

SURAJ



SURAJ-SCHOOL PATAUDI

Summer Vacation



Holiday



SESSION 2023-24

HOME WORK

11th Com.



English

- 1. From newspapers and magazines, collect examples of the following and paste them in scrapbook
 - a) One example each of product and service Display advertisement.
 - b) At least six different categories of classified advertisement.
- 2. Draft an attractive poster on any TWO of the following topics:
 - a) Water conservation
 - b) Road safety
 - c) Organ/eye donation
 - d) Importance of physical activities/exercise
- 3. Read all the contents which have been completed in the class
- 4. Reading is a wonderful and relaxing pass-time. Try read any two of the following
 - a) My experiments with truth by Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Eat that frog by Brian Traci
 - c) Under the Banyan Tree by R.K Narayan
 - d) Malgudi Days by R.K Narayan
- * Write the theme of any two novels along with pictures.

Accountancy

- Q1: Chapter 6 (Accounting equation)- Q.8,9 13,16 18.
- Q2: Chapter 9- (journal)- Q.7,9,12,14,18,20.
- Q3. Chapter10- (journal GST)-Q2,4,6.
- Q4. Chapter1- (meaning and objectives of Accounting)- learn and write MCQ.
- Q5. Chapter2- (basic Accounting term) learn and write all terms.
- Q6. Chapter 3- (Accounting Principles) Learn and write all Principles.
- Q7. Make a project of journal.

Business Studies

- 1. Name the form of business organization ownership and management is separated from each other
- a. Sole Proprietorship
- b. Partnership
- c. Company
- d. All business organization
- 2. The Karta in Joint Hindu Family business has
- a. Limited Liability
- b. Unlimited liability
- c. No liability
- d. Joint Liability

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- 3. In a co-operative society the principle followed is
- a. One share one vote
- b. One man one vote
- c. No vote
- d. Multiple votes
- 4. The maximum number of partners allowed in the banking business are
- a. Twenty
- b. Ten
- c. No limit
- d. Two
- 5. Profits do not have to be shared. This statement refers to
- a. Partnership
- b. Joint Hindu Family
- c. Sole Proprietorship
- d. Company
- 6. The Head of the Joint Hindu Family is known as
- a. Proprietor
- b. Director
- c. Karta
- d. Manager
- 7. A partner whose association with the firm is unknown to the general public is called
- a. Active Partner
- b. Sleeping Partner
- c. Nominal Partner
- d. Secret Partner
- 8. A sole-trader business is started by:
- a. At least two persons
- b. At least seven persons
- c. Any one person
- d. None of these
- 9. The liability of a sole-trader is
- a. Limited only to the investment in the business
- b. Limited to total property of the business
- c. Unlimited
- d. Can't be determined
- 10. A sole trader and his business exist
- a. Independently
- b. Together
- c. For others
- d. For all
- 11. The maximum number of partners in case of banking business is
- a. Two
- b. Seven
- c. Ten
- d. Twenty
- 12. The relationship between persons who have agreed to share the profit of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all is known as:
- a. Partnership
- b. Joint Venture
- c. Association of persons
- d. Body of Individuals
- 13. The main features of a partnership firm are:
- a. Two or more persons are carrying common business under an agreement
- b. They are sharing profits and losses in the fixed ratio
- c. Business is carried by all or any of them acting for all as an agent
- d. All of the above

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14. The maximum number of persons in a partnership business is a. 50 b. 20 c. 10
d. 12
15. In India, any contract of partnership is governed by
a. The partnership Act, 1930
b. The Partnership Act, 1956
c. The Indian Partnership Act, 1881
d. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
16. All other members of the family are termed as
a. Partners
b. Shareholders
c. Members
d. Coparceners17. The eldest member of the family controls and regulates the entire business termed as
a. Father
b. Guardian
c. Karta
d. Shareholder
18. The minimum number of members required to start a cooperative society is
a. Twenty
b. Ten
c. Eleven
d. Eight
19. Provision of residential accommodation to the members at reasonable rate is the objective of
a.Producer's cooperative
b.Consumer's cooperative
c.Housing cooperative
d.Credit cooperative
20."Limited liability" is a feature of
a. Partnership
b.Joint stock company c. Cooperative society
d.none of these.
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- 1. A group of 10 friends decided to form a co-operative society in a remote village of Madhya Pradesh so that they can help the poor villagers by lending them loan at low rate of interest and make them free from the clutches of local and small money lenders. Identify the type of cooperative society and state its two major functions. What values are highlighted in forming such co-operative societies?
- 2. Gurmeet operates a textile business. His lives in a joint family and has a lot of ancestral property All the 15 family members are a part of this business. He is the eldest male member in the family so be handles the business. He is liable to all the creditors of the business as he is the decision- maker Gunneet's grandson has just been born a few days ago and he is also the member of the business
- a. Which form of business is being highlighted above? above Identify and explain the features of the form of business that are discussed .
- 3. Identify the type of partner highlighted in the following statements
- i) This partner takes active part in carrying our business of the firm.
- ii. His connection with the firm is not disclosed to the general public
- iii). He gives an impression of his being partner to others by his word or conduct
- iv. This partner does not take active part in the day-to-day activities of the business
- 4. "Every day Amul collects milk from 2.12 million farmers (many illiterate) and converts the milk into branded packaged products & delivers goods all over the country. The story of Amul started in Dec, 1946 with a group of farmers struggled to free themselves from intermediaries, gain access to the market and there by ensure maximum returns for their efforts"

- (a) From the above information, identify the form of business organisation used by Amul
- (b) Also explain briefly the various types of the above mentioned form of business organization
- 6.Ravina is a Science teacher in a coaching institute. She is not satisfied with the salary being received here. So she decides to start her own coaching institute. But students generally takecoaching for Science as well as maths. What do you recommandRavina to do?
- 7.Nathu Lal prepares 'sonpapri' for customers during Diwali season every year. He prepared more 'Sonpapari' than he could sell this year. He employed women and children also arid paid them less salary manufacturing on the packages. This way he generated profit for himself. Do you think he is fulfilling all the objectives of business?

If not which aspects of this objective are not being fulfilled?

- 8.Rising Heights Ltd. wants to expand and grow. For this it needs funds to acquire land, building, machinery etc. Also since these assets cost a lot they want the risk associated with them to be reduced. Identify the hindrances and explain how they can be removed.
- 9.Ramesh sells winter wear in the month of December, January and February but he is not able to sell his complete stock.
 - i) Identify the hindrance
 - ii) How can he resolve this hindrance?

Will this hindrance always occur ?Why?

10.A factory emits a lot of smoke and pollutants while manufacturing Sugar. It is overlooking the impact of its activities on the environment and is engaged in profit maximization.

Which objective is not being fulfilled by the manufacturers?

Which type of industry will you classify sugar manufacturing in?

Economics

Case Study 1

If our income rises, we generally tend to buy more of the goods. More income would mean more pens, more shirts, more shoes, more Cars and so on. But there are exceptions. If initially, you are buying coarse grain, how would you take your increase in income now? Perhaps, as a first step, you would discard the consumption of inferiors. Surely, this happens in the deserts of Rajasthan where the rich minority eats wheat while the poor majority eats Bajra as their staple food.

- 1. The law of demand does not apply togoods. (Normal/Giffen)
- 2. Inferior goods are those whose income effect is(Positive/Negative)
- 3. A fall in income of the consumer (in case of normal goods) will cause
 - a) Upward movement on the demand curve
 - b) Downward movement on the demand curve
 - c) Rightward shift of the demand curve
 - d) Leftward shift of the demand curve
- 4. As a result of rise in consumer's income, the demand curve for coarse-grain (inferior good)
 - a) Becomes a horizontal straight
 - b) Becomes a vertical straight line
 - c) Shifts to the right

d) Shifts to the left

Ques.2 What do you mean by the budget set of a consumer?

Ques.3 Draw PPC and show the following:-

- a) Full employment of resources
- b) Underutilisation of resources, and
- c) Growth of resources

Ques.4 Why is a production possibilities curve concave? Explain.

Ques.5 What is 'Marginal Rate of transformation'? Explain with the help of an example.

Ques.6 Explain the problem 'How to produce'.

Ques.7 Distinguish between 'increase in demand' and 'increase in quantity demanded' of commodity.

Ques.8 A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. State & explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium with the help of utility analysis.

Ques.9 Due to decrease in price of pen why does the demand of ink increase?

Ques.10 If a good can be used for many purposes, the demand for it will be elastic. Why?

Ques.11 If prices of salt and ciggrates, both rises by 10%, will the quantity demanded of both goods affected in an equal manner?

Ques.12 What do you mean by an inferior good? Give some examples.

Ques.13 What do you mean by substitute? Give examples of two goods that are substitutes for each other.

Ques.14 Give the meaning of Price Elasticity of Demand.

Ques.15 Consider the demand for a good. At price Rs 4, the demand for the good is 25 units. Suppose price of the good increases to Rs 5, and as a result, the demand for the good falls to 20 units. Calculate the price elasticity.

Ques.16 Suppose there was a 4% decrease in the price of a good, and as a result, the expenditure on the good increased by 2%. What can you say about the elasticity of demand?

Ques.17 Explain the relationship between Total Utility and Marginal Utility.

Ques.18 Explain the relationship between the marginal products and the total product of an input.

Ques.19 What is the law of diminishing marginal product?

Ques.20 Define an indifference map. Explain why an indifference curve to the right shows higher utility level.

Ques.21 Good X and Y are substitutes. Explain the effect of fall in the price of Y on the demand for X.

Ques.22 Does Total Physical Product increase only when Marginal Physical Product increases?

Ques.23 Why does the Average Fixed cost curve never touch the "X" axis though it lies very close to the x-axis?

Ques.24 Explain the concept of the short run and the long run.

Ques. 25 Draw a chart on the properties of indifference curve.

Ques.26 What is the law of variable proportion.

Ques.27 Draw a chart on the central problems of the economy.

Ques.28 The following table give the total product schedule of labour. Find the corresponding average product and marginal product schedules of labour.

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0	0
1	15
2	35
3	50 40
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5	48

Ques.29 Make a project File on the topic PPC, Theory of Demand, Consumer's Equilibrium or Utility Analysis.

Ques.30 How will a rich household's demand for low-quality rice respond to an increase in income of the household?