

HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT**ENGLISH****1. Answer the following questions in about 30 to 40 words:**

- I. Why did the narrator want to run away and spend the day outdoor? Did he overcome his temptation?
 - II. Why did M. Hamel put on his fine Sunday clothes? What prompted the villagers to attend the last lesson by M. Hamel?
 - III. Whom does the teacher blame for ignoring the learning at School?
 - IV. What vicious circle are the bangle makers trapped in?
 - V. “Sahab is no longer his own master”. What does Anees Jung mean by this statement?
 - VI. Where did the rag-picking families of Seemapuri come from? Why did they have to leave their native place?
 - VII. Why did Douglas avoid the pool whenever he could?
 - VIII. “I screamed, but only the water heard me”. Why did Douglas scream? What does he mean by ‘but only the water heard me’?
 - IX. Why does the Tiger King not relent to the British officer’s request for a photograph with a dead tiger?
 - X. How does the Infant Tiger King surprise the astrologers?
 - XI. What is the contrast between the scene inside the car and outside it?
 - XII. Why are the slum children ‘stunted’ and ‘diseased’?
2. You are the Editor of your school magazine. Draft a notice for your school notice board inviting articles, sketches, etc. from the students for your school magazine. Sign as XYZ of ABC Senior Secondary School, Hyderabad.
 3. You are working for an advertising agency. Draft an attractive advertisement for a company which is launching a new toothpaste. (50 words)
 4. Draft a Poster for a Road Safety Week Campaign being organized by the traffic police of your area. Highlight the need of safe driving and some ‘Do’ and ‘Don’ts’ for the drivers.
 5. You are the President of the Red Cross society, Chandigarh. Draft a poster encouraging pulse polio immunization for children(50 words)

ACCOUNTANCY

A. Make a project of Accountancy as per instructions given by CBSE. Student can make project on :

1. Comprehensive Problem
2. Corporate Problem

General instructions related to project:

1. It should be submitted in a neat folder.
2. Maximum length of a project should be 20 to 25 pages.
3. It should be handwritten.

B. Assignment should be done in separate folder.

1. K and P were partners in a firm sharing profits in 4:3 ratio. Their capitals on 1st April, 2009 were: K Rs. 80,000 and P Rs. 60,000. The Partnership deed provided as follows:
 - i. Interest on capital and drawings will be allowed and charged @ 12% p.a. and 10% p.a. respectively.
 - ii. K and P will be entitled to get monthly salary of Rs. 2,000 and 3,000 respectively.

The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2010 were Rs. 1, 00,300. The drawings of K and P were Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. Interest on K's drawings was Rs. 2,000 and on P's drawings Rs. 2,500.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of K and P for the year ended 31st March, 2010 assuming that the capitals of the partners were fluctuating.

2. Mohan, Neeraj and Peeyush are partners in a firm. They contributed Rs. 75,000 each as capital three years ago. At that point Peeyush agreed to look after the business as Mohan and Neeraj were busy. The profits for the past three years were Rs. 45,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. While going through the books of accounts, Mohan noticed that profit had been distributed in 1:1:2 ratio. When he enquired from Peeyush about this, Peeyush answered that since he looked after the business he should get more profit. Mohan disagreed and it was decided to distributed profits equally with retrospective effect for the last three years.

- a. You are required to make necessary corrections in the books of accounts of Mohan, Neeraj and Peeyush by passing an adjustment entry.
- b. Identify the value which is being ignored by Peeyush.
3. Ahmad, Bheem and Daniel are partners in a firm. On 1st April 2011 the balance in their Capital Accounts stood at Rs. 8, 00,000, Rs. 6, 00,000 and Rs. 4, 00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the proportion of 5:3:2 respectively. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 5% per annum and salary to Bheem @ Rs. 3,000 per month and a commission of Rs. 12,000 to Daniel as per the provisions of the Partnership Deed. Ahmad's share of profit, excluding interest on capital, is guaranteed at not less than Rs. 25,000 p.a. Bheem's share of profit, including interest on capital but excluding salary is guaranteed at not less than RS. 55,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Daniel. The profits of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2012 amounted to Rs. 2, 16,000. Prepare 'Profit and Loss Appropriation Account' for the year ended 31st March, 2012.
4. Sumit and Puneet are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 respectively. The fixed capital of Sumit is Rs. 2, 40,000 and Puneet is Rs. 1,50,000. On 1.4.2012 they admitted Kashish as a new partner for 1/5th share in future profits. Kashish brought Rs. 1, 50,000 as her capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary Journal entries on Kashish's admission.
5. D and E were partners in a firm sharing profits in 3:1 ratio. On 1.4.2007, they admitted F as a new partner for 1/4th share in the firm which he acquired from D. Their Balance Sheet as at that date was:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	54,000	Land & Building	50,000
Capital A/cs:		Machinery	60,000
D 1,00,000			
E 70,000	1,70,000		
General Reserve	32,000	Stock	15,000
		Debtors 40,000	
		Less:Prov.for bad debts	
		<u>3,000</u>	37,000
		Investment	50,000
		Cash	44,000
	<u>2,56,000</u>		<u>2,56,000</u>

F will bring Rs. 40,000 as his capital and the other terms agreed upon were:

- i. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 24,000.
- ii. Land and Building were valued at Rs. 70,000.
- iii. Provision for bad debt was found to be in excess by Rs. 800.
- iv. A liability for Rs. 2,000 included in Sundry Creditors was not likely to arise.
- v. The capital of the partners be adjusted on the basis of F's contribution of capital to the firm.
- vi. Excess or shortfall, if any, to be transferred to current Accounts.
Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and the balance sheet of the new firm.

6. The Balance Sheet of Madan and Mohan who share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 as at 31st March, 2010 was as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	28,000	Cash at Bank	10,000
Workmen's Compensation fund	12,000	Debtors	65,000
General Reserve	20,000	Less: Reserve for Doubtful Debts	<u>5,000</u>
Capital A/cs:		Stock	30,000
Madan	60,000	Investment	50,000
Mohan	<u>40,000</u>	Patents	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>1,00,000</u>		<u>1,60,000</u>
	<u>1,60,000</u>		<u>1,60,000</u>

They decided to admit Gopal on 1st April, 2010 for 1/4th share on the following terms:

- i. Gopal shall bring Rs. 20,000 as his share of premium for goodwill.
- ii. That unaccounted accrued income of Rs. 1,000 be provided for.
- iii. The market value of investment was Rs. 45,000.
- iv. A debtor whose dues of Rs. 5,000 were written off as bad debts paid Rs. 4,000 in full settlement.
- v. A claim of Rs. 3,000 on account of workmen's compensation to be provided for.
- vi. Patents are over-valued by Rs. 2,000.
- vii. Gopal to bring in capital equal to 1/4th of the total capital of the firm after all adjustments.
Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Accounts of the partners and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

7. Sahaj and Nimish are partners in a firm. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Since both of them are specially-abled, sometimes they find it difficulties to run the business on their own. Gauri, a common friend decides to help them. Therefore, they admitted her into partnership for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share. She brought her share of goodwill in cash and proportionate capital. At the time of Gauri's admission, the Balance Sheet of Sahaj and Nimish was as under:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capital A/cs:		Machinery	1,20,000
Sahaj	1,20,000	Furniture	80,000
Nimish	<u>80,000</u>	Stock	50,000
General Reserve	30,000	Sundry Debtors	30,000
Creditors	30,000	Cash	20,000
Employees' Provident Fund	<u>40,000</u>		
	<u>3,00,000</u>		<u>3,00,000</u>

It was decided to:

- i. Reduce the value of stock by Rs. 5,000.
 - ii. Depreciate furniture by 10% and appreciate machinery by 5%.
 - iii. Rs. 3,000 of the debtors proved bad. A provision of 5% was to be created on Sundry Debtors for doubtful debts.
 - iv. Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 45,000.
Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm. Identify the values being conveyed in the question.
8. Arjun, Bhim and Nakul are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 14:5:6 respectively. Bhim retires and surrenders his $\frac{5}{25}$ th share in favour of Arjun. The goodwill of the firm is valued at 2 year's purchase of super profits based on average profits of last 3 years. The profits for the last 3 years are Rs.50, 000, Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 60,000 respectively. The normal profits for the similar firm are Rs. 30,000. Goodwill already appears in the books of the firm at Rs. 75,000. The profit for the first year after Bhim's retirement was Rs. 1, 00,000.
Give necessary Journal entries to adjust Goodwill and distribute profits showing your workings.

9. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 31st March, 2006. Q retired from the firm. On the date at Q's retirement the Balance Sheet of the firm was:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	27,000	Bank	27,600
Bills Payable	12,000	Debtors	6,000
Outstanding salary	2,200	Less: Prov. For doubtful	
Provison for legal claims	6,000	debts	<u>400</u>
Capital A/cs:		Stock	9,000
P	46,000	Furniture	4,100
Q	30,000	Premises	96,900
R	<u>20,000</u>		
	<u>96,000</u>		
	<u>1,43,200</u>		<u>1,43,200</u>

On Q's retirement it was agreed that:

- Premises will be appreciated by 2% and Furniture will be appreciated by Rs. 1,700. Stock will be depreciated by 10%.
 - 5% Provision for D.D was to be made on Debtors and Rs. 7,200 for legal damages.
 - Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 24,000.
 - Rs. 20,000 from Q's Capital Account will be transferred to his Loan Account and the balance will be paid to him by cheque.
- Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and the Balance sheet of P and R after Q's retirement.

10. The Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z who were sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2 as at 31st March, 2007:

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

X retired on 31st March, 2007 and Y and Z decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 2:3 respectively.

The other terms on retirement were as follows:

- i. Goodwill of the firm is to be valued at Rs. 80,000.
- ii. Fixed assets are to be depreciated to Rs. 57,500.
- iii. Make a provision for Doubt full Debts at 5% on Debtors.
- iv. A liability for claim, included in Creditors for Rs. 10,000 is settled at Rs. 8,000.

The amount to be paid to X by Y and Z in such a way that their capitals are proportionate to their profit-sharing ratio and leave a balance of Rs. 15,000 in the Bank Account.

Prepare Profit and Loss Adjustment Account and Partners' Capital Accounts.

ECONOMICS SHORT RUN EQUILIBRIUM

1. Find consumption expenditure from the following :

Autonomous consumption	=150
Marginal propensity to consume	=0.75
National Income	=1000

2. Find National income from the following :

Autonomous consumption	=200
Marginal propensity to consume	=0.70
Investment	=700

3. Complete the following:

Income	Saving	MPC	MPS
0	-12		
20	-6		
40	0		
60	6		

4. Complete the following :

Income	Saving	MPC	APC
0	-6		
20	-3		
40	0		
60	3		

5. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

INCOME	SAVING	MPS	APS
0	40		
50	70		
100	100		
150	130		

6. In a sector economy ,saving and investment function are:

$$S = -10 + 0.2Y$$

$$I = -3 + 0.1Y$$

What will be the equilibrium level of income?

7. If MPC IS 0.9, what is the value of multiplier? How much investment is needed to increase national income by 5000 crores? Calculate.

8. In an economy an increase in investment leads to increase in national income which is three times more than the increase in investment .Calculate MPC.

9. In an economy, $C = 100 + 0.9Y$ and $I = 700$ Crores. Calculate the following:

(i) Equilibrium level of income

(ii) Consumption expenditure at equilibrium level of income.

10. In an economy, with every increase in income 15 per cent of the increased income is saved.. Suppose a fresh investment of Rs.600 crores takes place in the economy. Calculate the following:

(i) Change in income

(ii) change in consumption.

11. Given consumption function $C = 100 + 0.75Y$ (where C =consumption expenditure and Y =national income) and investment expenditure 1000, Calculate:

- (i) Equilibrium level of income
- (ii) Consumption expenditure at equilibrium level of income

12. In an economy, $S = -50 + 0.5Y$ is the saving function (where S =saving and Y =income) and investment expenditure is 7000 .calculate:

- (i) Equilibrium level of income
- (ii) Consumption expenditure at equilibrium level of income.

13. The savings function of an economy is $S = -20 + 0.25Y$. The economy is in equilibrium when income is equal to 2000 . Calculate :

- (i) Investment expenditure at equilibrium level of income
- (ii) Autonomous consumption
- (ii) Investment multiplier

BUSINESS STUDIES

Make a project of business studies as per instructions given by CBSE. Student can make project on any of the following topics:

1. Dimensions of business environment.
2. Applications of principles of management.
3. Marketing management.
4. Stock exchange

General instructions related to projects are:

1. It should be submitted in a neat folder.
2. Maximum length of a project should be 20 to 25 pages.
3. It should be handwritten.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. Explain about any two asanas which are beneficial in preventing as well as curing asthma.
2. Elucidate about various Pit falls of dieting in detail.
3. What do you mean by the food myths? Explain any five food myths prevailing in contemporary Society.
4. Define and classify “fixtures” Draw a league fixture for 6 teams.
5. What do you mean by knock out tournament? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of knock out tournament.

Maths

1. Miscellaneous Exercise of chapter 1,Page no.29 NCERT.
2. Miscellaneous Exercise of chapter 2,Page no.51 NCERT.
3. Miscellaneous Exercise of chapter 3,Page no.100 NCERT.
4. Miscellaneous Exercise of chapter 4,Page no.141 NCERT.