

SHREE VASISHTHA VIDHYALAYA

ENGLISH MEDIUM (CBSE)



Class-XI (Comm-CUET)

“Illuminate Your Mind, Excel with Purpose”

Dear CUET Aspirants (Grades XI & XII),

As the festival of lights approaches, Shree Vasishtha Vidhyalaya extends warm wishes for a joyous, peaceful, and purposeful Diwali.

May this season fill your hearts with positivity and your minds with clarity and determination.

This festive break offers a wonderful opportunity to blend celebration with learning — to reflect, recharge, and refocus on your CUET journey.

Use this time meaningfully to:

- **Revisit Core Concepts:** Strengthen your understanding of key topics and practise mock papers for better accuracy and confidence.
- **Enhance Reading & Reasoning:** Dedicate time daily to comprehension, vocabulary, and logical thinking exercises.
- **Explore Digital Learning:** Access our Digital Library – Vasishtha Learning Space for curated study materials and interactive resources:

🔗 <https://vasishthalearningspace.my.canva.site/vasishtha-digital-library>

Recommended platforms:

- **SWAYAM:** <https://swayam.gov.in>
- **AI for All (Ministry of Education):** <https://ai-for-all.in/>
- **Adopt Smart Study Habits:** Maintain a light yet consistent study schedule, stay organized, and take mindful breaks.
- **Celebrate Responsibly:** Choose eco-friendly ways to celebrate — light diyas, spread joy, and protect the environment.

Let this Diwali inspire you to shine through knowledge, discipline, and self-growth.

Remember — every small step taken today brings you closer to your CUET goals tomorrow.

Wishing all our CUET students a bright, eco-conscious, and enriching festive season.

May the light within you lead to success and fulfilment.

With warm regards,

Shree Vasishtha Vidhyalaya



Happy Learning !
Happy Diwali !



Assignment (2025 26)

STD-XI Commerce (CUET)

Please Note:

1. Students are requested to complete the holiday homework in their school notebooks.
2. The school will reopen on Thursday, 6th November 2025. for all students (Classes XI-XII), as mentioned in the almanac.

ENGLISH

1. Every one of the players ____ chosen for the team.
a) are b) is c) were d) have been
2. She said, "I will come", ____ she?
a) will b) won't c) shall d) won't she
3. If I ____ rich, I would travel the world.
a) were b) was c) am d) will be
4. He knows ____ secret.
a) her b) she c) hers d) herself
5. Neither the teacher nor the students ____ aware of the rule.
a) was b) were c) is d) have
6. I prefer ____ coffee in the morning.
a) drinking b) to drink c) drink d) drank
7. John asked me ____ the door.
a) to open b) open c) opening d) opened
8. She ____ English since she was a child.
a) learns b) has learned c) had learned d) is learning
9. By next year, they ____ their new office.
a) will complete b) will have completed c) have completed d) completed
10. The cake, as well as the cookies, ____ on the table.
a) is b) are c) were d) have been
11. If you had told me earlier, I ____ have helped you.
a) would b) will c) would have d) will have
12. She is the one ____ won the prize.
a) which b) whom c) who d) whose
13. He hardly ____ any mistakes in his essay.
a) make b) makes c) made d) making
14. The train ____ before I reached the station.
a) leaves b) had left c) left d) has left
15. I haven't seen him ____ Monday.
a) since b) for c) from d) until
16. She insisted ____ at home that day.
a) to stay b) staying c) stay d) stayed
17. The doctor told me ____ less salt.
a) to eat b) eating c) eat d) eaten
18. He is older ____ I am.
a) then b) than c) that d) as
19. I regret ____ you that I cannot help.
a) to inform b) informing c) inform d) informed
20. Because of ____ weather, the match was postponed.
a) the bad b) bad c) worse d) the worse
21. Either my brother or my friends ____ going on a trip.
a) is b) are c) was d) were
22. I would rather you ____ earlier.
a) arrive b) arrived c) will arrive d) had arrived
23. Hardly ____ when the bell rang.
a) I sat down b) had I sat down c) I had sat down d) had sat I down
24. He made me ____ the work.
a) to do b) do c) doing d) did
25. I could ____ better if I tried.
a) do b) did c) have done d) doing

26. None of them ____ guilty.
a) is b) are c) were d) have been
27. The more you learn, ____ you become.
a) more wise b) wise c) most wise d) more wisely
28. She sings as ____ a nightingale.
a) beautiful b) beautifully c) beauty d) more beautifully
29. If he ____ earlier, he would have caught the train.
a) left b) had left c) has left d) would leave
30. It is high time you ____ about your future.
a) think b) thought c) will think d) will have thought
31. They demanded that the offender ____ punished.
a) be b) is c) was d) will be
32. Neither of the options ____ acceptable.
a) is b) are c) were d) have been
33. She looks ____ than her sister.
a) smart b) smarter c) smartest d) as smart
34. That is the man ____ helped me.
a) which b) who c) whom d) whose
35. He suggested ____ earlier.
a) to arrive b) arriving c) arrive d) arrival
36. The book is full ____ interesting stories.
a) of b) with c) in d) about
37. I prefer tea ____ coffee.
a) than b) to c) over d) instead
38. He doesn't know ____ to do.
a) what b) which c) whom d) that
39. I was not only tired ____ also hungry.
a) but b) but also c) and d) moreover
40. She is capable ____ solving the problem.
a) of b) to c) for d) with
41. Everybody ____ to submit their work on time.
a) have b) has c) are d) were
42. The old man walked slowly, ____ he reached safely.
a) so that b) because c) so d) hence
43. She had hardly eaten ____ she felt sick.
a) when b) before c) that d) but
44. If it ____ tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.
a) rains b) rained c) will rain d) would rain
45. I ____ him since college.
a) know b) have known c) had known d) will know
46. The committee ____ a decision yesterday.
a) took b) takes c) has taken d) had taken
47. He drives ____ others.
a) more careful b) more carefully c) most carefully d) carefully
48. She is ____ honest person I know.
a) a b) the c) an d) no article
49. If you had called me, I ____ there.
a) am b) were c) would be d) would have been
50. He demanded to know why she ____ late.
a) was b) is c) had been d) would be

ACCOUNTANCY

1. Which method of depreciation results in a constant annual charge to the Profit and Loss Account?
a) Written Down Value (WDV) Method. b) Straight Line Method (SLM).
c) Annuity Method. d) Depletion Method.
2. A machine was purchased for Rs. 1,00,000 with a scrap value of Rs. 10,000 and a useful life of 9 years. The annual depreciation under SLM is:
a) Rs. 11,111 (approx.). b) Rs. 10,000. c) Rs. 9,000. d) Rs. 9,900.
3. If the rate of depreciation is 10 p.a. under the WDV method, what is the Book Value of an asset costing Rs. 50,000 after 2 years?
a) Rs. 40,000. b) Rs. 40,500. c) Rs. 45,000. d) Rs. 50,000.

4. Which term is most appropriate for describing the write-off of the cost of a quarry?
a) Depreciation. b) Amortization. c) Depletion. d) Obsolescence.
5. If an asset is sold for Rs. 20,000 and its Book Value (WDV) is Rs. 18,000 on the date of sale, the result is a:
a) Loss on Sale of Rs. 2,000. b) Profit on Sale of Rs. 2,000.
b) Loss on Sale of Rs. 38,000. d) Profit on Sale of Rs. 38,000.
6. Which of the following is a symptom of obsolescence?
a) A machine's efficiency dropping due to heavy usage. b) New government regulations prohibiting the use of an asset's technology. ← c) Physical damage due to a fire accident. d) The asset reaching the end of its contractual life.
7. The accounting standard requires that the basis for calculating depreciation should be the:
a) Market price of the asset. b) Historical Cost of the asset.
c) Replacement Cost of a new asset. d) Net Realizable Value.
8. The term 'Capital Expenditure' in the context of fixed assets primarily refers to expenditure that:
a) Maintains the asset's existing condition. b) Increases the earning capacity or useful life of the asset.
c) Is incurred after the asset is put to use. d) Is fully written off in the year it is incurred.
9. Which subsidiary book records all transactions involving the credit purchase of goods?
a) Journal Proper. b) Sales Book. c) Purchase Book (or Purchases Journal). d) Cash Book.
10. The total of the Sales Book is posted periodically to the:
a) Debit of the Sales Account. b) Credit of the Sales Account.
c) Credit of the Debtors' Accounts (individually). d) Debit of the Purchase Account.
11. Which of the following is not a subsidiary book?
a) Purchase Book. b) Sales Book c) Ledger. d) Journal Proper
12. Which book is used to record dishonour of cheques?
a) Cash Book. b) Journal Proper c) Bank Book d) Purchase Book
13. A company buys a truck for ₹5,00,000 and expects a salvage value of ₹50,000 after 5 years. What is the annual depreciation using straight-line method?
a) ₹1,00,000. b) ₹90,000 c) ₹85,000 d) ₹80,000
14. Under WDV method, if the asset value is ₹40,000 and depreciation rate is 20%, what is the depreciation for the second year?
a) ₹8,000, b) ₹6,400, c) ₹10,000, d) ₹12,000
15. A machine was purchased for ₹1,00,000. After 3 years, it was sold for ₹70,000. If depreciation was charged at ₹10,000 per year using straight-line method, what is the profit or loss on sale?
a) Profit ₹10,000, b) Loss ₹10,000, c) Profit ₹30,000, d) Loss ₹30,000
16. An asset costing ₹80,000 was sold for ₹50,000 after 2 years. Depreciation was charged at 20% p.a. on WDV. What is the profit or loss?
a) Profit ₹2,000, b) Loss ₹2,000, c) Profit ₹4,000, d) Loss ₹4,000
17. A machine was purchased for ₹1,20,000 on 1st April 2021. Depreciation is charged @15% p.a. on WDV. It was sold on 30th September 2023 for ₹80,000. What is the profit or loss?
a) Profit ₹2,700, b) Loss ₹2,700 c) Profit ₹3,150, d) Loss ₹3,150
18. A vehicle purchased for ₹3,00,000 is depreciated at 10% p.a. on WDV. After 3 years, it is sold for ₹2,10,000. What is the profit or loss?
a) Profit ₹3,000, b) Loss ₹3,000, c) Profit ₹5,000, d) Loss ₹5,000
19. Machinery purchased on 1st Jan 2022 for ₹1,00,000 is sold on 31st Dec 2023 for ₹70,000. Depreciation is charged @20% p.a. on straight-line basis. What is the profit or loss?
a) Profit ₹10,000, b) Loss ₹10,000, c) Profit ₹5,000, d) Loss ₹5,000
20. A machine purchased on 1st April 2022 for ₹80,000 was sold on 31st March 2024 for ₹50,000. Depreciation charged @25% p.a. on WDV. What is the profit or loss?
a) Profit ₹2,500, b) Loss ₹2,500, c) Profit ₹5,000, d) Loss ₹5,000
21. Machinery costing ₹1,00,000 was purchased on 1st October 2021. Depreciation @10% p.a. on straight-line basis. It was sold on 31st March 2024 for ₹75,000. What is the profit or loss?
a) Profit ₹5,000, b) Loss ₹5,000, c) Profit ₹10,000, d) Loss ₹10,000
22. A machine costing ₹1,50,000 was purchased on 1st July 2020. Depreciation @10% p.a. on WDV. It was sold on 1st July 2023 for ₹1,10,000. What is the balance amount and result?
a) Book Value ₹1,05,000; Profit ₹5,000, b) Book Value ₹1,10,000; No profit/loss,
c) Book Value ₹1,00,000; Loss ₹10,000, d) Book Value ₹1,15,000; Profit ₹5,000
23. Credit purchase of machinery worth ₹50,000 should be recorded in:
a) Purchase Book, b) Journal Proper, c) Cash Book, d) Purchase Return Book
24. A vehicle purchased for ₹3,00,000 is depreciated at 10% p.a. on WDV. After 3 years, it is sold for ₹2,10,000. Calculate the book value and profit/loss.
25. A vehicle purchased for ₹3,00,000 is depreciated at 10% p.a. on WDV. After 3 years, it is sold for ₹2,10,000. Calculate the book value and profit/loss.

26. A machine purchased for ₹1,80,000 is sold for ₹1,20,000 after 3 years. Depreciation charged was ₹27,000 in year 1, ₹22,950 in year 2, and ₹19,507.50 in year 3. Calculate the book value and profit/loss.
27. Why is depreciation not charged on land?
28. A firm uses straight-line method. An asset costing ₹1,20,000 with a residual value of ₹20,000 is to be depreciated over 4 years. What is the annual depreciation?
29. Which of the following is recorded in the Journal Proper?
- Credit sale of goods
 - Opening entry
 - Cash received from customer
 - Credit purchase of goods
30. Books of original entry are also known as:
- Ledger,
 - Journal,
 - Subsidiary books,
 - Both b and c
31. Cash Book is a subsidiary book as well as a:
- Journal,
 - Ledger,
 - Balance Sheet,
 - Trial Balance
32. Pass Book is a copy of:
- Cash Book ,
 - Customer's account in bank's books,
 - Bank's Ledger
 - Sales Book
33. Interest on overdraft charged by bank ₹600, not in Cash Book. Starting from favorable Cash Book balance to find Pass Book balance:
- Add ₹600,
 - Deduct ₹600,
 - No adjustment,
 - Deduct ₹1,200
34. Bills receivable of ₹8,000 collected by bank but not recorded in Cash Book. To reconcile from Cash Book (Dr.) to Passbook (Cr.):
- Add ₹8,000,
 - Deduct ₹8,000,
 - No effect,
 - Add ₹16,000
35. Cheque issued ₹4,000 but wrongly recorded as ₹400 in Cash Book. Cash Book balance is:
- Overstated by ₹3,600,
 - Understated by ₹3,600,
 - Correctly stated
 - Overstated by ₹4,400
36. Cash Book (Bank column) shows ₹25,000 (Dr.). Cheque issued ₹3,000 not presented. Bank balance as per Passbook is:
- ₹28,000 (Cr.),
 - ₹22,000 (Cr.),
 - ₹28,000 (Dr.),
 - ₹22,000 (Dr.)
37. Cash sales ₹25,000 and credit sales ₹35,000. Total recorded in Sales Book is:
- ₹60,000,
 - ₹35,000,
 - ₹25,000,
 - Not recorded in Sales Book
38. Cheque received from Ramesh ₹5,000 deposited into bank. This is recorded in:
- Cash column (Dr.) and Bank column (Cr.)
 - Bank column (Dr.) only
 - Cash column (Dr.) and Bank column (Cr.) as contra
 - Cash column (Dr.), then separate Bank column (Dr.)
39. Sold goods to Mohan ₹15,000. Mohan returned goods worth ₹2,000. Received cash ₹12,740. Discount allowed is:
- ₹260,
 - ₹2,260,
 - ₹300,
 - ₹13,000
40. Opening balance of Petty Cash is ₹500, amount spent ₹350, reimbursement received is:
- ₹500,
 - ₹350,
 - ₹150,
 - ₹850
41. Goods purchased for ₹20,000 plus CGST 6% and SGST 6%. Entry in Purchase Book will be:
- ₹20,000,
 - ₹22,400,
 - ₹23,600,
 - ₹20,000 (GST shown separately)
42. Ram sold goods to Shyam ₹10,000 less 10% trade discount and 2% cash discount. Amount recorded in Sales Book is:
- ₹10,000,
 - ₹9,000,
 - ₹8,820,
 - ₹8,800
43. Computer purchased for ₹1,00,000, depreciation 40% WDV. After 2 years, it is exchanged for a new computer worth ₹1,20,000, paying cash ₹80,000. Book value given in exchange is:
- ₹36,000,
 - ₹40,000,
 - ₹60,000,
 - ₹64,000
44. A firm maintains machinery account at ₹2,00,000. Depreciation @10% p.a. on SLM is charged. A machine originally costing ₹40,000 (accumulated dep. ₹30,000) is sold for ₹15,000. The closing balance of Machinery Account will be:
- ₹1,60,000,
 - ₹1,70,000,
 - ₹1,75,000,
 - ₹1,55,000
45. Change in depreciation method from SLM to WDV is treated as:
- Change in accounting policy,
 - Accounting error,
 - Prior period item,
 - Change in accounting estimate
46. Depreciation on ₹50,000 asset @20% p.a. for 3 years under WDV method will be:
- ₹30,000,
 - ₹24,400,
 - ₹48,800,
 - ₹25,600
47. A machine was purchased for ₹80,000. Transportation ₹5,000, Installation ₹3,000, Trial run expenses ₹2,000. The depreciable amount (assuming no scrap value) is:
- ₹80,000,
 - ₹85,000,
 - ₹88,000,
 - ₹90,000
48. Machinery purchased for ₹1,00,000 on 1st Jan 2023. Depreciation 10% p.a. on SLM. On 1st July 2024, additions were ₹50,000. Depreciation for year ending 31st Dec 2024 is:
- ₹10,000,
 - ₹12,500,
 - ₹15,000,
 - ₹7,500

49. A company purchased a vehicle for ₹5,00,000. Depreciation is 20% p.a. on WDV. After 2 years, the vehicle was sold for ₹2,50,000. Gain/Loss on sale is:
 a) Loss ₹70,000, b) Profit ₹70,000, c) Loss ₹1,30,000, d) No gain, no loss
50. Depreciation under WDV method is charged on:
 a) original cost always, b) Opening WDV of the asset,
 c) Closing WDV of the asset d) Average of opening and closing WDV

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. The main objective of every business is:
 a) Welfare of employees b) Profit earning c) Social service d) Innovation
2. Which of the following is not an economic activity?
 a) A doctor treating patients b) A teacher teaching in school
 c) A housewife cooking for family d) A tailor stitching for customers
3. Business risk arises due to:
 a) Certainty of events b) Uncertainty of events
 c) Regular profits d) None of these
4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of business?
 a) Economic activity b) Profit motive c) Non-recurring transactions d) Involvement of risk
5. The industries engaged in extracting natural resources are known as:
 a) Manufacturing industries b) Construction industries c) Extractive industries d) Service industries
6. Which of the following is a part of commerce?
 a) Banking b) Fishing c) Mining d) Manufacturing
7. Risk due to fire or theft is a type of:
 a) Natural risk b) Human risk c) Economic risk d) Physical risk
8. Which of the following is a secondary industry?
 a) Construction b) Agriculture c) Mining d) Forestry
9. The basic motive of every business is:
 a) To earn profit b) To serve society c) To create employment d) To donate to charity
10. The element of risk is highest in:
 a) Employment b) Business c) Profession d) None of these
11. The simplest form of business organisation is:
 a) Joint Hindu Family b) Partnership c) Sole Proprietorship d) Company
12. The owner of a sole proprietorship business has:
 a) Limited liability b) No liability c) Unlimited liability d) Zero control
13. A partnership firm can have a maximum of __ partners in a non-banking business.
 a) 10 b) 20 c) 50 d) 100
14. The head of a Joint Hindu Family Business is called:
 a) Partner b) Karta c) Director d) Trustee
15. The document that governs the relationship among partners is:
 a) Memorandum of Association b) Articles of Association
 c) Partnership Deed d) Contract Note
16. The liability of shareholders of a company is:
 a) Limited b) Unlimited c) Joint and several d) None
17. The form of organisation which enjoys separate legal entity and perpetual succession is:
 a) Partnership b) Joint Hindu Family c) Company d) Sole proprietorship
18. Minimum number of members required to form a private company is:
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) 7
19. The number of partners in a partnership firm engaged in banking business cannot exceed:
 a) 10 b) 20 c) 50 d) 100
20. The members of Joint Hindu Family obtain their status by:
 a) Contract b) Agreement c) Birth d) Will
21. Public enterprises are owned by:
 a) Individuals b) Government c) Foreign companies d) Private investors
22. A Government Company means a company in which the Government holds at least:
 a) 26% of shares b) 51% of shares c) 75% of shares d) 100% of shares
23. Indian Railways is an example of:
 a) Government company b) Statutory corporation
 c) Departmental undertaking d) Joint venture
24. Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is an example of:
 a) Government company b) Statutory corporation
 c) Departmental undertaking d) Private company

25. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a:
 - a) Departmental undertaking
 - b) Statutory corporation
 - c) Government company
 - d) Private company
26. The main objective of public sector enterprises is:
 - a) Profit maximization
 - b) Public welfare
 - c) Tax evasion
 - d) Personal benefit
27. The joint venture between Suzuki and Maruti is an example of:
 - a) Government company
 - b) Statutory corporation
 - c) Joint venture
 - d) Co-operative society
28. Multinational companies are characterized by:
 - a) Operations in one country
 - b) Operations in many countries
 - c) Government control
 - d) None of these
29. The public sector enterprise which works under the direct control of a ministry is called:
 - a) Government company
 - b) Statutory corporation
 - c) Departmental undertaking
 - d) Joint venture
30. Global enterprises bring:
 - a) Foreign investment
 - b) Unemployment
 - c) Capital outflow
 - d) Trade restrictions
31. Banking is classified under:
 - a) Primary industry
 - b) Secondary industry
 - c) Tertiary industry
 - d) None of these
32. Which service removes the hindrance of time?
 - a) Transport
 - b) Banking
 - c) Insurance
 - d) Warehousing
33. The first life insurance company in India was:
 - a) LIC
 - b) Oriental Life Insurance Co.
 - c) ICICI Prudential
 - d) HDFC Life
34. The risk is shared by a large number of people in:
 - a) Banking
 - b) Insurance
 - c) Warehousing
 - d) Transportation
35. Which principle of insurance states that the insured should not make profit from insurance?
 - a) Indemnity
 - b) Contribution
 - c) Subrogation
 - d) Proximate cause
36. ATM stands for:
 - a) Automated Teller Machine
 - b) Automatic Transfer Mode
 - c) Any Time Money
 - d) All Time Machine
37. E-banking does not include:
 - a) Mobile banking
 - b) Internet banking
 - c) ATM services
 - d) Manual ledger entry
38. Insurance helps in:
 - a) Creating risk
 - b) Reducing risk
 - c) Avoiding savings
 - d) Increasing losses
39. The person who calculates premium in insurance is known as:
 - a) Agent
 - b) Broker
 - c) Actuary
 - d) Insurer
40. The facility to transfer money electronically is called:
 - a) NEFT
 - b) Postal order
 - c) Draft
 - d) Cheque
41. E-business means:
 - a) Traditional business
 - b) Internet-based business
 - c) Wholesale business
 - d) Retail business
42. Which of the following is not an advantage of e-business?
 - a) Lower cost
 - b) Global reach
 - c) Risk-free
 - d) 24×7 availability
43. E-commerce deals with:
 - a) Buying and selling through internet
 - b) Offline trading
 - c) Wholesale only
 - d) Manufacturing only
44. The full form of BPO is:
 - a) Business Process Outsourcing
 - b) Basic Product Operation
 - c) Business Product Output
 - d) None of these
45. Outsourcing is most suitable for:
 - a) Core activities
 - b) non-core activities
 - c) Main business functions
 - d) None
46. Which one is not a limitation of e-business?
 - a) Low personal touch
 - b) Risk of hacking
 - c) High transaction cost
 - d) Need for technology
47. E-business requires:
 - a) Skilled human resources
 - b) Manual records
 - c) Physical meetings
 - d) None
48. Call centres are an example of:
 - a) Outsourcing
 - b) Manufacturing
 - c) Retailing
 - d) Extractive industry
49. In e-business, the full form of EFT stands for:
 - a) Electronic Fund Transfer
 - b) Easy Fund Transaction
 - c) Electronic Financial Tool
 - d) Efficient Fund Transfer

50. The main advantage of e-business is:

- a) Limited access
- b) Global reach and convenience
- c) Manual record-keeping
- d) Limited operation time

ECONOMICS

1. What causes a rightward shift in the demand curve?

- (a) Fall in the price of the good
- (b) Fall in the price of substitute good
- (c) Fall in the price of complementary good
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

2. The market demand curve for soup is given and known to us. With the onset of cold weather, price remaining the same the consumer would:

- (a) move to a higher demand curve.
- (b) move downward along the same demand curve.
- (c) move to a lower demand curve.
- (d) move upward along the same demand curve.

3. According to law of demand, other things being constant:

- (a) there exists a negative relationship between quantity demanded and price of commodity.
- (b) with increase in price, there is a rightward shift in demand curve.
- (c) there exists Subject: Economics a positive relationship between quantity demanded and price of a commodity.
- (d) with increase in price, there is a leftward shift in demand curve.

4. A rise in income of the consumer X leads to a fall in the demand for the good A by him. What is the good A called?

- (a) Complementary good
- (b) Substitute good
- (c) Inferior good
- (d) Normal good

5. When income of the consumer falls the impact on price-demand curve of an inferior good is: (choose the correct alternative)

- (a) shifts to the right.
- (b) shifts to the left.
- (c) there is upward movement along the curve.
- (d) there is downward movement along the curve.

6. If due to fall in the price of good X, demand for good Y rises, the two goods are: (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) substitutes.
- (b) complements.
- (c) not related.
- (d) competitive.

7. If with the rise in price of good Y, demand for good X rises, the two goods are: (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) substitutes.
- (b) complements.
- (c) not related.
- (d) jointly demanded.

8. How will the demand of sugar change if price of tea rises?

- (a) Decrease because both the goods are complementary
- (b) Increase because both the goods are substitutes
- (c) Not change unless the price of sugar changes
- (d) None of the above

9. Goods X and Y are complementary while goods X and Z are substitutes. What will happen to goods Y and Z if price of good X increases?

- (a) The demand for good Y will decrease and for Z it will increase.
- (b) The demand for both goods Y and Z will decrease.
- (c) The demand for both goods Y and Z will increase.
- (d) The demand for good Y will increase and for Z it will decrease.

10. The price of good X and the quantity demanded of Y bear a positive relationship between each other. What could be the reason behind that?

- (a) X and Y are substitutes
- (b) X and Y are complementary goods
- (c) Y is an inferior good while X is a normal good
- (d) None of the above

11. What will be the elasticity of demand curve that is a horizontal line parallel to x-axis?

- (a) Zero
- (b) Unity
- (c) $E_d > 1$
- (d) Infinity

12. What is the value of elasticity of demand on rectangular hyperbola demand curve?
 (a) Infinity (b) Unity (c) Zero (d) $E_d > 1$
13. As we move along a downward sloping straight line demand curve from left to right, price elasticity of demand: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) remains unchanged. (b) goes on falling.
 (c) goes on rising. (d) falls initially then rises.
14. Additional utility derived from the consumption of an additional unit of a commodity is called:
 (a) Average utility. (b) Marginal utility
 (c) Total utility. (d) None of the above
15. If Marginal Rate of Substitution is increasing throughout, the Indifference Curve will be: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) downward sloping convex. (b) downward sloping concave.
 (c) downward sloping straight line. (d) upward sloping convex.
16. Which of the following is not the property of indifference curve?
 (a) Higher the indifference curve higher the level of satisfaction
 (b) Two indifference curves cannot intersect each other
 (c) Indifference curve is concave to origin
 (d) Indifference curve is downward sloping
17. Any statement about demand for a good is considered complete only when the following is/are mentioned in it: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) price of the good (b) quantity of the good
 (c) period of time (d) all of the above
18. The demand of a commodity when measured through the expenditure approach is inelastic. A fall in its price will result in: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) no change in expenditure on it (b) increase in expenditure on it
 (c) decrease in expenditure on it (d) any one of the above
19. Hitesh buys pizza and coke. The marginal utility of last piece of pizza is 80 utils and of last sip of coke is 40 utils. The price of pizza is ₹ 40 and that of coke is ₹ 20.
20. This means that Hitesh is buying:
 (a) More pizza and less coke (b) More coke and less pizza
 (c) Both at optimal level (d) Same quantity of both
21. What happens to MU when TU is maximum and constant?
 (a) MU becomes zero (b) MU becomes negative
 (c) MU declines (d) MU remains same
22. As we move along a downward sloping straight line demand curve from left to right, price elasticity of demand: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) remains unchanged (b) goes on falling
 (c) goes on rising (d) falls initially then rises
23. In the short run, when a firm produces zero output, its total cost is equal to:
 (a) Zero. (b) Variable cost. (c) Fixed cost. (d) Marginal cost.
24. When average product decreases, the marginal product is always:
 (a) greater than average product. (b) less than average product.
 (c) increasing. (d) decreasing.
25. Whenever marginal product is less than average product, the average product must be:
 (a) rising. (b) falling. (c) equal to marginal product. (d) None of the above
26. The formula to calculate Marginal Product from Total Product is:
 (a) $MP_n = TP_{n+1} - TP_n$ (b) $MP_n = TP_n - TP_{n-1}$
 (c) $MP = TP$ (d) $MP = TP / \text{units of variable factor}$

27. Whenever MP falls and is positive, TP changes at what rate?
 (a) TP rises at increasing rate (b) TP rises at diminishing rate
 (c) TP decreases after reaching its maximum (d) None of the above
28. The expenditure incurred on the factors of production supplied by the entrepreneur himself comes under:
 (a) Implicit cost. (b) Explicit cost. (c) Fixed cost. (d) Variable cost.
29. What happens to ATC when marginal cost is greater than ATC?
 (a) ATC rises (b) ATC falls
 (c) Slope of ATC becomes constant (d) None of the above
30. At any given point of output, the difference between total cost and total fixed cost is:
 (a) Equal to marginal cost. (b) Equal to average variable cost.
 (c) Zero in the short run. (d) Total variable cost.
31. Which of the following formula is correct for calculating Marginal Cost?
 (a) $MC_n = TFC_n - TFC_{n-1}$ (b) $MC_n = AC_n - AC_{n-1}$
 (c) $MC_n = AUC_n - AVC_{n-1}$ (d) $MC_n = TC_n - TC_{n-1}$
32. Which of the following cost decreases continuously with increase in production? (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Total Variable Cost (b) Marginal Cost
 (c) Average Total Cost (d) Average Fixed Cost
33. A seller cannot influence the market price under: (choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Perfect competition. (b) Monopoly.
 (c) Monopolistic competition. (d) All of the above
34. There are many wheat farms, each of whom produces the same product. The wheat market can best be classified as:
 (a) Monopolistic competition. (b) Perfect competition.
 (c) Oligopoly. (d) Monopoly.
35. Perfect competition is a form of market in which there are:
 (a) a few firms producing identical goods.
 (b) many firms producing differentiated goods.
 (c) a few firms producing goods that differ somewhat in quality.
 (d) many firms producing identical goods.
36. The number of buyers and sellers in the industry are large, this implies that:
 (a) firm is a price taker. (b) firms are price makers.
 (c) firms earn normal profits. (d) Both (a) and (b)
37. If a farmer grows rice and wheat, how will an increase in price of wheat affect the supply curve of rice?
 (a) Supply curve of rice will shift towards left
 (b) Supply curve of rice will shift towards right
 (c) Supply curve of rice will remain the same
 (d) There will be downward movement along the supply curve of rice.
38. Slope of the supply curve measures the rate at which:
 (a) quantity demanded changes with respect to its price. (b) quantity supplied changes with respect to its price.
 (c) quantity produced changes with respect to its price. (d) None of the above
39. If supply curve shifts towards right, it means that there is:
 (a) a decrease in supply. (b) an increase in quantity supplied.
 (c) increase in supply. (d) decrease in quantity supplied.
40. Which of the following does not cause a shift of supply curve of a good? (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Price of input (b) Price of the good
 (c) Goods and Services Tax (d) Subsidy
41. Change in supply refers to:
 (a) an upward or downward shift in supply curve.

- (b) an upward shift in supply curve.
 (c) an upward or downward movement along the supply curve.
 (d) a downward movement along the supply curve.
42. Due to change in price, if there is more than proportionate change in quantity supplied of a good, the supply is considered to be:
 (a) Perfectly elastic. (b) Relatively inelastic.
 (c) Relatively elastic. (d) Perfectly inelastic.
43. A manufacturer supplies good in such a way that if the price rises by 10%, they are prepared to supply 15% more. In this case, elasticity will be best described as:
 (a) Inelastic. (b) More than unitary elastic.
 (c) Perfectly elastic. (d) Unitary elastic.
44. According to the law of returns to a factor, third stage of production begins when:
 (a) TP starts falling. (b) MP starts falling.
 (c) AP starts falling. (d) MP becomes equal to AP.
45. When marginal product rises, total product: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Falls (b) Rises (c) Can rise or can fall (d) Remains constant
46. When the total fixed cost of producing 100 units is ₹ 30 and the average variable cost is ₹ 3, total cost is: (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) ₹ 3 (b) ₹ 30 (c) ₹ 270 (d) ₹ 330
47. Which of the following is a variable cost?
 (a) Salary of permanent staff (b) License fees
 (c) Rent of premises (d) Wages
48. In perfect competition:
 (a) there are barriers on the entry of new firms.
 (b) each firm can influence the price of the good.
 (c) there are few buyers.
 (d) all the firms in the market sell their product at the same price.
49. Perfect competition is characterised by all the following except:
 (a) well informed buyers and sellers with respect to price.
 (b) large number of buyers and sellers.
 (c) no restriction on entry and exit of firms.
 (d) considerable advertising by individual firms.
50. One of the condition of producer equilibrium for a firm under perfectly competitive market is:
 (a) $MR = MC$ (b) $MR = AR$ (c) $MC = AR$ (d) None of the above

GENERAL STUDIES

1. What is the approximate **population of India** (2024 estimate)?
 A. 1.1 billion B. 1.3 billion C. 1.5 billion D. 1.7 billion
2. Which Indian state has the **highest population density** as per latest data?
 A. Uttar Pradesh B. Bihar C. West Bengal D. Kerala
3. Who wrote "*The Discovery of India*"?
 A. Rabindranath Tagore B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 C. R.K. Narayan D. M. K. Gandhi
4. "Annihilation of Caste" is by which author?
 A. B.R. Ambedkar B. Mahatma Gandhi
 C. Vinoba Bhave D. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. 21st June is celebrated as:
 A. International Day of Yoga B. World Population Day
 C. International Day of Peace D. World Environment Day

6. 26 December is observed as:
 - A. Major Dhyan Chand National Day
 - B. International Day of Epidemic Preparedness
 - C. Tamil Language Day
 - D. National Farmers Day
7. Which UN agency is responsible for children's education and welfare globally?
 - A. UNESCO
 - B. UNICEF
 - C. WHO
 - D. ILO
8. The World Health Organization (WHO) is headquartered in which city?
 - A. Geneva
 - B. New York
 - C. London
 - D. Paris
9. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is part of which organization cluster?
 - A. UN system
 - B. World Bank Group
 - C. Bretton Woods institutions
 - D. ASEAN
10. Which award is conferred by the Government of India for literary works in various Indian languages?
 - A. Jnanpith Award
 - B. Booker Prize
 - C. Pulitzer Prize
 - D. Hugo Award
11. Who among the following won the **Nobel Peace Prize 2024**?
 - A. A renowned environmentalist
 - B. A global human rights activist
 - C. A scientist working on medicine
 - D. (You may check current data)
12. Which international organization runs the **World Food Programme (WFP)**?
 - A. UNDP
 - B. WHO
 - C. FAO
 - D. United Nations
13. Which book is authored by Arundhati Roy?
 - A. The God of Small Things
 - B. Midnight's Children
 - C. The White Tiger
 - D. Train to Pakistan
14. 8th March is celebrated globally as:
 - A. World Water Day
 - B. International Women's Day
 - C. World Health Day
 - D. Earth Day
15. The **World Bank** was established in which year?
 - A. 1944
 - B. 1945
 - C. 1946
 - D. 1950
16. Which UN body deals with international labour standards and rights?
 - A. UNESCO
 - B. ILO
 - C. WHO
 - D. UNHCR
17. The **Padma Vibhushan** is awarded to:
 - A. Only artists
 - B. Only scientists
 - C. Persons of exceptional and distinguished service in any field
 - D. Only military personnel
18. "Midnight's Children" — the Booker of Bookers — was written by:
 - A. Salman Rushdie
 - B. Vikram Seth
 - C. Amitav Ghosh
 - D. Kiran Desai
19. 24th October is globally observed as:
 - A. World Tourism Day
 - B. United Nations Day
 - C. World Development Information Day
 - D. World Habitat Day
20. Which UN agency is responsible for agricultural and food issues?
 - A. UNICEF
 - B. FAO
 - C. WHO
 - D. IOM
21. The **Pulitzer Prize** is associated with which country?
 - A. United Kingdom
 - B. United States
 - C. France
 - D. Germany
22. The **Commonwealth Secretariat** is headquartered in:
 - A. London
 - B. New Delhi
 - C. Wellington
 - D. Sydney
23. Who wrote "*Gitanjali*"?
 - A. Rabindranath Tagore
 - B. Sarojini Naidu
 - C. Kazi Nazrul Islam
 - D. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
24. 5th June is observed as:
 - A. World Environment Day
 - B. Green India Day
 - C. World Oceans Day
 - D. Global Recycling Day
25. The **Nobel Prize in Economics** is officially called:
 - A. Nobel Prize in Political Economy

- B. Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel
- C. Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics
- D. Economists' Nobel
26. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?
 - A. C. Rajagopalachari
 - B. Lord Mountbatten
 - C. Lord Wavell
 - D. Rajendra Prasad
27. The **Battle of Plassey** was fought in:
 - A. 1757
 - B. 1764
 - C. 1773
 - D. 1784
28. Who founded the **Ahom Kingdom** in Assam?
 - A. Sukapha
 - B. Borphukans
 - C. Rudra Singha
 - D. Suphakphaa
29. The **Maurya Empire** reached its peak under:
 - A. Chandragupta Maurya
 - B. Bindusara
 - C. Ashoka
 - D. Brihadratha
30. The **first Indian woman** to become President of India was:
 - A. Indira Gandhi
 - B. Pratibha Patil
 - C. Sarojini Naidu
 - D. Sucheta Kriplani
31. Which is the **longest river** in India (by length within India)?
 - A. Ganges
 - B. Yamuna
 - C. Godavari
 - D. Brahmaputra
32. The **Eastern Ghats** run along which coast?
 - A. East coast
 - B. West coast
 - C. Northern border
 - D. Central plateau
33. The **Thar Desert** is primarily located in:
 - A. Rajasthan
 - B. Gujarat
 - C. Punjab
 - D. Haryana
34. **Siachen Glacier** is located in:
 - A. Ladakh
 - B. Himachal Pradesh
 - C. Uttarakhand
 - D. Arunachal Pradesh
35. The **Himalaya** range is youngest among:
 - A. Fold mountains
 - B. Block mountains
 - C. Volcanic mountains
 - D. Residual mountains
36. Which Indian state has the **longest coastline**?
 - A. Gujarat
 - B. Andhra Pradesh
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Maharashtra
37. The **Indus Valley Civilization** major site Harappa is located in present-day:
 - A. India
 - B. Pakistan
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. Nepal
38. The **Dravidian architectural style** is most associated with:
 - A. Northern India
 - B. Eastern India
 - C. Southern India
 - D. Western India
39. **Chandragupta, I** belonged to which dynasty?
 - A. Maurya
 - B. Gupta
 - C. Mughal
 - D. Chola
40. Which river flows through **Rajasthan** and empties into the Gulf of Kutch?
 - A. Sabarmati
 - B. Luni
 - C. Mahi
 - D. Tapi
41. The **Nicobar Islands** are located in which sea?
 - A. Andaman Sea
 - B. Arabian Sea
 - C. Bay of Bengal
 - D. Indian Ocean
42. Who built the **Ellenborough Pillar**?
 - A. British East India Company
 - B. Lord Ellenborough
 - C. Lord Curzon
 - D. Lord Canning
43. The **Karakorum Pass** lies between India and:
 - A. Pakistan
 - B. China
 - C. Nepal
 - D. Myanmar
44. The **Vindhya Range** separates:
 - A. North and South India
 - B. East and West India
 - C. Central and Eastern India
 - D. North and East India
45. The **Rashtrakutas** dynasty had its capital at:
 - A. Pataliputra
 - B. Kanchipuram
 - C. Manyakheta
 - D. Ujjain

46. What is the capital of Australia and its currency?
A. Sydney — Australian Dollar
B. Canberra — Australian Dollar
C. Melbourne — Aussie Pound
D. Brisbane — Australian Dollar
47. Capital of Brazil and currency:
A. Brasília — Real
B. Rio de Janeiro — Real
C. São Paulo — Dollar
D. Brasilia — Peso
48. Capital and currency of Japan:
A. Tokyo — Yen
B. Kyoto — Yen
C. Osaka — Yen
D. Tokyo — Yuan
49. Capital and currency of South Africa:
A. Cape Town — Rand
B. Pretoria — Rand
C. Johannesburg — Dollar
D. Pretoria — Dollar
50. Capital and currency of Canada:
A. Vancouver — Canadian Dollar
B. Toronto — Canadian Dollar
C. Ottawa — Canadian Dollar
D. Montreal — US Dollar

NOTE:

- ❖ Students need to complete the subject specific assignments as per the instructed norms.
- ❖ **Submission date for all assignments is 12th November, 2025, Wednesday.**
- ❖ These assignments are a part of the Internal Assessments and will be marked for the same. It is mandatory for the students to complete the assignments and submit it to the concerned teachers.
- ❖ Students are requested to clarify any doubts about the assignments during regular classes.

May the auspicious glow of Diwali Illuminate your Life with joy, prosperity, good health and hosting success.

