SURAJ EDUCATION

SURAJ SCHOOL
MANESAR

Summer Vacation
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SESSION 2026-27

EXPLORE
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ENJOY
GROW

Make your vacation meaningful, fun-filled and full of learning!

Name : ____________________

Class & Section : ____________________

Roll No. : ____________________

READ
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ECONOMICS

1. Prepare the project file on the topic alloted to you in class file should be hand-written following the below guidelines.

*** Use only A-4 sized sheets.**

*** You may use a mix of ruled and blank sheets (colored sheets are also allowed)**

***Extra credits would be rewarded for neatness, creativity, and relevance**

2. Revise and complete back exercises of macroeconomics book as per TR Jain and VK Ohri.

3. Do Numericals based on all three methods of income given in worksheet.

4. Revise all assignment 1 to 5 given to you before summer break

ENGLISH

As part of your **English Holiday Homework**, each student is required to prepare a **Portfolio Project** on the topic allotted according to their roll number. The objective of this assignment is to develop research, analytical, and presentation skills while enhancing your knowledge of eminent authors and literary personalities.

Instructions for Portfolio Preparation:

1. Prepare the portfolio on **A4-sized sheets/file**.
2. The work should be **neat, creative, and well-presented**.
3. Include the following details in your portfolio:
   - **Brief Biography** of the author/personality
   - **Major Literary Contributions/Works**
   - **Writing Style and Themes**
   - **Interesting Facts/Achievements**
   - **Conclusion / Personal Learning from the Study**
4. Add **relevant pictures/illustrations** wherever required.
5. Write in **your own words**. Avoid direct copying from internet sources.
6. Submit the portfolio after the summer vacation as per school instructions.

Roll No.	**Topics**
1	Christopher Sylvester
2	Umberto Eco
3	A r Barton
4	Kamala Das
5	Pablo Neruda
6	John Keats
7	Robert Frost

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. Prepare the project file on the topic alloted to you in class. File should be hand-written following the below guidelines.

*** Use only A-4 sized sheets.**

*** You may use a mix of ruled and blank sheets (colored sheets are also allowed) .**

***Extra credits would be rewarded for neatness, creativity, and relevance.**

2. Revise Case Study Questions of all the Chapters.

3. Revise all assignments given to you before summer break.

Assignment

Chapters: Principles of Management, Business Environment, Planning & Organising

Instructions

1. Read all questions carefully.

2. Attempt all sections.

3. Write answers in neat handwriting.

4. Use proper headings and subheadings.

5. Draw diagrams wherever required.

6. Submit the assignment after summer vacation in a proper file.

SECTION A — OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Who is known as the Father of Scientific Management?

a) Henry Fayol

b) F.W. Taylor

c) Peter Drucker

d) Elton Mayo

2. “Unity of Command” means:

a) One plan for one group

b) One employee receiving orders from one superior

c) One department in one office

d) One leader in organisation

3. Which function of management is considered the base of all other functions?

a) Staffing

b) Planning

c) Directing

d) Controlling

4. Which of the following is an external force affecting business?

a) Employees

b) Management

c) Government policy

d) Supervisors

5. Liberalisation in India started in:

a) 1985

b) 1991

c) 2000

d) 2010

6. Organising helps in:

a) Delay in work

b) Duplication of efforts

c) Specialisation

d) Conflict creation

7. Planning reduces:

a) Efficiency

b) Creativity

c) Uncertainty

d) Motivation

8. Departmentalisation is a step in:

a) Staffing

b) Organising

c) Directing

d) Controlling

9. “Management is a science as well as an art.” This statement was given by:

a) Fayol

b) Taylor

c) Drucker

d) Koontz

10. The economic environment includes:

a) Traditions

b) Tax rates

c) Culture

d) Literacy rate

SECTION B — VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define management.
2. What is meant by business environment?
3. State any two features of planning.
4. What is delegation?
5. Define organising.
6. What is decentralisation?
7. Name any two principles given by Henry Fayol.
8. What is privatisation?
9. Define policy.
10. What is meant by formal organisation?

SECTION C — SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain any four characteristics of management.
2. Differentiate between planning and organising.
3. State any four dimensions of business environment.
4. Explain the importance of planning.
5. What are the steps involved in organising process?
6. Explain “Unity of Direction”.
7. Discuss any four impacts of government policy changes on business and industry.
8. Explain the relationship between planning and controlling.
9. What is functional structure? Mention its advantages.
10. Explain the meaning and importance of coordination.

SECTION D — LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain Fayol’s Principles of Management in detail.

2. Describe the importance of business environment for business enterprises.

3. Explain the planning process with suitable examples.

4. Explain the steps involved in organising process.

5. Distinguish between centralisation and decentralisation.

6. Explain Taylor's techniques of Scientific Management.

7. "Planning is futuristic." Explain with examples.

8. Explain the merits and demerits of divisional structure.

SECTION E — CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

Case Study 1 — Principles of Management

ABC Ltd. appointed a new manager who noticed that workers were receiving instructions from different supervisors. Due to this, confusion and delay in work increased. The manager decided that each employee would receive orders from only one superior.

Questions:

1. Identify the principle of management involved.

2. Name the thinker associated with this principle.

3. State any two benefits of following this principle.

Case Study 2 — Business Environment

The Government of India reduced import duties and encouraged foreign investment. As a result, many international companies entered the Indian market, increasing competition among businesses.

Questions:

1. Identify the government policy referred in the case.

2. Which dimension of business environment is highlighted here?

3. State any two impacts of this policy on Indian business.

SECTION F — ASSERTION & REASON QUESTIONS

1.

Assertion (A): Planning reduces uncertainty.

Reason (R): Planning is done after work is completed.

2.

Assertion (A): Business environment affects business decisions.

Reason (R): Business environment includes economic and political factors.

SECTION G — HOTS

1. "Planning reduces creativity." Do you agree? Give reasons.

2. Why should managers understand business environment before taking decisions?

3. How does organising help in achieving objectives effectively?

4. “Management principles are flexible.” Explain with example.

5. Why is coordination considered the essence of management?

SECTION H — PROJECT WORK

Activity 1:

Visit any nearby business/shop/school and identify:

- Planning activities
- Organising activities
- Environmental factors affecting it

Prepare a handwritten report of 2–3 pages.

Activity 2:

Prepare a chart on:

- Fayol’s Principles of Management

OR

- Dimensions of Business Environment

SECTION I — DIAGRAM / FLOWCHART PRACTICE

1. Planning Process
2. Steps in Organising Process
3. Dimensions of Business Environment
4. Scalar Chain
5. Functional Structure vs Divisional Structure

— End of Assignment —

WORKSHEET ECONOMICS

1. Calculate sales from the following data: (Ans.5000)

Subsidies	200
Opening stock	100
Closing stock	600
Intermediate consumption	3000
Consumption of fixed capital	700
Profit	750
Net value added at factor cost	2000

2. Calculate GNP at MP: (Ans.5700)

Compensation of employees	2000
Interest	500
Rent	700
Profit	800
Employer's contribution to SSS	200
Dividend	300
Consumption of fixed capital	100
NIT	250
Net exports	70
Net factor income to abroad	150
Mixed income of self employed	1500

3. Calculate Gross value added at FC: (Ans.2800)

Sales	8000
Change in stock	100
Subsidies	200
Consumption of fixed capital	300
Intermediate consumption	5500
Rent	500

4. Calculate national income: (Ans. 7780)

Net exports	-300
Compensation of employees	6000
Rent	400
Dividend	200
Consumption of fixed capital	300
Change in stock	50
Profits	800
Net factor income to abroad	-80
NIT	600
Interest	500

5. Calculate i) Domestic income , ii) Compensation of employees:

NFYA	-20
Net exports	10
NIT	50
Rent and royalty	20
Consumption of fixed capital	10
Private final consumption expenditure	400
Corporate tax	10
Interest	30
Net domestic capital formation	50
Dividends	22
Govt. final consumption expenditure	100
Undistributed profit	5
Mixed income	23

6. Calculate gross fixed capital formation from the following data when :

Private final consumption expenditure	1000
Govt. final consumption expenditure	500
Net exports	-50
NFYA	20
Opening stock	300
Closing stock	200
GDP at MP	2500

6. Calculate NDP at FC from the following data: (Ans. 360)

Net current transfers to abroad	5
Govt. final consumption expenditure	100
NIT	80
Private final consumption expenditure	300
Consumption of fixed capital	20
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	50
Net imports	-10
Closing stock	25
Opening stock	25
Net factor income from abroad	10

7. Calculate NNP at FC: (Ans. 2050)

Social security contribution by employees	90
Wages and salaries	800
Net current transfers to abroad	-30
Rent and royalty	300
Net factor income to abroad	50
Social security contribution by employers	100
Profit	500
Interest	400
Consumption of fixed capital	200
NIT	250

8. Calculate national income from the following: (Ans. 630)

Change in stock	50
Govt. final consumption expenditure	100
Net current transfers to abroad	30
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	200
Private final consumption expenditure	500
Net imports	40
Depreciation	70
NFYA	-10
NIT	120
Net capital transfers to abroad	25

9. Calculate NNP at MP: (Ans. 730)

Closing stock	10
Consumption of fixed capital	40
Private final consumption expenditure	600
Exports	50
Opening stock	20
Govt. final consumption expenditure	100
Imports	60
Net domestic fixed capital formation	80
Net current transfers to abroad	-10
Net factor income to abroad	30

10. If the Real GDP is 400 and Nominal GDP is 450, calculate the Price Index. (Ans. 112.5)

11. If the3 Real GDP is 600 and Nominal GDP is 125, calculate the Nominal GDP. (Ans. 625)

12. If the Nominal GDP is 600 and Price index is 120, Calculate the Real GDP. (Ans. 500)

13. Calculate national income: (Ans. 1240)

Rent	**200**
NFY to Abroad	**10**
National debt interest	**15**
Wages and salaries	**700**
Current transfers from govt.	**10**
Undistributed profit	**20**
Corporate taxes	**30**
Interest	**150**
Social security contribution by employers	**100**
NDP accruing to govt.	**250**
Net current transfers to ROW	**5**
Dividend	**50**

14. Calculate NNP at MP: (Ans. 1070)

NFY to Abroad	**-10**
Net current transfers to abroad	**5**
Consumption of fixed capital	**40**
COE	**700**
Corporate tax	**30**
Undistributed profits	**10**
Interest	**90**
Rent	**100**
Dividends	**20**
NIT	**110**
Social security contribution by employees	**11**

15. Calculate national income: (Ans. 1030)

Corporate tax	**100**
Private final consumption expenditure	**900**
Personal income tax	**120**
Govt. final consumption expenditure	**200**
Undistributed profits	**50**
Change in stock	**-20**
Net domestic fixed capital formation	**120**
Net imports	**10**
NIT	**150**
NFYA	**-10**
Private income	**1000**

16. Calculate GNP at MP : (Ans. 1690)

Rent	**100**
Net current transfers to ROW	**30**
Social Security Contribution by Employers	**47**
Mixed Income	**600**
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	**140**
Royalty	**20**
Interest	**110**
COE	**500**
Net domestic capital formation	**120**
Net factor income from abroad	**-10**
NIT	**150**
Profit	**200**

17. Calculate NDP at FC: (Ans. 1000)

Net current transfers to abroad	**15**
Private final consumption expenditure	**800**
Net imports	**-20**
Net domestic capital formation	**100**
Net factor income to abroad	**10**

Depreciation	**50**
Change in stock	**17**
NIT	**120**
Government final consumption expenditure	**200**
Exports	**30**

18. Calculate NNP at MP: (Ans. 425)

Transfer payments by Govt.	**7**
Govt. final cons. Expenditure	**50**
Net imports	**-10**
Net domestic capital formation	**60**
Private final cons. Exp.	**300**
Private income	**280**
Net factor income to abroad	**-5**
Closing stock	**8**
Opening stock	**8**
Depreciation	**12**
Corporate tax	**60**
Retained earnings of corporations	**20**

19. Calculate GNP at MP: (Ans. 1720)

Wages and salaries	**800**
Personal tax	**150**
Operating Surplus	**200**
Undistributed taxes	**10**
Social security contr. By employers	**100**
Corporate tax	**50**
Net factor income to abroad	**-20**
Personal disposable income	**1200**
NIT	**70**
Consumption of fixed capital	**30**
Mixed income of self employed	**500**
Royalty	**9**

20. Find Gross Value Added at Market Price: (Ans. 80)

Depreciation	**20**
Domestic sales	**200**
Net change in stock	**-10**
Exports	**10**
Single use producer goods	**120**

21. Find National Income: (Ans. 2040)

Wages and salaries	**1000**
Net current transfers to abroad	**20**
Net factor paid to abroad	**10**
Profit	**400**
National debt interest	**120**
Social security contributions by employers	**100**
Current transfers from govt.	**60**
National income accruing to govt.	**150**
Rent	**200**
Interest	**300**
Royalty	**50**

22. Calculate Value added by Firm X and Firm Y: (Ans. X= 250, Y= 60)

Sales by firm X to households	**100**
Sales by firm Y	**500**
Purchases by households from firm Y	**300**
Exports by firm Y	**50**
Change in stock of firm X	**20**
Change in stock of firm Y	**10**
Imports by firm X	**70**

Sales by firm Z to firm Y	**250**
Purchases by firm Y from firm X	**200**

23. Find out Value added by firm B from the following data: (Ans. 40)

Purchases by Firm B from Firm A	**30**
Sales by Firm B to Firm C	**25**
Sales by Firm B to households	**35**
Opening stock of Firm B	**5**
Opening stock of Firm C	**10**
Closing stock of Firm B	**10**
Purchases by Firm B from Firm D	**15**
Export by Firm B	**20**

24. Find Net value added at Market Price: (Ans. 19500)

Output sold (in units)	**1000**
Price per unit of output	**30**
Excise	**1600**
Import duty	**400**
Net change in stock	**-500**
Depreciation	**2000**
Intermediate cost	**8000**

25. Calculate National Income: (Ans. 550)

Current transfers by Govt.	**15**
Private final cons. Exp.	**400**
Net current transfers fro ROW	**20**
Govt. final cons. Exp.	**100**
Net factor income from abroad	**-10**
Net domestic capital formation	**80**
Consumption of fixed capital	**50**
Net exports	**40**
NIT	**60**

26. Calculate GDP at MP by a) Production method, b) Income method: (Ans. 1440)

Intermediate Consumption of: **a) Primary sector** **b) Secondary sector** **c) Tertiary sector**	 **500** **400** **300**
Value of output of: **a) Primary sector** **b) Secondary sector** **c) Tertiary sector**	 **1000** **900** **700**
Rent	**10**
Emoluments of employees	**400**
Mixed income	**650**
Operating surplus	**300**
Net factor income from abroad	**-20**
Interest	**5**
Consumption of fixed capital	**40**
NIT	**10**

27. Calculate NNP at MP by a) Expenditure method, b) Income method (Ans. 1090)

Personal consumption exp.	**700**
Wages and salaries	**700**
Employer's contr. To SSS	**100**
Gross business fixed investment	**60**
Gross residential construction	**60**

Gross public investment	**40**
Inventory investment	**20**
Profits	**100**
Govt. purchase of goods and services	**200**
Rent	**50**
Exports	**40**
Imports	**20**
Interest	**40**
Mixed income of self employed	**100**
Net factor income from abroad	**-10**
Depreciation	**0**
Indirect taxes	**20**
Subsidies	**10**

28. Calculate a) GDP at FC, b) Factor income to abroad. (Ans. 1700, 100)

COE	**1000**
Profits	**200**
Dividends	**80**
GNP at MP	**1800**
Rent	**250**
Interest	**200**
Gross domestic capital formation	**300**
Net fixed capital formation	**200**
Change in stock	**50**
Factor income from abroad	**80**
NIT	**120**

ACCOUNTANCY PROJECT WORK

1. Prepare the project file on the topic alloted to you in class. File should be hand-written following the below guidelines.

*** Use only A-4 sized sheets.**

*** You may use a mix of ruled and blank sheets (colored sheets are also allowed) .**

***Extra credits would be rewarded for neatness, creativity, and relevance.**

2. Revise and complete back exercises of Partnership and Company Accounts..

3. Revise all assignments given to you before summer break.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSIGNMENT

Topics: Issue of Shares & Dissolution of Partnership Firm

Student Details

Name: ____________________________

Class & Section: ___________________

Roll No.: _________________________

Session: 2026–27

General Instructions
Write all answers neatly in a separate notebook/file.
Show proper workings for practical questions.
Prepare journal entries, ledger accounts and calculations wherever required.
Use blue/black pen only.
Attempt all questions.
Decorate the cover page creatively.

Section A – Theory Questions
Chapter: Issue of Shares

Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark Each)

What is meant by Share Capital?

Define Minimum Subscription.

What is Securities Premium?

What is meant by Over-subscription of shares?

State any two purposes for which Securities Premium can be used.

What is Calls-in-Arrears?

What is Share Forfeiture?

Define Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP).

What is Pro-rata allotment?

What is Under-subscription?

Short Answer Questions (3 Marks Each)

Differentiate between Equity Shares and Preference Shares.

Explain the accounting treatment of Calls-in-Arrears.

State any three features of a company.

Explain the meaning of Forfeiture of Shares.

Write the journal entry for issue of shares at premium.

Explain the meaning of Reserve Capital.

Long Answer Questions (5 Marks Each)
Explain the various stages involved in the issue of shares.

Discuss the accounting treatment of forfeiture and reissue of shares.

Explain the meaning and objectives of issuing shares to the public.

Differentiate between Share Capital and Debentures on any five bases.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1.A Ltd. invited applications for 1,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each payable as follows:
₹3 on Application
₹4 on Allotment
₹3 on First and Final Call
Applications were received for 1,50,000 shares. Applications for 20,000 shares were rejected and the remaining applicants were allotted shares on pro-rata basis.
Pass journal entries in the books of the company.

2.X Ltd. issued 80,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at par payable as:
₹2 on Application
₹5 on Allotment
₹3 on First and Final Call
Applications were received for 1,00,000 shares. Excess application money was adjusted towards allotment.
Rohit, who was allotted 2,000 shares, failed to pay allotment money and first call money.
His shares were forfeited after the final call.
Pass journal entries.

3.Y Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹2 per share payable as:
₹3 on Application
₹5 on Allotment (including premium)
₹4 on First and Final Call
Applications were received for 70,000 shares. Excess application money was adjusted towards allotment.
A shareholder holding 1,000 shares failed to pay allotment and first call money. His shares were forfeited and later reissued at ₹9 per share fully paid.
Pass journal entries.

4.Z Ltd. invited applications for 60,000 shares of ₹10 each payable as:
₹2 on Application
₹3 on Allotment

₹2 on First Call
₹3 on Final Call
Applications were received for 90,000 shares. Allotment was made on pro-rata basis to all applicants.
A shareholder holding 1,500 shares failed to pay first and final call money.
Pass journal entries including calls-in-arrears treatment.

5.P Ltd. forfeited 500 equity shares of ₹10 each issued at par to Mohan for non-payment of:
Allotment ₹3 per share
First Call ₹2 per share
The forfeited shares were reissued to Sohan at ₹8 per share as fully paid.
Pass necessary journal entries.

6.K Ltd. issued 2,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹1 per share payable as follows:
₹3 on Application
₹4 on Allotment (including premium)
₹2 on First Call
Balance on Final Call
Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares. Applications for 50,000 shares were rejected and remaining applicants received shares on pro-rata basis.
Ramesh, holding 2,000 shares, failed to pay allotment and calls money. His shares were forfeited after final call and later reissued at ₹9 per share fully paid.
Pass journal entries in the books of K Ltd.

7.A company issued 1,50,000 equity shares of ₹10 each at a premium of ₹2 payable as:
₹3 on Application
₹5 on Allotment (including premium)
₹2 on First Call
₹2 on Final Call
Applications were received for 2,00,000 shares. Pro-rata allotment was made to applicants for 1,80,000 shares and applications for remaining shares were rejected.
A shareholder holding 3,000 shares failed to pay allotment and calls money. His shares were forfeited and later 2,000 shares were reissued at ₹11 per share fully paid.