

XI C



Summer
Vacation
HOLIDAY
HOMEWORK

SESSION 2026-27

Make your vacation
meaningful, fun-filled
and full of learning!

Name : _____

Class & Section : _____

Roll No. : _____

EXPLORE

LEARN

ENJOY

GROW

READ

LEARN

GROW

ENGLISH CORE

Project Work

Prepare an art integrated project on Manipur. The project should **include at least three** of the following aspects: • People • Culture and heritage • Food • Language • Festival

This project should be submitted as a separate file to your subject teacher on the first day of school after the summer break.

Assignment

Do the following questions in your subject notebook itself.

Literature

- I. Do you find the title ' The Portrait of a Lady' appropriate? Justify your stand.
- II. Give a character sketch of Khushwant Singh' s grandmother.
- III. What was the biggest surprise for the family when they prepared her for cremation? Have you come across any such incident in your life?
- IV. When and where were the three cousins photographed?
- V. Would you agree that the author' s grandmother was a person strong in character? If yes, give instances that show this?
- VI. ' Our optimistic attitude helps us to face extremely dangerous situations.' Discuss with reference to the story ' We' re Not Afraid to Die....'
- VII. Give a brief description of the narrator' s boat. How had the narrator equipped and tested it?

Writing

1. More and more people choose to eat out. Write an article in about 150-200 words for your school magazine discussing this trend
In your article you should
 - Highlight the growing trend of eating out
 - Explain its causes
 - Discuss its advantages and disadvantages
2. List out 10 things you want to do in your life .Explain the reason for the same in to 3-4 lines each.
3. While enjoying your holidays try to find some time and read newspaper regularly to remain alert and well informed. Write any five news that you find of your interest. Mention date and news paper name also.

Grammar

1. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate verb form. This grammar exercise tests your understanding of various tense forms.

A mechanical arm that1..... (picks / is picking / pick / has picked) 120 items a minute from a conveyor belt.....2..... (win / wins / won / had won) Japan' s Robot of the Year award recently,3.....(defeat / defeating / defeated) a dozen other finalists including a walking humanoid robot and a fire-fighter robot. Japan.....4.....(has been / is / was) aggressively campaigning to trumpet its robotic technology as the road to growth.

The mechanical arms that won the award5..... (are built / have built / was built) by Fanuc Ltd. They are already6.....(using / being used / been used) at food and pharmaceutical plants, where sanitation is critical and human error must7..... (avoid / be avoiding / be avoided). The robotic arms pick up the items using suction cups that8..... (blow / blown / blows) air in and out at their tips. They then work together to neatly place them in rows in boxes. The robots have no9.....(expose / exposed / exposing) wiring for easy washing. They also10.....(work / worked / are working) tirelessly for 24 hours straight. And they11.....(does not / do not / has not / have not) misbehave.

2.

The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Identify the error and write the correct word against it as shown in the example. Remember to underline the correct word.

		Error	Correction
Yoga had become popular now.		had	<u>has</u>
Yoga in sanskrit mean union.	(a)	-----	-----
The union be of the mind,	(b)	-----	-----
body and soul. Yoga is the good way	(c)	-----	-----
to lead a healthy life. It helped one	(d)	-----	-----
to be flexible and fit. People at	(e)	-----	-----
different age groups could practise yoga.	(f)	-----	-----
It helps one look young than	(g)	-----	-----
one's age. It is the cheap way to cure all	(h)	-----	-----
diseases.			

3. Debit what comes:

- a) In
b) Out
c) Expense
d) Liability

4. Credit the:

- a) Receiver
b) Giver
c) Owner
d) None

5. Personal account rule:

- a) Debit receiver, credit giver
- b) Debit all expenses
- c) Debit what comes in d)

Assertion-Reason (10)

A: Journal entries follow double entry system. R: Each transaction affects two accounts.

A: Cash account is a personal account. R: It represents cash in hand.

3-10. (Continue)

Case Studies (5)

Record journal entries for:

Started business with cash ₹1,00,000 Purchased goods ₹20,000

Sold goods ₹30,000

Chapter 3: Cash Book MCQs (10)

1. Cash book is:

- a) Journal
b) Ledger
c) Both
d) None

2. Cash book records:

- a) Credit transactions
- b) Cash transactions
- c) Only purchases
- d) None

3. Discount allowed is:

- a) Expense
b) Income
c) Liability
d) Asset

4. Bank overdraft appears on:

- a) Debit side
b) Credit side
c) Both
d) None

5. Contra entry is used when:

- a) Cash deposited in bank
- b) Credit purchase
- c) Cash sales

d) None

Assertion-Reason (10)

A: Cash book has no credit transactions. R: It records only cash and bank items. A: Cash book acts as a ledger.

R: It contains classified entries. 3-10.

Case Studies (5)

Prepare double column cash book from given transactions: Cash ₹20,000

Paid rent ₹2,000

Received from debtor ₹5,000

Chapter 4: GST (Goods and Services Tax) MCQs (10)

1. GST stands for:

- a) General Sales Tax
- b) Goods and Services Tax
- c) Government Service Tax
- d) None

2. GST is:

- a) Direct tax
- b) Indirect tax
- c) Income tax
- d) None

3. CGST is levied by:

- a) State
- b) Central Government
- c) Local body
- d) None

4. IGST is applicable on:

- a) Within state
- b) Between states
- c) Imports
- d) Both b & c

5. GST replaces:

- a) VAT
- b) Excise
- c) Service tax
- d) All

Assertion-Reason (10)

A: GST is a single tax system.

R: It replaces multiple indirect taxes.

A: IGST is collected by Central Government. R: It is for interstate transactions. 3-10.

Case Studies (5)

A trader in Delhi sells goods worth ₹50,000 to a trader in Mumbai. GST rate 18%.

→ Identify type of GST and calculate tax. A local sale of ₹20,000 with GST 12%.

→ Calculate CGST and SGST.

Chapter: Accounting Equation (Long Questions)

Prepare Accounting Equation from the following:

- Started business with ₹1,00,000 Purchased goods for cash ₹20,000 Bought furniture on credit ₹10,000 Sold goods costing ₹10,000 for ₹15,000 Paid rent ₹2,000 Received commission ₹3,000
- Show the effect of following transactions on Accounting Equation: Commenced business with cash ₹50,000 Deposited ₹20,000 into bank Purchased goods ₹10,000 (credit) Paid creditors ₹5,000 Withdrew ₹2,000 for personal use
- Explain the concept of Accounting Equation and prove that it always remains balanced with suitable examples.

Distinguish between:

- Assets and Liabilities Capital and Revenue
- Why is capital treated as a liability? Explain with reasoning.

Chapter: Journal (Long Questions) Journalise the following transactions:

- Started business with cash ₹1,50,000 Purchased goods ₹40,000 Sold goods ₹60,000 Paid wages ₹5,000 Purchased furniture ₹20,000 on credit Paid to creditor ₹10,000 Record journal entries for: Cash sales ₹25,000 Credit purchase ₹15,000 Goods returned ₹2,000 Rent paid ₹3,000 Commission received ₹4,000
- Explain the rules of debit and credit with examples of all three types of accounts. What is a Journal? Explain its features and importance.
- Rectify the following errors through journal entries: Purchase of furniture debited to Purchases A/c Cash received from Ram not recorded

Chapter: Cash Book (Long Questions)+

- Prepare a Double Column Cash Book from the following: Cash in hand ₹30,000 Bank balance ₹20,000 Received from debtor ₹10,000 (discount ₹500) Paid to creditor ₹8,000 (discount ₹200) Paid rent ₹3,000 Deposited into bank ₹5,000
- Prepare a Triple Column Cash Book: Cash ₹25,000, Bank ₹15,000 Purchased goods ₹5,000 Received cheque ₹8,000 Paid salary ₹4,000 Withdrew from bank ₹3,000

Explain:

- Types of Cash Book Advantages of Cash Book
- What is a Contra Entry? Give examples and explain its treatment. Distinguish between:
- Cash Book and Pass Book
- Cash Discount and Trade Discount

Chapter: GST (Long Questions) Calculate GST:

- Goods sold within state ₹50,000 @18% Find CGST and SGST.
- A trader in Delhi sells goods to a trader in Jaipur worth ₹80,000 @12%. Calculate IGST
- Prepare invoice showing GST: Value of goods ₹40,000 GST rate 18%

Explain:

- Meaning and features of GST Advantages of GST system Distinguish between: CGST, SGST, IGST
- Direct tax and Indirect tax

10. Give examples of unitary elastic demand.

Chapter 5: Production Function

1. Define production function.
2. Differentiate between short run and long run.
3. Define total product, average product and marginal product.
4. Explain the law of variable proportions.
5. What are the stages of production?
6. Explain fixed factors and variable factors.
7. Why does marginal product eventually decline?
8. State the relationship between TP and MP.
9. Define returns to scale.
10. Differentiate between increasing and decreasing returns to scale.

Chapter 6: Cost

1. Define cost.
2. Differentiate between fixed cost and variable cost.
3. Define total cost, average cost and marginal cost.
4. Explain the relationship between AC and MC.
5. What is short run cost?
6. What is long run cost?
7. Why does AFC continuously fall?
8. Explain the shape of MC curve.
9. Define opportunity cost.
10. State the importance of cost analysis.

Chapter 7: Revenue

1. Define revenue.
2. Differentiate between total revenue, average revenue and marginal revenue.
3. Explain the relationship between AR and MR under perfect competition.
4. What is revenue curve?
5. Why does MR fall faster than AR in imperfect competition?
6. Define profit.
7. Explain the concept of break-even point.
8. Differentiate between explicit and implicit costs.
9. Define normal profit.
10. State the importance of revenue analysis.

Chapter 8: Producer's Equilibrium

1. Define producer's equilibrium.
2. Explain equilibrium using MC and MR approach.
3. State the conditions of producer's equilibrium.
4. Why must MC cut MR from below?
5. Explain profit maximization.
6. Differentiate between perfect competition and imperfect competition.
7. Define supply.
8. State the law of supply.
9. Differentiate between change in supply and change in quantity supplied.
10. Explain market supply.

Project Work

1. Consumer Awareness in Your Area
2. Demand for Mobile Phones Among Teenagers
3. Study of Household Expenditure
4. Elasticity of Demand for Fast Food
5. Production Activities in Local Market

Instructions for Students

1. Complete all questions neatly in economics notebook.
2. Draw diagrams with pencil and ruler only.
3. Attempt numerical questions properly.
4. Submit homework after summer vacation.

Section- Quan. & Aptitude

1. Which two months in a year have the same calendar?
(a) October, December (b) April, November
(c) June, October (d) April, July
2. The maximum gap between two successive leap years is
(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 2 (d) 1
3. How many leap years do 300 years have?
(a) 75 (b) 74 (c) 72 (d) 73
4. How many odd days are there in 300 years?
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3
5. How many odd days are there in a century?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
6. The total number of days from 26th January 2008 to 15th May 2008 is
(a) 109 (b) 110 (c) 111 (d) 108
7. It was Thursday on Feb 12, 2004. What was the day of the week on Feb 12, 2003?
(a) Friday (b) Wednesday (c) Saturday (d) Tuesday
8. What was day on 15th August 1947?
(a) Friday (b) Saturday (c) Sunday (d) Monday
9. Tuesday fell on which of the following dates of June 2002?
(a) 3, 10, 17, 24 (b) 2, 9, 16, 23, 30
(c) 4, 11, 18, 25 (d) 1, 8, 15, 22, 29
10. If it was Friday on 4th May 1956, then what was the day on 6 July 1957?
(a) Wednesday (b) Monday (c) Saturday (d) Tuesday
11. A watch gains 5 minutes in one hour and was set right at 7 a.m. What time will it show at 6 p.m. on the same day?
(a) 7 p.m. (b) 6:55 p.m. (c) 5:55 p.m. (d) 7:05 p.m.
12. A watch loses 3 minutes in one hour and was set right at 7 a.m. on Monday. What time will it show at 7 a.m. on Tuesday (i.e. next day)?
(a) 8:12 a.m. (b) 8:00 a.m. (c) 6:12 a.m. (d) 5:48 a.m.
13. The angle between two hands of a clock at 8:30 a.m. is
(a) 75° (b) 80° (c) 85° (d) 45°
14. At what time between 7 O'clock and 8 O'clock will the hands of a clock make an angle of 10° ?
(a) 07 : 35 (b) 07 : 40 (c) 07 : 45 (d) 07 : 48
15. In a day, how many times is a straight angle formed between minute hand and hour hand?
(a) 11 (b) 22 (c) 33 (d) 44
16. In a day, how many times is a right angle formed between minute hand and hour hand?
(a) 11 (b) 22 (c) 33 (d) 44
17. India is 9 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Ottawa, Canada. What is time in Canada when it is 01 : 25 a.m. in India?
(a) 02 : 45 p.m. (b) 03 : 55 p.m. (c) 03 : 45 p.m. (d) 02 : 55 p.m.
18. A works twice as fast as B. If B can complete a work in 12 days independently, then number of days in which A and B together can finish the work is
(a) 4 days (b) 6 days (c) 8 days (d) 18 days
19. Archi can do a piece of work in 20 days. Ria is 25% more efficient than Archi. The number of days taken by Ria to do the same piece of work alone is
(a) 15 days (b) 16 days (c) 18 days (d) 25 days
20. A can do a piece of work in 9 days and B can do the same work in 18 days. They begin together but A goes away after three days of beginning. The number of days in which B can finish the remaining work is
(a) 6 days (b) 8 days (c) 9 days (d) 12 days

Section- Sequence & Series

1. If for a sequence, $S_n = 2(3^n - 1)$, then the third term is
(a) 18 (b) 14 (c) 36 (d) 48
2. The number of integers between 100 and 1000 that are not divisible by 7 is
(a) 128 (b) 899 (c) 771 (d) 772
3. In an A.P. the p th term is q and the $(p + q)$ th term is zero, then the q th term is
(a) $-p$ (b) p (c) $p + q$ (d) $p - q$
4. If the sum of n terms of an A.P. is given by $S_n = 3n + 2n^2$, then the common difference of the A.P. is
(a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 4
5. If 9 times the 9th term of an A.P. is equal to 13 times the 13 term, then the 22nd term of the A.P. is
(a) 0 (b) 22 (c) 220 (d) 198
6. The sum of all odd numbers between 1 and 1000 which are divisible by 3, is
(a) 90000 (b) 83667 (c) 93660 (d) none of these
7. The sum of all two digit numbers which when divided by 4 leave 1 as remainder is
(a) 1210 (b) 1120 (c) 1021 (d) 1102
8. The number of integers from 100 to 500 that are divisible by 5 are
(a) 80 (b) 81 (c) 75 (d) none of these
9. The number of two digit numbers divisible by 6 are
(a) 24 (b) 14 (c) 15 (d) 20
10. If the fourth term of an A.P. is 4, then sum of its first seven terms is
(a) 28 (b) 26 (c) 32 (d) 30
11. Which of the following terms is not the term of the A.P.
 $-3, -7, -11, -15, \dots, -403, \dots -799?$
(a) -500 (b) -399 (c) -503 (d) -51
12. If n th term of an A.P. is $2n + 1$, then sum of first 20 terms of this A.P. is
(a) 400 (b) 420 (c) 440 (d) 480
13. In an A.P. if $a_4 : a_7 = 2 : 3$, then $a_6 : a_8 =$
(a) $1 : 2$ (b) $2 : 3$ (c) $3 : 4$ (d) $4 : 5$
14. If each term of a given A.P. is doubled, then new sequence obtained is an A.P. with common difference
(a) same as common difference of original A.P.
(b) half of the common difference of original A.P.
(c) double the common difference of the original A.P.
(d) none of these
15. Let a, b, c be in A.P. If p is the A.M. between a and b and q is the A.M. between b and c , then b is equal to
(a) $\frac{p+q}{2}$ (b) $\frac{p-q}{2}$ (c) $\frac{q-p}{2}$ (d) $\frac{pq}{2}$
16. If the ratio of second to seventh of n A.M.'s between -7 and 65 is $1 : 7$, then n is
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
17. The first and second terms of a G.P. are x^{-4} and x^m respectively. If its 8th term is x^{52} , then the value of m is
(a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 2

18. If the first term of a G.P. is 27 and 8th term is $\frac{1}{81}$, then the sum of its first 10 terms is
(a) $\frac{27}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{10}}\right)$ (b) $\frac{81}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^{10}} - 1\right)$ (c) $\frac{27}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^{10}} - 1\right)$ (d) $\frac{81}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{10}}\right)$
19. The product of 5 terms of G.P. whose 3rd term is 2 is
(a) 5^2 (b) 2^5 (c) 3^2 (d) 3^5
20. If 3rd, 8th and 13th terms of a G.P. are p, q and r respectively, then which one of the following is correct?
(a) $q^2 = pr$ (b) $r^2 = pq$ (c) $pqr = 1$ (d) $2q = p + r$
21. Let a, b, c are in A.P. and $k \neq 0$ be a real number which of the following is/are correct?
(i) ka, kb, kc are in A.P.
(ii) $k - a, k - b, k - c$ are in A.P.
(iii) $\frac{a}{k}, \frac{b}{k}, \frac{c}{k}$ are in A.P.
(a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
22. How many two digit numbers are divisible by 4?
(a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 25
23. A G.P. consists of 200 terms. If the sum of odd terms of G.P. is m and sum of even terms of G.P. is n , then the common ratio of G.P. is
(a) $\frac{m}{n}$ (b) $\frac{n}{m}$ (c) $m + \frac{n}{m}$ (d) $n + \frac{m}{n}$
24. If an infinite G.P. has the first term a and the sum 5, then which one of the following is correct?
(a) $a < -10$ (b) $-10 < a < 0$ (c) $0 < a < 10$ (d) $a > 10$
25. The value of $2 \times 2^{1/2} \times 2^{1/4} \times 2^{1/8} \times \dots \times \infty$ is
(a) 4 (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) $2\sqrt{2}$ (d) 8
26. The sum of an infinite G.P. 10, -8, 6.4, ... is
(a) $\frac{50}{9}$ (b) $\frac{48}{9}$ (c) $\frac{42}{9}$ (d) $\frac{40}{9}$
27. The sum of an infinite G.P. is 3 and sum of the squares of its terms is also 3, then its first term and common ratio respectively are
(a) $1, \frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ (d) $1, \frac{1}{4}$
28. An antique's present worth is ₹90000. If its value appreciates at the rate of 10% per year. Its worth 3 years from now is
(a) ₹65610 (b) ₹108900 (c) ₹119790 (d) ₹120000
29. Venessa invests ₹5000 in a bond that pays 6% interest compounded semi-annually. The value of the bond in rupees after 5 years is
(a) $5000(1.06)^5$ (b) $5000(1.03)^5$ (c) $5000(1.06)^{10}$ (d) $5000(1.03)^{10}$
30. The sum of G.P. $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{8}{100}, \frac{8}{1000}, \dots$ upto n terms is
(a) $-\frac{8}{9} \left(\frac{1}{10^n} - 1\right)$ (b) $\frac{8}{81} \left(\frac{1}{10^n} - 1\right)$ (c) $\frac{9}{8} \left(\frac{1}{10^n} - 1\right)$ (d) $\frac{8}{90} \left(\frac{1}{10^n} - 1\right)$

Section- Case Study

1. **Assertion (A):** If $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + n = 169$, then $n = 25$.
Reason (R): Sum of first n odd natural numbers $= n^2$.
2. **Assertion (A):** If n th term of an A.P. is $a_n = pn + q$, then common difference of A.P. is $2p$.
Reason (R): Common difference of an A.P. is $d = a_n - a_{n-1}$.
3. **Assertion (A):** If 4th term of an A.P. is 8 and 10th term is 12, then 7th term is 10.
Reason (R): In an A.P., $a_n = \frac{a_{n-k} + a_{n+k}}{2}$, $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$.
4. **Assertion (A):** In an A.P., the sum of 4th term from the beginning and sum of 4th term from the end is equal to sum of 7th term from the beginning and 7th term from the end.
Reason (R): Sum of first n terms of a A.P., $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$, where a = first term, l = last term.
5. **Assertion (A):** If the sum of 18 terms of an A.P. is 162, then A.M. of its two middle terms is 9.
Reason (R): In an A.P. of n terms,
sum of these n terms $= n \times (\text{A.M. of two middle terms})$ if n is even.
6. **Assertion (A):** Sum of 8 A.M.'s between 5 and 11 is 64.
Reason (R): Sum of n A.M.'s between a and $b = n \left(\frac{a+b}{2} \right)$.
7. **Assertion (A):** If 5th term of a G.P. is 3, then product of its first 9 terms $= 9^3$.
Reason (R): In a G.P. of n terms,
product of these n terms $= (\text{middle term})^n$ if n is odd.
8. **Assertion (A):** If 5th term of a G.P. is 9 and 11th term is 16, then 8th term is 12.
Reason (R): In a G.P., $a_n = \frac{a_{n-k} + a_{n+k}}{2}$, $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$.
9. **Assertion (A):** If a, b, c are in G.P. such that $a^p = b^q = c^r$, then $\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{q}, \frac{1}{r}$ are in A.P.
Reason (R): If a, b, c are in G.P., then $b^2 = ac$.
10. **Assertion (A):** If the product of positive real numbers a, b, c is 27, then minimum value of $a + b + c$ is 9.
Reason (R): For positive real numbers, $\text{A.M.} \leq \text{G.M.}$

Physical Education

Instructions for Students :

- Complete all questions in neat handwriting.
- Learn MCQs properly for revision.
- Draw diagrams and symbols wherever required.
- Use separate notebook pages for each chapter.
- Submit holiday homework after summer vacation.
- Revise Chapters 1 and 2 regularly.

Chapter 1: Changing Trends & Career in Physical Education

MCQ (1 Mark Each)

1. Physical education develops:

- a) Body only
b) Mind only
c) Overall personality
d) None

2. Which career is related to physical education?

- a) Coach
b) Physiotherapist
c) Yoga Trainer
d) All of these

3. Khelo India programme was launched by:

- a) CBSE
b) Government of India
c) IOC
d) SAI

4. Olympics are organized after every:

- a) 2 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 4 years
- d) 5 years

5. Sports journalism is related to:

- News reporting of sports
- Coaching
- Fitness

a) FIFA
b) IOC
c) BCCI
d) SAI

Business Studies

Chapters 1 to 4

Chapter 1: Nature and Purpose of Business

1. Define business.
2. What is an economic activity?
3. State any two characteristics of business.
4. What is profit?
5. Define profession.
6. Explain the characteristics of business.
7. Differentiate between business and profession.
8. Explain the objectives of business.
9. What is employment? How is it different from business?

Chapter 2: Forms of Business Organisation

10. Define sole proprietorship.
11. What is partnership?
12. Define cooperative society.
13. What is a joint stock company?
14. Explain the features of partnership.
15. Differentiate between private and public companies.
16. Explain the merits and limitations of sole proprietorship.

Chapter 3: Private, Public and Global Enterprises

17. Define public sector enterprise.
18. What is a departmental undertaking?
19. Define multinational company.
20. What is disinvestment?
21. Explain the role of multinational companies.
22. Explain the changing role of public sector enterprises.

Chapter 4: Business Services

23. Define business services.
24. What is e-banking?
25. Define insurance.
26. Explain the functions of commercial banks.
27. Differentiate between life insurance and general insurance.
28. Explain the importance of insurance in business.

29. Why is business important in daily life?
30. Which form of business organisation is best for small businesses?
31. What are the advantages of banking services?
32. Why do companies go global?

MUSIC

1. संगीत कितने प्रकार का होता है?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
2. आहत नाद का मुख्य आधार क्या होता है?
 - a) वस्तुओं के टकराने से
 - b) घर्षण
 - c) वायु के परवेश से
 - d) उपरोक्त सभी
3. अलंकार का प्रयोग क्यों किया जाता है?
 - a) स्वर साधना हेतु
 - b) ताल समाप्त करने हेतु
 - c) गीत लिखने हेतु
 - d) वाद्य निर्माण हेतु
4. भारतीय संगीत में स्वर कितने प्रकार के होते हैं?
 - a) एक
 - b) दो
 - c) तीन
 - d) चार
5. निम्न में से कौन-सा ग्राम प्राचीन काल में लुप्त हो गया था ?
 - a) गांधार ग्राम
 - b) पंचम ग्राम
 - c) षड्ज ग्राम
 - d) निषाद ग्राम
6. विकृत स्वर कितने होते हैं?
 - a) 12
 - b) 22
 - c) 7
 - d) 5
7. भारतीय संगीत में कितनी श्रुति मानी गयी है
 - a) 20
 - b) 21
 - c) 22
 - d) 15
8. राग की स्वर लिपि संगीत के किस रूप में आती है ?
 - a) शास्त्रीय रूप
 - b) भाव रूप
 - c) क्रियात्मक रूप
 - d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
9. कोमल स्वर की पहचान क्या है?

