



DELHI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, DWARKA

ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS – XI

ACCOUNTANCY

CHAPTERWISE QUESTIONS

General Instruction:

- *Read the questions carefully before answering.*
 - *Attempt all the questions.*
-

UNIT 1 – THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

SUBMISSION DATE: - 30.6.2017

1MARK QUESTIONS

1. The definition of accounting brings to light various attributes of accounting. In context to this, define accounting and discuss any four attributes of accounting.
2. What is an Accounting Cycle? List the sequential steps in an Accounting Cycle.
3. 'Accounting Information should be comparable.' Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons.
4. How does matching principle apply to depreciation?
5. What is Full Disclosure Principle? Are there any exceptions to this Principle?
6. When are expenses taken as incurred? Give Examples.

3 OR 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

7. Users of accounting information are categorized into internal and external users. State and explain any four external users and their information needs.
8. Giving examples, explain each of the following accounting terms.
 - a) Non Current Liability
 - b) Deferred revenue expenditure
 - c) Gain
 - d) Prepaid Expense
 - e) Profit
 - f) Liability
 - g) Revenue
 - h) Intangible Assets
 - i) Expenses

- j) Capital
9. What is the primary reason for business students and others to study accounting discipline?
 10. Briefly explain 'window dressing' as a limitation of accounting. Also throw light on the following statement "the role of accounting has changed over the period of time."
 11. Is the basic objective of book-keeping to maintain systematic records or to ascertain net results of operations of financial transactions?
 12. Define the role of accounting in the modern world.
 13. Enlist the differences between book keeping, accounting and accountancy?
 14. Discuss any two advantages and disadvantages each of cash and accrual basis of accounting.

5 OR 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

15. Accounting has many benefits associated with it. In context to this, discuss any six advantages of accounting.
16. Name and explain the accounting concept/principle which:
 - a) Requires that the same accounting method be used from one accounting period to the next.
 - b) Requires that revenue should generally be recognized at the point of sale.
 - c) Requires recognition of expenses in the same period as associated revenues.
 - d) Assumes that a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future.
 - e) Helps to ascertain the amount and time of recognizing the revenues from business activities.
 - f) Requires that accounting should be free from bias of accountants and others.
 - g) Requires that a provision of bad and doubtful debts should be created against debtors.
 - h) Requires that stock of goods should be valued at cost and not at market price.
17. Explain the following with the help of examples:
 - a) Revenue Recognition or Realisation Concept
 - b) Principle of Full Disclosure
 - c) Prudence Concept
18. Explain the effects of going concern and periodicity concepts on financial statements.
19. Explain the importance of accounting standards.
20. Roshan, a chartered accountant earned Rs.12,00,000 during the financial year 2014-15. Out of which he received Rs.10,50,000. He incurred an expense of Rs.5,10,000, out of which Rs.1,20,000 are outstanding. He also received his fees relating to previous year Rs.1,35,000 and also paid Rs.60,000 expenses of last year. Find out Roshan's income for 2014-15 following the cash and accrual basis.
21. A, during a financial year 2007 made sales and earned income of Rs 10,00,000. It included credit sales of Rs 3,00,000 and 1,00,000 received pertaining to the previous accounting year. The expenses paid were Rs 2,00,000 out of which 50,000 pertains to previous years rent. However Rs 20,000 salary has not been paid of the current financial year.
22. Calculate the amount of profit earned as per:-
 - a) Cash basis of accounting
 - b) Accrual basis of accounting
23. Ram, during a financial year 2013 made sales of Rs 25, 00,000. It included credit sales of Rs 9, 00,000 and 5, 00,000 received as advance for an order received. The purchases made were Rs 8, 00,000 out of which 3, 00,000 were credit purchases. Of the other expenses incurred i.e. 70,000, 8,000 is paid as advance salaries.

CHAPTER – 2 ACCOUNTING PROCESS

3OR 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Shyam commenced his business on 1st April, 2012 with the assets having value of Rs. 3,15,000 and liabilities owing to outsiders Rs. 20,000. During the year 2012-13, he suffered a loss of Rs. 25,000 and had withdrawn Rs. 31,000 from business.
 - a) Calculate the value of its capital as on March 31, 2013.
 - b) Identify the value which is being reflected in the concept of accounting equation.
2. If net worth of the business is Rs. 1,21,700 and the total equity is Rs. 2,00,200. Calculate Creditor's Equity.
3. The assets of A on 31st December, 1996 were Rs. 1,00,000. His liabilities were: Creditors Rs. 10,000 Bank overdraft Rs. 8,000, Bills Payable Rs. 9,000, outstanding salaries Rs. 4,000. Calculate his capital on that date.
4. Calculate Total equity and Owner's Equity:
 - a) Owner's Equity at the beginning Rs. 120,000.
 - b) Revenue during the period is Rs. 140,000.
 - c) Equity of creditors is Rs. 1,00,000.
 - d) Expenses during the period are Rs. 1,30,000.
5. On 31st March 2015, the total assets and the external liabilities were Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. During the year, the proprietor had introduced additional capital of Rs. 10,000 and had withdrawn Rs. 6,000 for personal use. He made a profit of Rs. 10,000 during the year. Calculate capital as on 1st April, 2014.
6. "Accounting equation remains intact under all circumstances." Justify the statement with the help of an example.

5OR 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

7. Show the accounting equation on the basis of following transactions:
 - a) Paramjeet commenced business with Rs. 11,50,000.
 - b) Wages paid Rs. 4,000 and outstanding Rs. 6,000.
 - c) Goods purchased for Rs. 80,000.
 - d) Computer purchased from Star Computers worth Rs. 30,000 and paid half the amount in cash.
 - e) Invested Rs. 90,000 into the bank.
 - f) Goods purchased from Vaibhav for Rs. 8,000 and made the payment by cheque.
 - g) Purchased a building for Rs. 6,00,000 and the payment made by cash.
 - h) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the stock available was sold to Mohit at a profit of 20% on cost.
8. Vivek commenced a business on 1st April, 2012 with cash Rs. 6,25,000. He bought a personal computer from his home to the business worth Rs. 16,000; Besides this, the following transactions were entered into by him during the year:
 - a) Goods purchased from Vikram for Rs. 28,000.
 - b) Opened a new account in SBI with Rs. 80,000.
 - c) Rent paid for 15 months Rs. 90,000.
 - d) Sold goods to Harilal (costing Rs. 6,000) for Rs. 6,700
 - e) Received cheque from Harilal of Rs. 6,500 in full settlement.
 - f) Withdrew Rs. 4,000 for personal use.

- g) Donated goods costing Rs. 1,000 to a charitable trust.
- h) Received commission Rs.1,100.
- i) Goods destroyed (sales price Rs.3,000) during flood costing Rs.2,500.
- j) Securities were purchased for Rs.10,000.

Show accounting equation.

9. Prepare accounting Equation:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| a) Bill started business | 12,00,000 |
| b) Bought goods for cash | 2,00,000 |
| c) Bought goods on credit | 3,00,000 |
| d) Bought a machine | 2,20,000 |
| e) Sold goods (costing Rs. 40,000) | 46,000 |
| f) Sold goods (cost Rs. 12,000) and received a cheque | 18,000 |
| g) Charged depreciation on machine | 4,000 |
| h) Goods destroyed by fire | 50,000 |
| i) Purchased goods for Rs.20,000 and paid Rs.12,000 by cheque and balance in cash | |
| j) Paid Telephone bill | 3,000 |
| k) Constructed night shelters for the homeless | 21,000 |

10. Show accounting equation of the following transactions. Mr. Rameshwar Das started business on 1st Jan 2015 with a capital of Rs. 150000. During the year, the following transaction took place:

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| a) Furniture purchased for cash | 2,00,000 |
| b) Purchased goods from Manish for credit | 2,50,000 |
| c) Sold goods(costing Rs.1,00,000) to Mohan for cash | 1,40,000 |
| d) Additional capital introduced | 2,00,000 |
| e) Commission received in advance | 20,000 |
| f) Paid to creditors(Manish) Rs.2,25,000 in full settlement | |
| g) Sold goods (costing Rs.1,50,000) for Rs. 1,80,000 out of which Rs. 50,000 received in cash. | |
| h) Depreciation on furniture provided @ 10%. | |

11. Show accounting equation on the basis of following transactions:

- a) Started business with cash Rs.10,000.
- b) Paid rent in advance Rs.300.
- c) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 5000 and credit Rs.2000.
- d) Sold goods for cash Rs. 8000 (costing Rs.4000).
- e) Paid salary in cash Rs. 450 and salary outstanding Rs. 100.
- f) Bought motorcycle for personal use Rs. 3000.

12. Amit started business with cash investment of Rs.35000. The following business transactions have been recorded:

- a) Paid 3 months advance rent for office accommodation Rs. 2100.
- b) Bought car for office use Rs.21000.
- c) Purchased office furniture Rs.7000.
- d) Bought office typewriter from S.S.Comapny Rs. 3000.
- e) Sold extra office furniture at cost to Amar Rs.1000.
- f) Amar paid the amount of the bill at maturity and Amit paid half of the amount he owed to S.S. Company.
- g) Collected Rs.6000 as commission.
- h) Paid telephone bill amounting to Rs.150.

13. Pramod had the following transactions. Use accounting equation to show their effect on his assets, liabilities and capital:

- a) Invested Rs.1,00,000 in cash.
 - b) Purchased equity shares in A Co. Ltd. For cash Rs,15000.
 - c) Purchased a land for Rs. 15,000, giving Rs.5,000 in cash and balance through loan.
 - d) Sold equity shares costing Rs.2000 for Rs.2500.
 - e) Purchased an old car for Rs.10,000 cash.
 - f) Received cash as commission Rs.4,000.
 - g) Paid cash for loan Rs.1000 and Rs.100 for interest.
 - h) Paid cash for domestic expense Rs.500.
 - i) Received cash for dividend on shares Rs.200.
14. On May1,2015 Mahendra opened a dry cleaning business. He completed the following transactions during the month of May:
- a) Invested Rs.25000 in the business and deposited the amount in the bank account.
 - b) Purchased an account cleaning supplies Rs. 1900.
 - c) Purchased for cash office equipment Rs.10,000.
 - d) Paid telephone bill Rs.250.
 - e) Billed customers for completed work Rs.2500.
 - f) Paid Rs.900 on account for cleaning supplies purchased in transaction (b).
 - g) Paid wages Rs2000.
 - h) Received Rs.1500 cash from customers previously billed in transaction (g).
15. Form the Accounting Equation:
- a) Brij Mohan started business with cash Rs.1,00,000.
 - b) Brought goods for cash Rs.60,000.
 - c) 1/3rd of the above goods sold at a profit of 20% on cost.
 - d) Half of the payment received in cash.
 - e) Purchased typewriter for office use Rs. 15000.
 - f) Purchased goods on credit from X Rs.15000.
 - g) Paid salary Rs. 3000.
 - h) Paid to X Rs.15000.
16. Prove that the accounting equation is satisfied in all the following transactions of Suresh:
- a) Commenced business with cash Rs 36000.
 - b) Paid rent in advance Rs 300.
 - c) Purchased goods for cash Rs 18000 and credit Rs. 12000.
 - d) Sold goods for cash Rs. 18000 costing Rs. 12000.
 - e) Paid salary Rs 300
17. (a) Ramesh commenced business on 1st Jan. 2015 with a Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 and a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 borrowed from Citi Bank. On 31st Dec 2015, his assets were Rs. 8,00,000. Calculate his closing capital and profits earned during the year.
- (b) If in the above case, the proprietor had introduced fresh capital of Rs. 40,000 and had withdrawn Rs. 10,000 for personal purposes, calculate his profits.

18. Show the accounting equation on the basis of following transactions:

19. Varun and Raj entered into a partnership agreement to deal in furniture. They contributed Rs.2,10,000 and Rs.1,50,000 as capital respectively. Other transactions were as under:

a) Timber purchased by them	1,20,000
b) Wages paid to carpenters	90,000
c) Furniture sold(costing Rs.1,20,000)	1,50,000
d) Furniture sold on credit (costing Rs.27,000)	30,000
e) Amount received from debtors	29,700
f) Discount allowed	300
g) Timber purchased on credit	18,000
h) Furniture purchased	15,000
i) Payment to creditors Rs. 17,850 in full settlement	
j) Amount withdrawn	
k) Varun	6,000

Raj

CLASS – XII
BUSINESS STUDIES

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.*
-

CHAPTER -1 : NATURE AND PURPOSE OF BUSINESS

SUBMISSION DATE: - 30.6.2017

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. A housewife sells old newspapers every month. Is it a business activity?
2. Many organisations are contributing money to the special fund constituted for the purpose of relief of Uttarakhand victims. List the values shown by the business organisation.
3. ABC limited is planting trees on the roadside. Which objective is being followed and value shown by the company?
4. The company wants its employees to work even after the office hours without additional payments. Which values have been overlooked by the company? Which objective is not being followed?
5. Richa produces goods for personal consumption. Will it be a business activity?
6. What is an Economic Activity?
7. Define Business Risk.
8. Define Business.
9. What is meant by industry?
10. What is meant by Primary Industry?
11. What is the peculiar feature of construction Industry?
12. Why business is considered as an Economic Activity?
13. Tata power is planting trees on the roadside of several big cities. Name the objective Tata power is engaged in.
14. "There are activities which are carried out to earn economic gains/ rewards." What are they called?
15. What is the reward that the entrepreneur gets for risk bearing in business?

3 OR 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

16. Explain the social objectives of business.
17. Discuss the causes of Business Risk.
18. What is the relationship between economics objectives and social objectives?
19. Identify whether following activity is Business, Profession or Employment?

- a) Hawkers selling toys to children
- b) Person repairing scooter on roadside
- c) Lawyer fighting a legal case
- d) Accountants and clerks
- e) Government officers
- f) Doctor treating patient

20. Identify the type of Industry?

- a) Production of TV sets
- b) Cement Industry
- c) Banking sector
- d) Mining of coal
- e) Making new breeds of plants
- f) Advertisement Industry

5 OR 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

21. Name the service which is related to following causes:

- a) The Service which helps in removing hindrance of knowledge.
- b) The Service which helps in removing hindrance of Exchange.
- c) The Service which helps in removing hindrance of place.
- d) The Service which helps in removing hindrance of time.
- e) The Service which helps in removing hindrance of risk.
- f) The service which helps in removing hindrance of Finance

22. Define Business. Distinguish it from profession and employment.

23. "Earning of profit cannot be the objective of business any more than the eating is the objective of living". Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons to support your answer.

24. Why commerce is considered as the backbone of industry and other business activities?

25. "Business is an institution organised and operated to provide goods and services under the incentive of private gain". Discuss the above statement explaining the features of business

26. Why does a businessman willingly undertake the Business Risk?

27. "Profit is not an objective but a requirement of Business". Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with reasons.

28. Describe the different types of risks involved in business transactions

29. "The structure of business is composed of both industry and commerce." Explain this statement.

30. 2. Identify any four obstacles in the smooth flow of goods between producers and consumers. How can they be removed?

CHAPTER - 2: FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

1 MARK QUESTIONS

- 1. What do you mean by unlimited liability?
- 2. Who is Karta?

3. "Every contract entered by a company should bear its official signature". Which feature describes this statement?
4. Which form of business is suitable for tailoring shop?
5. Name the form of business organization where a minor can be full fledged member.
6. Sharma Bros formed partnership for the purpose of construction of mall. Identify the type of partnership.
7. Under which Act the registration of Company is compulsory?
8. Teachers of various schools have formed an association to buy land and construct flats for its members. Identify this form of business organization.
9. As per the partnership agreement the partners were entitled to share profits equally however it was distributed 3:2:1. Identify the values which have been overlooked.
10. Define partnership according to Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
11. Member may come, Members may go, but the company will go on forever". Which feature describes this statement?
12. The Board of directors manipulate their information and convey wrong information to the shareholders, identify the values overlooked by BODs?
13. State the minimum and maximum number of members required in a partnership firm.
14. Define Mutual agency.
15. Who elects the board of directors in Joint Stock Company?

3 OR 4 MARKS QUESTIONS

16. Explain any three features of Co-operative societies.
17. Identify the type of business organization for following types of businesses:
 - a) Grocery Store
 - b) Hotels
 - c) Beauty Parlours
 - d) Chartered Accountancy Firm
18. Name any 6 privileges of a private company.
19. Explain the meaning of Joint Hindu Family Business. Also give a brief note on types of Joint Hindu Family Business.
20. A member, who held all the shares of a company except one, insured the company's property in his own name. Can he claim compensation from the Insurance Company?
21. Reliance Industries issues 1,00,000 shares of Rs 10 each for public subscription. Applications are received for 80,000 shares. Can the company allot these shares? Explain.
22. Distinguish between Sole Proprietorship & Joint Hindu Family Business on the basis of:
 - a) Liability of the owner
 - b) Continuity
 - c) Decision making
23. Distinguish between Private Limited Company and Public Limited Company on the basis of:
 - a) Number of members
 - b) Number of Directors
 - c) Transferability of shares
 - d) Public Subscription
24. Distinguish between Public Company and Partnership on the basis of:

- a) Number of members
 - b) Continuity
 - c) Resources
 - d) Liability
25. Give one term for the following:-
- a) A person who contributes capital, shares profits and losses but do not take participation in business of firm.
 - b) Written document containing all the terms and conditions decided among the partners
 - c) A partnership setup for a specific purpose or project
 - d) Liability of a sole proprietor
 - e) The document inviting subscription for shares
 - f) The person who conceives an idea to form a company
 - g) The type of company which restricts the transferability of shares
 - h) Maximum number of members in case of public company

5 OR 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

26. "One man control would be the best type of organization if that one person is capable of managing each and every thing." Explain the statement in detail.
27. Name various types of co-operative societies. Explain any two of them.
28. Differentiate between Partnership and Cooperative Society on the basis of:
- a) Registration
 - b) Members
 - c) Liability of members
 - d) Control and management
 - e) Continuity
29. "A promoter is called a parent of the company." Do you agree? Explain the steps taken by promoters in the promotion of a company
30. How a partnership can be registered? Explain the process of registration. What are the consequences of a firm being unregistered?

ECONOMICS

General Instructions:

- *Question carrying 1 mark each is required to be answered in one sentence each.*
- *Question carrying 3 marks each should not normally exceed 60 words each.*
- *Question carrying 4 marks Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.*

CH-1: Indian Economy on eve of Independence

1 marks

1. What do you mean by an economic activity?
2. When was India's first official census operation undertaken?
3. What was the main focus of the economic policies pursued by the colonial government in India?
4. What was the rate of growth of per capita output per year during the first half of the twentieth century?
5. Which traditional industries was India particularly well known for before the advent of the British rule?
6. Name some notable economists, who estimated India's per capita income during the colonial period.
7. Which Indian industry was adversely affected due to the partition?
8. Give the meaning of occupational structure.
9. Name some modern industries which were in operation in our country at the time of independence.
10. Which year is regarded as the defining year to mark the demographic transition from its first to the second decisive stage?
11. What was the effect of the decline of the handicraft industry in India?
12. What was the main cause of food shortage in the India after partition?

3 marks

1. State three main features of Indian economy at the time of independence.
2. 'Decline of handicraft industry adversely affected the Indian economy'. Comment.
3. What was the focus of the economic policies pursued by the colonial government in India ? What were the impacts of these policies?
4. How did commercialization of agriculture resulted in famines?
5. Critically apprise some of the shortfalls of the industrial policy pursued by the British colonial administration.
6. The traditional handicrafts industries were ruined under the British rule. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

4 marks

1. Underscore some of India's most crucial economic challenges at the time of independence.
2. Were there any positive contributions made by the British in India? Discuss.
3. Discuss the state of India's foreign trade during the colonial rule.
4. Describe briefly the conditions of the economy that India inherited from her colonial past.

CH-2: Economic planning

1 marks

1. What is an economic system?
2. Why should plans have goals?
3. When was the Planning Commission set up?
4. Define Gross Domestic Product.
5. Why did India opt for planning?

3 marks

1. What are the three principal dimensions of the objective of social justice?
2. Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development during the planning period?
3. Though public sector is very essential for industries, many public sector undertakings incur huge losses and are a drain on the economy's resources. Discuss the usefulness of public sector undertakings in the light of this fact.
4. Why was it necessary for a developing country like India to follow self-reliance as a planning objective?

Statistics

1. Calculate weighted mean of the following data:

Marks (X)	81	76	74	58	70	73
Weight (W)	2	3	6	7	3	7

2. Find out arithmetic mean from the following distribution by short-cut method:

Class interval	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
Frequency	10	12	8	20	11	4	5

3. Sachin made the followings runs in different matches:-

Runs	5-15	15-25	25-35	25-45	45-55
Frequency	10	12	17	19	22

Calculate the average mean of the runs by step deviation methods.

4. A polling agency interviewed 200 persons. The age distribution of persons was:

Age:	80-89	70-79	60-69	50-59	40-49	30-39	20-29	10-19
Frequency:	2	2	6	200	56	40	42	32

Calculate mean age of the persons by short-cut method.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

General Instructions:

- *Question carrying 1 mark each is required to be answered in one sentence each.*
- *Question carrying 3 marks each should not normally exceed 60 words each.*
- *Question carrying 4 marks Answer to them should not normally exceed 70 words each.*
- *Question carrying 6 marks each should not normally exceed 100 words each.*

1 mark

1. *What is an enterprise?*
2. *Who is an entrepreneur?*
3. *Who plays the role of an entrepreneur?*
4. *Differentiate between entrepreneur and entrepreneurship?*
5. *Explain any two disadvantages of being an entrepreneur.*
6. *Write any five features of an entrepreneur.*
7. *There are many myths of entrepreneurship. You are required to explain them in brief.*
8. *Describe the process of entrepreneurship.*
9. *These are usually second generation entrepreneurs who do not wish to take any risks. Identify them.*
10. *These entrepreneurs are conventional in their approach. Identify them.*
11. *They usually copy or adopt suitable innovations made by innovative entrepreneurs. Identify them.*
12. *This entrepreneur is one who through his innovative ideas and skill able to organize, manage and control a corporate undertaking very effectively and efficiently. Identify them.*
13. *Define Competency.*

3 marks

1. *Classify and explain the entrepreneurs on the basis of motivation.*
2. *Aruna went to the shop to buy some grocery items. The shopkeeper said that the bill amount was Rs.1630. she gave the shopkeeper Rs.2000 and forgot to take the change and went back. After some time the shopkeeper realized that he had not returned the money back to Aruna. Do you think that the entrepreneur was correct in his dealings? Justify your answer.*
3. *What are the various sources of attitudes?*
4. *Explain McClelland's theory of motivation.*

4 marks

1. *Explain the core values in an entrepreneur.*
2. *Explain the features of attitude.*
3. *Explain the process of motivation.*
4. *Give four differences between an Entrepreneur and an employee.*

6 marks

1. *It is a set of defined behaviors that provide a structured guide enabling the identification, evaluation and development of the behaviors in an individual. Identify this concept and explain it's categories.*

2. Judith has pursued a business in a field that is fairly conventional in her community, but her approach has been anything but average. Her business focuses on natural salt extraction, which involves taking salt out of the ground, processing it and selling it. But where most local business would just extract the salt and sell it raw, Judith created a more innovative business, choosing to build a product and a brand, focusing on packaging and marketing, which has led her to great success and the opportunity for expansion.

Although not unusual for women to engage in the natural salt extraction business in her town of Maras, southern Peru, Judith stands out from the crowd because she is the head of the company and the main provider of employment for the rest of her family. Typically in such a family enterprise the father or the brother would be at the head of the operation.

Judith has proven herself to be a leader and an inspiration to other entrepreneurs and locals as she has kept her company focused on the community. She directly employs six people, and indirectly supports 100 people and a dozen community businesses that benefit from the tourism her business attracts. Over the past financial year, Judith has doubled the net profit of the business.

This method of extraction that Judith and other local businesses use, passed down from the Incas, values the preservation of the natural resource over all else so the process is extremely environmentally friendly, with no machines involved and no nature damaged. Tourists visiting Peru are almost always interested in sampling these natural salts, as they are used for medical and beauty treatments advertised at the local resorts. Judith has created partnerships with several of these four and five star resorts in the area that give her the ability to improve the awareness of her brand. The Colectivo Integral de Desarrollo (CID), a member of Youth Business International, has proved essential for helping Judith grow her business especially now, as she works to expand her brand. "Before receiving the loan, my business was operating at a very insignificant level. I worked as a teacher and had the business on the side, but decided to stop working as a teacher and devote 100% of my time and energy into building the company." "CID gave me the impetus to grow, and helped me improve my image, teaching me essential skills in marketing and brand development." In addition to planning to export her products, Judith is also in the process of opening a new store in the town of Chinchero. CID has been with her every step up the way, providing advice on store design, budgeting, funding and management of the brand. And as Judith considers plans to export to Germany, USA and Japan, her business continues to bring innovation to a traditional sector.

Enlist and explain the various attitudes and values that you have derived from this case.

3. Explain with the help of a diagram Maslow's theory of motivation.

4. What is Intrapreneurship and search online about an intrapreneur and write about him.

- Apart from assignment you are supposed to make a handwritten project for about 15 pages , after interviewing any of the successful entrepreneur in your neighborhood. Use questionnaire for your analysis.

MATHEMATICS – SETS

- Q1 . If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$, $C = \{7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$ and $D = \{10, 11, 12, 13, 14\}$. Find (i) $A \cup B$ (ii) $B \cup C$ (iii) $A \cap C$ (iv) $A \cap D$ (v) $A \cap B$ Verify the following (i) $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ (ii) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ (iii) $A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) - (A \cap C)$
- Q2 . Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$. $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ and $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 8\}$. Find (i) A' (ii) $(A')'$ (iii) $(A \cup B)'$ (iv) $(A \cap B)'$ Verify the following (i) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$ (ii) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$ (iii) $B - A = B \cap A'$
- Q3. Let A and B be two sets such that $n(A) = 24$, $n(A \cup B) = 46$ and $n(A \cap B) = 8$. Find (i) $n(B)$ (ii) $n(A - B)$ (iii) $n(B - A)$
- Q4. What is the number of subsets and proper sub sets of a set containing n-elements.
- Q5. In a survey of 800 students in a school 200 were listed as taking apple juice, 250 taking orange juice and 125 were taking both apple as well as orange juice. Find how many students were taking neither apple juice nor orange juice.
- Q6. There 40 students in a chemistry class and 60 students in physics class. Find the number of students which are either in Physics class or Chemistry class in the cases. (i) the two classes meet at the same hour. (ii) the two classes meet at different hours and 20 students are enrolled in both the subjects.
- Q7. In a class of 35 students, 17 have taken mathematics 10 have taken mathematics but not economics. Find the number of students who have taken both mathematics and economics and the number of students who have taken economics but not mathematics, if it is given that each student has taken either mathematics or economics or both.
- Q8. If $A = \{x : x = 2n + 1, n \leq 4, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and $B = \{y : 2 < y < 7, y \in \mathbb{N}\}$, find (i) $A \cap B$ (ii) $A \cup B$ Q9. Using laws of algebra of sets, show that (i) $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup B') = A$ (ii) $A \cup (B - A) = A \cup B$
- Q10. Of the members of three athletic teams in a certain school, 21 are in the basket ball team, 26 in hockey team and 29 in the football team. 14 play hockey and basket ball, 15 play hockey and football, 12 play football and basket ball and 8 play all the three games. How many members are there in all?
- Q11. If $A = \{a, b, c\}$. write subsets of set A. Also mention the proper subsets of A.
- Q12. Describe the following sets in set builder form :- (i) $\{1, 1, 1, 1, 1\}$ (ii) $\{3, 6, 9, \dots\}$ 2 3 4 5 Q13. Write the following intervals in set-builder form :- (i) $(-6, 0)$ (ii) $(2, 5]$ (iii) $[-20, 3)$ (iv) $[5, 10]$
- Q14. Draw venn diagram of (i) $(A \cup B)' \cap C$ (ii) $(A - B)' \cap (B - A)'$ (iii) $A - (A \cup B)$
- Q15. How many element has $P(A)$, if $A = \{\}$
- Q16. If A is a subset of $\{\}$. Prove that $A = \{\}$.
- Q17. Find the smallest set A such that $A \cup \{3, 5\} = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 4\}$

INFORMATICS PRACTICES

CLASS -XI

General Instructions:

i) Do the assignment in classwork Registers

1. What is the difference between hardware, software and firmware?
2. Differentiate between
 - a) Compiler and Interpreter
 - b) Analog and Digital Computers
 - c) Multiprogram OS and Multitasking OS
3. What is OCR? When is it mostly used ? State its major disadvantage as a general purpose input medium?
4. What do you understand by Customised application software?
5. What is defragmentation ? How does it affect the computer performance?
6. What are denial-of-services and sweeper attacks?
7. What is Phishing ? What damages can it cause to your computer?
8. What are Input devices for PDA's, Smart Phones and Tablet PC's ?
9. What are various Biometric Devices ?
10. What are the major strength and weaknesses of a computer ?
11. Why is binary language often termed as machine language ? Why is machine language needed?
12. What is MICR? W
13. What is the difference between OCR and OMR ?
14. What are the two categories of printers ? Which type of printer is more speedy
15. What is the difference between RAM and ROM ?
16. What does a Bus mean ?

What is Port? Name som