



BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR

SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Session: 2026-27

Class - XI

Subject- English

Q.1: Summer Journey into Timeless Wisdom

Have you ever wondered how ancient words spoken thousands of years ago still whisper truths into our modern lives?

This summer, step into the world of timeless wisdom through the Bhagwad Gita and the Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Reflect, imagine, and create as you listen to the voice of ages – and discover the warrior and sage within you!

Objective:

- To cultivate wisdom, reflection, and creativity by engaging with the teachings of the Bhagwad Gita and the Guru Granth Sahib Ji through reading or listening.

Compulsory Tasks:

1. Wisdom Diary (Daily Entry)
2. Podcast Homework: (Weekly Task)

General Requirements:

- Use your English notebook for your writing work according to your requirement.
- Language: Simple, clear, correct, and reflective English.
- Presentation: Neatly handwritten or typed, using headings, margins, and proper structure.
- Creativity: Add small decorative elements like simple borders, motifs, or scripture-related symbols.
- Authenticity: Personal thoughts and reflections are highly valued.

Submission Guidelines:

- Submit all your work neatly arranged.
- Mention your Name, Class, Section, and Roll Number clearly on the cover page.

Date of Submission: 6th July 2026

Evaluation Criteria:

Depth of understanding and reflection

Creativity and original expression

Language and articulation

Neatness and presentation

Important Note:

- You may refer to simple English translations available on YouTube.
- Choose teachings that truly inspire you.
- Let your entries reflect your own voice, thoughts, and feelings.
- Plagiarism will not be entertained – originality will be appreciated.

COMPULSORY TASKS:

You have to attempt both the tasks given in this section.

Section 1- (a) Wisdom Diary (Writing Assignment - Daily Reflection Task)

Daily Task:

- Read one Shloka (Bhagwad Gita) OR one Hymn (Guru Granth Sahib Ji). (You are free to choose any other scripture.)
- Listen to simple explanation if needed from digital audio & video platforms.
- Write your reflections by answering:

Weekly Wisdom Diary Questions:

1. Quote the Shloka/Hymn.
2. What does this Shloka/Hymn teach me? (2-3 lines)
3. How can I apply this teaching in my life today? (One real situation)
4. Draw a small symbol or doodle related to the idea.
5. Reflecting on the teachings from either the Bhagwad Gita or the Guru Granth Sahib Ji.

Section 1- (b) Podcast Homework (Speaking Assignment - Every Week)

Podcast Recording Task:

- Select one Shloka or Hymn every week.
- Students are encouraged to use digital platforms such as YouTube for understanding concepts and may use basic audio/video editing tools for podcast creation. Proper file naming and digital submission practices should be followed.
- Record yourself and your family members in answering these points:

Podcast Guiding Questions:

1. Recite the Shloka or Hymn (try with correct pronunciation).
2. What is the central idea? (Explain simply in English.)
3. Why did you choose this today? (One personal reason)
(Record in English)
4. Send your podcast videos to your subject teacher's mail id:
ankur090176@bpsg.edu.in

Q2. (Art Integration Project - Explore Through Brochures) Digital Travel Brochure Design (ICT Integrated Task)

Explore the Wonders of Rajasthan and Nagaland!

Ever wondered what it's like to explore the royal palaces of Rajasthan or the serene landscapes of Nagaland?

Now's your chance to showcase these incredible destinations in your very own travel brochure!

Objective:

Each student will create one unique digital travel brochure integrating the culture, heritage, art, cuisine, festivals, eco-tourism, sports, or traditions of both Rajasthan and Nagaland.

The brochure should creatively compare, connect, and showcase the richness of the two states through attractive design, visuals, and persuasive writing.

Each brochure should be creative, colourful, and written using engaging and persuasive language.

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- | <u>S.No.</u> | Student Name | Alloted Topic |
|--------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. | ALISHA: | Climate and Weather Patterns of Rajasthan and Nagaland: A Comparative Scientific Study |
| 2. | DHANYA: | Biodiversity and Unique Flora & Fauna of Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 3. | GUNTAS SINGH JAKHAR: | Renewable Energy Resources in Rajasthan and Sustainable Living Practices in Nagaland |
| 4. | GURLEEN: | Water Conservation Techniques of Rajasthan and Natural Water Systems of Nagaland |
| 5. | HEMANT KUMAR SINGAL: | Geological Features: Deserts of Rajasthan and Hills of Nagaland |
| 6. | MANNAT MAAN: | Eco-Tourism and Environmental Conservation in Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 7. | NAVDEEP KAUR: | Medicinal Plants and Traditional Healing Practices of Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 8. | RAKSHA: | Scientific Study of Traditional Architecture and Climate-Responsive Housing |
| 9. | REET: | Agricultural Practices and Crop Diversity in Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 10. | SHIVRANJANI: | Wildlife Adaptations in the Desert Ecosystem of Rajasthan and Forest Ecosystem of Nagaland |
| 11. | TRIPTI SINGAL: | Food Science Behind the Traditional Cuisines of Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 12. | YASHKIRAT KAUR: | Impact of Geography and Climate on Lifestyle, Language, and Culture in Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 13. | AADITYA AGGARWAL: | Tourism Industry and Economic Growth in Rajasthan and Nagaland |
| 14. | BHAVYA PERIWAL: | Handicraft and Handloom Industries of Rajasthan and Nagaland: From Local Markets to Global Trade |
| 15. | DIYANA: | Entrepreneurship Opportunities in Cultural and Eco-Tourism of Rajasthan and Nagaland |

16. **KRIT KALRA: Role of Festivals in Boosting Tourism and Local Businesses in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 17. **KRITI JAIN: Traditional Jewellery Business and Export Potential of Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 18. **KUNAL DUDI: Sustainable Tourism and Its Impact on Employment Generation in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 19. **SABHYA MADAN: Branding and Marketing Strategies Used to Promote Rajasthan and Nagaland Tourism**
 20. **VISHESH CHAWLA: Changing Consumer Preferences in Traditional Crafts, Cuisine, and Cultural Tourism**
 21. **AARIKA: Cultural Identity and Social Traditions of Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 22. **ANSHI: Role of Folk Literature and Oral Traditions in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 23. **AYAN MADAR PATEL: Impact of Geography on Lifestyle and Human Settlements in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 24. **KARTIK: Tribal Communities and Social Structure of Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 25. **KHUSHI CHOUDHARY: Women and Their Contribution to Cultural Heritage in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 26. **KUSHAGAR KARWASRA: Comparative Study of Festivals and Community Life in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 27. **PARTAPKARAN BRAR: Traditional Art Forms as a Reflection of Society and History**
 28. **RANDEEP SINGH KHICHAIR: Historical Evolution of Rajasthan and Nagaland: Heritage and Identity**
 29. **RIDHI: Tourism as a Medium of Cultural Exchange in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 30. **UDIT: Influence of Religion and Beliefs on Art and Architecture in Rajasthan and Nagaland**
 31. **YASHNOOR GILL: Preservation of Indigenous Languages and Cultural Expressions**
 32. **GURRATAN SINGH: Unity in Diversity: Comparative Cultural Study of Rajasthan and Nagaland**
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.Brochure Design Requirements:

- Create the brochure using digital tools such as Canva, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Google Slides
- Set page size to A4 (Landscape preferred)
- Divide the page into 3 columns to represent a tri-fold brochure (4 panels)
- Use the given links for help:

<https://youtube.com/shorts/oGgC5eGIwZY?si=Rh-EV6hWDzfJAN0P>

<https://youtu.be/uCcPDSE6vLw?si=6VO6CzqL3Z5WzErc>

- **Title and Slogan:** Every brochure must have a catchy title and a short slogan.
- **Sections:** Proper sections like Introduction, Highlights, Interesting Facts, and Conclusion.
- **Pictures:** Include hand-drawn pictures, printed images, borders, or traditional patterns.
- **Language:** Use persuasive, engaging, and grammatically correct English.
- **Neatness:** Keep the layout clean and colourful. Avoid overcrowding text.
- **Creativity:** Design the brochure to look attractive and professional.

What to Include in Your Brochure:

- Introduction to Rajasthan and Nagaland (as per the theme you select)
- Highlight 3-4 major places, events, or products for each state
- Fun/interesting facts to grab attention
- Short captions, slogans, and attractive lines
- Maps, traditional motifs, or cultural symbols (optional but appreciated)

Presentation:

- Use colours, designs, headings, and bullet points to make the brochure look beautiful.

- You may make it digitally (using Canva/PowerPoint) or by hand (recommended for Art Integration).
- Decorate without overcrowding the information. Balance visuals and text.

Submission Instructions:

- Submit your project neatly compiled.
- Last Date of Submission: 6th July 2026

Evaluation Criteria:

Content accuracy and coverage

Creativity and presentation

Language and expression

Neatness and effort

Important Note:

Original work will be appreciated.

Avoid copying large content from the internet.

Let your brochure reflect your creativity and understanding!

Q.3 Summer Life Skills Digital Journal: Learn, Practice, and Shine!

Instructions:

Every week, learn or practice one home-related skill (examples: financial awareness, cooking a simple dish, cleaning, helping out siblings, fixing small things, managing house budget, etc.).

Maintain your record in the given table.

Take a picture of yourself while practicing each skill as proof of your journey toward becoming self-dependent.

Daily Learning Table:

Date	Skill/ Task Learned	How I did it?	What I learnt?	Feeling (Happy/ Proud/Challenged)	Picture attached (Yes/No)

(Extend the table if required. You can go with Microsoft Excel or Google Sheet Table.)

Weekly Reflection Table:

Week Number	Most Interesting Task This Week	Lesson Learnt (in 3-4 lines)
Week 1		
Week 2		
Week 3		
Week 4		
Week 5		
Week 6		
Week 7		

Birla Public School Ganganagar

REPORT

Summer Life Skills Journal - Final Reflection

Name: _____

Class & Section: _____

Roll Number: _____

My Journey of Growth

1. The most useful skill I learned:

2. The most challenging task for me was:

3. My proudest achievement during this project:

4. A memorable moment I captured:

5. One lesson I will always remember:

Final Declaration

"I hereby declare that I have completed my Summer Life Skills Journal honestly and learned valuable lessons for becoming more independent."

Signature of Student: _____

Signature of Parent/Guardian: _____

“The focus of this project is regular effort and honest expression, not perfection. Students are encouraged to keep their work simple, meaningful, and stress-free.”

Geography

General Instructions:

- Make front page for your *Work* stating **BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR**, followed vertically by **SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK, SESSION-2026-27, SUBJECT -POLITICAL SCIENCE, YOUR NAME AND ROLL NO, CLASS, SUBJECT, TEACHER NAME.**
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.
- Do all the work on A4 Sheets(Project File) (**Solve all Questions of Given Worksheet in Class Work Notebook**)
- **Share the Question paper Word and PDF file to Subject teacher through mail.**
- Mail Id: khushbu090181@atlas.betpilani.org(Ms. Khushbu Jha).

Art Integration File:

Instructions:

- Prepare a **handwritten project (10–12 pages)**.
 - **Include maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work as per topics need.**
- Follow proper format: *Cover Page* → *Certificate* → *acknowledgemrnt-* → *Index* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography*.

Name	Topic
Aayaan	Landform Evolution Models (Sculpture/3D Art): Build 3D models using clay, papier-mâché, or plaster of Paris to show the evolution of landforms. You can depict fluvial features (meanders, gorges), glaciated topographies, or arid landforms typical of the Thar Desert.
Kushagra	Weather and Climate Diaries (Visual Arts/Collage): Create a visual weather log over two weeks. Combine meteorological data graphs with paintings, sketches, or photographs representing daily atmospheric conditions and cloud types.
Khushi	The Rock Cycle Display (Mixed Media): Design an interactive board or shadow box using actual rock samples (igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic) found across India, complemented by painted flowcharts illustrating their transformation.
Kartik	Ocean Floor Topography (Resin Art/Digital Diorama): Craft a detailed physical or digital 3D map of the ocean floor, highlighting features like the continental shelf, deep-sea plains, and ocean trenches.
Anshi	Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Scrapbook (Traditional Art): Sketch the endemic flora and fauna of Rajasthan (e.g., Khejri tree, Great Indian Bustard) alongside its paired state, Assam (e.g., One-horned Rhinoceros), highlighting how climate dictates biodiversity.
Ridhi	Landform Evolution Models (Sculpture/3D Art): Build 3D models using clay, papier-mâché, or plaster of Paris to show the evolution of landforms. You can depict fluvial features (meanders, gorges), glaciated topographies, or arid landforms typical of the Thar Desert.
Udit	Weather and Climate Diaries (Visual Arts/Collage): Create a visual weather log over two weeks. Combine meteorological data graphs with paintings, sketches, or photographs representing daily atmospheric conditions and cloud types.
Yashnoor	The Rock Cycle Display (Mixed Media): Design an interactive board or shadow box using actual rock samples (igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic) found across India, complemented by painted flowcharts illustrating their transformation.
Gur Ratan	Ocean Floor Topography (Resin Art/Digital Diorama): Craft a detailed physical or digital 3D map of the ocean floor, highlighting features like the continental shelf, deep-sea plains, and ocean trenches.

Randeep	Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Scrapbook (Traditional Art): Sketch the endemic flora and fauna of Rajasthan (e.g., Khejri tree, Great Indian Bustard) alongside its paired state, Assam (e.g., One-horned Rhinoceros), highlighting how climate dictates biodiversity.

Question Paper :

Blueprint:

Section	Type	Marks
A	MCQs(Including 2 Assertion Reason Question) = (8×0.5)	4
B	Very Short Answer Type Questions = (3×0.5)	1.5
C	Short Answer Type Questions = (3×1.5)	4.5
D	Long-answer type questions = (2×2.5)	05
	Case-based questions = (2×1)	2
	Map Based Questions = (3×1)	3
Total		20
	Syllabus Covered: Book-1 Ch-1 India: Size & Location Book-2 Ch-1 Geography as a Discipline Ch-2 Origin & Evolution of Earth	

2. CBSE Project Work:

Instructions:

- Prepare a handwritten project (10–12 pages).
 - Include maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work as per topics need.
- Follow proper format: *Cover Page* → *Certificate* → *acknowledgemrnt*- → *Index* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography*.

Name	Topic
Aayaan	Biodiversity & Conservation: Meaning & Types of Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic, Species, Ecosystem diversity • Examples from India
Kushagra	Biodiversity & Conservation: Distribution of Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India as a mega-diverse country • Hotspots (Western Ghats, Himalayas)
Khushi	Biodiversity & Conservation: Importance of Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological, Economic, Cultural value
Kartik	Biodiversity & Conservation: Threats to Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation, Pollution, Climate change
Anshi	Biodiversity & Conservation: Conservation Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-situ & Ex-situ conservation • National parks, wildlife sanctuaries
Ridhi	Natural Hazards & Disaster : Types of Natural Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes, Floods, Cyclones
Udit	Natural Hazards & Disaster : Causes of Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural + Human-induced factors
Yashnoor	Natural Hazards & Disaster : Impact of Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social, Economic, Environmental effects Disaster Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparedness, Mitigation, NDMA role
Gur Ratan	World Climate- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause • Impact • Consequences
Randeep	World Climate- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact • Consequences

3.WORKSHEET

Part - I

Topics Covered:

- *Minimum Learning Outcomes(April & May Month)*

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1×10 = 10 marks)

- The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of:
 - Asia
 - India
 - Africa
 - Europe
- The Indian Standard Time is based on:
 - 82°30' E longitude
 - 75° E longitude
 - 90° E longitude
 - 60° E longitude
- The total number of continents in the world is:
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
- The largest ocean in the world is:
 - Atlantic Ocean
 - Indian Ocean
 - Arctic Ocean
 - Pacific Ocean
- Latitude lines run:
 - East to West
 - North to South
 - Diagonally
 - Circular only
- Longitude lines meet at:
 - Equator
 - Poles
 - Tropics
 - Prime Meridian
- Which country is NOT a neighbour of India?
 - Nepal
 - China
 - Brazil
 - Bangladesh
- The capital of Rajasthan is:
 - Udaipur
 - Jaipur
 - Jodhpur
 - Kota
- Who was the first President of India?
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Rajendra Prasad
 - Sardar Patel
 - B.R. Ambedkar
- Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Lal Bahadur Shastri

Section B: Fill in the Blanks (1×10 = 10 marks)

- The imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator are called _____.
- The Prime Meridian is at _____ longitude.
- India lies in the continent of _____.
- The smallest continent is _____.
- _____ is known as the 'roof of the world'.
- The capital of India is _____.
- The ocean to the south of India is _____ Ocean.
- India shares its north-western border with _____ and _____.
- The first Vice President of India was _____.
- The study of Earth is called _____.

Section C: Match the Following (1×5 = 5 marks)

Column A	Column B
1. Equator	a. 0° Longitude

2. Prime Meridian	b. Largest Ocean
3. Pacific Ocean	c. 0° Latitude
4. Nepal	d. Neighbour of India
5. Jaipur	e. Capital of Rajasthan

Section D: Map-Based Questions (5 marks)

- Mark the following on the map:
 - Tropic of Cancer
 - Indian Standard Meridian
 - Any 3 states of India with capitals
- Label:
 - Any 2 neighbouring countries
 - One ocean surrounding India

Part – II

Assertion-Reason (1×8 = 8 marks)

Choose the correct option:

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

- Assertion (A): India's central location in Asia helped in cultural exchange.
Reason (R): India lies completely in the polar region.
- Assertion (A): The Himalayas act as a climatic barrier.
Reason (R): They prevent cold winds from Central Asia from entering India.
- Assertion (A): Northern Plains are highly fertile.
Reason (R): They are formed by deposition of alluvial soil.
- Assertion (A): Geography studies spatial relationships.
Reason (R): It ignores human activities.
- Assertion (A): The Earth has layered structure.
Reason (R): Differentiation led to formation of crust, mantle, and core.
- Assertion (A): The Peninsular Plateau is geologically stable.
Reason (R): It is made of ancient crystalline rocks.
- Assertion (A): Remote sensing helps in data collection.
Reason (R): It requires physical contact with the object.
- Assertion (A): The Tropic of Cancer divides India into two parts.
Reason (R): It divides India into tropical and subtropical regions.

Section B: Case Study Questions (2×6 = 12 marks)

Case Study 1: India's physical features show great diversity. The northern region is dominated by high (mountains), while the central part consists of vast plains formed by rivers. The southern region is mainly a plateau with old rock formations.

Questions:

- Identify the physical feature described in the northern region. (1)
- Explain one characteristic of the Northern Plains. (2)
- Suggest two reasons why the Peninsular Plateau is important. (3)

Case Study 2: Geography helps us understand the relationship between humans and nature. With the use of modern tools like satellite imagery and GIS, geographers can analyze spatial data more effectively.

Questions:

1. Name one modern tool used in Geography. (1)
2. Explain the importance of human-environment interaction. (2)
3. Suggest two uses of modern geographical tools. (3)

Section C: Very Short Answer (1×8 = 8 marks)

1. What is latitude?
2. Define physiography.
3. What is lithosphere?
4. Expand GIS.
5. What is nebular hypothesis?
6. Name one Himalayan range.
7. What is spatial distribution?
8. Define atmosphere.

Section D: Short Answer Questions (3×4 = 12 marks)

1. Explain how India's size and location influence its climate and trade.
2. Describe the major physiographic divisions of India briefly.
3. Examine the importance of Geography as a discipline in modern times.

Section E: Long Answer Questions (5×2 = 10 marks)

1. "India's physiography plays a vital role in shaping its economy and culture." Explain with suitable examples.
2. "Understanding the origin and evolution of the Earth helps in studying present-day physical features." Critically explain this statement.

History

General Instructions:

- Make front page for your *Work* stating **BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR**, followed vertically by **SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK, SESSION-2026-27, SUBJECT -History, YOUR NAME AND ROLL NO, CLASS, SUBJECT, TEACHER NAME.**
- Write in good handwriting.
- Complete the work neatly with proper numbering.
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.
- **Do Worksheet Question on Class Work Notebook**
- **Share PPT and Question paper Word and PDF file to Subject teacher through mail.**
- **Mail Id: suraj090215@bpsg.edu.in (Mr. Suraj).**

1. Art Integration Project (Nagaland & Rajasthan)

Objective:

To understand cultural, geographical, economic, and social connections between Nagaland and Rajasthan.

Instructions:

- Prepare PPT (10-12 Slides).
- Include **maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work.**
- Follow proper format: *Basic information* → *Introduction* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography.*

Roll Number-wise Topic Distribution :(Each student must make an individual Project.)

Roll No.	Topic
1	Economic Activities (Agriculture and local crafts)
2	Traditional Jewellery and Ornamentation

3	Lifestyle and Textile Traditions
4	Painting Styles
5	Festivals and Cultural Practices
6	Flora and Fauna of the two regions
7	Historical Background
8	Religious Beliefs and Folklore
9	Architectural Foundations
10	Musical Integration
11	Culinary Heritage
12	Materiality and Environment

2. CBSE Project Work:

Instructions:

- Prepare a **project file (18-20 pages)**.
- Each student must choose different topics.

Project Format:

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Content (with data, examples, case study)
4. Conclusion
5. Bibliography

Roll No. wise Topics:

1. Writing and City Life: The Mesopotamian Civilization (Evolution of Writing).
2. Empire Across Three Continents: The Roman Empire (Socio-political structure).
3. Nomadic Empires: The Mongol Empire (Genghis Khan's administration).
4. The Three Orders: Social life in Medieval Europe.
5. Changing Cultural Traditions: Renaissance in Europe.
6. Displacing Indigenous Peoples: Colonization of North America.
7. Paths to Modernization: The Meiji Restoration in Japan.
8. The Mesopotamian Temple Architecture: A detailed study.
9. Slavery in the Roman Empire: Social and economic impact.
10. The Silk Road: Connectivity and trade in the ancient world.
11. Gender and Society in Mesopotamia: Analysis of legal codes.
12. The Roman Military: Structure and its role in imperial expansion.

3. Question Paper :

Blueprint:

Section	Type	Marks
A	MCQs(Including 2 Assertion Reason Question) = (8×0.5)	4
B	Very Short Answer Type Questions = (3×0.5)	1.5
C	Short Answer Type Questions = (3×1.5)	4.5
D	Long-answer type questions = (2×2.5)	05
	Case-based questions = (2×1)	2
	Map Based Questions = (3×1)	3
Total		20

Syllabus Covered:

- Ch-1 Writing and City Life
- Ch-2 An Empire Across Three Continents

4. Question Bank to Learn(Chapter-wise)

Chapter 1: Writing and City Life

1. What was the significance of the clay tablet in Mesopotamia?

Ans: It was used for writing records, accounts, and legal documents. Scribes would press a reed stylus into wet clay, which hardened upon drying, preserving information for centuries.

2. Define the term "Cuneiform."

Ans: Derived from Latin words 'cuneus' (wedge) and 'forma' (shape), it refers to the wedge-shaped script of Mesopotamia.

3. Why temples were considered the "heart" of Mesopotamian cities?

Ans: They were centers of economic power, religious worship, and storage for grain and livestock.

4. What was the role of the "Temple" in Mesopotamian society beyond religion?

Ans: Temples were the major economic hubs of the city. They functioned as storehouses for grain, cloth, and livestock. They also acted as administrative centers where social and religious life revolved, and they managed the distribution of rations to the city's labor force.

5. How did the Mesopotamian "seal" differ from that of the Harappans?

Ans: Mesopotamian seals were typically cylindrical ("cylinder seals"), designed to be rolled over wet clay to produce a continuous impression. In contrast, Harappan seals were usually flat and square-shaped, pressed once onto clay tags.

6. What is 'cuneiform'?

Ans: Cuneiform is the Mesopotamian script, derived from the Latin word *cuneus* (meaning wedge) and *forma* (meaning shape), as the signs look like wedges.

7. What writing material was primarily used by the Mesopotamians?

Ans: Clay tablets were used; text was pressed into wet clay using the sharp end of a reed stylus.

8. Who was Gilgamesh according to Mesopotamian tradition?

Ans: Gilgamesh was an epic hero and the ruler of the city of Uruk, famous in literary tradition for his exploits in the 'Epic of Gilgamesh'.

9. Name two major rivers of Mesopotamia.

Ans: The Euphrates and the Tigris.

10. What was the role of the temple in a Mesopotamian city?

Ans: Temples were the centers of religious life, as well as economic hubs that owned land, herds, and served as employers.

11. Who was the first known king of Sumer?

Ans: Enmerkar, according to Sumerian legend, was the king of Uruk who initiated writing.

12. Why did Mesopotamians need to keep written records?

Ans: Writing was initially developed for recording transactions, keeping track of temple assets, and later for legal contracts and royal decrees.

Chapter 2: An Empire Across Three Continents

1. Who was Augustus and why is he significant?

Ans: He was the first emperor of Rome (reigned 27 BCE–14 CE), who established the "Principate," a regime that appeared to be a republic but was effectively controlled by the emperor.

2. What was the role of the Roman Senate?

Ans: The Senate was a body representing the aristocracy and often acted as the real power center, frequently coming into conflict with emperors.

3. Describe the significance of the Mediterranean Sea.

Ans: It was the "heart" of the Roman Empire, facilitating trade, communication, and movement of troops across Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.

4. What was the "Principate"?

Ans: It was the form of government established by Augustus in 27 BCE. While it maintained the outward appearance of the Republic (with the Senate remaining a body of influence), the actual power was held by the Emperor, who was the "leading citizen" (Princeps), not the "lord" (Dominus).

5. Define the term "Amphorae."

Ans: These were large, distinctive containers or jars used in the Roman Empire, primarily made of terracotta. They were used to transport liquid goods, most notably olive oil and wine, across the vast Mediterranean trade network.

6. What was the 'denarius'?

Ans: The standard silver coin of the Roman Empire, crucial for trade across regions.

7. Define the term 'Papyri'.

Ans: A plant-based writing material used in Egypt, providing much of our evidence about Roman social and economic life.

8. What led to the 'Crisis of the Third Century'?

Ans: A period of civil war, economic instability, and external invasions that weakened the empire.

9. Why did the Roman Empire face a shortage of labor in the 3rd century?

Ans: Due to population decline, plague, and the cessation of expansionist wars that previously provided slaves.

10. What was the importance of the 'aqueduct'?

Ans: An engineering marvel used to transport fresh water into dense urban centers.

11. What were the 'Limes' of the Roman Empire?

Ans: Defensive boundaries or frontiers that separated the empire from non-Roman territories.

12. What was the 'Crisis of the Third Century' and its impact?

Ans: This period (235–284 CE) was defined by constant civil wars, economic instability, and frequent barbarian invasions. The crisis shattered the illusion of perpetual peace, forced the empire to reorganize its military, and necessitated deep administrative reforms, ultimately leading to the eventual division of the empire into two halves.

WORKSHEET - SOCIAL SCIENCE

Part - II

Chapters Covered:

- Ch-1 Writing and City Life
- Ch-2 An Empire Across Three Continents

Section A: Assertion-Reason

Choose the correct option:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

1. **Assertion (A):** Writing in Mesopotamia originated from the need to record trade transactions.

Reason (R): Early tablets contained lists of goods like grain and livestock.

2. **Assertion (A):** The Roman Empire faced significant labour shortages in the later period.

Reason(R): The expansion of the empire led to a constant supply of slaves, reducing the need for technological innovation.

3. **Assertion (A):** The Mesopotamian civilization developed a sophisticated writing system known as Cuneiform.

Reason (R): The need to keep records of trade transactions, tax collections, and legal contracts necessitated a complex method of bookkeeping.

4. **Assertion (A):** The Roman Empire was largely dependent on slave labor.

Reason (R): Large-scale agricultural estates (latifundia) relied heavily on slaves, leading to a lack of investment in technological innovations to improve productivity.

Section B: Case Study Questions

1. Mesopotamia, the land between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers, became the cradle of civilization, largely due to its innovative agricultural practices and complex social structures. The southern part of the region, known as Sumer, witnessed the development of the world's first writing system around 3200 BCE. Initially, this script consisted of simple pictographs representing physical objects like bull, fish, or bread. Over time, as the need to record complex administrative transactions, legal codes, and literary compositions grew, the script evolved into cuneiform, using wedge-shaped signs on clay tablets. This evolution allowed the Mesopotamian state to maintain precise records of grain distribution, labour, and royal decrees, cementing the power of the ruling elite.

(i) Why was the development of a writing system essential for the administration of early Mesopotamian cities?

(ii) Describe the evolution of the Mesopotamian script from its origins to its later form.

(iii) In what ways did the geography of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers contribute to the success of Mesopotamian civilization?

2. The Roman Empire, at its peak, was a complex administrative machine held together by a shared culture and an efficient military. By the third century CE, the empire faced severe challenges, including frequent internal power struggles and external threats from Sassanid Persia and Germanic tribes. To address the resulting economic instability and administrative difficulties, Emperor Diocletian introduced a series of reforms. Most notably, he divided the empire into smaller, more manageable administrative units. Later,

Constantine the Great further transformed the empire by moving the capital to Byzantium (renamed Constantinople) and promoting Christianity, which fundamentally changed the social and political fabric of the Roman world.

- (i) What were the primary factors that led to the third-century crisis in the Roman Empire?
- (ii) How did Diocletian's strategy of dividing the empire reflect a shift in how the Romans managed their vast territories?
- (iii) In what ways did the policies of Constantine the Great alter the trajectory of the Roman Empire?

Section D: Short Answer Questions

1. How did the "Cylinder Seal" provide security for Mesopotamian trade?
2. Why was the Mediterranean Sea called the "Heart" of the Roman Empire?
3. Describe the impact of the "3rd Century Crisis" on the Roman Empire.

Section E: Long Answer Questions

1. "The writing system of Mesopotamia evolved from simple bookkeeping to complex literature." Explain this evolution.
2. Compare and contrast the socio-economic status of women in Mesopotamian and Roman societies.

Political Science

General Instructions:

- Make front page for your *Work* stating **BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR**, followed vertically by **SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK, SESSION-2026-27, SUBJECT - POLITICAL SCIENCE, YOUR NAME AND ROLL NO, CLASS, SUBJECT, TEACHER NAME.**
- Write in good handwriting.
- Complete the work neatly with proper numbering.
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.
- **Do Worksheet Question on Class Work Notebook**
- **Share the Question paper Word and PDF file to Subject teacher through mail.**
- **Mail Id: suraj090215@bpsg.edu.in(Mr. Suraj).**

1. Art Integration Project (Nagaland & Rajasthan)

Objective:

To understand cultural, geographical, economic, and social connections between Nagaland and Rajasthan.

Instructions:

- Prepare a **handwritten project (10-12 pages)**.
- Include **maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work**.
- Follow proper format: *Cover Page* → *Index* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography*.

Roll Number-wise Topic Distribution:(Each student must make an individual Project.)

Roll No.	Topic
1	Constitutional Provisions
2	Geography & Climate
3	Festivals
4	Traditional Attire
5	Language & Literature
6	Agriculture
7	Population and literacy rate
8	Natural Resources
9	Architecture
10	Local Governance
11	Tourism
12	Social Customs

2. CBSE Project Work:

Instructions:

- Prepare a **project file (18-20 pages)**.
- Each student must choose a **different sub-topic**.

Project Format:

6. Introduction
7. Objectives
8. Content (with data, examples, case study)
9. Conclusion
10. Bibliography

Roll No. wise Topics:

13. **Philosophy of the Indian Constitution:** Analysis of the Preamble.
14. **Fundamental Rights:** A study of the evolution and contemporary relevance.
15. **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):** Why they are essential for social justice.
16. **Fundamental Duties:** Balancing rights with civic responsibilities.
17. **The Procedure of Amendment:** Case study of the 42nd Amendment.
18. **Separation of Powers:** How the Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature function.
19. **Right to Equality:** Analysis of Articles 14–18 with legal cases.
20. **Right to Freedom:** Analysing the limits of freedom of speech (Article 19).
21. **Right against Exploitation:** Case study on child labor laws.
22. **Cultural and Educational Rights:** Protection of minorities in India.
23. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** The importance of Judicial Review and Writs.
24. **Secularism in India:** How the Constitution maintains a balance between religions.

3. Question Paper :**Blueprint:**

Section	Type	Marks
A	MCQs(Including 2 Assertion Reason Question) = (8×0.5)	4
B	Very Short Answer Type Questions = (3×0.5)	1.5
C	Short Answer Type Questions = (3×1.5)	4.5
D	Long-answer type questions = (2×2.5)	05
	Case-based questions = (2×1)	2
	Map Based Questions = (3×1)	3
Total		20

Syllabus Covered: (CONTEMPORARY WORLD POLITICS)

- Constitution: Why and How?
- Rights in the Indian Constitution

4. Question Bank to Learn(Chapter-wise):**Chapter 1: Constitution - Why and How?**

1. What is a Constitution?

Ans. A document that outlines the fundamental laws and principles by which a state is governed.

2. Why do we need a Constitution?

Ans. To provide a framework for government, protect individual rights, and define power limits.

3. Who drafted the Indian Constitution?

Ans. The Constituent Assembly.

4. When did the Constitution come into force?

Ans. 26 January 1950.

5. What is the Preamble?

Ans. The introduction to the Constitution stating its core values and objectives.

6. What does "Sovereign" mean?

Ans. India is independent and not subject to external control.

7. What is a "Secular" state?

Ans. The state has no official religion and treats all religions equally.

8. What is "Universal Adult Franchise"?

Ans. The right of all adult citizens to vote regardless of caste, creed, or gender.

9. Which country's constitution inspired the Directive Principles?

Ans. Ireland.

10. What is the "Constituent Assembly"?

Ans. The body of elected representatives that drafted the Constitution.

11. What is the significance of the Objective Resolution?

Ans. It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946, laying down the foundational values (justice, equality, liberty) that would guide the drafting of the Constitution.

12. Why is the Indian Constitution called a 'living document'?

Ans. It is flexible enough to be amended to meet the changing needs and aspirations of society while retaining its core spirit and democratic structure.

13. What is meant by the 'Federal' structure of the Constitution?

Ans. It refers to the division of power between the central government and the state governments, ensuring both levels have their own sphere of authority.

14. What role did the 'Drafting Committee' play?

Ans. Chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, this committee was responsible for scrutinizing and finalizing the draft of the Constitution before it was presented to the Assembly.

15. What does 'Fraternity' imply in the Preamble?

Ans. It promotes a sense of brotherhood among all citizens of India, ensuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Chapter 2: Rights in the Indian Constitution

1. What are Fundamental Rights?

Ans. Basic human rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens.

2. How many Fundamental Rights are currently in the Constitution?

Ans. Six

3. What is Article 32?

Ans. The Right to Constitutional Remedies (the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution).

4. What is the Writ of Habeas Corpus?

Ans. A court order to produce a detained person before the judge.

5. Which Article abolishes Untouchability?

Ans. Article 17.

6. What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

Ans. Guidelines for the state to create a welfare society.

7. What is the difference between Rights and Duties?

Ans. Rights are claims against the state; Duties are obligations toward the nation.

8. Can Fundamental Rights be suspended?

Ans. Yes, during a National Emergency (except Articles 20 and 21).

9. What is the Right to Equality?

Ans. Equal treatment before the law and prohibition of discrimination.

10. What is the Right to Freedom of Religion?

Ans. Freedom to profess, practice, and propagate any religion.

11. What is the Right against Exploitation?

Ans. It prohibits human trafficking, forced labour (begar), and the employment of children in factories or hazardous industries under Articles 23 and 24.

12. What are Cultural and Educational Rights?

Ans, These rights (Articles 29 and 30) protect the interests of minorities by allowing them to preserve their distinct language, script, and culture, and establish educational institutions.

13. What is meant by the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'?

Ans. It allows citizens to move the Supreme Court or High Courts if their Fundamental Rights are violated, making the rights legally enforceable and effective.

14. How do Directive Principles differ from Fundamental Rights?

Ans. Fundamental Rights are justiciable (enforceable by courts), whereas Directive Principles are non-justiciable guidelines meant to assist the government in policy-making for social welfare.

15. What is the significance of Fundamental Duties?

Ans. Incorporated under Article 51A, these are moral and civic obligations, such as respecting the national flag and anthem, expected of every citizen to uphold national values.



WORKSHEET - POLITICAL SCIENCE

Part - I

Chapters Covered:

- Constitution: Why and How?
- Rights in the Indian Constitution

Section A: Assertion-Reason

Choose the correct option:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

1. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Constitution is often called a 'living document'.
Reason (R): It can be amended to keep pace with changing societal needs.
2. **Assertion (A):** The Constituent Assembly was not directly elected by universal suffrage.
Reason (R): It was elected by the members of the existing Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
3. **Assertion (A):** Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature.
Reason (R): Any citizen can approach the Supreme Court if their rights are violated.
4. **Assertion (A):** The Right to Equality does not allow for affirmative action.
Reason (R): Reservation policies are seen as a tool to achieve substantive equality.
5. **Assertion (A):** The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are not legally enforceable.
Reason (R): They serve as moral guidelines for the state to achieve a welfare society.
6. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Constitution borrows features from other global constitutions.
Reason (R): The framers wanted to avoid the mistakes made by other nations.
7. **Assertion (A):** Preventive detention is a total violation of individual liberty.
Reason (R): The state can hold a person without trial under specific legal conditions to prevent potential harm.

Section B: Case Study Questions (2×6 = 12 marks)

Case Study 1:

The Constitution of India describes itself as a set of rules and regulations that define how the government is constituted and how it should work. It reflects the aspirations and values of the people who fought for independence. It provides the legal framework within which the government exercises its authority.

1. What is the primary function of a constitution?
2. Explain one reason why the authority of the Indian Constitution is widely accepted.
3. Suggest two ways by which a constitution limits the power of the government.

Case Study 2:

Fundamental Rights are described as the "conscience of the Constitution." They protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. However, these rights are not absolute and are subject to 'reasonable restrictions'.

1. Which Article is known as the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution?
2. Why are "reasonable restrictions" necessary on Fundamental Rights?
3. Explain how the Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) protects other rights.

Section C: Very Short Answer (1×8 = 8 marks)

1. What is meant by the "Objective Resolution" moved by Jawaharlal Nehru?
2. Define "Universal Adult Franchise."
3. What is the significance of the "Preamble" in the Indian Constitution?
4. Name any one Fundamental Duty mentioned in the Constitution.

	c. The choice of product d. None of these							
7	The opportunity cost of 100kg of rice produced on a land which can also produce 80 tons of wheat is: a. 100 kg of wheat b. 80 tones of wheat c. 8000 tones of wheat d. none of these							
8	Concavity of PPC implies: a. increasing slope b. decreasing slope c. constant slope d. none of these							
9	When some resources are shifted from use 1 to use 2 the marginal rate of transformation: a. increases b. decreases c. remain constant d. is zero							
10	Statement 1: Economic problem is problem of economizing the resource Statement 2: Scarcity is a situation in which there is enough of resources to meet all human wants a. Both the statement are true b. Both the statement are false c. Statement 1 is true statement 2 is false d. Statement 1 is false, statement 2 is true							
11	Class interval	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
	frequency	10	12	8	20	11	4	5
From the above given data calculate mean using assumed mean and direct method								
12	Calculate the weighted mean from the following data:							
	Marks	60	75	63	59	55		
	Weight	2	1	5	5	3		
13	In the following frequency distribution, if the arithmetic mean is 45.6, find out missing frequency							
	Wages	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
	Number of worker	5	6	7	x	4	3	9
14	Following information pertains to the daily income of 150 families. Calculate arithmetic mean							
	Income				No. of families			
	More than 75				150			
	More than 85				140			
	More than 95				115			

	More than 105	95
	More than 115	70
	More than 125	60
	More than 135	40
	More than 145	25
15	The mean monthly salary paid to 77 employees in a company was rs.78. the mean salary of 32 of them was rs. 45 and of other 325 was rs. 82. What was the mean salary of the remaining?	

II Project work and Art Integrated work for class XI

Name	Project work	Art Integrated Project
Aarika	Theory of demand	Elasticity of supply
Pratap Karan	Theory of Supply	Concept of cost
Diyana	Elasticity of supply and demand	Production function and return to factor
Aaditya	Concept of Cost	Economics and economy
Bhavya Periwal	Forms of Markert	Measure of central tendency- Arithmetic mean
Krit Kalara	Solar Energy, a Cost-Effective Comparison with Conventional Energy Sources	Theory of demand
Kunal Dudi	Bumper Production- Boon or Bane for the farmer	Census and sample method of collecting data
Kriti jain	Central problem of an Economy	Organization of data
Sabhya Madaan	Concept of Revenue	Presentation of data
Vishesh chawala	Collection of data	Digital India

Expectation

- Project should be 3500-4500 words excluding diagram and graphs.
- It will be independent and self directed piece of study.

III Question Paper (20 marks)

Blueprint

1	Section A from question 1-8 MCQ	$8 \times 0.5 = 4$
2	Section B from question 9-14 Very short answer type question	$6 \times 1 = 6$
3	Section C question 15-17	$3 \times 2 = 6$
4	Section D Long answer type question 18	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	Total	20

Syllabus

- Economics and Economy
- Central problems of the economy

Subject -Mathematics

1. If A and B are two sets, then $A \cap (A \cup B)$ equals :
a. A b. B c. \emptyset d. $A \cap B$
2. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The number of subsets of the first set is 112 more than that of the second set. The values of m and n are, respectively,
a. 4,7 b. 7,4 c. 4,4 d. 7,7
3. The set $(A \cap B)^c \cup (B \cap C)$ is equal to
a. $A^c \cup B \cup C$ b. $A^c \cup B$ c. $A^c \cup C$ d. $A^c \cap B$
4. In a class of 60 students play cricket and 20 students play tannins, and 10 students play both the games. Then, the number of students who play neither is
a. 0 b. 25 c. 35 d. 45
5. A survey shows that 63% of the people watch a News Channel whereas 76% watch another channel. If x% of the people watch both channel, then
a. $x = 35$ b. $x = 63$ c. $39 \leq x \leq 63$ d. $x = 39$
6. if X and Y are two sets and X^c denotes the complement of X, then $X \cap (X \cup Y)^c$ is equal to
a. X b. Y c. \emptyset d. $X \cap Y$
7. In a town of 840 persons, 450 persons read Hindi, 300 read English and 200 read both. Then the number of person read neither is
a. 210 b. 290 c. 180 d. 260
8. Let $n(A) = m$, and $n(B) = n$. Then the total number of non- empty relations that can be defined from A to B is
a. mn b. nm-1 c. mn-1 d. $2^{mn}-1$
9. Range of $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-2\cos x}$ is
a. $[\frac{1}{3}, 1]$ b. $[-1, \frac{1}{3}]$ c. $(-\infty, -1) \cup [\frac{1}{3}, \infty)$ d. $[\frac{1}{3}, 1]$
10. If $[x]2-5[x]+6 = 0$, where $[]$ denote the greatest integer function, then
a. $x \in [3,4]$ b. $x \in (2,3]$ c. $x \in [2,3]$ d. $x \in [2,4]$
11. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$, then
a. $f(xy) = f(x).f(y)$ b. $f(xy) \geq f(x).f(y)$ c. $f(xy) \leq f(x).f(y)$ d. None of these
12. Domain of $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ ($a>0$) is
a. $(-a,a)$ b. $[-a,a]$ c. $[0,a]$ d. $(-a, 0]$
13. if $f(x) = ax + b$, where a and b are integers, $f(-1) = -5$ and $f(3) = 3$, then a and b are equal to
a. $a = -3, b = -1$ b. $a = 2, b = -3$ c. $a = 0, b = 2$ d. $a = 2, b = 3$
14. the domain of the function f defined by $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ is equal to
a. $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1,4]$ b. $(-\infty, -1] \cup (1,4]$ c. $(-\infty, -1) \cup [1,4]$ d. $(-\infty, -1) \cup [1,4)$
15. The domain and range of the real function f defined by $f(x) = \frac{4-x}{x-4}$ is given by

- a. Domain = \mathbb{R} , Range = $\{-1,1\}$ b. Domain = $\mathbb{R}-\{1\}$, Range = \mathbb{R}
c. Domain = $\mathbb{R}-\{4\}$, Range = $\{-1\}$ d. Domain = $\mathbb{R}-\{-4\}$, Range = $\{-1,1\}$
16. The domain and range of real function f defined by $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$ is given by
a. Domain = $(1,\infty)$, Range = $(0,\infty)$ b. Domain = $[1,\infty)$, Range = $(0,\infty)$
c. Domain = $[1,\infty)$, Range = $[0,\infty)$ d. None of these
17. the domain of the function f given by $f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-x-6}$
a. $\mathbb{R}-\{3,-2\}$ b. $\mathbb{R}-\{-3,2\}$ c. $\mathbb{R}-\{3,-2\}$ d. $\mathbb{R}-\{3,-2\}$
18. If $\sin\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = 2$, then $\sin^2\theta + \operatorname{cosec}^2\theta$ is equal to
a. 1 b. 4 c. 4 d. None of these
19. If $f(x) = \cos^2x + \sec^2x$, the
a. $f(x) < 1$ b. $f(x) = 1$ c. $2 < f(x) < 1$ d. $f(x) \geq 2$
20. If $\tan x = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\tan y = \frac{1}{3}$, then the value of $x+y$ is
a. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ b. π c. 0 d. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
21. Which of the following is not correct?
a. $\sin x = -\frac{1}{5}$ b. $\cos x = 1$ c. $\sec x = \frac{1}{2}$ d. $\tan x = 20$
22. The value of $\tan 10^\circ \tan 20^\circ \tan 30^\circ \dots \dots \dots \tan 89^\circ$ is
a. 0 b. 1 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. not defined
23. The value of $\frac{1-\tan^2 15^\circ}{1+\tan^2 15^\circ}$ is
a. 1 b. $\sqrt{3}$ c. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ d. 2
24. The value of $\cos 10^\circ \cos 20^\circ \cos 30^\circ \dots \dots \dots \cos 179^\circ$ is
a. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ b. 0 c. 1 d. -1
25. If $\tan x = 3$ and x lies in third quadrant, then the value of $\sin x$ is
a. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ b. $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$ c. $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{10}}$ d. $\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$
26. The value of $\tan 75^\circ - \cot 75^\circ$ is equal to
a. $2\sqrt{3}$ b. $2+\sqrt{3}$ c. $2-\sqrt{3}$ d. 1
27. Which of the following is correct?
a. $\sin 10^\circ > \sin 1^\circ$ b. $\sin 10^\circ < \sin 1^\circ$ c. $\sin 10^\circ = \sin 1^\circ$ d. $\sin 10^\circ = \frac{\pi}{18^\circ} \sin 1^\circ$
28. If $\tan x = \frac{m}{m+1}$, $\tan y = \frac{1}{2m+1}$, then $x+y$ is equal to
a. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ b. π c. 0 d. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
29. The minimum value of $3\cos x + 4\sin x + 8$ is
a. 5 b. 9 c. 7 d. 3
30. The value of $\tan 3A - \tan 2A - \tan A$ is equal to
a. $\tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A$ b. $-\tan 3A \tan 2A \tan A$ c. $\tan A \tan 2A - \tan 2A \tan 3A - \tan 3A \tan A$ d. None of these
31. The value of $\sin(450^\circ+x) - \cos(450^\circ-x)$ is
a. $2\cos x$ b. $2\sin x$ c. 1 d. 0
32. The value of $\cot(\frac{\pi}{4} + \theta) \cot(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta)$ is
a. -1 b. 0 c. 1 d. Not defined
33. The value of $\cos 120^\circ + \cos 840^\circ + \cos 1560^\circ + \cos 1320^\circ$ is

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. 1 c. $-\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{8}$

34. if $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$, $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$, then $\tan(2A+B)$ is equal to

- a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

35. the value of $\sin\frac{\pi}{10} \sin\frac{13\pi}{10}$ is

- a. $\frac{1}{2}$ b. $-\frac{1}{2}$ c. $-\frac{1}{4}$ d. 1

36. the value of $\sin 500 - \sin 700 + \sin 100$ is equal to

- a. 1 b. 0 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2

37. if $\sin x + \cos x = 1$, then the value of $\sin 2x$ is equal to

- a. 1 b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 0 d. -1

38. if for real values of x , $\cos x = x + \frac{1}{x}$, then

- a. x is an acute angle b. x is right angle c. x is an obtuse angle d. No value of x

In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

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

39. Assertion (A): If $(x, 1)$, $(y, 2)$ and $(z, 1)$ are in $A \times B$ and $n(A) = 3$, $n(B) = 2$, then $A = \{x, y, z\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$.

Reason (R): If $n(A) = 3$ and $n(B) = 2$, then $n(A \times B) = 6$.

40. Assertion (A): The value of $\theta = \pi/3$ or $2\pi/3$, when θ lies between $(0, 2\pi)$ and $\sin 2\theta = 3/4$.

Reason (R): $\sin \theta$ is positive in the first and second quadrant.

41. If $A = \{3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$, $B = \{7, 9, 11, 13\}$, $C = \{11, 13, 15\}$ and $D = \{15, 17\}$

Find the following:

- (i). $(A \cup D) \cap (B \cup C)$ (ii). $B \cap C$

42. Find the domain and range of the real functions: $\sqrt{16 - x^2}$

43. Let $f = \{(1,1), (2,3), (0,-1), (-1, -3)\}$ be a function from Z to Z defined by $f(x) = ax + b$, for some integers a, b . Determine a, b .

44. Find the value of $\sin 15^\circ$

45. Prove that : $\cot x \cot 2x - \cot 2x \cot 3x - \cot 3x \cot x = 1$

Music

General Instructions:

- Make front page for your *Work* stating **BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR**, followed vertically by **SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK, SESSION-2026-27, SUBJECT -MUSIC INSTRUMENT NAME AND ROLL NO, CLASS, SUBJECT, TEACHER NAME.**
- Write in good handwriting.
- Complete the work neatly with proper numbering.
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.
- Do all the work on A4 Sheets

1. Art Integration Project (Music)

Objective:

To understand Naad Shruti Sawar Saptak Thaataal Jaati Teentaal Ektaal Chautaal Raag Bihag Bhimpilasi Bhairavi Tanpura ,Veena , Sitar, Harmonium, Tabla.

Name-wise Topic Distribution :(Each student must make an individual Project.)

NAME	Topic
Aaditya Agrawal	Write Definition Naad ,Shruti ,Sawar with type
Aayan patel	Write Definition Sapatak ,Thaat with type
Dhanya	Structure of Harmonium instrument with details
Kartik Bishnoi	Write Definition Taal and Laya
Kriti jain	Description of Taal Teentaal with Notation Single Dugun and Chaugun
Krit Kalra	Description of Raag Bihag with Notation
Kunal	Description of Raag Bhimpilasi with Notation
Khusagar	Description of Raag Bhairavi with Notation
Pratap karan	Description of Taal Chautaal with Notation Single Dugun and Chaugun
Randeep khichr	Structure of Tanpura Instrument with details
Sabhya	Structure of Sitar instrument with detail
Uddit saraswat	Structure of Tabla instrument with detail
Vishesh chawala	Structure of Veena instrument with detail
Yashnoor gill	Description of Taal Ektaal with Notation Single Dugun and Chaugun

Class XI – Computer Science (Python)

✓ TASK 1: PRACTICAL FILE (PYTHON PROGRAMMING)

A **separate practical file** is to be maintained for Python programming.

Python Program List

1. Program to print **“Welcome to School”**
2. Program to input name and display greeting
3. Program to find sum of two numbers
4. Program to check whether a number is even or odd
5. Program to find largest of three numbers
6. Program to swap two numbers
7. Program to check whether a number is positive, negative, or zero
8. Program to calculate grade based on marks
9. Program to create a simple calculator using `if-elif`
10. Program to print numbers from 1 to N
11. Program to find sum of first N natural numbers
12. Program to reverse a number
13. Program to find the largest element in a list
14. Program to find sum of elements in a list
15. Program to remove duplicates from a list
16. Program to calculate area of a circle
17. Program to calculate area of a triangle
18. Program to calculate area of a rectangle
19. Program to calculate area of a square
20. Program to calculate perimeter of a square

✦ **Note:** All 20 programs are mandatory and will be evaluated as part of the Practical Assessment.

✓ TASK 2: ART INTEGRATED PROJECT

Topic Allotment (Roll No. Wise)

Roll No. 1-3

Topic: Number Systems through Indian Rangoli Art

Roll No. 4-6

Topic: Flowcharts & Algorithms using Warli Art

Roll No. 7-9

Topic: History of Computers through Traditional Indian Art

Roll No. 10-12

Topic: Python Variables and Data Types through Gond Art

Roll No. 13-15

Topic: Computer System Components as Craft Art



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