



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL VISAKHAPATNAM ASSIGNMENT



Annual Examination Revision 2025-26

Class: XI

Date of Submission: on or before 02.02.2026

Subject: ENGLISH

PROSE – COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

1. The Summer of the Beautiful White Horse-Aram knows stealing is wrong, yet he rides the horse. How does this situation reflect the conflict between temptation and values?
2. The Address-Why does the narrator finally decide to forget about the past possessions?
3. Mother's Day-Mrs. Pearson's transformation brings fear and respect. What does the play suggest about self-respect within a family?
4. Birth-How does Dr. Andrew Manson's struggle with the stillborn child redefine 'success' beyond extbook definitions?
5. The Tale of Melon City- How does the poem use humour and irony to criticize careless governance?
6. The Portrait of a Lady- How does the grandmother adapt herself to changing times without complaint?
7. We Are Not Afraid to Die if We Can All Be Together-How does teamwork help the family survive extreme danger?
8. Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues-Why is Tut's death still a mystery despite modern technology?
9. The Adventure-How does the story challenge our understanding of history as fixed and final?
10. Silk Road-How does the journey transform the narrator's understanding of hardship and simplicity?

POETRY – COMPETENCY-BASED QUESTIONS

11. A Photograph-How does the photograph connect memory, time, and loss?
12. The Laburnum Top- What message does the poem give about coexistence with nature?
13. The Voice of the Rain-How does the rain explain its role in sustaining life?
14. Childhood-What moment marks the poet's loss of childhood innocence?
15. Father to Son-How does lack of communication widen the gap between generations?

COMPETENCY-BASED GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

A. Gap Filling – Tenses

1. When the doctor _____ (arrive), the child _____ (already / stop) breathing.
2. The narrator _____ (travel) through Tibet when he _____ (realise) the meaning of survival.
3. By the time we _____ (reach) home, it _____ (start) raining heavily.

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate clauses:

1. He spoke confidently _____ he was nervous inside.
2. This is the village _____ the incident took place.
3. She helped everyone _____ she expected nothing in return.

C. Transformation of Sentences

1. The family worked together and survived the storm. (Change into a complex sentence.)
2. The king was foolish. He passed careless judgments.(Combine using a relative clause.)
3. The doctor failed. He did not lose hope.(Rewrite using "though / although".)

D. Integrated Grammar

The journey was difficult, yet the travellers (1) _____ (remain) hopeful because they (2) _____ (believe) that unity (3) _____ (give) them strength.

Subject: ACCOUNTANCY

1. Following Trial Balance has been extracted from the books of Pawan as on 31st March, 2025:

Particulars	Dr. (₹)	Particulars	Cr. (₹)
Machinery	4,00,000	Capital	9,00,000
Cash at Bank	1,00,000	Sales	16,00,000
Cash in hand	50,000	Sundry Creditors	4,50,000
Wages	1,00,000	Interest Received	30,000
Purchases	8,00,000		
Stock on 1 st April, 2024	6,00,000		
Sundry Debtors	7,30,000		
Rent	45,000		
Commission	25,000		
General Expenses	80,000		
Salaries	50,000		
	29,80,000		29,80,000

Additional Information:

- (i) Salaries 45,000 and Wages 5,000 were outstanding.
- (ii) Depreciate Machinery at 10%.
- (iii) Rent prepaid ₹10,000.
- (iv) Provide interest on capital @ 5% per annum.
- (v) Stock on 31st March, 2025 ₹8,00,000.

Prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2025 and Balance Sheet as at that date.

2. Pass the Journal entries rectifying the following errors:

- (i) Purchases of ₹20,000 was omitted to be recorded.
- (ii) Purchases of office furniture of ₹10,000 was recorded in Purchases Book.
- (iii) Office Rent of ₹15,000 was debited to the Personal Account of the landlord.
- (iv) Old machine sold for ₹7,000 was credited to Sales Account.
- (v) Bill for ₹800 received from Mukesh for repair of machinery was entered the Purchases Book as ₹700.
- (vi) A purchase of goods from Nathan amounting to ₹5,000 has been entered through the Sales Book.

3. Give rectifying Journal entries for the following errors:

- (i) Sales of goods to Madan 6,000 were entered in the Sales Book as ₹600.
- (ii) Credit purchase of ₹1,500 from Ajay has been wrongly passed through the Sales Book.
- (iii) Repairs to building ₹300 were debited to Building Account.
- (iv) ₹2,050 paid to Rohit is posted to the debit of Mohit's Account as ₹5,020.
- (v) Purchase Return Book is overcasted by ₹400.

4. Trial balance of John did not agree. He put the difference to suspense account and discovered the following errors :

- (a) In the sales book for the month of January total of page 2 was carried forward to page 3 as ₹1,000 instead of ₹1200 and total of page 6 was carried forward to page 7 as ₹5,600 instead of ₹5,000.
- (b) Wages paid for installation of machinery ₹500 was posted to wages account as ₹50.
- (c) Machinery purchased from R & Co. for ₹10,000 on credit was entered in Purchase Book as ₹6,000 and posted there from to R & Co. as ₹1,000.
- (d) Credit sales to Mohan ₹5,000 were recorded in Purchases Book.
- (e) Goods returned to Ram ₹1,000 were recorded in Sales Book.
- (f) Credit purchases from S & Co. for ₹6,000 were recorded in sales book. However, S & Co. was correctly credited.
- (g) Credit purchases from M & Co. ₹6,000 were recorded in Sales Book as ₹2,000 and posted there from to the credit of M & Co. as ₹1,000.
- (h) Credit sales to Raman ₹4,000 posted to the credit of Raghvan as ₹1,000.
- (i) Bill receivable for ₹1,600 from Noor was dishonoured and posted to debit of Allowances account.
- (j) Cash paid to Mani ₹5,000 against our acceptance was debited to Manu.
- (k) Old furniture sold for ₹3,000 was posted to Sales account as ₹1,000.
- (l) Depreciation provided on furniture ₹800 was not posted.
- (m) Material ₹10,000 and wages ₹3,000 were used for construction of building.

No adjustment was made in the books.

Rectify the errors and prepare suspense to ascertain the difference in trial balance.

Subject: BUSINESS STUDIES

1. State the meaning of borrowed funds. Discuss the concept of Debentures and Bonds, Loans from financial institutions and commercial banks, Trade credit and Inter-corporate deposits as the sources of borrowed funds.
2. State the meaning of owner's funds. Explain three sources of owners' funds.
3. Read the following and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the same and your previous knowledge:

Internal trade can be classified into broad categories viz., (i) wholesale trade and (ii) retail trade. Generally, for products, which are to be distributed to a large number of buyers who are located over a wide geographical area, it becomes very difficult for the producers to reach all the consumers or users directly. For example, if vegetable oil or bathing soap or salt produced in a factory in any part of the country are to reach millions of consumers throughout the country, the help of wholesalers and retailers becomes very important.

Traders dealing in wholesale trade are called wholesale traders and those dealing in retail trade are called retailers. Both retailers and wholesalers are important marketing intermediaries who perform very useful functions in the process of exchange of goods and services between producers and users or ultimate consumers. Internal trade aims at equitable distribution of goods within a nation speedily and at reasonable cost.

- (a) Give the meanings of the two types of Internal trade viz., (i) Wholesale trade (ii) retail trade
 - (b) Is custom duty or import duty levied on internal trade?
 - (c) Explain the services of retailers to consumers. *(any three)*
4. Jass in running an artificial jewellery business on the basis of advertisement only. She has not opened any shop and sends goods to her customers through VPP. Identify the type of retail trade highlighted above and write any three other features also.
 5. Read the following and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the same and your previous knowledge:

What is the right thing to do when it comes to social responsibility? Should a business enterprise be run for the benefit of its owners who may desire to get as much profit as is possible or else, it needs to be responsible for serving the interest of other sections of society such as customers, employees, suppliers, government and community? The very concept of social responsibility implies that it is essentially an ethical issue, since it involves the question of what is morally right or wrong in relation to the firm's responsibilities. Social responsibility also has an element of voluntary action on the part of the business person who may feel free to perform or not to perform such responsibilities. They may also exercise their freedom for deciding the extent to which they would like to serve various sections of society. In fact, all business people do not feel equally responsible towards society. There has been a debate, for some time now whether business should assume social responsibilities or not. Some people strongly believe that a firm's only social responsibility is towards its owners. Some others, however, hold an opposite view and argue that the firm has a social responsibility to serve all sections of society who are affected by its decisions and actions.

- (a) What do you understand by social responsibility of business? How is it different from legal responsibility?
 - (b) Justify the case of social responsibility by giving any two points.
6. Read the following and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the same and your previous knowledge:

The word 'ethics' has its origin in the Greek word 'ethics' meaning character; norms, ideals or morals prevailing in a group or society. Ethics is concerned with what is right and what is wrong in human behaviour judged on the basis of a standard form of conduct/ behaviour of individuals, as approved by society in a particular field of activity. Ethics may be viewed as the entire body of moral values that society attaches to the actions of human beings.

Ethics can also refer to codes or other system for controlling means so that they serve human ends. Ethical standards are often enacted into laws. But ethical behaviour is just and fair conduct which goes beyond observing laws and government regulations. It means adhering to moral principles, being

guided by particular values, and behaving in a way people ought to act. The set of principles called ethics may be written or unwritten codes or principles governing a professional or human activity. Business ethics concerns itself with the relationship between business objectives, practices, and techniques and the good of society. A businessperson behaves ethically when her or his actions are upright and serve the interests of society. This, of course, also applies to those not in business. The essential difference is perhaps that businesspersons by virtue of their widespread control over society's resources have a much greater effect on what happens in a society than persons in other areas of activity do. Business people and politicians are expected to have higher standards over and above other people. This is perhaps the price they pay for being allowed to make decisions on behalf of society.

There is a growing realisation all over the world that ethics is vitally important for every business and for the progress of any society. Ethical business is good business. Ethical business behaviour improves public image, earns people's confidence and trust, and leads to greater success. Ethics and profits go together in the long run. Ethics alone, and not government or laws, can make a society great. An ethically responsible enterprise develops a culture of caring for people and environment and commands a high degree of integrity in dealing with others. Ethical activity is indeed valuable in itself, for its own sake, because it enhances the quality of our lives and that of the work we do.

(a) What is business ethics? Give a few examples.

(b) Explain any two elements of business ethics.

7. A business can raise funds from various sources. Each of the source has unique characteristics, which must be properly understood so that the best available source of raising funds can be identified. There is not a single best source of funds for all organisations. Depending on the situation, purpose, cost and associated risk, a choice may be made about the source to be used. For example, if a business wants to raise funds for meeting fixed capital requirements, long term funds may be required which can be raised in the form of owned funds or borrowed funds.

(a) Distinguish between owners' funds and borrowed funds.

(b) Explain any two sources each of owners' funds and borrowed funds.

8. Internet is truly without boundaries. On the one hand, it allows the seller an access to the global market; on the other hand, it affords to the buyer a freedom to choose products from almost any part of the world. It would not be an exaggeration to say that in the absence of internet, globalisation would have been considerably restricted in scope and speed.

Use of Internet has considerably reduced dependence on paperwork and the attendant 'red tape.' You know that Maruti Udyog does bulk of its sourcing of supplies of materials and components in a paper less fashion. Even the government departments and regulatory authorities are increasingly moving in this direction whereby they allow electronic filing of returns and reports. In fact, e-commerce tools are effecting the administrative reforms aimed at speeding up the process of granting permissions, approvals and licences. In this respect, the provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 are quite noteworthy.

(a) Identify the emerging mode of business discussed above. State its meaning.

(b) Identify three benefits of the emerging mode of business discussed above.

9. The vast space of the internet allows persons to globally search for potential buyers. Additionally, internet technology provides market system security to such transactions which otherwise would have been missing if the buyers and sellers were to interact in anonymity of one-to-one transactions? An excellent example of this is found at eBay where consumers sell their goods and services to other consumers. To make this activity more secure and robust, several technologies have emerged. Firstly, eBay allows all the sellers and buyers to rate one another. In this manner, future prospective purchasers may see that a particular seller has sold to more than 2,000 customers all of whom rate the seller as excellent. In another example, a prospective purchaser may see a seller who has previously sold only four times and all four rate the seller poorly. This type of information is helpful. PayPal is another good example of this kind. Instead of purchasing items directly from an unknown, untrusted seller; the buyer can instead send the money to Pay Pal. From there, PayPal notifies the seller that they will hold the money for them until the goods have been shipped and accepted by the buyer.

(a) Identify the emerging mode of business discussed above. State its meaning.

(b) Identify and explain the constituent of the emerging mode of business discussed above.
 10. Karuna gave money and asked her 14 years old son Tanmay to make payment to the delivery man for the pizza that she had ordered for him. On seeing the bill, Tanmay was surprised to see that the tax had been deducted under two headings CGST and SGST in the bill and enquired about the same from his mother. Karuna explained him about the new system of tax which has been implemented in our country.

(a) With reference to the above para, give the full form of CGST and SGST.

(b) How is IGST different from CGST/SGST?

(c) Explain briefly the related tax system in India.

11. Akhil was living in a small town of Orissa and was engaged in his family business of making rubber and plastic products. As he was not able to get a reasonable price for his products, he contacted Rohit, who convinced him that he will take his products to the city every fortnight and will sell them at a higher price. Akhil was very happy to hear this. Although, Rohit used to take his products to the city, but he used to charge very high commission for this. As a result, Akhil contacted all the small producers of his town and formed a cooperative society. He used to pool the output of all the individual members and took it to the city to sell the output at best possible/price.

(a) Identify and explain the type of society form in the above case.

(b) Under what Act, the society must have been formed?

(c) State the liability of the members of the society so formed?

(d) Explain any three merits of the society so formed.

12. Priya opened a boutique along with four workers. No problem of any type was faced in opening the boutique. At her boutique, special dresses were made for marriages and parties. Despite their being lot of competition in the market, the boutique was earning good profit. Since all profits went into her pocket. Priya was getting inspired to work with great efficiency. With the increase in workload the number of workers were increased by her. Since the business was running successfully.

Unfortunately, one day the boutique caught fire due to short circuit. Consequently, Priya had to suffer heavy loss. The circumstances deteriorated so much that she had to dispose of her personal properties to repay her business debts. In order to revive the boutique, she approached a bank which did not extend a long-term loan to her.

(a) Identify the form of business organisation discussed in the above para.

(b) Explain three merits and two limitations identified in the above para of this form of business organisation.

Subject: Economics

PART-A (Microeconomics)

1. Column I

Column II

A. Equilibrium

i. Indifference Curve Analysis

B. Cardinal Utility

ii. Maximum satisfaction

C. Ordinal Utility

iii. No urge to have more

D. Rational consumer

iv. Utility analysis

a. A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)

c. A- (iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)

b. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)

d. A- (iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

2. Which of the following is Microeconomic study?

a. General Budget b. Supply of money c. Textile industry d. Level of employment

3. Which data are processed and published?

a. Primary data b. Secondary data c. Political data d. Economic data

4. Statement –I: If $r = 0$, the two variables are uncorrelated, there is no relation between them.

Statement –II: If $r = 1$ or $r = -1$, the correlation is perfect

a. Both the Statements are true.

b. Both the Statements are false.

c. Statement-I is true and Statement-II is false.

d. Statement-I is false and Statement-II is true.

5. If the price of good -X rises from ₹5 per kg to ₹10 per kg and the supply for it rises from 4kg to 8kg, the nature of elasticity of supply of good -X will be
 a. Unitary b. More than Unitary c. Less than Unitary d. Perfectly Inelastic
6. If $E_s = 1$ and change in quantity is 20%, change in price would be:
 a. 25 % b. 30% c. 20% d. 10%
7. Statement -I: When average revenue is diminishing, it is greater than marginal revenue.
 Statement -II: MR can be negative but not AR.
- a. Both the Statements are true.
 b. Both the Statements are false.
 c. Statement-I is true and Statement-II is false.
 d. Statement-I is false and Statement-II is true.
8. In the following diagram, producer's equilibrium is achieved at a point ____.
 a. W b. E c. M_1 d. Both W and E
9. a) What is the meaning of consumer's equilibrium?
 b) State and explain the condition of equilibrium in case of one commodity.
10. How does demand change in case of Increase and decrease of i) income for normal goods and inferior goods
11. What do you mean by price ceiling and price floor? Explain its effects.
 a. How does price determined in a perfect competition market if there will be excess supply and excess demand?
 b. What are the features of perfect competition market, Explain with reasons
12. What do you mean by the term supply? Discuss the law of supply with the help of a diagram and table. Also explain the effect of technology and price of substitute goods on supply of that good.

PART- B: - (Statistics)

13. Data collected on religion from the census reports are
 a. Sample data b. Secondary data c. Primary data d. Either (a) or (b)
15. Assertion (A): Telephonic survey is the most suitable method of collecting data when population is literate and spread over a large area.
 Reason (R): Telephonic survey is useful for conducting enquiry over a large area.
- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 c. Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
 d. Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true.

16. Match the following and choose the correct option.

Column-I

Column-II

A. Temporal table

i. On the basis of place

B. Manifold table

ii. Not original

C. Spatial table

iii. On the basis of time

D. Derived table

iv. More than three characteristics

a. A- (iv), B- (ii), C- (iii), D- (i)

c. A- (iii), B- (iv), C- (i), D- (ii)

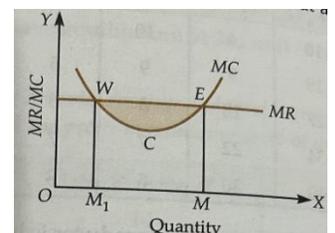
b. A- (iii), B- (iv), C- (ii), D- (i)

d. A- (ii), B- (i), C- (iii), D- (iv)

17. Statement-1: Pie diagram shows absolute values

Statement-2: Multiple bar diagrams can be used to compare the sales of several stores.

- a. Both statements are true.
 b. Both statements are false
 c. Statement-1 is true and Statement-2 is false.
 d. Statement-1 is false and Statement-2 is true.



18. A histogram represents

I. Two dimensions II. Discrete series III. Continuous series IV. Individual series

a. All options are correct b. I and II are correct c. I, II and III are correct d. I and III are correct

19. Mean marks obtained by 100 students are estimated to be 80. Later on it is found that one value was read as 86 instead of 26. The corrected mean is _____.

a. 59.5 b. 70 c. 79.4 d. 80

20. The formula for finding relationship among mean, median and mode is _____. When mode is 75 and median is 90, what will be the arithmetic mean?

21. Define correlation. Describe the various degrees and directions of correlation.

21. Calculate median and Q3 from the following series.

Class Interval	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
Frequency	1	2	10	4	10	9	2

22. a) What is the difference between Simple Arithmetic mean and weighted Arithmetic mean.

b) What do you understand by consumer price index? Mention the steps in the construction of consumer price index.

c) What are the uses of Wholesale price index. If the wholesale price index for week 1 = 500 and week 2 = 100, calculate weekly rate of inflation.

23. a) Distinguish between stratified sampling and systematic sampling with examples.

b) You are an investigator who wish to conduct a survey to study the smoking behavior of University students. So, you prepared a questionnaire based upon the objective of the survey and keeping in mind the size of the target group and trained 5 people along with you to complete the survey. Your target group comprised of 1500 students across 10 different collages.

Which of the following source of data is referred in the above situation?

A. i. Primary data ii. Secondary data iii. Internal data iv. External data.

B. The person who helps the investigator in collecting information is known as _____.

C. The most important step to be followed after preparing questionnaire will be _____.

24. a) Discuss different parts of a table.

b) Draw a histogram with a polygon for the following data.

Marks	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
No of students	5	15	25	50	40	30	20

25. Practice multiple bar diagram, component bar diagram and percentage bar diagram on any given data.

26. Prepare a questionnaire for the practice of Yoga in your neighborhood.

Subject: MATHEMATICS

1. If $A = \{(x, y) : y = \frac{1}{x}, 0 \neq x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ and $B = \{(x, y) : y = -x, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$, then write $A \cap B$.

2 Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f(x) = x^2$ and $g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : g(x) = x^2$, where \mathbb{C} is the set of all complex numbers. Show that $f \neq g$

3 Prove that: $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{4\pi}{7} = -\frac{1}{8}$.

4 Two complex numbers $Z_1 = a + ib$ and $Z_2 = c + id$ are said to be equal, if $a = c$ and $b = d$.

5 Solve: $3x^2 + 5 = 7x$.

6 Solve $24x < 100$ when (i) x is a natural number (ii) x is an integer

7 Solve system of linear in equation: $5x - 7 < (x + 3)$ and $\frac{-3x}{2} \geq x - 5$

8 In how many ways can a vowel, a consonant and a digit be chosen out of the 26 letters of the English alphabet and the 10 digits?

9 From a committee of 8 persons in how many ways can we choose a chairman and a vice chairman assuming one person cannot hold more than one position?

10 Find the term independent of x in the expansion of $(2x - \frac{1}{x})^{10}$.

- 11 Show that the ratio of the sum of first n terms of a G. P. to the sum of terms from $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$ to $(2n)^{\text{th}}$ term is $\frac{1}{r^n}$.
- 12 Find the equation of the perpendicular bisector of the line segment joining the points $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 3)$.
- 13 Obtain the equations of the lines passing through the intersection of lines $4x - 3y - 1 = 0$ and $2x - 5y + 3 = 0$ and equally inclined to the axes.
- 14 Find the equation of line intersecting the Y - axis at a distance of 2 units above the origin and making an angle of 30° with the positive direction of the X - axis.
- 15 If the minor axis of an ellipse subtends an equilateral triangle with vertex at one end of major axis, then write the eccentricity of the ellipse.
- 16 Find the distance between the points $P (- 2, 4, 1)$ and $Q (1, 2, - 5)$.
- 17 Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x}}{\sin \pi(x-1)}$.
- 18 Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cot 2x - \operatorname{cosec} 2x)}{x}$
- 19 Differentiate the function $:(2x + 3) (3x - 5)$
- 20 Calculate the mean deviation about the median of the observations:
22, 24, 30, 27, 29, 31, 25, 28, 41, 42.
- 21 Five cards are drawn from a pack of 52 cards. What is the chance that these 5 will contain just one ace.

