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SR. SEC. SCHOOL



Message from School:-We at APS SR. SEC. SCHOOL have planned certain assignments/projects and revision work for you to utilize this time in the most constructive way. We have prepared holiday homework for you all on the principles of learning by doing for your holistic development.

- Appreciate Nature - Go for long walks in a park or garden with your family and friends.
- Good manners are the key - Respect your parents, grandparents and all elders. Use three magical words (Sorry, Please and Thank you).
- Stay Fit, Stay Healthy - Play your favorite game / sport regularly.
- Learn about our Heritage - Find some time to visit museums and monuments. Read about them.
- Save Nature - Contribute to save our precious environment. Minimize the wastage of resources like water, fuel and electricity

Must Do:

- i) Eat healthy food and drink lots of water & juices.
- ii) Watch less T.V and stay away from mobile.
- iii) Revise the previous (done) work.
- iv) Practice reading and writing daily. (English and Hindi)
- v) Help your parents in day-to-day chore (watering plants, organizing rooms and Cupboards)

SUMMER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SESSION - 2026-2027

CLASS - 12th Commerce

English

Short Story

1. Write a short story on a theme of your choice (e.g., love, friendship, sacrifice).
2. Experiment with different narrative styles and techniques.

Poetry

1. Write a collection of poems on a specific theme (e.g., nature, emotions, social issues).
2. Explore different poetic forms (e.g., sonnet, free verse).

Essay Writing

1. Write essays on topics like social issues, philosophical questions, or current events.
2. Develop arguments and support them with evidence

Scriptwriting

1. Write a short script for a scene or a short film.
2. Include dialogue, stage directions, and character descriptions.

Creative Projects

1. Blogging: Start a blog on a topic you're passionate about.
2. Character Sketch: Write a detailed character sketch of a fictional character.
3. Dialogue Writing: Write dialogues for a conversation between two characters
4. Assignment of Poem and and Lesson Flamingo

FLAMINGO-POETRY SECTION

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

Short answer type questions (2marks each)

Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting '?

Why did Kamala Das add the image of merry children to her poem?

What were Kamala Das fears as a child ? Why do they surface when is going to airport ?

Why has the mother been compared to the late winter's moon ?

How did Kamala Das's mother look during the drive to Cochin?

What do the parting words of Kamala Das and her smile signify?

KEEPING QUIET

Short answer type questions (2 marks each)

What is the sadness that the poet Pablo Neruda refers to in the poem?

What is the exotic moment the poet Pablo Neruda wishes for?

How does stopping for a second help us ,acc. to the poet,Pabloneruda?

Which images in the poem 'Keeping quiet' show that the poet condemns violence?

Which symbol from nature does the poet invoke that there can be life under apparent stillness?

How can 'mighty dead ' be thing of beauty?

FLAMINGO

THE LAST LESSON

Short answer type questions(2marks each)

What was tempting for franz to keep away from school that morning?What was franz expected to be prepared with for the school that day?

Why had the bulletin board become a centre of attention during last two years ?What had been put on the bulletin board?

What was unusual about Mr. Hamel's dress &behaviour on day of his last french lesson?What change was there in Franz's attitude towards Mr. Hamel?

" What a thunderclap these words were to me!"-what were the words that shocked & surprised Franz?

Franz thinks , "Will they make them sing in German , even the pigeons ?" What does this tell us about the attitud of frenchmen?

Long answer type questions (5-6 marks each)

Everybody during the last lesson is filled with regret . Comment.

How did M Hamel say farewell to his students & the people of town ?What made M. Hamel cry towards end of his last lesson?

Our language is part of our culture & we are proud of it. Describe how regretful M. Hamel & village elders are for having neglected their native language, French.

THE LOST SPRING

Short answer type questions (2marks each)

What does the title 'Lost Spring ' convey ?

Who is Mukesh ? What is his dream ? How is Mukesh 's attitude towards life different from that of his family ?

Why can't bangle makers of Firozabad organise themselves into a cooperative ?

Garbage has two different meanings - one for the children and another for adults . Cooment.

Is Saheb happy working at tea stall ? Why or Why not?

'It is a tradition to stay bare foot ' What is attitude of ragpickers of Seemapuri towards wearing shoes?

Describe the irony in saheb's name.

Long answer type questions (5-6 marks each)

The bangle makers o Firozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor . Elaborate.

'Lost Spring ' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemns thousands of people to a life of abject poverty . Do you agree?

Give a brief account of life and activities of people like saheb-e-alam settled in Seemapuri.

THE DEEP WATER

Short answer type questions (2marks each)

Why did William Douglas develop aversion to water when he was hree or four years old ?

Which factors led Douglas to decide in favour of YMCA pool and not yakima river to learn swimming?

What shocking experience did Douglas have at YMCA pool?

Why did Douglas fail you come to surface of pool as he hoped to?

Why was Douglas keen to overcome his fear of water ?

How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer ?

How did Douglas make sure that he conquered the old terror?

Long answer type questions (5-6 marks each)

We always admire those as heroes who face challenges bravely in different phase of life and emerge successfully. Elaborate on this statement with reference to William Douglas .

With the help of one can achieve a lot . How did Douglas overcome his fear of water ?

'All we have to fear is fear itself ' describe douglas's experience which led to making of this statement.

Accountancy

Write the concept used in every chapter used for solution of numerical

Rule regarded the interest on drawing

Rule regarded the interest on capital

Journal entry related to Goodwill

Journal entry related to general reserve profit and lost credit balance profit and loss debit balance advertisement suspense account

Make performa of capital account

Revaluation account

Profit and loss appropriation account

Write all the formula formulas of ratio analysis and

Performa of cash flow statement

The performa in the case of death of partner

(Deceased partner capital account)

*Solve given previous year question

*Make your project file

Topic :-Financial statement analysis

(Take the information about any compay(financial statement) from website for make the project file).

Do this work in separate practice notebook.

Business studies

Chapter 1: Nature and Significance of Management

Section A – MCQs

Management is:

- a) An art
- b) A science
- c) Both art and science
- d) None of these

Which level of management is responsible for welfare of employees?

- a) Top level
- b) Middle level
- c) Supervisory level
- d) Board of Directors

Coordination is:

- a) Separate function
- b) Essence of management
- c) Objective of management
- d) Technique of management

Which function of management helps in selecting future course of action?

- a) Organising
- b) Staffing
- c) Planning
- d) Controlling

Management helps in achieving:

- a) Personal goals only
- b) Organisational goals
- c) Social goals only
- d) None of these

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions

Define management.

What is coordination?

Name any two levels of management.

State any two objectives of management.

What is effectiveness?

Section C – Short Answer Questions

Explain any four characteristics of management.

Differentiate between effectiveness and efficiency.

Explain the importance of coordination.

State any four objectives of management.

Why is management considered both science and art?

Section D – Assertion and Reason Questions

1.Assertion (A): Coordination is the essence of management.

Reason (R): Coordination integrates group efforts.

2.Assertion (A): Management is multidimensional.

Reason (R): Management only deals with employees.

3.Assertion (A): Management is a continuous process.

Reason (R): Management functions are performed regularly.

Section E – Case Study Questions

Case Study 1

The manager of a company ensures that all departments work together to achieve company objectives efficiently.

Questions:

Identify the concept discussed above.

State any two features of this concept.

Case Study 2

A production manager completed work on time but used excessive resources.

Questions:

Was the manager effective or efficient?

Differentiate between effectiveness and efficiency.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

Explain the characteristics of management.

Discuss the importance of management.

Explain the objectives of management.

“Coordination is the essence of management.” Explain.

Section G – Activity Work

Activity 1

Prepare a chart on:

“Levels of Management”

Include:

Top level

Middle level

Supervisory level

Draw hierarchy diagram.

Activity 2

Observe any business/shop near your home and identify:

Planning

Organising

Staffing

Coordination

Write your observations in notebook.

Section H – Viva Questions

What is management?

What is coordination?

Name one objective of management.

Which level of management supervises workers?

Why is management important?

Chapter 2: Principles of Management

Section A – MCQs

Principles of management are:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Rigid | b) Flexible |
| c) Personal opinions | d) Rules of law |

Who is known as the father of Scientific Management?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Henri Fayol | b) F.W. Taylor |
|----------------|----------------|

c) Peter Drucker

d) Elton Mayo

“Unity of Command” means:

a) One employee receives orders from one superior

b) One manager controls many workers

c) One department in organisation

d) One plan for all

Functional foremanship was introduced by:

a) Fayol

b) Taylor

c) Mayo

d) Koontz

Scalar chain refers to:

a) Chain of production

b) Chain of command

c) Chain of marketing

d) Chain of planning

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions

Define principles of management.

Name the father of Scientific Management.

What is gang plank?

Define mental revolution.

What is unity of direction?

Section C – Short Answer Questions

Explain any four features of principles of management.

State the importance of principles of management.

Differentiate between unity of command and unity of direction.

Explain the principle of scalar chain.

State any four principles given by Fayol.

Section D – Assertion and Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A): Principles of management improve efficiency.

Reason (R): Principles provide useful guidelines to managers.

2. Assertion (A): Unity of command avoids confusion.

Reason (R): An employee should receive orders from many superiors.

3.Assertion (A): Scientific management promotes harmony.

Reason (R): Mental revolution helps in cooperation between management and workers.

Section E – Case Study Questions

Case Study 1

In a company, workers receive instructions from only one supervisor which helps in avoiding confusion and conflict.

Questions:

Identify the principle involved.

State any two advantages of this principle.

Case Study 2

A manager divided work among employees according to their specialisation and skills which improved efficiency.

Questions:

Identify the principle involved.

Explain one benefit of this principle.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

Explain the principles of Scientific Management given by Taylor.

Discuss Fayol's principles of management.

Explain the importance of principles of management.

Differentiate between Taylor's and Fayol's approach.

Section G – Activity Work

Activity 1

Prepare a chart showing:

“Taylor vs Fayol”

Compare:

Basis

Focus

Applicability

Techniques

Activity 2

Visit a nearby shop/business and identify:

Division of work

Discipline

Unity of command

Order

Write your observations.

Section H – Viva Questions

Who gave Scientific Management theory?

What is unity of command?

What is scalar chain?

Define mental revolution.

Name one principle given by Fayol.

Chapter 3: Business Environment

Section A – MCQs

Business environment is the sum total of:

- a) Internal forces only
- b) External forces only
- c) Both internal and external forces
- d) Market forces only

Which dimension of business environment includes customs and traditions?

- a) Economic
- b) Political
- c) Social
- d) Technological

Liberalisation means:

- a) Increase in restrictions

- b) Removal of government controls
- c) Increase in taxes
- d) Nationalisation

Increase in repo rate by RBI affects:

- a) Social environment
- b) Economic environment
- c) Political environment
- d) Legal environment

New technology and innovations are part of:

- a) Social environment
- b) Technological environment
- c) Political environment
- d) Legal environment

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions

Define business environment.

What is liberalisation?

What is privatisation?

Define globalisation.

Name any two dimensions of business environment.

Section C – Short Answer Questions

Explain any four features of business environment.

Discuss the importance of business environment.

Explain the impact of government policy changes on business.

Differentiate between economic and social environment.

Explain the concept of demonetisation.

Section D – Assertion and Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A): Business environment is dynamic in nature.

Reason (R): Business environment keeps changing with time.

2.Assertion (A): Understanding business environment helps firms identify opportunities.

Reason (R): Environment scanning improves decision-making.

3.Assertion (A): Liberalisation increased competition in India.

Reason (R): Government removed unnecessary restrictions on business.

Section E – Case Study Questions

Case Study 1

The government reduced import duties and allowed foreign companies to invest in India. This increased competition among Indian companies.

Questions:

Identify the economic reform discussed above.

State any two effects of this reform on business.

Case Study 2

A company adopted online marketing and digital payment systems to meet changing customer needs and technological developments.

Questions:

Identify the dimension of business environment involved.

State any two importance of adapting to business environment.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

Explain the dimensions of business environment.

Discuss the importance of business environment.

Explain the impact of government policy changes on business and industry.

Explain the features of business environment.

Section G – Activity Work

Activity 1

Prepare a chart on:

“Dimensions of Business Environment”

Include:

Economic environment

Social environment

Political environment
Technological environment
Legal environment

Activity 2

Collect newspaper articles related to:

Government policies
Budget changes
Technological developments
Foreign investment

Paste them in notebook and write short notes.

Activity 3

Observe any nearby business and identify how it is affected by:

Technology
Competition
Government rules
Customer preferences

Write your observations.

Section H – Viva Questions

What is business environment?

Define liberalisation.

Name one feature of business environment.

What is globalisation?

Which dimension includes technology and innovation?

Chapter 4: Planning

Section A – MCQs

Planning is related to:

- a) Past
- b) Present

- c) Future
- d) None of these

The primary function of management is:

- a) Staffing
- b) Planning
- c) Controlling
- d) Directing

Which of the following is not a limitation of planning?

- a) Reduces creativity
- b) Provides direction
- c) Time-consuming
- d) May not work in dynamic environment

The first step in planning process is:

- a) Identifying alternatives
- b) Setting objectives
- c) Implementing plan
- d) Follow-up action

Planning reduces:

- a) Efficiency
- b) Coordination
- c) Uncertainty
- d) Motivation

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions

Define planning.

What is a policy?

What is a strategy?

Define procedure.

Name any two types of plans.

Section C – Short Answer Questions

Explain any four features of planning.

State the importance of planning.

Explain the limitations of planning.

Differentiate between single-use plans and standing plans.

Explain the steps involved in planning process.

Section D – Assertion and Reason Questions

1.Assertion (A): Planning reduces uncertainty.

Reason (R): Planning helps managers anticipate future changes.

2.Assertion (A): Planning promotes innovative ideas.

Reason (R): Planning encourages managers to think creatively.

3.Assertion (A): Planning guarantees success.

Reason (R): External factors always remain under control.

Section E – Case Study Questions

Case Study 1

A company fixed sales targets for the next year and prepared different plans to achieve those targets effectively.

Questions:

Identify the management function involved.

State any two features of this function.

Case Study 2

A manager prepared backup plans to deal with sudden increase in competition and market uncertainty.

Questions:

Identify the importance of planning highlighted above.

Explain any one limitation of planning.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

Explain the features of planning.

Discuss the importance of planning.

Explain the limitations of planning.

Describe the planning process in detail.

Section G – Activity Work

Activity 1

Prepare a chart on:

“Planning Process”

Include:

Setting objectives

Developing premises

Identifying alternatives

Evaluating alternatives

Selecting alternative

Implementing plan

Follow-up action

Activity 2

Prepare examples of:

Objectives

Policies

Procedures

Budgets

Programmes

from daily life or school activities.

Activity 3

Observe a nearby business/shop and identify how planning helps in:

Sales

Stock management

Customer service

Future growth

Write your observations.

Section H – Viva Questions

What is planning?

Name one type of plan.

What is the first step in planning?

Why is planning important?

State one limitation of planning.

Chapter 5: Organising

Section A – MCQs

Organising is concerned with:

- a) Fixing goals
- b) Assigning duties and authority
- c) Motivating employees
- d) Controlling activities

Delegation means:

- a) Transfer of ownership
- b) Transfer of authority and responsibility
- c) Transfer of profit
- d) Transfer of goods

The network of social relationships formed naturally is called:

- a) Formal organisation
- b) Informal organisation
- c) Departmentation
- d) Decentralisation

Which of the following is an element of delegation?

- a) Accountability
- b) Motivation
- c) Planning
- d) Staffing

Decentralisation refers to:

- a) Concentration of authority



- b) Distribution of authority
- c) Elimination of authority
- d) Transfer of ownership

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions

Define organising.

What is delegation?

Define decentralisation.

What is departmentation?

Name any two types of organisation structure.

Section C – Short Answer Questions

Explain the importance of organising.

Differentiate between formal and informal organisation.

Explain the elements of delegation.

State the importance of delegation.

Explain the concept of decentralisation.

Section D – Assertion and Reason Questions

1.Assertion (A): Delegation helps in developing managers.

Reason (R): Delegation provides opportunities to subordinates to take decisions.

2.Assertion (A): Informal organisation arises spontaneously.

Reason (R): It is created deliberately by management.

3.Assertion (A): Organising promotes specialisation.

Reason (R): Organising divides work into smaller activities.

Section E – Case Study Questions

Case Study 1

The manager of a company assigned duties to employees and also gave them authority to perform the work effectively.

Questions:

Identify the concept discussed above.

State any two elements of this concept.

Case Study 2

A company allowed branch managers to take decisions related to sales and customer service at local level.

Questions:

Identify the concept involved.

State any two advantages of this concept.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

Explain the steps involved in organising process.

Discuss the importance of organising.

Differentiate between delegation and decentralisation.

Explain formal and informal organisation in detail.

Section G – Activity Work

Activity 1

Prepare a chart showing:

“Organisational Structure”

Include:

Functional structure

Divisional structure

Draw neat diagrams.

Activity 2

Visit a nearby business/shop and identify:

Division of work

Delegation of authority

Coordination among employees

Write your observations.

Activity 3

Prepare a comparison table between:

Formal organisation

Informal organisation

Compare on:

Formation

Authority

Communication

Flexibility

Section H – Viva Questions

What is organising?

Define delegation.

What is decentralisation?

Name one type of organisational structure.

What is informal organisation?

Chapter 6: Staffing

Section A – MCQs

Staffing is related to:

- a) Financial resources
- b) Human resources
- c) Physical resources
- d) Material resources

Recruitment is a:

- a) Negative process
- b) Positive process
- c) Legal process
- d) Informal process

Selection is a:

- a) Positive process
- b) Negative process
- c) Planning process

d) Controlling process

Training given to improve skills of employees is called:

a) Motivation

b) Education

c) Training

d) Delegation

Which of the following is an internal source of recruitment?

a) Advertisement

b) Promotion

c) Campus recruitment

d) Employment exchange

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions

Define staffing.

What is recruitment?

Define selection.

What is training?

Name any two methods of training.

Section C – Short Answer Questions

Explain the importance of staffing.

Differentiate between recruitment and selection.

Explain any four external sources of recruitment.

State the benefits of training to employees.

Explain the steps involved in staffing process.

Section D – Assertion and Reason Questions

1.Assertion (A): Recruitment is a positive process.

Reason (R): Recruitment attracts large number of candidates.

2.Assertion (A): Training improves employee efficiency.

Reason (R): Training enhances knowledge and skills of employees.

3.Assertion (A): Staffing helps in placing right person at right job.

Reason (R): Staffing ignores human resource requirements.

Section E – Case Study Questions

Case Study 1

ABC Ltd. published advertisements in newspapers to invite applications for different posts in the company.

Questions:

Identify the staffing step involved.

State any two advantages of this process.

Case Study 2

A company organised training sessions for newly appointed employees to improve their skills and efficiency.

Questions:

Identify the concept discussed above.

Explain any two benefits of this concept.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

Explain the staffing process in detail.

Discuss the importance of staffing.

Differentiate between training and development.

Explain different methods of training.

Section G – Activity Work

Activity 1

Prepare a chart on:

“Staffing Process”

Include:

Manpower planning

Recruitment

Selection

Placement and orientation

Training and development

Activity 2

Collect newspaper advertisements related to:

Job vacancies

Campus placements

Walk-in interviews

Paste them in notebook with short notes.

Activity 3

Visit a nearby business/shop and observe:

Recruitment methods

Employee training

Division of work

Write your observations.

Section H – Viva Questions

What is staffing?

Define recruitment.

What is selection?

Name one method of training.

Why is staffing important?

Economics

Macro Economics

Chapter: National Income and Related Aggregates

Q1. What is National Income? Explain its concepts.

Q2. Explain the methods of measuring National Income.

Q3. Explain the precautions while calculating National Income.

Q4. Explain the difference between stock and flow.

Q5. Explain the concept of real flow and money flow.

Q-6 What is circular flow of income and explain the two sector model of circular flow.

Q-7 Explain the difference between intermediate goods and final goods.

Activities

Prepare:

1. Flow chart showing concepts of national income
2. Diagram showing methods of measuring national income
3. Do practice of numericals of national income.

Chapter: Money

Q1. What is money? Explain its functions.

Q2. Explain the evolution of money

Q-3 Explain the different forms of money.

Q-4 What is money supply and explain its component (M1).

Activities

1. Prepare:

Flow chart showing evolution of money

2. Diagram showing functions of money

Survey Activity

Topic:

Use of Money and Digital Payments in Daily Life

1. Collect Information About:

- Modes of payment used by people
- Use of cash and digital payments
- Advantages of digital transactions
- Problems faced during online payments
- Importance of money in daily life

Write your findings in 1–2 pages.

Chapter: Banking

- Q1. What is banking? Explain the functions of commercial banks.
- Q2. Explain the functions of the Central Bank.
- Q3. Explain the process of credit creation by commercial banks.
- Q-4 Explain the quantitative and qualitative measures of controlling money supply.

Activities

Survey Activity

Topic:

Banking Facilities in Your Local Area

Collect Information About:

1. Types of banks available

Banking services used by people

2. ATM and online banking facilities

3. Benefits of digital banking

Problems faced by customers

Write your observations in 1–2 pages.

Indian Economic development

Chapter 1: Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence

- Q1. Explain the condition of agriculture in India on the eve of independence.
- Q-2 Explain the occupational structure of India on the eve of independence
- Q3. Explain the condition of industries in India on the eve of independence.
- Q4. Explain the demographic condition of India on the eve of independence.
- Q5. Explain the condition of foreign trade during British rule.

Activities

Survey Activity

Topic:

Comparison Between Indian Economy Before and After Independence

Collect Information About:

1. Agriculture
2. Industries
3. Transport
4. Education
5. Living standard

Write your observations in 1–2 pages.

Chapter 2: Indian Economy (1950–1990)

Q1. Explain the goals of India's Five Year Plans.

Q-2. Explain the role of the public sector in India's economic development.

Q3. Explain the development of the agricultural sector during 1950–1990.

Q4. Explain the industrial development strategy adopted by India after independence.

Q5. Explain the Green Revolution and its impact on Indian agriculture.

Activities

1. Prepare:

Flow chart showing goals of Five Year Plans

2. Diagram showing features of mixed economy

Chapter 3: Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation – An Appraisal

Q1. Explain the economic reforms introduced in India in 1991.

Q2. Explain the impact of LPG reforms on Indian agriculture.

Q3. Explain privatisation and its advantages.

Q4. Explain the role of foreign investment in economic development.

Q5. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of economic reforms.

Activities

Prepare:

1. Flow chart showing LPG reforms
2. Diagram showing advantages and disadvantages of globalization

Chapter 4: Human Capital Formation in India

- Q1. What is human capital formation? Explain its importance.
- Q2. Explain the sources of human capital formation.
- Q3. Explain the role of education in human capital formation.
- Q4. Explain the problems faced in human capital formation in India.
- Q-5. Explain the difference between human capital and human development.

Activities

Prepare:

1. Flow chart showing sources of human capital formation
2. Diagram showing role of education and health

Chapter 5: Rural Development

- Q1. What is rural development? Explain its importance.
- Q2. Explain the problems faced by rural areas in India.
- Q3. Explain the importance of rural credit in India.
- Q4. Explain the importance of diversification in rural development.
- Q5. Explain the role of microfinance and self-help groups (SHGs) in rural development.

Activities

1. Prepare:

Flow chart showing problems of rural areas

10. DDL stands for?

- A) Data Definition Language
- B) Database Definition Language
- C) Data Development Language
- D) Database Development Language

11. Which command is used to remove specific rows?

- A) DELETE
- B) DROP
- C) TRUNCATE
- D) ALTER

12. Which command adds a new column in table?

- A) MODIFY
- B) UPDATE
- C) ALTER
- D) INSERT

13. Which command creates a database?

- A) MAKE DATABASE
- B) CREATE DATABASE
- C) NEW DATABASE
- D) ALTER DATABASE

14. Which command changes existing values in records?

- A) UPDATE
- B) ALTER
- C) SELECT
- D) CREATE

15. Which command is not a DML command?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) CREATE

16. Which command removes database objects?

- A) DELETE
- B) DROP
- C) UPDATE
- D) SELECT

17. Which clause is used with SELECT to filter records?

- A) ORDER BY
- B) WHERE
- C) GROUP BY
- D) DISTINCT

18. Which command adds new rows to a table?

- A) ALTER
- B) INSERT
- C) UPDATE
- D) DROP

19. Which command removes complete table structure?

- A) DELETE
- B) TRUNCATE

C) DROP

D) UPDATE

20. Which statement is correct for TRUNCATE?

A) Removes structure

B) Removes selected rows

C) Removes all rows only

D) Adds rows

21. Which command is used to rename a table?

A) CHANGE

B) ALTER

C) UPDATE

D) SELECT

22. Which SQL command belongs to DDL?

A) INSERT

B) DELETE

C) CREATE

D) SELECT

23. Which SQL command belongs to DML?

A) ALTER

B) DROP

C) UPDATE

D) CREATE

24. Which command shows data from table?

A) DISPLAY

B) SHOW

C) SELECT

D) VIEW

25. Which command changes datatype of a column?

A) MODIFY

B) INSERT

C) SELECT

D) DELETE

26. Which keyword is used to remove duplicate values?

A) UNIQUE

B) DISTINCT

C) REMOVE

D) FILTER

27. Which clause sorts records?

A) SORT BY

B) ORDER BY

C) GROUP BY

D) ARRANGE BY

28. Which command deletes selected records?

A) DELETE

B) DROP

C) TRUNCATE

D) REMOVE

29. Which command creates a new table from existing data?

- A) COPY TABLE
C) DUPLICATE
- B) CREATE TABLE AS
D) INSERT TABLE

30. Which command changes existing table name?

- A) ALTER TABLE
C) UPDATE TABLE
- B) RENAME TABLE
D) MODIFY TABLE

31. Which command removes all data but keeps structure?

- A) DROP
C) TRUNCATE
- B) DELETE
D) REMOVE

32. Which symbol is used to end SQL statement?

- A) : B) ; C) , D) .

33. Which command is used to permanently remove database?

- A) DELETE DATABASE
C) REMOVE DATABASE
- B) DROP DATABASE
D) CLEAR DATABASE

34. Which clause is used to arrange records in ascending order?

- A) ORDER BY ASC
C) SORT ASC
- B) GROUP BY
D) DISTINCT

35. Which command updates multiple rows?

- A) UPDATE
C) INSERT
- B) ALTER
D) DROP

36. Which command adds constraints in existing table?

- A) UPDATE
C) DELETE
- B) ALTER
D) SELECT

37. Which SQL command is case-insensitive?

- A) CREATE
C) INSERT
- B) SELECT
D) All of these

38. Which command deletes only one row?

- A) DELETE with WHERE
C) TRUNCATE
- B) DROP
D) ALTER

39. Which command removes a column from table?

- A) DELETE COLUMN B) ALTER DROP COLUMN
C) REMOVE COLUMN D) UPDATE COLUMN

40. Which command creates table structure?

- A) CREATE TABLE B) INSERT TABLE
C) UPDATE TABLE D) DROP TABLE

41. Which command changes existing records only?

- A) UPDATE B) INSERT
C) CREATE D) DROP

42. Which command is used before working on a database?

- A) OPEN DATABASE B) USE
C) START D) SELECT

43. Which command deletes both data and structure?

- A) DELETE B) TRUNCATE
C) DROP D) UPDATE

44. Which DML command is used for searching records?

- A) SELECT B) CREATE C) ALTER D) DROP

45. Which command can add primary key in existing table?

- A) ALTER B) UPDATE C) DELETE D) INSERT

46. Which clause groups rows with same values?

- A) ORDER BY B) GROUP BY C) DISTINCT D) WHERE

47. Which command removes duplicate records?

- A) DISTINCT B) DELETE C) DROP D) UPDATE

48. Which command inserts multiple rows?

- A) INSERT INTO B) UPDATE INTO
C) ADD INTO D) MODIFY INTO

49. Which command changes column size?

- A) ALTER MODIFY B) UPDATE MODIFY
C) DELETE MODIFY D) INSERT MODIFY

50. Which command is used to display table structure?

- A) DESCRIBE
- C) VIEW TABLE

- B) SHOW TABLE
- D) PRINT TABLE

Assignment 2

Computer Networks and Protocols

1. What is the main purpose of a computer network?

- A) Printing only
- B) Sharing resources and communication
- C) Drawing pictures
- D) Playing games

2. Which device connects different networks together?

- A) Hub
- B) Switch
- C) Router
- D) Repeater

3. Which topology uses a central device?

- A) Bus
- B) Ring
- C) Star
- D) Mesh

4. Which protocol is used to send emails?

- A) FTP
- B) SMTP
- C) HTTP
- D) POP3

5. Which protocol is used for file transfer?

- A) FTP
- B) DNS
- C) SMTP
- D) HTTP

6. What does LAN stand for?

- A) Long Area Network
- B) Large Area Network
- C) Local Area Network
- D) Limited Area Network

7. Which network covers the largest geographical area?

- A) PAN
- B) LAN
- C) MAN
- D) WAN

8. Which protocol is mainly used for web browsing?

- A) SMTP
- B) FTP
- C) HTTP
- D) POP3

9. What is the full form of IP?

- A) Internet Protocol
- B) Internal Process
- C) Internet Program
- D) Information Protocol

10. Which device forwards data packets between networks?

- A) Router
- B) Hub
- C) NIC
- D) Modem

11. Which topology is least expensive?

- A) Mesh B) Bus C) Star D) Ring

12. What is the function of a modem?

- A) Storage B) Routing C) Signal conversion D) Printing

13. Which protocol is used to receive emails?

- A) SMTP B) POP3 C) FTP D) HTTP

14. What does URL stand for?

- A) Uniform Resource Locator B) Universal Resource Link
C) Uniform Record Locator D) Universal Record Link

15. Which transmission media uses light signals?

- A) Coaxial Cable B) Twisted Pair
C) Fiber Optic Cable D) Copper Cable

16. Which topology sends data in a circular path?

- A) Ring B) Bus C) Star D) Tree

17. Which layer handles routing in TCP/IP model?

- A) Application Layer B) Transport Layer
C) Internet Layer D) Physical Layer

18. Which protocol provides secure web communication?

- A) HTTP B) HTTPS C) FTP D) SMTP

19. What is the full form of DNS?

- A) Data Naming Service B) Domain Name System
C) Domain Network Service D) Digital Name System

20. Which topology offers highest reliability?

- A) Bus B) Ring C) Mesh D) Star

21. Which device works at Data Link Layer?

- A) Router B) Switch C) Modem D) Gateway

22. Which protocol is used for remote login?

- A) FTP B) Telnet C) SMTP D) HTTP

23. What does WWW stand for?

- A) World Wide Web B) Wide World Web
C) World Web Window D) Web World Wide

24. Which topology requires maximum cabling?

- A) Bus B) Ring C) Star D) Mesh

25. Which is a wireless technology?

- A) Bluetooth B) Coaxial Cable C) Twisted Pair D) Fiber Optic

26. Which protocol assigns IP addresses automatically?

- A) FTP B) SMTP C) DHCP D) HTTP

27. What is the full form of MAC?

- A) Machine Access Control B) Media Access Control
C) Media Area Connection D) Main Access Channel

28. In which topology does failure of main cable stop the network?

- A) Star B) Mesh C) Ring D) Bus

29. Which protocol is connection-oriented?

- A) UDP B) TCP C) IP D) FTP

30. Which protocol is faster but less reliable?

- A) TCP B) HTTP C) UDP D) SMTP

31. What is the purpose of an IP address?

- A) File storage B) Device identification
C) Signal boosting D) Printing

32. Which topology is commonly used in offices?

- A) Ring B) Star C) Bus D) Mesh

33. What does ISP stand for?

- A) Internet Service Provider B) Internal Service Program
C) Internet Security Provider D) Information System Program

34. Which protocol is used for secure websites?

- A) FTP B) SMTP C) HTTPS D) HTTP

35. Which TCP/IP layer ensures reliable data transfer?

- A) Application Layer
- B) Internet Layer
- C) Transport Layer
- D) Physical Layer

36. What is the full form of Wi-Fi?

- A) Wired Fidelity
- B) Wireless Fidelity
- C) Wide Fidelity
- D) Wireless Fiber

37. Which protocol converts domain names into IP addresses?

- A) DNS
- B) SMTP
- C) FTP
- D) HTTP

38. Which device regenerates weak signals?

- A) Router
- B) Switch
- C) Repeater
- D) Gateway

39. Which network type covers a city?

- A) LAN
- B) MAN
- C) PAN
- D) WAN

40. Which protocol is preferred for live streaming?

- A) TCP
- B) FTP
- C) UDP
- D) SMTP

41. Which device connects computers within a LAN?

- A) Modem
- B) Switch
- C) Router
- D) Gateway

42. What does TCP stand for?

- A) Transfer Communication Protocol
- B) Transmission Control Protocol
- C) Transfer Control Process
- D) Transmission Communication Process

43. Which topology is easiest to manage?

- A) Mesh
- B) Star
- C) Ring
- D) Bus

44. Which protocol transfers hypertext documents?

- A) FTP
- B) SMTP
- C) HTTP
- D) POP3

45. Which communication mode allows simultaneous two-way communication?

- A) Simplex
- B) Half Duplex
- C) Full Duplex
- D) Semi Duplex

46. Which protocol is used between browser and web server?

A) SMTP B) HTTP C) FTP D) POP3

47. What is a major advantage of fiber optic cable?

A) Low speed B) High interference
C) High speed and security D) Cheap installation

48. Which protocol downloads emails from a mail server?

A) HTTP B) DNS C) FTP D) POP3

49. Which topology provides dedicated links between all devices?

A) Bus B) Star C) Ring D) Mesh

50. Which OSI layer handles encryption and decryption?

A) Session Layer B) Network Layer
C) Presentation Layer D) Transport Layer

Note:- Dear students assignments will be send later on your WhatsApp group.

