

SHREE VASISHTHA VIDHYALAYA

ENGLISH MEDIUM (CBSE)



Class-XII (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-XII 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 CORE

Directions (Q. 1-3): In each of the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

1. They will (a)/leave the office at six and (b)/reach at home by seven. (c)/No error (d).
2. The new lecturer (a)/seems to be very popular with (b)/most of the class. (c)/ No error (d).
3. The museum's revolving doors (a)/ stopped the crooks (b)/as they jam half way round. (c)/No error (d).

Directions (Q. 4-5): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is italicized. Below are given alternatives to the italicized part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

4. My uncle couldn't rise up from his bed no more.
(a) any farther (b) any further (c) any more (d) No improvement
5. The train rolls along the track.
(a) rumbles (b) rattles (c) ripples (d) No improvement

Directions (Q. 6-10): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win (6) Saturday, at the London Olympics, may be seen as a lucky (7) after her Chinese opponent (8) hurt. But (9) Saina's father, Dr. Harvir Singh said, "it's god's gift". "She was (10) on Friday after losing the semi-final.

6. (a) On (b) In (c) At (d) Onto
7. (a) Succeed (c) Winning
8. (a) Retired (b) Win of (c) Injure (d) Victory
9. (a) According to (b) From (c) Instead of (d) On the way
10. (a) Joyous (b) Appointed (c) Disappointed (d) Cheerful

Directions (Q. 11-12): Identify the mis spelt word

11. (a) Elementary (b) Secondary (c) Lanudary (d) Momentary
12. (a) Aprehension (b) Intension (c) Imagination (d) Confusion

Directions (Q. 13-14): A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word

13. (a) Successfully (b) Sucessfully (c) Succesfully (d) Successfully
14. (a) Embarrassment (b) Embarassment (c) Embarasment (d) Embarrasment

Directions (Q. 15-16): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

15. One who does something for the first time:
(a) leader (c) forerunner (b) model (d) pioneer
16. A government run by officials:
(a) democracy (b) anarchy (c) oligarchy (d) bureaucracy

Directions (Q. 17-20): In following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

17. My father's dealings are open and above board
(a) to everyone's liking (b) mandatory (c) without any secret (d) very clear
18. After the public meeting the crowd went haywire
(a) were in jubilation (b) protested (c) became out of control (d) left the venue
19. He broke off in the middle of the story.
(a) fainted (b) suddenly stopped (c) divided his narrative (d) took time off
20. Some shots were fired at random.
(a) without any aim (b) for a long time (c) to end quarrel (d) thoroughly

Directions (Q. 21-25): Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume food high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains under-

educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.

21. The best possible title for the passage is:

- (a) Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America (b) The Dangers of Fast Food
(c) Food Deserts: The Problem of Poor Diet (d) Why Processed Food Kills

22. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to:

- (a) smoking (b) fast life (c) poor diet (d) loneliness

23. Food deserts are:

- (a) areas having large supermarket chains (b) low-income areas without access to healthy foods
(c) areas having large-scale plantations (d) areas not having large number of restaurants

24. Food-deserts are formed when:

- (a) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas (b) people do not like eating fresh food
(c) people relocate to new areas (d) most remain undereducated about nutritious food

25. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to:

- (a) fresh meat and vegetables (b) gambling (c) rash driving (d) fast food

Directions;(26–27): In the following questions, some parts of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

26. He was such a (a)/ wonderful person (b)/ into so many ways. (c)/ No error (d)

27. The magician placed the ball (a)/ underneath of his hat and (b)/ made a mystic sign above it. (c)/ No error (d)

Directions :(28–29): In the following questions, the sentence given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four and mark it by selecting the appropriate option.

28. Our nation's into another country's war could pull us into the crisis.

- (a) intervention (b) intention (c) perfection (d) invention

29. As a fitness, Deepti is always preaching to her friends about the importance of working out

- (a) enthusiasm (b) enthusiast (c) enthusiastic (d) enthusiastically

Directions (30–31): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the word similar in meaning to the word given.

30. Phonetic

- (a) Mute (b) Reticent (c) Silent (d) Spoken

31. To Astound

- (a) To Bewilder (b) To Tranquil (c) To Placid (d) To Serene

Directions; (32–33): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the word opposite in meaning to the word given.

32. Disdain

- (a) Antipathy (b) Admiration (c) Derision (d) Scorn

33. Canonical

- (a) Approved (b) Official (c) Sanctioned (d) Unorthodox

Directions (34–35): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

34. It goes without saying

- (a) To silently bear the injustice
(b) Something which is implied to be obvious
(c) There is no point in doing something after you are told to do it
(d) Break long relationship with someone

35. To let someone off

- (a) To let someone fall (b) To leave someone in his present state
(c) To release someone from blame (d) To refuse to answer

Directions; (36–37): Improve the bold part of the sentence.

36. May be they has had a fight.

- (a) were had (b) was having (c) were having (d) No improvement

37. We wouldn't want them to think we doing anything immoral.

- (a) was doing (b) were doing (c) done (d) No improvement

Directions (38–39): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the words/sentence.

38. Excessively lengthy speech
 (a) Concision (b) Verbiage (c) Curt (d) Succinct
39. An ornamented staff carried by rulers on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of sovereignty
 (a) Spectacle (b) Receptacle (c) Sceptre (d) Zephyr

Directions; (40–41): In the following questions, four words are given out of which one word is correctly spelt. Select the incorrectly spelt word.

40. (a) Contusion (b) Contution (c) Cuntusion (d) Cuntution
 41. (a) Scemitar (b) Scimitar (c) Scimetars (d) Scemetars

Directions (42–43): These questions below consist of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four options given, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

42. Three times this was X. only be compared to the deepest notes of thunder Y. shook with the noise, that can Z. repeated, and each time the earth

- (a) ZXY (b) YZX (c) ZYX (d) YXZ

43. The causes and their X. in the same series Y. one order, they stand Z. effects belong to the

- (a) ZXY (b) YZX (c) YXZ (d) ZYX

44. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/ Passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice.

Sunita will bake two dozen cupcakes for the bake sale.

- (a) For the bake sale, two dozen cookies will be baked by Sunita
 (b) For the bake sale, two dozen cookies is baked by Sunita
 (c) Baking of two dozen cookies by Sunita will be done for the bake sale
 (d) Baking of two dozen cookies by Sunita is done for the bake sale

45. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

My mother said to my father, "I am very busy now."

- (a) My mother told my father that I am very busy now
 (b) My mother told my father that she is very busy then
 (c) My mother told my father that she was very busy then
 (d) My mother told my father that I was very busy now

Directions (46–50): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives. This was enough ...(46)... the book store-owner-turned librarian Husain to assess its valuable contents. "The preface of the book read: 'painters ...(47)... technical knowledge to paint, but lack to understand nature, ...(48)... they fail to create a masterpiece, "point out Husain, adding, "All I ...(49)... in my life is about books and from books. The grand library ...(50)... the palace is a cache of knowledge."

46. (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) from
 47. (a) has (b) has had (c) have (d) to have
 48. (a) if (b) that (c) hence (d) this
 49. (a) learning (b) learned (c) to learn (d) learns
 50. (a) from (b) at (c) to (d) off

ACCOUNTANCY

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Which term is most appropriate for describing the write-off of the cost of a quarry?
 a) Depreciation. b) Amortization. c) Depletion. ← d) Obsolescence.
- 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. ←
 c) Loss on Sale of Rs. 38,000. d) Profit on Sale of Rs. 38,000.
- 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?
 - a) Credit sale of goods
 - b) Opening entry
 - c) Cash received from customer
 - d) Credit purchase of goods

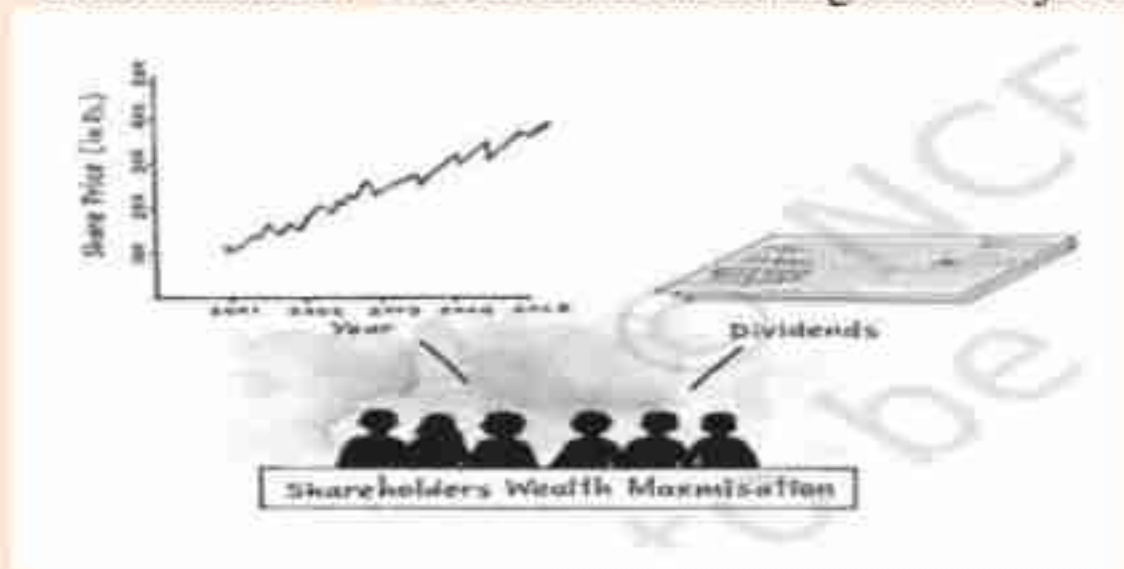
30. Books of original entry are also known as:
a) Ledger, b) Journal, c) Subsidiary books, d) Both b and c
31. Cash Book is a subsidiary book as well as a:
a) Journal, b) Ledger, c) Balance Sheet, d) Trial Balance
32. Pass Book is a copy of:
a) Cash Book, b) Customer's account in bank's books,
c) Bank's Ledger d) 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:
a) Add ₹600, b) Deduct ₹600, c) No adjustment, d) 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.):
a) Add ₹8,000, b) Deduct ₹8,000, c) No effect, d) Add ₹16,000
35. Cheque issued ₹4,000 but wrongly recorded as ₹400 in Cash Book. Cash Book balance is:
a) Overstated by ₹3,600, b) Understated by ₹3,600, c) Correctly stated d) 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:
a) ₹28,000 (Cr.), b) ₹22,000 (Cr.), c) ₹28,000 (Dr.), d) ₹22,000 (Dr.)
37. Cash sales ₹25,000 and credit sales ₹35,000. Total recorded in Sales Book is:
a) ₹60,000, b) ₹35,000, c) ₹25,000, d) Not recorded in Sales Book
38. Cheque received from Ramesh ₹5,000 deposited into bank. This is recorded in:
a) Cash column (Dr.) and Bank column (Cr.)
b) Bank column (Dr.) only
c) Cash column (Dr.) and Bank column (Cr.) as contra
d) 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:
a) ₹260, b) ₹2,260, c) ₹300, d) ₹13,000
40. Opening balance of Petty Cash is ₹500, amount spent ₹350, reimbursement received is:
a) ₹500, b) ₹350, c) ₹150, d) ₹850
41. Goods purchased for ₹20,000 plus CGST 6% and SGST 6%. Entry in Purchase Book will be:
a) ₹20,000, b) ₹22,400, c) ₹23,600, d) ₹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:
a) ₹10,000, b) ₹9,000, c) ₹8,820, d) ₹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:
a) ₹36,000, b) ₹40,000, c) ₹60,000, d) ₹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:
a) ₹1,60,000, b) ₹1,70,000, c) ₹1,75,000, d) ₹1,55,000
45. Change in depreciation method from SLM to WDV is treated as:
a) Change in accounting policy, b) Accounting error,
c) Prior period item, d) Change in accounting estimate
46. Depreciation on ₹50,000 asset @20% p.a. for 3 years under WDV method will be:
a) ₹30,000, b) ₹24,400, c) ₹48,800, d) ₹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:
a) ₹80,000, b) ₹85,000, c) ₹88,000, d) ₹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:
a) ₹10,000, b) ₹12,500, c) ₹15,000, d) ₹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

1. To ensure that enough funds are available at right time to honour the commitments and to carry out the plans' is discussed in which of the following concepts?
(a) Capital Structure (b) Financial Leverage (c) Financial Planning. (d) Investment Decision
2. Given below are two statements, Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Planning involves looking ahead and preparing for the future.
Reason (R): The purpose of planning is to meet future events effectively to the best advantage of an organization.
Choose the correct alternative from the alternatives given 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 Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
3. The process of organizing allows a business enterprise to accommodate changes in the business environment. It allows the organization structure to be suitably modified to pave the way for a smooth transition." The point of importance of organizing function of management highlighted in the above lines is:
(A) Benefits of specialization (B) Clarity in working relationships
(C) Optimum utilization of resources (D) Adaptation to change
4. "The obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty" is called:
(a) Delegation (b) Authority (c) Responsibility (4) Accountability
5. Statement - I: Staffing is that part of the process of management which is concerned with obtaining, utilizing, and maintaining a satisfied and satisfactory workforce. Statement - II: Staffing is a continuous process. In the light of the given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:
(A) Both the Statements are true. (B) Both the Statements are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false. (D) Statement II is true, but Statement I is false.
6. It is the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims. Identify the process.
(A) Management (B) Organising (C) Staffing (D) Directing
7. Rohit, a production manager, notices that the actual output is lower than the planned output. He investigates the reasons and implements measures to improve productivity, such as employee training and process optimization. Which function of management is Rohit performing to address the issue?
(A) Organizing (B) Controlling (C) Staffing (D) Planning
8. Which statement about the importance of management is NOT correct?
(a) Management helps in achieving group goals efficiently.
(b) Management increases costs and reduces productivity.
(c) Management improves the quality of life by providing good services.
(d) Management contributes to national development.
9. Which of the following statements accurately
10. describes the role of middle-level management?
(a) Middle-level management sets the overall vision of the organization.
(b) Middle-level management acts as a link between top and lower levels of management.
(c) Middle-level management is not involved in implementing policies.
(d) Middle-level management only handles clerical work.
11. Management is considered a _____ because it involves a series of interrelated functions aimed at achieving organizational goals.
(a) Science (b) Art (c) Process (d) Profession
12. Henri Fayol is known for developing:
(a) Principles of Scientific Management (b) Administrative Management Theory
(c) Human Relations Theory (d) Contingency Approach
13. Which of the following is NOT one of Fayol's 14 principles of management?
(a) Division of Work (b) Authority and Responsibility
(c) Scientific Task Setting (d) Unity of Direction
14. A fast-food chain ensures that the process for making its burgers is identical across all its outlets, from the type of ingredients used to the assembly method and cooking time. This ensures customers get the same quality and taste everywhere. The technique of scientific management highlighted by the identical process in all outlets is:
(a) functional foremanship (b) simplification of work
(c) standardisation of work (d) differential piece wage system
15. In a factory, the management ensures that workers are not only paid fair wages but are also provided with safe working conditions, proper tools, and adequate rest intervals to prevent them from feeling overly tired, both physically and mentally. Taylor's concept that addresses the need for rest intervals to maintain worker capacity is:
(a) time study (b) motion study (c) fatigue study (d) method study
16. A company has two main product lines: electronics and apparel. Each product line operates as a separate unit with its

- own dedicated manager, marketing team, and production facilities, all working towards the specific goals of their respective product lines. Which of Fayol's principles is best illustrated by this organizational setup?
- (a) unity of command (b) equity (c) order (d) unity of direction
17. A factory aims to increase productivity by encouraging workers to perform better. They decide that workers who produce more than the standard output of 50 units per day will be paid Rs. 12 per unit, while those producing 50 units or less will be paid Rs. 10 per unit. This system of wage payment is an application of Taylor's:
- (a) functional foremanship (b) mental revolution
(c) differential piece wage system (d) standardisation of wages
18. Which of the following is/are correct about the significance of management principles? 1 2 3 They help create a structured approach to management practices. They eliminate the need for effective leadership. They enhance communication and coordination within the organization. Choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (b) Only 1 and 3 (c) Only 2 and 3 (d) All 1, 2 and 3
19. Why is the business environment important?
- (a) It determines the pricing strategy (b) It shapes consumer preferences
(c) It helps businesses anticipate changes and adapt (d) It ensures employee satisfaction
20. What is the focus of the technological dimension of the business environment?
- (a) Legal compliance (b) Production efficiency and innovation
(c) Consumer preferences (d) Market competition
21. Political factors in the business environment primarily relate to:
- (a) Economic policies (b) Consumer trust
(c) Tax incentives (d) Government stability and regulations
22. Which of the following statements is correct about the concept of 'Business Environment'?
- (a) It includes only internal factors affecting the business.
(b) It comprises external factors that influence a business.
(c) It refers exclusively to the economic factors affecting a business.
(d) It is irrelevant to business operations.
23. Rajiv Sharma, the owner of a start-up, noticed a significant drop in cash transactions after a government policy banned high-denomination currency notes overnight. To adapt to this change, he introduced digital payment methods and ensured that his business complied with the new financial regulations. Which dimension of the business environment affected Rajiv's business?
- (a) Economic environment (b) Social environment
(c) Political environment (d) Technological environment
24. How does the economic environment influence business planning?
- (a) By creating uniform consumer preferences (b) By dictating production methods
(c) By impacting demand forecasts and resource allocation (d) By stabilizing legal regulations
25. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: Business environment refers to the external forces that affect a business's functioning.
Statement II: Understanding the business environment helps an organization identify opportunities and threats. In the light of given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (a) Both the statements are true. (b) Both the statements are false.
(c) Statement I is true, Statement II is false. (d) Statement II is true, Statement I is false.
26. Which of the following are key features of demonetization? (i) Elimination of black money (ii) Boost to the digital economy (iii) Reduction in corruption (iv) Encouragement of cash transactions (v) Increased tax compliance Choose the correct alternative:
- (a) (i), (ii), and (iv) (b) (i), (iii), and (v) (c) (ii), (v), and (vi) (d) (i), (ii), and (vi)
27. Which of the following statements correctly describes the importance of Business Environment?
- (a) It helps in ignoring external changes.
(b) It assists businesses in adapting to changes and seizing opportunities.
(c) It only focuses on reducing internal costs.
(d) It has no significant role in strategic planning.
28. Read the following statements carefully:
Statement I: Planning is the process of setting objectives and determining the best ways to achieve them.
Statement II: Planning eliminates the risk of uncertainties in a business environment. In the light of given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (a) both the statements are true. (b) both the statements are false.
(c) statement I is true, statement II is false. (d) statement II is true, statement I is false.
29. Read the following statements carefully: Statement I: Planning is the process of setting objectives and determining the best ways to achieve them. Statement II: Planning eliminates the risk of uncertainties in a business environment. In the light of given statements, choose the correct alternative from the following:
- (a) both the statements are true. (b) both the statements are false.

- (c) statement I is true, statement II is false. (d) statement II is true, statement I is false.
30. Which of the following are examples of single-use plans?
 (i) Project plans (ii) Budget plans (iii) Policy formulation (iv) Event organization plans
 (v) Recruitment policies Choose the correct alternative:
 (a) (i), (ii), and (iv) (b) (ii), (iii), and (v) (c) (i), (iii), and (iv) (d) (ii), (iv), and (v)
31. Assertion (A): Standing plans include policies and procedures.
 Reason (R): They are developed for one-time events.
 Which of the following is correct?
 (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation for A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true
32. A school is implementing a new curriculum to enhance student learning. The administration sets specific educational objectives, develops teaching methods, allocates resources for training teachers, and monitors the implementation process to ensure success.
 What is the main focus of the administration's planning?
 (a) Financial planning (b) Operational planning (c) Strategic planning (d) Contingency planning
33. Which of the following steps are part of the planning process?
 (i) Setting objectives (ii) Developing premises (iii) Organizing activities
 (iv) Identifying alternatives (v) Selecting the best alternative
 Choose the correct alternative:
 (a) (i), (ii), and (iv) (b) (ii), (iii), and (v) (c) (i), (iv), and (v) (d) (i), (ii), and (v)
34. A retail company is facing declining sales. The management conducts a SWOT analysis to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Based on the findings, they set new sales targets and develop promotional strategies to boost sales.
 What type of plan does this situation represent?
 (a) Single-use plan (b) Standing plan (c) Strategic plan (d) Tactical plan
35. A nonprofit organization plans to launch a community health initiative. The team conducts a needs assessment, sets measurable health improvement goals, develops outreach strategies, and allocates funds for program implementation.
 What is the first step in this planning process?
 (a) Setting measurable health improvement goals (b) Conducting a needs assessment
 (c) Developing outreach strategies (d) Allocating funds
36. What is the purpose of "evaluating alternatives" in the planning process?
 (a) To determine the best possible course of action (b) To allocate resources for each department
 (c) To develop new products (d) To communicate the organization's goals
37. Decentralization refers to:
 (a) Centralizing all decision-making (b) Distributing decision-making authority
 (c) Eliminating middle management (d) Increasing the span of control
38. What distinguishes delegation from decentralization?
 (a) Delegation is permanent, decentralization is temporary
 (b) Delegation is within a single level, decentralization involves multiple levels
 (c) Delegation removes authority, decentralization shares authority
 (d) There is no difference
39. Arun Kumar, the CEO of a growing electronics company, decided to divide the organization into separate units based on products such as home appliances, mobile devices, and wearable gadgets. Each unit has its own resources and is responsible for its performance. Which type of organizational structure did Arun implement?
 (a) Functional structure (b) Divisional structure (c) Informal organization (d) Matrix structure
40. Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding formal organizations?
 (a) They have clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
 (b) They operate based on official rules and procedures.
 (c) They rely heavily on personal relationships for communication.
 (d) They aim to achieve specific organizational objectives.
41. ABC Manufacturing has a traditional functional structure with departments like Production, Finance, and Marketing. Recently, the company faced delays in product launches due to slow inter-departmental communication. To address this, the management decided to implement a matrix structure, allowing employees to report to both functional managers and project managers.
 Question: What is the main reason ABC Manufacturing shifted to a matrix structure?
 (a) To centralize decision-making
 (b) To reduce the number of managerial levels
 (c) To enhance flexibility and improve communication
 (d) To promote informal relationships

42. GHI Services operates in multiple cities and offers a range of services including consulting, IT support, and customer service. The CEO decided to decentralize decision-making by empowering regional managers to tailor services to local market needs, believing it would lead to better customer satisfaction and quicker responses to market changes. Question: What is the primary benefit GHI Services expects from decentralizing decision-making?
- Increased control by top management
 - Enhanced flexibility and responsiveness to local markets
 - Uniformity in service delivery across all regions
 - Reduced managerial accountability
43. YZA Manufacturing has a flat organizational structure with only three levels of management. This setup has led to faster decision-making and increased employee autonomy. However, as the company grows, managers find it challenging to oversee a larger number of subordinates effectively. Question: What is a major disadvantage of YZA Manufacturing's flat organizational structure?
- Slower decision-making
 - Increased managerial oversight
 - Limited career advancement opportunities
 - Enhanced employee autonomy
44. Identify the incorrect statement with respect to financial planning:
- Financial planning ensures that sufficient funds are available for future needs.
 - Financial planning eliminates the risk of financial crises completely.
 - Financial planning facilitates coordination between financial and operational goals.
 - Financial planning helps in reducing wastage of financial resources.
45. HIJ Enterprises conducts a financial analysis and identifies that increasing their receivables turnover can improve their cash flow position. Which aspect of working capital management is HIJ Enterprises aiming to enhance?
- Inventory Management
 - Receivables Management
 - Payables Management
 - Fixed Assets Management
46. Which of the following are objectives of financial management?
- Wealth maximization
 - Profit maximization
 - Ensuring liquidity
 - Minimizing financial risks
 - Guaranteeing future growth
- Choose the correct alternative:
- (i), (ii), and (iv)
 - (ii), (iii), and (v)
 - (i), (iii), and (iv)
 - (ii), (iv), and (v)
47. The image shows an increase in share prices and dividends over time, emphasizing "Shareholders Wealth Maximization." Which financial management objective does this concept align with?



- Ensuring liquidity in the business
 - Profit maximization
 - Wealth maximization of shareholders
 - Minimizing operating costs
48. Green Glow Cosmetics offers eco-friendly skincare products. To promote their new range, they provided free samples and organized workshops on natural beauty care. They also engaged with customers through social media platforms, encouraging feedback and building a community. Which promotional tool is Green Glow Cosmetics primarily using?
- Personal Selling
 - Sales Promotion
 - Public Relations
 - Direct Marketing
49. A company manufacturing basic tools operates under the assumption that if products are readily available in the market and are priced affordably, customers will automatically buy them. Their main focus is on efficient, large-scale manufacturing and widespread distribution. The marketing management philosophy this tool company follows is the:
- product concept
 - selling concept
 - marketing concept
 - production concept
50. The image shows a product certified with "AGMARK." What does this certification signify?



Options:

- The product is safe for health.
- The product is a genuine agricultural product meeting quality standard.
- The product is free from adulteration.
- The product is offered at a reasonable price.

ECONOMICS

1. A government budget is a statement of
 - a) Government's expenditure only
 - b) Government's revenue only
 - c) Government's receipts and expenditure
 - d) None of these
2. The period for which a budget is prepared is
 - a) Calendar year
 - b) Financial year
 - c) Fiscal year
 - d) Both b and c
3. The financial year in India starts on
 - a) 1st January
 - b) 1st March
 - c) 1st April
 - d) 1st July
4. Revenue receipts include
 - a) Loans
 - b) Borrowings
 - c) Tax and non-tax revenue
 - d) Recovery of loans
5. Which of the following is a capital receipt?
 - a) Income tax
 - b) GST
 - c) Borrowings
 - d) Dividend from PSU
6. Revenue expenditure leads to
 - a) Creation of assets
 - b) Reduction in liabilities
 - c) Neither creation of assets nor reduction in liabilities
 - d) Both creation and reduction
7. Paying interest on loans is a
 - a) Capital expenditure
 - b) Revenue expenditure
 - c) Transfer payment
 - d) Developmental expenditure
8. Which of the following is not a tax revenue?
 - a) Customs duty
 - b) Income tax
 - c) Fines and penalties
 - d) GST
9. Fiscal deficit means
 - a) Total expenditure - Total revenue receipts
 - b) Total expenditure - Total receipts excluding borrowings
 - c) Total expenditure - Total receipts including borrowings
 - d) None of these
10. Primary deficit is
 - a) Fiscal deficit + Interest payment
 - b) Fiscal deficit - Interest payment
 - c) Revenue deficit + Capital deficit
 - d) None of these
11. Revenue deficit shows
 - a) Government's inability to meet capital expenditure
 - b) Government's inability to meet revenue expenditure
 - c) Government's total borrowing
 - d) None
12. Capital budget consists of
 - a) Capital receipts and capital expenditure
 - b) Revenue receipts and capital expenditure
 - c) Only borrowings
 - d) None of these
13. The main objective of the government budget is
 - a) Economic growth
 - b) Price stability
 - c) Reducing inequalities
 - d) All of these
14. Which of the following is an example of non-tax revenue?
 - a) Excise duty
 - b) Customs duty
 - c) Interest receipts
 - d) Income tax
15. The budget is presented in India by
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Finance Minister
 - d) RBI Governor
16. Grants given to state governments are
 - a) Capital expenditure
 - b) Revenue expenditure
 - c) Transfer payments
 - d) Both b and c
17. A balanced budget means
 - a) Expenditure > Receipts
 - b) Expenditure < Receipts
 - c) Expenditure = Receipts
 - d) None
18. Borrowings are part of
 - a) Revenue receipts
 - b) Capital receipts
 - c) Revenue expenditure
 - d) None
19. Tax revenue is collected by
 - a) public sector enterprises
 - b) Government
 - c) Private firms
 - d) Banks
20. When total expenditure exceeds total receipts, it is called
 - a) Fiscal surplus
 - b) Fiscal deficit
 - c) Revenue deficit
 - d) Budget surplus
21. Expenditure on construction of roads is
 - a) Revenue expenditure
 - b) Capital expenditure
 - c) Transfer payment
 - d) None

22. Disinvestment is a
 a) Capital receipt b) Revenue receipt c) Capital expenditure d) None
23. Direct taxes are paid by
 a) The producer b) The consumer c) The same person on whom it is imposed d) A third person
24. Budget deficit equals
 a) Total expenditure – Total receipts b) Capital expenditure – Capital receipts
 c) Revenue expenditure – Revenue receipts d) None
25. When government expenditure is more than revenue, it indicates
 a) Surplus budget b) Deficit budget c) Balanced budget d) None
1. Human capital refers to
 a) Machines and tools b) Investment in education and health
 c) Natural resources d) Buildings
2. Expenditure on education is considered
 a) Investment in human capital b) Consumption expenditure c) Wasteful expenditure d) None
3. Which of the following is a source of human capital formation?
 a) Education b) Health c) Migration d) All of these
4. Human capital formation means
 a) Increase in population b) Increase in number of educated and healthy people
 c) Increase in physical capital d) None
5. Human capital contributes to economic growth by
 a) Reducing productivity b) Increasing productivity
 c) Increasing consumption d) Reducing saving
6. Which of the following is not a form of human capital investment?
 a) On-the-job training b) Health expenditure c) Purchase of machinery d) Education
7. Literacy rate is an indicator of
 a) Physical capital b) Human capital c) Social capital d) None
8. Expenditure on education by the government is called
 a) Private expenditure b) Public expenditure c) Both d) None
9. Which sector provides health services in India?
 a) public sector b) Private sector c) Both a and b d) None
10. Human development depends on
 a) Education only b) Health only c) Education and health d) None
11. Brain drain means
 a) Loss of physical capital b) Migration of skilled manpower c) Population explosion d) None
12. Primary education in India is the responsibility of
 a) Central Government b) State Government c) Both Central and State d) Local bodies only
13. Infant mortality rate measures
 a) Deaths per 1000 live births b) Births per 1000 deaths c) Literacy rate d) Life expectancy
14. Human capital formation leads to
 a) Economic growth b) Unemployment c) Inflation d) None
15. Investment in human capital is made through
 a) Health and education b) Machines c) Land d) None
16. Which of the following improves human capital quality?
 a) Skill development b) Illiteracy c) Unemployment d) Poverty
17. Which country has invested heavily in human capital?
 a) India b) Japan c) China d) Nepal
18. The return on investment in education is in the form of
 a) Higher income b) Lower income c) Inflation d) None
19. Rural health programmes mainly aim at
 a) Reducing literacy b) Improving health facilities
 c) Increasing poverty d) Reducing income
20. Investment in human capital yields
 a) Monetary and social benefits b) Only monetary benefits c) Only social benefits d) None

21. The main problem in human capital formation in India is
 a) High cost of education b) Low population c) Lack of resources d) Both a and c
22. Health expenditure is important because it
 a) Improves efficiency b) Increases mortality c) Reduces productivity d) None
23. Unemployment of educated persons is called
 a) Structural unemployment b) Educated unemployment
 c) Seasonal unemployment d) Disguised unemployment
24. Human resource development focuses on
 a) Developing machines b) Developing people's skills and knowledge
 c) Increasing land d) None
25. Human capital is more valuable than
 a) Physical capital b) Natural resources c) Both a and b d) None

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 Mountbatt 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 mountain 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. Brasília — 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.

