

**APS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, UJHANI**  
**SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2024-25)**  
**CLASS- XI (HUMANITIES)**

**SUBJECT- ENGLISH**

English core Project work

A.Students can choose a topic on which to do their research/ interview, e.g. a student can choose the topic : “ Evolving food tastes in my neighbourhood” or “Corona pandemic and the fallout on families.” Read the available literature.

B.The student can conduct interviews with a few neighbours on the topic. For an interview, with the help of the teacher, student will frame questions based on the preliminaryresearch/background.

C.The student will write an essay/ write up / report etc. up to 1000 words on his/her researchand submit it.

D.He/ She will take a viva on the research project. The project can be done in individually or inpairs/ groups)

E.Students can listen to podcasts/ interviews/radio or TV documentary on a topic and prepare a report countering or agreeing with the speakers. Write an 800 - 1000 words report and submit.

F.Students can create their own video/ Audio, after writing a script.

F.Students can write, direct and present a theatrical production, /One act play.

**SUBJECT- HISTORY**

**MCQs Question:-**

**Q1. In the 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was**

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

**Q2. The Mesopotamian ruler who became the king of Akkad, in 2370 BCE, was**

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

**Q3. Inanna was the Goddess of**

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

**Q4. The earliest temples in Southern Mesopotamia were built in**

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

**Q5. The Mesopotamian city, which was systematically excavated in the 1930s, was**

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

**Q6. The Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in**

(a) 639 BCE.

(b) 539 BCE.

(c) 439 BCE.

(d) 339 BCE.

**Q7. The King who released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE was**

(a) Alexander.

(b) Nabonidus.

(c) Nabopolassar.

(d) Sargon.

**Q8. War captives and local people who were put to work for the temple or for the ruler were paid**

(a) bronze tools.

(b) cattle.

(c) coins.

(d) rations.

**Q9. In \_\_ part of South Iran, the first cities and writing emerged.**

(a) plain

(b) deserted

(c) mountainous

(d) hilly

**Q10. Agriculture of southern \_\_ was the most productive.**

(a) Iran

(b) China

(c) Mesopotamia

(d) None of the above

#### Worksheet -2 History

**Q1- Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:**

##### Passage 1

An Early Library:

In the iron age, the Assyrians of the north created an empire, at its height between 720 and 610 BCE, that stretched as far west as Egypt. The state economy was now a predatory one, extracting labor and tribute in the form of food, animals, metal and craft items from a vast subject population.

The great Assyrian kings, who had been immigrants, acknowledged the southern region, Babylonia, as the center of high culture and the last of them, Ashurbanipal (668-627 BCE), collected a library at his capital, Nineveh in the north. He made great efforts to gather tablets on history, epics, omen literature, astrology, hymns and poems. He sent his scribes south to find old tablets. Because scribes in the south were trained to read and write in schools where they all had to copy tablets by the dozen, there were towns in Babylonia where huge collections of tablets were created and acquired fame. And although Sumerian ceased to be spoken after about 1800 BCE, it continued to be taught in schools, through vocabulary texts, sign lists, bilingual (Sumerian and Akkadian) tablets, etc. So even in 650 BCE, cuneiform tablets written as far back as 2000 BCE were intelligible – and Ashurbanipal’s men knew where to look for early tablets or their copies. Copies were made of important texts such as the Epic of Gilgamesh, the copier stating his name and writing the date. Some tablets ended with a reference to Ashurbanipal. I, Ashurbanipal, king of the universe, king of Assyria, on whom the gods bestowed vast intelligence, who could acquire the recondite details of scholarly erudition, I wrote down on tablets the wisdom of the gods ... And I checked and collated the tablets. I placed them for the future in the library of the temple of my god, Nabu, at Nineveh, for my life and the well-being of my soul, and to sustain the foundations of my royal throne.

More important, there was cataloguing: a basket of tablets would have a clay label that read: 'n number of tablets about exorcism, written by X'. Ashurbanipal's library had a total of some 1,000 texts, amounting to about 30,000 tablets, grouped according to subject.

**Questions:-**

- (i) Which type of state economy was prevalent at that time?
- (ii) Who established a huge library at Nineveh?
- (iii) (a) Name the place acknowledged as the center of high culture by Assyrian.  
(b) Who helped Ashurbanipal to collect huge tablets of different literary texts and how?
- (iv) How many texts were in Ashurbanipal's library?
- (v) Describe the achievements of Ashurbanipal.

### **Passage 2.**

And, an Early Archaeologist!:

A man of the southern marshes, Nabopolassar, released Babylonia from Assyrian domination in 625 BCE. His successors increased their territory and organized building projects at Babylon. From that time, even after the Achaemenids of Iran conquered Babylon in 539 BCE and until 331 BCE when Alexander conquered Babylon, Babylon was the premier city of the world, more than 850 hectares, with a triple wall, great palaces and temples, a ziggurat or stepped tower, and a processional way to the ritual centre. Its trading houses had widespread dealings and its mathematicians and astronomers made some new discoveries.

Nabonidus was the last ruler of independent Babylon. He writes that the God of Ur came to him in a dream and ordered him to appoint a priestess to take charge of the cult in that ancient town in the deep south. He writes: 'Because for a very long-time the office of High Priestess had been forgotten, her characteristic features nowhere indicated, I bethought myself day after day.

Then, he says, he found the stele of a very early king whom we today date to about 1150 BCE and saw on that stele the carved image of the Priestess. He observed the clothing and the jewelry that was depicted. This is how he was able to dress his daughter for her consecration as Priestess.

On another occasion, Nabonidus's men brought to him a broken statue inscribed with the name of Sargon, king of Akkad. (We know today that the latter ruled around 2370 BCE.) Nabonidus, and indeed many intellectuals, had heard of this great king of remote times. Nabonidus felt he had to repair the statue. 'Because of my reverence for the gods and respect for kingship,' he writes, 'I summoned skilled craftsmen, and replaced the head.'

**Questions :-**

- (i) Name the last independent ruler of Babylon.
- (ii) Who released Babylonia from Assyrian domination and when?
- (iii) Who came into the dream of Nabonidus and what did he say to him? How did he consecrate his daughter?

### **Worksheet -3 History**

Very short/ Short /Long Questions Answers :-

Q1-- Which types of community resided in Mari kingdom?

Q2 - Who built a beautiful palace at Mari? How many rooms were there in this palace?

Q3- What is the meaning of the word 'Mesopotamia'?

Q4- What does the Bible depict about floods?

Q5- What are the main features of Mesopotamian city life?

Q6- How were temples built in Mesopotamia?

Q7- What were the temples in Mesopotamia called?

Q8- When did the earliest temple in Mesopotamia built?

Q9- What were the temples in Mesopotamia used for?

Q10- What are Mesopotamian seals?

Q11- What were the three unique characteristics of town planning of Mesopotamia?

## Worksheet - 4 History

Q1- Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

### Passage 1.

In India, early stone seals were stamped. In Mesopotamia until the end of the first millennium BCE, cylindrical stone seals, pierced down the center, were fitted with a stick and rolled over wet clay so that a continuous picture was created. They were carved by very skilled craftsmen, and sometimes carry writing; the name of the owner, his god, his official position, etc. A seal could be rolled on clay covering the string knot of a cloth package or the mouth of a pot, keeping the contents safe. When rolled on a letter written on a clay tablet, it became a mark of authenticity. So the seal was the mark of a city dweller's role in public life.

Questions :-

- (i) Which type of material was used to make seals?
- (ii) What were the various types of seals?
- (iii) Who carved these seals? Write a few features of these seals (Mesopotamian seals).

### Passage 2.

Today, Mesopotamian excavators have much higher standards of accuracy and care in recording than in the old days, so that few dig huge areas the way Ur was excavated. Moreover, few archaeologists have the funds to employ large teams of excavators. Thus, the mode of obtaining data has changed.

Take the small town at Abu Salabikh, about 10 hectares in area in 2500 BCE with a population less than 10,000. The outlines of walls were at first traced by scraping surfaces. This involves scraping off the top few millimetres of the mound with the sharp and wide end of a shovel or other tool. While the soil underneath was still slightly moist, the archaeologist could make out different colours, textures and lines of brick walls or pits or other features.

A few houses that were discovered were excavated. The archaeologists also sieved through tons of earth to recover plant and animal remains, and in the process identified many species of plants and animals and found large quantities of charred fish bones that had been swept out on to the streets. Plant seeds and fibres remained after dung cakes had been burned as fuel and thus kitchens were identified.

Living rooms were those with fewer traces. Because they found the teeth of very young pigs on the streets, archaeologists concluded that pigs must have roamed freely here as in any other Mesopotamian town. In fact, one house burial contained some pig bones—the dead person must have been given some pork for his nourishment in the afterlife! The archaeologists also made microscopic studies of room floors to decide which rooms in a house were roofed (with poplar logs, palm leaves, straw, etc.) and which were open to the sky.

Questions :-

- (i) Explain in brief the procedure adopted to discover Abu Salabikh? Why had Mesopotamian excavators much higher standards of accuracy?
- (ii) What do you know about Abu Salabikh?
- (iii) What does the presence of pig bones along with burial indicate?

## **SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY**

- 1- Read the newspaper on a daily basis.
- 2- Collect the information of any 3 geographical events occurring on the Globe.
- 3- Paste the information and write a gist of each in about 250-500 words.

## SUBJECT- ECONOMICS

- Q1 You need to collect data from your neighbourhood of atleast 10 children. [Prepare a table of S.No., Name of the child, Age, Gender, School, Class]
- Q2 Analyse the result of Loksabha Election 2024 and present the data in bar diagram. [Political party name, No. of seats it win]
- Q3 As a consumer. You need to consume atleast 5 different products (purchased from market). Prepare a table of ingredients used in these products. Paste the wrappers on A4 Sheets.
- Q4 Prepare a project file on the topic of 'PPC'. [Atleast 10 pages along with graphs]

## SUBJECT- HINDI

- हरिवंश राय बच्चन की संक्षिप्त जीवनी, कृतियाँ व साहित्यिक योगदान के बारे में लिखिए। 'आत्म परिचय' में हालावादी दर्शन की झलक मिलती है। 'हालावाद' क्या है? संक्षेप में लिखिए।
- समय के महत्व को दर्शाते हुए 120 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।
- आधुनिक युग की मीरा किसे कहा जाता है? उनका संक्षिप्त परिचय, रचनाएँ व साहित्यिक योगदान के बारे में लिखिए।

## SUBJECT- COMPUTER SCIENCE NEW

NOTE: Do the following in your notes copy.

### WEEK 1

- Name the software required to make a computer functional. Write down its two primary services.
- What is the need for secondary memory?
- What is the need of RAM? How does it differ from ROM?
- Arrange the memory units from smallest to biggest: Giga Byte, Tera Byte, Mega Byte, Byte, Peta Byte, Kilo Byte.
- What is the difference between an interpreter and a compiler?
- Write short notes on Assembler, Compiler and Interpreter.
- Identify the category (system, application, programming tool) of the following software:
- Compiler b) Assembler c) Ubuntu d) Text editor
- What do you understand by flash memory?
- What is computer hardware? Give any two examples.
- The computer follows the IPO cycle that refers to Input-Performance-Output. (True/False)

### WEEK 2

- What is base or radix of the number system? Give the radix of all number system.
- Mention the different types of number system.
- Write the following conversions.
  - $(514)_8 = (?)_{10}$
  - $(4D9)_{16} = (?)_{10}$
  - $(220)_8 = (?)_2$
  - $(11001010)_2 = (?)_{10}$
  - $(76F)_{16} = (?)_{10}$
  - $(1010111)_2 = (?)_{10}$
- How does computer understand the following text? (hint: 7 bit ASCII code).
  - HOTS
  - Main
  - CaSe.
- Express the following octal numbers into their equivalent decimal numbers.
  - 145
  - 6760
  - 455
  - 10.75

6. Encode the word 'COMPUTER' using ASCII and convert the encoded value into binary values.
7. Add  $110011_{(2)}$  to  $111000_{(2)}$ .
8. Convert  $2567_{(10)}$  to binary, octal and hexadecimal.
9. Complete the sequence of following octal numbers : 525, 526, 527, ..... , ..... , ..... .
10. Write full form of ASCII and ISCII.

### WEEK 3

Complete the following:

- (a)  $A + 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (b)  $A + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (c)  $A \cdot 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- (d)  $A \cdot 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
2. What is the dual of  $1+1=1$  ?
3. Draw the equivalent logic circuit for the following Boolean Expression:  $A \cdot (B+C)$
4. Name the law shown below and verify it using a truth table:  
 $A+B \cdot C = (A+B) \cdot (A+C)$
5. Name the following law and verify them using a truth table:
  - a.  $x + x' = 1$
  - b.  $x + y = y + x$
  - c.  $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$
6. Which gate returns true if both inputs are similar otherwise false.
7. Which of the following gate is also known as an inverter.
8. Draw the truth table for XOR and OR gate.
9. There are three fundamental operations in Boolean algebra: addition, multiplication, and inversion. Each of these operations has an equivalent logic gate function and an equivalent relay circuit configuration. Draw the corresponding gate and ladder logic diagrams for each
10. A riddle based on Boolean logic You are walking and arrive at a dead end with 2 doors. You must get past this, but you are told that only one door is correct, leading you on your path and the other door is not correct and leads to something perilous. In front of each door is a guard. One guard always tells the truth and the other always lies. You may ask one of the guards one question, and then you must pick your door and go through it. What question do you ask, which door do you pick based on the answer, and why?

### SUBJECT- PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- 1- SAI Khelo Fitness Test
- 2- 1 Major game (History of game, Terminology, Court Measurement, Rules & Regulations)
- 3- Practice Yoga Asanas during the summer holidays (2 sitting, 2 laying, 2 standing)= On 21 of June submit the video of these asanas while practicing.
- 4- Practice Surya Namaskar during the vacations Make a video of Surya Namaskar submit it by 21 of June.

### SUBJECT- FINE ART

- Five still life with pencil shading
- five painting according to your choice with water colour.

### SUBJECT- HINDUSTANI MUSIC VOCAL

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न-

1. तीनताल का परिचय विशेषाए लिखते हुए तीनताल की ठाह लिखिए।
2. तानूपरे का सचित्र वर्णन कीजिए।
3. पं विष्णु दिगम्बर पलुस्कर का जीवन परिचय लिखि।
4. तानसेन का संगीत में योगदान लिखिए।
5. तीनताल की दुगुन तिगुन, चौगुन लयकारी सम से सम तक लिखिए।
6. पाठ्यक्रम में से किसी भी ताल की दुगुन, तिगुन चौगुन की लयकारी एक आवर्तन में लिखिए।

आतलघु प्रश्न-

1. तानपूरे के किन्ही पाँच अगों के नाम लिखिए।
2. समपदी ताल का नाम बताइये।
3. सम तथा खाली का चिह्न लिखिए।
4. तीनताल की दुगुन, तिगुन तथा चौगुन एक आवर्तन मे कितनी मात्राओं मे आएगी।
5. तानसेन के पुत्र तथा पुत्री के नाम लिखिए।
6. तानसेन का विवाह किसके साथ हुआ।
7. पं विष्णु नारायण भातखण्डे का जन्म कब हुआ था।
8. कृमिक पुस्तक मालिका के लेखक कौन है?
9. पं. विष्णु नारायण भातखण्डे के शिष्यों के नाम लिखिए।
10. राग मियां मल्हार, दरबारी कान्हणा की रचना किसने की।
11. त्रिताल तथा आदिताल में मात्राओं की संख्या बताइये।
12. पं विष्णु दिगम्बर पतुस्कार ने सितार की शिक्षा किससे ली।
13. बन्द बोलो की तबले की ताल का नाम लिखिए।
14. विष्णु दिगम्बर पलुस्कार के द्वारा रचित पाँच ग्रन्थों के नाम लिखिए।
15. तानसेन की मृत्यु कब हुई?

प्रोजेक्ट कार्य-

तबले का चित्र चार्ट पेपर पर बनाइये।

# Happy

dreamstime.

