



M.R. Citi Public School



Class: **XII COMMERCE**

"Summer: A time to recharge, rediscover, and rise high "

Dear Parents,

Your child is entering a crucial stage of self-discovery, discipline, and academic growth. **Summer holidays offer a golden chance to shape not just their minds** but also their habits. Here are some Parenting Tips to make this journey rewarding:

Kindly note that the **summer vacation** for your ward will be from **30th May 2025 to 2nd July 2025**. The school will **reopen on 3rd July 2025** at the usual time.

Parenting Tips

1. Talk regularly with your child—ask open-ended questions about their day.
2. Help them plan a daily routine balancing study, screen, and rest.
3. Be available emotionally—adolescents need calm support, not judgment.
4. Encourage self-learning—guide them to find answers, not give them directly.
5. Monitor social media and screen time without invading privacy.
6. Let them fail and learn—mistakes are lessons, not labels.
7. Appreciate effort more than results—this builds inner confidence.
8. Involve them in home management—budgeting, cooking, or organizing.
9. Model discipline and reading—your actions teach louder than words.
10. Promote gratitude and humility through real-life stories.
11. Celebrate small wins—be it fitness, projects, or learning a new skill.
12. Discuss real-life decisions—current events, career paths, etc.
13. Reinforce values of respect, kindness, and time management.
14. Support their individuality—not all children are the same.
15. Maintain open communication with teachers.

Dear Students,

Your future is built by how you use your time today. This summer, relax, reflect, and grow stronger in mind, body, and spirit. Follow these tips to make your holidays meaningful:

Student Tips

1. Design your daily schedule—include 2–3 hours of focused study.
2. Revise key topics of each subject—use mind maps or flashcards.
3. Read at least 2 good books—fiction, biographies, or self-help.
4. Write a daily diary or blog to improve expression and thinking.
5. Practice meditation or yoga—it improves focus and calmness.
6. Limit phone/gaming time—use screen for learning, not addiction.
7. Learn a new skill—coding, cooking, creative writing, or music.
8. Help around the house—teamwork begins at home.
9. Watch educational documentaries or TED Talks weekly.
10. Maintain a fitness routine—walk, skip, dance, or any sport.
11. Spend time in nature—disconnect to reconnect.
12. Set SMART goals (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound).
13. Practice mock tests or Olympiad papers for self-evaluation.
14. Sleep 7–8 hours and stay hydrated—health fuels success.
15. Reflect weekly—what did I learn, how did I grow, what will I improve?

"This summer, don't just pass the time—

Use it to pass your limits and surprise yourself!"

Wishing you a joyful, productive and self-transforming break!

With Best Wishes,

Principal

HAPPY
HOLIDAYS





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Summer Break - Assignment Session : 2025-2026
CLASS: XII COMMERCE

ENGLISH:

Complete ASL project Files with creative and colourful pages
Link is shared below

<https://leverageedu.com/blog/asl-topics/> (topics)

<https://youtu.be/1ciAB38k830> ASL pattern

- Open link and do any ten topics with at least 100-150 words
- 20 marks will be given for (ALS/ ASL)
- During your summer break try to focus on communication skills and help your parents In Domestic task.
- *Do revision of completed chapters.
- * Review and revise Notice, Job Letter, Letter to Editor Report Writing

Do All Answers Of the questions
Make a separate assignment of English.

ASSIGNMENT:

Ch 1 LAST LESSON BY ALPHONSE DOUDET

- 1- What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?
- 2-What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?
- 3- What had been put on the bulletin board?
- 4-How did Franz's feelings about M Hamel and school change?
- 5- Why do you think, little Franz was afraid of being scolded?

CHAPTER-2 LOST SPRING By Aneese Jung

- Q1-what is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from?
- Q2-- What Explanation does the author offer for children not wearing shoes?.
- Q3--Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain.
- Q4- What makes the city of Firozabad famous?
- Q5. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangle industry.

Poem-1 My Mother at Sixty Six by Kamala Das.

- Q1.Where was the poet driving to? Who was sitting beside her?
- 2-What did she notice in the World outside?
- 3- Why is the poet's mother compared to the late winter's moon?
- 4-What is the poet's familiar ache and why does it return?
- 5-What was the poet's childhood fear?

Ch.1 The Third Level by Jack Finney

- 1- What does the third level refer?
- 2- Would Charlie ever go back to ticket- counter on the third level to buy ticket to Galesburg for himself and his wife?





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- 3- Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charlie? Why?
- 4- How did Charley reach the Third Level of the grand Central station?
- 5- What is Charlie's strange experience at Grand Central Station?
- 6- Why did Charlie run away from the Third Level?

ACCOUNTANCY

Vol 1 Accountancy complete practice from board question paper.

Solve the following chapter wise assignments:-

Fundamentals of partnership firms.

WORKSHEET 1

Topic: ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS – FUNDAMENTALS

1. A and B share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They admit C as partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ share in profits with a guarantee that his share of profit shall be at least Rs. 50,000. The net profit of the firm for the year ending March 31, 2021 was Rs. 1, 60,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
2. X and Y were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. On 1st April, 2019 they admitted Z as a new partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ th share in the profits with a guaranteed profit of Rs. 1,50,000. The new profit sharing ratio between X and Y will remain the same but they decided to bear any deficiency on account of guarantee to Z in the ratio 3:2. The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was Rs. 9,00,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2020.
3. P, Q & R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 6:4:1. R is guaranteed a minimum profit of ₹ 2,00,000. The firm incurred a loss of ₹ 22,00,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2021. Pass necessary adjusting entry.
4. A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2020 the balance in their capital accounts stood at Rs. 8,00,000, Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 respectively. As per the provisions of the partnership deed, partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a., salary to B Rs. 3,000 per month and a commission of Rs. 12,000 to C. A's share of profit, excluding interest on capital, was guaranteed at Rs. 25,000 p.a. B's share of profit, including interest on capital but excluding salary was guaranteed at Rs. 55,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account was to be met by C. The profits of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2021 amounted to Rs. 2,16,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2021.
5. Jay, Vijay and Karan were partners of an architect firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Their partnership deed provided the following:
 - (i) A monthly salary of Rs. 15,000 each to Jay and Vijay.
 - (ii) Karan was guaranteed a profit of Rs. 5,00,000 and Jay guaranteed that he will earn an annual fee of Rs. 2,00,000. Any deficiency arising because of guarantee to Karan will be borne by Jay and Vijay in the ratio of 3:2.During the year ended 31st March, 2021 Jay earned fee of Rs. 1,75,000 and the profits of the firm amounted to Rs. 15,00,000. Showing your workings clearly prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and the Capital Account of Jay, Vijay and Karan for the year ended 31st March, 2021.





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6. The partners of a firm, Alia, Bhanu and Chand distributed the profits for the year ended 31st March, 2020, ₹ 80,000 in the ratio of 3:3:2 without providing for the following adjustments: a) Alia and Chand were entitled to a salary of ₹ 1,500 each p.m.
b) Bhanu was entitled for a salary of ₹ 4,000 p.a.
Pass the necessary Journal entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm. Show workings clearly.

7. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3. Their fixed capitals were: A Rs. 9,00,000 and B Rs. 4,00,000. The partnership deed provided the following: (i) Interest on capital @ 10% p.a.

(ii) A's salary Rs. 50,000 per year and B's salary Rs. 3,000 per month.

Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2021 Rs. 2,78,000 was distributed without providing for interest on capital and partners' salary.

Showing your working clearly, pass the necessary adjustment entry for the above omissions.

8. On 31st March, 2021, the balance in the capital accounts of Asha, Nisha and Disha after making adjustments of profits and drawings were Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 90,000 respectively. Subsequently, it was discovered that interest on capital and interest on drawings had been omitted. The partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. Interest on drawings was also to be charged @ 10% p.a. The drawings during the year were: Asha Rs. 50,000, Nisha Rs. 60,000 and Disha Rs. 30,000. The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2021 amounted to Rs. 1,00,000. The profit-sharing ratio was 2:2:1. Pass the necessary adjustment entry. Also show your workings clearly.

9. Mudit, Sudhir and Uday are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. Their fixed capital balances are ₹ 4,00,000, ₹ 1,60,000 and ₹ 1,20,000 respectively. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 distributed amongst the partners was ₹ 1,00,000, without considering the following adjustments:

a) Interest on capitals @ 2.5% p.a.;

b) Salary to Mudit ₹ 18,000 p.a. and commission to Uday ₹ 12,000

c) Mudit was allowed a commission of 6% of divisible profit after charging such commission. Pass a rectifying journal entry in the books of the firm. Show workings clearly.

10. A, B and C were partners in a firm. On 1st April, 2020, their capitals stood at Rs. 4,00,000, Rs. 3,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 respectively. As per the provisions of the partnership deed (i) A was entitled to a salary of Rs. 5,000 per month.

(ii) Partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a.

The net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2021, Rs. 3,00,000 was divided among the partners without providing for the above items.

Showing your working clearly, pass an adjustment entry to rectify the above error.

11. Rajiv and Sanjeev were partners in a firm. Their partnership deed provided that the profits shall be divided as follows:

First Rs. 20,000 to Rajeev and the balance in the ratio of 4:1.

The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2020 were Rs. 60,000 which had been distributed among the partners. On 1-4-2019 their capitals were Rajeev Rs. 90,000 and Sanjeev Rs. 80,000.

Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a. While preparing the profit and loss appropriation interest on capital was omitted.

Pass necessary rectifying entry for the same. Show your workings clearly.





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12. Suman and Sudha were partners in a firm sharing profits equally. Their fixed capitals were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided interest on capital at the rate of 12% p.a. For the year ended 31st March, 2020, the profits of the firm were distributed without providing interest on capital. Pass necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error.

13. Praveen, Sahil and Riya are partners having fixed capitals of Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 1,20,000 respectively. They share profits in the ratio of 3:1:1. The Partnership Deed provided for the following which were not recorded in the books.

a) Interest on Capital @5% p.a.

b) Salary to Praveen Rs. 1,500 per month and to Riya Rs. 1,000 per month.

c) Transfer of profit to General Reserve Rs. 10,000. Net profit for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was Rs. 1,00,000.

Pass necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error.

14. Himanshu and Vikrant are partners in a firm and share profits equally. Their Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2017 is as follows:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Capitals:		Fixed Assets	3,60,000
Himanshu 2,00,000		Current Assets	40,000
Vikrant 1,40,000			
	3,40,000		
Creditors	60,000		
	4,00,000		4,00,000

During the year 2016-17, Himanshu's Drawings were Rs. 30,000 and Vikrant's Drawings were Rs. 40,000. During the year 2016-17 the firm earned profits of Rs. 1,00,000. While distributing profits for the year 2016-17, interest on capital @ 5 % per annum and interest on drawings @ 12 % per annum were ignored. Showing your workings clearly, pass necessary rectifying entry.

15. The partners of a firm, A, B and C distributed the profits for the year ended 31st March, 2021, ₹ 80,000 in the ratio of 3:3:2 without providing for the following adjustments: a) Alia and Chand were entitled to a salary of ₹ 1,500 each p.a.

b) Bhanu was entitled for a commission of ₹ 4,000

c) Bhanu and Chand had guaranteed a minimum profit of ₹ 35,000 p.a. to Alia any deficiency to borne equally by Bhanu and Chand.

Pass the necessary Journal entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm. Show workings clearly.

16. Ajay, Binay and Chetan were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:3:2. The partnership deed provided for the following:

(a) Salary of Rs. 2,000 per quarter to Ajay and Binay. (b) Chetan was entitled to a Commission of Rs. 8,000





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(c) Binay was guaranteed a profit of Rs. 50,000 p.a

The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2020 was Rs. 1,50,000 which was distributed among Ajay, Binay and Chetan in the ratio of 2:2:1, without taking into consideration the provisions of the partnership deed. Pass rectifying entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm.

WORKSHEET 2

MCQ'S - VALUATION OF GOODWILL

1. Goodwill may be defined as excess amount paid for a business over and above its -----
(a) Tangible assets (b) Current assets (c) Total assets (d) Net Assets
2. Goodwill is an intangible asset but not a ----- asset.
(a) Fixed (b) Fictitious (c) Saleable
3. Goodwill of a firm is affected by its:
(a) Location (b) Nature of business (c) Degree of competition (d) All of these
4. Goodwill of the firm is not valued during
(a) Admission of partner (b) Retirement / death of partner (c) Amalgamation of two firm (d) Dissolution of partnership firm
5. If average capital employed in a firm is ₹ 8,00,000, average of actual profits is ₹ 1,80,000 and normal rate of return is 10%, then value of goodwill as per capitalization of average profits is:
(A) ₹ 10,00,000 (B) ₹ 18,00,000 (C) ₹ 80,00,000 (D) ₹ 78,20,000
6. Need for valuation of goodwill arises at the time of
(a) Change in profit sharing ratio (b) Admission of new partner (c) Retirement / death of partner (d) All of these.
7. At the time of calculation of average profit
(a) Abnormal profit will be deducted (b) Abnormal profit will be added (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
8. As per accounting standard 26, which goodwill is shown in the accounting books
(a) Purchased goodwill (b) Self-generated goodwill (c) above (a) and (b) both (d) None of these
9. Average profit earned by a firm is Rs. 75,000 which includes undervaluation of stock of Rs. 5,000 on average basis. The capital invested in the business is Rs. 7,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 7%. What will be the amount of goodwill on the basis of 5 times the super profit?
(a) Rs. 1,55,000 (b) 31,000 (c) 1,30,000 (d) 1,05,000
10. M/s. Supertech India has assets of Rs. 5,00,000, whereas liabilities are: Partners' Capitals - Rs. 3,50,000, General Reserve - 60,000 and Sundry Creditors - Rs. 90,000. If Normal Rate of Return is 10% and Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 90,000 at 2 years' purchase of super profit, the Average Profit of the firm will be
(a) Rs. 46,000 (b) Rs. 86,000 (c) Rs. 1,63,000 (d) Rs. 23,000





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11. A firm earned Rs. 60,000 as profit, the normal rate of return being 10%. Assets of the firm are Rs. 7,20,000 (excluding goodwill) and external liabilities Rs. 2,40,000. Find the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of average profit method.
(a) Rs. 2,40,000 (b) Rs. 1,80,000 (c) Rs. 1,20,000 (d) Rs. 60,000
12. Assertion(A): Goodwill is the good name or reputation of the Business which brings benefit to the business.
Reason(R): It is an intangible asset as it has no physical existence
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the Correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
13. Assertion(A): Both purchase and self-generated goodwill are accounted in the books of account
Reason (R): According to AS-26 only purchase goodwill is accounted in the books of account. Self-generated goodwill is not accounted in the books of account
(a) A is correct but R is not correct
(b) R is correct but A is not correct
(c) Both A and R is correct
(d) Both A and R not correct
- From the following information of M/s Sharma and Gupta give the answer of question number 14 to 17**
- INFORMATION:**
- (a) Average capital employed - Rs. 10,00,000
 - (b) Net profit of the firm for the past years 2019 - Rs. 1,60,000; 2020 - Rs. 1,40,000; 2021- Rs. 2,70,000
 - (c) Normal rate of return on capital employed is 11%
 - (d) Remuneration to each partner for his service to be treated as a charge on profit - 2,500 per month
14. Value of Goodwill at three year's purchase of Average Profit
(a) Rs. 3,90,000 (b) Rs. 1,30,000 (c) Rs. 1,90,000 (d) None of the above.
15. Value of Goodwill at three year's purchase of Super Profit
(a) Rs. 1,50,000 (b) Rs. 2,00,000 (c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 3,90,000
16. Value of Goodwill on the basis of Capitalisation of Super Profit
(a) Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs. 1,81,818 (c) Rs. 3,90,000 (d) Rs. 40,000
17. Value of Goodwill on the basis of Capitalisation of Average Profit
(a) Rs. 40,000 (b) Rs. 60,000 (c) Rs. 300,000 (d) Rs. 1,81,818

WORKSHEET 3

Topic: Change in Profit sharing ratio

1. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3:2. Calculate gaining or sacrificing share if X, Y and Z decide to share future profits and losses equally.
2. A and B are sharing profit and losses equally. With effect from 1st April 2021, they agree to share profits in the ratio 4:3. Calculate partners gain or sacrifice due to the change.





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3. A, B and C were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3. They decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 2 : 2 : 1 w.e.f. 1st April, 2021. Calculate the gain or sacrifice share due to change in PSR.
4. A, B and C shared profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. With effect from 1.4.2021, they agreed to share profits equally. The goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.18,000. The goodwill already existing in the books of the firm Rs.12,000. Pass the necessary journal entries.
5. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3:2, they decided to change the ratio and share future profit equally w.e.f from 1st April 2021. On that date goodwill appeared in the books at Rs.12,000. The goodwill was later valued at Rs.30,000. Pass the necessary journal entries.
6. Mandeep, Vinod and Abbas are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. From 1st April, 2019 they decided to share profits equally. The Partnership Deed provides that in the event of any change in profit-sharing ratio, goodwill shall be valued at three years' purchase of average profit of last five years. The profits and losses of past five years are: Profit – Year ended 31st March, 2015 – Rs. 1,00,000; 2016 – Rs. 1,50,000; 2017 – Rs. 2,00,000; 2018 – Rs. 2,00,000; 2019 – Rs. (50,000). Pass the Journal entry showing the working.
7. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. With effect from 1st April, 2019, they decided to share future profits equally. On the date of change in the profit-sharing ratio, the Profit and Loss Account showed a credit balance of Rs. 1,50,000 and General reserve was Rs.50,000.
Case A: Record the necessary Journal entry for the distribution of these amounts. Case B: Pass adjusting entry.
8. Surjit and Sanjit are partners sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. They decide to share future profit equally. On the date of change in profit sharing ratio, Profit and loss A/c showed a debit balance of Rs.50,000.
Case A: Pass the journal entry for distribution of balance in Profit and loss account. Case B: Pass adjusting entry.
9. X, Y and Z are presently sharing profit in the ratio of 5:3:2 and they decide to change the ratio to 2:3:5. Pass the journal entry to distribute Workmen compensation Reserve of Rs.1,20,000 at the time of change in profit sharing ratio in the following cases:
A. when there is no claim.
B. when there is a claim of Rs.1,20,000 against it.
C. when there is a liability of Rs.80,000 against it.
D. when there is a claim of Rs.1,40,000 against it.
10. A, B and C sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2, decide to share future profit and losses in the ratio 2:3:4 with effect from 1st April 2021. An extract of Balance sheet as at 31.3.2021 is :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	18,000	Investments (At cost)	2,00,000





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Pass the journal entry in each case:

Case (a): The Market value of investment is Rs.2,00,000.

Case (b): The Market value of investment is Rs.1,91,000.

Case (c): The Market value of investment is Rs.2,18,000.

Case (d): The Market value of investment is Rs.1,73,000.

11. X, Y and Z are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. They decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5 with effect from 1st April, 2020. They also decide to record the effect of the following accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting their book values by passing a single entry.

Book value

General Reserve Rs. 6,000

Profit and Loss A/c (Credit) Rs. 24,000

Advertisement Suspense A/c Rs. 12,000

12. X, Y and Z share profits as 5 : 3 : 2. They decide to share their future profits as 4 : 3 : 3 with effect from 1st April, 2019. On this date the following revaluations have taken place: Book Values (Rs.)

Revised Values (Rs.)

Investments 22,000 25,000

Plant and machinery 25,000 20,000

Land and Building 40,000 50,000

Outstanding Expenses 5,600 6,000

Sundry Debtors 60,000 50,000

Trade Creditors 70,000 60,000

Prepare Revaluation A/c and pass the journal entries to be made because of the above changes in the values of assets and liabilities.

13. Virat, Rita and Praveen are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:3:2. Their balance sheet as on March 31st 2021 was as follows :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Sundry creditors	48,000	Cash at bank	74,000
Bank Loan	72,000	Sundry debtors	88,000
Capital:	10,00,000	Stock	2,40,000
Virat 4,00,000	11,20,000	Machinery	3,18,000
Rita 3,00,000		Building	4,00,000
Praveen 3,00,000			11,20,000

Partners decided that with effect from April 1, 2021, they would share profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. It was agreed that :

(i) Stock is overvalued by Rs.20,000.

(ii) Machinery is to be depreciated by 10%

(iii) A provision for doubtful debts is to be made on debtors at 5%.

(iv) Building is to be appreciated by 20%





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- (v) A liability for Rs. 5,000 included in sundry creditors is not likely to arise.
Prepare Revaluation A/c and pass the entries for revaluation.

14. Bhavya and Naman were partners in a firm carrying on a tiffin service in Hyderabad. Bhavya noticed that a lot of food is left at the end of the day. To avoid wastage she suggested that it be distributed to the needy; Naman wanted that it should be mixed with the food being served the next day. Naman then gave a proposal that if his share in the profit is increased, he will not mind free distribution of left-over food. Bhavya happily agreed. So, they decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 1 : 2 with immediate effect. On that date revaluation of assets and reassessment of liabilities was carried out that resulted into a gain of Rs.18,000. On that date the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.1,20,000.
Pass an adjusting entry for the above in the books of the firm.

15. Radhika, Bani and Chitra were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:1. With effect from 1st April, 2018 they decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2: 1. On that date their Balance Sheet showed a debit balance of Rs.24,000 in Profit and Loss Account and a balance of Rs.1,44,000 in General Reserve.

It was also agreed that :

- (a) The goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs.1,80,000.
- (b) The Land (having book value of Rs. 3,00,000) will be valued at Rs.4,80,000. Pass a single adjusting entry for the above changes.

WORKSHEET 4:

Topic: ADMISSION OF A PARTNER

1. X, Y, and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They admit A into partnership and give him $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of profits. Find the new profit-sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
2. A, B, C and D are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 36:24:20:20 respectively. E joins the partnership for 20% share and A, B, C and D in future would share profits among themselves as $\frac{3}{10}:\frac{4}{10}:\frac{2}{10}:\frac{1}{10}$. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio after E's admission.
3. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 7:5. They agree to admit C, their manager, into partnership who is to get $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in the profits. He acquires this share as $\frac{1}{24}$ th from A and $\frac{1}{8}$ th from B. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
4. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. They admitted D as a new partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ th share in the profits, which he acquired $\frac{1}{16}$ th from B and $\frac{1}{16}$ th from C. Calculate the new profit-sharing ratio of A, B, C and D.
5. Bharati and Astha were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Dinkar as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the future profits of the firm which he got equally from Bharati and Astha. Calculate the new profit-sharing ratio of Bharati, Astha and Dinkar.
6. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Z is admitted as a partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ share in profit. Z acquires his share from X and Y in the ratio of 2:1. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio.
7. R and S are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3. T joins the firm as a new partner. R gives $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his share and S gives $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his share to the new partner. Find out new profit sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.





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8. Kabir and Farid are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3. Kabir surrenders $\frac{2}{10}$ th from his share and Farid surrenders $\frac{1}{10}$ th from his share in favour of Jyoti; the new partner. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
9. X and Y were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted P and Q as new partners. X surrendered $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his share in favour of P and Y surrendered $\frac{1}{4}$ th of his share in favour of Q. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio of X, Y, P and Q.
10. Rakesh and Suresh are sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3. Zaheer joins and the new ratio among Rakesh, Suresh and Zaheer is 7:4:3. Find out the sacrificing ratio.
11. X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit Z into partnership. X gives $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of his share while Y gives $\frac{1}{10}$ th from his share to Z. Calculate new profit-sharing ratio and sacrificing ratio.
12. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of $\frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{6}$. D was admitted in the firm for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share. C would retain his original share. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio.
13. X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3. They take Z as a partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share. For the purpose of Z's admission, goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 40,000. Z is to pay a proportionate amount as premium for goodwill which he pays to X and Y privately. Pass necessary journal entry
14. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They take C as a partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. Goodwill Account appears in the books at ₹ 15,000. For the purpose of C's admission, goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 15,000. C is to pay a proportionate amount as premium for goodwill which he pays to A and B privately. Pass necessary entries.
15. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. A new partner C is admitted. A surrenders $\frac{1}{5}$ th of his share and B surrenders $\frac{2}{5}$ th of his share in favour of C. For the purpose of C's admission, goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹ 75,000 and C brings in his share of goodwill in cash which is retained in the firm's books. Journalize the above transactions.
16. M and J are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit R as a new partner. The new profit-sharing ratio between M, J and R will be 5:3:2. R brought in ₹ 25,000 for his share of premium for goodwill. Pass necessary Journal entries for the treatment of goodwill.
17. Anu and Bhagwan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. Goodwill appeared in the books at Rs. 40,000. Raja was admitted to the partnership. The new profit sharing ratio among Anu, Bhagwan and Raja was 2:2:1.
Raja brought Rs. 1,00,000 for his capital and necessary cash for his goodwill premium.
The goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,50,000.
Record necessary Journal entries in the books of the firm for the above transactions.





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18. A and B are partners in a business sharing profits and losses in the ratio of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd. On 1st April, 2012, their capitals are Rs.8,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. On that date, they admit C in partnership and give him $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the future profits. C brings in Rs.8,000 as his capital and Rs.6,000 as goodwill. The amount of goodwill is immediately withdrawn by the old partners in cash. Draft the Journal entries.
19. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. On 1st April, 2009, they admit Z as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits. Z contributed the following assets towards his capital and for his share of goodwill: Stock Rs.60,000; Debtors Rs.80,000; Land Rs.1,00,000, Plant and Machinery Rs.40,000. On the date of admission of Z, the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.6,00,000. Record necessary Journal entries in the books of the firm on Z's admission.
20. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 1st April, 2020, they admit Z as a new partner for $\frac{3}{13}$ th share in the profits. New Ratio will be 5:5:3. Z contributed the following assets to his capital and his share of goodwill: Stock Rs. 80,000, Debtors Rs. 1,20,000, Building Rs. 2,00,000, Furniture and Fittings Rs. 1,20,000. On the date of admission of Z, the goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.10,40,000. Record necessary Journal entries in the books of the firm on Z's admission.
21. X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses equally. They admit Z for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share by paying Rs. 5,000 out of his share of Rs.9,000 of goodwill. Goodwill already appears at Rs.30,000. Give Journal entries to record the above transactions.
22. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They admit C for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in profits. C brings in Rs.30,000 for his capital and Rs.8,000 out of his share of Rs.10,000 for goodwill. Before admission, goodwill appeared in books at Rs.18,000. Give journal entries to give effect to the above arrangement.
23. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their books show goodwill at Rs.2,000. C is admitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of profits and brings in Rs.10,000 as his capital but is not able to bring in cash for his share of goodwill Rs.3,000. Draft Journal entries
24. Anil and Sunil are partners in a firm with fixed capitals of Rs.3,20,000 and Rs.2,40,000 respectively. They admitted Charu as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm on 1st April 2015. Charu brought Rs.3,20,000 as her share of capital. Calculate value of goodwill and record necessary Journal entries.
25. X and Y are partners with capital of Rs.50,000 each. They admit Z as a partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm. Z brings in Rs.80,000 as his share of capital. The Profit and Loss Account showed a credit balance of Rs.40,000 as on date of admission of Z. Give necessary Journal entries to record the goodwill.

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26. Asin and Shreyas are partners in a firm. They admit Ajay as a new partner with $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. Ajay brings Rs.5,00,000 as his share of capital. The value of the total assets of the firm was Rs.15,00,000 and outside liabilities were valued at Rs.5,00,000 on that date. Give necessary Journal entry to record goodwill at the time of Ajay's admission. Also show your workings.
27. A and B are partners in a firm. They admit C as a partner with $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in the profits of the firm. C brings ₹ 4,00,000 as his share of capital. Calculate the value of C's share of Goodwill on the basis of his capital, given that the combined capital of A and B after all adjustments is ₹ 10,00,000.

WORKSHEET 5

1. Bakul, Champak and Darshan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1. The profit of the firm for the year ending on March 31, 2020 was Rs.1,00,000. Champak died on June 30, 2020. Calculate Champak's share of profit on the basis of previous years profit.
2. X, Y and Z were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Y died on 30th June, 2020. Profit from 1st April, 2020 to 30th June, 2020 was ₹ 3,60,000. X and Z decided to share the future profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively with effect from 1st July, 2020. Pass the necessary Journal entries to record Y's share of profit up to the date of death.
3. DK, PK and GK were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. PK died on 31st May, 2020. His share of profit from the closure of the last accounting year till the date of death, was to be calculated on the basis of the average of three completed years of profits before death. Profits for the years ended 31st December, 2017, 2018 and 2019 were Rs.17,000; Rs.15,000 and Rs.13,000 respectively. Calculate PK's share of profit till his death and pass the necessary Journal entry for the same.
4. Ram, Manohar and Joshi were partners in a firm. Joshi died on 31st May, 2016. His share of profit from the closure of the last accounting year till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of the average of three completed years of profits before death. Profits for the years ended 31st March, 2014, 2015 and 2016 were Rs.7,000; Rs.8,000 and Rs.9,000 respectively. Calculate Joshi's share of profit till his death and pass necessary Journal entry.
5. A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. C died on 31st March 2020. Profits and Sales for the calendar year 2019 were Rs.1,00,000 and Rs.10,00,000 respectively. Sales during January to March 2020 were Rs.1,50,000. You are required to calculate share of profit of C up to the death.
6. From the following information, estimate share of the deceased partner in profits from the accounting date till the date of death:
Sales for the year 2019 – Rs.4,00,000; Profit for the year 2019 – Rs.80,000; Date of death 1.4.2020; Sales from 1.1.2020 to 31.3.2020- Rs.70,000; Share of deceased partner- $\frac{2}{5}$.





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7. P, Q and R were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on March 31 every year. On June 30, 2017, R died. His share in the profit of the firm till the date of death, to be calculated on the basis of the rate of Net Profit on Sales of the previous year, which was 25 %. The Sales of the firm till June 30, 2017 were Rs. 6,00,000. Prepare R's Capital Account on his death to be presented to his executors.
8. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profit in 3 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. Y died on 30th June, 2018. On Y's death goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000. Y's share in the profit of the firm till the date of his death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit which was ₹ 1,50,000. Pass necessary Journal entries for goodwill and Y's share of profit at the time of his death.
9. A, B and C were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. B died on 30th June, 2018. On his death, Goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 6,00,000. B's share in profit or loss till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of previous year's profit/loss which was ₹ 15,00,000 (Loss). Pass necessary Journal entries for goodwill and his share of loss.
10. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in 2 : 2 : 1 ratio. The Partnership Deed provided that on the death of a partner his executors will be entitled to the following:
- (a) Interest on Capital @ 12% p.a.
 - (b) Interest on Drawings @ 18% p.a.
 - (c) Salary of ₹ 12,000 p.a.
 - (d) Share in the profit will be calculated on the basis of previous year.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Profits (₹)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	30,000

P died on 31st May, 2018. His capital was ₹ 80,000. He had withdrawn ₹ 15,000 and interest on his drawings was calculated as ₹ 1,200.

Prepare P's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors.

11. Vikas, Gagan and Momita were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 30th September, 2014 Momita died. According to the provisions of Partnership Deed the legal representatives of a deceased partner are entitled for the following in the event of his/her death:
- (a) Capital as per the last Balance Sheet.
 - (b) Interest on capital at 6% per annum till the date of her death.
 - (c) Her share of profit to the date of death calculated on the basis of average profit of last four years.
 - (d) Her share of goodwill to be determined on the basis of three years' purchase of the average profit of last four years. The profits of last four years were:





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Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Profit (₹)	30,000	50,000	40,000	60,000

The balance in Momita's Capital Account on 31st March, 2014 was ₹ 60,000 and she had withdrawn ₹ 10,000 till date of her death. Interest on her drawings was ₹ 300. Prepare Momita's Capital Account to be presented to her executors.

12. Danish, Ana and Pranjal are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their books are closed on March 31st every year. Danish died on September 30th, 2019. The executors of Danish are entitled to:-

- His share of Capital i.e. ₹ 5,00,000 along with his share of goodwill. The total goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 60,000.
- His share of profit up to his date of death on the basis of sales till date of death. Sales for the year ended March 31, 2019 was ₹ 2,00,000 and profit for the same year was 10% on sales. Sales shows a growth trend of 20% and percentage of profit earning is reduced by 1%.
- Amount payable to Danish was transferred to his executors.

Pass necessary Journal Entries and show the workings clearly.

13. Punita, Rashi and Seema who are sharing profits in the ratio 2:1:2. The balance of Punita's capital was ₹ 1,44,000 as on 31st March 2019. Punita died on 30th September 2019. She had withdrawn ₹ 44,000 from her capital on July 1, 2019.

According to the partnership agreement, she was entitled to interest on capital @8% p.a. Her share of profit till the date of death was to be calculated on the basis of the average profits of the last three years. Goodwill was to be calculated on the basis of three times the average profits of the last 3 years. The profits for the years ended 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 were ₹ 30,000, ₹ 70,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively.

Prepare Punita's account to be rendered to her executors.

14. The Balance Sheet of A, B and C who were sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 3 : 4 as at 31st March, 2019 was as follows

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
General Reserve	40,000	Cash	4,000
Bills Payable	15,000	Stock	43,000
Loan from Bank	30,000	Investments	70,000
Capitals : Land and Buildings			
A	60,000		
B	90,000		
C	40,000		

A died on 1st October, 2019. The partnership deed provided for the following on the death of a partner:

- Goodwill of the firm be valued at two years' purchase of average profits for the last three years.
- The profit for the year ending 31st March, 2019 was ₹ 50,000.
- Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a.
- The average profits of the last three years were ₹ 35,000.





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Prepare A's Capital Account to be rendered to his executors

15. A, B and C were partners sharing P&L in the ratio 5:3:2. A died on 30th June, 2019. Entry for treatment of goodwill after his death was passed as follows:-

Date Particulars L.F Debit () Credit () B's Capital A/c Dr. 1,80,000

C's Capital A/c Dr. 1,20,000 To A's Capital A/c 3,00,000 (Entry for goodwill treatment passed at the time of death of partner)

A's profit till date of death was estimated as ₹ 1,20,000, based on the average profits of past three years. Final dues payable to A's executors on the date of death was calculated as ₹ 8,40,000 out of which ₹ 2,40,000 was paid immediately by giving him Furniture valued for the same and balance was to be paid in three equal annual instalments starting from 30 June, 2020, together with interest rate as specified in Section 37 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932. Pass necessary entry for profit share to be credited to A's Capital and also prepare A's executors account till final settlement.

BUSINESS STUDIES

- Do NCERT questions of Chapter 1 to 3 on fair notebooks.
- Revise List all the topics done in the class till now.
- Prepare project file on any one of the following topics:-
- Principles of Management
- Marketing Management
- Business Environment

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WORKSHEET 1:

BUSINESS STUDIES CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MANAGEMENT

Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

Sana is the branch manager of ABC Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd. The company's objective is to promote the sales of Indian handloom and handicraft products. It sells fabrics, furnishings, ready-mades and household items are made out of traditional Indian fabrics.

Sana decides quantities, variety, colour and texture of all the above items and then allocates resources for their purchase from different suppliers. She appoints a team of designers and crafts people in the company, who developed some prints for bed covers in bright colour on silk. Although the products looked very attractive and impressive, they were relatively expensive on the front of affordability for an average customer.

Sana suggested that they should keep the silk bed covers for special festive occasions and offer the cotton bed covers on a regular basis to keep costs under control.

Q.1	<p>"She appoints a team of designers and crafts people in the company, who developed some prints for bed covers in bright colour on silk."</p> <p>Which function of management is highlighted in this context?</p> <p>(A) Controlling (B) Staffing (C) Planning (D) Directing</p>
Q.2	<p>In the above case "company's objective is to promote the sales of Indian handloom and handicraft products."</p> <p>The above line focus on which feature of management?</p> <p>(A) Management is an intangible force (B) Management is a goal oriented process (C) Management is pervasive in nature (D) Management is a continuous process</p>
Q.3	<p>With reference to the above case, at which level of management Sana is working?</p> <p>(A) Lower level (B) Top level (C) Middle level (D) Shop floor</p>
Q.4	<p>"Sana suggested that they should keep the silk bed covers for special festive occasions and offer the cotton bed covers on a regular basis to keep costs under control."</p> <p>Which function of management is highlighted in this context?</p> <p>(A) Controlling (B) Staffing (C) Organising (D) Planning</p>





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Principles of Management

Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

After completing her Bachelors in Fashion Designing from a well-known college in France, Aditi has opened a boutique in a posh market in Kolkata. She has divided the work in smaller units and each employee is well trained to perform his/her task efficiently. The sales persons are allowed to close a deal with a buyer by giving a maximum of 5 percent discount, whereas the decision to give any further discount rests with Aditi as the final authority.

In the earlier period of her business venture, employees were asked to put in extra hours of work. In return she had promised to give them a special incentive within a year. Therefore, when the business was doing well, she honour her commitment by giving bonus to her employees. She also instructed her employees that communication from top to bottom should follow the official lines of command. However, she tends to be more biased towards her female employees, when it comes to solve the conflicts among employees.

Q .1	<p>Aditi has divided the work in smaller units and each employee is well trained to perform his/ her task efficiently. Which principle of management is being followed here?</p> <p>(a) Centralization and Decentralization</p> <p>(b) Division of work</p> <p>(c) Discipline</p> <p>(d) Order</p>
Q .2	<p>"The sales persons are allowed to close a deal with a buyer by giving a maximum of 5 percent discount, whereas the decision to give any further discount rests with Aditi as the final authority." Identify the principle of Management being followed here:</p> <p>(a) Centralization and Decentralisation</p> <p>(b) Authority and Responsibility</p> <p>(c) Unity of Command</p> <p>(d) Unity of Direction</p>
Q .3	<p>"Therefore, when the business was doing well, she honoured her commitment by giving bonus to her employees." Which principle of management is being highlighted here?</p>

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Planning

Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

Simplex limited had been taken over by Mundhra Group immediately following India's independence. Since then it enjoys a rich record of industry presence and experience. In 2005, with the aim to accelerate growth the company had gone through several rounds of meetings and discussions before launching ERP system to attract large projects. The management had done effective forecast and critical thinking regarding allocation resources to reduce wastage. For this purpose the company had laid down multiple courses of action to meet the challenge of adverse situations. In 2008, the company suffered loss in many projects due to the great recession despite taking many cost cutting measures. The management had taken utmost care regarding the possible outcome and timely review of the plans to achieve the set target during that hard time. In 2010 the system implemented successfully which subsequently helped the company to execute numerous projects with precision and timeliness.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| Q.1 | "In 2005, with the aim to accelerate growth the company had gone through several rounds of Meetings and discussions." What is the objective mentioned here according to the process stated here?

A. Developing Premises
B. Growth & development
C. Launching IT enabled system
D. Cost cutting. |
| Q.2 | "In 2008, the company suffered loss in many projects due to the great recession despite taking many cost cutting measures." Which limitation of the management process is indicated here?

A. It fails to cope with sudden changes
B. It involves huge cost
C. It requires critical thinking |

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Staffing

Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:

Mr. VikasGoel is an H.R. Manager of "Sanduja Furniture Private Limited." At the beginning of the new year he anticipated that the company will need 30 new additional persons to fill up different vacancies. He gave an advertisement in the newspaper inviting applications for filling up different vacant posts. As many as 120 applications were received. The same were scrutinized. Out of these, conditions of 15 applicants were not acceptable to the company. Letters of regret, giving reasons, were sent to them. Remaining candidates were called for preliminary interview. The candidates called for were asked to fill up blank application forms. Thereafter, they were given four tests.

The objective of the first test was to find out how much interest the applicant takes in his work.

The objective of the second test was to find out 'specialization' of the applicant in any particular area.

Third test aimed at making sure whether the applicant was capable of learning through training or not.

The purpose of the fourth test was to find out how much capability a person has to mix-up with other persons, and whether he can influence other persons and get influenced by them.

Q.1	The purpose of the fourth test was too find out how much capability a person has to mix-up with other persons, and whether he can influence other persons and get influenced by them. Which tests is indicated in this situation. A. Personality Test B. Intelligent Tests C. AptitudeTest D. TradeTest
Q.2	At the beginning of the new year he anticipated that the company will need 30 new additional persons to fill up different vacancies. Identify the first step of staffing. A. Placement andOrientation B. Training andDevelopment C. Recruitment D. Estimating ManpowerRequirement
Q.3	From the given lines, 'Out of these, conditions of 15 applicants were not acceptable to the company.' Letters of regret, giving reasons, were sent to them. Which aspect of staffing is highlighted in the statement? A. Recruitment B. Selection C. Training D. Education
Q.4	The applicants were given four tests like intelligent test to interest test after filling up blank application form. Identify which step of selection process was followed by the management. A. SelectionDecision B. SelectionTests C. JobOffer D. MedicalExamination

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ECONOMICS:

Prepare project files need to be prepared in line with the following instructions:

- Roll no. 1-5. Make in India
- Roll no. 6-10. Monetary policy instruments
- Roll no. 11-15. Government Budget
- Roll no. 16-20. GST and its impact on GDP
- Roll no. 21-25. Organic Farming
- Roll no. 26-30. Indian Economy on the eve of Independence
- Roll no. 31-35. NEP 1991
- Roll no. 36-40. Demonetisation
- Roll no. 41 onwards. Developmental experiences of India, China and Pakistan

ALSO complete the assignment shared below:

ASSIGNMENT

1. Describe government budget and its various components.
2. Solve all the practical questions of government budget given in the books.
3. Describe the objectives of government budget. Discuss the implications of all forms of deficits.
4. Discuss evolution money. Also describe M0 and M1.
5. Explain static and dynamic functions of money.
6. Describe all quantitative and qualitative instruments of credit control.
7. Discuss the disadvantages of barter system and explain how did each such demerit was overcome by money.
8. Describe the functions of central bank.
9. Practice all MCQs related to the following chapters
 - (a) Banking
 - (b) Money
 - (c) Government Budget
 - (d) NEP 1991
 - (e) Indian Economy (1950-90)
 - (f) Indian Economy on the eve of independence
10. Discuss the credit creation process with the help of an illustration.
11. Write critical appraisal of NEP1991.
12. Discuss the strategies of privatisation.
13. Explain the following:
 - Industrial sector reforms
 - Financial sector reforms
 - Foreign exchange reforms
 - Trade and investment reforms
 - Tax or fiscal reforms
14. Provide arguments against and in favour of agricultural subsidies.
15. What was green revolution? Discuss its impact during Mid 1960s to 70s and from Mid 1970s to 80s.





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16. Describe land or institutions reforms initiated by the government post-independence.
17. Discuss the following:
Foreign trade policy of India during colonisation
Positive contribution of British to India

PHYSICAL EDUCATION:

Read these chapters carefully:-

- *Chapter 01 Management of sporting events.
- *Chapter 02 Children and women in sports.
- *Chapter 03 Yoga as Preventive Measure For Lifestyle Disease
- *Chapter 04 physical education and sports for cwsn.
- *Learn & Revise long answer type questions and all mcqs..

- *Students need to start working on the Physical Education Practical file.
- *Choose a Game of your choice and Write its history rules and fundamental skills
- *write history of athletics & four event's two track events and two fields events from SP publication practical file. Please be neat in your presentation and don't forget to underline important Headings and Topics. This File will be evaluated for your board exam.
- *Life skills:- Prepare a beautiful Charts related to Good Habits Yoga asanas and Balance Diet.
- *Do physical activities, yoga asanas, pranayam, meditation and sun salutations daily.

(Ms. Neeru Sharma)
Coordinator
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(Ms. Ritu Batra)
Principal

