PM Shri KV CRPF Lucknow Bijnor Shift 1
Winter Break Homework
Class XI B

Subject- English

1. Complete your English Project file and revise for the Internal Assessment.

2. Complete your English Notebook for Internal Assessment.

3. Revise the syllabus for the PT-2 Exam.
   - The Adventure
   - Childhood
   - Birth
   - Writing Section
   - Tenses

4. Write 50 words with their 3 antonyms and 3 synonyms.

5. Write and learn 25 idioms and 25 Proverbs with meaning and use in sentences.

Note: Do q. no. 4 and 5 in your English notebook.

विषय : हिन्दी

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित विषय पर रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए :
(क) राष्ट्र निर्माण में युवाओं की भूमिका, (ख) परहित सरिस धरम नहीं भाई
(ग) इक्कीसवीं सदी में भारत के सामने प्रमुख चुनौतियाँ
प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:
(क) पत्रकारिता के विविध रूप कौन कौन से हैं? एक की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए |
(ख) जनसंचार क्या है इसके तत्व क्या हैं और इसकी उपयोगिता क्या है ?
(ग) पटकथा लेखन में क्या सावधानी बरतनी आवश्यक है ?
(घ) डायरी हमारे जीवन के विशिष्ट अनुभूतियों की एकांत अभिव्यक्ति है? इस कथन के आलोक में डायरी लेखन का महत्त्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।
प्रश्न 3.गजल व अक्क महादेवी व आओ मिलकर बचाएँ कविताओं का भाव और शिल्प सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिये |
प्रश्न 4.आरोह गद्यखंड के पाठों 'रजनी', 'जामुन का पेड़', 'भारत माता' के सारांश व प्रश्नोत्तर लिखिए। प्रश्न 5. वितान के पाठ 1, 2, 3 के प्रतिपाद्य स्पष्ट करते हुए इनके प्रश्नों के अभ्यास कीजिए।
प्रश्न 6. वितान भाग 1 के पाठ 'आलो आंधारि' का अध्ययन व प्रश्न अभ्यास कीजिए |

आवधिक परीक्षा-2 के पाठ्यक्रम की तैयारी कीजिए।
सत्र 2025-26 के लिए परियोजना कार्य तैयार कीजिए।

ACCOUNTANCY:

1. PREPARE THE PROJECT WORK IN ACCOUNTANCY AS PER CBSE GUIDELINES AND DIRECTED AND EXPLAINED IN THE CLASS
2. PREPARE FOR PERIODIC TEST II SCHEDULED IN JANUARY 2026
   - DEPRECIATION
   - RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS
   - FINAL ACCOUNTS WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS

3. PRACTICE NUMERICALS FROM NCERT AND REVISE NUMERICALS DONE IN CLASS FROM REFERENCE BOOK T S GREWAL FROM THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: -
    - CASH BOOK - NUMERICALS OF DOUBLE COLUMN CASH BOOK
    - BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT
    - JOURNAL WITH GST AND COMPOUND ENTRIES
    - DEPRECIATION
    - RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS
    - FINAL ACCOUNTS WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS
    - SOLVE QUESTIONS ON FINAL ACCOUNTS WITH ADJUSTMENT FROM NCERT
    - ACCOUNTING EQUATION
4. GO THROUGH, THOROUGHLY, THE COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS AS GIVEN

BUSINESS STUDIES:

1. PREPARE THE PROJECT WORK IN BUSINESS STUDIES AS PER CBSE GUIDELINES AND DIRECTED AND EXPLAINED IN THE CLASS
2. PREPARE FOR PERIODIC TEST II SCHEDULED IN JANUARY 2026 (CHAPTERS 6-8)
3. GO THROUGH, THOROUGHLY, THE COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS AS GIVEN.

Subject: Economics

1. Prepare the following chapter for the periodic test II to be held in Jan 2026
    A) Cost & Revenue
    B) Supply and related components
    C) Producer equilibrium
    D) Correlation
2. Complete the project file on the topic assigned
3. Learn and write the formula and prepare a FORMULA SHEET – MEASURE OF CENTRAL TENDENCY, CORRELATION, INDEX NUMBER, COST, REVENUE.
4. Solve the worksheet given below in the Economics notebook.

WORKSHEET

1. Calculate the coefficient of co-relation given the following data:

X	15	18	21	24	27
Y	25	25	27	31	32

2 The percentage of marks secured by 5 students is given below. Calculate rank Correlation.

X	Y
60	85
48	60
49	55
50	65
55	75

3.The percentage of marks secured by students in economics and statistics. Calculate rank Correlation.

Statistics	15	10	20	28	12	10	16	18
Economics	16	14	10	12	11	15	18	12

5. Calculate Karl Pearson Coefficient of coorelation by short cut method

X	24	22	25	27	23	26
Y	18	14	22	20	19	24

6. Calculate coefficient of rank correlation

X	85	60	55	65	75	90
Y	60	48	49	50	55	62

7. Complete the following table

Units of Labor	Total Product	Marginal Product	Average Product
1			2
2		4	
3			4
4	17		

8. From the following identify the Producer's equilibrium point and give reasons for your Answer

Output	Price	Total Cost
1	12	13
2	12	25
3	12	36
4	12	46
5	12	56
6	12	68
7	12	81

9. The price of a commodity is Rs.10 per unit and total revenue from it is Rs.1000. Its price elasticity of supply is 0.8. Its price falls by 10 percent .Calculate the total revenue at the reduced price.

10. Complete the following table

Price(₹)	12	10	8	6
Output(units)	1	2	3	4
TR(₹)		-		- - -
MR(₹)	-	-	-	-

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation ranges from

a) +1 to -1
a) -1 to 0
b) 0 to 1
c) -2 to +2

2. Read the following statements and choose the correct alternative

Statement 1: Scatter diagram indicates the exact numerical value of correlation
Statement 2: Scatter diagram does not require to calculate any number.

a) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is false
b) Statement 1 is false and statement 2 is true
c) Both statements 1 and 2 are true
d) Both statements 1 and 2 are true

3. Assertion (A): Correlation does not tell about cause and effect relationship.
Reason (R): Correlation studies the relationship between two variables

a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c) Assertion is true and reason is false.
d) Assertion is false and reason is true.

4. If $r_{xy} = 0$, the variable X and Y are …….
a) linearly related
b) not linearly related
c) Independent
None of the abovIf the relationship between x and y is positive, as variable y decreases, variable x ……
d) Increases
e) Decreases
f) Remains same
g) Changes linearly

5. Read the following statements; Choose one of the correct alternatives
Assertion(A): The correlation between height and weight of a person is positive.
Reason (R): Positive correlation means the movement of two variables in the same direction.
a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
b) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
c) Assertion is true and reason is false.
d) Assertion is false and reason is true.
6. The lowest strength of association is reflected by which of the following correlation coefficients?

a) 0.95 b) -0.60 c) -0.35 d) 0.29

7. When r = 1 all points in a scatter diagram would lie
a) On a straight line directed from lower left to upper right
b) On a straight line
c) On a straight line directed from upper left to lower right
d) Both a) and b)
8. Correlation coefficient is..... of the units of measurement.

a) Independent b) Dependent c) Both a) and b) d) None of these

9. The correlation between shoe size and intelligence is

a) Negative b) Positive c) Zero d) None of these

10. When we study correlation between two variables, it is called ……
a) Partial b) Simple c) Multiple d) double
11. Which of the following statements is not true?

a) The correlation is said to be linear of the ratio of change between two variables is constant

b) Linear correlation is indicated by a straight line on the graph paper
c) Linear correlation is always positive
d) If there are two variables X and Y then change in X/Change in Y is constant, it will be linear correlation.

12. Which of the following would not allow you to calculate correlation?

a) A negative relationship between X and Y
b) A positive relationship between X and Y
c) A curve linear relationship between X and Y
d) A linear relationship between X and Y

13. Karl Pearson's coefficient is defined from

a) Ungrouped data
b) Grouped data
c) Both a) and b)
d) None of these

14. If there is a perfect disagreement between the marks in geography and statistics then that would be The value of rank correlation coefficient?

a) 1 b) any value c) -1 d) (b) or (c)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the merits and demerits of scatter diagram.
2. When is rank correlation more precise than simple correlation coefficient
3. Explain what correlation measures and how it is interpreted in statistics.
4. Read the given cases carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same.

In real life two or more than two variables may be mutually related. For example, change in Price of a commodity leads to change in its quantity demanded. For study of this relation, We use correlation. Correlation between different variables may be either positive or negative.

When variables change in a constant proportion it is called linear correlation. When two Variables do not change in any constant proportion the correlation is non-linear.

a. What do we use for studying relation between two or more variables?
b. What is linear correlation?
c. Give an example of non-linear correlation.

5. Read the following case carefully and answer the question given below

XYZ Company is interested in understanding the relationship between employee satisfaction and productivity. They have conducted a survey to measure employee satisfaction levels and collected productivity data over the past year. Analyse the data using correlation analysis and provide insights into the relationship between employee satisfaction and productivity.

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to Production function?
    a. Production function shows the maximum quantity of output that can be produced for various quantities of inputs used.
    b. Production function shows different combinations of output that can be produced for given quantities of inputs used.
    c. A production function is defined for a given technology
    d. None of the above

2. Mr. Sukesh is planning to start a new business. He has set up a suitable factory space, purchased machinery and computer systems and hired key managerial personnel. Identify which of the following is not a fixed factor of production.
    a. Purchase of machinery b. Building for factory space
    c. Hiring of managerial personnel d. All of the above
3. Identify the correctly matched pair from the following

Concept	Meaning
a) Average Product	(i) dividing change in TP by change in variable factor
b) Marginal Product	(ii) output per unit of variable input.
c) Total Product	(iii) The sum of marginal products.

    a. (a) - (i) b. (b) - (ii) c. (c) - (iii) d. All are correct
4. Which of the following equations is correct?
    a. AP = TP/L b. MP = Δ TP/ Δ L c. MP = TP n - TP n-1d. All are correct
5. A firm is operating with 3 workers and the production is 136 units. Now that it has decided to add another worker and it was noticed that the production went up to 160 units. Based on the above information, calculate the Marginal product of 4th unit of worker
    a. 160 units b. 36 units c. 24 units d. 136 units
6. Which of the following is not an assumption of the Law of Variable proportions?
    a. All units of the variable factor are homogenous
    b. Firm can change all of its inputs
    c. Both a &b
    d. None of the above
7. Marginal Product of the variable factor is calculated by
    a. MPL = TP at L units - TP at (L-1) units
    b. Marginal product = Change in output/Change in input
    c. MP = TP / L
    d. Both a & b
8. _____shows the pattern of change in total product when only one input is increased, other inputs remaining unchanged.
    a. Total Physical product
    b. Marginal Physical Product
    c. Law of variable proportion
    d. Returns to scale
9. Which of the following is a reason for Decreasing returns to a factor?
    a. Division of labor and specialization
    b. Optimum combination of Fixed and Variable factors
    c. Over utilization of fixed factor
    d. Under-utilization of fixed factor
10. In phase III of variable proportions _____falls continuously but is positive whereas, turns negative _____
    a. Marginal product & Total product
    b. Total product and Average product
    c. Total product & Marginal Product
    d. Marginal Product & Average Product
11. TP curve is in Phase I and _____in Phase II _____
    a. Convex & Concave
    b. Downward sloping and Upward rising
    c. Concave & Convex

d. Downward sloping and Upward rising

12. Both AP & MP curves are generally_____
    a. U shaped
    b. Inverse U-shaped
    c. Download sloping
    d. Upward sloping
13. Which of the following is not a component of the fixed cost of a firm?
    a. License fee
    b. Salaries of permanent staff
    c. Cost of raw materials
    d. Expenditure on Land & building
14. A firm, while keeping its price constant, is able to sell more of its output. What will be the shape of the MR curve of the firm?
    a. MR curve will be upward sloping
    b. MR curve will be downward sloping
    c. MR curve will be a horizontal straight line
    d. MR curve will be a vertical straight line
15. What is the shape of the AFC curve for a firm?
    a. Inverse S shaped
    b. Rectangular hyperbola
    c. Horizontal line
    d. None of the above
16. Geometrically, the total area under MC curve corresponding to any level of output measures____
    a. AVC
    b. TC
    c. AC
    d. TVC
17. Identify the correctly matched pair of items from the following
    a. TR reaches it maximum —---> MR is maximum
    b. TR rises at an increasing rate —---> MR falls but positive
    c. TR rises at a decreasing rate -------> MR increases
    d. TR is falling ---------> MR is negative
18. When output increases from 6 to 8 units, TR increases from ₹250 to ₹300. MR is:
    a. ₹50
    b. ₹25
    c. ₹100
    ₹250

19. AR curve is horizontal straight line under
    a. Perfect competition
    b. Monopoly
    c. Monopolistic competition
    d. All the above
20. The cost of self-owned inputs of a firm is known as _____
    a. Implicit cost
    b. Imputed Cost
    c. Explicit cost
    d. Both a & b
21. Mr. Mukesh opens a new bakery in his own building. He acts as a cashier and he hires 2 other workers. Identify the implicit cost of his business
    a. Salary paid to hired workers
    b. Rent of the bakery premise
    c. The wages that go to the cashier
    d. Both b & c
22. AR is always equal to _____
    a. Revenue
    b. Price
    c. Cost
    d. Profit
23. Which of the following defines a Producer's equilibrium point?
    a. No profit no loss for the producer
    b. Profit is maximum for the producer
    c. TR &TC are equal for the producer
    d. None of the above
24. Supply refers to:
    a. Quantity of a commodity which a producer is willing to sell at a specific price
    b. Various quantities of a commodity which a producer is ready to sell at different possible prices
    c. Total quantity of the commodity available with the producer at a point in time
    d. All the above
25. Extension in supply is due to
    a. Fall in own price of a commodity
    b. Rise in own price of a commodity
    c. Reduction in taxes
    d. Increase in the number of producers
26. Contraction in supply is shown diagrammatically as
    a. Leftward shift of supply curve
    b. Rightward shift of supply curve
    c. Downward movement in the supply curve
    d. None of the above

27. Which of the following factors results in a forward shift of supply curve?
    a. Increase in factor prices b. Increase in taxes by government
    c. Improvement in technology d. Increase in price of the commodity
28. Subsidy on the production of a commodity results in
    a. Increase in supply b. Decrease in supply
    c. Both a & b d. No change in supply
29. When supply curve is vertical straight line, the commodity is said to have:
    a. Unitary elastic supply b. Perfectly elastic supply
    c. Relatively elastic supply d. Perfectly inelastic supply
30. If a producer expects a price rise in the near future, current supply of the commodity tends to
    a. Rise b. Fall c. remain unchanged d. None of the above

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. All factors are _____(fixed / variable) factors in the long run
2. Only in the _____production capacity of the firm can be increased. (Short run/Long run)
3. Short run production function exhibits _____while long run production function expresses ____: (Returns to a factor / Returns to scale)
4. _____is called the unit cost of production (Total cost/ Average cost)
5. Total cost is the sum of Total fixed cost & _____(Average Variable Cost/Total Variable Cost).

6.Shape of AVC curve is _____(inverse S / U shaped)
7.Addition to total cost due to addition of one unit of output is called _____ (unit cost/ Marginal cost)
8.Sum total of Marginal cost corresponding to different units of output becomes _____ (+Average variable cost/ Total Variable Cost)
9.When AC is falling _____and when AC is rising _____(AC < MC, AC>MC)
10.Average Revenue curve is _____under Perfect competition (perfectly elastic/ perfectly inelastic)
11.The producer equilibrium condition is that beyond MC = MR, MC should be _____ (rising / falling)
12.Market supply schedule shows _____relationship between price and quantity supplied (positive / negative)
13Market supply curve is the supply curve of the _____(firm/industry)
14Slope of a straight-line supply curve is _____(rising throughout / constant)
15A fall in input prices will lead to _____in supply (Extension / increase)
16Backward shift of supply curve is caused by _____(Price fall / factors other than price)
17Improvement in technology causes cost of production to _____(rise/fall)
18Effect of rise in own price of a commodity on supply is shown by _____in supply curve (upward movement / forward shift)
19The supply of a durable good is usually_____. (more elastic / less elastic)
20Firm's supply curve is indicated by the _____segment of MC (rising / falling)

ASSERTION & REASONING

Read the two statements labelled as Assertion (A) & Reason (R) and choose the correct option from the below

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 but Reason (R) is not the

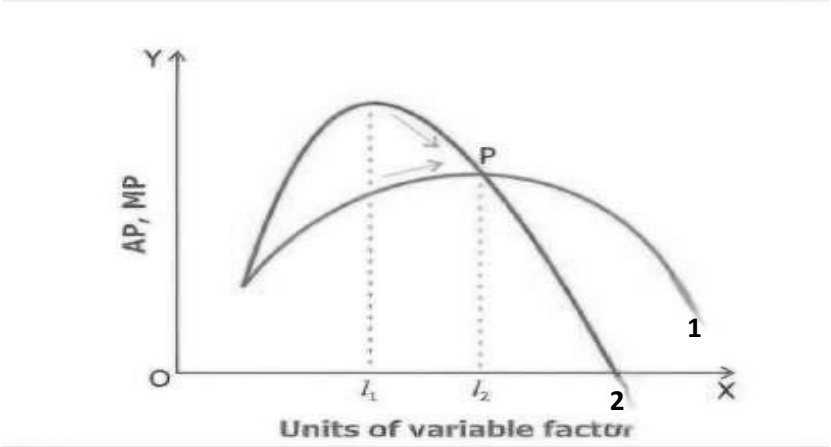
correct explanation of Assertion (A).

c. Assertion (A) is true but the Reason (R) is false.
d. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

1. Assertion (A): Production function is defined with respect to a given technology Reason (R): Technical improvements results in change of production function
2. Assertion (A): Production capacity remains constant in the short run Reason (R): Production can be increased only by increasing variable factors of production.
3. Assertion (A): Long run is a period of time in which there is no distinction between fixed and variable factors exists
   Reason (R): What is fixed factor in the short run becomes variable in the long run
4. Assertion (A): In case of disguised unemployment, TP increases when some workers are withdrawn.
   Reason (R): MP of a variable factor can never be negative
5. Assertion (A): In the short run firms have no flexibility to adjust any of its inputs. Reason (R): Short run generally is defined in terms of say, days, weeks or month
6. Assertion (A): Fixed costs are incurred even before production actually starts Reason (R): Fixed cost is zero at zero level of output
7. Assertion (A): Producer's equilibrium is struck at that level of output where profit is maximized
   Reason (R): Profit is maximized when the difference between TR & TC is minimized
8. Assertion (A): Increase in supply is due to factors other than price.
   Reason (R): Increase in supply occurs when more is supplied at a lower price.
9. Assertion (A): Increase in supply occurs when more is supplied at existing price Reason (R): Increase in supply is basically related to fall in the cost of production
10. Assertion (A): Supply of a commodity expands or contracts with a price rise or price fall. Reason (R): Supply never changes unless price changes

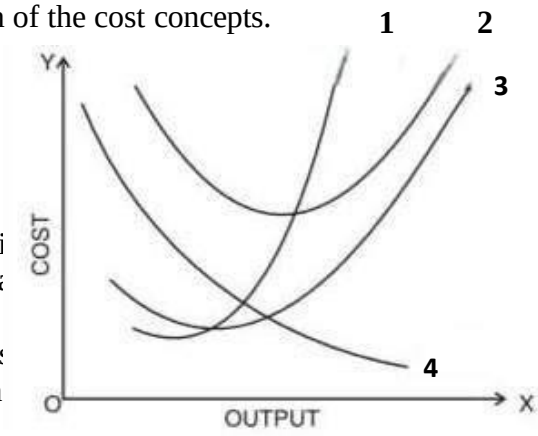
Short answer type questions

6. State the Law of variable proportion and name the three stages of the law
7. MP can be negative but not AP. Comment
8. Differentiate between Short run and long run production function
9. Identify the curves labelled as 1 & 2 and explain the significance of point P

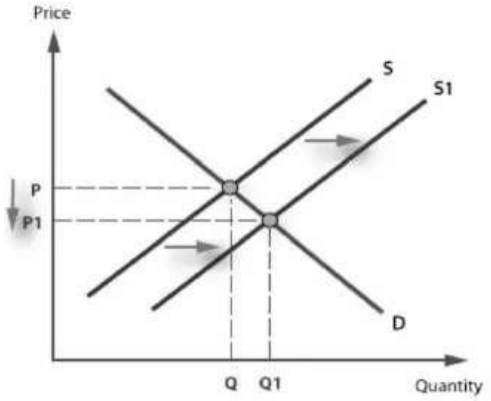


10. "In economics, cost is taken as the sum of both Explicit cost and Implicit cost". Explain with example the difference between Explicit cost and Implicit cost

11. Define marginal cost. Illustrate with example how to calculate marginal cost given the total cost.
12. What is meant by Increasing returns to a factor. Explain any two causes for it
13. What is meant by Diminishing returns to a factor. Explain any two causes for it
14. What is meant by Negative returns to a factor. Explain any two causes for it
15. Identify the cost curves labelled as 1,2,3&4 from the below diagram and write a note on each of the cost concepts.



16. Total Vari … are the reasons for it?
17. A firm is … as it wants without reducing the price. … AR & MR in this situation.
18. A firm has … l more units of it. State and explain th … ituation.
19. State and explain any two causes that can shift the supply curve as shown in the following diagram.



20. "Expansion in supply happens when there is a rise in price of a commodity". Explain using a diagram.
21. Contraction in supply happens when there is a fall in price of a commodity". Explain using a diagram.
22. Price of Tea is on a rise. Explain how it will affect the supply of Coffee. Use diagram
23. The price of a commodity falls from ₹100 to ₹85 consequently its supply falls from 200 units to 155 units. calculate the price elasticity of supply. Also comment on the type of elasticity of supply.
24. How does technological progress affect the supply curve? Explain. Use diagram
25. With an example, explain Individual and market supply schedule and curve.

LONG ANSWER TYPE

1. Explain the Law of Variable proportions through the behavior of total product and marginal product.
2. With the help of a diagram state and explain the meaning and relationship between MP & TP
3. Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium using Marginal cost - Marginal Revenue approach with the help of a suitable table and diagram given that the producer can sell more output by lowering the price.
4. Explain the conditions of producer's equilibrium using Marginal cost - Marginal Revenue approach with the help of a suitable table and diagram. Given that the producer can sell more output without lowering the price.
5. Differentiate between extension of supply and increase in supply. Use

appropriate diagrams.

6. Explain the effect of the following factors on supply of a commodity
a. Increase in Taxes b. Fall in price of the commodity
7. Price elasticity of supply of a commodity is affected by many factors. Explain any three factors that can influence price elasticity of supply.
8. What do you mean by the term supply? Discuss the law of supply with the help of a schedule and curve
9. Law of supply assumes that the factors affecting supply remain unchanged. Which are the factors other than price that can affect supply of a commodity.
10. Define price elasticity of supply. Draw diagrams to show the following degrees of elasticity of supply

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

I. Read the following news article and answer the questions that follow.

CNG, piped cooking gas price hiked in Mumbai on rise in input costs

After Delhi, CNG price in Mumbai has been hiked by Rs 1.50 per kg and the rate of cooking gas piped to houses by Re 1 due to rise in input costs. Mahanagar Gas Ltd, which retails CNG to automobiles and piped natural gas to households for cooking purposes in Mumbai and surrounding cities, said the increased prices will come into effect from the intervening night of July 8 and 9. "To meet the increasing volume of CNG and domestic piped natural gas (PNG) segments and due to further shortfall in domestic gas allocation, MGL is sourcing additional market priced natural gas (imported LNG) which has resulted in higher gas cost," the firm said in a statement. (Source: **Business Standard E paper Jul 08 2024**)

1. Show diagrammatically the effect of "Rise in input prices" on the supply of CNG and PNG
2. Government decides to reduce taxes on import of CNG & PNG. Explain how will it affect supply of a commodity? Use diagram

II. Read the following news article and answer the questions that follow

NIZAMABAD: A recent spike in the retail cost of rice has people, especially residents of northern Telangana districts, worried as they are spending an extra Rs 400 to Rs 600 per 25-kg bag. As per average estimates, the price of a kilogram of regular-use rice has increased from Rs 36 to Rs 52, touching Rs 66 per kg in supermarkets and retail markets, based on the variety. A dry spell in the Krishna basin and Nalgonda district was cited, alongside exports of a fine variety of paddy from Nizamabad, Kamareddy, Nirmal and Jagtial to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and other states, for the sudden price rise

Source: https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/in-other-news/rice-price-hike-has-public-worried-881053

1. Due to rise in the prices of rice ₹36 to ₹52, supply of rice has increased from 120 kg to 150 kg. Calculate the price elasticity of supply.
2. Show diagrammatically the effect of price rise on supply of rice.