



WINTER BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

GRADE-XI C

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory

Chapter 7 Nationalism

1. Describe the meaning and definition of Nation.
2. Distinguish between State and Nation.
3. What are the factors that help in the emergence of a Nation?
4. What do you understand by Nationalism?
5. Explain four elements of Nationalism.
6. Mention four merits of Nationalism.
7. Mention four demerits of Nationalism.
8. What do you mean by "Multiculturalism"?
9. What are the factors that help in emergence of a Nation?
10. Discuss variants of Nationalism.
11. What are the hindrances in the development of Nationalism? How can they be removed?
12. What do you understand by the doctrine of national self-determination? Give arguments for and against.

Chapter 8 Secularism

1. What is the meaning of the word Secular?
2. Write two definitions of 'Secular State'.
3. What is Secularism?
4. What is the meaning of Secularism in India?
5. Mention four forces that threaten the growth of Secular State in India.
6. Write down any four Secular provisions made in the Indian Constitution.
7. Write down the criticism of Indian Secularism.
8. Write down characteristics, values of Indian secularism.

HISTORY

Ch -7 Paths to Modernisation

1. Critically examine physical differences between China & Japan.
2. China and Japan have a long tradition of historiography. Evaluate.
3. In Japan the political system was feudal. Evaluate this statement.
4. Meiji Restoration was a revolution. Based on this statement, prepare a seminar paper on Meiji Restoration.
5. The industrialization of Japan created environmental problems. Do you agree with this statement? Clarify with examples.
6. What were the reasons behind the growth of the Japanese army and its aggressive nationalism?
7. One section of the people in Japan supported Westernization but another section held fast to traditions. Discuss these paradoxical views.
8. The transformation of Japan into modernity was reflected in the life of the people. Explain.
9. After their defeat in WW II, Japan resurrected as a global economic power. Evaluate this statement.
10. When was a Republican Government established in China? Who is the founder of modern China?
11. For the reconstruction of the country, Sun Yat-sen prepared a scheme. What was that?
12. What is the reason for the origin of the May 4 Movement? What were its goals?
13. The Kuomintang government was a failure. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
14. The basis of the 1949 Chinese Democratic Republic was “New Democracy”. Explain.
15. Write a note on Mao’s “Great Cultural Revolution”.
16. Critically examine the reforms made in China from 1978.
17. Evaluate the political changes in Taiwan and discuss the possibility of its unification with China.





BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR

(A UNIT OF BIRLA EDUCATION TRUST PILANI)

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2023–24)

CBSE Affiliation No. 1730974

CLASS – XI



“Winter is the time for comfort, for good food and warmth, for the touch of a friendly hand and for a talk beside the fire; It is the time for home.”

As the much-awaited winter break is at our doorsteps, hope you have planned to spend time with family, explore new ideas, add value to your household and community. While every child deserves their time to relax and recover from the stress of the school, it is also important not to let grains of time pass aimlessly. To keep your brain occupied your teachers have created a homework pack incorporating activities that will help stretch your imagination, unravel creativity, and crystalize learnt concepts. The main aim of this holiday homework is to keep students engaged to hone their creativity, utilize their time and to fill the learning gap of past two years.

Instructions:

1. The holiday homework has been designed in the form of worksheet. There's space left after each question where you can write your answer. Get a print-out of it and write your answers in the same.
2. Don't make the work colourful. You may use black pen for headings and blue pen for rest of the content. Use your creativity to enhance your written content instead of using various colour combinations.
3. A neat & clean handwriting will be appreciated.
4. Compile all the pages in a stick file for submission.

Reading Skills:

1. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

The funding crisis at many zoos has reopened the debate over the value of zoos and whether they should be allowed to exist at all. People who are in favour of zoos argue that they perform an essential role in conserving rare animal species. Over the past 20 years zoos have developed programmes designed to help preserve endangered species. This involves breeding animals in captivity in 'captive breeding programmes'-and then reintroducing them into their natural habitats to replenish the number living in the wild.

Zoos cooperate with each other in order to ensure the success of their breeding programmes. Animals are passed from one zoo to another in order to prevent inbreeding-breeding from closely related animals. If animals that are closely related to one another mate there is a danger that they will produce deformed offspring. Supporters of zoos argue that they have an important role in educating children, millions of who visit zoos every year. Television-viewing is no substitute for encountering real animals, they argue. Zoos also carry out important research, for example, on the best conditions for rare species to reproduce. If zoos were forced to close, it would be disastrous for world conservation, zoo supporters say. And most animals in captivity would have to be killed.

Opponents of zoos accept that some species have been saved from extinction by 'captive breeding programmes', but they argue that this offers no solution to the worldwide conservation crisis. The number of animals protected by zoos is tiny compared with the overall problem. It cost millions to save the Arabian onyx from dying out; but could that amount be available for every species that is endangered? The value of zoo-breeding programmes is also questioned as some species, such as the African elephant, do not reproduce well in captivity.

Captive animals are often kept in poor and inhumane conditions, opponents say. In the worst zoos, animals are still displayed for the entertainment of the public. Where animals are placed in impoverished and unsuitable surroundings, they often behave in abnormal and neurotic ways. It is common for polar bears constantly to pace up and down or twist their heads and circle over and over again. This behaviour is now recognised by scientists as a sign of stress and frustration. When children visit zoos where animals are acting in neurotic and abnormal ways, they are not being educated. Instead, opponents say, they are being given inaccurate information.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

i. What are the advantages of zoos?

- (a) Children are educated about wildlife in zoos.
- (b) Breeding of endangered species is done.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

ii. How would closing of zoos be disastrous? Answer in about 40 words.

iii. Complete the following with a reason from paragraph two :
Inbreeding can lead to deformed animals because _____

iv. The passage includes some words that are opposites of each other. From the sets (a)-(e) below, identify a set of synonyms.

- (a) Supporters and opponents
- (b) Crisis and solution
- (c) Rare and endangered
- (d) Reproduce and breed
- (e) Reintroduce and replenish

v. Complete the sentence appropriately.

Cooperation amongst zoos support Captive Breeding Programme by _____

vi. Supply the disadvantages of zoo. Answer in about 40 words.

vii. Zoos provide a chance to encounter real animals,

- (a) which can irritate the animals in the zoo
- (b) but visitors do not always see the natural behaviour of animals
- (c) which gives visitors a chance to take pictures with animals
- (d) None of the above

viii. Do you think captive breeding programmes are 100% successful? Answer with reference to the above passage.

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

These days, it is not unusual to see people listening to music or using their electronic gadgets while crossing busy roads or travelling on public transports, regardless of the risks involved. I have often wondered why they take such risks : is it because they want to exude a sense of independence, or is it that they want to tell the world to stop bothering them ? Or is it that they just want to show how cool they are ? Whether it is a workman or an executive, earphones have become an inseparable part of our lives, sometimes even leading to tragicomic situations.

The other day, an electrician had come to our house to fix something. We told him in detail what needed to be done. But after he left, I found that the man had done almost nothing. It later turned out that he could not hear our directions clearly because he had an earphone on. Hundreds of such earphones addicts commute by the Delhi Metro every day. While one should not begrudge anyone their moments of privacy or their love for music, the fact is 'iPod oblivion' can sometimes be very dangerous.

Recently, I was travelling with my wife on the Delhi Metro. Since the train was approaching the last station, there weren't too many passengers. In our compartment, other than us, there were only two women sitting on the other side of the aisle. And then suddenly, I spotted a duffel bag. The bomb scare lasted for several minutes. Then suddenly, a youth emerged from nowhere and picked up the bag. When we tried to stop him, he looked at us, surprised. Then he took off his earpieces, lifted the bag, and told us that the bag belonged to him and that he was going to get off at the next station.

We were stunned but recovered in time to ask him where he was all this while. His answer : he was in the compartment, leaning against the door totally immersed in the music. He had no clue about what was going on around him. When he got off, earplugs in his hand, we could hear strains of the song.

(A) Read the above passage and answer the questions that follow:

(i) What reasons does the author offer for the people taking risks on the road?

(ii) Why didn't the electrician carry out the work properly?

(iii) Why were the people in the Metro doubtful about the bag?

(iv) Why were the passengers stunned?

(v) Explain the term 'earphone addicts'?

(B) Find words from the paragraph indicated which are similar in meaning to the words given below:

(i) in spite of (para 1)

(ii) absorbed (para 4)

(iii) picked (para 3)

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

It was evening in the picturesque seaside town of Rameshwaram, on the southern edge of Tamil Nadu. A cool breeze was gently blowing in from the sea. Along with the sound of waves lapping against the shore could be heard the sweet sound of birds circling overhead.

Among the children playing on the beach was a boy with wavy hair and dreamy eyes. This youngster was Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam who later became the eleventh President of India.

While spending time with his friends, Abdul was attracted by the sound of the birds flying above. He carefully observed that a fledgling perched on a boat was trying to take off. It spread its wings, fluttered briefly and sprang up. The air seemed to give the needed thrust for its take off! The bird soared up into the sky. It steered its pace and course with great ease. How Abdul wished he could fly like those beauties in the air!

This passion for flying, aroused by the beautiful birds, later inspired Abdul Kalam to design India's first rocket which successfully sent a satellite Rohini, into orbit on 18th July 1980. It was called the SLV-3 (Satellite Launch Vehicle). At the time when Abdul was growing up, no one had even dreamt of such a happening.

Rameshwaram, where Abdul was born on 15th October 1931, was a small town with narrow streets lined with old houses made of limestone and brick. The town was famous for its Shiva Temple. Abdul stayed in the house with his father, mother, brothers and sister and led a secure and happy childhood. Abdul's father, Jainulabdeen was a pious man. He led an austere life without depriving his family of the basic comforts.

In this closely knit family, dinner was always a special meal. During dinner they exchanged views on a variety of topics ranging from family matters to spiritual subjects.

The main income for Abdul's family came from ferrying pilgrims across the sea between Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi. Pilgrims visiting Rameshwaram made it a point to visit Dhanushkodi, twenty kilometres away in the sea. Dhanushkodi has religious significance.

Ferrying pilgrims fetched good money and the family lived comfortably. However, a devastating cyclone lashed the shores of Rameshwaram and their boat was destroyed. The family lost their only source of livelihood in one swift, tragic stroke.

The enterprising young Abdul wanted to help the family through the crisis. He realized that there was demand for tamarind seeds. He decided he would collect them and sell them to a shop near his house. His family wanted him to concentrate on his studies. He said he would study as well as help his family. Reluctantly, everyone agreed. Even while studying or enjoying the evenings with his friends on the beach, he set aside some time to collect tamarind seeds and sell them to a nearby shop. For this he was paid a princely sum of one anna!

Besides selling tamarind seeds, he helped his cousin Samsuddin to sell the popular Tamil newspaper Dinamani to earn a little more money. At dawn, several bundles of the newspaper, printed in Madras (now Chennai), were thrown on to the platform of Rameshwaram railway station from passing trains. Trains did not stop at Rameshwaram station during those days of the Second World War as almost all of them were commandeered to transport troops.

Abdul, after picking up the bundles marked for his area, rushed and handed them over to Samsuddin, who gave Abdul a small amount for the service he had rendered. There was a great demand for Dinamani because people wanted to know about India's freedom struggle and the latest developments in the war.

This is how Abdul earned his first wages. However, it was the joy of being able to care for his family that Abdul cherished most. Even decades later, he recalls earning his own money for the first time, with immense pleasure and a sense of pride.

(A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions:

(i) Who does this passage tell us about?

(ii) What inspired Abdul to design a rocket?

(iii) What was SLV-3?

(iv) Where did Abdul spend his childhood?

(v) Why was dinner a special meal in the Kalam's family?

(vi) What did Abdul cherish most about the memory of his first earning?

(B) Find the words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

(i) disciplined/hard (para 8)

(ii) hard working and bold (para 10)

4. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

They've also got huge educational success. It is a complicated cultural phenomenon. The pursuit of educational excellence to the exclusion of other aspects of life, such as spending time outside, can be detrimental to eye health believe eye specialists.

In low and middle-income countries, myopia rates still tend to be lower-Bangladesh and India for example report rates of about 20-30% in adults-but this is changing. In Africa, for example, myopia used to be comparatively uncommon, but over the past ten years, the prevalence of childhood myopia has been rising fast. As literacy rates improve in those countries-an otherwise welcome development-that problem could grow unless there is a big effort to also provide eye tests and glasses, experts warn. School time in itself is, however, not necessarily the root of the problem, as the Covid-19 pandemic lockdowns have shown. It is staying indoors that appears to be. During the lockdowns, schools shut down all over the world-but children's eye health became even worse. Typically, they stayed inside during the lockdowns, and spent hours staring at screens, either following classes or watching TV, as other forms of learning and entertainment disappeared.

This complex problem-myopia as a bad side effect of an otherwise positive trend-also shows up in another area: income levels. Like education, a higher income is generally associated with greater well-being in children-but not when it comes to eye health. Instead, myopia is associated with higher socio-economic status. The richer we get, the better we are at protecting our children from ever going outdoors, because they've got more things to do. They've got to learn music, play video games and watch TV, and so forth.

Is there a way out? In China, trials have been conducted in classrooms that mimic learning outdoors. Children and teachers preferred the bright new classrooms that resemble a glasshouse, as compared with a traditional classroom. However, in summer and on sunny days, the light intensity was at the 'practical upper limit for routine use'. The bright classroom is also twice as expensive to build as a regular classroom, because of building materials and cooling mechanisms that are required.

The most effective, evidence-based prevention strategy is also surprisingly low-tech and applies to all countries regardless of their wealth or resources: more time outdoors. Researchers are still investigating exactly why being outdoors, and being in natural light, helps prevent myopia-but for now, their perhaps most important conclusion is that it does. The challenge is to ensure that children make use of this natural boost.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.

i. Why does the writer say that myopia is 'a complicated cultural phenomenon' in South-East Asia? Which of these statements does not corroborate the given statement?

- (a) The rate of spending time indoors is very low.
- (b) The rate of educational success is very high.
- (c) The rate of spending time outdoors is very low.
- (d) The rate of myopia is here higher than other countries.

ii. Why does the writer deduce that spending too much time in classrooms is not necessarily the root of the problem of myopia? Rationalise your response in about 40 words.

iii. Complete the sentence appropriately.

The author says that "Like education, a higher income is generally associated with greater well-being in children-but not when it comes to eye health." The analogy is interesting but

iv. The passage includes some word pairs from the passage that are opposites of each other. From the sets (a)-(e) below, identify two sets of pairs that do not classify under antonyms.

- (a) glasshouse classrooms and traditional classrooms
- (b) outdoors and indoors
- (c) low and middle-income countries

- (d) learning and entertainment
- (e) pandemic and lockdowns

v. The writer thinks that the glasshouse classrooms in China built with the objective of bringing the outdoors inside are not feasible in all kinds of weather. (Paragraph 5)
State one point that the author puts forward in defence of his argument.

vi. Based on your reading of the text, list two reasons, in about 40 words, why the writer says that in low and middle-income countries, the problem of myopia could grow manifold in the coming years.

vii. The writer says, “The richer we get,the more things our children have to do.” (Paragraph 3)
Select two suitable reasons responsible for this social phenomenon.

1. We consider it a status symbol.
 2. We want them to have varied learning experiences.
 3. We consider it a family tradition.
 4. We follow the herd mentality.
 5. We think this was their talent increases.
 6. We have the availability of resources.
- (a) 1 and 3
 - (b) 4 and 5
 - (c) 2 and 6
 - (d) 1 and 4

viii. Supply one point to justify the following :
Ironically, widespread and long lockdowns gave a real push to the number of children getting myopia.

5. Read the following dialogue and complete the passage that follows.

i) Mother: Why are you looking so worried?

Daughter: My exams are approaching.

Mother: When will they start?

Daughter: Next month, Mother.

Mother asked her daughter (a) _____ The daughter replied that her exams were approaching. Mother further asked (b)

_____ The daughter told her mother that they would start in the following month.

ii) Preeti : Where did you spend your holidays?

Neel : I went to many hills stations.

Preeti : Which one did you like the most?

Neel : Honestly speaking, I liked all as I am very fond of hills.

Preeti asked Neel (a) _____ his holidays. Neel replied, that he had gone to many hill stations. Preeti then asked him (b)

_____ the most. Neel said that honestly speaking he liked all as he was very fond of hills.

iii) Reena : Have you seen 'Three Idiots'?

Rakesh : I saw them yesterday in my class.

Reena : I was talking about the movie.

Rakesh : I thought that you were talking about the three idiots in the class.

Reena asked Rakesh (a) _____ 'Three Idiots'.

Rakesh replied that he had seen them the day before in his class.

Reena further said that (b) _____ Rakesh replied that he had thought that she has been talking about the three idiots in the class.

iv) Abhishek : I have lost my wallet.

Inspector : How did you lose it?

Abhishek : My pocket was picked.

Inspector : Where did it happen?

Abhishek : In the local market, Sir.

Abhishek reported to the inspector (a) _____ lost his wallet. The inspector asked him how he had lost it. Abhishek replied that his pocket had been picked. The inspector further (b) _____

Abhishek respectfully replied that it has happened in the local market.

v) Prateek: I don't feel well today.

Raghav: What can I help you, Sir?

Prateek: Can you take me to the doctor?

Raghav: Yes, Sir.

Prateek told the Raghav (a) _____ Raghav

asked respectfully what he could help him. Prateek asked the Raghav (b) _____ . Prateek replied in the affirmative.

vi) Sanjay: I am surprised to see you here in Delhi. When did you come?

Madan: I came here yesterday. I have been offered a job here.

Sanjay told Madan (a) _____ and asked when he had come. Madan replied that he had come there the previous day and added that (b) _____ .

vii) Mannu: Where are you going to?

Annu: I am going to the market. Do you want anything?

Mannu asked Annu (a) _____ . Annu replied (b) _____ and she further asked if she wanted anything.

viii) Sunita: Tomorrow is your birthday, what do you want as a gift?

Neetu: That is a lovely thought but I don't want anything.

Sunita asked Neetu since the next day was her birthday, (a) _____ . Neetu replied that (b) _____ but she did not want anything.

ix) Gardener: Did you water the plant today?

Dev: No, but I will, today.

Gardener: Then tomorrow I will get a sapling of sunflower.

The Gardener asked Dev (a) _____. Dev replied negatively but said he would that day. Then the gardener said that (b) _____.

x) Harry : Can you polish my shoes?

Cobbler : Yes sir. But I will take 10 for each shoe.

Harry : I will not mind as long as it is done.

Harry asked the cobbler (a) _____. The cobbler replied affirmatively but (b) _____. Harry said that he would not mind as long as it was done.

xi) Raman : What's the matter, Anitha?

Anitha : Oh, nothing. You cannot help me. I only want that blue umbrella.

Raman asked Anitha what (a) _____. She replied that it was nothing and he could not help her as (b) _____ that blue umbrella.

xii) Electrician: When did your electricity go?

Sohan: It is not working since evening.

The electrician asked Sohan (a) _____. Sohan replied that (b) _____.

xiii) Children : Yes, mam, we all pledge to save our trees as the trees are the lungs of the city.

Teacher : Let us start today by planting a sapling.

The teacher asked all the children to pledge to save trees. The children replied affirmatively (a) _____ as the trees are the lungs of the city. Then the teacher said that (b) _____.

xiv) Buddha: Honesty is the best policy.

Disciple: Does honesty always pay?

Buddha: It may or may not, but at least you will never feel guilty.

Buddha in his preaching said that (a) _____ the best policy. A disciple asked him if honesty always pays, Buddha replied (b) _____ but at least he would never feel guilty.

xv) Doctor: You should take this medicine every day.

Patient: Should I take it before dinner or after dinner?

Doctor: No, you should take it after breakfast.

The Doctor advised the patient that (a) _____. The patient further asked (b) _____. The doctor replied negatively and then said that he should take it after breakfast.

xvi) Radha : Do you know how to swim?

Shikha : Yes I know. I have learnt it during this summer vacation.

Radha asked Shikha (a) _____. Then Shikha replied in affirmative and also added that (b) _____.

xvii) Anamika : Do you know swimming?

Ronak : Yes, I do.

Anamika : Can you teach me how to swim?

Ronak : Yes, I will. Come to my swimming club tomorrow.

Anamika asked Ronak if he knew swimming. Ronak replied in the affirmative. Then, Anamika further asked him (a) _____ how to swim. Ronak replied that he would. He also asked Anamika to go to his swimming club (b) _____.

xviii) Father : How was the paper?

Son : It was easy. I could solve all the problems.

Father : Start preparing for the economics paper.

The father asked his son (a) _____. Son replied that that had been easy. He (b) _____ all the problems. Father further advised him to start preparing for the economics paper.

6. Complete the following sentences using correct form of verbs.

i) Fill in the blanks using the best options given in the brackets.

About half of India's children ageda..... (among, between, with, about) 6 and 14 do not go to school. About 5.5 crore childrenb..... (worked, working, has been working, work) in factories, cottage industriesc..... (and, around, about, some) in the agricultural sector. One of the most importantd..... (reason, reasons, reason's, reasons') for our nation'se..... (backwardness, backwardsness, backness, backward) is illiteracy.

ii) Antioxidants were first cast into doubta..... (during / from / since) a major clinical trial in the US, inb..... (which/ what / that) a very common antioxidant, beta carotene,c..... (was / were / is / are) tested ford..... (its / it's / their / theirs) efficacy against lung cancer in high-risk subjects.e..... (To / For / With) the surprise and concern of the scientistsf..... (those / that / which / whose) individuals taking the supplementg..... (intend / intended / intended) to reduce the risk of cancer wereh..... (on / at / with) a significantly higher riski..... (for / of / to) developing lung cancer.

iii) Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a diseasea..... (in / for / with) which, the patient's immune systemb..... (attacks / is attacking / attacked) the central nervous system. This canc..... (lead / leads / led) to numerous physical and mental systems,d..... (as / which / then) the disease affects the transmission of electrical signalse..... (between / among) the body and the brain.f..... (Therefore / However / Thus), the human body, being a flexible, adaptable system, can compensateg..... (with / for / to) some level of damage, so a person with MS can look and feel fineh..... (even though / because / despite) the disease is present.

iv) It was a rainy day. Traffic (a)..... busy on the road. A (b)..... hit a car badly in the market. Five commuters were badly injured while one person (c).....on the spot. The injured persons were taken to the nearest hospital. The local people were of great help.

(a) (i) will be (ii) was (iii) is (iv) has been

(b) (i) speeding bus (ii) speeded bus (iii) sped up bus (iv) speed bus

(c) (i) was died (ii) had died (iii) died (iv) is died

v) For opening a bank A/C you (a)..... to select a bank of your choice. You (b)..... to visit the bank and contact the Customer Care Officer there. Thereafter you should meet the concerned Authority. You (c)..... to submit the required documents.

Don't forget to visit the bank for collecting the passbook and ATM card.

(a) (i) require (ii) are required (iii) will require (iv) have to require

(b) (i) will (ii) should (iii) need (iv) are

(c) (i) must (ii) shall (iii) are required (iv) should

vi) Shoes (a)..... of dust with a brush. A layer of polish (b)..... over the shoes. One should wait a little till the polish (c)..... Then shoes are brushed to shine.

- (a) (i) is cleaned (ii) will be cleaned (iii) are cleaned (iv) has to be cleaned
 (b) (i) has coated (ii) need be coated (iii) is coated (iv) will be coated
 (c) (i) was died (ii) had died (iii) died (iv) is died

vii Last week the Annual Function of our school (a)..... The Mayor of the town (b)..... to grace the occasion as the chief guest. The function (c)..... by the Principal while the Mayor, the chief guest distributed the prize to the winners.

- (a) (i) is celebrated (ii) had been celebrated (iii) was celebrated (iv) shall be celebrated
 (b) (i) was invited (ii) has been invited (iii) is invited (iv) shall be invited
 (c) (i) is inaugurated (ii) was inaugurated (iii) will be inaugurated (iv) has been inaugurated

viii For doing transaction through ATM you (a)..... to find an ATM of any bank. First you (b)..... to put your card in the card slot followed by (c)..... the secret PIN. You are to wait till your transaction is complete. Then take the currency, collect your card and leave the ATM cabin.

- (a) (i) shall (ii) are required (iii) should (iv) needed
 (b) (i) have to (ii) need (iii) must (iv) do
 (c) (i) enter (ii) entering (iii) entered (iv) have enter

ix Most UFO sightings occur (a)..... (at, in, on, during) the night, either late in the evening or in the early hours of the morning, (b)..... (As, While, When, Often) they take place on a dark moonless night when the person (c)..... (are, is, were, was) alone on a country road. This eerie atmosphere is perfect (d) (of, for, off, on) playing tricks on a person's imagination. Police and newspaper officers are often swamped (e)..... (in, for, with, among) calls when something strange is seen in the skies, (f)..... (How, Then, Once, Before) an explanation is given, most people are happy to accept it.

x Climate change (a)..... (is, was, will, has) one (b)..... (at, on, with, of) the most (c)..... (hot, hoted, hotly, hoting) contested environmental debates of our time. (d)..... (Will, Can, Have, Has) the West Antarctic ice sheet melt entirely? Will the Gulf Stream ocean current (e)..... (was, be, is, are) disrupted? May be. May be not. (f)..... (Neither, Either, Or, As) way, Antarctica is a crucial element in this debate.

xi Sadao had taken this (a)..... (in, into, at, of) his mind as he did (b)..... (nothing, everything, all, everywhere) his father said, his father who (c)..... (always, seldom, never, ever) joked (d)..... (and, or, else, nor) played (e)..... (with, of, at, in) him but (f)..... (whose, whom, who, what) spent infinite pains upon him who was his only son.

xii So (a)..... (a, an, the, one) wizard said, "Oh, very well. (b)..... (Go, went, gone, going) to the end of the lane and turn (c)..... (on, in, around, from) three times and look down the magic well and there you will (d)..... (found, finding, find) three pennies. Hurry (e)..... (up, at, on, of)." So Roger Skunk went to the end of the lane and (f)..... (turn, turned, turning, has turned) around three times and there in the magic well were three pennies!

xiii Human civilisations have been around (a)..... (at, on, for, in) a paltry 12,000 years, barely a (b)..... (many, few, some, each) seconds (c) (at, in, on, of) the geological clock. In that short amount (d) (of, on, with, at) time, we've managed (e)..... (at, to, of, for) create quite a ruckus, etching our dominance (f)..... (at, in, off, over) nature with our villages, towns, cities and megacities. The rapid increase of human population has left us battling with other species for limited resources.

xiv Sadao Hoki's house (a)..... (was, is, will, can) built on a spot of the Japanese coast (b)..... (here, where, everywhere, anywhere) (c)..... (like, as, same, similar) a little boy he had (d)..... (never, ever, often, seldom) played. The low, square stone house was set (e)..... (on, upon, in, at) rocks well (f)..... (above,

below, beneath, over) a narrow beach that was outlined with bent pines. His father had taken him often to the islands of those seas.

xv) He smelled **(a)**..... (so, as, like, as) bad that **(b)**..... (all, every, none, each) of the other little woodland creatures would play **(c)**..... (on, of, from, with) him. She looked at him **(d)**.....(solemn, solemnly). She had not **(e)**..... (forsee, forsook, forseen, foreseeing) this. Whenever he would go out to play, Roger **(f)**..... (remember, remembered, remembering, will remember) the humiliations of his own childhood. All of the other tiny animals would cry, “Uh-oh, here comes Roger Stinky Skunk”.

xvi) It won't make my face **(a)**..... (change, changed, changes, changing). Do you know, one day, a woman **(b)**..... (go, going, went, gone) by me **(c)**..... (at, in, of, on) the street. I **(d)**..... (am, was, where, is) at a bus-stop and she was **(e)**.....(along, with, in, without) another woman. She **(f)**..... (look, looks, looked, looking) at me, and she said, “Look at that, that's a terrible thing.

7. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first one has been done for you.

Error Correction

I meets her by chance then I went to getting some Medicine which Sister Amy use to give. It is amazing to meet Mother. I started loving just her presence

E.g. meets met
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

In the Prisoner's Room a Candle is burning dimly. A Prisoner himself sit by the table, only his back, the hair on his head, and his hands are visible from outside through the Window.

E.g. is was
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

As far as climate change was concerned, South Asia is one of a world's most sensitive areas. Therefore, in the face of climate change we used to prepared ourselves to meet the challenge We have to adapt ourselves to climate change.

E.g. was is
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

Countries near on equator is some warmer than countries farther to an North and South, as we knew that Kerala is warmer than Punjab in winter.

E.g. is are
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

Some days is good and some days is bad. Today, I got up very late. I ran to bathe. Then I had to got ready for My School. I ran to the Bus stop to catch My School Bus. It has already left so I came back Home.

E.g. is are
(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

We, here in India has so many religions, we ate so many different foods, we wear so much different

E.g. has have
(a) _____
(b) _____



BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR

Session: 2023-24

Class – XI C

Subject-
Psychology

HAPPY WINTER VACATIONS! ENJOY AND LEARN

General Instructions:

- Take the print of holiday homework and complete the same.
- Winter Break Holiday Homework is a part of ***internal assessment*** which carries marks.
- Maintain neatness and avoid spelling mistakes. Write in good handwriting.
- Complete the entire task with blue pen only.
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.
- Submit the entire task in a stick file/clear bag. In case a stick file /clear bag are not available, you may use string to compile the entire task.

ASSIGNMENT: Movie Analysis

The movies listed below are based on a psychological plot and you are required to watch any one movie and do an evaluation of it. Write a movie analysis with the help of stated guidelines. (Make use of creative elements- dialogues, characters, use of colours, mood, tone, symbols, costumes or anything).

Write reviews based on:

- Character sketch of the (protagonist) main character.
- What were the various problems encountered by the protagonist and how were they resolved.
- Reflect on the relationship that the protagonist shared with other characters.
- Your learnings from the movie.
- Discuss your favourite part of the movie giving reasons.
- Your criticism/opinion/comments/suggestions/feedback on the movie (Positive or Negative).

List of movies:

- a. Life of Pi
- b. Pursuit of Happiness
- c. Taare Zameen Par
- d. I am Kalam
- e. A Beautiful Mind.

"Remember, the goal of winter break homework is not just to complete tasks, But to maintain and improve your skills and knowledge. Approach these assignments with a growth mindset and a positive attitude."

ESTD. 2019



BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR



(A Unit of Birla Education Trust, Pilani) *A Step Ahead...*

CBSE Affiliation No. 1730974

WINTER BREAK HOMEWORK

CLASS – XI

SUBJECT – PAINTING (049)

- Create two artworks inspired by a place you visited during your vacation.
- Use any artistic medium to depict the lifestyle, local art forms, and the overall significance



ESTD. 2019