

## CLASS-VI

### HOLIDAY'S HOMEWORK 2021-22

#### ENGLISH

1. Read stories from 'A Pact With the sun ' 2-10

- write main points of these stories
- learn new words
- comic creation of anyone from these stories.

Comic creation - Presentation of the story in pictorial form with dialogues in bubbles.

2. Write a short paragraph describing your experience during lock down. (100-150 words)

3. Write story (any three) with the help of given hints like-

-A thirsty crow

- the goose that laid a golden egg

-the cap -seller and the monkeys

(you may choose any other story like this)

Draw pictures also.

4. 'Antonym' is a word which is opposite or contrary in meaning to the other word.

-write 25 such words and learn. eg.

#### **Word - Antonym**

Above - Below

5. Find and write at least 10 puzzles with answers.

**Note:- Do this work in a file .( if available / if not ,do in any notebook) Ruled sheets**

#### ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश का गृह कार्य(2022-23)

#### हिंदी

1. वह चिड़ियाजो कविता को यद करें।
2. मेरे बचपन पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखें।
3. बाल राम कथा से पाठ 1 और पाठ 2 को पढ़ना और प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखना ।
3. पाठ 3 नादान दोस्त को पढ़ना और प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखना ।
4. किसी एक पक्षी के बारे में लिखना।
5. पर्यावरण पर कविता लिखना।
6. अनुशासन पर अनुच्छेद लिखना।

7. 5 पेज सुलेख लिखना।

## ग्रीष्मावकाश कालीन गृह कार्य

### विषय –संस्कृत

1. संस्कृत में छात्र प्रति ज्ञा याद करें एवं लिखें।
2. पाठ 1 व 2 का अभ्यास याद करें।
3. बालक और बालि का के शब्द रूप लिखें एवं याद करें।
4. पाठ एव ं गम धातु रूप चारों लकार ओ ं में लिखें।
5. संस्कृत में 10 श्लोक लिखें एवं याद करें।
6. घर में उपयोग आने वाली 25 वस्तुओं के चित्र बनाएं एवं संस्कृत में उनके नाम लिखें।  
नोट सभी काम एक अलग फाइल में करना है।

### Subject: Math's

1. Learn and write tables from 1 to 20.
2. Solve all examples from chapter 1 to 3.
3. From newspaper or magazine collect 5 magic square puzzle paste in your copy and solve them.
4. These equations are written by using Roman numbers using matchsticks. In every row add just one matchstick to make the equation correct.
5. Write roman numerals from 1 to 100.
6. Write about with examples
  - a) Natural numbers
  - b) Whole numbers
  - c) Prime numbers
  - d) Even and odd numbers
7. Find the value of each of the following using properties:
  - (i)  $493 \times 8 + 493 \times 2$
  - (ii)  $24579 \times 93 + 7 \times 24579$
  - (iii)  $1568 \times 184 - 1568 \times 84$
  - (iv)  $5625 \times 1625 - 5625 \times 625$
8. Write in expanded form:
  - (a) 74836
  - (b) 57402
  - (c) 8907010
9. Find the product  $8739 \times 102$  using distributive property.
10. Write prime numbers from 1 to 30

## **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CLASS: VI

(A) WRITE AND LEARN THE ANSWER OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR THE PERIODIC TEST

- 1- List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.
- 2- Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.
- 3-Why do we see only one side of the moon always?
- 4-Name any three ways in which Samir EK and Samir DO were different.
- 5-Make a list of all the objects that archaeologists may find. Which of these could be made of stone

(B) ACTIVITY

- 1- The student may prepare a model of the solar system.
- 2-Write a short note on unsung heroes of India's Independence.

(C) Show the following on map of India.

- 1 Uttar Pradesh 2 Maharashtra 3 Bay of Bengal 4- Agra 5.Tamil Nadu

## **SCIENCE**

1. Name five plants and their parts that we eat.
2. Explain the importance of food for living organisms.
3. (i) Name the different parts of a banana plant that are used as food.  
(ii) Animal food we get from water resources.  
(iii) Four fruits which we eat as vegetables.
4. Name two foods each rich in:  
(a) Fats  
(b) Starch  
(c) Dietary fibre  
(d) Protein
5. What are nutrients? Name major nutrients.
6. Write test for detecting, presence of fat.
7. A patient had stunted growth, swelling on face, discolouration of hair and skin disease. Doctor advised him to eat a lot of pulses, grams, egg white, milk etc. What is wrong with the patient? Explain.
8. Name the process used to prepare fabrics from yams.
9. Cotton on burning gives paper burning smell and cotton is obtained from plants. Is paper also obtained from plants?
10. Describe the process of spinning and weaving.
11. Cotton on burning gives paper burning smell and cotton is obtained from plants. Is paper also obtained from plants?
12. What material you use for making wicks for oil lamps?

## **Work experience**

### **CLASS-VI**

- 1-Make a simple torch light.
- 2-Make 02 book marker and 06 name slip.
- 3-Prepare wall hanging or attractive decorative item.

### **CLASS- VII**

- 1-- Prepare gift type envelope (2) using silver paper/ Decorative paper.
- 2- Prepare working model using cell. Battery l.e.d lamp, switch, wire, etc. or any decorative items/ craft model.

### **CLASS –VIII**

- 1– Prepare facemask using any suitable cloth.
- 2- Prepare chart about safety rules with image.
- 3- Prepare any decorative model / craft model.

### **CLASS –IX**

- 1- Draw the sketch diagram of different types of fuses and m.c.b on the chart paper.
- 2- Prepare flower pot using waste water bottle having flower design /Any decorative item.
- 3-Prepare power point presentation about fuse.

### **CLASS –X**

- 1– Prepare file about thermal/nuclear power plant.

## CLASS-VII

कक्षा सप्तमी

विषय संस्कृत

1. संस्कृत में छात्र प्रतिज्ञा लिखे एवं याद करें।
  2. पाठ एक एवं दो का अभ्यास याद करें।
  - 3 पाठ 3 स्वावलंबन हमको पढ़ने एवं समझने का प्रयास करें।
  4. संस्कृत में 10 श्लोक अर्थ सहि त लि खे एवं याद करें
  5. कि म शब्द रूप तीनों लि गंो में लि खे एव ं याद करें।
  - 6 गम धातु रूप पांचों लकारों में लि खि ए एवं याद करें।
  7. 1 से 100 तक गि नति यां संस्कृत में लि खे एवं याद करें
  8. सर्वनाम और सर्वनाम एवं क्रि या का चार्ट बनाएं।
- नोट सभी काम एक अलग फाइल में करना है

### CLASS VII B SCIENCE

1. Potato and ginger are both underground parts that store food. Where is the food prepared in these plants?
2. Which parts of the plant are called food factories of the plant?.
3. Define parasites.
4. Algae are green in colour. Why?
5. Plant cannot use the nitrogen present in the soil directly. Why?
6. A goat eats away all the leaves of a small plant (balsam). However, in a few days, new leaves could be seen sprouting in the plant again. How did the plant survive without leaves?
7. Name the secretions of stomach which digest food.
8. The long structure of small intestine is accommodated in small space within our body. Comment.
9. Name the simple forms of carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
10. Draw a neat and clean diagram of Amoeba showing the correct location of the following components: nucleus, vacuole, pseudopodia.
11. Ruminants such as cows and buffaloes swallow their food hurriedly and then sit restfully and chew their food. Give reason
12. **Draw a diagram of human digestive system.** And Label the following parts of above figure and name them.
  - (a) The largest gland in our body.
  - (b) The organ where protein digestion starts.
  - (c) The organ that releases digestive juice into the small intestine.
  - (d) The organ where bile juice gets stored.

हिंदी विषय

कक्षा सातवीं

प्रश्न १. पर्या वरण का हमारे जीवन में महत्व वि षय पर अनुच्छेद लेखन कीजिए।

- प्रश्न २. गर्मी की छुट्टियां कैसे बिताई इस संबंध में मित्र को पत्र लिखिए।  
प्रश्न ३. द्वंद्व समास के दस उदाहरण लिखिए।  
प्रश्न ४. 'हम पंखी उन्मुक्त गगन के' कविता को याद कीजिए और लिखिए।  
प्रश्न ५. 'दादी माँ पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर याद कीजिए।

## **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **CLASS-VII**

(A) WRITE AND LEARN THE ANSWER OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR THE PERIODIC TEST

- 1- Who was considered a foreigner in the past?
- 2- How were the affairs of jatis regulated?
- 3- In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important?
- 4- In what ways was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of the Ansaris?
- 5- Which are major components of the environment?
- 6- What is biosphere?

(B) Write a short note on any one of unsung heroes of India's Independence.

(C) Mark the following on map of India

- 1-CHAHAMANAS 2-PALAS 3-PANDAYAS 4-KALINGA 5-CHOLAS

## **CLASS VII**

## **ENGLISH**

1. Read stories from ' An Alien hand ' 2-10

- write main points of these stories
- learn new words
- comic creation of anyone from these stories.

comic creation - Presentation of the story in pictorial form with dialogues in bubbles.

2. Write a short paragraph describing your experience after the reopening of school. (100-150 words)

3. Write story (any two) on the following themes.

- Science and computer. Friend and school.  
Animal and bird in your surroundings.

4. 'Antonym' is a word which is opposite or contrary in meaning to the other word.

-write 35 such words and learn. eg.

word - Antonym

above - below

5. Find and write at least 15 puzzles with answers.

**Note:- Do this work in a file .( if available / if not ,do in any notebook) Ruled sheets**

## **CLASS VIII**

### **हिंदी विषय**

### **कक्षा आठवीं**

- प्रश्न १. ध्वनि कविता का सस्वर पठन एवं स्मरण कीजिए।
- प्रश्न २. संज्ञा के विभिन्न प्रकारों को उदाहरण सहित समझाइये।
- प्रश्न ३. 'लाख की चूड़ियाँ' पाठ के प्रश्नोत्तर याद कीजिए।
- प्रश्न ४. 'भारत की खोज' के लेखक जवाहर लाल नेहरू के व्यक्तित्व की जानकारी एकत्रित कीजिए।
- प्रश्न ५. वि. शेषण की परिभाषा बताते हुए उसके प्रकारों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

## **SCIENCE**

1. Revise ch-1 and 4.
2. Gather information about what kind of crops majorly grown in India. Arrange the data in the form of bar graph.
3. List and draw various tools used in agriculture.
4. A young girl went to visit her grandparents living in the nearby village. She saw the way the farmers tilted the land before sowing seeds. After returning home, she decided to grow few tomato or pea plants in her kitchen garden. Write few points the girl should remember about seeds in order to get a good crop.
5. There are animals that destroy the crop before it is harvested. Farmers find it difficult to protect the crops from these animals, insects and microorganisms. Provide information to your classmates by answering the questions.
  - (a) What are these animals/insects called? Name few that ruin the standing crops.
  - (b) What methods do the farmers employ to protect their crops?
  - (c) Name some common insecticides used to protect crops.
  - (d) Write the difference between insecticide, pesticide, fungicide and rodenticide.
6. Make an electric circuit to test whether electricity can pass through an object or not. Repeat this activity with the materials given in the table. Observe and group these materials into good conductors and poor conductors.

Sl. No.	Materials	Good/Poor Conductor
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1.	Iron Rod	
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2. Coal Piece
3. Copper Wire
4. Graphite

7. Find out the locations of the deposits of iron, aluminum and zinc in India. Mark this in an outline map of India. In which form are the deposits found? Provide information to your classmates.
8. Express in your words that what will happen if metals and non-metals are not there.( not more than 300 words).
9. Collect as many types of metals as you can from your surrounding and write its uses.
10. Write a short note on harvest festival that is celebrated in your state and its significance.

### **\*ENGLISH HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2021-22 FOR CLASS VIII**

1. Read story 2-10 from it so happened

- learn new words from these stories .
- write main points.
- comic creation of anyone of these stories .

Comic creation means- present the story in the forms of pictures along with dialogues written in the bubbles.

2. Write one page of diary expressing your experience during lock down.(you may choose anyone touching experience)

3. Write one original story

or

Poem (based on any topic)

4. Prepare a language game.

5. Write a letter to your younger brother, who is living in hostel, telling him the precautions about how to fight covid -19.

6. Develop dialogues based on the given situations.

▪- in the market.

- between a customer a...



## CLASS-IX

### HOLIDAY HOME WORK

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#### ENGLISH

#### CLASS : IX A , B , C , D

1. Prepare 25 MCQ from each chapter

The fun They had, The sound of music, the road not taken, The Lost Child

2. Write short note on the following chapters & poems:

The fun They had , The sound of music, the road not taken , The Lost Child

3. Write paragraph on the following topics :

- The Season I like most.
- The Education of Girl Child.
- How I spend my holiday.
- A scene in the Bazaar.
- VALUE OF TREES.

4. Listen to **English News** and read **English newspaper** daily . Do a lot of exercises early in the morning.

5. Write stories, articles, poems, drawings, collection of thoughts, pictures, facts, tongue twister idioms, puzzles, sayings, etc in English for **Digital School Magazine**.

6 . Watch Videos related to your English textbooks & Read lessons with understanding of both the Books.

7. Write, learn, watch, practice and revise all Grammar exercises.

8. Read a novel and write the book review of it. The book you read should be shown to the teacher. You can use our school e-library also.

9 Write a **DIARY ENTRY** for highlighting the problems of collections of heaps of garbage in your locality.

**DO ALL THE ABOVE IN YOUR ASSIGNMENT NOTEBOOK WITH DATE. DATE OF SUBMISSION IS 22 JUNE 2022.**

Take care of your health\*. Help your mother in household works.

\*STAY HOME, STAY SAFE\*

\*EAT HEALTHY FOOD\*

\*PLAY OUT DOOR EVERYDAY\*

\*REVISE THE LESSON\*

\*TAKE CARE OF ALL FAMILY MEMBERS\*

**SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS-IX (2022-23)**

**(A) Write and learn the answers of following questions:**

Q-1 How would you explain the rise of Napoleon?

Q-2 Describe the “reign of terror”.

Q-3 Why 82°30'E has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

Q-4 The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

Q-5 Define democracy and explain its major features.

Q-6 Write some of the main features of the French Constitution of 1791.

Q-7 Who were the Jacobins? What was their contribution to the French Revolution?

Q-8. Write any five arguments in favour and five against democracy as a form of govern

**(B) PROJECT WORK**

Every student has to compulsorily undertake any one project on the following topics:

1. Disaster Management.

**or**

2. Common Hazards - Prevention and Mitigation

(The Project work should be handwritten.)

**(C) Map work**

**The French Revolution**

Outline Political Map of France (For locating and labeling / Identification)

Bordeaux  Nantes  Paris  Marseilles

**India-Size and Location** (Outline Political Map of India)

India-States with Capitals, Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian (Location and Labelling)

**OTHER ACTIVITY WORK**

Writing about unsung heroes of India's Independence/ Some places of India's Independence/ Main events of India's Independence

**Class 9**

**Science**

Q1. Write the contribution of the following scientist in the study of the cell:

ØRobert hooke

ØPurkinje ØLeeuwenhoek

ØRobert brown

ØSchleiden and schwann

Q2. Written assignment from “FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE” AND“MOTION”:

Ø10 very short question answers (1 mark each)Ø

10 short question answers (2 mark each) Ø10

question answers (3 mark each)

Ø 10 question answer (5 mark each)

Q3. Prepare 20 MCQs from the chapter "Matter in our surrounding".

Q4. Ice, water and steam are three states of a substance and not different substances. Justify?

Q5. What are the main functions of each of the following components?

- a) Plasma membrane
- b) Mitochondria
- c) Nucleus
- d) Ribosomes

Q6. What are the different types of endoplasmic reticulum? Write the function of each.

Q7. Name

- a) An organelle which has its own genetic material
- b) An organelle rich in digestive enzymes.
- c) Nucleic acid present in nucleus.

Q8. Which kind of plastid is more common in

- a) Roots of the plant
- b) Leaves of the plant
- c) Flowers and fruits

Q9. Illustrate a plant cell as seen under electron microscope. How is it different from animal cell?

Q10. Draw a displacement- time graph for a body moving with uniform velocity?

Q11. Identify the kind of motion in the following cases:

- a) A car moving with constant speed turning around a curve.
- b) An electron orbiting around nucleus. Q12.
- a) Derive the equation of motion  $V = u + at$ , using graphical method.
- b) A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 km/hr in 5 minutes, assuming the acceleration is uniform, find
  - a) The acceleration
  - b) The distance travelled by the train for attaining this velocity.

Q13. Velocity time graph for the motion of an object in a straight path is a straight line parallel to the time axis.

- a) Identify the nature of motion of the body.
- b) Find the acceleration of the body.
- c) Draw the shape of distance-time graph for this type of motion. Q14.
- a) What do you understand by mass of a body?
- b) Is mass a scalar or vector? State its SI units.

Q15) Lysosomes are known as the suicide bag of the cell. Give reason?

Q16) the rate of evaporation of a liquid increases on heating. Explain.

Q17) with the help of a labelled diagram, describe in brief an activity to show sublimation of ammonium chloride?

Q18) starting from a stationary position, rehan paddles his bicycle to attain a velocity of 6m/s in 30s. then he applies brakes such that the velocity of the bicycle comes down to 4 m/s in the next 5s. calculate the acceleration of the bicycle in both the cases?

Q19) compare in tabular form the properties of solids, liquids and gases with respect to

- i) Shape
- ii) Volume
- iii) Compressibility
- iv) Diffusion
- v) Fluidity or rigidity

Q20) why evaporation is called surface phenomenon?

Q21) name the SI unit of measuring temperature. The boiling point of water is 100°C under atmospheric pressure. Convert this temperature in SI units.

Q22) Observe the apparatus given in page 22 fig.2.10 and answer the following questions:

- a) Name the apparatus.
- b) State one use of the apparatus.
- c) State the principle involved in this process.

Q23) A bus travels a distance 120km with a speed of 40km/hr and returns with a speed of 30km/h. calculate the average speed for the entire journey.

Q24)

- a) What is endoplasmic reticulum?
- b) Describe its structure.
- c) Name the two types of endoplasmic reticulum.
- d) What crucial role does it play in the liver cells of vertebrates?
- e) What is membrane biogenesis?

Q25)

- a) What is a cell? Why a cell is called the structural and functional unit of life?
- b) Why the plasma membrane is called a selectively permeable membrane?

Q26) if the mass of the body is doubled what will happen to its acceleration, if the applied force remains constant?

Q27)

- a) What temperature in kelvin scale is equal to 50°C?
- b) Describe an activity to show that rate of evaporation increases with surface area.
- c) State two differences between evaporation and boiling.

**SOLVE THE PAPER**

**MM:30**

Q1. Which organelles other than nucleus contain DNA? 1 mark

Q2. Name the process which occurs when a drop of Dettol is added to water? 1 mark

Q3. Draw velocity- time graph, when an object has uniformly accelerated velocity

1 mark

2 Q4. Differentiate between:

3 mark

a) Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell b) plant cell and animal cell

Q5. Give reasons: -2

mark

a) why do we feel comfortable under a fan when we are perspiring?

b) Why do wet clothes dry quickly in the sun than in the shade?

Q6. A bus decreases its speed from 80 Km/hr to 60 Km/h in 5 s. find the acceleration of the bus?

2 mark

Q7. Why are lysosomes known as the "suicide bag of the cell"?

2 Mark

3 Q8. Explain interconversion of three states of matter with the help of flow chart. Name the process of each conversion?

4 mark

Q9. Deduce the following equation of motion:

3 mark

$$V^2 = U^2 + 2as$$

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

Q10. Draw a neat diagram of a plant cell. Label the following parts in the diagram:

1) Cell wall

2) Nucleus

3) Chloroplast

4) Mitochondria

3mark

Q11. Distinguish in tabular form between solids, liquids and gases under the following characteristics:

5 mark

1) Intermolecular attraction

2) Density

3) Kinetic energy of particles at a given temperature

Arrange the following in the increasing order of

a) Force of attraction

b) Density

Iron nail, kerosene, oxygen gas

Q12) state reason for the following:-5 mark

a) Cell is called as the structural and functional unit of life.

b) Plastids are able to make their own protein

c) Plant cells shrink when kept in hypertonic solution.

d) Mitochondria is known as the power house of the cell.

e) What happen when golgi apparatus is removed from the cell.

## CLASS-X

### ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाश का गृह कार्य(2022 23) हिंदी

1. सूरदास के पद िंके बहुवकल्पीर् प्रश् िंके उत्तर वलखना।
2. नेताजी का चश्मा के बहुवकल्पीर् प्रश् के उत्तर वलखना
3. बालग वबन भगत पाठ क पढ़कर प्रश् िंके उत्तर वलखना
4. माता का आिंचल पाठ क पढ़कर प्रश् िंके उत्तर वलखना।
5. रामचररतमानस के कु छ द हेऔर चौपाई क किं ठस्थ करें।
6. द अपवठत गद्ािंश क पढ़कर प्रश् िंके उत्तर वलखखए।
7. द अपवठत काव्ािंश क पढ़कर प्रश् िंके उत्तर वलखखए।
8. वनम्नवलखखत अनुच्छे द क वलखखए। 1. ववद्ाथी जीवन मेंअनुशासन का महत्व 2. नैवतकता का पतन: मानवता का पतन

### **SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Write the answers of following questions in home work copy.

Resources and Development

1. Wind energy received in abundance in western Rajasthan and Gujarat has not been so far utilized and developed to the maximum. It falls in which category of resources?
2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.
3. Classify resources on the basis of origin.
4. "Conservation of resource is vital for development". Give one example regarding the statement.
5. "Degradation of land is a cause of worry". Give one reason to support the statement.

POWER SHARING

1. What are the different form of power sharing in India?
2. What is meant by horizontal power sharing?
3. Define majoritarianism?
4. Write the three feature of Belgian constitution.
5. Explain the vertical Power sharing.

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Which congress was held in 1815 ? By whom was it hosted?
2. Describe how the events in France affected the different cities in Europe.
3. What do you understand by Liberalism ? Describe their ideas in the political,

Social and economic spheres.

4. Who were granted the right to vote in France during the period of revolution ?

5. What were the causes and effects of Revolution of 1848 in France ?

Locate all major soil types (India) on the suitable map of India.

1. Alluvial 2. Black

3. Red and Yellow

4. Laterite 5. Arid 6. Forest and Mountains

Map work Project

Every student has to compulsorily undertake any one project on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

OR

Social Issues

OR

Sustainable Development

OTHER ACTIVITY WORK

Writing about unsung heroes of India's Independence/ Some places of India's Independence/ Main events of India's Independence

## **Science**

Q1. Name the following:

- a) the process in plants that link light energy with chemical energy.
- b) The cell organelle where photosynthesis occurs
- c) Cell that surround a stomatal pore
- d) An enzyme secreted from gastric glands in stomach that act on proteins.

Q2. Name the correct substrates for the following enzymes:

- a) Trypsin
- b) Amylase
- c) Pepsin
  
- d) Lipase

Q3. Explain the three pathways of breakdown in living organisms Q4. Describe

the process of urine formation in kidneys?

Q5. Expand the following:

a) ATP

b) ADP



c) NADP

d) RUBP

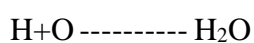
Q6. Answer the following question:

a) Write the formula of limestone?

b) Name the element present in it?

c) Which gas do we get when limestone is heated strongly? Q7. What is

wrong in the following equation?



Correct and balance it.

Q8. List the following as exothermic or endothermic reaction:

a) Temperature of water increases on adding sulphuric acid to it.

b) Heat is absorbed when water evaporates.

c) Temperature drops when ammonium chloride dissolves in water.

Q9. Name the type of chemical reaction when

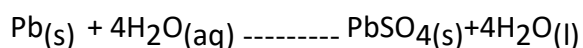
a) Water is subjected to electrolysis.

b) Calcium carbonate is heated

c) Silver bromide is exposed to sunlight

Q10. Why does aluminium not undergo corrosion but iron does?

Q11. Name the substance oxidized, reduced, oxidizing agent, reducing agent in the following:



Q13. What is combination reaction? Q14. What

is decomposition reaction?

Q15) Draw a sectional view of the human heart and label on it the following parts:

i) Aorta

ii) Pulmonary arteries

iii) Vena cava from upper body

iv) Left ventricle

b) why is double circulation of blood necessary in human beings? (Q16)

i) Leaves of a healthy potted plant were coated with Vaseline to block the stomata. Will this plant remain healthy for long? State three reasons for your answer.

ii) state any two differences between autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition.

Q17) what is displacement reaction

Q18) what is double displacement reaction

Q19) Written assignment from "chemical reaction and equations", "life processes"

a) 10 very short question answers (1 mark each)

b) 5 short question answers (2 mark each)

c) 5 question answers (3 mark each)

d) 2 question answer (5 mark each)

Q26. Prepare minimum 20 MCQs from the chapter "life process"

Q27. Read the passage and answer the following question:

Clean a magnesium ribbon about 2 cm long by rubbing it with a sandpaper. Hold it with a pair of tongs. Burn it using a spirit lamp or burner and collect the ash so formed in a watch glass. Burn the magnesium ribbon keeping it as far as possible from our eye. What do you observe?

Q1. What is the symbol of magnesium?

Q2. Why the magnesium ribbon is rubbed with a sand paper?

Q3. Name the ash formed as a result of burning of magnesium ribbon?

Q4. Name the elements present in the ash formed? Q5. What is your observation?

## PROJECTS:

Q28. Write articles with pictures on

- a) Pollution of the ganga and ganga action plan
- b) Chipko andolan
- c) Narmada bachao andolan

Why is it necessary to manage our natural resources? Suggest your view points?

Q29. My favorite scientist? Why he is your favorite? Explain his invention?

Q30. To make a mind map on types of reaction?

Q31. Draw the diagram of human digestive system, human respiratory system?

Q32. Submission of PPT on LIGHT?

## ENGLISH

### CLASS : X A ,B ,C ,D

1 Prepare 25 MCQ from each chapter

A letter to God, Nelson Mandela, Long Walk for freedom,

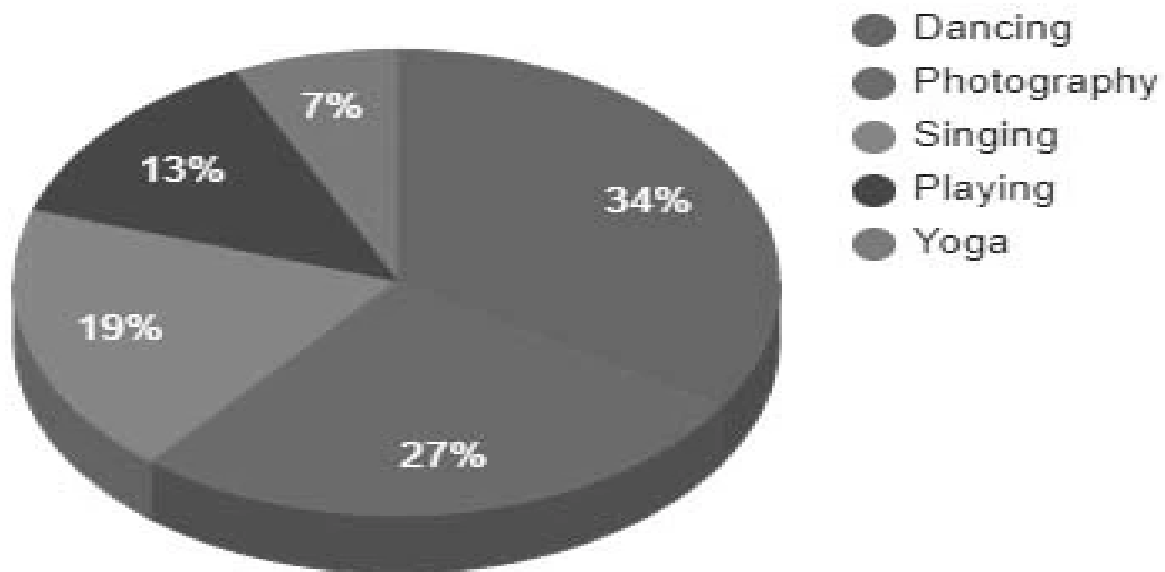
A Triumph of Surgery

2. Write short note on the following chapters & poems:

A letter to God, Nelson Mandela, Long Walk for freedom,

A Triumph of Surgery, Dust of Snow, Fire and Ice.

3. The given pie chart shows the data on hobbies of students during summer vacations. Write an analytical paragraph in 100-120 words to analyse the data.



4. Listen to **English News** and read **English newspaper** daily . Do a lot of exercises early in the morning.

5. Write stories, articles, poems, drawings, collection of thoughts, pictures, facts, tongue twister idioms, puzzles, sayings, etc in English for **Digital School Magazine**.

6 .Watch Videos related to your English textbooks & Read lessons with understanding of both the Books.

7. Write, learn, watch, practice and revise all Grammar exercises.

8. Read a novel and write the book review of it. The book you read should be shown to the teacher. You can use our school e-library also.

9 Write a **letter to the Editor** of a leading newspaper highlighting the problems of collections of heaps of garbage in your locality.

**DO ALL THE ABOVE IN YOUR ASSIGNMENT NOTEBOOK WITH DATE. DATE OF SUBMISSION IS 22 JUNE 2022.**

Take care of your health\*. Help your mother in household works.

\*STAY HOME, STAY SAFE\*

\*EAT HEALTHY FOOD\*

\*PLAY OUT DOOR EVERYDAY\*

\*REVISE THE LESSON\*

\*TAKE CARE OF ALL FAMILY MEMBERS\*

## CLASS-XII

### **Subject: Informatics Practices**

Q1. Write a python program to accept a monthly instalment (p), rate of interest (r) and time period in months (n). Calculate and display the maturity payable (amt) by using the formula as follows:  $\text{Interest} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot r}{2 \cdot 100 \cdot 12}$

Q2. A shopkeeper offers 10% discount on the printed price of a digital camera. However, the customer has to pay 5% GST on the remaining amount. Write a Python code to calculate and display the amount to be paid, taking price as an input.

Q3. Write a menu driven python code to convert a given temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius and vice-versa.

Hint:  $f = 1.8 \cdot c + 32$  and  $c = \frac{f - 32}{1.8}$

Q4. Write a Python code to accept a word in lowercase. Display the new word by replacing only the vowels with the letters following by it.

Sample Input: computer

Sample output: cpmptvfr

Q5. Create a pandas series name as 'S', with help of a dictionary

D= {Rno: 1, 'Name': 'Ramesh', 'Class': 12, 'City': 'Agra'}.

Q6. Create a pandas series S1 as given below with a scalar value:-

Series:

101 5

102 5

103 5

104 5

## Subject-Biology

1. Name the organic materials of which exine and intine of an angiosperm pollen grains are made up of. Explain the role of exine.
2. (i) Draw a schematic diagram of TS of a mature anther. Label only the layers that help in dehiscence of the anther to release pollen grains.  
(ii) Why is exine of the pollen grain not a continuous layer?
3. Why are angiosperm anthers called dithecal? Describe the structure of its microsporangium.
4. Draw a labelled diagram of a typical anatropous ovule and explain it..
5. Explain with the help of diagram the development of mature embryo sac from a mega spore mother cell in angiosperm.
6. How does the pollen mother cell develop into a mature pollen grain? Illustrate the stages with labelled diagram
7. In angiosperms, zygote is diploid while primary endosperm cell is triploid. Explain. [All India 2013]  
or  
Mention the reasons for difference in ploidy of zygote and primary endosperm nucleus in an angiosperm.
8. Why should a bisexual flower be emasculated and bagged prior to artificial pollination?
9. Differentiate between geitonogamy and xenogamy in plants. Which one between the two will lead to inbreeding depression and why?
10. Draw a Longitudinal Section (LS) of a post-pollinated pistil showing entry of pollen tube into a mature embryo sac. Label filiform apparatus, chalazal end, hilum, antipodals, male gametes and secondary nucleus.
11. Why is fertilisation in an angiosperm referred to as double fertilisation? Mention the ploidy of the cells involved.

12.(i) Explain the different ways apomictic seeds can develop. Give an example of each.

(ii)Mention one advantage of apomictic seeds to farmers.

(iii)Draw a labelled mature stage of a dicotyledonous embryo.

13. (i) Why does endosperm development precede embryo development in angiosperm seeds?

State the role of endosperm in mature albuminous seeds.

(ii) Describe with the help of three labelled diagrams the different embryonic stages that include mature embryo of dicot plants.

14.Draw a labelled diagrammatic view of human male reproductive system and explain.

15.Draw a labelled diagram of the reproductive system in human female and explain it.

16.Draw and label the parts of the head region only of a human sperm and explain it.

17.Draw a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a human seminiferous tubule (six parts to be labelled) and explain it.

18.(i) How is 'oogenesis' markedly different from 'spermatogenesis' with respect to the growth till puberty in the humans?

(ii)Draw a sectional view of human ovary and label the different follicular stages, ovum and corpus luteum.

19.Schematically represent and explain the events of spermatogenesis in humans.

Explain the process of fertilisation in human female and trace the post-fertilisation events in a sequential order up to implantation of the embryo.

20.A woman has certain queries as listed below, before starting with contraceptive pills.

Answer them.

(i)What do contraceptive pills contain and how do they act as contraceptives?

(ii)What schedule should be followed for taking these pills?

## CLASS XII PHYSICS

1. (a) Can two equipotential surfaces intersect each other? Give reason.  
(b) Two charges  $-q$  and  $+q$  are located at points A  $(0, 0, -a)$  and B  $(0, 0, +a)$  respectively. How much work is done in moving a test charge from P  $(7, 0, 0)$  to Q  $(-3, 0, 0)$ ?
- 2.. State Gauss's theorem and express it mathematically. Using it mathematically. Using it, derive an expression for the electric field intensity at a point near a thin infinite plane sheet of charge density  $\sigma \text{ Cm}^{-2}$ .
3. Four charges  $+q, +q, -q, -q$  are placed respectively at the four corners A, B, C, and D of a square of side 'a'. Calculate the electric field at the centre of the square.
4. Two point electric charges of values  $Q$  and  $2q$  are kept at a distance  $d$  apart from each other in air. A third charge  $Q$  is to be kept along the same line in such a way that the net force acting on  $q$  and  $2q$  is zero. Calculate the position of charge  $Q$  in terms of  $q$  and  $d$ .
5. (a) Derive an expression for the potential energy of a dipole placed in a uniform electric field.  
(b) Suppose a system of two charges  $7 \mu\text{C}$  and  $-2 \mu\text{C}$  placed at  $(-9\text{cm}, 0, 0)$  and  $(9\text{cm}, 0, 0)$  respectively is placed in an external electric field  $E = A (1/r^2)$ ;  $A = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Cm}^{-2}$ . What would the electrostatic energy of the configuration be?
6. (a) Derive an expression for the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor having a dielectric slab in between the plates. (thickness of the slab is less than the plate separation )  
(b) A parallel plate capacitor is charged by a battery. After sometime the battery is disconnected and a dielectric slab of electric constant  $K$  is inserted between the plates. How would (i) the capacitance, (ii) the electric field between the plates and (iii) the energy stored in the capacitor, be affected? Justify your answer
7. Why do the electric field lines not form closed loops?
8. What is the work done in moving a charge of  $50 \mu\text{C}$ , between two points on an equipotential surface?
9. A slab of material of dielectric constant  $K$  has the same area as that of the plates of a parallel plate capacitor but has the thickness  $d/2$ . Prove that its capacitance is  $C = \left(\frac{2K}{K+1}\right) \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d}$  when the slab is inserted between the plates of the capacitor.
10. (a) State four electrical properties of conductors subjected with electrostatic fields.  
(b) Three identical capacitors of  $6 \mu\text{F}$  each are connected to a  $12 \text{ V}$  battery such that two series  $C$  jointly are across the battery and third  $C$  singly are across same battery. Find
  - (i) charge on each capacitor
  - (ii) equivalent capacitance of network
  - (iii) energy stored in network of capacitors.
11. Define Electric Dipole moment.



## **Holiday Homework- Revision cum Practice Notes**

### **Accounting for Partnership: Fundamentals**

Due to the limitation of sole-tradership regarding limited capital, limited managerial abilities, the low scale of business, involves more risk due to unlimited liability, the need of partnership arises. A partnership is a relation of mutual trust and faith. There are certain peculiarities in the accounts of partnership firm than those are prepared in the sole tradership firm. The main peculiarities regarding the accounting of partnership firms are maintenance of the capital accounts of partners, distribution of profits to the partners, etc.

#### **Meaning of Partnership:**

The partnership is an agreement written/oral between two or more persons who have agreed to do some lawful business and to share profit ! or loss arising from the business.

#### **According to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, Section 4**

“Partnership is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.”

In partnership, two or more persons join hands to set up a business and share its profit and losses.

Persons who have entered into a partnership with one another are called individually partners and collectively ‘a firm’, and the name under which their business is carried on is called the ‘firm name’. A partnership firm is not a separate legal entity apart from the partners constituting it.

There must be a minimum of two persons to form a partnership firm, according to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, but it does not specify the maximum number of partners. In this issue Section 11 of the Companies Act, 2013 limits the number of partners to 10 for a partnership carrying on banking business and 50 for a partnership carrying on any other type of business.

#### **Features of Partnership**

1. **Two or More Persons:** There must be a minimum of two persons to form a partnership firm, according to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, but it does not specify the maximum number of partners. In this issue Section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956 limits the number of partners to 10 (ten) for a partnership carrying on banking business and 50 (fifty) for a partnership carrying on any other type of business.
2. **Agreement:** Partnership comes into existence on account of an agreement among the partners, and not from status or operations of law. The agreement becomes the basis of the relationship between the partners. It may be written or oral. It may be for a fixed period or for a particular venture or at will.
3. **Business:** A partnership can be formed for the purpose of carrying on some lawful business with the intention of earning profits. Mere co-ownership of a property does not amount to a partnership.

4. Mutual Agency: The partnership business may be carried on by all the partners or any of them acting for all. This statement means that every partner is entitled to participate in the conduct of the affairs of its business and there exists a relationship of mutual agency between all the partners.

Partners are agents as well as principals for all other partners. Each partner can bind other partners by his acts and also is bound by the acts of other partners with regard to the business of the firm. Relationship of the mutual agency is so important feature of partnership that one can say that there would be no partnership if this feature is absent,

5. Sharing of Profit: The agreement between the partners must be to share the profits (or losses). Though the definition of partnership, according to Partnership Act, describes the partnership as the relationship between people who agree to share the profits of a business, the sharing of loss is implied. If some persons join hands for the purpose of some charitable activity, it will not be termed as a partnership.

6. Liability of Partnership: The liability of partnership is unlimited. Each partner is liable jointly with all the other partners and also individually to the third party for all the acts of the firm done while he is a partner.

### **Partnership Deed:**

A partnership is formed by an agreement, it is essential that there must be some terms and conditions agreed upon by all the partners. These terms and conditions or Agreements may be written or oral. Though the Partnership Act does not expressly require that there should be an agreement in writing. But in order to avoid all misunderstandings and disputes, it is always the best course to have a written agreement duly signed and registered under the Act.

A document in writing which contains the terms of agreement for the partnership is called 'Partnership Deed'. This document contains the details about all the aspects affecting the relationship between the partners including the objectives of the business, the contribution of capital by each partner, ratio in which the profit and losses will be shared by the partners, and entitlement of partners to interest on capital, interest on the loan, etc. The clauses of the partnership deed can be altered with the consent of all the partners.

### **Contents of Partnership Deed:**

1. Names and Addresses of the firm and its main business.
2. Names and Addresses of all partners.
3. Amount of capital contributed or to be contributed by each partner.
4. The accounting period of the firm.
5. Date of commencement of partnership firm.
6. Rules regarding operations of a bank account.
7. Profit and loss sharing ratio.
8. Duration of partnership, if any.
9. Rate of interest on capital, loan, drawings, etc.
10. Salaries, commissions, etc., if payable to any partner(s).
11. The rights, duties, and liabilities of each partner.

12. Mode of auditor's appointment, if any.
13. Rules to be followed in case of admission, retirement, death of a partner.
14. Rules to be followed in case of insolvency of one or more partners.
15. Settlement of accounts on the dissolution of the firm.
16. Rules for the settlement of disputes among the partners.
17. Safe custody of the books of accounts and other documents of the firm.
18. Any other matter relating to the conduct of business.

### **Provisions Relevant for (Affecting) Accounting of Partnership:**

Normally, the partnership deed covers all matters relating to the mutual relationship of partners amongst themselves. But if the partnership is silent on certain matters, or in the absence of any deed, the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 shall apply.

The important provisions affecting partnership accounts are:

1. Profit-Sharing Ratio: In absence of deed or agreement, according to the act, the profit-sharing ratio is equal i.e. the profit and loss of the firm are to be shared equally by the partners, irrespective of their capital contribution in the firm.
2. Interest on Capital: No interest on capital shall be allowed to the partners. In case the deed provides for payment of interest on capital but does not specify the rate, the interest will be paid at the rate of 6% p.a., only from the profits of the firm. It is not payable if the firm incurs losses during the period.
3. Interest on Drawings: No interest is to be charged on drawings.
4. Interest on Loan, Advances: If any partner, apart from his capital, provides a loan to the firm, he is entitled to get interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Such interest shall be paid even if there are losses to the firm.
5. Remuneration to Partners: No partner is entitled to any salary or commission for participating in the business of the firm.

Apart from the above, the Indian Partnership Act specifies that subject to a contract between the partners:

- If a partner derives any profit for himself/herself from any transaction of the firm or from the use of the property or business connection of the firm or the firm name, he/ she shall account for the profit and pay it to the firm
- If a partner carries on any business of the same nature as and competing with that of the firm, he/she shall account for and pay to the firm, all profit made by him/her in that business.

### **Maintenance of Capital Accounts of Partners:**

There are two methods by which the capital accounts of partners are maintained. They are the following:

- (a) Fixed Capital Method
- (b) Fluctuating Capital Method

**(a) Fixed Capital Method:** Under the fixed capital method, the capitals of the partner shall remain fixed or unaltered unless some additional capital is introduced or some amount of capital is withdrawn with the consent of all the partners.

In this method, two accounts for each partner are to be maintained:

1. Capital Account
2. Current Account.

1. Capital Account: This account is credited with the amount of capital introduced by the partner. This account will continue to show the same balance from year to year unless some amount of capital is introduced or withdrawn. This account always appears on the liabilities side in the balance sheet.

2. Current Account: All entries relating to drawings, interest on capital, interest on drawings, salary or commission, the share of profit or loss, etc. are made in this account. This account is debited with drawings, interest on drawings, the share of loss, etc. and credited with the interest on capital, salary, commission, the share of profit, etc. The balance of this account will fluctuate from year to year. If it has a credit balance then it will appear on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet and if it has a debit balance then it will appear on the assets side of the Balance Sheet.

The format of the Capital Account and Current account are as follows:

<b>Dr.</b>		<b>Partner's Capital Account</b>				<b>Cr.</b>	
Date	Particulars	J. F.	Amt. (Rs.)	Date	Particulars	J. F.	Amt. (Rs.)
	Bank A/c (Permanent withdrawal of Capital)		xxx		Balance b/d (Opening Balance)		xxx
	Balance c/d		xxx		Balance A/c (Fresh Capital introduced)		xxx
			xxx				xxx
			xxx				xxx

**Partner's Current Account**

Dr.				Cr.			
Date	Particulars	J. F.	Amt. (Rs.)	Date	Particulars	J. F.	Amt. (Rs.)
	Balance b/d (if debit Opening Balance)		xxx		Balance b/d (if credit Opening Balance)		xxx
	Drawings A/c		xxx		Interest on Capital A/c		xxx
	Interest on Drawings A/c		xxx		Salary A/c		xxx
	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (Share of Loss)		xxx		Commission A/c		xxx
	Balance c/d (if credit closing balance)		xxx		Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Share of Profit)		xxx
			xxx		Balance c/d (if debit closing balance)		xxx
			xxx				xxx

**(b) Fluctuating Capital Method:** Under this method, only one account i.e. Capital Account is maintained for each partner. All the entries relating to the interest on capital, salary, commission to partners, the share of profit and loss, drawings, interest on drawings, etc. are directly recorded in the capital accounts of the partners. The balance of this account fluctuates from year to year. The format of Fluctuating Capital Account is as follows:

**Partner's Capital Account**

Dr.				Cr.			
Date	Particulars	J. F.	Amt. (Rs.)	Date	Particulars	J. F.	Amt. (Rs.)
	Drawing A/c		xxx		Balance b/d (Opening Balance)		xxx
	Interest on Drawings A/c		xxx		Bank A/c (Fresh Capital introduced)		xxx
	Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Share of Loss)		xxx		Interest on Capital A/c		xxx
	Balance c/d		xxx		Salary A/c		xxx
			xxx		Commission A/c		xxx
			xxx		Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (Share of Profit)		xxx
			xxx				xxx

**Difference between Fixed and Fluctuating Capital Accounts**

Basis	Fixed Capital Account	Fluctuating Capital Account
<b>Number of Accounts maintained</b>	In this method, two separate accounts are maintained for each partner <i>i.e.</i> 'Capital Account' and 'Current Account'	In this method only one account is maintained for each partner <i>i.e.</i> 'Capital Account'
<b>Adjustments of drawings, interest etc.</b>	All adjustments relating to drawings, interest on capital, salary etc. are made in current account not in Capital Account	All adjustments relating to drawings, interest on capital salary, commission etc. are made in Capital Account
<b>Balance of Accounts</b>	The balance of Capital Account remain fixed unless there is addition to or withdrawal of capital	The balance of Capital Account changes frequently from year to year

Basis	Fixed Capital Account	Fluctuating Capital Account
<b>Negative Balance?</b>	The Capital Account under this method shows credit or positive balance	Fluctuating Capital Account may sometimes show a debit or negative balance

#### **Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:**

In partnership, net profit after adjustment of partner's interest on capital, salary, and commission to partner's, interest on drawings, etc. is distributed among the partners in the agreed profit sharing ratio. For this purpose, a separate account is prepared called Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

It is merely an extension of the Profit and Loss Account. All adjustments in respect of partner's commission and salary, interest on capital and on drawings, etc. are made through this account. It starts with the net profit/net loss as per the Profit and Loss Account is transferred to this account.

#### **Journal Entries relating to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:**

1. Transfer of Net Profit/Net Loss as per Profit and Loss Account to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:

(a) If Profit:

Profit and Loss A/c Dr.

To Profit and Loss App. A/c

(b) If Loss:

Profit and Loss App. A/c Dr.

To Profit and Loss A/c

## **2. Interest on Capital:**

(a) For crediting interest on capital to partner's Capital/Current Account:

Interest on Capital A/c Dr.

To Partner's Capital A/c or Current A/c (Individually)

(b) For transferring interest on Capital to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c:

Profit and Loss App. A/c Dr

To Interest on Capital A/c OR

Only one entry may be passed in place of the above two entries:

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.

To Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)

## **3. Interest on Drawings:**

(a) For charging interest on drawings to partner's Capital/ Current A/c:

Partners Capital/Current A/c (Individually) Dr.

To Interest on Drawings A/c

(b) For transferring interest on drawings to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account:

Interest on Drawings A/c Dr.

To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c OR

Only one entry may be passed in place of the above two entries:

Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually) Dr.

To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c

## **4. Salary to Partner(s):**

(a) For crediting partner's salary' to partner's Capital/Current A/c:

Salary to Partner A/c Dr.

To Partner's Capital /Current A/c (Individually)

(b) For transferring partner's salary to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c:

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.

To Salary to Partner A/c OR

Only one entry may be passed in place of the above two entries:

Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.

To Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)

## **5. Commission to Partner(s):**

(a) For crediting partner's commission to partner's Capital/ Current A/c:

Commission to Partner A/c Dr.

To Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)

(b) For transferring partner's commission to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c:  
 Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.  
 To Commission to Partner A/c OR

Only one entry may be passed in place of the above two entries:  
 Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.  
 To Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)

**6. Share of Profit/Loss after adjustments:**

(a) If Profit  
 Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c Dr.  
 To partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)  
 OR

(b) If Loss:  
 Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually) Dr. To Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c  
 Format of Profit and Loss Appropriation Account is given below:  
 Profit and Loss Appropriation Account

Dr.		Cr.	
Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Profit & Loss A/c (if Loss)	xxx	Profit & Loss A/c (if Profit)	xxx
Interest on Capital A/c	xxx	Interest on Drawings A/c	-xxx
Salary to Partner A/c	xxx	Partner's Capital/Current A/c (distribution of loss)	xxx
Commission to Partner A/c	xxx		
Interest on Partner's loan	xxx		
Partner's Capital/Current A/c (distribution of profit)	xxx		
	xxx		xxx
	xxx		xxx

**Interest on Capital:**

Interest on Capital is generally provided for in two situations:

1. When the partners contribute unequal amounts of capital but share profits equally.
2. When the capital contribution is the same but profit sharing is unequal.

$$\text{Interest on Capital} = \text{Amount of Capital} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time} \div 100$$

When there are both addition and withdrawal of capital by the partners during the financial year, the interest on capital can be calculated as:

1. On the opening balance of Capital A/c, interest is calculated for the whole year.

If the closing balance of the Capital A/c is given then we have to find the opening balance of Capital A/c:

Closing Capital + Drawings during the year + Interest on Drawing – Share of Profits – Salary to



Partner – Commission  
to Partner – Additional Capital = Opening Capital

2. On the additional capital brought in by any partner during the year, interest is calculated from the date of introduction of additional capital to the last day of the financial year

3. On the amount of capital withdrawn (other than usual drawings) during the year interest for the period from the date of withdrawal to the last day of the financial year is calculated and deducted from the total of the interest calculated under points (1) and (2) above.

Or

Drawing has been made then the amount deducted from the capital and interest is calculated on the balance amount.

The interest on capital is allowed only when there is profit during the financial year. No interest will be allowed on capital if the firm has incurred a net loss during the year. If the profit of the firm is less than the amount due to the partners as interest on capital, the payment of interest will be restricted to the number of profits. In other words, profit will be distributed in the ratio of interest on capital of each partner.

### **Interest on Drawings:**

Drawings is the amount withdrawn, in cash or in-kind, for personal use by the partner(s). Interest on drawings is calculated with reference to the date of withdrawal.

The calculation of interest on drawings under different situations is shown as under:

#### **(a) When Fixed Amount is Withdrawn Every Month/Quarter:**

If the equal amount is withdrawn at equal intervals of times, interest on the drawing can be calculated by Monthly/Quarterly Drawing Methods. While calculating the time period, attention must be paid to whether the fixed amount was withdrawn on the first day (beginning) of the month, at the last day (end) of the month, middle of the month, at the beginning of the Quarter or at the end of Quarter. Depending upon the time period the interest on drawings can be calculated as follows:

When drawings are made:

1. At the beginning of each month of the financial year:

Interest on Drawings = Total Drawings  $\times$  Rate  $\frac{100 \times 61}{212}$

Here, time period is 61 months.

2. At the middle of each month of the financial year

Interest on Drawings = Total Drawings  $\times$  Rate  $\frac{100 \times 61}{212}$

Here, time period is 6 months.

3. At the end of each month of the financial year:

Interest on Drawings = Total Drawings  $\times$  Rate  $\frac{100 \times 51}{212}$

Here, time period is 51 months.

4. At the beginning of the each quarter of the financial year:

Interest on Drawings = Total Drawings  $\times$  Rate  $\frac{100 \times 71}{212}$

Here, time period is 71 months.

5. At the end of each quarter of the financial year:

$\text{Interest on Drawings} = \text{Total Drawings} \times \text{Rate} \frac{100 \times 41}{212}$

Here, time period is 412 months.

**(b) When Varying Amounts are Withdrawn at Different Intervals:** When the partners withdraw different amounts of money at different time intervals, the interest is calculated using the production method. In this method, each amount of drawing is multiplied by the number of days/months (from the date of drawings to the last date of the financial year) to find out the product and then all the products are totaled. Here, the total product and interest for 1 month at the given rate are calculated.

$\text{Interest on Drawings} = \text{Total Drawings} \times \text{Rate} \frac{100 \times 112}{1365}$

or

1365

**(c) When Dates of Withdrawal are Not Specified:** When the total amount withdrawn is given but the dates of withdrawals are not specified, then it is assumed that the amount was withdrawn evenly throughout the year. Here, the time period is taken 6 months.

$\text{Interest on Drawings} = \text{Total Drawings} \times \text{Rate} \frac{100 \times 612}{1365}$

**Guarantee of Profit to a Partner:**

Sometimes a partner may be guaranteed a minimum amount of profit by one or some or by all the partners in the existing profit sharing ratio or some other agreed ratio. The minimum guaranteed amount shall be paid to a partner when his share of profit as per the profit-sharing ratio is less than the guaranteed amount.

The following steps may be followed in this case:

1. Calculate the share of profit of the partner who has been guaranteed a minimum amount of profit as per profit sharing ratio. If this amount is more than or equal to the amount guaranteed, no adjustment is required.
2. If the share of profit of that partner is less than the guaranteed amount, then we have to find out the difference between the guaranteed amount and the share of profit of that partner.
3. Then, we add this difference to the share of the profit of the partner and deduct the difference from the share of profit of other partners or partner who has guaranteed the amount in the agreed ratio.

**Past Adjustments:**

Sometimes, after making of final accounts and the distribution of profits among the partners, a few omissions or errors in the recording of transactions or the preparation of summary statements are found. These errors or omissions need adjustments for correction of their impact.

This error or omissions may relate to:

1. Interest on capital may have omitted or have been wrongly treated.
2. Interest in drawings may have been omitted.
3. Salary or commission payable has been omitted in the capital account of the partner.
4. The profit-sharing ratio has been changed from the past.
5. Interest in the partner's loan has been omitted.

Instead of altering old accounts, necessary adjustments can be made either by:

(a) through 'Profit and Loss Adjustment Account'

Or

(b) directly in the capital account of the concerned partners.

**(a) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account:**

1. For omission of Interest on Capital, Salaries to partner(s), Commission to partner, etc.

Profit and Loss Adjustment Account Dr.

To Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)

2. For omission of Interest on drawings etc

Partner's Capital/Current A/c Dr.

To Profit and Loss Adjustment Account

3. Calculate the difference or balance of the Profit and Loss Adjustment Account and transfer it to the Capital/Current Accounts of partners in the profit-sharing ratio.

(a) If Profit (Credit balance):

Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c Dr.

To Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually)

OR

**(b) If Loss (Debit balance):**

Partner's Capital/Current A/c (Individually) Dr.

To Profit and Loss Adjustment A/c (b) Adjustment through a single entry or directly in the capital account of the concerned partner(s):

In this case, the following steps should be taken:

1. Calculate amount which should have been credited to each partner's Capital/Current Account by way of (Interest on Capital + Salaries to Partner(s) + Commission to Partner(s) – Interest on Drawings etc.)
2. Distribute the amount calculated in step (1) in the current profit sharing ratio.
3. Calculate the difference between the above two steps for each partner (1) – (2)  
(-) Excess or (+) Short

**Pass the following Journal entry:**

Excess having Partner's Capital A/c Dr.

To Short Partner's Capital A/c

**Holiday Homework- Revision cum Practice Notes**

**Chapter-1:Nature and Significance of Management**

**Management: Concept, Objectives and Importance**

According to the nature and significance of management class 12 notes, management is an important crux of every organisation; it is an important activity to manage different people performing different tasks in a setting to achieve a common goal. Management is defined as a process of getting things done to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. Management aims to get things done and ensure that they are effectively and efficiently performed with minimum cost and maximum benefits.

### **Effectiveness vs Efficiency**

Next in nature and significance of management class 12 notes, we compare effectiveness and efficiency. Effectiveness and Efficiency are two integral aspects of management. Any management aims to strike the right balance between the two concepts for maximum benefits.

**Effectiveness** is defined as completing a given task in the right manner and on time. For instance, A company's target production is 5000 units for a given year. To meet the target the manager utilises more resources and thus, reaches the target but at a higher cost. Thus, the manager was effective but not efficient.

**Efficiency** is defined as completing the given task with minimum use of resources and with little cost. For instance, If a business decides to produce goods with fewer resources, it is called efficiency but it might not be effective because there is a possibility that the set target will not be achieved on time and the company might end up making a loss in the long run.

Thus, good management is the one that strives for the right balance between effectiveness and efficiency by not compromising on quality but ensuring minimum use of resources.

### **Characteristics of Management**

Next in nature and significance of management class 12 notes, we look at the various characteristics of management. They are mentioned below:

6. **Goal-Oriented Process:** Every organisation has a set of goals that they are constantly working towards. For instance, a retail store's goal is to increase sales.
7. **All-Pervasive:** This implies that all activities involved in managing an organisation are common everywhere. Every organisation whether it is a school or a store needs management. Managers exist in all enterprises and in all countries.
8. **Multidimensional:** Management has three main dimensions. For example, management of work, management of people and management of organisations.
9. **Continuous Process:** Management entails a series of continuous yet separate functions like planning, organising, directing, staffing and controlling. All managers perform a series of functions in order to ensure the smooth functioning of an organisation.
10. **Group Activity:** Every organisation has a diverse group of individuals working in it. Every person has a different purpose but they all work towards the same goal. Thus, an important aspect of management is to work on teamwork and coordination of individual effort to achieve common goals.
11. **Dynamic Function:** It is dynamic in nature because It is constantly changing and adapting according to the needs of the environment.
12. **Intangible force:** Good management is discernable and an intangible force. It can be observed when there is order, targets are fulfilled, employees and clients are happy.

## Objectives of Management

According to the nature and significance of management class 12 notes, there are several objectives of management. The objectives can be classified as organisational, social and personal:

6. **Organisational Objective:** The main objective of every management is to fulfil the economic objectives of a business. These objectives are **Survival:** The basic aim is to survive and cover all the operational costs, **Profit:** Survival is not sufficient for the success of any organisation, every organisation must be geared towards making profits. **Growth:** Businesses need to grow to remain in the competition and achieve their full potential.
7. **Social Objective:** Every organisation has a social obligation towards society. It can mean generating employment opportunities for disadvantaged groups or using environment-friendly methods for production.
8. **Personal Objective:** In any given organisation, some people have personal needs that need to be fulfilled and managed. The needs can be financial, social or related to personal growth and development.

## Importance of Management

Management is an integral part of every organisation and helps in many activities, as per the nature and significance of management class 12 notes. They are mentioned below:

4. **Achieves Group Goals:** The management guides all the individuals towards the set common goals and objectives of an organisation.
5. **Increases Efficiency:** Efficiency means using minimum resources and achieving high productivity.
6. **Creates a dynamic organisation:** Management strives to change and adapt to maintain competitiveness and remain relevant.
7. **Achieving personal objectives:** Management must motivate and guide individuals to work towards personal development and ensure group success.
8. **Helps in society's development:** It helps society by providing high-quality products and services or employment or using green technology.

## Management as Art, Science and Profession

Moving on in nature and significance of management class 12 notes, there are certain features of management as art, science and profession.

### Management as Art has certain basic features:

19. It presupposes the **existence of theoretical knowledge** on any given subject. This means that there is literature, theory and principles developed over the years.
20. **Personalised Application:** This means that theoretical knowledge is used differently by each individual.
21. **Practice and Creativity:** The acquired theoretical knowledge is subject to individual creativity and potential.

## Management as Science has certain basic features:

3. **Systematised body of knowledge:** This means that management is a science because it has certain principles based on a cause and effect relationship.
4. **Principles-based on experimentation:** Scientific principles are developed through a rigorous process of observation, testing and experimentation.
5. **Universal Validity:** Principles are scientific in nature if they are universally accepted and applied.

## Management as a Profession has certain basic features:

- **Body of Knowledge:** All professions are based on some knowledge system.
- **Restricted Entry:** This applies that only those candidates who have the relevant knowledge and educational background are allowed to enter the profession.
- **Professional Association:** All professionals are aligned with some professional association which sets the guidelines for that specific profession.
- **Ethical Code of Conduct:** All professions are bound by ethics in terms of practice.
- **Service Motive:** All professions aim is good service and client satisfaction.

## Levels of Management

According to the nature and significance of management class 12 notes, there are many levels of management. Let us look at the three main levels in the management hierarchy:

3. **Top Management:** It is the highest position in an organisation with complex duties and responsibilities. There are various names for top management positions like chairman, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, vice president or president. Top management consists of different functional heads and is responsible for coordinating activities, setting common objectives and goals of the organisation and for ensuring the general welfare of the enterprise.
4. **Middle Management:** Middle management consists of individuals who are division heads; they are answerable to the top management and in charge of operational managers. While middle managers perform a set of complex tasks, the main task of middle management is to carry out the plans and policies laid down by the top management.
5. **Supervisory/Operational Management:** The lowest level of management yet one of the most essential ones because they are directly responsible for overseeing the workforce. They are directly responsible for the efficient use of resources, maintaining quality and safety.

## Functions of Management

Management is a continuous process which involves performing several functions according to the nature and significance of management class 12 notes. Let us look at some of the most important functions managers perform on a daily basis:

4. **Planning:** Planning is pertinent because it entails deciding what is to be done and who will do it.
5. **Organising:** Organising refers to following the set plan by assigning grouping tasks and duties to individuals, allocating resources and establishing authority.

6. **Staffing:** It is an essential function of any manager because it means finding the right person with the best qualities and academic requirements.
7. **Directing:** Direction has two components: Motivation and Leadership. A good manager ensures that the employees are well motivated and influences them to perform effectively and efficiently.
8. **Controlling:** This means supervising organisational activities and performance to achieve organisational goals.

## **Coordination**

*The process by which a manager synchronises the activities of different departments is known as coordination.* Coordination is the most important aspect of management and aimed at achieving the common goal through individual efforts according to the nature and significance of management class 12 notes. It is an integral aspect of every function performed by the manager, from planning to controlling.

**Coordination is important** because it helps combine individual efforts and different department activities to achieve group goals. In any organisation, coordination is important because departments are interdependent and must work together to achieve their daily goals. The need for coordination is absolutely essential when:

- Companies **grow in size** and employ numerous employees to perform tasks. A manager has to coordinate all individual efforts towards the common goal.
- Companies have **functional differentiation**. It is when functions are divided into departments and divisions. Each department has its own specific goals which may or not align with other departments. Thus, the manager must coordinate the activities of all the departments in order to avoid conflict, overlap or miscommunication.
- Companies have **specialisations** for which they hire specialists. These specialists are experts in their fields, they require supervision and coordination.

## **Holiday Homework- Revision cum Practice Notes**

### **Chapter-2: Principles of Management**

#### **Principles of Management: Definition**

The principles of management serve as broad and general guidelines for the managerial decision making and action.

#### **Types of Principles of Management**

- Fayol's Principles of General Management
- 6. Taylor's Principles of Scientific Management

# Principles of Management



## Significance of Principles of Management

6. They help to **provide managers with useful insights** into reality and increase their efficiency in dealing with recurring problems.
- They ensure **optimum utilisation of resources** as due to the presence of cause-and-effect relationship the outcome of the decisions and actions can be predicted. Moreover, it leads to effective administration as the principles tend to restrict the personal prejudices and biases.
- They **facilitate scientific decision making** as they emphasise on logical thinking rather than blind faith.
9. They **help to meet the changing requirements** of the environment to the best advantage of a organisation.
- They **help in fulfilling social responsibility** of an organisation.
13. They **facilitate the process of management training, education and research** as they are at the core of management theory.

## Features of Principles of Management



9. **Universal Applicability:** The principles of management are deemed to apply to all types and sizes of organizations.
- **General Guidelines:** The principles are guidelines to action but do not provide readymade, straitjacket solutions to all managerial problems as the real business situations are very complex and dynamic and are a result of many factors.
  - **Formed by practice and experimentation:** The principles of management are formulated by the management experts through observation and tested through repeated experimentation.
  - **Flexible:** The principles of management are not rigid prescriptions, which have to be followed absolutely. They are flexible and can be modified by the manager in the light of given situation so as to achieve the desired goals.
  - **Mainly Behavioural:** The principles of management aim at influencing behaviour of human beings in a desired manner.
  - **Cause and effect relationships:** The principles of management seek to establish relationship between cause and effect so that they can be used in similar situations in a large number of cases.
22. **Contingent:** The application of principles of management is contingent or dependent upon the prevailing situation at a particular point of time.

## FAYOL'S PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

- **Division of work:** The whole organisation work, both managerial and technical, should be divided into smaller jobs and the task involved in doing each such job should be determined. It leads to specialization, speed, efficiency and accuracy of work.
- **Discipline:** It refers to the obedience to organizational rules and the employment agreement. It is necessary for the systematic working of the organisation. It requires good superiors at all levels, clear and fair agreements and judicious application of penalties.
- **Authority and Responsibility:** There should always be a balance between the authority given and responsibility entrusted to an employee. This is because if authority is more than responsibility, the employees are likely to misuse it whereas if authority is less than responsibility, he/she will be unable to do the desired work.
- **Unity of command:** There should be one and only one boss for every individual employee from whom he should receive orders and be responsible to. Dual subordination should be avoided.

- **Unity of Direction:** All the units of an organisation should be moving towards the same objectives through coordinated and focused efforts. Each group of activities having the same objective must have one head and one plan.
- **Subordination of Individual Interest to General Interest:** In all the situations, the interests of an organisation should take priority over the interests of any one individual employee.
- **Remuneration of employees:** The overall pay and compensation should be fair to both employees and the organization. The employees should be paid fair wages, which should give them at least a reasonable standard of living. At the same time it should be within the paying capacity of the company i.e. remuneration should be just and equitable.
- **Centralisation and Decentralisation:** The concentration of decision-making authority is called centralisation whereas its dispersal among more than one person is known as decentralization. Large organizations have more decentralization than small organizations.
- **Scalar Chain:** The formal lines of authority along which the communication flows from highest to lowest ranks are known as scalar chain. Gang Plank is a shorter route that has been provided so that communication is not delayed during emergencies. However, the superior has to be informed later on.
- **Order:** The people and materials must be in suitable places at appropriate time for maximum efficiency i.e. 'a place for everything (everyone) and everything in its place.'
- **Equity:** It emphasizes kindness and justice in the behaviour of managers towards workers. No discrimination should be made by them on the basis of caste, creed, gender or otherwise caste, creed.
- **Stability of Personnel:** The employee turnover should be minimized to maintain organizational efficiency. Personnel should be selected and appointed after due and rigorous procedure. After placement. they should be kept at their post for a minimum fixed tenure so that they get time to show results. Any adhocism in this regard will create instability/insecurity among employees. They would tend to leave the organisation.
- **Initiative:** Initiative means taking the first step with self-motivation. The workers should be encouraged to develop and carry out their plans for improvement. Suggestion system should be adopted in the organization.
- **Espirit De Corps:** The management should promote a team spirit of unity and harmony among employees. A manager should replace 'I' with 'We' in all his conversations with workers.

## Scientific Management

### Scientific Management: Definition

Scientific Management means knowing exactly what you want your employees to do and seeing that they do it in the best and cheapest way.

**Fredrick Winslow Taylor is known as the 'Father of Scientific Management.**

### Techniques of Scientific Management

- **Time Study** is the technique to determine the standard time taken by a worker of average skill and knowledge to complete a standard task.
- **Fatigue study** seeks to determine the amount and frequency of rest intervals required in completing a task.
- 9. **Method study** seeks to find out one best way of doing the job.
- 10. **Motion study** refers to the study of movements of limbs which are undertaken while doing a typical job. This helps to eliminate unnecessary movements so that it takes less time to complete the job efficiently.
- **Standardisation** refers to the process of setting standards for every business activity **Simplification** aims at eliminating superfluous varieties, sizes and dimensions of products.
- **Functional foremanship** is an extension of the principle of division of work and specialisation to the shop floor. Each worker is supposed to take orders from eight foremen in the related process or function of production namely  
  - **Instruction Card Clerk:** He assigns work to all the employees.
  - **Route Clerk:** He decides how work will progress regarding total productions. So that production is on time.
  - **Time and Cost Clerk:** He determines what will be the total cost and how much time each job take.
  - **Disciplinarian:** He sees that there is discipline at work place.
  - **Speed boss:** He ensures that the work is moving at a suitable pace.
  - **Gang Boss:** He ensures sufficient availability of raw material, tools etc.
  - **Repair Boss:** He sees that whenever some repair is involved in any work, the work is done properly.
  - **Inspector:** He sees that whether the quality of output is good or not.

- **Differential piece wage system** was introduced to reward efficient workers by paying them at a higher rate than those who performed below standard.

## **PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT**

### **Science (not Rule of Thumb)**

✓ Taylor believed that there was only one best method to maximise efficiency which can be developed through study and analysis and should substitute 'Rule of Thumb' or hit and trial method throughout the organisation.

✓ The scientific method involved investigation of traditional methods through work-study, unifying the best practices and developing a standard method, which would be followed throughout the organisation.

✓ In the present context, the use of internet has brought about tremendous improvements in internal efficiencies and customer satisfaction.

### **Harmony, Not Discord**

✓ Taylor emphasised that there should be complete harmony between the management and workers instead of a kind of class-conflict, the managers versus workers.

✓ To achieve this state, Taylor called for complete mental revolution on the part of both management and workers.

✓ The prosperity for the employer cannot exist for a long time unless it is accompanied by prosperity for the employees and vice versa.

✓ He advocated paternalistic style of management should be in practice.

### **Cooperation, Not Individualism**

✓ This principle is an extension of principle of 'Harmony Not Discord'

✓ There should be complete cooperation between the labour and the management instead of individualism.

✓ Competition should be replaced by cooperation and there should be an almost equal division of work and responsibility between workers and management.

✓ Also, management should reward workers for their suggestions which results in substantial reduction in costs.

✓ At the same time workers should desist from going on strike and making

unreasonable demands on the management

## **Development of Each and Every Person to His or Her Greatest Efficiency and Prosperity**

✓ Taylor was of the view that the concern for efficiency could be built in right from the process of employee selection. .

✓ Each person should be scientifically selected and the work assigned should suit her/his physical, mental and intellectual capabilities.

✓ To increase efficiency, they should be given the required training.

✓ Efficient employees would produce more and earn more. This will ensure their greatest efficiency and prosperity for both company and workers.

### **विषय - हिंदी ( आधार )**

1 - रचनात्मक लेख

क - इस बार की बोर्ड परीक्षा

ख - उफ! यह गर्मी

ग - विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ती अनुशासनहीनता: कारण और निवारण

घ - मेरी सबसे प्रिय पुस्तक

2- पत्र

क - यातायात के टूटते नियमों पर नियंत्रण के लिए किसी दैनिक समाचार पत्र के संपादक को पत्र

ख - शुद्ध पेयजल आपूर्ति की समस्या दूर करने के लिए जल निगम के अध्यक्ष को पत्र

ग - कक्षा 6 से 12 तक नैतिक शिक्षा को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में लागू करने के लिए केंद्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री को पत्र

3 - पत्रकारिता के प्रमुख प्रकार

4 क - भक्तिन का सेवक धर्म

ख - महादेवी और भक्तिन का संबंध

5 - सिल्वर वैडिंग कहानी का केंद्रबिंदु

( वितान पुस्तक से)

## **HOLIDAYS' HOMEWORK FOR CLASS XII A,B,C,D ( To be done in separate notebook/File )**

**Question 1: Water supply will be suspended for eight hours (10 am to 6 pm) on 6th of March for cleaning of the water tank. Write a notice in about 50 words advising the residents to store water for a day. You are Karan Kumar/Karuna Bajaj, Secretary, Janata Group Housing Society, Palam Vihar, Kurnool.**

**Question 2: You are Asma/Ashish, the head girl/boy of XYZ international school. Your school is soon going to publish the annual magazine next month. Write a notice for the notice board of your school inviting students to submit write-ups.**

**Question 3: Take two articles from newspaper and prepare 10 comprehension questions on each of them. Write the answers of the questions made.( Paste the cutting of the articles in your notebook) .**

**Watch Videos related to your English textbooks & Read lessons with understanding of both the Books.**

**. Prepare a project on one of the given topics : ( A file is to be prepared)**

- 1. Life of children in slum area.**
- 2. Child labour condition in my city**
- 3. Impact of online learning on students (Interview with teachers and students)**
- 4. How pandemic changed education (Interview with teachers and students)**
- 5. Pollution & environment : Role of the youth.**
- 6. Online shopping mania.**

### **1. THE PROJECT – PORTFOLIO INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:**

- I. Cover Page – Title of Project**
- II. School details & detail of students**
- III. Statement of Purpose / objectives / goals.**
- IV. Acknowledgement**
- V. Certificate of completion under the guidance of the teacher.**
- VI. Action Plan for the Project**
- VII. Questionnaires for interview**
- VIII. A 'Report' on the Topic opted for.**
- IX. List of resources / bibliography**

### **2. INCLUSIONS:**

- i. Photographs that capture the positive learning experience of the student.**
- 2. Prepare a digital poster of your choice .**

1. 01 से 100 तक गिनती हिंदी में लिखिए एवं याद कीजिए।
2. काण्ड कितने प्रकार के होते हैं क्रम अनुसार उनके नाम लिखिए।
3. वेद कितने प्रकार के होते हैं। उनके नाम क्रम अनुसार लिखिए।
4. आश्रम कितने प्रकार के होते हैं उनके नाम बताइए।
5. जो पाठ आपको पढ़ाए गए हैं उनका सार एवं प्रश्नों के उत्तर याद कीजिए।
6. जो पाठ नहीं पढ़ाए गए हैं उन्हें छुट्टियों में पढ़ें और समझें।
7. हिंदी कैलेंडर के अनुसार साल के 12 महीनों के नाम हिंदी में लिखें।
8. उषा कविता के आधार पर प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य कावर्णन कीजिए।