

# D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL, DVC, MTPS, BANKURA

## Summer Holiday Homework - 2026

Class: XI

Sub: Mathematics

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### SECTION - A

- Two finite sets have  $m$  and  $n$  elements. The number of subsets of the first set is 112 more than that of second set. The values of  $m$  and  $n$  are respectively:  
(a) 4, 7                      (b) 7, 4                      (c) 4, 4                      (d) 7, 7
- Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two sets such that  $n(A) = 20$ ,  $n(B) = 10$ ,  $n(A \cup B) = 15$ . Then,  $n(A \cap B)$  is equal to:  
(a) 30                      (b) 40                      (c) 15                      (d) none of these
- Range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x+2}$  is  
(a)  $\mathbb{R}$                       (b)  $\mathbb{R} - \{2\}$                       (c)  $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$                       (d)  $\mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$
- Let  $A = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 6\}$  and  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 9\}$ . Then,  $A \cap B$  is equal to:  
(a)  $(7, 8]$                       (b)  $(7, 8)$                       (c)  $[7, 8)$                       (d)  $[7, 8]$
- If  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , then the value of  $(1 + \tan \alpha)(1 + \tan \beta)$  is  
(a) 1                      (b) 2                      (c) -2                      (d) none of these
- If  $[x]^2 - 5[x] + 6 = 0$ , where  $[ ]$  denote the greatest integer function, then  
(a)  $x \in [3, 4)$                       (b)  $x \in [2, 3)$                       (c)  $x \in [2, 3)$                       (d)  $x \in [2, 4)$
- If  $R$  is a relation on the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12\}$  given by  $x R y \Leftrightarrow y = 2x$ , then  $R$  is equal to:  
(a)  $\{(2, 1), (4, 2), (8, 2), (9, 3)\}$                       (b)  $\{(2, 1), (4, 2), (6, 3)\}$   
(c)  $\{(5, 1), (2, 4), (3, 6)\}$                       (d) none of these
- Let  $S = \{x : x \text{ is a positive multiple of } 3 \text{ less than } 100\}$ ,  $P = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number less than } 20\}$ . Then  $n(S) + n(P)$  is:  
(a) 34                      (b) 41                      (c) 33                      (d) 30
- The value of  $\sin 50^\circ - \sin 70^\circ + \sin 10^\circ$  is  
(a) 1                      (b) 0                      (c) 1                      (d) 2
- If  $\cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin x = 2$ , then the value of  $x$  is:  
(a)  $\pi/3$                       (b)  $2\pi/3$                       (c)  $4\pi/3$                       (d)  $5\pi/3$

### SECTION - B

- Prove the following :  $\sin 10^\circ + \sin 20^\circ + \sin 40^\circ + \sin 50^\circ = \sin 70^\circ + \sin 80^\circ$ .
- Find the domain and the range of the function :  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$
- Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be sets, if  $P \cap X = Q \cap X = \phi$  and  $P \cup X = Q \cup X$  for some set  $X$ . Show that  $P = Q$ .
- If  $\alpha, \beta$  are two distinct roots of the equation  $a \tan \theta + b \sec \theta = c$ , prove that  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2ac}{a^2 - c^2}$
- Let  $A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$  and  $f : A \rightarrow Z$  be given by  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ . Find:  
(a) the range of  $f$   
(b) pre-images of 6, -3 and 5.

### PROJECT WORK

Prepare a mind map in A4 size paper of the chapters Sets, Relation and Functions, Trigonometric functions.

# Summer Holiday Homework

## Class 11 Commerce Accountancy

### Chapters: Meaning and Objectives of Accounting Basic Accounting Terms Accounting Equations

#### 1 Mark Each:

1. Which of the following is an objective of accounting?
  - A. Increasing production
  - B. Maintaining systematic records
  - C. Reducing employee salary
  - D. Advertising products
  
3. Liabilities of a business are ₹ 70,000 and capital is ₹ 1,30,000. Find total assets.
  - A. ₹ 60,000
  - B. ₹ 1,30,000
  - C. ₹ 2,00,000
  - D. ₹ 70,000
  
4. Which transaction increases one asset and decreases another asset?
  - A. Goods purchased on credit
  - B. Cash deposited into bank
  - C. Salary paid
  - D. Loan taken from bank
  
7. The accounting equation always remains:
  - A. Unequal
  - B. Balanced
  - C. Negative
  - D. Temporary
  
8. Goods withdrawn by the owner for personal use are called:
  - A. Purchases
  - B. Drawings
  - C. Sales
  - D. Expenses

9. Statement:

Assertion (A): Accounting is called the language of business.

Reason (R): Accounting communicates financial information to users.

**Choose the correct option:**

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

10. Statement:

Assertion (A): Accounting records only monetary transactions.

Reason (R): Non-monetary events cannot be measured reliably in money terms.

**Choose the correct option:**

- A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

**3 Marks Each:**

11. A businessman says, "Profit is the only objective of accounting." Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

12. State whether the accounting equation will remain balanced in the following cases:

- Cash deposited into bank
- Payment made to creditors
- Goods sold on credit

Give reasons.

13. Why are goods treated differently when purchased for resale and when purchased for office use? Explain with examples.

**4 Marks Each:**

14. Prepare Accounting Equation from the following transactions:

- 1. Started business with cash ₹ 4,00,000
- 2. Purchased goods worth ₹ 70,000 on credit
- 3. Sold goods costing ₹ 30,000 for ₹ 45,000 cash
- 4. Paid wages ₹ 8,000
- 5. Received ₹ 20,000 from debtors

15. Differentiate between Capital and Revenue expenditure.

16. A businessman maintains proper accounting records but still suffers losses due to poor decisions.

Do you think accounting alone is sufficient for business success? Give reasons in support of your answer.

**5 Marks Each:**

17. Rohan runs a garment business in his city. Initially, he did not maintain proper accounting records and used to rely on memory for keeping track of sales, expenses, and cash. After a few months, he faced problems in finding out his actual profit, amount due from customers, and payments to suppliers. Later, he hired an accountant to maintain proper books of accounts.

Answer the following questions:

(i) Why is maintaining systematic records important in accounting? (1 Mark)

(ii) Identify any two objectives of accounting highlighted in the above case. (2 Marks)

(iii) How can accounting information help Rohan in decision-making? (2 Marks)

18. Aman started a business with cash ₹ 3,00,000. He purchased furniture worth ₹ 50,000 for cash and goods worth ₹ 80,000 on credit from Ravi Traders. Later, he sold goods costing ₹ 20,000 for ₹ 30,000 cash and paid salary ₹ 5,000.

Answer the following questions:

(i) Calculate the total capital of the business after all transactions. (2 Marks)

(ii) Identify the total liabilities after the above transactions. (1 Mark)

(iii) State the accounting equation and explain whether it remains balanced after each transaction. (2 Marks)

## SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

### **Banking (Class 11)**

#### **MCQ 1 Mark Each:**

1. The relationship between a banker and customer when money is deposited in the bank is:

- a) Trustee and Beneficiary
- b) Debtor and Creditor
- c) Pledger and Pledgee
- d) Agent and Principal

2. Assertion (A): A minor can open a savings bank account.

Reason (R): Section 26 of the Negotiable Instruments Act allows a minor to negotiate instruments.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

3. Which banking service mainly deals with large corporate customers and institutions?

- a) Retail Banking
- b) Mobile Banking
- c) Wholesale Banking
- d) Internet Banking

4. Assertion (A): Banks generally allow overdraft facility in current accounts.

Reason (R): Current accounts are mainly meant for business transactions.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

5. A bank customer nominated his daughter for his savings account. After his death, the bank will:

a) Refuse payment until court order

b) Pay the balance to the nominee

c) Transfer the money to RBI

d) Close the account without payment

6. According to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banking means:

a) Trading in shares

b) Accepting deposits for lending or investment

c) Manufacturing currency notes

d) Collecting taxes only

7. Which institution is known as the Central Bank of India?

a) SBI

b) NABARD

c) RBI

d) EXIM Bank

8. A bank employee used a counterfeit detector machine while accepting cash deposits. Which banker duty is reflected?

a) Disbursing funds

b) Enforcing security

c) Underwriting

d) Clearing cheques

9. Which of the following is a Public Sector Bank?

a) HDFC Bank

- b) ICICI Bank
- c) State Bank of India
- d) Axis Bank

10. CRR stands for:

- a) Central Reserve Ratio
- b) Cash Reserve Ratio
- c) Credit Reserve Ratio
- d) Currency Reserve Ratio

**3 Marks Each:**

11. Ramesh deposited his savings in a bank. The bank used a portion of these deposits to provide loans to small businessmen and farmers.

Based on the above case, answer the following:

- a) What role of the bank is highlighted here?
- b) Why are banks called financial intermediaries?
- c) Name any one primary function of a commercial bank.

12. Explain any three primary functions of commercial banks.

13. Assertion (A): A banker becomes a debtor when a customer deposits money in the bank.

Reason (R): The bank is liable to repay the deposited amount to the customer on demand.

- a) State whether Assertion and Reason are true or false.
- b) Explain the debtor-creditor relationship between banker and customer.
- c) Mention one situation when the relationship is reversed.

14. Explain any three special relationships between banker and customer.

15. Why is RBI called the “Monetary Authority” of India? Explain with reference to CRR, SLR and Repo Rate.

**4 Marks Each:**

16. Mr. Sharma deposited money in a savings account, hired a locker facility from the bank and also gave instructions to the bank to pay his insurance premium regularly.

Answer the following:

- a) Identify the relationship between banker and customer in case of deposits.
- b) Identify the relationship in case of locker facility.
- c) Identify the relationship when the bank pays insurance premium on behalf of customer.
- d) Explain any one special relationship between banker and customer.

17. Priya deposits ₹ 5,000 every month in a bank for 5 years. She wants to use the maturity amount for higher education. During one month, she fails to deposit the installment on time and the bank charges a penalty.

Answer the following:

- a) Which type of account is referred to in the above case?
  - b) State any two features of this account.
  - c) Mention any two advantages of this account.
  - d) Why is penalty charged in this account?
18. Explain any four differences between Retail Banking and Wholesale Banking.
19. “Know Your Customer (KYC) guidelines help banks in reducing financial crimes.” Justify the statement with any four points.
20. A businessman wants maximum transaction facility, overdraft facility and smooth day-to-day business operations.

Which type of account should he open? Explain any four features of this account and justify your answer.

21. Explain any four functions performed by the Reserve Bank of India.

**5 Marks Each:**

22. Rohan, a college student, visited a branch of State Bank of India to open a savings account. The bank manager asked him to submit identity proof, address proof, PAN card, and passport-size

photographs. Rohan also wanted to know whether he could nominate his mother for the account and whether the bank would keep his personal details confidential.

1. Why does the bank ask for identity and address proof while opening an account? (2 marks)
2. Explain the meaning of “Know Your Customer (KYC)” norms. (1 mark)
3. Can Rohan nominate his mother for the account? Explain. (1 mark)
4. State one obligation of the banker towards the customer in this case. (1 mark)

23. Mrs. Sharma deposited ₹ 2,00,000 in her current account with Punjab National Bank. After a few days, she issued a cheque of ₹ 50,000 to a supplier. However, the bank dishonoured the cheque despite sufficient balance in her account. Due to this, her business reputation was affected.

Questions:

1. Identify the relationship between banker and customer in case of deposits. (1 mark)
2. Why is the bank considered a debtor in this relationship? (1 mark)
3. Was the dishonour of cheque justified in this case? Give reason. (2 marks)
4. What action can Mrs. Sharma take against the bank for wrongful dishonour of cheque?

24. A commercial bank accepts deposits from the public and provides loans to farmers, businessmen and industries. It also offers services like ATM, lockers and fund transfer facilities.

Answer the following questions:

- a) Define banking according to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. (1 Mark)
- b) State any two primary functions of commercial banks. (2 Marks)
- c) Mention any two secondary functions of banks. (2 Marks)

25. RBI increased the Repo Rate and CRR to control inflation in the economy. Commercial banks were instructed to maintain higher reserves with RBI.

Answer the following questions:

- a) What is Repo Rate? (1 Mark)
- b) What is Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)? (1 Mark)
- c) Why is RBI called the Monetary Authority of India? (1 Mark)
- d) Explain any two functions of RBI. (2 Marks)

# SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

## Business Studies (Class 11)

### A. MCQ ( 1 MARK EACH):

1. Assertion (A): Commerce includes trade and auxiliaries to trade.  
  
Reason (R): Transportation and warehousing help in removing hindrance of place and storage.  
  
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
  
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
  
C. A is true, but R is false.  
  
D. A is false, but R is true.
2. Which industry is concerned with converting raw materials into finished goods?  
  
A. Extractive industry  
  
B. Genetic industry  
  
C. Manufacturing industry  
  
D. Construction industry
3. Which of the following is an auxiliary to trade?  
  
A. Manufacturing  
  
B. Banking  
  
C. Farming  
  
D. Mining
4. Rohit purchases wheat from farmers and sells it to flour mills. He also arranges transportation and storage facilities for the wheat.  
  
Identify the activity performed by Rohit.  
  
A. Industry only  
  
B. Trade only  
  
C. Commerce  
  
D. Manufacturing
5. Assertion (A): Business activities are undertaken mainly to earn profit.

Reason (R): Profit is essential for the survival and growth of a business.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

6. Which document contains the rules and regulations of a partnership firm?

A. Prospectus

B. Partnership Deed

C. Memorandum of Association

D. Articles of Association

7. Assertion (A): A company has a separate legal entity.

Reason (R): A company is treated as an artificial person created by law.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

8. Ramesh owns a grocery shop and manages all business activities himself. He takes all decisions independently and bears all profits and losses.

Identify the form of business organisation.

A. Partnership

B. Joint Hindu Family Business

C. Company

D. Sole Proprietorship

9. Four friends started a business by investing equal capital. They signed an agreement mentioning profit-sharing ratio, duties, and responsibilities of each partner.

Which document did they prepare?

A. Prospectus

B. Partnership Deed

C. Memorandum of Association

D. Certificate of Incorporation

10. In a Joint Hindu Family Business, the head of the family is known as:

A. Director

B. Partner

C. Karta

D. Promoter

**B. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (3 MARKS EACH)**

11. Aman manufactures furniture in Jaipur and sells it in different cities of India. He uses transport services to deliver goods, warehouses to store products, and banks for online payments.

On the basis of the above case, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the economic activity performed by Aman.

(b) Name any two auxiliaries to trade used in the case.

(c) Explain the importance of any one auxiliary identified above.

12. Differentiate between business and profession on any three bases.

13. What is business risk? State its nature.

14. Rahul and Mohan started a textile business together. They contributed capital equally and signed an agreement mentioning profit-sharing ratio, duties, and responsibilities of each partner. On the basis of the above case, answer the following questions:

(a) Identify the form of business organisation.

(b) Name the document signed by Rahul and Mohan.

(c) State any one importance of this document.

15. Explain any three features of Sole Proprietorship.

16. Assertion (A): Commerce helps in removing hindrances involved in trade.

Reason (R): Activities like transportation, banking, and insurance support trade activities.

(a) State whether Assertion and Reason are true or false.

(b) If both are true, explain whether Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

(c) Explain the role of any two auxiliaries to trade.

**C. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (4 MARKS EACH)**

17. Explain any four limitations of Partnership form of business organisation.

18. Differentiate between Private Company and Public Company on the basis of any four points.

19. A company manufactures televisions in Noida and sells them throughout India. To ensure smooth business operations, it uses transport services, warehouses, banks, and advertising agencies.

Based on the above case, answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the auxiliaries to trade mentioned in the case.
- (b) Explain the role of any two auxiliaries identified above.
- (c) Why are auxiliaries to trade important for business?

20. Explain any four characteristics of business activities.

21. Assertion (A): Cooperative societies are formed to promote the welfare of members.

Reason (R): The main objective of cooperative societies is to earn maximum profit.

- (a) State whether Assertion and Reason are true or false.
- (b) If both are true, explain whether Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- (c) Explain any two features of a cooperative society.

#### **D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (5 MARKS EACH)**

22. Aman says that “Business only aims at earning profit,” while Neha says that “Business also has social responsibilities towards society.” Whom do you agree with and why? Explain with suitable arguments related to the objectives of business.

23. Ritika started a homemade snacks business during her college days. Initially, she sold products only in her locality, but later she started online selling across cities. To expand her business, she used courier services, digital payments, advertising, and social media marketing. She also ensured good quality products and fair prices for customers.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify any three auxiliaries to trade used by Ritika.
- (b) Explain any two characteristics of business visible in the case.
- (c) State any two social objectives fulfilled by Ritika’s business.

24. “Although sole proprietorship is easy to form and provides quick decision-making, it is not suitable for large-scale businesses.” Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.

25. A group of farmers in a village formed an organisation to purchase seeds and fertilizers at reasonable prices and to sell their produce collectively. Each member has equal voting rights irrespective of the amount of capital contributed. The organisation was formed to protect the interests of farmers rather than earning maximum profit.

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Identify the form of business organisation.
- (b) Explain the principle of voting followed in this organisation.
- (c) State any three advantages of this form of organisation for farmers.

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**Summer Holiday Homework 2026**

**Class: XI**

**Subject: Economics**

**A. State True or False:**

1. Scarcity is the root cause of all economic problem.
2. Prices in the Indian market are continuously falling is a normative economic statement.
3. India should control its population is a positive economic statement.
4. Macroeconomics is also known as 'Price Theory'.
5. Market demand is studied under Macroeconomics.
6. There can exist a paradox in micro and macro activities.
7. 'How to produce' is a problem linked to distribution of national income.
8. Typical shape of PPC is convex to the origin.
9. Increasing MRT leads to concave shape of the production possibility curve.
10. Production of wheat falls from 25 units to 20 units leading to rise in butter production from 10 units to 20 units. MOC is 2.
11. An economy always operates on PPF.
12. Massive unemployment will shift PPF leftward.
13. 'Make in India' and 'start up India' campaigns will shift PPC rightward.
14. Developed nations like Japan will have no economic problems.
15. If there was no scarcity, there was no economic problem.
16. Rotation in PPC is same as shift in PPC.
17. Statistics can only deal with quantitative data.
18. Statistics solves economic problems.
19. Statistics is of no use to Economics without data

**B. Answer the Following.**

1. Define Economics?
2. Distinguish between Micro Economics and Macro Economics?
3. Give two examples of Micro Economics.
4. Define Economy
5. Distinguish between Market Economy and Planned Economy.
6. What do you understand by Positive Economics? Give Example.
7. What do you understand by Normative Economics? Give example.
8. Why do Economics problems (central Problems) arise in an Economy?
9. Explain. Explain the problem 'What to Produce'? In What way an economic problem become a problem of my choice?
10. With the help of Suitable example explain the problem of 'For whom to produce'
11. With the help of numerical example explain "Production possible Curve".
12. Marginal opportunity cost on production possibility curve increases with increase in production how?
13. Production in an economy is below its potential due to unemployment. Government starts employment generation scheme. Explain starts employment generation Scheme. Explain its effect using production possibility curve.
14. Make a list of activities that constitute the ordinary business of life. Are these economic activities?

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**Class: XI**

**Subject: English**

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- 1. Create a mind-map showing the contrast between tradition and modernity in the chapter The Portrait of a Lady**
  
  - 2. Research how the role of grandparents in Indian families has changed over the last 50 years. Present your findings through a poster or infographic.**

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**Summer Holiday Homework- 2026**

**Class: XI**

**Subject: Painting / Fine Arts (Code 049)**

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**Theory- UNIT -1**

1. Mention the materials and colors used by prehistoric artists to make cave paintings.
2. What is the significance of the Upper Palaeolithic paintings found in India?
3. Write a short note on the "Dancing Girl" sculpture found at Mohenjodaro.
4. Describe the artistic features of the "Male Torso" found at Harappa.
5. Explain the material and features of the "Bull Seal" from the Indus Valley Civilization.
6. What are the "Six Limbs of Indian Painting" (Shadang)?
7. Define "Composition" as a principle of visual art.
8. Give a detailed description of the Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Bhimbetka, covering their location, discovery, style, and major themes.
9. What are the major themes depicted in the Bhimbetka cave paintings?
10. Describe the "Mother Goddess" terracotta figurine. Discuss its discovery, material, unique design elements, and religious significance.
11. Trace the development of early pottery in the Indus Valley Civilization. Discuss its manufacturing process, color schemes, and decorative patterns.

12. What is the "Bearded Priest" sculpture? Give a detailed aesthetic appraisal of this piece from Mohenjo-daro.
13. How did geographic factors and the environment influence the lifestyle and art of the Paleolithic and Mesolithic people as seen in Indian rock art?
14. Discuss the use of animal motifs across both Prehistoric Rock Paintings and Indus Valley Artifacts. Contrast how animals were treated artistically in these two eras.
15. Mention the two distinct styles of human figures found in Bhimbetka cave paintings.
16. Why is the "Pashupati Seal" historically important?
17. What does the element "Texture" mean in a painting?
18. Explain the structural layout, artistic patterns, and utility of the "Perforated Jar" found in the Indus Valley Civilization.
19. Detail the stylistic differences between the paintings of the Upper Palaeolithic period and the Mesolithic period found in Indian rock shelters.
20. What is the role of the element "Color" in Indian Art? Explain how prehistoric cave painters and Indus Valley artisans applied color to express their artistic intent.

## **CLASS 11 PAINTING PRACTICAL HOMEWORK**

Portfolio Preparation & Nature Study

 **Assignment 1.** Draw one still-life arrangement containing at least three everyday objects.

Total Works: 2 sheets.

Objects to use: A water bottle, a fruit bowl, and a book.


Medium: Graphite pencils (2B, 4B, 6B) or monochrome shading.

Surface: 1/4 size drawing sheet or practical sketchbook.

Correct proportions and placement.

Realist light and shadow rendering.

Depiction of different textures (glass, plastic, paper).

 **Assignment 2: Landscape Study** Paint a landscape scene based on direct observation or a photograph.

Total Works: 2 sheets.

Theme: "Early Morning in a Village" & "A Quiet City Street".

Medium: Watercolours, poster colours, or oil pastels.

Surface: 1/4 size drawing sheet or practical sketchbook.

Key Focus:

Perspective (foreground, middle ground, background).

Colour blending to show atmospheric light.

Clean brushwork and composition balance.

 **Assignment 3: Composition / Creative Work**

Total Works: 2 sheets.

Task: Create an original composition based on human figures.

Theme: "A Festival Celebration" & "Market Scene".

Medium: Choice of multi-media (Watercolours/Acrylics/Inks).

Surface: 1/4 size drawing sheet or practical sketchbook.

Key Focus:

Anatomy and proportional human figures.

Use of vibrant, expressive color schemes.

Storytelling through visual elements.

 **Submission Guidelines**

Border: Leave a 2.5 cm neat border on all sides of each sheet.

Details: Write your Name, Roll Number, Class, and Date on the bottom-right corner.