



Entrance Test (Sample Question Paper) Session 2024-25

Class - 10+1 (Commerce Stream)

Social Science

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

Section - A (History)

1. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'? [1]
2. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous 'Salt March' in 12th March, 1930? [1]
3. Which treaty gave Greece a recognition of an independent nation? [1]
4. What changes did the Napoleonic code introduce? [2]

Section - B (Geography)

1. What is the other name of old Alluvial soil? [1]
2. What are biotic and abiotic resources? Give examples. [1]
3. Which agency markets steel for the public sector steel plants? [1]
4. Differentiate between basic and consumer industries. [2]

Section - C (Political Science)

1. What is unitary government? [1]
2. Name the countries, where 'Holding together federations' exist in the world. (any two). [1]
3. When was Indian National Congress formed? [1]
4. Differentiate between national party and a regional party. [2]

Section - D (Economics)

1. What is 'double coincidence of wants'? [1]
2. Give two examples of informal sectors of loans. [1]
3. What is 'trade barrier'? [1]
4. Give two advantages of SHGs. [2]

Mathematics

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

Q.1 Solve the following pair of linear equations:

$$3x - y = 3$$

$$9x - 3y = 9$$

Q.2 Find the value of K for which the system of equations and has infinitely many solution :

$$2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$6x + ky - 15 = 0$$

Q.3 Find the roots of the quadratic equation :

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

Q.4 One card is drawn from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting

a) a face card

b) a red face card.

Q.5 Find the values of K for which the quadratic equation has two equal roots.

$$2x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$$

[5×3=15]

Q.6 Find the mean of the following frequency distribution by step deviation method :

Class interval	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300	300-350
Frequency	4	5	12	2	2

[5]

English

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 20

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

(5)

The innovation of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century revolutionized how information was spread throughout Europe. Before this revolutionary invention, books were painstakingly hand-copied by scribes, making them rare and incredibly expensive. However, with the introduction of the printing press, books could be mass-produced at a relatively low cost, making them more accessible to the general public.

Gutenberg's printing press utilized movable type, an ingenious system where individual letters could be arranged, inked, and pressed onto paper. This breakthrough allowed for the rapid production of books, pamphlets, and other printed materials. As books became more widely available, European literacy rates increased, and a new era of learning and enlightenment began.

1. Who invented the printing press?
2. How did the printing press revolutionize the spread of information?
3. What were books like before the invention of the printing press?
4. What allowed Gutenberg's printing press to produce books rapidly?
5. What were the effects of the printing press on literacy rates?

Q2. Write an essay on one of the following (in about 100-120 words) :

(6)

- a) Festival of Colours
- b) Makar Sakranti
- c) Janmashtami

Q3. Write a paragraph in about 80 words with the help of the outline given below:

(6)

Annual Prize – Friday – chief guest – welcome song – report – cultural programme – prize distribution – shields – best in all – speech – National Anthem – cup of tea.

Q4. a) Sohan is married _____ Geeta. (Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition).

(3)

- b) important / his career / match / This was the / of / most
- c) Raman said to Rita, "I was riding a motorcycle".