WORLD WAY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, BHOPAL
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2026-27)
CLASS - 11th B

ENGLISH
CRITICAL THINKING + LOGICAL REASONING TASK Task: “Character on Test & Narrative Change” Work to Do: • Read a folk story from your paternal/maternal hometown OR any favourite story/movie • Write a brief summary (80–100 words) • Choose one main character Part A: Character on TEST • 2 points: Why the character was justified/right • 2 points: Why the character was questionable/wrong • Final judgment: What do you think? (50–60 words) Part B: Change the Story Logic • Identify one key event • Change it (different decision/action) Rewrite: • Original event • Modified event • How this change will affect: VALUE-BASED TASK Task: “From Media to Meaning” Work to Do: • Select a recent viral or reallife incident • Identify one core value (e.g., empathy, honesty, courage) Write: • Brief description of the incident • One similar situation from a story or literature • One real-life application • What will happen if this value is ignored in society?

Answer in 150–180 words with
clear reflection
ART-INTEGRATED TASK
Task: “Visual Story Analysis (ConceptBased)”
Work to Do:
Create a detailed visual page using
Nagaland–Mizoram tribal art and folk
motifs
Your page MUST include:
• Title of the story
• 3 key scenes (drawn and
labelled)
• Character symbols
(colours/shapes showing traits)
• Borders inspired by tribal
patterns
Written Integration (Compulsory):
For each scene (50–60 words each):
• What happened?
• Why is it important in the story?
• What idea/theme does it
represent?2 CHEMISTRY o The next events o The ending
Show clear cause
-and
-effect
reasoning (120
–150 words)

Economics

Case Study 1: Scarcity, Choice & Opportunity Cost
Riya has ₹100. She wants to buy a novel for ₹80 and a movie ticket for ₹100. She cannot buy both.
Questions:

1. What problem is Riya facing?
2. Define scarcity.
3. What choice must she make?
4. If she chooses the movie, what is her opportunity cost?
5. Identify the concept of economizing resources in this case.

Case Study 2: PPC (Production Possibility Curve)
An economy produces only two goods: Rice and Cloth. The production possibilities are:

Combination	Rice (units)	Cloth (units)
A	0	100
B	10	90
C	20	70
D	30	40
E	40	0

Questions:

1. What does the PPC show?
2. Plot the PPC (conceptually). What is its shape?
3. Why is the PPC downward sloping?
4. Why is it concave to the origin?
5. What will happen if resources increase?

Case Study 3: MRT (Marginal Rate of Transformation)
Using the same data:

Combination	Rice	Cloth
A	0	100
B	10	90
C	20	70
D	30	40
E	40	0

Questions:

1. Calculate MRT between:
   - A to B
   - B to C
   - C to D
2. What trend do you observe in MRT?
3. Why does MRT increase?
4. What is the relationship between MRT and opportunity cost?

Case Study 4: Central Problems + PPC Shift
An economy produces guns and butter. Due to technological improvement, production capacity increases.
Questions:

1. What are the three central problems of an economy?
2. Explain "What to produce" using this case.
3. What happens to PPC when technology improves?
4. Will the shift be leftward or rightward? Why?
5. If only butter production improves, how will PPC shift?
6. What does a point inside the PPC indicate?

3**. Business Studies**

Case Study 1: Nature of Business
Riya started making handmade candles at home and selling them online. Initially, she made them for her personal use, but soon she began producing them regularly and selling them for profit. She invested money, faced competition, and sometimes incurred losses.
Questions: a) Identify whether Riya's activity is a business or not. Give reasons.
b) State any two characteristics of business visible in the case.
c) What is the main objective of business highlighted here?
Case Study 2: Business Risks
A farmer decides to start an organic vegetable business. Despite proper planning, his crops were damaged due to unexpected heavy rainfall, leading to losses.
Questions: a) Identify the type of risk involved in the case.
b) Define business risk.
c) State any two causes of business risk.

d) Suggest one way to reduce such risks.
Case Study 3: Sole Proprietorship
Aman owns a small grocery shop. He manages all activities himself, takes decisions independently, and enjoys all profits. However, he also bears all the losses alone.
Questions: a) Identify the form of business organisation.
b) State any two features of this form.
c) Mention one merit and one limitation of this form of business.
Case Study 4: Partnership Firm
Three friends—Neha, Kavya, and Simran—started a boutique together by contributing equal capital. They share profits equally and jointly take decisions. However, one partner made a wrong financial decision, and all had to bear the loss.
Questions: a) Identify the form of business organisation.
b) Explain the concept of "mutual agency" in this context.
c) State any two features of this form of business.
d) Mention one limitation highlighted in the case.
Case Study 5: Company Form of Organisation
XYZ Ltd. is a large company with many shareholders. The company has a separate legal identity and continues to exist even after the death of one of its members. However, its formation involved complex legal procedures.
Questions: a) Identify the form of business organisation.
b) Explain "separate legal entity" with reference to the case.
c) State any two features of a company.
d) Mention one limitation of this form of business.

4. **Accountancy**

1. Practice Questions (Journal Entries)- Apply the rules of the 5 heads of accounting.

1. Started business with cash ₹50,000.
2. Deposited ₹20,000 into bank.
3. Purchased goods for cash ₹5,000.
4. Purchased goods on credit from Ram ₹3,000.
5. Sold goods for cash ₹7,000.
6. Sold goods on credit to Shyam ₹4,000.
7. Paid rent ₹2,000.
8. Paid salary ₹3,000.
9. Received commission ₹1,500.
10. Paid electricity bill ₹800.
11. Bought furniture for cash ₹10,000.
12. Bought machinery on credit from Mohan ₹15,000.
13. Received cash from Shyam ₹2,000.
14. Paid cash to Ram ₹1,500.
15. Withdrew cash for personal use ₹1,000.
16. Received interest ₹700.
17. Paid insurance premium ₹1,200.
18. Cash withdrawn from bank ₹3,000.
19. Cash deposited into bank ₹2,500.
20. Purchased stationery ₹500.
21. Paid telephone expenses ₹600.
22. Received rent ₹2,000.
23. Paid wages ₹2,500.
24. Bought goods for cash ₹8,000.
25. Sold goods for cash ₹9,000.
26. Purchased goods from Sita on credit ₹6,000.

27. Sold goods to Gita on credit ₹5,000.
28. Paid cash to Sita ₹3,000.
29. Received cash from Gita ₹2,500.
30. Paid carriage ₹400.
31. Received discount ₹200.
32. Allowed discount ₹150.
33. Paid advertisement expenses ₹1,000.
34. Purchased computer ₹20,000.
35. Received dividend ₹500.
36. Paid bank charges ₹300.
37. Goods withdrawn for personal use ₹700.
38. Introduced additional capital ₹10,000.
39. Paid for repairs ₹900.
40. Received cash for commission ₹1,200.
41. Purchased goods for cash ₹4,000.
42. Sold goods for cash ₹6,000.
43. Paid water bill ₹350.
44. Received interest from bank ₹600.
45. Paid salary ₹2,200.
46. Bought office equipment ₹5,000.
47. Paid rent ₹2,500.
48. Received cash from debtor ₹1,800.
49. Paid cash to creditor ₹1,200.
50. Paid miscellaneous expenses ₹700.

2. Case Study: Rahul’s General Store

Rahul started a small business called **“Rahul General Store”** on 1st April 2025. During the first month, he entered into the following transactions:

□ Transactions:

1. Rahul started business with cash ₹80,000.
2. He deposited ₹30,000 into the bank.
3. Purchased goods for cash ₹10,000.
4. Purchased goods on credit from Aman ₹8,000.
5. Bought furniture for ₹12,000 (paid by cheque).
6. Sold goods for cash ₹15,000.
7. Sold goods on credit to Ramesh ₹7,000.
8. Paid shop rent ₹3,000.
9. Paid salary to helper ₹4,000.
10. Received ₹5,000 from Ramesh.
11. Paid ₹4,000 to Aman.
12. Withdrew cash for personal use ₹2,000.
13. Paid electricity bill ₹1,200.
14. Received commission ₹2,500.
15. Paid advertisement expenses ₹1,000.

Journal Entries

Prepare **journal entries** for all the above transactions by applying:

Identify Account Types

For each transaction, identify:

- Which accounts are involved (Type of account)
    - Asset
    - Liability
    - Capital
    - Expense
    - Income

Concept Application Questions

Answer the following:

1. Which transactions involve **increase in assets**?
2. Which transactions create or reduce **liabilities**?
3. Identify all **expenses** in the case.
4. Identify all **incomes/gains**.
5. Which transactions affect **capital directly**?
6. What is the effect of **drawings** on capital?