

HomeWork Assignment

Class : XII

Subject – Computer Science

Chapter-1 [Revision of Python]

1. What is token in python? What are different tokens?
2. Create hierarchy tree of core python data types.
3. Differentiate between Mutable and Immutable types?
4. What is type casting? Give example.
5. Write some mathematical functions in math Module. Give example also
6. What are different flow of control statements?
7. What are different jumping statements? Give examples.
8. What is nested loop? Write a program to print the following pattern using nested loop.

a)	b)
1	54321
12	5432
123	543
1234	54
12345	5

1. Write for statement to print the following series:
a) 10,20,30.....300
b) 105,98,91,....7
2. Write the while loop to print the following series:
a) 5,10,15,...100
b) 100,98,96,...2

a) for a in range(25,500,25):

print a

b) for a in range(90,9,-9):

print a

4. Rewrite the following while loop into for loop:

a) i = 10

while i<250:

print i

i = i+50

b) i=88

while(i>=8):

print i

i- = 8

5. Write program to input any number and to print all factors of that number.
6. Write a program to input any number and to check whether given number is Armstrong or not.
(Armstrong 1,153,etc. $1^3 = 1$, $1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3 = 153$)
7. Write a program to input employee no, name basic pay and to find HRA, DA and netpay.

Basic pay	Hra	Da
>100000	15%	8%
<=100000&>50000	10%	5%
<=50000	5%	3%

Chapter – 2 (Working with Functions)

1. Define functions? Explain different types of functions.
2. Explain different parts of a function.
3. What is parameter or argument in the function?
4. What are the different types of parameters in the function?
5. Define positional or required parameter using an example.
6. Define a default parameter using an example.
7. Define a named or keyword parameter using an example.
8. Write a function named as RectangleWork() that will be taking two parameter length and breadth and it will calculate area and perimeter of the rectangle.

Implement all three types of parameter in it i.e.

- a. Positional or Required Parameter
 - b. Default Parameter
 - c. Named or keyword parameter.
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Subject-Physical Education

Chapter.1 Planning in Sports

- Q1. What do you mean by planning? Explain any three objectives of planning.
- Q2. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of knockout tournament?
- Q3. Draw a fixture of 13 teams in knockout basis.
- Q4. Draw a fixture of 7 teams using Round Robin method.
- Q5. Draw a fixture of 10 cricket teams participating in a tournament on the basis of knockout.
- Q6. Briefly explain any three objectives of intramural.
- Q7. What do you mean by extramural? Explain any three objectives of extramural.
- Q8. Briefly explain about any three specific sports programmes.
- Q9. Enlist the committee for organizing sports events and explain any five committees in detail?

Chapter.2 Sports and Nutrition

- Q1. What do you mean by macro and micro nutrients?
- Q2. Enlist the forms of vitamin 'B' and explain any one of them in brief.
- Q3. Briefly explain any three food myths.
- Q4. What is balanced diet? Explain about any three macro nutrients.
- Q5. What do you mean by Nutritive components of diet? Explain about any three of them in brief.
- Q6. Explain any four non - nutritive components in brief.
- Q7. What do you mean by healthy weight? Discuss about the methods to control healthy body weight for lifetime.
- Q8. Elucidate about the various pitfalls of dieting in detail.
- Q9. What do you mean by food intolerance? Explain the causes and symptoms of food intolerance in detail.

Chapter.3 Yoga and Lifestyle

- Q1. Discuss the benefits of asanas for prevention of diseases in brief.
 - Q2. Mention the benefits of vajrasana.
 - Q3. Elucidate the benefits and contraindications of Sukhasana.
 - Q4. What do you mean by diabetes? Name the asanas which are helpful for preventing diabetes.
 - Q5. What do you mean by obesity? Discuss the benefits and contradictions of Trikonasana and Ardhamatseyendrasana.
 - Q6. What do you mean by Asthma? Explain the procedure benefits and contradictions of Chakrasana.
 - Q7. What is Hypertension? Discuss the benefits and contraindications of Shavasana and Ardha Chakrasana.
 - Q8. What do you mean by back pain? Discuss the procedure and benefits of Tadasana.
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Subject : English

Q1) Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions below:

1. Given the standing of some of its institutions of higher learning, the IITs and IIMs, India is a potential knowledge power. Realising the potential, however, is not going to be easy. The impressive strides made by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) notwithstanding, universal access to quality school education- a minimum necessary condition for any progress towards making India a knowledge society', as the 2006 report of the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) puts it-remains a distant goal.
2. There is as yet no legislation at the national level to affirm the right to education, a fundamental right under the Constitution. The number of school buildings for elementary and secondary education falls far short of requirements and so does the number of qualified teachers. The pressure on government budgets, which forces governments to hire teachers on contract paying a pittance of a salary, is

playing havoc with quality. While the incursion of the private sector in the field is providing some competition, mechanisms to enforce the required standards are lacking.

3. Not that there are no national standards or standards-enforcing agencies. We have the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to bring out textbooks in various subjects for school education. The central government runs several model schools. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) conducts examinations for schools affiliated to it across the country. The states too have their school boards to conduct exams and enforce minimum standards. How even the standards vary widely. In their anxiety to show spectacular performance, some states are overly lenient in marking answer papers.
4. Questions arise even over the standards applied by CBSE. Going by the number of students securing 90% or more in their higher secondary exam, it would appear India is on the brink of a knowledge revolution. The numbers are so large that the cut-off point for admission to top colleges is now above 90%. However, admissions to IITs and medical colleges are not based only on CBSE or state board exam results. Leading undergraduate colleges offering non-professional degree courses hold their own admission tests. Obviously, higher secondary school results are not taken to be a reliable index of the quality of a student's learning capability or potential.
5. It is not difficult to see why. In the CBSE class XII exam., the number of successful candidates securing more than 90% in economics this year turned out to be over 8000 in the Delhi region alone; in English it was above 9000.
The numbers seem to be growing every year. If the country produces so many children who attain very high levels of performance even before graduation, we can expect India to produce Amartya Sens by the dozens.
6. While scoring high marks or even 100 out of 100 may not be out of a good student's reach in subjects like mathematics or physics, it is difficult to figure out the quality of the answers that fetch 90% marks in Economics or English. The standards applied by higher secondary boards like CBSE seem to have been diluted to the point that leaves a big gap between what students learn at school and what they have to face on entering institutions of higher learning. Thriving teaching shops around the country promise to bridge that gap.
7. In an attempt to remedy the situation, NCERT had recently commissioned experts to rewrite textbooks on macro and micro economics. Though not entirely free from blemishes, these new texts should go some way in helping beginners get acquainted with the basic concepts in the subject and their applications.
8. Not surprisingly, their introduction is facing roadblocks. Teachers do not like to be compelled to look at textbooks they are not familiar with. Those who revel in seeing students score 90% are chary of ushering in something that may stop the rush of such scores. Lastly, even teaching shops see red as they fear loss of business if the higher secondary finalists can get their skills upgraded without buying their help.
9. One wonders if our Knowledge Commission is aware of these insidious impediments to India's knowledge ambitions.

1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (1 x 4 = 4)

1. **Why is quality school education a distant goal?**
 - (a) There are no fundamental rights.
 - (b) There is no legislation at the national level.
 - (c) Measures to enforce the required standards are not there.
 - (d) There are no minimum necessary conditions.
2. **What is the tone of writer when he remarks: 'India is on the brink of a knowledge revolution.'**
 - (a) Optimistic
 - (b) Imaginative
 - (c) Sarcastic
 - (d) Presumptuous

3. **What are some states doing for ensuring good performances?**

- (a) Lenience in marking
- (b) Following their own school boards
- (c) Following CBSE
- (d) All of these

4. **Why do teachers oppose the new textbooks?**

- (a) They are not familiar with them.
- (b) They want students to score good marks.
- (c) They are happy with the old books.
- (d) Teaching shops would lose their business.

2. Answer the following questions as briefly as possible. (1 x 6 = 6)

1. What remains a distant goal?
2. What is the main factor that has affected the quality of education?
3. Which are the standard enforcing agencies in India?
4. Why do leading undergraduate colleges hold their own admission tests?
5. What is the problem created by the results of CBSE examinations?
6. Why does the author state, “we can expect India to produce Amartya Sens by the dozens”?

3. Which word in the passage means the same as (1 x 2 = 2)

1. Reputation (para 1)
2. Impressive (para 3)

Q2) Read the given passage carefully.

Not knowing about websites like Orkut, myspace.com, facebook.com or friendster.com, for teens, isn't it just in the league of the 'uncool' today?

These are an integral part of the information superhighway that students access for academic purposes. Mostly, parents aren't bothered until a case like Adnan Patrawala hits the headlines. Going out to meet friends made through a social networking site cost the teenager's life.

It's important to understand that it isn't the site per se that's at fault. But what perhaps is at fault are the unsafe ways young people communicate over such public forums where it's easy for strangers to access information.

“Teens also swap messages with friends, posting diary-like blogs and share photos. Beyond their profiles, they can search through message boards and blogs about various topics like sports, relationships or music”, says Annette Martis, Manager, Consumer Products and Solutions, Symantec India.

Unfortunately, parents can't always chaperone teens to make sure they're safe online. Martis' tips for parents include

- You cannot teach your kids the ways of the internet-especially online communities-unless you know the lay of the land well yourself.
- Anyone can join an online community and pretend to be someone they're not. These sites even allow visitors to search for people based on age, city and gender. Kids can post information about their school or pictures of themselves or information about their sporting events, which seems harmless. But they don't understand that predators can piece information together to find, identify and harm them. Explain the dangers of posting personal information and make sure your teen's profile doesn't offer any clues about who she really is.
- Kids can never be 100% certain of who they're interacting with in online communities. Some try to add as many friends as possible to their contact list-meaning, people they don't really know can message them directly..
- Sometimes teens post material that can be used against them later. Once posted online, these musings are out there for the world to see. People are worried now whether future employers can use such postings against them.

- Ask young children what kind of content they think is appropriate to post in online communities. Set some guidelines together and stick them near the computer.
- Kids are often scared their internet privileges will be taken away if they tell parents about anything that's making them uncomfortable online. But if you're talking about it, they'll feel comfortable that you'll understand. Together, become familiar with the online community's safety policies and reporting mechanisms.
- For teenagers, Martis has some simple tips.
- Use your site's privacy features to limit personal posts to people you trust.
- Don't post suggestive pictures or images that might give strangers clues about your identity. They compromise your security and may affect how relatives, teachers, friends and acquaintances perceive you.
- Monitor your blog comments and delete anything you don't want people to see.
- Don't use your account to spread rumours or disclose personal information about others. Your actions could have serious implications for you and even your parents.

Questions:

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it in points only, using recognisable abbreviations wherever necessary. Also suggest a suitable title. (5)
2. Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words. (3)

Q3) Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:

1. A fisherman, enfeebled with age, could no longer go out to sea so he began fishing in the river. Every morning he would go down to the river and sit there fishing the whole day long. In the evening he would sell whatever he had caught, buy food for himself and go home. It was a hard life for an old man. One hot afternoon while he was trying to keep awake and bemoaning his fate, a large bird with silvery feathers alighted on a rock near him. It was Kaha, the heavenly bird. "Have you no one to care for you, grandpa?" asked the bird. "Not a soul." "You should not be doing such work at your age," said the bird. "From now on I will bring you a big fish every evening. You can sell it and live in comfort." True to her word, the bird began to drop a large fish at his doorstep every evening. All that the fisherman had to do was take it to the market and sell it. As big fish were in great demand, he was soon rolling in money. He bought a cottage near the sea, with a garden around it and engaged a servant to cook for him. His wife had died some years earlier. He had decided to marry again and began to look for a suitable woman.

2. One day he heard the royal courtier make an announcement. Our king has news of a great bird called Kaha," said the courtier. "Whoever can give information about this bird and help catch it, will be rewarded with half the gold in the royal treasury and half the kingdom!" The fisherman was sorely tempted by the reward. Half the kingdom would make him a prince!

3. "Why does the king want the bird?" he asked. "He has lost his sight," explained the courtier. "A wise man has advised him to bathe his eyes with the blood of Kaha. Do you know where she can be found?" "No...I mean ...no, no..." Torn between greed and his sense of gratitude to the bird, the fisherman could not give a coherent reply. The courtier, sensing that he knew something about the bird, informed the king. The king had him brought to the palace.

4. "If you have information about the bird, tell me," urged the king. "I will reward you handsomely and if you help catch her, I will personally crown you king of half my domain." "I will get the bird for you," cried the fisherman, suddenly making up his mind. "But Kaha is strong. I will need help." The king sent a dozen soldiers with him. That evening when the bird came with the fish, the fisherman called out to her to wait. "You drop the fish and go and I never get a chance to thank you for all that you've done for me," he said. "Today I have laid out a feast for you inside. Please alight and come in." Kaha was reluctant to accept the invitation but the fisherman pleaded so earnestly that she finally gave in, and alighted. The moment she was

on the ground, the fisherman grabbed one of her legs and shouted to the soldiers hiding in his house to come out. They rushed to his aid but their combined effort could not keep Kaha down.

5. She rose into the air with the fisherman still clinging onto her leg.

By the time he realised he was being carried away, the fisherman was too high in the air to let go. He hung on grimly, and neither he nor Kaha were ever seen again.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1 × 4 = 4)

(a) Why was the king desperately looking for Kaha the bird?

- i. The king wanted a pet bird.
- ii. A wise man advised the king to capture the bird for good luck.
- iii. Kaha was the only heavenly bird with silvery feathers.
- iv. The king was blind and required Kaha's blood for his eyes.

(b) Why did the bird volunteer to bring fish for the old man?

- i. The old man was inexperienced at fishing.
- ii. The bird took pity on the old man and wanted to help him.
- iii. The bird had caught more fish than required.
- iv. The bird wanted to make the old man rich.

(c) What led the courtier to sense that the fisherman might know something about Kaha ?

- i. The courtier had observed Kaha alight at the fisherman's house every evening.
- ii. The courtier had seen the fisherman talk to Kaha.
- iii. The fisherman fumbled when asked about Kaha.
- iv. Word went around that the fisherman was in contact with Kaha.

(d) Which of the following is not true about Kaha ?

- i. Kaha was a very considerate bird.
- iii. Kaha was a strong bird.
- iv. Kaha saved the fisherman from the King's wrath.

1.2 Answer the following questions briefly: (1 × 6 = 6)

- a. Why did the fisherman stammer when asked if he knew about the bird?
- b. How did the fisherman get Kaha to come down?

- c. What does the phrase 'rolling in money' in the passage refer to?
- d. Why was the fisherman doubtful about revealing information about Kaha to the courtier?
- e. Mention two traits of farmer's character revealed through the story.
- f. How did the bird manage to escape?

1.3: Pick out the words/phrases from the passage which are opposite in meaning to the following:

(1 × 2 = 2)

- i. Take off (Para 1)
- ii. Released (Para 4)

Q4)Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. The youth is a dynamo, an ocean, an inexhaustible reservoir of energy. But this energy cannot be kept in prison. Its basic nature is to flow, to express itself. The youth energy on the basis of the nature of its expression can be divided into four categories.
2. The vast majority of the youth today are with the establishment, whose formula of life is learn, earn, burn, and enjoy. It means learn to operate the modern devices and employ them to earn the maximum amount of wealth to the point of burning the natural resources of the earth, as well as yourself out, and then enjoy your own funeral. This category of youth is intelligent, skilful and hardworking but it lacks insight and foresight. They are self-indulgent and any sense of moral code of conduct is alien to their nature. Neither are they able to see in depth, to find out whether there is a deeper meaning and purpose to their human life, nor have they the capacity to look beyond the tips of their nose to find out the consequences of their way and approach, where it is leading them to. They are the ends unto themselves and enjoyment is the motto of their life.
3. The second category of youth in nature and approach is the same but as it is less privileged and less qualified and skilled; it has lesser opportunities for earning and enjoying. Such youth may be incited to be against the establishment. This opposition takes various forms.

When it is well organised and systemic it may take the form of political opposition and even go to the extent of expressing itself in unjust ways. When the opposition is not so intense and organised , it remains content with giving verbal expression to its resentment periodically. The youth of the above two categories need to be shown the correct path to positively channelize their energy.
4. The third section of youth is a sober and thoughtful class of people, which objectively observes and studies the phenomenon of development of the world. These youth find that man in his insatiable thirst for consumption has become blind and lost the sense of distinction between milk and blood .Today man in his mad rush for exploitation is sucking the blood of Mother Earth; leading to their destruction and is thereby digging his own grave . This responsible category of young people is looking for an alternative mode of development based on co-operation between man and man. This development based on mutual love, friendship and harmony is not only sustainable but leading to endless prosperity mutually. To bring about his natural revolution from death-movement to life-movement is the aim of this group.
5. The fourth and most vital group of youth which is going to usher humanity into the third millennium and act as the pioneer for the future development of planetary life is engaged in evolving a new way of life and releasing a new principle of global consciousness through a fundamental research in the science of life. The science of life is a new branch of knowledge which takes the whole man into account without dividing him

into subjective and objective halves of spirituality and physicality and does not treat him either as a refined (thinking) animal or an ethereal entity, having its base in some other non - physical world. It , rather, recognises man as a basic unit of conscious life which has got immense, practically inexhaustible, possibilities and potentialities for evolution, development and growth.

As per the Vedic formula, man is the micro-cosmos and his fullest flowering and enfoldment lies in his identification with the cosmos.

(<http://www.tribuneindia.com/1998/98nov29/sunday/head8.htm>)

2.1 On the basis of your understanding of the passage complete the statements given below by choosing the most appropriate option: (1 × 2 = 2)

(a) Which trait is lacking in the youth that is dexterous with the modern devices?

- i. intelligence
- ii. perseverance
- iii. foresight
- iv. skilfulness

(b) Which category of youth supports the view that man's growth lies

in his identification with cosmos

- i. the youth that will take us to the third millennium
- ii. that which supports sustainable development
- iii. youth that opposes the establishment
- iv. youth that is self-indulgent and unscrupulous

2.2 Answer the following briefly: (1 × 6 = 6)

- a. What is the most prominent quality associated with youth?
- b. Explain the formula of majority of youth.
- c. Give the merits and demerits of the pro- establishment youth.
- d. How does the dissatisfied youth express itself?
- e. Explain the attitude of modern man towards the Mother Earth.
- f. How is humanity likely to be ushered in a new millennium?

2.3 Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: (1 × 2 = 2)

- i. Provided with facilities (para3)
- ii. the universe seen as a well-ordered whole (para5)

Q5) Water supply will be suspended for eight hours (10 am to 6 pm) on 6th of March for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day. You are Karan Kumar/Karuna Bajaj, Secretary, Janata Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, Kurnool.

Q6) While walking in a park in your neighbourhood you found a small plastic bag containing some documents and some cash. Write a notice in about 50 words to be put on the park notice board asking the owner to identify and collect it from you. You are Amar/Amrita 9399123456.

Q7) You are Asma/Ashish, the head girl/boy of XYZ international school. Your school is soon going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for the notice board of your school inviting students to submit write-ups.

Q8) You are Ruhi/Rahul, head girl/boy of ABC convent school. Your school is going to organize an inter-school singing competition. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting names of all the interested students.

Q9) You are Simar / Smriti of Lotus International School, Jodhpur. Your school is organizing a workshop on "Prevention of Drug Abuse" in the coming week. Prepare a poster with complete information for the students of class X-XII.

Q10) Prepare a poster Highlighting the dangers of Pollution.

Q11) Prepare a poster on "Blood Donation in your school".

Q12) Bal Vidya Public School, Bhilai, urgently requires a post-graduate teacher to teach political science for which they have placed an advertisement in The Bhilai Express. You are Sanjay/Sanjana Sharma from 21, Vasant Marg, Bhilai. Draft a letter including a CV, applying for the advertised post. (120 – 150 words)

Q13) You are Ram/Rajani, living at 1, Rana Pratap Marg, New Delhi. Read the advertisement given below and apply for the job that suits you giving your bio-data separately. Sun University requires Lecturers in English and Demonstrators in Physics, Chemistry and Botany for their new Campus at Panipat. Candidates with a minimum of 5 year experience alone can apply. Excellent command of English is a must. Excellent package and compensation for experienced persons. Those interested may e-mail to sununiversityjobs@gmail.com or mail their response to: Box no 123, 'The Harbinger', New Delhi.

Q14) You are Amar / Sheela, a student of T.D Public School, Delhi. You are concerned about the water logging in your area during rainy season. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper highlighting the need to improve the condition of road.

Q15) Write a Letter to the Editor of a magazine Expressions, New Delhi on the deterioration in the standard of living in your city. Give suggestions for improvement. Sign yourself as PMR.

Q16) Write a letter to the Editor of National Herald, New Delhi about water scarcity in your locality suggesting ways to improve the position of water supply. You are Ramnath/ Reema of Ghaziabad.

Q17) You are Hemant/Himakshi. Write a letter to the Editor of The Herald, New Delhi expressing your anguish over the problems faced by people due to illicit liquor and the deadly chemicals like anthrax.

Q18) Why were some elderly persons occupying the back benches that day?

Q19) Why did Franz not want to go to school that day?

- Q20)What did Franz wonder about when he entered the class that day?
- Q21)Why did M Hamel write '*Vive La France!*' on the backboard?
- Q22)What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?
- Q23)Why are the young trees described as sprinting?
- Q24)Why has the poet brought the image of merry children "spilling out of their homes"?
- Q25)What do the parting words of the poet and her smile signify?
- Q26)what is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from?
- Q27)Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain.
- Q28)Mention the hazards of working in the Bangle Making Industry.
- Q29)How in your Opinion, can Mukesh realize his dream?
- Q30)What does the poet want for the children of the slums? How can their lives be made to change?
- Q31)What do you think is the colour of "Sour-cream"?
- Q32)Why do you think the poet has used this expression to describe the class room walls?
- Q33)How did Douglas overcome his fear of water?
- Q34)How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer?
- Q35)From where did the Peddler get the idea of the world being a rattrap?
- Q36)How did the Crofter express his friendly attitude towards the Peddler?
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अप्रेल से जून तक

कक्षा (XII) परियोजनाकार्य (Project work) हिंदी - Hindi

1. जिस व्यापी अभुंकर महामारी कोरोना वायरस पर दो पेज पर लेख लिखिए।
 2. कोरोना वायरस ने किया प्रकृतिका विचार्य एक पेज पर लेख लिखिए।
 3. कोरोना वायरस ने करवाए भावना के वर्णन पर एक पेज में लिखिए।
- नोट
ये सभी कार्य (Task File) रिक्त जगह में बनाना है।
4. अर्रोड भाषा से/पुरक पुस्तक विगत भाषा से में पढ़ाए गए पठित गद्य/पद्य का अकृत्य करते हुए इसके प्रश्नों को कोपी में लिखना है।
 5. संस्कार की विचार्य जैसे संपादकीय प्रतिक्रिया, प्रिंट माध्यम इत्यादि पर आधारित प्रश्नों पर जिसकी संख्या 25 से तीस (30) हो को हूँकर लिखना है।

आनंद कुमार पाण्डेय

27/04/2020 / 26/08/2020

MONTH WISE SANSKRIT ASSIGNMENT FOR CLASS- XII

APRIL :- मातृभाषया व्याख्यायेताम् (हिन्दी में व्याख्या करे) -
(पाठ्यपुस्तकात् आधारितम्)

- (क) देवपितृकार्याभ्याम् न प्रमदितव्यम्।
(ख) यान्यन्वयानि कर्माणि तानि सेवितव्यानि।

MAY :- परियोजना कार्यम् (10 अङ्कानाम् कृते)

(क) "स्वक्षेत्रे जायमानस्य प्रदूषणस्य कारणानि समाधानं -य"
इत्यस्योपरि चित्रेण सहितं एकं अनुच्छेदं लिखत।

(ख) "संस्कृताद्ययनं प्रति छात्राणाम् उदासीनतायाः
कारणानि तन्निशकरोपायश्च" इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य एकं
संक्षिप्तं लेखं लिखत।

(ग) अधोलिखितानां कवीनां परिचयः संस्कृतेन लिखत।
(i) कालिदासः (ii) आचार्य-वाणक्यः (iii) अश्वघोषः
(iv) बाणभट्टः (v) भवभूतिः (vi) भट्टहरिः

JUNE व्याकरण पुस्तकात् :-

- (i) पत्रलेखनभ्यास कार्यम् (पञ्च)
(ii) अपठित-गद्यांश (पञ्च)
(iii) लघुकथा सम्पूरयत (पञ्च)

यन्धिं यन्धिविच्छेदना कुरुत :-

- (i) स्नापयन्निव
(ii) मयैकार्किना
(iii) क्षीरनिघाविव
(iv) पितरः + तसाम्
(v) पुनरायास्यामि

- (vi) लभन्ते + अतितशं
(vii) सञ्जयन्तः
(viii) पुनर्धनम्
(ix) रामः + आपि
(x) प्लगदीशः

Subject : Mathematics

1. Let $f : \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $g : \{3, 4, 5, 9\} \rightarrow \{7, 11, 15\}$ be functions defined as $f(2) = 3$, $f(3) = 4$, $f(4) = 5$, $f(5) = 5$ and $g(3) = g(4) = 7$ and $g(5) = g(9) = 11$, find gof .
2. Let $f(x) = |x|$ and $g(x) = [x]$. Evaluate: $(f \circ g)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) - (g \circ f)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)$
3. Let $f(x)$ is an invertible function, find the inverse of $f(x) = \frac{3x-2}{5}$.
4. If the binary operation $*$ on the set Z of integers is defined by $a * b = a + b - 5$, then write the identity element for the operation $*$ in Z .
5. If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $f(x) = 3x + 2$, define $f[f(x)]$.
6. State the reason for the relation R in the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ given by $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ not to be transitive.
7. Show that the relation R in the set A of all triangles, given by $R = \{(T_1, T_2) : T_1 \sim T_2\}$, is an equivalence relation. Consider three triangles T_1 with sides 3, 4, 5; T_2 with sides 5, 12, 13 and T_3 with sides 6, 8, 10. Which triangles T_1 , T_2 and T_3 are related?
8. Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$, given by $f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+1}$ is a bijective function.
9. Find the inverse function of $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$, $x \neq -1$ and verify that $f \circ f^{-1}$ is an identity function.
10. Prove the following: $\tan^{-1}x + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x}\right)$
11. Prove the following: $\cos[\tan^{-1}\{\sin(\cot^{-1}x)\}] = \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{2+x^2}}$.
12. Evaluate: $\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$
13. Using principle value, evaluate the following: $\cos^{-1}\left(\cos\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\sin\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$
14. Show that, $\sin^{-1}(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}) = 2\sin^{-1}x$.
15. Solve for x : $\tan^{-1}\frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x$, $x > 0$.
16. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, find AB and BA .

17. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, then write the orders of AB and BA .
18. If A is matrix of order 3×3 and B is a matrix of order 2×3 , can you find AB ?
19. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, Verify that $A^3 - 6A^2 + 9A - 4I = O$ and hence, find A
20. Find area of the triangle with vertices at the point given in each of the following :
 (a) $(1, 0), (6, 0), (4, 3)$ (b) $(2, 7), (1, 1), (10, 8)$ (c) $(-2, -3), (3, 2), (-1, -8)$
21. Find the product $\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$.
22. Without expanding prove that $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} x+y & y+z & z+x \\ z & x & y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$.
23. Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} b+c & a & a \\ b & c+a & b \\ c & c & a+b \end{vmatrix} = 4abc$.
23. If a, b, c are in A.P. find value of $\begin{vmatrix} 2y+4 & 5y+7 & 8y+a \\ 3y+5 & 6y+8 & 9y+b \\ 4y+6 & 7y+9 & 10y+c \end{vmatrix}$
24. Without expanding the determinant, prove that $\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & bc \\ b & b^2 & ca \\ c & c^2 & ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix}$.
25. Using properties of determinants, show that: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)$
26. A function $f(x)$ is defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{[x^2]-1}{x^2-1}, & \text{for } x^2 \neq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x^2 = 1 \end{cases}$. Discuss the continuity at $x=1$

27. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \sin x}{(\pi - 2x)^2} \cdot \frac{\log \sin x}{(\log(1 + \pi^2 - 4\pi x + 4x^2))} & \text{continuous at } x = \frac{\pi}{4}. \text{ Find K.} \\ K, x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$

28. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \right)^{1/x}, & x \neq 0 \\ K, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ for what value of K f(x) is continuous at x = 0.

29. Find the value of p for which the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(4^x - 1)^3}{\sin(x/p) \cdot \log\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{3}\right)}, & x \neq 0 \\ 12(\log 4)^3, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ continuous at x = 0

30. $f(x) = \begin{cases} (1 + ax)^{1/x} & ; x < 0 \\ b & ; x = 0 \\ \frac{(x + c)^{1/3} - 1}{x} & ; x > 0 \end{cases}$, then find the value of a, b, c for which f(x) is continuous at x = 0.

Subject : Economics

Assignments for class 12C

1) Project: prepare a project from following topics

a) Self-help group

b) Food supply channel in India

c) Health expenditure (of any state)

d) organic farming-back to nature

2) Solve NCERT questions answers set of unit 1 (Indian economy development), unit 1 (macro Economics)

3) Solve 5 numericals from Income, output, expenditure methods.

4) Answer the following questions:

i) What was condition of agricultural sector on eve of independence?

ii) Briefly discuss condition of foreign trade during colonial period.

iii) Discuss the infrastructure sector of India under British rule.

iv) Give negative effect of colonial rule.

Additional Questions

Q.18. Are the following statements true or false ?

Give reasons :

- (i) Car purchased by a dealer is a final good.
- (ii) Car purchased by a taxi driver is a final good.
- (iii) Car purchased by a household is a final good.
- (iv) All producer goods are capital goods.

Ans. (i) F.

Q.25. Are the following a part of India's domestic territory?

- (i) Indian Embassy in London.
- (ii) Japanese Embassy in New Delhi.
- (iii) Passenger planes operated by British airways between India and Japan.

Ans.

Ans. (i) Indian embassy in London

Q.27. Are the following statements true or false?

Give reasons.

- (i) Bread is always a consumer good.
(CBSE Sample Question Paper 2010)
- (ii) A good can be an intermediate good in one case and a final good in another case.
- (iii) Butter is only a final product.
(CBSE Delhi 2012C)
- (iv) Capital formation is a flow.
(CBSE Sample Question Paper 2010)
- (v) Depreciation and consumption of fixed capital are the same thing.

used by a household

EXERCISES

(Carrying 3/4 marks each)

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Distinguish between domestic product and national product. When can domestic product be more than national product ?
(CBSE All India 2009)
Or
Explain the distinction between domestic product and national product on the basis of the concept of resident and domestic territory.
(CBSE Foreign 2007)
Or
Distinguish between domestic product and national income.
(CBSE Foreign 2017)
2. Explain how 'distribution of gross domestic product' is a limitation in taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare.
(CBSE Delhi 2011)
3. Explain how 'non-monetary exchanges' are a limitation in taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare.
(CBSE All India 2011)
4. Explain how externalities are a limitation of taking gross domestic product as an index of welfare.
(CBSE Foreign 2011)
5. Distinguish between gross national income at market price and net domestic income at factor cost.
6. Define externalities. Give an example of negative externality. What is its impact on welfare ?
(CBSE Delhi 2014)
7. What are externalities ? Give an example of a positive externality and its impact on welfare of the people.
(CBSE All India 2014)
8. What are non-monetary exchanges ? Give an example. Explain their impact on use of gross domestic product as an index welfare of the people.
(CBSE Foreign 2014)
Or
Explain how "non-monetary exchanges" are a limitation of the gross domestic product (GDP) as an indicator of welfare.
(CBSE 2018C)
9. Differentiate between net national income at market price and gross domestic product at market price.
(CBSE All India 2005)
10. Distinguish between gross domestic product at market price and net domestic product at factor cost.
(CBSE All India 2005)
11. Distinguish between GNP_{MP} and NDP_{FC} .
(CBSE Sample Paper 2010; All India 2013)
12. Give the meaning of Nominal GDP and Real GDP. Which of these is the indicator of economic welfare ?
Or

C. Match the following

1. From the set of statements given in Column I and Column II choose the correct pair of statements.

Column I	Column II
a. Economic agents	(i) Exchange of goods and services
b. Real flow	(ii) Involves use of money
c. Generation phase of circular flow of income	(iii) Production of goods and services
d. Money flow	(iv) Forms and households

Ans. c. (iii)

2. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective terms in Column I.

Column I	Column II
A. Real flow	i Flow of money between the sectors
B. Money flow	ii Purchase/hire factor services
C. Households	iii Flow of factor services across the sectors
D. Firms	iv Suppliers of factor services

A. Multiple Choice

1. There are _____ different phases in circular flow of income.

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

2. In the generation phase of circular flow of income :

- (a) Income received by factors of production is spent on the goods and services
- (b) Factor income flows from firms to households
- (c) Firms produce goods and services
- (d) Households supply factor services

3. Which one of the following is a feature of real flow ?

- (a) Exchange of money
- (b) Exchange of goods and services
- (c) Nominal flow
- (d) None of these

4. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (a) In a two sector economy, total production is equal to total consumption
- (b) Factor payment is equal to factor income
- (c) Consumption expenditure is equal to factor income
- (d) All the above

5. Following is an example of leakage from the circular flow :

- (a) Investment
- (b) Exports
- (c) Savings
- (d) Consumption expenditure

6. Following is an example of injection into the circular flow :

- (a) Saving
- (b) Investment
- (c) Imports
- (d) Taxes

7. Household sector

- (a) hires factor services
- (b) does not borrow from the financial sector
- (c) buys goods and services from firms
- (d) acts as an intermediary sector

8. In a closed economy

4. Which of the following
(a) inventory,
(b) change in inventory.

(Carrying 6 marks each)

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between intermediate goods and final goods. Why is the value of intermediate goods not included while computing national income?
2. Distinguish between stocks and flows. Give an example of each.
3. Giving reasons categorise the following into stock and flow :
(i) Capital
(ii) Saving
(iii) Gross domestic product
(iv) Wealth
4. Classify the following as Stock and Flow :
(i) Losses
(ii) Profit
(iii) Balance in a bank account
(iv) Production

(CBSE Foreign 2010; All India 2013)

(CBSE Delhi 2013)

(CBSE Delhi 2011)

(CBSE All India 2011)

(CBSE All India 2011)

(CBSE Delhi 2011)

□□□

EXERCISES

(Carrying 3/4 marks each)

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between intermediate products and final products. Also give examples.
(CBSE All India 2008C, 12C; Delhi 2009, 2010)
- Or
Distinguish between intermediate goods and final goods. Give an example of each. (CBSE Delhi 2011)
2. Explain with the help of an example the basis of classifying goods into final goods and intermediate goods. (CBSE All India 2011)
3. Which among the following are final goods and which are intermediate goods ? Give reasons. (CBSE 2011)
(a) Milk purchased by a tea stall
(b) Bus purchased by a school
(c) Juice purchased by a student from the school canteen
4. Differentiate between consumer goods and capital goods.

Or

What are capital goods ? How are they different from consumption goods ?

Column I	Column II
a. Goods sold to final users	(i) Fixed capital
b. Capital goods	(ii) Final goods
c. Raw material	(iii) Producer durable
d. Consumption goods	(iv) Intermediate goods

Ans. b. (ii)

2. From the set of statements given in Column I and Column II choose the correct pair of statements

Column I	Column II
a. National Income	(i) Stock variable
b. Mineral Wealth	(ii) measured at a point of time
c. Stocks	(iii) Flow variable
d. Flows	(iv) Measured during a period of time

Ans. d. (iv)

3. Identify the correct sequence of alternatives given in Column II by matching them with respective terms in Column I

Column I	Column II
A. Macroeconomics	i Study of individual economic units
B. National Income	ii Study of economy as a whole
C. Microeconomics	iii Macroeconomic study
D. Father of modern macroeconomics	iv John Manyard Keynes

- (a) Intermediate consumption
(b) Final investment
(c) Final consumption
(d) None of these
- 21. Capital and investment are :**
(a) Both flow variables
(b) Both stock variables
(c) Capital is stock while investment is flow
(d) Investment is stock while capital is flow
- 22. Which of the followings is not a flow variable ?** (CBSE Delhi 2015C)
(a) Capital (b) Income
(c) Investment (d) Depreciation
- 23. Car purchased by a taxi-operator is :**
(a) a capital good (b) an intermediate good
(c) a final good (d) Both (a) and (c)
- 24. Depreciation of fixed assets refers to :** (Choose the correct alternative) (CBSE Delhi 2016)
(a) Normal wear and tear
(b) Foreseen obsolescence
(c) Normal wear and tear and foreseen obsolescence
(d) Unforeseen obsolescence
- 25. National income is the sum of factor income accruing to :** (Choose the correct alternative) (CBSE All India 2016)
(a) Nationals
(b) Economic territory
(c) Residents
(d) Both residents and non-residents
- 26. Net indirect taxes are equal to :**
(a) Indirect tax – Subsidy
(b) Indirect taxes + Subsidy
(c) Indirect taxes – Direct tax
(d) Direct tax – Indirect tax
- 27. Unforeseen obsolescence of fixed capital assets during production is :** (Choose the correct alternative) (CBSE Foreign 2016)
(a) intermediate goods (b) consumer goods
(c) capital goods (d) none of these
- 31. Capital goods are those goods:**
(a) which are used in the production process for long span of time
(b) which are used up in the production process in the same year
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) Both (a) and (b)
- 32. Net investment is equal to :**
(a) Gross investment – Depreciation
(b) Gross investment + Depreciation
(c) Gross investment + Inventory Investment
(d) Fixed investment ÷ Depreciation
- 33. Goods purchased for the following purposes are final goods :** (Choose the correct alternative) (CBSE All India 2017)
(a) For satisfaction of wants
(b) For investment in firm
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above
- 34. Macroeconomics studies :**
(a) Aggregate demand of all goods and services
(b) Aggregate supply
(c) Consumption demand
(d) All of the above
- 35. Example of macroeconomic variable :**
(a) National Income (b) Price level
(c) Aggregate demand (d) All of the above
- 36. Following is not an example of microeconomic variable :**
(a) Domestic Product
(b) National
(c) Market demand of a commodity
(d) Price Level

- (a) Textbooks purchased by a student
(b) Purchase of a flat by a household
(c) Purchase of rice by a grocery shop
(d) Office furniture purchased by a firm.
4. **Identify a final good from the following :**
(a) Computers installed in an office
(b) Mobile sets purchased by a mobile dealer
(c) Paper purchased by a publisher
(d) Office stationery purchased by a school
5. **Capital goods :**
(a) lose their identity in the production process
(b) have direct demand
(c) depreciate in value over a period of time
(d) have an expected life of less than one year
6. **Which one of the following is correct ?**
(a) Capital loss is an expected loss
(b) Depreciation reserve fund is maintained for the replacement of fixed assets after the expiry of their lifetime.
(c) Depreciation is an unexpected loss in the value of fixed assets
(d) All producer goods are capital goods
7. **A change in the stock of finished goods, semi-finished goods and raw-materials during a year is known as :**
(a) Investment (b) Gross fixed investment
(c) Net investment (d) Inventory investment
8. **Following is the cause of depreciation :**
(a) Change in technology (b) Usage of fixed capital
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) Theft
9. **Following is an example of a stock variable :**
(a) Income
(b) Investment
(c) Money supply
(d) Interest on bank deposits
10. **Which one is a flow variable ?**
(a) Change in stock
(b) Consumption of sugar by a household
(c) Expenditure
(d) All the above
11. **Identify the normal residents of India from the following :**
(a) A foreign tourist visiting India for one month.
(b) Indians going abroad for medical treatment.
(c) Foreigners working in WHO located in India for less than one year.
(d) Foreign officials working in Indian embassies in India.
12. **Who are not considered as normal residents of India ?**
(a) Foreign staff of embassies of other countries located in India
(b) WHO located in India
(c) Foreign students studying in India
(d) All the above
13. **Identify factor income from the following :**
(a) Pocket money received by son from his father.
(b) Wages paid to domestic servant.
(c) Unemployment allowance.
(d) Insurance claim received by an injured worker from insurance company.
14. **Choose the correct statement :**
(a) Market price = Factor cost + Net indirect taxes.
(b) Factor cost = Market price + Net indirect taxes
(c) Net Indirect taxes = Subsidies - Indirect taxes.
(d) Market price is always greater than factor cost.
15. **Which one of the following falls under the domestic territory of India ?**
(a) Branch of State Bank of India in England.
(b) Chinese embassy in India
(c) Branch of a foreign bank in India
(d) A company located in USA owned by an Indian.
16. **Food items purchased by a production unit are:**
(a) Single use consumer goods
(b) Durable use consumer goods
(c) Single use producer goods
(d) Durable capital goods
17. **Which of the following is a factor income?**
(a) Old age pension
(b) Unemployment allowance
(c) Interest received by a household from deposits in a bank
(d) Pocket money
18. **Identify the transfer income from the following:**
(a) Gifts received by employee from his employer in Diwali
(b) Retirement pension
(c) Dividend
(d) None of these
19. **A firm hires the services of a chartered accountant and pays fees. For the firm, payment of fee is :**
(a) Intermediate consumption
(b) Final expenditure
(c) Investment expenditure
(d) All the above

of the recipient.

QUESTION BANK

10

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 Mark)

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following is correct ?

- (a) Intermediate goods remain outside the production boundary
- (b) Sugar becomes an intermediate good when it is used by a household for making sweets.
- (c) Intermediate goods are demanded by producers

(d) No value is added to intermediate goods

2. Following is the feature of final goods :

- (a) Used by producers
- (b) Included in calculation of national income
- (c) Derived demand
- (d) Purchased for resale.

3. Identify an intermediate good from the following

Subject : Business Studies

3. "A successful enterprise has to achieve its goals effectively and efficiently." Explain.
4. Management is a series of continuous interrelated functions. Comment.
5. A company wants to modify its existing product in the market due to decreasing sales. You can imagine any product about which you are familiar. What decisions/steps should each level of management take to give effect to this decision?
6. A firm plans in advance and has a sound organisation structure with efficient supervisory staff and control system but on several occasion it finds that plans are not being adhered to. It leads to confusion and duplication of work. Advise remedy.



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Short Answer Type:

1. Ritu is the manager of the northern division of a large corporate house. At what level does she work in the organisation? What are her basic functions?
2. State the basic features of management as a profession.
3. Why is management considered to be a multi-dimensional concept?
4. Company X is facing a lot of problems these days. It manufactures white goods like washing machines, microwave ovens, refrigerators and air conditioners. The company's margins are under pressure and the profits and market share are declining. The production department blames marketing for not meeting sales targets and marketing blames production department for producing goods, which are not of good quality meeting customers' expectations. The finance department blames both production and marketing for declining return on investment and bad marketing. State the quality of management that the company is lacking? What quality of management do you think the company is lacking? Explain briefly. What steps should the company management take to bring the company back on track?
5. Coordination is the essence of management. Do you agree? Give reasons.
6. Ashita and Lakshita are employees working in Dazzling enterprises dealing in costume jewellery. The firm secured an urgent order for 1,000 bracelets that were to be delivered within 4 days. They were assigned the responsibility of producing 500 bracelets each at a cost of Rs 100 per bracelet. Ashita was able to produce the required number within the stipulated time at the cost of Rs 55,000 whereas, Lakshita was able to produce only 450 units at a cost of Rs 90 per unit. State whether Ashita and Lakshita are efficient and effective. Give reasons to justify your answer.

Long Answer Type:

1. Management is considered to be both an art and science. Explain.
2. Do you think management has the characteristics of a full-fledged profession?



Very Short Answer Type:

1. What is meant by management?
2. Name any two important characteristics of management.
3. Identify and state the force that binds all the other functions of management.
4. List any two indicators of growth of an organisation.
5. Indian Railways has launched a new broad gauge solar power train which is going to be a path breaking leap towards making trains greener and more environment friendly. The solar power DEMU (Diesel Electric Multiple Unit) has 6 trailer coaches and is expected to save about 21,000 liters of diesel and ensure a cost saving of Rs 12, 00,000 per year. Name the objectives of management achieved by Indian Railways in the above case.



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It was expected that the changes will bring about a radical transformation in the working of the company and it will regain its pristine glory.

- a. Do you think that introduction of scientific management as recommended by M consultants will result in intended outcome?
- b. What precautions should the company undertake to implement the changes?
- c. Give your answer with regard to each technique separately as enunciated in points 1 through 6 in the case problem.



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This resulted in a lot of overlapping and wastage. The workers were becoming indisciplined. The spirit of teamwork, which had characterized the company, previously was beginning to wane. Workers were feeling cheated and initiative was declining. The quality of the products was beginning to decline and market share was on the verge of decrease. Actually the company had implemented changes without creating the required infrastructure.

- a. Identify the Principles of Management (out of 14 given by Henry Fayol) that were being violated by the company.
 - b. Explain these principles in brief.
 - c. What steps should the company management take in relation to the above principles to restore the company to its past glory?
7. (Further information related to the above question 6) The management of company Bhasin Limited now realised its folly. In order to rectify the situation it appointed a management consultant - Mukti Consultants - to recommend a restructure plan to bring the company back on the rails. Mukti Consultants undertook a study of the production process at the plant of the company Bhasin Limited and recommended the following changes —
- The company should introduce scientific management with regard to production.
 - Production Planning including routing, scheduling, dispatching and feedback should be implemented.
 - In order to separate planning from operational management 'Functional foremanship' should be introduced.
 - 'Work study' should be undertaken to optimise the use of resources.
 - 'Standardisation' of all activities should be implemented to increase efficiency and accountability.
 - To motivate the workers 'Differential Piece Rate System' should be implemented.

Long Answer Type/ Essay Type:

1. Explain the Principles of Scientific management given by Taylor.
2. Explain the following Principles of management given by Fayol with examples:
 - a. Unity of direction
 - b. Equity
 - c. Espirit de corps
 - d. Order
 - e. Centralisation and decentralization
 - f. Initiative
2. Explain the technique of 'Functional Foremanship' and the concept of 'Mental Revolution' as enunciated by Taylor.
3. Discuss the following techniques of Scientific Work Study:
 - a. Time Study
 - b. Motion Study
 - c. Fatigue Study
 - d. Method Study
 - e. Simplification and standardisation of work
4. Discuss the differences between the contributions of Taylor and Fayol.
5. Discuss the relevance of Taylor and Fayol's contribution in the contemporary business environment.
6. 'Bhasin' limited was engaged in the business of food processing and selling its products under a popular brand. Lately the business was expanding due to good quality and reasonable prices. Also with more people working the market for processed food was increasing. New players were also coming to cash in on the new trend. In order to keep its market share in the short run the company directed its existing workforce to work overtime. But this resulted in many problems. Due to increased pressure of work the efficiency of the workers declined. Sometimes the subordinates had to work for more than one superior resulting in declining efficiency. The divisions that were previously working on product were also made to work on two or more prod

Very Short Answer Type:

1. What makes principles of management flexible?
2. State the main objective of time study.
3. Name the principle that is an extension of the 'harmony, not discord'.
4. State any two causes of fatigue that may create hindrance in the employee's performance.
5. SanakLal and Gagan started their career in Wales Limited (a printing press) after going through a rigorous recruitment process. Since they had no prior work experience, the firm decided to give them one year to prove themselves. Name the principle of management followed by Wales Limited.
6. Which technique is used by Taylor for distinguishing efficient and inefficient workers?

Short Answer Type:

1. How is the Principle of 'Unity of Command' useful to management? Explain briefly.
2. Define scientific management. State any three of its principles.
3. If an organisation does not provide the right place for physical and human resources in an organisation, which principle is violated? What are the consequences of it?
4. Explain any four points regarding significance of principles of management.
5. Explain the principle of 'Scalar Chain' and gang plank.
6. A production manager at top level in a reputed corporate, Mr. Rathore holds the responsibility for ordering raw material for the firm. While deciding on the supplier for the financial year 2017-18, he gave the order to his cousin at a higher price per unit instead of the firm's usual supplier who was willing to lower the rates for the order. Which principle of management was violated by Mr. Rathore? What are the positive impacts of following the above identified principle?

- 2 **(Distribution of Profit).** X and Y entered into partnership on 1st April, 2019. They do not have Partnership Deed. They contributed capitals of ₹10,00,000 and ₹6,00,000 respectively. On 31st October, 2019, X advanced a loan of ₹4,00,000 to the firm without any agreement as to interest. Books are closed on 31st March every year.

Fill the missing information/values (?) in the following Accounts:

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st March, 2020 Cr.			
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To ?	?	By Net Profit	?
To Net Profit transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	8,50,000		
	?		?

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st March, 2020 Cr.			
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To X's Capital A/c	?	By Profit and Loss A/c (Net Profit)	?
To Y's Capital A/c	?		?
	?		

Dr. PARTNERS' CAPITAL ACCOUNTS Cr.					
Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)	Particulars	X (₹)	Y (₹)
To Balance c/d	?	?	By Bank A/c	?	?
			By Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c	?	?
	?	?		?	?

Dr. X'S LOAN ACCOUNT Cr.			
Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
To Balance c/d	?	By ?	?
		By ?	?
	?		?



- 76.** Capital Accounts of A and B stood at ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively after necessary adjustments in respect of the drawings and the net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2019. It was subsequently noticed that 5% p.a. interest on capital and also drawings were not taken into account in arriving at the distributable profit. The drawings of the partners had been: A—₹ 12,000 drawn at the end of each quarter and B—₹ 18,000 drawn at the end of each half year.

The profit for the year as adjusted amounted to ₹ 2,00,000. The partners share profits in the ratio of 3 : 2.

You are required to pass Journal entries and show adjusted Capital Accounts of the partners.

- 77.** The firm of Harry, Porter and Ali, who have been sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1, have existed for some years. Ali wants that he should get equal share in the profits with Harry and Porter and he further wishes that the change in the profit-sharing ratio should come into effect retrospectively for the three years. Harry and Porter have agreed to it. Profits for the last three years ended 31st March, were:

Year ended 31st March,	2018	2019	2020
Profit (₹)	2,20,000	2,40,000	2,90,000

Show adjustment of profits by means of an adjustment Journal entry.

(NCERT, Modified)

Guarantee of Profit to a Partner

- 78.** A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. C was admitted for 1/6th share of profit with a minimum guaranteed amount of ₹ 10,000. At the close of the first financial year the firm earned a profit of ₹ 54,000. Find out the share of profit which A, B and C will get.
- 79.** A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1. It was provided that C's share in profit for a year would not be less than ₹ 75,000. Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 amounted to ₹ 3,15,000. You are required to show the appropriation among the partners. The Profit and Loss Appropriation Account is not required.
- 80.** X, Y and Z entered into partnership on 1st October, 2019 to share profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 3. X, personally guaranteed that Z's share of profit after charging interest on capital @ 10% p.a. would not be less than ₹ 80,000 in a year. Capital contributions were: X—₹ 3,00,000, Y—₹ 2,00,000 and Z—₹ 1,50,000. Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was ₹ 1,60,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
- 81.** A, B and C are partners in a firm. Their profit-sharing ratio is 2 : 2 : 1. C is guaranteed a minimum of ₹ 1,00,000 as share of profit every year. Any deficiency arising shall be met by B. The profits for the two years ended 31st March, 2019 and 2020 were ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the two years.



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58. P and Q were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. The Partnership Deed provided for interest on capital @ 12% per annum. For the year ended 31st March, 2016, profits of the firm were distributed without providing interest on capital.

Pass necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error.

(Outside Delhi 2017)

59. Azad and Benny are equal partners. Their capitals are ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. After the accounts for the year had been prepared, it was noticed that interest @ 5% p.a. as provided in the Partnership Deed was not credited to their Capital Accounts before distribution of profits. It is decided to pass an adjustment entry in the beginning of the next year. Record the necessary Journal entry.
60. Ram, Mohan and Sohan sharing profits and losses equally have capitals of ₹ 1,20,000, ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 60,000 respectively. For the year ended 31st March, 2020, interest was credited to them @ 6% p.a. instead of 5% p.a. Give adjustment Journal entry.
61. Ram, Shyam and Mohan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. Their capitals were fixed at ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 1,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000. For the year ended 31st March, 2020, interest on capital was credited to them @ 9% instead of 10% p.a. The profit for the year before charging interest was ₹ 2,50,000. Show your working notes and pass necessary adjustment entry.
62. Simrat and Bir are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2020 after closing the books of account, their Capital Accounts stood at ₹ 4,80,000 and ₹ 6,00,000 respectively. On 1st May, 2019, Simrat introduced an additional capital of ₹ 1,20,000 and Bir withdrew ₹ 60,000 from his capital. On 1st October, 2019, Simrat withdrew ₹ 2,40,000 from her capital and Bir introduced ₹ 3,00,000. Interest on capital is allowed at 6% p.a. Subsequently, it was noticed that interest on capital @ 6% p.a. had been omitted. Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 amounted to ₹ 2,40,000 and the partners' drawings had been: Simrat—₹ 1,20,000 and Bir—₹ 60,000.

53. Amit, Binita and Charu are three partners. On 1st April, 2019, their Capitals stood as: Amit ₹ 1,00,000, Binita ₹ 2,00,000 and Charu ₹ 3,00,000. It was decided that:

- (a) they would receive interest on Capitals @ 5% p.a.,
- (b) Amit would get a salary of ₹ 10,000 per month,
- (c) Binita would receive commission @ 5% of net profit after deduction of commission, and
- (d) 10% of the net profit would be transferred to the General Reserve.

Before the above items were taken into account, profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was ₹ 5,00,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and the Capital Accounts of the Partners.

54. Anshul and Asha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Anshul being a non-working partner contributed ₹ 8,00,000 as her capital. Asha being a working partner did not contribute capital. The Partnership Deed provides for interest on capital @ 5% and salary to every working partner @ ₹ 2,000 per month. Net profit (before providing for interest on capital and partner's salary) for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was ₹ 32,000.

Show distribution of profits.

55. Kabir, Zoravar and Parul are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Their capitals as on 1st April, 2019 were: Kabir—₹ 5,20,000, Zoravar—₹ 3,20,000 and Parul—₹ 2,00,000.

The Partnership Deed provided as follows:

- (i) Kabir and Zoravar each will get salary of ₹ 24,000 p.a.
- (ii) Parul will get commission of 2% of Sales.
- (iii) Interest on capital is to be allowed @ 5% p.a.
- (iv) Interest on Drawings is to be charged @ 5% p.a.
- (v) 10% of Divisible Profit is to be transferred to General Reserve.

Sales for the year ended 31st March, 2020 were ₹ 50,00,000. Drawings by each of the partners during the year was ₹ 60,000. Net Profit for the year was ₹ 1,55,500.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2020.



Q. 62. Dinesh, Ramesh and Suresh are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 2. From 1st April, 2018 they decided to share the future profits equally. On this date, the General Reserve showed a balance of ₹1,60,000; Revaluation of fixed assets resulted into a gain of ₹1,02,000 and stock resulted into a loss of ₹22,000. On this date the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹3,60,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions on reconstitution of the firm. *(C.B.S.E. 2019, Chennai)*

[Ans. Adjustment for Goodwill : Dr. Suresh by ₹30,000 and Cr. Dinesh and Ramesh by ₹15,000 each.]

Q. 63. Hari, Kunal and Uma are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. From 1st April, 2018 they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 3. Their Balance Sheet showed a balance of ₹75,000 in the Profit and Loss Account and a balance of ₹15,000 in Investment Fluctuation Fund. For this purpose, it was agreed that :

(i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹3,00,000.

(ii) That investments (having a book value of ₹50,000) were valued at ₹35,000.

(iii) That stock having a book value of ₹50,000 be depreciated by 10%.

Pass the necessary journal entries for the above in the books of the firm.

(C.B.S.E. 2019, Rajasthan)

[Ans. Loss on Revaluation ₹5,000.]

Hint (i) P & L Balance of ₹75,000 will be distributed in old ratio.

(ii) Entry for decrease in the value of Investments :

Investment Fluctuation Fund A/c	Dr. 15,000	
To Investments A/c		15,000

There will be no effect of decrease in the value of investments on Revaluation A/c

Q. 43. Amit, Archit and Akshat are partners in a firm in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On 1st April, 2019 they decided to share the profits in future in the ratio of 7 : 5 : 4. On this date General Reserve is ₹38,000 and profit on revaluation of assets and liabilities being ₹34,000. It was decided that adjustment should be made without altering the figures in the Balance Sheet. Make adjustment by one single journal entry.

[Ans. Akshat's Capital A/c Dr. 6,000
 To Amit's Capital A/c 4,500
 To Archit's Capital A/c 1,500]

Q. 44. Anshu, Anju and Anupma are partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 was as follows :

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2019

Liabilities		₹	Assets		₹
Creditors		65,000	Land		2,00,000
Bills Payable		7,000	Building		80,000
General Reserve		48,000	Plant		1,60,000
Capital :			Stock		2,10,000
Anshu	2,40,000		Debtors		50,000
Anju	2,00,000		Cash		20,000
Anupma	1,60,000	6,00,000			
		<u>7,20,000</u>			<u>7,20,000</u>

Anshu, Anju and Anupma decided to share the profit equally, w.e.f. April 1, 2019. For this purpose it was agreed that :

- (i) The goodwill of the firm should be valued at ₹60,000.
- (ii) Land should be revalued at ₹3,00,000 and building and plant should be depreciated by 5%. Stock be valued at ₹2,25,000.
- (iii) Creditors amounting to ₹2,000 were not likely to be claimed and hence should be written off. You are required to :
 - (a) Record the necessary journal entries to give effect to the above agreement, without opening revaluation account;
 - (b) Prepare the capital accounts of the partners; and
 - (c) Prepare the balance sheet of the firm after reconstitution.

Partners decide that General Reserve is to be transferred to Capital Accounts whereas revised values of assets and liabilities are not to be recorded in the books.

[Ans. Capitals : Anshu ₹2,70,200; Anju ₹2,30,200 and Anupma ₹1,47,600.
 Balance Sheet Total ₹7,20,000.]