DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI
ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

Class- XII   **Subject:- English**

___

Section- A (Writing)

THE LAST LESSON

Short Answer Type Question

Q.1   Why was there a crowd in front of the bulletin- board at the town hall?

Q.2   What actually is 'The Last Lession' that is hinted at indirectly?

Value Based Question

Q.1   What is in 'The Last Lesson' that gives the supreme importance to language and freedom? Do you think it is applicable in real life as well?

Long Answer type question (125-150 words)

Q.3   How did the teacher M. Hamel's image change in the eyes of children and elders of the village? What change do you notice in his attitude after the announcement came from Berlin?

LOST SPRING

Short Type Question

Q.1   What does the writer mean when she says. 'Saheb is no longer his own master?

Q.2   Why does the author say that the bangle makers are caught in a vicious web?

Long Answer type question (125-150 words)

Q.1   What forces conspire to keep the workers in bangle industries of Firozabad in poverty?

Value Based Question (125-150 Words)

'Personal freedom and identity are quite important. If one is deprived of them, one loses one's self-pride and confidence.' Consider these remarks with reference to Saheb's story in 'Lost Spring.'

DEEP WATER

Short Answer Type Question

Q.1   How did the author challenge 'Terror'?

Q.2   How did Douglas completely conquer his fear of water?

Long Answer type question (125-150 words)

Q.1   How did the instructor build a swimmer out of Duglas?

Q.1 'Deep Water' means learning a new lesson to overcome even the gravest dangers to achieve one's goal. Elaborate .

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

I. **Read the extract an answer the questions that follow:**

> " but soon
>
> put that thought away,
>
> and looked out at young
>
> trees sprinting, the merry children spilling
>
> out of their homes

Q.1 **(a)** What thoughts did she put away?

(b) How did she try to overcome this pain?

(c) What is the poetice device used in 'trees sprinting'?

(d) How is the world outside in contrast with situation inside the car?

Short answer question [40-50 words]

Q.2 Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children" spilling out of their homes"?

AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM IN A SLUM

Q.1. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

> And yet, for these
>
> Children, these windows, not this world, are world,
>
> Where all their future's painted with a fog,
>
> A narrow street sealed in with a lead sky.
>
> Far far from rivers, capes, and stars of words.

(a) What do the 'windows' stand for?

(b) What does the expression 'painted with a fog' mean?

(c) Bring out the contrast between the world of slum children and the world outside.

(d) Name the poetic device used in the 3rd line.

Short answer type questions [40-50 words]

Q.2 How do lives in slums turn from fog to endless night?

Q.3 How can the lives of slum children be changed?

TIGER KING

Q.1 **(i) Why did the maharaja want to double the land tax?   [30-40 words]**

(ii) " At that very moment a great miracle took place". What was the moment and what was the miracle?

(iii) The Tiger king proved that ' Power corrupts and power corrupts absolutely'. Today's political order presents a similar picture. It is time to realise that authority and power should be used for the benefit of the masses. Explain .   [120-150 words]

(iv) How was the royal infant brought up? What did he grow up to be?   [120-150 words]

THE INVISIBLE MAN

Long Question Answer

Q.1   Describe the appearance of the stranger when he checked in at the Coach and Horses inn. What did Mrs. Hall find frightening about it?

Q.2   Bring out the characteristics of the stranger with which he can he termed as an unsocial man.

Q.3   What reasons does the stranger give for not wanting to be interrupted?

Q.4   Write a character-sketch of Mrs. Hall?

Q.5   Why did Fearenside think that the stranger was a piebald?

Q.6   Describe the episode of burglary at vicar's House.

Q.7   How did the stranger reveal his invisibility?

Section- B (Advanced Writing Skills)

Letters

Q.1   You are Amit/Amita, the Head Boy/Head Girl of your school. You have invited Miss Renu Nigam, an eminent counsellor to deliver a talk on various career options available to the students of the humanities stream. Giving all the information in not more than 50 words. Draft a notice to be displayed on your school notice-board.

Q.2   Design an advertisement for the launching of a new product.

Q.3   An experienced Production Manager Conversant with latest techniques in cement production seeks placement in a reputed company. Write an advertisement for publication in the 'Situation Wanted' column of a national daily.

Q.4   You are a businessman who wants to set up a small garment shop in your city. Draft an advertisement seeking a suitable space for rent, to be published in the 'Accommodation Wanted' column of a local newspaper. Write the advertisement in not more than 50 words.

Q.5   You are Mr. K.L. Sareen. You have seen an advertisements in the Hindustan Times for the post of marketing manager. Write an application with complete biodata.

Q.6   You are Mohit/Mohini living at No.2, Clement Town, Bengaluru. Write a letter to the Editor of "The Deccan Herald" about the poor city bus service and the indifference of drivers and conductors towards the traffic rules. Also, suggest ways to improve the services.

Q.7   As a newspaper reporter, Write a report of a train accident in 175-200 words. You are Rama/Raman.

SOLID STATE

Q.1 Name the force by which iodine molecules are held in the crystal lattice.

Q.2 Identify the one which is an amorphous solid from the following:

Graphite (c), Quartz glass ((SiO_2), Chromealum, Silicon carbide (Sic).

Q.3 Isotropic nature is not a characteristic of a crystalline solid. Why?

Q.4 Which of the following oxide behaves as conductor or insulator depending upon temperature.

Ti O, Si O_2 , Mg O and T_i O_3

Q.5 When do we observe schottky defect in a crystal?

Q.6 What is the total number of tetrahedral void when a unit cell is face centered?

Q.7 Name the kind of defects introduced by doping.

Q.8 Write the relation among edge length of unit cell in terms of radius of spheres constituting fcc, bcc and simple cubic unit cell.

Q.9 Explain the following:

(a) A crystalline solid is said to have sharp melting point. Why?

(b) Solids are incompressible, Why?

(c) Inspite of long range order in the arrangement of particles, why are crystal usually not perfect.

(d) Table salt (NaCl) sometimes appear yellow in colour, why?

(e) Why is FeO (s) not formed in stoichiometric composition?

(f) ZnS (s) on heating become yellow, why?

(g) The electrical conductivity of semiconductor increase with rise in temperature. Why?

(h) The conductivity of germanium crystal increase on doping with gallium. Why?

(i) F.CC is also called ccp. Why?

Q.10 Under which situation can an amorphous substance change to crystalline from?

Q.11 Show that in a cubic close packed structures, eight tetrahedral voids are present per unit cell.

Q.12 A sample of ferrous oxide has actual formula $Fe_{0.93} O_{1.00}$. In this sample what fraction of metal ions are Fe^{2+} ions?

Q.13 How many unit cells are there in a:-

(a) 10 g cubic crystal of NaCl and

(b) along each edge of the crystal?

Q.14 Copperforms ccp lattice. If the lattice constant is 3.50×10^{-10} m and the experimental density is 5.30×10^2 kg m^{-3}, calculate the % occupancy of Cu metal. (At. Mass Cu= 63.5 gm)

Q.15 Metallic rhodium crystallizes in f.cc lattice with unit cell edge length of 3.803 A°. Calculate the Molar volume of rhodium including the empty space.

Q.16 Polonium crystallises in a simple cubic unit cell. Its atomic mass is 209 and density of the metal is 91.5 kgm^{-3}. What is the edge length of its unit cell?

Q.17 Aluminium metal crystallizes in fcc with edge length of 4.094 A°. Calculate Avogadro's constant.

Q.18 Calculate the number of unit cells in 8.1 g of Al if it crystallizes in a f.cc structure.

(At mass of Al = 27 g mol^{-1})

Q.19 'Crystalline solids are anisotropic in nature'. What does this statement mean?

Q.20 What type of interactions hold the molecules together in a polar molecular solid?

Q.21 How do metallic and ionic substance differ in conducting electricity?

Q.22 Stability of a crystal is related to the magnitude of its melting point? How?

Q.23 A solid with cubic crystal is made of two elements P and Q. Atoms of Q are at the corner and P at the body centre. What is the formula of the compound.

Q.24 In reference to Crystal structure, explain the meaning of the coordination number.

Q.25 Calculate packing efficiency of a metal crystal for a simple Cubic Lattice?

Q.26 Silver Crystallise in Face Centered Cubic unit cell. Each side of the unit cell has a length of 409 pm. What is the radius of silver atom?

Q.27 Aluminium crystallise in a cubic close packed structure. Radius of the atom in the metal is 125 pm.

(i) What is the length of the side of the unit cell?

(ii) How many unit cells are there in 1 cm^3 of aluminium?

Q.28 Define

(a) Frenkel defect   (b) Schottky defect   (c) Ferromagnetism

Q.29 What is a semiconductor? Describe the two main types of semiconductor and explain mechanism for their conduction.

Q.30 How would you account for the following

(a) Frenkel defects are not found in alkali metal halids.

(b) Schottky defects lower the density of relalid solids.

(c) Impurity droped silicon is a semiconductor

Q.31 What are F-centres. Explain giving a suitable example.

Q.32 Explain

(a) Vacancy defect   (b) Interstitial defect   (c) Metal excess debut

(d) anisotropy   (e)Thermodynamic defect

Q.33 Tungsten Crystallises in body centred cubic unit cell. If the edge of the unit cell is 316.5 pm, What is the radius of tungsten atom.

SOLUTION

Q.1 Define mole fraction.

Q.2 Explain the Henry's law about dissolution of a gas in a liquid.

Q.3 State the main advantage of molarity over molality as the unit of concentration.

Q.4 Define Ideal Solution.

Q.5 State Raoult's law for a solution for a volatile liquids.

Q.6 A solution of glucose ($C_6 H_{12} O_6$) in water is labelled as 10 % by weight. What would be the molarity of the solution.

Q.7 What are Abnormal colligative properties? What is the cause of abnormal colligative properties explain giving example.

Q.8 Calculate Vani Hoff factor (i) for
(a) $K_2 SO_4$ (b) $K_4 [Fe (CN)_6]$ (c) $[Co(NH_3)_6] Cl_3$

Q.9 Explain why solution of Chloroform and acetone shows negative deviation from Raoult's Law?

Q.10 Derive the expression to calculate the molar mass of unknown solute from elevation is boiling point method. Define molal elevation constant.

Q.11 Write the application of Henry's law.

Q.12 What is   (a) Osmosis   (b) Osmotic Pressure   (c) Reverse Osmosis
                (d) Isotonic solution   (e) Cryoscopy

Q.13 Calculate the boiling point of a solution prepared by adding 15 gm of NaCl to 250 gm. of water (K_b for water = 0.512 K kg mol^{-1})

Q.14 A solution of Urea in water has boiling point of 373.128 k. Calculate the freezing point of the same solution (K_f = 1.86 km^{-1}, K_b = 0.52 Km^{-1} for water)

Q.15 (i) (a) The molecular masses of polymers are determined (b) Osmotic Pressure method and not by measuring other colligative properties. Give two reasons.

(ii) At 300 k, 36 gm of glucose, $C_6 H_{12} O_6$ Present per litre in its solution has an osmotic pressure of 4.98 bar. If the Osmotic Pressure of another glucose solution is 1.52 bar at the same temperature, Calculate the concentration of the other solution.

<div align="center">

CHMEMICAL KINETICS

</div>

Q.1 Identify the reaction order from each of the following rate constants.
(i) K= 2.3 x10^{-5} L mol^{-1} S^{-1}
(ii) K= 3x10^{-4} S^{-1}

Q.2 Why does the rate of a reaction not remain constant throughout the reaction process?

Q.3 For a chemical reaction R ⟶ P, the variation in the concentration (R) vs. time (t) plot is given

(i) Predict the order of the reaction.
(ii) What is the slope of the curve?

Q.4 For a certain reaction large fraction of molecules has energy more than the threohold energy, yet the rate of reaction is very slow. Why?

Q.5 State a condition in which bimolecular reaction is kinetically first order reaction. Give one example also.

Q.6 Show that time required for 99 % completion is twice the time required for the completion of 90 % reaction.

Q.7 Define
(i) Elementary reaction in a process
(ii) Rate of a reaction

Q.8 The rate of a reaction quadruples when the temperature changes from 293 k to 313 k. Calculate the energy of activation of the reaction assuming that it does at change temperature.
[R = 8.314 J/K/mol J   Log 4= 0.6021

Q.9 The following data were obtain during the first order thermal decomposition of $SO_2 Cl_2$ at a constant volume.

SO_2Cl_2 (g) $\longrightarrow$ SO_2 (g) + Cl_2 (g)

Expt	Time CS^{-1}	Total pressure / atm
1	0	0.4
2	100	0.7

(given log 4 = 0.6021 , log 2 = 0.3010)

Q.10 (a) Define the following
(i) Order of a reaction
(ii) Elementary step in a reaction

Q.11 (a) Distinguish between molecularity and order of a reaction.
(b) The activation energy for the reaction 2HI (g) $\longrightarrow$ H_2 (g) + I_2 (g) is 209.5 KJ/mol. Calculate the fraction of molecules having energy equal to or greater than activation energy.
[R = 8.314 J/K/mol]

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

Q.1 What is meant by limiting molar conductively?

Q.2 Under what condition is E $_{cell}$ = 0 or $\Delta_r G = 0$?

Q.3 How will pH of bring (aq Nacl solutions) be affected when it is electrolysed?

Q.4 In the electrolytic of sodium bromide, there are two possible anodic reactions.

$2H_2O$ (l) $\longrightarrow$ O_2 (g) + $4H^+$ (aq) + 4e$^-$, E° = 1.23 V

2 Br$^-$ $\longrightarrow$ Br_2 (g) + 2e$^-$, E = 1.08 V

Q.5 Mention the reaction occurring at anode and cathode during working of a mercury cell. Why does the voltage of a mercury cell remains constant during its operation?

Q.6 (i) Why is alternating current used for measuring resistance of an electrolytic solution?

(ii) What does the negative sign in expression

E°$_{Zn}$$^{2+}$/zn = -0.76 V mean?

Q.7 How long a current of 3 ampere has to be passed through a solution of silver nitrate to coat a metal surface of silver nitrate to coat a metal surface of 80 Cm^d with a 0.005 mm thick layer? Density of Ag is 10. 5 gm cm$^{-3.}$ [Atomic mass of Ag= 108 u]

Q.8 What is corrosion ? What are the factors which affect corrosion? CO_2 is always present in natural water. Explain its effect on rusting of iron.

Q.9 The E° values at 298 k corresponding to the following two reduction process are:

(i) $Cu^+/Cu = + 0.52$ V

(ii) $Cu^{2+}/Cu = + 0.16$ V
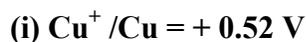
Formulate the galvanic cell for their combination what will be the cell potential. Calculate for the cell reaction.

Q.10 The molar conductivity of 0.025 moll L methanoic acid is 46.1 gcm^2 mol^{-1}. Calculates its degree of dissociation and dissociation constant

Given $\lambda°_{H^+} = 349.6$ S cm^2 mol^{-1}

and $\lambda°_{HCOO^-} = 54.6$ s cm^2 mol^{-1}

Q.11 (a) Calculate $\Delta_r G°$ for the reaction:

$Mg\,(s) + Cu^2\,(aq) \longrightarrow Mg^2\,(aq) + Cu(s)$
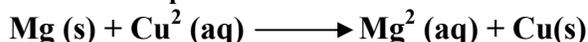
Given E° cell $= + 2.71$ V, F $= 96500$ c/mol

(b) Name the type of cell which was used in Apollo space programme for providing electric power

Q.12 (i) Write two advantages of H_2-O_2 fuel cell over ordinary cell.

(ii) Equilibrium constant K_c for the given cell reaction is 10 calculate E° cell

$A(s) + B^{2+}\,(aq) = A^{2+}\,(aq) + B\,(s)$
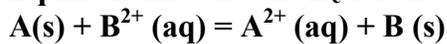
ELECTROCHEMISTRY

Q.13. (a) What type of a battery is lead storage battery? Write the anode and cathode reaction and the overall cell reaction and the overall cell reaction occurring in the operation of a lead storage battery .

(b) Calculate the potential for half cell containing 0.1 M K_2 0.1 M K_2 Cr_2 O_7 (aq), 0.2 M Cr^{3+} (aq) and 1.0 $x10^{-4}$ MH^+ (aq). The half cell reaction is

$Cr_2O_7^{2-}\,(aq) + 14\,H^+\,(aq) + 6e^- \rightleftharpoons 2Cr^{3+}\,(aq) + 7H_2O(l)$
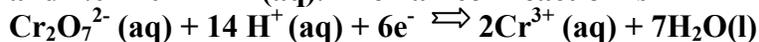
and the standard electrode potential is given as $\epsilon^0 = 1.33$ V

Q.14 (a) In the button cell used in watches the following reaction occurs.

$Zn(s) + Ag_2O(s) + H_2O\,(l) \longrightarrow Zn^{2+}\,(aq) + 2\,Ag\,(s) + 2OH^-$

(b) The resistance of a conductivity cell containing 0.001 M kCl solution at 298 K is 1500 Ω. What is the cell constant if the conductivity of 0.001 M kcl solution at 298 Kg 0.146 x 15^3 scm^{-1}?

Q.15 (a) State Kohlrausch's Law of independent migration of ions. Write an expression for the molar conductivity of acetic acid at infinite dilution according to kohlraushc's Law

(b) Calculate $\wedge°$ for acetic acid

Given that   (Hcl) = 426 scm^2 mol^{-1}

(Nacl) = 126 scm^2 mol^{-1}

(CH_3COONa) = 91 scm^2 mol^{-1}

Q.16 (a) How many moles of mercury will be provided by electrolyzing 1.0M $Kg(NO_3)$ solution with a current of 2.00 ampere for 3 hours?

$[Hg\,(NO_3)_2 = 200.6$ gm/mol]

(b) A voltaic cell is set up at 25°C with the following half cells Al^{3+} (0.001M) and Ni^{2+} (0.50 M) Write an equation for the reaction that occur when the cell generates an electric current and determine the cell potential.

(Given $E°_{\frac{Ni^{2+}}{Ni}} = - 0.25$ V

$E°_{\frac{Al^{3+}}{Al}} = - 1.66$ V

ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

Class- XII   **Subject:- Biology**

REPRODUCTION

Q.1   What is zoospore?

Q.2   Define clone.

Q.3   Name two organisms where cell division is the mode of reproduction.

Q.4   What do you mean by seasonal breeders?

Q.5   Why are large number of male gametes produced as compared to female gametes?

Q.6   Name the units of vegetative propagation in water hyacinth. Explain giving reasons why it has become the most invasive aquatic weed.

Q.7   Differentiate between gametogenesis and embryogenesis.

Q.8   Define syngamy. Where do syngamy occur in aquatic organism .

Q.9   Distinguish between asexual and sexual reproduction. Why is vegetative reproduction also considered as a type of asexual reproduction?

Q.10 Define

(a) Juvenile phase   (b) Reproduction phase   (c) Senescent phase

Q.11 What is vegetative propagation? Give two suitable examples.

Q.12 (a) Give an account of different kind of gametes. Explain giving examples.

(b) What are the different events in sexual reproduction.

Ecosystem

Q.13 List two factors that determine the vegetation and soil type of an ecosystem.

Q.14 What is the starting point of grazing food chains and detritus food chain, respectively?

Q.15 What percentage of productivity is contributed by oceans?

Q.16 Expand PAR

Q.17 Define climax community.

Q.18 Give the difference between net primary productivity and gross productivity.

Q.19   Mention any two significant role predation plays in nature.

Q.20 Differentiate between standing state and standing crop in an ecosystem.

Q.21 Why is the length of a food chain in an ecosystem generally limited to 3-4 trophic levels? Explain with an example.

Q.22 What are the shortcoming of ecological pyramids in the study of ecosystem?

Q.23 What is meant by ecological succession? Explain how it occurs.

Q.24 Describe the process of decomposition of detritus.

<center>ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</center>

Q.1 Why is Eichhornia crassipes nicknamed as "Terror of Bengal"?

Q.2 Why is CNG considered to be better fuel?

Q.3 What are e-Wastes.

Q.4 Expand FOAM

Q.5 What do you understand by sanitary landfills.

Q.6 What is Organic farming. Name the farmer and the club established by him which help farmers with organic farming.

Q.7 How do automobiles fitted with catalytic converters reduce air pollution? Suggest the best fuel for such vehicles.

Q.8 What is the relationship between dissolved oxygen and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)

Q.9 How did Ahmed khan plastic sacks manufactures from Banglore, solve the ever increasing problem of accumulating plastic waste?

Q.10 What is meant by Jhum cultivation ? Explain how it is responsible for deforestation.

Q.11 What is an algal bloom. How does it cause eutrophication of a water body?

Q.12 Explain biomagnifications of DDT in an aquatic food chain. How does it affect the bird population.

Organisms and Environment

1. Name the National Park in India where migratory birds arrived in winter from Siberia.

2. Name two methods by which kangaroo rat is able to meet its water requirements in the deserts of North America .

3. What is meant by Allen's Rule?

4. Name the two methods that from the basis of tiger census.

5. Why are cattle and goats not seen browsing on Calotropis growing in the fields?

6. Explain brood parasitism with the help of an example.

7. How does the human body maintain a constant temperature both in summers and winter? Explain.

8. How do predators help in maintaining species diversity in a community? Explain with an example.

9. Explain with diagram and example the 'Exponential Growth Curve'

10. Give three xerophytic adaptations shown by plants.

11. List and explain three attributes that populations but not individuals possess.

12. What is an age pyramid? What do they show for human population? Represent diagrammatically the different shapes of age pyramids and mention what each of them represents?

Biodiversity and its Conservation

1.   What is the percent land cover of India and what percent of species diversity it supports? India belongs to one in how many mega diversity countries of the world.

2.   How many species of plants and animals have been recorded from India?

3.   Justify with the help of an example where human activities (interference) has led to the extinction of a particular species.

4.   How many biosphere reserves, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries are found in India?

5.   Name the summit (along with the year in which it was held) on biodiversity held in Johannesburg in South Africa. How many countries participated in it?

6.   Biodiversity decreases as one moves from equator towards poles. Justify with an example of bird population distribution.

7.   Explain giving one example, how Co-extinction is one of the causes of loss of biodiversity.

8.   What are the two types of desirable approaches to conserve biodiversity? Explain with examples bringing out the difference between the two types.

9.   Giving three reasons to explain why there is more species biodiversity in tropical latitudes than in temperate ones.

10.   Explain 'river popper' hypothesis . Name the ecologist who proposed it.

11.   Mention and describe three reasons as to why we should conserve biodiversity.

12.   Explain the concept of 'Species – Area relationship.

1. A part from location and profitability list any other two factors affecting 'Goodwill of the Firm'.

2. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:2:1. If the new ration on retirement of C is 5:2, what will be the gaining ratio?

3. How are the accumulated profits and losses distributed when there is charge in profit sharing ratio amongst existing partners?

4. Give me point of difference between profit and loss account and profit and loss appropriation account.

5. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 after the final accounts have been prepared, it was discovered that interest on drawings @ 5% p.a. had not been taken into consideration. The drawings of the painters were X Rs. 15000, Y Rs. 12600, Z Rs. 12000. Give the necessary adjusting journal entry.

6. Calculate the value of goodwill as on 1st Jan, 2013, one the basis of 2 ½ years purchase of the average profits of the last five years. The profits and losses for the years were: 2007 Rs. 80,000, 2008 Rs. 1,00,000, 2009 Rs. 30,000, 2010 Rs. 1,70,000, 2011 Rs. 1,60,000 and 2012 Rs. 1,80,000. You are informed that the profits of the year 2011 included profit on sale of a fixed asset amounting to Rs. 50,000, and the net profits for the year 2012 were effected by a loss due to fire amounting to Rs. 20,000.

7. X and Y are partners sharing in the ratio of 3:2, Z is admitted for 1/5 m share and brings Rs. 60,000 as capital and necessary amount for his share of goodwill. The goodwill of the entire firm is valued at Rs. 2,40,000. Pass necessary journal entries.

8. X, Y and Z were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1/5, 2/10, 6/10. Y retired on 1st October 2011 on which date the capital of X, Y and Z after all necessary adjustments stood at Rs. 80,250, Rs. 62,500 and 57,250 respectively. X and Z continued to carry on the business for six months without settling the account of Y. During the period of six months from 01.10.2011 a profit of Rs. 12,500 is earned by the use of the firm's property.

   State which of the two options available under section 37 of The Indian Partnership Act 1932 should be exercised by Y.

9. Manas and Mukul are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On April 1st, 2011, they admit Manav a new partner for 3/13th share in the profits. The new ratio will be 5:5.3. Manav contributed the following assets towards his capital and for his share of goodwill: Stock Rs. 40,000, Debtors Rs. 60,000, Land Rs. 1,00,000, Plant and Machinery Rs. 60,000. On the date of

admission of Manav, the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 5,20,000. Record necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Manav's admission and prepare Manav's capital account.

10. Black and Brown were partners in a firm sharing in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. They agreed to allow interest on capital @ 12% p.a. The profit of the firm before interest on capital amounts to Rs. 8,000. Show the allocation of interest on capital, if;

(i) There is no agreement except for interest on capital or partnership deed is silent as regards treatment of interest on capital as a charge or appropriation.

(ii) There is clear agreement that interest on capital will be allowed even if it involves the firm in loss or partners agreed to allow interest on capital irrespective of profit.

11. Arun and Arora were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. Their fixed capitals on 01.04.2010 were Arun Rs. 60,000 and Arora Rs. 80,000. They agreed to allow interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and to charge interest on drawings @15% p.a. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31.03.2011 before all above adjustments were Rs. 12,600. The drawings made by Arun were Rs. 2,000 and by Arora Rs. 4,000 during the year. Prepare profit and loss appropriation a/c of Arora. Show your calculations clearly. The interest on capital will be allowed even if the firm incurs loss.

12. A, B and C entered into a partnership on October 1st, 2004 to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. A however per personally guaranteed that C's share of profit after charging interest on capitals at 5% p.a. would not be less than Rs. 30,000 in any year. The capital contributions were A: 3,00,000, B Rs. 2,00,000 and C Rs. 1,00,000. The profits for the period ended March 31st 2005 were Rs. 1,20,000. Show the distribution of profits.

13. A, B and C are partners sharing in the ratio of 3:2:1. They have now decided to share profits equally since April1 1st 2014. They have further decided to record the following in the books of accounts.

(a) Prepaid rest amounting to Rs. 3,000 was debited to profit and loss account.

(b) An amount of Rs. 2,000 due from as old customer was declared as bad debt earlier. But now they have received from the official receiver @ 40 to paise in a rupee.

(c) A contingent liability worth Rs. 7,000 proved to be actual liability and had to pay.

(d) Provision for outstanding rent be made amounting to Rs. 3,000.

(e) Accrued Rent amounts to Rs. 4,000.

(f) A contingent liability worth Rs. 25,000 was undertaken by B for Rs. 15,000.

14. A and B are partners in a firm. They are entitled to a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month each. A is to get 10% commission on net profit before charging commission and B is to get 10% commission on net profit after charging all commission. Compute the missing figures from the following profit and loss appropriation a/c for the year ended 31st March, 2016.

Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

Particulars	Amt (Rs.)	Particulars	Amt (Rs.
To A's Capital salary	---------------	By Profit and Loss a/c	……………
to B's Capital a/c-salary	---------------	(Net profit)	
To A's Capital a/c-commission	2,47,500		
To B's capital a/c- Commission	………………		
To Profit transferred to			
A's Capital a/c …..			
B's Capital a/c …..	---------------		
	---------------		---------------

15.   Manav, Nath and Narayan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 1:2:1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 30th September, 2015 Nath died. On that date his capital account showed a debit balance of Rs. 5,000. There was a debit balance of Rs. 30,000 in the profit and loss account. The goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 3,80,000. Nath's share of profit in the year of his death was to be calculated in the basis of average profit of last five years, which was 90,000.

Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Nain's death.

16.   R, S and T were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 1:2:3. Their Balance sheet as on 31st March 2015 was as follows:-

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Land	50,000
Bills payable	20,000	Building	50,000
General Reserve	30,000	Plant	1,00,000
Capital A/c		Stock	40,000
R 1,00,000		Debtors	30,000
S 50,000		Bank	5,000
T 25,000	1.75,000		
	2,75,000		2,75,000

R, S and T decided to share the profits equally with effect from 1st April, 2015. For this it was agreed that:-

(a)   goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs. 1,50,000.

(b)   Land be revalued at Rs. 80,000 and building be depreciated by 6%.

(c)   Creditors of Rs. 6,000 were not likely to be claimed and hence be written off.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's Capital accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Reconstituted firm.

17   Krishna and Suresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. On 1st April 2015 they admitted Rahul as a new partner for 1/5th share in profits of the firm. On the date of Rahul's admission the balance sheet of Krishna and Suresh showed a general reserve of Rs. 1,20,000, a debit balance of Rs. 60,000 in profit and loss a/c and workmen compensation fund of Rs. 1,50,000.

The following was agreed on Rahul's admission:

(a)   Rahul will being Rs. 1,50,000 as his capital and his share of goodwill premium in cash.

(b)   Goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs. 2,40,000.

(c)   There was a claim of workmen compensation for Rs. 1,70,000.

(d)   The partners decided to share future profits in the ratio of 3:1:1.

Pass the necessary journal entries for the above on Rahul's admission.

18.   Abha and Bimal are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 31st March, 2015 they admitted Chintu into partnership for 1/5th share in the profits of the firm. On that date their balance sheet stood as under.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2015.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital's : Abha 1,20,000		Plant and machinery	1.30,000
Bimal 1,00,000	2,20,000	Furniture	25,000
General Reserve	20,000	Investments	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors	1.00,000	Sundry Debtors	50,000
		Bank	35,000
	3,40,000		3,40,000

Chintu was admitted on the following terms:-

(a)   He will bring Rs. 80,000 as capital and Rs. 30,000 for his share of goodwill premium.

(b)   Partners will share future profits in the ratio of 5:3:2.

(c)   Profit on revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities was Rs. 7,000.

(d)   After making adjustment, the capital accounts of the partners will be in proportion to Chintu's capital. Balance to be paid off or brought in by the old partners by cheque as the case may be.

19.   Khushboo, Leela and Meera were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their balance sheet on 31st March, 2015 was as follows:

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2015

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	70,000	Bank	44,000
Capital's		Debtors	24,000
Khushboo 90,000		Stock	60,000
Leela 56,000		Building	1,40,000
Meera 60,000	2.06,000	Profit and Loss A/c	8,000
	2,76,000		2,76,000

On April 1st, 2015 Leela retired on the following terms:-

(a) Building was to be depreciated by Rs. 10,000.

(b) A provision of 5% was to be made on debtors for doubtful debts.

(c) Salary outstanding was Rs. 4,800.

(d) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,40,000.

(e) Leela was to be paid Rs. 20,800 through cheque and the balance was to be paid in two equal quarterly installments (stating from 30th June, 2015) along with interest @ 10% p.a.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Leela's Capital a/c and her loan account till it is finally paid.

20. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2 respectively. Their balance sheet as on 31st March, 2013, was as follows:

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	12,000	Cash	13,000
Reserves	10,000	Debtors	8,000
Capital's		Stock	10,000
A 30,000		Machinery	30,000
B 20,000		Building	20,000
C 15,000	65,,000	Patents	6,000
	87,000		87,000

On 1st October, 2013 due to illness B died. It was agreed between the firm and B's executors that the amount due to B will be used for construction of a community hall in the village. As per the agreement:-

(a) Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of the average profits of previous five years, which were: 2009- Rs. 10,000, 2010- Rs. 13,000, 2011- Rs. 12,000, 2012- Rs. 15,000 and 2013- Rs. 20,000.

(b) Patents were valued at Rs. 8,000, Machinery at Rs. 28,000 and Building at Rs. 30,000.

(c) B's share of profit till the date of his death will be calculated on the basis of profit of the year 2013.

(d) Interest on capital will be provided at 10% p.a.

(e) Amount due to B's executors will be transferred to charity account:

(i) Prepare B's Capital Account to be presented to his executor and

(ii) Identity any one value being highlighted in the question.

Nature and Significance of Management

1. At what level of management, managers are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organization.

2. Describe management as a process.

3. Enumerate any two functions of middle level management.

4. Volvo Ltd's target is to produce 10,000 shirts per month at a cost of Rs. 100 per shirt. The production manager achieved this target at a cost of Rs. 90 per shirt. Do you think the "production manager' is effective? Give one reason in support of your answer.

5. "Management is skillful and personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results". Explain.

6. Is management a full fledged profession? Give any three reasons in support of your answer.

7. Dheeraj is working as "Operations Manager" in Tifco Ltd. Name the managerial level at which he is working. State any four function he will perform as 'Operations Manager' in this company.

8. Coordination is synchronization of group efforts to achieve organizational objectives'. In the light of this statement, highlight any five features of co-ordination.

9. Give the meaning of management and explain how it 'creates a dynamic organization' and helps in the development of society.

10. XYZ Power Ltd. set up a factory for manufacturing solar lanterns in a remote village as there was no reliable supply of electricity in rural areas. The revenue earned by the company was sufficient day by day, so the company decided to increase production to generate higher sales. For this they decided to employee people from the nearby villages as very few job opportunities were available in that area. The company also decided to open schools and crèches for the children of its employees.

    (a) Identify and explain the objectives of management discussed above.

    (b) State any two values which the company wanted to communicate to the society.

Principles of Management

1. The management of a company promises the workers to pay extra wages if they work overtime, but later on management refuses to pay extra wages. Which principle is violated in this case?

2. 'A manager should replace 'I' with 'we' in all his conversation to encourage team spirit'. Identify the principle of management emphasized here.

3. Which technique of Taylor overlooks the principle of equity derived by Fayol?
4. On which principle of Fayol, Taylor's technique of functional foremanship is based?
5. Name any two companies which have successfully applied standardization and simplification of work.
6. Give any one reason why principle of management do not provide ready-made solution to all managerial problems.
7. Give any one reason why principles of management are called contingent?
8. Name and explain the principle of scientific management which emphasizes on study and analysis of methods rather than estimation.
9. Explain that technique of scientific management which is the strongest motivator for a worker to reach standard performance.
10. State any four features of 'principles of management'.
11. With the help of a diagram explain 'functional foremanship' as a technique of scientific management.
12. "Aapka Vidyalaya" believes in holistic development of students and encourages team building though a mix of curricular, co-curricular and sports activities. On its founders day a stage performance had to be put up. A committee of ten perfects 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 members supported each other. With mutual trust and belongingness the prorgramme was systematically planned and executed. Kartik, one of the perfects realized that unknowingly the group had applied one of the principle of management while planning and executing the programme. He was so inspired by the success of the function that he asked his father to apply the same principle in his business. His father replied that he was already using this principle.

(a) Identify the principle of management applied for the success of the programme.
(b) State any two features of management highlighted in the above para.
(c) Identify any two values which 'Aapka Vidyalaya' communicated to the society.

Business Environment

1. List the major impacts of new industrial policy.
2. Define Business Environment.
3. The project of Nano Car re-established in Gujarat is indicated by which function of environment?
4. The Prime Minister reduced the repo rate to overcome recession. This is related to which dimension of business environment?
5. Banking sector reform have led to easier credit terms and better services. This is an example of one of the key components of business environment. Name it and explain in brief.

6. Explain by giving any four points, why in the present day competitive market, it is essential for a business to remain alert and aware of its environment?

7. Explain the impacts of government policy changes business and industry in India.

8. The court passed an order that all schools must have water purifier for the school children as:

(a) Society in general is more concerned about quality of life.

(b) Innovative techniques are being developed to manufacture water purifier at competitive rates.

(c) Incomes are rising and children at home are also drinking purified water. The government is also showing positive attitude towards the water purifier business.

Identify the different dimensions of business environment by quoting from the above details.

9. After winning the election, Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launced a campaign of "Swachh Bharat" and invited various celebrities to be a part of this Abhiyan. This spread awareness among the people in society and in general people started becoming more careful and aware about the cleanliness around their area. To continue its impact, a new service tax for Swachh Bharat was also started. The government is planning to import new and better technology to adopt new methods of treating the garbage and waste.

State the various dimension of business environment mentioned in the above para quoting the lines.

10. Explain any five negative impacts of liberalization and globalization on business and industry in India.

11. Explain any five positive effects of liberalization and globalization on business and industry in India.

12. Identify the type of dimension of business environment to the following are related:-

(a) Banks reduce the interest rate on housing loans.

(b) No. of working women are increasing.

(c) Reservation of tickets by internet.

(d) Prohibition of Alcohol beverages to be advertised.

(e) Winning of Aam Admi Party has built up confidence in economically weaker section people.

Planning

1. Mc Donald Co, does not give its franchise to any other co., which is running food business. This is related to which type of plan?

2. Which limitation of planning suggest that employees stop thinking and become the blind followers of plan?

3. In which step planning process the planners make predictions and assumptions regarding future?

4. A firm wants to increase its sales by 25% for the coming year. Which type of plan in involved in it?

5. 'Infosys Ltd, decided to give 20% of jobs for women' what type of plan is it? Explain the same.

6. Is planning necessary for effective management? Give reasons in support of your answer.

7. Rahul, a worker, is given a target of assembling two computers per day. Due to his habit of doing things differently an idea struck him which would not only reduce the assembling time of computers but would also reduce the cost of production of the computers. Rahul's supervisor, instead of appreciating him, ordered him to complete the work as per the methods and techniques decided earlier as nothing could be changed at that stage.

   The above para describes one of the limitations of planning function of management. Name and explain that limitation.

8. Explain the limitations of Planning.

9. An electronic company is facing a problem of declining market share due to increased competition from other new and existing players in the market. Its competitors are introducing lower price models for mass consumes, Who are price sensitive? For quality conscious consumers company is introducing new model with added features and new technological advancements.

   Prepare a model business plan for this company. Specify which type of plan you are preparing.

<div align="center">

Marketing Management

</div>

1. What do you mean by product mix?

2. What is meant by 'Production concept' of marketing?

3. Explain any three advantages of branding.

4. Differentiate between marketing and selling.

5. Explain the functions of labelling.

6. Differentiate between Advertisement and Personal selling.

7. What do you mean by Trade Mark?

8. "Packaging has acquired great significance in the marketing of goods". In the light of this statement explain any three functions of packaging.

9. Identify and explain the levels of packaging- Give a suitable example.

10. What are the advantages of Registering a Trade Mark?

11. Explain the concept of Personal Selling and also explain the qualities of good salesman.

12. Explain the levels of channels of distributions.

13. No doubt pricing of the product is the key aspect of marketing management which depends upon various factors. Explain any four factors of pricing briefly.

14. Explain the role of public relations.

15. Define Marketing Management.

16. What do you mean by publicity?

17. Explain the following functions of marketing

(a) Gathering and analyzing the market information.

(b) Standardization and grading.

(c) Market Planning.

18. Nisha, a school has manufacturer decided to improve the product for profit maximization and thus added a water bottle holder to the existing design.

    (a) Identify the marketing management philosophy adopted by Nisha.

    (b) Explain the same.

ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

Class- XII   **Subject:- Economics**

P.P.C AND CENTRAL PROBLEMS

1. Define opportunity cost.
2. Why does an economic problem arise.
3. Write two characteristics of resources.
4. What do you mean by scarcity?
5. Why is the slope of PPF downward?
6. Define Marginal Rate of Transformation.
7. Sugar industry is a subject matter of micro economics. Give reason.
8. What do you mean by alternative uses of resources?
9. What will be the shape of PPF when MRT is constant?
10. Why does an economic problem arise? Explain the problem of 'How to Produce'?
11. Explain the problem of 'What to Produce' with the help of an example.
12. Show the following situation with PPF
(a) Fuller utilisation of resources
(b) Growth of resources.
(c) Under utilisation of resources.
13. Why is PPC called opportunity cost curve?
14. Define opportunity cost and explain it with the help of an example.
11. How P.P.C will get affected due to Demonetizaion of Indian currency.
12. Due to recently launched make in india the country received F.D.I in india . explain the economic value in context of PPC.

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AND DEMAND

1. What is meant by utility?
2. How is Total utility derived from marginal utilities?
3. Under what situation total utility will be maximum?
4. Explain condition of consumer's equilibrium in respect of one good.
5. What is meant by Marginal Rate of Substitution (MRS).
6. What is budget set.
7. Define Indifference curve Map.
8. Why does higher indifference curve give more satisfaction?
9. What is the impact of diminishing marginal rate of substitution on indifference curve?
10. What will be the impact on the equilibrium due to increase in income in case of normal good?
11. How is market demand schedule derived with the help of individual demand schedules?
12. Define normal good.
13. Demand of good 'X' falls due to increase in the income of the consumer what type of good 'X' is.
14. If the number of consumers increase in which direction will the demand curve shift?
15. Why does total utility increases at diminishing rate due to continuous increase in units of a good Consumed?
16. What are the reasons behind Law of demand? State any two.
17. What do you mean by budget line? What are the reasons of change in budget line?

18. Explain the relationship between total utility and marginal utility with the help of schedule.
19. State any three features of indifference curve.
20. Under what situations there will be parallel shift in budget line?
21. "If a product price increases, a family's spreading on the product has to increase". Defend or refute.
22. Distinguish between expension of demand and increase in demand with the help of diagram.
23. "A good may be inferior for one consumer and normal for another". Do you agree with this statement. Give reasons in support of your answer.
24. Does increase or decrease in income of the consumer have the same effect on every type of commodity?
25. Why the indifference curve should be tangent to the budget line at the point of consumer's equilibrium.
26. Why consumer's equilibrium is not attained when marginal utility is greater than price of a good?
27. Why does consumer stop consumption in case where marginal utility is less than price of a good?

MACRO ECONOMICS

NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING

1. Who is considered as normal resident of a country.
2. What do you mean by economic territory?
3. State the meaning of injection in income flow, with the help of an example.
4. What do you mean by leakage in income flow?
5. State wheather the following are stock or flow :
   (a) Income of the household
   (b) Consumption expenditure of household
6. Define 'Nominal GNP'
7. What do you mean by 'Real GNP'?
8. Why is money received from sale of shares is not included in domestic factor income.
9. How value added method solve the problem of double counting?
10. Complete the following aggregates.
(i) National Income = Domestic income ....
(ii) Personal Income = Private income ....
(iii) Net value added at FC = Gross output ....
11. Distinguish between real and nominal gross domestic product.
13. Explain the basis of classifying goods into intermediate and final goods. Give suitable examples.
14. Distinguish between consumer goods and capital goods. Which of these are final goods?
15. Explain how distribution of G.D.P. is its limitation as a measure of economic welfare.
16. Distinguish between 'factor income' and 'transfer income'.
17. Classify the following into stock and flow :
   (i) Population of India
   (ii) Exports
   (iii) Investment
   (iv) Expenditure on food by household.
   (v) National Capital
   (vi) Deposits in saving account of bank.

18. Explain circular flow of income in two sector model economy.
19. Giving reasons, classify the following into intermediate and final goods :

    (i) Machines purchased by a dealer of machines.

    (ii) A car purchased by a house hold.
20. What is meant by a normal resident? State which of the followings are treated as normal resident of India.

    (i) An American working in the office of WHO located in India.

    (ii) Indian working in U.S.A. embassy located in India.
21. Which of the following is factor income from abroad for an Indian resident and why?

    (a) Interest income received by Indian resident on the bonds of companies operating in USA.

    (b) Remittances by Indians settled abroad to their families in India.
22. Giving reasons, explain how are the following treated in estimating national Income by the income method.

    (a) Interest on a car loan paid by an individual

    (b) Interest on a car loan paid by a Govt. owned company.
23. How will you treat the following while estimating national income of India.

    (a) Dividend received by an Indian from his investment in shares of a foreign company.

    (b) Money received by a family in India from relatives working abroad.

    (c) Interest received on loan given to a friend for purchasing a car.
24. How will you treat the following while estimating national income of India? Give reason for your answer?

    (a) Dividend received by a foreigner from investment in shares of an Indian Company.

    (b) Money received by a family in India from relatives working abroad.

    (c) Interest received on loan given to a Friend for purchasing a car.

    (d) Value of bonus shares received by share holders of a company.

    (e) Fees received from students.

    (f) Interest received on loan given to a foreign company in India.
25. Giving reasons, categories following into transfer payment or factor payments.

    (a) financial help gives to flood victims

    (b) Old age pension.

    (c) Imputed rent.
26. Calculate private income :

    Rs. (Crore)

    (i) National interest 10

    (ii) Personal disposable income 150

    (iii) Corporate Profit Tax 25

    (iv) Personal Taxes 50

    (v) Retained earnings of private corporations 05
27. Giving reasons explain wheather the following are included in domestic product of India.

    (i) Profit earned by a branch of foreign bank in India.

    (ii) Payment of salaries to its staff by an embassy located in New Delhi.

    (iii) Interest received by an Indian resident from firms abroad.

28. **How will you treat the following while estimating national income. Give reasons for your answer.**
    (i) Capital gain on sale of house.
    (ii) Prize won is lottery.
    (iii) Interest on public debt.

29. **From the following data, calculate national income by (a) Income method (b) expd. method.**
    Rs. (Crore)
    (i) Interest 150
    (ii) Rent 250
    (iii) Govt. Final Consumption Expd. 600
    (iv) Pvt. Final Consumption Expd. 1200
    (v) Profits. 640
    (vi) Compensation of employees 1000
    (vii) NFIA 30
    (viii) Net Exports (–) 40
    (ix) Net Indirect tax 60
    (x) Consumption of Fixed capital 50
    (xi) Net domestic capital formation 340

30. **From the following data calculate GNP at FC by (a) Income method (b) Expenditure method.**
    Rs. (Crore)
    (i) Net domestic capital formation 500
    (ii) Compensation of employees 1850
    (iii) Consumption of fixed capital 100
    (iv) Govt. final consumption expenditure 1100
    (v) PVT. final consumption expenditure 2600
    (vi) Rent 400
    (vii) Dividend 200
    (viii) Interest 500
    (ix) Net Exports (—) 100
    (x) Profits 1100
    (xi) NFIA (–) 50
    (xi) Net Indirect taxes 250

31. **There are only two producing sectors A and B in an economy. Calculate :**
    (a) Gross value added at market price by each sector
    (b) National income.
    Rs. (Crore)
    (i) Net factor income from Abroad. 20
    (ii) Sales by A 1000
    (iii) Sales by B 2000
    (iv) Change in stock of B (–) 200
    (v) Closing stock of A 50
    (vi) Opening stock of A 100
    (vii) Consumption of fixed capital by A and B 180

(viii) Indirect taxes paid by A and B 120

(ix) Purchase of raw material by A 500

(x) Purchase of raw material by B 600

(xi) Exports by B 70

32. From the following data, calculate

(a) Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost (GDPFC) and

(b) Factor income to abroad.

Rs. (Crore)

(i) Gross Domestic Capital formation 600

(ii) Interest 200

(iii) Gross national product at market price 2800

(iv) Rent 300

(v) Compensation of employees 1600

(vi) Profit 400

(vii) Dividents 150

(viii) Factor income from abroad. 50

(ix) Change in stock 100

(x) Net indirect taxes 240

(xi) Net fixed capital formation 400

(xii) Net Export (–) 30

33. Calculate net national product at factor cost and gross national disposable income from the following :

Rs. (Crores)

(i) Net current transfers to Row 10

(ii) Savings of non-departmental enterprises 60

(iii) Net indirect tax. 90

(iv) Income from property and entrepreneurship to the Govt. administrative departments 80

(v) Consumption of fixed capital 70

(vi) Personal Tax 100

(vii) Corporation tax 40

(viii) National debt interest 30

(ix) Current transfer payments by Govt. 50

(x) Retained Earnings of PVT. Corporate 10

(xi) Personal disposable income. 1100

34. Calculate (a) Gross domestic product at market price (GDPMP) (b) Factor income from abroad.

Rs. Crores

(i) Profit 500

(ii) Export 40

(iii) Compensation of Employees 1500

(iv) Net current transfer from Row 2800

(v) Rent 90

(vi) Interest 300

(vii) Factor income to abroad 400

(viii) Net indirect tax 120

(ix) Gross fixed capital formation 250

(x) Net domestic capital formation 650

(xi) Gross fixed capital formation 700

(xii) Change in stock 50

35. Calculate 'Net National Disposable Income' and 'Personal Income' from the following data.

Rs. (Crores)

(i) Personal tax 212

(ii) Net national product at factor cost 2500

(iii) Net indirect tax 180

(iv) Domestic product accuring to Govt. 500

(v) Retained earnings of PVT. Corporations 80

(vi) NFIA 23

(vii) National debt interest 100

(viii) Net current transfer from abroad 20

(ix) Corporation tax 70

(x) Current transfer from Government 30

36. Calculate National Income by the (a) Expenditure method and (b) Production method from the following data

Rs. (Crore)

(i) Gross value added at market price by the primary sector 300

(ii) PVT. final consumption expd. 750

(iii) Consumption of Fixed capital 150

(iv) Net Indirect Taxes 120

(v) Gross value added at market price by the secondary sector 200

(vi) Net domestic fixed capital formation 200

(vii) Change in stock (–) 20

(viii) Gross value added at market price by the tertiary sector 700

(ix) Net imports 50

(x) Govt. final consumption expd. 150

(xi) Net factor income from abroad. 20

37. From the following data show that net value added at factor cost (NVAFC) is equal to the sum of factor incomes.

Rs. (Crore)

(i) Purchase of raw material and other input from the domestic market 600

(ii) Increase in stock 200

(iii) Domestic sales 1800

(iv) Import of raw material 100

(v) Exports 200

(vi) Depreciation of fixed capital 75

(vii) Salaries and wages 600

(viii) Interest payments 450

(ix) Rent 75

(x) Dividends 150

(xi) Undistributed profits. 80

(xi) Corporate profit tax 20

(xii) Indirect tax 50

38. From the following data calculate (a) Private income (b) Personal income (c) P.D.I

Rs. (Crore)

(i) Income from property and entrepreneurship accuring to the Govt. administrative Dept. 100

(ii) Saving of non-departmental enterprises 80

(iii) Factor income from NDP occurring to Private sector 500

(iv) Corporation tax 30

(v) Saving of Pvt. corporate sector 65

(vi) Direct taxes paid by house hold 20

(vii) Current transfers from Govt. Administrative departments 10

(viii) Current transfer from Row 20

(ix) Factor income from abroad 5

(x) Operating surplus 150

(xi) Factor income to abroad 15

<u>MONEY AND BANKING</u>

1. Define money.
2. What is meant by the term money supply?
3. Write any two draw backs of barter exchange system
4. State two primary functions of money.
5. Write two functions of central banks.
6. State two components of credit control by central bank.
7. Write any two factors affecting money supply.
8. What is marginal requirement of loan.
9. What is barter system? Explain any two problems faced in barter system?
10. State three points of difference between central bank and Commercial bank.
11. Explain the function of money as 'Unit of value'.
12. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants?
13. Explain ' Store of value' function of money.
14. What are open market operations? What is their effect on availability of credit?
15. Explain the 'lender of last resort' function of central bank.
16. State the role of central Bank as a banker of the Government.
17. Explain the 'Standard of deffered payment'.
18. How central bank is controller of credit?
19. Explain different measures of money supply adopted by R.B.I. in India.
20. What is meant by statutory liquidity ratio (SLR). State the effect of rise in rate of SLR on creation of credit.

    Explain effect of increase in bank rate on credit creation by commercial banks.
22. Define a Central Bank. What are the functions of Central Bank?
23. Explain any four functions of money.

ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

ASSIGNMENT - I

Q.1 Differentiate between extramural and intramurals.

Q.2 Discuss in detail about the causes of a bad posture.

Q.3 What do you mean by Coordinative abilities?

Q.4 Pace races mean, running the whole distance of a race at a Constant speed'. Which are the races included in pace races?

Q.5 Suggest physical activities as corrective measures for flat-foot and Lordosis.

Q.6 Explain any five Common postural deformities.

Q.7 What is a bye?

Q.8 What do you understand by seeding?

Q.9   Explain the types of tournaments.

Q.10 Explain advantages of a correct posture.

ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

ASSIGNMENT - I

Q.1   Construct an isometric scale of 90 mm long.

Q.2   A hexagonal pyramid of 30 mm sides, height 60 mm long. Axis is perpendicular to the H.P. Base side parallel to V.P. It is resting on the ground of it's base. Draw the isometric Projections.
Give all the dimension. Show the direction from viewing.

Q.3   A pentagonal Prism of base side 30 mm, height 60 mm. Axis is perpendicular to the H.P. Base side perpendicular to V.P. It is resting on the grand of it's base. Draw the isometric Projections. Give all the dimensions. Show the direction from viewing.

Q.4   A triangular pyramid of base side 40 mm, height 50 mm. base side parallel to the V.P. It is centrally resting on the top surface of circular disc of 70 mm diameter, height 35 mm. It is resting to the ground of it's base. Common axis is vertical. Draw the isometric Projections. Give all the dimension. Show the direction from viewing.

Q.5   Draw to scale 1:1, front view, top view and side view of hexagonal headed bolt with hexagonal nut of diameter 20 mm Axis is Parallel to both H.P. and V.P. Give the standard dimensions.

Q.6   Draw to scale 1:1, front view, top view and side view of square headed bolt with square nut of diameter 20 mm. Axis is Parallel to both H.P. and V.P. Give the standard dimensions.

Q.7   Sketch freehand front view, top view and side view cup head screw of 20 mm diameter. Axis is perpendicular to the H.P. Give the standard dimensions.

Q.8   Sketch freehand front view, top view and side view of round head rivet of 20 mm diameter. Axis is perpendicular to the H.P. Give the standard dimensions.

Q.9   Assemble the parts of 'Bushed Bearing' and draw to scale 1:1
(i) Front view left half in section
(ii) Top view
    Give 8 important dimensions. Draw projection symbol and write the scale used. Write the title.

Q.10   Disassemble the parts of 'socket and spigot' joint and draw to scale 1:1
(i)   (a) Front view upper half section
            (b) Side view of socket
(ii)   (a) Front view lower half section
            (b) Top view of spigot

Q.11   Assemble the parts of 'Gib and cotter joint' and draw to scale 1:1
(i)   Front view upper half section
(ii) Left side view
Give 8 important dimensions. Draw projection symbol and write the scale used. Write the title.

ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

Class- XII   **Subject:- Entrepreneurship**

Q.1   What is PESTEL model? Explain it.

Q.2   Enlist the various sources which lead to the emergence of basic ideas.

Q.3   Elaborate the factors involved in sensing opportunities.

Q.4   Vin. Was a young entrepreneur who wanted to start a new business with an investment of 25 lakhs. He was not sure of what business he has to undertake. His friend suggested seeking help of professional who would spot latest trends in the market and give him an idea, but Vin decided to do it by himself. Suggest the various ways by which he can do it.

Q.5   Which common techniques are required to calculate the forecasting income?

Q.6   Briefly , explain the objectives and elements of an operation plan.

Q.7   The first stage of a business plan is to come up with a business name supposing you are an entrepreneur, who is in the stage of deciding a business name for your enterprise would you.

Q.8   What is break-even analysis?

Q.9   You are an individual who wants to create an enterprise that produces chocolates. Develop a competition analysis, considering the giants that control the market like Nestle, Cadbury etc. Prepare a SWOT analysis of your enterprise and devise a strategy that gives you an edge over your competitors.

Q.10 What is sales strategy?

Q.11 Explain the benefits of CRM?

Q.12 Explain the reasons for business failures.

Q.13 Varsha started a high end boutique in a posh locality, but she was not aware of how to make her boutique popular in the area. Suggested some measures for it.

Q.14 Differentiate between ATL and BTL.

Q.15 Arvind has started his Italian food based restaurant. Does he have to register his trademark? And give the reasons for the same.

Q.16 What is AIDA?

Q.17 Who is a stakeholder?

Q.18 How is vendor management done?

Q.19 Give the meaning of tagline with the help of an example.

Q.20 What are the qualities of a good brand name?

ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

Class- XII   **Subject:- Informatics Practices**

Answer the following questions (Theory) based on Java & Net Beans:

1. Explain How and when do you use getText() &setText() methods?

2. Differentiate of its applications: isEditable() &isEnabled()

3. Write the use of valueOf() method and output of the statement: float x=999.101 ; jLabel1.setText(String.valueOf(x));

4. Write the function of toString() method.

5. What is a wrapper class? Explain the following in terms of wrapper class: String x="12345";

   int y=Integer.parseInt(x) ;

6. Why do you use import javax.swing.JOptionPane ? Describe the two applications of JOptionPane class of the packagejavax.swing

7. Which swing components does javax.swing.JPanel container contain?

8. Write the application of the method getPassword() with a right example.

9. How do you insert single lined and multiple lines comments?

10. What are the members of Java Tokens?

11. Differentiate: (a) Identifiers & Keywords , (b) Primitive & Reference Datatype , (c) Local & Instance(object) variable , (d)Logical & Relational operators, (e) \t & \n , (f) \b & \r , (g) / & % operators.

12. Differentiate: (i) int x=10 & final int y=10; (ii) (int k=10) & (int k==10)

13. What is use of default in switch.....case statement? When do you use break in switch.....case?

14. What are pre and post increments? Can you explain pre & post decrement also with example?

15. What will happen if you run a break statement in for loop? When do you use for loop?

16. How do you differentiate the applications of: while and do......while statements?

17. What are exit-control and entry-control looping statements? Explain with example.

18. In a Java application using Net Beans IDE, the user views the data on the Text Fields, he found that – his name ismisspelled, now he wants to edit it, but can't. What was done by the programmer that does not allow the user to edit hisname?

19. How do you enable the jLabel1?

20. How do you insert values into the TextArea? Write the syntax in terms of inputing value of i: for(i=1;i<=10;i++)?

21. Rashmi in her desktop application wanted to show her friend s names in the List Box and their city names in the ComboBox. Which property of the List Box and Combo Box will she use to do her jobs?

22. When do you import javax.swing.DefaultListModel; & import

    javax.swing.DefaultComboBoxModel; ?

23. What is Panel Container? In which package does it stay?

24. When do you use Check Box and Radio Button? Establish the relation between the use/application of Radio Button andCombo Box.

25. **Differentiate: (i) String x = (String) jList1.getSelectedValue() & String x = (String) jComboBox1.getSelectedItem() (ii)isSelected() &setSelected() (iii) Text1.setForeground() & Text1.setFont() (iv) getText() &setText() (v)getSelectedIndex() &getSelectedValue() (vi) addElement() &insertElementAt() (vii) removeAllElements() &removeElementAt() (viii) remove() & clear() (xi) getModel() &setModel() (x) isEnabled() &setEnabled() (xi)JOptionPane.MessageDialog( ) and JOptionPane.InputDialog( )**

26. **What is swing control? (Z.1) Write the output of x in the following case:>int x = (5>=8) ? 1 : 2;**

27. **What is ButtonGroup? How does it effect to select a Radio Button?**

28. **How does the Model contain the data to be taken from a list of data?**

29. **What is the concept of OOP in terms of Class and Object? Write the syntax of the object creation.**

30. **Object of which class do you create when you are working with inheritance? Write the advantages of inheritance.**

31. **How many times the following loops will run? Which one of these is entry control and which one is exit control? Show theoutputs: (A) int s=0 ; i=4 ; do { s+=i ; i++ ; } while (i<5) ; System.out.print**

   ("   " +s);

32. **What are the final values of:**

   (A) int x ; int y=1 ; for(x=0 ; x<10 ; ++x) y = x++ ; - -y ; System.out.println("Value of x & y=> "+ x + " " + y;

   (B) int a=2; int b=3; do{++b + b++; a++; a=++a ;} while(b<=12) ;System.out.println("Value of a & b=> "+ a + " " + b;

33. **What are ODBC and JDBC ?**

34. **Write down the steps to create Menu & Sub-Menu. (FILE -> Open -> main.exe)**

   i) What is purpose of user defined method? How do you pass parameters/arguments to a method?

35. **Explain methods call by value and call by reference .**

36. **When a called method is called as void type and other data types? What do you understand value returned?**

37. **Explain scope of variables in terms of Local and Global variables.**

38. **Write a function that will take length and breadth of a rectangle as parameters and return the area of the rectangle.**

39. **Write the use & Output of the following STRING Library Functions:**

   (1) contact( ) (2) Length( ) (3) substring( ) (4) toLowerCase() (5) toUpperCase()(6) Trim() (7) String x="Indoaryan" ; String y="Existentialism" ; x=x.contact(y) ; System.out.print(" "+x) ;

40. **Write the use & Output of the following Library Functions from MATH class:**

   (1) Math.sqrt() (2) Math.abs() (3) Math.cell() (4) Math.pow() (5) Math.round() (6) Math.max()

   (7) Math.min() (8) Math.floor(12.7) (9) Math.pow(2,3) (10) Math.sin(30) (11) Math.round(78.678)

41. **What is the use of new operator during creation of an object (instantination) of a class?**

42. **What is a class? Explain the function of a constructor in a class?**

43. **How does an inherited class use the parent class? Why do you create object of the child class preferably, other than that of parent class?**

44. **How many kinds of Parent and Child class relationships can you mention?**

45. How do private , public , protected & default accessibility of variables and methods of a class can work?

46. What is the use of an object? How do you call a method add() which is declared and defined in the child class?

47. Differentiate: Method-Overloading and Method-Overriding with examples.

   int s=0 ; i=4 ; while(i<5) { s+=I ; i++ ; } System.out.print(" " +s);

48. Radha created a method add() in a super class named myclass and she also made another method of the samename [add()] declared in the child class yourclass of myclass. But while she runs the program, method of the parentclass does not run, but method of child class does run? What is the reason behind it? Can she run the method of thesuper class? If yes then how?

49. Satya created three methods of the same name Calc_Val() in a class and called the three methods one by one withthree different sets of parameters/arguments such as (int a) ; (int x, String k) & (double i, long j, char p). Will Satya getsuccess to run these three methods consecutively? If so explain how?

50. What is an Abstract Class? How do you use it, explain with an example?

51. Explain the interface of class with an example.

52. Rathin has created a class, has no instantiation of objects (no objects created) and there is a method created insidehas no implementation and terminated with a semicolon (;) just after it defined. Now how Rathin does fill the gap of notimplementation of the method, by implementing the method in a sub-class (inherited) of the same?

53. What is Front-End Back-End connectivity? Write the application of JDBC and ODBC in 3Gl-4GL connectivity?

54. Write about JDBC-ODBC Bridge. What is JDBC Api?

55. How does JDBC driver work for MySQL?

56. Write the statement (syntax) that makes driver loaded to establish connection between Java and MySQL?

57. Write the statement (syntax) that makes the connection between Java and MySQL?

58. How can you run a SQL Command in a Java program, that is written for database connectivity?

59. Give the functions of: getConnection() , getDriver() , getLoginTimeout() , executeQuery() , executeUpdate() , first(), previous() , getLong() , getRowCount() , setRowCount() , removeRow() .

प्रष्न 1   सिल्वर वेडिंग 'पीढ़ी अंतराल' की कथा है। कैसे? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट करें।

प्रष्न 2   भूषण नई पीढ़ी की किस सोच को प्रदर्षित करता है? यह सोच कितनी उचित   और कितनी अनुचित है, इस विषय पर अपने विचार रखें।

प्रष्न 3   चिड़िया के पंखों की बेचैनी की वजह क्या है?

प्रष्न 4   हरिवंष राय बच्चन अपनी कविता 'आत्मपरिचय' में किस विरोधी प्रवृत्ति को दिखाते हैं? स्पष्ट करें।

प्रष्न 5   ''उपभोक्तवादी संस्कृति ने सामाजिक समरसता को नष्ट कर दिया है।'' बाजारदर्षन पाठ के आधार   पर स्पष्ट करें।

प्रष्न 6   महादेवी वर्मा और भक्तिन की प्रकृति के भेद को बताते हुए उनदोनों के संबंधों   की प्रगाढ़ता पर प्रकाष डाले।

प्रष्न 7   सिल्वर वेडिंग आधुनिक पारिवारिक मूल्यों के विघटन का यथार्थ चित्रण है। सोदाहरण इस कथन की विवेचना करें।

प्रष्न 8   'पतंग' कविता बाल मनोविज्ञान की कलात्मक प्रस्तुति है। कैसे?

प्रष्न 9   'मैं भवमौजों में मस्त बहा करता हूँ'। कथन से कवि हरिवंष राय बच्चन की किस मनोदषा का पता चलता है?

प्रष्न 10   'युवाओं में बढ़ता नैतिक पतन' विषय पर आलेख लिखें।

प्रष्न 11   संक्षिप्त उत्तर लिखें:–

(क)   संचार माध्यम क्या है?

(ख)   फोटो पत्रकारिता किसे कहते हैं?

(ग)   विषेष रिपोर्ट लेखन में किन बातों पर अधिक बल दिया जाता है?

(घ)   मुखड़ा किसे कहते हैं?

(ङ.)   फीचर की दो विषेषताएँ बताएँ।

(च)   एडवोकेसी पत्रकारिता किसे कहते हैं?

(छ)   संपादकीय किसे कहते हैं?

प्रष्न 12   पद्यांष पढ़कर दिये गये प्रष्नों के उत्तर लिखें:–

खिड़की से झांकती दो आंखें उदास

ऐसे में कोई आ जाए जो पास।।

बीसों प्रतिक्षाओं की जूठन है

दर्द में दबाया यह भारी मन है।

एक गंध जुड़े की रुठी सौ बार

पलको में छाया सावन घन है।

सावन का खारा जल मिटे नहीं प्यास

खिड़की से झांकती दो आंखें उदास।।

सेज के सुमन सारे सूखे हैं

गीतों के बोल कंठ रुठे हैं।

काटी न जाए सौगंध भरी रात

बिस्तर के सिकन राम भूखे हैं।

कब तक रहेगा इस घर में वनवास

खिड़की से झांकती दो आंखें उदास।

नयनों के कोर भरे दिन हैं

कंगन ये खनकस बिन हैं।

यादों की गांठ बंधे और कितने

गिनने में लगते कठिन है।

आचंल में भबुआ का कितना उपहास

खिड़की से झांकती दो आंखें उदास।।

(क) खिड़की से झांकती आंखे कैसी हैं और वे क्या चाहती है?

(ख) कवि का विरह किस प्रकार प्रकट हुआ है?

(ग) कवि के हृदय की अवस्था कैसी है?

(घ) कविता का केन्द्रीय भाव बताएँ।

(ङ) कविता के लिये उपयुक्त शीर्षक दें।