



ACCOUNTANCY

**Topic: Meaning, Objectives,
Terms and Process of Accounting**

Worksheet 1

Date:

- Q1. If accounting information is based on facts and it is verifiable by documents, it has the quality of.....
- Q2. Bookkeeping starts where accounting ends. True or False?
- Q3. Internal users of accounting information are:
a) Potential investors b) Creditors c) Management d) Employees
- Q4. What is accounting cycle? Give objectives of accounting.
- Q5. Write five advantages and five limitations of accounting.
- Q6. Describe in brief, four qualitative characteristics of accounting information.
- Q7. Define Assets. Explain the types of assets.
- Q8. What is a business transaction? What are its characteristics?
- Q9. What are Liabilities? How can they be classified?
- Q10. Distinguish between Capital receipts and Revenue receipts.
- Q11. What is end product of financial accounting?
- Q12. Identify the values being violated in case of window dressing.
- Q13. What is the value involved in giving explanatory notes with the financial statements?
- Q14. What is the difference between Capital Expenditure and Revenue Expenditure?
- Q15. Explain the process of accounting.
- Q16. Differentiate between cash and accrual bases of accounting.
- Q17. Define following terms-
Capital, Debtors, Creditors, Bills Receivable, Bills Payable, Cost, Gain, Purchase, Sales, Profit, Loss, Voucher, Transaction, Accounting Period.
- Q18. Differentiate between:
a. Expenses and Expenditure
b. Cash Discount and Trade Discount
c. Debtors and Creditors
d. Profit and Gain
- Q19. Miss Priya, an electronic goods dealer, gifted a washing machine valued ₹ 25,000 to her friend Shruti. Will it be recorded in the books of accounts?
- Q20. Mr. Ganesh, the proprietor of a business, sold his residential house for ₹ 50 lac. Will it be recorded in the books of accounts?
- Q21. Accounting records business transactions and events which are of financial nature. Do you consider it a limitation of accounting?
- Q22. Huge loss occurred due to the strike by employees. Will it be recorded?
- Q23. What is the reason that the capital expenditure is shown in the Balance Sheet?
- Q24. Mr. Dinu who owed us ₹ 50,000 became insolvent and paid only 40% of this amount. What is the term used for the amount not received?



Topic: Books of Original Entry

Worksheet 3

Date:

- Journal

- Q1. Which of the following is not a personal account:
a) Bank A/c b) Capital A/c c) Drawings A/c d) Goodwill A/c
- Q2. Debts written off as bad, if recovered subsequently, should be credited to the.....Account.
- Q3. Rajan who trades in electronic goods, gifted a television to his daughter. It will be recorded in the books of account. True or false?
- Q4. No account is opened in the name of the Proprietor in the books of the firm. Give reason.
- Q5. Which account should be debited, if wages are paid for installation of a machine?
- Q6. Proprietor of the firm has withdrawn goods for its personal use. The accountant has recorded it as sale in the books of accounts. Is he correct in doing so? Give reason in support of your answer.
- Q7. On 1st April, 2018, the position of Tendulkar was as follows: Stock ₹ 2,88,000; Bills Payable ₹ 48,000; Cash at Bank ₹ 2,16,000; Plant and Machinery ₹ 1,20,000; Owing by debtors ₹ 60,000; Owing to creditors ₹ 96,000; Investment ₹ 2,40,000, Loan from S.K. Garg ₹ 1,80,000. What was the amount of Tendulkar's Capital on the date? Show an Opening Journal Entry.

Q8. Journalize the following transactions in the books of M/s Pankaj Udas, New Delhi:

2019	Particulars	₹
March 1	Started business with cash	1,00,000
March 2	Deposited cheque from Saving Account in firm's account	2,00,000
March 3	Received cash from Ram	50,000
March 6	Purchased goods for cash	15,000
March 8	Sold goods to M/s Hari Sales, Delhi	12,000
March 9	Paid to Ramavtar	40,000
March 10	Received from M/s Hari Sales	10,000
March 10	Bought furniture from S.R. Furnishers against cash	22,400
March 12	Paid rent	28,000
March 15	Paid salary	50,000

Q9. Pass Journal entries in the books of Akshay Kumar.

- a) Started business with cash ₹ 5,00,000.
- b) Purchased machine for ₹ 1,50,000 payment made through cheque and installation charges ₹ 10,000 made in cash.
- c) Purchased goods from Salman Khan for ₹ 1,00,000 @ 10% trade discount.
- d) Cash Deposited in bank ₹ 1,00,000.
- e) Returned goods to Salman costing ₹10,000 and paid cash ₹ 80,000 in full settlement.
- f) Withdrew cash ₹ 12,500 and goods ₹ 5,500 for his son's birthday party.
- g) Purchased goods for ₹ 1,00,000 from Deepika @ 10% Trade Discount and 5% Cash Discount. Paid 50% amount by cheque immediately.
- h) Purchased a land for ₹ 2,50,000 from Amir Khan. Payment was made by cheque and paid brokerage 1% in cash.
- i) Took loan from bank ₹ 5,00,000 at interest 13.5% p.a.



Topic: Books of Original Entry

Worksheet 4

Date:

- Cash Book

- Q1. Cash account is a real account. True / False?
Q2. Credit balance of bank column of a Cash book is known as Bank Overdraft. True / False?
Q3. When a firm maintains a Cash Book, it need not maintain _____account in the ledger.
Q4. What are contra-entries? Give two examples.
Q5. Distinguish between Cash Book and Cash A/c.
Q6. What is a Petty Cash Book? What are its advantages?
Q7. Bank overdraft is a liability while bank balance is an asset. Do you agree? Give reasons.
Q8. Cash column of a Cash Book always has a debit balance. Why?
Q9. A Petty Cashier has an imprest of ₹ 10,000. He is reimbursed the amount spent by him every month. For the month ended 31st March 2017, he submits details of expenses amounting ₹ 9,500. He has with him unpaid expenses vouchers amounting to ₹ 3,200. How much amount should be paid to him?
Q10. What do you mean by Imprest system of petty cash?
Q11. Prepare Two-column Cash Book from the following transactions:

2019	Particulars	₹
Nov. 1	Cash in Hand	1,800
1	Cash at Bank	11,000
5	Discounted a Bill of Exchange at 1% through bank	4,000
7	Opened a Bank Current Account with Saving Account cheque	7,000
8	Bought goods for cash	500
10	Honoured our own acceptance by cheque	5,000
14	Paid trade expenses	105
16	Paid into bank	1,000
18	Ram who owed us ₹ 500 becomes insolvent and paid us 30 paise in a rupee as full settlement.	
20	Received cash from Mani	400
	Allowed discount	10
23	Withdrew from bank	400
24	Paid to Ratan & Co.	300
	Received discount	10
24	Received ₹ 2,000 for a Bill of Exchange from Hari and deposited the same into bank	
25	Withdrew from bank for private expenses	300
27	Sold goods for cash	200
28	Received cheque for goods sold	9,000
29	Received repayment of a loan of ₹ 5,000 and deposited ₹ 3,000 out of it into bank	
29	Bank charges as per Pass Book	60
30	Goods were destroyed during transportation; Transport Company settled the claim by paying a cheque for ₹ 10,000.	
30	Deposited the entire cash into bank in excess of ₹ 3,000	



BUSINESS STUDIES

Chapter 1 to 5

- Q1. What is an Economic Activity?
- Q2. Define Business Risk.
- Q3. Define Insurable Risk.
- Q4. Write a note on Manufacturing Industry.
- Q5. Define Business.
- Q6. What is meant by Industry?
- Q7. What is meant by Primary Industry?
- Q8. Draw a chart showing the classification of Business Activates.
- Q9. Discuss the causes of Business Risk
- Q10. Explain the Role of Profit in the Business.
- Q11. Why Business is considered as an Economic Activity?
- Q12. How does company put its signature on document?
- Q 13. How does transport creates place utility?
- Q14. Define "Partnership".
- Q15. "Earning profit is the main objective of business." Explain the underlying principle
- Q16. "Consumers Co-operative stores are formed to protect the consumer's common interest." Discuss.
- Q17. Differentiate private and public sector.
- Q18. Explain the following:
(1) Contribution
(2) Subrogation
(3) Life insurance
- Q19. Explain the merits of Government Company.
- Q20. Differentiate public company and private company.



Physical Education
Diwali Break Assignments: Class-XI

Important Instructions:

- *The holiday homework will be assessed as internal assessment.*
 - *All the home assignments provided through WhatsApp must be completed.*
-

Activity : Common Yoga Asanas (Any Two)

Note : Send the Video of the same to Mr. Pankaj Mishra (8989403099). Video duration should not exceed 2 Minute.



ENGLISH

Let this Diwali be celebrated not with noisy crackers but with your illuminating deeds.

1. Gather information about Aarogya Setu App. Learn about how it works efficiently in tracing the COVID-19 infection. Consider yourself the brand ambassador of Aarogya Setu App. Prepare a 2-3 minute video explaining its importance and encouraging citizens to make use of it. Send the video on the whatsapp number of you Subject teacher on 18th November 2020.
2. Write an article on '***Should Burning Firecrackers be Banned***' in 100-120 words in your fair English Notebook.



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Class: XI

Subject: Economics

Given on: Consumer behavior

Submission Date:

Topic: Consumer behavior

Signature-

1.	<p>Write true or false and give reasons (s):</p> <p>(a) In case of a normal good, MU must decline as more and more standard units of it are consumed continuously.</p> <p>(b) TU is maximum only when MU = 0</p> <p>(c) TU starts diminishing when MU begins to diminish.</p> <p>(d) If $MU_x > MU_x \times P_x$, the consumer is better off than in a state of equilibrium.</p> <p>(e) If $MU_x/P_x > MU_y/P_y$, the consumer should buy more of commodity –Y and less of commodity X.</p> <p>(f) If $MU_x/P_x = MU_y/P_y$, now P_x happens to fall .the consumer in such a situation should increase the consumption of commodity-X .</p> <p>(g) Consumer will be at equilibrium only when $MRS_{xy} = P_x / P_y$, (according to the indifference curve analysis).</p> <p>(h) In a situation when P_x and P_y are constant, and $MRS_{xy} = P_x / P_y$,the consumer will get greater satisfaction than when $MRS_{xy} = P_x/P_y$</p>																											
2.	<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Units</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>-</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MU_x</td> <td>40</td> <td>30</td> <td>-</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TU_x</td> <td>-</td> <td>100</td> <td></td> <td>180</td> <td>190</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </table>	Units	1	-	5	7	-	10	MU _x	40	30	-	15	10		TU _x	-	100		180	190	200						
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3.	<p>A commodity has Rs 10 as per unit. His total utility schedule is given below. Determine equilibrium point.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Units of good</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Utility</td> <td>20</td> <td>36</td> <td>48</td> <td>58</td> <td>66</td> <td>72</td> </tr> </table>	Units of good	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total Utility	20	36	48	58	66	72													
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4.	<p>A consumer has 8 units of money which he wants to spend upon apples and oranges. His marginal utility schedule for both the goods are given below. How he will make a choice for both goods to get maximum satisfaction.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Units of money</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.U.(Apples in Utility)</td> <td>20</td> <td>18</td> <td>16</td> <td>14</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.U.(Oranges in Utility)</td> <td>16</td> <td>14</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Units of money	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	M.U.(Apples in Utility)	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	M.U.(Oranges in Utility)	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
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5.	<p>If apple is available free of cost, how many units of apple a consumer can consume? Explain with a appropriate example (using graph and schedule)</p>																											
6.	<p>Given below is the utility schedule of a consumer. The price of the commodity is Rs 4 per unit. How many units will the consumer purchase to maximize his satisfaction?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Units</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TU_x(Rs)</td> <td>10</td> <td>18</td> <td>24</td> <td>28</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </table>	Units	1	2	3	4	5	6	TU _x (Rs)	10	18	24	28	30	30													
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7.	<p>Given below is the marginal utility schedule for X and Y commodity. The price of X and Y commodities are Rs 10 and Rs 5 respectively. Marginal utility of money is 4 Utils. If the income of the consumer is Rs 65, determine now that how many units of both the commodities should be purchased by him to maximize his satisfaction.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Units</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MU_x</td> <td>70</td> <td>60</td> <td>50</td> <td>40</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MU_y</td> <td>40</td> <td>35</td> <td>30</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table>	Units	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MU _x	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	MU _y	40	35	30	25	20	15	10			
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9.	Given the consumer is in equilibrium. The marginal utility from last unit consumed of commodity X is 45 and the price of commodity X is Rs 9. Calculate the marginal utility of money.																																				
10.	An individual has allocated income so as to maximize total utility and has a marginal of coffee per cup that is twice that of tea but a quarter of that of a pizza. If pizza is Rs. 60 how much is coffee and tea per cup?																																				
11.	Suppose the consumer can buy 5 units of good X and 4 units of good Y, if he spends his entire income of Rs 98. The price of good X is Rs 10. Calculate the price per unit of commodity y.																																				
12.	Suppose the consumer can afford to buy 6 units of good X and 8 units of good y, if he spends his entire income. The prices of two goods are Rs 8 and Rs 10 respectively. How much is his entire income?																																				
13.	A consumer consumes only two goods with his income of Rs 50. Price of good X is Rs 8 each and good Y is Rs 5 each can be buy: a. 4 units of X and 3 units of Y-good? b. 5 units of X and 2 units of Y-good? c. What will be MRS _{xy} at the point of equilibrium?																																				
14.	A consumer consumes only two goods x and y. Her money income is Rs 24 at price of Rs 4 and Price of Rs 2 respectively. Answer the following questions: a. Can the consumer afford a bundle of 4x and 5y? b. What will be MRS _{xy} where consumer is in equilibrium? Explain.																																				
15.	What happen to budget set if both the prices as well as the income double?																																				
16.	What happens to the budget line if both the prices as well as the income double? Also write impact on quantities of both the commodities.																																				
17.	What happens to budget line if price of both the commodities become two fifth and income increased by four times? Also write impact on quantities of both commodities.																																				
18.	What happens to budget line if price of X commodity becomes half and price of commodity y increased by 40%. Also write impact of quantities of both commodities.																																				
19.	Given the consumer is in equilibrium .The marginal utility from last unit consumed of commodity –X is 45 and price of commodity –X is Rs 9 .calculate the marginal utility of money.																																				
20.	Suppose a consumer can afford to buy 6 units of good X and 8 units of good y, if she spend her entire income .the price of the two goods are Rs 6 and Rs 8 respectively. How much is the consumer’s income.																																				
21.	A consumer wants to consume two goods. The prices of the two goods are Rs 4 and Rs 5 respectively. The consumer’s income is Rs 200. (a) Write down the equation of budget line. (b) How much of good I can the consumer consume if she spends her entire income on that good? (c) What is the slope of the budget line?																																				



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22.	A consumer has following five different combinations of satisfaction from the consumption of commodity X and y with in his income of Rs 100. Price ratio is for X and Y is 3:1. Calculate marginal rate of substitution and determine consumer equilibrium situation.																			
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23.	A consumer has following five different combinations of satisfaction from the consumption of commodity X and y with in his income. Price of X=Rs 10 and price of Y=Rs 4. Calculate marginal rate of substitution and determine consumer equilibrium situation.																			
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24.	Rahul is indifferent to the bundles (4,7) and (4,8). Indicate whether rahul has monotonic preference or not?																			
25.	Define marginal rate of substitution.																			
26.	What do you mean by 'monotonic preferences'?																			
27.	Nidhi consumes pizza and burgers. At a consumption level of these two, she finds that the ratio of marginal utility to price in case of pizza is higher than in case of burger. Explain the reaction of Nidhi.																			
28.	Explain concept of marginal rate of substitution with the help of a schedule and a diagram. Give reasons behind diminishing MRS _{xy} .																			
29.	Why is the consumer in equilibrium when he buys only that combination of the two goods which is shown at the point of tangency of the budget line with an indifference curve? Explain.																			
30.	For a consumer to be in equilibrium why must marginal rate of substitution be equal to the ratio of prices of the two goods?																			
31.	A consumes only two goods X and Y both priced at Rs 3 per unit. If the consumer chooses a combination of these two goods with marginal rate of substitution equal to 3, is the consumer in equilibrium? Give reasons. What will a rational consumer do in this situation? Explain																			
32.	A consumer consumes only two goods X and Y whose prices are Rs 4 and Rs 5 per unit respectively. If the consumer chooses a combination of the two goods with marginal utility of X equal to 5 and that of Y equal to 4, is the consumer in equilibrium? Give reasons .what will a rational consumer do in this situation? Use utility analysis.																			



Mathematics

1. Write the solution set of the equation $x^2 + 11x + 30 = 0$ in roster form.
2. Write Set $A = \{5, 10, 15, \dots\}$ in set-builder form.
3. Write set $B = \{4, 11, 18, \dots\}$ in set builder form.
4. If $(x + a, y - 2b) = (4a, 6b)$, find the values of x and y .
5. Find the number of arrangements of the letters of the word "SILVER".
6. What is the number of ways of choosing 12 red cards from a pack of 52 playing cards?
7. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{4, 5, 6\}$, Find the number of relations from A to B .
8. Let $f(x) = 2x - 1$ and $g(x) = 2x + 1$ be two real functions, then find $(f \cdot g)(x)$.
9. Convert 2π radian into degrees.
10. If $\cos x = 0$, then find the value of x .
11. Write the solution set of the equation $x^2 + 9x + 18 = 0$ in roster form.
12. Write the set $A = \{7, 49, 343, \dots\}$ in set-builder form.
13. If $8x + i(6x - 2y) = 6 + i(-12)$, where x and y are real numbers, then find the values of x and y .
14. Express $(2 - 2i)^2$ in the form $a + ib$.
15. Find the number of 4 letter words, with or without meaning, which can be formed out of the letters of the word GOLD, where the repetition of the letters is not allowed.
16. Let $A = \{4, 6, 8\}$ and $B = \{6, 8, 10\}$. Find $A \cup B$.
17. Let $A = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$, $B = \{4, 6, 8\}$. Find $A - B$ and $B - A$.
18. If $A = \{a, b\}$, form the set $A \times A \times A$
19. Convert 30° into radian measure.
20. Find the value of $\sin 105^\circ$.
21. Write the following sets in roster form:
(i) $A = \{x : x \text{ is an integer and } -2 < x < -10\}$



(ii) $B = \{x : x \text{ is a natural number less than } 8\}$

(iii) $C = \{x : x \text{ is a two-digit natural number such that the sum of its digits is } 5\}$

(iv) $D = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number which is divisor of } 50\}$

22. Draw appropriate Venn diagram for each of the following:

(i) $(A \cup B)'$ (ii) $(A \cap B)'$ (iii) $(A \cap B)$ (vi) $(A \cup B)$

23. The minute hand of a watch is 2 cm long. How far does its tip move in 30 minutes?

24. If in two circles, arcs of the same length subtend angles 30° and 45° at the centre, find the ratio of their radii.

25. Verify whether $\tan 7x \cdot \tan 4x \cdot \tan 3x = \tan 7x - \tan 4x - \tan 3x$, if not justify your answer.

26. Find the value of $\sin 18^\circ$.

27. Prove that $(\sin 7x + \sin 3x) / (\cos 7x + \cos 3x) = \tan 5x$

28. How many words, with or without meaning can be made from the letters of the word PANDEY, assuming that no letter is repeated, if. (i) 4 letters are used at a time, (ii) all letters are used at a time, (iii) all letters are used but first letter is a vowel?

29. In how many ways can one select a cricket team of eleven from 20 players in which only 7 players can bowl if each cricket team of 11 must include exactly 5 bowlers?

30. A bag contains 6 black and 7 red balls. Determine the number of ways in which 3 black and 4 red balls can be selected.

31. Find the value of i^{4k+3} .

32. Show that the value of $\cos 2x$ will be

(A) $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$ (B) $2 \cos^2 x - 1$ (C) $1 - 2 \sin^2 x$

33. Find the value of $(-3i)^5$ in the form $a + ib$.

34. Find the value of $\sin 75^\circ$.

35. If X and Y are two sets such that $n(X) = 25$, $n(Y) = 20$ and $n(X \cup Y) = 30$,

Then find the value of $n(X \cap Y)$.

Note: -



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- (1) The images/pdf of the completed assignment must be forwarded/uploaded to Maths group Whatsapp number along with your name and class.
- (2) As per the C.B.S.E. guidelines, marks of these assignments will be considered for your internal assessment which consists of 20 marks.
- (3) For any assistance/guidance regarding the above assignment you may consult me.