HOLIDAY HOME WORK
ENGLISH CORE
CLASS XII

READING AND WRITING

1. Practice Comprehension Passage and Note making passages (any five) from your Goyal's Assignments.
2. Write Notices on the following occasions (three of each category)
    a. Tours
    b. Sports
    c. Cultural / Extra- curricular activities
    d. Lost & Found
    e. Appeals
3. Draft advertisements on the following topics (three of each category)
    a. Situation Vacant
    b. Situation Wanted
    c. Sale and Purchase
    d. Lost & Found
    e. Matrimonial
4. Draft posters to create awareness on the following topics:
    a. Measures and prevention of Covid 19
    b. Prevention of Drug Abuse
    c. Violence Against Women
    d. Fire Safety and prevention
5. Write Formal letters on the following topics (three of each category)
    a. Complaint
    b. Editor
    c. Placing order
    d. Enquiry
    e. Job Application
6. Write articles on the following topics (Word-limit 150- 200)
    a. My vision of future India
    b. Digital education in India
    c. Women safety in India
    d. 50- years of Earth Day

LITERATURE

Go through the links given for each lesson before attempting the assignments.

FLAMINGO

L-4 The Rattrap by Selma Lagerlof

https://youtu.be/QFObwSI2hvw

Short questions (Think as you read)

- Questions 1, 3, 4, 5 &6 (page no. 34)
- Questions 1 to 5 (page no. 41)
- Questions 1 & 2 (page no. 42)

Long answer type questions (understanding the text)

- Questions 3 and 5 (page no. 43)

Talking about the text

- Question 2

Poem 4- A Thing of Beauty by John Keats.

https://youtu.be/iPz7KyQIauU

Short questions. Page no.99

Think it out

- Question No. 1, 2,3,4,5 and 7.

R.T.C. (Refer Goyal's)

1. "Therefore, on every……. gloomy days"
    - Questions 1,2 & 3
2. "All lovely tales……. heaven's brink.
    - Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4
3. A thing of beauty……. quiet breathing"
    - Questions 1, 2 and 3

VISTAS

Lesson 4. The Enemy by Pearl S. Buck

https://youtu.be/Cy1ti9cYoZw

Reading with insight

- Questions 1 to 6 (100 to 120 words)

Short answer type questions:

1. Who was Dr. Sadao? Where was his house?
2. Where did Sadao meet Hana? How they married?
3. Why did the servants leave Dr. Sadao's house?

4. What did Sadao do to get rid of the enemy?

All the work assigned till date should be neatly written in your C.W. notebook and submitted for checking after the holidays.

All the Best!!!

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS 12 - ARTS

History is one of the most important discipline in school education which helps us to understand our present and shape our future.
CBSE has decided to introduce project work in history as a part of regular studies in classroom, that gives students an opportunity to develop higher cognitive skills. It takes students to a life beyond text books and provides them a platform to refer materials, gather information, analyze it further to obtain relevant information

PROJECT TOPICS*:-*

1. Indus valley civilisation.
2. Mauryas: Empire buiders
3. Buddhism and jainism
4. Mughal art and architecture
5. Mahabharata: through the eyes of individuals.
6. Vijayanagar Empire
7. The revolt of 1857.
8. Medieval society through travellers account
9. Religious history: the bhakti and sufi tradition.
10. Mahatma Gandhi: the legendry soul

Guidelines of the project

Section1: HISTORY PROJECT: (TITLE OF PROJECT) NAME: SCHOOL: YEAR: ROLL NO	Section 2: CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY	Section 3: INDEX
Section 4: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Acknowledging the institution, the places visited and the persons who have helped).	Section5: PREFACE: 1. Name Of Project: 2.Problem Statement /Objective Of Project	Section6: INTRODUCTION: •Objective of doing the project. • Introduce the topic studies giving some historical background if possible
Section 7: PLANNING AND ACTIVITIES DONE DURING THE PROJECT (if any)	Section8: OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS	Section9: CONCLUSIONS (summarised suggestions or findings, future scope of study).
Section 10: LEARNING FROM PROJECT	Section11: APPENDIX 1.Persons Consulted: 2.Bibliography (Books/ Websites/films referred to)	Section 12: TEACHER'S OBSERVATION. Name of Teacher: Signature:

Q2. Mark the following places on political map of India and paste it in your notebook.

LIST OF MAPS

Book 1		
1	**Page 2**	Mature Harappan sites: • Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.
2	**Page 30**	Mahajanapada and cities : • Vajji, Magadha, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3	**Page 33**	Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions: • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas,Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kannauj, Braghukachchha • Pillar inscriptions -Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi. • Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
4	**Page 43**	Important kingdoms and towns: • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas,Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi,Vidisha
5	**Page 95**	Major Buddhist Sites:Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, BodhGaya, Ajanta.

Geography Class 12 Holiday Homework

Prepare a practical file with the help of the provided material in continuation to the work already given before. The highlighted section must be written down in the file, along with the marked figures. The file size must be A3 (one-side ruled, one-side plain sheets to be used). Figures and graphs must be made on the plain side, along with proper title and labels.

This is the remaining portion of Chapter 3.

The provided material is from the book ‘Practical Work in Geography, Part –II’.

Flow Maps/Chart

Flow chart is a combination of graph and map. It is drawn to show the flow of commodities or people between the places of origin and destination. It is also called **Dynamic Map**. Transport map, which shows the number of passengers, vehicles, etc., is the best example of a flow chart. These charts are drawn using lines of proportional width. Many government agencies prepare flow maps to show density of the means of transportation on different routes. The flow maps/ charts are generally drawn to represent two the types of data as given below:

1. The number and frequency of the vehicles as per the direction of their movement
2. The number of the passengers and/or the quantity of goods transported.

Requirements for the Preparation of a Flow Map

(a) A route map depicting the desired transport routes along with the connecting stations.

(b) The data pertaining to the flow of goods, services, number of vehicles, etc., along with the point of origin and destination of the movements.

(c) The selection of a scale through which the data related to the quantity of passengers and goods or the number of vehicles is to be represented.

Example 3.10 : Construct a flow map to represent the number of trains running in Delhi and the adjoining areas as given in the *Table 3.8*.

Table 3.8 : No. of trains of selected routes of Delhi and adjoining areas

S. No.	Railway Routes	No. of Trains
1.	Old Delhi – New Delhi	50
2.	New Delhi-Nizamuddin	40
3.	Nizamuddin-Badarpur	30
4.	Nizamuddin-Sarojini Nagar	12
5.	Sarojini Nagar – Pusa Road	8
6.	Old Delhi – Sadar Bazar	32
7.	Udyog Nagar-Tikri Kalan	6
8.	Pusa Road – Pehladpur	15
9.	Sahibabad-Mohan Nagar	18
10.	Old Delhi – Silampur	33
11.	Silampur – Nand Nagari	12
12.	Silampur-Mohan Nagar	21
13.	Old Delhi-Shalimar Bagh	16
14.	Sadar Bazar-Udyog Nagar	18
15.	Old Delhi – Pusa Road	22
16.	Pehladpur – Palam Vihar	12

Construction

(a) Take an outline map of Delhi and adjoining areas, in which railway line and the nodal stations are depicted (*Fig.3.9*).

(b) Select a scale to represent the number of trains. Here, the maximum number is 50 and the minimum is 6. If we select a scale of 1cm = 50 trains, the maximum and minimum numbers will be represented by a strip of 10 mm and 1.2 mm thick lines, respectively, on the map.

(c) Plot the thickness of each strip of route between the given rail route (*Fig. 3.10*).

(d) Draw a terraced scale as legend and choose distinct sign or symbol to show the nodal points (stations) within the strip.

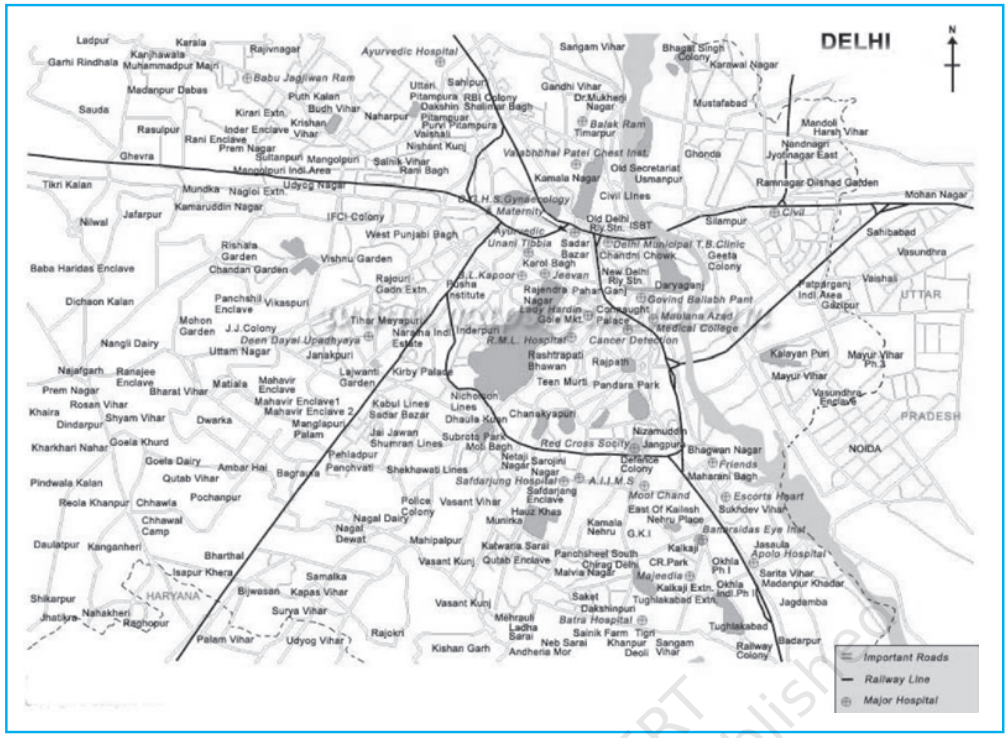

Fig. 3.9 : Map of Delhi

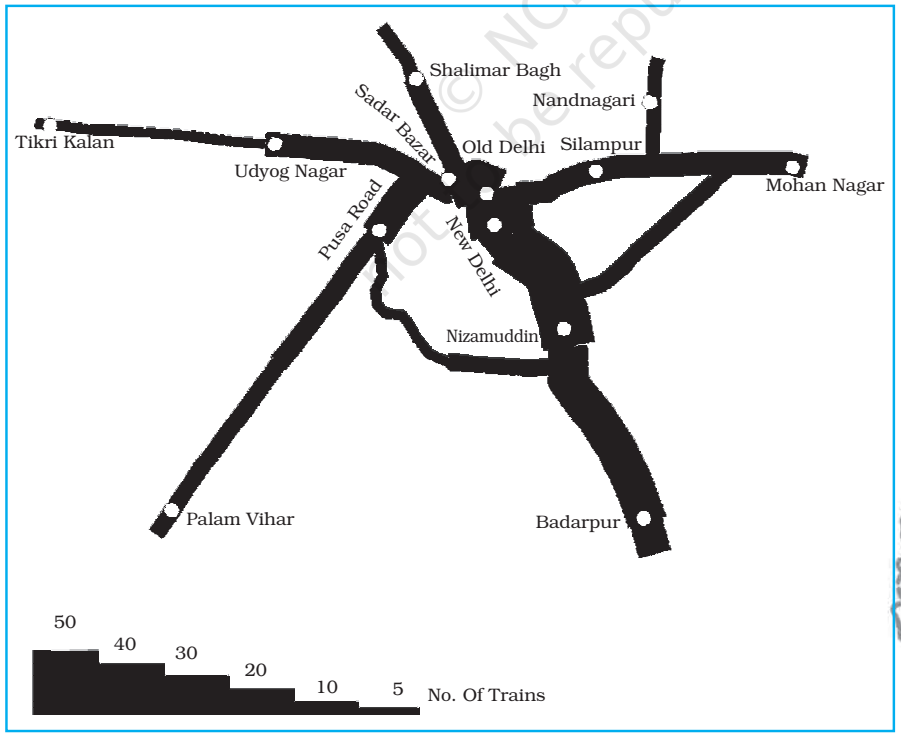

Fig. 3.10 : Traffic (Railway) Flow Map of Delhi

Example 3.10 : Construct a water flow map of Ganga Basin as shown in *Fig. 3.11.*

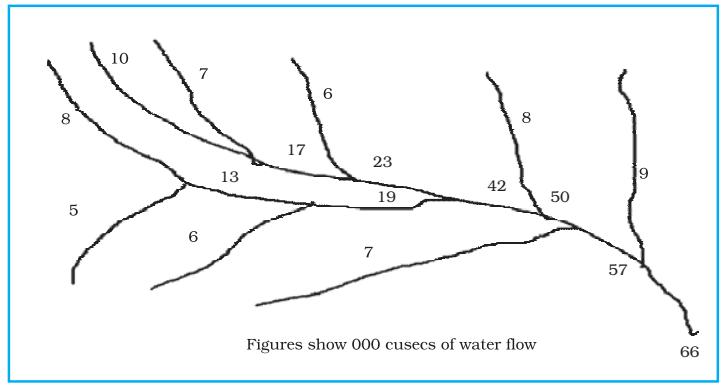

Fig. 3.11 : *Ganga Basin*

Construction

(a) Take a scale as a strip of 1cm width = 50,000 cusecs of water.

(b) Make the diagram as shown in *Fig. 3.12.*

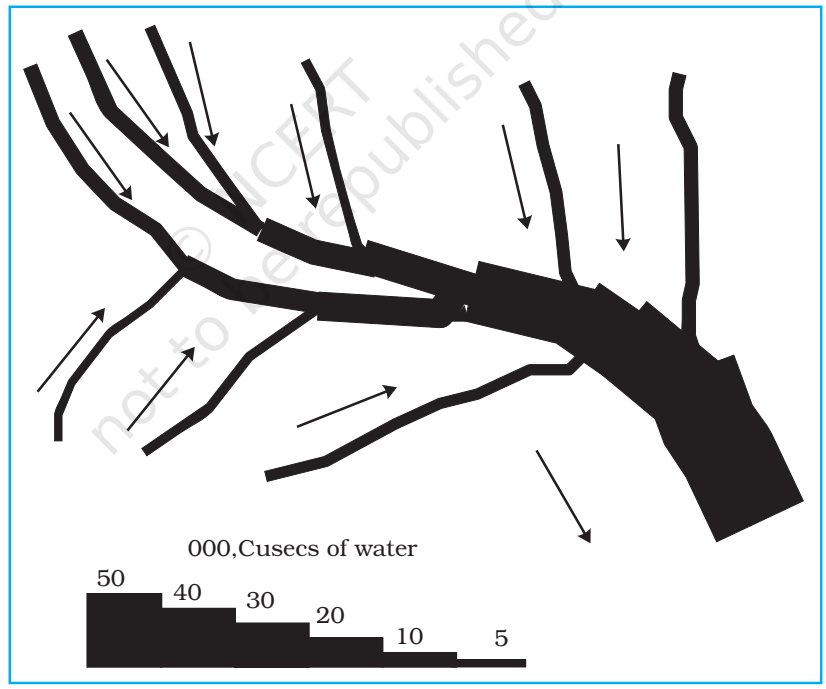

Fig. 3.12 : *Construction of a Flow Map*

Thematic Maps

Graphs and diagrams serve a useful purpose in providing a comparison between the internal variations within the data of different characteristics represented. However, the use of graphs and diagrams, at times, fails to produce a regional perspective. Hence, variety of maps may also be drawn to understand the patterns

of the regional distributions or the characteristics of variations over space. These maps are also known as the **distribution maps**.

Requirements for Making a Thematic Map

(a) State/District level data about the selected theme.

(b) Outline map of the study area alongwith administrative boundaries.

(c) Physical map of the region. For example, physiographic map for population distribution and relief and drainage map for constructing transportation map.

Rules for Making Thematic Maps

(i) The drawing of the thematic maps must be carefully planned. The final map should properly reflect the following components:

a. Name of the area
b. Title of the subject-matter
c. Source of the data and year
d. Indication of symbols, signs, colours, shades, etc.
e. Scale

(ii) The selection of a suitable method to be used for thematic mapping.

Classification of Thematic Maps based on Method of Construction

The thematic maps are, generally, classified into quantitative and non-quantitative maps. The quantitative maps are drawn to show the variations within the data. For example, maps depicting areas receiving more than 200 cm, 100 to 200 cm, 50 to 100 cm and less than 50 cm of rainfall are referred as quantitative maps. These maps are also called statistical maps. The non-quantitative maps, on the other hand, depict the non-measurable characteristics in the distribution ofgiven information, such as a map showing high and low rainfall-receiving areas. These maps are also called qualitative maps. It would not be possible to discuss drawing these different types of thematic maps under the constraint of time. We will, therefore, confine to discuss the methods of the construction of the following types of quantitative maps :

(a) Dot maps

(b) Choropleth maps

(c) Isopleth maps

Dot Maps

The dot maps are drawn to show the distribution of phenomena such as population, cattle, types of crops, etc. The dots of same size as per the chosen scale are marked over the given administrative units to highlight the patterns of distributions.

Requirement

(a) An administrative map of the given area showing state/district/block boundaries.

(b) Statistical data on selected theme for the chosen administrative units, i.e., total population, cattle, etc.
(c) Selection of a scale to determine the value of a dot.
(d) Physiographic map of the region, especially relief and drainage maps.

Precaution

(a) The lines, demarcating the boundaries of various administrative units, should not be very thick and bold.
(b) All dots should be of same size.

Example 3.12 : Construct a dot map to represent population data as given in *Table 3.9.*

Table 3.9 : Population of India

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total Population	No. of dots
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	100
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	60
3.	Punjab	24,289,296	243
5.	Uttarakhand	8,479,562	85
6.	Haryana	21,082,989	211
7.	Delhi	13,782,976	138
8.	Rajasthan	56,473,122	565
9.	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	1,660
10.	Bihar	82,878,796	829
11.	Sikkim	540,493	5
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,091,117	11
13.	Nagaland	1,988,636	20
14.	Manipur	2,388,634	24
15.	Mizoram	891,058	89
16.	Tripura	3,191,168	32
17.	Meghalaya	2,306,069	23
18.	Assam	26,638,407	266
19.	West Bengal	80,221,171	802
20.	Jharkhand	26,909,428	269
21.	Odisha	36,706,920	367
22.	Chhattisgarh	20,795,956	208
23.	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	604
24.	Gujarat	50,596,992	506
25.	Maharashtra	96,752,247	968
26.	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	757
27.	Karnataka	52,733,958	527
28.	Goa	1,343,998	13
29.	Kerala	31,838,619	318
30.	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	621

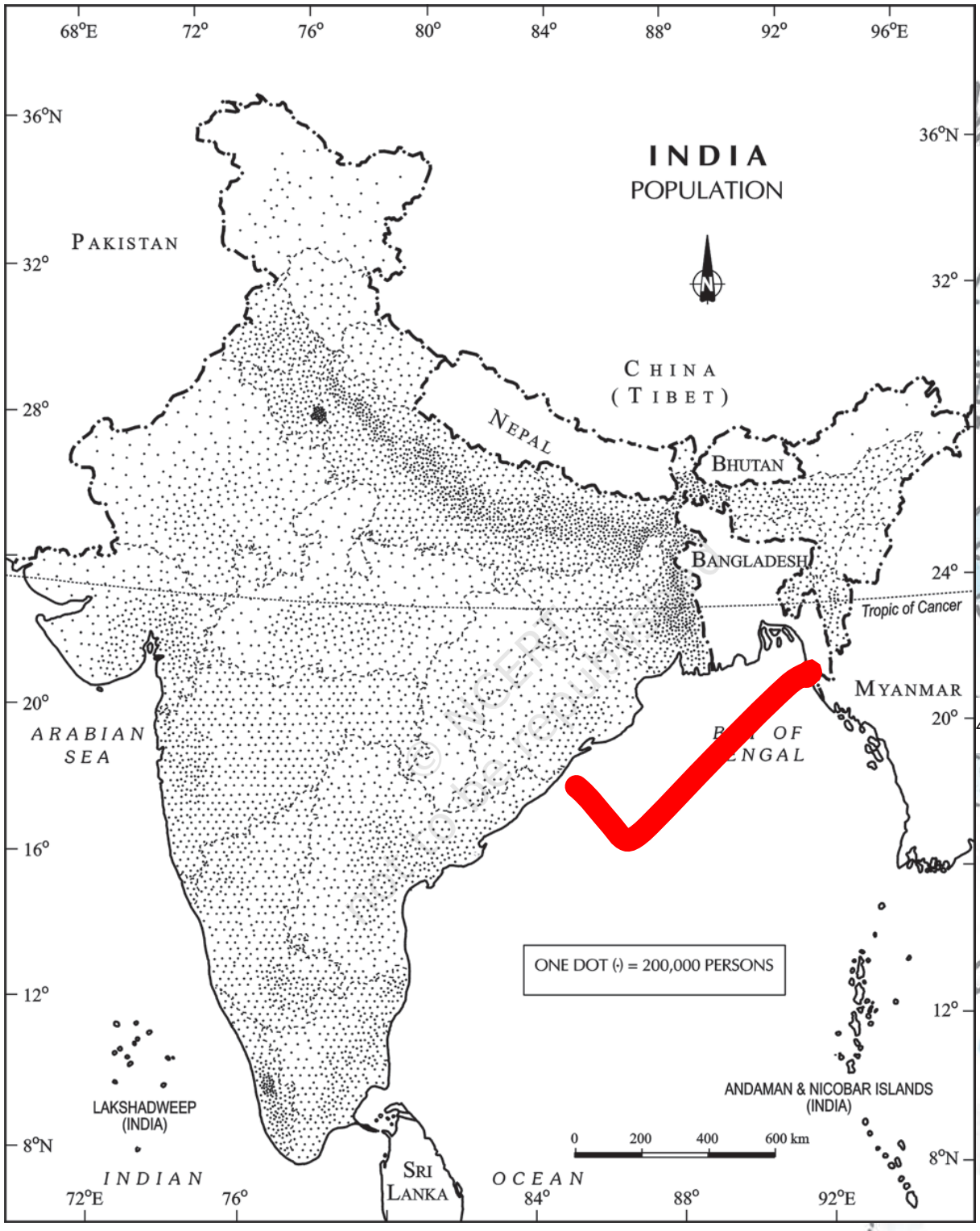

Fig. 3.13 : Population of India

Construction

(a) Select the size and value of a dot.

(b) Determine the number of dots in each state using the given scale. For example, number of dots in Maharashtra will be 9,67,52,247/100,000 = 967.52. It may be rounded to 968, as the fraction is more than 0.5.

(c) Place the dots in each state as per the determined number in all states.

(d) Consult the physiographic/relief map of India to identify mountainous, desert, and/or snow covered areas and mark lesser number of dots in such areas.

Choropleth Map

The choropleth maps are also drawn to depict the data characteristics as they are related to the administrative units. These maps are used to represent the density of population, literacy/growth rates, sex ratio, etc.

Requirement for drawing Choropleth Map

(a) A map of the area depicting different administrative units.

(b) Appropriate statistical data according to administrative units.

Steps to be followed

(a) Arrange the data in ascending or descending order.

(b) Group the data into 5 categories to represent very high, high, medium, low and very low concentrations.

(c) The interval between the categories may be identified on the following formulae i.e., Range/5 and Range = maximum value – minimum value.

(d) Patterns, shades or colour to be used to depict the chosen categories should be marked in an increasing or decreasing order.

Example 3.13: Construct a Choropleth map to represent the literacy rates in India as given in *Table 3.10*.

Construction

(a) Arrange the data in ascending order as shown above.

(b) Identify the range within the data. In the present case, the states recording the lowest and highest literacy rates are Bihar (47%) and Kerala (90.9%), respectively. Hence, the range would be 91.0 – 47.0 = 44.0

(c) Divide the range by 5 to get categories from very low to very high. (44.0/5 = 8.80. We can convert this value to a round number, i. e., t 9.0

(d) Determine the number of the categories alongwith the range of each category. Add 9.0 to the lowest value of 47.0 as so on. We will finally get following categories :

47 – 56	Very low (Bihar, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir)
56 – 65	Low (Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh)

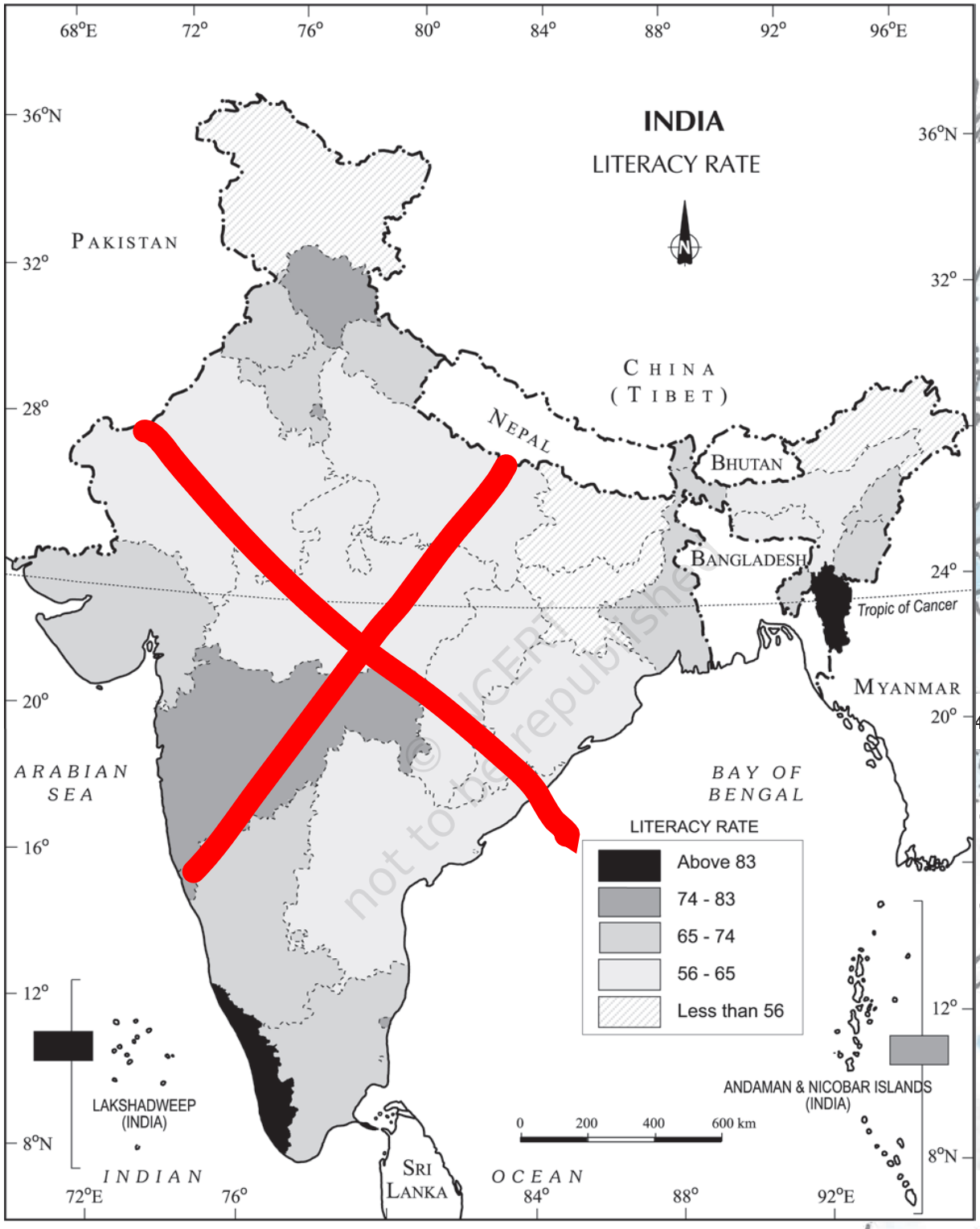

Fig. 3.14 : Literacy Rate

Table 3.10 : Literacy Rate in India

Original Data on Literacy in India		
S. No.	States / Union Territories	Literacy Rate
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	55.5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	76.5
3.	Punjab	69.7
4.	Chandigarh	81.9
5.	Uttarakhand	71.6
6.	Haryana	67.9
7.	Delhi	81.7
8.	Rajasthan	60.4
9.	Uttar Pradesh	56.3
10.	Bihar	47.0
11.	Sikkim	68.8
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3
13.	Nagaland	66.6
14.	Manipur	70.5
15.	Mizoram	88.8
16.	Tripura	73.2
17.	Meghalaya	62.6
18.	Assam	63.3
19.	West Bengal	68.6
20.	Jharkhand	53.6
21.	Odisha	63.1
22.	Chhattisgarh	64.7
23.	Madhya Pradesh	63.7
24.	Gujarat	69.1
25.	Daman & Diu	78.2
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.6
27.	Maharashtra	76.9
28.	Andhra Pradesh	60.5
29.	Karnataka	66.6
30.	Goa	82.0
31.	Lakshadweep	86.7
32.	Kerala	90.9
33.	Tamil Nadu	73.5
34.	Puducherry	81.2
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.3

Data on Literacy in India as arranged in Ascending order		
S. No.	States / Union Territories	Literacy Rate
10.	Bihar	47.0
20.	Jharkhand	53.6
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3
01.	Jammu & Kashmir	55.5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	56.3
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.6
08.	Rajasthan	60.4
28.	Andhra Pradesh	60.5
17.	Meghalaya	62.6
21.	Odisha	63.1
18.	Assam	63.3
23.	Madhya Pradesh	63.7
22.	Chhattisgarh	64.7
13.	Nagaland	66.6
29.	Karnataka	66.6
06.	Haryana	67.9
19.	West Bengal	68.6
11.	Sikkim	68.8
24.	Gujarat	69.1
03.	Punjab	69.7
14.	Manipur	70.5
05.	Uttarakhand	71.6
16.	Tripura	73.2
33.	Tamil Nadu	73.5
02.	Himachal Pradesh	76.5
27.	Maharashtra	76.9
25.	Daman & Diu	78.2
34.	Puducherry	81.2
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.3
07.	Delhi	81.7
04.	Chandigarh	81.9
30.	Goa	82.0
31.	Lakshadweep	86.7
15.	Mizoram	88.8
32.	Kerala	90.9

65 – 74 Medium (Nagaland, Karnataka, Haryana, West Bengal, Sikkim, Gujarat, Punjab, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Tamil Nadu)

74 – 83 High (Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Goa)

83 – 92 Very high (Mizoram, Kerala)

(e) Assign shades/pattern to each category ranging from lower to higher hues.

(f) Prepare the map as shown in *Fig. 3.14*.

(g) Complete the map with respect to the attributes of map design.

Isopleth Map

We have seen that the data related to the administrative units are represented using choropleth maps. However, the variations within the data, in many cases, may also be observed on the basis of natural boundaries. For example, variations in the degrees of slope, temperature, occurrence of rainfall, etc. possess characteristics of the continuity in the data. These geographical facts may be represented by drawing the lines of equal values on a map. All such maps are termed as Isopleth Map. The word **Isopleth** is derived from **Iso** meaning equal and **pleth** means lines. Thus, an imaginary line, which joins the places of equal values, is referred as Isopleth. The more frequently drawn isopleths include Isotherm (equal temperature), Isobar (equal pressure), Isohyets (equal rainfall), Isonephs (equal cloudiness), Isohels (equal sunshine), contours (equal heights), Isobaths (equal depths), Isohaline (equal salinity), etc.

Requirement

(a) Base line map depicting point location of different places.

(b) Appropriate data of temperature, pressure, rainfall, etc. over a definite period of time.

(c) Drawing instrument specially French Curve, etc.

Rules to be observed

(a) An equal interval of values be selected.

(b) Interval of 5, 10, or 20 is supposed to be ideal.

(c) The value of Isopleth should be written along the line on either side or in the middle by breaking the line.

Interpolation

Interpolation is used to insert the intermediate values between the observed values of at two stations/locations, such as temperature recorded at Chennai and Hyderabad or the spot heights of two points. Generally, drawing of isopleths joining the places of same value is also termed as interpolation.

Method of Interpolation

For interpolation, follow the following steps:

(a) Firstly, determine the minimum and maximum values given on the map.

(b) Calculate the range of value i.e. Range = maximum value – minimum value.

(c) Based on range, determine the interval in a whole number like 5, 10, 15, etc.

The exact point of drawing an Isopleth is determined by using the following formulae.

$$\text{Point of Isopleth} = \frac{\text{Distance between two points in cm}}{\text{Difference between the two values of corresponding points}} \times \text{Interval}$$

The interval is the difference between the actual value on the map and interpolated value. For example, in an Isotherm map of two places show 28 °C and 33 °C and you want to draw 30 °C isotherm, measure the distance between the two points. Suppose, the distance is 1cm or 10 mm and the difference between 28 and 33 is 5, whereas, 30 is 2 points away from 28 and 3 points behind 33, thus, exact point of 30 will be

Thus, isotherm of 30 °C will be plotted 4mm away from 28 °C or 6mm ahead of 33 °C.

(d) Draw the isopleths of minimum value first; other isopleths may be drawn accordingly.

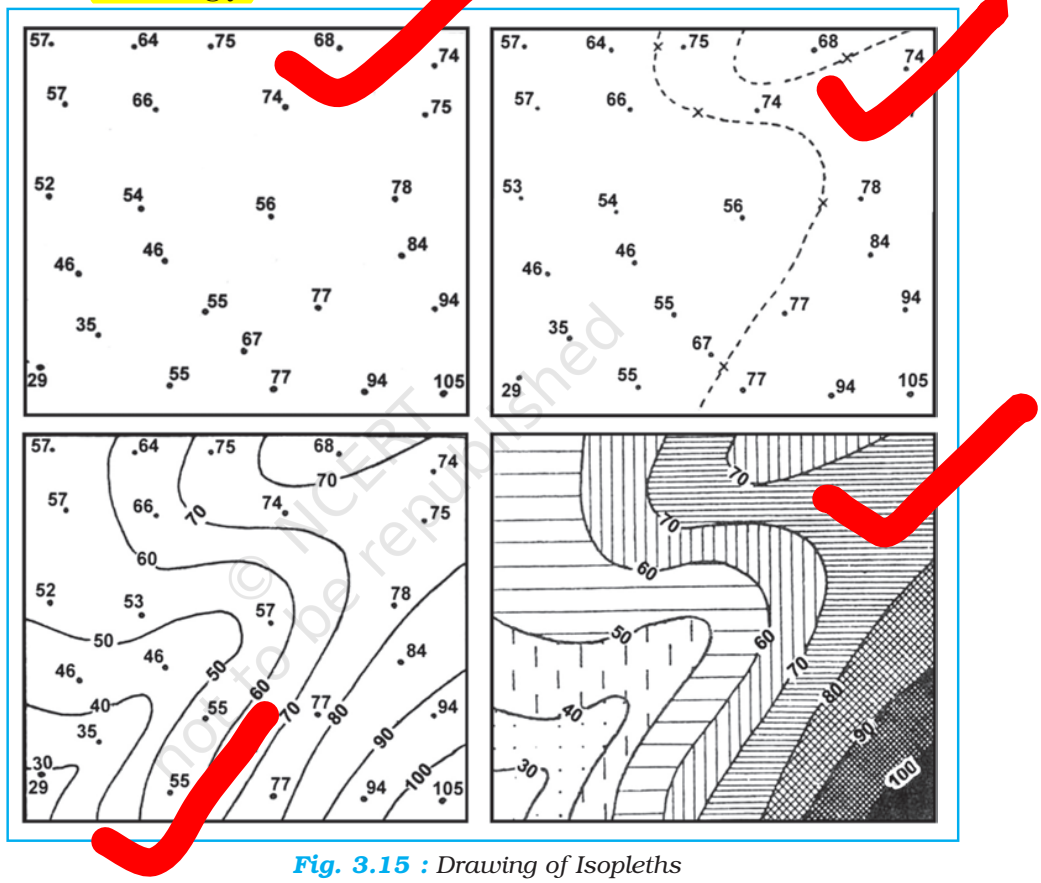

Fig. 3.15 : Drawing of Isopleths

Excercises

1. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) Which one of the following map shows the population distribution:

(a) Choropleth maps (b) Isopleth maps

(c) Dot maps (d) Square root maps

(ii) Which one of the following is best suited to represent the decadal growth of population?

(a) Line graph (b) Bar diagram

(c) Circle diagram (d) Flow diagram

कक्षा XII से 19 के लिए हिंदी

पत्र लेखन - दो औपचारिक पत्र
(कार्यालयी पत्र)
दो अनौपचारिक पत्र

निबंध लेखन - इनकी सार्वजनिकता
का महत्व
महामारी की समस्या
एवं समाधान

आत्मवृत्त लेखन (i) आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाइए
(ii) योग स्वस्थ
जीवन की कुंजी

—— ✕ ——

SOCIOLOGY
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
CLASS-XII (2020-21)

PROJECT WORK:

Complete the Project by adding the following headings:

1. **Methodology:**
   a) What is research methodology?
   b) Types of methodology
   c) Research methodology selected (survey method)
   d) Advantages of methodology selected (minimum 5)
   e) Disadvantages of methodology selected (minimum 5)

2. **Questionnaire:**
   a) Make 20 close ended questions (MCQs)
   b) Make 10 open ended questions
   c) Send them to me (Naresh Chaudhary) through whatsapp and get them approved
   d) Make a questionnaire and get it typed and take 25 printouts
   e) The questionnaire should have space for name, age, gender, address of the person
   f) Get the questionnaire filled by 20 people
   g) Sample survey (a blank copy of questionnaire to be attached)
   h) Number of respondents, age selected, reason for choosing particular age group

3. **Data Analysis**
   a) Analysis and interpretation of MCQs
   b) Evaluation of non MCQs

4. **Outcome** (result of the research)

5. **Limitations** (the problems you faced during the research)

6. **Bibliography** (the resources used by you during the research)

NOTE-For any queries feel free to call or text **NARESH CHAUDHARY @98-990-990-78**

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS - 12

SUBJECT - PHYSICAL EDUCATION (048)

THEORY

- Read the following chapters.
- Write and learn the question answers of these chapters.
- Chapters are as follows :

  Unit - 1 Planning in Sports

  Unit - 2 Sports & Nutrition

  Unit - 3 Yoga & Lifestyle

  Unit - 4 Physical Education & Sports for CWSN (Children With Special Needs)

PRACTICAL

- Prepare record file for Physical Education.
- **Record file shall include :**

1) **Any one game** of your choice out of the list below.

Volleyball, Basketball, Cricket, Kho - Kho.

Description of game should include history of game, labelled diagram of field

and court, rules, skills, terminologies, important tournaments and famous personalities.

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

Lifestyle diseases are :

Obesity, Diabetes, Asthma, Hypertension and Back pain.

Instructions for record file :

- Use A4 size sheets.
- Plain paper should be arranged on left hand side and ruled paper on right hand side.
- Diagram should be drawn or pasted on plain paper and handwritten work on ruled sheets.

BHRIGURAJ SHARMA

Political Science

Class XII

Holiday Home Work

PROJECT TOPICS

- China – The next Super Power
- One Party Dominance- BJP post 2014
- India’s Foreign policy
- India's relationship with its neighbours
- Relevance of NAM and SAARC
- Politics of Reservation in India
- Impact of corona virus- vulnerable developed world
- How can corona virus be seen as a bio war
- Globalization
- Popular movements
- Article 370 before and after
- Emergency - reasons and consequences

PROJECT GUIDELINES

- Project can be individual/pair/group of 4-5 each
- It should be a handwritten project on a A4 size sheet
- Project should be summed up in 10-15 pages (incase of pair and group the no. of pages can exceed to 20-25)
- It should be well researched based on facts and figures and pictorial
- The project must have a Table of contents, Title/Cover page, Acknowledgement , Bibliography, Analysis with headings and sub headings
- It must include relevant news clippings, facts and figures, pictures
- You can plan a survey or an interview to support your picture
- As per CBSE suggestive list of activities are Role Play, Presentation, Model, Field Survey, Mock Event etc.

❖ **Read and revise the chapters already covered**