

ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU CANTT
HOLIDAY HOME WORK 2017-18
CLASS : XII

SUB : ACCOUNTING FOR PARTNERSHIP FIRMS: BASIC CONCEPTS

- Q1: State the conditions under which capital balances may change under the system of a Fixed Capital Account.
- Q2: Define Goodwill or give one Definition of Goodwill.
- Q3: Why 'Goodwill' considered an 'Intangible Asset' but not a 'Fictitious Asset'?
- Q4: How does the factor 'Location' affect the goodwill of a firm?
- Q5: How does the factor 'Quality of Products' affect the goodwill of a firm?
- Q6: How does the factor 'Efficiency of Management' affect the goodwill of a firm?
- Q7: What is meant by Super Profit?
- Q8: Give two main steps involved in valuing the Goodwill by according to Super Profit Method.
- Q9: Give the formula for calculation of Goodwill by Capitalization of Average Profits.
- Q10: Give the formula for calculation of Goodwill by Capitalization of Super Profits.
- Q11: State any two circumstances when there is need to revalue the goodwill.
- Q12: How do we record goodwill in the books of Accounts as per the Accounting Standards?
- Q13: Explain any 2 Features or characteristics of Goodwill.
- Q14: Explain any four factors affecting the Goodwill.
- Q15: What is the need for the valuation of Goodwill in case of partnership?
- Q16: Define purchased Goodwill and Self Generated Goodwill.
- Q17: What are the methods of Valuation of Goodwill?
- Q18: Distinguish Between Average Profit Method and Super Profit Method.
- Q19: A is partner in a firm. His capital as on Jan 01, 2010 was Rs. 60,000. He introduced additional capital of Rs. 20000 on Oct 01 2010. Calculate interest on A's capital @ 9% p.a.
- Q20: Alka, Barkha and Charu are partners in a firm having no partnership agreement. Alka, Barkha and Charu contributed Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. Alka and Barkha desire that the profit should be divided in the ratio of capital contribution. Charu does not agree to this. How will you settle the dispute?
- Q21: A and B are partners in a firm without a partnership deed. A is an active partner and claims a salary of Rs. 18,000 per month. State with reason whether the claim is valid or not.
- Q22: Chandar and Suman are partners in a firm without a partnership deed. Chandar's capital is Rs. 10,000 and Suman's capital is Rs. 14,000. Chandar has advanced a loan of Rs. 5000 and claim interest @ 12% p.a. State whether his claim is valid or not.
- Q23: R, S, and T entered into a partnership of manufacturing and distributing educational CD's on April 01, 2011. R looked after the business development, S content development and T financed the project. At the end of the year (31-03-2012) T wanted an interest of 12% on the capital employed by him. The other partners were not inclined to this. How would you resolve this within the ambit of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?
- Q24: A, B and C are partners in a firm. A withdrew Rs. 1000 in the beginning of each month of the year. Calculate interest on A's drawing @ 6% p.a.
- Q25: A, B and C are partners in a firm; B withdrew Rs. 800 at the end of each month of the year. Calculate interest on B's drawings @ 6% p.a.

Q26: A, B and C are partners in a firm. They have omitted interest on capital @ 10 % p.a. for three years ended 31st march 2007. Their fixed capitals on which interest was to be calculated through –out were

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

Give the necessary Journal entry with working notes.

Q27: X, Y, and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. After the final accounts have been prepared it was discovered that interest on drawings @ 5 % had not been taken into consideration. The drawings of the partner were X Rs. 15000, Y Rs. 12,600, Z Rs. 12,000. Give the necessary adjusting Journal entry.

Q28: A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their fixed capitals are Rs. 1,50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. Profit for the year after providing interest on capital was Rs. 60,000, which was wrongly transferred to partners equally. After distribution of profit it was found that interest on capital provided to them @ 10% instead of 12%. Pass necessary adjustment entry. Show your working clearly.

Q29: Ravi and Mohan were partner in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:5. Their respective fixed capitals were Ravi Rs. 10,00,000 and Mohan Rs. 7,00,000. The partnership deed provided for the following:-

(i) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.

(ii) Ravi's salary Rs. 6000 per month and Mohan's salary Rs. 60000 per year.

The profit for the year ended 31-03-2007 was Rs. 5,04,000 which was distributed equally without providing for the above. Pass an adjustment Entry.

Q30: Distinguish between fixed capital method and fluctuating capital method.

Q31: A, B and C were partners in a firm having capitals of Rs. 60,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. Their current account balances were A- Rs. 10,000, B- Rs. 5000 and C- Rs. 2000 (Dr.). According to the partnership deed the partners were entitled to an interest on capital @ 5% p.a. C being the working partner was also entitled to a salary of Rs. 6,000 p. a. The profits were to be divided as follows:

(i) The first Rs. 20,000 in proportion to their capitals.

(ii) Next Rs. 30,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.

(iii) Remaining profits to be shared equally.

During the year the firm made a profit of Rs. 1,56,000 before charging any of the above items. Prepare the profit and loss appropriate on A/C.

- Q32: A and B are partners sharing profits in proportion of 3:2 with capitals of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed at 5 % p.a. B is to be allowed an annual salary of Rs. 3000 which has not been withdrawn. During 2001 the profits for the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging B's salary amounted to Rs. 12,000. A provision of 5% of this amount is to be made in respect of commission to the manager. Prepare profit and loss appropriation account showing the allocation of profits.
- Q33: X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 2 with capitals of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Each partner is entitled to 6% interest on his capital. X is entitled to a salary of Rs. 800 per month together with a commission of 10% of net Profit remaining after deducting interest on capitals and salary but before charging any commission. Y is entitled to a salary of Rs. 600 per month together with a commission of 10% of Net profit remaining after deducting interest on capitals and salary and after charging all commissions. The profits for the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging salary of partners amounted to Rs. 40,000. Prepare partners' Capital Accounts:-
- When capitals are fixed, and
 - When capitals are fluctuating.
- Q34: Ram and Sham were partners in a firm. The partnership agreement provides that:
- Profit sharing ratio will be "3: 2.
 - Ram will be allowed a salary of Rs. 500 p.m.
 - Sham who manages the sales department will be allowed a commission equal to 10% of the net profit after allowing Ram's salary. '
 - 8% interest will be allowed on partners' fixed capitals.
 - 6% interest will be charged on partners' annual drawings.
 - The fixed capitals of Rain and Sham were Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively. Their annual drawings were Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. The net profit for the year ended nearly amounted to Rs. 60,000. Prepare firms Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
- Q35: P and Q are partners with capitals of Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 respectively. The profit and Loss Account of the firm showed a net Profit of Rs. 4, 26,800 for the year. Prepare Profit and Loss account after taking the following into consideration:-
- Interest on P's Loan of Rs. 2,00,000 to the firm
 - Interest on 'capital to be allowed @ 6% p.a.
 - Interest on Drawings @ 8% p.a. Drawings were; P Rs 80,000 and Q Rs. 1000,000.
 - Q is to be allowed a commission on sales @ 3%. Sales for the year was Rs. 1000000
 - 10% of the divisible profits are to be kept in a Reserve Account.
- Q36: A, and C are partners with fixed capitals of Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. The balances of current accounts on 1st January, 2004 were A Rs. 10,000 (Cr.); B Rs. 4,000 (Cr.) and C Rs. 3,000 (Dr.). A gave a loan to the firm of Rs. 25,000 on 1st July, 2004. The Partnership deed provided for the following:-
- Interest on Capital at 6%.
 - Interest on drawings at 9%. Each partner drew Rs. 12,000 on 1st July, 2004.
 - Rs. 25,000 is to be transferred in a Reserve Account.
 - Profit sharing ratio is 5:3: 2 up to Rs. 80,000 and above Rs. 80,000 equally. Net Profit of the firm before above adjustments was Rs.1,98,360.
- From the above information prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, Capital and Current Accounts of the partners.
- Q37: From the following balance sheet of X and Y, calculate interest on capitals @ 10% p.a. payable to X and Y for the year ended 31st December, 2008.

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
X's Capital	50,000	Sundry Assets	1,00,000
Y's capital	40,000	Drawings X	10,000
P & L appropriation A/c (2008)	20,000		
	1,10,000		1,10,000

During the year 2008, X's drawings were Rs. 10,000 and Y's Drawing were Rs 3,000. Profit during the year, 2008 was Rs:30,000.

- Q38: Yogesh, Ajay and Atul are partners sharing profits in the ratio 4:3:2. Yogesh withdraws Rs.3,000 in the beginning of every month. Ajay withdraws Rs. 2,000 in the middle of every month whereas Atul withdraws Rs. 1,500 at the end of every month. Interest on capitals and drawings is to be calculated @ 12% p.a. Ajay is also to be allowed a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month. After deducting salary but before charging any type of interest, the profit for the year ending 31st December, 1997 was Rs.,1,14,780. Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Current Accounts from the additional information.
- Q39: P and Q are partners from 1st January, 1998 without any partnership agreement and they introduced capital of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. On 1st July, 1998, P advances Rs. 10,000 by way of loan to the firm without any agreement as to interest. The Profit & Loss Account for the year 1998 disclosed a profit of Rs.14,250; but the partners cannot agree upon the question of interest and upon the basis of division of profits. You are required to divide the profit between them giving reasons for your method.
- Q40: X and Y are partners. X's capital is Rs. 10,000 and Y's capital is Rs. 6,000. Interest is payable @ 6%, p.a.: Y is entitled to a salary of Rs. 300 per month. Profit for the current year before charging any Interest and Salary to Y is Rs. 8,000 Divide the profit between X & Y.'
- Q41: A and B are partners' sharing profits in-proportion of 3 : 2 With Capitals of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively': Interest On Capital is agreed at 5% p; a.. B is to be " allowed an annual salary of Rs. 3,000 which has not been Withdrawn. During 2007, the profit for the year prior to calculation of Interest on Capital. But after charging B's salary amounted to Rs. 12,000. A provision of 5% of this amount is to be made in respect of commission to the manager. Prepare an account showing the allocation of profits

**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU CANTT
HOLIDAYS HOME WORK**

SUBJECT : BIOLOGY

TOPICS COVERED : UNIT 1 & 2

1. Name the process in which unwanted mRNA regions are removed & wanted regions are joined.
2. Give the initiation codon for protein synthesis. Name the amino acid it codes for?
3. In which direction, the new strand of DNA synthesised during DNA replication.
4. Name the enzyme that joins the short pieces in the lagging strand during synthesis of DNA?
5. Mention the dual functions of AUG?
6. "DNA polymerase plays a dual function during DNA replication" comment on statement?
7. Three codons on mRNA are not recognised by tRNA what are they? What is the general term used for them what is their significance in protein synthesis?
8. Give two reasons why both the strands of DNA are not copied during DNA transcription?
9. What is transformation? Describe Griffith's experiment to show transformation? What did he prove from his experiment?
10. The base sequence on one strand of DNA is ATGTCTATA
 - i) Give the base sequence of its complementary strand.
 - ii) If an RNA strand is transcribed from this strand what would be the base sequence of RNA?
 - iii) What holds these base pairs together?
11. What is an operon? Describe the major steps involved in an operon?
12. What do you mean semi conservative nature of DNA replication? Who proved it & how?
13. What do you mean by "Central Dogma of Molecular genetics"?
14. Describe the continuous & discontinuous Synthesis of DNA?
15. Where do transcription & translation takes place in a prokaryotic cell? Describe the three steps involved in translation?
16. What are the three types of RNA & Mention their role in protein Synthesis? [
17. How did Hershey and Chase differentiate between DNA and protein in their experiment while proving that DNA is the genetic material?
18. What are the functions of (i) methylated guanine cap, (ii) poly-A "tail" in a mature mRNA?
19. Define a cistron. Giving examples differentiate between monocistronic and polycistronic transcription unit
20. Where fertilization does normally takes place in a human female.
21. . Name the substance present in the sperm acrosome & which help in sperms entry into egg.
22. Name the layer of cells that forms the outer wall of blastocyst
23. At what stage is the mammalian embryo implanted in uterus?
24. Despite the presence of So many sperms in the vicinity of an egg cell, only one sperm enters the ovum. Why?
25. How many polar bodies are given out in production of one egg during oogenesis?
26. What is corpus luteum. How does it function as endocrine gland?
27. Where are Leydig cells located? What do they secrete?
28. Draw a labelled diagram of sperm.
29. Draw well labeled diagram of T.S. of ovary?
30. Briefly describe the stages of spermatogenesis in human?
31. Describe the hormonal control of human male reproduction system with the help of a flow chart & highlight the
32. inhibitory & stimulatory directions in it?
33. What is menstruation? What are the specific actions of FSH, LH, estrogen & progesterone in menstrual cycle?

34. Why testes of human males are considered extra abdominal? What is the significance of this condition?
35. What is foetal ejection reflex? Explain how it leads to parturition?
36. How many sperms will be produced from 10 primary spermatocytes and how many eggs will be produced from 10 primary oocytes?
37. Draw a diagram of the T.S. of seminiferous tubule of testis of an adult human male & label any four parts in it.
38. Except endocrine function, what are the other functions of placenta.
39. What is colostrum? What is its significance to new born baby?
40. A sperm has just fertilized a human egg in the fallopian tube. Trace the events that the fertilized eggs will undergoes
41. upto implantation of blastocyst in the uterus.
42. Where oogenesis does takes place. Describe the stages of this process?
43. A woman has conceived & implantation has occurred within her uterus. Discuss the sequence of changes up to parturition which will take place within her body under the influence of various hormones.
44. What is meant by L.H. Surge? Write the role of L.H.
45. How many eggs are released by a human ovary in a month? How many eggs do you think would have been released if the mother gave birth to identical twins? Would your answer change if the twins born were fraternal?
46. What is lactational amenorrhoea?
47. Write the scientific name of causative agents of :--
 - i) Syphilis ii) Gonorrhoea.
48. Name the technique by which one can disorder any possible chromosomal or metabolic disorders in foetus.
49. Expand the following :-- i) GIFT ii) ICSI iii) IUCD
50. Name the fluid from which foetal cells are extracted for chromosomal analysis.
51. "Removal of Gonads cannot be a contraceptive option". Why?
52. What are MTPs ? Under what conditions MTPs are legally permitted?
53. Describe the technique which is used for sex determination in foetus?
54. What are test tube babies? Are they different from normal babies?
55. Mention any four objectives of RCHC.
56. Describe the three manners in which fertilization of human ovum by sperm can be prevented?
57. Suggest some methods to assist infertile couples to have children?
58. Give another name for sexually transmitted diseases. Name two sexually transmitted diseases which are
59. curable and two diseases which are not curable.
60. Differentiate between Vasectomy and Tubectomy.
61. Name the techniques which are employed in following cases :
 - i. Transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce ova but can provide suitable environment for fertilisation and development.
 - ii. Embryo is formed in laboratory in which sperm is directly injected into ovum.
 - iii. Semen collected either from husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into vagina or uterus.
62. Amniocentesis for sex determination is banned in our country. Is this ban necessary? Comment.
63. What is the significance of progesterone-estrogen combination as a contraceptive measure?
64. Copper ions-releasing IUDs are more efficient than non-medicated methods. Why?
65. Name the phenomena that occur when homologous chromosomes do not separate during meiosis.

66. Name one trait each in humans & in *Drosophila* whose genes are located on sex chromosome.
67. What is a test cross?
68. Give any two similarities between behavior of genes (Mendel's factor) during inheritance & chromosomes during cell division.
69. Which law of Mendel is universally accepted? State the law?
70. How will you find out whether a given plant is homozygous or heterozygous?
71. In *Antirrhinum majus* a plant with red flowers was crossed with a plant with white flowers. Work out all the possible genotypes & phenotypes of F1 & F2 generations comment on the pattern of inheritance in this case?
72. A red eyed male fruitfly is crossed with white eyed female fruitfly. Work out the possible genotype & phenotype of F1 & F2 generation. Comment on the pattern of inheritance in this cross?
73. In dogs, barking trait is dominant over silent trait & erect ears are dominant over drooping ears. What is the expected phenotypic ratio of offspring when dogs heterozygous for both the traits are crossed?
74. Why do sons of haemophilic father never suffer from this trait?
75. The map distance in certain organism between genes A & B is 4 units, between B & C is units, & between C & D is 8 units which one of these gene pairs will show more recombination frequency? Give reason.
76. A man with AB blood group marries a woman with O group blood.
 - i) Work out all the possible phenotypes & genotypes of the progeny.
 - ii) Discuss the kind of domination in parents & progeny in this case?
77. In an cross made between a hybrid tall & red plant (TtRr) with dwarf & white flower (ttrr). What will be the genotype of plants in F1 generation?
78. Differentiate between dominance, co-dominance & Incomplete dominance with one example each.
79. Mention two differences between Turner's syndrome and Klinefelter's syndrome.
80. Mention four reasons why *Drosophila* was chosen by Morgan for his experiments in genetics.
81. A dihybrid heterozygous round, yellow seeded garden pea (*Pisum sativum*) was crossed with a double recessive plant.
 - i) What type of cross is this?
 - ii) Work out the genotype and phenotype of the progeny.
 - iii) What principle of Mendel is illustrated through the result of this cross?
82. Explain the Law of Dominance using a monohybrid cross
83. What is pedigree analysis? Suggest how such an analysis, can be useful.
84. How is sex determined in human beings?
85. What is Down's syndrome? Give its symptoms and cause. Why is it that the chances of having a child with Down's syndrome increases if the age of the mother exceeds forty years?
86. Define aneuploidy. How is it different from polyploidy? Describe the individuals having following chromosomal abnormalities.
 - i) Trisomy of 21st Chromosome
 - ii) XXY
 - iii) XO
87. Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are referred to as clones. Why?
88. Name the most invasive aquatic plant weed which is called as 'Terror of Bengal'.
89. Mention the main difference between the offspring produced by asexual reproduction and progeny produced by sexual reproduction.
90. Which characteristic property of Bryophyllum is exploited by gardeners and farmers?
91. Higher organisms have resorted to sexual reproduction in spite of its complexity. Why?
92. Tapeworms possess both male and female reproductive organs. What is the name given to such organism? Give two more examples of such organisms.

93. Bryophytes and Pteridophytes produce a large number of male gametes but relatively very few female gametes. Why?
94. The probability of fruit set in a self-pollinated bisexual flower of a plant is far greater than a dioecious plant. Explain
95. Between an annual and a perennial plant, which one has a shorter juvenile phase? Give one reason.
96. Although potato tuber is an underground part, it is considered as a stem. Give two reasons.
97. In haploid organisms that undergo sexual reproduction, name the stage in the life cycle when meiosis occurs. Give reasons for your answer.
98. 'Fertilisation is not an obligatory event for fruit production in certain plants'. Explain the statement
99. In a developing embryo, analyse the consequences if cell divisions are not followed by cell differentiation.
100. Suggest a possible explanation why the seeds in a pea pod are arranged in a row, whereas those in tomato are scattered in the juicy pulp.
101. Differentiate between (a) oestrus and menstrual cycles; (b) ovipary and vivipary. Cite an example for each type.
102. What is vegetative propagation? Give two suitable examples
103. Define
 - i) Juvenile phase,
 - ii) Reproductive phase,
 - iii) Senescent phase
104. What do you understand by double fertilization?
105. What is sporopollenin?
106. Name one plant each where pollination occurs with the help of
 - i. Water.
 - ii. Bats
107. Why do most zygotes develop after certain amount of embryo is formed?
108. What is polyembryony?
109. Why is emasculation done in the process of hybridization
110. Why pollen grains can remain well preserved as fossils?
111. Why are cleistogamous flowers invariably autogamous?
112. State any one advantage and disadvantage of pollen grains to humans
113. Differentiate between microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis.
114. Explain the stages involved in the maturation of a microspore into a pollen grain.
115. Explain the structure of an anatropous ovule with a neat labeled diagram?
116. Continued self pollination lead to inbreeding depression. List three devices, which flowering plant have developed to discourage self pollination?
117. What will be the fate of following structures in the angiospermic plant? Ovary wall, Ovule, zygote, outer integument, Inner integument and primary endosperm nucleus.
118. State the characteristics of insect pollinated flowers.
119. Differentiate between chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers
120. Which type of pollination ensures the arrival of genetically different pollen grains to stigma?
121. What relationship exists between a species of moth and Yucca plant?
122. Enlist the advantages offered by seeds to angiosperms.
123. Explain the development of embryo in a dicotyledonous plant with neatly labeled diagrams.
124. What is self-incompatibility? Why does self-pollination not lead to seed formation in self-incompatible species?
125. What is triple fusion? Where and how does it take place? Name the nuclei involved in triple fusion
126. With a neat diagram explain the 7-celled, 8-nucleate nature of the female gametophyte

127. Draw the diagram of a microsporangium and label its wall layers. Write briefly on the role of the endothecium.
128. Name any two vestigial organs found in human body?
129. What is the cause of speciation according to Hugo De Vries?
130. Name the phenomenon by which rapid speciation takes place?
131. Name the common ancestor of apes & man?
132. Which period is known as “Age of amphibians”?
133. What is founder effect?
134. What provided energy for a biotic synthesis on primitive earth?
135. Define homologous organs? Give one example of organ homologous to hand of man?
136. What is the role of variation in evolution?
137. Describe one evidence which decisively proves that birds have evolved from reptiles?
138. By taking industrial melanism as an example, explain the concept of natural selection by evolution?
139. Who were the two scientists that conducted an experiment to synthesise organic molecule abiotically?
140. How did they provide the probable condition of the primitive earth in this experiment?
141. What does Oparin – haldane hypothesis about origin of life suggests?
142. What is Biogenetic law? How does comparative embryology provides evidences for evolution?
143. What does Hardy weinberg’s principle states? What are the factors which affects Hardy weinberg’s equilibrium?
144. What is speciation? List any two events that lead to speciation?
145. Define natural selection? Who else along with Charles Darwin proposed it as the mechanism of evolution?
146. Differentiate between convergent & divergent evolution?
147. What is Biogeography? How Darwin’s finches provide biogeographical evidence in favour of evolution.
148. What is adaptive radiation? Explain with an example.
149. Stanley Miller and Harold Urey performed an experiment by recreating in the laboratory the probable conditions Of the atmosphere of the primitive earth.
- i) What was the aim of the experiment?
 - ii) In what forms was the energy supplied for chemical reactions to occur?
 - iii) For how long was the experiment run continuously? Name two products formed.
150. Draw all the digrams given in unit I.
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COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS: XII

- An assignment based on previous years Question Papers and expected questions on Programming in C++, Constructors & Destructors and Inheritance.
- Completion of Practical File.

INFORMATICS PRACTICES

CLASS: XII

- An assignment based on previous years Question Papers and expected questions on Computer Networking, Open Source Concepts and Java GUI Programming Revision Tour.
- Completion of Practical File.

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SUMMER VACATION :-2017-2018

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

CLASS: 12th C & D

1. Answer the following questions :

(i) Define marginal opportunity cost.

(ii) Why is a production possibility curve concave?

(iii) State two characteristics of resources which give rise to an economic problem.

(iv) Give two examples of microeconomic studies.

2. Give meaning of (i) demand, (ii) normal good and (iii) inferior good.

3. Explain the effect of 'input price changes' on the supply of a good.

4. Explain the relation between marginal revenue and average revenue.

5. Draw Average Total Cost, Average Variable Cost and Marginal Cost curves in a single diagram.

6. Price of a good rises from Rs. 10 per unit to Rs. 11 per unit. As a result quantity demanded of that good falls by 10 percent. Calculate its price elasticity of demand.

7. A consumer buys 70 units of a good at a price of Rs. 7 per unit. When price falls to Rs. 6 per unit, he buys 90 units. Use Total percentage Method to find whether the demand for the good is elastic or inelastic.

8. Give meanings of (i) marginal physical product, (ii) fixed cost, (iii) variable cost, and (iv) total revenue.

9. How is the equilibrium price of a good determined ? Explain with the help of diagram a situation when both demand and supply curves shift to the right but equilibrium price remains the same.

10. Explain with the help of a schedule how equilibrium price of a good is determined.

11. Explain the term 'change in demand' and represent the same graphically. Also state three factors responsible for 'change in demand'.

12. Explain briefly the law of variable proportions.

13 Explain briefly three features of monopolistic competition.

14.Explain the features of monopoly.

15. At a price of Rs. 5 per unit of commodity A, total revenue is Rs. 800. When its price rises by 20%, total revenue increases by Rs. 400. Calculate its price elasticity of supply.

16. When the price of a commodity falls by Rs. 2 per unit, its quantity demanded increases by 10 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 1. Calculate its quantity demanded at the price before change which was Rs. 10 per unit.

17. Commodities X and Y have equal price elasticity of supply. The supply of X rises from 400 units to 500 units due to 20% rise in its price. Calculate the percentage fall in supply of Y if its price falls by 8%.

18. Due to 10% fall in the commodity, its quantity demanded rises from 400 units to 450 units. Calculate its price elasticity of demand.

19. Complete the following table:

Output	TVC	AVC	MC
1	10	_____	_____
_____	_____	8	6
3	27	_____	_____
_____	_____	10	13

20. Learn and revise all the units of micro economics.

**ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU CANTT
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK**

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CLASS:XII

Q1. Read both the novels.

- The invisible man
- Silas marner

Q2. Practice the writing skills.

Q3. Revise the syllabus done in the class.

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HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2017-2018)

HISTORY CLASS- 12th

General Instruction:

- (i) Answer **all** the questions.
- (ii) Students are required to do all these questions in **Fair History notebook**.
- (iii) The word limit for these Questions is **300 to 400 words**.
- (iv) There will be a **class test from chapter 1 to 6 of 50 marks** after the school reopens.

QUESTIONS

1. “The burials in Harappan sites reveal the economic and social difference amongst the people living within a particular culture” Give various evidences to support your answer?
2. “The Mahabharata is a story of kinship, marriage and patriliney.” Explain this statement.
3. Discuss Al-Biruni’s understanding of the caste system.
4. Analyze the evidence for slavery provided by Ibn-Battuta.
5. According to Bernier, What were the evils-effects of the crown ownership of land in India?
6. Discuss how and why Stupas were built with proper labelled diagram of Stupas.
7. Describe briefly two sects of Buddhism.
8. Discuss briefly the difference between Buddha and Bodhisatta?
9. Do you think Ibn Battuta’s account is useful in arriving at an understanding of life in contemporary urban centres? Give reasons for your answer.
10. What were the elements of the practice of sati that drew the attention of Bernier?
11. Explain the growth of puranic Hinduism and construction of temples?
12. What is a Sangha? What were the rules to be followed by members (Monks and Nuns) of Sangha?
13. Discuss whether the *Mahabharata* could have been the work of a single author.
14. Discuss the statement given by famous historian ”Mahabharata represents more than a literature and contains so much about Indian folk”
15. Discuss the craft production in following terms—Types, materials, Shapes, techniques and specialized Centers.

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SUMMER VACATION

SESSION: 2017-2018

SUBJECT: PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CLASS: 12th

1. PRACTICAL 01 AAHPER administration for all items.
2. PRACTICAL 02 Write benefits of asanas.(any 5)
3. PRACTICAL 03 Any one game of your choice out of the list .Draw labelled diagram of field and equipments ,rules and terminologies.
4. Revise chapter no 1 3 and 4.

HOLIDAYS HOME WORK OF SUMMER VACATION

CLASS-12TH

SUBJECT- PHYSICS

1. A wire is carrying current. Is it charged.
2. Why constantan or manganin are used for making standard resistances.
3. If a wire is stretched to double its length. What will be the effect on its resistivity.
4. Why do we prefer a potentiometer to measure e.m.f. of a cell rather than a voltmeter.
5. When a wheatstone bridge most sensitive.
6. Which lamp has greater resistance 60W or 100W lamp, when connected to the same supply.
7. The resistance of a wire at 150°C is 133 ohm. What will be its resistance at 500 °C . The temperature coefficient of resistance of the wire at 0 °C is 0.0045 °C⁻¹.
8. (a) Three resistors 2 ohm, 4 ohm and 5 ohm are combined in parallel. What is the total resistance of the combination,
(b) If the combination is connected to a battery of emf 20 V and negligible internal resistance , determine the current through each resistor and the total current drawn from the battery.
9. A voltage of 30 V is applied across a colour coded carbon resistor with first, second and third rings of blue, black and yellow colours. What is the current flowing through the resistor.
10. Resistances 8,2,6 and 20 ohms respectively constitute the arms AB, BC, CD AND AD of a wheatstone bridge. Calculate the value of resistance required to be connected in series with the resistance of 20 ohms to balance the bridge.
11. In a potentiometer arrangement, a cell of emf 1.25V gives a balance point at 35 cm length of the wire. If the cell is replaced by another cell and the balance point shifts to 63 cm , what is the emf of the second cell.
12. A charge of 3C is moving with velocity $\vec{v}=(4\hat{i}+3\hat{j})\text{m/sec.}$ in a magnetic field $\vec{B}=(4\hat{i}+3\hat{j})\text{Wb/m}^2$. Find the force acting on the charge.
13. A horizontal overhead power line carries a current of 90A in east to west direction. What is the magnitude and direction of magnetic field due to the current 1.5m below the line.
14. A cyclotron oscillator frequency is 10 MHz. What should be the operating magnetic field for accelerating protons. If the radius of the dees is 60 cm, what is the kinetic energy of
15. Why does a solenoid contract when a current is passed through it.
16. Under what condition is the force acting on a charge moving through a uniform magnetic field maximum.
17. What is the nature of magnetic lines of force due to current in a straight conductor.
18. A cyclotron cannot accelerate uncharged particles like neutron.
19. In copper, there are 10^{28} free electrons in unit cubic metre, all of which contribute to a current of 2A in the wire of copper of $1 \cdot 10^{-6}\text{m}^2$ crosssectional area. What is the electric field in the wire.

20. Two room heaters are marked 220 V, 500 W and 220 V, 800 W. If the heaters are connected in series and the combination is connected to 220 V d.c. supply. Out of these two heaters which one will produce more heat.
21. A battery of 4 cells, each of internal resistance 0.8 ohm and emf 1.4 V are connected (1.)series, (2.)in parallel. The terminals of the battery are joined to the lamp of resistance 10 ohm. Find the current through the lamp and the cells in each case.
22. In a meter bridge the null point is found at a distance of 33.7 cm from A. If now a resistance of 12 ohm is connected in parallel with S, the null point at 51.9 cm. Determine the value of R and S.
23. How will the magnetic field intensity at the centre of a circular coil carrying current change, if the current through the coil is doubled and radius of the coil is halved.
24. Two long and parallel wires A and B carrying currents of 8A and 5A in the same direction are separated by a distance of 4 cm. Estimate the force on a 10 cm section of wire A.
25. A rectangular loop of sides 25 cm and 10 cm carrying a current of 15 A is placed with its longer side parallel to a long straight conductor 2 cm apart carrying a current of 25 A. What is the net force on the loop.
26. A proton enters a magnetic field of flux density 2.5 T with a velocity of 1.5×10^7 m/sec at an angle of 30° with the field. Find the force acting on the proton.
27. What is the magnitude of magnetic force per unit length on a wire carrying current of 8A and making an angle of 30° with the direction of a uniform magnetic field of 0.15 T.
28. The storage battery of a car has an emf of 12 V. If the internal resistance of the battery of 0.4 ohm, what is the maximum current that can be drawn from the battery.
29. A cell of emf 2V and internal resistance 0.1 ohm is connected to a 3.9 ohm external resistance. What will be the potential difference across the terminals of the cell.
30. Calculate the resistivity of material of a wire 10 m long, 0.4 mm in diameter and having a resistance of 2.0 ohm.

ALSO REVISE ALL THE CHAPTERS WHICH HAVE DONE IN CLASS (CHAPTER 1,2,3 AND 4)

HOLIDAYS ASSIGNMENT
CLASS 12 D
POLITICAL SCIENCE
SESSION 2017-18

1. What is meant by opposition in a democratic system? Describe any two activities of the opposition during the first two Parliaments of 1952 and 1957.
2. Bharatiya Jana Sangh laid emphasis on which two main ideas?
3. How was the Planning Commission of India set up? Mention its scope of work?
4. What was the States Reorganization Commission? When was it constituted? What was the most important recommendation of this Commission?
5. Assess any two causes of the partition of India in 1947. Explain any four of its consequences.
6. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three General Elections.
7. Explain any three consequences of partition of British India in 1947.
8. Explain the process and basis of the reorganization of States of India Union.
9. Explain the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the unification of the princely states in India.
10. What is meant by Planned Development?
11. What was the green revolution? Which areas did it affect most? Mention two positive and two negative consequences of the green revolution.
12. What change was brought in the ballot paper after the first two General Elections in India?
13. What assurance did the Maharaja of Manipur want before signing the Instrument of Accession? What pressurized the Maharaja to hold elections in June, 1948?
14. Write any four factors which make European Union a powerful organization.
15. What is meant by ASEAN? Discuss ASEAN three communities.
16. Write any four objectives of ASEAN
17. Discuss various factors responsible for the rise of Chinese economy.
18. What is meant by Open door policy, ASEAN way, Vision 2020?
19. Rajiv Gandhi visit to china in 1988 was a turning point in India china relationship. Explain
20. Examine different areas of conflicts between India and Pakistan.
21. Discuss various reasons for unstable democracy in Pakistan.
22. Examine the areas of conflicts between India and Bangladesh.

