



GOLDEN GATE GLOBAL SCHOOL

Summer Holiday Homework 2024-25

Dear Students,

Children are amazing...cherish them

They are believable...trust them

They are childlike...let them

They are energetic...nourish them

Here now, be with them...

Innocent, delight in them... Magical, fly with them...

BONDING TIME

Holiday is the time that we all eagerly wait for. We all make plans to enjoy, to relax and to empower ourselves during these gala days. This summer vacation the Holiday Homework so designed by the mentors of the school is a medium for you all to achieve the motto of "Fun and Learn" The activity-based assignments will foster curiosity, develop creativity, enhance knowledge and instil the joy of learning among you all. They will certainly help you discover a new you who is more enriched and confident and performs every action to perfection. As it is well recognized that Golden Gate Global School not only focuses on academics but lay equal importance on Co-scholastic Competencies. The school also desires you to adhere to the following guidelines for a fulfilling break:

REMEMBER

- Neatness and presentation are common parameters for most of the activities assigned.
- Please maintain the quality of work done.
- Complete and submit the holiday homework according to the dates given. Note down these dates carefully as late submission after these dates is not acceptable and you will be losing the marks/grades for the same if you miss the date.
- Holiday homework will be assessed on certain parameters and marks/grade will be awarded accordingly.

GGGS Because YOU deserve THE BEST !!!

- Make sure that all syllabus done till May must be revised thoroughly in the last two weeks of June as it will help you to retain and adjust after the long break.

BE A WONDERFUL HUMAN BEING:

- Follow a schedule during holidays. Be a good time manager.
- Read newspapers daily and stay updated with current affairs.
- Do the homework independently, only ask for assistance from your parents or guardians.
- Give time to pursue your hobby.
- Appreciate nature and go for “Nature Walks”, plant trees and spread the message of Nature Conservation.
- Watch some good movies with your ward on love, compassion, humanity, kindness, forgiveness etc.
- Talk about the importance of parents and elders. Have at least 4-5 meals together.

Remember

“EVERY ACTION IS IMPORTANT AND EVERY DEED IS VITAL.....”

**Wishing all the students a joyful learning and Happy Holidays.
EXPLORE LEARNING TOGETHER...**

Important points to remember

- **The school will reopen on- GRADES IX-XII on 04/07/2024**
- The school office will remain OPEN during the summer vacation on all working days.
- Clear all kind of your dues (if any) at the earliest to avoid late fine and further inconvenience.

Dates for submission of Holiday homework

GRADES IX-XII

08/07/2024- Economics & Bst

09/07/2024 – English & Maths

10/07/2024- Home science, Computer Science & Accountancy

NOTE: Holiday Homework will not be accepted after the dates assigned for each.

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ECONOMICS

Macro Economics (Chapter-1, 2, 3)

Solve the following questions:

1. Which is not a factor service:

(a) Land (b) labour (c) rent (d) capital

2. Which one of the following is paid as remuneration on capital?

(a) Rent (b) wages (c) interest (d) profit

3. A television set purchased by a consumer is an example of:

(a) Money flow (b) real flow (c) nominal flow (d) none of these

4. Old age pension given to old people by the government is an example of:

(a) Money flow (b) real flow (c) nominal flow (d) both a and c

5. Which one of the following is an example of money flow?

(a) Service provided by a teacher in govt. school

(b) Rent paid to the landlord by a tenant

(c) Purchase of cement for construction of a house

(d) All of above

6. When households purchase the final goods, there is

(Investment/consumption) Expenditure and when producers purchase the final goods, there is

(investment/consumption) expenditure.

7. Excess of production over consumption is called (capital formation/capital stock).

8. Goods and services flow in direction and money payment to acquire these, flow in the direction. [Return/one]

9. Which one of the following is a stock?

(a) Wealth (b) saving (c) exports (d) profits

10. Which one of the following is not a flow?

(a) Capital (b) income (c) investment (d) depreciation

11. Quantity measured at a point of time.

(a) Depreciation (b) stock (c) income (d) production

12. Circular flow is of types.

(a) Two (b) three (c) four (d) all of these

13. Which one of the following is a stock variable?

(a) Income (b) savings (c) expenditure (d) money supply

14. Circular flow models are significant as they:

(a) Provide knowledge of interdependence among different sectors

(b) Give knowledge of structure of the economy

(c) Enable estimation of national income

(d) All of above

15. By which economic effect generate demand of goods and services?

(a) Stock (b) leakages (c) injections (d) none of these

16. Saving, taxation and imports are the example of

(Injections/leakages).

17. Losses are the example of (Stock/flow).

18. Expansion of circular flow

implies.....(leakages/injections) into it.

19. Contraction implies(leakages/injections) from the circular flow.

3/4/6 MARKS QUESTIONS

20. "Households and firms depend on each other in the circular flow of income". Justify the statement in case of a two-sector model.

21. Discuss the concept of stock and flow. Why is national income a flow concept?

22. Distinguish between leakages and injections. Give two examples of each.

23. Why is the flow of income and product called a circular flow?

24. Differentiate between real flow and money flow.

25. What are the principles of circular flow of "Income and Product"?

26. Imports create leakages in the circular flow of income. Do you agree? How in your opinion the leakages can be corrected?

27. Explain with diagram, the circular flow of income giving suitable example.

28. Explain the importance of the circular flow of income.

ASSERTION/REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

29. Assertion (A): Real flow and money flow are one or the same thing, presented in a different form.

Reason (R): In money flow, there is no involvement of goods in its physical form.

30. Assertion (A): Total production is equal to total consumption in the case of circular flow in a two sector economy.

Reason (R): The household sector supplies factor services only to firms and the firm hire factor services only from households.

31. Assertion (A): The stock variable does not have a time dimension.

Reason (R): The stock variable is measured over a period of time.

32. Macroeconomics is concerned with:

(a) The level of output of goods and services in the economy

(b) The general level of prices

(c) GDP growth

(d) All of these

33. Which of the following statements is associated with general equilibrium analysis?

(a) Equilibrium in the market of gold ornaments

(b) Equilibrium across all markets in the economy

(c) Equilibrium price of a good in the competitive market

(d) None of these

34. Consumption of all goods and services in the economy during the period of an accounting year is

known as:

(a) Aggregate demand

(b) Aggregate supply

(c) Aggregate consumption

(d) None of these

35. Final goods are used by the:

(a) Consumers

(b) Producers

(c) Government

(d) All of these

36. Increase in the stock of capital is known as:

(a) Capital loss

(b) Capital gain

(c) Capital formation

(d) None of these

37. Which of the following leads to depreciation?

(a) Normal wear and tear

(b) Damages due to floods

(c) Damages due to market-crash

(d) None of these

38. A quantity measured per unit of time period is known as:

(a) Stock variable

(b) Flow variable

(c) Inventory

(d) None of these

39. Which of the following is a stock variable?

(a) Interest on capital

(b) Distance between Delhi and Mumbai

(c) Expenditure of money

(d) All of these

40. Net investment is equal to:

- (a) Gross investment + depreciation
- (b) Gross investment - depreciation
- (c) Gross investment x depreciation
- (d) Gross investment + depreciation

Read the case study and answer the following questions-

Still, the Great Depression of 1929 and thus the succeeding times saw the affair and employment situations within the countries of Europe and North America fall by large quantities. It affected indispensable countries of the globe likewise. Demand for goods within the request was low, numerous manufactories were lying idle; staff were thrown out of jobs. In USA, from 1929 to 1933, severance rate rose from 3 per cent to 25 percent (severance rate may be outlined as the number of people who aren't working and are looking for jobs divided by the total number of people who are working or looking for jobs). Over the same period aggregate affair in USA fell by about 33 per cent. These events made economists suppose about the functioning of the frugality in a new way. The fact that the frugality may have long lasting severance had to be theorised about and explained. 'Keynes' book was an attempt in this direction. Unlike his forerunners, his approach was to examine the working of the frugality in its wholeness and examine the interdependence of the different sectors. The subject of macroeconomics was born.

41. How much the severance rate rose from 1929 to 1933 in USA?

42: Employment position in the countries of, and, fall by huge quantum at the time of Great Depression in 1929.

43. How important fall did aggregate affair saw in USA at the time of Great Depression?

Indian Economic Development (Chapter-1, 2,3)

Read the given Article carefully and answer the following answers carefully

The British East India Company whose political power gradually expanded in India from 1757 onwards, used huge revenue generated by the provinces under its rule for purchasing Indian raw materials, spices

And goods. Thus, the continuous inflow of bullion that used to come into India on account of foreign trade stopped altogether. The Colonial government used land revenue for waging wars in India and

Europe leaving little for development of India. In short span of 80 years (1780-1860 AD) under colonial rule, India changed from being an exporter of

processed goods for which it received payment in bullion, to being an exporter of raw materials and a buyer of manufactured goods. More specifically, in the 1750s, mostly fine cotton and silk was exported from India to markets in Europe, Asia, and Africa; by 1850s raw materials, which chiefly consisted of raw cotton, opium, and indigo, accounted for most of India's exports. The ruthless exploitation under British colonial rule completely devastated India's economy. India's population was subject to frequent famines, had one of the world's lowest life expectancies, suffered from pervasive malnutrition and was largely illiterate. As per British economist,

Angus Maddison India's share of the world income went from 27% in 1700 AD (compared to Europe's share of 23%) to 3% in 1950

44. Name the fine cotton imported from India which gained worldwide fame due to its fine quality.

45. What was the two-fold motive behind the systematic deindustrialisation effected by the British in pre-independent India?

46. What was literacy rate and life expectancy during the British period in India?

47. What led to drain of Indian wealth?

48. What are the two water bodies connected by Suez Canal?

49. When did Suez Canal start working?

50. What was strategic importance of opening of Suez Canal?

51. How did opening of Suez Canal benefit British in India?

Read the following case study and answer the given questions-

The Green Revolution started in 1965 with the first introduction of HYV seeds in Indian agriculture.

This was coupled with better and efficient irrigation and the correct use of fertilizers to boost the crop. The end result of the Green Revolution was to make India self-sufficient when it came to food

Grains. After 1947 India had to rebuild its economy. Over three-quarters of the population depended on agriculture in some way. But agriculture in India was faced with several problems. Firstly, the

Productivity of grains was very low. And India was still monsoon dependent because of lack of irrigation and other infrastructure. There was also an absence of modern technology. And India had previously faced severe famines during the British Raj, who had only promoted cash crops instead of food crops. The idea was to never depend on any other country for food sufficiency. So in 1965, the government with the help of Indian geneticists

M.S.Swaminathan, known as the father of Green Revolution, launched the

Green Revolution. The movement lasted from 1967 to 1978 and was a great success.

52. The share of agriculture in India's national income has _____ over the years.

a. remained constant. b. decreased. c. increased. d. first decreased and then increased.

53. The green revolution is also known as

a. wheat revolution. b. rice revolution. c. maize revolution. d. forest revolution.

54. Which is of the following is incorrect?

- a. Special schemes have been started to promote export of agro-products.
- b. India has been a big importer of food grains especially since 1990s.
- c. High yielding varieties programme has resulted in improvement in production and productivity of food grains in India.
- d. None of the above.

55. In absolute terms, the number of people engaged in agricultural activities over the planning period has

a. remained constant. b. increased. c. decreased. d. first increased and then decreased.

56. Mahalanobis model stressed upon the establishment of

- a. consumer goods industries. b. export oriented industries.
- c. agro-based industries. d. capital and basic goods industries.

Read the following News report and answer the following questions on the basis of some:

Foreign Portfolio Investors have stepped up purchase of India stocks in the past six trading sessions following a meeting between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and top overseas funds on November 5.

These investors have pumped in close to Rs. 30200 crore since the meeting where the government showcased recent reforms -as against Rs 21826 crore in the whole of October.

In November so far, FFIs have invested Rs 32777 crore in domestic stocks, driving the Sensex and Nifty to record highs recently, "Lot of investors appreciated the reforms undertaken in agriculture and labour markets and appreciated the opportunities India offered" said a government official. Modi told the fund managers in the interaction that he is open to any feedback the investors may have according to the official. Modi's pitch to global investors comes amidst loose monetary policy followed by global central banks that has led to a chunk of that liquidity entering emerging market.

57. Reforms undertaken in agriculture and _____ (Industry/Labour) markets have promoted foreign investments.

58. Inflow of liquidity in emerging market is due to _____ (strict/loose) monetary policy.

59. Foreign Portfolio Investors have stepped up purchase of _____ (India/China) stocks in the past six trading sessions

60 .Financial sector includes:

- (a) Investment banks
- (b) Stock exchange operation
- (c) Foreign exchange market
- (d) All of these

QUESTION /ANSWERS

61. "Process of Globalization has produced only positive results for India and other countries."

Comment

62. Economic Reforms were widely criticized because it neglected agricultural sector. Do you agree?

give proper justification of your answer?

63. The opening up of the Indian Economy has led to a rapid increase in Foreign Direct Investment and

Foreign Exchange Reserves of the Country, Defend or refute the given statement.

64. "Recently the Government of India has decided to merge MTNL and BSNL on account of rising losses." Justify the steps taken by the Government of India.

65. "India is often called as Outsourcing Destination of the world. Discussed the prime reasons for this name given in India?

66. Why were reforms introduced in India?

67. The policy of liberalization changed the role of RBI from 'a regulator to a facilitator' in the financial sector. Defend or refute the given statement with valid arguments.

68. "Subsidies put a huge burden on the government's finances, but are necessary for poor and marginal farmers." Comment.

69. Discuss the risks involved under green revolution. Also state the steps taken by the Government to overcome these risks.

70. Critically appraise the development of agriculture between 1950 and 1990.

71. Briefly discuss the policy of industrial licensing.

72. Critically evaluate the industrial development during the period of 1950 to 1990.

73 Briefly discuss the progress of Indian economy during the first seven plans in the agriculture, industrial and trade sector?

FILL IN THE BLANKS-

74. The country's growth of aggregate real output was less than _____ during the first half of the twentieth century.

75. The Indian economy was a/an _____ economy at the time of independence

76. _____ of agriculture increased the burden of revenue on farmers

77. The distribution of the working population in different sectors of the economy offers a glimpse of _____ structure.

78. The second stage of demographic transition began after _____ in India.

79. _____ were developed by the British raj as a means to enlarge the size of the market for the British goods.

80. The British introduced the railways in India in _____

Reason assertion-

81. Assertion (A) To overcome economic crisis and accelerate the growth rate of Indian economy. New

Economic Policy was adopted by the government in July 1991 with elements of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

Reason (R) In 1991 India met with an economic crisis relation of its external debt. The government was not able to make repayments on its borrowings from abroad. Foreign exchange reserves dropped to levels that were not sufficient for even a fortnight.

82. Assertion (A) Globalization is an outcome of the set of various policies that are aimed at transforming the world towards greater interdependence and integration. It involves creation of networks and activities transcending economic, social and geographical boundaries.

Reason (R) Globalization is a strategy of the developed countries to expand their markets in other countries.

83. Assertion (A) the objective of goods and services tax is to reduce tax evasion and create one nation, one tax and one market in India.

Reason (R) The Parliament passed a law, goods and service tax act 2016 to simplify and introduce a unified direct tax system in India.

Read the following statement and choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

(a) Both the statement is true.

(b) Both the statement is false.

(c) Statement (1) is true but Statement (2) is false

(d) Statement (1) is false but Statement (2) is true

84. Statement 1: Over the years, Indian Government has increased its stake in several public enterprises

Statement 2: Privatization implies greater role of the private sector in the economic activities of the country

85. Statement 1: Goods and Services Tax is a direct tax

Statement 2: GST is levied on goods and service

86. Statement 1: Outsourcing is one of the important outcomes of the globalization process

Statement 2: India has become a favourable destination of outsourcing for most of the MNCs

87. Statement 1: The new education policy has neglected the agricultural sector as compared to other two sector.

Statement 2: The new economic policy has discouraged consumerism.

Macro – Chapter-5 & 6 [Money and Banking]

Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

“If Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) provides 100 acre land, decision to set up currency printing press at two places will be changed. If government land will not be available

for the project, we would go for private land acquisition and start the project.”The team first visited Kasaba area under Sadar tehsil and then they visited Naraharipur, Baunsamunha and Padagaon villages

under Remuna tehsil for the project.”It is learnt that India has four currency printing presses — in Nasik (Maharashtra), Dewas (Madhya Pradesh), Mysore (Karnataka) and the latest in Salboni (West Bengal). India started printing currency notes back in 1928 with the establishment of India Security Press at Nasik. The second currency note printing press was established in Dewas in 1975. At present, India prints currency notes using paper substrates made from 100% cotton.

88. What kind of monetary system does India have?

- (a) Gold standard (b) Paper standard
(c) Silver standard (d) commodity standard

89. Issue of currency notes_____ the money supply

- (a)Increases (b) decreases
(c) restricts (d) checks

90. Fiat money includes.

- (a) Currency notes (b)saving deposits at banks
(c) currency notes and coins (d)all of them

91.In India, coins are issued by:

- (a) State bank of India (b) Reserve bank of India

(c) Ministry of finance (d) Ministry of urban development

91. Which of the following system is followed by RBI for issuing currency?

- (a) Simple deposit system (b) proportionate system
(c) minimum reserve system (d) fixed fiduciary issue system

Q Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

The money supply is all the currency and other liquid instruments in a country's economy on the date measured. The money supply roughly includes both cash and deposits that can be used almost as easily as cash. Government's issue paper currency and coins through some combination of their central banks and treasuries. Bank regulators influence money supply available to the public through

the requirements placed on banks to hold reserves, how to extend credit and other regulations. Economists analyze the money supply and develop policies revolving around it through controlling interest rates and increasing or decreasing the amount of money flowing in the economy. An increase in the supply of money typically lowers interest rates, which in turn, generates more investment and inputs more money in spending. Businesses respond by ordering more raw materials and increasing production. The increased business activity raises the demand for labour. The opposite can occur if the money supply falls or when its growth rate declines.

92. Which of the following statement is not true regarding money supply?

- (a) It is a stock variable.
(b) It does not include money held by government and the banking system.
(c) It includes term deposits with the banks.
(d) It includes currency held with the public.

93. Who regulates money supply in India?

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

94. In a hypothetical economy, Ms. Stuti 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

- _____
- a) zero b) ₹ 100
c) not defined d) ₹ 120

95. Which is the least liquid measure of the money supply?

- (a) M4 (b) M3

(c) M2 (d) M1

Assertion and reason-based questions

Read the following statement Assertion (A) and reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

96. Assertion (A): Fiat money also called legal tenders.

Reason (R): They cannot be refused by any citizen of the country for settlement of any kind of transaction.

97. Assertion (A): Demand deposits are not legal tenders.

Reason (R): They are with the banks, so only can be used as a legal tender when cheques are issued for the transfer.

98. Assertion (A): Supply of money is a flow variable.

Reason (R): It is measured at a point of time.

99. Assertion (A): Coins are limited legal tender money.

Reason (R): Coins represent money which is accepted by the people to an unlimited extent.

100. Assertion (A): Demand deposits are also called bank money.

Reason (R): Demand deposits are created by commercial banks.

BUSINESS STUDIES

Important Questions to be solved in Business Studies notebook.

1. Is management just focused on carrying out proper tasks, finishing off activities, and accomplishing targets, without taking the cost-benefit into account? Give evidence to back up your response.
2. What do you mean by “management of operations”?
3. Why is management considered a three-tier machinery?
4. “Management offers insight and direction.” Explain the following statement.
5. Give the meaning of the terms 'efficient utilisation of resources' and 'effectiveness' used in management.
6. Identify the functions of the management:
 - (a) Motivating employees and giving instructions to them to perform the tasks assigned to them.

- (b) Recruitment and selection of the personnel.
 - (c) Finding out deficiencies in implementation of plans.
 - (d) Preparing a blueprint for future.
 - (e) Process of defining and grouping activity of an enterprise to establish authority relationship.
7. 'Demand for reservation in jobs for minorities ' refers to an example of key component of general environment of business. Name and explain the component.
8. What makes principle of management flexible?
9. Name the principle that is an extension of the 'harmony not discord'.
10. State any two causes of fatigue that may create hindrance in the employee's performance.
11. Sanak Lal and Gagan started their career in Wales Limited (a printing press) after going through a rigorous recruitment process. Since they had no prior work experience, the firm decided to give them one year to prove themselves. Name the principle of management followed by Wales Limited.
12. Explain any five points of significance of Principles of Management.
13. Explain the technique of scientific management that is the extension of 'Principle of 'Division of Work 'and 'Specialisation '.
14. Discuss the following techniques of Scientific Work Study:
(a) Time Study. (b) Motion Study. (c) Fatigue Study. (d) Method Study
(e) Simplification and standardisation of work
15. Define environment scanning.
16. Why is understanding of 'Business Environment ' important for managers? State any five points.
17. What are the challenges and benefits before India for becoming a cashless economy?
18. State the type of plan and state whether they are Single use or Standing plan:
(a) A type of plan which serves as a controlling device as well.
(b) A plan based on research and analysis and is concerned with physical and technical tasks.
19. Explain any five characteristics of Planning.

OR

Planning 'provides direction', 'reduces the risk of uncertainty' and 'promotes innovative ideas'. Explain.

20. Express Tours Ltd." is a travel agency which books air tickets on commission basis. It takes two days for Express Tours to get the tickets from

airport reservation counter and deliver the same to customers. During the last one year, there has been drastic decrease in its business as most of the customers have shifted to another travel agency, "Shiva Tours and Travels", which provides tickets within half-an-hour through internet.

(a) Name and explain the dimension of business environment that is being overlooked by 'Express Tours Ltd.'.

(b) Explain another dimension of business environment other than that identified in (a) above.

21. There are various retailers such as Amazon, Flipkart and Snap Deal etc. who generate maximum revenue from online orders. They have also developed mobile apps to receive online orders.

(a) Which dimension of Business Environment is being discussed here?

(b) State the feature of Business Environment listed above.

(c) State any other two features of Business Environment.

22. If planning involves working out details for the future, why does it not ensure success?

23. "Konark Ltd.' is an electronic goods manufacturing enterprise situated in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh. It is earning a very low revenue in comparison to a competing electronic goods manufacturing enterprise, "Nova Ltd.' situated in Mumbai. Both Konark's and Nova's operations are affected directly by the investors, customers, competitors and suppliers, which are unique to their respective locations. In addition to this, individual firms of this field are affected indirectly by the factors like the money supply in the economy, composition of the families, the technological changes, etc.

(a) Identify and state the feature of the concept discussed in the above paragraph.

(b) Also, state any four points of importance of this concept.

24. A company wants to increase its market share from the present 10% to 25% to have a dominant position in the market by the end of the next financial year. Ms Rajni, the sales manager has been asked to prepare a proposal that will outline the options available for achieving this objective. Her report included the following options - entering new markets, expanding the product range offered to customers, using sales promotion techniques such as giving rebates, discounts or increasing the budget for advertising activities. Which step of the planning process has been performed by Ms Rajni?

25. Rama Stationary Mart has made a decision to make all the payments by e-transfers only. Identify the type of plan adopted by Rama Stationary Mart.

26. In an attempt to cope with Reliance Jio's onslaught in 2018, market leader Bharti Airtel has refreshed its 149 prepaid plan to offer 2 GB of 3G/4G data per day, twice the amount it offered earlier. Name the type of plan is highlighted in the given example. State its three dimensions also.

27. Mega Ltd. holds an Annual Management Programme every year in the month of March in which the top managerial personnel formulate plans for the next year by analysing and predicting the future to meet future events effectively.

As they are responsible for providing direction to the organisation, facts are thoroughly checked using scientific calculations. Detailed plans are prepared after discussion with professional experts. Preliminary investigations are also undertaken to find out the viability of the plan. Since it is an intellectual activity requiring intelligent imagination and sound judgement so it is mainly done by the top management. Usually rest of the members just implement the plans. Middle level managers are neither allowed to deviate from the plans nor are they permitted to act on their own. The top management ensures that the expenses incurred in formulating the plans justify the benefits derived from them.

State any two limitations and any two features of planning discussed above.

28. Saurabh decided to start a chocolate manufacturing business. He set the target of earning 10% profit on sales in the first year. As a good businessman, he was concerned about the future of the business, which was uncertain. He gathered information that the demand for chocolates is increasing day-by-day. He used this information as the base for future planning and shared it with his team. On the basis of the gathered information, he scheduled a meeting in the following week to find innovative ways to achieve the objectives.

List the first two steps, which have been followed by Saurabh that are related to the process of one of the functions of management.

29. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of medicines. The company has set up an objective of increasing its sales turnover by 20%. To achieve this objective the company

has decided to diversify into baby health care products. Since the company has already set its objectives and developed premises based on the same, it wants your help for the remaining steps to be taken in this process. Explain briefly these steps.

30. 'Unforeseen events and changes, rise in costs and prices, environmental changes, governmental interventions legal regulations, all affect business plan'. In the light of the statement state any three limitations of planning function of management.

31. Mr. Saurabh, a supervisor in Axle Ltd. is given a target of producing 100 units of a product per day. One of the workers, Sudhir came with an idea which can complete the production target of 100 units per day easily, but required installation of a new machine and some training time for workers. Saurabh, instead of appreciating him, ordered to follow the same pattern of production and to complete his work. Which limitation of one of the function of management is seen here?

32. Having transformed 2500 Kirana stores across eight cities into virtual super markets, the start-up Quick Bizz further decided in advance, to collaborate with 15,000- 20,000 store owners in top 30 cities of the country by the end of this year. The company has set its eye on digitising over 1,00,000 kirana stores over next 18-24 months.

(a) Identify and explain the step in the process of one of the functions of management discussed above.

(b) Also explain the last step to be performed by Quick Bizz as part of the process.

33. How would you characterise business environment? Explain ,with examples, the difference between general and specific environment.

34. The Government of India announced Demonetization of ₹ 500 and 1,000 currency notes with effect from the midnight of November 8, 2016. As a result, the existing 500 and 1,000 currency notes ceased to be legal tender from that date. New currency notes of the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹2,000 were issued by Reserve Bank of India after the announcement. This step resulted in a substantial increase in the awareness about and use of Point of Sale machines, e-wallets, digital cash and other modes of cashless transactions. Also, increased transparency in monetary transactions and disclosure led to a rise in government revenue in the form of tax collection.

- (a) Enumerate the dimensions of business environment highlighted above.
- (b) State the features of demonetisation.

35. Vaibhav Sharma was working as the Production Manager in Crescent Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. To get his son admitted in school he wanted to take leave from the office but on the same day, an important meeting with the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company was scheduled to discuss about some new medicines to be manufactured. Considering the significance of the meeting, he did not take leave. The CEO appreciated his exemplary behaviour as he gave priority to the organisational interest over his personal interest. Name and explain the principle of management being followed by Vaibhav Sharma in the above case.

36. Production manager of Beta Ltd. took special care of the interest and ability of his subordinates while distributing work among them. He was of the firm opinion that a worker should be given one work again and again so that he may become expert in it. One day he took round of his department and noticed that the workers were not doing their job quickly. On enquiry, he learnt that the workers worked non-stop which was the main cause of their slow speed. He immediately issued an order that during their working hours, the workers will have an interval to take rest.

- (a) State the principle of management followed here? Explain.
- (b) Which technique of scientific management is indicated in above para? Give reason for the successful management of his eye care centre.

37. Kanpur Leather Ltd. is the manufacturer of leather products. It is producing on large scale and its organisational structure is functional. In the production department various foremen have been employed. Each foreman has been made responsible for production, planning, implementation and control. This has led to a situation of confusion and uncertainty. Suggest a technique of scientific management to Kanpur Leather Ltd. which may help it to effectively organise planning and its execution.

38. Karan Nath took over 'D'north Motor Company' from his ailing father three months ago. In the past, the company was not performing well. Karan was determined to improve the company's performance. He observed that the methods of production as well as selection of employees in the company were not scientific. He believed that there was only one best method to maximise efficiency. He also felt that once the method is developed, the workers of the company should be trained to learn that 'best method'.

He asked the Production Manager to develop the best method and carry out the necessary training. The Production Manager developed this method using several parameters right from deciding the sequence of operations, place for men, machines and raw materials till the delivery of the product to the customers. This method was implemented throughout the organisation. It helped in increasing the output, improving the quality and reducing the cost and wastage.

Identify and explain the principles and the technique of scientific management followed by the Production Manager in the above case.

39. 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 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 share 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.

40. Malini is a well-known businesswoman in the field of publishing. She owes the success of her business to her own education in business management and her team of certified management consultants. Therefore, she decides to send both her children Darshit and Pihu abroad to acquire a degree in business management in their individual area of expertise. She feels that all over the world there is marked growth in management as a discipline, but still it is not considered to be a full-fledged profession for certain reasons.

(a) Explain the reasons because of which Malini considers management as a discipline.

(b) Critically examine the various reasons because of which management is not considered to be a full- fledged profession.

41. Kamal, Khan and Devid are partners in a firm engaged in the distribution of dairy products in Madhya Pradesh. Kamal is a holder of Senior Secondary School Certificate from Central Board of Secondary Education with Business Studies as one of his elective subjects. Khan had done his post-graduation in Hindi literature and Devid in Dairy Farming. One day there was a serious discussion between Khan and Devid regarding the nature of 'Management as a Science'. Khan argued that Management was not a science whereas Devid was of the opinion that Management was a science. Kamal intervened and corrected both Khan and Devid about the nature of Management as a Science with the help of his knowledge of Business Studies. Explain, how Kamal would have been able to satisfy both Khan and Devid.

42. Ashutosh Goenka was working in 'Axe Ltd.', a company manufacturing air purifiers. He found that the profits had started declining from the last six months. Profit has an implication for the survival of the firm, so he analysed the business environment to find out the reasons for this decline.

- (a) Identify the level of management at which Ashutosh Goenka was working.
(b) State three other functions being performed by Ashutosh Goenka.

ENGLISH

English Links

Reading Comprehension –

Worksheet – 1,2,3,20,21 and 22

Writing –

Worksheet – 16 Q1&2, 17 Q1 &2

Along with it the CBSE Project File

Read carefully and follow the Instructions:

ENGLISH PROJECT

1. MARKING SCHEME:

➤ The project consists of 10 MARKS.

➤ **Out of which, 5 MARKS will be allotted for the PROJECT FILE, ➤ And remaining 5 MARKS for the VIVA based on the file.**

➤ **The viva will be conducted by the INTERNAL /EXTERNAL EXAMINER.**

2. CONTENT OF THE PROJECT FILE:

The project file may include the following:

- **Cover page, with the title of the project, school details and details of the student**
- **Certificate of Completion under the guidance of the teacher**
- **Objectives of the topic**
- **Action Plan for the completion of assigned tasks (steps involved in doing the project)**
- **The 800-1000 words essay/report**
- **Student reflections (what new learning experience/outcome you have achieved after completing the project)**
- **If possible, photographs that capture positive learning experience of the students (collages/pics from various online sources)**
- **List of Resources/Bibliography (Last page of the project file)**

STUDENTS HAVE TO PICK THE TOPICS AS PER THEIR CHOICE

3. INSTRUCTIONS:

- ✓ **Listen to the podcasts, documentaries, interviews etc. on the given topics**
- ✓ **Do a thorough research on the topic assigned**
- ✓ **Prepare a report/essay in about 800-1000 words describing the topic/issue/giving your own**

opinion/suggestions/measures/viewpoints/it's impact on people/your learning experience

- ✓ **You can also state the name of various speakers/people , quote them and express their viewpoints**
- ✓ **The project should be neat, legible, with an emphasis on quality of content, accuracy of information, creative expression, proper sequencing and should be relevant as per your assigned topic**
- ✓ **Don't share your work with anyone. If the examiner points out any repetition or copying of the project, the consequences would be severe.**
- ✓ **No marks will be awarded for a casual approach of completing the project**

Submission Date : 10 JULY '24

Given below is a list of the suggestive topics for the project.

- 1. Mental Health and Social Media**
- 2. Indian Cinema :Analysing Indian cinema and it's cultural significance.**
- 3. Animal Rights : Raising awareness about their Rights and ways to protect them from cruelty**
- 4. AI - Understanding AI, It's impact on various fields and discussing it's potential, benefits and drawbacks**
- 5. Language Chauvinism**
- 6. Transforming lives through Kindness and Empathy Gandhian Principles and relevance with today's world**
- 7. Over coming fear and phobias**
- 8. Circumstances that leads to crime- Case Study based**
- 9. OTT platform vs conventional cinema**
- 10. Paperless Currency- The future of the World Economy**
- 11. Designer Babies : Boon or Bane (*for Bio students preferably*)**
- 12. Karma : The Infinite Loop**
- 13. Domestic Violence: Going notoriety each passing day**

GGGS Because YOU deserve THE BEST !!!

Applied Mathematics

1. Prepare a **PROJECT FILE** on the mentioned topic
2. Anushka :- Use of prime numbers in coding and decoding of messages.
3. Laveesha :- Prime numbers and divisibility rules.
4. Siya Arora :- Logarithms for financial calculations such as interest, present value, future value, profit/loss etc. with large values
5. Raghav :-Comparing sets of Natural numbers, rational numbers, real numbers and others.
6. Shubh:- Analysis of career graph of a cricketer (batting average for a batsman and bowling average for a bowler). Conclude the best year of his career. It may be extended for other players also tennis, badminton, athlete.
7. Vardaan:- Fibonacci sequence: Its' history and presence in nature.

Computer Science

Prepare the documents in Ms Word on the following topics. Page should be well formatted with the following-

- 1. Page Number**
- 2. Page Border**
- 3. Page color**
- 4. Formatted table showing the different types of file functions.**
- 5. Insert 2-3 relevant output of the program.**

Python Programming

1. Read a text file line by line and display each word separated by a #.
2. Read a text file and display the number of vowels/consonants/uppercase/lowercase characters in the file.
3. Remove all the lines that contain the character 'a' in a file and write it to another file.
4. Create a binary file with name and roll number. Search for a given roll number and display the name, if not found display appropriate message.
5. Create a binary file with roll number, name and marks. Input a roll number and update the marks.
6. Write a random number generator that generates random numbers between 1 and 6 (simulates a dice).
7. Write a Python program to implement a stack using list.

8. Create a CSV file by entering user-id and password, read and search the password for given user id.

9. Write a program that prompt the user for a file name and then read and prints the contents of the requested file in the upper case.

10. Write a Python program to create a binary file Items.dat to store Item details of some items as per {item no, name, price, category}.

Note: Holiday Home Work should be submitted in the printed form on A4 sheet in spiral binding.

Home Science

Prepare project on any one of the following :

- 1. Study of an integrated community based, nutrition/health programme being implemented in own area, with reference to:**
 - Programme objectives
 - Focal Group/ beneficiaries
 - Modalities of implementation
- 2. Visit to the neighbouring areas and interview two adolescents and two adults regarding their perception of persons with special needs.**
- 3. Profile any two person (child/adult) with special needs to find out their diet, clothing, activities, physical and psychological needs.**
- 4. Planning any five messages for nutrition, health and life skills using different modes of communication for different focal groups.**
- 5. Market survey any five processed foods with their packaging and label information.**

General points to keep in mind while preparing the projects:

- Prepare it on a A4 size one size ruled, one side black sheet of paper.
- It should contain Acknowledgement, index and references as well.
- It should be neat and well presented.
- It should contain picture depiction along with the subject material.
- Submit it well on time.

Accountancy

Accounting for partnership firms fundamentals

1: Radha and Raman are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2. Capital contributed by them is ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively. Radha was given salary of ₹ 10,000 and Raman ₹ 7,000 per annum. Radha advanced loan of ₹ 20,000 to firm without any agreement to rate of interest in deed while in deed rate of interest on capital was mentioned as 6% p.a. Profits for the year are ₹ 29,400. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March 2015.

2: Ram & Sham are partners sharing profits & losses in ratio of 3:2. Ram being non-working partner contributes ₹ 20,00,000 as his capital & Shyam being a working parties, gets a salary of ₹ 8000 per month. As per partnership deed interest is paid @ 8% p.a. & salary is allowed. Profits before providing that for year ending 31st March 2015 were ₹ 80,000. Show the distribution of profits.

3: Amit and Sumit commenced business as partners on 01.04.2014. Amit contributed ₹ 40,000 and Sumit ₹ 25, 000 as their share of capital. The partners decided to share their profits in the ratio of 2:1. Amit was entitled to salary of ₹ 6,000 p.a. Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a. The drawings of ₹ 4, 000 was made by Amit and ₹ 8,000 was made by Sumit. The profits after providing salary and interest on capital for the year ended 31st March, 2015 were ₹ 12,000.

Draw up the capital accounts of the partners

1. When capitals are fluctuating

2. When capitals are Fixed

4: X and Y invested ₹ 20,000 & ₹ 10,000. Interest on capital is allowed @ 6% per annum. Profits are shared in ratio of 2 : 3. Profits for year ending 11.3.2015 is ₹ 1,500. Show allocation of profits when partnership deed.

(a) Allows interest on capital & deed is silent on treating interest as charge.

(b) Interest is charge against profit.

5: A and B are partners in business. Their capitals at the end of year were ₹ 48,000 & ₹ 36,000 respectively. During the year ended March 31st 2015 A's Drawings and B's drawings were ₹ 8, 000 & ₹ 12, 000 respectively. Profits before charging interest on capital during the year were ₹ 32, 000. Calculate Interest on partners' capitals @ 10% p.a.

6: Aarushi and Simran are partners in a firm. During the year ended on 1st March, 2015 Aarushi makes the drawings as under:

Date of Drawing	Amount (₹)
01-08-2015	5,000
31-12-2014	10,000
31-03-2015	15,000

Partnership Deed provided that partners are to be charged interest on drawing @ 12% p.a. Calculate the interest chargeable to Aarushi Drawing by using Simple Interest Method and Product Method.

7: Calculate interest on drawings of Mr. X @ 10% p.a. if he withdrawn ₹ 1000 per month (i) in the beginning of each Month (ii) In the middle each of month (iii) at end of each month.

Total Amount with withdrawn = ₹ 1000x12=12, 000.

8: Calculate interest on drawing of Vimal if the withdrew ₹ 48000 Quarter withdrawn evenly (i) at beginning of each Quarter (ii) in the middle of each Quarter (iii) at end of each Quarter. Rate of interest is 10% p.a.

9: A and B entered into partnership on 1st April, 2014 without any partnership deed. They introduced capitals of ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. On 31st October, 2014, A advanced ₹ 2,00,000 by way of loan to the firm without any agreement as to interest.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-03-2015 showed a profit of ₹ 4,30,000 but the partners could not agree upon the amount of interest on Loan to be charged and the basis of division of profits. Pass a Journal Entry for the distribution of the Profits between the partners and prepare the Capital A/cs of both the partners and Loan A/c of 'A'.

10: Manoj Sahil and Dipankar are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses equally.

The have omitted interest on Capital @ 10% per annum for there years ended on 31st March, 2015. Their fixed Capital on which interest was to be calculated throughout were:

Manoj ₹ 3,00,000

Sahil ₹ 2,00,000

Dipankar ₹ 1,00,000

Give the necessary adjusting journal entry with working notes.

11: A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the into 3:2.

The following was the Balance Sheet of the firm as on 31.3.2015.

Balance Sheet

As on 31-3-2015

Date	Particulars ₹	₹	Assets	₹
31.3.2015	---	80,000	Sundry Assets	80,000
	60,000	80,000		80,000
	<u>20,000</u>			

The profits ₹ 30,000 for the year ended 31-03-2015 were divided between the partner, without allowing interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and salary to A ₹ 1,000 per month. During the year A withdrew Rs 10,000 and B ₹ 20,000. Pass the necessary adjustment entry and show your working clearly.

12: Ram, shyam & Mohan are partners in a firm sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 2:1:2. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. Interest on capital for the year ending 31st March, 201 was credited to them @ 9% p.a. instead of 10% p.a. The profits for the year before charging interest was ₹ 2,50,000. Prepare necessary adjustment entry.

13: A, B & C are partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in ration of 2:3:5. Their fixed capitals were ₹ 15,00,000, ₹ 30,00,000 & ₹ 60,00,000 reactively. For the year ended 31st March 2015, interest was credited 12% intend of 10%. Pass the necessary adjustment entry.

14: A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C for 1/6th share in profits and guaranteed that his share of profits will not be less then ₹ 25,000. Total profits of the firm for the year ended 1st March, 2015 were ₹ 90,000. Calculate share of profits for each partner when.

1. Guarantee is given by firm.
2. Guarantee is given by A
3. Guarantee is given by A and B equally.

Goodwill Nature And Valuation

1. (Average Profit Method): Akansha, Chetna and Dipanshu are partners in a firm shring profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. They decide to lake Jatin into partnership form January 1, 2015 for 1/5 share in the future profits. For this purpose, goodwill is to be valued at 2 times the average annual profits of the previous four years. The average profits for the past four years were.

Year	(₹)
2012	96,000
2013	60,600
2014	62,400
2015	84,400

Calculate the value of goodwill.

2: The profits of a firm for the last five years were:

Year →	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Profits (₹)	45,000	50,000	52,000	65,000	85,000

Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of two years of purchase of weighted average profits, the weights to be used are 2011-1, 2012-2, 2013-3, 2014-4 and 2015-5

3: (Super Profit Method)

A firm earned net profits during the last three years as:

Year	2011-13	2013-14	2014-15
Profits (₹)	36,000	40,000	44,000

The capital investment of the firm is ₹ 1,20,000. A fair return on the capital having regard to the risk involved is 10%. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of the super profit for the last three years.

4. (Capitalisation Method): A earns ₹ 1,20,000 as its annual profits, the rates of normal profit being 10%. The assets of the firm amounted to ₹ 14,40,000 and liabilities to ₹ 4,80,000. Find out the value of goodwill by capitalization method.

5. (Average profit method): A and B are partners in a firm. They admit C into the firm. The goodwill for the purpose is to be calculated at 2 year's purchase of the average normal profits of the last three years which were ₹ 10,000, ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively. Second years profit included profit on sale of Machinery ₹ 10,000. Find the value of goodwill of the firm on C's Admission.

6. (Super profit method): The average net profits expected of a firm in future are ₹ 68,000 per year and capital invested in the business by the firm is ₹ 3,50,000. The rate of interest expected from capital invested in this class of business in 12%. The remunerating of the partners is estimated to be ₹ 8,000 for the year. You are required to find out the value of goodwill on the basis of two years' purchase of super profits.

7. (Super profit method): On April 1st, 2014 an existing firm had assets of ₹ 75,000 including cash of ₹ 5,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of ₹ 60,000 and reserves constituted the rest. If the normal rate of return is 20% and the goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 24,000 at 4 years purchase of super profits, find the average profits of the firm.

8: M/s Aradhya having the assets of Rs 10,00,000 and Liabilities of Rs 4,20,000. The firm earns the annual profit of ₹ 90,000. The rate of interest expected from the capital having regard to the risk involved is 15%. Calculate the amount of Goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit method.

Reconstitution of Partnership

1: Amit and Kajal were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. With effect from January 1, 2015 they agreed to share profits equally. For this purpose the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000. Pass the necessary journal entry.

2: Vaishali, Vinod and Anjali are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. From April 1, 2015; they decided to share the profits equally. On the date their book their books showed a credit balance of ₹ 3,60,000 in the profit an loss account and a balance of ₹ 90,000 in the General reserve. Record the journal entry for distribution of these profits and reserves.

3: Anjun and Kanchan are partner sharing profits and losses in the ration of 3:2, From April 1, 2015 they decided to share the profits in the ratio of 2:1 On that date, profit and loss account showed a debit balance of ₹ 1,20,000. Record the Journal for transferring this to partner's capital accounts.

4: Keshav, Meenakshi and Mohit sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 1:2:2, decide to share future profit equally with effect from April 1, 2015. On that date general reserve showed a balance of ₹ 40,000. Partners do not want to distribute the reserves. You are required to give the adjusting entry.

5 : Neha, Niharika, and Nitin are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:4. They decided to change their ratio and their new ratio is 4:3:2. They also decided to pass a single journal entry to adjust the following without affecting their book values.

(₹)

Profit & Loss account	80,000
General Reserve	40,000
Advertisement Suspense A/c	30,000

You are required to give the single journal entry to adjust the above.

6: Piyush, Puja and Praveen are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:3:2. Their balance sheet as on March 31st 2015 was as follows:

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Sundry creditors	48,000	Cash at bank	74,000
Bank Loan	72,000	Sundry debtors	88,000
Capital:	10,00,000	Stock	2,40,000
Piyush 4,00,000		Machinery	3,18,000
Puja 3,00,000		Building	4,00,000
Praveen 3,00,000	11,20,000		11,20,000

Partners decided that with effect from April 1, 2015, they would share profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. It was agreed that :

- (i) Stock be valued at ₹ 2,20,000.
- (ii) Machinery is to be depreciated by 10%
- (iii) A provision for doubtful debts is to be made on debtors at 5%.
- (iv) Building is to be appreciated by 20%
- (v) A liability for ₹ 5,000 included in sundry creditors is not likely to arise.

Partners agreed that the revised value are to be recorded in the books. You are required to prepare journal, revaluation account, partner's capital Accounts and revised Balance Sheet.

7 : In 6, Partners agreed that the revised value of assets and liabilities are not to be shown in the books. You are required to record the effect by passing a single journal entry. Also prepare the revised Balance Sheet.

Admission of A Partner

1 : (When new partner acquires his share from old partners in the old ratio).

A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 1:2. T1 admitted C into the partnership and decided to give him $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share of the full profits. Find the new ratio of the partners.

2 : (When new partner acquires his share from old partners in agreed share) L and M are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3. They admitted N for $\frac{3}{7}$ th share which he takes $\frac{2}{7}$ th from L and $\frac{1}{7}$ from M Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.

3 : X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ration of 3:2 Z is admitted as partner in the firm for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in profits. Z acquires his share from X and Y in the ratio of 2 : 1 Calculate new profit sharing ratio of partners.

4 : (When new partner acquire his share form old partners as a fraction of their share).

A and B are partners in a firm sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 5:3. A Surrenders $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his share, whereas B surrenders $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share in favour of C, a new partner. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.

5 : (When new partner does not acquire his share from all partners) A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. They admit D for $\frac{1}{6}$ share. C would retain his old share. Calculate new ratio of all partners.

6 : (When more than one partner is admitted simultaneously) : X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit P and Q as new partners X surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share in favour of P and Y surrendered $\frac{1}{4}$ of his share in favour of Q. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of X, Y, P and Q.

7 : (All partners sacrifice) : A and B partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C into partnership for $\frac{1}{4}$ share in profits. C's brings ₹ 3,00,000 as capital and ₹ 1,00,000 as goodwill. New profit sharing ratio of the partners shall be 3:3:2. Pass necessary Journal entries.

8. (Sacrificing ratio is to be calculate) : A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. C is admitted as a new partner. A Surrenders $\frac{1}{5}$ of his share and B $\frac{2}{5}$ of his share in favour of C. For purpose of C's admission, goodwill of the is valued at ₹ 75,000 and C brings his share of goodwill in cash which is retained in the firm's books. Journalise the above transactions.

9 : (Existing goodwill to be written off) : A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. They admit c into partnership for $\frac{1}{5}$ share. C brings ₹ 30,000 as capital and ₹ 10,000 as goodwill. At the time o admission of C, goodwill appears in the balance

sheet of A and B at ₹ 3,000. New Profit sharing ratio of partners shall be 5:3:2. Pass necessary entries.

10 : (premium brought in kind) : Anubhav and Babita are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On April 1, 2015 they admit Deepak as a new partner for 3/13 share in the profits. Deepak contributed the following assets towards his capital and for his share of goodwill.

Land ₹ 90,000, Machinery ₹ 70,000 stock ₹ 60,000 and debtors ₹ 40,000. On the date of admission of Deepak, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 5,20,000, which is not appear in the books. Record necessities journal entries in the books of the firm. Show your calculation clearly.

11 : Neeta and Sumita are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratios of 2:1. They admit Geeta as a partner for 1/4th share. Geeta pays ₹ 50,000 as capital but does not bring any amount for goodwill. The goodwill of the new firm is valued at ₹ 36,000. Give Journal entries.

12: (Partly premium brought in cash) : Sheetal and Raman share profits equally. They admit Chiku into partnership. Chiku pays only ₹ 1,000 for premium out of his share of premium of ₹ 1,800 for 1/4 share of profit. Goodwill Account appears in the books at ₹ 6,000. All partners have decided that goodwill should not appear in the books of the new fir, Journalise.

13: (Sacrifice/Gain made by an old partner) : Ashok and Ravi were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3. They admitted Chander as a new partner. The new profit ratio between Ashok, Ravi and Chander will be 2:2:1. Chander brought ₹ 24,000 for his share of goodwill.

Pass necessary journal entries for the treatment of goodwill.

14 : A and B are partners with capitals of ₹ 26,000 and ₹ 22,000 respectively. They admit C as partner with 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. C's brings Rs 26, 000 as his share of capital. Give journal entry to record goodwill on C's admission.

15 : Following is the Balance Sheet of Shashi and Ashu shari profit as 3 : 2.

Particulars	(₹)	Assets	
Creditors	18,000	Debtors	22,000 Less: Provision for DD
General reserve	25,000	Land and Building	1,000
Workmen's compensation fund	15,000	Plant and machinery	
Capital : Shashi	15,000	Stock	
Ashu	10,000	Bank	
	83,000		

On admission of Tanya for 1/6th share in the profit it was decided that :

- (i) Provision for doubtful debts to be increased by ₹ 1,500.
- (ii) Value of land and building to be increased to ₹ 21,000.
- (iii) Value of stock to be increased by ₹ 2,500.

(iv) The liability of workmen's compensation fund was determined to be ₹ 12,000.

(v) Tanya brought in as her share of goodwill ₹ 10,000 in cash.

(vi) Tanya was to bring further cash of ₹ 15,000 for her capital.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Capital A/cs and the Balance Sheet of the new firm
16 : A, B and C are partners sharing profits and the ratio of 2:3:5. On 31st March 2015, their Balance Sheet was as follows.

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
Capital		Cash	18,000
A 36,000		Bills receivable	24,000
B 44,000	1,32,000	Furniture	28,000
C 52,000	64,000	Stock	44,000
Creditors	32,000	Debtors	42,000
Bill payable	14,000	Investments	32,000
Profit and Loss Account		Machinery	34,000
		Goodwill	20,000
	2,42,000		2,42,000

They admit D int partnership on the following terms :

(i) Furniture and Machinery to be depreciated by 15%

(ii) Stock is revaluated at ₹ 48,000.

(iii) Goodwill to be valued at ₹ 24,000

(iv) Outstanding rent amount ₹ 1,800.

(v) Prepaid salaries ₹ 800.

(vi) D to being ₹ 32,000 towards his capital for 1/6th share.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

17 : A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31st, March 2015 their Balance sheet was as follows :

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Capital		Cash	18,000
A 36,000		Bill Receivable	14,000
B 44,000	1,32,000	Stock	44,000
C 52,000	64,000	Debtors	42,000
Creditors	32,000	Machinery	94,000
Bills Payable	14,000	Goodwill	20,000
General Reserve	14,000		
	2,32,000		2,32,000

They decided to admit D into the partnership on the following terms :

- (i) Machinery is to be depreciated by 15%.
- (ii) Stock is to be revalued at ₹ 48,000.
- (iii) Outstanding rent is ₹ 1,900.
- (iv) D is to bring ₹ 6,000 as goodwill and sufficient capital for a 2/5th share in the capitals of firm.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partner's Capital A/cs, Cash A/c and Balance Sheet of the new firm.

18 : Following is the Balance Sheet of A, B and C sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:5:3 respectively.

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Creditors	37,000	Cash	3,700
Bill payable	12,600	Debtors	52,920
General reserve	21,000	Stock	58,800
A's capital	70,000	Furniture	14,700
B's capital	59,800	Land and Building	90,300
C's capital	29,100	Goodwill	10,500
	2,31,000		2,31,000

They agreed to be take D into partnership giving 1/8th share in profits on the following terms:

- (a) Furniture to be depreciated by ₹ 1,840 and Stock by 10%
- (b) A provision of ₹ 2,640 to be made for an outstanding bill for repairs
- (c) That land and building be brought up to ₹ 1,19,700.
- (d) That the goodwill is valued at ₹ 28,140.
- (e) That D should bring in ₹ 35,400 as his capital and for his share of goodwill.
- (f) After making the above adjustments the capital of old partners be adjusted in proportion to D's Capital by bringing in cash or excess to be paid off.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account of Partners and Balance Sheet of new firm.

19 : A and B are parents in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet was as follows on 1st January, 2015 :

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Sundry Creditors	15,000	Plant	30,000
Capital		Patents	10,000
A 30,000		Stock	20,000
B 25,000	55,000	Debtors	18,000
General reserve	10,000	Bank	2,000
	80,000		80,000

C is admitted as a partner on the above date on the following terms :

- (i) He will pay ₹ 10,000 as goodwill for one-fourth share in the profit of the firm.

(ii) The assets are to be valued as under :

Plant at ₹ 32,000; Stock at ₹ 18,000; Debtors at book figure a provision of 5 percent for bad debts.

(iii) It was found that the creditors included a sum of ₹ 1,400 which was not be paid. But it was also, found that there was a liability for compensation to workers amount in to ₹ 2,000.

(iv) C was to introduce Rs, 20,000 as capital and the capitals of other partners were to be adjusted in the new profit sharing ratio for this purpose, current accounts were to be opened.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Capital Account and Balance Sheet after C's admission.

20 : Sahaj & Nimish are partners in a firm. They share profits & losses in ratio of 2:1 . Since both of them are specially abled sometimes they find it difficult to run a business so admitted Gauri a common friend decided to help them 'Therefore, they admitted her into partnership for 1/3 share. She brought her share of goodwill in cash & proportionate capital. At the time her admission Balance Sheet of Sahaj & Nimish was as under.

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Capital A/c		Machinery	1,20,000
Sahay 1,20,000		Furniture	80,000
Nimish 80,000	2,00,000	Stock	50,000
General Reserve	30,000	Sundry Debtors	30,000
Creditors	30,000	Cash	20,000
Employees Provident Fund	40,000		
	3,00,000		3,00,000

It was decided to :

(a) Reduce the value of stock by ₹ 5,000

(b) Depreciate furniture by 10% and appreciate machinery by 5%.

(c) ₹ 3,000 of the debtors proved bad. A provision of 5% was to be created on Sundry Debtors for doubtful debts.

(d) Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 45,000

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of reconstituted firm. Identify the values conveyed.

21 : Anthony and Boni were partners in a firm sharing profit in ratio 5 : 3. There Balance sheet as on 31-3-2015 was as follows:

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Bank overdraft	60,000	Cash	
Creditors	50,000	Debtors 100,000	20,000
General reserve	48,000	Less: Provision 2,000	
Capital Accounts:		Bills Receivables	
Anthony 1,50,000		Stock	98,000
Boni 1,00,000	2,50,000	Building	38,000
		Land	40,000

		1,50,000 62,000
	4,08,000	4,08,000

On 01.04.2015, they admitted Heena into partnership for 1/4th share in full profits of the firm. Assets and liabilities were revealed. Goodwill of the firm valued at ₹ 80,000.

Fill in the missing information/figure in the following ledger accounts and Balance Sheet.

Revaluation Account

Particulars	(₹)	Particulars	(₹)
To provision for bad debts A/c	3,000	By Land A/c	
To Stock A/c	2,000		
To Profit transferred to	—		

Partner's Capital Account

Particulars	Anthony	Boni	Heena	Particulars	Anthony	Boni
To balance c/d	—	—	80,000	By Balance A/c		
				By Gen. Reserve		
				By Rev. A/c		
				By Premium A/c for Goodwill		
				By		

Balance Sheet
As at 01.04.2015

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Bank Overdraft	60,000	Cash Debtors Bill Receivable Stock Building Land	
Creditors	50,000		
Capital A/c			38,000
Anthony —			
Boni —			1,50,000
Heena 80,000	—		68,200
	—		

Retirement or Death of a partner

1: A, B and C are partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of then on retirement of the gaining ratio/new, ratio will be.

2: A, B, & C share profit in the ratio 3:2:1 on C's death his taken by A & b in the rate of 2:1 Calculate new ratio.

3: A, B, C are partners in the ratio of 3:2:1 C retires & A & B decide to share future profit in the ratio of 5:3.

4: M, N, & p are partners in a firm P retires & the goodwill of firm is valued at 30000. M & N decide to share future profits in the ratio of pass necessary adjustment entries.

1.if goodwill A/c already appears in books at 18000. 2.When no goodwill A/c appears in the books.

5: R, S & T are partners in a firm sharing profit & loss in the ratio of 2:2:1. T Retires and his balance in capital a/c after adjustment for reserve & revaluation of assets & liabilities comes out to be ₹ 50000. R & S agree to pay him ₹ 60000. Give journal entry for the adjustment of goodwill.

6: X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1:1, Y retires on 31st march, 2011. On that date, there was a balance ₹ 24,000 in general reserve and ₹ 16,000 in profit and loss A/c of the firm. Give Journal entries.

7: P, Q and R are partner's sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2:1. P retires and on that date there was workmen's compensation fund amount ₹ 30,000. In the Balance Sheet. But actual liability on this account was for ₹ 12,000 on that date. Give Journal Entry.

8: A, B and C are equal partners A retires and on that date there was a debit balance of L 15,000 in P & L A/c. Give Journal entry.

9: A, B and C are partners in a firm. B retires from the firm on the Jan 2015. On the date of his retirement ₹ 66,000 were due to him. It was decided that the payment will be done in 3 equal yearly installments together with interest @ 10% p.a. on the unpaid balance, Prepare B's Loan A/c.

10: X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1 X retires and after all adjustments the Capital A/cs of the Y and Z have a balance of ₹ 70,000 and ₹ 50,000 respectively. They decided to adjust their capitals in new profit-sharing ratio by withdrawing or bringing cash. Give necessary Journal entries and show your working clearly.

11: A, B and C are partner sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. A on 31st July 2015. The profits of the firm for the year ending 31st March 2015 year ₹ 42000. Calculate A's share for the period from 1st April to 31st July 2015 on basis of last year's profits. Pass necessary journal entry also.

12: If in the question given above the sales for the last year are ₹ 2,10,000 and for the current year upto 31st July are say ₹ 90,000 then Profits from 3st April to 31st July 2015.

13: (Preparation of balance sheet of the reconstituted firm) Vijay, Vivek and Vinay are partners in a firm sharing profits in 2:2:1 ratio, On 31.3.2015

Vivek retires from the firm. On the date of Vivek's retirement the balance sheet the firm was as follows:

Balance Sheet of Vijay, Vivek and Vinay

Particulars	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Creditors	54,000		
Bill Payable	24,000		55,000
Outstanding Rent	4,400	Bank	11,200
Provision for Legal Cluim	12,000	Debtor	12,000
Capital :			8,200
Vijay	92,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful	800
Vivek	60,000	Stock	0
Vinay	40,000	Furniture	
	1,92,000	Premises	
	0		
	2,86,400		2,86,400
	0		0

On Vivek's retirement it was agreed that :

- Premises will be appreciated by 5% and furniture will be appreciated by ₹ 2,000 Stock will be depreciated by 10%
- Provision for bad debts was to be made at 5% on debtors and provision legal damages to be made for ₹ 14,400.
- Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 48,000.
- ₹ 50,000 from Vivek's Capital A/c will be transferred to his Loan A/c and balance will be paid by cheque.

Prepare revaluation a/c, partners Capital A/cs and Balance Sheet of Vijay Vinay after Vivek's retirement.

14: (Death of a partner) M, N and O were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally.

Their Balance Sheet on 31-12-2014 was as follows:

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Capitals :			
M	70,000	Plant and machinery	60,000
N	70,000	Stock	30,000
O	70,000	Sundry Debtors	95,000
General Reserve	30,000	Cash at Bank	40,000
Creditors	20,000	Cash in Hand	35,000
	2,60,000		2,60,000

N died on 14th March, 2015. According to the Partnership Dead, executors on the deceased partner are entitle to :

- Balance of partner's capital A/c
- Interest on capital @ 5% p.a.
- Share of goodwill calculated on the basis of twice the average of past there years profits.

(iv) Share of profits from the closure of the last accounting year till the date of the death on the basis of twice the average of three completed year's profit before death. Profits for 2012, 2013 and 2014 were ₹ 80,000, ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Show the working for deceased partner's share of goodwill and profits till the date of his death. Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare N's Capital A/c to be rendered to his executors.

15 : The balance sheet of PQ & R as 31st Dec.2012 was as follows.

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Bill Payable	20,000	Cash at Bank	1,58,000
Employees Provident Fund	50,000	Bills Receivable	8,000
Workmen compensation reserve	90,000	Stock	90,000
Loan	1,71,000	Sundry Debtors	1,60,000
Capitals Accounts:		Furniture	20,000
P 2,27,500		Plant & Machinery	65,000
Q 1,52,500		Building	3,00,000
R <u>1,20,000</u>	5,00,000	Advertisement Suspense	30,000
-	8,31,000		8,31,000

The profit ratio was 3:2:1 R died on 30th April 2013. The partnership deed provides that :

- Goodwill is to be calculate on the basis of 3 years purchase of preceding 5 years average profits. The profits were 2012- ₹ 2,40,000, 2011-₹ 1,60,000, 2010-₹ 2,00,000, 2009- ₹ 1,00,000 and 2008- ₹ 50,000.
- Deceased partner should be given share of profits upto the date of death on the basis of previous year profits.
- The assets have been revalued as under Stock ₹ 1,00,000 Debtors ₹ 3,50,000. A bill for ₹ 6000 was found worthless.
- A sum of ₹ 72,333 was paid immediately to R's executor & balance is paid in two equal installments (annual) with interest of 10% p.a. on outstanding amount. 1st installment was paid on 30th April 2014.

Prepare Revolution account & R's Executor account till it is finally settled. Accounts are closed on 31st December each year.