PM SHRI K V NO 2, BHOPAL
WINTER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
SUBJECT - ECONOMICS
Class: 11

1. What are the differences between fixed and variable cost.
2. Show the relationship between AFC, AVC and AC with diagram.
3. Explain the concept of explicit cost with an example.
4. Draw average fixed cost curve. if 1 to 8 output units are produced and total fixed cost is 40.
5. Draw AR curve under perfect competition, monopoly and monopolistic competition.
6. What do you mean by producer equilibrium? And what are the conditions of producer equilibrium. Explain with diagram.
7. Give five examples of positive correlation and five examples of negative correlation.

SUBJECT - ENGLISH

1. You want to sell your car as you are going abroad. Draft a suitable classified advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in classified columns of 'The Hindu'. Give necessary details of the car. You are Suman/Sushil, 21 Ram Nagar, Delhi.

2. You are B. Reddy of 18, Lad Masjid Road, Hyderabad. You have a building in the Akram Square suitable for housing office / bank / showroom, and it is, at present, vacant to be let out. Write out an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published under 'To Let' in a local newspaper.
3. You are the General Manager of a leading industrial concern. You need a Chartered Accountant for your office. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'The Times of India', New Delhi, under the classified columns.

4. Recently you read in the newspaper an incident in which the children tried to imitate the stunts shown on television and embraced death. You have decided to write a speech on the hazards of television watching for kids. Write the speech to be delivered in the morning assembly of your school.

5. During his visit to the hilly areas of Himanchal Pradesh, Nandan Kumar/NandiniKumari of Class XI K V No.1 Roorkee was moved at the large-scale deforestation. He/She felt perturbed at the arbitrary felling of trees and the dangerous consequences of deforestation. He writes an article for publication in the newspaper on 'Harmful Consequences of Deforestation.' Write this article in not more than 200 words.

6. *Arrange the jumbled words to form meaningful sentences:*

   a. nutrients/ of the / one / most / of the / are / body / important / proteins
   b. structures / needed / and / life / all /for / they / are / essential / activities / of
   c. A fashion/has become/with/eating out/people/today/the
   d. By/cherished/home/cooked/food/no longer/the/youngsters/healthy/is

7. Read the following passage carefully:

   Spiders are man's friends. The spiders are among our best friends. They destroy many harmful insects, including some of our worst enemies. These insects devour our crops, cause diseases both to us and to farm animals and torment our skins. Spiders do not have specific insects, which they prey on. They kill and eat whatever insects are available, though they do not usually prey on the large ones.

   There are two main groups of spiders: the weaving spiders and the hunting spiders. These two groups differ in various ways. The weavers have bigger spinnerets (those parts of the body from which the silk come out) and their legs are generally much longer, with special claws at the end. The hunting spiders (which do not spin webs) have small spinnerets and strong thick legs. They have better eyesight than the

weavers' sense of touch is more developed and they are highly evolved than the hunters.

The weavers do not take the trouble to hunt their prey; instead they set a trap and wait for the prey to get caught in it. This trap is, of course, the web, which is made from the spiders' silk. The silk is produced in glands in the back half of the body and pushed out through jets or nozzles called spinnerets. These can be moved in any direction, and they also control the quantity of silk that comes out which is liquid, when it comes out and hardens when it meets the air, though it remains sticky. This is very important for the spider, since the stickiness helps to prevent his prey from escaping. The spider itself, however, can run across the web, because it has a kind oil on its feet; which, therefore, do not stick to the web.

a) Make notes of the contents of the passage you have read. Use abbreviations wherever necessary.
b) Based on your notes, write a summary of the passage.

8. Read the following passage carefully:

The work of the heart can never be interrupted. The heart's job is to keep oxygen-rich blood flowing through the body. All the body's cells need a constant supply of oxygen, especially those in the brain. The brain cells live only four to five minutes after their oxygen is cut off, and death comes to the entire body.

The heart is a specialized muscle that serves as a pump. This pump is divided into four chambers connected by tiny doors called valves. The chambers work to keep the blood flowing round the body in a circle.

At the end of each circuit, veins carry the blood to the right atrium, the first of the four chambers. Its oxygen has been used up and it's on its way back to the lung to pick up a fresh supply and give up the carbon dioxide it has accumulated. From the right atrium the blood flows through the tricuspid valve into the second chamber, the right ventricle. The right ventricle contracts when it if filled, pushing the blood through the pulmonary artery, which leads to the lungs. In the lungs blood gives up its carbon dioxide and picks up fresh oxygen. Then it travels to the third chamber, the left atrium. When this chamber is filled it forces the blood through the mitral valve to the left ventricle. From here it is pushed into a big blood vessel called aorta and sent round the body by way of arteries. Heart diseases can result from damage to the heart muscle, the valves or the pacemaker. If the muscle is damaged, the heart is unable to pump properly If the valves are damaged, blood cannot flow normally and easily from one chamber to another, and if the pacemaker is defective, the contractions of the chamber will become un-coordinated.

Until the twentieth century, few doctors dared to touch the heart. In 1953, all this changed. After twenty years of work, Dr. John Gibbon of USA had developed a machine that could take over temporarily from the heart and lungs. Blood could be routed through the machine, bypassing the heart so that surgeons could work inside it and see what they were doing. The era of open-heart surgery had begun. In the operating theatre, it gives surgeons the chance to repair or replace a defective heart. Many patients have had plastic valves inserted their hearts when their own was faulty. Many people are being kept alive with tiny battery-operated pacemakers; none of these repairs could have been made without the heart-lung machine. But valuable as it is to the surgeons, the heart-lung machine has certain limitations. It can be used only for a few hours at a time because its pumping gradually damages the blood cells.

a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and subheadings. Also use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (Minimum 4). Use a format you consider suitable. Supply an appropriate title.

c) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

9. Attempt a character sketch of Dr. Andrew Manson
10. Briefly describe the journey of Nick Middleton from Ravu to Darchen.

Subject: Business Studies (054)
CLASS XI

1.Learn and Write MCQS (15 each) , Assertion and Reasoning,Case Study,True and False.
2. Very Short Question and Long type questions and Answer.
1.Entrepreneurship Development (ED)
2. Intellectual Property Rights
3. Start up India scheme
4.Small scale enterprise as defined by
MSMED Act 2006 (Micro, Small and
Medium Enterprise Development Act)
5.Discuss the role of small business
in India .
6.State the meaning of Internal Trade.
7.Types of Internal Trade.
8.Services by wholesalers to Manufacturers and retailers
9.Services by retailers to wholesalers and customer
10.Types of retail-trade-Itinerant
11. Departmental stores - meaning , features advantages and disadvantages
12, small scale fixed shops retailers
13.GST (Goods and Services Tax):
Meaning and key-features

PROJECT WORK

Students are instructed to complete their project work as per the CBSE Guidelines.
Students must take any one topic during the academic session of Class XI.
I. Project One: Field Visit
1. Visit to a Handicraft unit.
2. Visit to an Industry.
3. Visit to a Wholesale market (vegetables, fruits, flowers, grains, garments, etc.)
4. Visit to a Departmental store.
5. Visit to a Mall.

1. Visit to a Handicraft Unit The purpose of visiting a Handicraft unit is to understand the nature and scope of its business, stakeholders involved and other aspects as outlined below a) The raw material and the processes used in the business: People /parties/firms from which they obtain their raw material.
b) The market, the buyers, the middlemen, and the areas covered.
c) The countries to which exports are made.
d) Mode of payment to workers, suppliers etc.
e) Working conditions. f) Modernization of the process over a period of time.
g) Facilities, security and training for the staff and workers.
h) Subsidies available/ availed.

i) Any other aspect that the teachers deem fit

2. Visit to an Industry. The students are required to observe the following:
a) Nature of the business organisation.
b) Determinants for location of business unit.
c) Form of business enterprise: Sole Proprietorship, Partnership, Undivided Hindu Family, Joint Stock Company (a Multinational Company).
d) Different stages of production/process
e) Auxiliaries involved in the process.
f) Workers employed, method of wage payment, training programmes and facilities available.
g) Social responsibilities discharged towards workers, investors, society, environment and government.
h) Levels of management. i) Code of conduct for employers and employees.
j) Capital structure employed- borrowed v/s owned.
k) Quality control, recycling of defective goods.
l) Subsidies available/availed.
m) Safety Measures employed.
n) Working conditions for labour in observation of Labour Laws.
o) Storage of raw material and finished goods.
p) Transport management for employees, raw material and finished goods.
q) Functioning of various departments and coordination among them (Production, Human Resource, Finance and Marketing)
r) Waste Management.
s) Any other observation.

3. Visit to a wholesale market: vegetables/fruits/flowers/grains/garments etc. The students are required to observe the following:) Sources of merchandise.
b) Local market practices.
c) Any linked up businesses like transporters, packagers, money lenders, agents, etc.
d) Nature of the goods dealt in.
e) Types of buyers and sellers.
f) Mode of the goods dispersed, minimum quantity sold, types of packaging employed.
g) Factors determining the price fluctuations.
h) Seasonal factors (if any) affecting the business.
i) Weekly/ monthly non-working days
j) Strikes, if any- causes thereof.
k) Mode of payments.
l) Wastage and disposal of dead stock.
m) Nature of price fluctuations, reason thereof.
n) Warehousing facilities available\availed.

4. Visit to a Departmental store The students are required to observe the following:
a) Different departments and their lay out.
b) Nature of products offered for sale.
c) Display of fresh arrivals.
d) Promotional campaigns.
e) Spaces and advertisements.

f) Assistance by Sales Personnel.
g) Billing counter at store – Cash, Credit Card/ Debit Card, swipe facility. Added attractions and facilities at the counter.
h) Additional facilities offered to customers

5. Visit to a Mall. The students are required to observe the following:
a) Number of floors, shops occupied and unoccupied.
b) Nature of shops, their ownership status
c) Nature of goods dealt in: local brands, international brands,
d) Service business shops- Spas, gym, saloons etc.
e) Rented spaces, owned spaces,
f)Different types of promotional schemes.
g) Most visited shops.
h) Special attractions of the Mall- Food court, Gaming zone or Cinema etc
. i) Innovative facilities
j) Parking facilities.
II. Project Two: Case Study on a Product
a) Take a product having seasonal growth and regular demand with which students can relate. For example,
b) Apples from Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir.
c) Oranges from Nagpur
d) Mangoes from Maharashtra/U.P./Bihar/Andhra Pradesh etc.
e) Strawberries from Panchgani,
f) Aloe vera from Rajasthan,
g) Walnuts/almonds from Kashmir,
h) Jackfruit from South,
i) Guavas from Allahabad,

Students may develop a Case Study on the following lines:
(i) Research for change in price of the product. For example, apples in Himachal Pradesh during plucking and non plucking season.
(ii) Effect on prices in the absence of an effective transport system.
(iii) Effect on prices in the absence of suitable warehouse facilities.
(iv) Duties performed by the warehouses.
(v) Demand and supply situation of the product during harvesting season, prices near the place of origin and away.

Project Three: Aids to Trade Taking any one AID TO TRADE, for example Insurance and gathering information on following aspects
1. History of Insurance Lloyd's contribution.
2. Development of regulatory Mechanism.
3. Insurance Companies in India
4. Principles of Insurance.
5. Types of Insurance. Importance of insurance to the businessmen.
6. Benefits of crop, orchards, animal and poultry insurance to the farmers.
7. Terminologies used (premium, face value, market value, maturity value, surrender value) and their meanings.

8. Anecdotes and interesting cases of insurance. Reference of films depicting people committing fraudulent acts with insurance companies.
9. Careers in Insurance.
Teachers develop such aspects for other aids to trade.

IV. Project Four: Import /Export Procedure Any one from the following
1. Import /Export procedure The students should identify a product of their city/country which is imported /exported. They are required to find the details of the actual import/export procedure. They may take help from the Chambers of Commerce, Banker, existing Importers/Exporters, etc. The specimens of documents collected should be pasted in the Project file with a brief description of each. They may also visit railway godowns/dockyards/ transport agencies and may collect pictures of the same.

Thank you
Happy New Year

: HOLIDAY HOME WORK (WINTER BREAK)-2024-25

CLASS- 11

SUBJECT-ACCOUNTANCY

1.Project work, Roll No 1 to 20 (BRS)and Roll no 21 to End Financial Statament 2.20MCQ on Rectification and Errors 3 20 MCQ on Financial Statement

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HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS 11th

SUBJECT - CS

Make a python menu driven program which have atleast four options & each option have sub option for the following operations:

1. Addition
2. Deletion
3. Updation
4. Search a record
5. View all records
6. Exit

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
CLASS 11th
SUBJECT – IP

Do all the exercise question of SQL

PM SHRI KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO 2 BHOPAL

WINTER BREAK (H W)

(SESSION - 2024-25)

SUBJECT – BIOLOGY

CLASS – XI

1. Go through all the chapters of last unit human physiology and select any one topic out of them to prepare an investigatory project.
2. Update your practical notebook as per the split up syllabus.
3. Thoroughly revise all the chapters completed so far for PT - 2 examination.
4. Practice the questions of Study Material Provided by KVS.

VIJAY KUMAR
PGT BIOLOGY

WINTER BREAK (H W)

(SESSION - 2024-25)
SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY
CLASS – XI

Multiple choice questions-

Q1- For the reaction, $N_2(g) + O_2(g)$ 2NO(g), the production of NO will be favoured by
(a) High pressure. (b) Low pressure.
(c) Presence of catalyst (d) High concentration of N_2.

Q2- In a reversible reaction, two substances are in equilibrium. If the concentration of each one is doubled the equilibrium constant will be
(a) Reduce to half its original value. (b) Reduced to one fourth of its original value.
(c) Doubled. (d) Constant.

Q3- Among the following, the weakest Bronsted base is
(a) F^- (b) Cl^- (c) Br^- (d) I^-

Q4-. Which of the following equimolar solutions can act as a buffer solution?
(a) NH_4Cl and NH_4OH (b) HCl and NaCl
(c) HCOOH and HCOONa (d) HNO_3 and NH_4NO_3

Q5- What is the conjugate base of OH^-?
(a) O_2^- (b) O^-
(c) H_2O (d) O_2^-

Q6- The reaction quotient (Q) for the reaction
$N_2(g) + 3H_2(g)$ 2$NH_3(g)$
is given by $Q = [NH_3]_2/[N_2][H_2]_3$. The reaction will proceed from right to left if
(a) Q < Kc (b) Q > Kc
(c) Q = 0 (d) Q = Kc

Q7-. A certain solution has a pH of 10. The H_3O^+ ion concentration of the solution is
(a) 10^{10} M (b) 10^{-2} M
(c) 10^{-4} M (d) 10^{-10} M
Q8- Acidity of BF_3 can be explained on the basis of which of the following concepts?
(a) Arrhenius concept (b) Bronsted Lowry concept
(c) Lewis concept (d) None of the above
Q9- For the reaction,
$CO(g) + ½ O_2(g) \leftrightarrow CO(g)$, Kp/Kc is equal to-
(a) RT (b) $(RT)^{-1}$ (c) $(RT)^{-1/2}$ (d) $(RT)^{1/2}$
Q10- In what manner will increase of pressure effect the following equilibrium?
$C(s) + H_2O(g) \leftrightarrow CO(g) + H_2(g)$
(a) Shift in the forward direction (b) Shift in the backward direction.
(c) Increase in the yield of hydrogen (d) No effect.
Q11- Which of the following has the highest pH?
(a) Distilled water (b) 1 M NH_3
(c) 1 M NaOH (d) Water saturated with chlorine.
Q12- Solubility of a substance which dissolve with a decrease in volume and absorption of heat will be favoured by
(a) High pressure and high temperature (b) Low pressure and high temperature.
(c) Low pressure and low temperature (d) High pressure and low temperature.
Q13- In a vessel containing SO_2, SO_3 and O_2 at equilibrium some helium gas is introduce so that the pressure increases while temperature and volume remain constant. According to Le-Chatelier's principal, the dissociation of SO_3
(a) Increases (b) Decreases
(c) Remains unaltered (d) Changes unpredictably.

Q14- The equilibrium constant of a reaction is 300. If the volume of the reaction flask is tripled, the equilibrium constant will be
(a) 100 (b) 900
(c) 600 (d) 300
Q15- The solubility of $Fe(OH)_3$ is S mol L^{-1}. Its Ksp would be
(a) $9S^3$ (b) $3S^4$
(c) $27S^4$ (d) $9S^4$

Q- Explain Lewis acids and bases with suitable examples.

Q.The species: H_2O, HCO_3^-, HSO_4^- and NH_3 can act both as Bronsted acids and bases.For each case give the corresponding conjugate acid and conjugate base.

Q BF_3 does not have proton but still acts as an acid. Why is it so? What type of bond is formed between the two?

Q31- At 473 K, equilibrium constant *Kc* for decomposition of phosphorus pentachloride,$PCl_5$is 8.3 $\times 10^{-3}$. If decomposition is depicted as,
$PCl_5(g) \rightleftharpoons PCl_3(g) + Cl_2(g)$, $\Delta_r H^0 = 124.0$ kJ mol^{-1}
(a) write an expression for *Kc* for the reaction.
(b) what is the value of *Kc* for the reverse reaction at the same temperature ?
(c) what would be the effect on *K*c if (i) more $PCl_5$is added (ii) pressure is increased (iii) the temperature is increased ?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO. 2 BHOPAL

WINTER BREAK HOME WORK

CLASS XI

PHYSICS

1. **The stretching of a coil spring is determined by its shear modulus. Why?**
2. **The spherical ball contracts in volume by 0.1% when subjected to a uniform normal pressure of 100 atmosphere calculate the bulk modulus of material of ball?**
3. **State Hooke's law?**
4. **Define Poisson"s ratio? What is its unit?**
5. **Define modulus of elasticity and write its various types**
6. **Which is more elastic rubber or steel? Explain.**
7. **Define viscosity?**
8. **What is the significance of Reynolds's Number?**
9. **Water is coming out of a hole made in the wall of tank filled with fresh water. If the size of the hole is increased, will the velocity of efflux change?**
10. **State and prove Bernaulli's principal.**
11. **What is magnus effect?**
12. **Derive the expression for excess pressure inside a liquid drop.**
13. **What do you mean anomalous behaviour of water? How it is useful to marine life?**
14. **Explain formation of sea breeze .**
15. **What are the different mode of transfer of heat?**

Holiday homework for winter break 2024-25

Class 11th maths

1Write all the formulas of chapters

(i)conic sections

(Ii) Introduction to 3 D geometry

(Iii) Limit and derivatives

2. Solve all the questions given in examples from your NCERT text book.

3. Solve case study based questions from study material of KVS of the chapters conic sections, Introduction to 3D geometry and limit and derivatives.

4. Solve assertion reason questions from study material of the chapter introduction to 3D and Conic section only standard forms.

R K Gupta

PGT maths