

SONA MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2026-27

CLASS - XI

ENGLISH

1. Cut out Classified Advertisements from Magazines or Newspapers under the heads :

1. Situation vacant
2. Situation Wanted
3. Sales & Purchase
 - a) Property
 - b) Vehicles
 - c) Household Goods
4. On Rent
5. Lost & Found
6. Missing

& Paste them in your English Grammar notebook (2 of each)

2. Pick up any one lesson : "The Portrait Of A Lady" , "We're Not Afraid to Die... if We Can All Be Together"

or "The Summer Of The Beautiful White Horse " from the Textbook Hornbill / Snapshots & prepare an English Project which must be a handwritten, 15–20 page file (A4 size) showcasing individual research, including a Cover Page, Index, Certificate, Acknowledgements, Objectives, Content (Report/Survey), Conclusion, and Bibliography. Topics often relate to literature, such as theme etc with supportive pictures & images.

3. Complete the following Worksheets of Acing English Workbook & paste them in Grammar Notebook :

Unseen Passage Page No 18 to 25

Poster Page No 110 to 112

Advertisement Page No 122 to 124

Speech Page No 133 to 136

Debate Page No 145 to 148

HINDI

परियोजना कार्य

1. आधुनिक समय में कबीर की प्रासंगिकता

भक्ति काल के कवि कबीर दास के विचार आज के समाज के लिए कितने उपयोगी हैं, इस पर एक विस्तृत शोध।

परियोजना के मुख्य बिंदु:

कबीर का परिचय और उनकी सामाजिक चेतना।

कबीर की साखियों में छिपे नैतिक और मानवीय मूल्य।

जाति-पाँति और बाह्य आडंबरों पर कबीर के प्रहार।

निष्कर्ष: क्या आज का युवा कबीर के विचारों से जुड़ा हुआ है?

2. विज्ञापन की दुनिया और हिंदी भाषा

व्यापारिक विज्ञापनों में हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग किस प्रकार आकर्षण पैदा करने के लिए किया जाता है।

परियोजना के मुख्य बिंदु:

विज्ञापनों में प्रयुक्त होने वाली भाषा (Hinglish का बढ़ता प्रभाव)।

विभिन्न उत्पादों के प्रसिद्ध 'स्लोगन' और उनका प्रभाव।

विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से सामाजिक संदेश (जैसे- पर्यावरण, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य)।

एक काल्पनिक उत्पाद के लिए स्वरचित विज्ञापन तैयार करना।

3. मुंशी प्रेमचंद की कहानियों में ग्रामीण जीवन का चित्रण

प्रेमचंद की कालजयी कहानियों के माध्यम से तत्कालीन और वर्तमान ग्रामीण समाज की तुलना।

परियोजना के मुख्य बिंदु:

प्रेमचंद का संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय और उनकी प्रमुख रचनाएँ।

'पूस की रात' या 'ईदगाह' जैसी कहानियों के माध्यम से समाज का विश्लेषण।

किसानों की समस्याएँ और ग्रामीण परिवेश का यथार्थ चित्रण।

वर्तमान गाँव और प्रेमचंद के समय के गाँव में आए बदलाव।

4. जनसंचार माध्यमों में हिंदी के बढ़ते कदम

तकनीकी युग में हिंदी भाषा का वैश्विक स्तर पर विस्तार और इसकी उपयोगिता।

परियोजना के मुख्य बिंदु:

इंटरनेट और सोशल मीडिया (Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) पर हिंदी का बढ़ता प्रयोग।

हिंदी ब्लॉगिंग और पॉडकास्ट का उभरता क्षेत्र।

विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों और कंपनियों में हिंदी की मांग।

निष्कर्ष: क्या हिंदी वैश्विक भाषा बनने की राह पर है?

परियोजना तैयार करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव:

चित्रों का प्रयोग: प्रत्येक विषय से संबंधित चित्र, समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग या हाथ से बने रेखाचित्र लगाएँ।

साक्षात्कार: यदि संभव हो, तो विषय से संबंधित किसी विशेषज्ञ या सामान्य जन का साक्षात्कार लेकर उसे शामिल करें।

प्रस्तुतीकरण: फ़ाइल को आकर्षक बनाने के लिए सुंदर हस्तलेखन (Handwriting) और बॉर्डर का प्रयोग करें।

लगभग 25-30 पत्रों में एक सुंदर फाइल के संग कार्य को पूर्ण करें।

MATHEMATICS

Make a project atleast 20-25 pages on Contribution of Aryabhata, Euclid, Srinivasa Ramanujan , Brahmupta and Shakuntla Devi highlighting their contribution in mathematics on A4 size sheet. Paste their picture also.

1. Do activity 1 to 5 of Lab Manual in lab activity notebook.
2. Revise Ch- 1 Sets and Ch- 2 Relation and functions in separate notebook and do given worksheets also.

WORKSHEET

Section A: Basic Concepts

1. Define:
 - (a) Relation
 - (b) Function
 - (c) Domain and Range
2. If $A = \{1,2,3\}$, $B = \{4,5\}$, list all possible relations from A to B.
3. Write the total number of relations from a set of 3 elements to a set of 2 elements.
4. What is the difference between a relation and a function?
Find the domain of:
 5. (a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-2}$
 6. (b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$
7. Find the range of:
 - (a) $f(x) = x^2$, where $x \in \mathbb{R}$
 - (b) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \neq 0$

Question are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In a library 25 students read physics, chemistry and mathematics books. It was found that 15 students read mathematics, 12 students read physics while 11 students read chemistry. 5 students read both mathematics and chemistry, 9 students read physics and mathematics. 4 students read physics and chemistry and 3 students read all three subject books.



8. Find the number of students who read none of the subject.

9. Find the number of students who read at least one of the subject.

10. Find the number of students who read only one of the subjects.

11. Find the number of students who read only mathematics.

State True or False:

12. For all sets A, B and C, if $A \subset B$, then $A \cap C \subset B \cap C$

13. For all sets A, B and C, $A - (B - C) = (A - B) - C$

14. $(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C) = A \cup B$

15. Complement of a null set is zero.

16. In a group of 500 persons, 300 take tea, 150 take coffee, 250 take cold drink, 90 take tea and coffee, 110 take tea and cold drink, 80 take coffee and cold drink and 50 take all the three drinks.

A. Find the number of persons who take none of the three drinks.

B. Find the number of persons who take only tea.

C. Find the number of persons who take coffee and cold drink but not tea.

FINE ART

1. Painting Composition in Poster /Water colour (draw any 2)

- Imaginative painting based on subject from life and nature in water and poster colours. I) Affairs of family, friends and daily life ii) Games and sports activities iii) National, religious, cultural, historical and social events and celebrations.

2. Objects Study

- Draw any Three Still life (composition) in pencil shading (half imperial)

3. Nature study

- Draw any one beautiful landscape Any medium)
- Draw any one nature study object (Any medium)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION PRACTICAL FILE

*1. PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST: SAI khelo India test, Brockport physical fitness test.

*2. Procedure for asanas, benefits and contraindications for any two asanas for each lifestyle disease.

*3. Anyone IOA recognise sports/games of choice. Labelled diagram of field and equipment. Also mention its rules, terminologies and skills.

*4. The file should be covered in white

GEOGRAPHY

I. Prepare the practical file containing following topics:

- **Organize the file with a**

- Title Page
- Acknowledgement
- Certificate
- Index
- Content

- **File should be-**

- Well-Structured
- Hand-Written
- Neatly Presented
- Original Work
-

Chapter 1: Introduction to Maps

- **Definition & Components:**

Features of Maps and Sketches
Essentials of map making
History of map making

- **Types of Maps:**

Based on scale (Large scale/Small scale)
Based on function (Physical, Cultural, Cadastral, Atlas/Wall Maps).
Uses of Map

Chapter 2: Map Scale

- **Methods of Representing Scale:**

Statement of scale,
Representative Fraction (R.F.)
Graphical or Linear Scale

- **Construction of Simple Scale and Linear Scale**

- **Conversion of Scale:**

Statement Scale to RF
RF to Statement Scale
Statement Scale to Linear Scale

Chapter 3: Latitude, Longitude and Time

- **Geographical Grid**

Parallels of latitude and Meridians of longitude.

- **Time Calculations**

Local Time, Standard Time, Time Zones.

- **International Date Line and its importance**

II. Solve the following Worksheets in your Geography's notebooks.

General Instructions for Summer Holiday Worksheet

1. **Complete all worksheets neatly and sincerely** in your subject notebook or on A4 sheets, as instructed.
 2. **Read each question carefully** before answering.
 3. **Write answers in your own words** wherever possible; avoid copying directly from the textbook or internet.
 4. Maintain **clean handwriting and proper presentation**.
 5. Mention **your name, class, section, roll number, and subject name** on the first page of each worksheet.
 6. Use **blue/black pen** for writing and **pencil for maps, diagrams, and highlighting important points**.
 7. For **map-based questions**, use a neat outline map and label all locations clearly.
 8. Answer **all sections** of the worksheet, including:
 9. **Revise the related chapter** before attempting the worksheet.
 10. Ensure that your answers are **factually correct and well-organized**.
 11. Submit the completed holiday homework **on the first day of school after summer vacation**.
 12. Late submission may affect your **internal assessment/holiday homework marks**.
 13. Use this holiday time not only to complete assignments but also to **develop regular study habits and independent learning skills**.
- Note:** Holiday homework is designed to strengthen your understanding of concepts. Complete it with honesty and dedication.

Worksheet-I **Chapter-1, India – Location**

Section A: Very Short Answer Questions (10x1=10)

1. What is the latitudinal extent of India?
2. What is the longitudinal extent of India?
3. Which important latitude passes almost through the middle of India?
4. What is the total geographical area of India?
5. Name the southernmost point of the Indian mainland.
6. Which ocean lies to the south of India?
7. Name the two island groups of India.
8. What is the Standard Meridian of India?
9. How many neighboring countries share land boundaries with India?
10. Which water body lies to the east of India?

Section B: Short Answer Questions (4x3=12)

1. Explain the significance of India's central location in Asia.
2. Why India is called a subcontinent?
3. Distinguish between the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.
4. Explain how India's longitudinal extent affects local time.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the size and location of India.
2. Explain the strategic importance of India's location in the Indian Ocean.
3. Discuss how India's location has contributed to cultural exchange and international trade.
4. Explain the importance of the Tropic of Cancer and Standard Meridian in India.
5. Describe India's neighboring countries and their significance.

Section D: Case-Based Study Questions

Case Study 1

India is centrally located between East and West Asia. The Indian Ocean connects India with Europe, Africa, and Southeast Asia through important sea routes. This strategic location has strengthened India's role in global trade and cultural interactions. India's location in South Asia, at the head of the Indian Ocean and at the crossroads of East and West, is highly significant. It offers a unique maritime advantage with a vast 7,500km coastline for international trade, acts as a crucial connector between Europe, Africa, and East Asia, and influences climate through monsoon patterns. India serves as a key connecting point in the Trans-Indian Ocean routes, facilitating efficient trade and maritime access.

Questions:

1. Why India's location is considered strategic?
2. Name two continents connected to India through ocean routes.
3. How has India benefited from its location?
4. Which ocean enhances India's maritime importance?

Case Study 2:

India stretches from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and from Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country. The immense length brings diverse resources and landforms under one administration, contributing to India's status as a major regional power. The, longitudinal extent means the southern part lies within the tropics, while the northern part lies in the sub-tropical or warm temperate zone. This creates diverse ecosystems, agricultural seasons, and biodiversity from the Himalayas to the coastal south.

Questions:

1. Name the northernmost region of India.
2. Which latitude divides India into two almost equal parts?
3. Mention India's east-west extent.
4. How does India's vast size influence its climate?

Section E: Assertion and Reason Questions

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 of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

1. **Assertion:** India occupies a central position at the head of the Indian Ocean.

Reason: This helps India maintain trade links with many countries.

2. **Assertion:** India has only land boundaries.
Reason: India also shares maritime boundaries with neighboring countries.
3. **Assertion:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through India.
Reason: It divides India into almost two equal halves.
4. **Assertion:** India follows one standard time.
Reason: The Standard Meridian is $82^{\circ}30' E$.

Section F: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. India is located in:
 - a) Southern Hemisphere
 - b) Northern Hemisphere
 - c) Western Hemisphere
 - d) Antarctic Region
2. India's Standard Meridian is:
 - a) $75^{\circ} E$
 - b) $82^{\circ}30' E$
 - c) $90^{\circ} E$
 - d) $68^{\circ} E$
3. The Tropic of Cancer passes through:
 - a) Northern India only
 - b) Southern India only
 - c) Middle of India
 - d) Western coast only
4. Which island group lies in the Bay of Bengal?
 - a) Lakshadweep
 - b) Maldives
 - c) Andaman and Nicobar
 - d) Sri Lanka
5. India is the _____ largest country in the world.
 - a) Fifth
 - b) Sixth
 - c) Seventh
 - d) Eighth

Section G-Map Skill Questions.

On the political map of India mark the following

1. Which latitude divides India into two nearly equal halves?
2. Which island group lies closer to Myanmar?
3. Which neighboring country is separated from India by the Palk Strait?
4. Which sea lies to the west of India?

Worksheet – II
Chapter-2, Structure and Physiography

Section A: Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is meant by physiography?
2. Name the young fold mountains of India.
3. Which is the oldest landmass of India?
4. What is the Bhabar region?
5. What are Duns?
6. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.
7. Which plateau lies between the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats?
8. Name the highest peak of the Himalayas in India.
9. What is the Peninsular Plateau made up of?
10. What is Terai?

Section B: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the formation of the Himalayan Mountains.
2. Differentiate between the Bhangar and Khadar plains.
3. Describe the main features of the Northern Plains.
4. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
5. What are the major divisions of the Peninsular Plateau?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the geological structure of India.
2. Describe the major physiographic divisions of India.
3. Explain the characteristics and significance of the Himalayan Mountains.
4. Discuss the importance of the Northern Plains for India.
5. Describe the Peninsular Plateau and its major features.

Section D: Case-Based Study Questions

Case Study 1

India's physiography is the result of geological processes that took place over millions of years. The northern boundary is marked by the Himalayan Mountains, while the Peninsular Plateau forms the stable core of the country. India is physically divided into six major physiographic divisions: the Northern Mountains, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Indian Desert, Coastal Plains, and Islands. These regions span from high, young fold mountains in the north to ancient stable plateaus, extensive alluvial plains, arid deserts, diverse coastal stretches, and two major island groups.

Questions:

1. What geological process led to the formation of the Himalayas?
2. Why the Peninsular Plateau is considered as stable?
3. Name two major physiographic divisions of India.
4. Which division acts as a natural barrier in the north?

Case Study 2:

The Northern Plains are formed by the deposition of alluvium by major river systems such as the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra. These plains are among the most fertile and densely populated regions of India. The Northern Plains extend approximately 2,400 km from west to east and 150-320 km from north to south. The ample water supply, favourable climate, and fertile alluvial soil contribute to the high population density in the northern plains. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, the largest delta globally, includes the tidal woods of the **Sunderbans**, housing the world's largest mangrove swamp. The delta's unique ecosystem supports diverse wildlife, including crocodiles and the Royal Bengal Tiger.

Questions:

1. Which rivers form the Northern Plains?
2. Why are these plains highly fertile?
3. What are Bhabar and Terai?
4. Why the Northern Plains are densely populated?

Section E: Assertion–Reason Question

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 of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

1. **Assertion:** The Himalayas are young fold mountains.
Reason: They were formed due to tectonic plate collision.
2. **Assertion:** The Peninsular Plateau is geologically unstable.
Reason: It is composed of ancient crystalline rocks.
3. **Assertion:** The Northern Plains are densely populated.
Reason: They have fertile alluvial soil.
4. **Assertion:** Western Ghats are continuous mountains.
Reason: Eastern Ghats are more dissected and discontinuous.

Section F: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The Himalayas were formed by the collision of:
 - a) Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate
 - b) African Plate and Indian Plate
 - c) Pacific Plate and Indian Plate
 - d) Australian Plate and Eurasian Plate
2. Which is the oldest physiographic division of India?
 - a) Northern Plains
 - b) Peninsular Plateau
 - c) Himalayas
 - d) Coastal Plains
3. The Northern Plains are mainly formed by:
 - a) Lava deposition
 - b) Wind erosion
 - c) Alluvial deposition
 - d) Glacier melting

4. Which ghats are more continuous?
 - a) Eastern Ghats
 - b) Western Ghats
 - c) Aravallis
 - d) Vindhya
5. Which region lies south of the Himalayas and north of the Peninsular Plateau?
 - a) Coastal Plains
 - b) Northern Plains
 - c) Desert Region
 - d) Islands

Section G: Map Skill:

Correctly locate and label the following on political map of Indian Map:

- i. Himalayan Range in the north
- ii. Karakoram in the northwest
- iii. Aravalli in western India
- iv. Vindhya and Satpura in central India
- v. Deccan Plateau in southern India
- vi. Western & Eastern Ghats along the Coastal Plains
- vii. Northern Plains
- viii. Island groups in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

Worksheet – III Geography As A Discipline

Section A: Very Short Answer Questions

1. Define **Geography**.
2. Who is known as the **Father of Geography**?
3. Name the **two main branches** of geography.
4. What is meant by **physical geography**?
5. What is **human geography**?
6. What does the term **interdependence** mean in geography?
7. Name one tool used in geographical study.
8. What is meant by **spatial analysis**?
9. What is the importance of maps in geography?
10. What is the relationship between humans and the environment called?

Section B: Short Answer Questions

1. Explain why geography is called an **integrated discipline**.
2. Differentiate between **physical geography** and **human geography**.
3. Describe the importance of geography in daily life.
4. What are the major approaches to the study of geography?
5. Explain the relationship between geography and other disciplines.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the nature and scope of geography as a discipline.
2. Discuss the major branches of geography and their importance.
3. Explain how geography acts as a bridge between natural and social sciences.
4. Describe the importance of geographical studies in understanding the environment.
5. Discuss the interdisciplinary nature of geography with examples.

Section D: Case-Based Study Questions

Case Study 1:

Geography helps us understand the relationship between humans and their environment. It studies both natural features like mountains and rivers, and human activities such as agriculture, trade, and urban development. The relationship between geography and humans is a dynamic, reciprocal interaction where the physical environment shapes human life, while humans simultaneously modify their surroundings to meet their needs. Human geography explores this connection, focusing on how spatial patterns, cultures, economies, and societies develop.

Questions:

1. What are the two main aspects studied in geography?
2. How does geography help in understanding human activities?
3. Why is geography called an integrated discipline?
4. Give one example of interaction between humans and environment.

Case Study 2:

Modern geography uses maps, satellite images, and GIS technology to analyze spatial patterns and solve environmental problems such as climate change and urban expansion. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used to capture, store, analyze, and map all types of spatial data, connecting "where" things are with "what" they are like. GIS helps visualize patterns, relationships, and trends to aid decision-making in sectors like urban planning, disaster response, logistics, and environmental science. By integrating location data with descriptive information, GIS enables smarter decision-making, improved communication, and increased efficiency.

Questions:

1. Name two modern tools used in geography.
2. What is GIS?
3. How does geography help solve environmental issues?
4. Why is spatial analysis important?

Section E: Assertion–Reason Questions

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 of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

1. **Assertion:** Geography is both a natural and social science.
Reason: It studies physical features and human activities.
2. **Assertion:** Geography studies only landforms and climate.
Reason: Human geography studies people and societies.
3. **Assertion:** Maps are essential tools in geography.
Reason: They help represent spatial information visually.
4. **Assertion:** Geography has no relation with other disciplines.
Reason: Geography is interdisciplinary in nature.

Section F: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Geography is mainly concerned with:
 - a) Only human activities
 - b) Only natural features
 - c) Earth's surface and human-environment interaction
 - d) Historical events only
2. The two major branches of geography are:
 - a) Biology and Chemistry
 - b) Physical and Human Geography
 - c) Political and Economic Science
 - d) Cartography and Statistics
3. Which of the following is a modern geographical tool?
 - a) Telescope
 - b) GIS
 - c) Microscope
 - d) Calculator
4. Geography is called an integrated discipline because:
 - a) It studies only maps
 - b) It combines natural and social sciences
 - c) It studies only humans
 - d) It focuses only on economics
5. Which branch studies climate, landforms, and soils?
 - a) Human Geography
 - b) Political Geography
 - c) Physical Geography
 - d) Economic Geography

Section G: Map Skill.

Correctly locate the following on the world map:

- All **7 continents**
- All **4 major oceans**
- One major **mountain range**
- One major **river**

ACCOUNTANCY

Q1. Prepare Project Work- 1 in a project file.

- Journalise the transactions
- Prepare Ledger Accounts
- Prepare Trial Balance, Trading and Profit/Loss Account and Balance Sheet
- Also prepare Bar diagram and Pie chart of the respective Project work

Q2. Answer the following questions:

- a. What do you mean by Accounting? Explain the advantages of Accounting.
- b. What is the role of Accounting in business?
- c. Differentiate between Book Keeping, Accounting and Accountancy.
- d. Explain the internal and external users of Accounting Information.
- e. Accounting provides information about the profitability and financial soundness of the concern. In addition, it provides various other valuable information also. However, Accounting has certain limitations. Explain any 3 of such limitations.
- f. 'Capital is a liability for the business.' Explain this statement with the principle applied.
- g. Why is it necessary for accountants to assume that a business entity will remain a going concern?
- h. Discuss the principle based on the premise 'do not anticipate profits but provide for all losses.'
- i. What do you mean by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)? State its 2 objectives. Explain Ind-AS Based Financial Statements.
- j. Distinguish between Cash Basis of Accounting and Accrual Basis of Accounting.

Q3. Classify the following into Assets, Liabilities, Expenses and Revenues:

Sales, Bank Balance, Debtors, Bank Overdraft, Creditors, Salary to manager, Discount to Debtors, Cost of goods sold.

Q4. Following information is obtained from the books of Mr Shekhawat for the year ended 31st March 2023:

cash sales Rs. 5,20,000

credit sales Rs 1,40,000

Expenses (out of which 60000 is still to be paid) Rs. 4,10,000

Ascertain Net Profit/ Loss of Mr. Shekhawat he adopts on:

- a. Cash Bases of Accounting
- b. Accrual Bases of Accounting

Q5. Transactions of M/s Vipin Traders are given below:

Show the effects on Assets, Liabilities and Capital with the help of accounting equation:

a. Business started with cash	1,25,000
b. Purchased goods for cash	50,000
c. Purchased furniture from R.K Furniture on credit	10,000
d. Sold goods to Parul Traders (costing 7000 vide bill no. 5674)	9,000
e. Paid cartage	100
f. Cash paid to RK Furniture in full settlement	9700
g. Cash sales (costing 10000)	12,000
h. Rent received	4,000
i. Cash withdrew for personal use	3,000

ECONOMICS

- Q1. Make a Project on the topic 'Demand and its Determinants'. The Project carries 20 marks.
- Q2. State and explain the central problems of an economy.
- Q3. Distinguish between positive economics and normative economics. Give an example of each.
- Q4. Suppose a consumer whose budget is ₹500 wants to consume only 2 goods, good X and good Y. The goods are respectively priced at ₹ 50 and ₹25. Answer the following questions on the basis of the given information:
- State the budget equation of the consumer.
 - What is the slope of the budget line?
 - How many units can she purchase if she spends the entire ₹500 on good X?
 - How many units can she purchase if she spends the entire ₹500 on good Y, given that the price of good Y has doubled?
- Q5. Differentiate between Substitute goods and Complimentary goods.
- Q6. Define Statistics. Explain the limitations of Statistics.
- Q7. State the difference between Primary Data and Secondary Data.
- Q8. Write a short note on:
- Census Method
 - Sampling Method

BUSINESS STUDIES

- Q-1 Make a project on any one cooperative organisation
- Q-2 Do all the case studies of ch-1 and ch-2 in notebook
- Q-3 Do the given questions in A-4 size sheets
- Q-1 Difference between Memorandum of association and articles of association
- Q-2 Difference between business profession and employment
- Q-3 Explain auxiliaries to trade
- Q-4 Explain the features, merits and demerits of partnership
- Q-5 karta has unlimited liability. Explain this statement

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Prepare a project according to CBSE guidelines.

Topics

Making of Indian Constitution	(Roll No – 01 to 4)
Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties	(Roll No –5to 8)
Election system in Indian Democracy	(Roll No –9 to 12)
Why do we need parliament?	(Roll No – 13 to 16)
Parliamentary Executives in India	(Roll No – 17 to 20)
Structure and Jurisdiction of Judiciary in India	(Roll No – 21 to 24)
Federal Structure of India Democracy	(Roll No – 25 to28)
Role of Local Government in India	(Roll No – 29 to32)
Liberty vs Freedom	(Roll No – 33 to 36)
Social Justice: Are ethics followed in Indian Politics	(Roll No – 37 to 40)
History of Rights in politics	(Roll No – 41)

FORMAT

1. COVER PAGE (Page 1)

- Name of the Project (Bold, Large Font)
- Subject Name
- Submitted By: (Student's Name, Class, Section, Roll No.)
- Submitted To: (Teacher's Name, Designation)
- School Name and Logo
- Academic Year (e.g., 2026–27)

2. CERTIFICATE PAGE (Page 2)

This is to certify that [Student's Name], a student of Class ____, Section ____, Roll No. ____, has successfully completed the project titled "[Project Title]" under my guidance for the academic year 2026–27.

This project is the original work of the student and has been completed to my satisfaction.

Teacher's Signature Date:

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Page 3)

Sample: "I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my Political Science teacher, [Teacher's Name], for their constant guidance and support throughout this project. I also thank my parents and school for providing me the resources needed to complete this work successfully.

4. INDEX / TABLE OF CONTENTS (Page 4)

5. INTRODUCTION (Pages 5–6)

- What is the project about?
- Why is this topic important?
- What will the project discuss?
- Approximately 200 to 300 words

6. MAIN BODY

7. SUMMARY / CONCLUSION

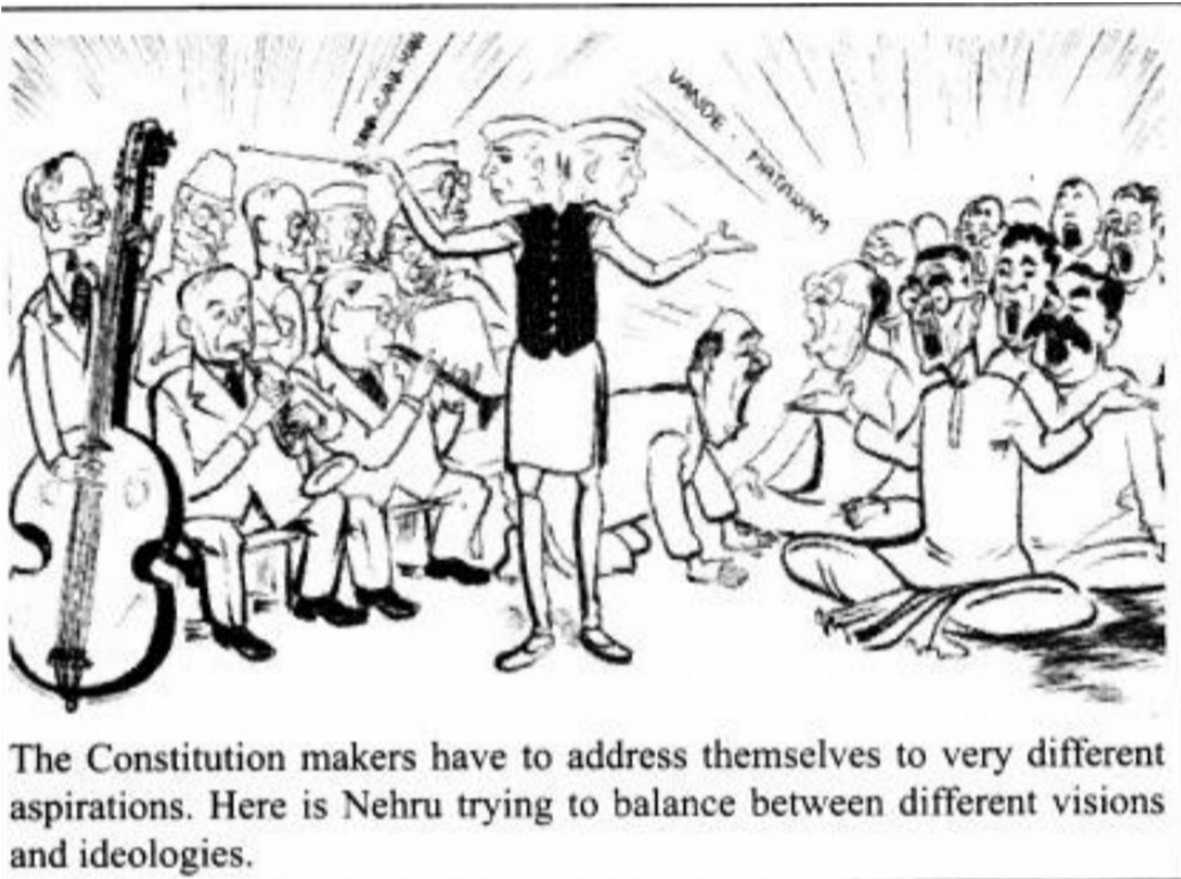
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY (Last Page)

List all sources used.

NOTE

- The project work is to be done individually.
- Each student to have a separate project file.
- The project should be minimum of 35-40 pages each.
- Use colorful sheets for the work and spiral binding.
- The project must be neat and well-presented and must be completely handwritten.
- The project should be done on inter leaf A-4 sized sheets.

***Cartoon based Questions:**



- (i) Can you identify what these different groups stand for?
- (ii) Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act?
- (iii) Identify double faced person.

***Case Based Questions**

After independence, a newly formed country had many communities with different languages, religions, and cultures. Some leaders wanted complete freedom for states, while others wanted a strong central government. Conflicts began increasing.

Questions:

- (i) Why did the country need a Constitution?
- (ii) Mention any two functions of a Constitution.
- (iii) How can a Constitution reduce conflicts in society?

***Learn and write following questions in note book .**

1. Explain any six functions of the constitution of India .
2. Discuss any four features of Constitution of India.
3. Why it is said that “Constitution of India is a beg of borrowing”
4. What is the need and importance of a Constitution?
5. Why should we study political theory?
6. What do you mean by politics?
7. Explain the difference between the Indian Constitution and western ideas in the light of
 - (a) Understanding of secularism.
 - (b) Articles 370 and 371.
 - (c) Affirmative action.
 - (d) Universal adult franchise.

1. PROJECT WORK

Topics:

- **The Legacy of Mesopotamia civilization**
 - a. Introduction: what is Mesopotamia? Its significance
 - b. Geographical setting
 - c. Political legacy
 - d. Writing system
 - e. Scientific and mathematical legacy
 - f. Temple and religious legacy
 - g. Urban centres of Ur, Uruk and Mari
 - h. Decline Influence on later civilization
 - i. conclusion
- **The Roman Empire**
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Geographical setting
 - c. Historical background: roman republic
 - d. Political setting
 - e. Military and legal legacy
 - f. Architecture and engineering
 - g. Religion language and literature
 - h. Society culture and economy
 - i. Decline
 - j. conclusion
- **Three Order, The European Social Structure**
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Historical background
 - c. The feudal system- overview
 - d. First second and third order
 - e. Manor system
 - f. Role of church and position of women
 - g. Rise of bourgeoisie
 - h. Decline and legacy of three orders
 - i. conclusion
- **Genghis Khan and the nomadic empire.**
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Geography and environment
 - c. Nomadic society
 - d. Early life of Genghis khan
 - e. Unification of mongol tribe
 - f. Military organisation and conquests
 - g. Administration
 - h. Successors and legacy of Genghis khan
 - i. conclusion
- **“The Renaissance: Revival of Art and Learning in Europe”**
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Historical background
 - c. What is humanism?
 - d. Italian city states
 - e. Renaissance art and architecture
 - f. Literature and poetry
 - g. Science and philosophy
 - h. The printing press
 - i. Political and religious thoughts
 - j. Legacy
 - k. Conclusion

➤ **Paths to Modernisation with reference to China and Japan**

- a) Introduction
- b) Asia before modernisation
- c) China's path to modernisation: all movements and reforms
- d) Japan's path to modernisation
- e) Comparison
- f) Legacy of both paths
- g) Conclusion

FORMAT

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Teacher's Signature Date:

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Page 3)

Sample: *"I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my History teacher, [Teacher's Name], for their constant guidance and support throughout this project. I also thank my parents and school for providing me the resources needed to complete this work successfully."*

4. INDEX / TABLE OF CONTENTS (Page 4)

5. INTRODUCTION (Pages 5–6)

- What is the project about?
- Why is this topic important?
- What time period or theme does it cover?
- What will the project discuss?
- Approximately 200 to 300 words

6. MAIN BODY

7. SUMMARY / CONCLUSION

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY (Last Page)

List all sources used.

NOTE

- The project work is to be done individually.
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Worksheet

Section A: Very Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is meant by the term urbanisation?
2. Name any two cities of Mesopotamia.
3. What were ziggurats?
4. Who were scribes?
5. What was the importance of clay tablets?

Section B: Short Answer Questions (3–4 marks each)

1. Describe any three features of early urban life in Mesopotamia.
2. Explain the role of temples in Mesopotamian cities.
3. Describe the importance of writing in Mesopotamian society.
4. Write any three features of Mesopotamian houses.
5. Explain the role of trade in the development of cities in Mesopotamia.

Section C: Long Answer Questions (6–8 marks each)

1. Describe the main features of urbanisation in southern Mesopotamia. (Include role of agriculture, trade, temples, and cities.)
2. Explain the development and uses of writing in Mesopotamia. Why was writing important for administration and trade?
3. Describe the social organisation of Mesopotamian cities. (Include roles of kings, priests, scribes, merchants, and labourers.)

Section D: Map Work (Skill-Based)

On an outline map of Mesopotamia, locate and label the following:

1. River Tigris
2. River Euphrates
3. Ur
4. Uruk
5. Lagash
6. Babylon

Section E: Enrichment Activity

Creative Task — Choose any two

1. Write a short paragraph titled:
“A Day in the Life of a Mesopotamian Scribe.”
2. **Activity — Compare Two Cities** Using your NCERT textbook and any additional reading, the cities of **Uruk** and **Ur**
3. **Activity- The Code of Hammurabi** The Code of Hammurabi is one of the earliest written legal codes in human history, created by the Babylonian king Hammurabi around 1754 BCE in Mesopotamia. Research this important document and write a research note of 200–250 words covering:
 - Who was Hammurabi and why is he historically significant?
 - What was the purpose of writing down laws?
 - What kinds of laws were included in the code — give at least four specific examples
 - What does the code tell us about the social structure of Mesopotamian society, including differences between the rich and poor?
 - Why is this code considered a landmark in the history of governance and justice?

INFORMATICS PRACTICES
(PRACTICAL WORK – PYTHON PROGRAMMING)

1. Write a program in Python to find and print area of a rectangle
2. Write a program in Python to find and print simple interest
3. Write a program in Python to check a given number accepted by the user is odd or even
4. Write a program in Python to swap values of two variables accepted by the user.
5. Write a program in Python to print multiplication table of number accepted by the user.
6. Write a program in Python to print factorial of a number accepted by the user.
7. Write a program in Python to print sum of individual digits of a number accepted by the user.
8. Write a program in Python to reverse digits of number accepted by the user.
9. Write a program in Python to check a number accepted by the user is palindrome or not.
10. Write a program in Python to check a number accepted by the user is Armstrong or not.
11. Write a program in Python to print the following pattern.

12. Write a program in Python to print the following pattern.

```
1
1 2
1 2 3
1 2 3 4
```

PSYCHOLOGY

I. Prepare a project file on any one of the following topics:

Bullying/Cyberbullying, Mental health and wellbeing, Impact of social media on the youth today, Altruism and its impact on wellbeing, Peer Pressure, Anger management, Sleep Hygiene, Changing Gender roles and stereotypes, Cooperation and Competition, Compliance and Obedience.

Format: Cover page, Certificate, Acknowledgement, index, explanation of topic (definition, types, causes, effects/impact), bibliography.

The project should be of minimum 10-15 pages. It should be handwritten and well-presented.

- II.** Write a reflective essay on your own personality and behaviour, discussing your strengths and weaknesses, significant life events, and how you perceive yourself and others.
- III.** Make a table of all the methods of psychological enquiry i.e., observation, experiment, correlational study, survey, etc. Explain the method, its types and its strengths and limitations.
- IV. Case-Based Questions**

Case Study 1

Riya is a Class 11 student who always scores good marks in school. However, before examinations she becomes extremely nervous and starts overthinking. Sometimes she feels confident and motivated, while at other times she becomes emotional and avoids talking to others. Her teacher noticed that Riya's behaviour changes according to different situations and suggested that understanding psychology may help her manage her emotions and behaviour better.

Questions:

1. What is psychology?
2. Which aspect of human behaviour is shown in Riya's case?
3. How can psychology help students in daily life?
4. Explain any two goals of psychology with the help of the case study.

Case Study 2

A psychologist wanted to study the effect of mobile phone usage on students' concentration levels. He selected two groups of students. One group used mobile phones for more than 6 hours daily, while the other used them for less than 1 hour. After conducting memory and attention tests, he compared the performance of both groups. He also interviewed some students to understand their study habits and feelings.

Questions:

1. Which method of enquiry is used in this case?
2. What is the independent variable in the study?
3. Name one advantage of using experiments in psychology.
4. Why did the psychologist conduct interviews along with tests?

NOTE: Do II, III and IV on A4 size sheets.