SURAJ SCHOOL
MANESAR

SURAJ EDUCATION

Summer Vacation
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SESSION 2026-27

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Name : ______________________________

Class & Section : ______________________________

Roll No. : ______________________________

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SECTION –A

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define Accounting.

2. What is Capital?

3. Define Drawings.

4. What is a Voucher?

5. Define Journal.

6. What is Ledger?

7. Define Trial Balance.

8. What is Trade Discount?

SECTION –B

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain any three objectives of accounting.

2. Differentiate between Assets and Liabilities.

3. Distinguish between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure.

4. Explain the meaning of Accounting Equation.

5. Differentiate between Journal and Ledger.

6. State any three objectives of Trial Balance.

SECTION –C

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the advantages and limitations of accounting.

2. Explain the types of accounts and rules of Debit and Credit.

3. Discuss the importance of Ledger in accounting.

4. Explain the features and objectives of Double Entry System.

SECTION –D

Difference Based Questions

1. Book Keeping and Accounting

2. Trade Discount and Cash Discount

3. Capital Receipts and Revenue Receipts

SECTION –E

Journal Entries

1. Started business with cash ₹3,00,000 and deposited ₹1,00,000 into bank.

2. Purchased goods from Mohan ₹25,000 and received 10% trade discount.

3. Sold goods to Ramesh ₹18,000 and allowed 5% trade discount.

4. Purchased machinery by cheque ₹50,000.

5. Paid salary ₹8,000, out of which ₹2,000 is outstanding.

6. Paid insurance premium ₹12,000 for one year on 1st October. Prepare adjustment for prepaid insurance at year end.

7. Rent received ₹24,000, out of which ₹6,000 relates to next year.

8. Interest on capital allowed to proprietor ₹5,000.

9. Interest on drawings charged from proprietor ₹1,500.

10. Goods worth ₹4,000 distributed as free samples.

11. Goods worth ₹3,500 given in charity.

12. Goods worth ₹6,000 destroyed by fire. Insurance company admitted claim for ₹4,500 only.

13. Goods worth ₹2,000 stolen by employees.

14. Received commission ₹9,000, out of which ₹2,000 is accrued income.

15. Paid wages ₹15,000, including ₹3,000 for next year.

16. Received cheque from Ramesh ₹9,800 and allowed discount ₹200.

17. Issued cheque to Mohan ₹14,700 and received discount ₹300.

18. Bank charged interest ₹500 and bank charges ₹200.

19. Deposited cash into bank ₹40,000.

20. Withdrawn cash from bank for office use ₹5,000.

21. Withdrawn cash from bank for personal use ₹3,000.

22. Purchased goods for cash ₹20,000 and paid carriage ₹1,000.

23. Sold goods for cash ₹35,000.

24. Received interest from bank ₹1,200 directly credited by bank.

25. A debtor became insolvent and only 60% amount could be recovered from him. Total amount due was ₹10,000.

SECTION –F

Case Study Based Questions

Case Study – 1

Rohit started a business with ₹1,50,000 cash. He purchased furniture for ₹20,000 and withdrew ₹5,000 for personal use.

1. Name the assets in the business.

2. What is the effect of drawings on capital?

3. Write the Accounting Equation.

Case Study – 2

A businessman sold goods to a customer and allowed 10% trade discount and 2% cash discount.

1. What is Trade Discount?

2. Which discount is recorded in books?

3. Why is cash discount allowed?

SECTION –G

HOTS Questions

1. "Accounting is the language of business." Explain.

2. Why is Double Entry System considered reliable?

SECTION –H

Activity Work

1. Prepare a chart showing:

   - Types of Accounts

   - Rules of Debit and Credit

2. Collect and paste any two business documents (Invoice, Cash Memo, Cheque etc.) and write their uses.

Name: ____________________

Class & Section: ____________________

Roll No.: ____________________

ECONOMICS

1. An economy operate on PPF when there is:

(a) Optimum utilisation of resources. (b) Inefficient use of resources

(c) Underemployment of resources. (d) None of these

2. Identify the central problem which deals with deciding the quantity of goods to be produced:

(a) What to Produce. c) For whom to Produce

(d) None of these. (b) How to Produce

3. Scarcity refers to limitation of in relation to for a commodity.

(a) Demand, Sale. (b) Demand, Supply

(c) Supply, Demand. (d) None of these

4. The word 'Economics' is most closely connected with the word:

(a) Free. (c) Unlimited

(b) Scarcity. (d) Restricted

5. The slope of price line (in case of commodities X and Y) is given by:

(a) Taste and preferences of consumer. (b) Prices of both the commodities

(c) Price of commodity X alone. (d) Price of commodity Y alone

6. Which Law states that: "When a consumer consumes more and more units of a product, the utility derived from each additional unit decreases"?

(a) Law of Equi-Marginal Utility. (b) Law of Ordinal Utility

(c) Law of Cardinal Utility. (d) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility

7. In the context of Indifference Curve Analysis, MRS stands for:

(a) Marginal Rate of Substitution. (b) Marginal Rate of Satisfaction

(c) Marginal Return of Substitution. (d) Marginal Return of Satisfaction

8. If with the rise in price of good Y, demand for good X rises, the two goods are:

(a) Substitutes. (c) Not related

(b) Complements. (d) Jointly demanded

9. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): Degree of price elasticity is less than one in case of inelastic demand. **Reason (R)**: Proportionate change in demand is less than proportionate change in price.

Alternatives:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is True but Reason (R) is False.

(d) Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.

10. Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

Assertion (A): Price Elasticity is infinity in case of horizontal straight line demand curve.

Reason (R): Demand is more elastic in case of long period as compared to short period.

Alternatives:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is True but Reason (R) is False.

Assertion (A) is False but Reason (R) is True.

Numericals:

1. The demand function of commodity X is given as QX = 20 -2P . calculate its price elasticity of demand when price falls from 5 to 3.

2. The demand for good X and Y have equal price elasticity the demand of X rises from 100 units, to 250 units due to 20% phone in its price. Calculate the percentage rise in demand of Y if its price falls by 8%.

3. A consumer buys 10 units of a good at a price of ₹6 per unit price elasticity of demand -1 at what price will he buy 20 units? Use expenditure approach of price elasticity of demand to answer this question

4. The quantity demanded of a commodity at a price of ₹8 per unit is 600 units. Its price falls by 25% and the quantity demanded rises by 120 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand is its demand elastic. Give reason for your answer.

5. From the following data regarding individual demand, due of household, AB and market demand schedule, prepare the demand schedule of household C assuming that there are only three households in the market

Price	Market demand			
7	A	51	46	39
20	B	8	9	10
16	C	18	16	13
13	**D**	**15**	**12**	**10**

6. A person's total utility schedule is given below. Drive marginal utility.

Units	**TU**	**MU**
0	0	
1	12	
2	21	
3	29	
4	32	
5	30	

7. suppose that an ice cream is sold for ₹30 Laxmi who loves ice cream has already eaten three marginal utility from eating. The third ice cream is 90 units. If marginal utility of one rupee is three utilities. Should she eat more ice creams, or should she stop?

8. Consumer consumes only two goods X and Y Whose price are ₹5 and ₹6 per units, respectively, if the consumer chooses a combination of two goods With marginal utility of X equal to 35 and of Y equal to 30 is the consumer equilibrium. Give reason what will a rational consumer do in this situation. Use utility analysis..

9. An Unemployed person Ramesh is looking out for a job. Ramesh received two job Offer one for ₹20,000 from ICICI Bank and other from HDFC, which Offers ₹15,000.. What is the opportunity cost for Ramesh if he accept the offer of ICICI Bank?

10. Giving reason comment on the shape of production possibility curve based on the following schedule

Good X	Good y
0	8
1	6
2	4
3	2
4	0

NOTE : REVISE THE SYLLABUS WHICH HAVE BEEN DONE IN CLASS

ENGLISH

Instructions

Complete all tasks in regular school notebook.

Write thoughtfully and honestly.

Use real-life observations and examples.

Creativity and originality will be appreciated.

1. Self-Discovery Journal

Write a reflective journal on:

"Who am I becoming?"

Include:

Your strengths

Weaknesses

Current habits

What kind of person you want to become

(300–400 words)

2. Interview a Professional

Interview any working professional:

Examples:

Teacher

Doctor

Shopkeeper

Engineer

Farmer

Business owner

Ask 10 meaningful questions related to:

Career journey

Challenges

Lessons from life

Skills needed for success

Write your learning from the interview.

3. Read and Review

Read one inspiring non-fiction book/article

Suggested:

Wings of Fire

The Diary of a Young Girl

Any editorial article

Write:

Summary

Key message

What you learned

How it connects to your life

(300 words)

4. Social Observation Task

Observe your surroundings and identify 3 social issues

Examples:

Waste management

Gender inequality

Lack of discipline

Screen addiction

Education challenges

For each write:

Causes

Effects

Practical solutions

5. Digital Behaviour Analysis

Track your screen time for 7 days

Prepare a chart:

Day

Hours Used

Purpose

Productive / Unproductive

Then write:

"How technology is shaping my daily life."

6. Real-Life Communication Challenge

Initiate meaningful conversations with 5 different people

Examples:

Parents

Grandparents

Security guard

Shopkeeper

Younger sibling

Write what you learned from each interaction.

7. Community Responsibility Task

Perform one social contribution activity:

Examples:

Teaching a younger child

Helping someone with studies

Assisting at home

Helping an elderly person

Cleaning a public area

Write a report on:

What you did

Challenges faced

Experience gained

8. Critical Thinking Task

Write an article on:

“Is social media connecting people or isolating them?”

(400–500 words)

9. Vision Mapping

Prepare a creative page on:

“My Roadmap After Class 12”

Include:

Career aspirations

Required skills

Obstacles

Action plan

10. Literature Reflection

Choose any one lesson from your English syllabus and write:

Its relevance to modern life

Life lesson learned

Personal connection (250–300 words).

BUSINESS STUDIES

General Instructions:

Write neatly in a separate project file.

Use charts, pictures, and examples wherever required.

Avoid copy-paste from the internet.

Submit after vacation with proper cover page and index.

📝 PART A: Business Activities 1

Case Study Based Questions

Case Study:

Rohan started a small bakery in his locality. He purchases raw materials like flour, sugar and butter, hires two helpers, and sells cakes and pastries to customers. He sometimes gives goods on credit to nearby shops.

Questions:

1. Identify the economic activity involved.

2. Name the type of industry.

3. State any two features of business visible here.

4. What is the reward Rohan earns?

5. Identify two auxiliaries to trade involved in this case.

2 Project Work

☞ Visit any local business unit (grocery store, boutique, bakery, medical shop etc.) and prepare a report covering:

Name and type of business

Industry classification

Capital required

Risk involved

Objectives of business

Any two business activities performed

(Attach 2–3 pictures if possible)

3 HOTS Questions

1. Why is profit not the sole objective of business?

2. "Business involves risk." Explain with example.

3. Differentiate between profession and employment (any 4 points).

🏢 PART B: Forms of Business Organisation 1

Comparative Chart

Prepare a comparison table between:

Sole Proprietorship

Partnership

Joint Hindu Family Business

Company

Cooperative Society

(Basis: Formation, Liability, Capital, Continuity, Control)

2 Case Study

Case:

Three friends started a clothing brand. They shared profits equally and registered their firm under the Indian Partnership Act.

Questions:

1. Identify the form of business organisation.

2. State any four features of this form.

3. Write two advantages and two limitations.

4. Why is partnership suitable for medium-scale business?

3 Application-Based Question

Suggest suitable forms of business organisation for:

1. A small grocery shop

2. A large steel manufacturing company

3. A dairy society in village

4. Family jewellery business

(Give reasons)

🌍 PART C: Public, Private and Global Enterprises

1 Research Work

Choose any ONE public sector enterprise and ONE private company and prepare a detailed comparison.

Examples:

Indian Oil Corporation

State Bank of India

Reliance Industries Limited

Tata Motors

Include:

Year of establishment

Ownership

Objectives

Area of operation

Contribution to economy 2

Short Notes

Write short notes on:

1. Departmental Undertaking

2. Statutory Corporation

3. Government Company

4. Features of MNCs

5. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

3 Analytical Question

"Public sector enterprises are important for national development."

Do you agree? Give reasons.

🎨 BONUS CREATIVE TASK

Create a Business Organisation Mind Map showing all forms of business with key features.