

**THE S D VIDYA SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2023-24)**  
**CLASS XI-B**

Dear students,

**“Self-belief and hard work will always earn you success.”**

Holidays provide a much-needed respite from the daily routine and academic pressure. It allows you to unwind, spend quality time with family and friends, and engage in activities you love. Balancing holidays and studies is a crucial aspect of a student's life. While they are meant for relaxation and enjoyment, it is equally important to maintain a certain level of focus on studies during these breaks. By setting realistic goals and creating a conducive study environment, you can effectively utilize holidays to consolidate knowledge, enhance skills, and stay academically on track. Moreover, incorporating breaks and leisure activities into your study routine can help to maintain focus, reduce stress, and make study sessions more productive. Ultimately, by finding the right balance between holidays and studies you can enjoy the break while also making progress in your academic journey.

**KEEP IN MIND TO:**

- Pray to the Almighty daily and thank Him for the blissful life that you enjoy.
- Give prime importance to your health.
- Set and maintain a routine at home. Be a good time manager.
- Practice positive thinking and be grateful for what we have.
- Relax, listen to music, or read books.
- Be a helping hand to your parents and learn the skill of shared responsibility.

**MOST IMPORTANT:**

- Make sure that all the syllabus done by May is revised thoroughly.
- Complete the assignments.

**REMEMBER:**

**“THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE COMPETENT. GET GOOD, GET BETTER, BE THE BEST!”**

**Wishing all the students a joyful learning and happy holidays.**

## **ENGLISH**

### **ASSIGNMENT I-**

#### **(PROJECT WORK)**

#### **TOPIC: A Photograph-An Analysis (by Shirley Toulson)**

- Make a Project File defining and illustrating the analysis of the poem 'A Photograph' by Shirley Toulson.

The project must include the following in the same sequence-

1. Title of project
2. Certificate
3. Acknowledgement
4. Index
5. Introduction to the topic
6. About the poet
7. Analysis on the poem's theme/s
8. Poetic devices in the poem
9. Summary of the poem
10. Conclusion and reflection on the significance of the poem 'A Photograph'
11. Bibliography / References

- You may display your creative vigour.

### **ASSIGNMENT II –**

#### **(CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS)**

- To be done in the Literature register
  - 1) Paste a picture of your grandmother (maternal and paternal) and present their character sketches.
- To be done in the Writing Skills register
  - 1) Principal, Sunrise Global School, Agra requires a receptionist for her school. Draft a suitable advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a national newspaper giving all the necessary details of qualifications and experience required in the receptionist.

2) You are Harish/Harshita of 12, Seva Nagar, Pune. You want to sell your flat as you are shifting to another city for work. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in The Pune Times under the classified columns.

## **HISTORY**

### **ASSIGNMENT-I**

1. The best kind of wine came to Rome from \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was
3. What were Amphorae?
4. Augustus, the first Roman Emperor was called the leading citizen whose Latin term is
5. Saint Augustine was bishop of the North African city of
6. The emperor who made Christianity the official religion in the Roman Empire was
7. Roman ruler \_\_\_\_ was considered as the leading citizen only to show that he was not the absolute ruler.
8. In Roman urban life, the entertainment shows called spectacular happened for at least
9. The religion of Islam arose during the
10. The Roman Empire got the best kind of wine from the city of
11. Why do you think the Roman government stopped coining in silver? And which metal did it begin to use for the production of coinage?
12. Go through the chapter carefully and pick out some basic features of Roman society and economy which you think make it look quite modern.
13. Prepare a Power point Presentation on Gender, Equality and Literacy [An Empire Across Three Continents].
14. **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:**

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

A major difference between the two superpowers and their respective empires was that the Roman Empire was culturally much more diverse than that of Iran. The Parthians and later the Sasanians, the dynasties that ruled Iran in this period, ruled over a population that was largely Iranian. The Roman Empire, by contrast, was a mosaic of territories and cultures that were chiefly bound together by a common system of government. Many languages were spoken in the empire, but for the purposes of administration Latin and Greek were the most widely used, indeed the only languages.

The upper classes of the east spoke and wrote in Greek, those of the west in Latin, and the boundary between these broad language areas ran somewhere across the middle of the Mediterranean, between the African provinces of Tripolitania (which was Latin speaking) and Cyrenaica (Greek-speaking). All those who lived in the empire were subjects of a single ruler, the emperor, regardless of where they lived and what language they spoke.

Questions:

- (i) How would you differentiate the Roman Empire from Iran?
- (ii) Name two dynasties who ruled over Iran during this period.
- (iii) Which empire was bound together by a common system of government and why?

15. On the given map of West Asia, mark and locate the following cities:

- (i) Mecca
- ii) Medina
- (iii) Damascus
- (iv) Antioch
- (v) Edessa



## **Assignment-II**

1. Christianity became the state religion of the Roman Empire in the
2. The Roman silver coin, known as the denarius, weighed \_\_\_\_\_ gm of pure silver.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and Greek languages were used in the administration of the Roman Empire.
4. Which river forms the boundary of the Roman Empire?
5. The Roman emperor who consolidated the rise of provincial upper classes so as to exclude the senators from military command was
6. Why were mobile animal herders not necessarily a threat to town life?
7. Why would the early temple have been much like a house?
8. Of the new institutions that came into being once city life had begun, which would have depended on the initiative of the king?
9. What do ancient stories tell us about the civilization of Mesopotamia

### **10. SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:**

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

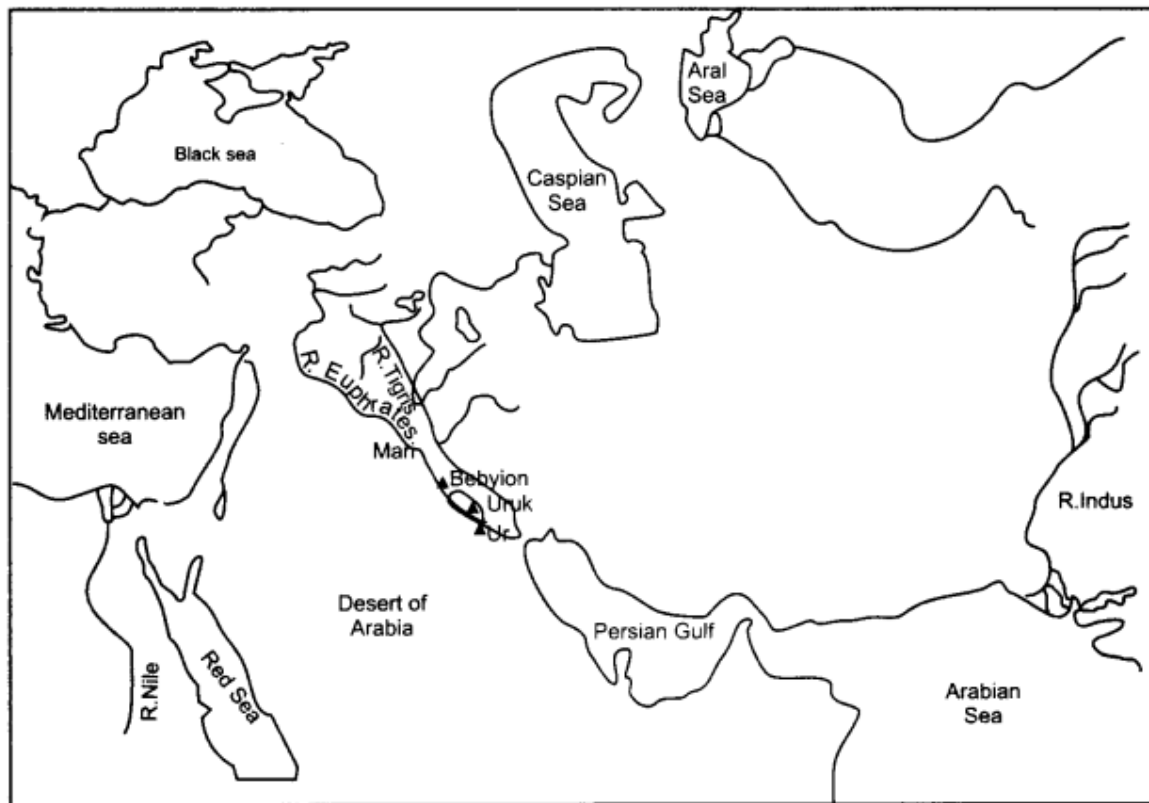
Doctor Galen on how Roman Cities Treated the Countryside:

The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illness. The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse- after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants

Questions:

- (i) What did the city dwellers do?
- (ii) What does the given passage depict?
- (iii) How was ancient Roman society divided?

11. On the map of West Asia mark and locate the famous cities of Mesopotamia.



**CLASS XI**  
**PROJECT WORK**

**FEW SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR PROJECTS - CLASS XI**

1. Facets of the Industrialization in sixteenth- eighteenth centuries.
2. Crusades: causes: rationale; events; outcomes: Holy Alliance Ancient History in depth: Mesopotamia
4. Greek Philosophy and City States  
Contributions of Roman Civilization
6. The spirit of Renaissance: Manifestation in art; Literature; Sculpture; Influence on Trading Community; Social Fabric; Philosophy; Political Values; Rational Thinking; Existentialism
7. Aspects of Development - South American States /Central American States  
Different schools of thoughts- Realism: Humanism: Romanticism
9. Piecing together the past of Genghis Khan
10. Myriad Realms of Slavery in ancient. medieval. and modern world
11. History of Aborigines - America /Australia
12. Facets of Modernization - China /Japan/Korea

(Projects are an imperative component in enhancing students learning with the related themes. In the research project, students can go beyond the

textbook and explore the world of knowledge. They can conceptualize under the embedded themes. Forms of rubrics are a significant aspect and to be discussed in the classroom itself for clear understanding of concept and for assessment.)

## **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

### **ASSIGNMENT -I**

Q1...Multiple choice question:

1...Which of these is not a function of the constitution?

- (a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
- (b) It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
- (c) It ensures that good people come to power. id) It gives expression to some shared values.

2...Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the constitution is higher than that of the parliament?

- (a) The constitution was framed before the parliament came into being.
- (b) The constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the members of the parliament.
- (c) The constitution specifies how parliament is to be formed and what are its powers.
- (d) The constitution cannot be amended by the parliament.

3...State whether the following inferences about the making of the Indian Constitution are Correct or Incorrect. Give reasons to support your answer.

- (a) The Constituent Assembly did not represent the Indian people since it was not elected by all citizens.
- (b) Constitution making did not involve any major decision since there was a general consensus among the leaders at that time about its basic framework.
- (c) There was little originality in the Constitution, for much of it was borrowed from other countries.

Q2...Answer the following questions:

1...What is the Constitution?

2...What are the features of the Constitution?

3.... "India is a secular state". Justify the statement.

4.... Mention the sources of the Indian Constitution along with the feature taken from these sources.

5...The Japanese Constitution was made when the US occupation army was still in control of Japan after its defeat in the Second World War. The Japanese constitution could not have had any provision that the US government did not like. Do you see any problem in this way of making the constitution? In which way was the Indian experience different from this?

## **ASSIGNMENT -II**

### **CONSTITUTION: AS A LIVING DOCUMENT**

1...In which year, the 42nd Amendment took place?

2...What does the rigid as well as flexible constitution stand for?

3...Why is the 42nd amendment called the mini constitution?

4...What are the technical amendments? Explain with the examples.

5... “The Constitution of India is a living document”. Explain.

6...Passage-Based Questions

Passage 1.

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

For some articles of the Constitution, special majority is not sufficient. When an amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of powers between the States and the central government, or articles related to representation, it is necessary that the States must be consulted and that they give their consent. We have studied the federal nature of the Constitution. Federalism means that powers of the States must not be at the mercy of the central government. The Constitution has ensured this by providing that legislatures of half the States have to pass the amendment bill before the amendment comes into effect. Apart from the provisions related to federal structure, provisions about fundamental rights are also protected in this way. We can say that for some parts of the Constitution, greater or wider consensus in the polity is expected. This provision also respects the States and gives them participation in the process of amendment. At the same time, care is taken to keep this procedure somewhat flexible even in its more rigid format: consent of only half the States is required and simple majority of the State legislature is sufficient. Thus, the amendment process is not impracticable even after taking into consideration this more stringent condition.

Questions:

1. What is federalism?
2. When the consent of states is necessary in Parliament ;?
3. What is the provision for these amendments?



## Passage 2.

A number of amendments are a product of different interpretations of the Constitution given by the judiciary and the government of the day. When these clashed, the Parliament had to insert an amendment underlining one particular interpretation as the authentic one. It is a part of the democratic politics that various institutions would interpret the Constitution and particularly the scope of their own powers in a different manner. Many times, the Parliament did not agree with the judicial interpretation and therefore, sought to amend the Constitution to overcome the ruling of the judiciary. In the period between 1970 and 1975 this situation arose frequently.

### Questions:

1. What are the amendments?
  2. What can be done if any clash arises between the judiciary and the government on amendments?
  3. Did this situation arise practically and when?
- Make a project report on Golak Nath Case and Kesavananda Bharati Case.

## **PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

### **ASSIGNMENT I-**

Draw and collect pictures related to various sports careers and further each group will explain in detail about

one career and like wise .THIS activity can also be done in groups and in individual basis too.

- Suggested Links:-
- <https://www.embibe.com/exams/career-in-physical-education/>
- <https://www.sportskeeda.com/cricket/the-science-behind-the-glowing-students-and-balls-in-cricket>
- You have to do any five asanas and clicking the pictures and make a collage. Please send to me ( Ranjan Thakur)

on my personal WhatsApp number. (For 21 June International Yoga day)

### **ASSIGNMENT II-**

1. Define Physical Education according to Brownell.
2. What is aim of Physical Education?
3. What is health related career in PE?
4. Define soft skill in PE.
5. Outline the objectives of PE.
6. Briefly discuss the changing trends in PE.
7. Explain in detail the coaching career in PE.
8. Discuss the health related & administrative related career inn deal.
9. Write a short note on career in book writing, sports photography and sports industry.
10. Describe the various physical education courses available in India.

### **BUSINESS STUDIES**

1. **Prepare a Power point presentation(PPT) of 15-20 slides on any of the following topic:**
  - ❖ Banking ( meaning, functions, types of ,terminology used in banking, e banking,5 exaplme of banks )
  - ❖ Insurance( meaning, types, Principles of insurance,5 insurance companies )
  - ❖ “Startup India ( meaning, Government Initiatives, financial assistances, example of 5 startup companies of India etc)
  - ❖ E-business( meaning commerce, scope, benefits,5 e business companies)
  - ❖ Multinational companies ( meaning, features ,advantages, disadvantages with 5 example )

### **2.ASSIGNMENT ( To be done in class Notebook)**

**Topics – UNIT 1 ,2,3**

Answer the following questions:

- Q.1. Why is business considered an economic activity?
- Q.2. What are the various types of industries?
- Q.3. What is the role of profit in business?
- Q.4. Compare business with profession and employment.
- Q.5. Mention some of the important privileges available to a private company.
- Q.6. "Global enterprises are boon as well as bane to the society". Justify it.
- Q.7. Differentiate between the Sole proprietorship, company and partnership.
- Q.8. Explain the difference between Departmental Undertakings, Statutory Corporation, Government Companies.

## **ECONOMICS**

**1 Prepare a PowerPoint presentation (PPT) of 15-20 slides including the following topics:**

1. Demand
2. Types of demand
3. Determinants of Demand
4. Law of Demand (with schedule and demand curve)
5. Types of Goods (Complementary, substitute, Normal, Inferior, Giffen goods)
6. Change in Demand and change in Quantity Demand
7. Shifts along with demand curve
8. Movements of demand curve
9. Price Elasticity and its types

## **MATHEMATICS**

Project:

Prepare a project file on Venn diagrams [Ch 1(Sets)]

1. Let  $U = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$ ,  $A = \{2,4,6\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 5\}$  and  $C = \{1,2,4,7\}$ , verify that:  
(i)  $(A \cup B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$  ii)  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
2. In a group of 50 people, 35 speak Hindi, 25 speak both English and Hindi and all the people speak at least one of the two languages. How many people speak in English and not Hindi? How many people can speak English?

- 3 In a survey of 100 people, it was found that 28 read magazine A, 30 read magazine B, 42 read magazine C, 8 read magazines A and B, 10 read magazines A and C, 5 read magazines B and C and 3 read all three magazines.
- Find
- how many read at least one of the three magazines
  - how many read magazine C only?
- 4 If  $P = \{1,2,3,4\}$ ,  $Q = \{2,4,6,8\}$  and  $R = \{3,4,5,6\}$  find  $P \cap (Q \cup R)$
- 5 Find the power set of  $\{a, b, c\}$ .
- 6 Let  $A = \{9,10,11,12,13\}$  and let  $f: A \rightarrow N$  be defined by  $f(n)$  = the highest prime factor of  $n$ . Find the range of  $f$ .
- 7 Let  $f = \{(-1, -8), (1, -2), (2,1), \dots\}$  be a function from  $Z$  to  $Z$  defined by  $f(x) = px + q$ , for some integers  $p$  and  $q$ . Determine  $p$  and  $q$ .
- 8 Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be given by  $f(x) = x^2+3$
- Find
- $\{x: f(x) = 28\}$
  - The pre-images of 39 and 2 under ' $f$ '.
- 9 Find the domain and range of  $f(x) = x-2/x-1$

## **ACCOUNTANCY**

### **ASSIGNMENT- I**

- Define Accounting.
- Name any two functions of Accounting.
- Name three branches of Accounting.
- Explain cost Accounting.
- Who are the internal users of Accounting Service?
- Why Investors are interested in Accounting Information.
- Why Governments is interested in Accounting Information.

8. What is the difference between Double Entry System and Single Entry System?
9. Why is resignation by a Finance Manager not recorded in the books of accounts ?
10. Explain the limitation of Accounting.
11. Name the financial statements used to summarise the accounting information.
12. State the nature of information required by the Investors.
13. State the end products of Financial Accounting.
14. Which of the following is not a business transactions?
  - a) Purchase of goods for resale amounting ₹50,000.
  - b) Paid salaries & wages amounting ₹10,000.
  - c) Paid rent for office premises ₹5,000.
  - d) Purchased a LCD for personal use.
15. Giving examples of Capital Expenditure and also explain it.
16. Differentiate between Book-keeping and Accounting.
17. State any two users who may be interested in knowing the information about financial soundness and profitability.
18. List any two sub fields of accounting.
19. Explain briefly the role of accounting in business.
20. Differentiate between Accounting and Accountancy.

### **ASSIGNMENT- II**

1. List any two sub fields of accounting.
2. Explain briefly the role of accounting in business.
3. Differentiate between Accounting and Accountancy.
4. Explain four external users of Accounting.
5. Explain the Double Entry System of Accounting with an example.

6. Godrej Ltd. imported from Germany one machinery for sale in India & another machinery for production purpose. Will you treat them as goods or as fixed assets?
7. Mr. Rahul dealing in electronic goods sold 20 TV sets costing ₹30,000 each at ₹40,000 each. Out of this, ₹5,00,000 were received in cash & the balance is not yet received. State the amount of revenue.
8. Giving examples, explain each of the following terms:
  - a) Capital Expenditure
  - b) Current Liability
  - c) Purchases
  - d) Sales
  - e) Debtor
  - f) Creditor
  - g) Drawings
  - h) Discount received
  - i) Stock
  - j) Accrued Income
  - k) Income received in Advance
  - l) Prepaid Expenses
  - m) Outstanding Expenses
9. Give any three differences between each of the following:
  - a) Long Term Liability and Short Term Liability
  - b) Fixed Asset and Current Asset
  - c) Revenue and Income
  - d) Loss and Expense
  - e) Gain and Profit
10. Explain the following Basic accounting concepts:
  - a) Business entity concepts
  - b) Money measurement concept
  - c) Going concern concept
  - d) Accounting period concept