

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ONLINE CLASSES
DAY 69 (16.09.2020)

SCIENCE MATHS (XII)

Physics: Kindly see below

Chemistry: https://youtu.be/7e_m4X7WTdc

Mathematics: https://youtu.be/HvgDzS_zEc

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/oaxSMY1KeNI>

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/OILStQpid6k>

SCIENCE BIOLOGY (XII)

Physics: Kindly see below

Chemistry: https://youtu.be/7e_m4X7WTdc

Biology: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/oaxSMY1KeNI>

Computer Science: <https://youtu.be/OILStQpid6k>

COMMERCE (XII)

Accountancy: <https://youtu.be/NY92avCMQaw>

Business Studies: Kindly see below

Economics: Kindly see below

Physical Education: <https://youtu.be/oaxSMY1KeNI>

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EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

PHYSICS

CLASS – XII

Self Assessment

Chapter : 5

1. A short bar magnet placed with its axis at 30° with an external field of 800 G experiences a torque of 0.016 Nm. (a) What is the magnetic moment of the magnet? (b) What is the work done in moving it from its most stable to most unstable position? (c) The bar magnet is replaced by a solenoid of cross-sectional area $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ and 1000 turns, but of the same magnetic moment. Determine the current flowing through the solenoid.
2. In the magnetic meridian of a certain place, the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field is 0.26G and the dip angle is 60° . What is the magnetic field of the earth at this location?
3. A solenoid has a core of a material with relative permeability 400. The windings of the solenoid are insulated from the core and carry a current of 2A. If the number of turns is 1000 per metre, calculate (a) H, (b) M, (c) B and (d) the magnetising current I_m .
4. A closely wound solenoid of 800 turns and area of cross section $2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$ carries a current of 3.0 A. Explain the sense in which the solenoid acts like a bar magnet. What is its associated magnetic moment?
5. A short bar magnet has a magnetic moment of 0.48 J T^{-1} . Give the direction and magnitude of the magnetic field produced by the magnet at a distance of 10 cm from the centre of the magnet on (a) the axis, (b) the equatorial lines (normal bisector) of the magnet.

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
BIOLOGY
CLASS – XII
Sample Paper

M.M. 20

Q.1 How many microspore mother cells are required to produce 1000 microspores/pollen grains?

- (a) 100
- (b) 150
- (c) 200
- (d) 250

Q.2 The development of fruits without fertilisation of the ovary, is called

- (a) parthenogenesis
- (b) parthenocarpy
- (c) agamospermy
- (d) apomixis

Q.3. When the pollen of a flower is transferred to the stigma of another flower on the same plant, the process is known as

- (a) autogamy
- (b) geitonogamy
- (c) xenogamy
- (d) cleistogamy

Q.4. A dicotyledonous plant bears flowers but never produces fruits and seeds. The most probable cause for the above situation is

- (a) plant is dioecious and bears only pistillate flowers.
- (b) plant is dioecious and bears both pistillate and staminate flowers.
- (c) plant is monoecious.
- (d) plant is dioecious and bears only staminate flowers.

Q.5 Which of the following floral parts forms the pericarp after fertilisation?

- (a) Nucellus (b) Outer integument (c) Ovary wall (d) Inner integument

Q.6 In a fertilised embryo sac, the haploid, diploid and triploid structures are:

- (a) Synergid, zygote and primary endosperm nucleus.
- (b) Synergid, antipodal and polar nuclei.
- (c) Antipodal, synergid and primary endosperm nucleus.
- (d) Synergid, polar nuclei and zygote.

Q.7 The number of meiotic divisions, required to produce 400 seeds in a pea plant, is

- (a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 400 (d) 500

Q.8 Which of the following represents the female gametophyte in angiosperms?

- (a) Embryo (b) Embryo sac (c) Synergid (d) Endosperm

Q.9 Select the correct sequence of stages of spermatogenesis in a human male.

- (a) Spermatogonium → Spermatids → Spermatocytes → Spermatozoa
- (b) Spermatogonium → Spennatocytes → Spermatids → Spermatozoa
- (c) Spermatids → Spermatogonium → Spermatocytes → Spermatozoa
- (d) Spermatocytes → Spermatogonium → Spermatids → Spermatozoa

Q.10 Vas deferens receives the duct of seminal vesicle and forms the

- (a) epididymis (b) urethra (c) ejaculatory duct (d) urethral meatus

Q.11 In which of the following ARTs, does in vivo fertilisation occur?

- (a) ZIFT (b) GIFT (c) ICSI (d) IVF

Q.12. How many functional sperms and how many ova will be formed by a primary spermatocyte and a primary oocyte, respectively?

- (a) One, One
- (b) One, Four
- (c) Four, One
- (d) Four, Four

Q.13 Proliferative phase of menstrual cycle, is also called

- (a) follicular phase
- (b) luteal phase
- (c) secretory phase
- (d) ovulatory phase

Q.14 Ovulation occurs under the influence of

- (a) follicle-stimulating hormone
- (b) luteinising hormone
- (c) progesterone
- (d) estrogen.

Q.15 There is no cell division involved in

- (a) spermatogenesis
- (b) oogenesis
- (c) embryogenesis
- (d) spermiogenesis

Q.16 It The cell division in secondary oocyte is suspended at

- (a) Anaphase II
- (b) Metaphase II
- (c) Prophase II
- (d) Telophase II

Q.17 After the release of the secondary oocyte, the Graafian follicle develops into

- (a) corpus callosum
- (b) corpus albicans
- (c) corpus luteum
- (d) primary follicle

Q.18 Which of the following is hormone-releasing?

- (a) Multiload 375
- (b) LNG-20
- (c) Lippes loop
- (d) Cu 7

Q.19 Which among the following is commonly called withdrawal method?

- (a) Lactational amenorrhoea
- (b) Coitus interruptus
- (c) Periodic abstinence
- (d) Rhythm method

Q.20 Surgical methods, also called sterilisation techniques are fool-proof methods to prevent pregnancy. But, it is the last option for many couples, because

- (a) it is nearly irreversible.
- (b) of lack of sufficient facilities in many parts of the country.
- (c) of fear that it will reduce sexual drive.
- (d) all of these

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR

BUSINESS STUDIES

CLASS – XII

Chapter 1 Nature and Significance of Management

Objective Type Questions 1.2

1. Which of the following is not an indicator of growth of an organisation? (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) Increase in number of employees
 - (b) Increase in number of products
 - (c) Increase in capital investment
 - (d) None of the above
2. The following is not an objective of management: (NCERT) (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) earning profits
 - (b) growth of the organisation
 - (c) providing employment
 - (d) policy making
3. To meet the objectives of the firm, the Asian Paints contributed large amount of funds to enable farmers to use local resources effectively. Identify the management objective it tried to achieve.
4. Radhika Ltd. uses environment-friendly methods of production. Identify the objective it is trying to achieve.
5. In this first year of operation, the revenues generated by Max Industries from sale of its products are just sufficient to cover the cost of production. Which organisational objective is met in the given case?
6. Raheja Ltd. is diversifying its product lines. What organisational objective it is trying to achieve?
7. To meet the objectives of the firm, the management of Bhavya Ltd. offers employment to physically challenged persons. Identify the organisational objective it is trying to achieve.
8. The main objective of any organisation should be to utilise human and material resources to the maximum possible advantage, i.e. to fulfill the economic objectives of a business. Enumerate the economic objectives of a business.
9. Through _____ management helps individuals to develop team spirit, cooperation and commitment to group success. (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) Coordination
 - (b) Supervision
 - (c) Controlling
 - (d) Motivation and leadership.
10. The authority-responsibility relationship binds individuals as superiors and subordinates and gives rise to different _____ in an organisation. (Fill up the blank with correct answer)
11. The main task of the middle level managers is _____. (Complete the sentence)
12. _____ comprises the lower level in the hierarchy of the organisation. (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) Vice president (marketing)
 - (b) Production manager
 - (c) Foremen and supervisors
 - (d) Chief operating officers

13. Supervisory management plays a very important role of the organisation since _____. (Fill up the blank with correct answer)
14. Name the level of management: (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (i) overseeing the efforts of the workforce
 - (ii) formulating organisational goals
15. Foremen and Supervisors comprise _____. (Choose the correct alternative)
 - (a) Top level of management
 - (b) Middle level of management
 - (c) Operational management
 - (d) None of these
16. Ritu is the manager of the northern division of a large corporate house. At what level of management does she work in the organisation? What is her main task?
17. Your grandfather is working in an MNC as chief operating officer. At which level of management he is working?
18. At which level of management are the managers responsible for maintaining the quality of output and the safety standards? (CBSE 2012)
19. Name the level of management at which the managers are responsible for implementing and controlling the plans and strategies of the organisation.
20. At which level of management the managers are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organisation? (CBSE 2012)
21. Sarthak Jain is responsible for framing plans and policies of Neel Madhav Ltd. At which managerial level, he is working?
22. Match the following activities with their respective levels of management:

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Introducing a new product line and deciding the capital structure of the company. | (a) Top management |
| (ii) Recruitment of casual labourers. | (b) Middle management |
| (iii) Devise a suitable advertising campaign to sell a new product/ service a company is launching. | (c) Supervisory or Operational management |
23. Dheeraj is working as 'Operations Manager' in Tifco Ltd. Name the managerial level at which he is working.
24. Name the level of management which is a team consisting of managers from different functional levels, heading finance, marketing, etc, for example, chief finance officer, vice president (marketing).

EMMANUEL MISSION SR SEC SCHOOL, BEAWAR
ECONOMICS
CLASS – XII
Sample Paper

1. Objective Type Questions (Remembering & Understanding based Questions)

A. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option:

1. Barter system refers to that system wherein:
(a) goods are exchanged for goods
(b) goods are not exchanged at all
(c) goods are exchanged for domestic currency
(d) goods are exchanged for foreign currency
2. Which of the following is a typical characteristic of the barter system?
(a) A common medium of exchange (b) Double coincidence of wants
(c) A common unit of account (d) A standard for deferred payments
3. Which of the following is a commonly accepted definition of money?
(a) Any good which is commonly used as a store of value
(b) Any good which is exchanged for gold at a fixed rate
(c) Any good which is acceptable to a bank
(d) Any good which is commonly accepted as a medium of exchange
4. Money which is accepted as a medium of exchange because of the trust between the payer and payee is called:
(a) full bodied money (b) credit money
(c) fiat money (d) fiduciary money
5. Full bodied money is that money whose money value and commodity value are:
(a) equal in the market (b) declared as equal by the government
(c) different in the market (d) declared as equal by the RBI
6. Money that is issued by the authority of the government is called:
(a) full bodied money (b) credit money
(c) fiat money (d) fiduciary money
7. When money value of money exceeds commodity value of money, it is called:
(a) full bodied money (b) credit money
(c) fiat money (d) fiduciary money
8. Money as a standard for deferred payments has led to the emergence of:
(a) commodity market (b) financial market
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
9. Which of the following is the component of M_1 measure of money supply?
(a) Term deposit (b) Demand deposits
(c) Cash reserves of the commercial banks (d) None of these
10. Bank money is that money which is:
(a) printed by RBI (b) printed by the government
(c) generated in the form of credit creation (d) none of these
11. Who supplies money in India?
(a) The RBI (b) The commercial banks
(c) The government (d) All of these
12. Demand deposits include:
(a) chequeable deposits (b) deposits which can be withdrawn on demand
(c) fixed deposits for a period of time (d) both (a) and (b)
13. In India, there are four alternative measures of money supply: M_1 , M_2 , M_3 and M_4 , of these M_1 is:
(a) Currency with people
(b) Currency with people + Demand deposits
(c) Currency with people + Demand deposits + Other deposits with the Reserve Bank
(d) None of these
14. Supply of money is a:
(a) flow variable (b) stock variable
(c) real flow (d) none of these
15. In India, coins are issued by:
(a) State Bank of India (b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Ministry of Finance (d) Ministry of Urban Development
16. Introduction of money has:
(a) separated the acts of sale and purchase of an individual
(b) combined the acts of sale and purchase of an individual
(c) expanded the scope of sale and purchase
(d) both (a) and (c)
17. Which of the following systems is followed by Reserve Bank of India for issuing currency?
(a) Proportionate system (b) Simple deposit system
(c) Minimum reserve system (d) Fixed fiduciary issue system
18. High powered money is equal to:
(a) money supplied by the RBI only
(b) total supply of money in the economy
(c) notes and coins held by the people
(d) money (notes and coins) held by the people, vault cash of the commercial banks as well as cash reserves of the commercial banks with the RBI