



DELHI WORLD PUBLIC SCHOOL RAJKOT



Holiday Home Work

Session 2024-25

Std: 12 commerce

Hey Kids !

Summer Vacation is a welcome break..... Break from fixed schedule, rules & regulations of school, freedom from Teachers and time table. Freedom brings more responsibility, Keeping this in mind, we have planned most of the activities for you to keep you engaged positively and your energies well directed. Though teachers will not be physically present to keep a supervisory eye on you and your work. Guardian Angels at home i.e. your dear mama and papa are there to take care of your emotional, social, physical & academic needs.

We hope your home work and activities will be well managed and presented so that all of you earn a golden star ★ as a grade.

We wish you a wonderful time ahead!

Good Habits and Good Manners are life long assets and manners must be practiced until they become a habit.

Four magic words that are basics of good manners are - Please, Thank you, Excuse me and Sorry. Make these four words a habit and see the difference.

MANNERS:

At home:

- ⊕ Help to keep the house clean especially the areas you use. Clear the toys, books or crafts that remain after you have finished.
- ⊕ Honesty is the best policy. Tell the truth at all times.
- ⊕ Be polite.
- ⊕ Share the T.V time. Do not sit too close while watching T.V.
- ⊕ Be fair with your friends, brothers and sisters.
- ⊕ Be responsible.



At the dining table:

- ⊕ Take small helpings and refill, clean your plate up.
- ⊕ Take small bites, eat neatly, slowly with your mouth closed.
- ⊕ Help to clear the table and clean up.

In the Park:



- ⊕ Littering makes the park untidy.
- ⊕ Destroying the plants or plucking the flowers will spoil the beauty.
- ⊕ Wait for your turn on swing and slides.



At a party:

- ⊕ Wish the host.
- ⊕ Don't mess up somebody's house.

While shopping:

- ⊕ Softly ask your parent for what you want. If refused, don't throw a tantrum.
- ⊕ Be careful, don't touch any breakable item.



On the telephone:



- ⊕ If there are no elders around, don't let the phone ring long, answer it.
- ⊕ Talk softly when someone is speaking on the phone and don't interrupt.

Hygiene:

- ⊕ Brush your teeth twice a day.
- ⊕ Do trim your nails often.
- ⊕ Do not waste water and electricity.
- ⊕ Keep your surroundings and environment clean. It is bad habit to throw things out of the window, car or a balcony.
- ⊕ Make friends having good habits who respect their elders and use good language.



Dear Parents Please ensure the child:

- ⊕ Speaks in English as far as possible.
- ⊕ Read picture books or story books.
 - Suggestive Series : Noddy, Bubbles , Lady Bird.
- ⊕ Listens to stories told by family members and tries to narrate stories.
- ⊕ Draws and colours pictures often.
- ⊕ Helps in small household jobs like watering plants, laying the dining table, making the bed, arranging books etc.
- ⊕ Is allowed to socialize with family, friends and relatives.
- ⊕ Watch TV only for limited hours and limited channels.
- ⊕ Learns to be self - sufficient by learning to cover books, tie shoe laces, comb hair etc.
- ⊕ Plays some outdoor games, goes for morning and evening walk and exercises regularly.
- ⊕ Sits for his/her studies regularly and completes the holiday Home Work and prepares for the forthcoming Cycle Tests.



We share this world with everybody who lives on this planet. Every small act of ours has an effect on this world. We must learn to take care of our world and make it a better place.

Working together,

Principal

Having spent some time in your new class, you have somewhat got used to the pattern of work in class. You have new challenges to meet and targets to achieve! Hope you have a great time with your family and friends during these holidays. Try everything that helps you enjoy this summer and keeps you in good health as well. Here are some activities designed for you to keep you at your creative best while you stay in your homes, beating the summer heat. These are simple activities that you would love to do on your own. Of course, you could ask your parents for some help.

Subject: ENGLISH CORE-301

SECTION- A-READING

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. One of the great values of punctuality is that it gives discipline to life. We have to get up in time. We have to do things at the appointed time. All these entails certain amount of sacrifice. It dispels laziness and removes our 'take-it-easy attitude'. A disciplined person always gets recognition and social acceptance. He is wanted and appreciated. Therefore, punctuality can make us socially acceptable people.

2. Another significant merit of punctuality is that it provides ample time to do our work correctly and properly. Doing things hurriedly or haphazardly can have disastrous consequences. When we do things in time there is every chance that they end up as fine works.

3. The virtue of punctuality is said to be the key to success. Look at the great world leaders who have achieved fame and success. Punctuality was their hallmark. They kept their promises. Punctuality is a virtue that is appreciated by all. Washington once took his secretary to task for being late. The secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington reported: "Then, Sir either you must get a new watch or I must get a new secretary." People like them are ideals whom we should follow in earnest.

4. When individuals are not punctual, they cause a lot of inconvenience to others. People have to wait for them and waste their valuable time. Want of punctuality reveals want of culture and is discourteous to the person we fail. Unpunctuality invites trouble and worry.

History is full of cases which show that lack of punctuality has caused defeat, loss of kingdom and golden opportunities. It is said that Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo in 1815 because one of his generals came late. Many people lose good opportunities of job or promotion when they reach late for appointment.

5. All of us are not born with the virtue of punctuality. We have to cultivate it painstakingly. Only constant vigil and practice can implant this virtue. It calls for great deal of sacrifice. It calls for courage to root out laziness and the 'take-it easy attitude'. It demands a disciplined life. That is why very few individuals have the virtue of punctuality. But, know it for certain that it is the surest way to success.

1 Read the given questions and write the answer in about 30-40 words:

- (a) What is the writer's concern in this passage?
- (b) What would be the consequences of not maintaining punctuality in your work?
- (c) Give some examples to show that lack of punctuality has caused trouble and worry.
- (d) How did the great world leaders achieve fame and success in their life?

1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following:

(a) A disciplined person always gets:

- (i) recognition
- (ii) social acceptance
- (iii) work done correctly and property
- (iv) all of the above

(b) If you are not disciplined, you will:

- (i) Work hurriedly or haphazardly
- (ii) You will be punctual
- (iii) be appreciated by people
- (iv) none of the above

(c) Give one word for 'to keep a strict watch'. (From para 5)

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1. With the next round of the Commonwealth Games coming up this year, sports fans are already speculating about the likely winners from India. While chances appear bright in some sporting activities, in others the picture appears dismal. Chances of India throwing up a few surprises is always discussed among sports lovers. Most game watchers predict that while India can add more to its medals tally in the shooting events, the chances of improving her status in the swimming category appear slim, despite the potential of creating good swimmers in this country.

2. One sport in the country with tremendous potential but pathetic performance is swimming. The country is flooded with talented swimmers and coaches whose potential is not fully utilised due to red-tapism and bureaucratic hurdles. In spite of

being a country full of rivers and canals, swimming has failed to capture the imagination of Indians at large. The Government, on its part, has done very little to boost the sport.

3. All those persons, who are interested in swimming, realise that bad quality of water is one rampant problem with almost 90% of swimming pools. As for schools, it requires exorbitant

sums of money and the schools cannot afford it. A handful of the privileged few, who enjoy this luxury, fall in the category of the elite. These are out of reach of the common man.

4. Where do the Indians stand today in comparison with international swimmers? The history of swimming in India has not been too bright. International winners have excellent facilities in terms of coaching, nutrition, tactics, positive attitude and hard work. Paucity of high calibre international coaches is one setback Indians have suffered in all the arenas of sport. Thanks to the petty gains and trivial politics, the good ones are dropped like a hot potato and the blue-eyed ones taken over for participating in international matches. Except for the metros, the country is deprived of good Olympic-size swimming pools.

5. The government and sports organisations will have to make serious efforts to transform the future of Indian sports. Till then, it is a long, long wait.

2. Read the given questions and write the answer in about 30-40 words:

- (a) What do sports fans predict about India's chances in the Commonwealth Games this year?
- b) What factors make for India's potential in swimming? What are the drawbacks?
- (c) What problem do interested swimmers face in India?
- (d) What is India's tally in the international swimming arena?

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following:

(a) One sport of our country that has tremendous potential is per the passage is:

- (i) Kho-Kho
- (ii) swimming
- (iii) wrestling
- (iv) javelin

(b) International winners have excellent facilities. They have: trained coaches

- (i) nutritional supplements
- (iii) the right tactics and hard work
- (ii) all of the above

(c) India has the potential of creating good in the country.

(d) Give the synonym of 'inundated'. (From para 2)

SECTION-B-LITERATURE

Q3. Write the summary of the chapter lost spring?

Q4. Write the character sketch from the chapter lost spring & the last lesson?

Q5. write the summary of the poem my mother at sixty-six in stanza wise?

SECTION-C- Writing

Q6. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily newspaper, expressing your opinion and views on the increased human dependence on technology. Right from a small child to an adult, or even an old man, everyone wants gadgets only-cell phone, I-pod, laptop, etc. This also has a negative effect on social relationships. Using your own ideas and the unit, 'Science', write the letter in 100-120 words.

Q7. You are Anand/Arti of 14, Model Town, Delhi. You have seen an advertisement in The Hindu for the post of Chief Chef in a 5-Star Hotel. Apply for the job with complete biodata. Write in 125 – 150 words.

Q8. You are Ramesh/Rani, Sports Secretary, Government Senior Secondary School, Chandigarh. Last Monday an inter-school twenty-over cricket match was played on your school ground. Write a report in 100-125 words on the match.

Q9. Issued by Government Bodies: Draft a notice in about 50 words on behalf of traffic police to inform the residents of Delhi about a diversion in the traffic route due to Independence Day Celebrations at the Red Fort.

Subject: Informatics Practices (065)

1. Write a program to plot a histogram from below data with 5 bins and give a suitable title to it.

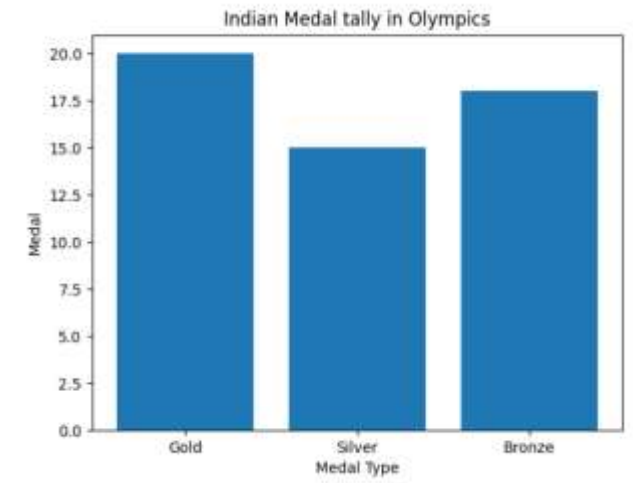
A=[11,21,31,41,51,61,71,81,71,61,51,41,31,21,11]

2. Plot a histogram of random values of "x" and "y". Define bins=20.
3. Write a python program to plot a line chart based on the given data to depict the changing weekly average temperature in Delhi for four weeks.

Week=[1,2,3,4]

Avg_week_temp=[40,42,38,44]

4. Write Python code to plot a bar chart for India's medal tally as shown below. Also give suitable python statement to save this chart.



Subject: BUSINESS STUDIES

Competency Focused Questions (As Per NEP)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **Statement I** : Management is multi-dimensional.

Statement II : The activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all organisations whether economic, social or political.

Choose the correct option from the options given below: [CBSE Sample Paper 2024]

- (a) Statement I is true and II is false (b) Statement II is true and I is false
(c) Both the statements are false (d) Both the statements are true



Identify the point of significance of management illustrated in the picture.

- (a) Management helps in achieving group goals
(b) Management helps in achieving personal objectives

‘Is Management concerned only with doing the right task, completing activities and achieving goals without taking into consideration the cost benefit?’ Give reason in support of your answer. [CBSE (AI) 2016, (F) 2016]

Give the meaning of ‘organising as a process’. [CBSE (AI) 2016]

How does management help in achieving personal objectives? State. [CBSE (D) 2015]

Objective Type Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. 'Flavours of South' is a famous chain of South Indian Restaurants. It believes, in complete cooperation between Labour and management. Its management encourages the employees for their constructive suggestions. They take their employees into confidence for all important decisions, Identify the related principle. [Delhi 2022]
 - (a) Science not rule of thumb
 - (b) Harmony, not discord
 - (c) Cooperation, not individualism
 - (d) Development of each and every person to his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity.
2. Pioneer Ltd. is dealing in fruit juices and hair oils. To ensure unity of action and coordination, it has made two separate divisions of each product. Each division has its own incharge, plan and execution resources. Thus both the divisions are moving towards the same objectives to focus their efforts. Identify the principle of management followed by Pioneer Ltd. in the above case [Delhi 2022]
 - (a) Espirit De Corps
 - (b) Equity
 - (c) Unity of Direction
 - (d) Authority and Responsibility

Four Marks Questions

23. What is meant by 'Management'? State any three objectives of management. [CBSE (AI) 2015]
24. Explain any four points of importance of management. [CBSE (D) 2016]

5. In Shalleen Pvt Ltd. there is one head Shalleen who has two lines of authority under her. One line consists of Sara-Rajat-Abhishek-Ismail-Chris. Another line of authority under Shalleen is Lata-Rupa-Geet-Hussain-Preeti. According to a Principle of Management given by Fayol, if Ismail has to communicate with Hussain who is at the same level of authority, then illustrate the route he will have to traverse. [CBSE Sample Paper 2021-22]

- (a) Ismail-Abhishek-Rajat-Sara-Shalleen-Lata-Rupa-Geet-Hussain
- (b) Hussain-Geet-Rupa-Lata-Shalleen-Sara-Rajat-Abhishek-Ismail

- (c) Ismail-Chris-Shalleen-Preeti-Hussain
- (d) Ismail-Abhishek-Rajat-Sara-Lata-Rupa-Geet-Hussain

Three Marks Questions

15. State any four functions of operational management. [CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

16. Mita has a successful ice cream business at Bikaner, namely 'Smartflavours'. Her ice creams are utterly delicious. She makes ice creams from fresh milk and the same are available in a wide range of flavours and packs. She sets viable business objectives and works with the same in mind in order to ensure that the customers will come back for purchasing.

Having the first mover advantage, her business was doing well. To earn higher profits, she started cutting down costs. This would sometimes lead to delay in delivery and the ice cream was not reaching the market in time. Over a period of time, the demand for her ice cream declined and because of it the competitors entered the market. She lost some of her market shares to competitors.

At the beginning of summer season, she got back to back orders for supply of 4,000 ice cream packs of different flavours for special occasions. To ensure that the task was completed and orders delivered in time she hired additional workers. She was, thus able to produce and deliver the ice cream packs but at a high production cost.

While completing activities and finishing the given task for achieving goals, Mita realised that she was ignoring one of the important aspects of management.

Identify the aspects of management that has been ignored by Mita. Also explain the same with the help of an example. [CBSE 2019 (66/1/1)]

'Science is a systematized body of knowledge that explains certain general truths or the operation of general laws.' In the light of this statement, describe management as a science. [CBSE 2019 (66/1/1)]

Management is a complex activity that has three main dimensions. Explain these dimensions. [CBSE 2019 (66/1/1)]

How does management help in achieving personal objectives? State. [CBSE (D) 2015]

'Management is the process of getting things done.' State the meaning of the term 'process' used in this statement. [CBSE (D) 2016]

Explain, how management helps in the development of society. [CBSE (AI) 2015]

Das is the Managing Director of 'Gamut Ltd.', manufacturing different varieties of cheese. He has an efficient team working under him consisting of Rajat, the Production manager, Vinay – the Marketing manager and Adit – the Finance manager. They understand and interpret the policies made by Das, ensure that their departments have adequate manpower, assign them the necessary duties and motivate them to achieve the desired objectives. State one more function other than those mentioned above, that this team may perform at the level they are working. [CBSE 2019 (66/2/1)]

Define 'Efficiency'. [CBSE 2019 (66/3/1)]

State any two functions to be performed at supervisory level of management. [CBSE 2019 (66/3/1)]

Explain any five points which highlight the importance of management. [CBSE 2019 (66/3/1)]

Explain any five features of 'Co-ordination'. [CBSE 2019 (66/3/1)]

Various input resources are required by management to complete a task effectively and efficiently. Name any two. [CBSE 2019 (66/5/1)]

Subject: Accountancy

Multiple Choice Questions

Select the best alternate and check your answer with the answers given at the end of the book.

- Balance sheet of a company is required to be prepared in the format given in
 - Schedule III Part II
 - Schedule III Part I
 - Schedule III Part III
 - Table A
- As per Companies Act, the Balance Sheet of a company is required to be presented in
 - Horizontal Form
 - Vertical Form
 - Either Horizontal or Vertical Form
 - Neither of the above
- Which of the following is not required to be prepared under the Companies Act?
 - Statement of Profit and Loss
 - Balance Sheet
 - Report of Director's and Auditor's
 - Funds Flow Statement
- According to prescribed order of assets in a Company's Balance Sheet assets should be shown first of all.
 - Non-Current Assets
 - Current Assets
 - Current Investments
 - Loans and Advances
- In a Company's Balance Sheet appear under the head 'non-current assets'.
 - Goodwill
 - Patents
 - Vehicles
 - All of the above
- Calls in Arrears appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under
 - Reserve & Surplus
 - Shareholder's Funds
 - Contingent Liabilities
 - Short-term Borrowings
- Calls in advance appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under
 - Share Capital
 - Current Liability
 - Long-term Borrowings
 - Reserve & Surplus

8. Short-term Borrowings appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the head
- (A) Current Assets
 - (B) Current Liabilities
 - (C) Non-Current Liabilities
 - (D) Non-Current Assets
9. Fixed Deposits appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under :
- (A) Current Assets
 - (B) Current Liabilities
 - (C) Long-term Provisions
 - (D) Long-term Borrowings
10. Goodwill appears in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Unamortized Assets
 - (B) Non-Current Investment
 - (C) Intangible Assets
 - (D) Tangible Assets
11. Share Forfeiture Account appears in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Share Capital
 - (B) Reserve & Surplus
 - (C) Contingent Liability
 - (D) Commitments
12. Expenses allowed on issue of shares appears in a Company's Balance Sheet under :
- (A) Share Capital
 - (B) Current Liability
 - (C) Unamortized Expenditure
 - (D) Contingent Liability
13. Securities Premium Reserve appears in a Company's Balance Sheet under :
- (A) Share Capital
 - (B) Long-term Provision
 - (C) Short-term Provision
 - (D) Reserve & Surplus
14. Prepaid Expenses appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Other Current Assets
 - (B) Short-term Loans & Advances
 - (C) Intangible Assets
 - (D) Other Non-Current Assets
- 15..... appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head Short-term Provision
- (A) Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings
 - (B) Provision for Tax
 - (C) Unpaid Dividend
 - (D) Calls in Advance
16. Provision for Tax appears in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Short-term Provisions
 - (B) Reserves and Surplus
 - (C) Long-term Provisions
 - (D) Other Current Liabilities

17. Bills Receivables appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Current Investments
 - (B) Cash Equivalents
 - (C) Trade Receivables
 - (D) Short term Loans and Advances
18. Trade Investments appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Current Investments
 - (B) Non-Current Investments
 - (C) Intangible Assets
 - (D) Short-term Loans and Advances
19. 'Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts' is shown under the head
- (A) Current Liabilities
 - (B) Non-Current Liabilities
 - (C) Commitments
 - (D) Contingent Liabilities
20. Unclaimed dividend appears in a Company's balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Short-term Borrowings
 - (B) Trade Payables
 - (C) Other Current Liabilities
 - (D) Short-term Provisions
21. Interest accrued and due on debentures appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Short-term Borrowings
 - (B) Trade Payables
 - (C) Other Current Liabilities
 - (D) Short-term Provisions
22. Interest accrued but not due on loans appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Short-term Borrowings
 - (B) Trade Payables
 - (C) Other Current Liabilities
 - (D) Short-term Provisions
23. 6% Debentures appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Long-term Provisions
 - (B) Long-term Borrowings
 - (C) Other Current Liabilities
 - (D) Other Long-term Liabilities
24. Interest accrued on Investments appear in a Company's Balance Sheet under the Sub-head
- (A) Non-Current Investments
 - (B) Current Investments
 - (C) Other Current Assets
 - (D) Other Non-Current Assets

25. 'Accumulated Dividend Arrears' on preference shares is shown in the Company's Balance Sheet as :
- (A) Current Liability
 - (B) Contingent Liability
 - (C) Commitments
 - (D) Short-term Provision
26. 50,000, 9% Debentures redeemable within 12 months of the date of Balance Sheet will be shown under :
- (A) Short-term Borrowings
 - (B) Short-term Provision
 - (C) Other Current Liability
 - (D) Trade Payables
27. Which one of the following is Commitment?
- (A) Proposed Dividend
 - (B) Interim Dividend
 - (C) Unpaid/Unclaimed Dividend
 - (D) Dividend Arrears on Cumulative Preference Shares
28. Which of the following items is shown under the head 'Current Assets' while preparing the Balance Sheet of a company?
- (A) Trade Investment
 - (B) Underwriting Commission
 - (C) Inventories
 - (D) Livestock
29. While preparing the Balance Sheet of a company 'Underwriting Commission' is shown under which head?
- (A) Unamortized Expenditure
 - (B) Current Assets
 - (C) Non-Current Assets
 - (D) Current Liability
30. Which of the following items is shown under the head 'Current Liabilities' while preparing the Balance Sheet of a company?
- (A) Securities Premium Reserve
 - (B) Debentures
 - (C) Livestock
 - (D) None of the above
31. While preparing the Balance Sheet of a company 'Securities Premium' is shown under :
- (A) Current Liability
 - (B) Share Capital
 - (C) Long-term Borrowings
 - (D) None of the above

32. Which of the following items is shown under the head 'Non-CurrentAssets' while preparing the Balance Sheet of a company?

- (A) Underwriting Commission
- (B) Current Investment
- (C) Inventory
- (D) Patents

33. Under which heading the item 'Bills Discounted but not yet matured' will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company?

- (A) Current Liability
- (B) Current Assets
- (C) Contingent Liabilities
- (D) Unamortized Expenditure

34. Which one of the following items is shown under the heading 'currentliabilities' in the Balance Sheet of a company?

- (A) Investments
- (B) Reserve Fund
- (C) Unclaimed Dividend
- (D) Livestock

35. While preparing the Balance Sheet of a Company which item is shown under the head 'Long term Borrowings'?

- (A) 6% Debentures
- (B) Security Premium Reserve
- (C) Trade Payables
- (D) None of the above

36. Share Capital of a Company consists of 5,00,000 Shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 8 called up. All the shareholders have duly paid the called up amount. Share capital will be shown as :

- (A) Subscribed and Fully Paid
- (B) Subscribed but not fully paid
- (C) Any of the above
- (D) None of the above

37. Change in Inventories means :

- (A) Difference between Opening Inventories and Closing Inventories
- (B) Difference between Closing Inventories and Opening Inventories
- (C) Difference between Opening Inventories and Closing Inventories, if Opening Inventories are higher
- (D) Difference between Closing Inventories and Opening Inventories, if Closing Inventories are higher.

1. The most commonly used tools for financial analysis are :

- (A) Comparative Statements
- (B) Common Size Statements
- (C) Accounting Ratios
- (D) All of the above

2. This item is not used as a tool for Analysis of Financial Statements :

- (A) Cash Flow Statement
- (B) Fund Flow Statement
- (C) Ratio Analysis
- (D) No. of Employees Statement

3. Which one of the following items is not a tool used for financial analysis?

- (A) Comparative Statements
- (B) Ratio Analysis
- (C) Common Size Statements
- (D) Statement of Dividend Distribution

4. Which one of the following items is not a method/tool of analysis of financial statements?

- (A) Trend Analysis
- (B) Statement of Affairs
- (C) Cash Flow Statement
- (D) Comparative Statements

5. Which one of the following items is not a method/tool of analysis of financial statements?

- (A) Accounting Ratio
- (B) Break Even Point
- (C) Statement of Receipts and Payments
- (D) Fund Flow Statement

6. Which one of the following items is not a method/tool of analysis of financial statements?

- (A) Fund Flow Statement
- (B) Common Size Statement
- (C) Statement of Trade Receivables
- (D) Cash Flow Statement

7. Which of the following is the objective of comparative Statements?

- (A) To make the data simpler and understandable
- (B) To indicate the trend
- (C) To help in forecasting
- (D) All of the Above

8. Which of the following is device of comparative statements?

- (A) Comparison expressed in terms of absolute data
- (B) Comparison expressed in terms of percentages
- (C) Comparison expressed in terms of ratios
- (D) All of the Above

9. Comparative Balance Sheet:

- (A) Provides a summarized view of the operations of the firm
- (B) Presents the financial position of the firm
- (C) Presents the change in various items of balance sheet
- (D) None of the above

10. Comparative Statement of Profit & Loss provides information about:

- (A) Rate of increase or decrease in revenue from operations
- (B) Rate of increase or decrease in cost of revenue from operations
- (C) Rate of increase or decrease in net profit
- (D) All of the above

11. Which analysis depicts the relationship between two figures :

- (A) Ratio Analysis
- (B) Trend Analysis

- (C) Cumulative figures and averages
- (D) Dividend Analysis

12. In which analysis total cost are equal to total revenue from Operations :

- (A) Trend Analysis
- (B) Ratio Analysis
- (C) Break-Even Point Analysis
- (D) Fund Flow Statement Analysis

13. Fixed Assets of a company increased from ₹ 3,00,000 to ₹ 4,00,000. What the percentage of change?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 33.3%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 40%

14. A Company's current liabilities decreased from ₹4,00,000 to 3,00,000. What is the percentage of change?

- (A) 25%
- (B) 33.3%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 40%

15. A company's working capital is ₹ 10 lakh (Negative balance) in the year 2018. It became ₹ 15 lakh (Positive balance) in the year 2019. What is the percentage of change?

- (A) 150%
- (B) 100%
- (C) 250%
- (D) 50%

16. A company's Revenue from Operations are ₹ 20,00,000; Cost of Revenue from Operations is ₹ 14,00,000 and indirect expenses are 2,00,000. What is the amount of Gross Profit?

- (A) ₹ 18,00,000
- (B) ₹ 4,00,000
- (C) ₹ 8,00,000
- (D) ₹ 6,00,000

17. Revenue from Operations ₹ 4,00,000; Cost of Revenue from Operations 60% of Revenue from Operations; Operating expenses 30,000 and rate of income tax is 40%. What will be amount of profit after tax?

- (A) ₹ 64,000
- (B) ₹ 78,000
- (C) ₹ 52,000
- (D) ₹ 96,000

18. Revenue from Operations ₹ 8,00,000; Gross Profit Ratio 32%; Indirect Exp. 10% of Gross Profit and income tax 40%. What will be the amount of profit after tax?

- (A) ₹ 1,38,240
- (B) ₹ 1,02,400
- (C) ₹ 92,160
- (D) ₹ 1,53,600

19. Revenue from Operations ₹4,00,000; Cost of Revenue from Operations 60% of Revenue from Operations, indirect expenses 15% of Gross Profit; Income Tax 40%. Calculate net profit after tax

- (A) ₹ 64,000
- (B) ₹ 54,400
- (C) ₹ 81,600
- (D) ₹ 96,000

20. Payment of Income Tax is considered as

- (A) Direct Expenses
- (B) Indirect Expenses
- (C) Operating Expenses

(D) None of the Above

21. Interest on Loans is

- (A) Direct Expenses
- (C) Operating Expenses
- (B) Indirect Expenses
- (D) None of the Above

22. Revenue from Operations less cost of Revenue from Operations is called :

- (A) Net Profit
- (B) Operating Profit
- (C) Gross Profit
- (D) Total Profit

23. Which objective is not fulfilled by comparative Statement of Profit & Loss :

- (A) To compare the items of Statement of Profit & Loss of two years
- (B) To know the absolute changes in items of Statement of Profit & Loss
- (C) To show the change in financial position
- (D) To know the percentage changes in items of Statement of Profit & Loss

24. In comparative statements change in different items is presented in the form of

-
- (A) Money Values
 - (B) Percentages
 - (C) Both Money Values and Percentages
 - (D) None of the above

25. Which of the following is not a form of presenting financial analysis :

- (A) Absolute figure Comparison
- (B) Ratio Method
- (C) Cumulative figures and averages
- (D) Annual Report

26. Which objective is not fulfilled by comparative financial statement:

- (A) Indicate the extent of change in assets and liabilities
- (B) Indicate the extent of change in items of Statement of Profit & Loss
- (C) Show effect of operative activities on assets and liabilities
- (D) Show the direction of change in assets and liabilities

27. 'No profit no loss' point is called :

- (A) Fund Flow Point
- (B) Cash Flow Point
- (C) Trend Analysis
- (D) Break Even Point

28. Net profit is obtained by deducting from Gross Profit.

- (A) Operating Expenses
- (B) Non-Operating Exp.
- (C) Operating and Non-Operating Exp.
- (D) None of the Above

29. Amount left after deducting gross profit from Revenue from Operations is generally ;

- (A) Cost of Revenue from Operations
- (B) Material consumed
- (C) Opening Inventory + Purchases – Closing Inventory
- (D) All of the above

30. What is gross profit + materials consumed?

- (A) Purchases
- (B) Revenue from Operations
- (C) Opening Inventory
- (D) Closing Inventory

1. Main objective of Common Size statement is :

- (A) To present the changes in various items
- (B) To provide for a common base for comparison
- (C) To establish relationship between various items
- (D) All of the Above

2. Main objective of Common Size Balance Sheet is :

- (A) To establish relationship between revenue from operations and other items of statement of profit & loss
- (B) To present changes in assets and liabilities
- (C) To present changes in various items of income and expenses
- (D) All of the Above

3. Common Size Statements are prepared

- (A) In the form of Ratios
- (B) In the form of Percentages
- (C) In both of the Above
- (D) None of the Above

4. Which of the following is untrue :

- (A) Common size Balance Sheet
- (B) Common size Statement of Profit & Loss
- (C) Common size cash Flow Statement
- (D) None of the Above

5. Main objective of Common Size Statement of Profit & Loss is :

- (A) To present changes in assets and liabilities
- (B) To judge the financial soundness
- (C) To establish relationship between revenue from operations and other items of statement of Profit & Loss
- (D) All of the Above

6. In the Statement of Profit & Loss of a Common Size Statement :

- (A) Figure of net revenue from operations is assumed to be equal to 100
- (B) Figure of gross profit is assumed to be equal to 100
- (C) Figure of net profit is assumed to be equal to 100
- (D) Figure of assets is assumed to be equal to 100

7. In the Balance Sheet of a Common Size Statement:

- (A) Figure of share capital is assumed to be 100
- (B) Figure of current liabilities is assumed to be 100
- (C) Figure of fixed assets is assumed to be 100
- (D) Figure of total assets is assumed to be 100

8. Total assets of a firm are ₹ 20,00,000 and its fixed assets are ₹ 8,00,000. What will be the percentage of fixed assets on total assets?
(A) 60% (B) 40% (C) 29% (D) 71%
9. If total assets of a firm are ₹ 8,20,000 and its fixed assets are ₹ 5,90,400, what will be the percentage of current assets on total assets?
(A) 42% (B) 58% (C) 28% (D) 72%
10. If net revenue from operations of a firm are ₹ 1,20,000; cost of revenue from operations is ₹ 66,000 and operating expenses are ₹ 21,600, what will be the percentage of operating income on net revenue from operations?
(A) 55%
(B) 45%
(C) 73%
(D) 27%
11. If net revenue from operations of a firm are ₹ 15,00,000; Gross Profit is ₹ 9,00,000 and operating expenses are ₹ 75,000, what will be percentage of operating income on net revenue from operations?
(A) 45%
(B) 55%
(C) 35%
(D) 65%
12. Main objective of Trend Analysis is
(A) To make comparative study of the financial statements for a number of years
(B) To indicate the direction of movement
(C) To help in forecasts of various items
(D) All of the Above
13. What will be the trend percentage, if the Inventory of a firm is ₹ 2,00,000; ₹ 2,40,000; ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively?
(A) 1, 1.2, 1.5, 2
(B) 10, 12, 15, 20
(C) 100, 120, 150, 200
(D) None of the Above
14. In a common size Balance Sheet, total liabilities are assumed to be equal to
(A) 1
(B) 10
(C) 100
(D) 1,000
15. In a common size Statement of Profit & Loss, the amount of net revenue from operations is assumed to be equal to
(A) 1
(B) 10
(C) 100
(D) 1,000

16. The objective of common size Statement of Profit & Loss is not to
- (A) Present Changes in Various items of incomes and expenses
 - (B) Judge the cost items
 - (C) Establish relationship between revenue from operations and other items of statement of profit & loss
 - (D) Judge the relative financial soundness for different enterprises

(A) Liquidity Ratios

1. Two basic measures of liquidity are :
- (A) Inventory turnover and Current ratio
 - (B) Current ratio and Quick ratio
 - (C) Gross Profit ratio and Operating ratio
 - (D) Current ratio and Average Collection period
2. Current Ratio is :
- (A) Solvency Ratio
 - (B) Liquidity Ratio
 - (C) Activity Ratio
 - (D) Profitability Ratio
3. Current Ratio is :
- (A) Liquid Assets/Current Assets
 - (B) Fixed Assets/Current Assets
 - (C) Current Assets/Current Liabilities
 - (D) Liquid Assets/Current Liabilities
4. Liquid Assets do not include :
- (A) Bills Receivable
 - (B) Debtors
 - (C) Inventory
 - (D) Bank Balance
5. Ideal Current Ratio is :
- (A) 1 : 1 (B) 1 : 2 (C) 1 : 3 (D) 2 : 1
6. Working Capital is the :
- (A) Cash and Bank Balance
 - (B) Difference between Current Assets and Fixed Assets
7. Current assets include only those assets which are expected to be realised within
- (A) 3 months
 - (B) 6 months
 - (C) 1 year
 - (D) 2 years
8. The of a business firm is measured by its ability to satisfy its short term obligations as they become due.
- (A) Activity
 - (B) Liquidity
 - (C) Debt
 - (D) Profitability
9. Ideal Quick Ratio is :

(A) 1 : 1

(B) 1 : 2

(C) 1

10. Quick Assets do not include

- (A) Cash in hand
- (B) Prepaid Expenses
- (C) Marketable Securities
- (D) Trade Receivables

11. Current Assets do not include :

- (A) Prepaid Expenses
- (B) Inventory
- (C) Goodwill
- (D) Bills Receivable

12. Quick Ratio is also known as :

- (A) Liquid Ratio
- (B) Current Ratio
- (C) Working Capital Ratio
- (D) None of the Above

13. Liquid Assets include :

- (A) Debtors
- (B) Bills Receivable
- (C) Bank Balance
- (D) All of the Above

14. Liquid Ratio is equal to liquid assets divided by :

- (A) Non-Current Liabilities
- (B) Current Liabilities
- (C) Total Liabilities
- (D) Contingent Liabilities

15. Patents and Copyrights fall under the category of:

- (A) Current Assets
- (B) Liquid Assets
- (C) Intangible Assets
- (D) None of Above

16. Cash Balance ₹ 15,000; Trade Receivables ₹ 35,000; Inventory 40,000; Trade Payables ₹ 24,000 and Bank Overdraft is ₹ 6,000. Current Ratio will be :

- (A) 3.75 : 1
- (B) 3 : 1
- (C) 1 : 3
- (D) 1 : 3.75

17. Trade Receivables ₹40,000; Trade Payables ₹ 60,000; Prepaid Expenses ₹ 10,000; Inventory ₹ 1,00,000 and Goodwill is ₹ 15,000. Current Ratio will be :

- (A) 1 : 2
- (B) 2 : 1
- (C) 2.33 : 1
- (D) 2.5 : 1

18. Cash Balance ₹ 5,000; Trade Payables ₹ 40,000; Inventory ₹ 50,000; Trade Receivables ₹ 65,000 and Prepaid Expenses are ₹ 10,000. Liquid Ratio will be

- (A) 1.75 : 1
- (B) 2 : 1
- (C) 3.25 : 1
- (D) 3 : 1

19. Current Assets ₹ 4,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 2,00,000 and Inventory is ₹ 50,000. Liquid Ratio will

be :

- (A) 2 : 1 (B) 2.25 : 1 (C) 4 : 7 (D) 1.75 : 1

20. Which of the following transactions will improve the Current Ratio :

- (A) Cash Collected from Trade Receivables
(B) Purchase of goods for cash
(C) Payment to Trade Payables
(D) Credit purchase of Goods

21. Which of the following transactions will improve the quick ratio?

- (A) Sale of goods for cash
(B) Sale of goods on credit
(C) Issue of new shares for cash
(D) All of the Above

22. A company's Current Ratio is 2 : 1. After cash payment to some of its creditors, Current Ratio will:

- (A) Decrease
(B) Increase
(C) As before
(D) None of these

23. A Company's Current Assets are ₹ 8,00,000 and its current liabilities are ₹ 4,00,000. Subsequently, it purchased goods for ₹ 1,00,000 on credit.

Current ratio will be

- (A) 2 : 1 (B) 2.25 : 1 (C) 1.8 : 1 (D) 1.6 : 1

24. A company's Current assets are ₹ 3,00,000 and its current liabilities are

₹ 2,00,000. Subsequently, it paid ₹ 50,000 to its trade payables. Current ratio will be

- (A) 2 : 1 (B) 1.67 : 1 (C) 1.25 : 1 (D) 1.5 : 1

25. Current Assets of a Company were ₹ 1,00,000 and its current ratio was 2 : 1. After this the company paid ₹ 25,000 to Ratio after the payment will be :

- (A) 5 : 1 (B) 2 : 1 (C) 3 : 1 (D) 4 : 1

26. Current liabilities of a company were ₹ 2,00,000 and its current ratio was 2.5 : 1. After this the company paid ₹ 1,00,000 to a trade payable. The current ratio after the payment will be :

- (A) 2 : 1 (B) 4 : 1 (C) 5 : 1 (D) None of the above

27. A Company's liquid assets are ₹ 10,00,000 and its current liabilities are 8,00,000. Subsequently, it purchased goods for ₹ 1,00,000 on credit. Quick ratio will be

- (A) 1.11 : 1 (B) 1.22 : 1 (C) 1.38 : 1 (D) 1.25 : 1

28. A Company's liquid assets are ₹ 5,00,000 and its current liabilities are 3,00,000. Thereafter, it paid 1,00,000 to its trade payables. Quick ratio will be:

- (A) 1.33 : 1 (B) 2.5 : 1 (C) 1.67 : 1 (D) 2 : 1

29. The is a measure of liquidity which excludes generally the least liquid asset.

- (A) Current ratio, Accounts receivable
(B) Liquid ratio, Accounts receivable
(C) Current ratio, inventory
(D) Liquid ratio, inventory

30. Assuming that the current ratio is 2 : 1, purchase of goods on credit would:

- (A) Increase Current ratio
(B) Decrease Current ratio
(C) have no effect on Current ratio

(D) decrease gross profit ratio

31. Assuming that the current ratio is 2 : 1, Cash paid against Bills Payable would:

- (A) increase current ratio
- (B) Decrease Current ratio
- (C) have no effect on Current ratio
- (D) decrease gross profit ratio

32. Assuming liquid ratio of 1.2 : 1, cash collected from debtors would :

- (A) increase liquid ratio
- (B) decrease liquid ratio
- (C) have no effect on liquid ratio
- (D) increase gross profit ratio

33. Liquid Assets :

- (A) Current Assets – Prepaid Exp.
- (B) Current Assets – Inventory + Prepaid Exp.
- (C) Current Assets – Inventory – Prepaid Exp.
- (D) Current Assets + Inventory – Prepaid Exp.

34. Current Assets ₹ 85,000; Inventory ₹ 22,000; Prepaid Expenses 3,000. Then liquid assets will be :

- (A) ₹ 63,000
- (B) ₹ 60,000
- (C) ₹ 82,000
- (D) ₹ 1,10,000

35. A Company's Quick Ratio is 1.5 : 1; Current Liabilities are ₹ 2,00,000 and Inventory is ₹ 1,80,000. Current Ratio will be :

- (A) 0.9 : 1
- (B) 1.9 : 1
- (C) 1.4 : 1
- (D) 2.4 : 1

36. A Company's Quick Ratio is 1.8 : 1; Liquid Assets are ₹ 5,40,000 and Inventory is ₹ 1,50,000. Its Current Ratio will be :

- (A) 2 : 1
- (B) 2.3 : 1
- (C) 1.8 : 1
- (D) 1.3 : 1

37. A firm's current ratio is 3.5 : 2. Its current liabilities are ₹ 80,000. Its working capital will be :

- (A) ₹ 1,20,000
- (B) ₹ 1,60,000
- (C) ₹ 60,000
- (D) ₹ 2,80,000

38. A Company's Current Ratio is 3 : 1 and Liquid Ratio is 1.2 : 1. If its Current Liabilities are ₹ 2,00,000, what will be the value of Inventory?

- (A) ₹ 2,40,000
- (B) ₹ 3,60,000
- (C) ₹ 4,00,000
- (D) ₹ 40,000

39. A Company's Current Ratio is 2.8 : 1; Current Liabilities are ₹ 2,00,000; Inventory is ₹ 1,50,000 and Prepaid Expenses are ₹ 10,000. Its Liquid Ratio will be :
- (A) 3.6 : 1
 (B) 2.1 : 1
 (C) 2 : 1
 (D) 2.05 : 1
40. A Company's Current Ratio is 3 : 1; Current Liabilities are ₹ 2,50,000; Inventory is ₹ 60,000 and Prepaid Expenses are ₹ 5,000. Its Liquid Assets will be :
- (A) ₹ 6,90,000
 (B) ₹ 6,95,000
 (C) ₹ 6,85,000
 (D) ₹ 8,15,000
41. On the basis of following data, the liquid ratio of a company will be : Current Ratio 5 : 3; Current Liabilities ₹ 75,000 and Inventory ₹ 25,000
- (A) 1 : 1 (B) 2:1.8
 (C) 3 : 2
 (D) 4 : 3
42. Current ratio of a firm is 9 : 4. Its current liabilities are ₹ 1,20,000. Inventory is ₹ 30,000. Its liquid ratio will be :
- (A) 1 : 1 (B) 1.5 : 1 (C) 2 : 1 (D) 1.6 : 1
43. A Company's Current Ratio is 2.5 : 1 and Liquid Ratio is 1.6 : 1. If its Current Assets are ₹ 7,50,000, what will be the value of Inventory?
- (A) ₹ 4,50,000
 (B) ₹ 4,80,000
 (C) ₹ 2,70,000
 (D) ₹ 1,80,000
44. Current Ratio of a Company is 2.5 : 1. If its working capital is ₹ 60,000, its current liabilities will be :
- (A) ₹ 40,000
 (B) ₹ 60,000
 (C) ₹ 1,00,000
 (D) ₹ 24,000
45. A Company's Current Assets are ₹ 6,00,000 and working capital is 2,00,000. Its Current Ratio will be :
- (A) 3 : 1 (B) 1.5 : 1 (C) 2 : 1 (D) 4 : 1
46. A Company's Current Ratio is 2.4 : 1 and Working Capital is ₹ 5,60,000. If its Liquid Ratio is 1.5, what will be the value of Inventory?
- (A) ₹ 6,00,000
 (B) ₹ 2,00,000
 (C) ₹ 3,60,000
 (D) ₹ 6,40,000
47. A Company's Current Ratio is 2.5 : 1 and its Working Capital is 60,000. If its Inventory is ₹ 52,000, what will be the liquid Ratio?
- (A) 2.3 : 1
 (B) 2.8 : 1
 (C) 1.3 : 1
 (D) 1.2 : 1

48. If a Company's Current Liabilities are ₹ 80,000; Working Capital is 2,40,000 and Inventory is ₹ 40,000, its quick ratio will be:

- (A) 3.5 : 1 (B) 4 : 1 (C) 4.5 : 1 (D) 3 : 1

49. A Company's Liquid Assets are ₹ 2,00,000, Inventory is ₹ 1,00,000, Prepaid Expenses are ₹ 20,000 and Working Capital is ₹ 2,40,000. Its

Current Ratio will be:

- (A) 1.33 : 1
(B) 4 : 1
(C) 2.5 : 1
(D) 3 : 1

(B) Solvency Ratios

50. Long term solvency is indicated by :

- (A) Current Ratio
(B) Quick Ratio
(C) Net Profit Ratio
(D) Debt/Equity Ratio

51. Debt Equity Ratio is :

- (A) Liquidity Ratio
(B) Solvency Ratios
(C) Activity Ratio
(D) Operating Ratio

52. Debt Equity Ratio is :

- (A) Long Term Debts/Shareholder's Funds
(B) Short Term Debts/Equity Capital
(C) Total Assets/Long term Debts
(D) Shareholder's Funds/Total Assets

53. Proprietary Ratio is :

- (A) Long term Debts/Shareholder's Funds
(B) Total Assets/Shareholder's Funds
(C) Shareholder's Funds/Total Assets
(D) Shareholder's Funds/Fixed Assets

54. Fixed Assets ₹ 5,00,000; Current Assets ₹ 3,00,000; Equity Share Capital ₹ 4,00,000; Reserve ₹ 2,00,000; Longterm Debts ₹ 40,000. Proprietary Ratio will be :

- (A) 75%
(B) 80%
(C) 125%
(D) 133%

55. The ratios provide the information critical to the long run operation of the firm.

- (A) Liquidity
(B) Activity
(C) Solvency
(D) Profitability

56. If Debt equity ratio exceeds , it indicates risky financial position.

- (A) 1 : 1
- (B) 2 : 1
- (C) 1 : 2
- (D) 3 : 1

57. In debt equity ratio, debt refers to :

- (A) Short Term Debts
- (B) Long Term Debts
- (C) Total Debts
- (D) Debentures and Current Liabilities

58. Proprietary Ratio indicates the relationship between Proprietor's Funds and

- (A) Long-Term Debts
- (B) Short Term & Long Term Debts
- (C) Total Assets
- (D) Debentures

59. The formula for calculating the Debt Equity Ratio is :

- (A) $\frac{\text{Short Term Debts}}{\text{Shareholder's Funds}}$
- (B) $\frac{\text{Shareholder's Funds}}{\text{Fixed Assets}}$
- (C) $\frac{\text{Short Term + Long Term Debts}}{\text{Shareholder's Funds}}$
- (D) None of the Above

60. Equity Share Capital ₹ 20,00,000; Reserve 5,00,000; Debentures

₹ 10,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 8,00,000. Deb-tequity ratio will be :

- (A) .4 ; 1
- (B) .32 : 1
- (C) .72 : 1
- (D) .5 : 1

61. Debt equity ratio of a company is 1 : 2. Which of the following transactions will increase it:

Subject : Economics

Read the following dialogue between two people:

[CBSE, Sample Paper 2015]

Sita : I want 1 kg of potatoes

Rani : What will you give in exchange?

Sita : I can give you 2 litres of milk in return for the potatoes.

Rani : I don't need milk. I want a pair of shoe

Which of the following problem is being faced by Sita and Rani in their exchange process?

- (a) Lack of double coincidence of wants
- (b) Absence of common units of value
- (c) Lack of store of value
- (d) Lack of standard of deferred payment

Who regulates money supply?

[CBSE, All India Comptt. 2015]

- (a) Government of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Commercial Banks
- (d) Planning Commission

Which of the following is not a problem of barter system of exchange?

[CBSE, Delhi Comptt. 2016]

- (a) Store of Value
- (b) Double Coincidence of Wants
- (c) Unit of Account
- (d) Unemployment

Money supply includes _____.

[CBSE, All India Comptt. 2016]

- (a) All Deposits in Banks
- (b) Only Demand Deposits in Banks
- (c) Only Time Deposits in Banks
- (d) Currency with the Banks

Which of the following is not a function of money?

[CBSE, Delhi Comptt. 2015]

- (a) Medium of exchange
- (b) Price stability
- (c) Store of value
- (d) Unit of account

Define Credit Multiplier. What role does it play in determining the credit creation power of the banking system? Use a numerical illustration to explain.

[CBSE, Delhi 2019, 2020 (58/2/1)]

Read the following text carefully, discuss briefly the relevant function of the Central Bank, indicated: Recently, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducted a statutory inspection for supervisory evaluation against a Commercial Bank. The commercial bank was imposed with stringent penalties, owing to deficiencies in regulatory compliances.

As per the Central Bank, the inspection revealed non-compliances vis-à-vis different directions issued by RBI, on the following fronts:

[CBSE, Sample Paper 2022-23]

- (i) ATM Card frauds
- (ii) Ensuring integrity and quality of data
- (iii) Loans to small borrowers

(Adapted / Moderated: livemint.com)

'Reserve Ratio and Credit Creation are inversely related.' Do you agree with the given statement? Justify your answer with a suitable numerical example.

[CBSE, Sample Paper 2022-23]

Identify which of the following bank does not interact directly with the general public? (Choose the correct alternative)

(CBSE, Sample Paper 2021-22 (Term I))

- (a) Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Central Bank of India
- (d) Reserve Bank of India

Ms. Sakshi, an economics teacher, was explaining the concept of minimum percentage of the total deposits to be kept by any commercial bank with the Central Bank of the country, as per norms and statute prevailing in the country.

From the following, choose the correct alternative which specifies towards the concept explained by her?

(CBSE, Sample Paper 2021-22 (Term I))

- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio
- (b) Repo Rate
- (c) Bank Rate
- (d) Statutory Liquidity Ratio

Identify which of the following is not a function of the Reserve Bank of India? (Choose the correct alternative)

(CBSE, Sample Paper 2021-22 (Term I))

- (a) To act as the banker to the Government of India.
- (b) To act as the custodian of the gold reserve of India
- (c) To act as the financial advisor to the Government of India
- (d) To issue coins and one rupee note

In a hypothetical economy, Mr. Neeraj has deposited ₹ 100 in the bank. If it is assumed that there is no other currency circulation in the economy, then the total money supply in the economy will be _____

(Fill up the blank with correct alternative)

(CBSE, Sample Paper 2021-22 (Term I))

- (a) Zero
- (b) ₹ 100
- (c) Not defined
- (d) ₹ 120

Value of Money Multiplier _____ (increases / decreases / remains unchanged) with an increase in Cash Reserve Ratio.

(CBSE, Sample Paper 2020)

In the present COVID-19 times, many economists have raised their concerns that Indian economy may have to face a deflationary situation, due to reduced economic activities in the country.

Suppose you are a member of the high powered committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). You have suggested that as the supervisor of commercial banks, _____ (restriction / release) of the money supply be ensured, by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). (Choose the correct alternative)

(CBSE, Sample Paper 2021)

Assertion (A): Demand Deposits are considered as a convenient mode of payment for execution of even the high value transactions.

Reason (R): Demand Deposits are non-withdrawable in nature and cannot be withdrawn against issue of cheques and other similar instruments of payment. *(CBSE, Sample Paper 2021-22 (Term 1))*

Assertion (A): In March 2020, RBI offered a 3 month moratorium on loans enabling borrowers to defer the repayments on EMI and other loans, which was further extended to 3 more months till 31st August, 2020.

Reason (R): The aim of RBI was to provide relief to borrowers because of the economic impact of Covid-19 pandemic.

Assertion (A): Central bank provides loans to the commercial banks in the situation of financial distress.

Reason (R): Central bank can order the government to help the bank facing the financial crisis. *(CBSE, 2021-22 (Term 1) 058/1/4)*

Assertion (A): Reserve ratio and credit creation power of commercial bank are directly related.

Reason (R): Credit Creation is the product of the reciprocal of Reserve Ratio (RR) and Primary deposit. *(CBSE, 2021-22 (Term 1) 058/2/4)*

Statement Based Questions

INSTRUCTIONS

In the following Questions, read the following statements and choose the correct alternative among those given below:

Alternatives:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both the Statements are true. | (b) Both the Statements are false. |
| (c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false. | (d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false. |

What is a central bank?

(CBSE, Delhi 2008, Foreign 2014)

State the role played by the central bank as the "lender of last resort".

(CBSE, All India 2019)

What are time deposits in banks?

(CBSE, All India Comptt. 2013, All India 2014)

Define bank rate.

(CBSE, Delhi 2009, All India Comptt. 2014 (I))

विषय : हिंदी

ग्रीष्मकालीन कार्य

प्रश्न १ : 'घर में रहिए ,सुरक्षित रहिए' विषय पर २५० शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए ।

प्रश्न २ : कोरोना वायरस की संक्रमण की स्थिति में गरीबों को जीवन जरूरी सामग्री की आवश्यकता है, इसकी जानकारी देते हुए कमिश्नर को पत्र लिखिए । प्रश्न ३: 'भक्तिन' पाठ से आपको पसंद हो ऐसे तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए ।

प्रश्न ३: 'आत्मपरिचय' कविता का प्रतिपाद्य स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

प्रश्न ४: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

में जिस समाज की कल्पना करता हूँ, उसमें गृहस्थ संन्यासी और संन्यासी गृहस्थ होंगे अर्थात् संन्यास और गृहस्थ के बीच वह दूरी नहीं रहेगी जो परंपरा से चलती आ रही है। संन्यासी उत्तम कोटि का मनुष्य होता है, क्योंकि उसमें संचय की वृत्ति नहीं होती, लोभ और स्वार्थ नहीं होता। यही गुण गृहस्थ में भी होना चाहिए। संन्यासी भी वही श्रेष्ठ है जो समाज के लिए कुछ काम करे। ज्ञान और कर्म को भिन्न करोगे तो समाज में विषमता उत्पन्न होगी ही मुख में कविता और करघे पर हाथ, यह आदर्श मुझे पसंद था। इसी की शिक्षा में दूसरों को भी देता हूँ और तुमने सुना है या नहीं की नानक ने एक अमीर लड़के के हाथ से पानी पीना अस्वीकार कर दिया था। लोगों ने कहा- 'गुरु जी यह लड़का तो अत्यंत संभ्रांत कुल का है, इसके हाथ का पानी पीने में क्या दोष है?' नानक बोले- 'तलहत्थी में मेहनत के निशान नहीं हैं। जिसके हाथ में मेहनत के ठेले पड़े नहीं होते उसके हाथ का पानी पीने में मैं दोष मानता हूँ।' नानक ठीक थे। श्रेष्ठ समाज वह है, जिसके सदस्य जी खोलकर मेहनत करते हैं और तब भी जरूरत से ज्यादा धन पर अधिकार जमाने की उनकी इच्छा नहीं होती।

प्रश्न-

- (क) 'गृहस्थ संन्यासी और संन्यासी गृहस्थ होंगे' से लेखक का क्या आशय है ?
- (ख) संन्यासी को उत्तम कोटि का मनुष्य कहा गया है, क्यों ?
- (ग) श्रेष्ठ समाज के क्या लक्षण बताए गए हैं ?
- (घ) नानक ने अमीर लड़के के हाथ से पानी पीना क्यों अस्वीकार किया ?
- (ङ) 'मुख में कविता और करघे पर हाथ- यह उक्ति किसके लिए प्रयोग की गई है और क्यों ?
- (च) श्रेष्ठ संन्यासी के क्या गुण बताए गए हैं ?
- (छ) समाज में विषमता से आप क्या समझते हैं और यह कब उत्पन्न होती है ?
- (ज) संन्यासी शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।
- (झ) विषमता शब्द का विलोम लिख कर उसमें प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए।
- (ञ) गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

Note:

1. It is mandatory to do all these activities.
2. Remember to write your name, Roll No, Class and Section on everything you make.
3. For English and Hindi writings and revision of tables, maintain a three – in – one notebook and make sure your parents check it everyday.
4. Compose a good poem in English and Hindi and write it English & Hindi NB (Try to do it yourself, you can take your elders help)
5. Do not bring Holiday Homework on the very first day. Dates to bring Holiday HW of different subjects will be given to you later.

Subject : Physical Education**☑ Unit:-1 Management of Sporting Events**

Complete Assignment book

Complete Classwork book

☑ Record File (Game Book)

Choice from the given list any one game

Basketball, Football, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Volleyball, Handball, Hockey, Cricket.

Record file shall include:-

Practical: 1 SAI Fitness tests administration for all items.

Practical: 2 Procedure for Asanas, Benefits & contraindication for any two Asana for each lifestyle disease.

Practical:- 4 Any one game of your choice out of the above Labelled diagram of field & equipment(Rules, Terminologies & Skills)