

Holiday Homework
Grade XI



مدارس دارة السلام العالمية- الرياض

Daratassalam International

Delhi Public School – Riyadh

Summer Holiday Homework

Academic Session (2026—27)



ENGLISH {XI}

S. No.	Subjects	Assignments
	<i>Summaries of the chapters</i>	<i>Biographies of the Poets and Authors.</i>
1.	<i>A Photograph</i>	<i>Biography of Shirley Toulson</i>
2.	<i>The Laburnum Top</i>	<i>Biography of Ted Hughes</i>
3.	<i>The Voice of the Rain</i>	<i>Biography of Walt Whitman</i>
4.	<i>Childhood</i>	<i>Biography of Markus Natten</i>
5.	<i>Father to Son</i>	<i>Biography of Elizabeth Jennings</i>
6.	<i>The Portrait of A Lady</i>	<i>Biography of Khushwant Singh</i>
7.	<i>The Adventure</i>	<i>Biography of Jayant Narlikar</i>
8.	<i>Silk Road</i>	<i>Biography of Nick Middleton</i>
9.	<i>The Address</i>	<i>Biography of Marga Minco</i>
10.	<i>The Tale of Melon City</i>	<i>Biography of Vikram Seth</i>

Write the Summaries and Biographies of the above-mentioned chapters.

Mathematics

- Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$ and $B = \{3, 5\}$ and $C = \{1, 2, 4, 7\}$, Verify that:
 - $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$
 - $(A - B) \cup B = A \cup B$
 - $(A - B) \cup (B - A) = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$
 - $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$
- Taking the set of natural numbers as the universal set, write down the complements of the following sets:
 - $\{x \in N: x \text{ is odd}\}$
 - $\{x: x \text{ is a prime number}\}$
 - $\{x \in N: 2x + 5 = 9\}$
 - $\{x \in N: x \text{ is divisible by } 15\}$
- Insert the proper sign for each of the following, from the signs $\in, \subset, \subseteq, \not\in, \notin$
 - $7 \text{ ----- } \{5, 6, 9, 7, 3\}$
 - $2 \text{ ----- } \{x: x \text{ is not a prime number}\}$
 - $\{a\} \text{ ----- } \{a, b, c\}$
 - $\{3, \{4\}\} \text{ ----- } \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \{4\}, 6\}$
- Represent each of the following in roster form
 - Set of months of a year having 30 days.
 - $\{x: x \text{ is a vowel of English alphabet}\}$
 - $\{x: x \text{ is a natural number less than } 6\}$
 - $\{x: x \text{ is a prime number which is a divisor of } 60\}$
- Find the domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2+3x+5}{x^2-5x+4}$
- Find the range of the function $f(x) = \frac{|x-4|}{x-4}$
- If $f(x) = \frac{5x+3}{4x-5}$, ($x \neq \frac{5}{4}$) show that $f\{f(x)\}$ is an identity function
- Prove that $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{5\pi}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{7\pi}{8} = 2$
- Find the value of $\tan \frac{11\pi}{6}$
- If $\cos(A - B) + \cos(B - C) + \cos(C - A) = \frac{-3}{2}$

Prove that $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = \sin A + \sin B + \sin C$

11. Evaluate $(1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{8})(1 + \cos \frac{3\pi}{8})(1 + \cos \frac{5\pi}{8})(1 + \cos \frac{7\pi}{8})$
12. Prove that $\frac{\sin A - \sin 3A + \sin 5A - \sin 7A}{\cos A - \cos 3A - \cos 5A + \cos 7A} = \cot 2A$
13. Find the conjugate of $\frac{4}{i^5}$
14. Express in the form of $a + ib$: $\frac{[\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}i] + ([\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}i])}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}i) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}i)}$
15. What is the conjugate of $\frac{2-i}{(1-2i)^2}$
16. Find the multiplicative inverse of $\frac{(1+i)(i+2)}{(i-1)(i-2)}$
17. Solve the system of equations $2x - 1 > x + \frac{7-x}{3}$, $4x + 7 > 15$, $x \in R$. Represent it graphically.
18. Draw the graphical solution of the following system of equations: $-3 \leq \frac{4-7x}{2} \leq 18$
19. How many words can be formed out of the letters of the word "OBEDIENCE" so that the vowels and the consonants occur together.
20. How many permutations can be made out of the letters of the word **TRIANGLE**? How many of these will begin with T and end with E.
21. Find n, if $nC_6 : (n-3)C_3 = 33 : 4$
22. Expand $(ax - \frac{b}{x})^6$ using binomial theorem.
23. Find the value of $(999)^4$
24. Find the value of $(\sqrt{2} + 1)^6 - (\sqrt{2} - 1)^6$

ART INTEGRATED PROJECT:

Symmetry and Permutations in Mandala Art

OR

National Flag Design Project:

- Study flags with different colours and symbols.
- Find Permutations of symbols and combinations of colours.

(c) camphor and calcium sulphate mixture

(d) aniline from aniline water

8. Make an investigatory project for Chemistry practical exam.

Biology

Prepare an Investigatory project on chosen topic.

Computer Science

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vRhugNriNYPRQ1_PEqfBR5dhFzqLF0Df/view?usp=drive_link

Physical Education

“Make a project on game which you have opted”.

Accountancy

1. What is Accounting? Define its objectives

2. Cash, Goods or Assets invested by the proprietor in the business for earning profit is called-

- (a) Profit
- (b) Capital
- (c) Fixed assets
- (d) None of these

3. Explain

- a. Errors of Omission
- b. Errors of commission
- c. Errors of Principles
- d. Errors of Compensating

4. Explain Concepts and Convention

5. Give the Meaning of

- a. Drawings
- b. Liabilities

- c. Assets
 e. Expenditure
 g. Trade Payables
 i. Bad Debts
 k. Solvent
- d. Receipts
 f. Trade Receivables
 h. Voucher
 j. Depreciation
 l. Insolvent

6. From the following Transactions ,prepare Sales book and Purchase book of Kalyan Silks and Co.Kochi.

i) Jan.5 2026 Sold to Rati & Co., Kolkata:
 800 Metres of silk @ 50 pre metres.
 190Metres of Velvet @ 150 pre metres
 Charged CGST and SGST @ 9% each ,Cash Discount 10%

ii). Jan. 10,2026 Purchased from M/s. Sharma & Co., Delhi:
 120 Metres of silk @ 400 pre metres.
 75 Metres of Velvet @ 890 pre metres
 Charged CGST and SGST @ 9% each ,
 Trade Discount 3% and Cash Discount 5%

iii)Jan.20 2026 Sold old Table for Rs. 600 to Raja & Co.
 Charged CGST and SGST @ 9% each

7. Prepare Double Column Cash from the following information

Particulars	Amount
March 1-2026 Cash balance.....	30,000
Bank balance.	1,00,000
March 7 : Cash purchases of goods of Rs.30,000 plus CGST and SGST @ 9% each Received cash discount of 3% of purchase cost of goods.	10,000
March 10: Deposited into bank	
March 11 :Electricity bill paid by cheque, including CGST and SGST @ 9% each.	4,480
March 12. Received Post dated cheque from Sunil	12,000
March 14: Withdrew from bank for personal use	20,000
March 15: Withdrew from bank for official use	15,000
March 16: Sold goods on Credit to Ayesha	300
March 17: Bank Charges for the month	

Project Work (Any two)

1. Collection of source documents, preparation of vouchers, recording of transactions with the help of vouchers.
2. Preparation of Bank Reconciliation Statement with the given cash book and the pass book with twenty to twenty-five transactions.
3. Comprehensive project of any sole proprietorship business. This may state with journal entries and their ledgering, preparation of Trial balance. Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. Expenses, incomes and profit (loss), assets and liabilities are to be depicted using pie chart / bar diagram

Business Studies

Q1. Explain any **three characteristics of business.** (3 Marks)

Q2. Explain the **objectives of business.** (4 Marks)

Q3. Distinguish between **Private Company and Public Company** on any four bases. (4 Marks)

Q4. Explain the **features, merits and limitations of Sole Proprietorship.** (4 Marks)

Q5. Explain the **features of a Partnership Firm. State any two merits and two limitations.** (4 Marks)

Q6. Explain the **stages involved in the formation of a Joint Stock Company.** (4 Marks)

Q7. Explain the **features and advantages of a Cooperative Society.** (4 Marks)

Q8. Explain the **Internal and External Sources of Business Finance.** (3 Marks)

Q9. Explain any **four factors affecting the choice of a suitable form of business organisation.** (4 Marks)

Q10. Explain the **different types of partners in a Partnership Firm.** (4 Marks)

★ Case Study – 1 (4 Marks)

A group of three friends started a bakery business with a small investment. They contributed equal capital and decided to share profits equally. Before starting the business, they signed a written agreement clearly mentioning the amount of capital

contributed by each partner, profit-sharing ratio, duties, powers, admission of new partners, and methods for settling disputes. As the business expanded, one of the partners borrowed money from a bank without informing the others. The remaining partners had to repay the loan because they were legally responsible for the acts of every partner. Although they trusted one another, they realized that each partner's actions directly affected the entire firm. They also understood that the business could continue successfully only through cooperation, mutual trust, and good faith among all the partners.

Questions:

- (i) Identify the form of business organisation. (1)
- (ii) Name the document referred to in the case. (1)
- (iii) State any two features of this form of organisation. (2)

★ Case Study – 2 (4 Marks)

A young entrepreneur started an online clothing business from home with a small amount of capital. He alone arranged finance, selected suppliers, recruited employees, fixed prices, and made all important business decisions. Whenever profits increased, he enjoyed the entire profit himself. However, during an economic slowdown, he suffered heavy losses and had to repay all business debts from his personal savings because there was no legal distinction between him and the business. Customers appreciated the quick decisions and personal attention provided by the owner, but as demand increased, he found it difficult to expand due to limited financial resources and managerial ability. He is now planning to convert the business into another form of organisation.

Questions:

- (i) Identify the form of business organisation. (1)
- (ii) State one merit of this form of organisation. (1)
- (iii) State any two limitations highlighted in the case. (2)

★ Case Study – 3 (6 Marks)

"Fresh Harvest Foods Ltd." decided to establish a new food processing unit. Initially, the promoters selected a unique company name and obtained its approval from the Registrar of Companies. After completing the required legal formalities, they prepared the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. These documents clearly stated the objectives of the company, its authorised capital, registered office, liability of members, and internal rules for management. The company was then registered and received the Certificate of Incorporation. Since it was a public company, it further completed additional legal formalities before inviting the public to subscribe to its shares. Only after receiving the necessary approval was the company allowed to start its business operations.

Questions:

- (a) Identify the form of business organisation discussed above. (1)
- (b) Name the two important documents prepared before incorporation. (2)
- (c) Which certificate allows a company to come into legal existence? (1)
- (d) Which certificate is required by a public company before commencing business? (2)

★ Case Study – 4 (4 Marks)

A group of farmers from a village came together to purchase high-quality seeds, fertilizers, and modern agricultural equipment directly from manufacturers. By purchasing in bulk, they reduced the cost of inputs and improved their bargaining power. The society also arranged training programmes, storage facilities, and marketing assistance for its members. Every member had an equal right to participate in decision-making, irrespective of the amount of capital contributed. The society worked mainly to improve the economic condition of its members rather than earning maximum profit. The surplus generated at the end of the year was distributed among members according to the services they had used.

Questions:

- (i) Identify the type of cooperative society. (1)
- (ii) State one objective of such a society. (1)

(iii) Mention any two features highlighted in the case. (2)

★ Case Study – 5 (6 Marks)

"Sunrise Electronics" wanted to expand its production capacity by setting up a new manufacturing unit. The management estimated that a large amount of long-term finance would be required for purchasing land, machinery, and advanced technology. At the same time, it also needed short-term finance for purchasing raw materials, paying wages, and meeting day-to-day operating expenses. After analysing various sources of finance, the company decided to raise long-term funds through equity shares and debentures while obtaining short-term funds from commercial banks and trade credit. The management carefully evaluated factors such as cost of finance, risk, repayment obligations, and control before making the final decision.

Questions:

- (a) Differentiate between long-term finance and short-term finance. (2)
- (b) Identify two long-term sources of finance used in the case. (2)
- (c) Mention any two factors affecting the choice of sources of finance. (2)

★ Case Study – 6 (6 Marks)

A businesswoman wanted to establish a manufacturing unit for eco-friendly packaging materials. Before investing, she analysed the nature of the business, availability of capital, expected profits, risks involved, legal formalities, future expansion plans, managerial requirements, and taxation policies. Initially, she considered starting as a sole proprietor because of easy formation and complete control. However, after discussing with financial experts, she realised that the business required heavy investment and large-scale production. She finally decided to establish a private company so that she could raise more capital, enjoy separate legal existence, and ensure continuity of business. Her decision was based on a careful comparison of different forms of business organisations.

Questions:

- (a) Name the factor that influenced the choice of business organisation due to heavy investment. (2)
- (b) State any two advantages of a Private Company. (2)
- (c) Mention any two factors affecting the choice of form of business organisation. (2)

★ Case Study – 7 (6 Marks)

"Green Earth Organics" manufactures herbal personal care products. As demand increased rapidly, the owners realised that the existing business structure was no longer suitable for expansion. They required additional finance, professional management, continuity of business, and wider market access. The promoters decided to convert the business into a Joint Stock Company. They appointed professional managers, divided ownership into shares, and ensured that the company would continue even if any shareholder left the business. Investors were willing to purchase shares because their liability was limited. However, the owners also understood that the company would now have to comply with several legal formalities, maintain statutory records, conduct annual meetings, and publish financial statements regularly.

Questions:

- (a) Why did the owners convert their business into a Joint Stock Company? (2)
- (b) State any two advantages of a Joint Stock Company. (2)
- (c) Mention any two limitations of a Joint Stock Company. (2)

Project work Based on CBSE guidelines

Economics

Q1. Explain the assumptions and limitations of the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility. (6)

Q2. Draw a **Production Possibility Curve (PPC)** and explain:

- Efficient Point
- Underutilisation of Resources

- Unattainable Point (6)

Q3. Consumer's Equilibrium – Utility Analysis (Two Commodity Approach) (6 Marks)

The price of **Good X** is ₹20 per unit, the price of **Good Y** is ₹5 per unit, and the consumer's income is ₹150.

Explain **Consumer's Equilibrium under the Utility Analysis (Two Commodity Approach)** with the help of a suitable utility schedule.

Your answer should include:

- Meaning of Consumer's Equilibrium
- Assumptions of Utility Analysis
- Conditions of Consumer's Equilibrium
- Utility Schedule showing MU_x , MU_y , MU_x/P_x and MU_y/P_y
- Determination of Equilibrium
- Conclusion

Q4. Explain the three stages of the Law of Variable Proportions with suitable diagrams. (6)

Your answer should include:

- Meaning of the Law
- Assumptions
- Suitable Production Schedule
- Behaviour of Total Product (TP), Average Product (AP) and Marginal Product (MP)
- Three Stages of Production
- Well-labelled Diagram
- Conclusion

Q5. Explain the relationship between Average Cost (AC) and Marginal Cost (MC) with the help of suitable diagrams. (6)

Q6 Explain Consumer's Equilibrium using the Budget Line and Indifference Curve Approach. (6)

Your answer should include:

- Meaning of Consumer's Equilibrium
- Assumptions of Indifference Curve Analysis
- Budget Line
- Indifference Curve
- Conditions of Consumer's Equilibrium
- Diagram showing Budget Line tangent to the Indifference Curve
- Explanation of the Equilibrium Point
- Conclusion

Q7. Explain the Total Expenditure Method of measuring Price Elasticity of Demand with suitable examples. (4)

Q8. Explain the different degrees of Price Elasticity of Demand with the help of suitable diagrams. (6 Marks)

Your answer should include:

- Perfectly Elastic Demand ($E_d = \infty$)
- Perfectly Inelastic Demand ($E_d = 0$)
- Relatively Elastic Demand ($E_d > 1$)
- Relatively Inelastic Demand ($E_d < 1$)
- Unitary Elastic Demand ($E_d = 1$)

Draw a separate demand curve for each degree and mention its value of elasticity.

Q9. Explain the Concepts of Increase and Decrease in Demand, and Expansion and Contraction of Demand in Detail. Distinguish clearly between the two pairs of concepts with the help of suitable demand curves and examples. Also state the factors responsible for each change in demand. (6 Marks)

Instructions:

- Define **Increase in Demand, Decrease in Demand, Expansion of Demand, and Contraction of Demand.**
- Explain the causes of each change in demand.
- Draw neat and properly labelled demand curves to illustrate all four concepts.
- Support your answer with suitable real-life examples.
- Clearly differentiate between:
 - **Increase in Demand and Expansion of Demand**
 - **Decrease in Demand and Contraction of Demand**
- Present your answer with appropriate headings and sub-headings.
- **Word Limit:** 120–150 words.

Q10. Explain the Reasons for Movement Along the Production Possibility Curve (PPC) and Shifts in the Production Possibility Curve (PPC) in Detail. Distinguish clearly between the two concepts with the help of suitable diagrams and examples. (6 Marks)

Instructions:

- Explain the meaning of **Movement Along the PPC** and **Shift in the PPC.**
- State the reasons for:
 - **Movement from one point to another on the PPC** (increase or decrease in the production of one good due to reallocation of resources).
 - **Rightward Shift (Outward Shift) of the PPC.**
 - **Leftward Shift (Inward Shift) of the PPC.**
- Draw neat and properly labelled PPC diagrams to illustrate:
 - Movement along the PPC.
 - Outward shift of the PPC.
 - Inward shift of the PPC.
- Support your answer with suitable examples.

- Clearly distinguish between **Movement Along the PPC** and **Shift in the PPC**.

Q.11★ Case Study – (6 Marks)

- A farmer owns a fixed piece of land measuring 5 acres for cultivating wheat. Initially, he employs one worker and gradually increases the number of workers while keeping all other factors such as land, irrigation facilities, machinery, and fertilizers constant. During the first few stages, the total output increases rapidly because workers are able to specialize and use the available resources more efficiently. As more workers are employed, the increase in output continues but at a slower rate because the fixed land becomes overcrowded. Finally, when too many workers are employed on the same land, they begin to interfere with one another's work, resulting in a fall in total output. The farmer realizes that increasing only the variable factor while keeping all other factors fixed does not always increase production. This experience helps him understand the different stages of production in the short run.
- Answer the following questions:**
- (i)** Identify the economic law illustrated in the above case. **(1)**
- (ii)** Name the stage in which Total Product increases at an increasing rate. **(1)**
- (iii)** Explain the stage where Marginal Product starts diminishing but remains positive. **(2)**
- (iv)** Why does Total Product eventually decline when more and more units of the variable factor are employed? **(2)**

Q.12★ Case Study– (6 Marks)

Riya purchases apples and oranges every week. She tries different combinations of the two goods and finally selects the combination that gives her the highest satisfaction within her limited income. She cannot buy combinations beyond her budget but can purchase any combination on or below her budget line.

- Answer the following:
- (i) Which concept is highlighted in the case? *(1)*
- (ii) What does the Budget Line represent? *(1)*
- (iii) State one condition of Consumer's Equilibrium. *(2)*
- (iv) Why can't Riya purchase combinations beyond the Budget Line? *(2)*

Q13. From the following data calculate AP and MP: *(6)*

Labour	Total Product
1	20

Labour	Total Product
2	50
3	90
4	120
5	140
6	150

Q14. Convert the following data into a More Than Cumulative Frequency Distribution: (6)

Marks	Frequency
0-10	5
10-20	8
20-30	12
30-40	15
40-50	10
50-60	6
60-70	4

Q15. Convert the following data into a Less Than Cumulative Frequency Distribution: (6)

Class Interval	Frequency
0-10	4
10-20	6

Class Interval	Frequency
20-30	10
30-40	12
40-50	9
50-60	5
60-70	4

Q16. Draw a Pie Diagram for the following family expenditure. Calculate the central angle for each sector and draw a neat Pie Diagram. (6 Marks)

Item	Expenditure (₹)
Food	150
Education	100
House Rent	100
Transport	50
Clothing	50
Savings	50
Total	500

Q17. Price of a commodity falls from ₹50 to ₹40. As a result, demand increases from 100 units to 150 units.

Calculate price elasticity of demand using percentage method. (3)

Q18. A consumer spends 1,000 rupees on goods priced at 8 per unit. When price rises by 25%, the consumer continues to spend 1,000 on the goods. Calculate the price elasticity of demand by percentage method. (3)

Q19. Price of a product decreases by 20%, and quantity demanded increases by 30%. Find elasticity of demand. (2)

Q20. Find the price elasticity of demand using the Total Expenditure Method and comment on whether demand is elastic, inelastic or unit elastic.

(4 Marks)

The price of a commodity falls from ₹10 to ₹8. As a result, quantity demanded increases from 100 units to 150 units.

Project work Based on CBSE guidelines

Financial Markets

Primary and Secondary Markets-

1. Make a powerpoint presentation on SBTS.
2. Draw a comparison chart on Equity Investment v/s Debt Investment
3. Write the individual role as trading member to deal in secondary market.

Mutual Funds-

1. Make a powerpoint presentation on why- Mutual Fund Sahi hai!
2. Categories the fund on the basis of Risk / Returns.
3. Write the role of Fund manager in Mutual Funds.