



সমবায় সমিতির
নিরীক্ষা ম্যানুয়্যাল-১, ২ ও ৩

কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পাবলিশিং হাউস
কলকাতা, অসমীয়া ভাষা

ਸਮਰਾਜ ਨਿਮਿਤਿਕ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਮਾਮੂਲ-੩
(ਕੋਠਿ ਨਿਮਿਤਿਕ ਸਮਰਾਜ ਨਿਮਿਤਿਕ ਕਰਨਾ)

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Unit 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction (Definition of Audit)

The process of examining and verifying the financial statements of an entity to ensure that they are free from material misstatements.

1.2 Objectives of Audit



1.3 Internal Audit (Objective)

To examine the internal controls and to report on their effectiveness.

1.4 External Audit (Objective)

- to examine the financial statements
- to report on the accuracy of the financial statements
- to provide an independent opinion on the financial statements

1.5 Scope of Audit (Concept of Audit)

The extent to which the auditor examines the financial statements to provide an opinion on their accuracy.

- to examine the financial statements
- to report on the accuracy of the financial statements
- to provide an independent opinion on the financial statements

1.6 Principles of Audit

1.6.1 Independence

The auditor must be free from any bias or interest that might affect his or her judgment.

1.6.2 Objectivity

Write a paragraph that states the purpose of your paper, explains why you are writing it, and how you will achieve it.

your purpose (purpose statement)

My main purpose is to explain why the use of social media is important in the workplace and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

4. your audience

My audience is my supervisor and colleagues.

5. your organization

My organization is a small business, and we are looking for ways to improve productivity.

6. your main message (Factual Component and the Claim)

My main message is that social media is an important tool for improving productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

7. define (background)

My audience is my supervisor and colleagues. They are interested in how to improve productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

8. your main (Factual Evidence)

My main message is that social media is an important tool for improving productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

9. your main (Factual Evidence)

My main message is that social media is an important tool for improving productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

10. define (background)

My audience is my supervisor and colleagues. They are interested in how to improve productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

My main message is that social media is an important tool for improving productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

My main message is that social media is an important tool for improving productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

My main message is that social media is an important tool for improving productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

11. define (background)

My audience is my supervisor and colleagues. They are interested in how to improve productivity in the workplace. I will explain why it is important and how it can be used to improve productivity and communication.

4.1) Identify using a strategy matrix and Responsibilities of Leadership

1) Identify using a strategy matrix:

- identify what you want to do in the next 12 months
- identify what you need to provide to get the results
- identify what you need to do to get the results

2) Identify using a strategy matrix:

- identify what you want to do in the next 12 months
- identify what you need to provide to get the results
- identify what you need to do to get the results

3) Identify using a strategy matrix:

- identify what you want to do in the next 12 months
- identify what you need to provide to get the results
- identify what you need to do to get the results

4) Identify using a strategy matrix:

4.2) Identify using a strategy matrix and Responsibilities of Managing Personnel

1) Identify using a strategy matrix:

2) Identify using a strategy matrix:

3) Identify using a strategy matrix:

4) Identify using a strategy matrix:

5) Identify using a strategy matrix:

1. Identify
2. Identify
3. Identify
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6) Identify using a strategy matrix:

7) Identify using a strategy matrix:

8) Identify using a strategy matrix:

9) Identify using a strategy matrix:

10) Identify using a strategy matrix:

11) Identify using a strategy matrix:

12) Identify using a strategy matrix:

13) Identify using a strategy matrix:

14) Identify using a strategy matrix:

1. The first part of the text (lines 1-10) is a general introduction to the topic of the paper.

2. The second part (lines 11-20) describes the methodology used in the study.

3. The third part (lines 21-30) discusses the results of the study.

4. The fourth part (lines 31-40) discusses the implications of the study.

5. The fifth part (lines 41-50) discusses the limitations of the study.

6. The sixth part (lines 51-60) discusses the conclusions of the study.

7. The seventh part (lines 61-70) discusses the future research.

8. The eighth part (lines 71-80) discusses the acknowledgments.

9. The ninth part (lines 81-90) discusses the references.

10. The tenth part (lines 91-100) discusses the appendix.

6.2. **निर्माण प्रक्रिया (Preparation of Maps of India)**



यह प्रक्रिया आरेख तैयार करने के बाद शुरू होती है। इसमें आरेख तैयार करने के बाद क्षेत्र-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना शामिल है।

निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)
 यह प्रक्रिया आरेख तैयार करने के बाद शुरू होती है। इसमें आरेख तैयार करने के बाद क्षेत्र-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना, स्थल-सिमा तैयार करना शामिल है।

Specialized (Specialized) Accounting System

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial transactions of a business.

Cost Accounting (Cost Accounting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the costs of the production of goods and services.

Management Accounting (Management Accounting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to provide information to management for decision-making. It includes financial and non-financial data.

Financial Accounting (Financial Accounting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial transactions of a business. It includes financial data and is used to prepare financial statements.

Tax Accounting (Tax Accounting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the tax transactions of a business.

Internal Control System (Internal Control System)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the internal control transactions of a business.

Inventory Accounting (Inventory Accounting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the inventory transactions of a business.

Cost of Sales Accounting (Cost of Sales Accounting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the cost of sales transactions of a business.

Financial Reporting (Financial Reporting)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial reporting transactions of a business.

1.1. Other elements (Other elements)

1.1.1. Accounting System

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial transactions of a business. It includes financial data and is used to prepare financial statements.

1.1.2. Accounting System (Accounting System)

This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial transactions of a business.

1. This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial transactions of a business.

2. This is a type of accounting system that is used to record and summarize the financial transactions of a business.

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64. **Die ... (Preparation of ...)**

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65. **Die ... (Preparation of ...)**

The ... of ... is ...

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10. **ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?**

ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਹੈ।

11. **ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?**

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਹੈ।

12. **ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?**



13. **ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?**

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਹੈ।

14. **ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?**

ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਹੀ ਹੈ।

15. **ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?**

- a. ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?
- b. ਸਿੱਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੌਣ ਕੌਣ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਹੈ ?

1.1. **Flowchart of the process of the**
(Flowchart of the process of the)



12

Observation (Performance of tasks)

an important thing to think of is that the tasks are often multi-step tasks that may involve several different tasks. For example, the task of 'writing a letter' may involve several different steps such as 'writing the address', 'writing the message', 'writing the envelope', etc.

Observation (Performance of tasks)

1) Observation (Task)

One aspect of observation is how to observe a person doing a task. This may involve observing the person doing the task, or observing the person doing the task from a distance (e.g. using a video camera). It is important to observe the person doing the task in a way that does not interfere with their performance.

Task	Ob	Expected result
writing the letter	1	after some time the letter is written
writing the envelope	1	1
writing the address	1	1
writing the message	1	1
writing the envelope	1	1
writing the letter	1	1
writing the envelope	1	1

2) Observation (Task)

Another aspect of observation is how to observe a person doing a task. This may involve observing the person doing the task, or observing the person doing the task from a distance (e.g. using a video camera). It is important to observe the person doing the task in a way that does not interfere with their performance.

3) Observation (Task)

Another aspect of observation is how to observe a person doing a task. This may involve observing the person doing the task, or observing the person doing the task from a distance (e.g. using a video camera). It is important to observe the person doing the task in a way that does not interfere with their performance.

4) Observation (Task)

Another aspect of observation is how to observe a person doing a task. This may involve observing the person doing the task, or observing the person doing the task from a distance (e.g. using a video camera). It is important to observe the person doing the task in a way that does not interfere with their performance.

200) Observation (Performance of tasks) (Observation of task time)

Another aspect of observation is how to observe a person doing a task. This may involve observing the person doing the task, or observing the person doing the task from a distance (e.g. using a video camera). It is important to observe the person doing the task in a way that does not interfere with their performance.

1. Observation (Task)

2. Observation (Task)

3. Observation (Task)

4. Observation (Task)

5. Observation (Task)

6. Observation (Task)

4. The other side of the

disk is also made of the same material as the other side.

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disk is also made of the same material as the other side.

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disk is also made of the same material as the other side.

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12. The other side of the disk is also made of the same material as the other side.

The other side of the disk is also made of the same material as the other side.

પૃષ્ઠી નામ

સેલિયમ સ્ટ્રીટ સ્કૂલ, શ્રી ભદ્રા, અમદાવાદ રોડ નં ૧૨૧૫૦૧૬

Cellular of Accounting System, Job Accounting, T-ACCOUNT concept and Journal Entry

૨.૧. ટી-એકાઉન્ટ (Accounting System)

જેમ-વગર આ ટી-એકાઉન્ટ એક જ જગ્યા પર જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે અને તે ટી-એકાઉન્ટ ના બે બેજમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે.

- ટી-એકાઉન્ટની બે બેજો
- ટી-એકાઉન્ટની જમણી બેજ
- ટી-એકાઉન્ટની ડાબી બેજ

૨.૨. ટી-એકાઉન્ટની જમણી બેજ (Account of Accounting System)

જેમ-વગર આ ટી-એકાઉન્ટ એક જ જગ્યા પર જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે અને તે ટી-એકાઉન્ટ ના બે બેજમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે.

- ટી-એકાઉન્ટની જમણી બેજ
- ટી-એકાઉન્ટની ડાબી બેજ
- ટી-એકાઉન્ટની મધ્યક બેજ

૨.૩. ટી-એકાઉન્ટ (T-ACCOUNT)

જેમ-વગર આ ટી-એકાઉન્ટ એક જ જગ્યા પર જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે અને તે ટી-એકાઉન્ટ ના બે બેજમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે. જેમાં જમાવવામાં આવેલ છે.

જેમ-વગર



4.1.1 **Section 1**

Section 1 of the Act sets out the purpose and objectives of the Act.

4.1.2 **Section 2**

Section 2 of the Act defines the key terms used in the Act.

4.1.3 **Section 3**

Section 3 of the Act sets out the powers of the Commission.

4.2 **Section 4 (General Provisions)**

Section 4 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

4.3 **Section 5 (General Provisions)**

Section 5 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

Section 5 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

Section 5 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

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Section 5 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

4.4 **Section 6 (General Provisions)**

Section 6 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

Section 6 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

Section 6 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

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Section 6 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

Section 6 of the Act sets out the general provisions of the Act.

1.1. **Internal Control System (Structure of Internal Control)**

Internal control system has three main components:

- Organizational structure

- Internal control procedures

- Internal control environment

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

1.2. **Internal Control System (Structure of Internal Control)**

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

1.3. **Internal Control System (Structure of Internal Control)**

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

1.4. **Internal Control System (Structure of Internal Control)**

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud. Internal control system is designed to ensure that the organization achieves its objectives and to minimize the risk of error or fraud.

4.1 **Identify the four purposes and functions of Budgets with 100 words**

- 1. **Control** - to ensure that the organization is operating within the limits of its resources.
- 2. **Allocation** - to allocate resources to different departments or projects.
- 3. **Performance** - to provide a benchmark for measuring performance.
- 4. **Communication** - to communicate the organization's strategy and goals to all employees.
- 5. **Planning** - to provide a framework for planning and decision-making.
- 6. **Coordination** - to ensure that all departments are working towards the same objectives.
- 7. **Control** - to monitor and control the organization's activities.
- 8. **Allocation** - to allocate resources to different departments or projects.
- 9. **Performance** - to provide a benchmark for measuring performance.
- 10. **Communication** - to communicate the organization's strategy and goals to all employees.

4.2 **Identify the four purposes and functions of Personnel with 100 words**

- 1. **Control** - to ensure that the organization is operating within the limits of its resources.
- 2. **Allocation** - to allocate resources to different departments or projects.
- 3. **Performance** - to provide a benchmark for measuring performance.
- 4. **Communication** - to communicate the organization's strategy and goals to all employees.
- 5. **Planning** - to provide a framework for planning and decision-making.
- 6. **Coordination** - to ensure that all departments are working towards the same objectives.
- 7. **Control** - to monitor and control the organization's activities.
- 8. **Allocation** - to allocate resources to different departments or projects.
- 9. **Performance** - to provide a benchmark for measuring performance.
- 10. **Communication** - to communicate the organization's strategy and goals to all employees.

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ (c) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 4$ (d) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 5$
- (e) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 6$ (f) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 7$ (g) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 8$ (h) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 9$
- (i) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 10$ (j) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 11$ (k) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 12$ (l) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 13$
- (m) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 14$ (n) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 15$ (o) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 16$ (p) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 17$
- (q) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 18$ (r) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 19$ (s) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 20$

10. **Multiple Choice** (Select one or more correct answers)

- (a) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$ (c) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 4$ (d) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 5$
- (e) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 6$ (f) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 7$ (g) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 8$ (h) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 9$
- (i) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 10$ (j) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 11$ (k) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 12$ (l) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 13$
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- (q) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 18$ (r) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 19$ (s) $\frac{1}{2} \ln 20$

11. **Short Answer** (Write your answer in the space provided)

11.1 **Integration**

1. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$. (2 marks)

2. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$. (2 marks)

3. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^4} dx$. (2 marks)

4. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^5} dx$. (2 marks)

5. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^6} dx$. (2 marks)

6. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^7} dx$. (2 marks)

7. Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{1}{x^8} dx$. (2 marks)

11.2 **Applications of Integration** (Write your answer in the space provided)

11.2.1 **Area under a Curve**

1. Find the area under the curve $y = x^2$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

2. Find the area under the curve $y = x^3$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

3. Find the area under the curve $y = x^4$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

4. Find the area under the curve $y = x^5$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

5. Find the area under the curve $y = x^6$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

6. Find the area under the curve $y = x^7$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

7. Find the area under the curve $y = x^8$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

11.2.2 **Volume of Solids** (Write your answer in the space provided)

1. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the curve $y = x^2$ about the y-axis from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

2. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the curve $y = x^3$ about the y-axis from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$. (2 marks)

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12.1 294-300 (Foliantul 294-300)

- 294-300, în cele două părți ale cărții, se prezintă:
- descrierea și caracteristicile principale ale...
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12.2 301-306 (Foliantul 301-306)

12.2.1 301-304

- descrierea și caracteristicile principale ale...
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12.2.2 305-306

- descrierea și caracteristicile principale ale...
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12.2.3 307-308

- descrierea și caracteristicile principale ale...
- descrierea și caracteristicile principale ale...

QUESTION
Types of Audit Report

1. Qualified Audit Report

The auditor issues a qualified report when he is not able to express an unqualified opinion because of some limitations on the scope of the audit or because of some doubt as to the reliability of the accounting records.

- 1. accounts stated except for those specified in the report.
- 2. with qualified opinion where the scope is limited.
- 3. with qualified opinion where the auditor has some doubt as to the reliability of the records.
- 4. not appropriate in any case.

2. Adverse or Disqualified Report

This report is issued when the auditor is unable to express an opinion on the financial statements because of a fundamental limitation on the scope of the audit or because of a fundamental doubt as to the reliability of the accounting records.

- 1. scope is limited.
- 2. scope is limited to some extent where it will be a disqualification.
- 3. not appropriate.
- 4. adverse opinion (disqualified report).
- 5. qualified opinion (qualified report).
- 6. adverse opinion (disqualified report).
- 7. qualified opinion (qualified report).

3. Classification of Types of Audit Report



- 1. Qualified Report (Qualified Report)
- 2. Adverse Report (Disqualified Report)
- 3. Qualified Report (Qualified Report)
- 4. Adverse Report (Disqualified Report)

ਸਰਕਾਰ		
ਪਿੰਡ ਨਾਂ		
ਮੰਡਲ		

ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਨੰਬਰ: _____
 ਮਿਤੀ: _____

ਕਾਰਜ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ	ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ)	ਮੁੱਲ (ਪੈਸੇ)	ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ)
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ਮੁੱਲ			

ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ) _____
 ਮੁੱਲ (ਪੈਸੇ) _____

ਕਾਰਜ	ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ)	ਮੁੱਲ (ਪੈਸੇ)	ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ)
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ਮੁੱਲ (ਪੈਸੇ) _____

ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ) _____

ਕਾਰਜ	ਮੁੱਲ (ਰੁਪਏ)	ਮੁੱਲ (ਪੈਸੇ)
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ਮੁੱਲ (ਪੈਸੇ) _____

11. 10. 2018

क्रमांक	व्यक्तिगत विवरण	वर्ग	वर्ग	वर्ग
1	व्यक्तिगत विवरण	✓		
2	व्यक्तिगत विवरण			✓
3	व्यक्तिगत विवरण		✓	

QUESTION BANK
FOR THE YEAR 2023-24
IN THE SUBJECT OF

English (Hindi) – Class 11 (Part 1) – Chapter 1 – The Language of the Body

VERY SHORT ANSWERS

Answer any two questions from the given list in not more than 20 words.

1. What is the main idea of the chapter?
2. How does the author describe the language of the body?
3. What does the author mean by 'body language'?
4. How does the author describe the language of the body?
5. What does the author mean by 'body language'?
6. How does the author describe the language of the body?
7. What does the author mean by 'body language'?
8. How does the author describe the language of the body?

Page No.
 Date

Page No.

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Page 1
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U.S. FEDERAL
INCOME TAX
RETURN (SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

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U.S. Census Bureau
Income Tax
Worksheet Form 990-SS (2018)

		Part III Assets	Part IV Liabilities
Assets			
Current and non-current assets			
Current assets			
Non-current assets			
Cash			
Accounts receivable			
Inventory			
Prepaid expenses			
Other current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment			
Intangible assets			
Other non-current assets			
Total assets			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Accounts payable			
Long-term debt			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total liabilities			
Net assets or fund balance			
Total			

100. **अनुसूचित जातों के प्रति**

वर्ष (Year)	प्रतिशत (Percentage)
1970	10.0
1975	11.5
1980	13.0
1985	14.5
1990	16.0
1995	17.5
2000	19.0
2005	20.5
2010	22.0
2015	23.5
2020	25.0

संक्षेप में अनुसूचित जातों के प्रति

1. अनुसूचित जातों के प्रति प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हो रही है।
2. 1970 से 2020 तक अनुसूचित जातों का प्रतिशत 10.0% से 25.0% तक बढ़ा है।
3. यह वृद्धि निरंतर है।

1970	10.0
1975	11.5
1980	13.0
1985	14.5
1990	16.0
1995	17.5
2000	19.0
2005	20.5
2010	22.0
2015	23.5
2020	25.0

अनुसूचित जातों के प्रति (अनुसूचित जातों का प्रतिशत)

अनुसूचित जातों के प्रति प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हो रही है। 1970 से 2020 तक अनुसूचित जातों का प्रतिशत 10.0% से 25.0% तक बढ़ा है। यह वृद्धि निरंतर है।

1970 (Percentage) 10.0
1975 (Percentage) 11.5
1980 (Percentage) 13.0
1985 (Percentage) 14.5
1990 (Percentage) 16.0
1995 (Percentage) 17.5
2000 (Percentage) 19.0
2005 (Percentage) 20.5
2010 (Percentage) 22.0
2015 (Percentage) 23.5
2020 (Percentage) 25.0

अनुसूचित जातों के प्रति प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हो रही है। 1970 से 2020 तक अनुसूचित जातों का प्रतिशत 10.0% से 25.0% तक बढ़ा है। यह वृद्धि निरंतर है।

QUESTION 10 (Selecting Areas for Investigation)

10. You are an HR officer at a bank and you have been asked to investigate the following areas. Which areas would you investigate first? Select the areas you would investigate first.
- a. Payroll
 - b. Employee absence
 - c. Staff
 - d. Recruitment and selection
 - e. Staff development and training
 - f. Staff turnover
 - g. Staff retention
 - h. Staff motivation
 - i. Staff performance
 - j. Staff discipline
 - k. Staff health and safety
 - l. Staff communication
 - m. Staff relations
 - n. Staff morale
 - o. Staff productivity
 - p. Staff absenteeism
 - q. Staff turnover
 - r. Staff retention
 - s. Staff motivation
 - t. Staff performance
 - u. Staff discipline
 - v. Staff health and safety
 - w. Staff communication
 - x. Staff relations
 - y. Staff morale
 - z. Staff productivity

QUESTION 11 (Bank of Cooperative Banks and Financial Institutions)

11. You are an HR officer at a bank and you have been asked to investigate the following areas. Which areas would you investigate first? Select the areas you would investigate first.
- a. Payroll
 - b. Employee absence
 - c. Staff
 - d. Recruitment and selection
 - e. Staff development and training
 - f. Staff turnover
 - g. Staff retention
 - h. Staff motivation
 - i. Staff performance
 - j. Staff discipline
 - k. Staff health and safety
 - l. Staff communication
 - m. Staff relations
 - n. Staff morale
 - o. Staff productivity
 - p. Staff absenteeism
 - q. Staff turnover
 - r. Staff retention
 - s. Staff motivation
 - t. Staff performance
 - u. Staff discipline
 - v. Staff health and safety
 - w. Staff communication
 - x. Staff relations
 - y. Staff morale
 - z. Staff productivity

QUESTION 12 (Bank of Cooperative Banks and Financial Institutions)

12. You are an HR officer at a bank and you have been asked to investigate the following areas. Which areas would you investigate first? Select the areas you would investigate first.
- a. Payroll
 - b. Employee absence
 - c. Staff
 - d. Recruitment and selection
 - e. Staff development and training
 - f. Staff turnover
 - g. Staff retention
 - h. Staff motivation
 - i. Staff performance
 - j. Staff discipline
 - k. Staff health and safety
 - l. Staff communication
 - m. Staff relations
 - n. Staff morale
 - o. Staff productivity
 - p. Staff absenteeism
 - q. Staff turnover
 - r. Staff retention
 - s. Staff motivation
 - t. Staff performance
 - u. Staff discipline
 - v. Staff health and safety
 - w. Staff communication
 - x. Staff relations
 - y. Staff morale
 - z. Staff productivity

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- After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
 registered for the first time were:
- 1. 1992-1993 (1992-1993)
- 2. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
 registered for the first time were:
- 3. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
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- 4. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
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- 6. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
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- 17. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
 registered for the first time were:
- 18. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
 registered for the first time were:
- 19. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
 registered for the first time were:
- 20. After the first election of 1992, the 425, 500, 000 people who were
 registered for the first time were:

8. **we will be slight (slight) because of something**

we will be slight (slight) because of something. When someone slight you, they are being mean to you. They are saying that you are not important or that you are not good enough. They are being a little bit mean to you.

- we were a little bit mean to you because of something
- we were a little bit mean to you because of something
- we were a little bit mean to you because of something
- we were a little bit mean to you because of something
- we were a little bit mean to you because of something
- we were a little bit mean to you because of something

9. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**

we were a little bit mean to you because of something. When someone slight you, they are being mean to you. They are saying that you are not important or that you are not good enough. They are being a little bit mean to you.

- 1. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 2. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 3. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 4. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 5. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 6. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 7. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 8. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 9. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 10. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 11. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
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- 18. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 19. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**
- 20. **we were a little bit mean to you because of something**

we were a little bit mean to you because of something. When someone slight you, they are being mean to you. They are saying that you are not important or that you are not good enough. They are being a little bit mean to you.

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?
- They are confident and assertive.
 - They are open to feedback and criticism.
 - They are willing to take risks and make decisions.
 - They are able to communicate effectively.
 - They are able to listen to others and understand their needs.
 - They are able to inspire and motivate others.
 - They are able to delegate tasks and responsibilities.
 - They are able to work well with others.
 - They are able to handle stress and pressure.
 - They are able to set a clear vision and direction.
18. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?
- They are confident and assertive.
 - They are open to feedback and criticism.
 - They are willing to take risks and make decisions.
 - They are able to communicate effectively.
 - They are able to listen to others and understand their needs.
 - They are able to inspire and motivate others.
 - They are able to delegate tasks and responsibilities.
 - They are able to work well with others.
 - They are able to handle stress and pressure.
 - They are able to set a clear vision and direction.

19. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?

- They are confident and assertive.
 - They are open to feedback and criticism.
 - They are willing to take risks and make decisions.
 - They are able to communicate effectively.
 - They are able to listen to others and understand their needs.
 - They are able to inspire and motivate others.
 - They are able to delegate tasks and responsibilities.
 - They are able to work well with others.
 - They are able to handle stress and pressure.
 - They are able to set a clear vision and direction.
20. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good leader?
- They are confident and assertive.
 - They are open to feedback and criticism.
 - They are willing to take risks and make decisions.
 - They are able to communicate effectively.
 - They are able to listen to others and understand their needs.
 - They are able to inspire and motivate others.
 - They are able to delegate tasks and responsibilities.
 - They are able to work well with others.
 - They are able to handle stress and pressure.
 - They are able to set a clear vision and direction.

2021

1. Name of the trust

2. Trust ID number

3. Trust type

4. Trust status

5. Trustee

Trustee name	Trustee address	Trustee phone

6. Trust EIN

Trust EIN	Trust DED	Trust EIN	Trust EIN

7. Trust type

Trust type	Trust type

8. Trust type

Trust type	Trust type

9. Trust type

10. Trust type

11. Trust type

12. Trust type

Year	2011	2012
Revenue		
Expenses		
Net Income		

Revenue: 2011: 100, 2012: 110

Year	2011	2012
Revenue	100	110
Expenses		
Net Income		

Expenses: 2011: 80, 2012: 85

Year	2011	2012
Revenue	100	110
Expenses	80	85
Net Income	20	25

Net Income:

2011: 20

2012: 25

2013: 30

2014: 35

Year	2011	2012
Revenue	100	110
Expenses	80	85
Net Income	20	25
2013		
2014		

2013: 30, 2014: 35

2015: 40

2016: 45

10.	...	
11.	...	
12.	...	
13.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
14.	...	
NO ANSWER		
15.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
16.	...	
17.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
18.	...	
19.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
20.	...	
21.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
22.	...	
23.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
24.	...	
25.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
26.	...	
27.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
28.	...	
29.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
30.	...	
31.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
32.	...	
33.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
34.	...	
35.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
36.	...	
37.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
38.	...	
39.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
40.	...	
41.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
42.	...	
43.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
44.	...	
45.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
46.	...	
47.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
48.	...	
49.	...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... b. ... c. ... d. ...
50.	...	

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

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1992

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1992	1992
1992	1992
1992	1992

સા. ૩. સ્વચ્છતા
 સ્વચ્છતા એ આરોગ્યનો મુખ્ય સ્તંભ છે.

પ્રશ્ન:

કેવું?

સ્વચ્છતા

એ

આરોગ્ય અને સ્વચ્છતા છે.

પ્રશ્ન:

સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.

સ્વચ્છતા	આરોગ્ય	સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્ય
1. સ્વચ્છતા		
2. સ્વચ્છતા		
3. સ્વચ્છતા		
4. સ્વચ્છતા		
5. સ્વચ્છતા		

સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્ય

1. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
2. સ્વચ્છતા એ આરોગ્યનો મુખ્ય સ્તંભ છે.
3. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
4. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
5. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
6. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
7. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
8. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
9. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.
10. સ્વચ્છતા અને આરોગ્યના સંબંધને સમજાવવા માટે નીચેના કોષો ભરો.

સ્વચ્છતા

આ

સ્વચ્છતા

સ્વચ્છતા

UNIT 1: THE HISTORY OF INDIA

1. Write a short note on the following: _____

2. _____

The history of India is a long and varied one. It is a story of a civilization that has survived for thousands of years. The early history of India is shrouded in mystery, but the Vedic period is well documented. The Mauryan Empire was the first to unify the Indian subcontinent. The Gupta Empire was a golden age of Indian culture. The Muslim invasions brought a new era of history. The British colonial period was a time of struggle and resistance. The Indian independence movement led to the formation of the Republic of India in 1947.

The history of India is a story of a civilization that has survived for thousands of years. It is a story of a people who have been able to maintain their identity and culture in the face of many challenges. The history of India is a testament to the resilience and strength of the Indian people.

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Signature: _____
 Name: _____

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ਸਿੱਖਿਆ, ਸਿਹਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੁਆਰਾ

ਸੰਬੰਧਤ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ

- 1. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
- 2. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
- 3. ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਕ੍ਰਮ ਨੰ.	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
1	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
2	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
3	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
4	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
5	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
6	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
7	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
8	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
9	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ
10	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ	ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ

வினாக்கள்

வினா எண்	வினா	குறிப்புகள்	காலம்
1.	பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள்		10
2.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
3.	பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
4.	பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
5.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
6.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
7.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
8.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
9.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10
10.	பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் க. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் ச. பொருள் பொருள் பொருள் பொருள்		10

கூடுதல் வினாக்கள்: கீழ்க்கண்ட வினாக்களைக் கவனமாகக் கருதுக. இவற்றில் சரியான பதிலைத் தேர்ந்து எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவும். (10 வினாக்கள், ஒவ்வொன்றும் 10 மதிப்புகள்)

Date

Page

Page

Page

Page

Date

Page

Write the following in your own words. (10 marks)

Write the following in your own words.

1. Write the following in your own words.
2. Write the following in your own words.
3. Write the following in your own words.
4. Write the following in your own words.

Write the following in your own words.

1. Write the following in your own words.
2. Write the following in your own words.
3. Write the following in your own words.
4. Write the following in your own words.
5. Write the following in your own words.
6. Write the following in your own words.
7. Write the following in your own words.
8. Write the following in your own words.

સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ
સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ

ક્રમ	વર્ગ	વર્ગ	સંખ્યા
કોચિંગ			
1	ગ્રામ વાંચ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
2	ગ્રામ વાંચ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
વ્યાજવહી			
1	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
2	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
3	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
4	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
5	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
6	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
વ્યાજવહી			
1	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
2	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
વ્યાજવહી			
1	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
2	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
3	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
કુલ			
1	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100
2	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	સામાજિક કાર્ય વિભાગ	100

<p>ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୧୦-୧୨: ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକରୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ।</p>			
<p>ଉତ୍ତର</p>			
୧.	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।	୩ ମାର୍କ
୨.	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।	୩ ମାର୍କ
୩.	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।	୩ ମାର୍କ
୪.	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।	୩ ମାର୍କ
୫.	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଓ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ।	୩ ମାର୍କ
	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	୧. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	୩
		୨. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୩. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୪. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	୧. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	୩
		୨. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୩. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୪. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
	କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	୧. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ	୩
		୨. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୩. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୪. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୫. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୬. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୭. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୮. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୯. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୧୦. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୧୧. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	
		୧୨. କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ଉପାଦାନ	

<p>the main features</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. very close to the river 2. very long narrow 3. very deep 4. built with a high 5. very high walls 6. very low level of water 7. very high level of water 8. very high level of water 	<p>10</p>
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गणनाय अभिहित निरीक्षा यामुद्रण-२
(सक्रिय गणनाय अभिहित जना)

CHAPTER 1 THE INTRODUCTION

1.1. What is Audit (Definition of Audit)

Audit is defined as an examination of the financial records of an organization to determine if they are in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and to report on the results of the examination. It is a process of checking and verifying the financial statements of an organization to ensure that they are true and correct.

1.2. What are the Objectives of Audit?



1.2.1. Internal Audit (Primary Objectives)

Internal audit is conducted to ensure that the organization's internal controls are effective and to identify areas for improvement.

1.2.2. External Audit (Main Aim)

- To check the accuracy of financial statements
- To ensure compliance with accounting standards
- To detect fraud and errors

1.3. What are the Advantages of Audit?

Audit provides several benefits to the organization, including the detection of errors and fraud, the improvement of internal controls, and the assurance of the accuracy of financial statements.

- It helps in the early detection of errors and fraud.
- It improves the internal control system.
- It provides assurance to the shareholders and other stakeholders that the financial statements are true and correct.

1.4. What are the Principles of Audit?

1.4.1. Objectivity (Independence)

The auditor must remain independent and unbiased throughout the audit process. This means that the auditor should not have any financial or personal interest in the organization being audited.

1.4.2. Integrity (Impartiality of audit)

The auditor must maintain integrity and honesty throughout the audit process. This means that the auditor should not engage in any unethical or illegal activities.

1.1. The Structure (Division of Audit Firm)

The audit firm is a legal entity that is established under the law of the country where it is registered. It is a separate legal entity from its members and is liable for its own actions and debts.

1.2. Why is it a firm? (Status and Responsibilities of Auditors)

As a firm, it has the following characteristics:

- It is a legal entity that is established under the law of the country where it is registered.
- It is a separate legal entity from its members and is liable for its own actions and debts.
- It is a firm that is established under the law of the country where it is registered.
- It is a firm that is established under the law of the country where it is registered.

The firm has the following responsibilities:

- To audit the financial statements of its clients.
- To provide an opinion on the financial statements.
- To maintain the confidentiality of its clients' information.
- To comply with the laws and regulations of the country where it is registered.
- To provide a high level of service to its clients.
- To maintain a high level of integrity and objectivity.

The firm also has the following responsibilities:

- To provide a high level of service to its clients.
- To maintain a high level of integrity and objectivity.
- To comply with the laws and regulations of the country where it is registered.
- To provide a high level of service to its clients.

The firm also has the following responsibilities:

1.3. Why is it a firm? (Status and Responsibilities of Training Committee)

The training committee is a body that is established under the law of the country where it is registered. It is a separate legal entity from its members and is liable for its own actions and debts.

The committee has the following responsibilities:

- To provide a high level of service to its clients.
- To maintain a high level of integrity and objectivity.
- To comply with the laws and regulations of the country where it is registered.
- To provide a high level of service to its clients.

The committee also has the following responsibilities:

- To provide a high level of service to its clients.
- To maintain a high level of integrity and objectivity.
- To comply with the laws and regulations of the country where it is registered.
- To provide a high level of service to its clients.

4.1. The vertical stack of layers of soil



The soil is a complex system of interacting physical, chemical, and biological processes. The soil is a dynamic system that changes over time and space. The soil is a natural resource that is essential for life on Earth. The soil is a complex system of interacting physical, chemical, and biological processes. The soil is a dynamic system that changes over time and space. The soil is a natural resource that is essential for life on Earth.

4.2. Soil horizons (Based on the A&B)

4.2.1. A&B (Soil horizons)

The soil horizons are the layers of soil that are formed by weathering of the parent material. The soil horizons are the layers of soil that are formed by weathering of the parent material.

... ..

10. **These people need to change**

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11. **These people need to change**

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12. **These people need to change**

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-
-

13. **These people need to change**

-
-
-
-

1. *Identify the main idea of the passage.*

- *Identify the main idea of the passage.*
- *Identify the main idea of the passage.*

2. *Identify the main idea of the passage.*

(Flowchart of (caption & Narrative Text))



1.1. **Abstracts (Fragments of Text)**

Abstracts are short summaries of a text. They are often used to provide a quick overview of a document's content. They can be found at the beginning or end of a document, or in a separate section.

Abstracts (Fragments of Text)

Abstracts are short summaries of a text. They are often used to provide a quick overview of a document's content. They can be found at the beginning or end of a document, or in a separate section.

Typ	is	Abstracts
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract
Abstract (Summary)	1	Yes, it is an abstract

Abstract (Summary)
This is an abstract of a text. It provides a short summary of the main points of the text.

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1.1. **Income and Expense (Journal Entry of Bank Cash)**
 Income and Expense account are used with debit account, credit side is for
 Income Statement (debit and credit side)

- When credit is given
- When cash is given
- When cash is given to the bank

1.2. **Income and Expense (Journal Entry of Government)**
 Income and Expense account are used with debit account, credit side is for
 Income Statement (debit and credit side)

1.3. **Profit (Net Profit)**
 Profit is the difference between total income and total expense account.

1.4. **Profit and Loss (Journal Entry of Government)**
 Profit and Loss account is used with debit account, credit side is for
 Income Statement (debit and credit side). Profit and Loss account is used
 to record the profit and loss of the business. Profit and Loss account is
 used to record the profit and loss of the business. Profit and Loss account
 is used to record the profit and loss of the business.

- Profit and Loss
- Profit and Loss
- Profit and Loss

1.5. **Structure of components of Working Paper**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1.	Income Statement	1
2.	Profit and Loss Statement	2
3.	Balance Sheet	3
4.	Statement of Retained Earnings	4
5.	Statement of Cash Flows	5
6.	Notes to Financial Statements	6
7.	Management Discussion and Analysis	7
8.	Other Financial Statements	8
9.	Annexure	9
10.	Index	10
11.	Appendix	11
12.	Statement of Financial Position	12
13.	Statement of Financial Performance	13
14.	Statement of Financial Position	14
15.	Statement of Financial Performance	15

10.1.1. How to write your own definition of a function

When you are asked to define a function, you should first write down the definition of a function. This will help you to think about the function and to write a definition that is correct.

How to write your own definition of a function

- Think of a function as a machine that takes an input and produces an output.
- Write down the definition of a function. This will help you to think about the function and to write a definition that is correct.
- Use the definition to define a function.
- Use the definition to define a function. This will help you to think about the function and to write a definition that is correct.

10.1.2. How to write your own definition of a function

When you are asked to define a function, you should first write down the definition of a function. This will help you to think about the function and to write a definition that is correct.

Integrity of Financials

Integrity of financials is the quality of the financial statements that are prepared and reported.

1.1. **Integrity of Internal Control**

Integrity of internal control is the quality of the internal control system that is designed and implemented to ensure the reliability of financial reporting. This includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control.

1.2. **Integrity of Internal Control (Disposition of Internal Control)**

Disposition of internal control is the process of evaluating and improving internal control.

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1.3. **Integrity of Internal Control (Judgment of Internal Control)**

Judgment of internal control is the process of evaluating and improving internal control.

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Judgment of internal control is the process of evaluating and improving internal control.

2. **Strength of the relationship (Relationship of Audit Risk and Audit Quality)**

The strength of the relationship between audit risk and audit quality is the degree to which the two variables are related. This relationship is the degree to which the two variables are related. This relationship is the degree to which the two variables are related. This relationship is the degree to which the two variables are related.

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2.1. **Integrity of Internal Control, Internal Audit and Internal Control (Relationship between Internal Control, Internal Audit and Internal Control)**

Relationship between internal control, internal audit and internal control is the degree to which the three variables are related. This relationship is the degree to which the three variables are related. This relationship is the degree to which the three variables are related. This relationship is the degree to which the three variables are related.

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...the ... of

...the ... of

2.1. **... ..**

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2.2. **... ..**

(i)

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(ii)

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(iii)

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(iv)

... ..

(v)

... ..

2.3. **... ..**

... ..

(i)

... ..

(ii)

... ..

Unit 10 Reading & Thinking

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Reading is a very important part of learning a language. It helps you to understand the meaning of words and sentences. It also helps you to learn about the culture and customs of different countries. Reading is a good way to improve your language skills and to enjoy learning.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Reading is a very important part of learning a language. It helps you to understand the meaning of words and sentences. It also helps you to learn about the culture and customs of different countries. Reading is a good way to improve your language skills and to enjoy learning.

1. What is the main purpose of reading?
2. How can reading help you learn about different cultures?

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

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4. Read the text and answer the questions.

Reading is a very important part of learning a language. It helps you to understand the meaning of words and sentences. It also helps you to learn about the culture and customs of different countries. Reading is a good way to improve your language skills and to enjoy learning.

1. What is the main purpose of reading?
2. How can reading help you learn about different cultures?
3. What is a good way to improve your language skills?

1. The following are the characteristics of a good teacher:

2.1.1.1. Characteristics of a Good Teacher (Teaching of English - 10th Class)

1. A good teacher should have the following characteristics:

- 1. **Knowledge** - A good teacher should have a deep knowledge of the subject he is teaching.
- 2. **Communication Skills** - A good teacher should have good communication skills, both oral and written.
- 3. **Classroom Management** - A good teacher should be able to manage the classroom effectively.
- 4. **Professionalism** - A good teacher should be professional in his/her conduct.
- 5. **Patience** - A good teacher should be patient with his/her students.
- 6. **Flexibility** - A good teacher should be flexible in his/her teaching methods.
- 7. **Enthusiasm** - A good teacher should be enthusiastic about his/her work.
- 8. **Teamwork** - A good teacher should work well with his/her colleagues.
- 9. **Continuous Learning** - A good teacher should be a lifelong learner.

10. The following are the characteristics of a good teacher:

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2.1.1.2. Characteristics of a Good Teacher (Teaching of English - 10th Class)

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1. The following are the correct order of the following sentences.
- The first sentence is the correct order.
 - The second sentence is the correct order.
 - The third sentence is the correct order.
 - The fourth sentence is the correct order.
 - The fifth sentence is the correct order.
 - The sixth sentence is the correct order.
 - The seventh sentence is the correct order.
 - The eighth sentence is the correct order.

2. The following are the correct order of the following sentences.
- The first sentence is the correct order.
 - The second sentence is the correct order.
 - The third sentence is the correct order.
 - The fourth sentence is the correct order.
 - The fifth sentence is the correct order.
 - The sixth sentence is the correct order.
 - The seventh sentence is the correct order.
 - The eighth sentence is the correct order.

3. The following are the correct order of the following sentences.

4. The following are the correct order of the following sentences.

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 - The third sentence is the correct order.
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 - The fifth sentence is the correct order.
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 - The seventh sentence is the correct order.
 - The eighth sentence is the correct order.

6. The following are the correct order of the following sentences.

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- The first sentence is the correct order.
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 - The third sentence is the correct order.
 - The fourth sentence is the correct order.
 - The fifth sentence is the correct order.
 - The sixth sentence is the correct order.
 - The seventh sentence is the correct order.
 - The eighth sentence is the correct order.

Practical application of the law of conservation of energy in a closed system.

- (i) The total energy of the system is constant.
- (ii) The energy of the system is conserved.
- (iii) The energy of the system is conserved.

Practical Application of the Law of Conservation of Energy

- 1. The total energy of the system is constant.
- 2. The energy of the system is conserved.
- 3. The energy of the system is conserved.
- 4. The energy of the system is conserved.
- 5. The energy of the system is conserved.
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Practical Application of the Law of Conservation of Energy

- 1. The total energy of the system is constant.
- 2. The energy of the system is conserved.
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Practical Application of the Law of Conservation of Energy

- 1. The total energy of the system is constant.
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- 5. The energy of the system is conserved.
- 6. The energy of the system is conserved.

Practical Application of the Law of Conservation of Energy

- 1. The total energy of the system is constant.

11. *How did you spend the afternoon on the beach? (Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences.)*

16. *When the boat sank and he was ...*

... he was the only man who stayed in the boat. He was the only one who was not afraid to stay in the boat. He was the only one who was not afraid to stay in the boat. He was the only one who was not afraid to stay in the boat.

17. *When the plane ...*

... it was the only one that was not damaged. It was the only one that was not damaged. It was the only one that was not damaged. It was the only one that was not damaged.

18. *When the project ...*

... it was the only one that was not completed. It was the only one that was not completed. It was the only one that was not completed. It was the only one that was not completed.

19. *When the ...*

... it was the only one that was not ...

... it was the only one that was not ...

... it was the only one that was not ...

... it was the only one that was not ...

... it was the only one that was not ...

... it was the only one that was not ...

20. *When the ...*

... it was the only one that was not ...

21. *When the ...*

... it was the only one that was not ...

... it was the only one that was not ...

QUESTION BANK

INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

1. Internal Audit Report

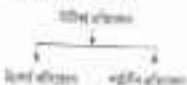
The internal audit report is a document that provides an objective and unbiased view of the internal control system of an organization. It is prepared by the internal auditors and is used by the management to identify and correct weaknesses in the internal control system.

1. The internal audit report is a document that provides an objective and unbiased view of the internal control system of an organization.
2. It is prepared by the internal auditors and is used by the management to identify and correct weaknesses in the internal control system.
3. The internal audit report is a document that provides an objective and unbiased view of the internal control system of an organization.
4. It is prepared by the internal auditors and is used by the management to identify and correct weaknesses in the internal control system.

2. The elements of Internal Audit Report

1. Title Page
2. Executive Summary
3. Introduction (Background)
 - 1. The internal audit report is a document that provides an objective and unbiased view of the internal control system of an organization.
 - 2. It is prepared by the internal auditors and is used by the management to identify and correct weaknesses in the internal control system.
4. Findings
5. Recommendations
6. Conclusion
7. Auditor's Signature
8. Auditor's Address
9. Auditor's Name

3. The elements of (Types of Audit Report)



1. Qualified Report (Qualified Report)
 - 1. The qualified report is a report that contains one or more paragraphs of qualified opinion.
 - 2. It is prepared by the internal auditors and is used by the management to identify and correct weaknesses in the internal control system.
2. Unqualified Report (Unqualified Report)
 - 1. The unqualified report is a report that contains one or more paragraphs of unqualified opinion.
 - 2. It is prepared by the internal auditors and is used by the management to identify and correct weaknesses in the internal control system.

1. **वर्गीकरण (Classification) के आधार पर कक्षा (Class) के प्रकार**

वर्गीकरण के आधार पर कक्षा के प्रकार निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
 कक्षा के प्रकार के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कक्षा को दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है:
 - 1. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
 कक्षा के प्रकार के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कक्षा को दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है:
 - 2. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
 कक्षा के प्रकार के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कक्षा को दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है:
 - 3. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
 कक्षा के प्रकार के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कक्षा को दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है:
 - 4. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
 कक्षा के प्रकार के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कक्षा को दो भागों में बांटा जा सकता है:

2. **वर्गीकरण के आधार पर कक्षा के प्रकार**

वर्गीकरण के आधार पर कक्षा के प्रकार निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
2. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
3. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**
4. **वर्गीकृत (Categorized)**

1. Name		
2. Roll No.		
3. Date		

Q.1) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Compound Name	Chemical Formula	State	Color
1. Sodium chloride			
2. Magnesium sulfate			

Q.2) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Compound Name	Chemical Formula	State	Color
1. Sodium carbonate			
2. Magnesium sulfate			
3. Sodium chloride			

Q.3) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Q.4) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Q.5) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Q.6) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Q.7) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Compound Name	Chemical Formula	State
1. Sodium chloride		
2. Magnesium sulfate		
3. Sodium carbonate		
4. Magnesium sulfate		
5. Sodium chloride		

Q.8) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Q.9) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

Q.10) Write the chemical formulae of the following compounds.

संस्कृत (अनुसूची क्र. 1) की परीक्षा

प्रश्न संख्या	प्रश्न	उत्तर	अंक	कुल अंक
1	संस्कृत भाषा का विकास किसे कहा जाता है?	संस्कृत भाषा का विकास प्राचीन भारत में हुआ था।	2	
2	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
3	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
4	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
5	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
6	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
7	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
8	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
9	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	
10	संस्कृत भाषा में 'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ क्या है?	'संस्कृत' शब्द का अर्थ है 'संस्कृत'।	2	

የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት

የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት...

የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት

የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት... የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት...

- 1. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 2. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 3. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 4. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 5. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 6. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 7. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 8. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 9. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት
- 10. የግንባታ ስራ ስርዓት

ገጽ 1
ገጽ 2

ገጽ 3

- 1) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a good manager?
- 2) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a good manager?
- 3) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a good manager?

10/10

10/10

Account Statement

for the year

ended on the 31st day of

Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
Balance b/d			
By Cash			
To Cash			
By Bank			
To Bank			
By Debtors			
To Debtors			
By Creditors			
To Creditors			
By Balance c/d			
To Balance c/d			
Total			

14. **Explain the concept of Indirect Foreign Investment (IFI)**
1. This refers to the investment made in a foreign country through an intermediate country. For example, if a company from India invests in a company in the USA, which then invests in a company in the UK, this is considered an indirect investment.
 2. It is also known as 'Round Tripping' or 'Double Investment'.
 3. This type of investment is often used to avoid restrictions on direct foreign investment (DFI) in certain countries.
 4. It can also be used to take advantage of tax benefits in the intermediate country.
- **Explain Equity**
 - **Explain Preference**
 - **Explain Convertible**
 - **Explain Voting Rights** (Distinction of preferred shares and ordinary)
 - **Explain Warrant** (Conversion of preference)

15. **Explain the following terms (Make For Money Audit, VM)**
- Explain the following:**
1. **VM (Value)**
This refers to the value of an investment. It is the amount of money that an investor is willing to pay for an investment. It is also known as the 'market value' or 'fair value' of an investment.
 2. **VM (Value)**
This refers to the value of an investment. It is the amount of money that an investor is willing to pay for an investment. It is also known as the 'market value' or 'fair value' of an investment.
 3. **VM (Value)**
This refers to the value of an investment. It is the amount of money that an investor is willing to pay for an investment. It is also known as the 'market value' or 'fair value' of an investment.

English	Hindi
<p>ET (Eggs)</p> <p>ET are the eggs of the female. They are laid in the nest. The female incubates the eggs for 21 days. The male does not take any part in the incubation. The female feeds the young birds after they are hatched.</p>	<p>अंड (अंड)</p> <p>अंड मादा के अंड हैं। वे अंड में रखे जाते हैं। मादा अंडों को 21 दिनों के लिए अंडाशय में रखती है। नर अंडों में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लेता। मादा अंडों को पचाए बिना छोड़ती है।</p>
ET (Eggs)	ET (अंड)
<p>ET (Eggs)</p> <p>ET are the eggs of the female. They are laid in the nest. The female incubates the eggs for 21 days. The male does not take any part in the incubation. The female feeds the young birds after they are hatched.</p>	<p>ET (अंड)</p> <p>अंड मादा के अंड हैं। वे अंड में रखे जाते हैं। मादा अंडों को 21 दिनों के लिए अंडाशय में रखती है। नर अंडों में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लेता। मादा अंडों को पचाए बिना छोड़ती है।</p>
ET (Eggs)	ET (अंड)
<p>ET (Eggs)</p> <p>ET are the eggs of the female. They are laid in the nest. The female incubates the eggs for 21 days. The male does not take any part in the incubation. The female feeds the young birds after they are hatched.</p>	<p>ET (अंड)</p> <p>अंड मादा के अंड हैं। वे अंड में रखे जाते हैं। मादा अंडों को 21 दिनों के लिए अंडाशय में रखती है। नर अंडों में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लेता। मादा अंडों को पचाए बिना छोड़ती है।</p>

10. Basic Information (English) on VET Audit

The VET audit is a process of checking the quality of the services provided by the VET institutions. It is done by a team of experts who are independent of the VET institutions. The audit is done to ensure that the VET institutions are providing quality services to the students.

- 1. VET
- 2. VET
- 3. VET
- 4. VET

- 1. VET (Education)
- 2. VET (Education)
- 3. VET (Education)
- 4. VET (Education)

11. Basic Information (English) on VET Audit

- 1. VET (Education) : VET is a process of checking the quality of the services provided by the VET institutions. It is done by a team of experts who are independent of the VET institutions. The audit is done to ensure that the VET institutions are providing quality services to the students.
- 2. VET (Education) : VET is a process of checking the quality of the services provided by the VET institutions. It is done by a team of experts who are independent of the VET institutions. The audit is done to ensure that the VET institutions are providing quality services to the students.
- 3. VET (Education) : VET is a process of checking the quality of the services provided by the VET institutions. It is done by a team of experts who are independent of the VET institutions. The audit is done to ensure that the VET institutions are providing quality services to the students.

वर्तमान (Present) : बिना किसी भी शर्त के वर्तमान में
हो रहा है।

1. वह (वर्तमान) : वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम
जानते हो।

2. वह (वर्तमान) : वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

3. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है - जो कि तुम से प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से प्यार करता है।

4. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

5. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

6. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

7. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

8. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

9. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

10. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

11. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

12. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

13. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

14. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

15. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

16. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

17. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

18. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

19. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

20. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

21. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

22. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

23. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

24. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

25. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

26. वह तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है, जो कि तुम से बहुत प्यार करता है।

- 4) -4.38 (per un numero di 4)
- 5) -10.000 (per un numero di 5)

4.3. **Alfabeto degli Italiani (10)**

- 1) In un testo scritto della tua o di una qualsiasi persona della tua famiglia, scrivi una lettera con un numero di lettere scritte come segue:
 - 1. Nella tua o nel tuo testo, il numero di lettere scritte è:
 - a. 1000
 - b. 100
 - c. 10
 - d. 1
- 2) Per ogni lettera scritta, il numero di lettere scritte è:
 - a. 1000
 - b. 100
 - c. 10
 - d. 1
- 3) Per ogni lettera scritta, il numero di lettere scritte è:
 - a. 1000
 - b. 100
 - c. 10
 - d. 1
- 4) Per ogni lettera scritta, il numero di lettere scritte è:
 - a. 1000
 - b. 100
 - c. 10
 - d. 1

गणराज्य समिष्ठिर निरीक्षण मानुष्य-०
(निरीक्षण गणराज्य समिष्ठिर जन्म)

- 11. After completion of _____ 0
- 12. The ratio of (Debitors of Trading Sales) _____ 0
- 13. According to the theory of Responsibility of Authority _____ 0
- 14. After completion of 1994 (Bank and Responsibility of Trading Commission) _____ 0
- 15. After completion of _____ 0
- 16. After completion of _____ 0
- 17. After completion of _____ 0
- 18. After completion of _____ 0
- 19. After completion of _____ 0
- 20. After completion of _____ 0
- 21. After completion of _____ 0
- 22. After completion of _____ 0
- 23. After completion of _____ 0
- 24. After completion of _____ 0
- 25. After completion of _____ 0
- 26. After completion of _____ 0
- 27. After completion of _____ 0
- 28. After completion of _____ 0
- 29. After completion of _____ 0
- 30. After completion of _____ 0

The role of the teacher (Axiom Model for Teacher Education Theory)

1.1.1. General (Introduction)

The teacher's role is to provide a safe and supportive environment for students to learn and grow. This involves creating a classroom culture that is respectful, collaborative, and focused on learning. The teacher should also be a role model for students, demonstrating the values and behaviors that they expect to see in their students.

1.1.2. The teacher's Definition of Quality Instruction

Quality instruction is instruction that is student-centered, differentiated, and focused on learning. It involves using a variety of instructional strategies and assessments to meet the needs of all learners.

1.1.3. The teacher's role (Tasks & Responsibilities of teacher)

1.1.3.1. Planning & Instruction

- Plan instruction based on standards and student needs.
- Differentiate instruction to meet the needs of all learners.
- Use a variety of instructional strategies and assessments.
- Reflect on instruction and make adjustments as needed.

1.1.3.2. Classroom Management

- Establish clear expectations and rules.
- Use a variety of classroom management strategies.
- Create a positive and supportive classroom culture.
- Address behavioral issues promptly and effectively.

- Collaborate with colleagues and other professionals.
- Engage in ongoing professional development.
- Communicate effectively with parents and the community.

- Reflect on practice and make adjustments as needed.

100/100

100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100

100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100

100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100

100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100

100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100

100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100

id	name	score	status
1	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
2	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
3	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
4	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
5	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
6	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
7	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
8	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
9	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
10	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
11	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
12	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
13	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
14	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
15	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
16	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
17	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
18	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
19	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	
20	100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100	100	

Table 1

No.	Item	Unit	Price
1	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
2	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
3	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
4	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
5	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
6	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
7	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
8	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
9	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100
10	1. Cement 2. Sand 3. Bricks 4. Labour	m ³	100

2.2 The Street Food Business

There are three main types of street food: hot, cold and ready-to-eat. The hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire, while the cold food is usually prepared in advance.

Hot Food (Street Food)

The hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.

1. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
2. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
3. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
4. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
5. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.

Cold Food (Street Food)

1. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
2. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
3. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
4. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
5. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
6. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
7. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
8. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
9. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
10. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.

2.3 The Street Food Business (Review of hot food report)

The hot food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one. The hot food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one. The hot food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one.

2.4 Cold Food Business (Review of cold food report)

The cold food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one. The cold food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one. The cold food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one.

There are three main types of street food: hot, cold and ready-to-eat.

1. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
2. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
3. Ready-to-eat food is usually prepared in advance.
4. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
5. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
6. Ready-to-eat food is usually prepared in advance.
7. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.
8. Cold food is usually prepared in advance.
9. Ready-to-eat food is usually prepared in advance.
10. Hot food is usually cooked on a grill or over a fire.

The hot food business is a very popular one, and it is also a very profitable one.

1.8 તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો. (Make a Comparative analysis of Financial statements of current year with that of previous year)

તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો. (Make a Comparative analysis of Financial statements of current year with that of previous year)

જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.

ક્રમ	પ્રશ્ન
1	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
2	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
3	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
4	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
5	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
6	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
7	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
8	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.

ક્રમ	પ્રશ્ન
1	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
2	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
જવાબ આપો	
1	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
2	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
3	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
જવાબ આપો	
1	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.
2	જો તોલ સુધી સહી થઈને તમારું જવાબ આપવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોનો જવાબ આપો.

14) **Prepare the T-accounts (Preparation of Audit Report)**

After the trial balance has been prepared, the auditor must check the trial balance against the books to see if the trial balance is correct. If the trial balance is correct, the auditor must then check the trial balance against the books to see if the trial balance is correct. If the trial balance is correct, the auditor must then check the trial balance against the books to see if the trial balance is correct.

15) **Prepare the T-accounts (Preparation of Audit Report)**

After the trial balance has been prepared, the auditor must check the trial balance against the books to see if the trial balance is correct. If the trial balance is correct, the auditor must then check the trial balance against the books to see if the trial balance is correct.

1. **Account**
 2. **Debit**
 3. **Credit**

1. **Account** _____

2. **Debit** _____

3. **Credit** _____

4. **Balance** _____

5. **Total**

	Debit	Credit
Account		
Debit		
Credit		
Balance		

6. **Prepare the T-accounts**

Account	Debit	Credit	Balance

7. **Prepare the T-accounts**

Account	Debit	Credit

8. **Prepare the T-accounts**

Account	Debit	Credit

9. **Total**

10. **Total**

10) Write a 5 sentence story.

11) Write a 5 sentence story.

Topic	Character	Plot

12) Write a 5 sentence story.

Character
Plot

Topic	Character	Plot	Setting

13) Write a 5 sentence story.

Character
Plot

Topic	Character	Plot	Setting

14) Write a 5 sentence story.

15) Write a 5 sentence story.

16) Write a 5 sentence story.

17) Write a 5 sentence story.

18) Write a 5 sentence story.

Topic	Character	Plot

19) Write a 5 sentence story.

Character
Plot

20) Write a 5 sentence story.

21) Write a 5 sentence story.

Table 1. List of the items used in the study

Item	Original Item	Mean	Standard Deviation	Reliability
1. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	3.21	0.85	0.92
2. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	3.15	0.82	0.91
3. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	3. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	3.10	0.80	0.90
4. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	4. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	3.05	0.78	0.89
5. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	5. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	3.00	0.75	0.88
6. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	6. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.95	0.72	0.87
7. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	7. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.90	0.70	0.86
8. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	8. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.85	0.68	0.85
9. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	9. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.80	0.65	0.84
10. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	10. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.75	0.62	0.83
11. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	11. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.70	0.60	0.82
12. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	12. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.65	0.58	0.81
13. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	13. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.60	0.55	0.80
14. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	14. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.55	0.52	0.79
15. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	15. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.50	0.50	0.78
16. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	16. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.45	0.48	0.77
17. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	17. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.40	0.45	0.76
18. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	18. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.35	0.42	0.75
19. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	19. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.30	0.40	0.74
20. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	20. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.25	0.38	0.73
21. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	21. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.20	0.35	0.72
22. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	22. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.15	0.32	0.71
23. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	23. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.10	0.30	0.70
24. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	24. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.05	0.28	0.69
25. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	25. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	2.00	0.25	0.68
26. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	26. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.95	0.22	0.67
27. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	27. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.90	0.20	0.66
28. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	28. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.85	0.18	0.65
29. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	29. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.80	0.15	0.64
30. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	30. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.75	0.12	0.63
31. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	31. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.70	0.10	0.62
32. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	32. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.65	0.08	0.61
33. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	33. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.60	0.05	0.60
34. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	34. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.55	0.02	0.59
35. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	35. I am a person who is very sensitive to criticism	1.50	0.00	0.58

10. Die Lösung
11. Die Lösung
12. Die Lösung

Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$. Die Lösung ist $x = 1$ oder $x = -1$.

Die Lösung ist

die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$. Die Lösung ist $x = 1$ oder $x = -1$.

Die Lösung ist

- a) Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$.
- b) Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$.
- c) Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$.
- d) Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$.
- e) Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$.
- f) Die Lösung ist die Lösung der Gleichung $x^2 - 1 = 0$.

Die
 Lösung

Die

प्रश्नसमीक्षा (Review)

प्रश्न 1 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 2 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 3 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 4 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 5 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 6 (10 अंक)

प्रश्न 7 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 8 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 9 (10 अंक)

एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

प्रश्न 10 (10 अंक)

- एक कंपनी का निम्नलिखित है: $Q = 1000 - 50P$ । जहाँ Q मांग है और P कीमत है।
क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?
- क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?
 - क्या आप जान सकते हैं कि इस कंपनी का कुल आय क्या है?

Section 2 (Continued)

Section 2 (Continued) (Part 2 of the document contains the answers to the questions)

1.1. Internal Control

Internal control is a system of checks and balances that is designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements and to prevent and detect errors and fraud.

1.2. Internal Control (Components of Internal Control)

- Control environment
- Control activities
- Information and communication
- Monitoring

1.3. Internal Control (Components of Internal Control)

- Control environment
- Control activities
- Information and communication
- Monitoring

1.4. Internal Control (Components of Internal Control)

Internal control is a system of checks and balances that is designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements and to prevent and detect errors and fraud.

Internal control is a system of checks and balances that is designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements and to prevent and detect errors and fraud.

1.5. Internal Control (Components of Internal Control)

Internal control is a system of checks and balances that is designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements and to prevent and detect errors and fraud.

Internal control is a system of checks and balances that is designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements and to prevent and detect errors and fraud.