

## Class XII English Assignment

The last lesson

Answer the following questions.

1 What was the bulletinboard news that caused a change in the school?

2 Why did Franz not want to go to school that day?

3 How did Franz reacts to the declaration that it was their last French lesson?

4 Our native language is a part of our culture and we are proud of it. How does the presence of village elders in the classroom and M. Hamel's last lesson shows their love for French?(100-120words)

### **My mother at sixty six**

1 What kind of pain does KamlaDas feel in the poem 'My mother at sixty six'?

2 What does the poet's smile in the poem 'My mother at sixty six'?

### **Poem 2 Keeping Quiet**

- What does the poem 'Keeping quiet teach us'?

#### **Extract based questions**

#### **1. Now we will.....so much.**

- I. What is the significance of the number 'twelve'?
- II. What two activities does the poet want us to stop ?
- III. What does the poet mean by let's not speak any language?
- IV. Describe the pun on the word 'arms' ?

#### **2.....I saw.....with pain.**

i Who is I?

ii What did ' I ' realise with pain?

iii Why was the realization painful?

Identify and name the figure of speech used in these lines

#### **3.....and felt that old...Smile and smile.**

- i. Name the poem.
- b. what was the childhood's fear?
- c. What does her smile signify?
- d. What does the word 'ache' mean ?

**HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT CLASS 12: ACCOUNTANCY**  
**FUNDAMENTAL OF PARTNERSHIP**

**QUESTION 1 :Interest on partner's drawing under a fluctuating capital account is debited to**

- (1) Partner's Capital Account**
- (2) Profit and Loss Account**
- (3) Drawing Account**
- (4) None of the above**

**QUESTION 2:Partners' Current Accounts are opened when their capital accounts are**

- (1) Fixed(2) Fixed and Fluctuating both**
- (3) Fluctuating**                      **(4) None of these**

**QUESTION 3:The interest on capital accounts of partners under the fluctuating capital account method is credited to**

- (1) Interest Account**                      **(2) Profit and Loss Account**
- (3) Partners' Capital Accounts(4) None of these**

**QUESTION 4:In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, partners share profits and losses in the**

- (1) Ratio of their capitals at the beginning of the year**
- (2) Ratio of their capitals at the end of the year**
- (3) Ratio of average capital**
- (4) Equal ratio**

**QUESTION 5:In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the partners are**

- (1) Entitled for 6% interest on their capitals, only when there are profits**
- (2) Entitled for 9% interest on their capitals, only when there are profits**
- (3) Entitled for interest on capital on the bank rate, only when there are profits**
- (4) Not entitled for any interest in their capitals**

**QUESTION 6:The current account of a partner**

- (1) Will always have a credit balance**
- (2) Will always have a debit balance**
- (3) May have a debit or credit balance**
- (4) Can never have a debit balance**

**QUESTION 7:Interest payable on the capitals of the partners is charged to**

- (1) Profit and Loss Account**
- (2) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account**
- (3) Realisation Account**
- (4) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account**

**QUESTION 8:Define Partnership.**

**QUESTION 9:Explain the importance of partnership agreement.**

**QUESTION 10:What is a Partnership Deed?**

**QUESTION 11:Explain features of partnership.**

**QUESTION 12:Explain the format of the profit and loss appropriation account.**

**QUESTION 13:What are the essential features of a partnership?**

**QUESTION 14:Write the contents for partnership deed?**

**QUESTION 15: X and Y started business with capital of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 60,000 on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018. Y is entitled to a salary of Rs. 800 per month. Interest is allowed on capitals and is charged on drawings at 6% per annum. Profits are to be distributed equally after the above noted adjustments. During the year X withdrew Rs. 16,000 and Y withdrew Rs. 20,000. The profit for the year before allowing for the terms of the partnership deed came to Rs. 60,000. Assuming the capitals to be fixed , prepare the capital and current accounts of X and Y.**

**QUESTION 16: Sita and Gita are partners in a firm. Balances of their capital accounts as on 1st April, 2018 were as follows; SitaRs. 40,000, Gita Rs. 30,000. Sita introduced Rs. 5,000 as an additional capital on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018 and Gita introduced Rs. 7,500 as additional capital on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2018. Sita drew capital amounting to Rs. 7,500 on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 and Gita withdrew capital amounting Rs. 2,500 on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2019. They have further agreed to allow interest on capital @12% per annum. Books of the accounts of the firm are to be closed on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. Calculate interest to be allowed on partner's capital.**

**QUESTION 17:Calculate the interest on drawings of X @ 10% p.a. for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018 in each of the following cases:-**

1. If his drawings during the year were Rs. 12,000
2. If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 p.m. at the beginning of every month.
3. If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 p.m. at the end of every month.
4. If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 p.m. In the middle of each month.
5. In he withdrew the following amounts; April 30<sup>th</sup> Rs. 3,000, June 30<sup>th</sup> Rs. 2,000, October 1<sup>st</sup> Rs. 4,000 , December 31<sup>st</sup> Rs. 1,500, February 1<sup>st</sup> 2,500
6. If he withdrew Rs. 3,000 at the beginning of each quarter
7. If he withdrew Rs. 3,000 at the end of each quarter.
8. If he withdrew Rs. 3,000 during the middle of each quarter.

**QUESTION18:X, Y and Z are three partners in a firm since 31-3-2015. They share profits and losses equally. According to the partnership agreement interest on drawings is to be charged at the rate of 10% p.a. Drawings made by partners during the year 2014-2015 are as follows:-**

Date	A	B	C
April 1	2500	1500	1000
July 1	1500	1000	1500
December 1	2500	2000	1000
February 1	1000	500	500

You are required to compute the interest on drawings recoverable from the partners.

**QUESTION 19:X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. According to the terms of the partnership agreement, Z has to get a minimum of Rs. 12,000 irrespective of the profits of the firm. Any excess payable to Z account of such a guarantee shall be borne by X.**

Prepare the profit or loss appropriation account showing the distribution of profits among the partners in case the profits for the year 2017-2018 are

1.Rs. 50,000 and 2.Rs. 80,000

**QUESTION 19:** Ram and Shyam with capitals of Rs. 60,000 and 20,000 respectively on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018. Net profit (before provisions of deed) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 was Rs. 24,000. The provision Deed provides:-

- a. B is entitled to a salary of 6,000 p.a.
- b. Interest on capital is to be allowed @ 6% p.a.
- c. interest on drawing is to be charged @ 5% p.a.

The drawings of the partners A and B were Rs 6000 and 4000 respectively and interest on drawings for A being Rs. 200 and B Rs. 100. Pass the journal entries for the above and show profit will be divided between A and B and also show the capital accounts of the partners along with their Drawings Accounts;

1. If they are fixed
2. If they are fluctuating

**Question 20:** Radha and Raman are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2. Capital contributed by them is Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. Radha was given salary of Rs. 10,000 and Raman Rs. 7,000 per annum. Radha advanced loan of Rs. 20,000 to firm without any agreement to rate of interest in deed while in deed rate of interest on capital was mentioned as 6% p.a. Profits for the year are Rs. 29,400. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.

When appropriation are more than available profits

**Question 21:** Ram & Sham are partners sharing profits & losses in ratio of 3:2. Ram being non-working partner contributes Rs. 20,00,000 as his capital & Shyam being a working parties, gets a salary of Rs. 8000 per month. As per partnership deed interest is paid @ 8% p.a. & salary is allowed. Profits before providing that for year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 were Rs. 80,000. Show the distribution of profits.

**Question 22:** Amit and Sumit commenced business as partners on 01.04.2014. Amit contributed Rs. 40,000 and Sumit Rs. 25,000 as their share of capital. The partners decided to share their profits in the ratio of 2:1. Amit was entitled to salary of Rs. 6,000 p.a. Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a. The drawings of Rs. 4,000 was made by Amit and Rs. 8,000 was made by Sumit. The profits after providing salary and interest on capital for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 were Rs. 12,000.

Draw up the capital accounts of the partners

1. When capitals are fluctuating
2. When capitals are Fixed

**Question 23:** X and Y invested Rs. 20,000 & Rs. 10,000. Interest on capital is allowed @ 6% per annum. Profits are shared in ratio of 2 : 3. Profits for year ending 11.3.2015 is Rs. 1,500. Show allocation of profits when partnership deed.

- (a) Allows interest on capital & deed is silent on treating interest as charge.
- (b) Interest is charge against profit.

**Question 24:** A and B are partners in business. Their capitals at the end of year were Rs. 48,000 & Rs. 36,000 respectively. During the year ended March 31<sup>st</sup> 2015 A's Drawings and B's drawings were Rs. 8,000 & Rs. 12,000 respectively. Profits before charging interest on capital during the year were Rs. 32,000. Calculate Interest on partners' capitals @ 10% p.a.

**Question 25:** Aarushi and Simran are partners in a firm. During the year ended on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2015 Aarushi makes the drawings as under:

Date of Drawing	Amount (Rs.)
01-08-2015	5,000
31-12-2014	10,000
31-03-2015	15,000

Partnership Deed provided that partners are to be charged interest on drawing @ 12% p.a. Calculate the interest chargeable to Aarushi Drawing by using Simple Interest Method and Product Method.

Question 26: Calculate interest on drawings of Mr. X @ 10% p.a. if he withdrawn Rs. 1000 per month (i) in the beginning of each Month (ii) In the middle each of month (iii) at end of each month.

Question 27: Calculate interest on drawing of Vimal if he withdrew Rs. 48000 Quarter withdrawn evenly (i) at beginning of each Quarter (ii) in the middle of each of at end (iii) Quarter. Rate of interest is 10% p.a.

Question 28: A and B entered into partnership on 1st April, 2014 without any partnership deed. They introduced capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. On 31st October, 2014, A advanced Rs. 2,00,000 by way of loan to the firm without any agreement as to interest. The Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-03-2015 showed a profit of Rs. 4,30,000 but the partners could not agree upon the amount of interest on Loan to be charged and the basis of division of profits. Pass a Journal Entry for the distribution of the Profits between the partners and prepare the Capital A/cs of both the partners and Loan A/c of 'A'.

Question 29: Manoj Sahil and Dipankar are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses equally. They have omitted interest on Capital @ 10% per annum for three years ended on 31st March, 2015. Their fixed Capital on which interest was to be calculated throughout were:

Manoj Rs. 3,00,000

Sahil Rs. 2,00,000

Dipankar Rs. 1,00,000

Give the necessary adjusting journal entry with working notes

Question 30: A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2. The following was the Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31.3.2015. Capital of partner A Rs. 80,000 and B Rs. 50,000

The profits Rs. 30,000 for the year ended 31-03-2015 were divided between the partners, without allowing interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and salary to A Rs. 1,000 per month. During the year A withdrew Rs. 10,000 and B Rs. 20,000.

Pass the necessary adjustment entry and show your working clearly.

Question 31: Ram, Shyam & Mohan are partners in a firm sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 2:1:2. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 3,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively. Interest on capital for the year ending 31st March, 2015 was credited to them @ 9% p.a. instead of 10% p.a. The profits for the year before charging interest was Rs. 2,50,000. Prepare necessary adjustment entry.

Question 32: A, B & C are partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 2:3:5. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 15,00,000, Rs. 30,00,000 & Rs. 60,00,000 respectively. For the year ended 31st March 2015, interest was credited 12% instead of 10%. Pass the necessary adjustment entry.

Question 33: Shiv and Hari entered into partnership on 1st January, 2009, contributing 5,00,000 and 2,00,000 respectively. Hari also introduced 1,00,000 as additional capital on 1st April, 2009. They agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. Following information is provided regarding the partnership :

(i) Shiv and Hari each are allowed a salary of ` 5,000 per quarters.

(ii) Interest is to be allowed on Capitals @ 8% p.a. and charged on drawings at 10% p.a.

Drawings of Shiv and Hari during the year were 12,000 and 10,000 respectively. Profit as at 31st December, 2009 before the above mentioned adjustments was 1,96,000.

Prepare : (i) Necessary journal entries relating to appropriation of profits.

(ii) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c and

(iii) Partner's Capital A/cs.

Question 34: Ajay and Vijay are partners, profit sharing in 2 : 1. The terms and conditions between partners are :-

(i) Interest on capital @ 20% per annum.

(ii) Interest on drawings @ 10% per annum.

(iii) ₹ 6,000 per quarter salary paid to Ajay for running the business.

The following information is at the end of 31st March, 2005 as follows :-

Ajay's Capital as on 1.4.2004	50,000
Vijay's Capital as on 1.4.2004	30,000
Additional Capital by Ajay on 1.10.2004	20,000
Drawings by Ajay during the year	10,000
Drawings by Vijay during the year	Rs. 10,000
Profit during the year	Rs. 74,000

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c with Journal Entries. Prepare partners capital a/c.

Question 35: P, Q and R are partners with capitals of 60,000; 40,000 and 30,000 respectively. They share profits and losses in the ratio 2:2:1. Interest is allowed on capital @ 10% p.a. and interest is charged on drawings, at an average rate of 5%. Q is entitled to get a salary of 500 per month. During the year P, Q and R withdraw 10,000; 12,000 and 4,000 respectively. The profits for the year prior to calculation of interest on capitals and drawings but after charging Q's salary amounted to 49,100. From the above information, prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Accounts and Capital Accounts of partners.

Question 36: A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their capitals were ₹ 80,000; 60,000 and 40,000 respectively. According to the partnership agreement partners are entitled to receive the following :

(a) Interest on capital @ 12%.

(b) Salaries @ ₹ 300 per month to each partner.

(c) Interest on drawings is to be charged @ 12%, irrespective of the period. Partner's drawings amount to ₹ 8,000 for A ₹ 6,000 for B and ₹ 5,000 for C. The profit earned by the firm after charging partner's salaries but before allowing interest on capital and charging interest on drawings amounts to ₹ 44,000.

Distribute profit among partners and prepare partners capital a/c..

Question 37: P and Q are partners in a firm. Their capitals as on 1st Jan, 2010 were ₹ 2,20,000 and ₹ 1,80,000 respectively. They share profits and losses equally. On 1st April, 2010, they decided that their capitals should be ₹ 2,00,000 each. The necessary adjustments in the capitals were made by withdrawing or introducing cash. According to partnership agreement, interest on capital is to be allowed at 10% p.a. P is to get an annual commission of ₹ 1,000. Q is allowed a monthly salary of ₹ 1,000. It was found that Q was regularly withdrawing his monthly salary and P gifted a microwave oven to his daughter taken from the firm costing ₹ 11,500. The manager of the firm is entitled to commission of 10% of the profits before any adjustment is made according to the partnership agreement. Net profit for the year ended on 31st Dec., 2010, before charging interest on capital and salary was ₹ 1,20,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appr. A/c, Partners' Capital A/cs and Current A/cs.

## BST ASSIGNMENT CLASS XII

### MANAGEMENT (CH-1)

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. "Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and controlling" is the sequence of functions in a process. Name it.
2. Name that intangible force which creates productive relationships among resources of an organization.
3. What is the main objective of any organization?
4. Production manager tries to produce goods with minimum costs. Name the concept which is being focused by management?
5. What do you mean by effectiveness?
6. "Management is a group activity". Give reasons for statement.
7. In order to be successful, an organization must change its according to the needs of the environment. Which characteristic of management is highlighted in the statement?
8. Give one designation each of top and middle level management?
9. Your Grand Father has retired as the director of a manufacturing company. At what level of management was he working.
10. Why is management called inexact science?
- 11 Identify the nature of management when it is practiced as personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results.
12. Identify the nature of management when it is said to be a systematised body of knowledge that explains certain general truths.

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 OR 4 MARKS)

1. Explain the meaning of management. What do you mean by managers?
2. 'Management is a process' Explain?
3. 'Management is multi-dimensional'. Explain?
4. What are the personal objectives of the management
5. Enumerate the importance of management.
6. What do you mean by level of management?
7. Define co-ordination. Enumerate the features of co-ordination?
8. Mr. Kunal is working as the Finance Manager of XYZ Ltd. At what level of management is he working? State any two functions being performed by him?

## Chapter 2 – Principles of Management

### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. How are management principles derived?
  2. What is meant by 'Universality of management principles'?
- OR
- Why is it said that management principles are universal?
4. The principles of management aren't rigid and can be modified when the situation demands. Which nature of principles is being discussed here?
  5. Define scientific management.
  7. Factory owners or managers relied on personal judgment in attending to the problems they confronted in the course of managing their work. Which principle of Taylor is it referring to?
  8. Principle of cooperation, not individualism, is an extension of which principle given by Fayol?
  10. What is the aim of Method study?
  11. What is the aim of doing motion study?
  12. What is the purpose of time study?
  13. Name the techniques of Taylor which is the strongest motivator for a worker to reach standard performance.
  14. The directors of XYZ limited, an organization manufacturing computer, want to double the sales and have given the responsibility to the sales manager. The sales manager has no authority either to increase sales expense or appoint new salesmen. Hence, he could not achieve this target. Identify the principle violated in this situation.
  15. A company manufacturing motorcycles and cars should have separate divisions for both, headed by separate divisional managers, separate plans and resources. Identify the principle with the help of this example.
  16. A sales person is asked to finalize a deal with customer. The marketing manager allows him to give a discount of up to 10% but the Finance Manager allows him to give discount of upto 25%. Which principle is violated here?
  17. "Workers should be encouraged to develop and carry out their plans for development." Identify the principle of management formulated by Fayol.
  18. Ms. Ritu and Mr. Mohit are Data Entry Operators in a company having same educational qualifications. Ritu is getting Rs. 5,000 per month and Mohit Rs. 6,000 per month as salary for the same working hours. Which principle of management is violated in the case? Name and explain the principle.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 OR 4 MARKS)

Q.1 Define scientific management and name any three of its principles.

Q.2 Which technique of Taylor suggests that each worker should be supervised by specialists? Give the designations of any four specialists suggested by him.

Q.3 Sanchit, after completing his entrepreneurship course from Sweden returned to India and started a coffee shop 'AromaCoffeeCan' in a famous mall in New Delhi. The speciality of the coffee shop was the special aroma of coffee

and a wide variety of flavours to choose from. Somehow, the business was neither profitable nor popular. Sanchit was keen to find out the reason. He appointed Sandhya, an MBA from a reputed college, as a Manager to find out the causes for the same.

Sandhya took feedback from the clients and found out that though they loved the special unique aroma of coffee but were not happy with the long waiting time being taken to process the order. She analysed and found out that there were many unnecessary obstructions in between which could be eliminated. She fixed a standard time for processing the order.

She also realised that there were some flavours whose demand was not enough. So, she also decided to stop the sale of such flavours. As a result within a short period Sandhya was able to attract the customers.

Identify and explain any two techniques of scientific management used by Sandhya to solve the problem.

Q.4 Nutan Tiffin Box service was started in Mumbai by the Mumbai Dabbawalas. The Dabbawalas who are the soul of entire Mumbai aim to provide prompt and efficient services by providing tasty homemade tiffin to all office goers at the right time and place. The service is uninterrupted even on the days of bad weather, political unrest and social disturbances. Recently, they have started online booking system through their website 'mydabbawala.com'. Owing to their tremendous popularity amongst the happy and satisfied customers and members, the Dabbawalas were invited as guest lecturer by top business schools. The Dabbawalas operate in a group of 25-30 people along with a group leader. Each group teams up with other groups in order to deliver the tiffins on time. They are not transferred on frequent basis as they have to remember the addresses of their customers. They follow certain rules while doing trade—no alcohol during working hours; no leaves without permission; wearing white caps and carrying ID cards during business hours.

Recently, on the suggestion of a few self-motivated fellow men, the dabbawalas thought out and executed a plan of providing food left in tiffins by customers to slum children. They have instructed their customers to place red sticker if food is left in the tiffin, to be fed to poor children later.

1. State any one principle of management given by Fayol and one characteristic of management mentioned in the above case.
2. Give any two values which the Dabbawalas want to communicate to society.

Q.5 'Aapka Vidyalaya' believes in the holistic development of students and encourages team building through a mix of curricular, co-curricular and sports activities. On its Founder's Day, a stage performance had to be put up. A committee of ten prefects was constituted to plan different aspects of the function. They all decided to use recycled paper for decoration. There was a spirit of unity and harmony and all the members supported each other. With mutual trust and a sense of belonging, the programme was systematically planned and executed. Kartik, one of the prefects, realised that the group had unknowingly applied one of the principles of management while planning and executing the programme. He was so inspired by the success of this function that he asked his

father to apply the same principle in his business. His father replied that he was already using this principle.

1. Identify the principle of management applied for the success of the programme.
2. State any two features of management highlighted in the above paragraph.
3. Identify any two values which 'AapkaVidyalaya' communicated to society

Q.6 Telco Ltd. manufactures files and folders from old clothes to discourage the use of plastic files and folders. For this, they employ people from nearby villages where very less job opportunities are available. An employee, Harish, designed a plan for cost reduction but it was not welcomed by the production manager. Another employee gave some suggestions for improvements in design, but it also was not appreciated by the production manager.

1. State the principle of management that is violated in the above paragraph.
2. Identify any two values that the company wants to communicate to the society.

## **ECONOMICS CLASS XII**

### **Chapter – Money and Banking**

**Q.1 Define money.**

**Q.2 What is meant by the term money supply?**

**Q.3 What is cash reserve ratio (CRR)?**

**Q.4 What is statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)?**

**Q.5 What is demand deposits by banks?**

**Q.6 What are various money stock measures?**

**Q.7 Define open Market operation.**

- 1. Explain the significance of the ‘Store of Value’ function of money. OR State the importance of the ‘Store of Value function of money**
- 2. Explain the “Lender of Last Resort’ function of the central bank.**
- 3. Explain the “Government’s Bank” function of a central bank.**
- 4. What do you mean by credit/money creation? Explain the process of Money creation by the commercial banks with the help of a numerical example.**
- 5. The central bank acts as lender of last resort. How?**
- 6. What is margin requirement of loans**
- 7. Money acts as a yardstick of standard measure of value to which all other things can be compared. Discuss it.**

### **GOVERNMENT BUDGET**

**1. Define government budget.**

**2. Give two examples of indirect taxes**

**3. Give two examples of non-tax revenue receipts**

**4. Define revenue receipts in a government budget.**

**5. What is revenue expenditure in government budget?**

**6. Why is repayment of loan a capital expenditure?**

**7.. Why are borrowings a capital receipt?**

**8. Why the taxes received by government are not capital receipts?**

**9. Is the following a revenue receipt or a capital receipt in the context of government budget and why?**

- (i) Tax receipts**
- (ii) Disinvestment**

**10. Giving reason, state whether the following is a revenue expenditure or a capital expenditure in a government budget:**

- (i) Expenditure on scholarships
- (ii) Expenditure on building a bridge.

11. Distinguish between revenue expenditure and capital expenditure in a government budget. Give an example

12. Distinguish between revenue receipts and capital receipts in a government budget.

13. Distinguish between direct tax and indirect tax.

14. How can the government budget be helpful in altering distribution of income in an economy? (Delhi 2010)

15. Giving reasons to classify the following into direct tax and indirect tax.

- (i) Wealth tax
- (ii) Entertainment tax
- (iii) Income tax

16. Government has started spending more or providing free services like education and health to the poor. Explain the economic value it reflects.

17. Tax rates on higher income group have been increased. Which economic value does it reflect? Explain.

18. Classify the following receipts into revenue receipts and capital receipts. Give reasons in support of your answer.

- (i) Recovery of loans.
- (ii) Interest received on loans.
- (iii) Dividend received from public enterprises.
- (iv) Grants from foreign government

19. In a government budget, the revenue deficit is ₹35 crores. If the revenue receipts are ₹70 crores and capital expenditure is ₹120 crores, then how much is the revenue expenditure?

20. The interest requirement as per the government budget during a year is ₹1,40,000 crores. If the total borrowing requirements of the government are estimated at ₹2,70,000 crores, then how much is the primary deficit?

21. In a government budget, the primary deficit is ₹12,000 crores and interest payment is ₹7,000 crores. How much is the fiscal deficit?

22. As per the government budget, the interest payments are estimated at ₹10,000 crores, which is 40% of the primary deficit. Calculate the fiscal deficit.

23. From the given table, Find the following:

- (a) Fiscal deficit
- (b) Primary deficit

Particulars	(₹ in crores)
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Revenue expenditure	70,000
Borrowings	15,000
Revenue receipt	50,000
Interest payment	25% of revenue deficit

**24. From the given information, determine the following:**

**(a) Capital expenditure**

**(b) Total expenditure**

**(c) Interest payments**

Particulars	(₹ in crores)
Fiscal deficit	12,000
Revenue deficit	9,000
Primary deficit	5,000
Revenue receipts	6,000
Non-debt capital receipts	10,000

### **Holiday Homework Subject – Physical education**

- Q1. Define yoga.
- Q2. Briefly write about Asana.
- Q3. Write any two benefits of Vajrasana in obesity.
- Q4. What is the meaning of second element of yoga?
- Q5. Asana can be classified into how many categories?
- Q6. State the benefits of Bhujangasana in the context of diabetes.
- Q7. Mention the three asanas which can cure obesity.
- Q8. Give the importance of yoga in modern times.
- Q9. Explain any 3 asanas with their benefits.
- Q10. Explain the benefits and contraindications of Vakrasana.
- Q11. What are the procedure of Tadasana, Pawanmuktasana and ArdhaChakrasana?
- Q12. Highlight yogi technique to cure diabetes.
- Q13. How yoga can benefit the back pain and hypertension patient?
- Q14. Which yogi techniques and asanas help to cure improve concentration?
- Q15. How asthma can be prevented through yoga?
- Q1-What do you mean by balanced diet?
- Q2. What do you mean by food and nutrition?
- Q3. What are carbohydrates?
- Q4. What are micronutrients?
- Q5. What are fats?
- Q6. In how many types balanced diet is divided? Name and explain them
- Q7. Mention four deficiency diseases.
- Q8. What are the advantages of food supplement?
- Q9. Explain the importance of water in our diet
- Q10. Enlist two non-nutritive components of diet.
- Q11. What is BMI? Explain
- Q12. Explain the eating habit can control weight?
- Q13. Justify any 6 myths about diet
- Q14. What do you mean by food intolerance?
- Q15. Explain the pitfalls of dieting.

SUMMER HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT	
CLASS - XII (C)	
SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
ENGLISH	Prepare a project on any of the chapter given below : 1. My mother at sixty six 2. The last lesson 3. The Tiger king
ECONOMICS	1. Rain water Harvesting- a solution to water crisis 2. Organic farming 3. Make in India 4. Waste Management in India- Need of Hour 5. Government Budget & its components 6. Micro & small scale Industries 7. SarvaSikshaAbhiyan 8. Digital India – Step towards future 9. Role of RBI in control of credit 10. Disinvestmentpolicy of government. 11. Make the detailed project on any of about topic
BUSINESS STUDIES	1. Principles of Management 2. Marketing Management make any type of con mer goods. a. Why they selected b. 5 competitive brand c. USP d. What is the name of your product e. Feature of product f. Label of your product g. Logo h. Tagline i. Selling price j. Profit Margin 3. Stock exchange 4. Elements of Business Environment 5. Make the detailed project on any of the above topic.
ACCOUNTANCY	The comprehensive project may contain simple GST calculation according to syllabus.
COMPUTER SCIENCE	Write python programs for the following:- 1. Write a program to find whether an inputted number is perfect or not. 2. Write a program to check if the entered number is Armstrong or not. 3. Write a program to find factorial of the entered number. 4. Write a program to enter the number of terms and to print the Fibonacci Series. 5. Write a program to enter the string and to check if it's palindrome or not using loop. 6. Recursively find the factorial of a natural number. 7. Write a program to find whether an inputted number is perfect or not.
APPLIED MATHS	Do miscellaneous Exercise of Chapter matrices in Maths note book.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Make practical file according to the syllabus