

CCT – ENGLISH

CLASS - XII

Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Soft skills are personal attributes that enable someone to interact effectively. These skills can include social graces, communication abilities, language skills, personal habits, emotional and leadership traits. Soft skills are skills which are desirable in professions. Soft skills are a combination of interpersonal skills, social skills, communication skills, character traits, attitudes, career attributes and emotional intelligence quotient (EQ) among others. This is in contrast to hard skills, which are specific to individual professions. “Hard skills include technical or administrative competence”. Hard skills, also called technical skills, are any skills related to a specific task or situation. It involves both understanding and proficiency in such specific activity that involves methods, processes, procedures, or techniques. These skills are easily quantifiable unlike soft skills, which are related to one’s personality. Hard skills can be or have been tested and may entail some professional, technical, or academic qualification

The term soft skill was created by the U.S. Army in the late 1960s. It refers to any skill that does not employ the use of machinery. The military realized that many important activities were included within this category, and in fact, the social skills necessary to lead groups, motivate soldiers, and win wars were encompassed by skills they had not yet catalogued or fully studied. The importance of soft skills lies in the fact that they are not restricted to a specific field. These thinking dispositions consist of a group of abilities that can be used in every aspect of people’s lives, without any need to readapt them based on the situation. Their ductility helps “people to adapt and behave positively so that they can deal effectively with the challenges of their professional and everyday life”. Soft skills make people flexible in a world which keeps changing.

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1. Read the statements below and choose the right option that characterise soft skills

- i. Not confined to individual professions
 - ii. Enhances flexibility in the changing world
 - iii. Are quantifiable
 - iv. Are related to IQ
- a. i,iii,iv
- b. Only ii

c. i,ii

d. ii,iii,iv

Answer- Option c- i,ii

2. Their ductility helps people to adapt and behave positively implies.....

a. The quality of flexibility specific to soft skills

b. Organisational ability

c. Decision making ability

d. Rigidity of soft skills

Answer- Option a- Quality of flexibility specific to soft skills

3.. The passage presents contrast between hard and soft skills.

Read the statements below and choose the option that depict hard skills

i. I can build a fence

ii. I can express myself in front of people

iii. I can repair a car

iv. I am easy to work with

a. i,ii,iv

b. i,iii

c. Only iii

d. i,iii,iv

Answer- Option b- i,iii

4. Choose the option that DOES NOT form part of passage description

a. Origin of the soft skill concept

- b. Soft skill versus hard skill
- c. Significance of soft skills
- d. Teaching of soft skills

Answer- Option d- Teaching of soft skills

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HINDI

इतिहास लिखने की ओर कोई जाति तभी प्रवृत्त होती है जब उसका ध्यान अपने इतिहास के निर्माण की ओर जाता है। यह बात साहित्य के बारे में उतनी ही सच है जितनी जीवन के। हिन्दी में आज इतिहास लिखने के लिए यदि विशेष उत्साह दिखाई पड़ रहा है तो यही समझा जाएगा कि स्वराज्य प्राप्ति के बाद सारा भारत जिस प्रकार सभी क्षेत्रों में इतिहास-निर्माण के लिए आकुल है उसी प्रकार हिन्दी के विद्वान एवं साहित्यकार भी अपना ऐतिहासिक दायित्व निभाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। पहले भी जब साहित्य का इतिहास लिखने की परंपरा का सूत्रपात हुआ था तो संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय जीवन के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के इतिहास-निर्माण के साथ ही। यदि आरंभिक इतिहासों के इतिहास में न जाकर पं. रामचन्द्र शुक्ल के इतिहास को ही लें, जो हिन्दी साहित्य का पहला व्यवस्थित इतिहास माना जाता है, तो उसकी ऐतिहासिकता द्योतित करने के लिए उस युग का राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन समानांतर दिखाई पड़ेगा। राजनीतिक इतिहास ग्रंथों का सिलसिला भी उसी ऐतिहासिक दौर में जमा। परन्तु शुक्ल जी के इतिहास के संदर्भ में जो सबसे प्रासंगिक तथ्य है वह है तत्कालीन रचनात्मक साहित्य की ऐतिहासिक क्रान्ति-कविता और कथा-साहित्य का नवीन सृजनात्मक प्रयत्न। साहित्य का वैसा इतिहास तभी संभव हुआ जब साहित्य-रचना के क्षेत्र में एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन आया, जब सच्चे अर्थों में इतिहास बना।

इसके अतिरिक्त, शुक्ल जी का इतिहास 'हिन्दी शब्द सागर' के साथ आया था, जिसके आसपास ही पं. कामताप्रसाद गुरु का पहला प्रामाणिक 'हिन्दी व्याकरण' भी निकला था। साहित्य का इतिहास, शब्दकोश एवं व्याकरण - क्या इन तीनों का एक साथ बनना आकस्मिक है ? यह तथ्य इसलिए ध्यान देने योग्य है कि आज फिर जब साहित्यिक इतिहास लिखने का उत्साह उमड़ा है तो साथ-साथ शब्दकोश और व्याकरण के संशोधन एवं परिवर्तन के प्रयत्न भी हो रहे हैं; बल्कि जिस काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने पिछले ऐतिहासिक दौर में ये तीनों कार्य किए थे, वही संस्था आज फिर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर तीनों योजनाओं के साथ प्रस्तुत है। और चूँकि अब हिन्दी का कार्यक्षेत्र पहले से कहीं अधिक व्यापक हो गया है इसलिए इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न यदि अन्य अनेक जगहों से भी हों

तो स्वाभाविक ही कहा जाएगा, जैसे भारतीय हिंदी परिषद, प्रयाग की ओर से तीन जिल्दों में प्रकाशित होनेवाला 'हिंदी-साहित्य'। इन तथ्यों से प्रमाणित होता है कि आज भी हिंदी उन सभी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए पूर्णतः तत्पर है, जो कि उससे अपेक्षित भाषाएँ जो कार्य काफी पहले कर चुकी हैं उसे थोड़े समय में ही जल्द से जल्द पूरा करके हिंदी भी सबके साथ आ जाना चाहती है, बल्कि संभव हुआ तो आगे निकल जाने के लिए भी आकुल है। सभा एवं परिषद के बृहद्-मध्यम इतिहास अनायास ही 'कैम्ब्रिज हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंगलिश लिटरेचर' और 'ऑक्सफोर्ड हिस्ट्री ऑफ इंगलिश लिटरेचर' की याद दिला देते हैं। जैसा कि इन हिंदी इतिहासों का मंतव्य स्पष्ट किया गया है, 'कोई एक लेखक सभी विषयों पर विशेषज्ञता की दृष्टि से विचार नहीं कर सकता है, इसलिए विभिन्न विषयों के विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से ऐसा इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया जाए जिसमें नवीनतम खोजों और नवीन व्याख्याओं का समुचित उपयोग हो सके।' ऐसे संदर्भ-ग्रंथों की एक निश्चित उपयोगिता है, किन्तु यह उनकी अनिवार्य सीमा भी है। इस सीमा को ध्यान में रखकर ही साहित्यिक इतिहास पर पुनर्विचार संभव है।

(क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में किस विषय पर बात हुई है ?

- I. साहित्य का निर्माण
- II. इतिहास निर्माण
- III. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास लेखन
- IV. इतिहास लेखन

(ख) किस समय से इतिहास लेखन में हिन्दी के विद्वानों ने व्याकुलता दिखाई ?

- I. और इतिहास लिखे जाने के बाद
- II. स्वतंत्रता के बाद
- III. शब्दकोश के निर्माण के बाद
- IV. कथा साहित्य के आने के बाद

(ग) साहित्यिक इतिहास की सीमा क्या है ?

- I. शब्दकोश
- II. पुनर्विचार
- III. मध्य इतिहास
- IV. उसकी उपयोगिता

(घ) वर्तमान में हिन्दी का कार्यक्षेत्र कैसा है ?

- I. सबसे आगे
- II. व्यापक
- III. कम
- IV. सिमटा हुआ

Answer

क, III हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास लेखन

ख II स्वतंत्रता के बाद

ग, IV उसकी उपयोगिता

घ 11 व्यापक

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ECONOMICS

Following table shows the fiscal parameters of the union government during the financial year (FY) 2018 to 2023 as per the budget document for the year 2023-24.

Union Government's Fiscal Parameters (Per cent of GDP)

	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22 PA	FY23 BE
Revenue Receipts	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	9.2	8.5
Gross Tax Revenue	11.2	11.0	10.0	10.2	11.4	10.7
Net tax revenue	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.5
Non-tax revenue	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.0
Non-debt capital receipts	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Non-debt receipts	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.3	8.9
Total Expenditure	12.5	12.3	13.4	17.7	16.0	15.3
Revenue Expenditure	11.0	10.6	11.7	15.6	13.5	12.4
Capital Expenditure	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.9
Fiscal Deficit	3.5	3.4	4.7	9.2	6.7	6.4
Revenue Deficit	2.6	2.4	3.3	7.3	4.4	3.8
Primary Deficit	0.4	0.4	1.6	5.7	3.3	2.8

Source: Union Budget documents, O/o CGA

Answer the following questions based on the table given above,

1. The fiscal deficit of the union government as a percentage to GDP was highest during the financial year:
 - a) 2018
 - b) 2020
 - c) 2021**
 - d) 2022
2. In which of the following year the difference between fiscal deficit and primary deficit as a percentage to GDP was the lowest.
 - a) 2019**
 - b) 2020
 - c) 2021
 - d) 2023
3. The revenue expenditure and capital expenditure of the union government as a percentage to GDP was respectively the highest during the financial year.
 - a) 2018 and 2020
 - b) 2021 and 2023**

c) 2019 and 2022

d) 2018 and 2019

4. Which among the following statements about government budget are true.

- i. Revenue deficit shows the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts of the government during a financial year.
- ii. Fiscal deficit refers to the excess of total expenditure over total receipts including borrowings during the given financial year.
- iii. Fiscal deficit shows the total borrowing requirement of the government, including interest payments.
- iv. Primary deficit shows the difference between fiscal deficit of the current year and interest payments on the previous borrowings.

a) i and ii only

b) i , ii and iv only

c) i , iii and iv only

d) i, ii, iii and iv

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IP

1)SELECT ROUND(456.345,2);

a)456.34

b)456.35

c)456.3

d)456.4

ans b)

2)SELECT MOD(POW(2,3),5);

a)3

b)1

c)2

d)4

3)SELECT LENGTH(SUBSTRING("COMPUTER",3));

a)4

b)5

c)6

d)7

ans c

4) SELECT LENGTH(LCASE("COMPUTER123"));

a)8

b)9

c)10

d)11

ans d

ANSWERS

1. c) 2021

2. a) 2019

3. b) 2021 and 2023

4. c) i, iii and iv only

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BUSINESS STUDIES

Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

Piyali purchased an ISI marked Heater from Bharti Appliances. She made Cash Payment. But failed to get a Cash Memo. While making use of the heater she observed that it was not working properly. She contacted the shopkeeper immediately and told him the problem. Shopkeeper paid no heed to her complaint.

Rather he marked that the good in question was not bought from his shop. Piyali had no evidence of proving that the heater was purchased from his shop only.

She discussed the problem with her friend Sohini who advised her to approach Consumer Forum and lodge the complaint. Piyali was convinced with the idea of lodging the complaint against the shopkeeper but due to lack of cash memo it was difficult for her to proceed.

1. Identify the Right of the consumer as referred to in the above paragraph.

- a) Right to be Informed
 - b) Right to Safety
 - c) Right to be Heard
 - d) Right to Choose
2. Identify the responsibility of the consumer referred in the above case.
- a) Quality Conscious
 - b) Must Obtain Cash Memo
 - c) Cautious Consumer
 - d) Ready to Lodge Complaint
3. Piyali cannot lodge a complaint against the shop keeper. Why?
- a) She does not have the right
 - b) She was aware of the fact
 - c) She does not have the Cash Memo
 - d) She was happy with the product
4. Under which Act Piyali can seek to protect her rights being a consumer?
- a) ConsumerProtectionAct,2019
 - b) ConsumerProtectionAct,1968
 - c) TheIndianContractAct,1872
 - d) The competitionAct,2002

Answer Key

- 1. b) Right to Safety
- 2. b) Must Obtain Cash Memo
- 3. c) She does not have the Cash Memo
- 4. a) ConsumerProtectionAct,2019

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Accountancy

NAM limited was incorporated on 1st April 2020 with registered office in Mumbai. The capital clause of memorandum of Association reflected a registered capital of 8,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each and 1,00,000 preference shares of ₹ 50 each.

Since some large investments were required for building and machinery the company in consultation with vendors, Ms. VPS Enterprises, issued 1,00,000 equity shares and 20,000 preference shares at par to them in full consideration of assets acquired. Besides this the company issued 2,00,000 equity shares for cash at par payable as ₹3 on application, ₹ 2 on allotment, ₹3 on first call and ₹ 2 on second call.

Till date second call has not yet been made and all the shareholders have paid except Mr. Ajay, who did not pay allotment and calls on his 300 shares and Mr. Vipul, who did not pay first call on his 200 shares. Shares of Mr. Ajay were then forfeited and out of them 100 shares were reissued at ₹12 per share.

Based on above information you are required to answer the following questions.

1. Shares issued to vendors of building and machinery, Ms. VPS Enterprises, would be classified as:

- a) Preferential Allotment
- b) Employee Stock Option Plan
- c) Issue for Consideration other than cash
- d) Right Issue of Shares

2. How many equity shares of the company have been subscribed?

- a) 3,00,000
- b) 2,99,500
- c) 2,99,800
- d) None of these

3. What is the maximum discount per share, company can allow at the time of reissue of these forfeited shares?

- a) ₹3
- b) ₹5
- c) No Discount
- d) ₹7

4. What amount of share forfeiture would be reflected in the balance sheet?

- a) ₹600
- b) ₹900
- c) ₹200
- d) ₹ 300

Answer key

- 1. c) Issue for Consideration other than cash
 - 2. c) 2,99,800
 - 3. c) ₹3
 - 4. a) ₹600
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