

SGJ DAV SEN. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL, HARIPURA
Class – 12th (All Subjects Assignment)
Date – 28.08.2025

History-

Instructions: Write these questions on your notebook.

Answer the following questions in 150-180 words.

You have to submit this work after the opening of school to your subject teacher.

1. Why did Siddhartha adopt the path of Sanyas or renunciation? 3 Marks
2. Describe the Tirthankaras of Jainism. Discuss any seven teachings about Jainism. 8 Marks
3. What are the problems in using the Ain as a source for reconstructing agrarian history? How do historians deal with this situation? 8 Marks
4. To what extent is it possible to characterise agricultural production in the sixteenth-seventeenth centuries as subsistence agriculture? Give reasons for your answer. 3 Marks

Political Science-

Instructions:

Write these questions on your notebook.

All are long question answers of 6 marks.

1. Explain any six causes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.
2. Analyse how Gorbachev's policies of Glasnost and Perestroika contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union.
3. "Shock Therapy brought ruin to the economies of the former republics of the Soviet Union". Justify the statement with six examples.

Geography-

Dear Students, The assignment is partially solved. The important hints/points are already given so you need to add up more explanation as per your understanding of the concept.

All these questions must be written in your fair note books or answer sheets, whatever is more feasible for you. They will be checked once you join the school. Needless to say, these questions are very important from the examination point of view.

Section A: 4 Marks Each (5 Questions)

Q1. Why is land degradation a serious problem in India? Suggest measures to control it.

Answer:

- Reasons: Overgrazing, deforestation, excessive irrigation (waterlogging, salinity), mining, shifting cultivation, urbanization.
- Measures:
 - o Afforestation and social forestry.
 - o Proper irrigation techniques (sprinkler, drip).
 - o Contour ploughing and terracing in hilly areas.
 - o Reclamation through gypsum, lime, bio-fertilizers.

Q2. Discuss the importance and problems of dryland farming in India.

Answer:

- Importance:
 - o Covers ~68% of cropped area.
 - o Produces coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds, cotton.
 - o Provides livelihood to large rural population.
- Problems:
 - o Rainfall uncertain → frequent droughts.
 - o Poor soil fertility, low productivity.
 - o Lack of irrigation and credit facilities.
- Solution: Drought-resistant crops, watershed management, improved seeds, efficient water use.

Q3. Differentiate between commercial farming and subsistence farming in India with examples.

Answer:

- Subsistence Farming:
 - o Small holdings, family labour.
 - o Low input-output.

- o Example: Rice in Bihar, Orissa; Millets in Rajasthan.
- Commercial Farming:
- o Large holdings, mechanized.
- o High inputs (HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation).
- o Example: Sugarcane in UP, Cotton in Maharashtra, Tea in Assam.

Q4. How has the Green Revolution changed Indian agriculture? Give its positive and negative impacts.

Answer:

- Positive:
- o Food grain self-sufficiency (esp. wheat, rice).
- o Increase in productivity.
- o Rural employment and market development.
- Negative:
- o Regional imbalance (Punjab, Haryana benefitted more).
- o Soil degradation, waterlogging, salinity.
- o Farmers' indebtedness due to high input costs.
- o Decline in crop diversity.

Q5. Explain the major institutional reforms in Indian agriculture after Independence.

Answer:

- Abolition of Zamindari system.
- Land ceiling and redistribution of surplus land.
- Cooperative farming and consolidation of holdings.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) and procurement policies.
- Agricultural universities and research centers.

Section B: 2 Marks Each (5 Questions)

Q6. What is shifting cultivation? Name any two regions of India where it is practiced.

Answer:

- A type of farming where forest land is cleared by burning, crops are grown for 2–3 years, then land left fallow.
- Regions: North-Eastern states (Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya), Odisha, Madhya Pradesh.

Q7. Define agricultural productivity. Why is it low in India?

Answer:

- Definition: Output per unit area of land.
- Low due to: Small fragmented holdings, dependence on monsoon, traditional tools, low fertilizer use.

Q8. Mention two consequences of over-irrigation.

Answer:

- Waterlogging → reduced soil aeration, crop failure.
- Salinity/alkalinity of soil → loss of fertility.

Q9. Differentiate between intensive and extensive farming.

Answer:

- Intensive Farming: Small farms, high labour, high yield per hectare (e.g., West Bengal).
- Extensive Farming: Large farms, mechanized, low yield per hectare but high total production (e.g., USA; in India – some wheat farms in Punjab).

Q10. Name two schemes of the Government of India for agricultural development.

Answer:

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- National Food Security Mission (any two).

Economics-

Instructions:

Answer all the questions neatly in your Economics Notebook.

1. Whether the following items will be included in National Income?
Payment of electricity bill by a factory
dividend in shares
2. Mention the situation in which following equation will hold true:

Value of output = Value added

National income at Current Price = National income at Constant Price

Gross domestic cap. formation = Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Operating surplus = Rent + Royalty + Profit

3. Which of the following items is part of compensation of employees?

- Entertainment allowance to an employee to entertain business guest
- Employer's contribution to gratuity fund of employees
- Employee's contribution to Provident fund
- Payment of claim of insurance claim by LIC to the injured worker.
- Old age pension
- Medical expenses of a firm on treatment of employee's family
- Rent free accommodation to employees

4. Calculate Operating surplus from the following information:

Particulars	₹ in crores
Value of output	70,000
Subsidies	600
Indirect Taxes	3,600
Purchase of raw material	18,000
Wages and salaries	25,0000

Q8. Calculate National Income using Income Method & Expenditure Method:

Particulars	₹ in crores
Govt. final consumption expenditure	1,100
Private final consumption expenditure	2,000
Net Exports	(30)
Net Indirect Taxes	120
Net domestic capital formation	770
Factor income to abroad	20
Mixed Income of self employed	700
Compensation of employees	1,200
Profits	800
Consumption of fixed capital	130
Interest	620
Rent	400

Maths-

- Do all the work in Fair Notebook day wise in neat and clean handwriting.

Q1. For what value of k is the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} k(2 - 2x), & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 4x+1, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous at $x=0$? What about continuity at $x=1$?

Q2. Find: $\int \frac{e^{4x}-1}{e^{4x}+1} dx$.

Q3. Evaluate $\int \frac{2}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} dx$.

Q4. Determine for which values of x, the function $f(x)=x^4-2x^2$ is increasing or decreasing.

Q5. Find the intervals in which the function f given by $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$ is strictly increasing or decreasing?

Q6. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\tan \frac{x}{2} \\ \tan \frac{x}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and I is the identity matrix of order 2, then show that .

$$(I+A)=(I-A) \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix}$$

Q7. Minimize and Maximize $Z=5x+10y$

Subject to constraints $x + 2y \leq 120$,

$$x + y \geq 60, x - 2y \geq 0, x, y \geq 0$$

Q8. If $\begin{vmatrix} 2x & 5 \\ 8 & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$, then find the value of x.

Physics-

Instructions:-

Dear students, you have to solve following questions on your note book in neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after opening of school to your subject teacher.

1. (a) Three resistors $2\ \Omega$, $4\ \Omega$ and $5\ \Omega$ are combined in parallel. What is the total resistance of the combination? (b) If the combination is connected to a battery of emf 20 V and negligible internal resistance, determine the current through each resistor, and the total current drawn from the battery. (5 Marks)
2. Answer the following questions: [a] A steady current flows in a metallic conductor of non-uniform cross section of nonuniform cross section. Which of these quantities is constant along the conductor: current, current density, electric field, drift speed? [b] Is Ohm's law universally applicable for all conducting elements? If not, give examples of elements which do not obey Ohm's law.[c] A low voltage supply from which one needs high currents must have very low resistance. Why? (5 Marks)
3. In a step up transformer, transformation ratio is 100. The primary voltage is 200 V and input is 1000 watt . The number of turns in primary is 100. Calculate (1) Number of turns in the secondary (2) Current in the primary (3) The voltage across the secondary (4) Current in the secondary (5) Write the formula for transformation ratio? (5 Marks)
4. Drive an expression for the average power consumed in a.c. series LCR circuit. Hence define power factor? (3 Marks)

Chemistry-

Instructions: -(i) Solve all the questions on notebook.

(ii) Each question carry 3 marks each.

1. Explain the following phenomena with the help of Henry's law.
(i) Painful condition known as bends.
(ii) Feeling of weakness and discomfort in breathing at high altitude.
2. Why does soda water bottle kept at room temperature fizzes on opening?
3. 18 g of glucose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (Molar mass – 180 g mol^{-1}) is dissolved in 1 kg of water in a sauce pan. At what temperature will this solution boil? (K_b for water = $0.52\text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$, boiling point of pure water = 373.15 K).
4. Calculate the mass of compound (molar mass = 256 g mol^{-1}) to be dissolved in 75 g of benzene to lower its freezing point by 0.48 K ($K_f = 5.12\text{ K kg mol}^{-1}$).
5. A solution prepared by dissolving 1.25 g of oil of winter green (methyl salicylate) in 99.0 g of benzene has a boiling point of 80.31°C . Determine the molar mass of this compound. (B.P. of pure benzene = 80.10°C and K_b for benzene = $2.53^\circ\text{C kg mol}^{-1}$).

Biology-

- Q1. A woman with blood group A (genotype) marries a man with blood group B (genotype).
(a) Work out the possible blood groups of their children using a cross.
(b) Which phenomenon of inheritance is shown here? (3 Marks)
- Q2. A colour-blind woman marries a normal vision man. Predict the possible types of children. (3Marks)
- Q3. In pea plants, round seeds (R) are dominant over wrinkled (r). A heterozygous round plant is crossed with a wrinkled one.
(a) Write the cross and F1 genotypes.
(b) What is the phenotypic ratio?
(c) Which Mendelian law is applicable here? (3Marks)
- Q4. Fossils of horses show gradual increase in size, toe reduction and change from browsing to grazing habit.
(a) Which principle of evolution does this support?
(b) Explain how natural selection is involved. (3 Marks)
- Q5. Bacteria quickly develop resistance to antibiotics.
(a) What kind of evolution is this?
(b) Which mechanism of evolution explains it? (3 Marks)
- Q6. Industrial melanism in peppered moth (*Biston betularia*) is a classical example of natural selection. Explain the process.(5 Marks)

Physical Education-

1. Explain the role of various committees during and after competition. (5)

2. What do you mean by knockout tournament? Explain its types, merits and demerits of knockout tournament. (5)

Commercial Arts-

Instructions: Solve the following questions on assignment sheets.

There will a class test of all these questions once the school opens.

- Q1. Who introduced miniature painting in India? How did it develop in Rajasthan? (3 marks)
Q2. Name three rulers who contributed to the growth of the Rajasthani School. (3 marks)
Q3. Why is Rajasthan called the place of 'Raja'? (2 marks)
Q4. Write a short note on the origin and development of the Rajasthani School of Paintings. (3 marks)
Q5. Explain the main characteristics of Rajasthani miniature painting. (6 marks)

Business Studies-

Instruction: Write the answers in fair notebook.

All questions are of 4 marks.

Q.1 'Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.' is engaged in the manufacturing and distribution of medicines. The company has set-up an objective of increasing its sales turnover by 20%. To achieve this objective the company has decided to diversify into baby health care products. Since the company has already set its objectives and developed the premises based on the same, it wants your help for the remaining steps to be taken in this process. Explain briefly these steps.

Q.2 Flows Technology' deals in bulb manufacturing business. It plans for a successful year of production and sale this year. It has in advance given targets to all its departments and employees. The departments and employees are happy about this. They know that now they won't have to do unconcerned activities thus leading to more focused approach resulting in saving of resources. The company is thinking of starting two new plants in the southern portion of India. For this some concrete plan has to be made. The main core team of the company has decided to weigh all the options and then choose the best one. The road might be long but the company is geared to face all the challenges.

In the above case identify importance of planning highlighted.

Q.3 Dheeraj is a very hard working manager. After working for the implementation of his well chalked out plan he, from the start of July, decides to see in what ways and up to what accuracy has his plan been implemented.

Which step of the planning process will be involved by Dheeraj from the starting of July?

Accountancy-

Instructions:

Answer all the questions neatly in your Accountancy Notebook.

1. Anant, Beant, and Dushyant are partners in a firm. Their Capital Accounts stood at Rs. 8,00,000; Rs.6,00,000 and Rs. 4,00,000 respectively on 1st April, 2023. They shared profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 6% per annum and salary to Beant and Dushyant @ Rs. 4,000 per month and 6,000 per quarter respectively as per the provisions of Partnership Deed.
Beant's share of profit including interest on capital but excluding salary is guaranteed at minimum of Rs. 82,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Dushyant. Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2024 amounted to Rs. 3,12,000. Prepare Profit & Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2024.
2. The Average profit earned by a firm is rupees 75,000 which includes under valuation of stock of rupees 5000 on average basis. The capital invested in the business is rupees 7, 00,000 and the normal rate of return is 7%. Calculate goodwill on the basis of five times of super profit.
3. Asha and Babita were partners in a firm. Their capitals were ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 10,00,000 respectively. The normal rate of return was 10%. The profits of the last four years were: ₹ 2019 –20 ₹.2,50,000; 2020 –21 ₹. (50,000); 2021 –22 ₹.8,00,000; 2022 –23 ₹.5,00,000. The closing stock for the year 2022 – 23 was undervalued by ₹ 1,00,000. Goodwill is to be valued at two years purchase of the last four years' average super profits. Calculate the value of goodwill.
4. A business has earned average profit of ₹. 1,00,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Find out the value of Goodwill by:
 - i. Capitalization of Super Profit Method; and
 - ii. Super Profit Method if the goodwill is valued at 3 years' purchase of super profit.Assets of the business were ₹.10,00,000 and its external liabilities - ₹. 1,80,000.

5. A and B are partners in a firm having capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 10,00,000 respectively. They decide to allow interest on capital @ 6% p.a. They share profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3 and profit for the year is ₹ 15,000. Show the distribution of profits:
- When there is no agreement except for interest on capital and
 - When there is agreement except that the interest on capital is a charge.

Punjabi-

ਪੱਕੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਸਾਫ਼ ਲਿਖਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ:- ਕੁੱਲ ਅੰਕ-4+4+4

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1. ਲੇਖਕ ਦੇ ਰਿਕਸ਼ੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹਨ? ਆਪਣੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿਖੋ? ਉੱਤਰ- ਲੇਖਕ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਰਿਕਸ਼ੇ ਵਾਲਾ ਕਮੀਨਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸਦੀਆਂ ਭੁੱਖੀਆਂ- ਭੁੱਖੀਆਂ ਨਜ਼ਰਾਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈਵਾਨੀ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਖਦੀਆਂ ਸਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਚੰਗਾ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ। ਉਹ ਸਬਜ਼ੀ ਮੰਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਰੁਪਏ ਕਰਕੇ 3 ਰੁਪਏ ਠੱਗਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੇਖਕ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਰਿਕਸ਼ਾ ਵਾਲਾ ਬੇਵਕੂਫ਼ ਤੇ ਜਾਹਲ ਹੈ। ਉਹ ਨਜ਼ਾਇਜ਼ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਰੁਪਿਆ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਬਦਲੇ ਦੋ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਸਵਾਰੀ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਚੌਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੜਿਆ ਇੱਕ ਘੰਟਾ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜ ਰੁਪਏ ਕਮਾਏ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਨ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 2 ਲੇਖਕ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਬੇਚੈਨ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਲੇਖਕ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਨੇ ਇੱਕ ਰਿਕਸ਼ੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬਜ਼ੀ ਮੰਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਘਰ ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੇਣੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਸਨ। ਪਰ ਘਰ ਆ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਤਿੰਨ ਰੁਪਏ ਮੰਗਣ ਲੱਗਾ। ਉਸਨੇ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਦੋ ਰੁਪਏ ਵਗਾਹ ਮਾਰੇ। ਗੁੱਸੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਇਆ ਲੇਖਕ ਜਦ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਰਨ ਲੱਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਰਿਕਸ਼ੇ ਸਮੇਤ ਨਾਲ ਦੇ ਚੌਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾ ਖੜਾ ਹੋਇਆ। ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਲੇਖ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਬੇਚੈਨ ਹੋ ਗਈ।

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 3 ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਾ ਦੇ ਸਕਣ ਦੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ?

ਉੱਤਰ -ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਨੇ ਸੋਚਿਆ ਕਿ ਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਬੱਸ ਦੇ ਬਿਠਾ ਦੇਵੇ ਪਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦਾ ਅਖੀਰਲਾ ਹਫ਼ਤਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਜੇਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁਲ ਤੀਹ ਨਵੇਂ ਪੈਸੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਪੈਸੇ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਉਹਦੀ ਮੰਜ਼ਿਲ ਦੇ ਅੱਧ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਪਹੁੰਚਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਨ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦਿਨੇਸ਼ ਦਾ ਖਿਆਲ ਆਇਆ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਦਿਨ ਚੜਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਰਸ ਖਾਣ ਦੀ ਰੱਟ ਲਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕੁਝ ਪੈਸੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਝ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਟਿਕਟ ਲੈ ਦੇਵੇ। ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਉਹ ਝੱਟ ਸੋਚਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਕਿ ਪੈਸੇ ਮੰਗਾਂਗਾ ਤਾਂ ਲੋਕੀ ਕਹਿਣਗੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਅੱਠਾਂ ਆਨਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਖਰਚ ਸਕਦਾ ਤੇ ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਸਲਾਮਾਂ ਮੈਥੋਂ ਕੁਝ ਜਾਣਗੀਆਂ। ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਮਾਈ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰ ਫਿਰ ਖਿਆਲ ਆਇਆ ਪਰ ਫਿਰ ਝੱਟ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਨੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਆਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਸਨੇ ਧੋਬੀ ਦੀ ਧੁਆਈ ਦੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਵੀ ਦੇਣੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਬੁੱਢੀ ਮਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਪੈਸੇ ਨਾ ਦੇ ਸਕਣ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਕਾਰਨ ਸੋਚਦਾ ਹੈ।

English-

Q1. “In spite of all its sorrows, disappointments, dejections and evils, the world is still very beautiful to live in.” Comment on the statement with reference to the poem “A Thing of Beauty”. 5 Marks

Q2. The poem “Keeping Quiet” is based on the theme of universal peace and tranquility. Justify. 5 Marks

- Q3. Imagine you are the poet's mother. Write a diary entry reflecting on the day your daughter visited and left for the airport. Express your thoughts on aging, your daughter's concerns, and your own feelings about your relationship. 5 Marks

Q4. You are Smitha/ Sunil, Secretary AVM Housing society. You are organising a blood donation camp. Write a notice in not more than 50 words urging the members of your society to come in large number for this noble cause. Invent all the necessary details. 5 Marks

Information Technology-

Instructions - Please write this work on notebook and bring all completed homework on the reopening day. There will a class test of all these questions once the school opens. All questions are worth of 2 marks each.

1. What is Variable?

Answer – A variable is a storage location for information whose value may vary while a programme is running. A variable is, technically speaking, the name of a storage area in the computer's internal memory. The data present there serves as the variable's value.

2. What are the different Variable naming rules in Java?

Answer – The variable naming rules in Java are –

- a. Variable names can begin with either an alphabetic character, an underscore, or a dollar sign.
- b. Space is not allowed in variable names.
- c. Reserved words are not used in variables.
- d. Java is a case-sensitive language.

3. What are the different Primitive Data Types in Java?

Answer – There are eight different types of primitive data types in Java.

- a. Byte b. Short c. Int
- d. Long e. Float f. Double
- g. Char h. Boolean

4. What is String Variable?

Answer – String variables, also known as alphanumeric or character variables, have values that are interpreted as text. In other words, string variables' values could be made up of letters, numbers, or symbols.

5. What is Operator and what are the different types of Operator?

Answer – Operators are special symbols in a programming language and perform certain specific operations.

Java support –

- a. Arithmetic Operators : +, -, *, /, %, ++, --
- b. Relational Operators : ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=
- c. Assignment Operators : =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=
- d. Logical Operators : &&, ||, !

Difference between Entry control loop and Exit control loop.

Answer – Difference between entry control and Exit control loop are –

Entry Control Loop –

- a. Entry Control Loop tests the condition first and then executes the body of the loop.
- b. If the condition is false, Entry control loop will not execute
- c. Example of entry control loop are – for loop and while loop

Exit Control Loop –

- a. Exit Control loop tests the condition after running a block of code.
- b. If the condition is false, the Entry control loop will execute at least one time.
- c. Example of entry control loop are – do-while

7. What is an Array?

Answer – Arrays are variables that can hold more than one value, they can hold a list of values of the same type. Example – marks = new double[5];

FMM-

Instructions: Write the answers in fair notebook.

All questions are of 3 marks.

Q.1 Which type of investors trade in the derivatives market? Explain.

Q.2 Explain the types of settlement problems.

Q.3 Explain the features of 'Forward Contracts'.