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CLASS: XI-B
SUBJECT:English

Assignment -1

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to desert. While still on level ground, we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 metres high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven Lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea level, at the foot of one of the higher snow-peaks.

2. As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear: it is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goat's cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from desert through arable land to pasture, and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a Constable landscape. The stream changes into a white torrent, and as we climb higher I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the beds.

3. Standing outside the cottage we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls,

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dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snowcapped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.

4. For those who live in the resort, there is a small mess hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again, I feel a predinner spurt of energy dinner will be long in coming and I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.

5. "Swimming ?" Mr. Cao says. "You aren't thinking of swimming, are you?"

6. " I thought I might," I confess. "What's the water like?"

7. He doesn't answer me immediately, turning instead to examine some receipts with exaggerated interest. Mr. Cao, with great offhandedness, addresses the air. "People are often drowned here," he says. After a pause, he continues. "When was the last one ?" This question is directed at the cook, who is preparing a tray of mantou (squat white steamed bread rolls), and who now appears, wiping his doughy hand across his forehead. "Was it the Beijing athlete ?" asks Mr. Cao.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, complete the statements given below with the help of the options that follow:

(a) One benefit of sitting in the last row of the bus was that:
(i) the narrator enjoyed the bumps.

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(ii) no one stared at him
(iii) he could see the sunflowers.
(iv) he avoided the dullness of the city.

(b) The narrator was travelling to:
(i) Mount Bogda
(ii) Heaven Lake
(iii)   a 2,000 m high snow peak(iv) Urumqi

(c) On reaching the destination the narrator felt relieved because:
(i)   he had got away from the desert
(ii) a difficult journey had come to an end
(iii) he could watch the snow peak
(iv) there were thick quilts on the beds

(d) Mount Bogda is compared to:
(i) a horizontal desert surface
(ii) a shining prism
(iii)   a Constable landscape(iv) the overcast sky

Answer the following questions briefly:

(e) Which two things in the bus made the narrator feel uncomfortable?
(f) What made the scene look like a Constable landscape?
(g) What did he regret as the bus climbed higher?
(h) Why did the narrator like to buy food from outside?
(i) What is ironic about the pair of trousers lent by Mr. Cao?
(j) Why did Mr. Cao not like the narrator to swim in the lake?

(k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as each of the
     following:

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(i) sellers (para 4)
(ii) increased (para 7) 1 x 2 = 2

Q2. As the Head Boy of your school, write a letter to the Principal requesting him for updating the library with encyclopaedia and other knowledge-related books.

Q3. Re-arrange the jumbled words to form meaningful sentences.
(a) began to / the station / cards / the train / when / play / whistled off / we / from   (b) of smoke / outside / a ring / there / curling / the kitchen / out of / was / the chimney   (c) they / in the hall / for / two hours / watching / had been / television
(d) blessings / you / all / on / may / showered / be
(e) the / had / crying / been / child / the / hours / two / last / for

ASSIGNMENT -2
Class XI- English

Q1.Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
Can you imagine a college without walls, professors or classrooms? Educator Bunker Roy can. More than 40 years ago, Roy, now 69, founded the Barefoot College in Tilonia, Rajasthan. His school admits rural women, often grandmothers and teaches them the basics of solar engineering and freshwater technology. His efforts have yielded enormous benefits. When the women return to their homes, they are trained enough to provide their communities, some of the world's most lonely places, with electricity and clean water. They also gain something important: a newfound self-confidence. The Barefoot model has already been used to empower women throughout Asia, Africa, and
Latin America. Last year, former President, Bill Clinton presented Roy with a Clinton Global Citizen Award, which honours leaders who are solving the world's problems in effective ways.
2.   If you go all over the world, to very remote villages, you will often find only very old people and very young people. The men have already left. So two

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ideas were put into practice in order to make the Barefoot Model work. First it was declared that men are untrainable, restless, always ready to move, ambitious, and they all want a certificate to show for their efforts. And the moment you give one of them a certificate, he leaves the village looking for a job in the city. That is how, the simple, practical solution of training grandmothers came up. They are sympathetic, tolerant, willing to learn, and patient. All the qualities you need are there. And the second idea was not to give out certificates. Because the moment a certificate is given, a woman, like a man, will see it as a passport for leaving rural areas and going to urban areas to find a job.

3.   Barefoot College follows the lifestyle of Mahatma Gandhi: Students eat, sleep, and work on the floor. They can work for 20 years or they can go home the next day. As of today, 604 women solar engineers from 1083 villages in 63 countries have been trained. The engineers have given solar power to 45,000 houses. These were done by women who had never left their homes before. They hate the idea of leaving their families and getting on a plane. When they reach India, sometimes after 19 hours of travel, they are faced with strange food, strange people, and a strange language. All the training is done in sign language. Yet in six months, they will know more about solar engineering than most university graduates. Some women face problems at home for attending college. Most of the husbands do not like their wives going to these colleges and tell them not to come back if they do so. But, on her return when she is able to help provide her village with solar electricity, her husband wants her to get back home. The respect she now has is enormous and she considers herself no less than solar engineers. Bunker Roy dreams of providing the world's 47 least developed countries with Barefoot College trained grandmothers and solar electrify more than 1,00,000 houses.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of the given options:

(a) Why did the promoter of Barefoot Model decide to train grandmothers?

(i)   Men do not want to be trained.

(ii) Grandmothers were patient, willing to learn and tolerant.

(iii) Men are lazy, want to make money.

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(iv) Men and women are not skilled.

(b) The attitude of the husbands to their wives on their return from training is different because

(i) of the respect they gain from the villagers

(ii) they were away for a long time

(iii)   they will again be looked after(iv) they will not go back

Answer the following questions briefly:

(c) How is Barefoot College different from other colleges?

(d) What did the women gain from the college apart from technology?

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DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

(e) Why were certificates not given out after training?

(f) What are the difficulties the women have to face during their travel and their life in Tilonia, Rajasthan?

(g) How do the women consider themselves professionally, after their training?(h) What is the narrator's dream about solar electrification?

Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: 1 x 2 = 2

(i) many/great in size (para 1)

(ii) far off (para 2)

Q2. As the Head Boy of your school, write a letter to the Principal requesting him for improvements in and updating of the school auditorium especially, the lights and sound systems which are old and outdated.

Q3. Rearrange the following words or ph rases to make meaningful sentences.

(a) to / her / all / friends / birthday / next week / party / she is inviting

(b) architecture / I would / like to / books / on / look at / indian / the

(c) than / no / mist / sooner / did / the / the / disappeared / sun / rise

(d) the / on / forests / the / industry / oil / depends

(e) give / to / armies / wars / forests / during / our / cover

ECONOMICS
COST REVISION ASSIGNMENT-1 OF KEY TERMS

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NOTE -REVISE ALL KEY TERMS ALONG WITH SCHEDULE & GRAPH

- **Cost** in economics includes actual expenditure on inputs and the imputed value of the inputs supplied by the owners.
- **Cost function** refers to a functional relationship between cost and output.
- **Explicit cost** is the actual money expenditure on inputs or payment made to outsiders for hiring their factor services.
- **Implicit cost** is the estimated value of the inputs supplied by the owners including normal profit.
- **Opportunity cost** is the cost of the next best alternative.
- **Short run costs** are of two types: (1) Fixed costs and (2) Variable costs.
- **Fixed costs** refer to those costs which do not vary directly with the level of output.
- **Variable costs** refer to those costs which vary directly with the level of output.
- **Total Cost** is the total expenditure incurred by a firm on the factors of production required for the production of a commodity.
- **Average fixed cost** refers to the per unit fixed cost of production.
- **Average variable cost** refers to the per unit variable cost of production.
- **Average cost** refers to the per unit total cost of production.
- **Marginal cost** refers to the addition to the total cost when one more unit of output is produced.
- **Relationship between AC and MC**
  - (a) When MC < AC, AC falls;
  - (b) When MC = AC, AC is constant and at its minimum point;
  - (c) When MC > AC, AC rises;
  - (d) MC increases at a faster rate as compared to AC.
- **Relationship between AVC and MC**
  - (a) When MC < AVC, AVC falls;
  - (b) When MC = AVC, AVC is constant and at its minimum point;
  - (c) When MC > AVC, AVC rises;
  - (d) MC increases at a faster rate as compared to AVC.
- **Relationship between TC and MC**
  - (a) When TC rises at a diminishing rate, MC decreases;
  - (b) When the rate of increase in TC stops diminishing, the MC is at its minimum point;
  - (c) When the rate of increase in TC starts rising, the MC increases.
- **Relationship between TVC and MC:** Area under the MC curve = TVC.

Synonyms or Similar Terms of this Chapter	
Fixed Cost	• Total Fixed Cost (TFC) • Supplementary Cost • Overhead Cost • Indirect Cost • General Cost • Unavoidable Cost
Variable Cost	• Total Variable Cost (TVC) • Prime Cost • Direct Cost • Avoidable Cost

DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

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SOLVED PRACTICALS

Important Formulae at a Glance

1. **TFC**	$= TC - TVC$	*Or*	$TFC = AFC \times output$	*Or*	$TFC = TC$ at 0 output
2. **TVC**	$= TC - TFC$	*Or*	$TVC = AVC \times output$	*Or*	$TVC = \sum MC$
3. **TC**	$= TVC + TFC$	*Or*	$TC = AC \times output$	*Or*	$TC = \sum MC + TFC$
4. **MC$_n$**	$= TC_n - TC_{n-1}$	*Or*	$MC_n = TVC_n - TVC_{n-1}$		
5. **AFC**	$= TFC \div Output$	*Or*	$AFC = AC - AVC$		
6. **AVC**	$= TVC \div Output$	*Or*	$AVC = AC - AFC$		
7. **AC**	$= TC \div Output$	*Or*	$AC = AVC + AFC$		

Example 1. Calculate Total Fixed Cost (TFC) and Total Variable Cost (TVC).

Output (units)	0	1	2	3	4
TC (₹)	80	102	122	140	156

Solution:

Output (Units)	Total Cost (₹) TC	Total Fixed Cost (₹) TFC	Total Variable Cost (₹) TC – TFC = TVC
0	80	80	80 – 80 = **0**
1	102	80	102 – 80 = **22**
2	122	80	122 – 80 = **42**
3	140	80	140 – 80 = **60**
4	156	80	156 – 80 = **76**

Note: TFC = TC at 0 level of output.

Example 2. The total cost curve makes an intercept of ₹ 50 on the Y-axis. Calculate total fixed cost and total variable cost.

Output (units)	1	2	3	4
TC (₹)	65	90	120	160

Solution:

Output (Units)	Total Cost (₹) TC	Total Fixed Cost (₹) TFC	Total Variable Cost (₹) TC – TFC = TVC
0	50	50	50 – 50 = **0**
1	65	50	65 – 50 = **15**
2	90	50	90 – 50 = **40**
3	120	50	120 – 50 = **70**
4	160	50	160 – 50 = **110**

Note: The intercept of ₹ 50 on the Y-axis indicates that total cost (TC) is equal to ₹ 50 at zero output. It means, TFC = ₹ 50 as TC = TFC at zero output.

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Example 3. The details about total variable cost (TVC) of a firm is given. It is also given that the vertical distance between TVC curve and total cost (TC) curve is fixed at ₹ 60 at all levels of output. On the basis of this data, calculate TC.

Output (units)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TVC (₹)	0	30	40	45	55	75	120

Solution:

Output (Units)	Total Variable Cost (₹) TVC	Total Fixed Cost (₹) TFC	Total Cost (₹) TFC + TVC = TC
0	0	60	60 + 0 = **60**
1	30	60	60 + 30 = **90**
2	40	60	60 + 40 = **100**
3	45	60	60 + 45 = **105**
4	55	60	60 + 55 = **115**
5	75	60	60 + 75 = **135**
6	120	60	60 + 120 = **180**

Note: The vertical distance between TVC curve and TC curve is equal to total fixed cost (TFC). It means, TFC is ₹ 60.

Example 4. Find out the missing figure from the table given below:

Output (units)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TC (₹)	—	—	100	—	—	130	150
TFC (₹)	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
TVC (₹)	—	20	—	51	56	—	—

DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

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Solution:

Output (Units)	TC (₹) TC = TFC + TVC	TFC (₹)	TVC (₹) TVC = TC − TFC
0	60	60	0
1	80	60	20
2	100	60	40
3	111	60	51
4	116	60	56
5	130	60	70
6	150	60	90

Note: TFC remains the same at ₹ 60 at all levels of output.

Example 5. Calculate total variable cost and marginal cost at each given level of output from the following table:

Output (units)	0	1	2	3	4
Total Cost (₹)	50	80	108	136	166

Output (Units)	Total Cost (₹) TC	Total Fixed Cost (₹) TFC	Total Variable Cost (₹) $TVC = TC - TFC$	Marginal Cost (₹) $MC_n = TC_n - TC_{n-1}$
0	50	50	—	—
1	80	50	30	30
2	108	50	58	28
3	136	50	86	28
4	166	50	116	30

ECONOMICS
REVENUE REVISION ASSIGNMENT-2 OF KEY TERMS

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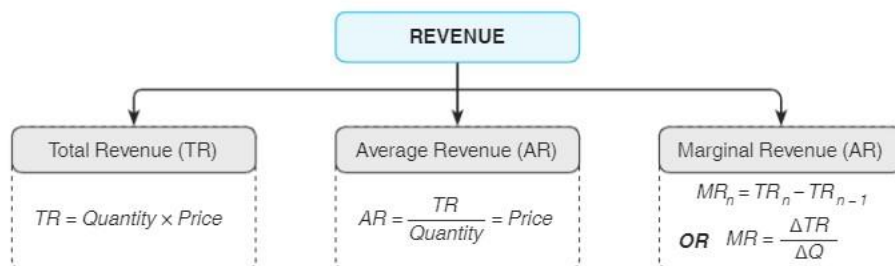Sector-D,Pocket II, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
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NOTE -REVISE ALL KEY TERMS ALONG WITH SCHEDULE & GRAPH

- **Revenue** refers to the amount received by a firm from the sale of a given quantity of a commodity in the market.

- **Total revenue** refers to total receipts from the sale of a given quantity of a commodity.

- **Average revenue** is defined as the revenue per unit of output sold (AR = Price).

- **Marginal revenue** is the additional revenue generated from the sale of an additional unit of output.

- **Relationship between AR and MR** (When Price remains Constant): AR = MR and both the curves coincide in a horizontal straight line parallel to the X-axis.

- **Relationship between TR and MR** (When Price remains Constant): TR increases at a constant rate and the TR curve is a positively sloped straight line due to constant MR.

- **Relationship between TR and Price line:** Area under the MR curve = Area under the price line =TR.

- **Relationship between AR and MR** (When Price Falls with rise in output): AR and MR curves slope downwards from left to right, but MR falls at a rate which is twice the rate of fall in AR.

- **Relationship between TR and MR** (When Price Falls with rise in output):
  - (a) As long as MR is positive, TR increases;
  - (b) When MR is zero, TR is at its maximum point;
  - (c) When MR becomes negative, TR starts falling.

REVENUE

Total Revenue (TR)	Average Revenue (AR)	Marginal Revenue (AR)
$TR = Quantity \times Price$	$AR = \dfrac{TR}{Quantity} = Price$	$MR_n = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$ OR $MR = \dfrac{\Delta TR}{\Delta Q}$

DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

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SOLVED PRACTICALS

Important Formulae at a Glance

1. TR = Price (AR) × Quantity (units sold)   Or   TR = ΣMR
2. AR (Price) = TR ÷ Units sold (Q)
3. $MR_n = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$

Example 1. Calculate Average Revenue (AR) and Marginal Revenue (MR):

Units sold	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TR (₹)	20	36	48	56	60	60	56

Solution:

Units sold (Q)	TR (₹)	AR (₹) $TR \div Q = AR$	MR (₹) $TR_n - TR_{n-1} = MR_n$
1	20	20 ÷ 1 = **20**	20 – 0 = **20**
2	36	36 ÷ 2 = **18**	36 – 20 = **16**
3	48	48 ÷ 3 = **16**	48 – 36 = **12**
4	56	56 ÷ 4 = **14**	56 – 48 = **8**
5	60	60 ÷ 5 = **12**	60 – 56 = **4**
6	60	60 ÷ 6 = **10**	60 – 60 = **0**
7	56	56 ÷ 7 = **8**	56 – 60 = **– 4**

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Example 2. Calculate TR and AR from the following data:

Units sold	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MR (₹)	14	10	7	5	0	– 3	– 5

Solution:

Units sold (Q)	MR (₹)	TR (₹) TR = ∑MR	AR (₹) AR = TR ÷ Q
1	14	14 + 0 = 14	14
2	10	10 + 14 = 24	12
3	7	24 + 7 = 31	10.33
4	5	31 + 5 = 36	9
5	0	36 + 0 = 36	7.20
6	– 3	36 – 3 = 33	5.50
7	– 5	33 – 5 = 28	4

Example 3. Calculate TR and MR from the following data:

Units sold	1	2	3	4	5	6
AR (₹)	25	23	21	19	18	15

DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

Solution:

Units sold (Q)	AR (₹)	TR (₹) TR = AR × Q	MR (₹) $MR_n = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$
1	25	25	25
2	23	46	21
3	21	63	17
4	19	76	13
5	18	90	14
6	15	90	0

Example 4. Complete the following table:

Price (₹)	12	10	8	6
Output (units)	1	2	3	4
TR (₹)	—	—	—	—
MR (₹)	—	—	—	—

Solution:

Price (P) (₹)	Output (units) (Q)	TR (₹) P × Q = TR	MR (₹) $TR_n - TR_{n-1} = MR_n$
12	1	12	12
10	2	20	8
8	3	24	4
6	4	24	0

DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

Example 5. Complete the following table:

Price (₹)	Output (Units)	TR (₹)	MR (₹)
—	1	6	—
4	—	—	2
—	3	6	—
1	—	—	-2

Solution:

Price (P) (₹)	Output (units) (Q)	TR (₹) TR = P × Q	MR (₹) $MR_n = TR_n - TR_{n-1}$
6	1	6	6
4	2	8	2
2	3	6	-2
1	4	4	-2

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Business Studies
Assignment No-1

Attempt all Questions:-

1.Name the two categories of village and small industries sector in India.

2. Name the small scale unit in which investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rest 25 laths.

3. How much do small industries in India account for the total industrial units?

4. How much do small industries contribute to total export from India?

5. Give the full form of NABARD.

6. What is commercial paper?

7. What is ADR?

8. What is meant by convertible debenture?

9. Explain the term 'Factoring'? • Short Answer Type Questions:

1. How would you differentiate between an ancillary unit and tiny unit?

2. What is the difference between small scale enterprise and cottage industries?

3. Explain four important problems of small business in India.

Subject-B.St
Assignment-2

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1. Make any one project for Term -2 from the following.
   a. Mall
   b. Banking
   c. Import and Export procedure
   d. Aids to trade

SUBJECT- ACCOUNTS
Chapter- Accounting for Bills of Exchange
Assignment No- 1

Q1) calculate the due dates of the bills in the following cases:-

Date of Bill		Tenure(Period)
(i)	1st December ,2018	60 Days
(ii)	30th April,2019	2 Month
(iii)	28th January,2019	1 Month
(iv)	23rd November,2018	2 Month
(v)	29th May,2018	4 Month
(vi)	12th July,2018	3 Month
(vii)	31st March,2018	90 Days
(viii)	10th August,2018	60 Days
(ix)	30th June,2018	3 Month
(x)	27th November,2018	60 Days

Q2) On 10th March,2019, A draws on B a bill at 3 month for Rs 20,000 which B accepts immediately and returns to A. The bill is honored on due date. Pass necessary Journal Entries in the books of both the parties.

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Q3) A sells goods of Rs 10,000 on 1st March, 2019 to B on credit; B accepts a bill on the same date for the amount payable three months after date. Discounts the bill at 6% p.a. from bank on 4th April. On maturity, the bill is met by B. Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books of both the parties.

Q4) A owed B Rs 8,000. He gave a bill for the same on 1st August, 2018 payable after 4 months at the bank of India, Chandni Chowk, and Delhi.Immediately after receiving the bill, B endorsed it to C in payment of hid debt. On 1st September discounted the bill at 12% p.a.the bill is met on due date. Pass the necessary Journal entries in the books A, B and C.

Q5) Mohan Singh draws a bill on Jagat for Rs 1,000 payable 2 Month after date. Immediately after its acceptance, Mohan Singh sends the bill to his bank for collection. On due date, bank gets the payment. Make the entries in the book of all the parties.

Q6) On 20th March, 2019, Naresh sold to Kailash to the value of Rs 1250, taking a bill at 3 months for the amount. On maturity, the bill was dishonoured.naresh paid Rs 10 as noting charges. On 1st July, Kailash cleared his account by paying Rs 1260. Make the entries in the books of both the parties to record the above transactions.

Q7) On 1st January, 2019 X sold goods to Y for Rs 25,000 and immediately received from y Rs 10,000 by cheque and drew a bill on Y at 3 months for the balance amount. Bill is accepted by Y. Bill was dishonored on the due date and Y paid Rs 150 as noting charges.10 days later, Y pays the due amount to X. Pass the Journal entries in the books of both parties.

Q8) Y owes X Rs 4000. On 1st January, 2019, Y accepts a 3 months bill for Rs 3,900 in satisfaction of his full claim. On the same date, it was endorsed by X to Z in satisfaction of his claim of Rs 3980.The bill is dishonored on the due date. Give the journal entries in the books of X.

Q9) X sells goods for Rs 40,000 to Y on 1st January, 2019 and on the same date draws a bill on Y at three months for the amount. Y accepts it and return it to

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X, who discounted it on 4th January, 2019 with his bank at 6% p.a. the acceptance is discounted on the due date and the noting charges were paid by bank being Rs 200.

On 4th April, 2019, Y accepts a new bill at three months for the amount then due to X together with interest at 12% p.a. Make journal entries to record these transactions in the books of X.

Q10) On 15th June,2019, X sold to Y goods to the value of Rs 15,000 drawing upon the latter two bills, one for Rs 10,000 payable 2 month after date and other for Rs 5,000 payable 3 month after date. X discounted the first bill with his bank at 6% p.a. and endorsed the second bill in favour of his creditor. The first bill was met on maturity but the second was dishonoured. Z paid Rs 50 as noting charges. On 1st October, Y cleared his account to X by paying Rs 5,100 which included Rs 50 as interest.   Record the necessary Journal entries in the books of both X and Y.

Q11) X draws a bill on Y for Rs 2,000 on 1st January, 2019.Y accepts the same and return it to X. The bill was drawn by X in full settlement of a debt owing by Y amounted to Rs 2,050. X discounts the bill on the same date with the central bank of India for Rs 1,980. On maturity the bill was duly met by Y. Give the entries in the books of X and Y.

Q12) Amar sells goods to Bhola for Rs 10,000 and draws upon him a bill for the amount payable 3 months after date. The bill is accepted by Bhola .Amar discounts the bill with his bankers at a discount of Rs 150 inclusive of all charges. Bhola fails to meet this bill on maturity. Amar pays off his banker and his expenses amounting to Rs 100.Bhola gives a fresh bill, 2 months date to Amar for Rs 10, 250, which he met at maturity. Show the journal entries in Amar's books.

Q13) Give the Journal entries for the following:
   (a) B's acceptance to us for Rs 1,000 due this day, renewed at his request for 3 month with interest @ 6% p.a.

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(b)Our bill to Chandra for Rs 5,000 renewed for 2 month with interest @6 % p.a.

(c) B's acceptance of Rs 3,000 is discharged on his paying us cash Rs 1,000 and accepting a fresh bill for the balance with interest Rs 100.

Q14) Leena sold goods to Meena on 1st March, 2009 for Rs 68,000 and drew two bills of exchange of the equal amount upon Meena payable after three months. Leena immediately discounted the first bill with her bank at 12%p.a.The bill was dishonoured by Meena and Bank paid Rs 55 as noting Charges.

The second bill was retired on 4th May, 2009 under a rebate of 6% p.a. with mutual agreement.   (Journalise the above in the books of Leena and Meena)

Q15) Y purchased goods for Rs 6,000 on 1st June, 2011 from of X and on the same date accepted a bill payable after three months. 3 days later, X endorsed the bill to Z. On maturity, the bill was dishonoured for non- payment and Z had to pay Rs 50 as noting charges. Two days after the dishonour of bill, Y paid Rs 2,000 to X and requested him to draw a second bill for the balance plus Rs 90 for the amount of interest, payable after two months. X accepted the proposal and draws the bill on Y, which was accepted by Y and was duly met on maturity. Pass Journal entries for the above transaction in the books of X.

Q16) On 1st January, 2008, A sold goods to B for Rs 1,00,000 received rs 25,000 in cash and drew two bills, first Rs 45,000 and second for Rs 30,000 of two months each. Both bills were duly accepted by B. First bill was endorsed to C in

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DEEP'S HOLIDAY'S ASSIGNMENTS (2021-22)

settlement of his account of Rs 45,000 and second bill was discounted from the bank at the rate of 12% p.a.On the due of these bills, both bills was dishonoured. C has paid Rs 100 and bank has paid Rs 80 as noting charges.

Pass Journal entries in the books of A,B and C.S

<u>SUBJECT- ACCOUNTS</u>
<u>Chapter- Computers in Accounting</u>
<u>Assignment No- 2</u>

Q1) What are the different kinds of Software?

Q2) What is meant by Utility software?

Q3) Name two Application Software's?

Q4) Write three advantages and disadvantages of AIS.

Q5) What do you understand by Customized Software?

Q6) What are the advantages of Computerized Accounting?

Q7) What is the role of Computer in Accounting?

Q8) Write down five Comparisons of Computerized Accounting System over the Manual System of Accounting?

Mathematics(041)
ASSIGNMENT – 1
CH. LINEAR INEQUALITIES

1. **Solve 5x – 3 < 7, when**

(i) x is an integer

(ii) x is a real number

2.   **The longest side of a triangle is 3 times the shortest side and the third side is 2 cm shorter than the longest side. If the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm, find the minimum length of the shortest side.**

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3.   To receive Grade 'A' in a course, one must obtain an average of 90 marks or more in five examinations (each of 100 marks). If Sunita's marks in first four examinations are 87, 92, 94 and 95, find minimum marks that Sunita must obtain in fifth examination to get grade 'A' in the course.

4.solve graphically: $2x + y \geq 8$, $x + 2y \geq 10$

5. Solve the inequalities: $2 \leq 3x - 4 \leq 5$

6. IQ of a person is given by the formula

$$IQ = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100,$$

, Where MA is mental age and CA is chronological age. If $80 \leq IQ \leq 140$ for a group of 12 years old children, find the range of their mental age.

7.draw the graph of : $4x + 3y \leq 60$, $y \geq 2x$, $x \geq 3$, $x, y \geq 0$

8. Solve $24x < 100$, when

(i) x is a natural number.

(ii) x is an integer.

9.   Find all pairs of consecutive odd positive integers both of which are smaller than 10 such that their sum is more than 11.

10.   The longest side of a triangle is 3 times the shortest side and the third side is 2 cm shorter than the longest side. If the perimeter of the triangle is at least 61 cm, find the minimum length of the shortest side.

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Mathematics(041)
ASSIGNMENT – 2
CH. TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

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1.Find the general solution for each of the following equations:

a. $\cos 4x = \cos 2x$ b. $\cos 3x + \cos x - \cos 2x = 0$

2.PROVE THAT: $\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x = 4 \cos x \cos 2x \sin 4x$

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3. Find sin x/2, cos x/2 and tan x/2 if tanx=-4/3 , x is in quadrant II.

4.prove that : $\sin (n + 1)x \sin (n + 2)x + \cos (n + 1)x \cos (n + 2)x = \cos x$

5. Find the value of:

(i) sin 75°

(ii) tan 15°

6.Find the values of :

a. sin 765°   b. cosec (–1410°)

7.   Find the values of any other 2 trigonometric functions if cos x = -1/2, x lies in third quadrant.

8.   Find the radian measures corresponding to the following degree measures:

(i) 25° (ii) – 47° 30′

9. Find the degree measures corresponding to the following radian measures (Use π = 22/7)

(i) 11/16

(ii) -4

10. A wheel makes 360 revolutions in one minute. Through how many radians does it turn in one second?

Informatics Practices
Assignment-1

Topic-List:
1. Write a python script to create a list of first n natural numbers.

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2. Write a python script to create a list of first n odd natural numbers.

3. Write a python script to create a list of first n even natural numbers.

4. Write a python script to create a list of squares of first n natural numbers.

5. Write a python script to find greatest number in a given list of numbers. 6. Write a python script to find smallest number in a given list of numbers.

7. Write a python script to calculate sum of elements in a given list of numbers.

8. Write a python script to remove all none int values from a list.

9. Write a python script to print distinct elements along with their frequency of

   occurrence in the list.

10. Write a python script to print indices of all occurrence of a given element in a given list.

Informatics Practices

Assignment-2   (2021-2022) Topic -NumPy:

1. Give the purpose of using arange().

2. Differentiate between split() and concatenate() function.

3. Define the following functions:

    a. Empty()   b. zeros()   c. ones()

4. Write a command to import Numpy as 'np' and print the version number.

5. Consider a 2-D array having shape(3,5) . What is the size of Array?

6. What do you understand by rank of an ndarray?

7. WAP to create a 1-D array holding numeric values from 0 to 9.

8. WAP to create a NumPy 1-D array with all elements as Boolean False.

9. WAP to extract and display all odd values from a 1-D array.

10. WAP to extract and display all even values from a 1-D array.

Physical Education

1. Draw a 400mts track with all specifications
2. One game of choice (consult ur cbse book)
3. BMI test full details with 10 members and bar diagram

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4. Yoga (5 Asans with diagram and 3pranyam)
5. Write with pic National awards