



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Class XI - DAV Public School

DAV Public School, Yamunanagar

"The purpose of learning is growth, and our minds, unlike our bodies, can continue growing as long as we live."

-Mortimer Adler

To make the most of your holidays, Class XI students should focus on a few key areas. Firstly, revise the entire syllabus covered in class to solidify your understanding. Secondly, complete homework regularly.

Students, holiday time is best utilized for both strengthening weaknesses and building on strengths. Dedicate time daily to a strong subject area and a weaker one, as suggested by the search results.

Create an Effective Study Schedule for Holidays

A structured schedule can help you balance academics and leisure time effectively.

Prioritize Tough Topics: Start with the most challenging subjects when your energy levels are at their peak.

Pomodoro Technique: Use time management methods like studying for 25-30 minutes and taking short breaks to maintain focus.

Include Revision: Set aside daily slots for revisiting previously studied material.

Balance Study and Relaxation: Dedicate time for hobbies and activities that recharge your mind.

This effective study schedule for holidays helps ensure consistent progress without feeling overwhelmed.

ALL THE BEST!!!! HAPPY HOLIDAYS

WHAT I LIKE AND DO NOT LIKE ABOUT MYSELF...

Name :

What I like about myself

What I do not like about myself

Would I change anything about myself?

WHAT I LIKE ABOUT ME

NAME :

Things I am good at:

[illegible]

THINGS ABOUT ME!

My favourite music

My favourite place

My favourite T.V. Programme

My favourite food

I get angry when

I worry about

I look forward to

I want to be

This makes me happy

This is my favourite animal

This is important to me

Holidays Homework (2025-26)
Class XI

English

Complete the assignments of the topics covered in the Class
(Ch.1 to 3 and Poems 1&2- Book Hornbill'
(Ch.1&2 - Book Snapshots)

Prepare the PT-I Syllabus.

Creative Corner

ENGLISH PROJECT WORK

(Internal Assessment - 10M)

Sample Project will be shared

General Instructions:

1. Project should be written in neat handwriting.
2. Take care of paragraphing, punctuation and spellings.
3. Page sequence should be strictly followed.

Note: Rubrics for Assessment of Project report- Timely submission, Content, Creativity, Contribution by group members, Expression and Presentation.

PROJECT LAYOUT

1- Cover Page

2-Statement of purpose/ Objective/ Goal

3- Acknowledgement

4- Certificate of Completion

5- Action Plan

3-4 lines about the project.

Research Tools and Methodology

Supporting Material-AV Aids/ PPT

6- Index

7- Body of the Project

Material such as script for role play/ Questionnaire /Case Study / Survey Report (include tables / graphic presentation) / Newspaper Article / Interview

8-Report

800-1000 word essay /report

9-Group Reflection

100-150 words paragraph about the experience and learning outcomes

10-Photographs

Capturing the positive learning experiences of the students.

11- List of Resources/ Bibliography

Roll no.1-8

Ch.1 Hornbill

Theme- Human relationships

Roll no 9 to 16

Ch.2 Hornbill

Theme - Adventure and Team Work

Roll no. 17 to 21

Ch.3 Hornbill

Theme- History and Advanced scientific techniques

Roll no. 22 to 29

Poem 1 Hornbill

Theme-Nostalgia

Roll no. 30 to 36

Poem 2 Hornbill

Theme - Vitality of life

Roll no. 37 to 41

Ch.1 Snapshots

Theme- Honesty and Integrity

Roll no. 42 to 46

Ch.2 Snapshots

Theme-Impact of War

Roll no. 47 to 50

W.S-Advertisements & Posters

Different Types, format, Examples

Worksheet

Q1. You are the school captain at Holy Heart school, Vasant Nagar Lucknow. Your school is organising a two-day fete and blood donation camp. Prepare a poster for the same, including all essential details.

Q2. You are a member of the social awareness team of your school and you have to participate in an awareness drive regarding the importance of water. Prepare a poster highlighting the importance and ways of rainwater harvesting that can be implemented by the residents of the area.

Q3. Design a poster on the theme of “Climate change and the world in 2050”.

Q4. Your school is celebrating Science week. Prepare a poster to create awareness regarding the importance of science in our daily lives.

Q5. Design a poster on the importance of cracker-free Diwali.

Tenses Worksheet

Gap Filling

1. Scientists (have long been / are long been / were long been) speculating whether Mars has liquid water or not. The newest analysis, based on the sharpest pictures ever taken of the Red Planet, indicates that it (didn't / doesn't / don't). The latest images come from a NASA spacecraft called Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (MRO). The orbiter (reach / reached / had reached) Mars last year. MRO recently (focuses / focused / has focused) its instruments on two steep gullies that scientists (have looked / had looked) at 15 months ago. At that time, researchers (saw / have seen) deposits that formed bright streaks on the gullies. They (suspect / suspected / had suspected) that a recent flow of salty water evaporated, leaving these streaks of minerals behind. But the newest data tell a different story. Scientists from the University of Arizona in Tucson (found / founded / find) no minerals in the deposits that would suggest the presence of water.

2. When Chintu (a)..... (come) back home after whole evening's play, he (b)..... (see) his mother (c)..... (wait) for a long time. On seeing his muddy clothes, she (d)..... (shout), "Where (e)..... (be) you all this time? See, how much you (f)..... (spoil) your clothes. Now, who (g)..... (wash) all this? (h)..... (you think) that I (i)..... (be) your servant? Let your Papa come. I (j)..... (tell) him to leave you in a boarding school."

3. When I (a) (return) home yesterday, I (b)..... (see) that an old friend of mine (c) (wait) for me. I (d) (not see) him for the last ten years. He (e) (grow) very fat now He (f)..... (wear) thick spectacles on his face.

4. The Chinese (do / does / has / have) not celebrate their New Year on January 1 like people in many parts of the world (do / does / did). In 2022, the Chinese Year (begun / begin / began) on February 1. The Chinese New Year is the most important celebration in China and people often (take / took / are taking) weeks of holiday from work to prepare for and celebrate the New Year.

Chinese months are based on the lunar calendar. Each month (begin / begins / began / begun) on the darkest day. New Year festivities traditionally (start / are starting / have started) on the first day of the month and

..... (continue / continues / continued) until the fifteenth, when the moon is brightest.

5.Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs.

1. My family have _____ (buy) some land in southern France recently.
They

_____ (build) a summer house there at the moment.

2. Andy and Mary _____ (go) to a concert tomorrow night. They
_____ (look forward to) it the whole week.

3. Jonathon _____ (watch) the news on TV every day and it

(help) him with his English.

4. My car _____ (break) down when I _____ (drive) home
from
work. I _____ (fix) it if I _____ (know) what was
wrong.

But I didn't so _____ (have) to take it to the garage.

5. When he _____ (found) Microsoft, Bill Gates was only 20 years old. He
_____ (already write) his first computer programme six years
earlier.

6. An accident _____ (happen) near my house last night. A car

_____ (hit) a young man. He _____ (ride) his bike when someone in front of him
suddenly _____ (open) a car door. Many people _____
(see) the
accident. The police _____ (interrogate) them last night.

7. Mrs Smith said that one day she _____ (retire) from teaching. She
said that
she _____ (spend) her new free time learning about computers.

8. I _____ (not sleep) at all last night. Someone
_____ (listen)

to music all night.

9. I _____ (see) a film a week ago, but I _____ (not
enjoy) it
very much because I _____ (already read) the book. If I
_____ (not read) the book I _____ (probably
enjoy)
the film more.

10. The judge sentenced the man to eight years in prison because he
_____ (rob) a
bank.

11. They _____ (stand) in the queue for over an hour when the
manager

_____ (tell) them that there were no more tickets.

12. Alan _____ (be) in the car accident yesterday. The other driver

_____ (lose) control of his car because he _____ (fall) asleep.

13. She _____ (not see) her father since he _____ (start) to work in Marseille two years ago.

14. I _____ (sleep) when the fire broke out.

15. Lina phoned and explained that she _____ (not can) to come to the party the next day because she _____ (be) still sick.

16. I _____ (just see) the film "The Da Vinci Code". – _____ (you see) it too? – No, I _____ (not have) but I _____ (read) the book.

17. My sister _____ (fly) home from London today. Her flight _____ (arrive) in an hour so I _____ (leave) for the airport right now to get there in time.

18. Unless he _____ (sell) more he won't get much money.

19. While he _____ (wait) for the bus there _____ (be) a robbery at the bank. After the robbers _____ (go) away the police _____ (come) but they _____ (not can) to catch them.

20. I _____ (use) to ski when I was at the university but I _____ (break) a leg five years ago and since then I _____ (not ski) any more

Ch.1-The Portrait of a Lady – Vocabulary Activities

Exercise 1

Encircle the number of the appropriate choice.

- She kissed his wrinkled face.
(a) tired (b) lined (c) kind (d) wrapped
 - He had his portrait painted.
(a) picture (b) property (c) achievement (d) frame
 - The smell from the toilets is revolting.
(a) unpleasant (b) pleasing (c) interesting (d) unbelievable
 - Of course it's not true, what an absurd idea!
(a) unbelievable (b) interesting (c) boring (d) not sensible
 - It is easy to lose your way in the crisscrossing streets.
(a) example (b) interweaving (c) design (d) picture
 - The old man hobbled across the road.
(b) cleaned (b) ran (c) limped (d) worked
- What facts about the grandmother did Khushwant Singh find difficult to believe? Why?
 - What thought about the grandmother revolting against Khushwant Singh as a child? Why?
 - What was amusing about Kushwant Singh's beliefs about his grandmother and grandfather? Why was the boy unable to believe the things he had heard about them?
 - What did Kushwant compare his grandmother too? What trait of her character is revealed

through the comparison?

5. What effort did the grandmother make to inculcate religious values in Khushant? What do we understand from her effort?

CBQ

Parents face a dilemma—English education or no English education. Still, they go in for it.

Discuss.

Poem 1. A PHOTOGRAPH

1. Who is the poet/poetess of the poem 'A Photograph'?

- a. W.B. Yeats
- b. John Keats
- c. Shirley Toulson
- d. Marcus Natten

2. The poem 'A Photograph' is ()

- a. About the poet's photograph
- b. About the poet's uncle
- c. About the poet's mother's girlhood
- d. A tribute to the poet's mother

3. The cardboard shows the picture of..... ()

- a. The poet's mother and her two girl cousins.
- b. The uncle with the camera
- c. The poet's mother.
- d. Betty and Dolly

4. Which one of the following statements is true?

- a. The photograph was taken when the poet was a child.
- b. The photograph was taken when the poet was not even born.
- c. The photograph was taken when the poet was twelve years old.
- d. The photograph was taken twelve years ago.

5. The word 'Transient' in the first stanza means?

- a. Unchanging nature of the sea.
- b. Changing the life of man.
- c. Permanent feature of humans.
- d. Impermanent and short-lived.

3. COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

A Photograph

1. What do you understand about Shirley Toulson's poem, "A Photograph"?

Book- Snapshots

Ch.1 The Summer of beautiful...

MCQs:

1. If you were Aram-----

- a) You wouldn't join Mourad for horse riding.
- b) You would advise him to return the horse on the first day itself.
- c) You would have taken the horse and kept it in a secret place till you learn horse riding.

2. Mourad became ready to return the horse, even though Aram didn't learn horse riding because:

- a) He knew Aram wouldn't learn horse riding.
- b) The horse wouldn't stay with him for a long period.
- c) Already it's too late to keep the horse in hiding.

3. John Byro remarked that the horse is a twin of his horse because:

- a) He failed to identify his horse.
- b) He had twin horses
- c) He couldn't doubt the Armenian children stealing the horse.

4. The tone of the story is:

- a) Sad
- b) Happy
- c) Nostalgic

5. The climax of the story is:

- a) Happy ending.
- b) Regretting
- c) Repenting

Short type questions:

- i. Do you think Mourad knew what he was doing when he took away the horse? What may be his mental status at that time?
- ii. Aram knew at the first sight of the beautiful white horse, that it has been stolen. Then too he accompanied Mourad. Why?
- iii. What made uncle Khosrove roar, "Pay no attention to it. It's no harm."?
- iv. John Byro was suffering from loneliness. Why?
- v. Why is Mourad called 'a crazy streak'?

CBQs

- 1. Do you know any such tribe that is known for its values? Elucidate.
- 2. Is it necessary that only tribes should nourish the values and not others?
- 3. Do you think poverty and riches have anything to do with developing values?

Holiday Homework of CLASS XI 2025-2026

कक्षा ग्यारहवीं

ग्रीष्मावकाश कार्य

विषय हिंदी

अपनी इच्छा अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक परियोजना कार्य बनाएं। परियोजना कार्य ज्ञानवर्धक, आकर्षक तथा दिए गए विषय की संपूर्ण जानकारी समेटे हुए हो।

👉 छुट्टियों में अपने आसपास की घटनाओं के प्रति सचेत व जागरूक रहें। तथा समाचार लेखन के विभिन्न चरणों से गुजरते हुए अपना एक समाचार पत्र बनाएं जो वास्तविक समाचार पत्र को भी मात देता हो।

👉 जनसंचार के विभिन्न माध्यमों की जानकारी क्रमानुसार देते हुए उसमें प्रयोग होने वाले तकनीकी शब्दों का अर्थ, चित्र व उदाहरण सहित कलात्मक व रचनात्मक तरीके से प्रस्तुत करें।

👉 वितान पुस्तक में से *भारतीय गायिकाओं में बेजोड़ लता मंगेशकर* पाठ पढ़ें और अपनी पसंद के किसी अन्य गायक/गायिका का जीवन वृत्तांत पाठ के अनुसार परियोजना कार्य अथवा पीटी के रूप में प्रस्तुत करें।

कार्य प्रपत्र 1

क) लता की गायकी से संगीत के प्रति आम लोगों की सोच में क्या परिवर्तन आया है?

ख) खानदानी संगीतकार चित्रपट संगीत पर क्या आरोप लगाते हैं? क्या आप उनसे सहमत हैं?

ग) शास्त्रीय संगीत और चित्रपट संगीत में क्या अंतर है?

घ) लता ने चित्रपट संगीत में मुख्यतया किस प्रकार के गाने गए हैं और क्यों?

कार्य प्रपत्र 2

निम्न विषयों पर रचनात्मक लेख लिखें-

क) कर्म ही पूजा है

ख) हिंदी है हम वतन है हिंदुस्तान हमारा

ग) 'ए-आई' और हम

SUBJECT...POLITICAL SCIENCE

General Instructions

1.Students to do the Holiday homework themselves under the guidance of parents.

2.Only one model/project will be allotted roll no wise in one subject which they can select from options given.

3. Holiday homework to be done on the assignment sheets.
4. For project file you can use coloured pictures and coloured sheets also
5. Make your project impressive and creative.

General Homework of Political science

1. Revise and learn the chapters that are done in the class
2. Try to make in between question answers from each chapter and write it in a separate small notebook .
3. **Prepare a file on ANY One of the following topic:**
 1. Making of the Constitution.
 2. Elections in India.
 3. Working of the Indian Judiciary System.
 4. Social Justice: Are ethics followed in Indian Politics
 5. Human Rights Act and its gratification in India.
 6. Political impact on Indian Legislation.

Guidelines related to project file:-

- project file should be done on the loose sheets ,it can be coloured or designed
- The file should have one page each for:
 - I. Acknowledgement
 - II. Certificate
 - III. Preface
 - III. Main Content
 - IV Bibliography
- you can paste pictures related to the project .

SUBJECT...PSYCHOLOGY

1. Learn the chapters done in the class
2. Prepare the question answers of the chapters
3. Prepare one project file on any of the following topic:

*Learning

*Memory

*Motivation

*Perception, Attention and Thinking

Guidelines related to the project :-

- *You can make it on coloured sheets
- *Paste pictures related to the project

*You can take examples related to the project

*Make your project creative .

SUBJECT...HISTORY

1.Learn the chapters done in the class

2. Prepare the question answers of the chapters

3.Prepare one project file on any of the following topic:

1. Facets of the Industrialization in sixteenth- eighteenth centuries.

2. Crusades: causes; rationale; events; outcomes; Holy Alliance

3. Ancient History in depth: Mesopotamia

4. Greek Philosophy and City States

5. Contributions of Roman Civilization

6. The spirit of Renaissance: Manifestation in art; Literature; Sculpture; Influence on Trading Community; Social Fabric; Philosophy; Political Values; Rational Thinking; Existentialism

7. Aspects of Development -South American States /Central American States

8. Different schools of thoughts- Realism: Humanism: Romanticism

9. Piecing together the past of Genghis Khan

10.Myriad Realms of Slavery in ancient, medieval, and modern world

11.History of Aborigines – America /Australia

12.Facets of Modernization – China /Japan/Korea

Guidelines related to the project :-

*You can make it on coloured sheets

*Paste pictures related to the project

*You can take examples related to the project

*Make your project creative .

Best work will be Awarded

Holidays homework of physical education

* Learn chapter 1 and 2

* Make an assignment on “khelo India programme.”

HOLIDAY HOME WORK OF MUSIC

Learn and write following topics and make chart of TEEN TAAL

संगीत, ध्वनि, नाद, श्रुति

राग बिहाग

मियां तानसेन

तीन ताल चार्ट सहित

HOLIDA HOMEWORK (CHEMISTRY)

Name of the Student: _____ Class & Division: XI Roll Number: _____		
1.	Calculate the energy and radius of the first orbit of He^+ ion.	1
2.	Why is energy of electron negative?	1
3.	Why atomic spectra are called finger prints of an atom?	1
4.	Define electromagnetic spectrum.	1
5.	What are the main features of Planck's quantum theory of radiation?	2
6.	An electron beam from an accelerator is with kinetic energy $1.6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$. What is its de Broglie wavelength?	2
7.	Calculate the uncertainty in the velocity of a cricket ball if the mass is 200 g. Uncertainty in the position is 1pm.	2
8.	Calculate the de Broglie wavelength of a bullet of mass $2.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Kg}$ fired with a velocity of 300 m/s.	2
9.	Calculate the wavelength of the photon that is emitted when an electron in Bohr's orbit $n=2$ returns to the orbit $n=1$ in the hydrogen atom.	2
10.	a) Why are half filled and completely filled orbitals more stable? b) How many subshells are there with $n=3$?	2
11.	Calculate the energy of each of the photons which i) correspond to light of frequency $3 \times 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$. ii) have wavelength of 0.50 \AA	2
12.	What are the possible values of l and m for a) $n=3$ b) $n=2$? Draw the shapes (boundary surfaces) of the following orbitals. (i) $2p_y$ (ii) $3d_{z^2}$ (iii) $3d_{x^2-y^2}$	2
13.	i) State $(n+l)$ rule. ii) Give reason: Energy of the electron is quantized.	2
14.	How many electrons are possible in a) $4p$ b) $5p_z$ c) $n=3, l=2$ d) $n=4, l=2, s=+\frac{1}{2}$	2
15.	What is the energy of light emitted when the electron in a hydrogen atom undergoes transition from an energy level with $n=4$ to an energy level with $n=2$?	2
16.	a) Based on Bohr Bury rules arrange the following orbitals in the increasing order of energy. (i) $5f, 4d, 7s, 7p$ (ii) $5p, 4d, 5d, 4f, 6s$ b) How many electrons in an atom may have the following quantum number? (i) $n=4, m_s=+\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) $n=3, l=0$ c) What are the atomic numbers of elements whose outermost electrons are represented by (i) $3s^1$ (ii) $2p^3$ (iii) $3d^6$	3
17.	a) List the quantum numbers of a) unpaired electron in F, b) valence electrons in P, Ca.	3

18.	A photon of wavelength 4×10^{-7} m strikes on metal surface, the work function of the metal being 2.13 eV. Calculate (i) the energy of the photon (eV) (ii) the kinetic energy of the emission, and (iii) The velocity of the photoelectron (1 eV = 1.6020×10^{-19} J).	3
19.	a) What do you understand by quantum numbers? What is their significance? b) Describe the orbital: a) $n=2, l=0$ b) $n=6, l=4$ c) $n=2, l=3$	5
20.	a) Differentiate i. Absorption and emission spectrum. ii. Orbit and orbital b) Define i. Photoelectric effect. ii. Black body radiation	5
21.	a) Electrons are emitted with zero velocity from a metal surface when it is exposed to radiation of wavelength 6800 Å. Calculate the threshold frequency and work function of the metal. b) The approximate mass of an electron is 10^{-27} g. Calculate the uncertainty in its velocity if the uncertainty in its position were of the order of 10^{-11} m.	5
22.	a) Which is more stable a) Mn^{2+} or Mn^{3+} b) Fe^{2+} or Fe^{3+} ? Give reason. b) Which rule is disobeyed while writing electronic configuration of carbon as $1s^2, 2s^2, 2p_x^2$? State the rule and write the correct configuration. c) Electronic configuration in Copper is $[\text{Ar}] 4s^1 3d^{10}$ and not $[\text{Ar}] 4s^2 3d^9$. Why? d) Among the following pairs of orbitals which orbital will experience the larger effective nuclear charge? (i) 2s and 3s, (ii) 4d and 4f, (iii) 3d and 3p.	5
23.	a) Explain Bohr's atom model. What are its limitations? b) Which of the four quantum numbers (n, l, m_l, m_s) determine a) the energy of electron in a hydrogen atom and in a many electron atom b) size of the orbital c) shape of the orbital d) orientation of the orbital e) Spin of orbital?	5
24.	a) State uncertainty principle and explain its significance. b) What are degenerate orbitals? c) How many electrons in an atom have the following quantum numbers? i) $n=4, m_s = -1/2$ ii) $n=3, l=0$	5
25.	a) Why are orbits known as energy levels? b) Write electronic configurations of atoms of Cr (at.no. 24) and Cu (at.no. 29). c) Explain, giving reasons, which of the following sets of quantum numbers are not possible. (a) $n=0, l=0; m_l = 0, m_s = +1/2$ (c) $n=1, l=0; m_l = 0, m_s = -1/2$ (b) $n=1, l=1; m_l = -1, m_s = +1/2$ (d) $n=2, l=1; m_l = 0, m_s = +1/2$	5
26.	a) The energy associated with the first orbit in the hydrogen atom is -2.18×10^{-18} J/atom. What is the energy associated with the fifth orbit? b) Calculate the radius of Bohr's fifth orbit for hydrogen atom. c) State (i) Hund's Rule of maximum Multiplicity (ii) Aufbau Principle (iii) Pauli's exclusion principle	5

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK XLSC(PHYSICS)

NCERT exercise of unit 1 and unit 2 do in notebook

Project work

1) dimension chart

2) flow chart

Assignment

Assignment sheet (XI-Sc.Physics) Do in classwork notebook

1) Who discovered radioactivity.

2) How many metres are there in one fermi metres.

3) Who discovered the theory of relativity.

4) Write the relation between light year and astronomical unit.

5) What are the practical largest and smallest unit of mass.

6) Name the physicist who won Nobel prize twice in Physics.

7) Write the dimensions of the following physical quantities

Planck constant ,gravitational constant, thermal conductivity ,coefficient of viscosity ,gas constant Stefans constant and specific heat.

8) Frequency of vibration depends upon the density, surface tension and radius of vibration.Derive the formula dimensionally.

9) Time period of the vibration depends on the pressure, density and energy. Derive the formula dimensionally.

10) Explain the geometrical interpretation of the cross product.

11) What are the conditions of the maximum and the minimum resultant of two vectors.

12) State and Prove parallelogram law of vector addition .

13) Show that the path of the project tile is parabolic when it is projected at an angle of theta with the vertical.

14) Derive the expression of time of flight ,maximum height, horizontal range and resultant velocity of a body projected at an angle of theta with the horizontal.

15) Define centripetal acceleration and drive the expression of it.

MATHEMATICS

Do chapter- sets, trigonometry, complex number, three dimensional geometry, statistics from NCERT & NCERT EXAMPLE.

Do 5 Subject Enrichment Activities

B.STUDIES:

Revise Unit 1,2.

2 .Write Assignment on Minor partner, Benefits of registration of firm, Industry classification, joint stock company and it's features.

ACCOUNTANCY:

1. Do Revise Chapters 1,2,6,7 .

2.Do all exercise practical ques of chapter 9.

3.Make Chart of Accounting Cycle, Rules of Accounting.

ASSIGNMENTS

ACCOUNTING EQUATION WORKSHEET 3

1	Give one transaction for each of the following that will: 1. Increase an asset and Increase in liability 2. Decrease in asset and decrease in liability 3. Decrease an asset and decrease capital
2	How will you deal with the following items in Accounting Equation: 1. Interest on Capital 2.Interest on Drawings 3.Accrued Income 4. Unearned Income ₹ 5.Prepaid Expenses 6.Outstanding Expenses
3	Calculate total assets if Capital is ₹40,000, Creditors ₹30,000, Revenue earned during the period ₹75,000, Expenses incurred during the period ₹20,000. Value of Stock unsold ₹20,000.
4	Peter has the following assets and liabilities as on 31st December 2014. Ascertain his capital: Cash ₹2,500; Bank ₹4750; Debtor ₹1,800; Creditor ₹2,200; Plant and Machinery ₹8,000; Building ₹20,000; Furniture ₹2,400; Bills receivable ₹5,650; Bills Payable ₹2,350.

5	<p>Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started business with Cash ₹50,000. 2. Paid Salary ₹5,000. 3. Rent Outstanding ₹1,000. 4. Accrued Interest ₹1,500 5. Interest on Capital ₹2, 500. 6. Bought goods for cash ₹30,000 and on Credit for ₹50,000. 7. Goods costing ₹10,000 sold at a profit of 25%, out of which ₹7,000 received in cash. 8. Purchased a Television for personal use ₹2,500.
6	<p>Prepare Accounting Equation from the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nitin started business with cash ₹75,000; goods ₹30,000; Machinery ₹50,000 and Furniture ₹25,000. 2. 1/3rd of the above goods sold at a profit of 10% on cost and half of the payment is received In cash. 3. Depreciation on Machinery provided at 10%. 4. Cash withdrawn for personal use ₹10,000. 5. Interest on drawing charged @ 5%. 6. Goods sold to Jacob for ₹5,000 and received a Bill Receivable for the same amount for three Months. 7. Received ₹5,000 from Jacob against the Bill Receivable on its maturity.

7	<p>Show the accounting equation on the basis of the following transactions & also show the Balance Sheet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started the business with Cash ₹80,000; Goods ₹30,000; Furniture ₹40,000. 2. Purchased goods on credit from Nidi, ₹15,000 and on cash from Meera ₹10,000. 3. Bought a refrigerator for personal use ₹5,000. 4. Goods costing ₹6,000 sold at the loss of 10% out of which ₹2,000 received in cash. 5. Received cash from debtor ₹3,200 in full settlement . 6. Sold goods for cash ₹5,000. 7. Introduced fresh capital ₹1,00,000. 8. Rent outstanding ₹5,000. 9. Accrued interest ₹10,000.
8	<p>Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started the business with Cash ₹1,00,000; goods ₹50,000 and loan ₹15,000. 2. Goods costing ₹24,000 sold at a profit of $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ and $\frac{3}{4}$th payment received in Cash. 3. Paid three months rent in advance for office ₹6,000. 4. Goods withdrawn for personal use ₹10,000. 5. Interest on drawings at the rate of ₹55. 6. Goods given as charity ₹1,000. 7. Loss of Cash by theft ₹1,000. 8. Loan taken was repaid with interest ₹150. 9. Purchased Securities ₹10,000. 10. Sold Securities costing ₹3000 for ₹3,500.
9	<p>Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following information:</p>

	<p>Jacob Started business with ₹15,00,000.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opened a bank account in State Bank Of India with ₹4,80,000. 2. Bought Furniture for ₹60,000 and a cheque was issued on the same day. 3. Bought Plant and Machinery for business for ₹1,25,000 and advance of ₹10,000 in cash is paid to M/s Ramjee Lal. 4. Goods purchased from M/s Sunil Trade ₹ for ₹55,000. 5. Goods costing ₹25,000 sold to Rajani Enterprises for ₹35,000. 6. Paid Salary ₹2,500 and Salary outstanding ₹1,000. 7. Depreciation on Plant and Machinery ₹1,200.
10	<p>Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-4-2011 Business started with Cash ₹1,50,000. 1-4-2011 Goods purchased from Manisha ₹36,000. 1-4-2011 Stationery purchased for cash ₹2,200. 2-4-2011 Opened a bank account with SBI for ₹32,000. 3-4-2011 Goods sold to Priya for ₹16,000. 5-4-2011 Purchased goods from Namita for ₹20,000. 10-4-2011 Insurance paid by cheque ₹2,250. 11-4-2011 Cash withdrawn for household purpose ₹5,000. 13-4-2011 Interest received ₹250 in cash. 14-4-2011 Rent paid in advance ₹550.
11	<p>Calculate the capital as on 1-1-2012 in each of the following cases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On 31-12-2012 the total assets and external liabilities were ₹30,000 and ₹900 respectively. During the year the proprietor earned ₹3,000. 2. If in the preceding case the proprietor had introduced additional capital ₹3,000 and had withdrawn ₹1,800 for personal use.
12	<p>Calculate total equity and owner equity if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owner's equity in the beginning ₹36,000. 2. Equity of Creditor at the end ₹30,000. 3. Revenue during the period is ₹42,000. 4. Expenses during the same period are ₹39,000.

13	<p>Show the effect of the following transactions on Accounting Equation and also prepare a Balance Sheet.</p> <p>1. Started business with cash amounting to ₹35,000 and goods ₹15,000.</p>
	<p>2. Salaries paid ₹2,000.</p> <p>3. Wages Outstanding ₹200.</p> <p>4. Prepaid Insurance ₹700.</p> <p>5. Interest due but not paid ₹100.</p> <p>6. Rent paid in advance ₹150.</p>
14	<p>Show the accounting equation on the basis of the following transactions</p> <p>1. Started business with Cash ₹60,000.</p> <p>2. Rent received ₹2,000.</p> <p>3. Accrued Interest ₹500.</p> <p>4. Commission received in advance ₹1,000.</p>
15	<p>Mr.Pai started a business with a cash investment of ₹21,00,000. The following business transactions have been recorded:</p> <p>1. Paid three months advance rent for office accommodation ₹2,520.</p> <p>2. Bought Car for Office ₹12,00,000.</p> <p>3. Purchased furniture ₹42,250.</p> <p>4. Bought Computer from Computer Visions ₹25,000.</p> <p>5. Sold furniture at cost to Peter for ₹21,000.</p> <p>6. Peter paid ₹15,000 in Cash and accepted a bill at three months for the balance.</p> <p>7. Paid telephone bill ₹2,500 and electricity bill of ₹4,500.</p> <p>8. Peter paid the amount of the bill due on maturity.</p> <p>9. Collected ₹3,500 as Commission and Commission received in advance ₹2,500.</p> <p>10. Purchased goods for ₹11,250 at a trade discount of 10%.</p>

16	<p>Amit had the following transactions. Use accounting equation to show the effect on his assets liabilities and Capital.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commenced business with Cash ₹12,50,000. Purchased securities for ₹15,000 in cash. Purchased goods for 1,00,000 at a trade discount of 10% and cash discount of 5% from Mahek. Paid the cash on the same day and availed the cash discount. Sold goods costing ₹1000 for 1,200. Received dividend on securities ₹250. Goods lost by fire ₹1000. Purchased goods for cash ₹12,000 and on credit ₹15,000.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mr.White sold goods to us ₹23,500. Settled White's account by paying ₹23,000. Mr.Black purchased goods from us ₹ 10,000 and accepted a bill of exchange. Settled the Creditor account by paying 14,500.
17	<p>Show the Accounting equation on the basis of the following transactions and prepare a Balance Sheet.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shyam commenced business with cash ₹35,00,000; Goods ₹80,000; Furniture ₹2,00,000. Sold goods costing ₹24,000 for cash to Ramesh ₹26,500. Commission received in advance ₹2,500. Depreciation on furniture ₹4050. Deposited in the bank ₹2,50,000. Purchased household goods for ₹15,000 giving ₹5,000 in cash and balance through a loan. Paid ₹7500 for loan and ₹250 as interest. Accrued interest ₹250. Goods destroyed by fire (Cost ₹500, Sale price ₹600) Withdrew ₹550 for personal use.

18	<p>Show the accounting equation on the basis of the following transactions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Shri Ganesh commenced business with cash ₹35,000, goods ₹8,000 and furniture ₹7,000. 2) Bought furniture from M/s Mohan Furnitures on credit for ₹3,000. 3) Purchased goods from Sohan for cash ₹35,000. 4) Sold goods to Shyam for cash ₹40,000(costing ₹30,000). 5) Bought goods from Ramesh ₹30,000. 6) Sold goods to Shyam costing ₹30,000 for ₹50,000. 7) Received ₹49,500 from Shyam in full settlement. 8) Paid ₹29,700 to Ramesh in full settlement. 9) Paid half the amount owed to M/s Mohan. 10) Withdrew ₹1,000 for personal use. 11) Withdrew goods for personal use(cost ₹500, sale price ₹600). 12) Purchased household goods for ₹15,000 giving ₹5,000 in cash and the balance through a loan. 13) Paid cash ₹500 for loan and ₹300 for interest. 14) Goods destroyed by fire (cost ₹500, sale price ₹600) 15) Paid salary ₹500 and salary outstanding ₹100. 16) Paid rent in advance ₹2,000. 17) Accrued interest ₹ 500. 18) Commission received in advance ₹ 1,000. 19) Charged depreciation of ₹ 400 on furniture.
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CLASS XI
JOURNAL AND LEDGER
WORKSHEET 4

1. . Journalise the following transactions in the books of Himanshu: 2015

Dec.01 Business started with cash 75,000

Dec.07 Purchased goods for cash 10,000

Dec.09 Sold goods to Swati 5,000

Dec.12 Purchased furniture 3,000

Dec.18 Cash received from Swati In full settlement 4,000

Dec.25 Paid rent 1,000 Dec.30 Paid salary 1,500

2. Enter the following Transactions in the Journal of Mudit .:

2016

Jan.01 Commenced business with cash 1,75,000 ,Building 1,00,000

Jan.02 Goods purchased for cash 75,000

Jan.03 Sold goods to Ramesh 30,000

Jan.04 Paid wages 500

Jan.06 Sold goods for cash 10,000
Jan.10 Paid for trade expenses 700
Jan.12 Cash received from Ramesh 29,500 Discount allowed 500
Jan.14 Goods purchased for Sudhir 27,000
Jan.18 Cartage paid 1,000
Jan.20 Drew cash for personal use 5,000
Jan.22 Goods use for house hold 2,000
Jan.25 Cash paid to Sudhir 26,700 Discount allowed 300

3. Journalise the following transactions: 2014

Dec. 01 Hema started business with cash 1,00,000
Dec. 02 Open a bank account with SBI 30,000
Dec. 04 Purchased goods from Ashu 20,000
Dec.06 Sold goods to Rahul for cash 15,000
Dec.10 Bought goods from Tara for cash 40,000
Dec.13 Sold goods to Suman 20,000
Dec.16 Received cheque from Suman 19,500 Discount allowed 500
Dec.20 Cheque given to Ashu on account 10,000
Dec.22 Rent paid by cheque 2,000
Dec.23 Deposited into bank 16,000
Dec.25 Machine purchased from Parigya 10,000
Dec.26 Trade expenses 2,000
Dec.28 Cheque issued to Parigya 10,000
Dec.29 Paid telephone expenses by cheque 1,200
Dec.31 Paid salary 4,500

4. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Happy Bros.:

- (a) `1,000 due from Rohit are now a bad debts.
- (b) Goods worth `2,000 were used by the proprietor.
- (c) Charge depreciation @ 10% p.a for two month on machine costing 30,000.
- (d) Provide interest on capital of ` 1,50,000 at 6% p.a. for 9 months.
- (e) Rahul become insolvent, who owed is ` 2,000 a final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee is received from his estate.

5. Prepare Journal from the transactions given below :

- (a) Cash paid for installation of machine ` 500
- (b) Goods given as charity ` 2,000
- (c) Interest charge on capital @7% p.a. when total ` 70,000 capital were (d) Received `1,200 of a bad debts written-off last year.
- (e) Goods destroyed by fire ` 2,000
- (f) Rent outstanding ` 1,000
- (g) Interest on drawings ` 900
- (h) Sudhir Kumar who owed me ` 3,000 has failed to pay the amount. He pays me a compensation of 45 paise in a rupee.
- (i) Commission received in advance ` 7,000

6. Journalise the following transactions, post to the ledger: 2014

- Nov. 01 Business started with (i) Cash 1,50,000 (ii) Goods 50,000
- Nov. 03 Purchased goods from Harish 30,000
- Nov. 05 Sold goods for cash 12,000
- Nov. 08 Purchase furniture for cash 5,000
- Nov. 10 Cash paid to Harish on account 15,000
- Nov. 13 Paid sundry expenses 200
- Nov. 15 Cash sales 15,000
- Nov. 18 Deposited into bank 5,000
- Nov. 20 Drew cash for personal use 1,000
- Nov. 22 Cash paid to Harish in full settlement of account 14,700
- Nov. 25 Good sold to Nitesh 7,000
- Nov. 26 Cartage paid 200
- Nov. 27 Rent paid 1,500
- Nov. 29 Received cash from Nitesh 6,800 Discount allowed 200
- Nov. 30 Salary paid 3,000

7. Journalise the following transactions is the journal of M/s Goel Brothers and post them to the ledger. 2015

- Jan. 01 Started business with cash 1,65,000
- Jan. 02 Open bank account in PNB 80,000
- Jan. 04 Goods purchased from Tara 22,000
- Jan. 05 Goods purchased for cash 30,000

Jan. 08 Goods sold to Naman 12,000

Jan. 10 Cash paid to tara 22,000

Jan. 15 Cash received from Naman 11,700, Discount allowed 300

Jan. 16 Paid wages 200

Jan. 18 Furniture purchased for office use 5,000

Jan. 20 withdrawn from bank for personal use 4,000

Jan. 22 Issued cheque for rent 3,000

Jan. 23 goods issued for house hold purpose 2,000

Jan. 24 drawn cash from bank for office use 6,000

Jan. 26 Commission received 1,000

Jan. 27 Bank charges 200

Jan. 28 Cheque given for insurance premium 3,000

Jan. 29 Paid salary 7,000

Jan. 30 Cash sales 10,000

8 Give journal entries of M/s Mohit traders, Post them to the Ledger from the following transactions :
August 2014

1. Commenced business with cash 1,10,000
2. Opened bank account with H.D.F.C. 50,000
3. Purchased furniture 20,000
7. Bought goods for cash from M/s Rupa Traders 30,000
8. Purchased good from M/s Hema Traders 42,000
10. Sold goods for cash 30,000
14. Sold goods on credit to M/s. Gupta Traders 12,000
16. Rent paid 4,000
18. Paid trade expenses 1,000
20. Received cash from Gupta Traders 12,000
22. Goods return to Hema Trade` 2,000
23. Cash paid to Hema Traders 40,000
25. Bought postage stamps 100
30. Paid salary to Rishabh 4,000

9. Journalise the following transaction in the Books of the M/s BhanuTraders and Post them into the Ledger.

December, 2014

1. Started business with cash 92,000
2. Deposited into bank 60,000
4. Bought goods on credit from Himani 40,000
6. Purchased goods from cash 20,000
8. Returned goods to Himani 4,000
10. Sold goods for cash 20,000
14. Cheque given to Himani 36,000
17. Goods sold to M/s Goyal Trade` 3,50,000
19. Drew cash from bank for personal use 2,000
21. Goyal traders returned goods 3,500
22. Cash deposited into bank 20,000
26. Cheque received from Goyal Traders 31,500
28. Goods given as charity 2,000
29. Rent paid 3,000
30. Salary paid 7,000
31. Office machine purchased for cash 3,000

10. Journalise the following transaction in the Book of M/s Beautitraders. Also post them in the ledger.
Dec. 2014

1. Started business with cash 2,00,000
2. Bought office furniture 30,000
3. Paid into bank to open an current account 1,00,000
5. Purchased a computer and paid by cheque 2,50,000
6. Bought goods on credit from Ritika 60,000
8. Cash sales 30,000
9. Sold goods to Karishna on credit 25,000
12. Cash paid to Mansi on account 30,000
14. Goods returned to Ritika 2,000
15. Stationery purchased for cash 3,000
16. Paid wages 1,000
18. Goods returned by Karishna 2,000

- 20. Cheque given to Ritika 28,000
- 22. Cash received from Karishna on account 15,000
- 24. Insurance premium paid by cheque 4,000
- 26. Cheque received from Karishna 8,000
- 28. Rent paid by cheque 3,000
- 29. Purchased goods on credit from Meena Traders 20,000
- 30. Cash sales 14,000

11. Journalise the following transaction in the books of Sanjana and post them into the ledger :

January, 2015

- 1. Cash in hand 6,000 Cash at bank 55,000 Stock of goods 40,000 Due to Rohan 6,000 Due from Tarun 10,000
- 3. Sold goods to Karuna 15,000
- 4. Cash sales 10,000
- 6. Goods sold to Heena 5,000
- 8. Purchased goods from Rupali 30,000
- 10. Goods returned from Karuna 2,000
- 14. Cash received from Karuna 13,000
- 15. Cheque given to Rohan 6,000
- 16. Cash received from Heena 3,000
- 20. Cheque received from Tarun 10,000
- 22. Cheque received from Heena 2,000
- 25. Cash given to Rupali 18,000
- 26. Paid cartage 1,000
- 27. Paid salary 8,000
- 28. Cash sale 7,000
- 29. Cheque given to Rupali 12,000
- 30. Sanjana took goods for Personal use 4,000
- 31. Paid General expense 500

12. The following balances of ledger of M/s Marble Traders on April 01, 2015

Cash in hand 6,000 Cash at bank 12,000 Bills receivable 7,000 Ramesh (Cr.) 3,000 Stock (Goods) 5,400 Bills payable 2,000 Rahul (Dr.) 9,700 Himanshu (Dr.) 10,000 Transactions

during the month were:

April ` 01 Goods sold to Manish 3,000
02 Purchased goods from Ramesh 8,000
03 Received cash from Rahul in full settlement 9,200
05 Cash received from Himanshu on account
4,000 06 paid to Remesh by cheque 6,000.
08 Rent paid by cheque 1,200
10 Cash received from manish 3,000
12 Cash sales 6,000
14 Goods returned to Ramesh 1,000
15 Cash paid to Ramesh in full settlement 3,700 Discount received 300
18 Goods sold to Kushal 10,000
20 Paid trade expenses 200
21 Drew for personal use 1,000
22 Goods return from Kushal 1,200
24 Cash received from Kushal 6,000
26 Paid for stationery 100
27 Postage charges 60
28 Salary Paid 2,500
29 Goods purchased from Sheetal Traders 7,000
30 Sold goods to Kirit 6000
30 Goods purchased from Handa Traders 5,000

13. Journalize the above transactions and post them to the ledger.

Soraj Mart furnishes the following information : Transactions during the month of April, 2015 are as under :

1.4.2015 Business started with cash ` 1,50,000.
1.4.2015 Goods purchased form Manisha ` 36,000.
1.4.2015 Stationery purchased for cash ` 2,200.
2.4.2015 Open a bank account with SBI for ` 35,000.
2.4.2015 Goods sold to Priya for ` 16,000.
3.4.2015 Received a cheque of ` 16,000 from Priya.
5.4.2015 Sold goods to Nidhi ` 14,000.

08.4.2015 Nidhi pays ` 14,000 cash.

10.4.2015 Purchased goods for ` 20,000 on credit from Ritu.

14.4.2015 Insurance paid by cheque ` 6,000.

18.4.2015 Paid rent ` 2,000.

20.4.2015 Goods costing ` 1,500 given as charity.

24.4.2015 Purchased office furniture for ` 11,200.

29.4.2015 Cash withdrawn for household purposes ` 5000.

30.4.2015 Interest received cash `1,200.

30.4.2015 Cash sales `2,300.

30.4.2015 Commission paid ` 3,000 by cheque.

30.4.2015 Telephone bill paid by cheque ` 2,000.

30.4.2015 Payment of salaries in cash ` 12,000.

14. Journalise the following transactions of M/s Time Zone and post them to the ledger accounts 2014`

Dec. 01 Business started with cash 1,20,000

Dec. 02 Opened a bank account with ICICI 4,00,00

Dec. 04 Goods purchased for cash 12,000

Dec. 10 Paid cartage 500

Dec. 12 Goods sold on credit to M/s Lara India 25,000

Dec. 14 Cash received from M/s Lara India 10,000

Dec. 16 Goods returned from Lara India 3,000

Dec. 18 Paid trade expenses 700

Dec. 19 Goods purchased on credit from Taranum 32,000

Dec. 20 Cheque received from M/s Lara India for final settlement 11,500 and deposited same day into bank

Dec. 22 Goods returned to Taranum 1,500

Dec. 24 Paid for stationery 1,200

Dec. 26 Cheque given to Taranum on account 20,000

Dec. 28 Paid rent by cheque 4,000

Dec. 29 Drew cash for personal use 10,000

Dec. 30 Cash sales 12,000

Dec. 31 Goods sold to M/s Rupak Traders 11,000

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

Economics

Task 1

- a) Make a **project File** on **Theory of Demand** (For students having odd roll number)
- b) Make a **project File** on “**Consumer Equilibrium** ” (For students having Even roll number)

Task 2

Complete Your notebook

Task 3

Learn the following chapters

- 1. **Theory of Demand**
- 2. **Elasticity of Demand**
- 3. **Utility Analysis**
- 4. **Indifference Curve Analysis**

Task 4

Complete the following assignments

Assignment of Elasticity of Demand

- 1. The vertical demand curve for a commodity shows that its demand is:
 - (a) Moderately elastic
 - (b) Highly elastic
 - (c) Fairly elastic
 - (d) Perfectly inelastic
- 2. Which of the following does not have a uniform elasticity of demand at all points?
 - (a) A horizontal demand curve
 - (b) A downward sloping demand curve
 - (c) A vertical demand curve
 - (d) A rectangular hyperbola demand curve
- 3. The responsiveness of demand to the change in income is known as:
 - (a) Cross elasticity of demand
 - (b) Income elasticity of demand
 - (c) Price elasticity of demand
 - (d) None of the above

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

4. Of the following commodities which has the lowest elasticity of demand?
(a) Houses (b) Car (c) Tea (d) Salt
5. Elasticity of demand can be measured in the following way:
(a) $\frac{\% \text{change in price}}{\% \text{change in supply}}$ (b) $-\frac{\text{Percentage of change in demand}}{\text{Percentage of change in price}}$
(c) $\frac{\text{Change in demand}}{\text{Change in price}}$ (d) None of these
6. Elasticity of demand will be unitary elastic if:
(a) $E_d = 0$ (b) $E_d > 1$ (c) $E_d < 1$ (d) $E_d = 1$
7. Price elasticity of demand is best defined as:
(a) The rate of response of demand to a change in supply.
(b) The responsiveness of demand to a change in price.
(c) Change in the taste of consumers at different prices.
(d) The change in cost when output increased by one unit.
8. Demand for electricity is:
(a) Less elastic (b) Inelastic
(c) Unitary Elastic (d) More Elastic
9. Demand for a good is elastic if:
(a) A price fall produces a decrease in total expenditure on that good.
(b) A price fall produces a less than proportionate rise in the quantity demand.
(c) Demand for that good increases when price falls.
(d) As a result of rise in price, total expenditure on the good decreases.
10. If the demand for cheap editions of books is elastic, a fall in price will:
(a) Raise the total outlay (b) Lower the total outlay
(c) Keep total outlay constant (d) Cause the total to change frequently
11. Elasticity of demand is:
(a) Qualitative Statement (b) Directional Statement
(c) Quantitative Statement (d) All of these
12. Demand for electricity is elastic because:
(a) It is very expensive (b) It has number of close substitutes
(c) It has alternative uses (d) None of these
13. Goods that are very expensive or cheap have PEd:
(a) Elastic (b) Inelastic
(c) Perfectly elastic (d) Perfectly inelastic
14. Demand for Luxuries is:
(a) Less elastic (b) More elastic
(c) Perfectly inelastic (d) Perfectly elastic

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

15. Demand for necessities is:
- (a) Elastic (b) Inelastic
(c) Perfectly inelastic (d) Perfectly elastic
16. Demand is less elastic if:
- (a) $E_d = 1$ (b) $E_d > 1$ (c) $E_d = 0$ (d) $E_d < 1$
17. Demand for match-stick is:
- (a) More elastic (b) Less elastic
(c) Unitary elastic (d) Perfectly elastic
18. Demand is perfectly inelastic if:
- (a) $E_d = 1$ (b) $E_d = 0$ (c) $E_d > 1$
(d) $E_d < 1$ (e) $d = \infty$
19. By elasticity of demand, we mean:
- (a) % change in price to demand (b) % change in income to demand
(c) % change in price of related goods to demand
(d) % change in demand to price
20. Demand is perfectly elastic when:
- (a) $E_d = 1$ (b) $E_d < 1$ (c) $E_d > 1$
(d) $E_d = \infty$ (e) $E_d = 0$
21. Demand for Plasma T.V. is:
- (a) Less elastic (b) Unitary elastic
(c) More elastic (d) Elasticity is zero
22. Demand for a good is less elastic when:
- (a) Percentage change in price > Percentage change in quantity demanded
(b) Percentage change in quantity demanded > Percentage change in price
(c) Percentage change in price = Percentage change in quantity demanded
(d) Demand remains same even with change in price
23. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Higher numerical value of elasticity indicates larger effect of a price change on the quantity demanded.
(b) Elasticity of demand can vary only between -1 and $+1$.
(c) The demand curves for all commodities which have unitary elastic demand will be rectangular hyperbola.
(d) Elasticity of demand establishes a quantitative relationship between quantity demanded of a commodity and its price, while other factors remain constant.
24. Which of the following influence price elasticity of demand?
- (a) Nature of the commodity (b) Income Level
(c) Availability of substitutes (d) All of these

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

25. A negative sign with coefficient of price elasticity of demand denotes:
(a) Direct relation between price and quantity demanded
(b) Inverse relation between price and quantity demanded
(c) No relation between price and quantity demanded
(d) None of these
26. A 5% fall in the price of X leads to a 10% rise in its demand. In case of Good Y, a 2% rise in price leads to a 6% fall in its demand. In the given case, _____ is more elastic.
(a) X (b) Y
(c) Both X and Y are equally elastic (d) Both X and Y are inelastic
27. In case of _____, there is an infinite demand at a particular price and demand becomes zero with a slight rise in price.
(a) Perfectly inelastic demand (b) Highly elastic demand
(c) Less elastic demand (d) Perfectly elastic demand
28. If a good takes up significant share of consumers' budget, it will be:
(a) Less elastic (b) Highly elastic
(c) Unitary elastic (d) Perfectly elastic
29. If the demand for a good is made by a rich consumer, its demand is generally:
(a) Less elastic (b) Highly elastic
(c) Unitary elastic (d) Perfectly elastic
30. If there is no change in quantity demanded to any change in price, then demand is _____ and demand curve is a _____.
(a) Perfectly elastic, horizontal straight line
(b) Perfectly elastic, vertical straight line
(c) Perfectly inelastic, horizontal straight line
(d) Perfectly inelastic, vertical straight line
31. From the set of statements given in Column I and Column II, choose the correct pair of statements:

Column I	Column II
a) Inelastic demand	i. Demand curve is flatter
b) Perfectly Elastic demand	ii. Demand curve is a vertical straight line parallel to Y-axis.
c) Highly elastic demand	iii. Demand curve is steeper.
d) Perfectly inelastic demand	iv. No change in demand with change in price.

(a) A –i

(b) B –ii

(c) C –iii

(d) D –iv

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

(A)	(B)
(i) Unitary Elastic Demand	a) Demand curve is a rectangular hyperbola
	b) Demand curve is flatter

(a) i- a

(b) i- b

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

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

(A)	(B)
(i) Highly Elastic Demand	a) Less elastic demand
(ii) Inexpensive goods	b) $\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$
(iii) Perfectly inelastic demand	c) Horizontal straight line parallel to X-axis
(iv) Flatter demand curve	d) % Change in Demand > % Change in Price
(v) Perfectly elastic demand	e) Highly Elastic
(vi) Proportionate method	f) Quantity demanded does not change with change in price

- (a) i- c, ii-f, iii-d, iv-a, v-b, vi-e (b) i- f, ii-c, iii-e, iv-a, v-b, vi-d
(c) i- b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c, v-f, vi-e (d) i- d, ii-a, iii-f, iv-e, v-c, vi-b

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

(A)	(B)
(i) Elastic Demand	a) Expensive goods
(ii) Inelastic Demand	b) Inexpensive goods

- (a) i- a, ii-b (b) i- b, ii-a

35. Assertion (A): Degree of price elasticity is less than one in case of inelastic demand.

Reason (R): Proportionate change in demand is less than proportionate change in price.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

36. Assertion (A): Price Elasticity is infinity in case of horizontal straight line demand curve.

Reason (R): Demand is more elastic in case of long period as compared to short period.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

37. Assertion (A): Luxury goods often have high price elasticity of demand.

Reason (R): When price of luxury goods increase, then their demand falls considerably as they are put to urgent uses only.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

38. Assertion (A): Elasticity of Demand is a unit free measure.

Reason (R): Price elasticity of demand is not affected by absolute change in demand or price.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

39. Assertion (A): Demand curve is relatively steeper.
Reason (R): Percentage change in quantity demanded is more than the percentage change in price of the given good.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
40. Assertion (A): Demand curve is vertical line parallel to Y-axis.
Reason (R): There is no change in quantity of a commodity demanded irrespective of changes in price.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

NUMERICALS OF ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

Formulas to be used

- $PED = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{\% \text{ age change in price}}$
- $PED = - \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$
- $\text{Percentage Change in demand} = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times 100$
- $\text{Percentage Change in price} = \frac{\Delta P}{P} \times 100$
- Total Expenditure = Price × Quantity**

Type I

Example: When price of commodity increases from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 then demand decreases from 100 to 40 units. Calculate PED.

Ans.		Price	Demand	
	P	40	100	Q
	P ₁	60	40	Q ₁

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P = 60 - 40 = 20$$

$$\Delta Q = Q_1 - Q = 40 - 100 = -60$$

$$PED = - \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$= - \frac{-60}{20} \times \frac{40}{100} = 1.2$$

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

Related Questions for Practice:

1. When price of commodity increases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 then demand decreases from 100 to 50 units. Calculate PED.
2. When price of commodity decreases from Rs. 50 to Rs. 40 then demand increases from 100 to 140 units. Calculate PED.
3. When price of commodity decreases from Rs. 20 to Rs. 18 then demand increases from 60 to 78 units. Calculate PED.
4. When price of commodity increases from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 then demand decreases from 90 to 54 units. Calculate PED.
5. From the following table calculate P.E.D by using percentage method, when
 - a) Price falls from rs.9 to rs.7
 - b) Price increases from 7 to 9

Price	10	9	8	7	6
Demand	20	27	32	35	36

Type II

Example: A consumers buys 40 units of a commodity at price rs.5 per unit and its P.E.D. is (-1.5). Calculate the amount he will buy at price rs.4 per unit of the commodity.

Ans. Suppose consumer will purchase x quantity of commodity at price Rs. 4 per unit.

	Price	Demand	
P	5	40	Q
P ₁	4	x	Q ₁

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P = 4 - 5 = -1$$

$$\Delta Q = Q_1 - Q = x - 40$$

$$PED = -\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$1.5 = -\frac{x - 40}{-1} \times \frac{5}{40}$$

$$x - 40 = 1.5 \times \frac{40}{5}$$

$$x - 40 = 12$$

$$x = 52$$

So, he will purchase 52 units at new price.

Related Questions for Practice:

1. A consumers buys 40 units of a commodity at price rs.5 per unit and its P.E.D. is (-3). Calculate the amount he will buy at price rs.6 per unit of the commodity.

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

2. Calculate the original price of a commodity when its elasticity of demand, initial quantity demanded, change in quantity demanded and fall in price are given as 2, 10 units, 5 units and rs.10 respectively.
3. A consumer buys 20 units of a commodity at price rs.4 per unit and its P.E.D. is 1. Calculate the amount he will buy at price rs.6 per unit of the commodity.
4. A consumer buys 100 units of a commodity at price rs.5 per unit and its P.E.D. is 2. At what price he will purchase 60 units.
5. A consumer buys 40 units of a commodity at price rs.8 per unit and its P.E.D. is 2.5. At what price he will purchase 56 units.
6. The coefficient of P.E.D. of a commodity is 0.5. When its price is rs.10 per unit, its quantity demanded is 40 units. If price falls to Rs.5 per unit, how much will be its quantity demanded.
7. Price elasticity of demand of wheat is equal to unity and a household demands 40 kg of wheat when its price is rs.1 per kg. At what price will the household demand be 36 kg of wheat.
8. A consumer buys 50 units of a commodity at a price of rs.5. How much quantity of a commodity he will purchase at price rs.4 if its P.E.D. is (-1.5)

Type III

Example: When the price of a commodity goes up by 10 percent, a consumer's demand falls from 500 units to 400 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand.

Ans. %age change in price = 10%

Initial demand = 500 units

Final Demand = 400 units

$$\Delta Q = Q_1 - Q = 400 - 500 = -100$$

$$\text{Percentage Change in demand} = \frac{\Delta Q}{Q} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage Change in demand} = \frac{-100}{500} \times 100 = -20\%$$

$$\text{PED} = - \frac{\% \text{age change in demand}}{\% \text{age change in price}}$$

$$\text{PED} = - \frac{-20}{10} = 2$$

Related Questions for Practice:

1. The price of commodity is rs.15 per unit and its quantity demanded is 500 units. Its quantity demanded rises by 80 units as a result of a fall in price by 20%. Calculate the P.E.D.

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

- The price of a commodity rose by 20% as a result of this its demand declined from 20 units to 15 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand.
- The demand of commodity decreases by 20% when its price increases from Rs.5 to Rs.6 .What is P.E.D for the commodity?
- The price of a commodity decreases by 30% as a result of this its demand increases from 50 units to 60 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand.
- The demand of commodity increases by 50% when its price decreases from Rs.8 to Rs.6 .What is P.E.D for the commodity?

Type IV

Example: Price of a commodity falls from rs.7 to rs. 5 per unit, as a result its expenditure increases from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 6250. Find out P.E.D.

Ans.

Price	Total Expenditure = P×Q	Demand = Total Expenditure/Price
7	3500	500
5	6250	1250

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P = 5 - 7 = -2$$

$$\Delta Q = Q_1 - Q = 1250 - 500 = 750$$

$$\begin{aligned} PED &= -\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q} \\ &= -\frac{750}{-2} \times \frac{7}{500} = 5.25 \end{aligned}$$

Related Questions for Practice:

- Price of a commodity falls from Rs.20 to Rs.15 per unit, as a result its expenditure increases from Rs.400 to Rs.600. Find out P.E.D.
- Price of a commodity increases from Rs.20 to Rs.25 per unit, as a result its expenditure increases from Rs.400 to Rs.500. Find out P.E.D.
- Price of a commodity increases from Rs.10 to Rs.15 per unit, as a result its expenditure increases from Rs.100 to Rs.120. Find out P.E.D.
- Price of a commodity falls from Rs.50 to Rs.45 per unit, but total expenditure remains constant at Rs. 900. Find out P.E.D.

Type V

Example: A 5% increase in price of a good leads to 20% decrease in demand of that good. A consumer buys 80 units of a commodity at a price of Rs.10. How much quantity of a commodity he will purchase at price Rs.11.

Ans.

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

%age change in price = 5%

%age change in demand = -20%

$$PED = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{\% \text{ age change in price}}$$

$$PED = - \frac{-20}{5} = 4$$

Suppose consumer will purchase x quantity of commodity at price Rs. 11 per unit.

	Price	Demand	
P	10	80	Q
P ₁	11	x	Q ₁

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P = 11 - 10 = 1$$

$$\Delta Q = Q_1 - Q = x - 80$$

$$PED = - \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$4 = - \frac{x - 80}{1} \times \frac{10}{80}$$

$$x - 80 = -4 \times \frac{80}{10}$$

$$x - 80 = -32$$

$$x = 48$$

So he will purchase 48 units at new price.

Related Questions for Practice:

1. A 5% increase in price of a good leads to 5% decrease in demand of that good. A consumer buys 100 units of a commodity at a price of Rs.5. At what price will the consumer buy 120 units?
2. A 10% decrease in price of a good leads to 20% increase in demand of that good. A consumer buys 50 units of a commodity at a price of Rs.10. How much unit will be purchased by him if price will increase to Rs.11.

Type VI

Example: The price elasticity of demand for X good is known to be twice that of good Y. Price of X good falls by 5 percent while that of Y good rises by 5 percent. What are the percentage changes in quantities of X and Y good if P.E.D. of Y good is 1?

Ans. PED of Y good = 1

PED of X good = 2 × PED of Y good (given)

So, PED of X good = 2 × 1 = 2

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

In case of X good

%age change in price = -5%

PED = 2

$$PED = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{\% \text{ age change in price}}$$

$$2 = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{-5\%}$$

%age change in demand = 10%

So demand of x good increases by 10%.

In case of Y good

%age change in price = 5%

PED = 1

$$PED = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{\% \text{ age change in price}}$$

$$1 = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{5\%}$$

%age change in demand = -5%

So demand of Y good decreases by 5%.

Related Questions for Practice:

1. The price elasticity of demand for X good is known to be thrice that of good Y. Price of X good falls by 10 percent while that of Y good rises by 10 percent. What are the percentage changes in quantities of X and Y good if P.E.D. of Y good is 1.5?
2. The price elasticity of demand for Y good is known to be four times that of good X. Price of X good falls by 20 percent while that of Y good rises by 20 percent. What are the percentage changes in quantities of X and Y good if P.E.D. of X good is 1?
3. The price elasticity of demand for A good is known to be twice that of good B. Price of A good falls by 12 percent while that of B good rises by 15 percent. What are the percentage changes in quantities of A and B good if P.E.D. of B good is 2.5?

Type VIII

Example: The price elasticity of demand of a commodity is 0.2 and percentage increase in price is 20%. Find change in expenditure on commodity.

Ans. PED = 0.2

%age change in price = 20%

$$0.2 = - \frac{\% \text{ age change in demand}}{20\%}$$

%age change in demand = -4%

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

Suppose initial demand is Q and Initial price is P,

Initial Total Expenditure = PQ

Now New demand = initial demand – 4% Of Initial demand

$$Q - 0.04Q = .96Q$$

Now New price = initial price + 20% Of Initial price

$$= P + 0.2P = 1.2P$$

New Total Expenditure = $1.2P \times 0.96Q = 1.152PQ$

Change in Total Expenditure = $1.152PQ - PQ = .152PQ$

$$\text{Percentage Change in Total Expenditure} = \frac{\text{Change in Total Expenditure}}{\text{Initial Total Expenditure}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage Change in Total Expenditure} = \frac{.152PQ}{PQ} \times 100$$

Percentage change in total Expenditure = 1.52%

Related Questions for Practice:

1. Find change in expenditure of the commodity when price elasticity of demand is -0.4 and quantity demanded decreases by 10%
2. Find change in expenditure of the commodity when price elasticity of demand is -0.6 and price decreases by 30%

Assignment of Consumer Equilibrium

1. MU is :
(a) $\frac{\Delta TU}{\Delta q}$
(b) $TU_n - TU_{n-1}$
(c) $\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} MU_i - \sum_{i=1}^n MU_i$
(d) All these
2. TU is a function of :
(a) Price of a commodity
(b) MU
(c) Quantity of a commodity
(d) All of these
3. If MU = 0, TU is:
(a) Minimum
(b) Maximum
(c) Increasing
(d) Decreasing
4. Utility for first unit is called :
(a) Total utility
(b) Marginal utility
(c) Positive utility
(d) Initial utility
5. The law of equi-marginal utility tells that if price of commodity falls :
(a) More units of it will be bought
(b) Nothing of it will be bought
(c) Same units of it will be bought
(d) Less units of it will be bought

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

6. Utility is:
(a) relative term (b) absolute term (c) none (d) both
7. A stable equilibrium position is one in which:
(a) There are only two forces influencing equilibrium
(b) There are endless oscillations
(c) There are never any departures from the equilibrium position
(d) Any departure from the equilibrium positions calls into play forces which end to restore that position.
8. When Marginal utility becomes negative then:
(a) TU starts decreasing (b) TU starts increasing
(c) TU remains constant (d) TU becomes zero
9. The term optimum allocation on consumer's expenditure on various goods and services is used in:
(a) Giffen paradox (b) Law of diminishing marginal utility
(c) Law of equi-marginal utility (d) Law of demand
10. Ordinal approach is based on:
(a) Utility could not be measured in ordinal number
(b) Utility can be measured
(c) Utility could not be measured in cardinal number
(d) Law of maximum satisfaction.
11. Value in exchange refers to:
(a) Price (b) Marginal Utility (c) Usefulness
12. A falling MU curve illustrates:
(a) The principle of equi-marginal utility
(b) The principle of diminishing marginal utility
(c) The principle of diminishing marginal rate of substitution
(d) None of these
13. Total utility is maximum when:
(a) M.U. is the highest (b) A.U. is the highest
(c) M.U. is zero (d) M.U. is equal to A.U.
14. Marginal utility curve is always:
(a) Parallel to Y-axis (b) Rising
(c) Parallel to X-axis (d) Falling
15. The economic analysis expects the consumer to behave in a manner which is:
(a) Indifferent (b) Rational (c) Irrational (d) Emotional
16. Which of the following concepts are most closely associated with Alfred Marshall ?
(a) Marginal utility theory (b) Interest theory
(c) Price mechanism under monopoly (d) Modern theory of wage

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

17. After reaching the saturation point consumption of additional units of the commodity causes :
- (a) Total utility to become negative and marginal utility to fall
 - (b) Total utility to fall and marginal utility both to increase
 - (c) Total utility to fall and marginal utility to increase
 - (d) Total utility to fall and marginal utility both to become negative.
18. "The concept marginal utility is useful for explaining diamond-water paradox". This statement is :
- (a) Absolutely wrong
 - (b) Absolutely correct
 - (c) Partially right
 - (d) None of these
19. Total utility of a commodity can be found by :
- (a) Adding up the marginal utility of all units.
 - (b) Multiplying price by number of units
 - (c) Multiplying the number of units by its marginal utility
 - (d) None of these
20. A consumer reaches equilibrium at the point where:
- (a) $MU = P$
 - (b) $MU > P$
 - (c) $MU < P$
 - (d) $MP = P$
21. When the total utility is increasing at an increasing rate, marginal utility is :
- (a) Increasing
 - (b) Decreasing
 - (c) Negative
 - (d) Constant
22. Which of the following is called Gosen's first law?
- (a) Law of substitution
 - (b) Law of diminishing marginal utility
 - (c) The law of equi-marginal utility
 - (d) None of these
23. The consumer is in equilibrium when
- (a) $\frac{MU_X}{MU_Y} > \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$
 - (b) $\frac{MU_X}{MU_Y} < \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$
 - (c) $\frac{MU_X}{MU_Y} = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$
 - (d) None of these
24. What is called the point of satiety ?
- (a) The point where marginal utility becomes zero.
 - (b) The point where marginal utility becomes greater than zero.
 - (c) The point where marginal utility becomes less than zero.
 - (d) None of these
25. When two goods are perfect substitutes then :
- (a) MRS_{XY} will be constant
 - (b) MRS_{XY} will be increasing
 - (c) MRS_{XY} will be decreasing
 - (d) None of these

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

26. A consumer is in equilibrium when he spends his income according to the :
- (a) Law of supply and demand (b) Principle of equi-marginal utility
(c) Principle of increasing returns (d) Law of diminishing marginal utility
27. The slope of the price-line throughout its length :
- (a) Differs from point to point (b) Is the same
(c) Is equal on the other side of the mid point.
28. An indifference curve includes :
- (a) Constant quantities of goods
(b) Prices and quantities of two goods
(c) Combinations of two goods that give the same level of satisfaction
(d) Combinations of goods whose marginal utilities are equal
29. An indifference curve cannot :
- (a) slope downwards (b) slope upwards
(c) cut any other curve (d) be convex.
30. Indifference curve is downward sloping from left to right since more X and less Y give:
- (a) Less satisfaction (b) More satisfaction
(c) Maximum satisfaction (d) Same level of satisfaction
31. An indifference curve is always :
- (a) Concave to the origin (b) Convex to the origin
(c) A vertical straight line (d) A horizontal straight line
32. From the set of statements given in Column I and Column II, choose the correct pair of statements:

Column I	Column II
a) Point of satiety	i. $TU = 0$
b) Slope of Indifference Curve	ii. Marginal Rate of Substitution
c) MU_n	iii. $TU_n - TU_{n+1}$
d) Cardinal Utility Approach	iv. Hicksian Analysis

- (a) A –i (b) B –ii
(c) C –iii (d) D –iv
33. Match the statements given under A with the correct options given under B.

(A)	(B)
(ii) Law of Equi-marginal utility	c) Gossen's first law of consumption
	d) Gossen's Second Law

- (a) i- a (b) i- b
34. Match the statements given under A with the correct options given under B.

(A)	(B)
(iii) Slope of budget line	c) Marginal Rate of Substitution
(iv) Slope of Indifference Curve	d) Price Ratio

- (a) i- a, ii-b (b) i- b, ii-a

Holiday Homework (11th Class)

35. Assertion (A): An Indifference curve is always convex to the origin.
Reason (R): MRS is always diminishing because of the law of diminishing marginal utility.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
36. Assertion (A): Slope of Budget Line is represented by Price Ratio.
Reason (R): Budget line slopes downwards as more of one good can be bought by decreasing some units of the other good.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
37. Assertion (A): Budget Line is a narrower concept as compared to Budget Set.
Reason (R): The bundles of budget set lie only on the budget line.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
38. Assertion (A): Only one Indifference Curve passes through a particular point on an indifference map.
Reason (R): Indifference curves can never intersect each other.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
39. Assertion (A): Budget Line is a straight line.
Reason (R): The slope of budget line is $(-) \frac{P_x}{P_y}$ which remain constant throughout.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
40. Statement I: According to Ordinal Utility Approach, utility can be numerically estimated, which a person derives from consumption of goods and services.
Statement II: Utility is subjective and it varies from person to person.
- a) Both the statements are true b) Both the statements are false
c) Statement I is true but statement II is false
d) Statement II is true but statement I is false

Made by Kapil Batra (PGT- Economics)

Holidays Home Work (biology)

Class XI (2025-26)

- Revise the notes given in class.
- Solve following assignments.

ASSIGNMENT 1

MCQs – The Living World (Class XI Biology)

1. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of living organisms?

- A. Reproduction
- B. Cellular organization
- C. Growth
- D. Phototropism

2. Which of the following processes is a defining property of living organisms?

- A. Movement
 - B. Growth
 - C. Reproduction
 - D. Metabolism
-

3. Binomial nomenclature was given by:

- A. Linnaeus
 - B. Darwin
 - C. Aristotle
 - D. Whittaker
-

4. The term 'species' refers to:

- A. A single organism
 - B. A group of organisms that look alike
 - C. Organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring
 - D. A type of habitat
-

5. Which one of the following is not used for taxonomic studies?

- A. Ecological information

- B. DNA sequencing
 - C. Behavioral data
 - D. Crystallography
-

6. Which among the following is the basic unit of classification?

- A. Genus
 - B. Species
 - C. Order
 - D. Class
-

7. The taxonomic category higher than family is:

- A. Class
 - B. Order
 - C. Phylum
 - D. Genus
-

8. Nomenclature is governed by certain universal rules. Which one of the following is contrary to the rules of nomenclature?

- A. The names are written in Latin and italicized.
 - B. The first word in a biological name represents the genus.
 - C. The first word in a biological name is always capitalized.
 - D. The species name begins with a capital letter.
-

9. Which of the following taxonomic aids provides information on the classification and habitats of plants?

- A. Flora
 - B. Monograph
 - C. Manual
 - D. Key
-

10. What does ICZN stand for?

- A. International Code of Zoological Naming
- B. Indian Code for Zoological Nomenclature
- C. International Committee for Zoological Nomenclature
- D. International Code of Zoological Nomenclature

Assignment 2 (biological classification)

1. What is the basis of classification in the five-kingdom system?
2. Define mycorrhiza. Name a fungus that forms it.
3. Mention two characteristics of Archaeobacteria.
4. Name two diseases caused by fungi in plants.
5. How are cyanobacteria different from true bacteria?
6. State any two differences between monera and protista.
7. What is the mode of nutrition in slime moulds?
8. Why are diatoms referred to as 'chief producers' in ocean?
9. Differentiate between the following:
 - (a) Bacteria and Cyanobacteria
 - (b) Lichen and Mycorrhiza
 - (c) Slime moulds and Water moulds

Give an account of the various groups included under Kingdom Protista.

10 List the major features of Kingdom Fungi.

11 What are lichens? Describe their significance.

12 Discuss three significant features of viruses.

Application/Case-based

1. Name two vascular cryptogams.
2. Define alternation of generations.
3. Why are bryophytes called amphibians of the plant kingdom?
4. Mention two characteristics of gymnosperms.
5. Write two differences between monocot and dicot plants.
6. What is protonema? Which group shows it?
7. Name the male and female sex organs of bryophytes.
8. What is heterospory? Give one example.



Short Answer Questions

1. Differentiate between:
 - (a) Bryophytes and Pteridophytes
 - (b) Gymnosperms and Angiosperms
 - (c) Homosporous and Heterosporous plants

2. List the features of pteridophytes that make them more advanced than bryophytes.
 3. Describe the life cycle of a fern (pteridophyte) briefly.
 4. What are the characteristics of algae? Classify them with one example each.
 5. Explain how gymnosperms are adapted to dry conditions.
-

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the classification of the plant kingdom as per NCERT, mentioning major groups and one example of each.
 2. Discuss the life cycle of a moss. Explain the alternation of generations in mosses.
 3. Describe the general characteristics and classification of algae with suitable examples.
 4. Compare the life cycles of pteridophytes and gymnosperms.
 5. Write the differences between dicot and monocot angiosperms based on:
 - (a) Seeds
 - (b) Leaves
 - (c) Vascular bundles
 - (d) Roots
 - (e) Floral parts
-

Application-based Questions

1. A student observes a plant with needle-like leaves, cones, and no fruits. To which group does it belong? Justify your answer.
 2. Why are algae considered economically important? Give examples from each group.
 3. How do gymnosperms reproduce in the absence of flowers?
 4. Why are angiosperms considered the most advanced group of plants?
 5. A plant shows two generations, one haploid and one diploid. Explain this with a suitable diagram and example.
-

XI INFORMATICS PRACTICES HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2025-2026

1. Scan and solve the worksheets



2. Taniya is a beginner of using software. She opened a start-up company to do business. She wants to purchase some software for writing reports, saving employees data, mathematical calculations, watching videos, listening music, presentation in meeting, real time communication with audio & video and email. She is confused to take proper decision for few applications software. Being a well-wisher of Taniya, what will you suggest her to purchase the software for the said purposes.

- (i) Writing report in office.
- (ii) Database software to save employee data.
- (iii) Software for mathematical calculations.
- (iv) Software for real time communication with audio & video.
- (v) Application software for email communication.

3.Activity: Visit the weblink given below and play the fun operating system game.

<https://planeta42.com/it/funos/game.html>

Subject: Computer Science

Answer the following questions in your subject notebook.

- Q1 Read the following case study and answer the questions following it: 5
- CASE 1: Variable is a name that used to refer to memory location. Python variable is also known as an identifier and used to hold value. In Python, we don't need to specify the type of variable because Python is a infer language and smart enough to get variable type. Variable names can be a group of both the letters and digits, but they have to begin with a letter or an underscore.
- i) Which of the following is correct way of declaring and initialising a variable, X with value 5?
- a) int x
X=5
 - b) int x=5
 - c) X=5
 - d) Declare x=5
- ii) Which of the following is not valid variable name in Python?
- a) _var
 - b) Var_name
 - c) Var11
 - d) 11var
- iii) Which of the following will give error?
- a) a=b=c=1
 - b) a,b,c=1
 - c) a,b,c=1, python, 1.5
 - d) None of the above
- iv) Which of the following id incorrect regarding variables in Python?
- a) Variable name in Python cannot start with number. However, it can contain number in any other position of variable name.
 - b) Variable name can start with an underscore.
 - c) Data type of variable names should not be declared.
 - d) None of the above.
- v) Which of the following is a valid variable?
- a) var@
 - b) 32var
 - c) class
 - d) abc_a_c
- Q2 Differentiate between '/' , '/' and '/=' operator. Explain each with example. 2
- Q3 How does the ** operator differ from the * operator? Give an example of where ** would be needed? 2

Class 11 Worksheet 2

- Q4 Evaluate the following python expression and write final answer: 2
 $10 + 6 * 2 ** 2 != 9 // 4 - 3$ and $29 >= 29 / 9$
- Q5. Give the output of following: 2
(i) `num1 = int('3.14')`
`print (num1)`

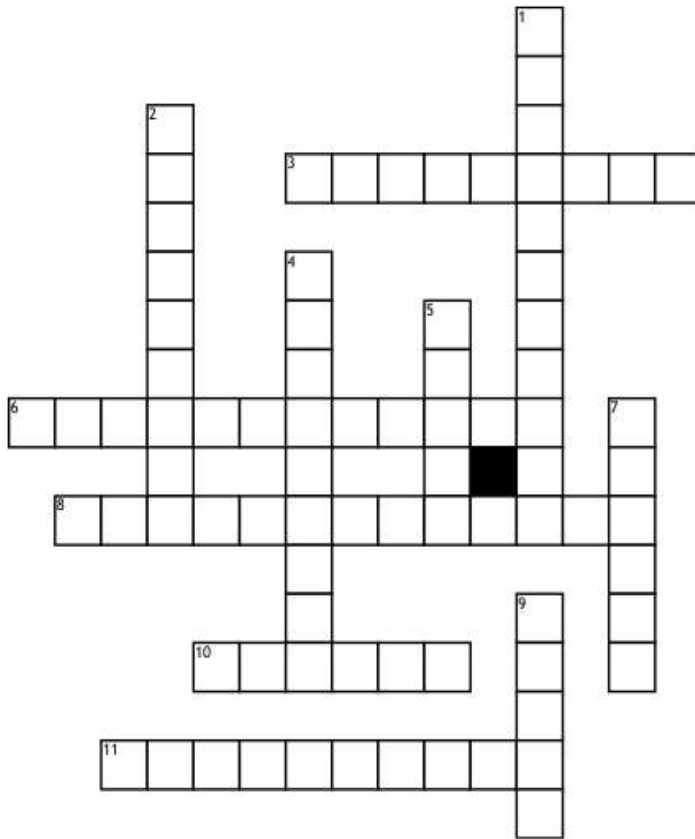
(ii) `print('Bye' == 'BYE')`
- Q6. Evaluate the following expression: 2
`print((0 < 6) or (not (10 == 6) and (10 < 0))`
- Q7. Add a pair of parentheses to each expression so that it evaluates to True. 3
a) $0 == -1 == 6$
b) $2 + 3 == 4 + 5 == 7$
c) $1 < -1 == 3 > 4$
- Q8 Write python statement to : 3
a. take one integer input from user and display the value came after multiplying it by 50.
b. Take two string inputs and display output after concatenating them.
c. Take two float inputs num1 and num2 from user and type cast the values into integer type , find their sum and display the final output.
- Q9 What will the following code print? 2
`str1 = ""Hell
o""`
`str2 = ""Hell\
o""`
`print(len(str1)>len(str2))`
- Q10 i) Write an expression that uses exactly 3 arithmetic operators with integer literals and produces result as 99. 2

ii) Write following expressions in python
a) $\frac{1}{3}b^2h$ b) $\pi r^2 h$

Activity:

Fill the following crossword.

Python Vocabulary



Across

- 3. The meaning of a program.
- 6. An error that does not occur until the program has started to execute but that prevents the program from continuing.
- 8. An error in a program that makes it do something other than what the programmer intended.
- 10. The structure of a program.
- 11. A program in a high-level language before being compiled.

Down

- 1. An error in a program that makes it impossible to parse – and therefore impossible to interpret.
- 2. A set of specific steps for solving a category of problems.
- 4. Another name for a runtime error.
- 5. To examine a program and analyze the syntactic structure.
- 7. A program stored in a file (usually one that will be interpreted)
- 9. One of the basic elements of the syntactic structure of a program, analogous to a word in a natural language.



Subject: Informatics Practices

Answer the following questions:

Q1 What does a cross platform language mean? 2

Q2 Predict the output: 2

a)

```
a, b, c = 30, 13, 23
a, b, c = a * a, a * b, a * c
print(a, b, c)
```

Q3 Following set of commands are executed in shell, what will be the output? 2

```
>>>str="hello python"
```

```
>>>str *2
```

Q4 Which of the following identifiers are invalid? Give reason for its invalidity. 1x3=3

a) 90_a = 1 b) a-6 = 1 c) break = 7

Q5 Write the purpose of id() and type () functions in Python. 2

Q6 What is the difference between keywords and identifiers? 2

Q7 What are the advantages and disadvantages of working in the interactive mode in Python? 2

Q8 How are floating constants represented in Python? Give examples to support your answer. 3

Q9 What are tokens in Python? How many types of tokens are allowed in python? Exemplify your answer. 4

Q10 Explain any three benefits of Python. 3

Do it in the Practical File :

Write programs in Python to do the following:

a) Calculate compound interest for given values.

b) Find Area and circumference of a circle



Subject: Computer Science

Q1 Which of the following identifier names are invalid and why?

($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$)

- (a) 87_90
- (b) 2_ndroom
- (c) followed\$
- (d) Grand Total
- (e) Total_Marks
- (f) total-Marks
- (g) _Percentage
- (h) True

Q2. Write the corresponding Python assignment statements:

($1 \times 5 = 5$)

- (a) Assign 14 to variable length and 18 to variable breadth.
- (b) Assign the average of values of variable length and breadth to a variable sum.
- (c) Assign a list containing strings 'Paper', 'Gel Pen', and 'Eraser' to a variable stationery.
- (d) Assign the strings 'Mohandas', 'Karamchand', and 'Gandhi' to variables first, middle and last.
- (e) Assign the concatenated value of string variables first, middle and last to variable fullname. Make sure to incorporate blank spaces appropriately between different parts of names.

Q3 How many ways are there in Python to represent an integer literal?

(2)

Q4 What is an expression in Python and how is it different from a statement? Give an example to elaborate.

(2)

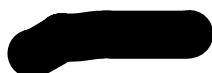
Q5 What is the order of precedence in python? Give an example to elaborate.

(2)

Q6 From the following, find out which assignment statement will produce an error. State reason(s) too.

($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$)

- (a) $y = 78$
- (b) $y = 037$
- (c) $z = 0o98$
- (d) $56thnumber = 3300$
- (e) $length = 450.17$
- (f) $!Taylor = 'Instant'$
- (g) $this\ variable = 87.E02$
- (h) $float = .17E - 03$



Q7 How will Python evaluate the following expression? (2)

(i) $20 + 30 * 40$

(ii) $20 - 30 + 40$

(iii) $(20 + 30) * 40$

(iv) $15.0 / 4 + (8 + 3.0)$

Q8 Write an algorithm to double a number in two different ways: (i) $n+n$, (ii) $2x$ (2)

Q9 Draw a G.O. to display the built-in data types in Python (2)

Q10 Write a short note on complex data type in Python. (2)

Do it in the Practical File :

Write Python programs to do the following:

- a) to calculate the area of a triangle
- b) to solve the quadratic equation
- c) to swap two variables without using the third variable
- d) to convert kilometres to miles
- e) to convert the temperature in Celsius to Fahrenheit

