

ST MONTFORT SR SEC SCHOOL, BHOPAL

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2026-27

CLASS - XII (A&B)

ENGLISH CORE

CASE BASED UNSEEN COMPREHENSION

Multiple Choice questions based on unseen case-based factual passage with verbal/visual inputs like statistical data, charts, newspaper report etc. Ten out of eleven questions to be done.

PASSAGE 1

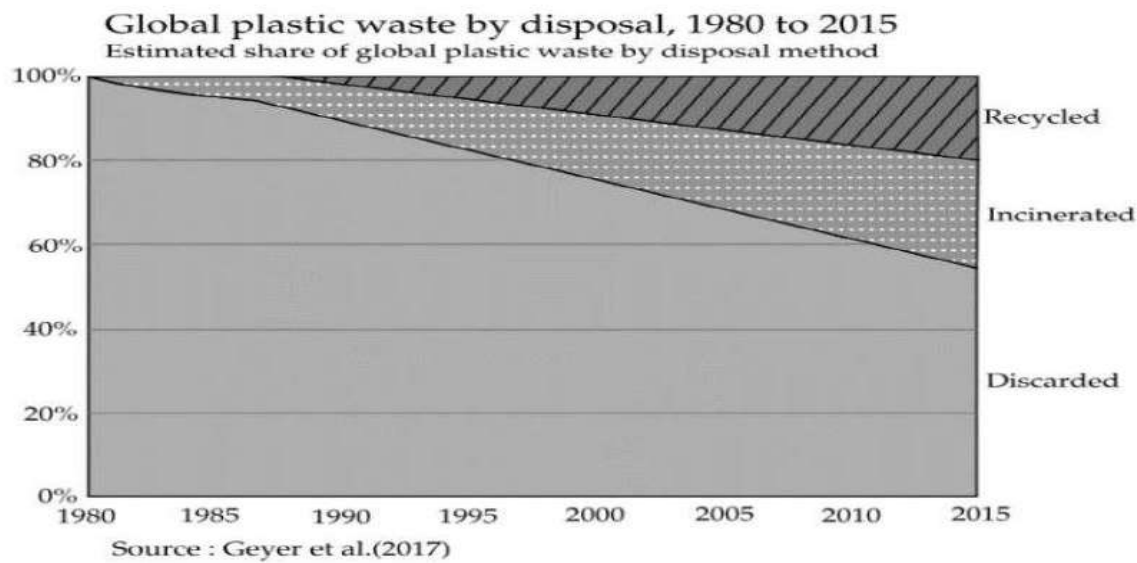
Read the passage carefully:

1. When plastic waste is burnt, a complex weave of toxic chemicals is released. Breaking down Poly Vinyl Chloride, (PVC) is used for packaging, toys and coating electrical wires. It produces dioxin, an organochlorine which belongs to the family of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). A recent Dioxin Assessment Report brought out by the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA) says the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is ten times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.
2. Yet the Delhi government is giving the green signal to a gasification project which will convert garbage into energy without removing plastic waste. Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta, the promoter of this project, says this is not necessary. He claims no air pollution will be caused and that the ash produced can be used as manure. An earlier waste-to-energy project set-up in Timarpur failed. The new one, built with Australian assistance, will cost 200 crores. It will generate 25 megawatts of power and gobble 1,000 tonnes of garbage every day.
3. "Technologies like gasification are a form of incineration," says Madhumita Dutta, central coordinator with Toxics Link, New Delhi. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash, she points out. Toxins produced during incineration include acidic gases, heavy metals as well as dioxins and furans. "The 'manure' will be hazardous and a problem to dispose," says Dutta.
4. Municipal solid waste contains a mix of plastics. Breaking down this waste emits hydrochloric acid which attacks the respiratory system, skin and eyes, resulting in coughing, vomiting and nausea. Polyethylene generates volatile compounds like formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, both suspected carcinogenic. Breathing styrene from polystyrene can cause leukaemia. Polyurethane is associated with asthma. Dioxin released by PVC is a powerful hormone disrupter and causes birth defects and reproductive problems. There is no threshold dose to prevent it and our bodies have no defence against it.
5. "Even the best run incinerators in the world have to deal with stringent norms, apart from contaminated filters and ash, making them hugely expensive to operate," says Dutta. In Germany, air pollution devices accounted for two-thirds the cost of incineration. Despite such efforts, the

European Dioxin Inventory noted that the input of dioxin into the atmosphere was the highest from incineration.

6. How has global plastic waste disposal method changed over time? In the chart, we see the share of global plastic waste that is discarded, recycled or incinerated from 1980 through to 2015. Prior to 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic was negligible; 100 percent was therefore discarded. From 1980 for incineration and 1990 for recycling, rates increased on average by about 0.7 percent per year. In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded, 25 percent was incinerated and 20 percent recycled.

7. "India does not have the facility to test dioxin and the cost of setting one up is prohibitively expensive," says Dutta. Besides, Indian garbage has a low calorific content of about 800 cal/kg. since it has high moisture and requires additional fuel to burn. Toxics link calculates that the electricity generated from such technology will cost between 5-7 per unit, which is six times higher than conventional energy. India has chosen a dioxin preventive route and burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited under Municipal Solid Waste and Biomedical Rules. Nearly 80 percent of Indian garbage is recyclable or compostable. Resident associations, the informal sector and the municipal corporation can make Delhi's garbage disappear in a sustainable manner. "Instead the government Promotes end of pipeline solutions, Says Dutta.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ten of the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

(a) Dioxine causes _____

(i) cancer (ii) heart attack (iii) hypertension (iv) sickness

(b) Which statements are NOT TRUE according to the passage?

1. India has adopted a preventive measure under which burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited.
2. USEPA says that the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is hundred times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.

3. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash.

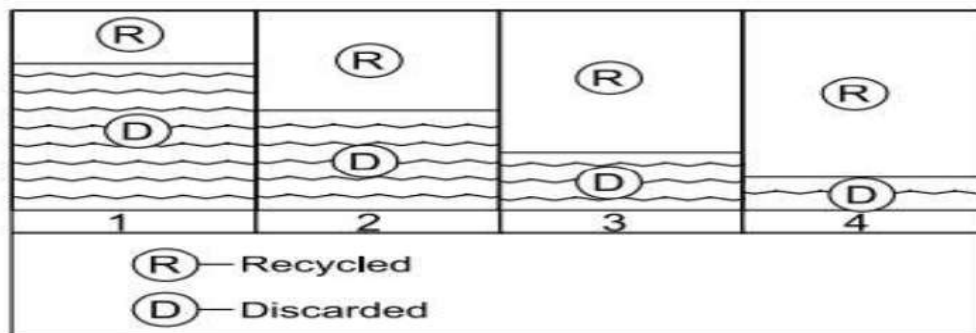
4. Hydrochloric acid attacks the digestive system, nose and eyes which results in diabetes and nausea.

(i) 2 and 4 (ii) 1 and 3 (iii) 3 and 4 (iv) 1 and 2

c) Garbage can be converted into energy by _____

(i) gasification (ii) gratification (iii) a chemical process (iv) incinators

(d) Based on the graphical chart in the passage, chose the option that correctly states the ratio between discarded waste to recycled global plastic waste in 2015.



(i) option 1 (ii) option 2 (iii) option 3 (iv) option 4

(e) Before 1980, how much global plastic waste was discarded?

(i) 40% (ii) 60% (iii) 80% (iv) 100%

(f) Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE.

1. In the year 2015, the incinerated plastic waste disposal was 80%.

2. In the year 1980, share of discarded plastic waste was 100%.

3. Discarded plastic waste was 60% in the year 2010.

4. Recycled plastic waste in the year 2000 was less than 70%.

(i) 1 and 3 (ii) 2 and 3 (iii) 1 and 4 (iv) 3 and 4

(g) Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta claims that during gasification, ash produced can be used as _____

(i) fuel (ii) manure (iii) pesticide (iv) none of these

(h) Converting waste to energy project will consume how much energy?

(i) 20 megawatts (ii) 200 megawatts (iii) 250 megawatts (iv) 25 megawatts

(i) By 2015, how much global plastic waste has been incinerated?

(i) 55%

(ii) 25%

(iii) 20%

(iv) 0.7%

(j) Which word in the passage means same as 'Waste material'? (Para 2)

(i) gasification

(ii) garbage

(iii) pollution

(iv) manure

(k) Arrange the sentences in the order in which they occurred year wise.

1. From 1980, rates increased on average by about 0.7 percent per year for incineration.

2. 20 percent waste was recycled in 2015.

3. Prior to 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic was negligible.

4. In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded.

(i) 2, 1, 4, 3

(ii) 4, 2, 3, 1

(iii) 1, 3, 4, 2

(iv) 3, 1, 4, 2

PASSAGE 2

Read the following passage:

1. No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so called 'Primitive tribes' have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system for example can distinguish between You and I, several other people and 'I

and you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'We'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language no matter how widespread it is. So, the question which has baffled many linguists is-who created grammar?

2. At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages started from scratch. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

3. Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages they developed a make shift language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases, it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders;

they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles and they are invented by children.

4. Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no consistent grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language.

Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilised a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way? A new creole was born.

5. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tensed ending '-ed' may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'Itend did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ten of the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

(a) Complexity in language is inherent to.....

(i) all the languages (ii) English (iii) tribal languages (iv) primitive languages

(b) The Cherokee pronoun system can distinguish between.....

(i) You and I (ii) Several other people and I (iii) You, another person and I (iv) All of these

(c) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the correct sequence of the sentences associated with the formation/ creation of grammar.

1. In order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages started from scratch.

2. Slaves developed a make-shift language called a pidgin.

3. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first.

4. To find out how grammar is created; someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation.

- (i) 1,2,3,4 (ii) 3,4, 1, 2 (iii) 4,1,2,3 (iv) 2,1,3,4

(d) All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true except:

- (i) the language has been created since 1979
- (ii) the language is based on speech and lip reading
- (iii) the language incorporates signs which children used at home
- (iv) the language was perfected by younger children

(e) Which option represents who partly invented the complex grammar system even for the most widespread languages?



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- (i) image 1 (ii) image 2 (iii) image 3 (iv) image 4

(f) Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the.....

- (i) Atlantic slave trade (ii) complex grammar system (iii) weak pronunciation (iv) none of these

(g) What is common to all languages?

- (i) basic grammar (ii) the sign rules (iii) grammar is common to all languages (iv) series of gestures

(h) According to the passage what can be attributed as a consequence of the Atlantic slave trade?

- (i) language's creation and documenting its emergence
- (ii) evolution of some of the most recent languages
- (iii) many word tricks can be performed to convey subtle differences in meaning
- (iv) a statement can be turned into a question

(i) What are creoles?

- (i) sign languages of deaf
- (ii) complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins
- iii) strings of words copied from the language of the landowner

(iv) logical grammar invented by children

(j) Which word in the passage means opposite to easy'? (Para1)

(i) sequences (ii) variation (iii) crude (iv) complex

(k) Pick the Option that correctly tells how the younger children's mind work in the absence of grammatical knowledge.

1. They create logical structures.

2. They imitate others.

3. They have innate grammatical machinery in their brains.

4. They learn other languages.

(i) 2 and 3

(ii) 1 and 3

(iii) 2 and 4

(iv) 3 and 4

NOTE: Attempt these case based passages responses in your **READING -WRITING REGISTER** with the title at the top as **HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT 2026** and correct passage number with right question number & your answer to it.

YOU NEED NOT TO WRITE PASSAGES IN YOUR REGISTER.

PHYSICS

Two separate files are to made in Physics.

1. Experiment file (Thick file)

2. Activity file (Thin file)

i) Kindly complete the activity file from the comprehensive lab manual as it is without mentioning the date.

ii) No Observation table is to be made for the activities.

iii) On the top of the page in the centre Activity 1, Activity 2, and so on has to be written, no matter whatever the number is mentioned in the lab manual.

*Also one project file has to be made other than experiment and activities. The topics for the project are given below.

LIST OF TOPICS FOR PHYSICS PROJECT

1. Gauss's Theorem	7. Magnetic properties of materials	13. Optical Instruments
2. Equipotential Surfaces	8. Electromagnetic Induction	14. Huygen's Principle
3. Capacitors	9. A C Generator	15. Photoelectric effect
4. Internal resistance	10. Transformer	16. Semiconductor diodes
5. Wheatstone Bridge	11. Electromagnetic Spectrum	
6. Moving Coil Galvanometer	12. Optical Fibres	

All the children are requested to select the topic of their choice out of the topics given above. Not more than 4 students can choose the same topic. So, after choosing the topic, children are requested to inform me in my personal desk to get the approval. The selection of the topics should be done before 25th April. Once you get the approval, you can select the contents to be written.

Project should be prepared in A4 size ruled sheets. Project should be prepared under the following headings.

* Acknowledgement

* Index

* Introduction to the topic

* Principle

* Theory

* Applications

* Advantages

* Disadvantages

➤ Circuit diagrams/ Pictures related to the relevant topic should be added to the project.

➤ The whole project work should be compiled within 15 pages.

➤ Cover Page, Acknowledgement and Certificate should be printed.

➤ Rest all the pages should be hand written

COVER PAGE, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND CERTIFICATE WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL.

Note: All of you need to submit your project (in a transparent stripped file) and activity file on 6th July 2026. Once it is checked and approved it would be returned back. Then it has to be spiral binded after correcting the given remarks.

CHEMISTRY

1) Prepare an investigatory Project file on the selected topic as instructed.

2) Write 4 experiments (volumetric Analysis) on a thick file (200 pages).

MATHS

NOTE: Attach one cover page showing Name, class, subject and Title as assignment. Do it on the A-4 size ruled sheet.

Find the value:

1. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, then find k so that $A^2 = kA - 2I$.

2. If $F(X) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x & 0 \\ \sin x & \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then show that $F(x)F(y) = F(x + y)$.

3. Find the value of x if, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ 2 & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 15 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$

4. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$, express A as a sum of two matrices such that one is symmetric and other is skew symmetric .

5. For matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find the value of a and b such that $A^2 + aA + bI = O$

6. Solve the system of linear equation using matrix method,

$$x - y + 2z = 7, 3x + 4y - 5z = -5, 2x - y + 3z = 12.$$

7. Write the inverse of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix}$.

8. Find inverse of matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

9. . If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, find A^{-1}

10. . If $\begin{bmatrix} x+3y & y \\ 7-x & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, find the value of x and y.

11. Using matrices, solve the system of equations, $2x+8y+5z=5$, $x+y+z=-2$, $x+2y-z=2$.

12. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, prove that $A^3 - 6A^2 + 7A + 2I = 0$.

13. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, Prove that $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \\ 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$

14. A typist charges Rs 145 for typing 10 English and 3 Hindi pages, while charges for typing 3 English and 10 Hindi pages are Rs 180. Using matrix, find the charges of typing one English and one Hindi Page separately.

15. The monthly incomes of Aryan and Babban are in the ratio 3:4 and their monthly expenditure are in the ratio 5:7. If each saves Rs 15000 per month, find their monthly incomes using matrix.

16. Write in the simplest form.

$$(i) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} \right) \quad (ii) \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin x} \right)$$

17. Find the value of x, if $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

18. Prove that: $\tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)$.

19. Prove that: $\frac{9\pi}{8} - \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

20. Solve for x, $\tan^{-1} 2x + \tan^{-1} 3x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

BIOLOGY

Task One: Prepare the INVESTIGATORY PROJECT on the assigned topic.

Task Two: Write the practical in biology practical record with utmost neatness and clarity .Kindly follow the specific instructions given in the class regarding this task. The PDF of the practical manual is posted in the class group for reference.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Questions:

1. Make a fixture of 17 teams (knockout).
2. Draw the fixtures of 20 teams knockout come league tournament.
3. Make a fixture of 7 teams by using staircase method.
4. What is the importance of planning in sports event management?
5. Make a fixture of 4 team by using tabular method.
6. What is the role of a sports manager in event organization?
7. What is seeding in fixtures? How seeding teams are arranged?
8. Describe the different types of tournament structures (knockout, league, etc.)
9. Draw the pictures of 6 teams by using cyclic method.

Submission Guidelines: - Submit your work in a neat and organized manner. - Include your name, class, and roll number on the cover page.

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Complete Question and Answer of Chapter 1.
 2. Complete EII and SCAT practical.
 3. Project Work: Select the subject, complete interview, observation and psychological testing of subject. (Case Profile)
-

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Make a project on the topic suggested by CBSE in the A4 sheet and attach it in the strip file.

Submission Guidelines: - Submit your work in a neat and organized manner. - Include your name, class, and roll number on the cover page. (Minimum 20 pages).

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Dear students,

As part of your holiday homework, you have to complete PRACTICAL FILE and per the following specifications.

FILE 1 - CLASS XII - COMPUTER SCIENCE (083) - PRACTICAL FILE (TERM 1 + TERM 2)

DOWNLOAD THE PRACTICAL FILE FROM LINK BELOW

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YXNTZovvCOTKGaqAGXg4T_RlluQDKp1V/view?usp=drive_link

GUIDELINES FOR PRACTICAL FILE:-

- These assignments have to be done in a Computer Practical File.
- Question and Program should be written on the ruled side.
- Output screenshot has to be pasted on the blank side.
- Index page is compulsory.
- File should be properly covered and cover page should be pasted on it (as provided).
- The order of the initial pages will be as follows :-
 1. **CERTIFICATE** - Please follow the format provided.
 2. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** - as provided
 3. **INDEX PAGE**- headings are provided, please insert page nos.
- THE CONTENTS OF THIS FILE HAVE TO BE HAND-WRITTEN
- NO PRINTOUTS SHALL BE ACCEPTED.

HINDI

पाठ्य पुस्तक आरोह - भाग-2 के गद्य खण्ड से पाठ 'भक्तिन' का परिचय निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर दीजिए

1. भक्तिन का व्यक्तित्व और नामकरण
- 2 भक्तिन का बचपन और विवाह
- 3 पति की मृत्यु और संघर्ष
- 4 बेटी के जीवन की त्रासदी और अपमान
- 5 सेवा भाव और निष्ठा तथा लेखिका और भक्तिन का सम्बन्ध

→ * उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं का परिचय सुन्दर लिखावट और सजावट के साथ लिखकर एक कवर पेज लगा कर निर्धारित समयावधि में अपनी शिक्षिका के पास जमा करें।

ST MONTFORT SR SEC SCHOOL, BHOPAL

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2026-27

CLASS - XII (C&D)

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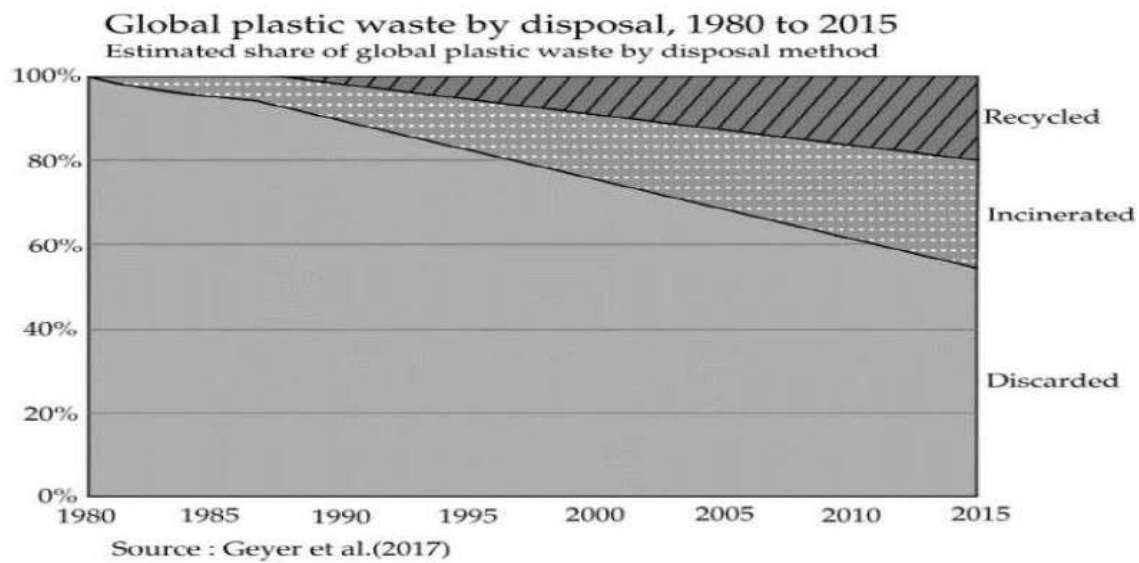
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2. Yet the Delhi government is giving the green signal to a gasification project which will convert garbage into energy without removing plastic waste. Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta, the promoter of this project, says this is not necessary. He claims no air pollution will be caused and that the ash produced can be used as manure. An earlier waste-to-energy project set-up in Timarpur failed. The new one, built with Australian assistance, will cost 200 crores. It will generate 25 megawatts of power and gobble 1,000 tonnes of garbage every day.
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On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ten of the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

(a) Dioxine causes _____

(i) cancer (ii) heart attack (iii) hypertension (iv) sickness

(b) Which statements are NOT TRUE according to the passage?

1. India has adopted a preventive measure under which burning of chlorinated plastics is prohibited.
2. USEPA says that the risk of getting cancer from dioxin is hundred times higher than reported by the agency in 1994.

3. Incineration merely transfers hazardous waste from a solid form to air, water and ash.

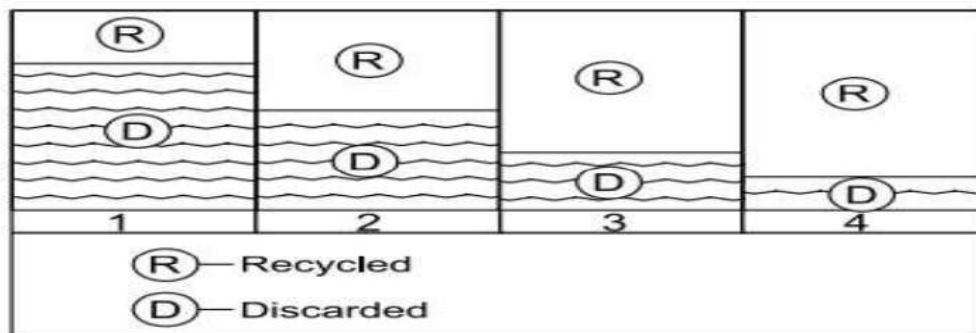
4. Hydrochloric acid attacks the digestive system, nose and eyes which results in diabetes and nausea.

(i) 2 and 4 (ii) 1 and 3 (iii) 3 and 4 (iv) 1 and 2

c) Garbage can be converted into energy by _____

(i) gasification (ii) gratification (iii) a chemical process (iv) incinators

(d) Based on the graphical chart in the passage, chose the option that correctly states the ratio between discarded waste to recycled global plastic waste in 2015.



(i) option 1 (ii) option 2 (iii) option 3 (iv) option 4

(e) Before 1980, how much global plastic waste was discarded?

(i) 40% (ii) 60% (iii) 80% (iv) 100%

(f) Based on the given graphical representation of data in the passage, choose the option that lists the statements that are TRUE.

1. In the year 2015, the incinerated plastic waste disposal was 80%.

2. In the year 1980, share of discarded plastic waste was 100%.

3. Discarded plastic waste was 60% in the year 2010.

4. Recycled plastic waste in the year 2000 was less than 70%.

(i) 1 and 3 (ii) 2 and 3 (iii) 1 and 4 (iv) 3 and 4

(g) Former transport minister Rajendra Gupta claims that during gasification, ash produced can be used as _____

(i) fuel (ii) manure (iii) pesticide (iv) none of these

(h) Converting waste to energy project will consume how much energy?

(i) 20 megawatts (ii) 200 megawatts (iii) 250 megawatts (iv) 25 megawatts

(i) By 2015, how much global plastic waste has been incinerated?

(i) 55%

(ii) 25%

(iii) 20%

(iv) 0.7%

(j) Which word in the passage means same as 'Waste material'? (Para 2)

(i) gasification

(ii) garbage

(iii) pollution

(iv) manure

(k) Arrange the sentences in the order in which they occurred year wise.

1. From 1980, rates increased on average by about 0.7 percent per year for incineration.

2. 20 percent waste was recycled in 2015.

3. Prior to 1980, recycling and incineration of plastic was negligible.

4. In 2015, an estimated 55 percent of global plastic waste was discarded.

(i) 2, 1, 4, 3

(ii) 4, 2, 3, 1

(iii) 1, 3, 4, 2

(iv) 3, 1, 4, 2

PASSAGE 2

Read the following passage:

1. No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so called 'Primitive tribes' have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system for example can distinguish between You and I, several other people and 'I

and you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'We'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language no matter how widespread it is. So, the question which has baffled many linguists is-who created grammar?

2. At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages started from scratch. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

3. Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages they developed a make shift language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases, it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders;

they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles and they are invented by children.

4. Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no consistent grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language.

Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilised a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way? A new creole was born.

5. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tensed ending '-ed' may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'Itend did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any ten of the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:

(a) Complexity in language is inherent to.....

(i) all the languages (ii) English (iii) tribal languages (iv) primitive languages

(b) The Cherokee pronoun system can distinguish between.....

(i) You and I (ii) Several other people and I (iii) You, another person and I (iv) All of these

(c) Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the correct sequence of the sentences associated with the formation/ creation of grammar.

1. In order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages started from scratch.

2. Slaves developed a make-shift language called a pidgin.

3. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first.

4. To find out how grammar is created; someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation.

- (i) 1,2,3,4 (ii) 3,4, 1, 2 (iii) 4,1,2,3 (iv) 2,1,3,4

(d) All the following sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true except:

- (i) the language has been created since 1979
- (ii) the language is based on speech and lip reading
- (iii) the language incorporates signs which children used at home
- (iv) the language was perfected by younger children

(e) Which option represents who partly invented the complex grammar system even for the most widespread languages?



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

- (i) image 1 (ii) image 2 (iii) image 3 (iv) image 4

(f) Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the.....

- (i) Atlantic slave trade (ii) complex grammar system (iii) weak pronunciation (iv) none of these

(g) What is common to all languages?

- (i) basic grammar (ii) the sign rules (iii) grammar is common to all languages (iv) series of gestures

(h) According to the passage what can be attributed as a consequence of the Atlantic slave trade?

- (i) language's creation and documenting its emergence
- (ii) evolution of some of the most recent languages
- (iii) many word tricks can be performed to convey subtle differences in meaning
- (iv) a statement can be turned into a question

(i) What are creoles?

- (i) sign languages of deaf
- (ii) complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins
- (iii) strings of words copied from the language of the landowner

(iv) logical grammar invented by children

(j) Which word in the passage means opposite to easy'? (Para1)

(i) sequences (ii) variation (iii) crude (iv) complex

(k) Pick the Option that correctly tells how the younger children's mind work in the absence of grammatical knowledge.

1. They create logical structures.

2. They imitate others.

3. They have innate grammatical machinery in their brains.

4. They learn other languages.

(i) 2 and 3

(ii) 1 and 3

(iii) 2 and 4

(iv) 3 and 4

NOTE: Attempt these case based passages responses in your **READING -WRITING REGISTER** with the title at the top as **HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT 2026** and correct passage number with right question number & your answer to it.

YOU NEED NOT TO WRITE PASSAGES IN YOUR REGISTER.

ACCOUNTANCY

Project Work:

One specific project based on financial statement analysis of a company covering any two aspects from the following:

1. Comparative and common size financial statements
2. Accounting Ratios
3. Segment Reports
4. Cash Flow Statements

Instructions:

- A. Collect the information about your selected company for the project and keep the matter ready.
- B. Solve the worksheet in the Accountancy notebook.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Analyze the financial performance and position of a specific company, including its balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, using various accounting ratios to assess the company's financial health and performance.
2. The project should include a conclusion summarizing the findings of the analysis and should also include proper references to sources of information
3. The project should be well-organized, clear, and easy to understand. A presentation of the project may be required, so prepare well.
4. Use plain white sheet for your project.
5. Minimum pages should be 25-30.
6. Project should be handwritten.
7. Follow all the guidelines given by CBSE.

Worksheet

1. Prepare the balance sheet of Jyoti Ltd. as at March 31, 2017 from the following information:

Building Rs. 10,00,000; Investments in the shares of Metro Tyers Rs. 3,00,000; Stores & Spares Rs. 1,00,000; Discount on issue of 10% debentures Rs. 10,000; Statement of Profit and Loss (Dr.) Rs. 90,000; 5,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 20 each fully paid-up; Capital Redemption Reserve Rs. 1,00,000; 10% Debentures Rs. 3,00,000; Unpaid dividends Rs. 90,000; Share options outstanding account Rs. 10,000.

2.

. How will you disclose the following items in the Balance Sheet of a company:

- i) Loose Tools
- ii) Uncalled liability on partly paid-up shares
- iii) Debentures Redemption Reserve
- iv) Mastheads and publishing titles
- v) 10% debentures
- vi) Proposed dividends
- vii) Share forfeited account
- viii) Capital Redemption Reserve
- ix) Mining Rights
- x) Work-in-progress

3.

From the following information obtained from the books of Vichar Ltd., prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ending 31st March, 2019 :

Particulars	2018 - 19	2017 - 18
Revenue from operations	300% of cost of materials consumed	200% of cost of materials consumed
Cost of materials consumed	₹ 4,00,000	₹ 2,00,000
Other expenses	20% of cost of materials consumed	20% of cost of materials consumed
Tax rate	50%	50%

4.

Prepare a common size Balance Sheet of L.X. Ltd. from the following information :

	Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2019 ₹	31.3.2018 ₹
I - Equity and Liabilities :				
1.	Shareholder's Funds		20,00,000	10,00,000
2.	Non-Current Liabilities		20,00,000	5,00,000
3.	Current Liabilities		10,00,000	5,00,000
	Total		50,00,000	20,00,000
II - Assets :				
1.	Non-Current Assets		30,00,000	12,50,000
2.	Current Assets		20,00,000	7,50,000
	Total		50,00,000	20,00,000

5. Compute cash from operations from the following figures:
- (i) Profit for the year 2016-17 is a sum of Rs. 10,000 after providing for depreciation of Rs. 2,000.
- (ii) The current assets and current liabilities of the business for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2016 (Rs.)	March 31, 2017 (Rs.)
Trade Receivables	14,000	15,000
Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,000	1,200
Trade Payables	13,000	15,000
Inventories	5,000	8,000
Other Current Assets	10,000	12,000
Expenses payable	1,000	1,500
Prepaid Expenses	2,000	1,000
Accrued Income	3,000	4,000
Income received in advance	2,000	1,000

6.

Calculate 'Cash Flows from Investing Activities' from the following information :

Particulars	31.03.2024 (₹)	31.03.2023 (₹)
10% Long Term Investments	2,50,000	4,50,000
Plant and Machinery	8,00,000	6,00,000
Goodwill	1,40,000	1,00,000
Investment in shares of 'Pinnacle Ltd.'	14,00,000	5,00,000
Patents	—	1,50,000

Additional Information :

- (i) A machine costing ₹ 60,000 (depreciation provided thereon ₹ 18,000) was sold for ₹ 48,000. Depreciation charged during the year was ₹ 60,000.
- (ii) Dividend received from Pinnacle Ltd. ₹ 40,000.
- (iii) Interest received on 10% Long Term Investments ₹ 45,000.
- (iv) Patents were sold at their book value.

7. From the following Balance Sheet of Mohan Ltd., prepare cash flow Statement:

**Balance Sheet of Mohan Ltd.,
as at 31st March 2016 and 31st March 2017**

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2017 (Rs.)	March 31, 2016 (Rs.)
I) Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Equity share capital		3,00,000	2,00,000
b) Reserves and Surplus		2,70,000	2,20,000
2. Non-current liabilities			
a) Long-term borrowings	1	80,000	1,00,000
3. Current liabilities			
Trade payables		1,20,000	1,40,000
Total		7,70,000	6,60,000

II) Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	2	5,00,000	3,20,000
2. Current assets			
a) Inventories		1,50,000	1,30,000
b) Trade receivables	3	90,000	1,20,000
c) Cash and cash equivalents	4	30,000	90,000
Total		7,70,000	6,60,000

Notes to accounts:

	2017	2016
1. Long-term borrowings		
9% Bank Loan	<u>80,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>
2. Fixed assets	6,00,000	4,00,000
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>
(Net) Fixed Assets	<u>5,00,000</u>	<u>3,20,000</u>
3. Trade receivables		
Debtors	60,000	1,00,000
Bills receivables	<u>30,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
	<u>90,000</u>	<u>1,20,000</u>
4. Cash and cash equivalents		
Bank	<u>30,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>

Additional Information:

Machine Costing Rs. 80,000 on which accumulated depreciation was Rs. 50,000 was sold for Rs. 20,000. 9% bank loan Rs. 20,000 was repaid on March 31, 2017. Proposed dividend for the year 2015-16 was Rs. 60,000.

8.

Prepare common size statement of profit and loss from the following information :

Particulars	Note No.	2017-18	2016-17
Revenue from operations		₹ 16,00,000	₹ 8,00,000
Cost of material consumed (% of revenue from operations)		60%	50%
Operating expenses		₹ 80,000	₹ 40,000
Income tax rate		40%	30%

9.

Calculate 'Cash Flows from Investing Activities' from the following information :

Particulars	31 st March, 2023 (₹)	31 st March, 2022 (₹)
Plant and Machinery	4,10,000	3,00,000
Goodwill	1,80,000	80,000

Additional Information :

- (a) A machine costing ₹ 85,000 (depreciation provided thereon ₹ 15,000) was sold for ₹ 62,000. Depreciation charged during the year amounted to ₹ 48,000.
- (b) Calculate 'Cash Flows From Financing Activities' from the following information :

Particulars	31 st March, 2023 (₹)	31 st March, 2022 (₹)
Equity Share Capital	15,00,000	10,00,000
Bank Overdraft	90,000	1,20,000
Loan from bank	7,00,000	6,00,000

Additional Information :

- (i) Interest paid on bank loan amounted to ₹ 60,000.
- (ii) Dividend paid ₹ 1,10,000.

10. From the following Balance Sheet of Yogeta Ltd., prepare cash flow statement:

Particulars	Note No.	31st March 2017 (Rs.)	31st March 2016 (Rs.)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
a) Share capital	1	4,00,000	2,00,000
b) Reserve and surplus (Surplus)		2,00,000	1,00,000
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	2	1,50,000	2,20,000
3. Current Liabilities			
a) Short-term borrowings (Bank overdraft)		1,00,000	—
b) Trade payables		70,000	50,000
c) Short-term provision (Provision for taxation)		50,000	30,000
Total		9,70,000	6,00,000

II. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
Fixed assets			
Tangible		7,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current assets			
a) Inventories		1,70,000	1,00,000
b) Trade Receivables		1,00,000	50,000
c) Cash and cash equivalents		—	50,000
Total		9,70,000	6,00,000

Notes to Accounts:

Particulars	31st March 2017 (Rs.)	31st March 2016 (Rs.)
1. Share capital		
a) Equity share capital	3,00,000	2,00,000
b) Preference share capital	1,00,000	—
	4,00,000	2,00,000
2. Long-term borrowings		
8% Long-term loan	—	2,00,000
9% Loan from Rahul	1,50,000	20,000
	1,50,000	2,20,000

Additional Information:

Net Profit for the year after charging Rs. 50,000 as Depreciation was Rs. 1,50,000. Dividend paid on Share was Rs. 50,000, Tax Provision created during the year amounted to Rs. 60,000. 8% loan was repaid on March 31, 2017 and an additional 9% loan of Rs. 1,30,000 was obtained from Rahul on April 01, 2016.

	Rs.
[Ans.: Cash from Operating Activities	1,49,500
Cash from Investing Activities	13,50,000
Cash from Financing Activities	1,50,000]

11. Anand Ltd., arrived at a net income of Rs. 5,00,000 for the year ended March 31, 2017. Depreciation for the year was Rs. 2,00,000. There was a profit of Rs. 50,000 on assets sold which was transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss account. Trade Receivables increased during the year Rs. 40,000 and Trade Payables also increased by Rs. 60,000. Compute the cash flow from operating activities by the indirect approach.

12.

The financial position of the company is given in its Balance Sheet as at 31.3.2022 :

Balance Sheet of Sujata Ltd. as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	31.3.2022 (₹)	31.3.2021 (₹)
I. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Equity share capital		20,00,000	17,00,000
(b) Reserves and Surplus		3,00,000	4,00,000
(Statement of Profit and Loss)			
2. Non-current Liabilities			
Long term Borrowings		3,00,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade payables		50,000	25,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000
II. Assets			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible Assets		8,00,000	9,00,000
(ii) Intangible Assets		5,00,000	2,00,000
(b) Non-current Investments		3,00,000	4,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories		4,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Trade Receivables		1,50,000	1,25,000
(c) Cash & Cash equivalents		5,00,000	2,00,000
Total		26,50,000	23,25,000

Additional Information :

Depreciation of ₹ 1,00,000 was charged on Tangible Assets during the year.

On the basis of the above information prepare the 'Cash Flow Statement'

BUSINESS STUDIES

Note:

A. Select any one project topic for Board practical and keep your subject matter ready out of 4 topics given in the syllabus.

1. Principles of Management
2. Business Environment
3. Stock Exchange
4. Marketing Management.

B. Answer the following questions in your business studies notebook only.

C. Completion of homework is mandatory.

1. Management is.....through others.....
2.is doing the task with minimum cost.
3. State any three social objectives of management.
4. State any two personal objectives of management.
5. Varun, a finance manager applies his knowledge in a personalized manner while taking managerial decisions. Which nature of management is highlighted here?
6. Amit Electricals Limited, Panipat has production, purchase, marketing, finance and human resource departments. All departments are working together to achieve organizational goals. Highlight the concept of management mentioned here. Define it.
7. What does the principle of 'Discipline' indicate?
8. Mr Ram Kumar, a manager, very often speaks to people at all levels, passing on instructions regarding his department and also the other departments. Which principle of management is being overlooked?
9. Explain Management is multidimensional as a feature of Principles of Management.
10. Mr. Rakesh Mishra is working as a Purchase Manager in 'Euro Spinner Limited'. He is to purchase raw materials and then supply to Production Department. The required material is available in the market @ Rs. 850 per quintal, but he purchased the raw material from his relative's shop @ Rs. 900 per quintal. Which management principle is violated here by Mr. Rakesh Mishra?
11. What is Mental Revolution?
12. "Co-ordination is not a separate function of management. It is the essence of management". Give any four reasons in support of your answer.
13. Best Foods Limited is to produce 20,000 packets of 'Biscuit' per month at cost of rupees. 12.50 Per packet. Vinod Sharma, the Production Manager could achieve the target in given time but at a

cost of rupees. 12.75 Per packet. Do you think the Production Manager is efficient? Give reason in support of your answer.

14. Management activities are performed in all types of organizations in all departments and at all levels. Which management character is highlighted here?

15. Mr. Ajay Sharma has been working as Production Manager in Bhushan Steel Limited since 2000. At which level of management is he working? State any three functions performed by him.

16. Name the level of management at which managers are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organization. State any two functions of such level of management.

17. In the absence of management, the productive resources will remain resources and shall never become production." Explain the importance of management in the light of the above statement with the help of any four points.

18. Mark the levels of Management in the above diagram and give two designations each of the respective levels.

19. Write a short note on the following principles: -

(a) Initiative (b.) Unity of Command (c.) Stability of tenure of personnel (d) Equity

20. Mr. Rohit Sharma is the Production Manager of Sanchi Milk Limited, Jabalpur. He is producing several milk products. Various alternatives are available for producing each product. It is the endeavor of Mr. Sharma that best and cheap alternative be adopted in production. He has made a special arrangement in his department. According to it, a proper place will be earmarked for everything used in the production department. He has also directed the employees of the department that everything should be available at its decided place. There is a provision for awarding punishment to those who ignore the director. All activities of Mr. Sharma's department are closely related to each other. To maintain the balance among them he makes special efforts so that there is no obstruction in production. (i) Which technique of scientific management is being practiced by the company in the above paragraph? (ii) Explain briefly the above mentioned technique.

21. Name and explain the technique of Taylor which is the strongest motivator for a worker to reach standard performance.

22. Explain the following:-

(a) Functional Foremanship (b) Simplification (c) Gang Boss and repair boss (d) Time study

ECONOMICS

Note: Solve the worksheet in the Economics notebook.

Calculate GDP at Market Price from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in Crores)
(i)	Wages and Salaries	325
(ii)	Profits	200
(iii)	Rent	138
(iv)	Compensation of employees	975
(v)	Mixed income of self employed	240
(vi)	Subsidies	75
(vii)	Consumption of fixed capital	150
(viii)	Indirect taxes	35
(ix)	Net factor income from abroad	-30
(x)	Domestic sales	400
(xi)	Interest	142

Calculate Operating Surplus from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in Crores)
(i)	Compensation of employees	450
(ii)	Mixed income of self employed	300
(iii)	Consumption of fixed capital	45
(iv)	Net indirect taxes	70
(v)	Net factor income from abroad	30
(vi)	Gross domestic product at market price	1250

Calculate Operating Surplus from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in Crores)
(i)	Mixed income of self employed	300
(ii)	Wages and salaries	200
(iii)	Net indirect taxes	45
(iv)	Rent	120
(v)	Royalty	45
(vi)	Interest	80
(vii)	Dividend	40
(viii)	Profit	140
(ix)	Corporate tax	60

Find Net Value Added at Market Price:

	Items	(₹)
(i)	Output sold (units)	800
(ii)	Price per unit of output	20
(iii)	Excise	1,600
(iv)	Import duty	400
(v)	Net change in stocks	(-) 500
(vi)	Depreciation	1,000
(vii)	Intermediate cost	8,000

Find Net Value Added at Market Price:

	Items	(₹)
(i)	Depreciation	700
(ii)	Output sold (units)	900
(iii)	Price per unit of output	40
(iv)	Closing stock	1000
(v)	Opening stock	800
(vi)	Sales tax	3,000
(vii)	Intermediate cost	20,000

Find Gross Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	(₹)
(i)	Units of output sold	2,000
(ii)	Price per unit of output	20
(iii)	Depreciation	2,000
(iv)	Change in stock	(-) 500
(v)	Intermediate cost	15,000
(vi)	Subsidy	3,000

Find out Net Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	(₹)
(i)	Price per unit of output	25
(ii)	Output sold (units)	1,000
(iii)	Excise duty	5,000
(iv)	Depreciation	1,000
(v)	Change in stock	(-) 500
(vi)	Intermediate costs	7,000

Calculate Gross Value Added at Market Price:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Sales	900
(ii)	Change in stock	35
(iii)	Subsidies	35
(iv)	Purchase of machinery	150
(v)	Indirect taxes	75
(vi)	Purchase of raw materials	300
(vii)	Import of raw materials	150

Calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Exports	120
(ii)	Domestic sales	900
(iii)	Intermediate consumption	420
(iv)	Opening stock	100
(v)	Closing stock	150
(vi)	Consumption of fixed capital	55
(vii)	Subsidy	60
(viii)	Import of raw materials	135
(ix)	Net factor income from abroad	-20
(x)	Indirect taxes	70

Calculate Net Value Added at Market Price:

	Items	₹
(i)	Sales	500
(ii)	Value of output	750
(iii)	Opening stock	50
(iv)	Consumption of fixed capital	50
(v)	Purchase of raw materials	175
(vi)	Net indirect taxes	35

Calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Value of output	500
(ii)	Net addition to stock	50
(iii)	Purchase of raw material	300
(vi)	Consumption of fixed capital	10
(v)	Import duty	20
(vi)	Excise duty	30

Calculate the Value Added by firm X and firm Y from the following ta

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Sales by firm X to Y	1000
(ii)	Sales by firm X to households	3000
(iii)	Sales by firm Y	7000
(vi)	Sales by firm X to government	1500
(v)	Purchase by firm X	2500
(vi)	Purchase by firm Y	1500

Calculate Value Added of firm A and firm B:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Sales by firm A	200
(ii)	Domestic sales by firm B	150
(iii)	Purchase from firm B by firm A	20
(iv)	Purchase from firm A by firm B	35
(v)	Closing stock of firm B	35
(vi)	Closing stock of firm A	30
(vii)	Opening stock of firm A	25
(viii)	Exports of firm A	20
(ix)	Imports of firm B	30
(x)	Imports of firm A	45
(xi)	Exports of firm B	40
(xii)	Indirect taxes paid by both the firms	40
(xiii)	Opening stock of firm B	20

Calculate Gross Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Net indirect taxes	20
(ii)	Sales	250
(iii)	Purchase of intermediate products	120
(iv)	Change in stock	30
(v)	Purchase of machines	300
(vi)	Consumption of fixed capital	20

Calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Exports	7
(ii)	Sales	140
(iii)	Intermediate cost	90
(iv)	Change in stock	-10
(v)	Purchase of machines	300
(vi)	Consumption of fixed capital	20
(vii)	Subsidy	5
(viii)	Import of raw materials	3

Calculate Gross Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Excise duty	30
(ii)	Sales	400
(iii)	Change in stock	-40
(vi)	Purchase of raw material	250
(v)	Depreciation	9
(vi)	Import of raw materials	12
(viii)	Sales tax	20

Calculate Sales?

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Net value added at factor cost	300
(ii)	Subsidy	5
(iii)	Net addition to stock	-20
(vi)	Intermediate consumption	100
(v)	Depreciation	10
(vi)	Sales tax	30

Calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Subsidies	40
(ii)	Sales	800
(iii)	Depreciation	30
(iv)	Exports	100
(v)	Closing stock	20
(vi)	Opening stock	50
(vii)	Intermediate consumption	500
(viii)	Import of raw material	60
(ix)	Purchase of machinery for own use	200

Calculate Net Value Added at Factor Cost of firm 'Y':

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Depreciation	20
(ii)	Sales	300
(iii)	Net indirect taxes	30
(iv)	Purchase of intermediate products	150
(v)	Change in stock	-10
(vi)	Purchase of machinery	100

Calculate Gross Value Added at Factor Cost:

	Items	₹ in Lacs
(i)	Rent	5
(ii)	Sales	180
(iii)	Profits	25
(iv)	Change in stock	15
(v)	Purchase of raw material	100
(vi)	Subsidies	10

Calculate Indirect Taxes

Items	₹ in crores
Depreciation	100
Net factor income from abroad	(-) 20
GDP _{MP}	1000
Subsidies	20
NNP _{FC}	870

Calculate Factor Income to Abroad

Items	₹ in crores
GNP _{FC}	6215
Depreciation	565
Subsidies	560
NDP _{MP}	5160
Factor income from abroad	230

Calculate Consumption of Fixed Capital

Items	₹ in crores
NNP _{MP}	1080
Indirect taxes	35
Net factor income from abroad	(-) 60
Subsidies	25
GDP _{FC}	1280

Calculate: (i) National Income

(ii) Factor Income from Abroad

Items	₹ in crores
Domestic Income	9450
Consumption of fixed capital	400
GNP _{MP}	10000
Subsidies	250
Indirect taxes	500
Factor income to abroad	500

Calculate NDP at Factor Cost, GDP at Factor Cost and National Income:

Items	₹ in crores
GDP _{MP}	2200
Consumption of fixed capital	100
Indirect taxes	50
Subsidies	35
Net factor income from abroad	(-) 50

Calculate GDP at Market Price and NNP at factor cost:

Items	₹ in crores
NDP _{MP}	7500
Consumption of fixed capital	65
Indirect taxes	120
Subsidies	75
Net factor income to abroad	(-) 50
Sales	6000

Given the following data, calculate:

- (i) GNP_{MP} (ii) NNP_{MP}
 (iii) NDP_{MP} and (iv) NDP_{FC}

Items	₹ in crores
GNP _{FC}	6200
Consumption of fixed capital	160
Sales tax	105
Net Factor Income to abroad	(-) 100
Excise duties	75
Subsidies	140

Calculate Net Factor Income to Abroad

Items	₹ in crores
GDP _{MP}	2020
Indirect taxes	35
Subsidies	25
National Income	1985
Consumption of fixed capital	45

HISTORY

Solve the following assignment in the notebook.

Topic: Bricks, Beads and Bones (The Harappan Civilisation)

Short Answer Questions

1. "Terracotta figurines and seals throw light on religious practices." Discuss.
2. Information from Harappan seals.
3. Food items in Harappan cities.
4. Socio-economic differences in Harappan society.
5. Drainage system indicates town planning – Explain.

Long Answer Questions

1. End of Harappan Civilisation.
 2. Main occupations of Harappans.
 3. Food, technology and sources of information.
 4. Government in Indus civilisation.
 5. Town planning features.
 6. Cleanliness and hygiene.
 7. Belief in life after death.
 8. Weights and measures system.
 9. Indus seals and script.
 10. Crafts and production centres.
 11. Relations with other countries.
-

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Solve the following assignment in the notebook.

Topic: Challenges of Nation Building, One-Party Dominance & Planned Development

Short Answer / Descriptive Questions

1. What were the challenges before India at the time of independence?
2. Who was Potti Sriramulu?
3. What was the SRC (States Reorganisation Commission)?
 - Who were its members?
 - When did it come into existence?

Map Work

4. Mark the following on the map:
 - Junagadh
 - Manipur
 - Hyderabad
 - Mysore

Analytical Questions

5. What were the main concerns/challenges of Partition?
6. How was the division and resettlement of the Eastern region different from the Western region?
7. Name the parent states and year of formation for:
 - Nagaland
 - Gujarat
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Jharkhand
8. What was the Vishal Andhra Movement?

- How did language become a political controversy?
9. Discuss Nehru's approach to nation-building.
- Were his reasons prudential or sentimental?
10. How were the princely states integrated?
-

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Questions:

1. Make a fixture of 17 teams (knockout).
2. Draw the fixtures of 20 teams knockout come league tournament.
3. Make a fixture of 7 teams by using staircase method.
4. What is the importance of planning in sports event management?
5. Make a fixture of 4 team by using tabular method.
6. What is the role of a sports manager in event organization?
7. What is seeding in fixtures? How seeding teams are arranged?
8. Describe the different types of tournament structures (knockout, league, etc.)
9. Draw the pictures of 6 teams by using cyclic method.

Submission Guidelines: - Submit your work in a neat and organized manner. - Include your name, class, and roll number on the cover page.

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Complete Question and Answer of Chapter 1.
 2. Complete EII and SCAT practical.
 3. Project Work: Select the subject, complete interview, observation and psychological testing of subject. (Case Profile)
-

APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Make a project on the topic suggested by CBSE in the A4 sheet and attach it in the strip file.

Submission Guidelines: - Submit your work in a neat and organized manner. - Include your name, class, and roll number on the cover page. (Minimum 20 pages).

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Dear students,

As part of your holiday homework, you have to complete PRACTICAL FILE and per the following specifications.

FILE 1 - CLASS XII - COMPUTER SCIENCE (083) - PRACTICAL FILE (TERM 1 + TERM 2)

DOWNLOAD THE PRACTICAL FILE FROM LINK BELOW

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YXNTZovvCOTKGaqAGXg4T_RlluQDKp1V/view?usp=drive_link

GUIDELINES FOR PRACTICAL FILE:-

- These assignments have to be done in a Computer Practical File.
- Question and Program should be written on the ruled side.
- Output screenshot has to be pasted on the blank side.
- Index page is compulsory.
- File should be properly covered and cover page should be pasted on it (as provided).
- The order of the initial pages will be as follows :-
 1. **CERTIFICATE** - Please follow the format provided.
 2. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** - as provided
 3. **INDEX PAGE**- headings are provided, please insert page nos.
- THE CONTENTS OF THIS FILE HAVE TO BE HAND-WRITTEN
- NO PRINTOUTS SHALL BE ACCEPTED.

HINDI

पाठ्य पुस्तक आरोह - भाग-2 के गद्य खण्ड से पाठ 'भक्तिन' का परिचय निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर दीजिए

1. भक्तिन का व्यक्तित्व और नामकरण
- 2 भक्तिन का बचपन और विवाह
- 3 पति की मृत्यु और संघर्ष
- 4 बेटी के जीवन की त्रासदी और अपमान
- 5 सेवा भाव और निष्ठा तथा लेखिका और भक्तिन का सम्बन्ध

→ * उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं का परिचय सुन्दर लिखावट और सजावट के साथ लिखकर एक कवर पेज लगा कर निर्धारित समयावधि में अपनी शिक्षिका के पास जमा करें।
