

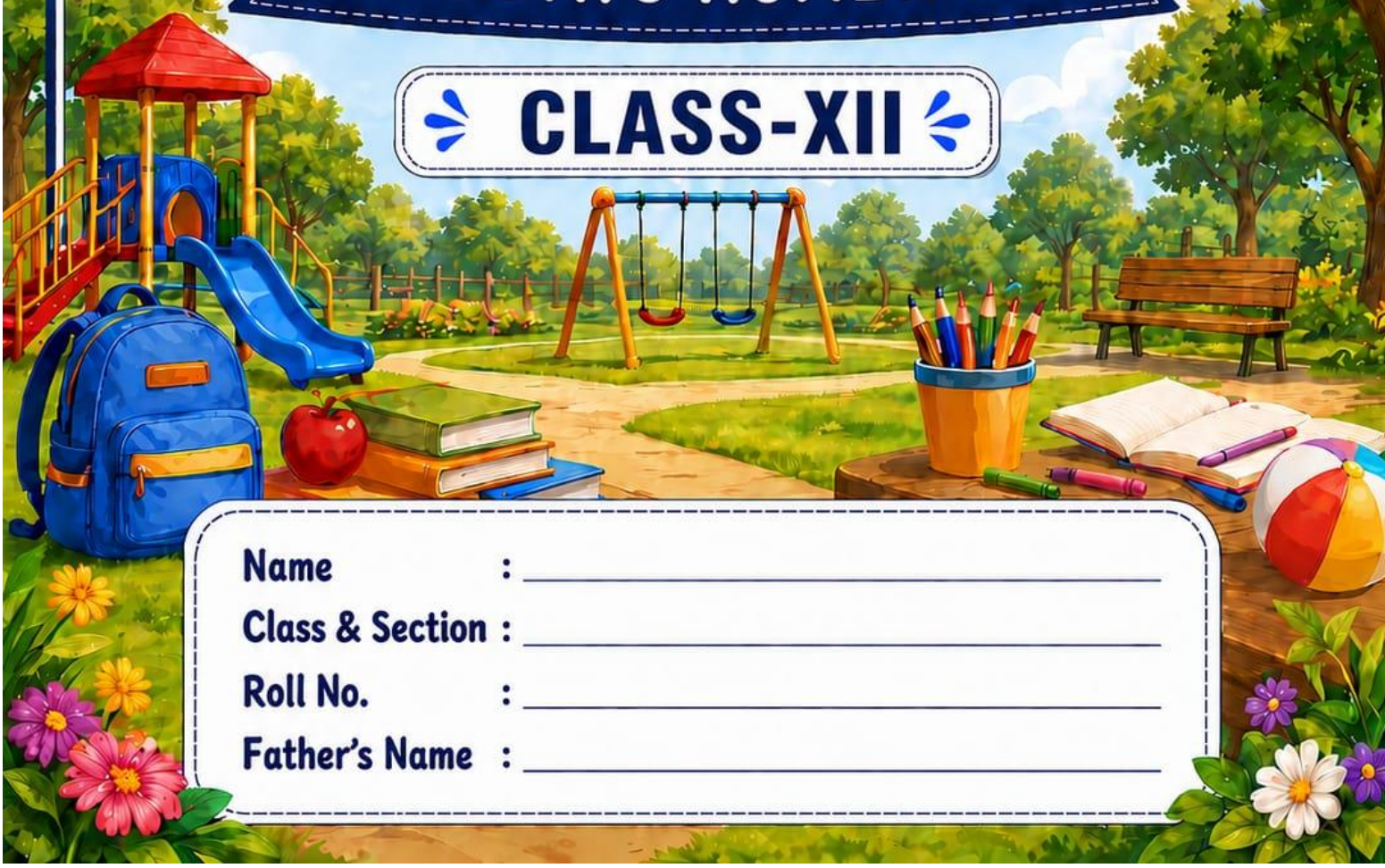


B.M. BHARTI MODEL SCHOOL

**SUMMER
VACATION**

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

CLASS-XII



Name : _____
Class & Section : _____
Roll No. : _____
Father's Name : _____

☀️ INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS DURING SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK ☀️

Dear Students,

Summer vacation is a time to relax, refresh, and enjoy with family and friends. Along with fun and recreation, complete your holiday homework sincerely and neatly. Follow these instructions carefully:

- 1. Complete all work on time and submit it after the vacation.**
- 2. Maintain neatness and proper presentation in every subject.**
- 3. Use your own handwriting and avoid copying from others.**
- 4. Read all instructions carefully before starting the work.**
- 5. Make your work creative, colourful, and attractive wherever required.**
- 6. Revise the work done in class regularly during the holidays.**
- 7. Spend some time daily in reading books, newspapers or storybooks.**
- 8. Practice good handwriting and learn new words every day.**
- 9. Parents are requested to guide and encourage students, but the work should be done by the students themselves.**
- 10. Keep all notebooks and holiday homework sheets properly covered and labelled.**
- 11. Do worksheet on worksheet itself.**
- 12. Maintain discipline and balance studies with play, exercise, and rest**
- 13. Take care of your health, eat healthy food, and stay hydrated during summer.**
- 14. Enjoy your holidays and return to school with fresh energy and enthusiasm.**

English

- 1. Art Integrated Project:** Develop a project portfolio of lite ray gems of Sikkim and your own state with contrast light on their contribution towards English literature.
- 2. Literature Analysis:** Write a 100-120 words analysis of the theme of escapism in "The Third Level".
- 3. Writing Skills:** Create a formal job application with a biodata for an English teacher position with proper resume, passport size photograph and other relevant element.
- 4. Draft** an article on "AI: Friend or Foe?".
- 5. Interview/Report:** Interview a local small business owner about the impact of digital technology on their business and submit a 10-page report.

Physical Education

Complete Lab manual

Practical— 1 (Sai Khelo India Test)

- A. Body Mass Index
- B. Plate Tapping Test
- C. Flamingo Balance Test
- D. Partial Curl Up
- E. push Ups / Modified push Ups
- F. Sit and Reach
- G. 600 Mtr Run/ Walk
- H. 50 Mtr Dash (standing start)

Practical— 2 (Games and sports)

Any one IOA recognized sports

- A. history of sports
- B. Latest General Rules
- C. Fundamental skills of game
- D. Terminology

Practical— 3 (Yogic Exercise)

- A. Obesity
- B. diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Hypertension
- E. Backpane and Arthritis

विषय- हिन्दी

परियोजना कार्य:

काव्य खण्ड (प्राचीन)

1. तुलसीदास जी के सम्पूर्ण जीवन परिचय, रचनाएँ, भाषा शैली।
2. मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी जीवन परिचय, रचनाएँ, विशेषताएं, भाषा शैली ।

गद्य खण्ड:

1. भीष्म साहनी जीवन परिचय , साहित्यिक विशेषताएं , शिक्षा , प्रमुख रचनाएँ , निष्कर्ष ।
2. रामचन्द्र शुक्ल: - जीवन परिचय, शिक्षा, रचनाएँ, साहित्यिक विशेषताएं, मृत्यु, निष्कर्ष।

अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम तथा रचनात्मक निबन्ध लेखन:- (200 शब्दों में लेखन)

1. मोबाइल का बढ़ता प्रयोग और दुष्परिणाम
2. भ्रष्टाचार, चुनावी माहौल पर
3. आंतकवाद से कैसे बचा जाए ।

- जनसंचार के विविध माध्यमों को उदाहरण देकर वर्णित करो (लगभग 150 शब्दों में)

पत्र लेखन :-

1. अपने मोहल्ले में घूमने वाले आवारा कुत्तों से सुरक्षा हेतु नगर-निगम अधिकारी को पत्र ।
2. आपके इलाके में असामाजिक तत्वों को नियंत्रित एवं रोकथाम के लिए पुलिस निरीक्षक को एक शिकायत पत्र लिखो।

Political Science

- Read and revise the chapters taught in the class.
- Solve the given assignment and write their answers in your notebook:-
 1. Explain any three challenges faced by India after independence.
 2. Describe the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of princely states.
 3. Differentiate between unipolarity and bipolarity.
 4. Write any three effects of the Cold War on world politics.
 5. Explain the objectives of SAARC.
 6. Discuss India's relations with any one neighbouring country in South Asia.
 7. Mention any three features of the European Union as a centre of power.
 8. Why is China considered an important centre of power today?

Assertion–Reason Based Questions

Instructions:

Read the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) carefully and choose the correct option:

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

1.Assertion (A): India faced the challenge of integrating princely states after independence.

Reason (R): Many princely states wanted to remain independent or join another country.

2.Assertion (A): Language became an important issue in Indian politics after independence.

Reason (R): People demanded states on the basis of language.

3.Assertion (A): Hyderabad was easily merged into India without any conflict.

Reason (R): The Nizam of Hyderabad willingly joined India immediately after independence.

4. Assertion (A): Jawaharlal Nehru supported democracy in India.

Reason (R): India adopted a parliamentary system after independence.

5.Assertion (A): The Cold War created tension between the USA and USSR.

Reason (R): Both countries wanted to spread their own ideologies globally.

6.Assertion (A): The world during the Cold War was called bipolar.

Reason (R): Power was mainly divided between two superpowers.

7.Assertion (A): The Cuban Missile Crisis increased the fear of nuclear war.

Reason (R): The Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba.

8.Assertion (A): SAARC was formed to improve regional cooperation in South Asia.

Reason (R): South Asian countries wanted economic and social development together.

9.Assertion (A): Democracy has faced many challenges in South Asia.

Reason (R): Several countries experienced military rule and political instability.

10.Assertion (A): ASEAN promotes cooperation among Southeast Asian nations.

Reason (R): ASEAN aims to maintain peace and economic growth in the region.

prepare a project file according to CBSE guidelines on any one of the following topics (as per your names)

1) Challenges of nation building- (Vijeta, Kanika, Himanshi, Mannat, Rohit Saini, Bavneet, Tanya, Dilpreet)

2)India's external relation- (Noni, Ankush, Rahul Kumar Yadav, Amandeep, Bhumit, Jiya, Ansh, Ekta, Diksha)

3)Emergency in India, 1975(Devika, Yashvi Dabas, Vanshika, Jayant, Sakshi, Yashika, Rohit Kumar, Lucky Bhatia)

4)Regional aspirations -(Siddharth Sharma, Nisha, Srishti, Paridhi, Sapna, Himanshu, Mayank(s), Saksham Sahni)

5)Disintegration of Soviet Union (Yuvraj, Lucky Mathur, Jagriti, Shivanshi, Ishant, Yash Kumar, Jaskirat, Nikki)

6)New centres of power- (Shilpi, Manav, Avni, Shivangi, Mahak, Pallavi, Tannu, Damini, Yashita)

7)South Asia and the contemporary world (Moksh, Yash(S), Dev Khatri, Ketubh, Krishna, Rishabh, Yashraj, Harshit, Vansh)

8)United Nations and its organizations (Milan, Dhruv, Jatin, Anuj Pratik, Aaditya, Aditya Gaud, Mayank Kumar)

Instructions for project work:-

- 1. It should be a handwritten project on A4 size sheet.**
- 2. it should be well researched and pictorial**
- 3. The project must have table of content**
- 4. The project must have include relevant information, fact and figures**
- 5. It should cover following parameters.**

(cover page, school name page, topic name page, index, acknowledgement, certificate, objective, introduction, heading sub-headings, conclusion, bibliography)

History

Project File

1. The Indus Valley Citation- Archaeological Excavations and New Perspectives (Roll no-1to17)
2. "Mahabharat"-THE GREAT EPIC OF INDIA (Roll no-18-34)
3. The Revolt of 1857- Causes; Planning & Coordination; Leadership, Vision of Unity (35-51)
4. The Architectural Culture of the Vijayanagar Empire-(52-68)

Geography

1. Complete the written part of the practical file of geography. All written work should be done on one-side ruled white sheets.
2. Complete notebook. (Notes, Cover, Maps, Index, Holiday Homework)

Economics

Project Work

Instructions-

Page Distribution Example: Cover Page

1. Include:

- Project Title
- Student Name
- Class & Section
- Roll Number
- School Name
- Subject: Economics
- Session/Year*
- + Certificate + Acknowledgement
- 3 page
- Index 1 page
- Introduction 2 to 3 pages
- *Main Content 14 to 16 pages
- *Survey & Questionnaire 4 pages
- *Data Analysis 4 to 5 Page

- Conclusion 2 pages
- Bibliography 1page
- Total 35 pages
- Decoration & Presentation Tips*
- Use colored headings,
- Add charts and pictures,
- Maintain neat handwriting,
- Highlight important points*
- Use file cover or spiral binding*

Use colourful pens and cutting sheets to enhance your work.

2. Certificate

A short certificate signed by:

*Subject Teacher

Principal*

3. Acknowledgement

Write (1 page) thanks to:

- Teacher
- Parents
- School

Accountancy

Ch 3 Change in Profit Sharing Ratio Among the Existing Partners.

Q1 In case of change in profit-sharing ratio, the accumulated profits are distributed to the partners in

- (a) new ratio
- (b) old ratio
- (c) sacrificing ratio
- (d) equal ratio

Q2 A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. They decided to share future profits equally. Calculate A's gain or sacrifice

- (a) 2/10 (sacrifice)
- (b) 5/10 (gain)
- (c) 1/10 (Gain)
- (d) 1/10 (sacrifice)

Q3. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which results in an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of new agreement is called:

- (a) Revaluation of partnership
- (b) Reconstitution of partnership
- (c) Realization of partnership
- (d) None of the above

Q4. In which of the following situation, partner's capital a/c is credited?

- (a) Transfer of accumulated profit or reserves
- (b) Transfer of revaluation loss
- (c) Writing off the existing book value of goodwill
- (d) All of the above

Q5 Amit and Sumit are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. It was decided by them to share profits equally w.e.f. 1-04-2019. Calculate the sacrificing and gaining ratio.

Q6 Anu and Bala Shared profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. With effect from 1st April 2019, they decided to share profits equally. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.50,000. Pass necessary journal entries for the accounting of goodwill:

- a. When goodwill is adjusted through Partner's Capital A/c
- b. When goodwill is raised and written off.

Q7 X, Y, Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:5 with effect from 1st April 2019. Following is the extract of their balance sheet as on 31st March 2019:

Liabilities	Rs	Assets.	Rs
General Reserve	75,000	Advertisement Suspense A/c	50,000
Profit and Loss A/c	37,500		
Workmen Compensation Reserve	12,500		

Pass necessary Journal Entries

Q8 Manoj, Pradeep and Mohit are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 5:5 with effect from 1st April, 2019. They also decide to record the effect of the following accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting their book figures by passing a single entry

General Reserve Rs12,000 Profit and Loss Account (Cr.) Rs48,000 Advertisement Suspense Account. Rs24,000 Pass the necessary single adjusting entry

Q9 Ramesh, Suresh and Dinesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4: 3:2, decided to share the future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:4 with effect from 1st April, 2018. An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018 is:

Liabilities. Assets

Workmen Compensation Reserve Rs1,80,000

Show the accounting treatment under the following alternative cases: Case (i) If there is no other information.

Case (ii) If a claim on account of workmen compensation is estimated at Rs90,000. Case (iii) If a claim on account of workmen compensation is estimated at Rs1,98,000, Case (iv) If a claim on account of workmen compensation is estimated at Rs1,80,000

Q10 L, M and N are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3: 2. They decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:4 with effect from 1st April, 2017. An extract of their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017 is:

Liabilities. Assets

Investments Fluctuation Reserve. Rs9,000. Investment. Rs1,00,000 Show the accounting treatment under the following alternative cases:

Case (i) If there is no other information

Case (ii) If the market value of investments is ₹1,00,000 Case (iii) If the market value of investments is ₹95,500 Case (iv) If the market value of investments is ₹1,09,000 Case (v) If the market value of investments is 73,000.

Topic: New and Sacrificing Ratios

1. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C into the partnership with $\frac{1}{6}$ share in the profits. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio?
Ans (3:2:1)
2. A,B,C were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2:1 ratio. They admitted D for 10% profits. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio? Ans(9:6:3:2)
3. X and Y are partners sharing profits in 5:3 ratio admitted Z for $\frac{1}{10}$ share which he acquired equally for X and Y. Calculate new profit sharing ratio? Ans(23:13:4)
4. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in 2:2:1 ratio admitted D for $\frac{1}{8}$ share which he acquired entirely from A. Calculate new profit sharing ratio. Ans(11:16:8:5)
5. P and Q are partners sharing profits in 2:1 ratio. They admitted R into partnership giving him $\frac{1}{5}$ share which he acquired from P and Q in 1:2 ratio. Calculate new profit sharing ratio? Ans(3;1:1)
6. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in 3:2:2 ratio. They admitted D as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ share which he acquired from A, B and C in 2:2:1 ratio respectively. Calculate new profit sharing ratio? Ans(61:36:43:35)
7. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2 ratio. They admitted C for $\frac{3}{7}$ share which he took $\frac{2}{7}$ from A and $\frac{1}{7}$ from B. Calculate new profit sharing ratio?Ans (11:9:15)
8. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:3:2 ratio. They admitted D as a new partner for $\frac{4}{7}$ profit. D acquired his share $\frac{2}{7}$ from A. $\frac{1}{7}$ from B and $\frac{1}{7}$ from C. Calculate new profit sharing ratio? Ans(5:13:6:32)
9. Radha and Rukmani are partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2 ratio. They admitted Gopi as a new partner. Radha surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ of her share in favour of Gopi and Rukmani surrendered $\frac{1}{4}$ of her share in favour of Gopi. Calculate new profit sharing ratio Ans (4:3:3)

10. Singh, Gupta and Khan are partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2:3 ratio. They admitted Jain as a new partner. Singh surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share in favour of Jain: Gupta surrendered $\frac{1}{4}$ of his share in favour of Jain and Khan surrendered $\frac{1}{5}$ in favour of Jain. Calculate new profit sharing ratio? Ans (20:15:24:21)
11. Sandeep and Navdeep are partners in a firm sharing profits in 5:3 ratio. They admit C into the firm and the new profit sharing ratio was agreed at 4:2:1. Calculate the sacrificing ratio And(3:5)
12. Rao and Swami are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in 3:2 ratio. They admit Ravi as a new partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ share in the profits. The new profit sharing ratio between Rao and Swami is 4:3. Calculate new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio? Ans (4:1)
- 13 X, Y and Z are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. W joins the firm as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in profits. Z would retain his original shar
14. Ajit, Baljit and Charanjit are partners sharing profits in 5 : 3 : 2 ratio . They admitted Ajit's son Daljit for $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the share which he acquired entirely from his father Ajit. Calculate new profit sharing ratio.
15. .Mohan and Sohan are partners sharing profits in the ration of 3 : 2. They admit Karan and give him $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. He gets it equally from Mohan and Sohan. Find out the new ratio.
16. Amar, Bharat and Charat are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They admit Sheetal and give him 20 % share. He gets his share from the old partners in their old ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Calculate the new ratio.
17. . Anu , Beena and Leena are sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 . They admit Disha and give her $\frac{1}{8}$ th share, which she gets from Anu, Beena and Lena in the ratio of 3: 2: 1. Calculate the new ratio.
18. X and Y share profits in the ratio of 3: 2. They admit Z with $\frac{3}{7}$ share in profits. He gets this share as $\frac{1}{7}$ from X and $\frac{2}{7}$ from Y. Calculate the new ratio.
- 19 Lalit, Mohan and Narinder share profits in the ratio of 3: 2: 1. They admit Upendra with $\frac{1}{8}$ th share in future profits. Calculate the new ratio.

20. Ajit and Baljit are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3: 2. They admit Surjit as a new partner. Ajit surrenders $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his share and Baljit sacrifices $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his share. Calculate the new ratio.
21. A, B and C are partners sharing profits as 5 : 3 : 2 . They admit D and give him $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the share. It is decided that C's share will not change. Calculate new ratio.
22. Amar and Akbar share profits in the ratio of 3 ; 2. They admit Babar with $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the share. Calculate the new ratio and sacrificing ratio.
- 23 X & Y share profits in the ratio of 4: 1. They admit Z with $\frac{1}{5}$ th share, which he gets only from X. Calculate new ratio and sacrificing ratio.
24. Laxman and Mohan share profits in the ratio of 5: 2. They admit Sunder with $\frac{1}{8}$ TH share. Sunder gets it:
- equally from Laxman and Mohan
 - In the ratio of 3: 1 from Laxman and Mohan respectively. Calculate the sacrificing ratio in both the above cases.
25. Preeti and Ritu share in the ratio of 7: 3. They admit Anshu. Preeti gives $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of her share and Ritu give $\frac{1}{4}$ th of her share to Anshu. Calculate Sacrificing ratio.
26. Seeta and Geeta shared profits in the ratio of 3: 2. Rita was admitted with $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. It was agreed that Seeta and Geeta will share future profits in the ratio of 2: 1. Calculate the new ratio and the sacrificing ratio.
27. Mala and Shalu shared profits in the ratio of 3: 2. They admitted Kamala and agreed that their ratio will be 5: 3: 2. Calculate the sacrificing ratio.
28. Akash and Prakash shared profits as 2 : 3 . They admit Sudesh as a new partner. Akash, Prakash and Sudesh decide to share their profits in the ratio of 3: 2: 2 respectively. Calculate the gain or sacrifice made by each of the old partners on the admission of Sudesh

29 A, B, C and D are Partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 9:6:5:5 respectively. E joined the firm as a new partner for 20% share. A, B, C and D would in future share profits among themselves as 3:4:2:1. Calculate the NPSR.

30 A and B are in partnership sharing profits and losses as 3 : 2. C is admitted for 1/4th share. Afterwards D enters for 20 paise in the rupee. Compute profit-sharing ratio of A, B, C and D after D's admission. (9:6:5:5)

Topic: Journal Entries

31. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C into the company for 1/4th share in profit which he takes 1/6th from A and 1/12th from B. However, C brings ₹50,000 as goodwill out of his share of ₹90,000. No goodwill account appears in the books of the company. Pass necessary journal entries to record this arrangement.

32 A and B are partners sharing profits equally. They admit C into partnership, C paying only ₹60,000 for premium out of his share of a premium of ₹1,80,000 for a 1/4th share of profit. Goodwill account appears in the book at ₹3,00,000. Give the necessary journal entries.

33. X and Y are partners in a company. Their profit sharing ratio is 5:3. They admit Z into a partnership for 1/4th share. As between themselves, A and B decide to share profits equally in the future. C brings in ₹1,20,000 as his capital and ₹60,000 as premium. Calculate the sacrificing ratio and record the necessary journal entries on the assumption that the amount of premium brought in by C is retained in the business.

34. Verma and Sharma are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admitted Ghosh as a new partner for 1/5 share of profits. Ghosh is to bring in ₹ 20,000 as capital and ₹ 4,000 as his share of goodwill premium. Give the necessary journal entries:

a) When the amount of goodwill is retained in the business. b) When the amount of goodwill is fully withdrawn. c) When 50% of the amount of goodwill is withdrawn. d) When goodwill is paid privately

35. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They decide to admit C into partnership with 1/4 share in profits. C will bring in ₹ 30,000 for capital and the requisite

amount of goodwill premium in cash. The goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 20,000. The new profit sharing ratio is 2:1:1. A and B withdraw their share of goodwill. Give necessary journal entries?

36. Arti and Bharti are partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:2 ratio, They admitted Sarthi for 1/4 share in the profits of the firm. Sarthi brings ₹ 50,000 for his capital and ₹ 10,000 for his 1/4 share of goodwill. Goodwill already appears in the books of Arti and Bharti at ₹ 5,000. The new profit sharing ratio between Arti, Bharti and Sarthi will be 2:1:1. Record the necessary journal entries in the books of the new firm?

37. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in 4:3 ratio. They admitted Z for 1/8 share. Z brought ₹ 20,000 for his capital and ₹ 7,000 for his 1/8 share of goodwill. Goodwill already appears in the books at ₹ 40,000. Show necessary journal entries in the books of X, Y and Z?

38 Aditya and Balan are partners sharing profits and losses in 3:2 ratio. They admitted Christopher for 1/4 share in the profits. The new profit sharing ratio agreed was 2:1:1. Christopher brought ₹ 50,000 for his capital. His share of goodwill was agreed to at ₹ 15,000. Christopher could bring only ₹ 10,000 out of his share of goodwill. Record necessary

39. Amar and Samar were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in 3:1 ratio. They admitted Kanwar for 1/4 share of profits. Kanwar could not bring his share of goodwill premium in cash. The Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 80,000 on Kanwar's admission. Record necessary journal entry for goodwill on Kanwar's admission.

40. Mohan Lal and Sohan Lal were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in 3:2 ratio. They admitted Ram Lal for 1/4 share on 1.1.2013 1.1.2017. It was agreed that goodwill of the firm will be valued at 3 years purchase of the average profits of last 4 years which were ₹ 50,000 for 2013, ₹ 60,000 for 2014, ₹ 90,000 for 2015 and ₹ 70,000 for 2016. Ram Lal did not bring his share of goodwill premium in cash. Record the necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Ram Lal's admission when: a) Goodwill already appears in the books at ₹ 2,02,500. b) Goodwill appears in the books at ₹ 2,500. c) Goodwill appears in the books at ₹ 2,05,000.

41. . Rajesh and Mukesh are equal partners in a firm. They admit Hari into partnership and the new profit sharing ratio between Rajesh, Mukesh and Hari is 4:3:2. On Hari's admission goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 36,000. Hari is unable to bring his share of goodwill premium in cash.

Rajesh, Mukesh and Hari decided not to show goodwill in their balance sheet. Record necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill on Hari's admission.

42. Amar and Akbar are equal partners in a firm. They admitted Anthony as a new partner and the new profit sharing ratio is 4:3:2. Anthony could not bring this share of goodwill ₹ 45,000 in cash. It is decided to do adjustment for goodwill without opening goodwill account. Pass the necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill?

43 A and B were partners with Rs 1,00,000 capital each in affirm sharing profits equally. On 1st January they admitted C as a new partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ share in profits and he brings Rs1,00,000 as his share of capital but unable to bring premium in cash. On the date of C's admission the balance sheet of A and B showed a general reserve of Rs50,000 and a debit balance of Rs20,000 in the Profit and loss account. Pass necessary journal entries.

44. Vijay and Sanjay are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They decide to admit Ajay into partnership with $\frac{1}{4}$ share in profits. Ajay brings in Rs30,000 for capital and the requisite amount of premium in cash. The goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs 20,000. The new profit sharing ratio is 2:1:1.

Vijay and Sanjay withdraw their share of goodwill. Give necessary journal entries.

45 Srikant and Raman are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They decide to admit Venkat into partnership with $\frac{1}{3}$ share in the profits. Venkat brings in Rs30,000 as his capital. He also promises to bring in the necessary amount for his share of goodwill. On the date of admission, the goodwill has been valued at Rs24,000 and the goodwill account already appears in the books at Rs12,000. Venkat brings in the necessary amount for his share of goodwill and agrees that the existing goodwill account be written off. Record

the necessary journal entries in the books of the firm

46 Ahuja and Barua are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They decide to admit Chaudhary into partnership for $\frac{1}{5}$ share of profits,

which he acquires equally from Ahuja and Barua. Goodwill is valued at Rs30,000. Chaudhary brings in Rs16,000 as his capital but is not in a position to bring any amount for goodwill. No goodwill account exists in books of the firm. Goodwill account is to be raised at full value. Record the necessary journal entries.

- 47 Ram and Rahim are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Rahul is admitted into partnership for $\frac{1}{3}$ share in profits. He brings in ` Rs10,000 as capital, but is not in a position to bring any amount for his share of goodwill which has been valued at Rs30,000. Give necessary journal entries under each of the following situations:
- (a) When there is no goodwill appearing in the books of the firm;
 - (b) When the goodwill appears at Rs15,000 in the books of the firm; and
 - (c) When the goodwill appears at Rs36,000 in the books of the firm.
48. Radha and Krishna are partners in the firm, sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 5:3. Mayur is admitted into the firm as the new partner. They decided to share the future profit and loss of the firm in the ratio of 4:2:2. Mayur brings in ₹64,800 as his share of capital and his share of goodwill in the firm in the form of the following assets: Furniture ₹24,600, Stock ₹33,600 and Machinery ₹41,600.
49. R and S partners in the firm, sharing profit and loss in the ratio 4:3. They admitted T in the firm as the new partner for $\frac{1}{7}$ th share in the firm's profit and loss sharing ratio. T brings in ₹ 49,700 as capital and is unable to bring in his share of goodwill in cash. Goodwill of the firm is valued ₹63,000. Pass necessary journal entry on the admission of T.
50. Sonam and Shweta are partners in the firm, sharing profit and loss in the ratio 1:1. They admitted Sunita in the firm as the new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in the firm's profit and loss sharing ratio. Sunita brings in ₹ 1,26,000 as capital and is unable to bring in his share of goodwill, which is ₹31,200 in cash. Goodwill already appears in the balance sheet of the firm is ₹18,600. Pass necessary journal entry on the admission of Sunita.

B.M.Bharti Model School
Holiday Homework
ACCOUNTANCY PROJECT WORK

One specific project based on financial statement analysis of a company covering any two aspects from the following:

1. Comparative and common size financial statements
2. Accounting Ratios
3. Segment Reports
4. Cash Flow Statements

You are required to select ONE Company and collect the information related to:

1. The company - Introduction, Board of directors, About company etc.
2. Print outs of financial statements comprising - Consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss, Consolidated Balance sheet and Consolidated Cash Flow Statement.

ASSIGNMENT
SUBJECT-ACCOUNTANCY (055)CLASS - XII
PART-A
CHAPTER-1 (FUNDAMENTALS OF PARTNERSHIP)

Q1. In case of fixed capitals, partners will have

- a. credit balances in their Capital Accounts
- b. debit balances in their Capital Accounts
- c. may have credit or debit balances in their Capital Accounts
- d. credit balance or nil balance in their Capital Accounts

Q2. A and B are partners in a firm. They are entitled to interest on their capitals but the net profit was not sufficient for this interest, then the net profit will be distributed among partners in:

- a. agreed ratio. b. capital ratio. c. profit sharing ratio. d. equally

Q3. Calculate interest on drawings of Siddhant@10% p.a. for the year ended 31st March, 2021, if he withdrew Rs. 60,000 in the beginning of each quarter.

- a. Rs. 15,000. b. Rs. 18,000. c. Rs. 9,000. d. Rs. 12,000

Q4. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:4:1. X guaranteed a profit of Rs. 15,000 to Z. The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2019 was Rs. 99,000. X's share in the profit of the firm will be -

- a. Rs. 30,000. b. Rs. 15,000. c. Rs. 48,000. d. Rs. 45,000

Q5. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below :

Assertion (A) : It is considered desirable to have a partnership agreement in writing.

Reason (R) : It helps in settling any disputes with regard to the terms of partnership and acts as an evidence in the court of law.

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

Q6. In the absence of the Partnership Deed, Interest on Capital is _____.

Q7. X, Y, Z are partners with Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 capital respectively. profits are to be divided equally. Interest on capital to be provided @20% p.a. Net profit is Rs. 900. ___ is X's share of profit.

Q8. E, F and G are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. As per the partnership agreement G is to get a minimum amount of Rs. 80,000 as his share of profits every year and any deficiency on this account is to be personally borne by E. The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 amounted to Rs. 3,12,000. In this case, ___ was amount of deficiency borne by E.

Q9. In case of fixed capital, interest on capital is shown on the credit side of _____ account.

Q10. Amit and Nitin are partners without any agreement. Amit has given a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 to the firm. At the end of year firm incurred a loss _____ interest would be paid on Amit's loan.

Case Based Questions :

Q11. Read the following case study and answer the given questions :

Seema, Tanuja and Arpit were partners in a firm trading in garments. They were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their fixed capitals on 1st April, 2020 were Rs. 3,00,000, Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 8,00,000 respectively. After the flood in Uttarakhand, all partners decided to help the flood victims personally. For this, Seema withdrew Rs. 2,00,000 from her capital on 1st January, 2021 and provided a mobile medical van in the flood affected area.

The Partnership Deed provides for charging interest on drawings @ 6% per annum. Interest on capital was allowed @ 10%.

i. Interest on Seema's Capital will be -

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. Rs. 30,000 | b. Rs. 40,000 |
| c. Rs. 50,000 | d. Rs. 80,000 |

ii. Interest on Tanuja's drawings will be -

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. Rs. 650 | b. Rs. 780 |
| c. Rs. 1,440 | d. Rs. 720 |

iii. In the absence of partnership Deed, profit of a firm is divided among the partners -

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a. in the ratio of capital | b. equally |
| c. in the ratio of time devoted | d. according of the managerial abilities of partners |

iv. Interest on capital and drawings will be transferred to _____ account.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Capital | b. Current |
| c. Both a and b | d. None of these |

Q12. Distinguish between Fixed and Fluctuating Capitals.

Q13. State any four essential features or characteristics of partnership.

Q14. Surjit and Permjit are partners. Surjit's Capital is Rs. 1,00,000 and Permjit's Capital is Rs.60,000. Interest on capital is payable @ 6% p.a. Surjit is to get salary of Rs. 3,000 per month. Net Profit for the year is Rs. 80,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

Q15. A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2018, their capital stood at Rs. 4,00,000; Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively. As per the provisions of the Partnership Deed.

- i. A was entitled to a salary of Rs. 5,000 per month.
- ii. Partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a.

The net profit for the year ended 31st March 2019, Rs. 3,00,000 was divided among the partners without providing for the above items. Showing your working clearly, pass an adjustment entry to rectify the above error.

Q16. A, B and C were partners in a firm having capitals of Rs. 50,000; Rs.50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. Their current account balances were A : Rs. 10,000; B: Rs. 5,000 and C: Rs. 2,000 (Dr.). According to the Partnership deed the partners were entitled to an interest on capital @ 10% p.a. C being the working partner was also entitled to a salary of Rs. 12,000 p.a. The profits were to be shared as :

- i. The first Rs. 20,000 in the proportion to their capitals.
- ii. Next Rs. 30,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.
- iii. Remaining profits to be shared equally.

The firm made a profit of Rs. 1,72,000 before charging any of the above items. Prepare the Profits and Loss Appropriation Account and pass the necessary Journal entry for the appropriation of profits.

Q17. The partners of a firm distributed the profits for the year ended 31st march, 2017, Rs. 90,000 in the ratio of 3:2:1 without providing for the following adjustments -

- i. A and B were entitled to a salary of Rs. 1,500 each p.a.
- ii. B was entitled to a commission of Rs. 4,500.
- iii. B and C guaranteed a minimum profit of Rs. 35,000 p.a. to A.
- iv. Profits were to be shared in the ratio of 3:3:2.

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

Q18. Capital Accounts of A and B stood at Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively after necessary adjustments in respect of the drawings and the net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2019. It was subsequently noticed that 5% p.a. interest on capital and also drawings were not taken into account in arriving at the distributable profit. The drawings of the partners had been : A Rs. 12,000 drawn at the end of each quarter and B - Rs. 18,000 drawn at the end of each half year. The profit for the year as adjusted amounted to Rs. 2,00,000. The partners share profits in the ratio of 3:2. You are required to pass Journal entries and show Adjusted Capital Accounts of the partners.

Q19. Lata and Mamta are partners with capitals of Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively sharing profits as Lata 70% and Mamta 30%. During the year ended 31st March 2021 they earned a profit of Rs. 2,26,440 before allowing interest on partner's loan. The terms of partnership are as follows:

- i. Interest on Capital is to allowed @ 7% p.a
- ii. Lata to get a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month.
- iii. Interest on Mamta's Loan account of Rs. 80,000 for the whole year.
- iv. Interest on Drawings of partners at 8% per annum. Drawing being Lata Rs. 36,000 and Mamta Rs. 48,000.
- v. 1/10th of the distributable profit should be transferred to General Reserve. Show the distribution of profits.

CHAPTER - 2 (GOODWILL - NATURE AND VALUATION)

- Q1.** Excess amount that a firm gets over and above the market value of assets at the time of sale of its business is -
- a. profit
 - b. super profit
 - c. reserve
 - d. goodwill
- Q2.** On average profit basis, goodwill is calculated by -
- a. no. of years purchased multiplied with average profits
 - b. no. of years purchased multiplied with super profits
 - c. summation of the discounted value of expected future benefits
 - d. super profit divided with expected rate of return
- Q3.** A firm earns Rs. 1,10,000. The normal rate of return is 10%. The assets of the firm amounted to Rs. 1,00,000 and liabilities Rs. 1,00,000. Value of goodwill by capitalisation of average actual profits will be -
- a. Rs. 2,00,000
 - b. Rs. 10,000
 - c. Rs. 5,000
 - d. Rs. 1,00,000
- Q4.** Goodwill of the firm is Rs. 1,07,500. Find the number of year's purchased if the average profits are Rs. 43,000
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 1.5
 - d. 2.5
- Q5. Read the following statements : Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below :**
- Assertion (A) :** Goodwill is considered as an intangible assets but not a fictitious asset.
- Reason (R) :** Goodwill can neither be seen and touched nor it can be purchased or sold with any other asset.
- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - c. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - d. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
- Q6.** Capital employed by a partnership firm is Rs. 5,00,000. Its average profit is Rs. 60,000. The normal rate of return is similar type of business is 10%. The amount of super profit is_____.

- Q7. Goodwill helps in earning _____ than normal profit.
- Q8. Goodwill, Patents, Trademarks are example of _____ Assets.
- Q9. _____ method is based on the assumption that a new business will not be able to earn profits during the initial years as compared to an established business.

Case Based Questions :

Q.10 Read the following case study and answer the given questions :

Tony and Rony started a partnership firm, TR CDs to manufacture music CDs way back in 1990. Now since the music CDs are out of business, they plan to sell the business to one of the major content production houses in Mumbai. For the purpose of selling business, they reached to their accountant to calculate the goodwill and other financial advice. He suggested that since the CDs are very less in demand, their goodwill value will be hampered. Nonetheless, the framework for goodwill calculation was decided as follows 'The goodwill be valued at 4 years' purchase of super profits. The following financial information was obtained at the end of this transaction.

- Assets Rs. 8,000
 - Creditors Rs. 1,000
 - Normal rate of return 10%
 - Goodwill of the firm Rs. 1,000
- i. Which factor affecting the goodwill was highlighted by accountant?
 - a. Efficiency of management
 - b. Nature of business
 - c. Market situation
 - d. Special advantages
 - ii. Under Super Profit method, goodwill is calculated by
 - a. Number of the years' Purchase \times Average Profit
 - b. Number of years' Purchase \times Super Profit
 - c. Super Profit \div Normal Rate of Return
 - d. Super Profit – Normal Profit
 - iii. What is the super profit of business?
 - a. Rs. 250
 - b. Rs. 1,000
 - c. Rs. 500
 - d. Rs. 1,250
 - iv. What is the average profit of business?
 - a. Rs. 450
 - b. Rs. 750
 - c. Rs. 700
 - d. Rs. 950

Q11. What is goodwill? What are the factors that effect the value of goodwill?

Q12. How does 'Nature of Business' affect the value of goodwill of the firm?

Q13. A earns Rs. 1,20,000 as its annual profits, the rates of normal profit being 10%. The assets of the firm amounted to Rs. 14,40,000 and liabilities to Rs. 4,80,000. Find out the value of goodwill by capitalisation method.

Q14. Neelam and Suman had a firm in which they had invested Rs. 50,000. On an average, the profits were Rs. 16,000. The normal rate of return in the industry is 15%. Goodwill is to be valued at four years' purchase of profits in excess of profits @15% on the money invested. Calculate the value of

goodwill.

Q15. From the following particulars, calculate value of goodwill of a firm by applying Capitalisation of Average Profit Method :

- i. Profits of last five consecutive years ending 31st March are :
2021 - Rs. 54,000; 2020 - Rs. 42,000; 2019 - Rs. 39,000; 2018 - Rs. 67,000 and 2017- Rs. 59,000.
- ii. Capitalisation rate 20%
- iii. Net assets of the firm Rs. 2,00,000.

Q16. X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to admit Z as a partner from 1st April, 2021 on the following terms :

- i. Z will be given $\frac{2}{5}$ th share of the profit.
- ii. Goodwill of the firm will be valued at two years' purchase of three years' normal average profit of the firm.

Profits of the previous three years ended 31st March, were

2021 - Profit Rs. 30,000 (after debiting loss of stock by fire Rs. 40,000)

2020- Loss Rs. 80,000 (includes voluntary retirement compensation paid Rs. 1,10,000).

2019 - Profit Rs. 1,10,000 (including a gain (profit) of Rs. 30,000 on the sale of fixed assets).
Calculate the value of goodwill.

Q17. A business has earned average profit of Rs. 8,00,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Find value of goodwill by :

- i. Capitalisation of Super Profit Method; and
- ii. Super Profit method if the goodwill is valued at 3 years' purchase of super profit. Assets of the business were Rs. 80,00,000 and its external liabilities Rs. 14,40,000.

Q18. On 1st April, 2020 an existing firm had assets of Rs. 75,000 including cash of Rs. 5,000. Its creditors amounted to Rs. 5,000 on that date. The firm had a Reserve of Rs. 10,000 while Partners' Capital Accounts showed a balance of Rs. 60,000. If Normal Rate of Return is 20% and goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 24,000 at four year's purchase of super profit, find average profit per year of the existing firm.

CHAPTER - 2 (CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO)

Q1. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which result in an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of a new agreement is called :

- a. revaluation of partnership
- b. reconstitution of partnership
- c. realisation of partnership
- d. None of the above

Q2. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to share future profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. What will be the accounting treatment of Workmen Compensation Reserve appearing in the balance sheet on that date when no other information is available for the same?

- a. distributed among partners in their capital ratio
- b. distributed among partners in their new profit sharing ratio
- c. distributed among partners in their old profit sharing ratio
- d. carried forward to new balance sheet

be distributed to the needy; Naman wanted that it should be mixed with the food being served the next day. Naman then gives a proposal that if his share in the profit increased, he will not mind free distribution of left over food. Bhavya happily agreed. So, they decided to change their profit sharing ratio 1:2 with immediate effect. On that date revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities was carried out that resulted into a gain of Rs. 18,000. On that date the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,20,000.

- i. Sacrificing share equals to -
 - a. Old Share - New Share
 - b. New Share - Old Share
 - c. Old Share + New Share
 - d. New Share + Old Share
- ii. Sacrifice / Gain of Bhavya and Naman will be -
 - a. Bhavya sacrifice $\frac{1}{6}$, Naman gains $\frac{1}{6}$
 - b. Bhavya gain $\frac{1}{6}$, Naman Sacrifice $\frac{1}{6}$
 - c. Only Bhavya gains $\frac{1}{6}$
 - d. Only Naman Sacrifice $\frac{1}{6}$
- iii. At the time of change in profit sharing ratio, gaining partner capital account is _____ and sacrificing _____
 - a. credited, debited
 - b. debited, credited
 - c. increased, decreased
 - d. decreased, increased
- iv. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which result is an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of a new agreement is called :
 - a. Revaluation of Partnership
 - b. Reconstitution of Partnership
 - c. Realisation of Partnership
 - d. None of these

Q12. Why is Revaluation Account prepared? Draw an imaginary Revaluation Account.

Q13. X, Y and Z who are presently sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. Give the journal entry to distribute 'Workmen Compensation Reserve of Rs. 1,20,000 at the time of change in profit-sharing ratio, when there is a claim of Rs. 80,000 against it.

Q14. X, Y and Z are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April, 2019, they decide to share profits and losses equally. Calculate each partner's gain or sacrifice due to the change in ratio.

Q15. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April, 2019, they decided to share future profits equally. On the date of change in the profit-sharing ratio, the Profit and Loss Account showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,50,000.

Record the necessary Journal entry for the distribution of the balance in the Profit and Loss Account immediately before the change in the profit-sharing ratio.

Q16. X, Y and Z who are sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2, decide to share profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5 with effect from 1st April, 2019. Workmen Compensation Reserve appears at Rs. 1,20,000 in the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019 and Workmen Compensation Claim is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. Pass Journal entries for the accounting treatment of Workmen Compensation Reserve.

Business Studies

PART-A

◆ Instructions:

- *Read each case carefully**
- *Answer the questions in detail**
- *Support answers with concepts and examples**
- *Do these case studies in fair notebook**

SECTION A: Nature and Significance of Management (4 Case Studies)

Case Study 1:

Riya started a small bakery. Initially, she handled everything herself. As business grew, she hired employees and divided work among them. She also started planning daily tasks and monitoring performance.

Questions:

1. Identify two functions of management in the case.
2. Why is management considered a multi-dimensional activity?

Case Study 2:

A company sets goals, assigns tasks, and ensures employees work together efficiently to achieve targets.

Questions:

1. Explain any three characteristics of management highlighted here.
2. Why is coordination important in management?

Case Study 3:

Rahul manages a team where he ensures proper communication and maintains discipline among workers.

Questions:

1. Which feature of management is highlighted?
2. How does management help in achieving group goals?

Case Study 4:

A factory manager ensures proper use of resources like labor, machines, and money to maximize profit.

Questions:

1. Identify the objective of management.
2. Explain how management increases efficiency.

SECTION B: Principles of Management (4 Case Studies)**Case Study 5:**

In a company, workers receive orders from only one supervisor to avoid confusion.

Questions:

1. Identify the principle applied.
2. What problems can arise if this principle is not followed?

Case Study 6:

A manager treats all employees equally and ensures fairness in reward distribution.

Questions:

1. Which principle is being followed?
2. How does this principle improve employee morale?

Case Study 7:

An organization encourages employees to share ideas and take initiative in projects.

Questions:

1. Identify the principle involved.
2. Explain its importance in modern business.

Case Study 8:

A company clearly defines authority and responsibility for each employee.

Questions:

1. Which principle is highlighted?
2. Why is balance between authority and responsibility necessary?

SECTION C: Marketing Management (4 Case Studies)

Case Study 9:

A company studies customer needs before launching a new product and promotes it using advertisements.

Questions:

1. Identify two marketing functions used.
2. Why is understanding customer needs important?

Case Study 10:

A brand reduces prices during festive seasons to attract more customers.

Questions:

1. Which element of marketing mix is used?
2. How does pricing affect demand?

Case Study 11:

A company uses social media and influencers to promote its products.

Questions:

1. Identify the promotion tool used.
2. Explain the role of promotion in marketing.

Case Study 12:

A firm ensures its products are available in all major stores and online platforms.

Questions:

1. Which marketing function is involved?
2. Why is distribution important for business success?

PART-B

PROJECT ASSIGNMENT AS PER ROLL NUMBER

ROLL NO.	TOPIC
1.	MARKETING (COFFEE)
2.	PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT

3. **MARKETING (SHOES)**
4. **MARKETING (MENS ATTIRE)**
5. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
6. **MARKETING (BISCUIT)**
7. **MARKETING (WATCH)**
8. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
9. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
10. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
11. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
12. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
13. **MARKETING (LIPSTICK)**
14. . **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
15. **MARKETING (JUICE)**
16. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
17. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
18. **MARKETING (PEN)**
19. **MARKETING (PEN)**
20. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
21. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
22. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
23. **MARKETING (CHOCOLATE)**
24. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
25. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
26. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
27. **MARKETING (COSMETICS)**
28. **MARKETING (SHAMPOO)**
29. . **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
30. **PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT**
31. **MARKETING (BAGS)**

- 32. PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT
- 33. PRINCIPLE OF MANAGEMENT
- 34. MARKETING (SOFT DRINK)
- 35. MARKETING (CHIPS)

PROJECT GUIDELINES

- *Use A4 size ruled/plain sheets.
- *Handwritten work is compulsory.
- *Decorate the file neatly with charts/pictures.
- *Minimum 25-30 Pages
- *Use proper headings and subheadings.
- *Maintain cleanliness and creativity.

★ BEST OF LUCK ★

Mathematics

- Make a formula chart of chapter-3,4.
- Solve all examples and exercise questions from NCERT chapter-3,4 and 5.
- Prepare lab manual (mathematics) already provided via what's app (for Math practical exam).
- Prepare 15 pages project file for the graphical representation of trigonometric functions, Inverse Trigonometric function, Modules functions, Sigma function, Identity function- mention their domain and range also (for math practical exam).
- Prepare any six modals on the topic covered in lab manual (for math practical exam).
- Do 100 sums asked in board Exam (from 20 years) from the chapters taught in the class (in holidays homework notebook).

Physics

1 MAKE A FORMULA CHART OF CHAPTER 1,2,3&4

2 WRITE & SOLVE THE Q/A (CONCEPTUAL, NUMERICALS AND OTHERS) GIVEN INSIDE THE CHAPTER AND IN THE LAST OF CHAPTER FROM NCERT (CH 1,2,3 AND 4)

3 WRITE AND SOLVE THE PYQ OF LAST 10 YEARS

4 COMPLETE YOUR ACTIVITY FILE (MATERIAL IS ALL READY PROVIDED)

5 COMPLETE YOUR PHYSICS LABMANUAL UPTO WHICH THE EXPERIMENT PERFORMED IN THE PHYSICS LAB

PONT 2&3 WILL BE DONE IN HOLIDAYS HOME WORK COPY

Chemistry

Complete practical file (experiments in lab manual).

Complete allotted Investigatory Project.

Do all NCERT, PYQs, and EXAMPLER QUESTIONS of completed syllabus.

Make a chart on any topic of syllabus

Do write at least 15-20 viva Questions from each practical

Biology

Chapters Covered:

1. Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

2. Human Reproduction

QUESTION 1: WORKSHEET (WRITE IN NOTEBOOK)

1. Differentiate between pollination and fertilisation.

2. Differentiate between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

3. Differentiate between ovary and ovule.

- **Human Reproduction**

4. Differentiate between testes and ovaries.

5. Differentiate between sperm and ovum.

6. Differentiate between fertilisation and implantation.

B. Three-Mark Questions (Attempt all)

- **Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants**

1. Describe the structure of a pollen grain.
2. Explain the process of fertilisation in flowering plants.
3. Write any three functions of endosperm. flowering plants. Write any three functions of endosperm.

- **Human Reproduction**

4. Describe the functions of placenta.
5. Explain the role of hormones in the menstrual cycle.
6. Write three functions of the male reproductive system.

C. Four-Mark Questions (Attempt all)

- **Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants**

1. Explain pollination and its types.
2. Describe double fertilisation in flowering plants.

- **Human Reproduction**

3. Describe the female reproductive system in humans.
4. Explain gametogenesis in humans.

QUESTION 2: LAB MANUAL (COMPULSORY)

Complete the Biology Lab Manual from the PDF provided by the school.

QUESTION 3: CASE-BASED /COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS (CVIQ)

Solve previous 10 years PYQ / case-based questions from:

- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants
- Human Reproduction

- Write questions and answers in board exam format.
- Use headings, keywords, and diagrams wherever required.

QUESTION 4: DIAGRAM WORK (CHART PAPER)

Draw ALL IMPORTANT DIAGRAMS of both chapters on chart paper.

- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants
 1. Longitudinal section of a flower
 2. Structure of pollen grain
 3. Mature ovule
 4. Germination of pollen tube
- Human Reproduction
 6. Male reproductive system
 7. Female reproductive system
 8. Human sperm
 9. Placenta