



FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI
ASSIGNMENT WORK (2026-27)

GRADE: XII

Subject – English

Part – A (10)

Create a beautifully decorated scrapbook titled:

“Echoes of Literature: My Journey Through Hornbill and Snapshots”

Include the following:

1. Book cover page design / acknowledgement

- (a) Student's Name
- (b) Class & Section
- (c) Session
- (d) Subject Teacher Name
- (e) School Name
- (f) Creative illustrations inspired by the stories & poems.

2. Author Gallery:-

Prepare short profiles (80-100) words with picture of: — (any 1)

- ❖ R.K. Narayan
- ❖ Shirley Toulson
- ❖ William Saroya

3. Character Portraits

- a) Choose any 2 character and create
- b) Sketch or symbolic representation
- c) Character traits
- d) Favourite dialogue
- e) Your opinion about the character.

4. Quote Wall

Write 10 impactful quotes from the chapters / poems and explain what each quote means to you

PART- B

Instagram Profile

Q 1) Design an imaginary Instagram profile for any one character.

1. Grandmother (The Portrait of a Lady)
2. Grandson (The Portrait of a Lady)
3. Mother (The Photograph)
4. Aram (Summer of the Beautiful White Horse)
5. Mourad ("Summer of the Beautiful White Horse ")
6. Uncle Khosrove ("Summer of the Beautiful White Horse ")

INCLUDE —:

- a) Username
- b) Bio
- c) 3 posts with captions
- d) Followers / Following
- e) Comment: from other characters.

Subject – Business Studies

Part A: Assertion–Reasoning Questions

Directions:

For each question, choose the correct option:

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

1.Assertion (A): Business activities are undertaken to earn profit.

Reason (R): Profit helps a business survive and grow.

2.Assertion (A): A sole proprietorship business has unlimited liability.

Reason (R): The owner and business are treated as separate legal entities.

3.Assertion (A): Trade is a part of business activities.

Reason (R): Trade involves buying and selling of goods and services.

4.Assertion (A): Joint Hindu Family Business is governed by Hindu law.

Reason (R): Only female members can become karta of HUF traditionally.

5.Assertion (A): Partnership business is formed through an agreement among partners.

Reason (R): Partnership deed contains terms and conditions of partnership.

6.Assertion (A): Business risk is an essential element of business.

Reason (R): Profit can be earned without any uncertainty.

7.Assertion (A): A sole proprietor enjoys quick decision-making.

Reason (R): There is no need to consult others before taking decisions.

8.Assertion (A): HUF business enjoys continuity.

Reason (R): The business continues even after the death of the karta.

9.Assertion (A): Partners share profits according to the partnership deed.

Reason (R): Partnership deed is a legally binding document.

10.Assertion (A): Economic activities are done to earn livelihood.

Reason (R): Non-economic activities are performed for personal satisfaction.

Part B: Case Study Questions

1. Nature of Business

Rohan started a bakery in his town. He buys raw materials, prepares cakes and pastries, and sells them to customers to earn profit. Sometimes, due to market competition, he suffers losses.

Questions:

- a) Identify the economic activity performed by Rohan.
- b) Mention one characteristic of business highlighted above.
- c) Why does Rohan face risk in business?

2. Sole Proprietorship

Meena owns a boutique and manages all operations herself. She takes all decisions regarding design, pricing, and customer service.

Questions:

- a) Identify the form of business organisation.
- b) State one advantage of this form.
- c) What type of liability does Meena have?

3. Partnership

Aman and Ravi opened a stationery shop together after signing a written agreement. Both contribute capital and share profits equally.

Questions:

- a) Identify the form of business organisation.
- b) Name the document signed by them.
- c) Mention one feature of this business.

4. HUF Business

The Sharma family runs a jewellery business managed by the eldest male member of the family.

Questions:

- a) Identify the type of business organisation.
- b) What is the head of the family business called?
- c) State one advantage of this form.

5. Purpose of Business

A company manufactures affordable water purifiers for rural families while also earning profit.

Questions:

- a) State one economic objective of business.
- b) State one social objective of business.
- c) Why is customer satisfaction important?

6. Business Risk

A garment shop suffered losses because of sudden changes in fashion trends.

Questions:

- a) Identify the element of business involved.
- b) Why is business risk unavoidable?
- c) Mention one cause of business risk.

7. Sole Proprietorship

Rakesh runs a grocery store. Due to lack of funds, he could not expand his business.

Questions:

- a) Identify one limitation of sole proprietorship.
- b) Why do sole proprietors face this problem?
- c) Suggest one suitable form of business for expansion.

8. Partnership Firm

Three friends started a travel agency. One partner handled marketing while the others managed finance and operations.

Questions:

- a) Which feature of partnership is highlighted here?
- b) State one advantage of division of work.
- c) How are profits generally shared in partnership?

9. HUF Business

After the death of the karta, the family business continued smoothly under another senior member.

Questions:

- a) Which feature of HUF is shown here?
- b) What is meant by continuity of business?
- c) Name the law governing HUF.

10. Nature and Purpose of Business

A company donated books and computers to a village school as part of its community welfare programme.

Questions:

- a) Which objective of business is reflected here?
- b) Is profit the only objective of business?
- c) Mention one other objective of business.

11. Partnership Deed

Neha, Simran, and Karan started a café business together. To avoid future disputes, they prepared a written document mentioning profit-sharing ratio, duties of partners, capital contribution, and rules regarding admission of new partners.

Questions:

- a) Name the document prepared by the partners.
- b) Why is this document important in partnership business?
- c) Mention any two contents of this document.
- d) What problem may arise in the absence of this document?

12. Registration of Partnership Firm

Arjun and Vivek started a furniture business as partners. Initially, they did not register their partnership firm. Later, they faced difficulty in filing a case against a customer who had not paid his dues.

Questions:

- a) Why did the partners face legal difficulty?
- b) Is registration of partnership compulsory in India?
- c) State one advantage of registration of a partnership firm.
- d) Name the Act under which partnership firms are governed in India.

Subject – Economics

Statistics Holiday Homework – Grade 11

Chapters:

1. Introduction to Statistics
2. Collection of Data
3. Organisation of Data

Part A: Case Study Questions

1. Introduction to Statistics

A mobile company collected data regarding sales of smartphones in different cities. The management used this information to identify high-demand areas and improve marketing strategies.

Questions:

- a) Which branch of study deals with collection and analysis of such data?
- b) State one importance of statistics in business.
- c) Mention one limitation of statistics.

2. Primary Data Collection

A school principal personally asked students about the number of hours they study daily and recorded their responses.

Questions:

- a) Identify the type of data collected.
- b) Why is this data considered reliable?
- c) Mention one method used for collecting primary data.

3. Secondary Data

A researcher used RBI reports and government publications to study inflation trends in India.

Questions:

- a) Identify the type of data used.
- b) Mention one source of such data.
- c) State one precaution while using secondary data.

4. Census Method

The government conducted a survey by collecting information from every household regarding literacy rate.

Questions:

- a) Which method of investigation is used?
- b) Mention one advantage of this method.
- c) State one limitation of census method.

5. Sampling Method

A cosmetic company selected 200 women from a city to test a new skincare product before launching it.

Questions:

- a) Which method of data collection is used?
- b) Why is this method economical?
- c) What is meant by a representative sample?

6. Organisation of Data

A teacher collected marks of students and arranged them into groups such as 0–10, 10–20, and 20–30.

Questions:

- a) What is this arrangement called?
- b) Why is organisation of data important?
- c) Define class interval.

7. Classification of Data

An NGO grouped people according to gender, literacy level, and occupation.

Questions:

- a) What is meant by classification of data?
- b) Name the type of classification based on gender.
- c) Mention one advantage of classification.

8. Tabulation

A company prepared a table showing monthly sales of televisions, refrigerators, and washing machines.

Questions:

- a) What is tabulation?
- b) Mention one advantage of tabulation.
- c) What is the heading of a table called?

9. Frequency Distribution

A survey report arranged students according to the number of hours spent on mobile phones daily.

Questions:

- a) What is frequency distribution?
- b) Define frequency.
- c) Mention one use of frequency distribution.

10. Use of Statistics

An economist analysed unemployment data to suggest employment policies for the government.

Questions:

- a) Mention one field where statistics is used.
- b) How does statistics help in decision-making?
- c) State one misuse of statistics.

Part B: Numerical Questions

1. The marks obtained by 20 students in Economics are given below:

12, 15, 18, 10, 25, 22, 18, 16, 20, 12, 14, 17, 19, 24, 21, 13, 18, 15, 16, 20

a. Prepare a frequency distribution table using class intervals:

10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29

b. Convert the series into exclusive one.

2. The number of books read by students in a month is given below:

2, 4, 3, 5, 2, 6, 4, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4

Prepare a discrete frequency distribution table.

3. The daily wages (in ₹) of workers are:

200, 220, 250, 240, 260, 280, 220, 240, 250, 260

- a. Find the range of daily wages.
- b. Arrange the data into a simple individual series

4. Classify the following data into class intervals of width 10:

11, 15, 22, 25, 29, 31, 34, 38, 42, 45, 48, 50

- a. Find class mid-points
- b. Prepare less than series
- c. Prepare more than series

Subject – Accounting

A. Going Concern Concept – Questions

1. A business purchases machinery for ₹8,00,000 and plans to use it for 10 years. Explain how the Going Concern Concept affects accounting treatment.
2. Why are fixed assets shown at cost less depreciation instead of market value?
3. A company is facing temporary losses but continues recording expenses normally. Which accounting concept supports this?
4. If a business decides to close next month, how would accounting treatment change compared to a going concern situation?
5. Explain with an example how depreciation is linked with the Going Concern Concept.
6. Why are prepaid expenses treated as assets under this concept?

B. Business Entity Concept – Questions

1. Mr. Sharma withdrew ₹25,000 from business for personal use. How should it be recorded according to Business Entity Concept?
2. Explain why owner's capital is treated as a liability for the business.
3. A businessman pays his child's school fees from business cash. Identify the accounting concept involved and justify.
4. Why are personal assets of the owner not shown in business books?
5. Differentiate between owner and business using a practical example.

C. Money Measurement Concept – Questions

1. A business has skilled employees and a good reputation. Why are these generally not recorded in accounts?
2. Explain why employee satisfaction cannot be shown in the balance sheet.
3. Which accounting concept prevents recording qualitative information?
4. Why are transactions without monetary value ignored in accounting records?

D. Cost Concept – Questions

1. A building purchased for ₹20 lakh now has a market value of ₹35 lakh. At what value should it appear in books?

2. Explain why assets are recorded at purchase price and not current value.
3. How does Cost Concept improve reliability of accounting records?
4. A company purchased land 15 years ago. Its value has increased significantly. Discuss accounting treatment.

Subject – IP

Create a ppt at least 10 slide to display the python programming including the topics introduction about python, uses, features, limitation, data types , operators.

Subject – PHE

Write short notes on

1. Kabaddi
- 2 .Volleyball

Subject – Applied Maths

Prepare the project according to CBSE for more details visit cbse.nic.in

Subject – Geography

Prepare a project work (ASL) on the topic 'Interior of the Earth'. It should be handwritten, include diagrams, and be submitted in a stick file.

Subject – History

1. In the map of Europe mark the following places
 - A. Mesopotamia, Uruk, Ur, Mari , Persia.
 - B. Water bodies:- Mediterranean sea, Adriatic sea, Tigris, Euphrates