

# St. Marks Sr. Sec. Public School



*Recognized by Directorate of Education, Delhi*

*Affiliated to CBSE upto XII Arts, Commerce and Science*

## **SUMMER HOLIDAYS HOME WORK 2024-25**

### **CLASS – XII D**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_ **ADM NO** \_\_\_\_\_

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## **SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**NOTE: Make a separate notebook for holidays homework**

**BOOK NAME----FLAMINGO** (2 chapters completed)

FIRST chapter--THE LAST Lesson

1. What did Franz notice that was unusual about that day?
2. What had been put up on the Bulletin board?
3. What changes did the order from Berlin cause in the school that day?
4. How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school change?
5. How were the parents and M. Hamel responsible for children's neglect of the French language?
6. What are m. Hamel's views about the French language?
7. What was the Berlin Order?
8. What had been put up on the bulletin--board?
9. What was Franz expected to be prepared with for school that day?
10. What did Franz notice that was unusual about the school that day?
11. What changes did the order from berlin cause in school that day?
12. Who were present in school on that day?
13. What were the feelings of Franz about an Hammel?
14. What was the importance of native language for Fanz and an Hammel?
15. Which lesson you learn from the last lesson?

### **Lesson no 2----LOST SPRING**

1. What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps?
2. Where is he and where has he come from?
3. What explanations does the Author offer for the children not wearing footwear?
4. Is Saheb happy working at the tea-stall?
5. What makes the city of Firozabad famous?
6. Mention the hazards of working in the glass Bangle industry.
7. How is Mukesh's attitude to the situation different from that of his family?
8. What could be some of the reasons for the migration of people from village to cities?
9. What could be some of the reasons for the migration of people from

village to cities?

10. What forces conspire to keep the workers in Bangle industry of Firozabad in poverty?
11. How, in your opinion, can Mukesh realize his dream?
12. Tell the hazards of working in the bangles industry.
13. Why should child labour be eliminated and how?
14. Would you agree that promises made to the poor children are rarely kept?
15. Why do you think this happens in the incidents narrated in the text?

**POETRY** (First poem---my mother at sixty- six)

1. What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?
2. Why are the young Trees described as "sprinting"?
3. Why has the poet brought in the image of the merry children "spilling out of their homes"?
4. Why has the mother been compared to the "late winter's moon"?
5. What do the parting words of the poet and her smile signify?
6. What is the relationship between the poet and her mother?
7. What lesson we got from this poem "my mother at sixty-six"?

**Grammar**

1. Write a letter to the Editor for a job of " sales officer".
2. A letter to the divisional superintending Engineer/ Regional Head/ manager for breakdown of Electricity in your Local colony
3. Revision of tense/ Models/ clauses/ vocabulary of 2 chapters and first poem.

**SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY**

**DO ALL THESE QUESTIONS:-**

Q1. Dinesh and Mahesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. They admit Ramesh into partnership for 1/4th share in profits. Ramesh brings in his share of goodwill in cash. Goodwill for this purpose shall be calculated at two years' purchase of the weighted average normal profit of past three years. Weights being assigned to each year 2017-1; 2018-2 and 2019-3. Profits of the last three years were:

2017—Profit Rs 50,000 (including profits on sale of assets Rs5,000).

2018—Loss Rs 20,000 (including loss by fire Rs35,000).

2019—Profit Rs70,000 (including insurance claim received Rs18,000 and interest on investments and dividend received Rs 8,000). Calculate the value of goodwill. Also, calculate the goodwill brought in by Ramesh.

[Ans.: Goodwill—Rs 69,000; Ramesh shall bring 1/4th of Rs69,000, i.e., Rs 17,250 as Goodwill.]

Q2. Manbir and Nimrat are partners and they admit Anahat into partnership. It was agreed to value goodwill at three years' purchase on Weighted Average Profit Method taking profits of last five years. Weights assigned to each year as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively to profits for the year ended 31st March, 2015 to 2019. The profits for these years were: Rs70,000, Rs1,40,000, Rs1,00,000, Rs1,60,000 and Rs1,65,000 respectively. Scrutiny of books of account revealed following information:

(i) There was an abnormal loss of Rs20,000 in the year ended 31st March, 2015.

(ii) There was an abnormal gain (profit) of Rs30,000 in the year ended 31st March, 2016.

(iii) Closing Stock as on 31st March, 2018 was overvalued by Rs10,000. Calculate the value of goodwill.

[Ans.: Value of Goodwill—Rs4,17,000.]

Q3. Mahesh and Suresh are partners and they admit Naresh into partnership. They agreed to value goodwill at three years' purchase on Weighted Average Profit Method taking profits for the last five years. They assigned weights from 1 to 5 beginning from the earliest year and onwards. The profits for the last five years were as follows:

Year Ended	31st March, 2015,	31st March, 2016,	31st March, 2017 ,	31st March, 2018,	31st March, 2019	Profits (Rs)
	1,25,000	1,40,000				1,20,000
	55,000	2,57,000				

Scrutiny of books of account revealed the following:

(i) A second-hand machine was purchased for Rs5,00,000 on 1st July, 2017 and Rs1,00,000 were spent to make it operational. Rs1,00,000 were wrongly debited to Repairs Account. Machinery is depreciated @ 20% p.a. on Written Down Value Method.

(ii) Closing Stock as on 31st March, 2018 was undervalued by Rs50,000.

(iii) Remuneration to partners was to be considered as charge against profit and remuneration of Rs20,000 p.a. for each partner

was considered appropriate. Calculate the value of goodwill. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs3,75,000.]

Q4. Calculate the goodwill of a firm on the basis of three years' purchase of the weighted average profit of the last four years. The appropriate weights to be used and profits are:

Year	2015-16 ,	2016-17 ,	2017-18,	2018-19
Profits (Rs)	1,01,000	1,24,000	1,40,000	1,00,000

Weights 1 2 3 4 On a scrutiny of the accounts, the following matters are revealed:

(i) On 1st December, 2017, a major repair was made in respect of the plant incurring Rs30,000 which was charged to revenue. The said sum is agreed to be capitalised for goodwill calculation subject to adjustment of depreciation of 10% p.a. on Reducing Balance Method.

(ii) The closing stock for the year 2016-17 was overvalued by Rs12,000.

(iii) To cover management cost, an annual charge of Rs24,000 should be made for the purpose of goodwill valuation.

(iv) On 1st April, 2016, a machine having a book value of Rs10,000 was sold for Rs11,000 but the proceeds were wrongly credited to Profit and Loss Account. No effect has been given to rectify the same. Depreciation is charged on machine @ 10% p.a. on reducing balance method. [Ans.: Value of Goodwill—Rs3,12,702.]

Q5. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. On 1st April, 2019, C is admitted to the partnership for 1/4th share of profits. For this purpose, goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of last three years' profits (after allowing partners' remuneration). Profits to be weighted 1 : 2 : 3, the greatest weight being given to last year. Net profit before partners' remuneration were: 2016-17: Rs2,00,000; 2017-18: Rs2,30,000; 2018-19: Rs2,50,000. The remuneration of the partners is estimated to be Rs90,000 p.a. Calculate amount of goodwill. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs2,90,000.]

Q6. A partnership firm earned net profits during the past three years as follows:

Year Ended	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
31st March, 2017		
Net Profit	2,30,000	2,00,000
	1,70,000	

Capital investment in the firm throughout the above-mentioned period has been Rs4,00,000. Having regard to the risk involved, 15% is considered to be a fair return on the capital. The remuneration of the partners during this period is estimated to be Rs1,00,000 p.a. Calculate value of goodwill on the basis of two years' purchase of average super profit earned during the above-mentioned three years. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs80,000.]

Q7. Supreet and Subham are equal partners. They decide to admit Akriti for 1/3rd share. For the purpose of admission of Akriti, goodwill of the firm is to be valued at four years' purchase of super profit. Average capital employed in the firm is Rs1,50,000. Normal rate of return may be taken as 15% p.a. Average profit of the firm is Rs40,000. Calculate value of goodwill. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs70,000.]

Q8. A firm earns Rs3,00,000 as its annual profit, the rate of return being 12%. Assets and liabilities of the firm amounted to Rs36,00,000 and Rs12,00,000 respectively. Calculate value of goodwill by Capitalisation Method. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs1,00,000.]

Q9. Average profits of the firm are Rs3,00,000. Total tangible assets in the firm are Rs28,00,000 and outside liabilities are Rs8,00,000. In the same type of business, the normal rate of return is 10% of the capital employed. Calculate the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit Method. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs10,00,000.]

Q10. Average profit of the firm is Rs2,00,000. Total assets of the firm are Rs15,00,000 whereas Partners' Capital is Rs12,00,000. If normal rate of return in a similar business is 10% of the capital employed, what is the value of goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit? [Ans.: Value of Goodwill—Rs8,00,000.]

Q11. Rakesh and Ashok earned profit of Rs5,000. They employed capital of Rs25,000 in the firm. It is expected that the normal rate of return is 15% of the capital. Calculate amount of goodwill if goodwill is valued at three years' purchase of super profit. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs3,750.]

Q12. Capital of the firm of Sharma and Verma is Rs2,00,000 and the market rate of interest is 15%. Annual salary to partners is Rs12,000 each. The profits for the last three years were Rs60,000; Rs72,000 and Rs84,000. Goodwill is to be valued at 2 years' purchase of last 3 years' average super profit. Calculate goodwill of the firm.

[Ans.: Goodwill—Rs36,000.]

Q13. From the following information, calculate value of goodwill of

the firm by applying Capitalisation Method:

Total Capital of the firm Rs24,00,000. Normal rate of return 10%. Profit for the year Rs3,00,000. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs6,00,000.]

Q14. A business has earned average profit of Rs1,00,000 during the last few years. Find out the value of goodwill by capitalisation method, given that the assets of the business are Rs10,00,000 and its external liabilities are Rs1,80,000. The normal rate of return is 10%. [Ans.: Goodwill—Rs1,80,000.]

Q15. Ajeet and Baljeet are partners in a firm. Their capitals are Rs9,00,000 and Rs6,00,000 respectively. During the year ended 31st March, 2021, the firm earned a profit of Rs4,50,000. The normal rate of return is 20%, calculate value of goodwill of the firm:

- (i) By Capitalisation Method; and
- (ii) By Super Profit Method if the goodwill is valued at 2 years' purchase of super profit.

[Ans.: Goodwill—(i) Rs7,50,000; (ii) Rs3,00,000.]

## **SUBJECT: BUSINESS STUDIES**

### **DO ALL THESE QUESTIONS:-**

Q1. Rahul is a salesman in M/s Unique Industries. He did an aggressive research on a new cost saving advertisement technique and suggests the same to his sales manager. However, the sales manager did not pay attentions to his suggestion. Moreover, he has warned him not to come with any suggestions in future. Which principle of management is being violated by the manager? What should have been the appropriate way of response by the manager?

Q2. Pankaj, a purchase manager of a company, has to purchase 85 tons of raw materials. He purchased the raw material from a firm owned by his relative, at a rate more than market price. Which management principle is being violated? What should have been the appropriate course of action by Pankaj?

Q3. Satish is the sales manager in a detergent company. He is given the responsibility of meeting a sales target of 1500 detergents in a month. To achieve this target, Satish needs 30 sales executives. However, he has just 18 executives under him and he is not given the authority to employ 12 more executives. Satish is able to sell only 900 detergent only. The General Manager of the company blames Satish for not achieving the target results. Do you think

Satish can be blamed for this? Why ?

Q4. Pratap works as a head mechanic in M/s Royal Industries (machine assembling industry). He requires a number of tools while assembling the machine. For getting the tools, Pratap has to move frequently to the tool room, which is situated away from the work places. Such frequent movements leads to wastage of lot of time and no steps are taken by the factory manager to eliminate such unnecessary movements of Pratap and his co-workers.

- 1) Which method of Taylor is over looked by the factory manager?
- 2) How can the frequent movements be avoided?
- 3) What kind of benefits will accrue to M/s Royal Industries after avoiding such unnecessary movements?

Q5. During boom period (summer), Sohan Industries (water cooler industries) decided to reduce the rest interval of workers from 45 minutes to just 10 minutes. However, due to heavy work load and reduction in time of rest interval, efficiency of workers went down and it led to fall in production level, instead of rising.

- 1) Which technique of scientific management should be followed by Sohan Industries? Also describe the technique.
- 2) What should be done by the company to make the technique effective?

Q6. D&D Ltd. Co. is a large manufacturing unit. Recently, the company had conducted the 'time' and 'motion' studies and concluded that on an average a worker could produce 120 units per day. However it has been noticed that average daily production of a worker is in the range of 80-90 units. What steps will you suggest to ensure that the actual performance is in accordance with the performance as per unit and motion studies?

Q7. Pawan is working as a Production Manager in CFL Ltd which manufactures CFL bulbs. There is no class-conflict between the management and workers. The working conditions are very good. The company is earning huge profits. As a policy, the management shares the profit earned with the workers because they believe in the prosperity of the employees.

- a. State the principle of management described in the above

paragraph.

b. Identify any two values which the company wants to communicate to the society.

Q8. Davinder is a class 12th commerce student in a reputed school in Punjab. Satinder and his elder brother who is doing his Masters in Hospital Administration from Delhi after completing his B.Sc course. During vacations when Satinder comes home, Davinder shows him the business studies project that he is preparing on the topic “Principles of management”. Satinder tells him that these principles are also a part of MBA course curriculum at the beginner’s level as they form the core of management in practice. But he finds these principles are different from those of pure science. In context of the above case:

a. Outline the concept of principles of management

b. Why does Satinder find the principles of management different from those of pure science?

c. Why do the principles of management form the core of management in practice? Explain by giving any two points highlighting the importance of principles of management.

Q9. Swaraj is running an office furniture showroom. Most of his clients are businessmen and they prefer to buy goods on credit. Keeping this in mind, he has given the power to the sales manager, Mr. Bhardwaj, to offer a credit period of only 20 days, while negotiating a deal with a buyer. On a specific day, Mr. Bhardwaj finds that if he can offer a credit period of 30 days as an exception to a prospective buyer, he is likely to finalise a highly profitable deal for the business. So Mr. Bhardwaj requests Swaraj to grant him additional authority for offering a credit period of 30 days in the interest of the business. But Swaraj refuses to extend his authority and as a result, the deal is not finalized.

a. Can Bhardwaj be held responsible for loss of the deal? Why or why not? Give a suitable reason in support of your answer.

b. Also, explain the related principle.

Q10. Hritik is desirous of setting up a small factory to manufacture

different kinds of eco-friendly packing materials. He proposes to adopt a logical approach to his business rather than hit and trial method as he knows that this can result in tremendous saving of human energy as well as wastage of time and materials. He plans to adopt paternalistic style of management in practice in order to avoid any kind of class-conflict that may emerge between him and the workers. Moreover, he plans to seek the opinion of his workers before taking any important decisions and also offers incentives to them for providing valuable suggestions for the business. □a. Identify and explain the various principle of scientific management that Hritik plans to apply in his business. □b. List any two values that he wants to communicate to the society by offering eco-friendly packaging material.

## **SUBJECT: ECONOMICS**

### **MACROECONOMICS**

- Q1) What do you mean by Macroeconomics? What are it's scope?
- Q2) Is saving a virtue or a vice? Explain with the help of an example.
- Q3) What are the significance of Macroeconomics? Explain all.
- Q5) Distinguish between partial equilibrium and general equilibrium.
- Q6) Do you think that the general price level is of any relevance at the micro level?
- Q7) What may happen if savings are encouraged in an economy?
- Q8) Describe the Great Depression of 1929?

### **INDIAN ECONOMICS**

- Q1) Explain the term MONOPOLY.
- Q2) What are the demographic profile during the British Rule?
- Q3) What are the situations of Indian Economy before Colonial period?
- Q4) Explain the situation of Agricultural sector on the eve of Independent?
- Q5) What are the role of Foreign Trade under the British Rule?
- Q6) What do you understand by the drain of Indian wealth during the colonial period?
- Q7) Highlight the salient features of India's independent

Occupational Structure.

Activity work:

1. Make the list of 50 different currency along with their country.
2. Collect the data of census 2011 and make the list for the same.

## **SUBJECT: MATHS**

1. Let  $S$  be the set of all points in a plane and  $R$  be the relation on  $S$ , defined by  $R = \{(P, Q): \text{distance b/w } P \text{ and } Q \text{ is less than } 4.5 \text{ units}\}$ . Show that  $R$  is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.
2. Determine whether the relation  $R$  defined on the set  $\mathbf{R}$  of all real numbers as  $R = \{(a,b): a,b \in \mathbf{R} \text{ and } a - b + \sqrt{3} \in S, \text{ where } S \text{ be the set of all irrational numbers}\}$ , is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.
3. Let  $R$  be a relation on  $\mathbf{R}$  defined as  $R = \{(a,b): 1 + ab > 0; a,b \in \mathbf{R}\}$ . Show that  $R$  is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive.
4. Let  $R$  be a relation on  $\mathbf{R}$  defined by  $R = \{(a,b): a^2 + b^2 = 1\}$ . Show that  $R$  is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive. Show that  $R$  is symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive
5. Check whether relation defined on  $\mathbf{R}$  as  $R = \{(a,b): a^2 - 4ab + 3b^2 = 0; a,b \in \mathbf{R}\}$ , is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.
6. If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are equivalence relations in a set  $A$ , show that  $R_1 \cup R_2$  is not an equivalence relation.
7. Let  $A = \{-1,0,1\}$  and  $f = \{(x,x^2): x \in A\}$ . Show that  $f: A \rightarrow A$  is neither one-one nor onto
8. Show that function  $f: Q - \{3\} \rightarrow Q$  defined by  $f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x-3}$ , is not bijective
9. Show that the exponential function  $f: R \rightarrow R_0^+$  given by  $f(x) = e^x$ , is bijective (where  $R_0^+$  is the set of all positive integers).
10. Show that the exponential function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  given by  $f(x) = e^x$ , is 1-1 but not onto
11. Show that if  $f: B \rightarrow A$  is defined  $f(x) = \frac{3x+4}{5x-7}$  and  $g: A \rightarrow B$  is defined by  $g(x) = \frac{7x+4}{5x-3}$ , then  $f \circ g = I_A$  and  $g \circ f = I_B$ , where  $A = R - \left\{\frac{3}{5}\right\}$  and  $B = R - \left\{\frac{7}{5}\right\}$ .
12. If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x) = x^3 - 1$ , then prove that  $f^{-1}$  exists and find

$f^{-1}$ . Hence, find  $f^{-1}(26)$  and  $f^{-1}(-9)$

13. Evaluate:  $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

14. Evaluate:  $\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$ .

15. Evaluate:  $\sin\left[\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$ .

16. Evaluate:  $\sec^2(\tan^{-1} 3) + \operatorname{cosec}^2(\cot^{-1} 2)$ .

## **SUBJECT: PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

Do all holiday homework in separate notebook.

1. Paste Aasana photograph in holiday home work copy- Savasana, Sarvangasana, Seershasana, Danurasana, Garudasana, vriksshasana, Ardh-Matshyendrasana, Chakrasana
2. Do all unsolved questions from unit 1 and unit 2:
3. Explain the uses and duration of the following Aasana:  
Savasana, Sarvangasana, Seershasana, Danurasana, Garudasana, vriksshasana, Ardh-Matshyendrasana, Chakrasana