Q1. Open a 'T' shape Cash Account with the following transactions:

I.   Z started business with cash 40,000
II.   Purchased goods 20,000
III.   Sold goods 24,000
IV.   Paid rent 400
V.   Paid salaries 600
VI.   Drew for personal use 1,000

Q2. On which side will the decrease in the following accounts be recorded? Also, state the nature of the account:

I.   Cash   IV. Bank Overdraft
II.   Outstanding Salary paid   V. Outstanding Rent
III.   Prepaid Insurance   VI. Mohan, Proprietor of the business

Q3. From the following particulars, prepare the proprietor's Capital Account:

April 1 2024 Started business with cash   45,000
May 10 2024 Withdrew from business for personal use 10,000
July 15 2024 Further Capital introduced 55,000
Nov. 30 2024 Income tax paid 5,000
Mar. 31 2025 Profit for the year 30,000

Q4. From the following particulars, prepare the account of Dev, the proprietor of a business:

(i) Capital introduced ₹30,000
(ii) Drawings made by him ₹6,500
(iii) Further Capital introduced ₹22,000
(iv) Profit for the period ₹7,500
Balance the same and explain what the closing balance indicates.

Q5. Calculate the amount of External Equities as on 31st March, 2025 in the following cases:

I.   On 31st March, 2025, total assets and capital were ₹15,00,000 and ₹10,50,000 respectively.
II.   On 1st April, 2024, Mukesh started business with a capital of ₹ 3,00,000 and a loan of ₹3,00,000 borrowed from a friend. During the year, he earned profit of ₹ 1,50,000. On 31st March, 2025, total assets were₹15,00,000.
III.   On 1st April, 2024, Ramesh started business with a capital of ₹3,00,000 and a loan of ₹3,00,000 borrowed from a friend. During the year, he earned a profit of₹1,50,000, introduced an additional capital of ₹ 1,80,000 and had withdrawn ₹90,000 for his personal use. On 31st March, 2025, total assets were ₹15,00,000.

Q6. Pass Journal entries for the following transactions:

I.   Sanjiv started business with cash₹5,00,000.
II.   Opened a bank account depositing₹3,00,000.
III.   Invested in shares (personal) for₹50,000, paid out of Saving Account.

IV. Bought goods (timber) for ₹3,00,000, paid half by cash and half by cheque.
V. Paid carriage for unloading the timber ₹5,000.
VI. Bank charges 2,000.
VII. Goods of ₹15,000 were used to make furniture and wages paid ₹ 5,000.
VIII. Dividend collected by bank ₹ 5,000 wrongly credited in firm's account.
IX. Sanjiv sold his personal scooter for ₹ 35,000 and deposited the amount in firm's bank account.

Q7. Calculate total liability if:

I. Owner's capital in the beginning is ₹60,000.
II. Creditors at the end is ₹ 50,000.
III. Revenue during the period is ₹70,000.
IV. Expenses during the period are ₹ 65,000.
Also calculate amount of owner's capital at the end.

Q8. Prepare Accounting Equation from the following transactions and also the Balance Sheet:

I. Manu started business with cash ₹10,00,000. Opened a Bank Account and transferred ₹4,00,000 from his Savings Account.
II. Purchased a building from Sohan for ₹12,00,000 paid by taking a loan from SBI ₹10,00,000
III. Paid interest on loan 20,000 and instalment of ₹ 1,00,000.
IV. Purchased goods from Rohan on credit. ₹1,00,000
V. Goods returned to Rohan costing ₹20,000
VI. Sold goods costing ₹ 40,000 for ₹50,000 on credit to Ram.
VII. Took goods from business for personal use ₹10,000
VIII. Accrued interest ₹5,000
IX. Commission received in advance ₹20,000
X. Cash received from Ram ₹10,000

Q9. (a) Mohan started business on 1st April, 2024 with a capital of 10,000 and borrowed ₹3,000 from a friend. He earned profit of ₹ 5,000 during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and withdrew cash ₹4,000 for personal use. What is his capital on 31st March, 2025?
(b) Mahesh started a business with a capital of 15,000 on 1st April, 2024. During the year, he earned profit of ₹ 3,000. He owes ₹2,500 to suppliers of goods. What is the total of assets in his business on 31st March, 2025?

Q10. Pass Journal entries for the following transactions:

I. Surekha started business with cash ₹5,00,000.
II. Bought goods from Goyal son's for ₹3,00,000, paid half by cash.
III. Sold goods to Sonika for ₹ 1,00,000, received ₹60,000 immediately.
IV. 10% of the goods returned by Sonika being defective.
V. Paid to Goyal son's ₹ 1,49,000 in full settlement.
VI. (4) Amount due from Sonika is not receivable.
VII. Paid rent ₹ 15,000, 2/3rd of the premises is occupied for own use.

Answer the following questions:

Q1. Read the following statements-Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:
Assertion (A): Elasticity of demand is higher in the long run.
Reason (R): Habits and Tastes of consumer change in the long run.

Alternatives:

   a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
   b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
   c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
   d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Q2. There are two statements given below, marked as Statement (I) and Statement (II). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Statement 1: The Arithmetic Mean is the amount secured by dividing the sum of value of the items in a series by their numbers.

Statement 2: An Average is a figure that represents the whole group.

Alternatives:
a) Statement I is true and Statement II is false.
b) Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
c) Both statements I and II are true.
d) Both statements I and II are false.

Q3. A movement along the demand curve for soft drinks is best described as_____.
(a) an increase in demand.
(b) a decrease in demand.
(c) a change in quantity demanded.
(d) a change in demand.

Q4. The branch of economic theory that deals with the problem of allocation of resources is _____.
(a) Micro economic theory.
(b) Macroeconomic theory.
(c) Econometrics.
(d) None of them.

Q5. Explain why Indifference curves do not intersect each other.

Q6. Does a fall in income have the same effect on demand for the given commodity? Explain.

Q7. Give reasons for the following statements:
1. Every economy has to make the decision relating to what to produce.
2. Problem of choice arises because available resources have alternative uses.

Q8. The demand for a goods falls to 500 units in response to rise in price by Rs. 10. If the original demand was 600 units at the price of Rs. 30, calculate price elasticity of demand.

Q9. Which of the following methods give better results and why?
(a) Census
(b) Sample

Q10. In a city, 45 families were surveyed for the number of domestic appliances they used. Prepare a frequency array based on their replies as recorded below.
1 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 3 3 3 3
3 3 2 3 2 2 6 1 6 2 1 5 1 5 3
2 4 2 7 4 2 4 3 4 2 0 3 1 4 3

Q11. The following table gives the daily income of ten workers in a factory. Find the arithmetic mean.

Workers	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Daily Income (in ₹)	120	150	180	200	250	300	220	350	370	260

Q12. **Read the following Case Study carefully and answer the questions on the basis of the same:**

If our income rises, we generally tend to buy more of the goods. More income would mean more pens, more shirts, more shoes, more cars and so on. But there are exceptions. If initially, you are buying coarse grain, how would you take your increase in income now? Perhaps, as a first step, you would discard the consumption of inferiors. Surely, this happens in the deserts of Rajasthan where the rich minority eats wheat while the poor majority eats Bajra as their staple food.

1. The law of demand does not apply to _____ goods. (Normal/ Giffen)

2. Inferior goods are those whose income effect is_____. (Negative/ Positive)

3. A fall in income of the consumer (in case of normal goods) will cause

    a) upward movement on the demand curve.

    b) downward movement on the demand curve

    c) rightward shift of the demand curve

    d) leftward shift of the demand curve

4. As a result of rise in consumer's income, the demand curve for coarse-grain (inferior good)

    a) becomes a horizontal straight line   b) becomes a vertical straight line

    c) shifts to the right   d) shifts to the left

BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. With the Enactment of the LIC Act, 1956, an autonomous body, Life Insurance Corporation of India was formed. The act defines its powers, duties and functions. It has a separate legal entity. It is fully owned by the government. It has an independent financial policy and can raise funds by borrowing from the public and the government. However, it is not subject to any budgetary accounting or audit control like the Railways. It's annual report is presented in parliament every year.

(a) Name the type of public sector enterprise referred to in the above case.

(b) Name the act under which it is formed.

(c) Name any other statutory corporation.

(d) State two features of the statutory corporation mentioned above.

Q.2 Name the organisation which is formed by passing a special Act of Parliament or State Legislature. Give the features of such enterprises.

Q.3 Post and Telegraph Department is part of a Government Ministry. It is fully managed, controlled, and financed by the concerned ministry. The annual budget of the ministry makes provision for the funds needed by the department. The ministry is answerable to the Parliament for its functioning.

(i) Name the sector under which 'The Post and Telegraph Department' comes.

(ii) Name the kind of organization it is and also the concerned ministry.

(iii) How the kind of organization to which this department belongs, is different from other organizations in the same sector? Give any three differences between all the organisations in the sector.

(iv) How are the revenues of the department treated?

Q.4 State any three situations wherein a government company is the most suitable form of public sector organisation.

Q.5 Dhani Mani Bank is a private sector bank offering various services to its customers. It offers various types of bank account options to its customers. Rakesh, being a businessman, has chosen the type of account in which the deposits are the most liquid and there are no limit to the number of transactions or the amount of transactions in a day. On the other hand, his mother has opened a type of account where she can conveniently deposit the money she saves. She has got cheque facility and a lot of flexibility for deposits and withdrawals, whereas Rakesh's sister Reema opened the account where she will deposit Rs 2,000 per month for the next two years. In the context of the above case:

1. Identify the various types of bank accounts used by Rakesh and his family.

2. Describe briefly two other types of accounts.

Q.6 Mr. Anmol has a current account in State Bank of India, he has many transactions of fund transfers every day. One day he asked the bank manager to transfer Rs.50,000 to a client in Mumbai immediately. The bank manager replied to transfer the fund immediately minimum amount is Rs.2,00,000. In the context of above case

I. Identify the concept discussed in the above case.

II. Explain any three features of that concept.

Q.7 A transport company took an accident insurance policy for all its vehicles. A truck of that company carrying oranges met with an accident. Due to that accident, there was no damage to the oranges, but the oranges were unloaded from that truck and reloaded onto another. Due to time wastage in unloading and reloading, the oranges got spoiled.

Will the company get compensation for the loss of oranges from the insurance company or not? Which principle is related to this case? Explain the principle of insurance

Q.8 A husband took the life insurance policy of his wife. After one year, the couple got divorced, and later on, after two years, the wife died. Will the husband get compensation from the insurance company? State the reason also.

Q.9 Name the following:

 (a) An insurance policy for indemnifying the insured for losses caused by damage to the vessel.

(b) A self-service terminal that provides bank customers with facilities such as withdrawing and depositing cash, fund transfer, obtaining abridged account statements and closing balance, etc; but only through a unique and secured PIN.

(c) A facility wherein the bank allows its current account holders to withdraw over and above the closing balance, up to a specified threshold.

Q.10 A company has undertaken a fire insurance policy for Rs. 5 lakhs. After two months, due to fire, it incurred a loss of Rs. 2 lakhs. How much amount will the company get as compensation?

1.Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The first written public examinations were introduced over 2,000 years ago with the establishment of the imperial examination system in 606 A.D in China. By the middle of the 19th century, competitive examinations had been introduced in Britain and India to select government officials. Public examination in schools have a shorter; but still considerable, history.

At present, the examination system in India in characterized by heterogeneity. They differ in their vintage, organizational design, financial stability, autonomy, organizational culture and credibility. For instance, the National Institute of Open Schooling is unique in conducting exams through the distance mode; the Indian School Certificate Examination confines itself to only private schools; and the West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education is for Islamic educational institutions only. In a situation where public funds are involved, the equity, efficiency and transparency of this expenditure need to be assessed to ensure that the taxpayers' money is being spent with due care and concern. The Amrik Singh report (1997) on reorganizing boards wondered, "Can there also be a system whereby it becomes possible to grade and categorize the boards in respect of how efficiently and honestly examination are organized?"

To do so, a set of parameters were chosen to measure effectiveness, quit, transparency and economic efficiency of the functioning of these organizations. These include indicators like cost incurred per students, fee charged per student, number of examinee per employee and number of affiliated schools per employee. An analysis was made of the boards chosen on the basis of these parameters. The functioning of a total of 20 boards was analyzed in terms of 18 performance indicators in 2005.

The data collected from the states shows that most boards have an operating surplus. However, the boards seem to be more sensitive to the needs of the disabled. All of them have some special provisions for such candidates. While these provisions vary widely in scope, most provide for a longer duration of examination, concessions in the examination of languages. The CBSE, along with the Maharashtra board, seem to fare the best.

Another important measure of effectiveness of the functioning of the boards is the time taken for declaration of examination results. It was found that this ranged from a mere 26 days in the case of Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board in 2005 to 48 days for class X in neighbouring Maharashtra. The Supreme Court has recently issued directions that results should be declared within 45 days from the end of examinations. In 2005, 10 of the 20 boards, which provided this information, could not declare results within 45 days.

The reason for such a wide variation in performance in such a vital parameter was the processes utilized. Boards, which have adopted a centralized system of assessment in comparison to the earlier system of sending answer sheets to examiners, have an obvious edge. Similarly, many boards have outsourced the work of compilation of results faster and used technology extensively. These boards are also able to declare results. In addition, agencies, which have consciously designed question papers with a high proportion of multiple-choice responses, do not need much time for evaluation. In fact, the Karnataka board has 60 percent of all the questions as objective type.

The quality of assessments is measured by the reliability of results. Even minor errors serve to destroy confidence in exams. Considerable variation was found between boards on this measure. The criteria were the number of applications made for scrutiny of marks after results had been declared, and the number of corrections made subsequently by the board. Of the 18 boards for

which such figures were available, over 40 per cent had more than 10 per cent such corrections. The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations reported the lowest number; the highest number of mistakes found in the results declared was by the Bihar Intermediate Education Council at a shocking 60.36 percent. Surprisingly, the Bihar School Examination Board fared much better. It would be interesting to explore the reasons for such as vast difference between the functioning of two similar organization in the same state.

A similar discrepancy was noticed in Assam where the Higher Secondary Education Council reported an error level of 19.14 per cent while the Board of Secondary Education had only 7.27 per cent errors. The third such case was in West Bengal where the West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education had an error rate of 8.81 per cent while the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education reported a much higher rate of corrections made in the results declared of only 24.92 per cent.

The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board exhibited interest in results. It has the lowest cost per examinee and also manages to declare results the fastest.

(i) By the middle of the 19th century, Government officials had been selected through competitive examinations in:
   a) China
   b) Britain and India
   c) Japan & Russia
   d) Sri Lanka

(ii) Which board conducts exams through the distance mode only?
   a) Bihar Intermediate Education Council
   b) Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations
   c) National Institute of Open Schooling
   d) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

(iii) Which board has/ boards have the best special provisions for disabled candidates?
   a) The CBSE and the Maharashtra board
   b) Bihar Intermediate Education Council
   c) West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education
   d) Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations

(iv) Which board has lowest number of mistakes in terms of declared results?
   a) Bihar Intermediate Education Council
   b) Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations
   c) West Bengal Board of Madrasa Education
   d) Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

(v) What factors make Karnataka secondary school examination Board superior to the other Boards?
   a) It has the lowest cost per examinee
   b) It manages to declare results the fastest
   c) 60% of its questions are objective type
   d) All of the above

2. You are General Manager of Delta Software Solutions, Indra Nagar, Bengaluru. You need a software engineer for your organisation. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in 'The Times of India' under the classified columns.

3. You are a member of an NGO, which adopts stray animals. Draft a poster in not more than 50 words, appealing to people to show kindness to animals.

4. Transform the following sentences as directed.
   a. Some boys were helping the wounded man. (Change into passive voice.)

b. The cat has drunk all the milk. (Change into passive voice.)

5. Rearrange the following jumbled up words and phrases to make meaningful sentences:
   a. two/failure/are/coin/success/and/the/sides/of/a

   b. also/we/success/like/should/failure/accept

6. According to Aram, stealing a horse for a ride was not the same as stealing money. Elaborate how Aram justifies Mourad's actions.

7. If the address of Mrs. Dorling was correct, why did the narrator resolve to forget it?

8. What does the phrase "It is the engine of her family" imply about the goldfinch's role?

9. Identify the poetic devices used in the poem The Laburnum Top.

10. "The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s," – How was Howard Carter responsible? What was the aftermath of his decision?

Class 11TH Math' Assignment

1. Find sets **A**, **B**, and **C** such that
   A ∩ B, **A ∩ C** and **B ∩ C** are non-empty sets and   **A ∩ B ∩ C = φ**

2. For any two sets **A** and **B**, prove that:
   A ∩ B = φ ⟺ A ⊆ B'

3. If **A** and **B** are sets, then prove that

   A - B, A ∩ B and **B - A** are pairwise disjoint.

4. Using properties of sets, show that for any two sets **A** and **B**,

   (A ∪ B) ∩ (A ∪ B') = A

5. For any two sets **A** and **B**, prove that:

   (i)   **A' ∪ B = U ⟹ A ⊆ B**   (ii)   **B' ⊂ A' ⟹ A ⊆ B**

6. Is it true that for any sets **A** and **B**,

   P(A) ∪ P(B) = P(A ∪ B)? Justify your answer.

7. Show that for any sets **A** and **B**,

   (i)   **A = (A ∩ B) ∪ (A ∩ B')**   (ii)   **A ∪ (B ∩ C) = (A ∪ B) ∩ (A ∪ C)**

8. If $A = \{1, 2, 4\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 5\}$, $C = \{2, 5\}$, then $(A - B) \times (B - C)$ is:

(a) $\{(1, 2), (1, 5), (2, 5)\}$ (b) $\{(1, 4)\}$ (c) $\{(1, 4), (2, 4)\}$ (d) none of these.

9. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, and set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, given by $x\,R\,y \Leftrightarrow y = 3x$, then R =

(a) $\{(3, 1), (6, 2), (8, 3)\}$ (b) $\{(3, 1), (6, 2), (9, 3)\}$ (c) $\{(3, 1), (6, 2), (3, 9)\}$ (d) none of these.

10. Let $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{1, 3, 5\}$. If relation R from A to B is given by $R = \{(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 3)\}$,   Then R^{-1} is

(a) $\{(1, 3), (3, 1), (5, 2)\}$ (b) $\{(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 3)\}$ (c) $\{(1, 3), (5, 2)\}$ (d) none of these.

11. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{1, 4, 6, 9\}$ and R is a relation from A to B defined by "**x is greater than y**."   The range of R is:

(a) $\{1, 1, 4, 6, 9\}$ (b) $\{4, 6, 9\}$ (c) $\{1\}$ (d) none of these.

12. Find the domain and range of each of the following real valued functions:

(i) $f(x) = (ax + b) / (bx - a)$

(ii) $f(x) = (ax - b) / (cx - d)$

(iii) $f(x) = \sqrt{(x - 1)}$

(iv) $f(x) = \sqrt{(x - 3)}$

(v) $f(x) = (x^2 + 2) / (2 - x)$

(vi) $f(x) = |x - 1|$

13. Prove that: $\sin^2(\pi/18) + \sin^2(\pi/9) + \sin^2(2\pi/9) + \sin^2(4\pi/9) = 2$

14. Prove that: $\sec(3\pi/2 - x)\sec(x - 5\pi/2) + \tan(5\pi/2 + x)\tan(x - 3\pi/2) = -1$

15. In a $\triangle ABC$, prove that:

   (i) $\cos(A + B) = \cos C$

   (ii) $\cos((A + B)/2) = \sin(C/2)$

   (iii) $\tan((A + B)/2) = \cot(C/2)$

16. Prove that:

(i) $\cos^4(\pi/8) + \cos^4(3\pi/8) + \cos^4(5\pi/8) + \cos^4(7\pi/8) = 3/2$

(ii) $\sin^4(\pi/8) + \sin^4(3\pi/8) + \sin^4(5\pi/8) + \sin^4(7\pi/8) = 3/2$

17. If $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = 1 + i$, find $|z_1 + z_2| / |z_1 - z_2|$

18. If $z_1 = 2 - i$, $z_2 = -2 + i$, find

   (i) $Re(z_1 z_2 / z_1)$ (ii) $Im(z_1 z_2 / z_1)$ (iii) $|z_1 z_2 / z_1|$

19. Find the modulus of $(1 + i) / (1 - i) * (1 - i) / (1 + i)$

20. If $x + iy = (a + ib) / (a - ib)$, prove that $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

21. Find the least positive integral value of **n** for which $(1 + i / 1 - i)^n$ is real.

22. Find the real values of **θ** for which the complex number $(1 + i\cos\theta) / (1 - 2i\cos\theta)$ is purely real.

23. Find the smallest positive integral value of **n** for which $(1 + i\eta^n) / (1 - i\eta^{n-2})$ is a real number.

24. If $((1 + i)^3 / (1 - i)^3) * ((1 - i)^3 / (1 - i)) = x + iy$, find **(x, y)**

25. If $(1 + \eta^2) / (2i) = x + iy$, find **x + y**

26. If $(1 - i)/(1 + i) = a + ib$, find **(a, b)**

27. If **a = cos θ + i sin θ**, find the value of $(1 + a) / (1 - a)$

28. Solve each of the following system of equations in $\mathbb{R}$:

(i) **x + 3 > 0,   2x < 14**

(ii) **2x - 7 > 5 - x,   11 - 5x ≤ 1**

(iii) **x - 2 > 0,   3x < 18**

(iv) **2x + 6 ≥ 0,   4x - 7 < 0**

(v) **3x - 6 > 0,   2x - 5 > 0**

(vi) **2x - 3 < 7,   2x ≥ -4**

29. How many words can be formed with the letters of the word **'PARALLEL'** so that all L's do not come together?

30. How many words can be formed by arranging the letters of the word **'MUMBAI'** so that all M's come together?

31. How many numbers can be formed with the digits **1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1** so that the odd digits always occupy the odd places?

32. How many different signals can be made from **4 red, 2 white and 3 green flags** by arranging all of them vertically on a flagstaff?

33. How many numbers of **four digits** can be formed with the digits **1, 3, 3, 0**?

34. In how many ways can the letters of the word **'ARRANGE'** be arranged so that the two R's are never together?

35. From a group of 15 cricket players, a team of 11 players is to be chosen. In how many ways can this be done?

36. How many different boat parties of 8, consisting of 5 boys and 3 girls, can be made from 25 boys and 10 girls?

37. In how many ways can a student choose 5 courses out of 9 courses if 2 courses are compulsory for every student?

38. In how many ways can a football team of 11 players be selected from 16 players? How many of these will
       (i) include 2 particular players?
       (ii) exclude 2 particular players?

39. Find the 11th term from the beginning and the 11th term from the end in the expansion of
       $(2x - 1/x^2)^{25}$

40. Find the 7th term in the expansion of
       $(3x^2 - 1/x^3)^{10}$

41. Find the 5th term from the end in the expansion of
       $(3x - 1/x^2)^{10}$

42. Find the 8th term in the expansion of
       $(x^{3/2} y^{1/2} - x^{-1/2} y^{3/2})^{10}$

43. Find the 7th term in the expansion of
       $(4x/5 + 5/2x)^8$

44. Find the 4th term from the beginning and 4th term from the end in the expansion of
       $(x + 2/x)^9$

Chapter: 1. Looking Smart & Ch 2. Appearance

1. How does personal grooming affect the way people perceive you?
2. Is physical appearance more important than inner qualities? Why or why not?
3. In what ways can dressing appropriately boost your confidence?
4. How can someone look smart without spending too much money?

Chapter: 3. Sunshine Smile

5. What does a "sunshine smile" mean, and how can it impact others?
6. Why is it important to maintain a positive facial expression, especially in social or professional settings?
7. Can a simple smile really change someone's day? Give an example.

Chapter: 4. Focusing on Health & Ch 6. Hygiene and Cleanliness

8. Why is personal hygiene essential for a healthy lifestyle?
9. How does good hygiene reflect self-respect and discipline?
10. What habits can young people develop to maintain both physical and mental health?