

**RASHTRA SHAKTI VIDYALAYA**  
**HOLIDAY HOMEWORK**  
**CLASS -XI HUMANITIES**

**ENGLISH**

1. Write the summary of:

i. A Photograph ii. The Laburnum Top

2. State all the poetic devices used in the above mentioned poems, along with the lines.

3. Prepare four Speeches of one minute each on topic of your choice, for the purpose of ASL.

4. Attempt two questions each on editing and omitting.

(Grammar) from sample papers.

5. Write articles of 150-200 words on the following topics:

i. Child Labour

ii. Adult Literacy

iii. Global Terrorism-A Threat to World Peace

iv. Freedom of Speech in a Democratic nation like India

v. Rising Religious Intolerance in a Secular Nation

6. Give the Character Sketch of:

i. Grandmother (The Portrait of a Lady)

ii. Mourad (The Summer of The Beautiful White Horse)

iii. Mrs. Dorling (The Address)

7. Brief account of all that happens when the author was on the Wavewalker along with his family and crew members. (We're Not Afraid to Die)

8. What difference did you notice between the reaction of the adults and children when faced with danger? (We're Not Afraid to Die)

9. Paste the cutouts of 10 articles which are recently been printed.

10. Write an Interview of any personality in position.

11. Answer 10 sample papers, especially (Section-A Reading Section B Grammar).

## **HINDI**

### **हिंदी गतिविधियाँ**

- \* दो अपठित गद्यांश व दो अपठित काव्यांश कीजिए ।
- \* किसी एक विषय पर औपचारिक पत्र लिखिए ।
- \* अब तक करवाए गए हिंदी पाठ्यक्रम के प्रश्नोत्तर याद कीजिए ।
- \* दिए गए विषयों पर अपना परियोजना कार्य कीजिए ।

## **POL SCIENCE**

### **Guidelines for project work**

- 1. The project is to be done on inter-leaf sheets A4 size white / ruled/plain sheets.**
- 2. The total length of the project will be 20-25 pages.**
- 3. The project should be presented in a neatly spiral binder folder.**
- 4. *Students have to be prepared a presentation of the project in the class.***
- 5. A summary/synopsis (one page) of the project has to be prepared covering:**
  - ü The objective statement**
  - ü Their observations and findings**

6. The projects must be neat and well presented and must be completely hand-written.
7. No whiteners to be used or written matter to be crossed out. In case of any mistakes, redo the sheet.
8. Do not number sheets or write dates .
9. Colour illustrations, maps, charts may be hand drawn or printed (if it is relevant for any aspect of your project) are welcome to make them look attractive.
10. The project should be eco-friendly
11. The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

SL.NO.	COMPONENTS	MARKS ALLOTTED
1.	INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW	2
2.	VARIETY OF CONTENTS	3
3.	PRESENTATION	3
4.	CONCLUSION	1
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	1
6.	VIVA-VOCE	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	

**The project should include the following section :**

- v Cover page – Displaying the topic
- v Acknowledgement – thanking the people or institution that has helped you in completion of your project .
- v Certificate –mentioning of your name and the name of teacher under whose supervision you have completed your work
- v Index –Giving the list of content with page numbers.
- v Objective
- v Hypothesis
- v Introduction / Synopsis –Giving the purpose and importance of a study
- v Conclusion – What do you learn from your study ?or critical analysis
- v Bibliography –showing the sources from where you have gathered information

**FEW SUGGESTIVE TOPICS :**

- 1. Making of the Constitution.**
- 2. Fundamental duties**
- 3. Fundamental Rights**
- 4. Elections in India.**
- 5. Working of the Indian Judiciary System.**
- 6. Lok sabha**
- 7. Rajya sabha**
- 8. Parlaimentry Executive in India**
- 9. Local self govt.**
- 10. Constitution as a living documents**
- 11. Secularism**
- 12. Citizenship**
- 13. Nationalism**
- 14. Social Justice: Are ethics followed in Indian Politics**
- 15. Human Rights Act and its gratification in India.**
- 16. Political impact on Indian Legislation.**

**Read the NCERT BOOK (INDIAN CONTITUTION) Chapter 1 & 2 , and answer the following Questions in your Political Science note book**

**ASSIGNMENT -1**

- 1. Which of the following is described as the soul of the constitution?**
  - a. Fundamental rights**
  - b. Fundamental duties**
  - c. Directive principles of state policy**

- d. **Preamble**
2. **The preamble to the Indian constitution is based on**
- a. **Philosophy of India**
  - b. **Objective resolution drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru**
  - c. **Indian culture**
  - d. **Religious groups**
3. **The term ' We ' in preamble means**
- a. **Indian government**
  - b. **Supreme court**
  - c. **Indian government**
  - d. **People of India**
4. **Indian constitution ensures 'justice 'in which of the following form?**
- a. **Social**
  - b. **Economic**
  - c. **Political**
  - d. **All of the above**
5. **Preamble has been amended by which amendment act?**
- a. **27<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act**
  - b. **42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment act**
  - c. **44<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act**
  - d. **40<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act**
6. **In which case the Supreme Court specifically said that preamble is not a part of the constitution?**
- a. **Berubari union case**
  - b. **Keshwa Nanda Bharti case**
  - c. **Both a and b**
  - d. **None of the above**

**7. In which case the supreme court rejected the earlier opinion and held that preamble is an part of the constitution?**

- a. Berubari union case
- b. Keshwa Nanda Bharti case
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

**8. The preamble states that the constitution derives its authority loan from?**

- a. Indian culture
- b. Government of India
- c. People of India
- d. Princely states

**9. As per preamble; date of adoption of constitution is?**

- a. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950
- b. 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949
- c. 11<sup>th</sup> December 1946
- d. 12<sup>th</sup> December 1949

**10. 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment (1976) added which of the terms to the preamble?**

- a. Socialist
- b. Secular
- c. Sovereign
- d. Both a and b

**11. Which part of the Indian constitution exceptionally declares that India is sovereign socialist secular democratic republic?**

- a. Fundamental rights
- b. Directive principles of state policy
- c. Preamble
- d. Fundamental duties

**12. Economic justice as one of the objectives of the Indian constitution has been provided in ?**

- a. The preamble and the fundamental rights**
- b. The preamble and directive principle of state policy**
- c. Fundamental rights and directive principle of state policy**
- d. None of the above**

**13. The correct sequence of the following words in the preamble is?**

- a. Sovereign, democratic, socialist, secular, republic**
- b. Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic**
- c. Sovereign, socialist, democratic, secular, republic**
- d. Republic, sovereign, socialist, democratic, secular**

**14. The constitution of which of the following country was the first to begin with the preamble?**

- a. U.S.A**
- b. India**
- c. Britain**
- d. Canada**

**15. The ideal of justice in the preamble draws its inspiration from?**

- a. Russian revolution**
- b. American civil war**
- c. French revolution**
- d. Japanese constitution**

**16. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble have been taken from?**

- a. French revolution**
- b. Russian revolution**

- c. American civil war
- d. None of the above

17. The Soviet Union had \_ constitution in its life of 74 years.

- a. 5
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 8

18. The constitution of India was adopted on 26 November \_.

- a. 1950
- b. 1948
- c. 1949
- d. 1947

19. The third French revolution was formed with a new constitution in \_.

- a. 1872
- b. 1873
- c. 1874
- d. 1875

20. For amendment in constitution special majority means?

- a. Special majority in parliament in both the houses separately
- b. Special majority in Lok Sabha
- c. Special majority in Rajya Sabha
- d. Special majority in state legislative assembly

21. In the article 368 how many methods are given to amend the constitution?

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2



d. 1

**22. Any bill becomes law after the sign of\_.**

- a. Prime minister
- b. President
- c. Cabinet minister
- d. Chief minister

**23. How many amendments have been took place between 2001- 2003?**

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 10

**24. Which one is the amendment that increased the age of retirement of high court judges from 60 to 62 years?**

- a. 15<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b. 16<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c. 17<sup>th</sup> amendment
- d. 19<sup>th</sup> amendment

**25. Which amendment increased the salaries of judges of high court & the Supreme Court?**

- a. 53<sup>rd</sup> amendment
- b. 54<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c. 55<sup>th</sup> amendment
- d. 56<sup>th</sup> amendment

**26. In between which years the parliament repeatedly made amendments to overcome the adverse interpretations by the judiciary?**

- a. 1970-1975
- b. 1965-1670
- c. 1975-1980
- d. 1980-1985

**27. Which amendment brings down the main age for voting from 21 to 8 years?**

- a. 60<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b. 61<sup>st</sup> amendment
- c. 62<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- d. 63<sup>rd</sup> amendment

**28. Which amendment was particularly seen as a wide ranging amendment affecting large part of the constitution?**

- a. 38<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b. 39<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c. 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- d. 44<sup>th</sup> amendment

**29. Which amendment was an attempt to override the ruling of the Supreme Court given in the Keshwa Nanda case?**

- a. 14<sup>st</sup> amendment
- b. 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- c. 43<sup>rd</sup> amendment
- d. 4<sup>th</sup> amendment

**30. In which year the Supreme Court gave the Keshwa Nanda case ruling?**

- a. 1970
- b. 1971
- c. 1972
- d. 1973

**31. In which year a constitution was set up to review the entire constitution by the government of India?**

- a. 1998
- b. 1999
- c. 2000
- d. 2001

**32. By the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment the parliament supremacy was asserted but the court again repeated its earlier stand in the Minerva mills case in \_.**

- a. 1980
- b. 1981
- c. 1985
- d. 1988

**33. Choose the correct statement from the following ...a constitution needs to be amended from time to time because.**

- a. Circumstances change and require suitable changes in the constitution
- b. A document written at one point of time becomes outdated after some time
- c. Every generation should have a constitution of its own liking
- d. It must reflect the philosophy of the existing government

**34. You have read in this chapter that 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment was one of the most controversial amendment so far which of the following were the reasons for this controversy?**

- a. It was made during national emergency and the de3claration of that emergency was itself controversial
- b. It was made without the support of the special assembly
- c. It was made without ratification by state legislation
- d. It contained provisions which were controversial

**35. Which of the following is not a reasonable explanation of the conflict between legislature and the judiciary on different amendments?**

- a. Different interpretations of the countries are possible
- b. In a democracy debates and differences are natural
- c. Legislature cannot be entrusted to protect rights of the citizens
- d. Judiciary can only decide the constitutionality of particular law, cannot resolve political debates about its need

**36. The Japanese constitution of 1947 is popularly known as the \_ constitution.**

- a. First constitution
- b. Disputed constitution
- c. Peace constitution
- d. Mini constitution

**37. How many members were there in our constituent assembly after the partition of India?**

- a. 299 members
- b. 300 members
- c. 310 members
- d. 342 members

**38. Under article 371A the privilege of social status was also accorded to the state of \_.**

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Punjab
- d. Nagaland

39. Who is not satisfied with the current constitution of Nepal?

- a. Mavist
- b. Madhesis
- c. Monarchy
- d. Muslims

40. Who was the President of the constituent assembly?

- a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b. B.R. Ambedkar
- c. Jawaharlal Nehru
- d. Mahatma Gandhi

41. We took directive principles of state policy from?

- a. Switzerland
- b. Britain
- c. Ireland
- d. U.S.A

42. One law making procedure is the copy of \_ constitution.

- a. Irish
- b. British
- c. Canada
- d. French

**43. Parliamentary form of government was the copy of \_ constitution.**

- a. American**
- b. German**
- c. British**
- d. Russian**

**44. First pass the post system was taken from \_ constitution.**

- a. German**
- b. Russian**
- c. Canadian**
- d. British**

**45. The basic ideas of Indian constitution like liberty, equality, fraternity were derived from \_ constitution.**

- a. Australian**
- b. Canadian**
- c. German**
- d. French**

**Note : Complete all NCERT QS AND ANSWERS of CH 1& 2 done in the class, Revise both the chapters for written test after summer break .**

## **HISTORY**

1 The agriculture began in Mesopotamia between \_ and \_ BCE.

- a. 8000-7000 BCE
- b. 5000-4000 BCE
- c. 7000-6000 BCE
- d. 9000-8000 BCE

2 In the northern part of Mesopotamia \_ offers people a better livelihood than agriculture.

- a. Fishing
- b. Trading/ trade
- c. Animal herding
- d. Transportation

3 Tributaries of the \_ river in the East provide the roots of communication into the mountains

of Iran.

- a. Indus
- b. Euphrates
- c. Nile
- d. Tigris

4 Where the first cities and writing emerged in Mesopotamia?

- a. South
- b. East
- c. West
- d. North

5 The desert in Mesopotamia could support cities because the rivers \_ and Tigris make it fertile.

- a. Euphrates
- b. Sutlej
- c. Nile
- d. Indus

6 The region of \_ Mesopotamia that was most productive even though the region did not have sufficient rainfall to grow crops.

- a. Western
- b. Southern
- c. Northern
- d. Eastern

7 The \_ part of Mesopotamia produced meat, milk and wool in abundance.

- a. Southern desert
- b. Northern hills
- c. Eastern hills
- d. North-Eastern plain and mountains

8 The \_ is a mark of urban life of Mesopotamia.

- a. Division of labour
- b. Canals
- c. Transportation
- d. Trade

9 The people of Mesopotamia had abundant food resources but they don't have \_ resources.

- a. Forest resources



- b. Agriculture
- c. Natural
- d. Mineral

10 The people of Mesopotamia imports tin, silver, and gold from \_and \_.

- a. Iran and Ira
- b. India and Europe
- c. Rome and India
- d. Turkey and Iran

11 The cheapest mode of transportation in Mesopotamia is \_.

- a. Water transport
- b. Bollock carts
- c. With the help of people
- d. None of the above

12. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was

- (a) Ur.
- (b) Mari.
- (c) Mohenjodaro.
- (d) Kalibangan.

13. The Mesopotamian ruler who became the king of Akkad, in 2370 BCE, was

- (a) Enmerkar
- (b) Gilgamesh
- (c) Hamurabi
- (d) Sargon

14. Inanna was the Goddess of

- (a) the Moon
- (b) love and War
- (c) wind
- (d) fire

15. The earliest temples in Southern Mesopotamia were built in

- (a) c.4000 BCE
- (b) c.5000 BCE
- (c) c.6000 BCE
- (d) c.7000 BCE

16. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was

- (a) Uruk.
- (b) Ur.
- (c) Mari.
- (d) Nineveh.

17. The Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in

- (a) 639 BCE.
- (b) 539 BCE.
- (c) 439 BCE.
- (d) 339 BCE.

18. The King who released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE was

- (a) Alexander.
- (b) Nabonidus.
- (c) Nabopolassar.
- (d) Sargon.

19. War captives and local people who were put to work for the temple or for the ruler were paid

- (a) bronze tools.
- (b) cattle.
- (c) coins.
- (d) rations.

20. In \_\_\_ part of South Iran, the first cities and writing emerged.

- (a) plain
- (b) deserted
- (c) mountainous
- (d) hilly

21. Agriculture of southern \_\_\_ was the most productive.

- (a) Iran
- (b) China
- (c) Mesopotamia
- (d) None of the above

22. Which region is important to Europeans because of references to it in the Old Testament,

- (a) Iran
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Syria
- (d) Mesopotamia

23. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was

- (a) Ur.
- (b) Mari.
- (c) Mohenjodaro.
- (d) Kalibangan.

24. The Mesopotamian ruler who became the king of Akkad, in 2370 BCE, was

- (a) Enmerkar
- (b) Gilgamesh
- (c) Hamurabi
- (d) Sargon

25. Inanna was the Goddess of

- (a) the Moon
- (b) love and War
- (c) wind
- (d) fire

26. The earliest temples in Southern Mesopotamia were built in

- (a) c.4000 BCE
- (b) c.5000 BCE
- (c) c.6000 BCE
- (d) c.7000 BCE

27. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was

- (a) Uruk.
- (b) Ur.

- (c) Mari.
- (d) Nineveh.

28. The Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in

- (a) 639 BCE.
- (b) 539 BCE.
- (c) 439 BCE.
- (d) 339 BCE.

29. The King who released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE was

- (a) Alexander.
- (b) Nabonidus.
- (c) Nabopolassar.
- (d) Sargon.

30. War captives and local people who were put to work for the temple or for the ruler were paid

- (a) bronze tools.
- (b) cattle.
- (c) coins.
- (d) rations.

31. Which was the earliest civilization of Mesopotamia?

- a) Sumerian civilization
- b) Babylonian civilization
- c) Caldean civilization
- d) Assyrian civilization

32. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was

- a) Uruk.
- b) Ur.
- c) Mari.
- d) Nineveh.

33. The first Mesopotamian tablet was written around -----BCE.

- A. 3200
- B. 2200
- C. 4200

D. 5200

33. The connection between the city life, trade and writing is brought out in a long

-----

epic poem about Enmerkar.

- A. Sumerian
- B. Greek
- C. Iranian
- D. Indian

34. North part of Mesopotamia -was called -----.

- A. Syria
- B. Babylon
- C. Akkad
- D. Assyria

35. the term Babylonia was used for the ----- region.

- A. Northern
- B. Eastern
- C. Southern
- D. Western

36. From 1400 BCE, Aramaic (similar to -----) spoken (still spoken in parts of Iraq.)

- A. German

- B. English
- C. French
- D. Hebrew

37. Animal Herders lived in the ----- part of Mesopotamia.

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. North – East

38. Cuneiform is derived from the ----- words Cuneus, meaning wedge and Forma meaning shape.

- A. German
- B. English
- C. Latin
- D. Arabic

39. Cuneiform writing in the Akkadian language continued in use until the first century CE ,  
more than ----- years.

- A. 5000
- B. 4000
- C. 3000
- D. 2000

40. Enmerkar was one of the earliest ----- of Uruk.

- A. Poet
- B. Land – Lord

- C. Rulers
- D. Priests

41. The level of the Literacy in Mesopotamia was very -----.

- A. Low
- B. High
- C. Good
- D. Effective

42. Cities developed around temples like -----.

- A. Ur
- B. Uruk
- C. Akkad
- D. Kalibangan

43. Cities developed as centres of trade in Mesopotamia like the city of ----- (UR)

- A. Uruk
- B. Ur
- C. Akkad
- D. Basra

44. The best example of an imperial city in Mesopotamia is -----.

- A. Mari
- B. Akkad
- C. Ur

D. Uruk

45. Oil pressing, grain grinding, spinning, and the weaving of woollen cloth also done in the

-----.

A. House

B. Shops

C. Temple

D. Park

46 . In Mesopotamia, the God of Steppe was -----.

A. Inanna

B. Moon God

C. Dagan

D. Sun

47 . ----- Family was common in Mesopotamia.

A. Nuclear

B. Joint

C. Happy

D. Large

48. In Mesopotamia, the father's house, herds, fields, etc., were inherited by the -----.

A. Brothers

B. Sisters

C. Sons



D. Mothers

49. In Mesopotamia ----- stone seals used.

A. Cylindrical

B. Long

C. Short

D. Round

50.----- was considered the first true city in the world.

A. Uruk

B. Mari

C. Ur

D. Akkad

51. The city of Uruk is most famous for its great king -----.

A. Gilgamesh

B. Gilgit

C. Puru

D. Abdul

52. Around 3000 BCE Uruk grew to the enormous extent of 250 hectares – twice as large as

-----.

A. Mohenjo – daro

B. Iraq

C. Iran

D. Mesopotamia

60. Irregular shapes of house plots can be seen in -----.

A. Ur

- B. Uruk
- C. Mari
- D. Basra

## **Informatics Practices**

- Make a effective PPT (20 Slides each) on topic "Computer System " and "Emerging Trends" send to email - [vkaur2610@yahoo.com](mailto:vkaur2610@yahoo.com)
- Learn both chapters for UT Exam
- Do Back Exercise Assignment Questions in Notebook.

## **Economics**

SL · No ·	SUBJECT	TOPIC/CHAPTERS/ACTIVITY	Home Work/Assignment/Project
1	ECONOMICS	INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS  CENTRAL PROBLEMS OF AN ECONOMY.	Q1. What is an economy?  Q2. Define Micro economics.  Q3. Examine the Central Problems of an economy.  Q4. Examine the reasons for the problem of choice making.

2

**CONSUMER'S EQUILIBRIUM**

**Q5. Suppose a consumer can buy 6 units of P and 7 units of good Q, if he spends his entire income. The price of good P is Rs.10 and that of Q is Rs.12. Calculate the income of the consumer.**

**Q6. A person's TU schedule is given. Derive MU.**

UNITS	TU
0	0
1	12
2	21
3	29
4	32
5	30

3		<b>ECONOMICS: AN INTRODUCTION</b>  <b>MEANING,SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICS</b>	<b>Q7. Distinguish between Economic Activities and Non-Economic Activities.</b>  <b>Q.8 Explain the functions of Statistics.</b>  <b>Q9. Explain the limitations of Statistics.</b>
---	--	--	---

**OTHER INSTRUCTION ABOUT PORTFOLIO:**

**Every student is required to present his/her portfolio that should contain his/her achievements , creative workpieces ( samples ) , test papers ( class test ) and so on.**

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

- Prepare your Physical File

\*\*\*\*\*