

CLASS :XII

(Session :-2018-19)

(HOLIDAY HOMEWORK)

1. Make a labeled picture/diagram of Netbeans IDE in Java. Also mention the various components of Netbeans IDE.
2. Write any 10(Ten) programs in Java using Loops and Selection controls in a spiral loose paper file.

Session -2018-19

Class XIIth Summer Holiday Homework

Subject:Geography

Project/Activity

Q.1: Make a list of ten most corrupt countries and ten least corrupt countries. Compare their scores on human development Index. What inferences can you draw, Consult the latest human development report for this.

Q.2: construct an age sex pyramid for your area (at least 100 person, data should be collected)

- Solve all the outlines given in NCERT book of chapter no 3 & 4

Class XIIth

Summer Holiday Homework 2018-19

Subject : Political science

- 1. Congress's dominance**
- 2. Political parties**
- 3. International organization**

[Make a file]

Class XII Summer Holiday Homework-2018-19**Subject : Accountancy****1. PROJECT WORK :-**

Make a **CMPREHENSIVE PROJECT** on financial statement with the help of case study in a file.(According to CBSE guidelines)

Date of submission :- 3 July 2016

3

UNIT-1:PROJECT FILE

Students will prepare a Project File to record their work related to the problems attempted by them in the following format :

1. First page of the file should describe title of work, identity of student, school, and the teacher concerned.
2. Index to indicate columns for title of work, page no., date, teacher's remarks and signature.
3. The format for Project Work will be :
 - II Statement of the problem
 1. Name of the Project
 2. Objectives
 - 3 . Period of Study
 4. Source Material
 5. Tools of Analysis used
 - 6 . Processing and Tabulation of data
 7. Diagrammatic/graphic presentation- pie-diagrammes, bar diagrammes and graphs.
 - 8 . Derivations, Interpretation and Conclusion.
 9. Assumptions (if any)
 10. Project File should be neatly handwritten and presentable with page numbers.
 11. Each step of the solution needs to be highlighted. Conclusions drawn should be placed in boxes at the end.

2. Practice Questions :-

Chapter 1:- Q.- 12, 14,22,25,30,32,43[A],46,53,54,60[B],66

Chapter 2:- Q.- 8,12,19,25 (ii),(iv),26(ii),(iv),29,34,35

Chapter 3:- Q.- 2,4,6,8,11,12,13(B),14(B),15(A),16,17,21,24,32(C), 37,39,58,60 and any four questions of "ADJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT"

Class XII

Summer Holiday Homework (2018-2019)

Subject-Psychology

❖ Write a case study on any of the Mental Disorder with the following contents:-

1. Acknowledgement
2. What is case study?
3. Introduction
4. Sign & symptoms
5. Causes
6. Diagnosis
7. Treatment & management
8. Prevention
9. Specific Population
10. Case study of a Person
11. Conclusion
12. Bibliography

Class XII

Summer Holiday Homework 2018-19

Subject: Biology

- Make an investigatory project related to any topic of syllabus.(including case study)
- Solve the sample papers of previous five years of ch-1, 2, 3 and 4 in separate note book.
- Prepare Unit-I (Ch. 1to 4)

Class XIIth

Summer Holiday Homework 2018-19

Subject: Business Studies

- Visit any business firm/organization/company/institute/food outlet etc. and observe/ Principal of management or scientific Management principals and techniques and prepare a project report for the same.

Session 2018-19

Class XIIth Summer Holiday Homework

Subject : Chemistry

- ◆ Solve the NCERT exercise of unit IX,X and XV

- ◆ Make an investigatory projects related to class XII Syllabus including following points
 - Acknowledgment
 - Certificate
 - Content
 - Introduction
 - Aim
 - Apparatus
 - Chemical / Material required
 - Theory
 - Procedure
 - Observation
 - Calculation
 - Results /Conclusion

Class XIIth Summer Holiday Homework**Subject: Economics Session 2018-19**

Questions:

1. What is meant by ppc? Explain the features of PPC?
2. Can PPC shifts? If yes, how?
3. What is meant by consumer equilibrium? Explain the condition of consumer equilibrium with utility analysis?
4. Define indifference curve? Explain the properties of IC?
5. Explain condition if consumer equilibrium with the help of IC?
6. What is meant by demand? Draw and define market demand curve?
7. What is meant by demand function?
8. What is cross price effect (related goods)?
9. Explain the impact of change in price of complimentary goods on the demand of given goods?
10. How income of a person effects the demand of a given goods?
11. What is difference between increase in demand and extension of demand?
12. Differentiate shift in demand curve and movement along with demand curve?
13. Explain how nature of commodity and availability of substituted effects the elasticity of demand of given goods?

-:Worksheet:-

Unsolved Practicals

Calculation of Elasticity of Demand (When both price and quantity are given)

1. The quantity demanded increases from 100 units to 200 units when the price decreases from ₹ 12 to ₹ 10. Calculate the elasticity of demand. $(E_d = (-) 0.6)$
2. As price of a commodity increases from ₹ 4 per unit to ₹ 5 per unit, demand falls from 20 units to 10 units. Find out the elasticity of demand. $(E_d = (-) 1.2)$
3. The prices and quantities demanded of a commodity are given below. On this basis, find out the price elasticity of demand.

Price (₹)	10	20
Demand (units)	20	15

4. Price of a good falls from ₹ 10 to ₹ 8. As a result, its demand rises from 80 units to 100 units. What is the price elasticity of demand? $(E_d = (-) 0.25)$
5. Demand increases by 10 units when the price decreases by ₹ 2. As a result, demand increase to 100 units and price decreases to ₹ 8, Find out the price elasticity of demand. $(E_d = (-) 1.25)$
6. Following is the market demand schedule of commodity X. Calculate the coefficient of price elasticity of demand, when price increases from ₹ 3 per unit to ₹ 5 per unit. $(E_d = (-) 0.55)$

Price (₹)	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Demand (units)	500	750	1,250	2,000	3,250	4,750	8,000

7. Suppose that originally, a product was being sold at ₹ 10 per unit and the quantity demanded was 1,000 units. The product price changes to ₹ 14 and, as a result, the quantity demanded changes to 500 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand. $(E_d = (-) 0.92)$
8. A consumer purchased 10 units of a commodity when its price was ₹ 5 per unit. He purchased 12 units of the commodity when its price fell to ₹ 4 per unit. What is the price elasticity of demand for the commodity? $(E_d = (-) 1.25)$

$(E_d = (-) 1)$

9. Following are the demand schedules for commodities A and B. Which one of them has more elastic demand?

Commodity A		Commodity B	
Price (₹)	Quantity demanded (units)	Price (₹)	Quantity demanded (units)
10	100	20	100
12	90	18	110

[Ed for A = (-) 0.5, Ed for B = (-) 1; B is more elastic]

10. Following is the demand schedule of commodity Y:

Price (₹)	15	16	17	20
Demand (units)	100	80	50	40

Calculate the elasticity of demand when: (i) Price rises from ₹ 15 to ₹ 20; (ii) When price falls from ₹ 20 to ₹ 15.

(i) $E_d = (-) 1.8$; (ii) $E_d = (-) 6$

Calculation of Price or Quantity (When elasticity of demand is given)

- The coefficient of price elasticity of demand for a commodity is 0.2. When price was ₹ 10 per unit, the quantity demanded was 40 units. If the price falls to ₹ 5 per unit, how much will be its quantity demanded? (44 units)
- Market demand for a good at a price of ₹ 10 per unit is 100 units. When its price changes, its market demand falls to 50 units. Find out the new price, if the price elasticity of demand is (-) 2. (₹ 12.50)
- A consumer buys 160 units of a good at a price of ₹ 8 per unit. Price falls to ₹ 6 per unit. How much quantity will the consumer buy at the new price, if price elasticity of demand is (-) 2? (240 units)
- A consumer buys 200 units of a good at a price of ₹ 5 per unit. With change in price, he buys only 100 units. If price elasticity is (-) 1, find out the changed price. (₹ 7.5)
- Price of a commodity decreases from ₹ 10 to ₹ 5 per unit. If the price elasticity of demand is 3 and the original quantity demanded is 40 units, calculate the new quantity demanded. (100 units)
- The elasticity of demand for salt is zero. If the demand is 2 kg at the price of ₹ 5 per kg, calculate the demand, if the price rises to ₹ 7.50 per kg? (2 Kg)
- Price elasticity of demand for a commodity is unity and a household demands 50 units of it when its price is ₹ 2 per unit. At what price will the household demands 45 units of the commodity? (₹ 2.20)
- The quantity demanded of a commodity falls by 5 units when price rises by ₹ 1 per unit. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 1.5. Calculate the price before change if it this price quantity demanded was 60 units. (CBSE, Foreign 2010)
(₹ 18)
- When price of a commodity falls by ₹ 1 per unit, its quantity demanded rises by 3 units. Its price elasticity of demand is (-) 2. Calculate its original quantity demanded if the price before the change was ₹ 10 per unit. (15 units)

Elasticity of Demand by Percentage Method

- As a result of a 5 per cent fall in the price of a good, its demand rises by 12%. Find out the price elasticity of demand. ($E_d = (-) 2.4$)
- A 3% fall in the price of X leads to a 9% rise in its demand. A 5% rise in the price of Y leads to a 5% fall in its demand. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for X and Y. Which one is more elastic? (E_d for X = (-) 3; E_d for Y = (-) 1; X is more elastic)
- A 5% fall in the price of X leads to a 10% rise in demand for X. A 2% rise in the price of Y leads to a 6% fall in demand for Y. Calculate elasticity of demand of X and Y. (E_d for X = (-) 2; E_d for Y = (-) 3)
- As the price of a commodity falls from ₹ 8 to ₹ 6, its demand rises from 100 units to 125 units. Find out the price elasticity of demand by percentage method. ($E_d = (-) 1$)

4.46

Introductory Microeconomics

24. At a price of ₹ 20 per unit, the quantity demanded of a commodity is 300 units. If the price falls by 10%, its quantity demanded rises by 60 units. Calculate its price elasticity. (CBSE, All India 2003)

25. As a result of 10% rise in the price of a good, its demand falls from 100 units to 90 units. Find out the price elasticity of demand. ($E_d = (-) 1.2$)

26. A household increases its demand for a commodity from 40 units to 50 units when its price falls by 10%. What is the price elasticity of demand for the commodity? ($E_d = (-) 1.1$)

Calculation of Elasticity of Demand (When Total Expenditure is given)

27. As price of a commodity falls from ₹ 7 per kg to ₹ 5 per kg, the total expenditure on it increases from ₹ 3,500 to ₹ 6,250. Find out the elasticity of demand. ($E_d = (-) 1.52$)

28. A consumer spends ₹ 80 on a commodity at a price of ₹ 1 per unit and ₹ 100 at a price of ₹ 2 per unit. What is the price elasticity of demand? ($E_d = (-) 0.37$)

29. Mr. Ram spent ₹ 200 on a commodity and bought 20 units of it. When its price changed, he spent ₹ 300 and bought 15 units. Find out the elasticity of demand. ($E_d = (-) 0.25$)

30. On the basis of information given below, compare price elasticities of Goods A and B:

Good A		Good B	
Price per unit (₹)	Total Expenditure (₹)	Price per unit (₹)	Total Expenditure (₹)
4	20	3	15
5	30	4	24

(E_d for A = $(-) 0.8$; E_d for B = $(-) 0.6$; A is more elastic)

Price Elasticity of Demand by Total Expenditure Method

31. Price of a good falls from ₹ 5 to ₹ 4. As a result, its demand rises from 100 to 125 units. What can you say about price elasticity of demand by 'total expenditure method'?

($E_d = 1$ as total expenditure remains same with fall in price.)

32. As price falls from ₹ 5 to ₹ 3 per kg, total expenditure on the commodity increases from ₹ 300 to ₹ 650. Find out elasticity of demand by total expenditure method.

($E_d > 1$ as total expenditure increased with a decrease in price.)

33. A consumer buys 50 units of a good at a price of ₹ 10 per unit. When price falls to ₹ 5 per unit he buys 100 units. Find out price elasticity of demand by the 'Total Expenditure Method'. (CBSE, All India 2007)

($E_d = 1$ as total expenditure remains same with rise in price.)

34. Shyam spent ₹ 500 on a commodity and bought 25 units of it. When its price changed, he spent ₹ 600 and bought 20 units. Find out the elasticity of demand by total expenditure method.

($E_d < 1$ as total expenditure also increases with increase in price.)

35. Price elasticity of demand of a good is $(-)1$. The consumer buys 50 units of that good when price is ₹ 2 per unit. How many units will the consumer buy if the price rises to ₹ 4 per unit? Answer this question with the help of total expenditure method of determining price elasticity of demand.

(CBSE, Delhi Compt. 2009)

(25 units)

Miscellaneous Practicals

36. The price elasticity of demand of good X is double the price elasticity of demand of Good Y. A 10% rise in the price of good Y results in fall in its demand by 60 units. If original demand of commodity Y was 400, calculate percentage rise in quantity demanded of good X when its price falls from ₹ 10 to ₹ 8 per unit.

(Percentage rise in quantity demanded of good X = 80%)

Elasticity of Demand

4.47

37. When the price of a good changes to ₹ 11 per unit, the consumer's demand falls from 11 units to 7 units. The price elasticity of demand is (-) 1. What was the price before change? Use expenditure approach of price elasticity of demand to answer the question. (CBSE, Delhi 2011 (III))
(₹ 7 per unit)
38. A consumer buys a certain quantity of a good at a price of ₹ 10 per unit. When price falls to ₹ 8 per unit, she buys 40% more quantity. Calculate price elasticity of demand. (CBSE, Foreign 2008)
($E_d = (-) 2$)
39. At a price of ₹ 5 per pen, the demand is 40 pens. The elasticity of demand is 0.75 and increase in price is ₹ 1. Calculate the change in quantity of pens demanded. (Change in Quantity Demanded = 6 Pens)
40. The price elasticity of demand of commodity X is $\frac{1}{2}$ of price elasticity of demand of commodity Y. When price of X falls by 40%, its demand rises by 20 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand of commodity X and Y, if originally 100 units of X were demanded at price of ₹ 5 per unit. (Price Elasticity of Demand of X = (-) 0.50, Price Elasticity of Demand of Y = (-) 1)
41. If $\frac{\Delta P}{P} = 0.2$ and price elasticity is (-) 2, calculate the percentage fall in demand. Also calculate the original expenditure if new expenditure is ₹ 180 at price of ₹ 6. (Percentage fall in Demand = 40%, Original Expenditure = ₹ 250)
42. A consumer buys 17 units of a good at a price ₹ 10 per unit. When price falls to ₹ 8 per unit the consumer buys 23 units. Using the expenditure approach, what will you say about price elasticity of demand of the good? (CBSE, Foreign 2011 (I))
($E_d > 1$)
43. The demand function of good 'A' is given as: $Q_A = 40 - 5P_A$. Calculate its price elasticity when price rises from ₹ 4 to ₹ 6. ($E_d = (-) 1$)
44. The ratio of change in price (ΔP) to original price (P) is 0.4 and elasticity of demand is (-) 1.50, calculate the percentage change in demand. (Percentage change in Demand = 60%)
45. Price elasticity of demand for a product is unity. Its demand is 25 units at a price of ₹ 5 per unit. If the price of product rises to ₹ 6 per unit, how much quantity of the product will be demanded? (20 units)
46. The price of a commodity is ₹ 12 per unit and its quantity demanded is 500 units. When price rises by ₹ 3 per unit, its quantity demanded falls by 150 units. Calculate its price elasticity of demand. Is demand elastic? ($E_d = (-) 1.20$; Yes, demand is elastic as $E_d > 1$)
47. Commodities A and B have equal price elasticity of demand. The demand of X rises from 100 units to 150 units due to a 20 per cent fall in its price. Calculate the percentage fall in demand of Y if its price rises by 8 per cent. (Percentage fall in demand of Y = 20%)
48. The price of a commodity is ₹ 10 per unit and its quantity demanded at this price is 500 units. If its quantity demanded rises by 75 units due to fall in price by 10 per cent, calculate its price elasticity of demand. ($E_d = (-) 1.5$)
49. A consumer buys 50 units of a good at the price of ₹ 2 per unit. When the price rises by 25%, demand falls by 40%. Indicate the price elasticity of demand by total expenditure method. ($E_d > 1$)
50. From the following data, calculate price elasticity of demand. (CBSE, All India 2011 (III))

Price (₹)	Demand (units)
9	100
9	150

(E_d = ∞)

4.48

Introductory Microeconomics

51. When price of a good is ₹ 13 per unit, the consumer buys 11 units of that good. When price rises to ₹ 15 per unit, the consumer continues to buy 11 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand.
(CBSE, All India 2011 (II))
 $E_d = 0$
52. The price elasticity of demand of a commodity is -0.5 . At a price of ₹ 20 per unit, total expenditure on it is ₹ 2,000. Its price is reduced by 10 per cent. Calculate its demand at the reduced rate.
(CBSE, Delhi Compt. 2011 (II))
(105 units)
53. A consumer buys 20 units of a good at a price of ₹ 5 per unit. He incurs an expenditure of ₹ 120, when he buys 24 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand using the percentage method. Comment upon the likely shape of demand curve based on this information.
(CBSE, Delhi 2012 (II))
(Price elasticity of demand (E_d) = infinity)
As demand is perfectly elastic, demand curve will be horizontal straight line parallel to X-axis
54. The price of a commodity is ₹ 20 per unit and total expenditure on it is ₹ 1,000. When its price falls to ₹ 18 per unit, total expenditure increases by 8 per cent. Calculate its price elasticity of demand by percentage method.
(CBSE, Delhi Compt. 2011 (II))
 $E_d = -1.2$
55. The price elasticity of demand of X is $(-)$ 1.25. Its price falls from ₹ 10 to ₹ 8 per unit. Calculate percentage change in its demand.
(CBSE, Delhi Compt. 2012 (II))
(Percentage change (fall) in its demand = 25%)
56. A consumer buys 10 units of a good at a price of ₹ 9 per unit. At price of ₹ 10 per unit, he buys 9 units. What is price elasticity of demand? Use expenditure approach. Comment on the likely shape of demand curve on the basis of this measure of elasticity.
(CBSE, Delhi 2012 (II))
(Price elasticity of demand (E_d) = 1; Demand curve will be a rectangular hyperbola)
57. The price elasticity of demand for a good is -0.4 . If its price increases by 5 per cent, by what percentage will its demand fall? Calculate.
(CBSE, Delhi 2013 (I, II))
(Demand will fall by 2%)
58. The demand for good rises by 20 per cent as a result of fall in its price. Its price elasticity of demand is $(-)$ 0.8. Calculate the percentage fall in price.
(CBSE, Delhi 2013 (II))
(Price will fall by 25%)
59. A 5 per cent fall in the price of a good raises its demand from 300 units to 318 units. Calculate its price elasticity of demand.
(CBSE, All India 2013 (II))
(Price elasticity of demand (E_d) = $(-)$ 1.20)
60. Price of a good rises from ₹ 7 per unit to ₹ 9 per unit but its demand remains unchanged. Calculate price elasticity of demand of the good.
(CBSE, Delhi Compt. 2013 (II))
(Price elasticity of demand (E_d) = 0, i.e. Perfectly inelastic)
61. Price elasticity of demand of a good is -0.75 . Calculate the percentage fall in its price that will result in 15 per cent rise in its demand.
(CBSE, All India 2013 (II))
(Price will fall by 20%)
62. Price of a product falls from ₹ 10 to ₹ 9 per unit. As a result its demand rises from 9 unit to 10 units. Calculate price elasticity of demand using expenditure approach.
(CBSE, Delhi Compt. 2013 (II))
 $E_d = 1$ as total expenditure remains same with rise in price.
63. Price of a good rises by 25 per cent but there is no effect on demand of the good due to this price rise. Calculate price elasticity of demand.
(CBSE, All India Compt. 2013 (II))
(Price elasticity of demand (E_d) = 0, i.e. Perfectly inelastic)

64. Price elasticity of demand for flowers and toys are respectively $(-)$ 0.9 and $(-)$ 0.5. Demand for which one is more elastic and Why?
(CBSE, Sample Paper 2014)
(Demand for flowers is more elastic as with 1% fall in price of flowers, its demand rises by 0.9%. However, in case of toys, 1% fall in price raises the demand by 0.5%)
65. A consumer buys 18 units of a good at a price of ₹ 9 per unit. The price elasticity of demand for the good is $(-)$ 1. How many units the consumer will buy at a price of ₹ 10 per unit? Calculate.
(CBSE, Delhi 2014 (I))
(16 units)
66. When the price of a good falls from ₹ 10 to ₹ 8 per unit, its demand rises from 20 units to 24 units. What can you say about price elasticity of demand of the good through the 'expenditure approach'?
(CBSE, All India 2014 (I))
(Ed = 1 as total expenditure also falls with fall in price)
67. Price elasticity of demand of a good is $(-)$ 1. When its price per unit falls by one rupee, its demand rises from 16 to 18 units. Calculate the price before change.
(CBSE, Delhi 2014 (II))
(₹ 9)
68. When the price of a good rises from ₹ 10 to ₹ 12 per unit, its demand falls from 25 units to 20 units. What can you say about price elasticity of demand of the good through the 'expenditure approach'?
(CBSE, All India 2014 (II))
(Ed > 1 as total expenditure falls with rise in price)
69. A consumer buys 30 units of a good at a price of ₹ 10 per unit. Price elasticity of demand for the good is $(-)$ 1. How many units the consumer will buy at a price of ₹ 9 per unit? Calculate.
(CBSE, Delhi 2014 (III))
(33 units)
70. A consumer buys 27 units of a good at a price of ₹ 10 per unit. When the price falls to ₹ 9 per unit, the demand rises to 30 units. What can you say about price elasticity of demand of the good through the 'expenditure approach'?
(CBSE, All India 2014 (III))
($E_d = 1$ as total expenditure remains same with rise in price)
71. When price of a good falls from ₹ 15 per unit to ₹ 12 per unit, its demand rises by 25 percent. Calculate price elasticity of demand.
(CBSE, Foreign 2014 (I))
(Price elasticity of demand (E_d) = $(-)$ 1.25)
72. Price elasticity of demand of a good is $(-)$ 1. Calculate the percentage change in price that will raise the demand from 20 units to 30 units.
(CBSE, Foreign 2014 (II))
(Price will fall by 50%)
73. Price elasticity of demand of two goods A and B is $(-)$ 3 and $(-)$ 4 respectively. Which of the two goods has higher elasticity and why?
(CBSE, Foreign 2014 (III))
(Good B has higher elasticity as compared to A. It is because with change in price by 1%, demand for B changes by 4% while in case of good A it is only 3%.)
74. The quantity demanded of a good is 1,500 units at the price of ₹ 10 per unit. Its price elasticity of demand is $(-)$ 1.5. Calculate its quantity demanded, when its price falls to ₹ 8 per unit.
(CBSE, Delhi Comptt. 2014)
(1,950 units)
75. The price elasticity of demand of a good is $(-)$ 0.5. At a price of ₹ 20 per unit its demand is 300 units. At what price will its demand increase by 10 percent?
(CBSE, All India Comptt. 2014 (I))
(₹ 16)

4.50

Introductory Microeconomics

76. A consumer spends ₹ 1,000 on a good priced at ₹ 8 per unit. When price rises by 25 per cent, the consumer continues to spend ₹ 1,000 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by percentage method.
(CBSE, Delhi 2015 (II))
(Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = (-) 0.8$)
77. A consumer spends ₹ 60 on a good priced at ₹ 5 per unit. When price falls by 20 per cent, the consumer continues to spend ₹ 60 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by percentage method.
(CBSE, Delhi 2015 (III))
(Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = (-) 1.25$)
78. A consumer spends ₹ 100 on a good priced at ₹ 4 per unit. When price falls by 50 per cent, the consumer continues to spend ₹ 100 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by percentage method.
(CBSE, Delhi 2015 (IV))
(Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = (-) 2$)
79. A consumer spends ₹ 1,000 on a good priced at ₹ 10 per unit. When its price falls by 20 per cent, the consumer spends ₹ 800 on the good. Calculate the price elasticity of demand by the Percentage method.
(CBSE, All India 2015 (I))
(Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = 1$)
80. Price elasticity of demand of good X is -2 and of good Y is -3 . Which of the two goods is more price elastic and why?
(CBSE, Delhi 2016)
(Y is more price elastic because 1% fall (rise) in price will lead to higher percent rise (fall) in demand)
81. What will be the effect of 10 percent rise in price of a good on its demand if price elasticity of demand is (a) Zero, (b) -1 , (c) -2 .
(CBSE, All India 2016)
(a) Zero or no change; (b) 10% fall; (c) 20% fall)
82. Price elasticity of demand for the two goods X and Y are zero and $(-) 1$ respectively. Which of the two is more elastic and why?
(CBSE, Foreign 2016)
(Y is more elastic than X because 1% change in price of good Y leads to 1% change in quantity demanded, while 1% change in price of good X has no effect on demand of good X)
83. Price of a commodity falls from ₹ 20 to ₹ 15 per unit. Its demand rises from 600 units to 750 units. Calculate its price elasticity of demand.
(CBSE, Delhi Compit. 2016 (II))
(Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = (-) 1$)
84. Comment upon the degree of elasticity of demand for Good X, in the following given situations, if the price of the commodity rises from ₹ 5 per unit to ₹ 7 per unit and the quantity demanded falls from 20 units to 16 units: (i) Using the total household expenditure method; (ii) Using proportionate method.
(CBSE, Sample Paper 2016)
(i) As price and total expenditure carry positive relation, $E_d < 1$, i.e. relatively inelastic demand
(ii) Price Elasticity of Demand $(E_d) = (-) 0.5$, i.e. relatively inelastic demand
85. The demand curve for the commodity is given as $D_x = 10 + 2P$. If slope of the demand curve is (-2) , calculate price elasticity of demand for the commodity when the price of the commodity is ₹ 5 per unit.
($E_d = (-) 0.125$)
86. The demand curve of a commodity is expressed as $D_x = 20 - 2P$. If slope of the demand curve is given to be (-2) , calculate price elasticity of demand for the commodity when demand is 10 units.
($E_d = (-) 0.25$)
87. A consumer spends ₹ 2,000 on a good priced at ₹ 8 per unit. When price rises by 25%, the consumer continues to spend the same amount on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by the Percentage Method.
(Price Elasticity of Demand $= (-) 0.85$)

Class XIIth Summer Holiday Assignment

Subject: English core(301) 2018-19

1. Revise the lessons 1, 2, 3 OF FLAMINGO with Question answers.
2. Read and write the summary of lesson Rattrap & going places.
3. Read and Review of the Novel "INVISIBLE MAN" & Answer the questions given in the copy from the novel.(10 questions)
4. Read the English Newspaper & Listen the English News daily.

Class XIIth

Summer Holiday Homework 2018-19

Subject: Maths

Solve Inverse trigonometric, Matrices determinates from P.K. Garg.

Class XIIth

Summer Holiday Homework

Subject: Physics session 2018-19

- ✚ Solve last 10 year paper topic related to given chapters.
- ✚ Learn all the derivations of all these chapters
- ✚ 12th class NCERT numericals
- ✚ Prepare chapters 1,2,3 [along with numerical]

Class XIIth

Summer Holiday Homework 2018-19

Subject: HISTORY

- 1. Complete the_ questions and answers of chapters 4 and5 in the H.W copy**
- 2. Prepare a project file on any topic from the books part 1, 2 or 3.**
- 3. Read all the sources and boxes of Theme 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and try to frame questions of each.**