



GD DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL

BHANDARKOLA, SATAR ROAD, DEOGHAR

SUMMER VACATION ASSIGNMENT AND PROJECT: 2026-27

CLASS – XII

(Science ,Commerce & Humanities)

NAME- _____

Roll No _____

ENGLISH

Project:

Write a brief sketch along with the descriptions of 3 literary works of Kamala Das on a chart paper with necessary photographs.

Assignment:

Give a brief description of different types of Literary Devices with sufficient number of examples with reference to the poem 'My Mother at Sixty Six' and the story 'The Last Lesson'.

(Assignment must be done in a separate note book)

MATHEMATICS

1. Solve all the problems of Matrices from Text Book.
2. Practice five years question papers of CBSE properly.
3. Write Activity No. 01 to 04 in your Activity copy.

PHYSICS

1. Solve all textual and exercise questions from the NCERT textbook.
2. Solve the PYQs of five years' (chapter wise) questions.
3. Project: Try to investigate how a transformer works and write it in a stick file.

CHEMISTRY

1. Solve all in-text and Exercise Questions from NCERT book.
2. State: (a) Raoult's law. (b) Henry's law
3. Write three differences between ideal and non ideal solution

4. Explain the variation of vapour pressure and mole fraction for solution showing positive and negative deviation from ideal behaviour. Also give examples for each case.
5. Define (a) osmotic pressure (b) Ebullioscopic constant (C) Cryoscopic constant (d) Van't Hoff factor
6. What is an azeotropic mixture? Give examples of maximum and minimum boiling azeotropes.

Projects:

1. Write all the formulas from the chapter 'Solution' on a Chart paper and make flash cards based on it.
2. Make a working model of Desalination of saline water.

BUSINESS STUDIES (054)

Visit a Business Firm and Prepare a Project on the Implementation of various theories of Management.

You can choose any one chapter of your choice.

General Instructions:

- Project must be in Project File which was shown in your class.
- Only Project Paper is allowed (One side blank and one side rule)
- Paste Colour Pictures and Draw Diagrams wherever requires.
- Write some Key topics with proper explanation in points of the chapter which you will choose.
- Use only Black and Blue Pen, and Pencil colours if requires.
- Project must have Cover Page, Acknowledgement, Index, Preface, Certificate by teacher, Introductory page, Content pages (35-45), Conclusion, Reference and Bibliography

Project will be checked on the first day after Summer Vacation

Economics

Unit: National Income and Related Aggregates

Section A: MCQs

1. A firm purchased a machine for ₹10 lakh during the year. It also sold an old machine for ₹2 lakh. The contribution to Gross Domestic Capital Formation will be _____.

- a) ₹12 lakh b) ₹10 lakh c) ₹8 lakh d) ₹2 lakh

2. Which one of the following will not be included in National Income of India?

- a) Salary received by an Indian working in the Indian Embassy in Japan
b) Profit earned by a foreign bank in India
c) Income earned by an Indian company in Singapore
d) Pension received by retired government employees

3. If GDP at Market Price is ₹5,000 crore, Net Factor Income from Abroad is ₹(-50) crore and Consumption of Fixed Capital is ₹400 crore, then NNP at Market Price will be:

- a) ₹4,550 crore b) ₹5,350 crore c) ₹4,650 crore d) ₹5,450 crore

4. Which of the following is treated as an intermediate good?

- a) Milk purchased by a household
b) Milk used by a sweet shop for making sweets
c) Furniture purchased by a school
d) Car purchased by a household

5. A foreign tourist purchases handicrafts in India. This transaction will be included in _____.

- a) India's imports b) India's exports c) Transfer payments d) NFIA

6. In the circular flow of income, real flow refers to:

- a) Flow of money between firms and households
b) Flow of goods and services

c) Flow of taxes and subsidies

d) Flow of exports and imports

7. Which of the following statements is correct?

a) All transfer payments are factor payments.

b) All factor payments are transfer payments.

c) Transfer payments are made without any productive service.

d) Transfer payments are included in Domestic Income.

8. Which of the following is a stock variable?

a) National Income

b) Savings during a year

c) Wealth

d) Consumption expenditure

9. Compensation of employees includes:

a) Pension paid after retirement

b) Employer's contribution to social security schemes

c) Corporate tax

d) Dividend

10. Which of the following is included in Gross National Product at Market Price?

a) Depreciation

b) Transfer earnings

c) Sale of second-hand goods

d) Capital gains

Section B: Assertion-Reason Questions

For questions 11-15, choose the correct option:

(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.

11. Assertion (A): Intermediate goods are excluded from National Income.
Reason (R): Inclusion of intermediate goods leads to double counting.

12. Assertion (A): GDP at Market Price can never be less than GDP at Factor Cost.

Reason (R): Net indirect taxes may be negative.

13. Assertion (A): Mixed income is generated by unincorporated enterprises.

Reason (R): In such enterprises, factor incomes cannot be separated clearly.

14. Assertion (A): Transfer payments are excluded while estimating National Income.

Reason (R): Transfer payments do not contribute to current production.

15. Assertion (A): NFIA is added to Domestic Income to obtain National Income.

Reason (R): National Income includes income earned by normal residents within and outside the domestic territory.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

16. Distinguish between: a) Stock and Flow b) Domestic Territory and Normal Resident

17. Explain any three precautions while estimating National Income by the Value Added Method.

18. Define: a) GDP at Market Price b) NNP at Factor Cost

19. Explain the circular flow of income in a two-sector economy with the help of a diagram.

20. State whether the following are included in National Income. Give reasons: a) Salary received by an Indian working in the Japanese Embassy in India. b) Pension received by a retired government employee. c) Purchase of old machinery by a firm.

21. Explain the meaning of: a) Consumption of Fixed Capital b) Net Indirect Taxes c) Net Domestic Product

Section D: Case Study Questions

Case Study 1: Double Counting and Value Added Method

In an economy, wheat produced by farmers is sold to flour mills. Flour mills process wheat into flour and sell it to bakeries. Bakeries use the flour to produce bread, which is finally sold to consumers. During estimation of National Income, the statistical department observed that if the value of wheat, flour, and bread were all added together, the national product would be overstated.

Economists explained that many goods produced in an economy are used as raw materials for producing other goods. Therefore, careful distinction between

intermediate goods and final goods becomes necessary while estimating National Income.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

1. Why does inclusion of intermediate goods lead to overestimation of National Income?
2. Explain the meaning of value added.
3. Name the method used to avoid the problem of double counting.
4. State whether the following is a final good or an intermediate good: a) Flour purchased by a bakery b) Bread purchased by consumers

Case Study 2: GDP and Economic Welfare

India recorded a significant rise in GDP during a particular financial year due to rapid industrial growth and expansion in infrastructure projects. However, economists argued that the increase in GDP did not fully reflect improvement in the welfare of people. They pointed out that rising pollution, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and unequal distribution of income reduced the quality of life for many citizens.

The government also spent huge amounts on rebuilding infrastructure damaged by floods and industrial pollution. Economists suggested that while GDP measures the level of production in an economy, it may not always indicate actual economic welfare.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

1. Define Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
2. Why is GDP not considered a perfect indicator of economic welfare?
3. Explain any two limitations of GDP as a measure of welfare.
4. What is meant by sustainable development or Green GDP?

Case Study 3: Circular Flow of Income

In a two-sector economy, households provide factors of production such as land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship to firms. In return, firms make payments in the form of rent, wages, interest, and profit. Households use this income to purchase goods and services produced by firms.

Economists observed that production generates income and income generates expenditure. Thus, production, income, and expenditure move continuously in a circular manner in the economy. However, if households start saving a large part of their income and firms do not borrow or invest adequately, the circular flow may get affected.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

1. Explain the meaning of circular flow of income.
2. Identify the two sectors involved in the above case.
3. Name the factor incomes earned by households.
4. Explain how savings may affect the circular flow of income.

Case Study 4: National Income Aggregates

During a discussion on macroeconomic aggregates, students were given data related to GDP, depreciation, Net Indirect Taxes, and Net Factor Income from Abroad. Many students were confused about the difference between Domestic Product and National Product, as well as Gross Product and Net Product.

The teacher explained that Domestic Product refers to production within the domestic territory of a country, whereas National Product includes income earned by normal residents both within and outside the country. Similarly, Gross Product includes depreciation, whereas Net Product excludes depreciation.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

1. Distinguish between Domestic Product and National Product.
2. What is meant by depreciation?
3. How is Net Product different from Gross Product?
4. State the relationship between GDP and GNP.

Section E: Long Answer Questions (6 Marks)

1. Calculate National Income and related aggregates from the following data:

Particulars	₹ Crore
Compensation of Employees	700
Rent and Royalty	120
Interest	90
Profit	150
Mixed Income	140
Net Factor Income from Abroad	(-20)
Consumption of Fixed Capital	80
Net Indirect Taxes	60

Calculate: (a) Domestic Income (b) National Income (c) NDP at MP (d) GDP at MP

2. From the following information, calculate Gross Domestic Product at Market Price and Net National Product at Factor Cost:

Particulars	₹ Crore
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	900
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	300
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	250
Net Exports	(-40)
Consumption of Fixed Capital	60
Net Factor Income from Abroad	20
Net Indirect Taxes	70

3. Explain the Income Method of measuring National Income. State any four precautions to be taken while using this method.

4. Explain the Expenditure Method of measuring National Income. Also explain its components.

Competency Based Questions

1. Suppose a farmer grows wheat and sells it to a flour mill for ₹40,000. The flour mill sells flour to a bakery for ₹60,000. The bakery sells bread to consumers for ₹90,000. Answer the following:

- Calculate value added at each stage.
- Calculate GDP by value added method.
- What would happen if all sales were added directly?

2. Read the following carefully:

“In recent years, economists have emphasized the importance of green GDP and sustainable development while estimating economic progress.”

Based on the statement, answer the following:

- What is GDP?
- Why is GDP not considered a perfect measure of welfare?
- Mention any two limitations of GDP as an indicator of welfare.

HISTORY

Project

Theme: "Town Planning and Life in Mohenjodaro"

1. Life in Harappa: Decoding an Ancient City

2. The Mystery of the Harappan Script and Seals
3. Crafts and Trade in the Indus Valley Civilization
4. Comparing Harappan Towns: Mohenjodaro vs Harappa

POLITICAL SCIENCE

General Instructions:

Write the project neatly in a project file (hand-written preferred).

Use colored headings, maps, diagrams, and pictures.

Project should be 15-20 pages.

Attach a cover page, index, and bibliography.

Write in your own words (no direct copy).

Option 2: India's Foreign Policy

◆ Content to Cover:

Meaning and objectives of foreign policy

Principles of India's foreign policy

Panchsheel Agreement

India's relations with:

USA

Russia

China

Pakistan

Role in United Nations

India in global politics today

COMPUTER SCIENCE

- 1) Write a Python statement to create a tuple containing five integers.
- 2) Explain the use of the following list methods with examples:
 - (a) append()
 - (b) remove()
- 3) Write a program to input 5 numbers in a list and display the largest number.
- 4) Differentiate between keys and values in a dictionary.
- 5) Write a Python program to create a dictionary containing names of students and their marks.
- 6) Explain any two dictionary methods with suitable examples.

- 7) What is a function in Python? Why are functions used?
- 8) Differentiate between built-in functions and user-defined functions.
- 9) Write the syntax for defining a function in Python with an example.
- 10) Write a Python function to calculate the square of a number.
- 11) Explain the difference between actual arguments and formal arguments with examples.
- 12) Write a program using a function to check whether a number is even or odd.

INFORMATICES PRACTICES

- 1) Write a Python program to input 10 numbers in a list and display the largest and smallest numbers.
- 2) Explain dictionary methods in Python with examples of at least four methods.
- 3) Write a Python program to store student details using a dictionary and display all keys and values separately.
- 4) Explain the concept of Pandas Series with syntax and examples.
- 5) Write a Python program to create a Pandas Series from a dictionary and display it.
- 6) Differentiate between Python List and Pandas Series with suitable examples.
- 7) Explain various functions used in Pandas Series such as `mean()`, `max()`, `min()`, and `count()` with examples.
- 8) Write a Python program to perform the following operations on a list:
 - i) Insert an element
 - ii) Delete an element
 - iii) Sort the list
 - iv) Reverse the list
- 9) Explain the importance of Python libraries in data handling and analysis with reference to Pandas.