

ASN Sr. Sec. School
Class 12
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2018-2019

HUMANITIES

Note: Assignment Questions are to be done in respective subject notebook.

ENGLISH

1. H.G. Wells has called Mrs Hall's guest 'A Strange Man' in the first chapter . Do you agree?(Ch 1)
 2. Why does Mrs Hall consider the stranger's arrival in the inn as her good fortune? Ch 1
 3. Do you agree that Mrs. Hall had excellent hospitality skills? Ch 1
 4. What explanation did the stranger give Mrs. Hall for coming to Iping and confining to a dark room? Ch2
 5. What seeds of suspicion did Henfrey sow in Mrs. Hall's mind against the guest? Ch 2
 6. Describe the incident when the stranger was bitten by Fearenside's dog. Ch 3
 7. What was the rummy case referred to by Teddy Henfrey when he talked to Fearenside at the little beer-shop of Iping Hanger?ch 3
 8. Why was Cuss so keen to see the stranger? Ch 4
 9. Describe Cuss's encounter with the stranger. Ch 4
 10. Why did Bunting fail to capture the burglar in spite of all the presence of mind and courage?ch 5
 11. Do you find the break up at the vicarage humorous? What traits of the Buntings' character impress you? Ch 5
 12. What took the Halls to their cellar in the early morning of Whit Monday? Why did Mr. Hall have to rush up immediately? What did he see there? Ch 6
 13. Why did Mrs. Hall faint after the furniture in the parlour strangely flew towards her/ Ch 6
 14. Why was Mr. Sandy Wadgers, the blacksmith sent for by the Halls early in the morning on Whit Monday? What suggestion did he give? Ch 6
 15. What inference do you draw about the stranger's increasing casual attitude towards safeguarding his invisibility? Discuss with reference to the furniture hurling episode when the Halls examine his room presuming him to be absent. Ch 6
 16. Describe the encounter between Mrs. Hall and the stranger when he opened the door at midday on Whit Monday.Ch 7
 17. Mr. Bobby Jaffers, the village constable was a brave man. Discuss in light of the episode when he arrived at the inn.Ch 7 Stranger
 18. Bring out the element of humour in the chapter "The Unveiling of the"Ch 7
 19. What flustered and perplexed Gibbons as he lay napping in a field oblivious of all that had taken place at the 'Coach and Horses' ? Ch 8
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PHYSICAL EDUCATION

1. All the Students (regular and additional) have to complete their practical files on the following different skill tests:-
 - i. Physical fitness AAHPER Test-Enclusing - Pull ups (for boys) and fixed arm hang (for girls)
 - ii. Flexed legs sit-ups.
 - iii. Shuttle Run (5x5m.)
 - iv. Standing Broad Jump
 - v. 50 yards
 - vi. 600 yards run walk
2. Skill of any one team, games on choice from the given :
Athletics, Basketball, Football, Handball, Hockey, Kho-Kho, Rifle Shooting and Volley Ball.
3. Conduct barrow three items , general motor ability test of ten students;
 - i. Standing Broad jump (for measuring leg strength).
 - ii. Zig- Zag Run (for measuring energy and speed.)
 - iii. Medicine Ball put (for measuring arm and shoulder strength)
4. Procedure , Benefits and contradiction of any two Asanas for lifestyle diseases.

INFORMATICS PRACTICES

Develop a GUI Project according to the groups allocated.

The project should be an application in any one of the domains – e-Governance, e-Business and e-Learning - with GUI Java front-end and corresponding database in MySQL at the back-end.

Create Proper Forms in Java with the use of connectivity in MySQL

Put Validations in your project according to the requirement.

SOCIOLOGY

Project work

Prepare research proposal on the social issue/evil which you have selected for your project work. Collect statistical data and literature related to your topic. Prepare questionnaire material and format questions for interview for conducting survey. Gather information in detail, if your research is based on case study. List down the visits to various organisations, offices, counsellors, officials or any other visits related to your topic of research.

Chapter 6 - The Challenges of cultural Diversity &

Chapter5 – Patterns OF Social inequality & exclusion

Q1. What is meant by cultural diversity/Why is India considered to be a very diverse country?

Q2. How can cultural diversity present tough challenges?

Q3. Why is it difficult to define the nation ? How are nation of state related in modern society ?

Q4. Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?

Q5. How do assimilationists of integrationist strategies try to establish singular national identities?

Q6. What is regionalism? What factors is it usually based on?

Q7. What was the background for setting up of states reorganisation commission (SRC)?

Q8. On what basics the three states i.e. state of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand of Chhattisgarh were reorganized in the year 2000.?

Q9. How are regional sentiments backed up with an institutional structure?

Q10. What is a 'minority '? Why do minorities need protection from the state ?

Q11. Write a short note on Article 29 of Article 30.

Q12. What is communalism? Explain..

Q13. What is secularism? What are the different senses in which 'secularism' has been understood in India ?

Q14. What is a civil society? What is its relevance in the contemporary scenario?

Q15. Write a short note on the RTI.

Q16. What are some of the features of an authoritarian's state?

Q17.What do you understand by concept of social inequality?

Q18.How are inequality and exclusion , social?

Q19.Give an example to show how prolonged experience of discriminatory behaviour often produces a reaction from the socially excluded group.

Q20.How are the OBCs different from Dalits?

Q21.What is apartheid? Give an example which illustrates the discrimination shown by the white against the African-Americans.

Q22.Who founded the Satyashodhak samaj? What were its objectives?

Q23.Untouchability is a vicious aspect of the caste system in our country. Discuss its dimensions. Quote two examples which shows the practice of this social evil.

Q24.What are some of the issues taken up by civil society organisations today?

Q25.The right to information makes the state machinery accountable to the people .Discuss.

Q26.What is meant by cultural diversity? Why are states often suspicious of cultural diversity?

Q27.India is socially and culturally one of the most diverse countries of the world. Discuss.

Read the passage given below & answer the following questions :

Historically, states have tried to establish and enhance their political legitimacy through nation-building strategies. They sought to secure the loyalty and obedience of their citizens through policies of assimilation or integration . Attaining these objectives was not easy, especially in a context of cultural diversity where citizens in addition to their identifications with their country, might also feel a strong sense of identity with their community-ethnic, religious, linguistic and so on. Most states feared that the recognition of such difference would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. In short, such identity politics was considered a threat to state unity. In addition, accommodating these differences is politically challenging so many state have resorted to either suppressing these diverse identities or ignoring them on the political domain.

why do most states fear diversity?

How have the states resolved the political challenges of community identity?

In your opinion which type of policy is best in this regard- those based on assimilation on integration or on other kinds?

Give reasons for your answer.

India's total fertility rate –the average number of children expected to be born per women during her reproductive years – has fallen by 19% over the past decade. Among bigger states the percentage decline in TFR during this period the last decade varied from as high as 25% in Punjab to 5.6 in Kerala.

Maharashtra saw the second highest dip in TFR between 2000-2010 at 26.9% followed by Haryana and Andhra Pradesh (25%) Uttar Pradesh (25%) Rajasthan (22%) Himachal Pradesh (23%) and west Bengal (21%)

The latest sample registration system 2010 data finalised by the register general of India and sent to the union health ministry on Saturday says India's TFR which had remained stagnant in 2008 & 2009 at 2.6 finally has dropped by 0.1 in 2010. India's TFR now stands at 2.5 as against a TFR of 3.2 in 2000. Education has been found to play a major role in determining TFR.

According to the national population policy 2000, India should have reached her placement level fertility rate of 2.1% by 2010 & ought to attain population stabilization at 145 crore by 2045. Population stabilization is when the size of the population remains unchanged. It is also called the stage of 0 population growth. However India is now expected to reach the population stabilization TFR of 2.1 at 165 crore by 2060. Union health minister Ghulam Nabi Azad recently said "we have seen a steady decline in TFR that has come down by 42% from the mid-1960's. We may see a drop of 0.1 point in TFR, which is currently at 2.6"

What is meant by zero population growth?

What is meant by fertility rate? Name the two states which saw the highest percentage decline in TFR during 2000-2010.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 2

1. What was the soviet system? Write its features?
2. What were the drawbacks and effects of soviet system?
3. Explain "countries of Eastern Europe were known as second world countries or communist bloc as they all adapted communism"?
4. What were the causes for the disintegration of USSR?
5. Why Gorbachev wanted reforms in the USSR?
6. What were the consequences of disintegration of USSR?
7. What were the tensions and conflicts in soviet republics and Eastern Europe?
8. What are the relations of India with USSR?
9. Write in detail about the unification of Germany and significance of Berlin wall?
10. Which three world events signify the end of Bipolarity?
11. What was the soviet system? Why was the Soviet Union called a great power after the Second World War? Why was Soviet Union system called authoritarian?
12. How did Gorbachev bring about disintegration of USSR?
13. Why were economic reforms necessary in USSR?
14. When did military coup take place in USSR? Who supported it?
15. Write a short note on the role of Boris Yeltsin.
16. What changes came in the Soviet system after the disintegration of the USSR?
17. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate?
18. When did the Soviet Union end? Why were prosperous parts of the Soviet Union dissatisfied with it?
19. What were the consequences of Soviet disintegration on world politics?
20. What was known as "shock - therapy" in the Post – Communist regimes?
21. What did the "shock – therapy" involve?
22. What were the negative and positive consequences of "Shock – therapy"?

Chapter – 3

1. Short note on :-
 - a. Operation desert storm
 - b. Operation enduring freedom
 - c. Operation infinite reach
 - d. Operation Iraqi freedom
 - e. Gulf wars
2. What was the foreign policy of U.S during Clinton Years? How was it different from George H. W. Bush's time?
3. When did U.S launch Operation Enduring Freedom?
4. Why did U.S invade Iraq on 19th March, 2003? Why is this invasion termed as military and political failure on the part of U.S?
5. What does Hegemony mean?
6. What is the meaning of Unipolar System?
7. Explain three kinds of U.S Hegemony with the help of examples.
8. What are the constraints on American Power?
9. Evaluate India's changing relationship with the U.S.
10. What are the three possible strategies of Indo-U.S relations suggested by the three schools of thought?
11. What are the three possible ways of overcoming U.S Hegemony?
12. What is 'Band Wagon Strategy'?
13. What do you mean by 'Hide Strategy' to overcome U.S Hegemony?
14. How can non-state actors help in overcoming U.S Hegemony?

Chapter – 4

1. Define :-
 - A. Marshall plan
 - B. The council of Europe
 - C. European economic community
 - D. European parliament
 - E. European union
2. When was EU formed? Who were its members?
3. How was EU formed?
4. What makes EU an influential regional organization and as a super national organization?
5. When and by whom ASEAN was formed?
6. What are the objectives of ASEAN?
7. Write a short note on 3 pillars of ASEAN?
8. What is the ASEAN way?
9. Write in detail about the two achievements of ASEAN?
10. What are the objectives behind the formation of regional organizations?
11. Who proposed four modernizations in china and why?
12. What were the features of Chinese economy in 1949 after adapting communism?
13. Mention four drawbacks of communist Chinese economy from 1949 onwards?
14. Issues of conflict between India and china?
15. How is present Chinese system different from the 'state regulated economy'?
16. Why did India support Chinese membership in U.N. in 1949?
17. Comment on border dispute between India and china
18. The emerging economies of china and India have great potential to challenge the unipolar world. Do you agree with the statement?
19. Why can we call Japan also an emerging economy/an alternative centre of power?
20. What were the reasons behind the adaption of economic reforms by china?
21. Name the alternative centers of Power.

Chapter – 5 Contemporary South Asia

1. What are the features of Bangladesh's political system?
2. How was democracy established in Bangladesh?
3. Mention the democratic movement in Nepal?
4. What is the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka ?
5. Write about the military and democracy in Pakistan?
6. What is south Asia?
7. Write the case studies of various countries of south Asia?
8. Write a note on conflicts between India and Pakistan?
9. Write about India's relationship with Bangladesh?
10. Explain India's relationship with Nepal?
11. Explain about India's relationship with Sri Lanka ?
12. Explain India's relationship with Maldives?
13. Mention about the SAARC?
14. Write the critical analysis of the SAARC?
15. What is the development of SAARC due to India and Pakistan?
16. What led to the failure of democracy in Pakistan?
17. How was democracy established in Bangladesh?
18. Identify and enlist the common problem faced by south Asian countries.
19. . What factors contributed to military interventions in Pakistan?

HISTORY

1. Describe the rules governing patriliney and examine the extent to which they were followed.
2. The ancient texts contained rules of marriage. Explain. With the help of examples, analyse the extent to which these rules were obeyed.
3. Examine how the "right" occupations were decided. How were these rules enforced?
4. What were the strategies used by the Brahmans to enforce the rules laid down in the Dharma shastras?
5. the emergence of "jatis" reflected social mobility in ancient society. Did they simplify the social framework or make it more complicated?
6. Examine how attempts were made to integrate the four varnas. Analyse how the varna system also became a cause of social discrimination and upheaval.
7. Who were referred to as "chandalas"? How were they to live their life as prescribed by the Manu smriti and Shastras?
8. Describe how gender and varna could become deciding factors in determining access to resources and property.

9. Analyse the significance of the Mahabharata as a historical source, under the following headings:
10. Who composed the original story of the Mahabharata in oral form? Explain four elements considered by historians while analysing the Mahabharata.
11. Why is the Mahabharata described as an “itihas”? Describe how historians usually classify the contents of the Mahabharata.

NOTE- COMPLETE YOUR EXPLORATORY PROJECT

PSYCHOLOGY

CASE STUDY FILE: Case study is an in-depth analysis of a person. You are required to choose a person on whom you want to do your case study. The person should be from 14-18 years of age and willing to cooperate with you.

ECONOMICS

Prepare ONE hand written project of 30-40 pages (approx.) following the given guidelines-

1. Choice of topic:
 - i) What is going around us:
 - a) GST
 - b) Demonetisation
 - c) Brexit
 - d) Globalisation- origin and recent trends
 - e) Micro and small scale industries in India
 - f) Food supply channels in India
 - g) Make in India- case study of a start-up firm
 - h) Contemporary employment situation in India
 - i) Inclusive Growth Strategy
 - j) Human Development Index
 - k) Self Help Groups
 - l) Any other relevant topic
 - ii) Analyse any concept from the syllabus
- 2) Following essentials are required to be fulfilled in the project:
 - Use A4 size sheets.
 - Draw borders
 - follow the sequence of: Title page, acknowledgement, index, introduction bibliography
 - page count starts from ‘introduction’ page.
 - Explanation of the project:
 - Introduction
 - Meaning and relevance of the subject/topic
 - Explanation (use newspaper articles diagrams, graphs, statistics, pictures)
 - Application of the concept
 - Student’s opinion/learning/suggestion.

HOME SCIENCE

- 1 Complete your practical file Follow the instructions given in class
- 2 complete the survey report.
- 3 complete the project file.
- 4 read the lesson on food hygiene and complete the questions given at the end of the chapter.
- 5 look for vegetarian recipes that can be given to a pregnant woman and a lactating mother. Write two recipes suitable for each.