binding on the members.
- 3-Panchayat headed by headmen known as Muqaddam or Mandal Headmen supervised the preparation of village accounts
- 4-The panchayats derives its funds from contributions made by individual to common financial pool.
- 5-Expenses for entertaining revenue officials community welfare activity such as tiding over natural calamities etc. were met from these funds
- 6-Important function of the panchayat was to ensure that caste boundaries among the various communities in the villages were upheld.
- 7-Imposing fines and expulsion from caste and community etc.

OR

- 1-During the Mughal period, the women worked equal to men.
- 2-The responsibilities were divided between both men and women in the agrarian sector.

3-Men tilled and ploughed, whereas women sowed, weeded, threshed and winnowed the harvest. Since women were also involved in the field, there was no segregation of work between the home (housewife) and the outside world (dominated by men).

4- there were certain biases that did exist during that time as well. It was related to the biological functions of women. For instance, during the time of menstruation, women were not allowed to touch agricultural tools.

5-Women were also employed in artistic work such as spinning yarn, sifting and kneading clay for pottery, and embroidery.

6-Women were the child bearers and an important resource in the agrarian society. But due to the high mortality rate among women, remarriages were also allowed

Q 27- Economic Causes:-

1-Drain of wealth

2-Destruction of Indian industries, trade & commerce.

3-Exorbitant rate of land revenue.

4-Resumption of Inami or rent-free lands.

5-Unemployment and poverty among the masses

Political and Administrative causes

1-Imperialist policy of the British administrators.

2-Doctrine of Lapse

3-Abolition of pensions and Titles.

4-Disrespect to the Mughal Emperor.

5-Annexation of Awadh

6-Misuse of Subsidiary alliance.

Q 28- See the passage

Q 29- - See the passage

Q 30-- See the passage

Q 31.2 A-Jhansi B-Kolkata/Bairakpur C- Meerut/Delhi

Answer for visually impaired candidates

Q 31.1 (i)Agra (ii)Fatehpur Sikri (iii)Delhi

Q 31.2 (i)Kolkata (ii)Amritsar (iii)Dandi.