

WINTER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK [2021-22]

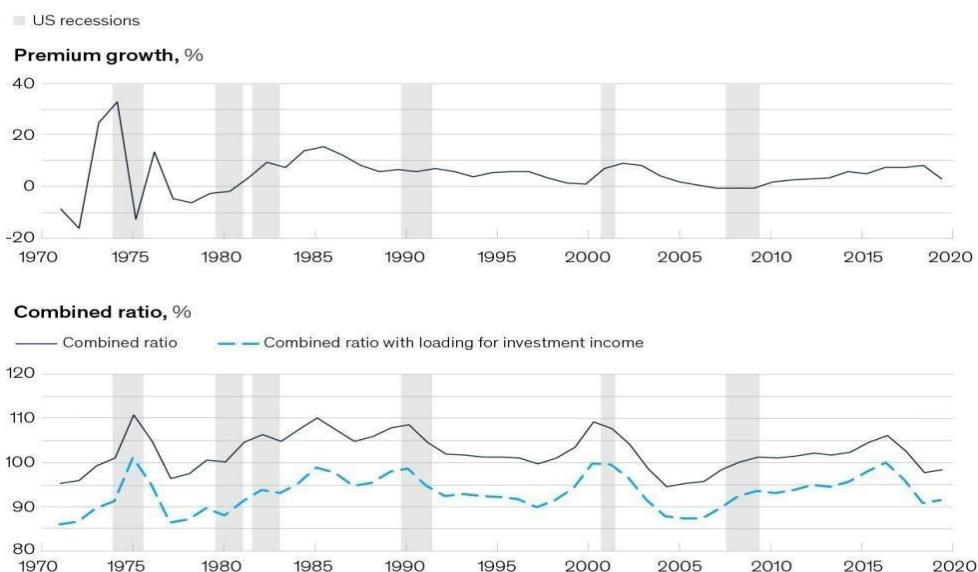
CLASS XII

1. ENGLISH

Q.I. Read the passage given below:

Since its creation in the 17th Century, insurers have amassed policies in each class of risk they cover. Thanks to technology, insurers now have access to more information about the risks that individuals run. Car insurers have begun to set premiums based on how actual drivers behave, with “telematic” tracking devices to show how often they speed or slam on the brakes. Analysts at Morgan Stanley, a bank, predict that damage to insured homes will fall by 40-60% if smart sensors are installed to monitor, say, frayed electrical wiring. Some health insurers provide digital fitness- bands to track policy holder’s vital signs – and give discounts if they lead a healthier life. But the data can only go so far. Even the safest driver can be hit by a falling tree: people in connected homes still fall off ladders. But the potential gains from smart insurance are large. First, giving people better insights into how they are managing risk should help them change their behaviour for the better. Progressive, an American car insurer, tells customers who use its trackers where they tend to drive unsafely; they crash less often as a result. Second, pricing will become keener for consumers. The insurance industry made \$338 billion in profits last year. More accurate risk assessment should result in lower premiums for many policyholders. Third, insurers should be able to spot fraud more easily, by using data to verify claims.

Over the past 50 years, the US personal auto insurance market has not generally correlated to the economy.



But two worries stand out. One is a fear that insurers will go from being with to ones that watch your every move. The other, thornier problem is that insurers will cherry pick the good risks, leaving some people without safety net or to be taken care of by the state. Forgone privacy is the price the insured pay receiving personalised pricing. Many people are indeed willing to share the data, but individuals should always have to opt in to do so. Some worry that this safeguard may not be enough: the financial costs of not sharing data may be so great that people have no real choice over whether to sign up. The second concern is the worry that more precise underwriting will create a class of uninsurable people, selected out of insurers businesses because they are too high a risk.

1. Which of the following will be said about the insurance industry?

- a. It is not well regulated in Europe and America
- b. It is plagued by frauds on the part of the policy holders, who manipulate data.
- c. It faces challenges about the use of personal data.
- d. It requires bailouts from the government.

2. The insurers got their inception in the

- a. 16th century
- b. 17th Century
- c. 1870
- d. 1902

3. Which of the following is/ are outcome(s) of smart insurance?

- A. Create awareness about one's behaviour
 - B. Infringes on a policy holder's privacy
 - C. Discriminates among consumers based on their behaviour
- a. Only C
 - b. Only B & C
 - c. Only A & B
 - d. All - A , B & C

4. The graph of personal auto insurance market has got its peak of premium growth and combined ratio in the year?

- a. 2020
- b. 2015
- c. 1975
- d. 2000

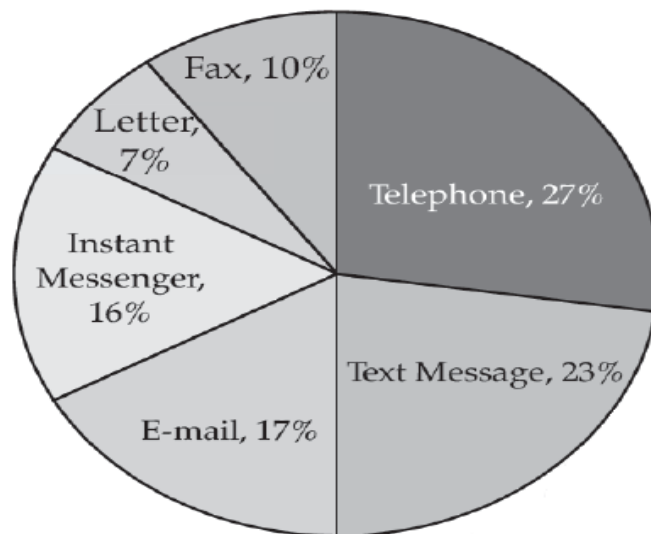
5. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?

- a. Today, customers have plenty of innovative insurance products to choose from.
- b. Insurance companies access to and use of personal data is both promoting and risky.
- c. Of all the insurance products health insurance is the most innovative and controversial.
- d. Using genetic data to access a customer's insurance premium is immoral.

6. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
- a. Technology has made it easier to commit insurance fraud.
 - b. Insurance has been around for less than a century
 - c. The American insurance industry is the largest in the world.
 - d. None of the given statements is true in the context of the passage.

Q II. Read the passage given below:

1. A survey was conducted on student preferences with respect to the most popular means of communication among them. Surprisingly, the students didn't seem much interested in traditional means of communication. Only 7% were interested in writing letters to their friends or kins as compared to those who preferred e-mails.



2. However, the chief competition is between users of Instant Messenger and those of telephone lines. The users of fax line as a medium of communication are only marginal. There are supporters of text messaging also. Overall, the survey had a mixed response from the students.

3. The students have indicated that they out of the choices given in the survey questionnaire, they have indicated the most preferred option. But, most of the students are of the view that video calling needs to be mentioned in the questionnaire as it is the most effective and most popular means of communication. Further, voice messages are the second most preferred means of communication.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY SIX out of the seven questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

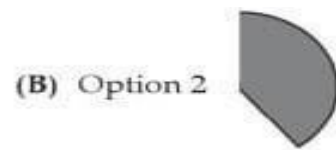
1. Which means of communication is liked by more than one-fourth of the students?

- (a) telephone (b) text message (c) e-mail (d) fax

2.. Which means of communication is liked by exactly one-tenth of the students?

- (a) letter (b) fax (c) e-mail (d) text message

3. How much of the students prefer either of telephones or text messages as medium of communication?



4. What is the overall response of the students to the survey?

- (a) biased (b) unbiased (c) mixed (d) none of these

5. What is the correct order of the medium of communication in decreasing order of preference?

- (a) voice message, text message, instant messenger, fax
(b) text message, instant messenger, voice message, fax
(c) instant messenger, fax, voice message, text message
(d) text message, instant messenger, fax, voice message

6. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means the same as 'study' (used in para 1).

- (a) survey (b) popular (c) communication (d) kins

7. Pick out the word or phrase from the passage which means opposite to 'gradual' (used in para 2).

- (a) chief (b) instant (c) marginal (d) mixed

THE RATTRAP

-SELMA LANGERLOF

1. Describe the rattrap seller? What other adjectives does the author use in describing him?

2. Explain the hospitality shared by the crofter?

3. How can you say that the Iron Master was also a very good host?

4. How does the peddler interpret the acts of kindness and hospitality shown by the crofter, the Iron Master and his daughter?

5. Why did the peddler sign himself as Captain Von Stahle?

6. When did the Iron Master realize his mistake?

7. What doubts did Edla have about the peddler?

8. Do you think the crofter was, in a way, responsible for tempting the peddler?

9. Who was the owner of the Iron Mill? Describe the Ramsjo Ironworks?

10. How does the tramp explain the term 'rattrap'?

11. Sum up the contents of the letter addressed to Ms. Willmansson

INDIGO

-LOUIS FISCHER

1. Why did Gandhi ji agree to a settlement of 25% refund to the farmers?

2. How did the episode change the plight of the peasants?

3. Why do you think Gandhi ji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

4. What do u think led Gandhi ji to exclaim, "The battle of Champaran is won?"

5. What was the conflict of duties?

6. Why was Gandhi ji opposed to C.F. Andrews helping him in Champaran?

7. "This was typical Gandhi pattern" observes Louis Fischer. What do you learn about Gandhian politics from the extract Indigo?

8. What were the measures that Gandhi ji took after he had won the Champaran episode?

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3. PHYSICS

Prepared By: Ms Swati Chawla

I) THE PHYSICS OF TOYS:

Only your imagination and ingenuity limit you in your application of the fundamental laws of physics to ordinary objects, even toys. The basic principles of Physics can often be demonstrated, as well as made fun, by using ordinary toys. By understanding how these toys work, the observers can better understand the world around them.

- Each student individually on in group (not more than 3) will prepare a toy to explain the various laws of Physics.
- Students will also prepare a video showcasing their toy and explaining the principle behind the working of the toy.
 - **Last date for submission of video and toy is 08 Jan, 2022 (MM:10)**
 - Suggested website/Links:

- o https://instagram.com/physicsfun?utm_medium=copy_link
- o <https://www.arvindguptatoys.com/films.html>
- o https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/k-4/home/physicstoys_feature.html
- o <https://sciencetoymaker.org/>

II) CHAPTER-8 : ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How is the speed of e m-waves in vacuum determined by the electric and magnetic fields?
2. Do electromagnetic waves carry energy and momentum?
3. Why are microwaves considered suitable for radar systems used in aircraft navigation?
4. Welders wear special goggles or face masks with glass windows to protect their eyes from electromagnetic radiations .Name the radiations and write the range of their frequency?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

5. a) How does oscillating charge produce electromagnetic waves?

b) Sketch a schematic diagram depicting oscillating electric and magnetic fields of an e m wave propagating along +z-direction.

6. Identify the electromagnetic waves whose wavelengths vary as

(a) $10^{-12}\text{m} < \lambda < 10^{-8}\text{m}$

(b) $10^{-3}\text{m} < \lambda < 10^{-1}\text{m}$

Write one use for each.

7. The oscillating electric field of an electromagnetic wave is given by

$$E_y = 3.0 \sin(2 \times 10^{11} t + 300 \pi x) \text{ V m}^{-1}$$

(a) Obtain the value of wavelength of the electromagnetic wave.

(b) Write down the expression for oscillating magnetic field.

8. The oscillating magnetic field in a plane electromagnetic wave is given by

$$B_z = (8 \times 10^{-6}) \sin[2 \times 10^{11} t + 300 \pi x] \text{ T}$$

(a) Calculate the wavelength of the electromagnetic wave.

(b) Write down the expression for the oscillating electric field.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

9. Arrange the following electromagnetic radiations in ascending order of their frequencies: i.) Gamma rays

ii.) Ultraviolet rays

iii.) X-rays

iv.) Microwaves

Write two uses of each of these radiations

10. (a) How are electromagnetic waves produced by oscillating charges?

(b) State clearly how a microwave oven works to heat up a food item containing water molecules.

11. Name the parts of the electromagnetic spectrum which is

(a) Suitable for radar systems used in aircraft navigation.

(b) used to treat muscular strain.

(c) used as a diagnostic tool in medicine.

Write in brief, how these waves can be produced.

12. (a) Identify the part of the electromagnetic spectrum which is :

1) suitable for radar systems used in aircraft navigation

2) produced by bombarding a metal target by high speed electrons.

(b) Why does a galvanometer show a momentary deflection at the time of charging or discharging a capacitor? Write the necessary expression to explain this observation.

13. How does Ampere-Maxwell law explain the flow of current through a capacitor when it is being charged by a battery? Write the displacement current in terms of the rate of change of electric flux.

14. Write the generalised expression for the Ampere's circuital law in terms of the conduction current and the displacement current. Mention the situation when there is :

(a) only conduction current and no displacement current.

(b) only displacement current and no conduction current.

4. CHEMISTRY

Prepared By: Ms Vibha Jain

(1) In electrolysis of AgNO_3 solution 0.7 g of Ag is deposited after a certain period of time. Calculate the quantity of electricity required in coulomb. (Molar mass of Ag is 107.9 g mol^{-1})

(2) Write electrode reaction and net cell reaction for fuel cell. Calculate e.m.f. of the following cell at 25°C - $\text{Zn(s)} | \text{Zn}^{++}(\text{aq}) || \text{Cu}^{++}(\text{aq}) | \text{Cu(s)}$ Standard reduction potential (SRP) of Zn and Cu are -0.76 V and 0.334 V respectively.

(3) Resistance and conductivity of a cell containing 0.001 M KCl solution at 298K are 1500Ω and $1.46 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S.cm}^{-1}$ respectively. What is the cell constant ?

(4) How much electricity in terms of Faraday is required to produce :

(a) 20 g of Ca from molten CaCl_2

(b) 40 g of Al from molten Al_2O_3

(Given : Molar mass of Calcium and Aluminium are 40 g mol^{-1} and 27 g mol^{-1} respectively.)

(5) Resistance of conductivity cell filled with 0.1 M KCl solution is 100 ohms , calculate the conductivity and molar conductivity of 0.02 M KCl solution. (Given : Conductivity of 0.1 M KCl solution is 1.29 S m^{-1} .)

(6) Conductivity of a solution is $6.23 \times 10^{-5} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and its resistance is 13710Ω . If the electrodes are 0.7 cm apart, calculate the cross-sectional area of electrode.

(7) The conductivity of 0.02 M AgNO_3 at 25°C is $2.428 \times 10^{-3} \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. What is its molar conductivity?

(8) How much quantity of electricity in coulomb is required to deposit $1.346 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$ of Ag

in 3.5 minutes from AgNO_3 solution ? (Given : Molar mass of Ag is $108 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$)

(9) Represent a cell consisting of $\text{Mg}^{2+} / \text{Mg}$ half cell and Ag^+ / Ag half cell and write the cell reaction. ($E^\circ \text{Ag} = 0.799 \text{ V}$, $E^\circ \text{Mg} = -2.37 \text{ V}$)

(10) The molar conductivity of 0.02 M HCl solution is $407.2 \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at 25°C . Calculate its conductivity.

(11) What is 'rate law'? Show that half life of first order chemical reaction is independent of initial concentration of the reactant.

(12) What is Pseudo first order reaction ? Explain with suitable example.

(13) Define 'Molecularity' of chemical reaction.

(14) Consider the reaction-

$3\text{I}^- (\text{aq}) + \text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{I}_3^- (\text{aq}) + 2\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ at particular time t , $d[\text{SO}_4^{2-}]/dt = 2.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M/s}$. What are the values of the following at the same time ?

(a) $d(\text{I}^-)/dt$ (b) $-d[\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}]/dt$ (c) $-d[\text{I}_3^-]/dt$

(15) The decomposition of $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 (\text{g})$ at 320 K according to the following equation follows first order reaction: $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2 (\text{g}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g})$

The initial concentration of $\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 (\text{g})$ is $1.24 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol.L}^{-1}$ and after 60 minutes, $0.20 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol. L}^{-1}$. Calculate the rate constant of the reaction at 320 K.

(16) Sucrose decomposes in acid solution to give glucose and fructose according to the first order rate law. The half life of the reaction is 3 hours. Calculate fraction of sucrose which will remain after 8 hours.

(17) In a first order reaction $x \rightarrow y$, 40% of the given sample of compound remains unreacted in 45 minutes. Calculate rate constant of the reaction.

(18) A certain reaction occurs in the following steps ---

(i) $\text{Cl} (\text{g}) + \text{O}_3 (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{ClO} (\text{g}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g})$

(ii) $\text{ClO} (\text{g}) + \text{O} (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cl} (\text{g}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g})$

(a) What is the molecularity of each of the elementary steps ?

(b) Identify the reaction intermediate and write the chemical equation for overall reaction.

(19) The reaction $\text{A} + \text{B} \rightarrow \text{products}$ is first order in each of the reactants.

How does the rate of reaction change if the concentration of A is increased by factor 3?

What is the change in the rate of reaction if the concentration of A is halved and concentration of B is doubled ?

(20) Define the order of chemical reaction. and find the overall order of the following reactions:

(a) $\text{CHCl}_3 (\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CCl}_4 (\text{g}) + \text{HCl} (\text{g})$,

Rate = $k (\text{CHCl}_3) (\text{Cl}_2)$

(b) $2\text{NO} (\text{g}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2 (\text{g})$,

$$\text{Rate} = k (\text{NO})_2 (\text{O}_2)$$

5. BIOLOGY

Prepared By: Amita Ganjoo

General Instructions : Complete the Assignment in Biology Note Book.

TOPIC: BIOTECHNOLOGY - PRINCIPLES AND PROCESSES

(1 MARK)

1. A restriction enzyme digests DNA into fragments. Name the technique used to check the progression of this enzyme and separate DNA fragments.
2. Name two commonly used vectors in genetic engineering.
3. Some enzymes are considered as molecular scissors. in genetic engineering. What is the name assigned to such enzymes?
4. Write conventional nomenclature of *EcoRI*.
5. A linear DNA fragment and a plasmid has three restriction sites for *EcoRI* how many fragments will be produced from linear DNA and plasmid respectively.
6. An extra chromosomal segment of circular DNA of a bacterium is used to carry gene of interest into the host cell. What is the name given to it?
7. Identify the recognition sites in the given sequences at which *E.coli* will be cut and make sticky ends.
5'.GAATTC.3'
3'.CTTAAG.5'

(2 MARKS)

8. Name two main steps which are collectively referred to as down streaming process. Why is this process significant?
9. How does plasmid differ from chromosomal DNA?
10. A bacterial cell is shown in the figure given below. Label the part .A. and .B.. Also mention the use of part .A. in rDNA technology.
11. Mention two classes of restriction enzymes. Suggest their respective roles.
12. In the given process of separation and isolation of DNA fragments, some of the steps are missing, Complete the missing steps .
A : Digestion of DNA fragments using restriction endonucleases

B :

C : Staining with ethidium bromide

D : Visualisation in U.V. light

E :

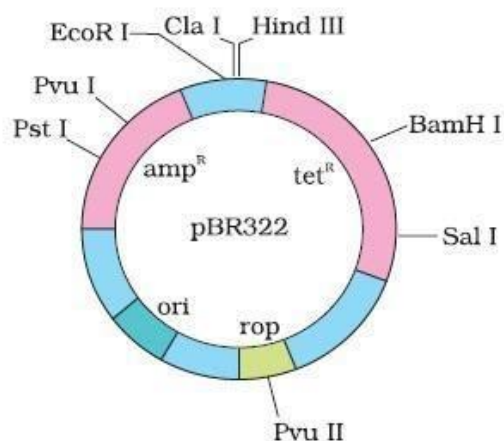
F : Purification of DNA fragments.

(3 MARKS)

13. Since DNA is a hydrophilic molecule, it cannot pass through cell membranes. Name and explain the technique with which the DNA is forced into (i) a bacterial cell (ii) a plant cell (iii) an animal cell.
14. How will you obtain purified DNA from a cell?
15. In recombinant DNA technology, vectors are used to transfer a gene of interest in the host cells. Mention any three features of vectors that are most suitable for this purpose.
16. Why is *Agrobacterium*-mediated genetic engineering transformation in plants considered as natural genetic engineering?
17. Observe the given sequence of nitrogenous bases on a DNA fragment and answer the following question .
5' . CAGAATTCTTA . 3'
3' . GTCTTAAGAAT . 5'
- (a) Name a restriction enzyme which can recognise this DNA sequence.
- (b) Write the sequence after digestion.
- (c) Why are the ends generated after digestion called sticky ends?
18. A selectable marker is used in the selection of recombinants on the basis of their ability to produce colour in presence of chromogenic substrate.
- (a) Mention the name of mechanism involved.
- (b) Which enzyme is involved in production of colour?
- (c) How is it advantageous over using antibiotic resistant gene as a selectable marker?

(5 MARKS)

19. The development of bioreactors is required to produce large quantities of products.
- (a) Give optimum growth conditions used in bioreactors.
- (b) Draw a well labelled diagram of simple stirred tank bioreactor.
- (c) How does a simple stirred tank bioreactor differ from sparged stirred tank bioreactor?
20. (a) Name the steps of Polymerase Chain Reaction.
- (b) Give the purpose of each of these steps.
- (c) State the contribution of bacterium *Thermus aquaticus* in this process.
21. Study the figure of vector pBR322 given below in which foreign DNA is ligated at the Bam H1 site of tetracycline resistance gene.



Answer the following questions :

- (a) Mention the function of rop.
- (b) What will be the selectable marker for this recombinant plasmid and why?
- (c) Explain transformation.

6. MATHS

Prepared By: Sanjay Dua

General Instructions : Attempt all the questions in your notebook

“INTEGRATION”

1. Evaluate: $\int \frac{(3 \sin \phi - 2) \cos \phi}{(5 - \cos^2 \phi - 4 \sin \phi)} d\phi$
2. Evaluate: $\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \sin x}} dx$
3. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{15 - 8x^2}}$
4. Evaluate: $\int \sin 7x \sin x dx$
5. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3 - x + x^2}}$
6. Evaluate: $\int e^x \{\tan x - \log \cos x\} dx$

7. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}$
8. Evaluate: $\int \left\{ \cos 2\theta \log \left(\frac{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta - \sin \theta} \right) \right\} d\theta$
9. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx$
10. Evaluate: $\int e^{2x} \left(\frac{\sin 4x-2}{1-\cos 4x} \right) dx$
11. Evaluate: $\int \sqrt{\cot \theta} d\theta$
12. Evaluate: $\int \frac{e^x \left| (\sin^{-1} x) \sqrt{1-x^2} + 1 \right|}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
13. Evaluate: $\int \frac{e^x(x+1)}{\cos^2(xe^x)} dx$
14. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{(e^x-1)}$
15. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{(x+2)(3-2x)} dx$
16. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{(x^4-x^2+1)} dx$
17. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^3)}$
18. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^4}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$
19. Evaluate: $\int \left(\frac{x^3+x+2}{x^2-4} \right) dx$
20. Evaluate: $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{(1+\sin x)(2+\sin x)} dx$
21. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{x^4+x^2+1} dx$
22. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}$
23. Evaluate: $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x - 2\sin x - 3}} dx$
24. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{x\{6(\log x)^2 + 7(\log x) + 2\}}$
25. Evaluate: $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a^3-x^3}} dx$

7. APPLIED MATHS

Prepared By: Sanjay Dua

General Instructions : Attempt all the questions in your notebook

“INTEGRATION”

1. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{15-8x^2}}$
2. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-x+x^2}}$
3. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}$
4. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx$
5. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{(e^x-1)}$

6. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{(x+2)(3-2x)} dx$
7. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} dx$
8. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^3)}$
9. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^4}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} dx$
10. Evaluate: $\int \left(\frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^2 - 4} \right) dx$
11. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx$
12. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-6x-x^2}}$
13. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{x\{6(\log x)^2 + 7(\log x) + 2\}}$
14. Evaluate: $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a^3 - x^3}} dx$
15. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{1 + x^4} dx$
16. Evaluate: $\int \frac{(x^2 + 1)}{(x^4 - x^2 + 1)} dx$
17. Evaluate: $\int \frac{(x^3 + 1)}{(x^4 + 1)} dx$
18. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + 6x + 12)} dx$
19. Evaluate: $\int \left\{ \frac{1}{\log x} - \frac{1}{(\log x)^2} \right\} dx$
20. Evaluate: $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$
21. Evaluate: $\int \frac{e^x(x^2 + 1)}{(x+1)^2} dx$
22. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})}$
23. Evaluate: $\int x\sqrt{x^4 - 1} dx$

24. Evaluate: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{10-10x-2x^2}}$

25. Evaluate: $\int \frac{(x^3 + x + 2)}{(x^2 - 4)} dx$

26. Evaluate: $\int \log x dx$

8. ACCOUNTANCY

Prepared By: Ruby Singh

General Instructions

- All questions are to be attempted in the proper format as guided.
- The assignment is to be done on A4 size sheets.
- Date of submission : 05 January 2022

CHAPTER: NON PROFIT ORGANISATION

1. From the information given below, prepare Receipts and Payments Account of Modern Club, Janakpuri for the year ending on December 31,2006 :

	₹
Cash & Bank as on Jan. 1, 2006	45,000
Subscriptions (including ₹8,000 for 2005 and ₹12,000 for 2007)	4,70,000
12% Investments purchased on Jan.1,2006	1,50,000
Entrance fee received	15,000
Sports materials purchase	70,000
Furniture purchased	80,000
Sale of old furniture (cost ₹20,000)	5,000

Municipal Taxes	1,000
Printing and Stationery	24,000
Sale of old sports materials	6,000
General expenses (out of which `2,000 is yet to be paid)	20,000
Interest received on Investments	6,000
Tournament expenses	72,000
Salary paid	84,000
Postage and Courier	2,000

2. Show how will you deal with the3 following items in the final accounts of Chetak Club, Jaipur :

	`
Prize Fund	80,000
Interest on Prize Fund Investments	6,000
Prizes given	10,000
Prize fund Investments	60,000
Donations for Prize Fund	25,000

3. Show how you would deal with the following items in respect of a Club for the year ending on 31st March, 2002 :

	`
Tournament Fun d Balance as on 31 st March, 2001	60,000
Donations towards Tournament Fund received during the year	12,000
Expenditure incurred during the year on conducting Tournaments	13,600
Interest received on Tournament Fund Investments	4,800

4. As per Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on March 31, 2006, the subscriptions received were `6,00,000. Additional Information given is as follows :

1. Subscriptions outstanding on 1-4-2005 `60,000
2. Subscriptions outstanding on 31-3-2006 `40,000
3. Subscriptions Received in Advance as on 1-4-2005 `32,000
4. Subscriptions Received in Advance as on 31-3-2006 `38,000

Ascertain the amount of income from subscriptions for the year 2005-06 and show how relevant items of subscriptions will appear in opening and closing balance sheets.

5. From the following extract of Receipts and Payments Account and the additional information given below, compute the amount of income from subscriptions and show as how they would appear in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending March 31, 2007 and the Balance Sheet on that date :

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the year ending March 31, 2007

Dr.			Cr
Receipts	`	Payments	`

Subscriptions :				
2005-06	7,000			
2006-07	60,000			
2007-08	<u>5,000</u>	72,000		

Additional Information :

1. Subscriptions outstanding March 31, 2006 10,000
2. Total Subscriptions outstanding March 31, 2007 25,000
3. Subscriptions received in advance as on March 31, 2006 4,000

6. Following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Star Club for the year ended 31st Dec, 1993 :

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Payments</i>	
To Balance b/d on 1-1-1993	4,400	By Salaries	18,200
To Subscriptions	46,100	By Rent	15,000
To Interest	2,500	By Printing and Stationery	7,300
To Tournament Fund	12,000	By Expenses on Charity Show	16,100
To Donation	6,000	By Tournament Expenses	7,500
To Donation for Building	20,000	By Investments purchased	10,000
To Receipts from advertisement in the year book	5,200	By Furniture	6,000
		By Balance c/d on 31-12-1993	<u>16,100</u>
	<u>96,200</u>		<u>96,200</u>

Subscriptions outstanding on 31st Dec., 1992 were `4,500 and on 31st Dec., 1993 were `6,000. Rent outstanding at the beginning of the year was `1,000 and in the end was `1,500. Furniture was purchased on 1st April, 1993.

On 1st January, 1993 the Club had Furniture valued `8,000 and Investments valued `15,000.

Prepare Income and Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31st December, 1993 and a Balance Sheet as on that date, after depreciating furniture by 10% p.a.

7. From the following Receipts and Payments account of a Club, prepare Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1993 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Payments</i>	
To Balance b/s (Cash in hand)	6,000	By Salaries	15,400
To Subscriptions (Including `600 received in advance)	40,000	By Rent	12,300
To Interest on Investments (Cost of Investments `50,000)	6,000	By Stationery	700
To Bank Interest	200	By Postages	400
To Sale of furniture (Book value `5,000)	2,400	By Bicycle	1,800
To Life Membership fees	8,100	By Govt. Bonds	12,500
		By Balance c/d (Cash in hand)	<u>19,600</u>
	<u>62,700</u>		<u>62,700</u>

Subscriptions include `3,200 for the last year; rent include `900 paid for the last year. Subscriptions outstanding of the current year are `4,500. Rent outstanding for the month of December 1993 is `1,000 and a payment for stationery is also due for `250.

On 1-1-1993, Club had land valued `50,000 and furniture valued at `15,000.

8. Following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Rajdhani Club for the year ended 31 Dec., 1998 :

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>`</i>
To Balance b/d : (1-1-1998)		By Staff Salary	35,400
Cash in hand	4,000	By Canteen Expenses	3,500
Cash in Deposit Account	16,000	By Misc. Expenses	800
Cash in Current Account	5,200	By Insurance	2,000
To Subscriptions	80,000	By Telephone Expenses	4,800
To Entrance Fees	12,000	By Furniture Purchased	15,000
To Life Membership Fees	15,000	By Investments Purchased	46,000
To Newspapers (Sales)	200	By Balance c/d (31-12-1998) :	
To Canteen Collections	4,400	Cash in hand	6,700
To Interest on Deposits	1,600	Cash in Deposit Account	20,000
		Cash in Current Account	4,200
	<u>1,38,400</u>		<u>1,38,400</u>

Additional Information :-

	31-12-1997	31-12-1998
(i) Outstanding Subscriptions	7,000	5,600
(ii) Subscriptions Received in advance	2,000	2,500
(iii) Salaries Outstanding	1,200	1,800
(iv) Insurance Prepaid	400	500

9. Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of Chennai Sports Club for the year ended 31.12.2006 :

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>`</i>
Balance b/d	5,000	Salary	12,000
Subscriptions	26,000	Furniture	10,000
Entrance Fee	4,000	Office Expenses	8,000
Tournament Fund	15,000	Tournament Expenses	21,000
Sale of old newspapers	2,000	Sports Equipment	20,000
Legacy	<u>35,000</u>	Balance c/d	<u>16,000</u>
	<u>87,000</u>		<u>87,000</u>

Other Information :

On 31.12.2006 subscription outstanding was `4,000 and on 31.12.2005 subscription outstanding was `3,000. Salary outstanding on 31.12.2006 was `2,000.

On 1.1.2006 the club had building `80,000, furniture `20,000, 10% investment `45,000 and sports equipment `25,000. Depreciation charged on these items including purchases was 10%.

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account of the Club for the year ended 31.12.2006 and ascertain the Capital Fund on 31.12.2005. Also prepare a Balance Sheet on 31st Dec., 2006.

10. From the following Receipt and Payment Account and additional information of Ashoka Club for the year ended 31.3.2007 prepare :

- i. Income and Expenditure Account of the Club for the year ended 31.3.2007 and
- ii. Prepare the Balance Sheet as on 31.3.2007.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>`</i>
Balance b/d	25,000	Salary	6,000
Subscriptions :		Newspapers	4,100
2005-06 2,400		Electricity bill	2,000
2006-07 53,000		Fixed deposit	
2007-08 <u>1,000</u>	56,400	(on 1.1.2007@ 9% p.a)	40,000
Entrance Fees	2,500	Books	21,200
Municipal Grant	20,000	Rent	13,600
Sale of old furniture		Furniture	21,000
(Book value `8,000)	<u>11,400</u>	Balance c/d	<u>7,400</u>
	<u>1,15,300</u>		<u>1,15,300</u>

Additional Information :

- i. Subscriptions outstanding as on 31-3-2006 were `3,000 and on 31-3-2007 `6,000.
- ii. On 31-3-2006 salary outstanding was `900 and on 31-3-2007 salary outstanding was `1,200.
- iii. The Club owned furniture `30,000 and books `14,000 on 1-4-2006.

11. From the following particulars relating to Rama Krishna Mission Charitable Hospital, prepare Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31st December, 1992 and a balance sheet as at that date :

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT For the year ended 31st December, 1992

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>`</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>`</i>
To cash in hand on 1 st Jan 1992	7,130	By Medicines	30,590
To Subscriptions	47,996	By Doctor's honorarium	9,000
To Donations	14,500	By Salaries	27,500
To Interest on Investments		By Petty expenses	461
@ 7% p.a. for full year	7,000	By Equipment	15,000
To Proceeds from Charity Show	10,450	By Expenses on Charity show	750

		By Cash in hand on 31 st Dec., 1992	3,775
	87,076		87,076

Additional Information :

	1-1-1992	31-12-1992
(i) Subscription due	240	280
(ii) Subscriptions received in advance	64	100
(iii) Stock of medicines	8,810	9,740
(iv) Estimated value of equipments	21,200	31,600
(v) Buildings (Cost less depreciation)	40,000	38,000

CHAPTER : RETIREMENT OF A PARTNER

1. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 1. C retires from 1st April, 2012, and A and B decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. An extract of Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2012 is given below:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Workmen's Compensation Fund	4,000	Goodwill	2,400
Investments Fluctuation Fund	2,000	Investments (Market value Rs 9200)	10,000
		Land and Building	24,000
		Stock	48,000
		Advertisement Suspense A/c	2,400

Additional Information:

- (i). Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of super profit of last three completed years. The profits were: 2009 -10- Rs. 90,000; 2010-11— Rs. 1,80,000; 2011-12— Rs. 2,70,000. The normal rate of return is 10%. Average Capital Employed is Rs. 12,00,000.
- (ii). Claim on account of Workmen's Compensation is Rs. 1,600.
- (iii). Land and Building was found undervalued by Rs. 48,000 and Stock was found overvalued by Rs. 24,000.

Pass the necessary Journal entries.

2. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. On 31st March, 2012, Z retired from the firm. On the date of Z's retirement, the Balance Sheet of the firm was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF X,Y AND Z as at 31st March, 2012

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
-------------	-----	--------	-----

Creditors	27.00	Bank	80,000
Bills Payable	0	Debtors	
Outstanding Rent	13.00	20,000	19,500
Provision for Legal Claims	0	Less: Provision for Doubtful	21,000
Capital A/cs:	22.50	Debts 500	87,500
X	1,2	0	2,0
7,000	57.50	Stock	0,000
Y	9	Furniture	
0,000	0	Land and Building	
Z	7		
1,000			
	2,88,00		
	00		
	4,08,00		4,08,000
	0		

On Z's retirement, it was agreed that:

- (i). Land and Building will be appreciated by 5% and Furniture will be depreciated by 20%.
 - (ii). Provision for Doubtful Debts will be made at 5% on Debtors and Provision for legal claims will be made at Rs. 60,000.
 - (iii). Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 60,000.
 - (iv). Rs.70,000 from Z's Capital Account will be transferred to his Loan Account and the balance will be paid to him by cheque.
- Prepare the Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of X and Y after Z's retirement.

3. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 1/2 : 1/3 : 1/6 respectively. The Balance Sheet of the firm as at 31st March, 2012 stood as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	95,000	Cash at Bank	12,500
Bills Payable	25,000	Debtors	80,000
Reserves	60,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	<u>2,500</u>
Capital A/cs:		Stock	1,25,000
X	2,00,000	Motor Vans	40,000
Y	1,50,000	Machinery	1,75,000
Z	1,25,000	Building	2,25,000
	4,75,000		
	6,55,000		6,55,000

Y retired from the firm on the above date subject to the following conditions:

- (i). Goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs. 90,000 and is not to be shown in the books of the firm.
 - (ii). Machinery would be depreciated by 10% and Motor Vans by 15%.
 - (iii). Stock would be appreciated by 20% and Building by 10%.
 - (iv). The Provision for Doubtful Debts would be increased by Rs. 9,750.
 - (v). Workmen's Compensation Reserve to the extent of Rs. 8,250 would be created.
- It was agreed that X and Z would share profits in future in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively.

You are required to prepare the Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the firm after the retirement of Y.

4. . Priya, Riya and Siya are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 1 respectively. It is provided in the partnership deed that on the death of any partner, her share of goodwill was to be valued at half of the profits credited to her account during the previous four completed years.
Riya died on 1st January, 2012. The firm's for the last four year were: 2008— Rs.1,20,000, 2009—Rs. 80,000, 2010—Rs. 40,000 and 2011- Rs. 80,000. Determine the amount that should be credited to Riya in respect of her share of Goodwill. On the date of Riya's death one of the old Debtors whose account was closed last year by transferring his debt amounting to Rs. 8,000 to Bad Debts Account, has now promised to pay the amount fully
Pass the necessary Journal entries for the above mentioned transactions at the time of Riya's death.

5. . The Balance Sheet of Ram, Shyam and Mohan as at 31st March, 2008 stood as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	1,10,400	Cash at Bank	1,80,000
Bills Payable	90,000	Sundry Debtors 30,000	
Investments Fluctuation Res.	2,000	Less: Provision <u>1,600</u>	28,400
General Reserve	18,000	Stock	4,000
Profit and Loss A/c	3,000	Machinery	9,000
Capital A/cs:		Investments	30,000
Ram 51,000		Building	1,00,000
Shyam 40,000		Goodwill	3,000
Mohan 40,000	1,31,000		
	<u>3,54,400</u>		<u>3,54,400</u>

Mohan retired on 1st April, 2008 and following adjustments were agreed upon:

- Building be appreciated by Rs. 10,000.
- All the Debtors were good.
- Investments be valued 10% less than the book value.
- Stock be reduced to 93%.
- Goodwill be valued at one year's purchase of the average profit of the past three year. The profits of the years ended 31st March, 2006 and 31st March, 2007 were Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively.
- Mohan shall be paid Rs. 23,440 immediately and the balance in two equal yearly instalments together with interest @ 10% p.a.
- The New Ratio of Ram and Shyam would be 2 : 1.

Prepare the Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts, Mohan's Loan Account (till it is paid off) and the Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2008.

6. X, Y and Z were in a firm sharing profit in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ respectively. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31st March, 2012 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
-------------	-----	--------	-----

Trade Creditors	21,000	Goodwill	6,000
Workmen's Compensation Reserve	12,000	Cash at Bank	5,750
Employees' Provident Fund	6,000	Debtors	40,000
Investments Fluctuation Reserve	6,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	2,000
X's Capital	68,000		38,000
Y's Capital	32,000	Stock	37,650
		Investments (Mkt value Rs.17600)	15,000
Zs Capital	21,000	Patents	10,000
		Plant and Machinery	50,000
		Advertisement Expenditure	3,600
	1,66,000		1,66,000

Z retired on the above date on the following terms:

(i) Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 30,000 but it was not to remain in the books of the new firm.

(ii). Value of the Patents was to be reduced by 20% and that of Plant and Machinery to 90%.

(iii). Provision for Doubtful Debts was to be raised to 6%.

(iv). Liability for Workmen's Compensation to the extent of Rs. 3,000 is to be created.

(v). Z took over the Investments at market value.

(vi). Amount due to Z is to be settled on the following basis:

50% on retirement, 50% of the balance within one year and the balance by a bill of exchange (without interest) at 3 months.

You are required to show entries for the treatment of Goodwill; Revaluation Account; Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of X and Y after Z's retirement.

7. X, Y and Z were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2012 stood as:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	11,000	Building	50,000
General Reserve	18,000	Furniture	12,000
Capital A/cs:		Office Equipments	14,000
X 40,000		Stock	12,500
Y 21,000		Sundry Debtors	15,000
Z 20,000	81,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,500
		Cash at Bank	8,000
	1,10,000		1,10,000

Y retired on 1st April, 2012 on the following conditions:

(i). Building revalued at Rs.75,000. Furniture is written down by Rs. 1,150 and Stock is reduced to Rs. 10,000.

(ii). Provision for Doubtful Debts is to be calculated @ 5% on Debtors.

(iii). Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at Rs. 18,000.

(iv). A Stabiliser purchased on 1st October, 2011 for Rs. 2,000 debited to Office Expenses Account is to be brought into account charging depreciation @ 10% p.a.

(v). Amount due to Y is to be transferred to his Loan Account.

(vi). X and Z will share profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1.

You are required to prepare:

(a) the Revaluation Account; (b) Partners' Capital Accounts and (c) the Balance Sheet immediately after Y's retirement.

8. The Balance Sheet of A, B and C who were sharing profits in proportion to their capital, stood as follows on 31st March, 2012:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry Creditors	6,900	Cash at Bank	5,500
As Capital A/c	20,000	Sundry Debtors	5,000
S's Capital A/c	15,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	100
C's Capital A/c	10,000	Stock	8,000
		Plant and Machinery	8,500
		Land and Building	25,000
	51,900		51,900

B retired and the following readjustments of the assets and liabilities have been agreed upon before the ascertainment of the amount payable by the firm to B:

(i). Stock be depreciated by 6%.

(ii). A Provision for Doubtful Debts be brought up to 5% on Debtors.

(iii). Land and Building be appreciated by 20%.

(iv). A Provision of Rs. 770 be made in respect of Outstanding Legal Charges.

(v). Goodwill of the firm be fixed at Rs. 10,800 and B's share of the same be adjusted into the accounts of A and C who are going to share in future in the proportion of 5/8th and 3/8th respectively. (No Goodwill Account is to be raised.)

(vi). The capital of the firm, as newly constituted, be fixed at Rs. 28,000 between A and C in the proportion of 5/8th and 3/8th after passing entries in their accounts for adjustments (i.e., actual cash to be paid off or to be brought in by the continuing partners, as the case may be).

Pass the necessary Journal entries to give effect to the above arrangement and prepare the Revaluation Account, Partners' (including Retiring Partner) Capital Accounts and B's Loan Account.

9. The Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2 as at 31st March, 2012 is as follows:

Liabilities	RS.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
Employees' Provident Fund	10,000	Sundry Debtors	1,00,000
Profit and Loss A/c	85,000	Stock	80,000
Capital A/cs:		Fixed Assets	60,000
X	40,000		
Y	62,000		
Z	33,000		
	1,35,000		
	2,80,000		2,80,000

X retired on 31st March, 2012 and Y and Z decided to share profits in future in the ratio 2: 3 respectively.

The other terms on retirement were:

- (i). Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at Rs. 80,000.
- (ii). Fixed Assets are to be depreciated to Rs. 57,500.
- (iii). Make a Provision for Doubtful Debts at 5% on Debtors.

(iv). A liability for claim, included in Creditors for Rs.10,000, is settled at Rs. 8,000.

Amount to be paid to X by Y and Z in such a way that their Capitals are proportionate to their profit-sharing ratio and leave a balance of Rs.15,000 in the Bank Account. Prepare the Profit and Loss Adjustment Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

9. POLITICAL SCIENCE

ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER

1. What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020?
2. Give any two reasons why regionally and globally China has become an economic power to reckon with.
3. Highlight any four drawbacks in the changed Chinese economic system.
4. Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies.
5. Identify the contentious issues between China and India. How could these be resolved for greater cooperation ? Give your suggestions.
6. What steps should be taken to strengthen the ASEAN in the international community?

7. On a political outline map of world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:
 - a. An older member of EU between Portugal and France. Symbolise (A)
 - b. An older member near Belgium and Netherlands. Symbolise (B)
 - c. The four new members of EU. Symbolise 1,2,3,4.
 - d. Four old members of EU. Symbolise 5, 6,7,8.



8. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:**

ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association. While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US the EU, and Japan, its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN States and to aid social and economic development in the region, The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.

 - a. What is the objective of ASEAN Economic Community?
 - b. Why did ASEAN establish Free Trade Areas (FTAs)?
 - c. How ASEAN Economic Community would resolve economic disputes?
 - d. Which countries have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN and why?
19. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?

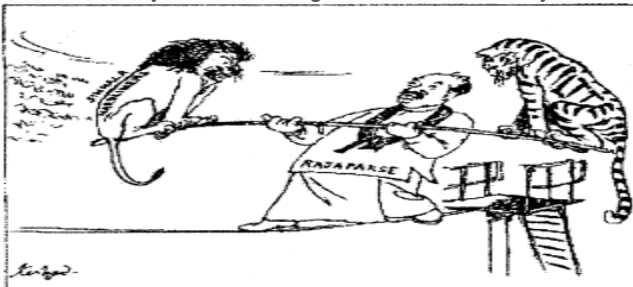
Contemporary South Asia.

1. Highlight any two issues of cooperation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh.
2. Explain India's changing relationship with Pakistan.
3. Explain any five points of conflict between India and Bangladesh.
4. On a political outline map of world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicate.
 - a. A landlocked country with multi-party competition.
 - b. Centrally located and shares borders with most South Asian Countries.
 - c. Earlier the island had Sultan as head, now its a republic.
 - d. A landlocked country with a monarchy. Country, where military has prevailed over democracy

WORLD POLITICAL



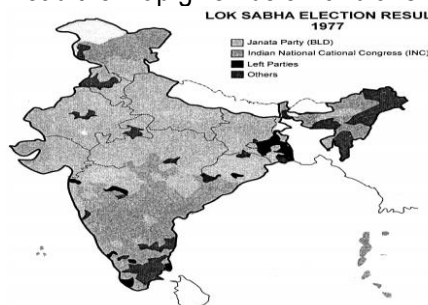
5. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :



6. The given cartoon is related to which country?
- a. What is the full form of LTTE?
- b. What was the main demand of LTTE?
- c. Rajapakse is trying to perform which political act?
7. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh. How can these relationship be improved?

Crisis of the Democratic Order

1. How far do you agree that the government had misused its emergency powers during 1975-77? Explain.
2. Explain lessons learnt from emergency imposed in 1975.
3. Evaluate the consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975?
4. Explain the reasons for students movement of 1974 in Bihar and the role played by Jayaprakash Narayan in this movement.
5. Read the map given below and answer the questions that follow:



- a. Identify the States where Congress lost.
- b. Congress lost very badly.

- c. Those States where Congress and its allies nearly swept the polls.
- d. In which States Congress was able to retain many seats?

6. **Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the Emergency.

- a. Which Fundamental Right of the citizens was affected the most during the Emergency period in 1975?
- b. Why did the judiciary start taking an active role after the emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals?
- c. Should there be no restriction on the 'Right to Civil Liberties'? Support your answer with one suitable argument.
- 7. Analyse any three lessons that were learnt from the Emergency, declared in India on 25th June, 1975.

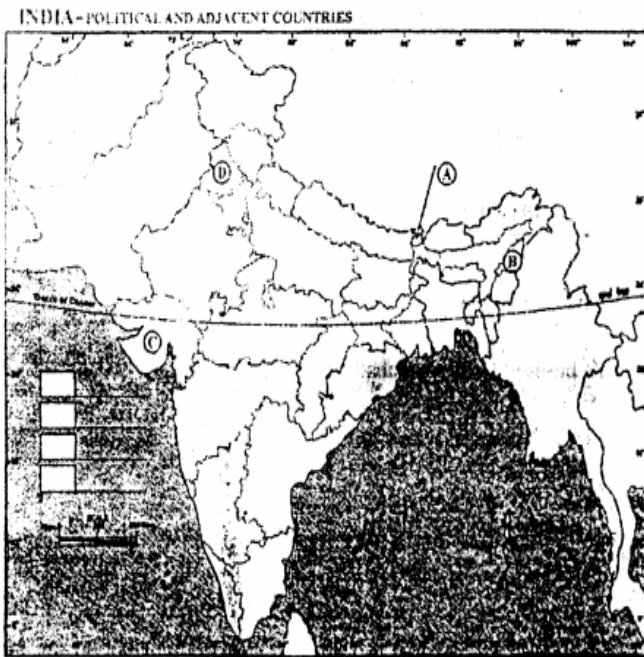
Recent Developments in Indian Politics

- 1. Political equations in coalition governments are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of the National Front Government in 1989 and the United Front Government in 1996?
- 2. What was the main reason for the anti-Muslim riots in Gujarat in 2002?
- 3. List the four groups to be emerged in 1990s.
- 4. What was change in electoral performance of Congress party and BJP from 1984-2004?
- 5. **Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

In fact, the BSP under Kanshi Ram's leadership was envisaged as an organisation based on pragmatic politics. It derived confidence from the fact that the Bahujans (SCs, STs OBCs and religious minorities) constituted the majority of the population and were a formidable political force on the strength of their numbers.

- a. Which organisation was formed by Kanshi Ram?
- b. Give the full form of BSP.
- c. Name any two religious minorities.
- 6. In the given political map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer book along

with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned.



- a. The State associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- b. The State which merged with the Indian Union in 1975.
- c. The State related to 'Operation Blue Star'.
- d. The State whose one of the important leader was Lal Denga.

RESEARCH, DISCUSS, DEBATE AND ANALYSE



10. **BUSINESS STUDIES**

Q1. In Tata Steel several initiatives have been taken to further improve the motivation levels and participation in the decision making process of the officers, greater impetus to training through a formalised system of a personal development programme, talent review and job rotation systems, compensation linked to the performance management system, formal rewards and recognition systems, knowledge management systems linked with appraisals, leadership opportunities in quality circles, continuous improvement and value engineering programmes.

- a. Identify the incentives being discussed above.
- b) State the broad categories of these incentives.
- c) Explain any other two incentives of the same category. (6)

Q2. A doctor and a car mechanic both will need training, but their training will be of differently type.

Identify and explain the method of training required for both. (4)

Q3. A public transport corporation has hired 2000 buses for the different routes for the passengers of metropolitan city. In order to fill vacancies, it advertised in the newspaper and a large number of applicants applied for the same. The company has to now undertake the process identify and select the best. Explain the first six steps involved in the process.

(6)

Q4. ' No organisation can be successful unless it fills and keeps the various positions filled with the right kind of people for the right job.' Identify the concept reflected in the statement and discuss its importance. (6)

Q5. Rahul has launched www.job.com exclusively for senior management professionals. The portal lists out senior level jobs and ensures that the job is genuine through rigorous screening process.

- a. State the main category of source of recruitment highlighted in the case above.
- b. State four benefits of the above identified category of source of recruitment. (3)

Q6. The workers of a factory remain idle because of lack of knowledge of handling the hi-tech machines. The engineer must make frequent visits to run the machines, which causes high overhead charges. How can this problem be removed? Identify the method of the concept identified and explain the same. (3)

Q7. In Netprix Ltd. all the employees are free to approach anyone for minor queries and problems. This has resulted in everyone talking to each other and thus resulting in gossiping and inefficiency in the work to be performed. It has also resulted in loss of secrecy and confidential information being leaked out. What system do you think the Netprix management should adopt to improve communication? (3)

Q8. A reputed School, Manorath, provides food and free education to children of its employees. Which incentive is being highlighted here? State its category and name any two more incentives of the same category. (3)

Q9. In an organisation, one of the departmental manager is tenacious and once he takes a decision, he does not like to be asked questions about. As a result, subordinates who are talented and well versed with the organisational situation, always feel stressed and take least initiative. They fear to express their opinions and to share their problems with the manager. What style of leadership is followed by the manager? What is the problem in the way authority is being used by the manager? (3)

Q10. Job Enrichment and Job Security come under which main category of incentives? Explain the two incentives with one example each. (4)

Q11. What is Informal communication? How it is different from Formal communication in terms of speed of reach and reliability. (3)

12. Some people are reluctant to do the work though they have ability to do? What should be done to make such people work effectively? Explain the features of the concept discussed in the statement. (4)

Q13. Our assets walk out of the door each evening. We have to make sure that they come back the next morning” (as stated by Narayana Murthy former, CEO of INFOSYS.) This statement is indicating one of the functions of management. Discuss its importance. (6)

Q14. Distinguish between training and development on any 3 basis. (3)

Q15. Rashmi Joshi had been a district sales manager with Fine Productions for ten years. She was recognised by her peers. Rashmi was extremely ambitious and was seeking a higher-level management position. Soon, everyone realised that when one of her sales representatives did a good job, she would attempted to take the credit. However, if a problem arose, she thought it was not her fault. When the marketing manager retired, Rashmi applied for the position but the company decided to fill the position by appointing a person from outside the company.

What was most prominently lacking in Rashmi? Explain the importance of the concept. (4)

Q16. You have opened a school up to primary level. Explain the procedure for selection of employees. (6)

Q17. Suggest which element of directing is suitable under following situations and why?

- a. Workers are always unwilling to take up any kind of work. Due to rise in demand the firm wants them to cooperate to meet pending orders. The supervisor is finding it difficult to cope with this situation.
- b. Workers in a factory are all the time going to production manager for guidance and information, as a result the manager finds himself overburdened and is unable to focus on his work. Advise him.
- c. In an organization employees hesitate to express their feelings and problems. They do not take any initiative to suggest innovative ideas. (3)

Q18. Das public-school society, a 25 year old organization, suddenly realized that there was significant increase in the number of employees leaving the organization recently. The chairman on investigating found out that the employees were leaving for the following reasons:

- for Personal growth and greater autonomy
- for Professional growth

- for Stability of income and job
- for perquisites and fringe benefits offered by new school organizations

Identify and explain the incentives to be offered to stop employee turnover on the basis of the findings as stated above. (4)

Q19.



Look at the picture. Identify the theory associated with it and explain its assumptions. (4)

Q20. 'Moga Industries Ltd.' approached a well established university in the city of Madurai to recruit qualified personnel for various technical and professional jobs. They selected Tanya, Ritu, Garima and Chetan for various vacancies in the organisation.

After the selection and placement, 'Moga Industries Ltd.' felt the need to increase the skills and abilities, and the development of positive attitude of the employees to perform their specific jobs better. The company also realised that learning new skills would improve the job performance of the employees. Hence, the company decided to take action for the same.

- Name the step of the staffing process regarding which the company decided to take action.
- State five benefits of the action to 'Moga Industries Ltd. (6)

11. ECONOMICS

National Income

Short Answers

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) National Income at constant prices can be more than national income at current prices if

- (a) Prices in the correct year are less than base year.
- (b) Output in the current year is less than base year.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None

(ii) Which of the following is not a normal resident of India?

- (a) Indian going abroad for Medical treatment.
- (b) Indian working in UNO office in India.
- (c) Australian working in citi bank's branch in Indi for 3 years.
- (d) Korean working in Korean Embassy in India.

(iii) Pick the odd one out

- (a) Old age pension
- (b) Retirement Pension
- (c) Scholarship
- (d) Gift

(iv) Which of the following is included in National Income?

- (a) Sale of second hand goods
- (b) Wind fall gain
- (c) Production of goods
- (d) Transfers

(v) Profit of the company is a

- (a) Stock variable
- (b) Flow Variable
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Q2. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) _____ are also called single use producer goods.
- (b) Producer goods are of two types _____ and _____.
- (c) Two reasons of charging depreciation are _____ and _____.
- (d) _____ are withdrawals of money from circular flow of income.
- (e) _____ are additions of money to the circular flow of income.
- (f) _____ and _____ are examples of stock variables.
- (g) _____ and _____ are examples of flow variables.
- (h) Flow of goods and services in the economy is termed as _____.
- (i) Flow of money in the economy is termed as _____.
- (j) _____ and _____ are factor incomes.
- (k) _____ and _____ are transfer incomes.
- (l) Depreciation is also termed as _____ capital.
- (m) _____ is a better measure of welfare of people.
- (n) Domestic Territory is also called _____.

Q3. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Stock | a. Domestic Territory |
| 2. Flow | b. Gift |
| 3. Economic Territory | c. Limitation of GNP as welfare |
| 4. Transfer | d. Capital |
| 5. Externalities | e. Losses |

Q4. One word Answers/Very Short Answers.

- (i) Name the process of increase in the stock of capital.
- (ii) What is current replacement cost refer to?
- (iii) Give the formula for calculating Nominal GDP.
- (iv) Give the formula for calculating Real GDP.
- (v) How do we calculate Net investment from Gross investment?
- (vi) How do we calculate National Income from Domestic income?
- (vii) How do we calculate Factor cost from Market price?
- (viii) How do we calculate GDP deflator?
- (ix) What does Gross Domestic Capital Formation include?
- (x) How can a 'person or an institution' be a resident of a country?

Q5. State whether the following are a stock or a flow?

- i. Income of a household,
- ii. Consumption expenditure of a house hold,
- iii. National income,
- iv. Investment,
- v. Population of India,
- vi. Change in Nation's money supply

Q 6. Which of the followings are not included in national income/domestic factor income of India?

- i. Prize won in a lottery,
- ii. Farm produce for self consumption,
- iii. Old age pensions,
- iv. Purchase of a old car, Salaries to Indian residents working in Russian embassy in India,
- v. Profits earned by a foreign bank from its branches in India,
- vi. Scholarships given by Government of India,
- vii. Profits earned by an Indian bank from its branches abroad,
- viii. Interest received by an individual from banks
- ix. Capital gains to Indian residents from sale of shares of a foreign company.

Q.6. If the NDPFC is Rs. 1,000 crores, and NFIA is Rs. (-) 5crores, how much will be National income (NNPFC)?

Q.7. Classify the following as factor income or transfer income: (7)

- i. Old age pension.
- ii. Salary received by Ram from a company.
- iii. Financial help to earthquake victims.
- iv. Rent received from buildings.
- v. Wages received from employer.
- vi. Birthday gift received from a relative.
- vii. Rent free accommodation from employer.
- viii. Donations received by a charitable trust

Q.8. Calculate net value added at FC.

(3)
(Rs. In Lakhs)

(i)	Excise Duty	25	
(ii)	Consumption of fixed capital	40	
(iii)	Closing stock	10	
(iv)	Sales	800	
(v)	Subsidies	5	
(vi)	Intermediate consumption	300	
(vii)	Opening stock	20	
(viii)	Operating surplus	60	

(ix) Purchase of raw material 200

Q .9. Find out sales. (3)

(Rs. In crores)

(i) NVA FC 4,000
(ii) Depreciation 100
(iii) Excise duty 150
(iv) Subsidies 130
(v) Intermediate consumption 1300
(vi) Increases in stock 500

Q10. Find out (a) Gross national product at market price (4)

(Rs. In crores)

(i) Private final consumption expenditure 5,000
(ii) Depreciation 100
(iii) Net national disposable income 10,000
(iv) Compensation of employees 20
(v) Government final consumption expenditure 3,000
(vi) NIT 500
(vii) Opening stock 200
(viii) Net domestic capital formation 2,200
(ix) Net import 500
(x) Net factor income to abroad - 100

Q11. Calculate national income by income method and expenditure method.

(6)
(Rs. In Crores)

(i) Profit 200
(ii) Private final consumption expenditure in home country 350
(iii) Government final consumption expenditure 250
(iv) Wages and salaries 350
(v) Gross domestic capital formation 90
(vi) Consumption of fixed capital 20
(vii) Net export -20
(viii) Interest 60
(ix) Rent 70
(x) Net factor income from abroad 50
(xi) Net indirect taxes 60
(xii) Expenditure of NPISHs 30
(xiii) Direct purchases made by resident households abroad 100
(xiv) Purchase made by non-residents in home country 10

2. Calculate (a) Gross domestic product at market price and (b) Factor income from abroad from the following data: (In Rs. Crore)

(i) Profits 500
(ii) Exports 40
(iii) Compensation of employees 1500
(iv) Gross National Product at factor cost 2800

(v)	Net current transfer from rest of the world	90
(vi)	Rent	300
(vii)	Interest	400
(viii)	Factor income to abroad	120
(ix)	Net indirect taxes	250
(x)	Net Domestic Capital formation	650
(xi)	Gross fixed capital formation	700
(xii)	Change in stock	50

Q.13.. Calculate Gross National Product at market price from the following data:

(In Rs. Crore)

(i)	Subsidy	20
(ii)	Net factor income from abroad	(-) 60
(iii)	Consumption of fixed capital	50
(iv)	Personal tax	110
(v)	Savings of private corporations	40
(vi)	Dividend	20
(vii)	Indirect Tax	100
(viii)	Corporation Tax	90
(ix)	Net national disposable income	1000
(x)	National Debt interest	30
(xi)	Net current transfers from Government	20
(xii)	Current transfers from Government	50
x.	Miscellaneous receipts of the government administrative departments	30
(xi)	Private Income	700
(xii)	Private final consumption expenditure	380

Q.14. From the following data calculate 'gross value added at factor cost':

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i)	Net indirect taxes	20
(ii)	Purchase of intermediate products	120
(iii)	Purchase of machines	300

- (iv) Sales 250
- (v) Consumption of fixed capital 20
- (vi) Change in stock 30

Q.15 From the following data calculate net national product at factor cost by

- (a) income method, and (b) expenditure method.

(Rs. in crores)

- (i) Current transfers from rest of the world 100
- (ii) Government final consumption expenditure 1,000
- (iii) Wages and salaries 3,800
- (iv) Dividend 500
- (v) Rent 200
- (vi) Interest 150
- (vii) Net domestic capital formation 500
- (viii) Profits 800
- (ix) Employers' contribution to social security schemes 200
- (x) Net exports (-) 50
- (xi) Net factor income from abroad (-) 30
- (xii) Consumption of fixed capital 40
- (xiii) Private final consumption expenditure 4,000
- (xiv) Net indirect tax 300

Q.16. 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 |

[Ans. : Rs. 2070 Crore]

Q.17. 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 |

[Ans. : Rs. 3900 Crore]

Q.18. 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

[Ans. : Rs. 1370 Crore]

Q.19. 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)	Dividends	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

[Ans. : (a) GDPFC = 2600 Crores (b) FIFA = 90 Crores]

Q.20. 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

[Ans. : (a) NNPFC = Rs. 1320 Crores (b) GNDI = 1470 Crores]

Q 21. 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

[Ans. : GDPMP = 3050 Crores (b) FIFSZA = 120 Crores]

Q 22. From the following data calculate (a) GDPMP and (b) Factor income from abroad.

Rs. (Crores)

(i)	Gross national product at factor cost	6150
(ii)	Net export	(-) 50
(iii)	Compensation of Employees	3000
(iv)	Rent	800
(v)	Interest	900
(vi)	Profit	1300
(vii)	Net Indirect tax	300
(viii)	Net domestic capital formation	800

(ix)	Gross fixed capital formation	850
(x)	Change in stock	50
(xi)	Dividend	300
(xi)	Factor income to abroad.	80

[Ans. : GDPMP = 6400 Crores; FIFA = 130 Crores]

Q23. 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 accruing 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

[Ans. : NNDI = 2700 Crore; P.I. = 2000 Crore]

Q.24 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

[Ans. : 950 Crores]

Q 25. 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	v 50

[Ans. : 1375 Crores]

12. PSYCHOLOGY

Prepared By: Ms. A. Gaur

General Instructions

- All questions are compulsory.
- Answers should be brief and to the point. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
 - Section I are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
 - Section II are very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 30 words
 - Section III are short answer type-I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Section IV are case based with objective type questions. Question No. 15 has three questions carrying 1 mark each. Question No. 16 has four questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer each one of them.
 - Section V are short answer type-II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
 - Section VI are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words

Section I

1. Pranjal is 28 years old and is working as a lawyer in an organization. He experiences frequent stomach pains and gastric related discomfort. He has visited multiple doctors and has got many diagnostic tests done. However no physiological cause for pain and discomfort has been identified. He is sometimes unable to focus in his meetings and also misses work because of the pain and discomfort. He also avoids going out with his friends and colleagues. He may be experiencing: (1)

- a. Illness Anxiety Disorder b) Somatic Symptom Disorder
c) Conversion Disorder d) Depersonalization Disorder

2. Mardie has not slept in several days. She alternates between writing what she believes will be a grammy-winning album of folk songs and going on expensive shopping sprees. She speaks in a loud, frenzied voice and explodes in anger when her roommate tells her to "calm down." If this pattern is followed by a period of depression, then a diagnosis of _____ may be made.

- a. bipolar b. depression c. dissociative identity d. seasonal affective disorder

3. Monty was in the twin towers when the terrorists attacked the building. Although he survived the terror attack but after that incident he stopped going out of his house. He left his job since he was afraid of going to office. He doesn't go out with his friends on weekends or on holidays, but rather prefer them coming over to his place. This has affected his everyday functioning and now he engages in very limited activities that too confined to his home. Identify the disorder.

- a. panic disorder b. GAD c. PTSD d. agoraphobia

4. Mary tends to perceive every event as negative. If the phone rings, she thinks it's a salesperson trying to bother her. If it doesn't ring, she thinks no one cares about her. These negative interpretations are at the root of her depression, according to the :

- a. Behavior perspective of abnormal behaviour
b. Social perspective of abnormal behaviour

- c. Cognitive perspective of abnormal behavior
- d. Psychodynamic perspective of abnormal

5. Geeta's parents have observed that she feels tired easily, gets agitated too fast, has reduced appetite and doesn't like watching television which she used to like before. She is exhibiting symptoms of _____

- a. Anxiety b. depression c. bipolar disorder d. conduct disorder

6. Clyde has been diagnosed with major depression. He has all the following symptoms EXCEPT:

- a. elation b. psychomotor retardation c. sadness d. poor appetite

Section II

7. Explain depersonalisation. (2)

8. Define Catatonia. (2)

9. Why is classification of psychological disorders important? Mention any one tool/manual being used by mental health professionals for classification and diagnosis. (2)

10. Differentiate between illness anxiety disorder and somatic symptom disorder. (2)

11. Discuss in detail obsessive-compulsive disorders. (2)

Section III

12. Supriya has broken the norms of her village by pursuing a higher level course in aviation. She deviated from the social norms of her village where higher education for girls was neither motivated nor accepted. Is her behavior abnormal? Explain with reference to four D's. (3)

13. Discuss the Diathesis stress model. (3)

Section IV

14. Read the following case and answer the questions given:

Mr. Narang is a 45-year-old male who reports that his biggest problem is worrying. He worries all of the time and about "everything under the sun." For example, he reports equal worry about his wife who is undergoing treatment for breast cancer and whether he returned his book to the library. He recognizes that his wife is more important than a book, and is bothered that both cause him similar levels of worry. Mr. Narang is unable to control his worrying. Accompanying this he experienced excessive and uncontrollable anxiety, had difficulty falling asleep, impatience with others, difficulty focusing at work, and significant back and muscle tension. Mr. Narang has had a lifelong problem with worry, recalling that his mother called him a "worry wart." His worrying does wax and wane, and worsened when his wife was recently diagnosed with breast cancer.

I. Identify Mr. Narang's disorder.

- a) Generalised Anxiety Disorder
- b) Major depressive disorders
- c) Obsessive- compulsive disorder
- d) Somatic symptom disorder

II. Identify the odd one out:

- a) Specific Phobias
- b) Social Anxiety disorder
- c) Agoraphobia
- d) Generalized Anxiety Disorder

III. According to Behavioral model, Mr. Narang's symptoms are due to:

- a) Irrational assumptions
- b) Maternal deprivation
- c) Learned maladaptive ways of behaving
- d) Heredity

15. Sunil, is a 20 year old male, who drives an autorickshaw. He has continuous fear of insecurity and feels that the police of the area are tracking and following him. The patrolling of the police makes him feel that they are monitoring each of his behaviour. This intense anxiety about this is interfering with his work and relationship, and his friends are extremely concerned too – he says they have told him, "You're not making sense." Sunil occasionally laughs abruptly and inappropriately and sometimes stops speaking mid- sentence, scanning off in the distance as though he sees or hears something. He expresses concern about TV and radio in the room potentially being monitored and asks the health workers repeatedly about patient confidentiality, stating that he wants to be sure the police won't be informed about his treatment. His beliefs are fixed, and if they are challenged, his tone becomes hostile.

I. What disorder is Sunil suffering from? (1)

- a. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders
- b. Generalised Anxiety Disorder
- c. Panic Disorder
- d. Obsessive- Compulsive Disorder

II. "He has continuous fear of insecurity and feels that the police of the area are tracking and following him. The patrolling of the police makes him feel that they are monitoring every behaviour of his". This is related to:

- a. Hallucinations
- b. Delusion of persecution
- c. Delusion of control
- d. Delusion of grandeur

III. Why does Sunil occasionally laugh abruptly and inappropriately? (1)

- a. Due to blunted affect
- b. Due to flat affect
- c. Due to inappropriate affect
- d. Due to avolition

IV. Laughing abruptly and inappropriately is what kind of symptom? (1)

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Catatonia
- d. None of the above

Section V

16. A person shows break - up in relationships, low mood, increased body weight, poor performance in school and at work. identify the disorder and State the factors predisposing this disorder.(4)

17. How does conduct disorder differ from oppositional defiant disorder. (4)

18. What is addictive behaviour? Name any two frequently abused substances and describe their consequences. (4)

19. How do the various psychological models explain psychological disorders. (4)

Section VI

26. What is schizophrenia? Explain its signs and symptoms along with its types.(6)

13. HOME SCIENCE

Prepared By: Ms. Neha Gupta

Chapter - Design for fabric and apparel

- Q1. What is the effect of cool and warm colours? 2
- Q2. Radha is a short and fat girl. Mention four features which she should avoid while selecting a dress for herself. 2
- Q3. Upasana wants to wear a skirt and a shirt. Illustrate two ways by which rhythm and emphasis can be checked in this dress. 2
- Q4. Why are fat persons advised to wear vertical lines in clothing and thin person horizontal lines? 2
- Q5. State four suggestions by which you can use various colours in clothing to disguise figure flaws. 2
- Q6. Swati is designing a sari and blouse for a woman who has fat arms. Show her how she can use the four elements of design in designing this dress. 4
- Q7. Usha wants to design a dress for a working woman. Explain how she can use all principles of design in designing this dress. Use illustrations where ever needed. 5
- Q8. Draw the flow chart of all types of colour schemes and explain with the help of colourful diagrams. 5

Chapter - Care and maintenance of of fabrics in institutions

- Q9. Why is washing of clothes considered a confluence of science and art. 1
- Q10. You are using a dryer to dry the washed fabric. Explain the two types of circulation systems in a dryer. 2
- Q11. Explain the process of laundry functioning in hospitals. 2
- Q12. Rama wants to get her heavy curtains ironed from dhobi. Explain the type of iron they use and how is it beneficial? 2
- Q13. Describe all the three types of washing machine and give three features each. 3

Chapter - Consumer education and protection

- Q14. Draw the symbol on a paint box that indicates that the paint is environment friendly. 1
- Q15. List two malpractices a shopkeeper can adopt to deceive his consumers. What are your two responsibilities in this context? 2
- Q16. Write six reasons for which we all need to be aware consumers. 3
- Q17. Describe right to information and the Right to Safety. write one step each taken by government which ensures that these two rights of consumers are adequately met. 4
- Q18. Write two standard marks given to food items and two advantages of giving them. 4

Chapter - Development communication and journalism

- Q19. What is Red ribbon express campaign? Explain in detail. 3

Q20. Enumerate four skills required for a career in communication development. Give two examples of development communication initiatives in India.

5

PROJECT -

GROUP 1 - FRANCE THE CENTRE OF FASHION – ADIVA AND TEAM

GROUP 2 - FASHION MERCHANDISING – ISHIKA YADAV AND TEAM

(Each group leaders will choose 5 members for their team, project should have at least 10 pages including Cover page, Acknowledgement and Certificate, MARKS will be awarded in Annual Examination during practical Examination on the basis of Content and Presentation)

Submission date 10/Jan/2022

14. HISTORY

Framing the Constitution

1. Why did Mahatma Gandhi think Hindustani should be the National language?
2. Why is the Indian constitution acceptable to the Indian people even today?
3. Read the given passage carefully and answer the Questions that follow –
“Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become a loyal citizen. People had focusing only on the community and the self. For the success of Democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.”

(a). Give three attributes of a loyal citizen in a democracy according to G. B. (b). (b).What do you understand by ‘Separate Electorate’?Pant.
(c). Why was the demand for Separate Electorate made during the drafting of the Constitution?
(d). Why was G. B. Pant against this demand? Give two reason.
4. What was the ‘language controversy, before the Constitution Assembly and how did it seek to resolve the controversy?

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

5. What was the problem of separate electorates? What were the disagreement between Congress and Dalits on this issue? Finally what solution to be of this issue?
6. How was Mahatma Gandhi perceived by the peasants?
7. **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**
Why the salt satyagraha? Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote: The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has being designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the Government destroys the salt it can not sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation’s vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterizing this. wicked dog-in-the manager policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation’s property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes from Dandi. Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people. The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, involves wanton destruction of property that nation produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly, to crown his folly, and unheard-of takes of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished depends upon the strength the people.

(a) Why was salt the symbol of protest?
(b) Why was salt destroyed by the Colonial Government?
(c) Why did Mahatma Gandhi consider the salt tax more oppressive than other taxes?

8. "Where ever Gandhiji went, rumours spread of his miraculous power." Explain with examples.
- 9.. How did Gandhiji transform National Movement into mass movement?
 10. Explain the sources from which we can reconstruct the political career of Mahatma Gandhi and the history of National Movement of India.
 11. How were the lives of forest dwellers transformed in the 16th-17th centuries.?
12. What explains the anger of the Deccan ryots against the moneylenders?

Kings and Chronicles

1. Assess the role played by women of the imperial household in the Mughal Empire.
2. Write a short note on Badshah Nama.
3. **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

DARBAR-I-AKBARI

Abul fazl gives a vivid account of Akber's darbar. Whenever his majesty (Akber) holds court (darbar) a large drum is beaten, the sounds of which accompanied by divine praise. In this manner people of all classes received notice. His majesty's sons and grandchildren the grandees of the court, and all other men who have admittance attend to make the kornish and remains standing in their proper place learned men of renowned and skillful machines pay their respect. And the officers of justice present their reports. His majesty with his usual insights gives orders and settles everything in a satisfactory manner. During the whole time skillful gladiator's and wrestlers from all countries hold themselves in readiness and singers male and female are in waiting. Claver jugglers and funny tumblers also are annexations to exhibit their dexterity and agility.

- (a). Describe the main activities taking place in the court?
- (b). What was the significant of the darbar procedures?
4. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Mansabdari Sytem.

Colonialism and the Countryside

1. Why Zamindars defaulted on payments?
2. Why did the Santhals revolted against the British rule?
3. Discuss about the life of hill folk of Rajmahal hills, Paharia.
4. What are the problems of using official sources in writing about the history of peasants?
5. What were steps taken by the British East India Company to control the Zamindars?

HAPPY LEARNING



15. PAINING

Prepared By:Yuvraj Panwar

- **Make Painting on any Indian Folk Painting on A3 sheet. Any medium can be used like- water color,poster color or acrylic paints.**

16. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Prepared By: Ruby Singh

General Instructions

- All questions are to be attempted in the proper format as guided.
- The assignment is to be done on A4 size sheets.
- Date of submission : 05 January 2022

BUSINESS ARITHMATIC

Q 1 Answer the following questions within a word limit of 15 marks: (Each question carries 1 mark.)

- Define 'unit of sale'.
- What is 'gross profit'?
- What is 'variable cost per unit'?
- Give one advantage of 'break-even analysis'.
- What is movement of money in and out of business called?
- What is capital budget?
- What is working capital?
- What is Lead Time?
- What is Economic Order Quantity?
- What is Cash Flow Projection?

Q 2 Answer the following questions within a word limit of 50 words:
(Each question carries 2 marks.)

- What is SKU code?
- What is the purpose of financial control?
- What does EBITDA stand for?
- Explain any two types of budget.
- Why do we need capital?
- What is Inventory Carrying Cost?

Q 3 Answer the following questions within a word limit of 75 words:
(Each question carries 3 marks.)

- What are the benefits of budget?
- What are the objectives of financial management?
- What is ROE and ROI?
- Define 'inventory'. Give examples.
- Describe depreciation and amortization?

Q 4 Answer the following questions within a word limit of 150 words:
(Each question carries 4 marks.)

- Explain Cash Conversion Cycle.
- Elaborate the Pareto's Principle.
- A Manufacturing Unit produces three products-X, Y and Z. The Variable Costs and Sales Prices of all the three products are given below.

	X	Y	Z
Sales Price per unit	Rs 200	Rs 150	Rs 100
Variable Cost per unit	Rs 100		Rs 50
	Rs 40		

Total Fixed Expenses of the Unit are Rs. 26,400 per month. In the coming month it expects the sale of three products in the following ratio: X- 50%, Y- 20% and Z- 30%. Compute the 'Break Even' point of the Unit in units and in rupees for the coming month.

- iv. A Company produces 'ketchup bottles' and 'jam bottles'. Fixed costs of the company are Rs.41, 665 per month. Sales price per unit and Variable

Cost per unit are as follows:-

	KETCHUP BOTTLE	JAM BOTTLE
Sales Price per unit	Rs 200	Rs 100
Variable Cost per unit	Rs 100	Rs 50

Suppose the company currently sells 2000 Ketchup bottles and 1000 Jam bottles per month. Sales Mix percentage is 15:5. Assuming that the sales mix stays constant, how many Ketchup bottles and how many Jam bottles must the Company sell to break even?

- v. Complete the table and calculate Break Even Quantity for the following products in the given table:

	A	B	C	D
UNIT SELLING PRICE	Rs 200,000	Rs 40,000	Rs 50,000	Rs 100,000
UNIT VARIABLE COST	Rs 100,000	Rs 20,000	Rs 20,000	Rs 30,000
GROSS PROFIT PER UNIT				
FIXED EXPENDITURE PER MONTH	Rs 1,50,00,000	Rs 30,00,000	Rs 30,00,000	Rs 3,50,000
BREAK EVEN QUANTITY PER MONTH				

Q 5 Answer the following questions within a word limit of more than 250 words:

(Each question carries 6 marks.)

- Explain the A B C analysis for control.
- A shopkeeper sells X- 50,000 in quantity per year. Demand is uniform. Purchase cost is Rs.5 per X. Holding cost per annum is 30% of purchase cost. Ordering cost is Rs.500 per order. What should be the EOQ for the shop keeper?

- iii. A Company produces two products: _M' and _N'. Fixed costs of the company are Rs 1, 50,000 per month. Sales price per unit and Variable cost per unit are as follows:

	M	N
Sales Price per unit	Rs 300	Rs 200
Variable Cost per unit	Rs 150	Rs 50

Suppose the company currently sells 1000 product _M' and 500 product _N' per month. Sales Mix percentage is 14:6. Assuming that the sales mix stays constant, how many product _M' and how many product _N' must the Company sell to break even?

5. Karan has started a restaurant on National Highway No. 1 in the name of 'ApanaDhaba' by spending

₹20,00,000. He invested ₹8,00,000 of his own and took a loan of ₹12,00,00 from SBI at the rate of 6% per annum. His monthly sales revenue is ₹12,00,000 and the cost of goods sold is ₹7,00,000. He pays monthly salaries of ₹2,00,000 to his employees. The rate of tax is 25%.

You are required to calculate the following for Karan :

- Return on Investment
- Return on Equity

6. 'Good Wash' are the manufacturers of different sizes of fully automatic washing machines marked as 'small', 'medium', and 'industrial'. From the information given below, calculate the 'Break- Even Quantity' of the machines manufactured per month.

Machine	Unit Selling	Unit Variable	Fixed Expenditure Price ₹
Small	10,000	3,000	35,000
Medium	15,000	8,000	35,000
Large	20,000	13,000	70,000
Industrial	35,000	20,000	1,50,000

7. 'The Shop', a readymade garments retail shop, sold 5,000 shirts at ₹200 per shirt during the year ended 31st March, 2014. Cost of placing an order and receiving goods is ₹1,000 per order. Inventory holding cost is ₹250 per year. Calculate the 'Economic Order Quantity' for 'The Shop'.

8. A factory is engaged in manufacturing washing machines. The following information is available to you

Sales - ₹ 4,00,000
 Direct Labour Cost (2000 units) - ₹40,000
 Direct Material Cost (2000 units) - ₹1,00,000
 Direct Expenses (2000 units) - ₹20,000
 Fixed Cost - ₹ 1,20,000

Find out :

- a. Variable cost per unit
- b. Total cost
- c. Quantity to be sold at Break-even-point

9. Raj Singh has started a restaurant on a National Highway in the name of 'Desi Dhaba' by spending

₹25,00,000. He invested ₹10,00,000 of his own and took a loan of ₹15,00,000 from Dena Bank, @6% per annum. His monthly sales revenue is ₹17,00,000 and cost of goods sold is ₹9,00,000. He pays monthly salary of ₹3,00,000 to his employees. The tax rate is 25%.

You are required to calculate:

- a. Return on Investment and
- b. Return on Equity for Raj Singh.

10. 'NomyIndia Ltd.' are the producers of different sizes of televisions. From the information given below, calculate the 'Break-Even Quantity' of the T.V. sets manufactured per month.

Informations :

	Size of T.V. sets	Unit selling price	Unit variable cost	Fixed
	expenses per month			
	₹	₹	₹	
24"	5,000	2,000	4,000	
32"	10,000	7,000	6,000	
36"	15,000	12,000	8,000	
42"	20,000	14,000	9,000	

11. 'The Fancy Store' a readymade garments retail shop sold 8,000 shirts at ₹400 per shirt during the year ended 31st March, 2014. Cost of placing an order and receiving goods is ₹2,000 per order. Inventory holding cost is ₹500 per year. Calculate the 'Economic Order Quantity' for 'The Fancy Store'.

12. Calculate working capital Raja & Co. has the following items in its Balance Sheet Stock 50,000; Trade creditors - 32,000; debtors - 75,000; cash - 1,00,000 Dividend payable - 50,000; Tax - 44,000; Short term loan - 61,000; Short term investments - 76,000. Calculate gross and net working capital.

13. Annual Quantity of T- shirts sold by a Showroom is 2,400 at the rate of ₹100 per month. Cost of placing an order and receiving goods is ₹1,000 per order. Inventory holding cost is ₹50 per annum. What is the economic order Quantity for the Showroom?

14. The United company manufactures three products - Lipsticks; Eyeliners; Nailpaints. The variable expenses and sales prices of all these products are given below:

	Lipsticks	Eyeliners	Nailpaints
Sales price per unit	₹ 200	₹ 100	₹ 50
Variable cost per unit	₹ 100	₹ 75	₹ 25

The total fixed expenses of the company are ₹50,000 per month. For the coming month, it expects the sale of three products in the following ratio:

Product X: 20%;

Product Y: 50%;

Product Z: 70%;

Compute the break-even point of company in units and rupees for the coming month.

15. A grocery store sold in a day different quantity for different products at the prices indicated against them:

Products Price per unit (Rs.) Quantity sold

Dal 40/kg 35 (Kgs.)

Chillipo

wder

40/kg 10

(Kgs.)

Salt 5

/packet

5

(packet)

Chips

151

packet

10

(packet)

Juice pack 5/packet 5 (packet)

The shopkeeper also found out, based on the number of bills issued by him, that there were 50 customers. If customer is the unit of sale, what is the 'Unit Price' in the above case? If the cost of each grocery item is 75% of its selling price, calculate the 'Unit Cost' and the 'Gross Margin' per unit of sale.

16. A stationery shop sells - 30,000 pens per year. Purchase cost is Rs. 2 per pen; Holding cost is- 20% of the purchase cost; Ordering cost is Rs.15. Calculate the EOQ from the following details for the stationery shop.

17. The School Gear Ltd. manufactures three products - Tiffin covers; Bottle covers; Pencil pouch. The variable expenses and sales prices of all these products are given below:

	Tiffin covers	Bottle covers	Pencil pouch
Sales price per unit	₹ 200	₹ 100	₹ 75
Variable cost per unit	₹ 100	₹ 60	₹ 25

The total fixed expenses of the company are ₹55 per month. For the coming month, it expects the sale of three products in the following proportions:

Tiffin covers: 20%

Bottle covers: 50%

Pencil pouch: 30%

Compute the break-even point of company in units and rupees for the coming month.

18. Ms. Rosy is a readymade garments manufacturer. Her Annual Usage rate is ₹225 Pcs. The cost of placing each order is ₹8 and the carrying cost is ₹4 per unit. Calculate the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ). How does calculating EOQ facilitate budgeting?

19. Ram was very thrilled with his new job. He was placed in a small factory manufacturing door knobs as a stock keeper. After a few days, while taking stock he understood that nuts and various small parts constituted majority of the cost of production. After some time, the firm went into a loss and the owner decided to look into the various factors that could have constituted the loss. Ram expressed his concern that inventory was not properly maintained and that there are various techniques which are involved and if followed properly the company will not be in a loss. The owner agreed to the suggestion. He also decided to take help from some specialized government institution initiate steps for technological upgradation, and modernization of existing units.

a. What technique was suggested by Ram? Explain it.

b. Which specialized Financial institution is the owner thinking of approaching and state any one of its objectives?

17. INFORMATICS PRACTICES

Prepared By: Meetu Tripathi

General Instructions :

- Attempt all the questions

Q1.	Which of the following is not a type of network?			
	(a) PAN	(b) LAN	(c) VAN	(d) WAN
Q2	It is a computing model that stores the data at a remote location. We need the Internet to access this data.			
	(a) Hard Disk	(b) USB	(c) RAM	(d) Cloud Storage
Q3.	It is a part of computer hardware designed to allow computers to communicate over a computer network.			
	(a) Repeater	(b) NIC	(c) Modem	(d) None of these
Q4.	High-configuration computers that manage the resources of the network.			
	(a) Workstation	(b) Client	(c) Server	(d) All of these
Q5.	Set of rules or guidelines followed by each computer for data communication.			
	(a) Rules	(b) Protocols	(c) Networking Channels	(d) None of these
Q6.	164.248.49.180 is an example of :			
	(a) MAC address	(b) IP address	(c) Both a and b	(d) None of these
Q7.	Topology in which all nodes are individually connected to a central connection point.			
	(a) Star topology	(b) Bus topology	(c) Ring Topology	(d) None of these
Q8.	An intelligent device that connects several nodes to form a network and redirects the received information only to intended node(s).			
	(a) Hub		(b) Router	
	(c) Switch		(d) Modem	

Q9.	It is the network device which is used to amplify the signal strength over the network.			
	(a) Repeater	(b) Router		
	(c) Switch	(d) Hub		
Q10.	It is a network protocol used to transfer the files from client to web server.			
	(a) HTTP	(b) TCP/IP		
	(c) POP	(d) FTP		
Q11.	It is the way to translate the textual domain name to corresponding to the IP address,			
	(a) Domain Name System	(c) Whois		
	(b) Domain Name Resolution	(d) None of these		
Q12.	What do you meant by Firewall?			
	(a) The physical boundary of computer and network.	(b) It is an operating system.		
	(c) Hardware / Software to design unauthorized access.	(d) Network device used for data communication		
Q13.	An IPV4 address is Long.			
	(a) 8 bit	(b) 16 bit	(c) 32 bit	(d) 64 bit
Q14.	It is a network device used to connect to the different network.			
	(a) Switch	(b) Router	(c) Bridge	(d) Gateway
Q15.	This address is embedded into Network Interface Card provided by the manufacturer.			
	(a) IP address	(b) MAC address	(c) Protocol	(d) None of these
Q16.	_____ is a small piece of text stored on a user's computer by a web browser.			

	(a) Password	(b) usernames	(c) Cookies	(d) History														
	<p>Jaypore Fabrics are setting up a secured network for their office campus at Kanpur for their daily sales office and web based activities. They are planning to have connectivity between 3 buildings and the head office situated in Jaipur. Answer the Question 17 to Question 22 after going through the building positions in the campus and other details, which are given below:</p> <div><div><div>Kanpur Campus</div><div><div>Building Ajay</div><div>Building Ravi</div><div>Building Vijay</div></div></div><div><div>Head Office</div></div></div> <p>Distance between various building:</p> <table><tr><td>Building Ajay to Building Vijay</td><td>120 m</td></tr><tr><td>Building Ajay to Building Ravi</td><td>50 m</td></tr><tr><td>Building Ravi to Building Vijay</td><td>65 m</td></tr><tr><td>Kanpur Campus to Jaipur Campus</td><td>540 km</td></tr></table> <p>Number of computers:</p> <table><tr><td>Building Ajay</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>Building Ravi</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>Building Vijay</td><td>65</td></tr></table>				Building Ajay to Building Vijay	120 m	Building Ajay to Building Ravi	50 m	Building Ravi to Building Vijay	65 m	Kanpur Campus to Jaipur Campus	540 km	Building Ajay	45	Building Ravi	120	Building Vijay	65
Building Ajay to Building Vijay	120 m																	
Building Ajay to Building Ravi	50 m																	
Building Ravi to Building Vijay	65 m																	
Kanpur Campus to Jaipur Campus	540 km																	
Building Ajay	45																	
Building Ravi	120																	
Building Vijay	65																	
Q17 to Q22 are based on above Case Study																		
Q17.	Suggest the suitable building to house the server as per 80 – 20 rule.																	
	(a) Ravi	(b) Vijay	(c) Ajay	(d) Any of the above														
Q18.	Which type of network would be formed to connect Kanpur Office to Jaipur Office?																	
	(a) LAN	(b) MAN	(c) WAN	(d) PAN														

Q19.	Which of the following will you suggest to establish the online face-to-face communication between the people in Jaipur office to Kanpur office			
	(a) Cable TV	(b) Email	(c) Video Conferencing	(d) Text Chat
Q20.	Which hardware device will you suggest to be procured by the company to be installed to protect and control the internet uses within the campus?			
	(a) Firewall	(b) Gateway	(c) Hub	(d) Anti Virus
Q21.	Which of the following devices will you suggest to connect each computer in each of the buildings.			
	(a) Router	(b) Switch	(c) Gateway	(d) Modem
Q22.	The company wants to design a website for its customers that can be changing the contents as per the responses of customers. What type of website can they design for this purpose?			
	(a) Static website	(b) HTML website	(c) Dynamic website	(d) Blog
Q23.	HTML is a :			
	(a) Programming Language		(b) Web Server	
	(c) Web Page		(d) Web Browser	
Q24.	What is the full form of HTTP?			
	(a) Hyperlink Transfer Procedure		(b) Hypertext Transfer procedure	
	(c) Hyperlink Transfer Protocol		(d) Hypertext Transfer Protocol	
Q25.	Web Servers are:			
	(a) IP addresses		(b) Computer Systems	
	(c) Webpages of a site		(d) A medium to carry data from one computer to another	

18. COMPUTER SCIENCE

Prepared By: Meetu Tripathi

General Instructions:

- Attempt all the questions.

Topic : SQL Commands

- Q1. Which command in SQL is used to add record?
(a) add (b) append (c) insert (d) None of these
- Q2. Which command in SQL is used to add a new column/field in a Table?
(a) Alter table (b) append table (c) insert table (d) None of these
- Q3. Commands allows to perform tasks related to data manipulation.
(a) DDL (b) DML (c) TCL (d) None of these
- Q4. Table constraint to prevent duplicate entries of rows.
(a) NOT NULL (b) NULL (c) Unique (d) All of these
- Q5. The keyword eliminates duplicate rows from the results of a Select statement.
(a) Different (b) Distinct (c) Unique (d) None of these
- Q6. A table student consists of 5 rows and 6 columns. Later on 2 columns added and 2 rows removed. What will be the degree and cardinality of the table student?
(a) Degree 6 Cardinality 5
(b) Degree 7 Cardinality 5
(c) Degree 7 Cardinality 7
(d) Degree 7 Cardinality 3
- Q7. SQL command to open database employee.
(a) use employee (b) open employee (c) create employee (d) None of these
- Q8. Student table consists of 4 columns Rollno, Name, Date_of_birth and Fee. What will be the SQL command to remove column Fee from the table?
a. Alter table student
remove column Fee;
(b) Modify table student
remove column Fee;
(c) Alter table student
drop Fee;
(d) Modify table student
drop Fee;
- Q9. What will be the command to view all the records from the table client?
(a) select all from client; (b) select * from client;

(c) show all from client; (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Q10. SQL function to count the total number of records present in the table given table.

(a) count(Movie)(b) count(*)

(c) count(All) (d) None of these

Ans (b)

Q11. Consider a table Consumer with fields (ConsumerName, NoofUnits, Address, ConsumerNo.)
Select the suitable primary key for the table consumer.

(a) ConsumerName (b) NoofUnits (c) Address (d) ConsumerNo

Ans (d)

Q12. What will be the SQL command to display all the records from Customer table as per customer name in ascending order?

(a) select * from customer arrange customername;

(b) select * from customer order by customername asc;

(c) select * from customer order by customername;

(d) select * from customer group by customername;

Q13. clause is used in combination with Group by clause in a Select statement to put condition on groups.

(a) order by (b) where (c) having (d) None of these

Q14. clause is used to filter the rows / records from the table.

(a) order by (b) where (c) having (d) None of these

Q15. Drop table is a command.

(a) DDL (b) DML (c) TCL (d) None of these

Q16. What will be the SQL command to display the structure of the table emp_details.

(a) show emp_details; (b) desc emp_details; (c) view emp_details (d) Any of these

Table : PRODUCT

Prod_ID	Product_Name	Manufactures	Price
TP01	Pen	Cello	5.00
TP02	Gel Pen	Luxar	10.00
TP03	Pen	Luxar	20.00

TP04	Pencil	Natraj	4.00
TP05	Sketch	Camel	2.00

Table : CLIENT

Client_ID	C_NAME	CITY	Prod_ID
C101	Rakesh	Delhi	TP01
C102	Sunil	Mumbai	TP05
C103	Dinesh	Delhi	TP02
C104	Suresh	Kolkata	TP01
C105	Vimal	Bangalore	TP03

Q17 to Q22 are based on above tables PRODUCT and CLIENT

Q17. What will be the output of the SQL command: select count(*) from client;

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8

Q18. What will be the output of the SQL command: select max(price), min(price) from Product;

- (a) 2.00 20.00 (b) 20.00 2.00 (c) 5.00 10.00 (d) No output

Q19. What will be the output of the SQL command?

select price + 10 from product where Product_Name = "Pen";

Q20. What will be the output of the SQL command?

select C_Name from Client where C_Name like "S%";

Q21. What will be the SQL command to view Client_ID and Client_Name for all the clients living in City Delhi, Mumbai or Chennai?

Q22. What will be the output of the following SQL command?

select Product_Name, Client_Name from PRODUCT P, CLIENT C

where P.Prod_ID = C.Prod_ID and Price >=10;

Q23. What will be the SQL command to remove all the records from the table Movie?

- (a) drop table Movie; (b) delete from Movie;

(c) drop * from Movie; (d) delete * from Movie;

Q24. Consider a table Player with fields (Player_Name, Player_No, NoofMatches)

What will be the SQL command to display the Player details of all the Players name ends with 'th'?

Q25. Consider a table Book with fields (Book_no, Title, Author, Price)

What will be the SQL command to add 100 in the price of all the books.

19. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK- ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

CLASS-XII

1	<p>Which of these visuals is most commonly used to show the relationship between two continuous variables?</p> <p>1 Histogram 2 Scatter plot 3 Line Bar 4 Bar Chart</p>
2	<p>Which type of visualization should never be used in a business setting?</p> <p>answer choices</p> <p>1 Pie Chart 2 100% Stacked Bar Chart 3 100% Stacked Area Chart 4 3D Chart</p>
3	<p>Which of these visuals is most commonly used to show the distribution of a single continuous variable?</p> <p>answer choices</p> <p>1 Histogram 2 Scatter plot 3 Line Bar 4 Bar Chart</p>
4	<p>When should we use a table instead of a chart?</p> <p>answer choices</p> <p>1 When the data is very complex 2 When there are no real patterns in the data 3 When we are interested in looking up specific values in the data set 4 When the data is very simple</p>
5	What are the techniques of Ideation?
6	Explain Brain dumping?
7	What are the steps of storytelling with data?
8	What are the types of Correlation?
9	Difference between covariance and Correlation?
10	What is symmetry?
11	What is skewness?
12	What is positively distributed data?
13	Draw the graph of negatively distributed data?
14	Which is the best level of measurement?
15	Which is the lowest level of measurement?

16	Difference between qualitative and quantitative data?
17	Explain Ratio scale with examples?
18	Give two examples of Positive correlation?
19	Give two examples of No correlation?
20	What is strength of association in Correlation?

20. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Prepare a detailed research paper, PPT and Spiral bound file from the topic of your choice.

List of projects/ Games-

Basketball, Football, Kabaddi,

Kho-Kho, Volleyball,

Handball, Hockey, Cricket,

Bocce and Unified Basketball

Complete the Investigatory project and Compile it according to the prescribed format.

- Cover page
- Certificate
- Acknowledgment
- Index
- Introduction
- Content (including pictures/graphs/tables/survey report etc.)
- Case Study
- Bibliography
- Assessment Criterion- Content, Presentation, Research Work, Case study, Viva-voce and Confidence.
- It is an individual activity and marks will be awarded in Annual Examination during practical Examination.