

BABA MANJH CONVENT SCHOOL KANG MAI
(Holiday homework of Account)
class -11th commerce. (session -2025-26)

1. Pass necessary journal entries, prepare ledger accounts
On May 1, 2019, ABC Co. started business with Cash Rs. 100,000.
On May 4, 2019, goods purchased from Ali & Co. on cash 30,000.
On May 7, 2019, goods sold to Rahim Rs. 10,000.
On May 14, 2019, ABC Co. paid salaries to employees Rs. 5,000.
On May 20, 2019, commission received in cash Rs. 450.
On May 25, 2019, 1% discount allowed to Rahim and cash received in full settlement.
2. Journalize the following transactions in the journal of M/s Gupta Brothers (prop. Shri R.k. Gupta), Delhi and post them into the ledger:
April 1 Rohan started business with ₹1,00,000 cash.
April 2 Purchased furniture for ₹10,000.
April 5 Bought goods worth ₹20,000 from Sohan on credit.
April 8 Sold goods worth ₹15,000 for cash.
April 10 Paid ₹5,000 to Sohan in cash.
April 12 Paid rent ₹2,000.
April 15 Withdrew ₹3,000 for personal use.
3. On 1st April, 2024, Gopal started business with a capital of Rs. 50,000. He made the following transactions during the month of April:
2024
April 03 Purchased goods from Rita rs. 20,000
April 04 Cash paid to Rita rs. 10,000
April 06 Goods sold to Rohit rs. 25,000
April 08 Received cash from Rohit rs.20,000
April 12 Goods purchased from Rita rs.12,000
April 18 Cash paid to Rita rs.20,000
April 25 Goods sold to Rohit rs.10,000
April 30 Received cash from Rohit rs.6,000
Journalize the above transactions and show the respective Ledger
4. Enter the following transactions in the Journal of Gurman and post them to the Ledger::
April 1 Assets: Cash in Hand Rs 20,000, Cash at Bank Rs 35,000, Stock Rs 15,000; Furniture Rs 4,500,
Debtors: Poonam Rs. 20,000, Sonu Rs. 10,000
Creditors: Ashok Rs 13,500, Pankaj Rs 21,500
April 4 Purchased goods from Pankaj, Kolkata rs.5000
April 7 Paid to Ashok by cheque in full settlement of his account". 13,000
April 10 Sold goods to Poonam, Delhi 11000
April 12 Purchased goods from Ashok, Delhi 15,000
, April 15 Sold goods to Sonu, Kanpur rs.6000
April 18 Received cheque from Poonam rs.24500
Allowed her discount 1500

April 25 Paid for stationery 1200

April 27 Paid telephone bill by cheque 3500

April 30 Paid salaries. 6000

5. Show an Accounting Equation for the following transactions:

(i) D. Mahapatra commenced business with cash ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 by cheque; goods ₹ 60,000; machinery ₹ 1,00,000 and furniture ₹ 50,000.

(ii) 1/3rd of above goods sold at a profit of 10% on cost and half of the payment is received in cash.

(iii) Depreciation on machinery provided @ 10%.

(iv) Cash withdrawn for personal use ₹ 10,000.

(v) Interest on drawings charged @ 5%.

(vi) Goods Sold to Gupta for ₹ 10,000 and received a Bill Receivable for the same amount for 3 months.

(vii) Received ₹ 10,000 from Gupta against the Bills Receivable on its maturity.

6. Use accounting equation to show the effect of the following transactions of M/s Royal Traders:

(a) Started business with cash ₹ 1,20,000

(b) Purchased goods for cash ₹ 10,000

(c) Rent received ₹ 5,000

(d) Salary outstanding ₹ 2,000

(e) Prepaid insurance ₹ 1,000

(f) Received royalty ₹ 700

(g) Sold goods for cash (Costing ₹5,000) for ₹ 7,000

(h) Goods destroyed by fire ₹ 500

7. Rohit has the following transactions:

(a) Commenced business with cash ₹ 1,50,000

(b) Purchased machinery on credit
₹ 40,000

(c) Purchased goods for cash ₹ 20,000

(d) Purchased car for personal use ₹ 80,000

(e) Paid to creditors in full settlement ₹ 38,000

(f) Sold goods for cash (costing ₹ 5,000) ₹ 4,500

(g) Paid Rent ₹ 1,000

(h) Commission received in advance ₹ 2,000

8. Mohit has the following transactions, prepare the accounting equation:

(a) Business started with cash ₹ 1,75,000

(b) Purchased goods from Rohit ₹ 50,000

(c) Sold goods on credit to Manish (Costing ₹ 17,500) ₹ 20,000

(d) Purchased furniture for office use ₹ 10,000

(e) Cash paid to Rohit in full settlement ₹48,500

(f) Cash received from Manish ₹ 20,000

(g) Rent Paid ₹ 1,000

(h) Cash withdrawn for personal use ₹ 3,000.

BABA MANJH CONVENT SCHOOL, KANG MAI

STD-XI COMMERCE STREAM Holidays Homework

Economics

1. Why microeconomics is considered a tool for policy-making? Explain with examples.
2. Differentiate between positive and normative economics with one situation where both overlap.
3. Can scarcity exist in a developed economy? Justify your answer with logical reasoning.
4. If the price of one good rises and income remains constant, explain how the consumer equilibrium will be affected.
5. How do substitute and complementary goods affect the demand for a commodity? Give examples.
6. Explain the law of demand with the help of diagram and table.
7. Why is the demand curve generally downward sloping? Are there exceptions? Discuss.
8. Price of a commodity falls from ₹20 to ₹18, and its demand rises from 100 units to 120 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand and interpret the result.
9. Compare price elasticity for the following goods and justify your answer: salt, cold drink, and laptop.
10. Explain the concept of positive and normative economics with illustrations.
11. Can elasticity of demand be negative? Explain with the help of different types of elasticity.
12. If our income rises, we generally tend to buy more of the goods. More income would mean more pens, more shirts, more shoes, more cars and so on. But there are exceptions. If initially, you are buying coarse grain, how would you take your increase in income now? Perhaps, as a first step, you would discard the consumption of inferiors. Surely, this happens in the deserts of Rajasthan where the rich minority eats wheat while the poor majority eats Bajra as their staple food.
 1. The law of demand does not apply to _____ goods. (Normal/ Giffen)
 2. Inferior goods are those whose income effect is _____. (Negative/ Positive)
 3. A fall in income of the consumer (in case of normal goods) will cause
 - a) Upward movement on the demand curve.
 - b) downward movement on the demand curve
 - c) rightward shift of the demand curve
 - d) leftward shift of the demand curve
 4. As a result of rise in consumer's income, the demand curve for coarse-grain (inferior good)
 - a) becomes a horizontal straight line
 - b) becomes a vertical straight line
 - c) shifts to the right
 - d) shifts to the left
13. India is a developing country with limited resources. The government faces choices like whether to spend more on defense or on health and education. Every decision involves opportunity cost.

Questions:

 1. Which central economic problem is highlighted in this case?
 2. Define the term "opportunity cost" using the situation given.
 3. Explain how scarcity leads to the problem of choice.
 4. Give an example of a microeconomic and a macroeconomic decision from this case.
 5. What type of economy allows both government and private individuals to make decisions?
14. Ravi has ₹100 to spend. He chooses between buying 5 pens or 2 notebooks. He observes that buying more pens gives him less satisfaction than before, while notebooks give him more satisfaction initially.

Questions:

1. Which law of utility is observed in Ravi's choice?
 2. What is meant by diminishing marginal utility?
 3. Why does Ravi get less satisfaction from each additional pen?
 4. What does the budget line represent in this case?
 5. How does a rational consumer make choices to maximize utility?
15. Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions:
- Each economy has scarce resources and will have possibility of being exhausted gradually after a continuous use. Growth of resources, therefore, becomes a basic problem of the economy. It can achieve this objective through technological advancement. Under-developed countries like India, Pakistan, Thailand etc. have remained poor because of poor growth of their resources. Besides fuller utilization of resources, these countries should try to raise their productive capacities, by exploring further availability of natural resources and discovering better techniques for their use. Moreover, full use of productive capacity is also indispensable for the growth of the economy.
- Since economic theory is classified into Micro and Macro Theory. Microeconomic theory deals with the allocation of resources in the market economy. In this theory, decisions regarding 'what', 'how' and 'for whom' to produce are decided on the basis of price mechanism. Goods are freely bought and sold in the market economy on an agreed price.
- Macroeconomic theory deals with the fuller and efficient use of resources. It also deals with the growth of resources and problems relating saving, investment, inflation, unemployment etc. Development economics deals with the problem of growth of resources.
1. Which is a central problem of an economy?
 - (a) Allocation of resources
 - (b) Optimum utilization of resources
 - (c) Economic development
 - (d) all of these
 2. to which factor, economic problem is basically related to:
 - (a) Choice
 - (b) Consumer selection
 - (c) Firm selection
 - (d) None of these
 3. What measures have been followed by India to raise its productive capacities by exploring?
 - (a) Technique
 - (b) Natural resources
 - (c) Discovering better technique
 - (d) all of these
 4. Macro Economics deals with the _____
 - (a) Allocation of resources
 - (b) Aggregate use of resources
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these

Business-studies

Question answer and case studies

- Q1. "Economic and non-economic activities may look similar but differ in purpose." Justify-with examples.
- Q2. Compare partnership and joint Hindu family business on the basis of liability, decision-making, and stability.
- Q3. "Government companies combine public accountability with operational flexibility. "Explain.
- Q4. "Outsourcing is a boon for small businesses." Do you agree? Why?

Q5. Explain how commerce is different from trade.

Q6. Why partnership is considered a relatively unpopular form of business in large-scale enterprises?

Q7.. "Public sector plays a vital role in India's economic development." Justify with examples.

Q8. How do services differ from goods? Give three differences.

Q9. Explain how technology has transformed emerging modes of business.

Q10.. Enumerate key features of a cooperative society. Why is it called a voluntary association?

11. Rahul started a small manufacturing unit to produce eco-friendly paper bags. He took a loan from a bank and hired five workers. The business operates with the aim of earning profit while reducing plastic waste.

Questions:

1. Identify the type of economic activity Rahul is engaged in.
 2. Mention any two objectives of Rahul's business apart from earning profit.
 3. Is Rahul's business economic or non-economic activity? Justify.
 4. Which characteristic of business is reflected in the risk involved in taking a loan?
 5. Explain any one difference between business and employment.
12. Ritika runs a home-based bakery and has started receiving orders via Instagram and WhatsApp. She uses Google Pay for payments and courier the products to customers. She doesn't have a physical shop.

Questions:

1. Which mode of business is Ritika using?
 2. State two advantages of this mode over traditional business.
 3. Name any two resources required for e-business.
 4. Mention one limitation of e-business.
 5. Define outsourcing with reference to business services.
13. Anmol wants to expand his online retail business. For this, he needs reliable transportation, communication, and banking services. He applies for a business loan and starts using mobile banking and courier services. Questions:

1. Identify any two business services used by Anmol.
2. How does banking service help in business operations?
3. Define e-banking. Mention any one advantage.
4. What type of transport service is most suitable for online product delivery?
5. Mention two differences between business and professional services.

14. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a large government enterprise engaged in the manufacturing of electrical equipment. It is managed and owned by the Government of India.

Questions:

1. Identify the type of public enterprise BHEL represents.
2. State two features of such an enterprise.
3. Mention one benefit of government ownership in such enterprises.
4. How is accountability maintained in this form of enterprise?
5. Differentiate between public sector and private sector enterprises with examples.

15. Neha and Simran started a boutique as a partnership firm. Neha is a designer and Simran manages finance. They didn't register the partnership. After a year, they had a dispute over profit sharing.

Questions:

1. What form of business organization have they chosen?
2. Is registration of partnership compulsory? What is the effect of non-registration?
3. State any two characteristics of a partnership firm.
4. Mention one advantage and one limitation of this form.
5. What role does mutual agency play in a partnership?

Physical Education

Physical Education Practical file [Make grounds of Kho-Kho, Volleyball.

English

Art integrated project-The Summer of the beautiful white horse(prose)

Background of the project must be blended with different forms of art of India

Read chapter -The address thoroughly

Computer

1. Activity: "Tech Tree" – A Visual Concept Map

Instructions:

1. Design a tree-shaped info graphic:
2. Roots: Basics (variables, data types),
3. Trunk: Logic (conditionals, loops),
4. Branches: Advanced topics (functions, file handling, OOP).
5. Decorate each section with visual elements and Python code snippets.

Assignment of A4 size sheet.

6. Add QR codes or links (optional) to short videos explaining any topic.
7. Integration with Art: Use colors, creative diagrams, and digital tools for artistic presentation.
8. WAP to find factorial of a number
9. WAP to check whether number is Palindrome or not.
10. WAP to check whether number is Armstrong or not.
11. WAP to check whether number is prime or not.
12. WAP of Fibonacci series.

Punjabi

1. ਸੁਹਾਗ ਟੈਸਟ (ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਪੰਜ)
2. ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ (ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ 50 ਲਿਖਣੇ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੇ)
3. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ (ਕਲਾ ਇਕੱਤਰਤਾ ਗਤੀਵਿਧੀ)