



The Royal College

**SUMMER HOLIDAY
HOMEWORK**

SESSION

2025-26

STD-XI Commerce

Dear Parents and Students,

At the outset, we extend our heartfelt appreciation for the unwavering support, steadfast commitment, positivity and enthusiasm you have brought to the start of this new academic year.

Summer is not just a break, it's a reminder to reconnect with your passions, try a new skill, and spend meaningful moments with your family. Relax, recharge, but manage your time wisely. Stay energized, stay hydrated, and make each day purposeful. Don't let procrastination steal your spark! **"A stitch in time saves nine" take the time now to plan and organize your summer learning. Small efforts early can save you a lot of time later!**

At **The Royal College**, we believe that learning is a journey without a pause. This year's Holiday Homework has been thoughtfully designed to blend academics with creativity, ensuring you remain engaged while enjoying the freedom of summer.

Dear students, this is that time of the year to dive into new realms of thought, ignite your imagination, and create memorable moments. Let your curiosity be your compass as you embark on the adventure of reading captivating books, exploring the world through current affairs, and giving life to your ideas through writing. Push the boundaries of your creativity and ask questions that lead to uncharted discoveries. Watch how growth quietly blooms, when you experiment, explore and evolve.

As the **FIFA Club World Cup 2025** draws near, let the spirit of sportsmanship inspire you. Step outdoors, stay fit, and cultivate healthy habits instead of drifting into endless screen time or unhealthy routines. Let the musician in you strum a melody, the artist in you bring a colourful canvas to life, and the reader in you devour wonderful books, the possibilities are endless!

Your teachers have created meaningful and engaging assignments not mere tasks, but opportunities to think critically, imagine freely, and showcase your talents. Subject-specific worksheets and project guidelines are available under the respective Subject Cards. Infuse your projects with originality and enthusiasm.

May your summer break be refreshing and unforgettable. We eagerly await your return, filled with new experiences, fresh skills, and smiles as radiant as the summer sun!

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

ENGLISH

For your English holiday homework, you are required to prepare a **file project** based on the following four poems:

1. **A Photograph**
2. **The Laburnum Top**
3. **The Voice of the Rain**
4. **Childhood**

Instructions:

Use **coloured pages** to make your project visually appealing.

Begin each poem's section by **writing the full poem neatly**.

After the poem, include:

A **brief introduction about the poet**

A **summary of the poem** in your own words

The **central idea** or theme of the poem

Make sure your file is **well-decorated, neat, and creatively presented**. This project will be assessed for both content and presentation, so put your best effort into it!

ACCOUNTANCY

1. Write a note on types of assets with one example of each.
2. Raghunath had the following transactions in an accounting year:
 - i. Commenced business with cash ₹ 50,000.
 - ii. Paid into bank ₹ 10,000.
 - iii. Purchased goods for cash ₹ 20,000 and credit ₹ 30,000.
 - iv. Sold goods for cash ₹ 40,000 costing ₹ 30,000.
 - v. Rent paid ₹ 500.
 - vi. Rent outstanding ₹ 100.
 - vii. Bought furniture ₹ 5,000 on credit.
 - viii. Bought refrigerator for personal use ₹ 5,000.
 - ix. Purchased motorcycle for cash ₹ 20,000.

Create an Accounting Equation to show the effect of the above and also show his Balance Sheet.

3. Show an Accounting Equation on the basis of the following transactions:

S.no		₹
(i)	Sunil started business with cash	1,50,000
(ii)	Opened a Bank Account by depositing ₹ 25,000 out of cash	
(iii)	He sold his personal car for ₹ 50,000 and deposited the amount in the firm's Bank Account	
(iv)	He purchased a building and furniture for	1,00,000
(v)	He purchased goods from Ram on credit	50,000
(vi)	He paid cartage	500

(vii))	He sold to Shyam on credit goods costing ₹ 6,000 for	9,000
(viii))	Received rent from tenants	1,000
(ix)	Received security deposit from tenants	1,500
(x)	Purchased stationery for cash	100
(xi)	Invested in shares (personal)	50,000
(xii))	Received interest in cash	200
(xiii))	Introduced fresh capital	25,000
(xiv))	Goods destroyed by fire	500

4. Prove that the Accounting Equation is satisfied in all the following transactions of Sameer Goel:
- Started business with cash ₹ 10,000.
 - Paid rent in advance ₹ 300.
 - Purchased goods for cash ₹ 5,000 and credit ₹ 2,000.
 - Sold goods for cash ₹ 8,000 costing ₹ 4,000.
 - Paid salary ₹ 450 and salary outstanding being ₹ 100.
 - Bought motorcycle for personal use ₹ 3,000.
5. Complete the following Accounting Equation by filling the missing amounts:

Accounting Equation

S.No.	Transactions	Assets (₹)	=	Liabilities (₹)	+	Capital (₹)
1	Manu Started business with Cash ₹ 50,000	50,000	=		+	
2	purchased goods on credit ₹ 4,000		=		+	
	New Equation	54,000	=	4,000	+	
3	purchased goods for Cash ₹ 1,000		=	-	+	
	New Equation		=	4,000	+	50,000
4	purchased furniture for ₹ 500		=	-	+	
	New Equation		=		+	50,000
5	Paid Rent ₹ 200		=	-	+	
	New Equation		=	4,000	+	
6	Withdrew for personal use ₹ 700		=	-	+	700
	New Equation	53,100	=	4,000	+	
7	Received interest for ₹ 100	100	=	-	+	
	New Equation		=	4,000	+	
8	Sold goods on credit for ₹ 700 costing ₹ 500		=	-	+	200
	New Equation	53,400	=	4,000	+	
9	Paid to creditors ₹ 400		=		+	-
	New Equation		=		+	49,400
10	Paid Salary ₹ 200		=		+	
	New Equation	52,800	=		+	

6. Show an Accounting Equation for the following transactions:

- i. D. Mahapatra commenced business with cash ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 by cheque; goods ₹ 60,000; machinery ₹ 1,00,000 and furniture ₹ 50,000.
- ii. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of above goods sold at a profit of 10% on cost and half of the payment is received in cash.
- iii. Depreciation on machinery provided @ 10%.
- iv. Cash withdrawn for personal use ₹ 10,000.
- v. Interest on drawings charged @ 5%.
- vi. Goods Sold to Gupta for ₹ 10,000 and received a Bill Receivable for the same amount for 3 months.
- vii. Received ₹ 10,000 from Gupta against the Bills Receivable on its maturity.

7. Develop an Accounting Equation from the following transactions:

S.no		₹
(i)	Mohan commenced business with cash	50,000
(ii)	Purchased goods for cash	30,000
(iii)	Purchased goods on credit	20,000
(iv)	Sold goods (costing ₹ 10,000) for	12,000
(v)	Bought furniture on credit	2,000
(vi)	Paid cash to a creditor	15,000
(vii)	Salary paid	1,000

8. Prove that the Accounting Equation is satisfied in all the following transactions of Suresh. Also prepare a Balance Sheet.

- Commenced business with cash ₹ 60,000.
- Paid rent in advance ₹ 500.
- Purchased goods for cash ₹ 30,000 and credit ₹ 20,000.
- Sold goods for cash ₹ 30,000 costing ₹ 20,000.
- Paid salary ₹ 500 and salary outstanding being ₹ 100.
- Bought motorcycle for personal use ₹ 5,000

9. Show the effect of the following transactions on the Accounting Equation:

- Started business with cash ₹ 50,000.
- Salaries paid ₹ 2,000.
- Wages Outstanding ₹ 200.
- Interest due but not paid ₹ 100.
- Rent paid in advance ₹ 150.

10. Complete the following Accounting Equation by filling the missing ammount:

Accounting Equation

S.No.	Transactions	Assets (₹)	=	Liabilities (₹)	+	Capital (₹)
1	A Commenced business with Cash ₹ 50,000	(1) =		-	+	(2)
2	purchased goods on cash ₹ 20,000 credit ₹ 30,000	(3) =		(4)	+	
	New Equation	80,000 =		(5)	+	(6)
3	Sold goods for Cash ₹ 40,000 costing ₹ 30,000	(7) =		-	+	(8)
	New Equation	90,000 =		(9)	+	(10)
4	Paid Rent ₹ 500	(11) =		-	+	(12)
	New Equation	(13) =		(14)	+	59,500
5	Rent Outstanding ₹ 500	- =		(15)	+	(16)
	New Equation	89,500 =		(17)	+	(18)
6	Bought furniture for ₹ 5000 on credit	(19) =		(20)	+	-
	New Equation	(21) =		35,500	+	(22)
7	Bought refrigerator for personal use for ₹ 5000	(23) =		-	+	(24)
	New Equation	(25) =		35,500	+	(26)
8	Purchased building for cash ₹ 20,000	(27) =		(28)	+	-
	New Equation	89,500 =		(29)	+	(30)

11. Prepare an Accounting Equation and Balance Sheet on the following basis:

- i. Ajeet started business with cash ₹ 20,000.
- ii. He purchased furniture for ₹ 2,000.
- iii. He paid rent of ₹ 200.
- iv. He purchase goods on credit ₹ 3,000.
- v. He sold goods (cost price ₹ 2,000) for ₹ 5,000 on cash.

12. Complete the following Accounting Equation by filling the missing amounts:

Accounting Equation

S.No.	Transactions	Assets (₹)	=	Liabilities (₹)	+	Capital (₹)
1	B Invested ₹ 50,000 in Cash	50,000	=	(1)	+	(2)
2	purchased Securities for ₹ 7,500 in cash	(3)	=		+	(4)
	New Equation	(5)	=		+	(6)
3	Purchased a shop for ₹ 15,000 giving ₹ 5,000 in cash and the balance through a loan	(7)	=	(8)	+	-
	New Equation	(9)	=	(10)	+	50,000
4	Sold Securities costing ₹ 1,000 for ₹ 1,500	(11)	=	-	+	(12)
	New Equation	(13)	=	10,000	+	(14)
5	Purchased an old car for ₹ 2,800 in cash	(15)	=		+	(16)
	New Equation	60,500	=	(17)	+	(18)
6	Received cash as Commission ₹ 3600	(19)	=	-	+	(20)
	New Equation	(21)	=	10,000	+	(22)
7	Paid loan's instalment ₹ 800 including ₹ 300 for interest	(23)	=	(24)	+	(25)
	New Equation	63,300	=	(26)	+	(27)

13. Prepare an Accounting Equation on the basis of the following transaction:

- i. Started business with cash ₹ 70,000.
- ii. Credit purchase of goods ₹ 18,000.
- iii. Payment made to creditors in full settlement ₹ 17,500.
- iv. Purchase of machinery for cash ₹ 20,000.
- v. Depreciation on machinery ₹ 2,000.

14. Show the effect of the following transactions and also prepare a Balance Sheet:

- i. Started business with cash ₹ 60,000.
- ii. Rent received ₹ 2,000.
- iii. Accrued interest ₹ 500.
- iv. Commission received in advance ₹ 1,000.
- v. Amount withdrawn ₹ 5,000.

[Hint: Capital = Opening Capital ₹ 60,000 + Rent Received ₹ 2,000 + Accrued Interest ₹ 500 - Drawings ₹ 5,000 = ₹ 57,500.]

15. Prepare an Accounting Equation from the following:

- i. Started business with cash ₹ 50,000 and goods ₹ 30,000.

- ii. Purchased goods for cash ₹ 30,000 and on credit from Karan ₹ 20,000.
- iii. Goods costing ₹ 40,000 were sold for ₹ 55,000.
- iv. Withdrew cash for personal use ₹ 10,000.
- v. Rent outstanding ₹ 2,000.

16. Give the rules of debit and credit and explain them with imaginary examples.

17. Following accounts are being maintained in the books of Shri Ashok. Classify them into Personal, Real and Nominal Accounts:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| i Land and Building | ii Excise Duty |
| iii Creditors | iv Capital |
| v Motor Vehicles | vi Goodwill |
| vii Investments | viii Salary |
| ix Debtors | x Bad Debts |
| xi Depreciation | xii Wages |
| xiii Repairs | xiv Ramesh, a debtor |
| xv Interest Received | xvi Bank Overdraft |
| xvii Purchase Returns | xviii Drawings |
| xix Freight | xx Return Inwards. |

18. Put the following on the proper side of a Cash Account, a Debtor's Account and a Creditor's Account:

S.No		₹
i	Sold goods to Sanjay on credit	50,000
ii	Sold goods to Mohan for cash	20,000
iii	Purchased goods from Ram on credit	25,000
iv	Cash received from Sanjay	19,000
v	Goods returned by Sanjay	2,000
vi	Paid rent	500
vii	Cash paid to Ram	15,000

19. On which side will the increase in the following accounts be recorded? Also, state the nature of the account:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| i Furniture A/c | ii Mohan (proprietor) |
| iii Salary A/c | iv Purchases A/c |
| v Sales A/c | vi Interest Paid A/c |
| vii Sohan (Creditor) | viii Ram (Debtor) |

20. What is the objective behind preparing an Account? What is meant by recording on debit and credit sides of any Account? Explain with examples.

21. On which side will the decrease in the following accounts be recorded? Also, state the nature of the account:

- i. Cash.
- ii. Bank Overdraft.

- iii. Outstanding Salary paid.
- iv. Outstanding Rent.
- v. Prepaid Insurance.
- vi. Mohan, Proprietor of the business

22. Classify the following into Assets, Liabilities, Capital, Revenue, and Expenses:

- i Plant and Machinery
- ii Bank Loan
- iii Sales
- iv Rent
- v Discount Received
- vi Carriage Inwards
- vii Carriage outwards
- viii Purchases
- ix Bills Payable
- x Wages
- xi Advance Income
- xii Accrued Income
- xiii Goodwill
- xiv Furniture and Fixtures
- xv Outstanding Expenses
- xvi Capital.

23. Classify the following into Assets, Liabilities, Capital, Expenses and Revenue:

- i Land
- ii Investments
- iii Building
- iv Interest Received
- v Salary
- vi Bank Overdraft
- vii Debtors
- viii Creditors
- ix Bad Debts
- x Capital
- xi Depreciation
- xii Motor Vehicles
- xiii Freight
- xiv Wages
- xv Goodwill
- xvi Repairs.

24. From the following transactions, state the nature of account and state which account will be debited and which account credited:

S.No	₹
i Manu started business with cash	1,00,000
ii He purchased furniture for business	20,000
iii Purchase goods on credit from Anshul	6,000
iv Paid to his creditor, Anshul	2,000
v Paid salary to his clerk	1,000
vi Paid rent	500
vii Received interest	200

25. Journalise the following transactions of Mr. Rahul:

2019	₹
Jan. 1 Rahul started business with cash	1,00,000
Jan. 2 Paid into bank	60,000
Jan. 3 Bought goods from M/s. Singh & Co.	20,000

Jan. 3	Paid cartage	300
Jan. 4	Purchased furniture	2,000
Jan. 4	Placed an order for HP Printers for ₹ 15,000, amount advanced	5,000
Jan. 4	Purchased calculator	1,000
Jan. 4	Purchased computer through cheque	13,000
Jan. 6	Paid for postage	150
Jan. 8	Sold goods for cash	4,000
Jan. 9	Sold goods to M/s. Sharda & Co.	10,000
Jan. 9	Paid cartage	200
Jan. 15	Paid to M/s Singh & Co. on account	17,500
Jan. 25	Sold goods to M/s. Ray & Co.	5,600
Jan. 27	Received cheque from M/s. Sharda & Co. in full settlement of amount due from them	9,750
Jan. 31	Paid for electricity charges	1,000
Jan. 31	Paid salary	1,500
Jan. 31	Paid rent of building by cheque, half of the building is used by the proprietor for residential use	5,000
Jan. 31	Drew for private use	3,500

26. On the basis of the narrations, fill in the missing values:

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(i)	..... ..... To (Being the capital introduced in cash ₹ 1,00,000 and balance by cheque)	Dr. Dr.	-- --	6,00,000
(ii)	..... .....	Dr. Dr.	-- --	

	...	Dr.	...	16,800
	To ... (Being the goods purchased in cash, paid CGST and SGST @ 6% each)			
(iii)	...	Dr.	...	...
	To ... (Being the land purchased for ₹ 2,50,000 payment by cheque)			
(iv)	...	Dr.	...	
	...	Dr.	...	
	To ... (Being the purchased from Hari, payable IGST @ 12%)			...
(v)	...	Dr.	22,400	
	To ...			...
	To ...			...
	To ... (Being the goods sold, charged CGST and SGST @ 6% each)			...
(vi)	...	Dr.	...	
	To ...			50,000
	To ...			...
	To ... (Being the goods sold to Rajan, charged CGST and SGST @ 6% each)			...
(vii)	...	Dr.	5,000	
	...	Dr.	...	
	...	Dr.	...	
	To ... (Being the Goods returned by Rajan)			...
(viii)	...	Dr.	...	
	To ...			4,000
	To ... (Being the Goods returned to Hari)			...
(ix)	...	Dr.	11,000	
	To ... (Being the insurance premium of personal car paid)			11,000
(x)	...	Dr.	250	
	To ... (Being the newspaper bill for the month paid)			250
(xi)	...	Dr.	10,000	
	To ... (Being the cheque paid to Akhil)			10,000
(xii)	...	Dr.	20,000	
	To ... (Being the loan taken against fixed deposit)			20,000
(xiii)	...	Dr.	500	
	To Cash A/c (Being the cartage paid on purchases)			500
(xiv)	...	Dr.	600	
	To ...			600

	(Being the Carriage paid on Sales)		
(xv)	... Dr. To ... (Being the interest charged by bank from the account)	200	200
(xvi)	... Dr. ... Dr. To ... To ... To ... (Being the goods sold to Vivek, of 50,000 against 50% cash payment, charged CGST and SGST @ 6% each)	... ... 50,000	
(xvii)	... Dr. ... Dr. To ... (Being 75 paise in a rupee received out of 10,000 due from charan on his becoming bankrupt)	... ... ...
(xviii)	... Dr. To ... (Being the cash received against bad debts written off)	5,000	5,000
(xix)	... Dr. To ... (Being the cheque of Ranjan dishonoured)	10,000	10,000
(xx)	... Dr. ... Dr. ... Dr. To ... To ... (Being the purchased of goods of 30,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each, received cash discount @ 2%)	... ... ... ... ...
(xxi)	... Dr. ... Dr. To ... To ... To ... (Being the Sale of goods of 30,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each, allowed cash discount @ 3%)	... ... ... ... ...
(xxii)	... Dr. To ... To ... (Being the goods costing 15,000 lost in fire, these were purchased paying IGST @ 12%)	... ... ...

27. Pass Journal entries in the books of Puneet, Delhi for the following:

- i. Received an order from Karan & Co. for supply of goods of ₹ 50,000.
- ii. Received an order from AK & Co. for goods of ₹ 1,00,000 along with a cheque for ₹ 25,000 as advance.
- iii. Paid to staff ₹ 40,000 against outstanding salary of ₹ 60,000.
- iv. Sold goods to Bharat, Kaithal (Haryana) of ₹ 10,000 plus IGST @ 12% out of which 1/5th were returned being defective.
- v. Cheque of ₹ 20,000 issued by Feroz was dishonoured.
- vi. Received 40 paise in a rupee from Feroz against the above dues.
- vii. Received a cheque of ₹ 25,000 from Mohan after banking hours.
- viii. Purchased goods from Barun of Chandigarh of ₹ 10,000 plus IGST @ 12% and sold them to Arun of Shimla (HP) at ₹ 22,400, including IGST @ 12%.
- ix. Arun returned goods of ₹ 6,720, including IGST which were returned to Barun.
- x. ABC & Co. purchased 10 TV sets @ ₹ 20,000 per set and paid IGST @ 12%. It sold all the sets @ ₹ 25,000 per set plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each.
- xi. Paid insurance of ₹ 12,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each for a period of one year.
- xii. Sold personal car for ₹ 1,00,000 and invested the amount in the firm.
- xiii. Goods costing ₹ 1,00,000 were destroyed in fire. Insurance company admitted the claim for ₹ 75,000. These goods were purchased within Delhi.
- xiv. Purchased machinery for ₹ 56,000 including IGST of ₹ 6,000 and paid cartage thereon ₹ 5,000 and installation charges ₹ 10,000.
- xv. Goods costing ₹ 40,000 sold to Mr. X at a profit of 20% on sales less 10% Trade Discount plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each and received a cheque under 2% cash discount.
- xvi. Purchased machinery from New Machinery House for ₹ 50,000 and paid it by means of a bank draft purchased from bank. Paid charges ₹ 500.

28. Fill in the missing values on the basis of narration:

Journal

Date	Particulars	LF	Dr. Amount (₹)	Cr. Amount (₹)
(i)	<div> <div>..(1)..</div> <div>Dr.</div> <div>1,120</div> </div> <div> <div>To ..(2)..</div> <div>To Input CGST A/c</div> <div>To ..(2A)..</div> <div>(Being the goods returned to Surya)</div> </div>			<div>1,000</div> <div>60</div> <div>..(2B)..</div>
(ii)	<div> <div>..(3)..</div> <div>Dr.</div> <div>5,000</div> </div> <div> <div>To ..(4)..</div> <div>(Being the cheque received from Rahul dishonoured)</div> </div>			5,000
(iii)	<div> <div>..(5)..</div> <div>Dr.</div> <div>15,000</div> </div> <div> <div>To ..(6)..</div> <div>(Being the wages paid for installation of machinery)</div> </div>			..(7)..
(iv)	<div> <div>..(8)..</div> <div>Dr.</div> <div>5,040</div> </div> <div> <div>To ..(9)..</div> </div>			4,500

- vii. Sold goods to Aman of list price of ₹ 30,000 at 10% trade discount against cash.
- viii. Sold goods to Pawan of list price of ₹ 20,000 at 10% trade discount.
- ix. Sold goods to Yamini of list price of ₹ 25,000 for ₹ 23,000.
- x. Sold goods costing ₹ 10,000 at cost plus 20% less 10% trade discount to Bhupesh.
- xi. Sold goods purchased at list price of ₹ 50,000 less 15% trade discount sold at a profit of 25% less 10% trade discount against cheque.
- xii. Aman returned goods of list price of ₹ 10,000 sold to him at 10% trade discount.

30. Journalise the following transactions of Rakesh Agencies, Delhi (Proprietor Shri Rakesh):

2019		₹
Jan 1	Rakesh commenced business with cash	50,000
Jan 2	Purchased goods for cash	10,000
Jan 5	Purchased goods from Mohan, Delhi	6,000
Jan 7	Opened bank account with Bank of India	10,000
Jan 10	Purchased furniture for office	2,000
Jan 15	Sold goods for cash	8,000
Jan 20	Sold goods to Ram, Delhi	5,000
Jan 25	Cash sales	3,500
Jan 27	Paid to Mohan on account	3,000
Jan 28	Ram returns goods costing	500
Jan 31	Paid Salaries	9,000
Jan 31	Rejected and returned 10% of goods supplied by Mohan	

31. Journalise the following transactions:

2019	
April 1	Paid into bank ₹ 21,000 for opening a Current Account.
April 2	Withdrew for personal expenses ₹ 5,000.
April 4	Withdrew from bank ₹ 3,000.
April 5	Placed an amount in Fixed Deposit at Bank by transfer from Current Account ₹ 5,000.
April 10	Received a cheque from Shiv & Co. to whom goods were sold for ₹ 3,000 last year. Allowed him 2% discount.

April 14	Shiv & Co.'s cheque deposited into bank.
April 16	Shiv & Co.'s cheque dishonoured (Bank charges ₹ 10)
April 17	Shiv & Co. settled his account by means of a cheque for ₹ 3,000, ₹ 40 being interest charged.

32. Journalise the following entries:

- i. Goods costing ₹ 500 given as charity.
- ii. Sold goods to Mayank of ₹ 1,00,000, payable 25% by cheque at the time of sale and balance after 30 days of sale.
- iii. Received ₹ 975 from Harikrishna in full settlement of his account of ₹ 1,000.
- iv. Received a first and final dividend of 60 paise in a rupee from the Official Receiver of Rajan, who owed us ₹ 1,000.
- v. Charge interest on Drawings ₹ 1,500.
- vi. Sold goods costing ₹ 40,000 to Anil for cash at a profit of 25% on cost less 20% trade discount and paid cartage ₹ 100, which is not to be charged from customer.

33. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Mohan, Delhi:

- i. Raj of Alwar, Rajasthan who owed Mohan ₹ 25,000 became insolvent and received 60 paise in a rupee as full and final settlement.
- ii. Mohan owes to his landlord ₹ 10,000 as rent.
- iii. Charge depreciation of 10% on furniture costing ₹ 50,000.
- iv. Salaries due to employees ₹ 20,000.
- v. Sold to Sunil goods in cash of ₹ 10,000 less 10% trade discount plus CGST and SGST @ 6% each and received a net of ₹ 8,500.
- vi. Provided interest on capital of ₹ 1,00,000 @ 10% per annum.
- vii. Goods lost in theft ₹ 5,000, which were purchased paying IGST @ 12% from Alwar, Rajasthan.

34. Briefly state the rules of debiting and crediting accounts classified on the basis of Accounting Equation.

35. Journalise the following in the books of Amit Saini, Gurugram (Haryana):

- i. Goods of ₹ 5,000 were taken by him for personal use.
- ii. ₹ 2,000 due from Sohan were bad debts.
- iii. Goods of ₹ 6,000 were destroyed by fire and were not insured.
- iv. Paid ₹ 4,000 in cash as wages on installation of machine. (GST is not to be levied).
- v. Sold goods to Arjun of Delhi of list price ₹ 20,000. Trade discount @ 10% and cash discount of 5% was allowed. He paid the amount on the same day and availed the cash discount.

- vi. Received ₹ 2,000 from Ramesh, whose account was written off as bad debts.
- vii. Goods costing ₹ 1,000 given as charity.
- viii. Received ₹ 9,750 from Ramesh in full settlement of his account of ₹ 10,000.
- ix. Paid rent in advance ₹ 4,000.

CGST and SGST is to be levied on intra-state sale @ 6% each and IGST @ 12% on inter-state sale.

36. Journalise the following transactions of Satish, Noida (UP):

2019		₹
Jan 1	Started business with cash	40,000
Jan 2	Opened Bank Account by cheque from Savings Account	60,000
Jan 3	Bought goods from M/s. S. Singh & Co., Delhi	20,000
Jan 4	Introduced additional capital by cheque	5,000
Jan 4	Purchased computer against cheque from Computer Mart, Noida	15,000
Jan 6	Paid for postage stamps	150
Jan 8	Sold goods for cash	4,000
Jan 9	Sold goods to M/s Sharda & Co., Delhi	10,000
Jan 15	Paid the due amount to M/s S. Singh & Co. after availing discount of ₹ 400	
Jan 25	Sold goods to M/s Ray & Co., Kolkata	5,600
Jan 27	Received cheque from M/s Sharda & Co. in full settlement of amount due from them	11,000
Jan 31	Paid for electricity charges	1,000
Jan 31	Paid rent of building by cheque. Half of the building is used by the proprietor for residential use.	5,000
Jan 31	Drew for personal use	3,500

37. Following transactions of Ramesh for April, 2019 are given below. Journalise them.

2019		₹
April 1	Ramesh started business with cash	1,00,000
April 2	Paid into bank	20,000
April 3	Bought goods for cash	50,000
April 4	Drew cash from bank for office use	10,000
April 13	Sold goods to Krishna	15,000
April 20	Bought goods from Shyam	22,500
April 22	Krishna returned goods	2,000
April 24	Received from Krishna	12,500
	Allowed him discount	500
April 28	Paid cash to Shyam	21,500
	Discount received	1,000
April 30	Cash sales for the month	80,000
April 30	Paid rent	5,000
April 30	Paid salary	10,000

38. Journalise the following transactions of Singh Enterprises, Delhi:

2018		₹
June 1	Started business with cash	50,000
June 2	Deposited cheque from Savings Account in firm's account	2,00,000
June 3	Received cash from Ram	50,000
June 4	Purchased goods for cash	15,000
June 11	Sold goods to M/s. Hari Sales, Delhi	12,000
June 13	Paid to Ramavtar	40,000
June 17	Received from M/s. Hari Sales	10,000
June 20	Bought furniture from S.R. Furnishers against Cash	22,400
June 27	Paid rent	28,000
June 30	Paid salary	50,000

39. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Manoj Store:

- Purchased goods from Ramesh ₹ 20,000 less Trade Discount at 20% plus IGST @ 12% .
- Sold goods costing ₹ 7,000 to Krishna for ₹ 9,000 plus IGST @ 12%.
- Sold goods for ₹ 10,000 and charged IGST @ 12% against cheque.
- ₹ 5,000 were deposited into Savings Account.
- Machinery costing ₹ 4,00,000 for which order was placed earlier paying advance of ₹ 40,000. The balance amount was paid as follows:
- An old machine (personal) valued at ₹ 30,000 was given in exchange:
 - Issued a cheque from his savings account for ₹ 1,30,000.
 - Balance by issue cheque from firm's bank account.

c. Paid wages ₹ 2,500 for installation of machine.

40. What is an Opening Entry? Give an example.

41. Journalise the following transactions:

	₹
(i) Shyam became insolvent. A first and final compensation of 75 paise in a rupee was received from his Official Receiver. He owed us	10,000
(i) Received cash for bad debts written off last year.	5,000
(i) Rent due to landlord.	8,000
(i) Salaries due to clerks.	10,000
(v) Placed an order with Rakesh Mohan for the supply of goods of the list price of ₹ 1,00,000. In this connection, Raman paid 10% of the list price as an advance by cheque.	

42. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Bhushan Agencies:

- Received from Bharat cash ₹ 20,000, allowed him discount of ₹ 500.
- Received from Vikas ₹ 35,000 by cheque, allowed him discount of ₹ 750.
- Received from Akhil ₹ 38,000 in settlement of his dues of ₹ 40,000 in cash.
- Received from Amrit ₹ 50,000 by cheque on account against dues of ₹ 60,000.
- Paid cash ₹ 40,000 to suresh, availed discount of 2%.
- Paid by cheque ₹ 25,000 to Mehar and settled her dues of ₹ 26,000.
- Paid ₹ 25,000 to Yogesh by cheque on account.
- Purchased goods costing ₹ 1,00,000 against cheque and availed discount of 3%.
- Purchased goods costing ₹ 60,000 from Akash & Co., paid 50% immediately availing 3% discount.
- Sold goods of ₹ 30,000 against cheque allowing 2% discount.
- Sold goods of ₹ 60,000 to Vimal received 50% of due amount allowing 2% discount.

43. State Whether the following accounts will a debit or credit balances:

- Rent Received.
- Bank Overdraft.
- Wages.
- Land and Building.
- Commission Received.

- vi. Commision Paid.
- vii. Rent Outstanding.
- viii. Cash in Hand.
- ix. M/s. Gupta Traders (Supplliers).
- x. Drawings.
- xi. Capital.
- xii. Prepaid Rent.
- xiii. Input IGST.
- xiv. Output SGST.

44. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Ashok:

- i. Received ₹ 11,700 from Hari Krishan in full settlement of his account for ₹ 12,000.
- ii. Received ₹ 11,700 from Shyam on his account for ₹ 12,000.
- iii. Received a first and final dividend of 70 paise in the rupee from the official receiver of Rajagopal who owed us ₹ 7,000.
- iv. Paid ₹ 2,880 to A.K. Mandal in full settlement of his account for ₹ 3,000.
- v. Paid ₹ 2,880 to S.K. Gupta on his account for ₹ 3,000.

Business studies

1. Discuss in brief the following objectives of business.
 - i. Market Standing.
 - ii. Innovation.
 - iii. Manager's Developments.
2. Elaborate the four functions of business at enterprise level.
3. Dalda Oil Mills produce refined oil. The entire production of oil produced by Dalda Oil Mills is purchased by Raga Oil Depot, who in turn sells it to various retailers. Mrs Aashi purchased 3kg of Dalda oil from Balaji Groceries.

Name the following.

- i. Manufacturer ____
 - ii. Wholesaler _____
 - iii. Retailer ____
 - iv. Consumer .
4. Arnav is working as sales executive in XYZ Limited Company. He is getting ₹ 40,000 per month. His job is to enhance the sale of a company. Identify which type of economic activity is highlighted in the case and state some of its characteristics.
5. Categorise the following into business, profession and employment:
 - i. A doctor.
 - ii. A clerk.
 - iii. A lawyer.
 - iv. A merchant.
 - v. A rigger working in a shop and repairing scooters.
6. Shiela after graduating from college went back to her home town in Meghalaya. It was a small town with very few job opportunities. The Karbi tribal women in that area were uneducated but still practiced the method of obtaining traditional colours from natural wild herbs. Their most popular dye was indigo obtained from the leave called 'sibu'. Using these colours they added variety to their textiles. The women were mainly confined to their homes and they did not know how to make a living out of their talent. Shiela went from door to door and analysed the problem that existed. She thought of setting up a business of buying textiles from them and

(a) Identify the instrument of exchange prominent in the great ancient commercial centres of India.

(b) State two important features of the instrument of exchange identified in part

(a).

7. The merchant community derived power and prestige from guilds. Even kings were supposed to accept and respect the rules of these guilds. The guild chief dealt directly with the king or tax collectors and settled the market toll on behalf of its fellow merchants at a fixed sum of money. The guild merchants also acted as custodians of religious interests. They undertook the task of building temples and made donations by levying a corporate tax on their members. The commercial activity enabled big merchants to gain power in the society.

On the basis of the given information about the merchant community, answer the following questions:

- i. "Even kings were supposed to accept and respect the rules of these guilds". Identify the guild being specified in the case.
 - ii. Enlist the main functions of the guilds whose rules were accepted by even kings.
8. Dubai and USA by establishing places of business in these countries. In order to increase sales in Dubai the company adopted selling strategies like sales promotion and advertising. As the company had an excellent credibility in the capital market, it was able to meet all its financial requirements by borrowing from Citi Bank.

On the basis of the given information about Ajit, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify and explain the auxiliaries to trade used by Ajit for running his business. Also quote lines.
 - ii. Identify the type of trade carried on by Ajit earlier and now.
9. Mahendra Singh Dhoni is an Indian international cricketer. At the beginning of his career he worked as a Train Ticket Examiner in 2001 at Kharagpur railway station, in West Bengal. His father Pan Singh, worked for Public Sector Undertaking and his mother Devki Devi is a housewife. He has an elder brother, Narendra Singh Dhoni, who is a politician, and a sister, Jayanti Gupta, who is a teacher.

On the basis of the given information about Mahendra Singh Dhoni, answer the following questions:

- i. State by giving reasons, whether he and his family members are engaged in economic or non-economic activity
 - ii. Also state which type of economic or non-economic activities are they engaged in
10. Newland Tea Ltd. is a Singapore based company dealing in import of tea from India and re-exporting it to many South-East Asian Countries. It has a huge godown near the sea port where it has made scientific arrangements for storing tea till it is re-exported.

On the basis of the given information about New land Tea Ltd, answer the following questions:

- i. Name and explain the type of trade referred above?
- ii. Name the aids to trade being utilized by Newland Tea Ltd., and which utility does it create?

11. Sona Technologies Ltd. have developed a hand powered, portable washing machine that can clean your clothes in a flash. Their product is very different as compared to other washing machines presently sold in the market. The profit margins are kept low to motivate people from lower middle class to buy the product. The company wants to provide information about new features, price, availability and brand name to the target market. Presently the company is only delivering their product in Japan but they are planning to tie up with Amazon for delivering it to other parts of world too.

On the basis of the given information about Sona Technologies Ltd., answer the following questions:

- i. Name and explain the service facility/aids to trade which the company can utilize to inform the target market about their product.
- ii. Which hindrance of commerce is removed by Amazon?

12. National Mineral Corporation of India, Incorporated in 1958 as a Government of India fully owned public enterprise. Under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel, Government of India, the NMDC is India's single largest iron ore producer, presently producing about 30 million tonnes of iron ore from 3 fully mechanised mines.

The NMDC is actively involved in the exploration of a wide range of minerals including iron ore, copper, rock phosphate, lime stone, dolomite, gypsum, bentonite, magnesite, diamond, tin, tungsten, graphite, beach sands etc.

On the basis of the given information about National Mineral Corporation of India, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify the types of industry and its category being discussed in above case.
- ii. Mention the other industry which falls in same category and give two examples.

13. About 6 billion passengers travel in Indian Railways each year. If anyone of us has traveled they will vouch for the fact that currently the availability of quality food in Indian Trains is something not to be excited about. Travelkhana solves this very problem for the railway passenger.

It offers a variety of choices to a railway passenger so that the passengers can order food as per their liking and at their price point while they are travelling. The Travelkhana automated platform tracks trains in real time across India and ensures that fresh food is delivered to the passenger as per their choice in real time. It also helps vendors and restaurants in terms of effective and efficient fulfillment. Additionally, it completes an entire fulfillment cycle right from the point of ordering

to Delivery, Customer feedback and Reconciliation. What is most exciting is that railway passengers are served fresh food thanks to the patented technology behind Travelkhana? Travelkhana was started by Mr. Pushpinder Singh.

On the basis of the given information about Travelkhana, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify the types of industry being discussed in above case.
- ii. What values are being exhibited by the above business?

14. Raman started a gym named as 'Stay Healthy Gym'. He installed large number of machines and equipments of different types and appointed trained trainers to help the customers in the use of machines. Initially he kept a low fee per hour so that the boys and girls belonging to poor families may also avail the facilities of the gym. Very soon his gym became popular and he started operating in three shifts. For this, he pointed additional trainers. He also installed extra machines so that more customers could be enrolled. In two years, he started earning good profits. He took a nearby building on rent and started a 'Recreation and Health Club' for the senior citizens of the locality on very nominal charges. He also encouraged trainers working under him to participate in the cleanliness drive started by the Prime Minister. They agreed and started giving one hour daily for the cleanliness of the nearby areas.

- i. Identify the types of economic activity done by Raman and Trainers.
- ii. Also, identify any two values that Raman tried to propagate.

15. Give the differences between public company and private company.

16. How is a partnership firm different from a sole proprietorship?

17. What is meant by Joint Hindu Family business? What are its essential features?

18. Differentiate between a Joint Stock Company and a Cooperative Society.

19. Briefly explain important features of sole proprietorship.

20. What is meant by 'partner by estoppel'? Explain.

21. What is meant by partnership firm? What are its salient features?

Discuss important distinctive features of partnership.

22. After passing his 12th class with entrepreneurship as an elective subject 'Aryaman' started his own business. He invested ₹2,00,000 as the seed capital which was gifted to him by his father. He obtained a loan of ₹1,00,000 from his friend Aadhya, who was working as an assistant manager in Bank of Baroda. In the first year he incurred a loss of ₹50,000 and had to pay to his suppliers, their outstanding bills. This created a financial problem for him and he had to take a loan of ₹1,00,000

from the Bank of Baroda on the personal guarantee of his father. He started doing hard work, lowered the prices and informed his customers about the qualities of goods sold by him. Because of this the sales increased four times and he earned a net profit of ₹1,75,000 in the second year.

On the basis of the given information about Aryaman, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify the form of business organisation started by 'Aryaman'.
- ii. Explain any four advantages of such a form of business organisation.

23. Shikha is a sole proprietor. Over the past decade, her business has grown from operating a neighbourhood corner shop selling accessories such as artificial jewellery, bags, hair clips, and nail polish to a retail chain with three branches in the city. She looks after the varied functions in all the branches, but now she wants to change her form of business as she also has plans to open branches countrywide. She is also planning to collect the funds by issue of shares.

On the basis of the given information about Shikha, answer the following questions:

- i. Which form of business is suitable for Shikha for the expansion of business? Also mention any two benefits of that form of business.
- ii. Explain two benefits of remaining a sole proprietor.

24. Mr. Joseph worked as a manager in 'Highend Traders' a trading company. He decided to start his own business selling similar products. After preparing all details he realized that he does not have sufficient funds to start business on his own. He discussed the business plan with his friend Raman and both decided to join hands as partners. They opened a bank account in the Indian Bank for business transactions and prepared all documents to register their business. Ranbir, Joseph's colleague in Highend Traders also wanted to be part of business but did not want to leave a secured job. So he decided to invest money in business but not to take active part in the activities. Ranbir used his position to inform Joseph about the important decisions and strategies followed by Highend Traders. The CEO of Highend Traders came to know about the conspiracy of Ranbir and terminated him from his services.

On the basis of the given information about Highend Traders, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify the form of business which Joseph and Raman decided to form. State any two benefits of registering this type of business organisation.
- ii. Identify what type of member is Ranbir in this organisation? Quote lines to support your answer.
- iii. Which value is being ignored by Ranbir?

25. Rishabh, a brilliant student, lives in a remote district of Orissa and has done mechanical engineering. He has won a lottery of ₹ 10 lakhs. He wants to invest this money in some business opportunity. One of his friends suggested him to form a

company. So he decided to manufacture tube lights and bulbs in his manufacturing unit and give jobs to unemployed youth in his village area. He has identified the business opportunity but is unaware about the other functions to be performed by him as a promoter of the company.

Explain the other five steps to be performed by him as a promoter of the company

26. Dev runs a successful Coach business in Bengaluru. Private commuters, tourists and business clients are among his customers. Dev has also operated a daily bus service between Bengaluru and Mysore for some years, which has proved to be the most popular service provided by his business to commuters. He is currently operating as sole proprietor.

However, he is considering the option of entering into a partnership with his friend Natasha, who is physically challenged. Natasha is very good in managing company's accounts but is unable to find a job.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

- i. State two disadvantages of form of business organisation which Dev is currently undertaking.
- ii. State any three merits of the form of business in which Dev is planning to enter with his friend, Natasha.
- iii. Identify the values communicated by Dev to the society by forming partnership with his physically challenged friend. (any two)

27. Sushant is running a general store in a small shop in a premium location. The shop next door is on sale. His friend advises him to buy the shop but Sushant does not have the necessary capital. His friend offers him the money but Sushant is not in a position to take a loan of such a large amount. So his friend makes a proposal where he offers to become a part owner of the business. He also suggests that they should have a written understanding wherein the role of both the owners is clearly spelled out and there is no confusion later on. After a lot of contemplation Sushant refuses to accept his friend offer.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

- i. What does "written understanding" refer to? Explain.
- ii. Why do you think Sushant refuses his friends offer? Explain four reasons.

28. Aashi after graduating from college went back to her home town in Meghalaya. It was a small town with very few job opportunities. The Karbi tribal women in that area were uneducated but still practiced the method of obtaining traditional colours from natural wild herbs. Their most popular dye was indigo obtained from the leave called 'Sibu'. Using these colors they added variety to their textiles. The women were mainly confined to their homes and they did not know how to make a living out of their talent. Aashi went from door to door analysed the problem that existed. She thought of setting up a voluntary association of rural women who would be able to join and leave the organisation at their own will without any coercion or intimidation.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

- i. Identify the kind of organisation that Aashi has decided to set up.
- ii. Identify the feature of kind of organisation identified above and explain two other features.
- iii. State any two values which Aashi wants to communicate to the society

29. Good Looks Pvt. Ltd. was promoted in the year 2000 by a group of four friends. As business of the company has grown considerably over the years, its management is now planning to convert it into a public company and raise funds in next six months to finance its future expansion plans in health care business.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

- i. State any four privileges that the company will have to forgo as a private company after conversion.
- ii. State any two values that should not be ignored by the promoters of this company

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

On the basis of the given information about Komal, answer the following questions

- i. Identify the kind of organisation that was formed by Komal.
- ii. How does a the kind of organisation identified in part (a) exemplify democracy and secularism? Explain.
- iii. State any two values which Komal wanted to communicate to the society

31. Indian Coffee House is a restaurant chain in India. It has strong presence across India with nearly 400 coffee houses. These are governed by managing committees elected by employees. These are completely owned and managed by employees only. These have also received appreciation and support from Government and public. The voting rights in these are neither tied to investment nor patronage.

On the basis of the given information about Indian Coffee House, answer the following questions:

- i. Which form of business organisation is highlighted in the above case?

- ii. Discuss any three merits of the business organisation identified above.
- iii. Name any two types of business organisation identified in part (a) above?

32. Rahul Aggarwal is working as a CEO in a reputed company having head office in Mumbai. The company is following a dynamic approach and thus keeps launching innovative products in the market. He knows that the shares of his company are not freely transferrable. The company is also concerned about its employees and is offering them good working conditions along with other non-financial benefits. Rahul is concerned about education of children living in slums of Mumbai and thus he is planning to donate 4% of his company's profit for their education. As the company was able to earn good profit it has declared a dividend of 10% for its shareholders and transferred residual profits in reserve.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

- i. Name the type of company mentioned in the above case.
- ii. State any two demerits of company form of business organisation.
- iii. Identify any two values which the company is trying to communicate to the society.

33. A, B, C and D are partners in a firm with unlimited liability. But after 1991, A, B and C decided that they did not want to bear unlimited risk. With the consent of D, they made amendments in the partnership deed and changed their liability. Now A, B and C are responsible for the losses only to the extent of the capital invested by them.

On the basis of the given information, answer the following questions:

- i. Name the two types of partnership formed before and after 1991.
- ii. State four differences between them.

34. Kiran is a sole proprietor. Over the past decade, her business has grown from operating a neighbourhood corner shop selling accessories such as artificial jewellery, bags, hair clips and nail art to a retail chain with three branches in the city. Although she looks after the varied functions in all the branches, she is wondering whether she should form a company to better manage the business. She also has plans to open branches countrywide.

On the basis of the given information about Kiran, answer the following questions:

- i. Explain two benefits of remaining a sole proprietor.
- ii. Explain two benefits of converting to a joint stock company.
- iii. What role will her decision to go nationwide play in her choice of form of the organisation?
- iv. What legal formalities will she have to undergo to operate business as a company?

35. Identify the type of Co-operative societies highlighted in the following situations:

- i. Co-operative societies formed to protect the interest of general consumers.
- ii. Co-operative societies formed to protect the interest of small producers.

- iii. Co-operative societies formed by small producers and manufactures who find it difficult to sell their products individually.
- iv. Co-operative societies established to protect the interests of farmers for providing better inputs at a reasonable cost.
 - v. Co-operative societies formed to provide financial support to the members.
 - vi. Co-operative societies formed to provide residential houses to members.

ECONOMICS

Compile all your work in a separate notebook.

- 1- “Economics is about making choices in the presence of Scarcity”. Explain
- 2- Explain Controlled, Free and Mixed Economy.
- 3- State the difference between Micro and Macro Economics.
- 4- Explain the Central Problems of an Economy.
- 5- What do you mean by PPC. Write its assumptions, and its shifting/rotation.
- 6- Write the two properties of PPC.
- 7- Explain Opportunity Cost with example.
- 8- What do you mean by Marginal Opportunity Cost.
- 9- What do you mean by Total Utility and Marginal Utility.
- 10- Write the relationship between Total utility and Marginal Utility.
- 11- What do you mean by Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility also write its assumptions.
- 12- Explain Consumers Equilibrium for one commodity case with its violations.
- 13- Explain the characteristics of Statistics in Plural Sense.
- 14- What are the limitations of Statistics.
- 15- Explain Consumers Equilibrium for two commodity case with its violations.
- 16- Write the functions and importance of Statistics.
- 17- Write the difference between Primary and Secondary data.
- 18- Write the difference between Direct Personal investigation and Indirect Oral Investigation.
- 19- List main sources of secondary data.
- 20- Explain fuller utilization of resources and growth of resources using PPC.

21- Calculate MOC from the following data

Commodity A	Commodity B
20	10
10	14

22- Calculate TU from the following data

A	1	2	3	4	5	6
B	20	16	10	4	0	-6

23- Calculate MOC from the following data.

Good X	0	10	20	30	40
Good Y	200	180	140	80	0

24- Explain two important sources of Secondary data.

25- Why Indifference Curve never touches X axis and Y axis.

26- Calculate the missing figures.

Units	1	2	3	4	5
TU	16	-	-	-	40
MU	-	12	8	6	-

27- A consumer consumes only two good X and Y. whose prices are Rs 5 and Rs 4 units respectively. If $M_{uy} = 16$. Calculate M_{ux} .

28- A consumer consumes only two good X and Y whose prices are Rs 6 and Rs 3 respectively. What will be MRS_{xy} when the consumer is in equilibrium.

29- How does Total Utility change with the consumption of more units of a good.

30- A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y. The consumer chooses a combination of two goods with Marginal Utility of X equal to 30 and that of Y equal to 20. If price of good X is 6 per unit, then what will be price of good Y at the point of consumers equilibrium.

31- A consumer consumes only two good X and Y whose prices are Rs 5 and Rs 6 per unit respectively. If the consumer chooses a combination of two goods with Marginal Utility equal to 35 and that of Y equal to 30, is the consumer in equilibrium. Give reason. What will a rational consumer do in this situation.

32- If the Total Utility from consuming 4 units of a good is 60 utils and from 5 units is 70 utils, what is the Marginal Utility of the 5th unit.

33- Why does Marginal Utility tend to diminish with each additional unit consumed.

- 34- A consumer gets following Marginal Utility from consuming successive units of a good: 12, 10, 8 and 6. Calculate the Total Utility.
- 35- A consumer consumes 3 units of a good and gets the following Total Utilities: $TU_1=20$, $TU_2=35$, $TU_3=?$, if MU of 3rd unit is 10, find TU_3 .
- 36- The Total Utility from 1 unit is 15 and the MU of the 2nd unit is 12. Find the Total Utility after consuming 2 units.
- 37- The price of a good is Rs 6. The Marginal Utility from consuming each unit is.

Units	1	2	3	4
MU	2	10	6	4

At which point the consumer should stop buying to maximize its utility and why.

- 38- A consumer gets Marginal Utility of 10, 8 and 6 from the first three units. What is the Total Utility after consuming 3 units.
- 39- A consumer consumes two goods.

Price of X (P_x) = Rs 5

Price of Y (P_y) = Rs 10

$MU_x = 15$, $MU_y = 30$

Is the consumer in equilibrium. If not, what should the consumer do.

- 40- “Statistical methods are dangerous weapons in the hands of an unqualified person”. Explain
- 41- Distinguish between Quantitative and Qualitative data, and give examples of both.
- 42- Problem of choice is unavoidable in the ordinary business of life. How
- 43- Write the demerits of Personal Investigation method.
- 44- Explain Enumerators method of data collection. Also write its demerits.
- 45- What are the qualities of a good Questionnaire.
- 46- Explain the merits and demerits of Telephonic interviews.
- 47- Explain the fuller utilization of resources with the help of PPC.
- 48- How to produce is a complex problem for less developed countries like India. Explain
- 49- Will there be scarcity of resources even if they are available at zero price.
- 50- Can Marginal utility ever be negative. Illustrate your answer using a table and a diagram.

MOST IMPORTANT:

- **DO A GOOD SOCIAL WORK PER WEEK, CLICK PICTURES, PASTE AND WRITE IT IN THE SCRAPBOOK.**
- **PLANT A SAPLING ON “WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY” (5 JUNE), CLICK A PICTURE WITH IT AND WRITE A PARAGRAPH ON WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY. PASTE IT IN THE SCRAPBOOK.**
- **90% OF THE HOMEWORK IS OFFLINE. PLEASE DON'T USE MOBILE PHONES.**

**For any query, please connect Mr. Saurabh Thakur
between 11:00 am to 12:00 noon on 6396735683.**