TAGORE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI

Class XI
PARENT SYLLABUS 2025 -2026
COMMERCE
APRIL-MAY

Month	English	Business Studies	Accountancy	Math	Informatics practices	Economics
April & May **Syllabus:** **Learning Outcomes:**	**Hornbill: The Portrait of a Lady** **Poem: A Photograph** **Writing skills:** **1.Poster Making** **2.Speech Writing** Art Integrated Activity: Designing a poster promoting superfoods for elderly **Learning Outcomes:** Each student will be able to- -compare and contrast city life and rural life -identify the exposition, climax and resolution points in the plot of the stories under discussion	**Introduction of the stream** **Business, trade, and commerce** History of Trade and Commerce in India: Indigenous Banking System, Rise of Intermediaries, Transport, Trading Communities: Merchant Corporations, Major Trade Centres, Major Imports and Exports, Position of Indian Sub-Continent in the World Economy Business – meaning and characteristics Business, profession and employment -concept Objectives of business Classification of business activities - Industry and Commerce Industry-types: primary, secondary, tertiary	**Introduction of the stream** **Introduction to Accounting** Accounting- objectives, advantages and limitations, types of accounting information; users of accounting information and their needs. **Learning Outcomes:** **Each student will be able to-** •state the meaning and need of accounting; •discuss accounting as a source of information •identify the internal and external users of accounting information •explain the objectives of accounting describe the role of accounting •describe the	**Topic: Sets** *Introduction *Sets and their representations *Types of sets- *Subsets *Universal set *Venn Diagrams *Operations on sets **Learning Outcomes:** **Each child will be able to:** *define the Cartesian product of sets. *find the number of elements in a Cartesian product. *define a relation. *describe a relation in roster, set-builder, arrow diagram form. *find the domain and range of a relation. *define a function *find the domain and range of a function.	**Unit 1: Computer Systems** ● Basic computer organisation: Introduction to Computer System, hardware, software, input device, output device, CPU, ● Evolution of Computer ● Types of memory (primary, cache and secondary), units of memory (bit, byte, KB, MB, GB, TB, PB ●Data Capturing, Storage and Retrieval/ Data Deletion and Recover ● Types of software: System software (Operating systems, system utilities, device drivers), programming tools and language translators (assembler, compiler, and interpreter), application software **Basics of Python**	INTRODUCTION COLLECTION OF DATA ORGANISATION OF DATA Each student would be able to: **Cognitive:** 1.Understand the meaning of economics in singular and plural sense 2.Critically analyse the uses and limitations of statistics in Economics 3.Identify primary and secondary sources of data 4.Evaluate various methods of collection of primary data 5.Compare and contrast census and sampling method 6. familiarise with the techniques of sampling. Affective: 1. Learners will demonstrate an appreciation for the importance of

	-suggest ways to connect with elderly and bring harmony in the family -describe a photograph and experience/s related to it -design relevant and attractive posters -use catchy phrases to make their speech sound polished -deliver a formal speech in the class	Meaning and subgroups Commerce-trade: (types- internal, external; wholesale and retail) and auxiliaries to trade; (banking, insurance, transportation, warehousing, communication, and advertising) – meaning Business risk-concept **Learning Outcomes:** **Each student will be able to:** •appreciate the development of trade and commerce in historical past •discuss the role of indigenous banking system in trade and commerce •explain the concept and objectives of business •discuss types of industries •explain the activities relating to commerce •describe the nature of business risks and their causes •discuss the basic factors to be considered while starting a business. **Forms of Business Organizations** Sole Proprietorship- Concept, merits, and limitations. Partnership-Concept, types, merits and limitation of partnership, registration of a partnership firm, partnership deed. Types of	characteristics of accountancy. •explain the various accounting and business terminologies **Basic Accounting Terms –** business transaction, account, capital, drawings, liability (internal & external, long term & short term) asse (tangible & intangible, fixed, current, liquid and fictitious), receipt (capital & revenue), expenditure (capital, revenue & deferred), expense, income, profits, gains and losses, purchases, sales, stock debtors, bills receivable, creditors, bills payable, goods, cost, vouchers, discount – trade and cash. **Learning Outcomes:** **Each Student will be able to:** •define basic accounting terms. •explain the basic terms used in accounting. *differentiate between assets and liabilities, income and expenditure, profit and gain, debtors and creditors, bills receivable and bills payable, capital receipt and revenue receipt. **Theory base of**	*list the various types of function. *draw the graphs of various functions. **Topic** **Relations and Functions** **Sub Topics:** * Introduction *Cartesian Products of Sets *Relation *Functions: a) Some functions and their graph **Learning Outcomes:** *Ordered pair *Cartesian product of two non-empty sets. *Define Relation between two non- empty sets. its Domain and Range. *Define Function. its Domain and Range. *Difference between relation and function. *How different types of functions can be represented by graphs. **Topic:** **Trigonometric Functions** **Sub-Topic** *Introduction *Angles *Degree measure *Radian measure *relation between degree and	Basics of Python programming, execution modes: - interactive and script mode, the structure of a program, indentation, identifiers, keywords, constants, variables, types of operator, precedence of operators, data types, mutable and immutable data types, statements, expression evaluation. Comments, input and output statements, data type conversion, debugging. Control Statements: if-else, if-elif-else A simple “hello world" program, the process of writing a program (Interactive & Script mode), running it and print statements; simple data-types: integer, float and string. If..else **Learning Outcomes:** By the end of this unit, each child should be able to: 1.Understand the structure of a computer system: 2. Recognize the roles of hardware and software within a computer system. 3. Identify and describe the functions of key components such as the CPU, memory, and input/output devices. Hardware Components:	structured data organization, showing increased confidence and enthusiasm in applying proper data management techniques to enhance organizational effectiveness. 2. They will value the ethical considerations in data collection and ensure integrity and consistency in data presentation. Psychomotor: 1. Appreciate the significance of organization of data into appropriate structures (e.g., tables, rows, columns, categories) to facilitate easier analysis and retrieval. PRESENTATION OF DATA Tabular Presentation (6) Diagrammatic Presentation- bar diagram simple bar diagram, multiple and subdivided bar diagram deviation bar diagram, percentage bar diagram, (7) histogram frequency of frequency polygon (5) **Learning Outcomes:** Each student would be able to: Cognitive: 1.understand different ways to present the numerical data in diagrams 2.compare and analyse the diagrams 3.compute median and mode using diagrams. Affective: The learners would be able to: 1. demonstrate an appreciation for accurate and ethical

		partners Hindu Undivided Family Business: Concept, merits, and demerits Cooperative Societies- Concept, merits, and limitations, types **Learning Outcomes:** **Each student will be able to:** •identify different forms of business organization; •explain features, merits, and limitations of different forms of business organizations; •distinguish between various forms of organizations; and •discuss the factors determining choice of an appropriate form of business organization. •analyze factors determining choice of an appropriate form of business organization	**accounting** Fundamental accounting assumptions: GAAP: concept •Basic accounting concept: business entity, money measurement, going concern, accounting period, cost concept, dual aspect, revenue recognition, matching, full disclosure, consistency, conservatism, materiality, and objectivity •system of accounting. basis of accounting: cash basis and accrual basis •Accounting Standards: applicability in Ind AS • Goods and Services Tax (GST)- characteristics and advantages. **Learning Outcomes:** **Each Student will be able to:** •discuss the importance of accounting assumptions in business. •apply accounting assumption while making books of accounts •identify the need for theory base of accounting; • explain the nature of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) • state the meaning and	radian *Trigonometric functions *Signs of trigonometric functions *Trigonometric Functions of sum and difference. **Learning Outcomes:** *Explanation of positive and negative angles with figures. *Units to measure angles. *Radian and Degree measure and conversion from one to another. * Transformation of trigonometric functions in all four quadrants *Trigonometric functions of sum and difference of two angles. * Explain sum and difference formulas for $\cos(A \pm B)$ $\sin(A \pm B)$ $\tan(A \pm B)$ * Explain multiple formulas like sin 2x, cos 2x, tan 2x, sin 3x, cos 3x, tan 3x	4. Understand the function of various hardware components like input devices (e.g., keyboard, mouse), output devices (e.g., monitor, printer), CPU, and memory (primary, cache, and secondary). By the end of this topic, each child will be able to write and run basic Python programs	presentation of data. 2. develop sensitivity to the consequences of manipulating or misrepresenting data. 3. accept responsibility for how their presentation of data can influence decisions, opinions, or actions. Psychomotor: Learners would be able to: create bar graphs, pie charts, line graphs, and other visual representations of data using appropriate tools.

			purpose of the basic accounting concepts •describe various basic accounting assumptions and accounting principles. •find out the importance of assumptions and principles in relevance to business organizations. •relate principles of accounting to real-life situations. •explain the concept and objectives of Accounting Standards and IFRS •list the accounting standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; **Recording of transactions - accounting equation** •accounting equation: analysis of transactions using accounting equations. •computation of accounting equation •effects of transactions on accounting equations. •rules for accounting equation calculation of missing figures based on accounting equation **Learning Outcomes:** **Each Student will be able to:** •explain the meaning of the accounting equation.			

			•analyse the transactions using accounting equations. •apply accounting equation to explain the effect of transactions; •record transactions using rules of debit and credit; •computation of accounting equation •discuss the rules for accounting equation •show the effect of transactions on accounting equations. calculate missing figures based on an accounting equation. •explain the concept of assets and liabilities •identify two effects of a transaction •post the two effects into the accounting equation. •draw format of accounting equation. find out balance after each transaction.			