

English

Birth

Group 3

"I have done something; oh, God! I've done something real at last." Why does Andrew say this? What does it mean?

'There lies a great difference between textbook medicine and the world of a practising physician.' Discuss.

1. Compare and contrast Dr. Andrew's contrasting emotional status at the beginning of the story and in the end.
2. What does the story highlight about the essence of true happiness and joy and sense of fulfillment through Dr. Andrew's experience?
3. Is there any supernatural element about the baby being brought back to life from being dead? Or the writer has presented the phenomenon as natural in the story? Give examples from the text in support of your view.

Group 2

Who was Joe Morgan? Why had he been waiting for Dr Andrew Manson?

Where did Joe lead Andrew? Why did he not go in with the doctor?

"Don't fret, mother, I'll not run away". Why do you think Andrew say so?

What was Andrew's view of marriage? Why was he resentful and confused?

What efforts did Andrew make to revive Susan Morgan?

How did Andrew's practical experience come handy?

What was the state of the room after the resuscitation of mother and child?

How did Andrew assess that night's work?

What impression do you form of Andrew Manson on the basis of the story 'Birth'?

What is Dr. Andrew's concept about women? What led him to think that way?

What was the expression and attitude of the mid wife/nurse towards what Dr. Andrew was doing?

What is the setting of the story? (Time and place where it is set)

Bring out the atmosphere of expectation and anxiety in the mind of the Morgan’s family members.

Why did the baby lose its breath?

Group 1

Q1.WHO SPOKE TO WHOM:

**A. “I been back and forward here this last hour. The missus wants ye----
---before time too.”**

- a. Joe to Andrew
- b. Andrew to Joe
- c. Christine to Joe

B. “Let me make a cup of tea Doctor, bach”

- a. Mrs. Morgan’s mother to Doctor
- b. The midwife to Doctor
- c. Doctor to midwife

C. ‘It won’t do any harm, the anesthetic.’

- a. Doctor to Susan
- b. Doctor to Susan’s mother
- c. Midwife to Doctor

D. “Get me hot water and cold water “

- d. Doctor to Susan’s mother
- e. Doctor to midwife
- f. Doctor to Joe Morgan

D. “Dear father in heaven, it’s come—it’s come alive”

- a. Mid wife to Doctor
- b. Doctor to midwife
- c. Midwife to Susan’s mother

Q.2 FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE WORDS GIVEN IN THE BOX:

Waiting, waiting,	overflowing, Broodingly	disappointing,	expecting,
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- a. Dr. Andrew Manson was returning home after a ----- evening with his girlfriend Christine.
- b. Joe and his wife are married for twenty years and they are -----their first baby.
- c. Though it was nearly midnight Andrew found Joe-----for him.
- d. Mrs. Morgan’s mother was----- Andrew’s expression, as he moved about the room.
- e. Dr. Andrew stretched out his legs, stared ----- into the fire.

Q4. Put the jumbled sentences in the correct order.

- a. Andrew was offered a cup of tea by Susan's mother
- b. Andrew started his work around three O'clock
- c. Andrew was coming home after meeting Susan
- d. Andrew frantically hurried the child between two basins of cold and hot water
- e. Jo Morgan was waiting for Dr. Andrew at his clinic cum home
- f. The midwife placed the child under the bed
- g. Dr. Andrew attended the mother
- h. The newborn child was lifeless
- i. The child resumed his lost breath
- j. Andrew said, Oh God! I have done something real at last.

ASSIGNMENT CLASS XI (Group 3)
SUBJECT: FINANCIAL MARKETS MANAGEMENT

1. Derivative is a product whose value is derived from the value of one or more basic variables, called _____.
2. A _____ is like a bank wherein the securities are deposited in the electronic form.
3. Total equity capital of a company is divided into equal units of small denominations, each called _____.
4. Distinguish between different types of interest rates with the help of examples.
5. Explain with the help of examples how the interest rates are affected?
6. If Ram borrowed Rs. 2,00,000 on 1st Oct, 2019 @ 6% p.a., Calculate interest to be paid on 31st March, 2020.
7. Differentiate between Physical Assets and Financial Assets with the help of appropriate examples.
8. How would you decide whether an investment is long-term and short-term? Explain with examples.
9. Which short-term investment gives higher returns than Savings bank account but lower than fixed deposit?
10. Which short-term investment is a specialized form of Mutual fund?

ASSIGNMENT CLASS XI (Group 2)
SUBJECT: FINANCIAL MARKETS MANAGEMENT

1. Stock exchange whose area of operation is specified at the time of its recognition is known as _____Stock exchange.
2. _____ shows how a specified portfolio of share prices are moving in order to give an indication of market trends.
3. The main index of the National Stock Exchange (NSE) is the _____ and the main index of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is the _____.
4. What is meant by interest? What are the different types of interest rates?
5. What are the factors that affect interest rates?
6. Name the physical assets available as options for investment.
7. Name the financial assets available as options for investment.
8. Name the available short-term investment options.
9. Name the available long-term investment options.
10. What is a Mutual Fund?

ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT

Group 1

1. Which of the following statements is correct ?
A There is difference between supply and stock
B supply does not depend on tax policy
C stock refers to the quantity which comes to the market for sale
D stock and supply are always equal
2. Graphical representation of supply curve of an individual firm in the market is called
A Producer's demand curve
B Individual supply curve
C consumer's demand curve
D Market supply curve
3. In case of increase in supply we move
A to right on another supply curve
B to left on another supply curve
C from upper point to lower point on the supply curve
D from lower point to upper point on the supply curve

4. Supply is always related to price of commodity. True / False
5. What is meant by supply curve ?
6. Define decrease in supply.
7. Explain the Law of Supply
8. Give Reason for the following statement :
 “A producer supplies more quantity of a commodity only at a higher price”
9. Mention any 4 factors affecting supply of an individual producer.
10. Why is Market supply curve more flatter as compared to individual supply curve ?
11. The branch of economic theory, that deals with the problem of allocation of resources is
 - (a) Micro Economics
 - (b) Macro Economics
 - (c) Econometrics
 - (d) None of these
12. A study of how increase in the corporate income tax rate , will affect the natural unemployment rate is an example of :

- (a) Macro Economics
- (b) Descriptive Economics
- (c) Micro Economics
- (d) Normative Economics

13. Which of the following falls under micro economics ?
 - (a) National income
 - (b) General price level
 - (c) Factor pricing
 - (d) National saving and investment

14 According to IC approach, at the point of equilibrium:

- (a) slope of IC $>$ slope of price line
- (b) slope of IC $<$ slope of price line
- (c) Slope of IC \neq slope of price line
- (d) slope of IC = slope of price line

15 Additional utility derived from the consumption of an additional unit of a commodity is called:

- (a) Average utility
- (b) total utility
- (c) Marginal utility
- (d) none of these

16 The slope indifference curve is equal to:

- (a) One

(b) marginal rate of substitution

(c) Marginal utility

(d) none of these

17 Why is indifference curve convex to origin?

(a) Due to law of diminishing marginal utility

(b) Due to monotonic preferences

(c) Due to continuous decline of marginal rate of substitution

(d) Both a and b

18 It is the property of indifference curve that no two IC can intersect each other. The reason behind this is:

(a) Consumer preferences are monotonic

(b) Preferences are complete

(c) Same combination of two goods cannot give different level of satisfaction

(d) Diminishing marginal rate of substitution

19 Slope of budget line is:

(a) P_x/P_y

(b) P_y/P_x

(c) MRS

(d) $P_x \cdot P_y$

20 Which of the following is not the property of indifference curve:

(a) Higher the indifference curves higher the level of satisfaction

(b) Two indifference curves cannot intersect each other

(c) Indifference curve is concave to origin

(d) Indifference curve is downward sloping

21 An Indifference curve slope down towards right since more of one commodity and less of another result in:

(a) Same satisfaction

(b) Greater satisfaction

(c) Maximum satisfaction

(d) Decreasing expenditure

22 Hicks and Allen believed that utility:

(a) Cannot be measured

(b) Cannot be expressed

(c) Can be measured in cardinal numbers

(d) Can be measured in ordinal numbers

23 An indifference curve is related to:

(a) Consumer's income

(b) prices of goods X and Y

(c) Total utility from goods X and Y

(d) choices and preferences of consumer

24 As we move down the indifference curve left to right, the slope of indifference curve tends to _____

25 Define : (a) Indifference curve (b) Budget line (c) Law of Demand (d) Law of supply (e) Contraction of demand (f) Movement along the demand curve

ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT

Group 2

Q1. If $M_{ux} > P_x$ then the consumer

(a) Has reached the equilibrium

(b) Has started incurring losses

(c) Can consume more of X

(d) Must stop consuming X

Q2. A consumer gets maximum satisfaction where the _____ are same.

(a) TU and MU

(b) Price of commodity and MU

(c) Price of commodity and TU

(d) Both a and b

Q3. Utility is generally related to _____

- (a) Satisfaction
- (b) Necessary
- (c) Useless
- (d) Useful

Q4. The law that defines the demand curve to slopes downward is known as

- (a) Diminishing marginal utility
- (b) Utility maximisation
- (c) Utility minimisation
- (d) Consumer equilibrium

Q5. When Marginal Utility = 0, Total Utility is

- (a) Maximum
- (b) Laws of return
- (c) Minimum
- (d) None of the above

Q6. A consumer is in equilibrium when marginal utilities are

- (a) Increasing
- (b) Equal
- (c) Minimum
- (d) Highest

Q7. When MU is positive, TU

- (a) Decreases
- (b) Is highest
- (c) Remains constant
- (d) Increases

Q8. Define Consumer's Equilibrium in two sector model.

Q9. What are the two conditions required for a rational consumer to be in equilibrium under Double commodity model ?

Q10. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y whose prices are Rs 50 and Rs 40 per unit respectively. If $MU_y = 160$ at the point of consumer's equilibrium . Calculate MU_x .

Q 11. When the price of a commodity rises from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per unit, its quantity supplied rises by 100 units. Its price elasticity of supply is 2. Calculate its quantity supplied at the increased price.

Q 12 Explain how the supply of a commodity is affected by the price of other related goods.

Q 13 Explain how the supply of a commodity is affected by change in tax rate imposed by the government.

Q14 A firm is producing 20 units. At this level of output ATC and AVC are respectively equal to Rs 40 and Rs 37. Find total fixed cost of this firm

Q15 Calculate AC and AVC for Deepak Sales Co from data given below:

- (a) Wage bill Rs 20,000
- (b) Raw material purchased Rs 60, 000
- (c) Interest paid Rs 6,000
- (d) Fuel consumption Rs 10,000
- (e) Rent paid Rs 4,000
- (f) Units of output produced Rs 2,000

ECONOMICS ASSIGNMENT

Group 3

1. In a city 45 families were surveyed for the number of domestic appliances they used. Prepare a frequency array based on their replies as recorded below.

1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
3	3	2	3	2	2	6	1	6	2	1	5	1	5	3
2	4	2	7	4	2	4	3	4	2	0	3	1	4	3

2. Prepare a discrete series table from the following marks secured by 40 students in a test of 10 marks in statistics.

4	8	6	4	3	2	1	10	9	10
5	4	1	2	5	4	3	2	2	5
8	1	2	5	6	7	6	5	4	5
10	3	3	6	7	9	3	5	7	8

3. The weights in grams of 20 apples picked from 5 boxes are as under. Construct an inclusive type frequency distribution with a class interval of 5

90	95	91	103	101	105	109	97	109	110
92	107	94	106	105	110	92	100	93	91

4. Prepare a frequency distribution table with class intervals of 0 – 10 from the data given below.

64	58	62	50	52	63	9	38	42	5
33	55	40	51	48	35	42	41	60	19
76	25	61	48	46	26	11	45	64	28
30	45	53	82	40	18	17	65	55	13
20	40	36	64	50	58	7	15	47	55

70	33	60	48	55	54	15	65	50	60
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5. Following are the marks obtained by 20 students in an English test. Prepare a frequency distribution taking class interval of 10 using exclusive and inclusive method.

5	16	17	17	20	21	22	22	22	25
25	26	26	30	31	31	34	35	42	48

6. The runs scored in a cricket match by 11 players is as follows:

7, 16, 121, 51, 101, 81, 1, 16, 9, 11, 16

Find the mean and median of this data.

7. The weights in kg of 10 students are given below:

39, 43, 36, 38, 46, 51, 33, 44, 44, 43

Find the weighted mean of this data.

8. Find the median of the following data.

(a) 27, 39, 49, 20, 21, 28, 38

(b) 10, 19, 54, 80, 15, 16

(c) 47, 41, 52, 43, 56, 35, 49, 55, 42

(d) 12, 17, 3, 14, 5, 8, 7, 15

REVISION ASSIGNMENT (GROUP 1)
SUBJECT - ACCOUNTANCY

- Prepare accounting equation on the basis of the following:
 - Harsha started business with cash Rs.2,00,000
 - Purchased goods from Naman for cash Rs. 40,000
 - Sold goods to Bhanu costing Rs.10,000 for Rs. 12,000
 - Bought furniture on credit Rs. 7,000
- Prepare accounting equation from the following:
 - Kunal started business with cash Rs.2,50,000
 - He purchased furniture for cash Rs. 35,000
 - He paid commission Rs. 2,000
 - He purchases goods on credit Rs. 40,000
 - He sold goods (Costing Rs.20,000) for cash Rs. 26,000
- Mohit has the following transactions, prepare accounting equation:
 - Business started with cash Rs. 1,75,000
 - Purchased goods from Rohit Rs. 50,000

- (c) Sales goods on credit to Manish (Costing Rs. 17,500) Rs. 20,000
- (d) Purchased furniture for office use Rs. 10,000
- (e) Cash paid to Rohit in full settlement Rs. 48,500
- (f) Cash received from Manish Rs. 20,000
- (g) Rent paid Rs. 1,000
- (h) Cash withdrew for personal use Rs. 3,000

4. Rohit has the following transactions:

- (a) Commenced business with cash Rs.1,50,000
- (b) Purchased machinery on credit Rs. 40,000
- (c) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 20,000
- (d) Purchased car for personal use Rs. 80,000
- (e) Paid to creditors in full settlement Rs. 38,000
- (f) Sold goods for cash costing Rs. 5,000 Rs. 4,500
- (g) Paid rent Rs. 1,000
- (h) Commission received in advance Rs. 2,000

Prepare the Accounting Equation to show the effect of the above transactions on the assets, liabilities and capital.

5 Journalise the following transactions in the books of Himanshu:

2019

- Dec.01 Business started with cash 75,000
- Dec.07 Purchased goods for cash 10,000
- Dec.09 Sold goods to Swati 5,000
- Dec.12 Purchased furniture 3,000
- Dec.18 Cash received from Swati in full settlement 4,000
- Dec.25 Paid rent 1,000
- Dec.30 Paid salary 1,500

6 Enter the following Transactions in the Journal of Mudit:

2019

- Jan.03 Sold goods to Ramesh 30,000
- Jan.06 Sold goods for cash 10,000
- Jan.10 Paid for trade expenses 700
- Jan.12 Cash received from Ramesh 29,500 Discount allowed 500
- Jan.14 Goods purchased for Sudhir 27,000
- Jan.18 Cartage paid 1,000
- Jan.20 Drew cash for personal use 5,000
- Jan.22 Goods use for house hold 2,000
- Jan.25 Cash paid to Sudhir 26,700 Discount allowed 300

7 Journalise the following transactions:

2019

- Dec. 01 Hema started business with cash 1,00,000
- Dec. 02 Open a bank account with SBI 30,000
- Dec. 04 Purchased goods from Ashu 20,000
- Dec.06 Sold goods to Rahul for cash 15,000
- Dec.10 Bought goods from Tara for cash 40,000
- Dec.13 Sold goods to Suman 20,000
- Dec.16 Received cheque from Suman 19,500 Discount allowed 500
- Dec.20 Cheque given to Ashu on account 10,000
- Dec.23 Deposited into bank 16,000
- Dec.25 Machine purchased from Parigya 10,000
- Dec.28 Cheque issued to Parigya 10,000
- Dec.29 Accrued Commission Rs. 1,500
- Dec.31 Salary outstanding Rs. 1,000.

8 Journalise the following transactions of M/s Mallika Fashion House

Date

2019

June 12 Goods purchased on credit from M/s Gulmohar Fashion House 30,000

June 12 Purchase office machines, paid by cheque 20,000

June 18 Rent paid by cheque 5,000

June 20 Sale of goods on credit to M/s Mohit Bros 10,000

June 22 Cash sales 15,000

June 25 Cash paid to M/s Gulmohar Fashion House 30,000

June 28 Received a cheque from M/s Mohit Bros 10,000

June 29 Commission received in advance Rs. 2,000

June 30 Salary paid in advance 6,000

9. Pass Journal entries in the books of Mr. Khan, Delhi. Charge CGST and SGST @ 6% each and IGST @ 12%.

1 Started business with cash Rs. 1,00,000

2 Purchased goods for Rs. 10,000

3 Purchased goods from Aman of Delhi for Rs. 5,000

4 Bought goods from M/s Rehan & Sons, U.P for Rs. 2,000 for cash

5 Sold goods to M/s. Adnan Bros., Delhi for Rs. 6,000

6 Sold goods for Rs. 7,000

7 Sold goods to Mehak, Rajasthan for Rs. 2,000 for cash.

10 Pass Journal entries in the books of Mr. Ahmed.

Date

2019

Jan 1 Paid into bank as capital Rs. 5,00,000

Jan 2 Purchased goods of the list price Rs. 20,000; less 20% trade discount and 5% cash discount

Jan 3 Bought goods from Aslam of the list price Rs. 5,000 less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount.

Jan 5 Payment made to Aslam on account.

Jan 6 Sold goods of list price Rs. 7,000, less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount

Jan 7 Sold goods to Khushbu of list price Rs. 20,000, less 20% trade discount and 10% cash discount.

Jan 9 Paid legal fees of Rs. 50,000

Jan 16 Withdrew from bank for office use Rs. 20,000

Jan 17 Withdrew from bank for private use Rs. 2,000

Jan 18 Paid income tax Rs. 1,000

REVISION ASSIGNMENT (GROUP 2)

SUBJECT - ACCOUNTANCY

1. Use accounting equation to show the effect of the following transactions of M/s Royal Traders:

(a) Started business with cash Rs.1,20,000

(b) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 10,000

(c) Rent received Rs. 5,000

(d) Salary outstanding Rs. 2,000

(e) Prepaid Insurance Rs. 1,000

(f) Received interest Rs. 700

(g) Sold goods for cash (Costing Rs. 5,000) Rs. 7,000

- (h) Goods destroyed by fire Rs. 500
2. Show the accounting equation on the basis of the following transaction:
- Udit started business with:
 - Cash Rs. 5,00,000
 - Goods Rs. 1,00,000
 - Purchased building for cash Rs. 2, 00,000
 - Purchased goods from Himani Rs. 50,000
 - Sold goods to Ashu (Cost Rs. 25,000) Rs. 36, 000
 - Paid insurance premium Rs. 3,000
 - Rent outstanding Rs. 5,000
 - Depreciation on building Rs. 8,000
 - Cash withdrawn for personal use Rs. 20,000
 - Rent received in advance Rs. 5,000
 - Cash paid to himani on account Rs. 20,000
 - Cash received from Ashu Rs. 30,000
3. Show the effect of the following transactions on Assets, Liabilities and Capital through accounting equation:
- Started business with cash Rs. 1,20,000
 - Rent received Rs. 10,000
 - Invested in shares Rs. 50,000
 - Received dividend Rs. 5,000
 - Purchase goods on credit from Ragani Rs. 35,000
 - Paid cash for house hold Expenses Rs. 7,000
 - Sold goods for cash (costing Rs.10,000) Rs. 14,000
 - Cash paid to Ragani Rs. 35,000
 - Deposited into bank Rs. 20,000
4. Journalise the following transactions of M/s Time Zone and post them to the ledger accounts:
- Date*
2017
- Dec. 01 Business started with cash 1,20,000
 Dec. 02 Opened a bank account with ICICI 4,00,00
 Dec. 04 Goods purchased for cash 12,000
 Dec. 10 Paid cartage 500
 Dec. 12 Goods sold on credit to M/s Lara India 25,000
 Dec. 14 Cash received from M/s Lara India 10,000
 Dec. 16 Goods returned from Lara India 3,000
 Dec. 18 Paid trade expenses 700
5. Dec. 1 Goods purchased on credit from Taranum 32,000
 Dec. 2 Cheque received from M/s Lara India for final settlement 11,500 and deposited same day into bank
 Dec. 3 Goods returned to Taranum 1,500
 Dec. 4 Paid for stationery 1,200
 Dec. 5 Cheque given to Taranum on account 20,000
 Dec. 6 Paid rent by cheque 4,000
 Dec. 7 Drew cash for personal use 10,000
 Dec. 8 Cash sales 12,000
 Dec. 9 Goods sold to M/s Rupak Traders 11,000
6. Pass Journal entries in the books of Mr. Saurabh
- Outstanding electricity charges Rs. 1,000
 - Advertisement expenses paid Rs. 20,000 and Outstanding advertisement expenses Rs. 5,000

- 3 Rent paid in advance Rs. 5,000
 - 4 Salaries paid Rs. 15,000, out of which Rs. 5,000 is advance.
 - 5 Paid insurance premium Rs. 50,000, out of which half is prepaid.
 - 6 Accrued commission Rs. 5,000
 - 7 Interest earned but not yet received Rs. 8,000
 - 8 Interest received in advance Rs. 6,000
- 7 Pass journal entries for the following:
- 1 Started business with cash Rs. 1,00,000, Stock Rs. 10,000 and Machinery worth Rs. 50,000
 - 2 Commenced business by opening current account with Rs. 1,00,000
 - 3 Drew for private use Rs. 10,000
 - 4 Paid rent for residential building Rs. 15,000
 - 5 Withdrew from bank for personal use Rs. 2,000
 - 6 Withdrew from bank for office use Rs. 5,000
 - 7 Purchased furniture for household use for Rs. 10,000
 - 8 Placed in fixed deposit account at bank by transfer from current account Rs. 4,000
- 8 Journalise the following transactions in the books of Harpreet Bros.:
- (a) Rs.1,000 due from Rohit are now bad debts.
 - (b) Goods worth Rs.2,000 were used by the proprietor.
 - (c) Charge depreciation @ 10% p.a for two months on machine costing Rs.30,000.
 - (d) Provide interest on capital of Rs. 1,50,000 at 6% p.a. for 9 months.
 - (e) Rahul become insolvent, who owed is Rs. 2,000 a final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee is received from his estate.
- 9 Pass Journal entries in the books of M/s Virat Bros.
- 1 Goods worth Rs. 10,000 taken by the proprietor
 - 2 Charity given Rs. 2,000
 - 3 Goods given as charity Rs. 5,000
 - 4 Goods given as free samples Rs. 20,000
 - 5 Goods lost by theft Rs. 7,000
 - 6 Purchased goods for cash with list price of Rs. 2,00,000 less 10% trade discount and 10% cash discount from Ganesh of Delhi.
 - 7 Sold goods costing Rs. 80,000 to M/s Aman & Sons at a profit of 25% on cost less 10% trade discount.
 - 8 Sold goods costing Rs. 1,00,000 to M/s Ram at a profit of 20% on cost less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount.
 - 9 Goods costing Rs. 20,000 returned by M/s Aman & sons.
 - 10 Goods having list price of Rs. 1,000 returned to M/s Aryan
- 10 Pass Journal entries in the books of Mr. Khan, Delhi. Charge CGST and SGST @ 6% each and IGST @12%.

Date

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Jan 1 | Started business with cash Rs. 1,00,000 |
| Jan 2 | Purchased goods for Rs. 10,000 in Delhi |
| Jan 3 | Purchased goods from Aman of Delhi for Rs. 5,000 |
| Jan 4 | Bought goods from M/s Rehan & Sons, U.P. for Rs. 2,000 for cash |
| Jan 5 | Sold goods to M/s. Adnan Bros. from Rajasthan for Rs. 6,000 |
| Jan 7 | Sold goods to Mehak, Delhi for Rs. 2,000 for cash. |
| Jan 8 | Goods returned to Aman worth Rs. 2,000 |
| Jan 9 | Paid to Aman Rs. 3,300 and discount allowed by him Rs. 60 |

Jan 10	Goods returned by M/s Adnan Bros. worth Rs. 3,000
Jan 11	Received from M/s Adnan Bros. Rs. 3,300 in full settlement

REVISION ASSIGNMENT (GROUP 3)
SUBJECT - ACCOUNTANCY

1. Analyse the effect of each transaction on assets and liabilities and show that the both sides of Accounting Equation remains equal:
 - (i) Introduced Rs. 8,00,000 as cash and Rs. 50,000 by stock.
 - (ii) Purchased plant for Rs. 3,00,000 by paying Rs. 15,000 in cash and balance at a later date.
 - (iii) Deposited Rs. 6,00,000 into the bank.
 - (iv) Purchased office furniture for Rs. 1,00,000 and made payment by cheque.
 - (v) Purchased goods worth Rs. 80,000 for cash and for Rs. 35,000 in credit.
 - (vi) Goods amounting to Rs. 45,000 was sold for Rs. 60,000 on cash basis.
 - (vii) Goods costing to Rs. 80,000 was sold for Rs. 1,25,000 on credit.
 - (viii) Cheque issued to the supplier of goods worth Rs. 35,000.
 - (ix) Cheque received from customer amounting to Rs. 75,000.
 - (x) Withdrawn by owner for personal use Rs. 25,000.

2. Show the effect of following transaction on the accounting equation:
 - (a) Manoj started business with Cash Rs. 2,30,000, Goods Rs. 1,00,000 & Building Rs. 2,00,000
 - (b) He purchased goods for cash Rs. 50,000
 - (c) He sold goods (costing Rs.20,000) Rs. 35,000
 - (d) He purchased goods from Rahul Rs. 55,000
 - (e) He sold goods to Varun (Costing Rs. 52,000) Rs. 60,000
 - (f) He paid cash to Rahul in full settlement Rs. 53,000
 - (g) Salary paid by him Rs. 20,000
 - (h) Received cash from Varun in full settlement Rs. 59,000
 - (i) Rent outstanding Rs. 3,000
 - (j) Prepaid Insurance Rs. 2,000
 - (k) Commission received by him Rs. 13, 000
 - (l) Amount withdrawn by him for personal use Rs. 20,000
 - (m) Depreciation charge on building Rs. 10,000
 - (n) Fresh capital invested Rs. 50,000

3. Transactions of M/s Vipin Traders are given below. Show the effects on Assets, Liabilities and Capital with the help of accounting Equation.
 - (a) Business started with cash Rs. 1,25,000
 - (b) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 50,000
 - (c) Purchase furniture from R.K. Furniture Rs. 10,000
 - (d) Sold goods to Parul Traders (Costing Rs. 7,000 vide Rs.9,000 bill no. 5674)
 - (e) Paid cartage Rs. 100
 - (f) Cash Paid to R.K. furniture in full settlement Rs. 9,700
 - (g) Cash sales (costing Rs.10,000) Rs. 12,000
 - (h) Rent received Rs. 4,000
 - (i) Cash withdrew for personal use Rs. 3,000
 - (j) Interest on capital Rs. 1,000
 - (k) Interest on drawings Rs. 500

- 4 Soraj Mart furnishes the following information :
Transactions during the month of April, 2017 are as under :
Date

01.4.2017 Business started with cash ` 1,50,000.
 01.4.2017 Goods purchased form Manisha ` 36,000.
 01.4.2017 Stationery purchased for cash ` 2,200.
 02.4.2017 Open a bank account with SBI for ` 35,000.
 02.4.2017 Goods sold to Priya for ` 16,000.
 03.4.2017 Received a cheque of ` 16,000 from Priya.
 05.4.2017 Sold goods to Nidhi ` 14,000.
 08.4.2017 Nidhi pays ` 14,000 cash.
 10.4.2017 Purchased goods for ` 20,000 on credit from Ritu.
 14.4.2017 Insurance paid by cheque ` 6,000.
 18.4.2017 Paid rent ` 2,000.
 20.4.2017 Goods costing ` 1,500 given as charity.
 24.4.2017 Purchased office furniture for ` 11,200.
 29.4.2017 Cash withdrawn for household purposes ` 5000.
 30.4.2017 Interest received cash ` 1,200.
 30.4.2017 Cash sales ` 2,300.
 30.4.2017 Commission paid ` 3,000 by cheque.
 30.4.2017 Telephone bill paid by cheque ` 2,000.
 30.4.2017 Payment of salaries in cash ` 12,000.
 Journalise the transactions.

5 Pass Journal entries in the books of Mr. Saurabh

- 1 Salaries due to clerks Rs. 25,000
- 2 Rent due to landlord but not paid Rs. 30,000
- 3 Advertisement expenses paid Rs. 20,000 and Outstanding advertisement expenses Rs. 5,000
- 4 Wages of Rs. 10,000 were paid earlier, out of which Rs. 2,000 belonged to next year.
- 5 Salaries paid Rs. 15,000, out of which Rs. 5,000 is advance.
- 6 Paid insurance premium Rs. 50,000, out of which half is prepaid.
- 7 Interest earned but not yet received Rs. 8,000
- 8 Received commission Rs. 5,000 and accrued commission Rs. 1,000
- 9 Rent received Rs. 8,000, out of which 1/4th is received in advance.
- 10 Commission received Rs. 20,000 including Rs. 2,000 advance.

6 Record journal entries for the following transactions in the books of Anudeep of Delhi:

- (a) Bought goods ` 2,00,000 from Kanta of Delhi (CGST @ 9%, SGST @ 9%)
- (b) Bought goods ` 1,00,000 for cash from Rajasthan (IGST @ 12%)
- (c) Sold goods ` 1,50,000 to Sudhir of Punjab (IGST @ 18%)
- (d) Paid for Railway Transport ` 10,000 (CGST @ 5%, SGST @ 5%)
- (e) Sold goods ` 1,20,000 to Sidhu of Delhi (CGST @ 9%, SGST @ 9%)
- (f) Bought Air-Condition for office use ` 60,000 (CGST @ 9%, SGST @ 9%)
- (g) Sold goods ` 1,50,000 for cash to Sunil to Uttar Pradesh (IGST 18%)
- (h) Bought Motor Cycle for business use ` 50,000 (CGST 14%, SGST @ 14%)
- (i) Paid for Broadband services ` 4,000 (CGST @ 9%, SGST @ 0%)
- (j) Bought goods ` 50,000 from Rajesh, Delhi (CGST @ 9%, SGST @ 9%)

7 Pass journal entries for the following:

- 1 Started business with cash Rs. 1,00,000, Stock Rs. 10,000 and Machinery worth Rs. 50,000
- 2 Commenced business by opening current account with Rs. 1,00,000
- 3 The proprietor invested in business Rs. 2,00,000 by selling his Car.
- 4 Commenced business with Rs. 10,00,000 by taking a bank loan.
- 5 Deposited a cheque of Rs. 10,000 from saving account to current account.
- 6 Sold personal car of Rs. 15,000 and invested the amount in firm.
- 7 Drew from bank Rs. 10,000 to pay children's school fees.

- 8 Purchased motorcycle for personal use for Rs. 40,000
- 9 Paid wages of Rs. 5,000 for installation of air conditioner at proprietor's residence
- 10 Placed in fixed deposit account at bank by transfer from current account Rs. 4,000

8 Pass Journal entries in the books of M/s Kohli Bros.

- 1 Rs. 50,000 due from Sameer became bad debts.
- 2 Rahul, from whom Rs. 20,000 were receivable, became insolvent and nothing could be received from him.
- 3 Recovered from Rahul Rs. 5,000.
- 4 Shahid, who owed us Rs. 10,000, became insolvent and received 60p in a rupee as full and final settlement.
- 5 Mohit who owed us Rs. 30,000 became insolvent and only 70p in the rupee received from his official receiver.
- 6 Cheque of Rs. 15,000 issued by Ramesh dishonoured.
- 7 Received only 75p in a rupee from Ramesh against the above dues through cheque.
- 8 Received Rs. 10,000 which were written off earlier as bad debts
- 9 Bad debts recovered Rs. 5,000
- 10 Received Rs. 2,000 from Suresh in full settlement of his account of his Rs. 2,500

9 Pass Journal entries in the books of M/s Virat Bros.

- 1 Goods worth Rs. 10,000 taken by the proprietor
- 2 Charity given Rs. 2,000
- 3 Goods given as charity Rs. 5,000
- 4 Timber (goods) worth Rs. 10,000 used for making furniture for proprietor's residence.
- 5 Timber (goods) worth Rs. 15,000 used for making office furniture.
- 6 Goods given as free samples Rs. 20,000
- 7 Goods lost by theft Rs. 7,000
- 8 Insured goods of Rs. 5,000 damaged by fire.
- 9 Insured goods of Rs. 5,000 damaged by fire and insurance company accepted claim of Rs. 4,000.
- 10 Insured goods of Rs. 12,000 damaged by fire and insurance company accepted claim of Rs. 8,000. Cheque received from insurance company.

10 Pass Journal entries in the books of Mr. Rishabh.

Date

- Jan 1 Paid into bank for opening current account with Rs. 1,00,000
- Jan 2 Purchased goods for cash with list price of Rs. 2,00,000 less 10% trade discount and 10% cash discount from Ganesh of Delhi.
- Jan 3 Bought goods from M/s Aryan of the list price Rs. 5,000 less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount. Half of the payment made in cash.
- Jan 4 Sold goods costing Rs. 80,000 to M/s Aman & Sons at a profit of 25% on cost less 10% trade discount.
- Jan 5 Sold goods costing Rs. 1,00,000 to M/s Ram at a profit of 20% on cost less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount.
- Jan 6 Sold goods costing Rs. 2,00,000 to Subodh at a profit of 10% on cost less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount. Received 50% of the amount through cheque.
- Jan 7 Goods costing Rs. 20,000 returned by M/s Aman & sons.
- Jan 8 Goods having list price of Rs. 1,000 returned to M/s Aryan

EAST POINT PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class XI Subject: History

Chapter – 10: Displacing Indigenous Peoples

Summary

The theme tells the story of what European settlers did to the native peoples of America and Australia. The natives and the Europeans represented competing notions of civilization. Sources

- Oral History of natives
- Historical and fiction works written by natives
- Galleries and Museums of native art

European Imperialism

- Spain and Portugal did not expand their empire after the 17th century.
- France, Holland and England extended their trading activities and established colonies in America, Africa and Asia. Ireland was also a colony of England.
- Prospects of profit drove people to establish colonies.
- Nature of the control on colony varied.
- Trading companies became political power in South Asia.
- They defeated local rulers and retained administrative system.
- They also collected taxes and built railways to make trade easier. They excavated mines and established big plantations.
- Africa was divided as colonies among Europeans.

North America: The Native People

- The native peoples might have come from Asia through a land bridge across the Bering Straits, 30,000 before.
- They were lived in groups along river valleys. They ate fish and meat and cultivated vegetable and maize.
- They did not develop kingdoms or empires. They did not feel any need to own land.
- They formed alliances for their own reasons. Goods were obtained not by buying them, but as gifts.
- Numerous languages were spoken but these were not written down.
- They were skilled craftspeople and made beautiful textiles.
- They could understand climate and different landscapes.
- The native peoples were friendly and welcoming to Europeans.

- They arranged frequent gatherings to exchange goods.
- They exchanged local products in return for blankets, iron vessels, guns and alcohol with the Europeans.
- Natives addicted to alcohol and tobacco and so Europeans dictated the terms of trade.

Comparative study between American natives and Europeans

Natives Europeans

To Europeans natives were 'uncivilized'-the noble

Savage Civilized in terms of literacy, religion

and urbanism

To natives, the goods they exchanged with Europeans

were gift To Europeans ,gift were commodities which

they would sell for a profit

Natives were not aware of Market The Europeans sold goods in European market

for profit.

Natives were not happy with the

greed of the Europeans Slaughtered hundreds of beavers for

furs

Natives were afraid that the

animals would take revenge for this destruction They killed wild animals to protect farms

Natives identified tracks

invisible to the Europeans Europeans imagined the forests to be

converted into cornfields

Expansion of USA

- Large areas were acquired by purchase of Louisiana (1803) from France and Alaska (1867) from Russia. By war –much of southern USA was won from Mexico.

Slavery

- The northern states of the USA argued for ending slavery since they condemned it as an inhuman practice.
- The plantation owners of Southern states bought slaves in Africa to bring USA.
- Protests by anti-slavery groups led to a ban on slave trade. But the Africans who were in the USA remained slaves as did their children.
- In 1861-65, a civil war broke out in which the northern states won to abolish slavery.
- It was only in the 20th century that the African Americans won the battle of civil liberties.

Native peoples of North America lose their land

- In the USA, the natives were forced to move by signing treaties or selling their lands.
 - They were cheated by taking more land or paying less.
 - The natives were deprived of their land.
- For example, Cherokee tribe in Georgia was governed by state laws but could not enjoy the rights of citizens.
 - The Judgment by the US Chief Justice, John Marshall said that the Cherokees were a distinct community, occupying its own territory in which law of Georgia had no force.
 - US President Andrew Jackson refused to accept the Chief Justice's judgement. He ordered the US army to evict the Cherokees from their land.
 - They were driven out to the Great American Desert. About 15,000 people were forced to move and over a quarter died along the 'Trail of Tears'.
 - Those who occupied the lands of the tribes called the natives as lazy, not skilled, not learning English or dressing properly. They deserved to 'die out'.
 - They were concentrated into small areas called 'reservations'. There were a series of rebellions from 1865 to 1890. The US army crushed all these revolts.

The Gold Rush and the Growth of Industries

- Traces of gold led to 'Gold Rush' in 1840s in California.
- A lot of Europeans hurried to America in the hope of making a quick fortune.

- The Gold Rush led to the building of railway lines across the continent.
- In North America industries developed to manufacture railway equipment.
- In order to make large scale farming machinery produced.
- Industrial development led to the growth of towns and factories.
- By 1890 the USA emerged as a leading industrial power in the world.

Constitutional Rights in North America

- The constitution of America included the individual's right to property' and right to vote. But these democratic rights were only for white men.

The Winds of Change...

- The problem of Indian Administration is a report of a survey guided by Lewis Meriam published in 1928. This report described the poor health and education facilities for natives in reservations.
- The Great Economic Depression began shortly after this report affected all people of America.
- It was in this atmosphere that the Indian Reorganization Act was passed in 1934. The Act gave the natives in reservations the right to buy land and take loans.
- In the 1950s and 1960s, the US and Canadian governments ended all special provisions for the natives.
- By the Declaration of Indian Rights of 1954, a number of native peoples accepted citizenship of the USA but on certain conditions. They did not want to take away their reservations.
- The Constitution Act (1982) accepted the aboriginal and treaty rights of the natives.

Australia

- The native peoples came from New Guinea 40,000 years before.
- Torres Strait Islanders were a group of indigenous people living in the north of the continent.
- The early settlers were convicts deported from England on condition not to return again.
- They ejected natives from land and took over for cultivation without remorse.
- Natives were employed in farms. Later; Chinese immigrants provided cheap labour.
- But Australian government followed a non-white policy to keep away people from South Asia or Southeast Asia.

The Winds of Change

- In 1968, anthropologist W.E.H. Stanner delivered a lecture 'The Great Australian Silence' - the silence of historians about the origin about the aborigines.
- There was an attempt to study natives as communities with distinct cultures.
- Henry Reynolds, in his *Why Weren't We Told*, condemned the practice of writing Australian history as it had begun with Captain Cook's discovery.
- By 1974, 'multiculturalism' was adopted as an official policy in Australia which gave equal respect to native and all cultures.
- Australia had not made treaties with natives when their land was taken up by Europeans.
- The government termed the land of Australia as terra nullius meaning belonging to nobody. Children of mixed blood (native European) were forcibly captured and separated from their native relatives.
- Agitation against these issues led to two important decisions.
 1. The natives had strong historic bonds with the land and this should be respected.
 2. 'A National Sorry Day' as apology for the children lost from the 1820s to the 1970s.

No A B

1 USA Washington DC

- 2 Australia Canberra
- 3 CanadaOttava
- 4 France Paris
- 5 Netherlands (Holland)Amsterdam
- 6 Ireland Dublin
- 7 Russia Moscow
- 8 Mexico Mexico city
- 9 New Zealand (name given by Tasmens of Holland) Wellington
- 10 Poland Warsaw
- 11 Germany Berlin
- 12 Sweden Stockholm
- 13 Italy Rome
- 14 America Amerigo Vesputchi
- 15 CanadaCanatta (village)
- 16 Bands Small groups of people
- 17 Mississippi River Southern part of North America
- 18 Cubec colony The French
- 19 RussauFrench Philosopher
- 20 Noble savage To denote the natives of America
- 21 Thomas Jefferson USA
- 22 Luziana USA purchased from France
- 23 Alaska USA purchased from Russia
- 24 Cherokee A tribe in Georgia
- 25 Mets Tribes in Canada
- 26 Gold Rush California in America
- 27 Thomas Paine Great philosopher
- 28 The problem of Indian Administration Published in 1928
- 29 Indian Reorganisation Act 1934
- 30 Declaration of Indian Rights Prepared by the natives in 1954
- 31 Constitution Act 1982,the Act brought by the Canadian government accepting the

rights of indigenous people

32 Settler The term used to denote the Dutch in South Africa, the British in Ireland, New Zealand and Australia, the

Europeans in America.

33 Torres Strait Islanders A group of natives settled in North Africa

34 1642 Tasman landed Australia

35 1770 James Cook (British) landed Australia

36 1788 Founded Sydney

37 1911 Canberra became capital of Australia

38 Canberra Meeting place

39 Wool Wheat Gold The name selected for Australian capital first

40 The Great Australian Silence The Lectures delivered by W.E.H Stanner in 1968

41 Henry Reynolds Why weren't we Told (The book points out the necessity of writing history of natives which was rejected

by history books

42 Multiculturalism An official policy of Australia in 1974

43 Terra Nullius The name given to Australia by Europeans meaning 'Owned by None'

NCERT Textbook Questions Solved

Question 1. Comment on any points of difference between the native peoples of South and North America.

Question 2. Other than the use of English, what other features of English economic and social life do you notice in 19th century USA?

Question 3. What did the 'frontier' mean to the Americans?

Question 4. Why was the history of the Australian native peoples left out of the history books?

Answer In A Short Essay

Question 5. How satisfactory is a museum gallery display in explaining the culture of a people? Give examples from your own experience of a museum.

Question 6. Imagine an encounter in California in about 1880 between four people: a former African slave, a Chinese labourer, a German who had come out in the Gold Rush, and a native of the Hopi tribe, and narrate their conversation.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. Define the term 'native'.

Question 2. Which three European nations began to increase their trading activities after 17th century?

Question 3. Who established themselves as a political power in South Africa and how?

Question 4. Explain the term 'Settler'.

Question 5. Which names were given by Europeans to the countries of the New World?

Question 6. What are the various terms used to describe the native peoples of New World?

Question 7. What do you know about Wampum belts?

Question 8. Write about the lifestyle of native peoples of North America.

Question 9. Write three points about the life of native peoples of North America.

Question 10. Where did John Cabot reach?

Question 11. List the items of exchange between the natives and Europeans.

Question 12. Why did the Europeans consider natives of America as uncivilized?

Question 13. What enabled the Europeans to dictate their terms to the natives of North America?

Question 14. When did Britain recognize the USA as an independent country?

Question 15. Describe the views expressed by Washington Irwin about the natives of America.

Question 16. What were the opinions of Europeans and the natives regarding trade?

Question 17. Name the crops grown by Europeans on their land in America. Why did they raise them?

Question 18. Why did the British and the French come to settle in America in the 19th century?

Question 19. Why did the people of Poland shift towards America during 15th century? Give two reasons.

Question 20. How did the native peoples lose their land?

Question 21. Write any two steps taken by the Europeans for the development of agriculture in the USA.

Question 22. Who made the historic declaration regarding slavery?

Question 23. Write any two factors responsible for the displacement of the natives by the Europeans.

Question 24. What do you know about Gold Rush?

Question 25. Discuss any two reasons to show that Gold Rush proved to be a blessing for the USA.

Question 26. Discuss a few objectives for the development of industries in North America.

Question 27. By which name wild buffaloes were known in the USA?

Question 28. What was the aim of Indian Reorganisation Act? When was it implemented?

Answer:

Question 29. Name the various terms used for the native peoples of North and South America and the Caribbeans.

Question 30. What do you know about Red-Indians?

YOGA -XI

***Group-1**

Q1. Write the introduction to yogic diet and its relevance in yoga sadhana?

Q2. Briefly explain on-

a) yoga history

b) patanjali school history

***Group-2**

Q1. Define Aahara according to Srimad Bhagwadgita?

Q2. Describe the respiratory system and respiratory capacity?

***Group-3**

Q1. Enlist the misconception of yoga. Explain it?

Q2. What is the difference between sukshma vyayama and sthula vyayama?

	Group 3	
Q1.	Mary is about to face an interview. But during the first five minutes before the interview, she experiences sweating, increased rate of heart beat, respiration etc. Which of the following hormones are responsible for her restlessness? a. Estrogen and progesterone b. Oxytocin and vasopressin c. Adrenaline and noradrenaline d. Insulin and glucagon	
2.	It is observed that heart cells do not exhibit cell division. Such cells do not divide further and exit _____ phase to enter an inactive stage called _____ of cell cycle. Fill in the blanks.	
3.	At what stage of the cell cycle does DNA synthesis take place?	
4.	A cell has 32 chromosomes. It undergoes mitotic division. What will be the chromosome number (N) during metaphase? What would be the DNA content (C) during anaphase?	
5.	Name a cell that is found arrested in diplotene stage for months and years. Comment in 2-3 lines how it completes the cell cycle?	
6.	A patient complains of constant thirst, excessive passing of urine and low blood pressure. When the doctor checked the patients' blood glucose and blood insulin level, the level was normal or slightly low. The doctor diagnosed the condition as diabetes insipidus. But he decided to measure one more hormone in patients' blood. Which hormone does the doctor intend to measure?	
	Group2	
1.	Old people have a weak immune system. What could be the reason?	
2.	A sample of urine was diagnosed to contain a high content of glucose and ketone bodies. Based on this observation, answer the following: a. Which endocrine gland and hormone is related to this condition? b. Name the cells on which this hormone acts. c. What is the condition called and how can it be rectified?	
3.	Illustrate the differences between the mechanism of action of a protein and a steroid hormone.	
4.	Hypothalamus is a super master endocrine gland. Elaborate.	
5.	What is the role of the second messenger in hormone action?	
	Group1	
1.	What is erythropoiesis? Which hormone stimulates it?	
2.	Name the endocrine gland that produces calcitonin and mention the role played by this hormone.	
3.	What attributes does a chromatid require to be classified as a chromosome?	
4.	Which of the phases of the cell cycle is of longest duration?	

Hindi

ईदगाह' कहानी के उन प्रसंगों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनसे ईद के अवसर पर ग्रामीण परिवेश का उल्लास प्रकट होता : Question 2:

'उसके अंदर प्रकाश है, बाहर आशा। विपत्ति अपना सारा दलबल लेकर आए, हमिद की आनंद भरी चितवन उसका विध्वंस कर देगी।' - इस कथन के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि आशा का प्रकाश मनुष्य को विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी निरंतर आगे बढ़ने की प्रेरणा दे

: Question 3:

'उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखें बदल लें, तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाए।' - इस कथन का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Question 4:

'मानो भ्रातृत्व का एक सूत्र इन समस्त आत्माओं को एक लड़ी में पिरोए हुए है।' इस कथन के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि 'धर्म तोड़ता नहीं जोड़ता है।

Physics

THERMODYNAMICS

Group2

Q1 - Which thermodynamic variable is defined by (a) Zeroth law of thermodynamics (b) First law of thermodynamics?

(1 Mark)

Q2 - An ideal gas is compressed at a constant temperature, will its internal energy increase or decrease?

(1 Mark)

Q3 - Can whole of heat be converted into work?

(1 Mark)

Q4 - What is zeroth law of thermodynamics?

(2 Marks)

Q5 - What is internal energy of a system?

(2 Marks)

Q6 - What is Clausius statement of second law of thermodynamics?

(2 Marks)

Q7 - State first law of thermodynamics.

(3 Marks)

Q8 - Explain why two bodies at different temperatures T_1 and T_2 , if brought in thermal contact do not necessarily settle to the mean temperature $(T_1 + T_2) / 2$?

(3 Marks)

Q9 - A sample of ideal gas ($\gamma = 1.4$) is heated at constant pressure. If an amount of 140 J of heat is supplied to the gas, find (a) change in internal energy of the gas (b) work done by the gas?

(5 Marks)

THERMODYNAMICS

Group 3

- 1 Name the process in which the temperature of the system is kept constant. 3
Derive an expression to find the work done by the gas in increasing the volume from v_1 to v_2 for the same process.
- 2 Name the process in which there is no heat flow between the system and the surroundings. Also derive an expression to find the work done in the process from the state (P_1, V_1, T_1) to the state (P_2, V_2, T_2) . 3
- 3 Give the differences between Isothermal process and Adiabatic process 2
- 4 Name the process in which pressure is maintained constant. How does it vary from an Isochoric process? 2
- 5 What is a Heat engine? Explain the working of a Heat Engine. Also derive the expression to find the efficiency of Heat engine 3
- 6 Explain the working of a Refrigerator. Derive the expression for coefficient of performance of a refrigerator. 3
- 7 State "*second Law of thermodynamics*" given by Kelvin-Planck and Clausius. What do you understand from the statement? 2
- 8 What is an irreversible process? Give some examples. What are the causes of irreversibility of these process? 3
- 9 What is a reversible process? Give an example. Why is reversibility a basic concept in thermodynamics? 3
- 10 Derive an expression for the efficiency of a Carnot engine. 3
- 11 State & Prove Carnot theorem 3

THERMODYNAMICS

Group 1

Q1 - What is an adiabatic process?

(1 Mark)

Q2 - What is an isothermal process?

(1 Mark)

Q3 - Can the Carnot engine be realized in practice?

(1 Mark)

Q4 - What is critical temperature?

(2 Marks)

Q5 - What happens to the rate of loss of heat when small temperature difference between a liquid and its surroundings is doubled?

(2 Marks)

Q6 - A refrigerator is to maintain eatables kept at 9°C . If room temperature is 36°C , calculate the coefficient of performance.

(2 Marks)

Q7 - State Kelvin-Planck statement of second law of thermodynamics.

(3 Marks)

Q8 - Calculate the efficiency of a Carnot's engine working between steam point and ice point.

(3 Marks)

Q9 - What amount of heat must be supplied to $2 \times 10^{-2}\text{kg}$ of nitrogen at room temperature to raise its temperature by 45°C at constant pressure?

Given molecular mass of nitrogen is 28 and $R = 8.3 \text{ Jmole}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$

(5 Marks)

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS –XI

ASSIGNMENT

IP

GROUP-1

CHAPTER CONDITIONAL STATEMENT

1. WAP program to check the username is admin or not. (The username is case sensitive)

2. WAP program to check eligibility for the senior citizen concession. (Age>65 years)
3. WAP program to check username and password is correct or not. (User:Admin, Password:123)
4. WAP program to check a student is pass or fail. (Student must secure 33 marks in each subject)
5. WAP program to check whether the number is one digit, two-digit or three-digit number.
6. A transport company compute fares as follows :

<u>Distance in Kilometers</u>	<u>Fare</u>
0-100	Rs. 15 per km
101-300	Rs. 1500 plus Rs. 14.00 per km excess of 100
301-500	Rs. 4300 plus Rs. 12.00 per km excess of 300
500 and above	Rs. 6700 plus Rs. 11.00 per km excess of 500

7. 4 Find the errors in the code given below and correct the code:

```
if n==0 print("zero") elif: n==1 print("one") elif n==2:
print("two") else n==3: print("three")
```

8. EAST POINT SCHOOL

9. CLASS-XI(IP/CS)

10. GROUP-3

11. ASSIGNMENT (BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PYTHON)

Q1 Which of the following identifier names are invalid and

why?

12. a) Serial_no. e) Total_Marks
13. b) 1st_Room f) total-Marks
14. c) Hundred\$ g) _Percentage
15. d) Total Marks h) True
- 16.
17. Q2 Write the corresponding Python assignment statements:

18. a) Assign 10 to variable length and 20 to variable
19. breadth.
20. b) Assign the average of values of variables length and
21. breadth to a variable sum.
22. c) Assign a list containing strings 'Paper', 'Gel Pen', and
23. 'Eraser' to a variable stationery.
24. d) Assign the strings 'Mohandas', 'Karamchand', and
25. 'Gandhi' to variables first, middle and last.
26. e) Assign the concatenated value of string variables
27. first, middle and last to variable fullname. Make sure
28. to incorporate blank spaces appropriately between
29. different parts of names.
- 30.
31. Q3. Which data type will be used to represent the following
32. data values and why?
33. a) Number of months in a year
34. b) Resident of Delhi or not
35. c) Mobile number
36. d) Pocket money
37. e) Volume of a sphere
38. f) Perimeter of a square
39. g) Name of the student
40. h) Address of the student
- 41.
42. Q4. Give the output of the following when
43. num1 = 4, num2 =3, num3 = 2
44. a) num1 += num2 + num3
45. b) print (num1)
46. c) num1 = num1 ** (num2 + num3)
47. d) print (num1)
48. e) num1 **= num2 + c
49. f) num1 = '5' + '5'
50. g) print(num1)

- 51. h) `print(4.00/(2.0+2.0))`
- 52. i) `num1 = 2+9*((3*12)-8)/10`
- 53. j) `print(num1)`
- 54. k) `num1 = float(10)`
- 55. l) `print (num1)`
- 56. m) `num1 = int('3.14')`
- 57. n) `print (num1)`
- 58. o) `print(10 != 9 and 20 >= 20)`
- 59. p) `print(5 % 10 + 10 < 50 and 29 <= 29)`
- 60. VIDEO LINKS
- 61.
- 62. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ewo6sls7Hi8>
- 63. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9v9A5DwvCE>

EAST POINT SCHOOL

CLASS-XI(IP/CS)

GROUP-2

ASSIGNMENT (DATA HANDLING)

Q.1 Identify the data types of the following values given bellow –

3, 3j, 13.0, „12“,”14“, 2+0j,19, [1,2,3],(3,4,5)

Q2.What will be the output of the following

(a)12/4 (b)14//14 (c)14%4 (d) 14.0/4 (e) 14.0//4 (f)14.0%4

Q3 What will be the output of the following ?

`bool(0)` (b) `bool(„0“)` (c) `bool(int(„0“))` (d) `bool(str(0.0))` (e) `bool(0j)` (f) `bool(0.0)`

Q4. What will be the output of the following ?

(a)87//5 (b)(87//5.0) == (87//5) (c) 87//5.0 (d) 17%5.0

Q.5 What are data types? What are Python`s built-in core data types?

Q.6 Which data types of Python handle Numbers?

Q7 What do you understand by term „immutable“

Class XI

Assignment Trigonometric Function(radian and angle)

1. Find the values of

(i) $\operatorname{cosec} 1020^{\circ}$ (ii) $\sec 480^{\circ}$ (iii) $\cos(-330^{\circ})$

(iv) $\sin(-660^{\circ})$ (v) $\tan(-1380^{\circ})$ (vi) $\cot(930^{\circ})$

2. The minute hand of a clock is 21cm .How far does its extremity move in 25 minutes?

3. Find the angle subtended (in degrees)at the centre of the circle 6 cm by an arc of length 1.5π cm

4. What must be the radius of the wheel ,on the rim of which an arc 20 cm long is subtended by a central angle of 45° .

5 .Convert the following angle into radian measure:

(a) $40^{\circ} 20'$ (b) $-37^{\circ} 30'$

6. Convert the following angles into degree measure:

(a) $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{13\pi}{4}\right)$

Trigonometry Assignment 2

ClassXI

1. Prove that $\sin 12^\circ \sin 48^\circ \sin 54^\circ = \frac{1}{8}$

2. Prove that $\tan 5\theta = \frac{5\tan\theta - 10\tan^3\theta + \tan^5\theta}{1 - 10\tan^2\theta + 5\tan^4\theta}$

3. Prove that $\frac{1 + \sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta}{1 + \sin 2\theta - \cos 2\theta} = \cot \theta$

4. Prove that $\frac{1 + \sin \theta - \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta + \cos \theta} \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

5. Prove that $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 4\theta}} = 2\cos \theta$

6. $\sin A \sin(60^\circ - A) \sin(60^\circ + A) = \frac{1}{4} \sin A$

7. $\cos A \cos(60^\circ - A) \cos(60^\circ + A) = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3A$

8. $\sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 70^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$

9. $\cos 20^\circ \cos 30^\circ \cos 40^\circ \cos 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{16}$

10. $4 \cos A \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - A\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + A\right) = \cos 3A$

Physical education

Group-1

Q Explain about the ancient Olympic Games in detail.

Q write a note on Olympic flag and Olympic oath.

Group-2

Q Explain about closing ceremony of ancient Olympic Games.

Q Write a note on Khelo India.

Group 3

Q when and where Ancient Olympic Games were started?

Q When, Where and Who started Olympic Games?

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

CLASS XI

GROUP 1

1. Elucidate as to why vigilant Citizens are a must for successful working of a?
2. How is Political Theory useful to us? Elaborate with 4 points.
3. Why do you think that the powers and functions of every organ is clearly demarcated in constitution? What would happen if this was not done?
4. When children are forced to work as child labours and therefore they eventually become drop-outs, which Fundamental Right gets violated and why?
5. Discuss the Right to Equality as given in the constitution.
6. What are the objectives of Indian Constitution?
7. State the importance of Political Theory.
8. What are Directive Principles? How are they related to Fundamental Rights?
9. If you are asked as why one should follow the guidelines mentioned in the constitution as it is very old and doesn't contain the voice of youth in it, how would you answer it?
10. An activist working among the poor says that they do not require Fundamental Rights instead Directive Principles should stay legally binding. Do you agree or disagree? Elaborate with your points of argument.

GROUP 2

Q1 What are rights and why are they important? What are the bases on which claims to rights can be made?

Q2 On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reasons.

Q3 Discuss briefly some of the new rights claims which are being put forward in our country today—for example the rights of tribal people to protect their habitat and way of life, or the rights of children against bonded labour.

Q4 Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.

Q5 Rights limits authority of state.Explain.

GROUP 3

Q1 Define Equality.

Q2 Explain the nature of equality.

Q3 Discuss the types of equality.

Q4 Explain the equality of opportunity.

Q5 Describe the conceptions of equality.

**ASSIGNMENT CLASS-XI
BUSINESS STUDIES (054)**

CHAPTER-4 BUSINESS SERVICES & CHAPTER-10 INTERNAL TRADE

GROUP-1

CHAPTER-4

1. The word 'Assurance is used for

- (a) Fire Insurance
- (b) Theft Insurance
- (c) Life Insurance
- (d) Marine Insurance

2. KYC stands for

- (a) Know Your Credit
- (b) Know Your Cash
- (c) Know Your Customer
- (d) All of these

3. A company had undertaken a fire insurance policy for 5 lakh. After three months the company incurred a loss of 2.5 lakh due to fire. How much amount will the company get as compensation? Name and explain the principle also.

4. Explain any four types of digital payments.

CHAPTER-10

1. Which of the following is not an example of chain stores?

- (a) KFC
- (b) Aaj Tak News Channel
- (c) Bata
- (d) McDonald

2. Who offers facilities of after sales services?

- (a) Wholesaler
- (b) Retailer
- (c) Both retailer and wholesaler
- (d) None of the above

GROUP-2

CHAPTER-4

1. IRDA stands for

- (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
- (b) Insurance Rights and Development Authority
- (c) Insurance Restructuring and Development Authority
- (d) Insurance Refinancing and Development Authority

2. Correct the given statement if it is incorrect.

In case of marine insurance the insurable interest must be present both at the time when the policy is taken out and at the time of loss.

3. Ms. Payal has started a new readymade garment unit. She decided to open an account in a Nationalised Bank. But she has no clear idea about the type of account which is most suitable to business people like her. Which account is the most suitable for her? Why?

CHAPTER-10

1. Services which wholesalers provide to retailers are

- (a) Availability of goods
- (b) Grant of credit
- (c) Risk sharing
- (d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is a type of itinerant retailers?

- (a) Street traders
- (b) Chain stores
- (c) Market traders
- (d) Cheap jacks

Choose all the correct options.

GROUP-3

CHAPTER-4

1. Which of the following is a type of marine insurance policy?

- (a) Hull insurance
- (b) Freight insurance
- (c) Fire insurance
- (d) Life insurance

Choose all the correct options

2. Fill in the blanks.

1) A claim for loss by fire must satisfy the two conditions. There must be actual loss and _____.

2) _____ is an insurance policy for indemnifying the assured for losses caused by damage to the vessel.

3. Harsha has got her garment manufacturing factory insured against fire. Her factory caught fire and some of her employees took advantage of the situation and stole stock of garments. Harsha made a claim of damages caused by fire including loss due to garments being stolen. The insurance company agreed to pay damages caused by fire only. Which principle is followed by the insurance company? Explain.

4. Identify the principle of insurance highlighted in the given statements:

- (a) To claim for insurance the insured must take reasonable steps to minimise the loss.
- (b) Insured is entitled to recover the loss suffered by him, upto the limit of policy amount.
- (c) The insured is expected to disclose all the important facts related to the property insured.
- (d) Insured must have some economic interest in the subject matter of insurance contract.

CHAPTER-10

8. Reebok stores are networks of retail shops owned and operated by Reebok Company. These shops operate in different parts of the country. One can easily identify these shops in any part of the country as they have same appearance, even their interior is also identical. All the shops are supplied the goods from head office only and all the policies for all branches are made by head office only. Even store sell same goods at uniform prices.

- (a) State the type of retail store mentioned in above case.
- (b) State any two features of it.