



DELHI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, DWARKA

ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS – XII

ACCOUNTANCY

CHAPTERWISE QUESTIONS

General Instruction:

- *Read the questions carefully before answering.*
 - *Attempt all the questions.*
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CHAPTER -1 ACCOUNTING OF PARTNERSHIP FIRM : FUNDAMENTALS

SUBMISSION DATE: - 30.6.2017

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Abhay, Bhola and Charu are three partners in a shoe-producing firm. Charu without intimating the other two partners secretly started her own shoe-production unit. She used the firm's contacts and reputation to maximise profits in her personal business. Identify any two values violated by Charu in this case.
2. Is rent paid to partner debited to Profit and Loss Account or Profit and Loss Appropriation Account?
3. Which of the following statements cannot be regarded as a right of partner?
 - a) Every partner has the right to share profits or losses with other partners as per the agreement.
 - b) Only active partners have a right to take part in the management of the business.
4. What is the purpose behind preparation of Profit and Loss Appropriation Account?
5. State the conditions under which capital balances may change under the system of a Fixed Capital Account.
6. A is partner in a firm. His capital as on Jan 01, 2007 was Rs. 60,000. He introduced additional capital of Rs. 20000 on Oct 01 2007. Calculate interest on A's capital @ 9% p.a.
7. Alka, Barkha and Charu are partners in a firm having no partnership agreement. Alka, Barkha and Charu contributed Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. Alka and Barkha desire that the profit should be divided in the ratio of capital contribution. Charu does not agree to this. How will you settle the dispute?
8. A and B are partners in a firm without a partnership deed. A is an active partner and claims a salary of Rs. 18,000 per month. State with reason whether the claim is valid or not.
9. Chandar and Suman are partners in a firm without a partnership deed. Chandar's capital is Rs. 10,000 and Suman's capital is Rs. 14,000. Chander has advanced a loan of Rs. 5000 and claim interest @ 12% p.a. State whether his claim is valid or not.

10. R, S, and T entered into a partnership of manufacturing and distributing educational CD's on April 01, 2006. R looked after the business development, S content development and T financed the project. At the end of the year (31-03-2007) T wanted an interest of 12% on the capital employed by him. The other partners were not inclined to this. How would you resolve this within the ambit of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

11. Sabrina and Ankita started business on April 01, 2011 with their capital balances of Rs 3,00,000 and Rs 2,50,000 respectively. Sabrina withdrew Rs 50,000 on October 01, 2011 and Ankita introduced Rs 50,000 on the same day. Calculate interest on their capital at 12% per annum for the year ended March 31, 2012.
12. Harman and Preet are partners in a firm with their capital balances of Rs 10,00,000 and Rs 20,00,000 respectively on April 01, 2010. Harman withdrew Rs 10,000 in the beginning of each month and Preet withdrew Rs 20,000 at the end of each month. Calculate the interest on drawings at 10% per annum for the year.
13. A, B and C are partners in a firm. They have omitted interest on capital @ 10 % p.a. for three years ended 31st march 2007. Their fixed capitals on which interest was to be calculated through –out were

A	Rs. 1,00,000
B	Rs. 80,000
C	Rs. 70,000

Give the necessary Journal entry with working notes.

14. X, Y, and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. After the final accounts have been prepared it was discovered that interest on drawings @ 5 % had not been taken into consideration. The drawings of the partner were X Rs. 15000, Y Rs. 12,600, Z Rs. 12,000. Give the necessary adjusting Journal entry.
15. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their fixed capitals are Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. Profit for the year after providing interest on capital was Rs. 60,000, which was wrongly transferred to partners equally. After distribution of profit it was found that interest on capital provided to them @ 10% instead of 12%. Pass necessary adjustment entry. Show your working clearly.

4 OR 5 MARKS QUESTIONS

16. Roopesh and Ravi are partners sharing profits and losses equally. Their capital accounts balances were Rs 3,00,000 and Rs 2,00,000 respectively on January 01, 2010. During the year, the firm earned profit of Rs 40,000. According to their partnership deed, interest on capital is provided at 10% per annum. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
17. A and B are partners sharing profits or losses equally. Their capital on January 01, 2010 were as Rs 1,00,000 and 80,000, respectively. On December 31, 2010, profit was distributed without providing interest on capital 10% p.a. Show the effect of interest on capital by passing an adjusting Journal entry.

18. Arpit and Manas are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses equally. They admitted Ragini as a 1/3rd partner with share of profit with a minimum guarantee of Rs 1,00,000. They agreed to bear any deficiency arises on account of guarantee to Ragini in the ratio of 3:1. The net profit for the year amounted to Rs 3,70,000. Out of this profit, the firm utilised Rs 1,00,000 to organise an education campaign for the poor students of that region. The remaining profit of Rs 2,70,000 was appropriated among the partners. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account to show the appropriation of profits. Also, identify the values involved in the decision of the partners.
19. A and B are partners sharing profits or losses equally. Their capital on January 01, 2010 were Rs 1,00,000 and Rs 80,000, respectively. After the closing of books, it was found that 10% interest on capital was debited to profit and loss appropriation account; however, there was no such clause of providing interest on capital as per their partnership deed. Make the necessary correction by passing an adjusting Journal entry.
20. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 1:1. On December 31, 2010, their capitals after adjustment of profit and drawings were Rs 1,50,000 and Rs 1,60,000, respectively. Having closed the accounts for the year 2010, it was found that 10% interest on capital and 5% interest on drawings were omitted while distributing profit among the partners. Profit for the year amounted to Rs 60,000 and drawings of A and B were Rs 10,000 and Rs 15,000, respectively. Make the necessary correction by passing an adjusting Journal entry.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

21. Anand, Rahul and Vijay are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2:1. Their fixed capital accounts are Rs 3,00,000, Rs 2,00,000 and Rs 1,00,000 respectively. Anand is entitled to salary of Rs 5,000 per month and Rahul is entitled to commission of Rs 20,000. Interest on capital is provided at 10% per annum. Drawings made during the year by Anand, Rahul and Vijay are Rs 50,000, Rs 30,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively. Interest on drawings is to be charged at 10% irrespective of the period. Net profit for the year is Rs 4,00,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Current Account.
22. Calculate interest on drawings in the below given situations.
 - a) A drew Rs 2,000 during the year, interest is to be charged @ 6 %.
 - b) A drew Rs 2,000 during the year, interest is to be charged @ 6% p.a.
 - c) A drew Rs 2,000 on April 01, 2014, Interest is to be charged @ 6%. Accounts are closed on December 31, every year.
23. Calculate interest on drawings in the below given situations.
 - a) A drew Rs 2,000 on April 01, 2014, Interest is to be charged @ 6% p.a. Accounts are closed on December 31, every year.
 - b) A drew Rs 2,000 on April 01, 2014 and Rs 1,000 on Oct 01, 2014, interest is to be charged @ 6% p.a. Accounts are closed on December 31, every year.
 - c) A drew Rs 200 in the beginning of each month throughout the year. Interest is to be charged @ 6% p.a. Accounts are closed on December 31, every year.
24. Calculate interest on drawings in the below given situations.
 - a) A drew Rs 3,000 throughout the year. He drew regularly equal amount at end of every month. Interest is to be charged @ 6% p.a.
 - b) A drew Rs 3,000 in the beginning of each quarter. Interest is to be charged 8% p.a.

In above case accounts are closed on December 31, every year.

25. Show the distribution of profit or loss by preparing appropriate accounts in the following given cases.
- Case a) A and B are partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio 3:2, their partnership firm incurred a loss of Rs 20,000.
- Case b) A and B are partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio 3:2, their partnership firm earned a profit of Rs 20,000.
26. Calculate Interest on Capital in each of following cases:
- A and B have capital balances of Rs 20,000 and Rs 15,000 on January 01, 2014 .From October 01, 2014 they decided that capital of each partner will be Rs 12,000.
 - On December 31, 2014, the capital accounts of A and B showed balances of Rs 30,000 and 20,000 respectively. These balances were ascertained after adjusting profit and drawings. On January 01, 2014, drawings made by A and B amounted Rs 2,000 and Rs 4,000 respectively. Profit earned during the year 2010 was Rs 12,000.
 - On January 01, 2010, A and B have capital balances Rs 10,000 each. On April 01, 2010, A and B withdrew capital of Rs 2,000 and Rs 3,000. On October, 01, 2010, Rs 4,000 and Rs 5,000 were introduced by A and B as fresh capitals. Interest on Capital is to be allowed at 10% p.a. in each of the above cases with the assumption that accounts are closed on December 31 every year.
27. A and B are partners sharing profits or losses in the ratio 3:2. In the beginning of the year 2010, capitals of A and B were Rs 1,20,000 and Rs 1,00,000 respectively. As per the agreement, interest on capital is to be allowed 5% p.a. and salary to be paid to A and B of Rs 2,000 per month and Rs 40,000 per annum. At the end of 2010, firm's profit without providing interest on capital and partners' salaries was Rs 50,000. Show the distribution of profit in the following cases.
- When interest capital and salaries is to be distributed only out of profit.
 - When interest on capital and salaries is to be charged against profit.
 - When interest on capital is to be charged against profit and salary is to be distributed only out of profit.
28. A and B are partners for 2:1 ratio. Their partnership firm earned profit of Rs 24,000 and Rs 30,000 for the accounting year 2009 and 2010. On January 01, 2011, partners decided to revise their profit sharing ratio as 1:1 with effect from 2009. Make adjustment of profit through passing adjusting Journal entry. Also, identify the values involved in the question.
29. A, B and C were partners in a firm having capitals of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. Their current account balances were A- Rs. 10,000, B- Rs. 5000 and C- Rs. 2000 (Dr.). According to the partnership deed the partners were entitled to an interest on capital @ 5% p.a. C being the working partner was also entitled to a salary of Rs. 6,000 p. a. The profits were to be divided as follows:
- The first Rs. 20,000 in proportion to their capitals
 - Next Rs. 30,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.
 - Remaining profits to be shared equally.
- During the year the firm made a profit of Rs. 1,56,000 before charging any of the above items. Prepare the profit and loss appropriation on A/C.
30. A and B are partners sharing profits in proportion of 3:2 with capitals of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed at 5 % p.a. B is to be allowed an annual salary of Rs. 3000 which has not been withdrawn. During 2001 the profits for the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging B's salary amounted to Rs. 12,000. A provision of 5% of this amount is to be made in respect of commission to the manager. Prepare profit and loss appropriation account showing the allocation of profits.

CHAPTER – 2 GOODWILL: NATURE AND VALUATION

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is purchased goodwill and self generated goodwill?
2. Which out of the two can be shown in the Balance sheet and why? If the super profit is negative what does it indicate?
3. What is meant by Number of years of purchase?
4. When the need for valuation of internally generated goodwill does arise?
5. What is the need for calculating goodwill by weighted average profit method?

3 OR 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

6. BTW is earning a profit of Rs 1,00,000 p.a. The rate of return that is expected to be earned by other tikki vendors is 10 % of their capital employed.
 - a) Calculate the amount of capital that the other tikki vendors have to employ in order to earn the profit as that of BTW.
 - b) If the capital employed by BTW is Rs 7,00,000, calculate the goodwill of BTW.
7. Profits for the year ended 2009 till 2013 were Rs 20,000; 30,000; 15,000; 10,000 and 40,000 respectively. There was a phase of depression in the years 2011 & 2012 but still the firm was able to earn profits whereas most of the firms could not earn. So it was decided to give double weightage to the profits of these years. Calculate goodwill of the year when it is valued at 2 years purchase of weighted average profits of 5 years.
8. A purchased B's business w.e.f 1st January, 2015. It was agreed that the firm's goodwill is to be valued at two years purchase of normal average profit of the last three years. The profit of B's business for the last three years were:
2012- Rs 80,000
2013- Rs 1,00,000 (after charging an abnormal loss of Rs 20,000)
2014- Rs 90,000 (excluding Rs 10,000 as insurance premium on firm's property now to be insured)
Calculate the value of firm's goodwill.
9. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses equally. They agree to admit D for equal share. For this purpose value of goodwill is to be calculated on the basis of four years' purchase of average profit of last 5 years. These profits were :
2009- Rs. 30,000
2010- Rs. 70,000
2011- Rs. 1,00,000
2012- Rs. 1,40,000
2013- Rs. 1,20,000 (loss)
10. On 1st January, 2013, a moped costing Rs 20,000 was purchased and debited to Travelling Expenses Account, on which depreciation is to be charged @ 25%. Calculate value of goodwill after adjusting the above.
11. On 1st April, 2014 an existing firm had assets of Rs 75,000 including cash of Rs 5,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of Rs 60,000 and the reserves constituted the rest. If the normal

rate of return is 10 % and the goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs 24,000 at 4 years purchase of super profits, find the average profit.

12. The capital of Ram and Shyam in the business of partnership was Rs. 1,40,000. And the rate of interest in the market was 15%. Salary of Ram and Shyam was `8,400 each. The three years profits for the firm were Rs. 42,000; Rs. 50,400 and Rs. 58,800. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of the past 3 years' average super profits.
13. On April 2014, an existing firm had assets of Rs. 75,000 including cash of Rs. 5,000. The partners' capital account showed a balance of Rs. 60,000 and reserve constituted the rest. If the normal rate of return is 10% and the goodwill is valued at Rs. 24,000 at 4 years purchase of super profits, find the average profits of the firm.
14. Compute the value of firm's goodwill on the basis of 2.5 years purchase of average profit for last 4 years which were Rs. 58,000; Rs. 9,000 (loss); Rs. 62,000 and Rs. 46,000. There was an abnormal loss of Rs. 5,000 in the first year and an abnormal gain of Rs. 10,000 in the second year. Partner's remuneration to be paid is expected to be Rs. 9,000 p.a. Firm has to pay Insurance Premium of Rs. 700 p.a. in future.
15. Following are some information provided to you of a partnership business:
 - a) Average capital employed in that business was Rs. 9,80,000
 - b) Normal rate of return was 18%
 - c) Profit/Losses for the past years were:

2010	- Rs. 2,06,640
2011	- Rs. (2,07,340)
2012	- Rs. 6,28,180
 - d) Remuneration to one of the partners was Rs. 16,800 p.a.
 - e) Assets (excluding goodwill) was Rs.10,56,667 and Liabilities Rs. 43,860
 - f) You are required to calculate goodwill on the basis of:
 - a. Three years purchase of average profits
 - b. Three years purchase of super profits
 - c. Capitalisation of average profit
 - d. Capitalisation of super profits

CHAPTER – 3 CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO

1MARK QUESTIONS

1. Advertisement suspense appearing in the Balance sheet is Rs 30,000. A & B shared profits in 3:2 which they now changed to 1:1. Give the accounting treatment when Advertisement suspense is to shown in new balance sheet at Rs 30,000 only.
2. Why is there a need for Revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities?
3. What is the other name for Revaluation Account?
4. What is the fundamental applied when there is a change in ratio of existing partners?
5. What is AS- 26?

3OR 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

6. When Assets and liabilities are revalued at the time of change in profit sharing ratio, a loss of Rs 60,000 was found. There are two partners A and B sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. Now they are changing the ratio to 2:3. They want that old values continue to appear in the books. Give the treatment of Revaluation Loss.

7. A & B shared profits in the ratio of 1:1. They change the ratio to 3:2.

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Investment	10,000	Investment	1,00,000
Fluctuation Fund			

Give the accounting treatment when

- No further adjustment.
 - Value of investment has decreased to Rs 96,000
 - Value of investment has decreased to Rs 90,000
 - Value of investment has decreased to Rs 85,000
8. A & B shared profits in the ratio of 1:1. They change the ratio to 3:2.

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Workmen Compensation Fund	60,000		

Give the accounting treatment when

- No further adjustment.
 - Liability on account of workmen compensation is arrived at Rs 40,000
 - Liability on account of workmen compensation is arrived at Rs 60,000
 - Liability on account of workmen compensation is arrived at Rs 70,000.
9. Reserves existed in the books at a value of Rs 30,000. A & B shared profits in the ratio of 3:2 which they now changed to 2:3. Reserves are not to be disturbed. Give treatment for reserves due to change in ratio. What will be done with the remaining amount of reserve which is not adjusted?
10. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. Their Balance sheet as at 31-3-2015 was

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Creditors	24,000	Cash	27,000
Reserve	36,000	Debtors	50,000
Capitals		Stock	1,20,000
X 2,00,000			
Y 2,00,000		Machinery	1,59,000
Z 1,00,000	5,00,000	Building	2,00,000
		Advertisement expenditure	4,000
	5,60,000		5,60,000

The partners decided to change the ratio to 4:3:2. It was agreed that

- Stock is to be valued at Rs 1,10,000.
 - Machinery is to be depreciated by 10%.
 - A provision for doubtful debts is to be made on debtors @ 5 %
 - Building be appreciated by 20 %
 - A liability for Rs 3,000 included in creditors is not likely to arise.
- Revised values of assets and liabilities are to be shown in the books. They do not want to distribute the Reserves. Give necessary entries.

11. Ram, Shyam and Mohan were partners in the ratio of 5:4:2. On 1st January, 2014, they decided to change their ratio to 4:3:2. On this date, there was a loss of Rs. 41,880 on revaluation of assets and liabilities and general reserve was Rs. 6,240. You are required to pass a single journal entry for the above adjustment without altering the figures of assets & liabilities in the Balance Sheet.
12. Krishan, Gopal and Mohan were partners with equal contribution of their fixed capital of Rs. 2,00,000 each. Their profit sharing ratio was 3:2:1. On 1st January 2013, they decided to change their ratio to equal. For this purpose goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 1,50,000. On this date, accumulated losses of the previous year were Rs. 54,000. Gopal suggested that accumulated losses should not be carried forward in future due to change in the ratio so should be written off now itself. All of them gave their consent to avoid any kind of confusion.
- a) Pass necessary journal entries
 - b) Show the values highlighted in this case.
13. On 1st January, 2015, it was decided that their profit sharing ratio will be 4:4:1. Other terms were agreed as follows:
- a) Goodwill is valued at Rs. 54,000
 - b) Provision for Doubtful debts to be increased by Rs.1,800
 - c) Stock is reduced by 20%
 - d) Plant & Furniture will be depreciated by 15% and 20% respectively
 - e) Outstanding expenses were Rs. 4,200
 - f) Building is increased up to Rs. 4,20,000
 - g) It was also decided among the partners that assets & liabilities were not shown at their revised value in the Balance Sheet and they will not distribute the general reserve and accumulated profits. You are required to pass a single journal entry to give effect to the above.
14. X, Y and Z were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:5 with effect from 1st April, 2007. They decided to record the effect of the following, without affecting their book values:
- a) Profit and Loss Account Rs.24,000
 - b) Advertisement Suspense Account Rs.12,000
- Give adjustment entry for the above items.

CLASS – XII
BUSINESS STUDIES
CHAPTERWISE QUESTIONS

General Instructions:

1. *Read the questions carefully before answering.*
 2. *Answers of 1 mark questions may be from one word to one sentence.*
 3. *Answers of 3 marks questions may be from 50 to 75 words.*
 4. *Answers of 4 and 5 marks questions may be about 150 words.*
 5. *Answers of 6 marks questions may be about 200 words.*
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CHAPTER -1 : NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MANAGEMENT

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1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Production manager tries to produce goods with minimum costs. Name the concept which is being focused by management?
2. “Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing and Controlling” is the sequence of functions in a process. Name it.
3. Which force is consisted as the essence of management?
4. ‘Doing the task with minimum cost” name the term associated with management?
5. ‘In order to be successful, an organization must change its goals according to the needs of the environment. Whish characteristics of management are highlighted in this statement.
6. Which function of management is bridges the gap between where we stand today and where we want to reach?
7. Name the function of management which establishes organization structure and establishes authority and responsibility relations?
8. In which functions of management standards are compared with actual, deviations are find out and corrective steps are taken?
9. Departmental manages are included at which level of management?
10. ‘Survival, profit and growth are essential target of any businesses. Which objective of management is referred here?
11. ‘Every organization whether it is business or non-business should use environmental methods of production, give employment opportunities and provide basic amenities like schools and crèches to employees’ name the objective of management indicated here?
12. The activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all organizations whether social or political’ which characteristics of management is highlighted by this statement?

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

13. In order to achieve target production of 5000 units per month, a Production Manager has to operate on double shifts. Due to power failure most of the time, the manager is able to achieve 5000 units, but at a higher production cost.
- a) In your point of view, what is lacking in management?
 - b) Identify the values emphasized by management in the above mentioned case.
14. "Management is essential for successful running of an enterprise", How?
15. Father of Mr. 'Y' acts as Vice President in ABC Ltd. Name the level of Management he is working? Explain any two functions performed by him?
16. Mr. Anil working as a 'Sales department Head in XYZ Ltd. Name the level of Management he is working? Explain any two functions performed by him?
17. Explain any 3 functions performed by operational Level?
18. 'Co-ordination' is the essence of Management' Explain.
19. "Management is critical ingredient of a nation's growth" Comment.
20. Why Management is considered as Multi dimensional function?
21. "Management is Science as well as act". Explain this statement.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS

22. A.R. Rehman is the first Indian to win Oscar award for his composition 'Jai Ho'. His composition of music is unique and different as he has used the singing notes in a manner that is entirely his own interpretation. Like A.R. Rehman, 'Nandan' General Manager in Sea Ltd, uses his knowledge of management in a unique and different manner and all the employees working under his guidance are happy and satisfied. He rewards the employees who come to office on time.
- a) Identify the nature of management highlighted above.
 - b) State two other ways in which nature of management can be explained.
 - c) Identify the value that Nandan wants to inculcate in his employees. Also explain how?
23. Rahul Ltd., a leading Manufacturer of iron and steel decided to open up a new branch in remote area in Rajasthan. So that unemployed youth from the rural areas could get same opportunities as those available in the urban areas. This initiative has raised the standard of living of people in rural areas. All children in these families are getting good education and these families are also actively contributing the nation building through their dedicated work.
- a) Identify the objective of management highlighted in the above mentioned case.
 - b) Give any two advantages of following the above objective.
 - c) Which values can be emphasized by following the above objective?

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

24. Management of Global Ltd. fulfils all its objectives and the organization is able to work effectively and efficiently. It is using environment friendly methods of production and disposing off the waste material either by recycling it or using the same for landfill in such a manner that the aquatic life is not disturbed. Thus it also provides employment opportunities to the disadvantaged sections of the society.
- a) Identify the objective of management of Global Ltd. Which it wants to fulfill by doing the above activities.

- b) State any two other objectives that the management of Global Ltd. Should fulfil.
 - c) Identify any two values which management of Global Ltd. can communicate through fulfilling the objectives as stated in part (b)
 - d) Identify any two values which Global Ltd desires to emphasize through its above stated activities.
25. Unique Ltd. is engaged in manufacturing electrical appliances. The company has been facing lot of problems for the last few months because of chaos between two departments i.e. Production department and sales department. Sales department blames production Department for delayed productions. However, production department blames sales Department for poor sales. The force that integrates the two departments is missing.
- a) Identify the missing force in the above case and list its two characteristics.
 - b) List any two values which can be cultivated among the employees by using the force identified in (a) above.
26. 'Success of an organization is largely depends upon its management.' Explain any five reasons to justify the above statement.
27. 'Management is regarded as an art by some, as science or as an inexact science by others.' The truth seems to be somewhere in between. In the light of this statement explain the true nature of management.
28. 'Coordination is the orderly arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of actions in the pursuit of common purpose.' Explain any five reasons to justify the above statement.

CHAPTER - 2: PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. It refers to the systematic delegation of authority from top management to the lower level managers. Mention the name of it.
2. What is the aim of doing motion study?
3. How are principles of management formed?
4. Why is it said that the principles of management are universal?
5. Why is it said that principles of management are flexible?
6. Which principle of management promotes team spirit?
7. Who was the first to identify functions of management?
8. Which principle of management suggests that a subordinate should receive orders from and be accountable to one superior?
9. Who gave the concept of scientific management? What was his profession?
10. Which principles of scientific management suggest the introduction of scientific investigation and analysis of management practice?
11. What is the basis of formation of scientific management?
12. Which principle of management is violated if an employee is asked to receive orders from two superiors?
13. "Workers should be encouraged to develop and carry out their plans for improvements". Identify the principle of management formulated by Fayol.
14. It has been observed that the prevailing situation in an organization is due to the violations of the principle of 'order'. What might have been your observation?

15. Which principle of management is violated when a manager grants one month medical leave to a superior with pay and only one week medical leave to an accountant?
16. Mohan a manager, expects his colleagues to get work out of subordinates without giving them any powers. Which principle of management is being overlooked and why?
17. Which principle of management aims at securing the loyalty and devotion of the employees by giving them fair and just treatment?

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

18. The directors of Narmada Ltd. an organization manufacturing computer have asked their marketing manager to achieve a target rate of 100 computers per day. The marketing manager has delegates the task to his deputy sales manager working under him. The deputy sales managers could not achieve the target. Is the marketing manager responsible for the failure of his deputy sales manager? Explain in brief, the relevant principle in support of your answer?
19. An organization follows the principles of management. What are the adverse effects of each of the following principles of management on the organization?
 - a) Unity of Command
 - b) Order
 - c) Stability of tenure of personnel
20. Which principle of management envisages that each group of activities having the same objective must have one head and one plan? Explain the principle with suitable example.
21. If an organization does not provide the right place for physical and human resources in the organization, which principle is violated? What are its consequences?
22. The production manager of an automobile company asked the foreman to achieve a target production of 200 units (Scooters) per day. But he did not give him the authority to requisition tools and materials from the store department. Can the production managers blame the foreman if he is not able to achieve the desire target? Explain briefly the principle relating to the situation.
23. Name and explain that principle of Fayol which suggest that communication from top to bottom should follow the official lines of command?
24. Identify the technique of scientific management which are described by the statement given below:-
 - a) When specialists supervise each worker.
 - b) Change in the attitude of workers and management towards one another. From competition to Co-operation.
 - c) When uniformity is introduced in materials. Machine, tools, method of works and working conditions after, due research.
25. Hina & Harish are typist in a company having same educational qualification. Hina is getting Rs.3000 per month and harish Rs. 4000 per month as salary for the same working hour. Which principle of management is violated in this case? Name and explain the principle?

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

26. Tanya and Sharma, having same educational qualifications are working as managers in Alfa Ltd. Tanya belongs to a rural area where employment opportunities are very less whereas Sharma

belongs to a urban area. Ignoring many other differences between the two management of Alfa Ltd. appointed them as assistant manager, on the same salary package of Rs.45000 per month.

- a) Name and briefly explain the principle of management being followed in the above case.
 - b) Identify the values on which Management of Alfa Ltd. emphasis by not differentiating between the two.
27. Differentiate between procedures and rules on the basis of
- a) Meaning
 - b) Nature
 - c) Purpose
 - d) Scope.
28. 'Though planning is an important tool of management, yet it is not a remedy for all types of problems', Do you agree with this statement? Give any four reasons in support of your answer.
29. Explain how Principles of Management:-
- a) Provide useful insight into reality.
 - b) Helps in thoughtful decision making.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

30. Shiva Ltd. was not performing well. After detailed analysis it was discovered that workers of the Production Department were not satisfied with the behavior of Mr. Ajay, the production manager, as workers were forced to work for long hours without any rest. Keeping this in view this the management decided to replace Mr. Ajay with Mr. Vijay who had recently completed his M.B.A. from IIM Ahmedabad. Mr. Vijay did a detailed analysis of work which involved heavy manual labour. He allowed small pauses to the workers so that they could recharge their energy for optimum contribution.
- a) Name and explain the technique of Scientific Management adopted by Mr. Vijay.
 - b) He further desires to find out the best ways of doing a job. Suggest to him the technique of scientific management.
 - c) State the 'Values' emphasized by allowing small pauses to workers.
31. Taylor's principles of scientific management and Fayol's principles of management are mutually complementary." Do you agree with this view? Give any six reasons in support of your answer.
32. Nutan Tiffin box service was started in Mumbai by Mumbai Dabbawalas. The Dabbawalas who are the soul of entire Mumbai aim to provide prompt and efficient services by providing tasty homemade tiffin to all office goers at right time and place. The service is uninterrupted even on the days of bad weather, political unrest and social disturbances. Recently the have started online booking system through their website 'mydabbawala.com'. Owing to their tremendous popularity amongst the happy and satisfied customers and members, the Dabbawalas were invited as guest lecturers by top business schools. The Dabbawalas operate in a group of 25-30 people along with a group leader. Each group team up with other groups in order to deliver the tiffin on time. They are not transferred on frequent basis as they have to remember the addresses of their customers. They follow certain rules while doing trade – No alcohol during working hours, No leaves without permission, Wearing of white caps and carrying ID cards during business hours. Recently on the suggestion of a few self motivated fellow men, the Dabbawalas thought out and executed a plan of providing food left in tiffins by customers to slum children. They have instructed their customers to place red sticker if food is left in the Tiffin, to be fed to poor children later.

- a) State and explain any four principles of management given by Fayol. Also quote the lines from the above paragraph to support your answer.
- b) Give any two values which the Dabbawalas want to communicate to the society.

CHAPTER - 3: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Which environment describes characteristics of the society in which the organization exists?
2. Which element / dimension of business environment involve improvement and innovations which provide new ways of producing goods and services and new methods and techniques of operating a business?
3. Which environment prohibits the advertisement of alcoholic beverages?
4. Banking sector reforms have led to easier credit terms and better services. This is an example of a key component of the "Business Environment" name this components?
5. 'Demand for reservation in jobs for minorities refers to an example of key component of general environment of business. Name this component.
6. It is the process by which government control over the industry is being loosened. Give the term to which this statement is trying to indicate.

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

7. Which element / dimension of business environment involve improvement and innovations which provide new ways of producing goods and services and new methods and techniques of operating a business? Give and explain any other two dimensions also.
8. Identify the type or dimension of environment to which the following are related:
 - a) Banks reducing interest rates on housing loans.
 - b) An increasing number of working women.
 - c) Booking of air tickets through internet.
9. 'Understanding business environment gets a first mover advantage, act as a warning signal for adverse conditions and sensitive the management'. Discuss.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS

10. Blue Jay Company is a leading brand in the production of party wear shirts in India. The directors continuously monitor the environment and adopt suitable business practices. These days there is a change in demand of fabrics from nylon and terrycot to linen and cotton. Company is now changing fabrics for its shirts accordingly. Also company has to plan the fabric according to summer and winter season. Two more competitors who were manufacturing trousers have also started manufacturing party wear shirts. As waistcoat and jackets are in fashion now days, company is planning to enter this segment of garments soon.
Identify and quote the lines from above paragraph which highlight significance of understanding business environment.

11. Gupta & Co. is manufacturing cosmetics. They decide to launch a new range of herbal products. As they are in a hurry, they have tested the products on rats only. The necessary information is missing on the package. The management also plans to launch a new factory in a tribal area where the required products are easily available and the labour-men, women and children are available for work at low wages in the absence of development opportunities and schools.
- a) Which values do you find disturbing in the above paragraph?
 - b) Will the decision to install a new unit in a tribal area help society? Highlight the social values involved in his decision.
12. State the difference between general and specific environment with example.
13. Explain any five positive effects of liberalization and globalization on business and industry.
14. Explain any five negative effects of liberalization and globalization on business and industry in India.

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

15. A recent rate cut in the interest on loans announced by the banks encouraged Amit to take loan from SBI to experiment and develop cars to be powered by fuel produced from garbage. He developed such a car and exhibited it in the Science Fair organised by Directorate of Education. He was awarded first prize for his invention. Identify and explain the dimensions of business environment by quoting the lines. Also give one examples for each dimension.
16. In July 1991, new industrial policy was introduced in India. Some of the major steps taken under it were that Indian business and industry was freed from all unnecessary control and restrictions. They signaled the end of license-permit-quota raj. The new set of reforms aimed at giving greater role to the private sector in the nation building process and reduce role to the public sector. Also steps were taken for integration of the various economies of the world leading towards the emergence of a cohesive global economy. Overall all these had a positive impact on overall growth of our economy.
- Identify the different concept introduced through new industrial policy by quoting lines from above details. Explain any two effects of these changes in policy.

CHAPTER - 4: PLANNING

1MARK QUESTIONS

1. The planning function of management is conducted at which level of management?
2. One of the functions of management is considered as a base for all other functions. Name that Function.
3. Planning strangles the initiative of the employees and compels them to work in an inflexible manner". Discuss.
4. Which limitation of planning suggests that the employees stop thinking and become the blind followers of Plan?
5. A company needs a detailed plan for its new project- construction of shopping mall. What type of plan? Is it?
6. In which type of plan the sequence to perform a job is determined?
7. Which plans suggest action and non action of employees?

8. "No Smoking" the statement is related to which type of plan?
9. Mc Donald does not give its franchise to any other company which is running food business. This is related to which type of plan?
10. Name the type of plan which serve as a guide for overall business planning and define the future state of affair which the organization strives to realize?
11. In which step of planning process the planners make prediction and assumptions regarding future?
12. How should a manager select the best possible course of action?
13. Without one function of management the controlling function is not possible. Name the concerned function.
14. Planning is an activity which enables a manager to look ahead and anticipate changes. Mention the Benefit of planning highlighted here.
15. Planning ensures clarity in thoughts and actions, works is carried on smoothly without interruptions. Which importance of planning is mentioned here?
16. It helps the manager to look into future and make a choice amount various alternative courses of Action enumerate the importance of planning indicate here.

4MARKS QUESTIONS

17. Mention the importance of planning indicated in the given statements.
 - a) Planning ensures clarity in thoughts and actions, works is carried on smoothly without interruptions.
 - b) It helps the manager to look into future and make a choice from the various alternative courses of action.
18. If planning is done carefully and accordingly other functions of management are going in the right direction, then there is no need of the controlling function of management. Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.
19. Distinguish between Policies and Rules on the basis of
 - a) Meaning
 - b) Nature
 - c) Objective
 - d) Manager's Discretion
20. In order to reduce the cost, an organization is planning the following: (4)
 - a) To reduce the charities to the social and religious institution.
 - b) To arrange skilled workers from outside in spite of semi-skilled local employees.
 - c) To increase the working hours.
 - d) To increase the rate of remuneration.Which value will be affected by the decisions?
21. 'We extend credit only to those customers who furnish us with requisite bank guarantee.' - this statement is related to which type of plan? Explain.

6MARKS QUESTIONS

22. In spite of best efforts of managers, sometimes planning fails to achieve desired results due to its limitations. Explain any six limitations of planning.

23. Manish Ltd. produces designer clothes for men. It has to constantly adapt itself to changes in the environment because of which it has to frequently change its plans. Recently, the company is finding difficulty in forecasting the future trends in the environment. Last years, it had to revise its sales targets substantially because of which financial plans were upset.

- a) Identify any two limitations highlighted here.
- b) Identify any two plans mentioned above.
- c) Give any two differences between the identified plans.

CHAPTER - 11: MARKETING MANAGEMENT

1MARK QUESTIONS

1. Name one of the first companies in the world to actively study the influence of consumer products on the environment.
2. Give two examples of convenience product.
3. Name two shopping products.
4. Name two techniques of sales promotion.
5. What factor changes want into demand?
6. Which goods last long and contribute directly to the making or developing of finished goods?
7. Name the elements which are popularly known as 4Ps in marketing.
8. Which goods are of unique character and buyer identifies with them?
9. Give some innovative ideas of getting information about the trends/demand pattern in market.

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

10. ABC Ltd. manufactures computer appliances. They massively advertise about their products with incomplete & wrong information. More or less their products are not of superior quality. They charge higher prices for their products.
 - a) State the objections to above advertising.
 - b) Name the values which are not followed by ABC Ltd.
11. Sony Ltd. Introduced a television set with new features in the market at a high price but when the same features used by other electronic companies in their television sets then the prices of Sony Ltd's television sets was reduced by the company. Mention the name of strategy the company is following. Also explain the strategy in short.
12. Distinguish between Selling and Marketing on the basis of following points: (i)
 - a) Focus
 - b) Objective
 - c) Supremacy.
13. Explain any three functions of 'packaging'.
14. 'Expenditure on advertising is a social waste.' Do you agree? Discuss.
15. Name and explain the concept which concentrates on the need of the customers.
16. 'Blindly following the goal of customer satisfaction had led to many social and environmental ills.' Do you agree? What should be done?
17. 'Product is a bundle of utilities.' Do you agree? Comment.
18. How does branding help in creating product differentiation? Discuss.

19. List the promotional messages given on the package of any three consumer products of your choice and comment how these promotional can messages help in the sale of these products.

6MARKS QUESTIONS

20. Radhika was a student of Business Studies of class XII. Her father was a farmer who grew different varieties of rice and was well versed about various aspects of rice cultivation. He was also selected by the government for a pilot project on rice cultivation. As a project work in business studies, Radhika decided to study the feasibility of marketing good quality rice at a reasonable price. Her father suggested her to use internet to gather customers' view and opinions. She found that there was a huge demand for packaged organic rice.

She knew that there were no pre determined specifications in case of rice because of which it would be difficult to achieve uniformity in the output. To differentiate the product from its competitors, she gave it the name of 'Malabari Organic Rice' and classified it into three different varieties namely – popular, classic and supreme based on the quality. She felt that these names would help her in product differentiation.

Explain the three functions of marketing, with reference to the above paragraph.

21. Your company has setup a coconut hair-oil factory in Coastal Kerala, with a production capacity of 10,000 bottles of 100 milliliter per day. The company plans to market the hair-oil with the brand name 'Kale Kesh'. Design a label for the hair oil bottles.
22. Distinguish between 'Marketing' and 'Selling' on the basis of :-
- a) Process
 - b) Transfer of title
 - c) Focus
 - d) Profit through maximizing sale.
 - e) Perspective
 - f) Objective

ECONOMICS CLASS XII
HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT

General Instructions:

- Read the questions carefully and frame answers.
- Question carrying 1 mark (1-11) each is required to be answered in one sentence each.
- Question carrying 3 marks (12-16) each should not normally exceed 60 words each.
- Question carrying 4 marks (17-21) should not normally exceed 70 words each.
- Question carrying 6 marks (22-27) each should not normally exceed 100 words each.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS – CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION

1. What do you understand by positive economic analysis?
2. Give one reason which gives rise to economic problems?
3. Why is there a need for economizing of resources?
4. Define marginal rate of transformation.
5. Give two examples each of micro economics & macroeconomics.
6. What is meant by economizing of resources?
7. What does the slope of PPC show?
8. Is the study of cotton textile industry a macro economic study of a micro economic study?
9. A rise in the income of the Consumer X leads to a fall in the demand for that good by that consumer. What is the good X called?
10. Why is coefficient of price elasticity of demand negative?
11. Which of the following commodities have inelastic demand?
 - Salt
 - A particular brand of lipstick
 - Medicines
 - Mobile phone and
 - School Uniform.
12. At price of Rs. 20 Unit the quantity demanded is 300 units. Its price falls by 10% its quantity demanded rises by 60 units. Calculate price elasticity.
13. Why is a production possibilities curve concave? Explain.
14. Explain properties of a production possibilities curve.
15. What is Marginal Rate of transformation? Explain with the help of an example.
16. Draw a production possibility (PP) curve when MRT is constant. Give reason.
17. Define marginal utility. State the law of diminishing marginal utility.
18. Given price of a good, how does a consumer decide as to how much of that good to buy?
19. A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. State & explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium with the help of utility analysis
20. Explain how the demand for a good is affected by the price of its related goods. Give examples.
21. Distinguish between normal goods and inferior goods. Give example also.
22. Explain the three properties of indifference curves.
23. Explain the conditions of consumer's equilibrium using indifference curve analysis. Use diagram.
24. Explain the effect of the following on quantity demanded.

- Income of the consumer
- Price of related goods.

25. State the causes of increase in demand and explain any two of them.

- Increasing the income of the buyers for normal goods
- Increase in the price of substitute goods.
- Decrease in the price of complimentary goods.
- Favorable changes in the taste and preference for the goods.

26. A consumer consumes goods x. Explain the effects of fall in prices of related goods on the demand for x. use diagram showing demand for good x on the x-axis and its price on the y axis.

27. Why do household buy more of a good at a lower price? Explain?

ENTREPRENEURSHIP
CHAPTERWISE CBSE PAPERS

UNIT 1 : SENSING ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITIES

1 MARK QUESTION

1. In which form does the “opportunity” exist in the environment? (2012)
2. Write down two basic roles of entrepreneur. (2011)
3. Name the process of perceiving the needs and problems of people and society in arriving at creative solutions. (2010 C)
4. Enumerate two key functions of an entrepreneur. (2009 C)
5. Harsh plans production of a motor car for the common man at a very low price. Name the characteristic that develops his ideas into a viable and successful project. (2008)
6. Why are entrepreneurs and enterprise considered ‘skin and body’?(2009)
7. What is meant by idea fields? (2012)
8. What is trade related ideas? (2009)
9. Give the meaning of ‘Legal environment’.(2015)
10. ‘It is the process of entrepreneurship which involves the translation of a useful idea into an application which has commercial value’. Identify the process.(2015)
11. Balwant singh of Bikaner thought of air-conditioned houses which do not require electricity. He wanted to explore the idea of construction of such eco-friendly houses which will remain cool in summers and warm in winters. He conceived the idea in 2010 but the final product could take shape in 2014. Name the stage in ‘The Creative Process’ described in the above lines.(2015)
12. Give the meaning of ‘Ecological Environment’.(2015)

2 MARKS QUESTION

1. Scanning of opportunity is ‘the link’ between ‘sensing opportunities’ and ‘entrepreneurial success’. Explain this statement with a suitable example.(2009)
2. An entrepreneur decides to sell his woolen garments in the month of February on discount. Name and explain the environmental factor which prompted him to take this decision. (2010) (Set 98/1)
3. An entrepreneur has decided to open a retail outlet to sell fast food items like pizza, noodles etc. in the rural areas. Do you think his decision is correct? Give anyone reason identifying the environmental factor helpful in taking this decision. (2010) (Set 98)
4. Gargya Ltd. decided to sell ceiling fans and air-conditioners at a discount during Diwali season to clear the stock. Name and explain the environmental factor which helped them in taking this decision.(2011)
5. Sale of ceiling fans during winter season is a decision prompted by an environmental factor. Name and explain the factor. (2008)
7. Pragya Ltd. decided to sell air-conditioners and refrigerators at a discount' during winter season to clear the stock. Name and explain the environmental factor which helped them in taking this decision.(2011)
8. State the different stages of an ‘Enterprise Process-Diagram’ with diagram. (2008,2012)

3 MARKS QUESTION

1. Explain, with the help of an example, ‘ability to perceive and preserve the basic ideas’ as a factor in the process of sensing opportunities.(2008,2010)
2. Why is environment an important factor for entrepreneurship? Explain. (2012)
3. How are ideas generated?(2009)

4. Describe any three fields of ideas with suitable examples. (2011)
5. What is meant by 'Problem Identification'? State its any four uses and also give an example.(2015)
6. What is meant by 'Problem Identification'? State any two objectives and also give an example of problem identification.(2015)

4 MARKS QUESTION

1. What are the major categories of entrepreneurial ideas? Discuss them with an example each from your observations and readings. (2010)
2. Explain 'Ability to perceive and preserve basic ideas' as an important factor involved in the process of sensing opportunities. (2010, 2011)
3. Explain how 'Socio-cultural factors' and 'Political factors' help in scanning the environment. (2010)
4. Explain how 'Political factors' and 'Economic factors' help in scanning the environment. (2010 C)
5. Why is environment an important factor for entrepreneurship? Explain. (2009 C)
6. Explain with example how 'Existing Products or Services' help in generation of ideas. (2012)
7. Explain any four methods adopted by entrepreneurs to generate ideas with at least one example for each. (2011)
8. Explain how 'Application and use', 'level of operation', 'Cost', 'Technical Complexity' help in identifying a feasible product or process. (2012)
9. What is market assessment? Why is it needed for an entrepreneur?(2008)
10. 'Information for environmental scanning can be collected from several sources.' State any four such sources.(2015)
- *11. The first step in the creative process is 'Idea Germination'. State the other steps of this process.(2015)

6MARKS QUESTION

1. Scanning of opportunities is 'the link' between 'sensing opportunities' and 'entrepreneurial success'. Explain this statement with a suitable example.(2009)
- 2.Explain any six ways adopted by the entrepreneurs to generate ideas with at least one example for each.(2012)
3. Explain any six idea fields which act as convenient frames of reference for an entrepreneur at the time of generating ideas. (2010)
4. Explain any four important aspects to be considered while doing market assessment by an entrepreneur.(2010)
5. Define 'Creativity'. Explain the five stages of the 'creative process'. (2012)
6. "An enterprise that does not grow will eventually die." Explain this statement with suitable examples.(2010)
7. 'Jagriti Ltd' is the manufacturers of cars for the last 15 years and was earning good profits. Recently, due to irregular supply of parts by the suppliers the company could not make timely delivery of cars to its customers. The customers cancelled their bookings and there were very few new bookings. As a result the sale of the cars declined and also the profits. The management of the company analyzed the problems and decided to take over those two firms because of whom the problems arose. One of them was supplying engines and the other tyres. The company also launched new discount schemes for its customers. It also decided to employ 200 unemployed young boys and girls to take up the cleaning operations using imported machines inside the factories as well as the surrounding areas.

- (a) Identify and state the concept of 'Enterprise marketing and growth strategies' discussed in the above para.
- (b) Identify any one value which 'Jagriti Ltd' wanted to communicate to the society.(2015)

*8. One of the keys to business success is to anticipate what the market will want or need. Since it is not possible for an entrepreneur to see into the future, there is one best way. The best way will help the entrepreneur to understand the market and produce goods or services accordingly.

- (a) Identify the concept stated in the above lines
- (b) Explain any three ways in which an entrepreneur can perform the activities related to concept identified. (2015)

UNIT 2: ENTERPRISE PLANNING

1 MARK QUESTION

1. Name the process of changing raw material into finished products with value addition.(2010)
- 2.What is meant by 'Operational Level Planning'?(2008)
3. Distinguish between 'sales tax' and 'excise duty'.(2015)
4. What is meant by 'Employment'?(2015)
- *5. List any two categories of persons that are required to obtain registration from 'Central Excise Department'. (2015)
- *6. Distinguish between 'Joint stock company' and a 'Joint Hindu Family' on the basis of liability of members.(2015)

2 MARKS QUESTION

1. Give the meaning of 'Routing' and 'scheduling' as elements of operational plan.(2015)
2. Gaurav started a factory for manufacturing bags for students of nursery and primary classes. He invested Rs.2, 00,000 of his own and obtained a loan of Rs.10, 00,000 from Bank. He made the instruction plan describing the details that were needed for the operation of machines by the workers. Identify and explain the format of 'business plan' described in the above para.(2015)
3. Name and define the form of business organization in which liability of its members is limited. State one more feature of this form of business organization.(2015)
- *4. Give the meaning of 'Business situation analysis' and 'Identification of the target market' as steps in preparing the marketing plan.(2015)
5. Rahul wants to start a small shoe manufacturing factory. As a part of his business plan he prepared an 'entertaining slide show and oral narrative' that was meant to trigger discussion and create interest in potential investors for reading the written presentation. Identify and explain the format of 'business plan' described in the above para.(2015)
6. Ashok is engaged in the production of readymade garments using cotton cloth. Identify the business activity in which Ashok is involved. Also name and define the utility created by Ashok.(2015)

3 MARKS QUESTION

1. List any six factors that should be kept in mind by any manufacturing enterprise as a part of its 'Production Plan',(2010)
- 2.After passing his 12th class with entrepreneurship as an elective subject 'Guru' started his own business. He invested Rs.2,00,000 as capital which was given to him by his father. He obtained a loan of Rs.1,00,000 from his elder brother Ravi, who was working as an assistant manager in Bank of Baroda. In the first year

he incurred a loss of Rs.50,000 and had to pay to his suppliers their outstanding bills. This created a financial problem for him and he had to take a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Bank of Baroda on the personal guarantee of his brother. He started doing hard work, lowered the prices and informed his customers about the qualities of goods sold by him. Because of this the sales increased four times and he earned a net profit of Rs.75,000 in the second year.

(a) Identify the form of business organisation started by 'Guru'.

(b) State any five features of such a form of business organisation.(2015)

*3. Karim after completing his XII exam from his village school joined the course of electrician in an ITI in a town near his village. On completion of this course he tried for a government job but could not get the same. He, therefore decided to help as an worker to a renowned electrician in that area. After working with him for two years he decided to start his own electrician shop in the village. For this he purchased equipment for Rs.10,000 and hired a shop at a monthly rent of Rs.2000. He decided to manage the shop by himself.

(a) Identify the form of business organisation started by 'Karim'.

(b) State any four characteristics of such a form of business organisation.(2015)

4 MARKS QUESTION

1 After doing her M.Com from 'Himachal Pradesh University of Shimla', Komal went back to her village in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. She wanted to contribute for the development of women of her village, so she formed an organisation, the membership of which was open for all the women villagers on a voluntary basis by paying Rs.500 only which will be treated as their capital. Komal knew that the land of her village was suitable for the farming of medicinal plants. So she motivated the members of her organisation for growing medicinal plants in their fields under the guidance and help of the local agricultural department. It was also decided that the organisation will purchase the produce of each member and sell the same to drug manufacturing companies at a very good price which was not possible for the members individually. The main objective of the organisation is to render services to its members rather than to earn profit.

A computer training center for young boys and girls of the village was started under the guidance of Komal from the surplus of the profits.

(a) Name the process that helped Komal in developing an idea into an opportunity

(b) Identify the kind of organisation that was formed by Komal

(c) State any two values which komal wanted to communicate to the society.(2015)

*2. Lalitha Devi did her post-graduation from Manipur University, Imphal. She had offers to join in reputed firms in metropolitan cities like Delhi and Mumbai. Instead of joining any of these firms she decided to do some creative work in Imphal. She observed that a special type of chilli is grown by the farmers in most of the villages in Imphal. This chilli has a distinct flavour and pickle made from this chilli has a taste which may be liked by people from the rest of the country. But the farmers were neither trained for this kind of farming of this kind of chilli on a large scale nor was there a secured market for their produce. Lalithadevi met 18 like-minded women of the area and formed an organisation for doing the business of pickle manufacturing. Each of them contributed Rs.2,00,000 towards its capital and were equally responsible for its management. On one hand they assured the farmers to purchase their chilli and on the other hand, the organisation with the help of local agriculture department arranged for the training of the farmers. They also employed 10 local unemployed graduate girls for doing the various operations of pickle making.

- (a) Name the process that helped Lalitha Devi in converting an idea into an opportunity
- (b) Identify the kind of organisation that was formed by Lalitha Devi.
- (c) State any two values which Lalitha wanted to communicate to the society.

(2015)

MATHEMATICS

Continuity

Q 1. Test the continuity of the function $f(x)$ at the origin :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}; & x \neq 0 \\ 1; & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Q 2. Show that the function $f(x)$ given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 0$$

Q 3. Show that the function $f(x)$ given by $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x, & x \neq 0 \\ 2, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

is continuous at $x = 0$.

Q 4. Examine the function $f(x)$ given by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos t}{\pi/2 - t}; & t \neq \pi/2 \\ 1; & t = \pi/2 \end{cases}$$

for continuity at $t = \pi/2$

Q 5. Show that the function $f(x)$ given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{e^{1/x} + 1}, & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 0$$

Q 6. Discuss the continuity of the function $f(x)$ at $x = 1/2$, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2 - x & ; 0 \leq x < 1/2 \\ 1 & ; x = 1/2 \\ 3/2 - x & ; 1/2 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Q 7. Discuss the continuity of the function $f(x)$ given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x, & x < 2 \\ 2 + x, & x \geq 2 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 2.$$

Q 8. Show that $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 4, & \text{when } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 4x^3 - 3x, & \text{when } 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 1$.

Q 9. Show that the function $f(x) = 2x - |x|$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

Q 10. Discuss the continuity of the function of given by

$$f(x) = |x - 1| + |x - 2| \text{ at } x = 1 \text{ and } x = 2.$$

Q 11. Determine the value of k for which the following is continuous at $x = 3$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}, & x \neq 3 \\ k, & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

Q 12. Find the value of the constant λ so that the function given below is continuous at $x = -1$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x + 1}, & x \neq -1 \\ \lambda, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

Q 13. Find the value of the constant k so that the function given below is continuous at $x = 0$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Q 14. Find the value of a if the function $f(x)$ defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1, & x < 2 \\ a, & x = 2 \\ x + 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$ is

continuous at $x = 2$.

Q 15. If the function $f(x)$ defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\log(1+ax) - \log(1-bx)}{x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ k, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 0, \text{ find } k.$$

Q 16. Find the values of a so that the function $f(x)$ defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ may be continuous at } x = 0.$$

Q 17. If the function $f(x)$ given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3ax + b, & \text{if } x > 1 \\ 11, & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 5ax - 2b, & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at $x = 1$, find the values of a and b .

[CBSE 2002, 2010, 2011]

Q 18. Prove that the greatest integer function $[x]$ is continuous at all points except at integer points.

Q 19. Let $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. If $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$, show that $f(x)$ is continuous at all x .

Q 20. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{x^2}, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ a, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{16 + \sqrt{x}} - 4}, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

Determine the value of a so that $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

Q 21. Determine $f(0)$ so that the function $f(x)$ defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{(4^x - 1)^3}{\sin \frac{x}{4} \log \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{3} \right)}$$

becomes continuous at $x = 0$.

Q 22. Show that the function $f(x) = |\sin x + \cos x|$ is continuous at $x = \pi$.

Q 23. Test the continuity of the function on $f(x)$ at the origin:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}, & x \neq 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Q 24. A function $f(x)$ is defined as,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x - 3}, & \text{if } x \neq 3 \\ 5, & \text{if } x = 3 \end{cases}$$

Show that $f(x)$ is continuous at $x =$

Q 25. A function $f(x)$ is defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}, & \text{if } x \neq 3 \\ 6, & \text{if } x = 3 \end{cases}$$

Show that $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 3$

Q 26. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}, & \text{for } x \neq 1 \\ 2, & \text{for } x = 1 \end{cases}$

Find whether $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 1$.

Q 27. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 3x}{x}, & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$

Find whether $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$.

Q 28. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1/x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$ find whether f is continuous at $x = 0$.

Q 29. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}, & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 1, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$

Show that $f(x)$ is discontinuous at $x = 0$.

Q 30. Show that $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x - |x|}{2}, & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 2, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$

is discontinuous at $x = 0$.

Q 31. Show that $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x - a|}{x - a}, & \text{when } x \neq a \\ 1, & \text{when } x = a \end{cases}$

is discontinuous at $x = a$.

Q 32. Discuss the continuity of the following functions at the indicated points (s) :

$$(i) f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$(ii) f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$(iii) f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - a) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x - a}\right), & x \neq a \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases} \text{ at } x = a$$

$$(iv) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{\log(1 + 2x)}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 7, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0$$

$$(v) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - x^n}{1 - x}, & x \neq 1 \\ n - 1, & x = 1 \end{cases} \text{ } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ at } x = 1$$

$$(vi) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1}, & \text{for } x \neq 1 \\ 2, & \text{for } x = 1 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 1$$

$$(vii) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2|x| + x^2}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0$$

Q33 Show that $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x^2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2 - x, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$ is discontinuous at $x = 1$.

Q 34. Show that $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 2x}, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{\log(1 + 3x)}{e^{2x} - 1}, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$

Q 35. Show that $f(x) = 2x - |x|$ is continuous at $x = 0$

Q 36. Examine the continuity of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2, & x \leq 0 \\ x+1, & x > 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0$$

Also sketch the graph of this function.

Q 37. Discuss the continuity of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 0$, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Q 38. Discuss the continuity of the function $f(x)$ at the point $x = 1/2$, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 1/2 \\ 1/2, & x = 1/2 \\ 1-x, & 1/2 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Q 39. Discuss the continuity of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1, & x < 0 \\ 2x+1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \text{ at } x = 0.$$

[CBSE 2002]

Q 40. For what value of k is the following function continuous at $x = 1$?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1}, & x \neq 1 \\ k, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

Q 41. Determine the value of the constant k so that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x-1}, & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ k, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 1$$

Q 42. For what value of k is the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 5x}{3x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ k, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 0 ?$$

Q 43. Determine the value of the constant k so that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ 3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 2.$$

Q 44. Determine the value of the constant k so that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2x}{5x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ k, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 0.$$

Q 45. Find the values of a so that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+5, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ x-1, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x = 2.$$

Q 46. Prove that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x| + 2x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

remains discontinuous at $x = 0$, regardless the choice of k .

Q 47. Find the value of k if $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = \pi/2$, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x}, & x \neq \pi/2 \\ 3, & x = \pi/2 \end{cases}$$

Q 48. Determine the values of a, b, c for which the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(a+1)x + \sin x}{x}, & \text{for } x < 0 \\ c, & \text{for } x = 0 \text{ is continuous at } x = 0. \\ \frac{\sqrt{x+bx^2} - \sqrt{x}}{bx^{3/2}}, & \text{for } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Q 49. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos kx}{x \sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous at $x = 0$, find k .

Q 50. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-4}{|x-4|}, & \text{if } x < 4 \\ a+b, & \text{if } x = 4 \text{ is continuous at } x = 4, \text{ find } a, b. \\ \frac{x-4}{|x-4|} + b, & \text{if } x > 4 \end{cases}$

INFORMATICS PRACTICES

CLASS -XII

General Instructions:

1. (a) Which command is used in MYSQL to make the changes in database permanent?
(b) While creating a table 'Customer' Simrita forgot to set the primary key for the table. Give the statement which she should write now to set the column 'CustID' as the Primary Key of the table?
(c) What is the purpose of the following SQL Query?
(d) SELECT MAX (SALARY) FROM EMP;
(e) Can a table have multiple primary keys? Can it have multiple foreign keys?
(f) In a student table, out of Roll Number, Name, Address which column can be set as Primary key and Why?
(g) The Item_No and Cost columns of a table 'ITEMS' are given below

ITEM NO	COST
101	5000
102	NULL
103	4000
104	6000
105	NULL

based on this information, find the output of the following queries:

- (i) SELECT AVG(COST) FROM ITEMS;
(ii) SELECT COST+100 FROM ITEMS WHERE ITEM_NO > 103;
 - (h) A table "Customers" in a database has 5 Columns and no rows in it. What is its cardinality? What will be its cardinality if 4 rows are added in the table?
2. (a) What is the purpose of DROP TABLE command in SQL? How is it different from DELETE command?
(b) "PRINCIPAL NAME" is a column in a table "SCHOOLS". The SQL queries:
SELECT COUNT (*) FROM SCHOOLS;
and
SELECT COUNT(PRINCIPAL) FROM SCHOOLS;
give the result 28 and 27 respectively. What may be the possible reason for this? How many records are present in the table: 27 (or) 28.
(c) Consider the table projects given below. Write commands in SQL for (i) to (iv) and output for (v) to (viii).

PROJECTS

ID	ProjName	ProjSize	StartDate	EndDate	Cost
1	Payroll Management System	Medium	2006-03-17	2006-09-19	60000
2	Payroll – ITC	Large	2008-02-12	2008-01-11	500000
3	IDMgmt-LITL	Large	2008-06-13	2009-05-21	300000
4	Recruit-LITL	Medium	2008-03-18	2008-06-01	50000
5	IDMgmt-MTC	Small	2007-01-15	2007-01-19	20000
6	Recruit-ITC	Medium	2007-03-01	2007-06-28	50000

- (i) To display all information about projects of medium ProjSize.

- (ii) To list the ProjSize of Projects whose ProjName ends with LITL.
- (iii) To list ID, name, size and cost of all the projects in descending order of Start Date.
- (iv) To count the number of projects of cost less than 100000.
- (v) SEELCT SUM(COST) from Projects.
- (vi) SELECT DISTINCT (projsize) from projects.
- (vii) SELECT COUNT (*) FORM PROJECTS WHERE COST > 100000
- (viii) SELECT projSize, count (*) from projects group by projsize.

3. (a) Write an SQL query to create the table "TEAMS" with the following structure:

FIELD	TYPE	CONSTRAINT
TeamCode	VARCHAR(5)	PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL
TeamName	VARCHAR(20)	
TeamLeader	VARCHAR(20)	
NoOfMembers	Integer	Greater than zero
TeamSymbol	Char(2)	Default K

(b) In a database there are two tables 'Company' and Model as shown below:

Company

COMPID	COMPNAME	COMPHO	CONTPERSON
1	Tital	Okhla	C.B.Ajit
2	Maxima	Shahdara	V.P.Kohli
3	Ajanta	Najafgarh	R.Mehta

Model

ModelID	CompID	ModelCost
T020	1	2000
M032	4	2500
M059	2	7000
A167	3	800
T024	1	1200

- (i) Identify the foreign key column in the table model.
- (ii) Check every value in CompID column both the tables. Do you find any discrepancy.
- (c) Consider the tables Doctors and patients given below:

Doctor

DOCID	DOCNAME	DEPARTMENT	OPD_DAYS
101	M.Panday	ENT	TTS
102	G.P.Gupta	Surgery	MWF
201	C.K.Sharma	Ortho	MWF

Patients

PATNO	PATNAME	DEPARTMENT	DOCID
1	NEERAJ	ENT	101

2	MOHIT	ORTHO	201
3	RAJ	ENT	101
4	MOHIT	SURGERY	102
5	NANDINI	ORTHO	201

With reference to these tables, write commands in SQL for (i) and (ii) and output for (iii) below:

(i) Display the PATNO, PATNAME AND CORRESPONDING DOCNAME for each patient.

(ii) Display the list of all patients whose OPD_DAYS are MWF.

(iii) SELECT OPD_DAYS, COUNT(*) FROM DOCTORS, PATIENTS

WHERE PATIENTS.DEPARTMENT = DOCTORS.DEPARTMENT GROUP BY OPD_DAYS;

4. (a) How is e-learning beneficial to students? Write one point.

(b) List two features of a good interface. [

(c) Prikshit works for a school. She wishes to create controls on a form for the following functions.

Choose appropriate controls from Textbox, radio button, Check Box, List Box, Combo Box, Command

Button and write in the third column :

S.No.	Control Used to	Control
1	Enter Admission Number	
2	Select Stream	
3	Select Subjects	
4	Clear the form	