



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (SESSION: 2025 – 2026)

XII, ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (12 marks)

1. I got up at 4 in the morning, melted snow, and brewed tea. After a light breakfast, I left my tent at around 5.30 a.m. John Cooper was standing outside. He was going to climb without oxygen. But because of this, his feet would get very cold. He, thus, wanted to avoid long exposure at heights and a night at the Summit Camp. He had, therefore, to either get to the peak and back to the South Col the same day or abandon the attempt.

2. He asked if I would like to go with him. Going to the top from the South Col and back in a day would be strenuous and tough and there was the risk of John Cooper turning back if his feet got too cold. I, however, had full confidence in him as well as in my stamina and climbing capability.

3. At 6.20, when John Cooper and I stepped out from the South Col, it was a perfect day. There was a gentle breeze but the cold was intense. I was, however, warm in my well-insulated climbing gear. We climbed unroped. The steep frozen slopes were as hard and brittle as sheets of glass. We had to use the ice – axe and I had to kick really hard to get the front teeth of the crampons to bite into the frozen surface. I took every step very deliberately on the dangerous stretches. In less than two hours, we reached the Summit Camp.

4. He told me that the earlier summit party had taken four hours to reach the Summit Camp and added that if we could keep our present pace, we would be on the summit by 1 p.m. After drinking some tea, we moved on. It was terrifying to stand erect on a knife-edge ridge, with a sheer drop on either side. There was some tricky climbing between the South Summit and what is popularly known as Hillary's Step. John Cooper was already over it, but I was still negotiating its vertical face when he gesticulated towards the top. I was thrilled. The goal was near.

5. With renewed vigour, I was on top of the step in seconds. The sun had made the snow soft and climbing was easier here than it had been earlier. We trudged in the heavy powder snow for some time. Then the gradient started easing off noticeably. A few steps later, I saw that after only a couple of meters there was no upward climb. The slope plunged steeply down. My heart stood still. It dawned on me that success was within reach and at 1.07 p.m. I stood on top of Everest.

A. Choose the correct option of the following questions. (1 × 5 = 5 marks)

(a) What was the first obstacle faced by John Cooper?

- i. It was cold and dark ii. There was no one with him
- iii. There was a lack of oxygen iv. The region was unknown

(b) Why did the narrator choose John Cooper?

- i. He was used to the region ii. His energy levels were high

iii. He could take risks iv. The narrator had confidence in him

(c) From where they started climbing?

i. South Camp ii. South Summit iii South Col iv Hillary's Step

(d) How much time had the other summit party taken to reach the Summit camp?

i Two hours ii Three hours iii Four hours iv Less than two hours

(e) What was their destination?

i. South Col ii. Hillary's Step iii. Everest iv. Summit Camp

B. Based on your understanding of the passage, answer these questions. (1 × 5 = 5 marks)

(a) Why would John Cooper's feet get very cold?

(b) What were the alternatives of climbing without oxygen?

(c) How did the narrator crossed frozen slopes?

(d) How did the Sun affect their climbing?

(e) How did the narrator feel just before reaching the peak?

C. Pick out the words from the passage which mean the same as the following. (1×2 = 2)

(a) difficult (para 2)

(b) signaled (para 4)

2. Read the passage given below:

1. YOU say that our government is inefficient. YOU say that our laws are too old. YOU say that the municipality does not pick up the garbage. YOU say that the phones don't work, the railways are a joke, the airline is the worst in the world and mails never reach their destinations. YOU say, say and say.

2. What do you do about it? Take a person on his way to Finland. Give him a name – YOURS. Give him a face – YOURS. YOU walk out of the airport and you are at your international best. In Finland, you don't throw cigarette butts on the roads. YOU are as proud of their Underground Links as they are. YOU come back to the parking lot to punch your parking ticket, if you have overstayed in a restaurant or a shopping mall, irrespective of your status or identity. In Finland, you don't say anything, DO YOU?

3. YOU wouldn't dare to eat in public during Ramadan in Dubai. YOU would not dare to go out without your head covered in Jeddah. YOU would not dare to speed beyond 55 mph (88 kmph) in Washington and then tell the traffic cop, "Do you know who I am? I am so and so's son YOU wouldn't chuck an empty coconut shell anywhere other than the garbage pail on the beaches in Australia and New Zealand. Why don't YOU spit betel on the streets of Tokyo? We are still talking of the same YOU.

4. YOU, who can respect and follow a foreign system in other countries but cannot in your own. YOU, who will throw papers and cigarettes on the road, the moment you touch Indian ground. If you can be an involved and appreciative citizen in an alien country, why cannot you be the same here in India?

5. Once in an interview, the famous ex-municipal commissioner of Bombay Mr. Tinaikar had a point to make, "Rich people's dogs are walked on the streets to leave their affluent droppings all over the place," he said. "And then the same people turn around to criticize and blame the authorities for inefficiency and dirty pavements. What do they expect the officers to do? Go down with a broom every time their dog feels the pressure in his bowels? In America, every dog owner has to clean up after his pet has done the job. The same is in Japan. Will Indian citizens do that here?" He's right.

A. On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. (1 × 5 = 5 marks)

i. How do we blame our government?

- (a) It does not work (b) It is inefficient (c) It is useless (d) It does not do anything

ii. Finland is proud of

- (a) Its cleanliness (b) Its parking system (c) Its links (d) Its roads

iii. What wouldn't you dare to?

- (a) To eat in public during Ramadan in Dubai (b) To spit betel on road in Tokyo
(c) To throw garbage on road in Australia (d) All of these

iv. Who was Mr. Tinaikar?

- (a) Municipal commissioner of Bombay (b) Ex-municipal commissioner of Bombay
(c) Commissioner of Bombay (d) Ex-municipal commissioner of Maharashtra

v. In which country/countries a dog owner cleans/clean his dog's droppings on the roads?

- (a) England (b) America (c) India (d) Japan

vi. What are the negative remarks we make about our country?

vii. How does an Indian behave in Finland?

viii. List two deeds an Indian would not dare to do while traveling abroad.

ix. Find a word from the passage which means 'throw' (para 3)

x. Find a word from the passage which means 'prosperous or rich' (para 5)

WRITING SKILLS

3. You are Ganesh/ Gauri living at 39, New Colony, Shimla. You decide to hold a dinner party to congratulate your grandparents on their golden wedding anniversary. Draft a formal invitation in not more than 50 words to all family members to attend a grand dinner at home. (word limit: 50 words) 4
4. You are Ruhi/Rahul, head girl/boy of ABC convent school. Your school is going to organize an Inter-school Singing Competition. Write a notice for your school notice board inviting names of all the interested students. (word limit: 50 words) 4
5. You are Dr. Karan Mehta, invited to inaugurate a science exhibition, but you are unavailable on the mentioned date. Write a formal reply declining the invitation. 4
6. Your friend Neha has invited you to her birthday party. Write an informal reply accepting the invitation. 4
7. You are Priya Sharma, a resident of 221B, Civil Lines, Agra. You are concerned about the increasing problem of garbage accumulation in your locality, which is leading to health hazards. Write a letter to the Editor of a national daily highlighting the issue and suggesting measures. 5
8. You are a resident of Shivaji Nagar Pune. You are concerned about the increasing number of road mishaps in your city. Write a letter to the Editor of a local magazine "Jan Chetna" highlighting the problem and suggesting measures to check the problem. (word limit: 120-150 words) 5

LITERATURE

9. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

6

Months passed. Shukla was sitting on his haunches at the appointed spot in Calcutta when Gandhi arrived; he waited till Gandhi was free. Then the two of them boarded a train for the city of Patna in Bihar. There Shukla led him to the house of a lawyer named Rajendra Prasad who later became President of the Congress party and of India. Rajendra Prasad was out of town, but the servants knew Shukla as a poor yeoman who pestered their master to help the indigo sharecroppers. So, they let him stay on the grounds with his companion, Gandhi, whom they took to be another peasant. But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops from his bucket pollute the entire source; how did they know that he was not an untouchable? (Indigo)

(a) What is the most likely reason for Gandhi to agree to come along with Shukla?

(b) Select the correct option from those given in brackets to fill in the blank.

Rajkumar Shukla waited Gandhi till he was free, shows his (resoluteness/ indecisiveness).

(c) Complete the following suitably.

The author's views on the character of Shukla, in the extract, can best be described as statements based on ____

(d) Explain any one inference that can be drawn from the following, "To say that Shukla was a resolute man will not be an extravagant claim."

(e) The line, "But Gandhi was not permitted to draw water from the well lest some drops from his bucket pollute the entire source" can be best classified as:

(i) a social practice (ii) an opinion (iii) a fallacy (iv) a personal bias

(f) Which of the following headlines gives a clear and accurate picture of the sharecroppers' problem mentioned in the extract?

(i) The farmers wanted compensation from the landlords to release them from the 15% arrangement.

(ii) The landlords wanted compensation from the farmers to release them from the 15% arrangement.

(iii) The farmers refused to grow indigo in their holdings.

(iv) The landlords wanted to replace expensive, natural indigo with the cheap, synthetic version.

10. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

6

"Sometimes I feel myself I can hardly bear

The thought of so much childish longing in vain, The sadness that lurks near the open window there,
That waits all day in almost open prayer

For the squeal of brakes, the sound of a stopping car," (A Roadside Stand)

(a) Identify the phrase from the extract that suggests the following.

The rural folk are innocent people hoping for someone to give them money.

(b) What will the rural folk feel at the sound of stopping cars?

(i) Hopeful and excited (ii) Faithful and shocked (iii) Shocked and devastated (iv) Excited and shocked

(c) Fill the blank with an appropriate word with reference to the extract.

The squeal of brakes and the stopping of the cars indicate

(d) Select the correct option from those given in brackets to fill in the blank.

The word 'squeal' is an example of the figure of speech (oxymoron/onomatopoeia)

(e) Read the Assertion and the Reason below, with reference to the given extract.

Assertion: The rural folk hope that they would receive help from the city people.

Reason: The hope is not fulfilled as the city people are selfish creatures.

Choose the correct option regarding their relationship.

(i) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(ii) Both the Assertion and the Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(iii) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.

(iv) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.

(f) What is the 'sadness' referred to in the extract about?

1. Read the given extracts and answer the questions that follow:

4

A. I've been in and out of Grand Central hundreds of times, but I'm always bumping into new doorways and stairs and corridors. Once I got into a tunnel about a mile long and came out in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel. Another time I came up in an office building on Forty-sixth Street, three blocks away.

Sometimes, I think Grand Central is growing like a tree, pushing out new corridors and staircases like roots. There's probably a long tunnel that nobody knows about feeling its way under the city right now, on its way to Times Square, and maybe another to Central Park. And maybe - because for so many people through the years Grand Central has been an exit, a way of escape - maybe that's how the tunnel I got into...

(The Third Level)

(a) Complete the following suitably.

The literary device used in 'Grand Central Station growing like a tree' is

(b) What does the narrator mean by 'Grand Central has been an exit'?

(c) Why does, only Charley get lost at the third level in the extract?

(i) Because he is practical. (ii) Because he is an escapist.

(iii) Because he loves to perform adventures. (iv) Because he loves travelling.

(d) Explore the genre and writing style of the narrator in the given extract.

2. Answer the following questions in about 40-50 words each.

(2 marks each)

- i. How does the poem "My Mother at Sixty-six" reflect the poet's inner conflict and universal human fears?
- ii. Why does the poet use the simile "as a late winter's moon" for her mother? (My Mother at Sixty-six)
- iii. Why does the poet smile at the end even though she is sad? (My Mother at Sixty-six)
- iv. "The polished traffic passed with a mind ahead, / Or if ever aside a moment, then out of sorts". What do these lines reveal about the attitude of the city dwellers? (A Roadside Stand)
- v. How does Frost use irony to expose the false promises of progress in "A Roadside Stand"?

- vi. Imagine you are a social reformer. Based on the poem, suggest two practical steps that can help the people at the roadside stand.
- vii. Franz reflects, "*How sorry I was for not learning my lessons, for seeking birds' eggs, or going sliding on the Saar!*" How does this sudden realization about lost time connect to the story's broader themes of colonialism, identity, and education? (The Last Lesson)
- viii. How does the presence of the village elders in the classroom contribute to the emotional gravity of the narrative and reflect a shift in communal consciousness regarding language and national identity? (The Last Lesson)
- ix. Discuss how the author uses the character of M. Hamel to explore the emotional and symbolic dimensions of a teacher's role in times of cultural and political crisis. (The Last Lesson)
- x. Analyse the metaphor "*garbage to them is gold*" in the context of Seemapuri's rag-pickers. How does this paradox shape the narrative's critique of consumerist urban India? (Lost Spring)
- xi. Jung writes that Saheb's new job at the tea-stall makes him "*no longer his own master.*" Evaluate how this transition from informal rag-picking to bonded wage labour complicates conventional narratives of "upward mobility." (Lost Spring)
- xii. What does the story teach us about the importance of valuing things before they are lost? Can you relate it to any modern-day situation? (Lost Spring)
- xiii. The peddler believes that the world itself is a rattrap, offering bait in the form of material comforts. How does this metaphor reflect both his cynicism and serve as a philosophical commentary on human entrapment? (The Rattrap)
- xiv. Though still quite young Edla Willmansson had a good psychological insight and keen observation. Comment. (The Rattrap)
- xv. At the end, the peddler leaves behind a rattrap as a gift and signs off as "Captain von Stahle." How does this symbolic gesture encapsulate the themes of identity, repentance, and transformation? (The Rattrap)
- xvi. How does Louis Fischer use the indigo plant as a symbol to represent both economic exploitation and cultural persistence in the story?
- xvii. What was the role of the middlemen in the indigo farming system described in the story?
- xviii. What can be inferred from Rajendra Prasad's recorded upshot of the lawyer's consultations, at Motihari? (Indigo)
- xix. Discuss how Kalki uses the character of the Tiger King to explore the theme of power and its effects on morality. How does the king's obsession with hunting affect his sense of justice and responsibility?
- xx. Analyze the role of irony in the story, especially in relation to the king's fate. How does Kalki use irony to convey a moral lesson? (The Tiger King)
- xxi. How does the Tiger King's attitude towards the tigers reflect his personality and approach to ruling his kingdom?
- xxii. How does Jack Finney blur the boundaries between reality and fantasy in *The Third Level*? What impact does this have on the reader?
- xxiii. How is the setting of Grand Central Station symbolic in *The Third Level*?
- xxiv. What role does nostalgia play in *The Third Level*? Is it a strength or a flaw in Charley's character?

3. Answer the following question in about 150 words each.

5 marks each

- i. "What I did was a very ordinary thing," said Gandhi. What made his actions extraordinary in the Champaran episode? (Indigo)
- ii. The cry of not having money to do anything except carry on the business of making bangles, not even enough to eat, rings in every home.'

(The Lost Spring)

'...far from the city we make our roadside stand and ask for some city money to feel in hand'.

(A Roadside Stand)

Create a conversation between a bangle maker and the owner of a roadside stand with reference to the above extracts.

You may begin the conversation like this:

Owner of a roadside stand: Your bangles are pretty. Tell me about your experience in this business.

iii. How does Charley make his description of the third level very realistic? (The Third Level)

iv. How did tiger King succeed in killing 'hundred tigers'? (The Tiger King)

v. Identify an instance of hope or resilience in 'Lost Spring' and analyse how it reflects one of the story's themes.

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HOLIDAY WORKSHEET (HISTORY)

CHAPTER NO. 01

CHAPTER NAME:- BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES

MCQ

- The Harappan terracotta models of plough have been found at which of the following sites situated in Pakistan?
(a) Cholistan (b) Banawali
(c) Kalibangan (d) Shortughai
- A distinctive type of vessel, a large Harappan jar coated with a thick layer of black clay has been found at which of the following place?
(a) Meluhha (b) Dilmun
(c) Magan (d) Omani
- Harappan seals usually have a line of writing, probably contains the
(a) Name of the owner (b) Title of the owner
(c) Address of the owner (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Who among the following is also known as father of Indian Archaeology?
(a) John Marshall (b) Alexander Cunningham
(c) R.E. Wheeler (d) R.S. Bisht
- Which pair is not correct?
(a) Lothal-Gujarat (b) Nageshwar-Maharashtra
(c) Banawali-Haryana (d) Kalibangan-Rajasthan

VERY SHORT ANSWER / MCQ

- The first site to be discovered in the Indus Valley Civilisation was
1. Chanhudaro. 2. Banawali. 3. Harappa. 4. Mohenjodaro.
- There has been growing international interest in the Harappan archaeology since...
1. 1950s. 2. 1960s. 3. 1970s. 4. 1980s
- Team of American excavators began excavations at Harappa in
1. 1986 2. 1987. 3. 1988. 4. 1989.
- "Marshall left India three thousand years older than he had found her" was stated by
1. B.B. Lal. 2. Daya Ram Sahni. 3. Rakhal Das Banerji. 4. S.N. Roy.
- Transformation of material culture happened in the few Harappan sites after
1. 1600 BCE. 2. 1700 BCE. 3. 1800 BCE. 4. 1900 BCE.
- Craftsmen obtained the red colour of carnelian by
1. dyeing. 2. using fire. 3. natural means. 4. polishing.
- Report of Alexander Cunningham on Harappan seal was published in the year...
1. 1872. 2. 1873. 3. 1874. 4. 1875.
- The roads and streets in Harappan towns and cities were laid in a
1. square pattern. 2. grid pattern.
3. circular pattern. 4. semi-circular pattern.
- Pots in Harappan Civilisation that were probably luxury items were made of
1. lapis lazuli. 2. faience. 3. carnelian. 4. copper
- Rows of distinctive fire altars with the provision of ritual bathing were discovered at
1. Mohenjodaro. 2. Harappa. 3. Kalibangan. 4. Dholavira.
- A seemingly mythical animal engraved on most of the Harappan seals is the
1. unicorn. 2. elephant. 3. bison. 4. tiger.
- The latest Harappan site discovered in Gujarat is
1. Dholavira. 2. Rangpur. 3. Lothal 4. Nageshwar.
- The name Dilmun, which is mentioned in Mesopotamian texts, probably refers to the Island of...
1. Harappa. 2. Oman. 3. Bahrain. 4. Persia.
- The Harappan deity known as 'Pashupati' was known as the lord of all animals, especially...
1. tiger. 2. elephant. 3. rhinoceros. 4. cattle.
- The metal procured by the Indus Valley people from Rajasthan was
1. copper. 2. bronze. 3. gold and silver. 4. tin
- What is unique about Nageshwar and Balakot sites of the Harappan Culture?
(a) They are both near the coast (b) Both sites are in Afghanistan
(c) Both were specialised centres of metal making (d) All of the above

- 600 BCE TO 600 CE.
- Q34. State whether gender differences were really important in the early societies from 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q35. Mention two ideal occupations of Brahmanas according to Dharmashastras.
- Q36. Explain the language content of Mahabharata.
- Q37. Explain how you will prove that the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one.
- Q38. What do you know about the authors and the period when Mahabharata was compiled. Explain.
- Q39. Mention any two features of Gotra as per the Brahmanical practice. What evidence do we get from the Satavahna inscription regarding the inheritance of Gotra.
- Q40. Describe how according to Manusmriti, paternal estate was to be divided after the death of the parents with special reference to the rights of women.
- Q41. The Mahabharata is a good source to study the kinsfolk values of ancient times. Justify the statement.
- Q42. Explain the language and content of Mahabharata?
- Q43. Describe the contribution of V. S. Sukthankar in reconstructing social history through the critical edition of Mahabharata?
- Q44. Read source no. 09 page no. 65. Answer the questions that follow.
- Who was Hidamba. Why was she sent to Pandavas and what did she do.
 - How did Hidamba plead with Kunti for her love.
 - Why were Pandavas sent to forest.
 - On what conditions did Bhima agree to marry with Hidamba.
- Q45. READ SOURCE NO. 16 ON PAGE NO. 76, answer the questions that follow.
- How does this story reveal that mother was considered as the highest guru.
 - Why did Kunti not save Draupadi from the dire situation.
 - Why did Draupadi and seer Vyasa agree to Draupadi's strange marriage with five men.
- Q46. READ SOURCE NO. 11 ON PAGE NO. 68, answer the questions that follow.
- How did Draupadi's question unsettle everyone in the assembly.
 - What was the implications of her question.
 - What makes Draupadi's question admirable.
- Q47. Read source no. 7 on page no. 62, answer the questions that follow.
- Do you think Drona's action was justified.
 - Examine the story and explain the character of Eklavya.
 - After giving his thumb to Drona did he repent. Explain your opinion.
- Q48. Read source no. 2 on page no. 57, answer the questions that follow.
- Why did the citizens of Hastinapur express preference for Pandavas.
 - Explain the reactions of Duryodhana against Pandavas.
 - Explain the criterion of patrilineal succession.
- Q49. READ SOURCE NO. 13 ON PAGE NO. 70, answer the questions that follow.
- What did Avantiputta want to know from Kachchana about Brahmanas.
 - What was Kachchana's reply.
 - If a Shudra had wealth would Brahmanas and others speak to him politely. Give reason.
- Q50. Read source no. 12 on page no. 69, answer the questions that follow.
- Explain the means how men could acquire wealth, according to Manusmriti.
 - Explain the means of acquiring wealth by women.
 - Explain the results of having different ways of acquiring wealth by men and women.

CHAPTER NO. 04
CHAPTER NAME:- THINKERS, BELIEFS & BUILDINGS
(600 BCE TO 600 CE)

- The Rigveda consists of hymns in praise of a variety of deities. Select the correct option regarding the statement.
 (a) Agni, Indra, Soma (b) Agni, Usha, Rudra
 (c) Agni, Surya, Varuna (d) Agni, Yama, Vishnu
- Which of the following included rules and regulations for those who joined the Sangha or monastic order?
 (a) Dipavamsa (b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
 (c) Sutta Pitaka (d) Vinaya Pitaka
- The Chhandogya Upanishad, a text in Sanskrit was composed in
 (a) c Fourth Century BCE (b) c Fifth Century BCE
 (c) c Sixth Century BCE (d) c Seventh Century BCE
- Name the text which describes stories of Queen Kamalavati.
 (a) Abhidhamma Pitaka (b) Uttaradhyayana Sutta
 (c) Dipavamsa (d) None of these
- Which of the following is correct regarding Harmika?
 (a) A balcony like structure (b) Semi circular mound of earth
 (c) A high wall of palace (d) A gateway of a stupa

CHAPTER NO. 03
CHAPTER NAME:- KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS
(600 BCE TO 600 CE)

1. Which among the following contains a list of successive generations of teachers and students many of whom were designated by metonymies?
(a) Brihadaranyaka Upanishads
(b) Ken Upanishads
(c) Katha Upanishads
(d) Aitareya Upanishads
2. Which of the following rulers were identified through the names derived from their mother?
(a) Pandavas
(b) Satavahana
(c) Cholas
(d) Kauravas
3. The earliest sculptural depictions of scenes from Mahabharata is represented on a terracotta sculpture from the walls of a temple in Aihole, located in which state?
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana
(d) Maharashtra
4. Brahmins laid the ideal order in Dharma sutra and classified which group(s) at the bottom of the social order?
(a) Vaishya
(b) Shudra
(c) Untouchables
(d) Both (b) and (c)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS / MCQ

1. According to Hindu tradition, the author of Mahabharata is
2. Between 200 BCE and 200 CE, along with Sangam literature, the religious text that was composed was
3. V.S. Sukthankar was a great scholar of
4. The two evils mentioned by Gandhari to her son Duryodhana were
5. Marriage within a unit is known as
6. The belief of *Kanyadanam* emerged out of the marriage practice of
7. Codes of social behaviour were laid down by
8. The people of the same kin and of same varna in practice were called the members of the same
9. The janapada which was inhabited by the cousins Pandavas and Kauravas was that of
10. The rulers who were described as being of 'low' origin were
11. The language that was spoken exclusively by elites was
12. The story "Kunti O Nishadi" was written in the language
13. The most important literary source to know about the ancient history of South India is
14. The 'Puranaruru', one of the anthologies of poems of the Tamil Sangam literature, was composed in the
15. The number of means of acquiring wealth, as declared by *Manusmriti*, for men, was

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q16. Describe the various stages through which Mahabharata was compiled in the 20th century.
- Q17. Explain how access to property sharpened social differences between men and women in ancient times.
- Q18. Describe the position of untouchables in ancient society.
- Q19. Critically examine the duties as laid down in the "Manusmriti" for the Chandals.
- Q20. Explain the findings of the archaeologist B B Lal on excavations at the village named Hastinapur.
- Q21. Define the system of exogamy. Give one reason for adopting it.
- Q22. Mention one of the most challenging episodes in the Mahabharata.
- Q23. How did the Brahmins develop a sharper social divide? Give two examples.
- Q24. How were mothers important under Satavahana rulers? Give an example.
- Q25. Mention two such populations which were beyond the four Varnas and were viewed with suspicion. Give one characteristic of each.
- Q26. Explain any five elements considered by the historians while analyzing the text.
- Q27. Explain how do the historians usually classify the contents of the present text of Mahabharata.
- Q28. Mention two rules about gotra, particularly of women, according to Brahmanical practice after 1000 BCE.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS / S.B

- Q29. "Historians find it particularly a difficult task to understand text as complex as Mahabharata" justify this statement.
- Q30. Describe briefly how do the historians usually classify the contents of Mahabharata? Why is the text described as an itihasa.
- Q31. "The Dharma sutras and the Dharma shastras also contained rules about the ideal occupations of the four categories of Varnas." Critically examine the statement.
- Q32. Identify any two occupations performed by Kshatriyas as per varna order.
- Q33. Identify any two strategies evolved by Brahmins to enforce the norms of varna order from

- (b) Separation of a large number of rural and urban settlements.
- (c) Single state with single ruler.
- (d) None of the above

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE / MCQ

- Q1. The capital of the Mauryan Empire, during the reign of Chandragupta, was...
1. Pataliputra. 2. Ujjain. 3. Kosambi. 4. Tosali.
- Q2. A provincial centre of the Mauryan Empire, now a modern city of Madhya Pradesh, was
1. Vidisha. 2. Ujjayini. 3. Bhabru. 4. Sanchi.
- Q3. Writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery are known as
- Q4. The dynasty that ruled over Pataliputra in fourth century B.C was
- Q5. The 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea' was composed by an anonymous Greek sailor, around
- Q6. The capital of Magadha was shifted to Pataliputra in the
- Q7. The total number of major political centres in the Mauryan Empire was
- Q8. The word 'Piyadassi' is mentioned in the inscriptions and coins of...
- Q9. The two scripts deciphered by James Prinsep were
- Q10. The sixteen ancient Indian states known as mahajanapadas were mentioned in the religious texts of
- Q11. Magadha, one of the sixteen mahajanapadas, was located in the modern state of...
- Q12. Of the following literary works of the ancient period, the one which discusses administration and military is
- Q13. Prabhavati Gupta was the daughter of
- Q14. Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees of military, of which the fourth looked after
- Q15. Megasthenes mentions a committee with six subcommittees of military, of which the fifth looked after

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q16. How did Kushana rulers exemplify themselves with the high status?
- Q17. How were the coins used in the first century CE? Give two examples?
- Q18. How have the prashastis drawn the factual information about the Gupta rulers?
- Q19. Who was James Prinsep? Mention any one of his contribution in the development of Indian epigraphy ?
- Q20. Explain how Kharosthi was deciphered?
- Q21. "The mid – first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world history. " Justify the statement ?
- Q22. "Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan empire" Explain
- Q23. Write about the features of administration of Mauryan Empire?
- Q24. What are the limitations of inscriptional evidence?
- Q25. Why was Mauryan empire regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS / S.B

- Q26. Why is the 6th century BCE often regarded as a major turning point in the early Indian history.
- Q27. How did Magadha became the most powerful mahajanapada between 6th and 4th century BCE. Give two reasons.
- Q28. Explain why the communication along both land and riverine routes was vital for the existence of the empire during the period of Mauryan?
- Q29. Mention any two pieces of evidence which referred to Asoka as the most popular ruler of the 6th century BCE.
- Q30. Who deciphered the Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. What important facts were revealed through these scripts.
- Q31. Mention any two ways in which the inscriptions of land grants help in to understand rural society in ancient times.
- Q32. Critically examine the limitations of the inscriptional evidences in understanding political and economic history of India.
- Q33. Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan empire. State any four such sources.
- Q34. Mention the role played by coins in the decipherment of Kharosthi script.
- Q35. Explain briefly the notion of kingship during Kushana and Gupta empire.
- Q36. Describe any two strategies for increasing agricultural production from 6th century BCE to 6th Century CE.
- Q37. Describe briefly the sources used for reconstructing the history of the Gupta rulers.
- Q38. Explain the agricultural practices followed by the cultivators to increase productivity from 600 BCE to 600 CE.
- Q39. What does Asokan inscription tell us about the Mauryas.
- Q40. How has the study of coins helped the numismatists to reconstruct possible commercial networks.
- Q41. How do the modern historians explain the developments and growth of Magadhan power.
- Q42. What are inscriptions? Examine the limitations of inscriptions.
- Q43. What do you mean by Numismatics? How has the study of coins helped numismatist to reconstruct possible commercial network?

- Q44. Read source no. 4 on page no.37 answer the questions that follow
 - i. Who wrote the above Prashasti. State the importance of Prashasti.
 - ii. mention any three qualities of the ruler described in the excerpt.
 - iii. How far are these values shown by the rulers, relevant in the contemporary society,
- Q45. Read source no. 5 on page no. 38 answer the questions that follow
 - i. How do we get to know about the Sudarshana lake.
 - ii. Why this lake required to repair.
 - iii. Explain why did rulers make arrangement for irrigation.
- Q46. Read source no. 6 on page no. 39 answer the questions that follow
 - i. Why did the controversies of boundaries arise.
 - ii. Suggest the ways to solve the boundary problems.
 - iii. Explain with examples any such problems being faced by India today.
- Q47. Read source no. 11 on page no. 48 answer the questions that follow.
 - i. who was called Devanampiya Piyadassi. Give his brief description.
 - ii. mention the importance and limitations of inscription.
 - iii. Explain the effects of war of Kalinga on Asoka.
 - iv. Why did the king repent after the war of Kalinga.

17. Assertion : Archaeologists and historians find Harappan Script enigmatic.

Reason : The Harappan script remained undeciphered till date.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is false, but reason is true
- (d) Assertion is true, but reason is false

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q18. Explain the exclusive features of the craft production in Chanhudaro?
- Q19. Explain the strategies for producing materials by the Harappans for the craft Production?
- Q20. Explain how did Harappans maintain contact with distant lands?
- Q21. Describe the opinions of the archaeologists over the central authority of the Harappan Civilization?
- Q22. What are the two sections of the Harappan town ?
- Q23. From which country the Harappan brought copper? Which other metal was also found in Harappa?
- Q24. How many signs were there in the Harappan script? How it was written?
- Q25. Write four causes for the decline of Harappan Civilisation ?
- Q26. Who was John Marshall? How did he mark a change in the Indian archaeology?
- Q27. Who was R.E.M Wheeler. Mention any one of his contribution in the field of archaeology?
- Q28. Who was Cunningham. Mention any one of his account used by him to locate the early settlement of Harappan civilization?
- Q29. How were Harappan seals and sealings used to facilitate long distance communication. What did the sealings convey?
- Q30. Mention two sections of Harappan settlement and give one main feature of each?
- Q31. Give any two features of Harappan writings?
- Q32. Describe the distinctive features of domestic architecture of Mohenjodaro?
- Q33. Mention any two changes that were observed after 1900 BCE in Harappan civilization. What could have brought these changes?
- Q34. Explain how archaeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices of the Harappans.

LONG ANSWER TYPE /

- Q35. Why do archaeologists and historians find Harappan script enigmatic. Explain reasons.
- Q36. Describe briefly how seals of Harappan period help in reconstructing their religious beliefs?
- Q37. One of the most distinctive feature of the Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. Elaborate.
- Q38. How have historians provide new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?
- Q39. Explain the distinctive features of the residential buildings of Mohenjodaro?
- Q40. Explain the strategies used by the archaeologists to understand the socio economic difference among the Harappans?
- Q41. Mention any three features of the Harappan cities?
- Q42. Describe briefly how the centres of craft production are identified?
- Q43. What are the aspects of Harappan economy that have been reconstructed from archaeological evidences?
- Q44. What factors in your opinion are responsible for the collapse of mature Harappan civilization by 1800 BCE.
- Q45. Describe the contribution of Director General of ASI John Marshall, to Indian archaeology.
- Q46. Explain briefly the distinctive features of Harappan drainage system.

CHAPTER NO. 02 CHAPTER NAME:- KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS (600 BCE TO 600 CE)

1. are the writings engraved on hard surfaces such as stone, metal or pottery.

- (a) Inscriptions
- (b) Epigraphy
- (c) Calligraphy
- (d) Manuscripts

2. Few inscriptions mentioned a king referred to as Piyadasi which meant pleasant to behold. Who among the following king was known as Piyadasi?

- (a) Samudra Gupta
- (b) Chandragupta I
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Kanishka

3. Which century is often regarded as a major turning point in an early Indian history and is an era associated with early states, cities development of coins etc.?

- (a) Fifth century BCE
- (b) Sixth century BCE
- (c) Seventh century BCE
- (d) Eight century BCE

4. What does the term Mahajanapada symbolise?

- (a) Amalgamation of large number of rural and urban settlements.

9-Total population of the world at the beginning of 21st century was-

- (a) 5 billion (b) 6 billion (c) 7 billion (d) 4 billion

10-Which continent has the highest growth rate of the population?

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe (d) Australia

Q11-

Which one of the following is not a correct pair?	
A	B
1. Mediterranean region	Pleasant Climate
2. Ganga Plains	Minerals
3. Osaka	Industrial Region
4. Katanga Zambia	Copper mines

- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

Q12-Assertion(A): Population of a region does not change.

Reason(R): Birth rate, Death rate and migration affect the population of a region.

Q13-Assertion(A): The world population was around 2 billion in 1930 which has rocketed to about 6 billion by 2000.

Reason(R): Increase in longevity due to a decline in death rate, maternal mortality rate, and the infant mortality rate has been some major causes of population explosion.

Chapter-3

Q14-Assertion (A): Some countries have achieved the higher score of human development index .

Reason (R): Some countries have spent more in the social sectors like health and education.

Q15-Assertion (A): Sri Lanka and Tobago have higher rank in human development index than India.

Reason (R): Economy of Sri Lanka and Tobago is larger than the economy of India.

Q16-Which statement depicts the best definition of sustainable development?

- (A)It means optimal utilization of natural resources.
(B) Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
(C) Present generation fulfils its needs while considers the needs of the future generation as well. (D) None of these

Q17-Concept of Human development involves the...

- (A) Life on the surface of the earth (B) Quality of life of the people
(C) Man's adjustment to the environment (D)How environment dictates the activities of man

Q18-The ----- index is related to the human development index. This index measures the shortfall in human development.

- (A) Human Poverty Index (B) Gross Happiness Index (C) Income Index (D) Basic Needs Index



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR
REVISION WORKSHEET- (Session:2025-2026)
CLASS XII- GEOGRAPHY



MCQS- CH-1,2,3,4 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER -1

1-Who used the terms 'Unresting man' and 'unstable earth' to define human geography? 1 MARK EACH.

- A) Vidal de la Blache B) Friedrich Ratzel C) Richard Hartshorne D) E. C. Semple

2-Which of these is not a characteristic of the study of Geography?

- (A) Integrative (B) Practical (C) Idealistic (D) Empirical

3-Which one of the following is not the methodology of human geography?

- (A) Aerial specialization (B) Spatial organization
(C) Quantitative revolution (D) Investigation and description

4-'Bhil' tribes of India are the best example of?

- (A) Humanization of Nature (B) Naturalization of Humans (C) Neo Determinism (D) All of These

5-Consider the following statements, try to establish cause and effect relationship between these two and choose the correct option for the same.

- I. It is technology that has allowed the people of Trondheim and others to overcome the constraints imposed by nature.
II. A geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neo determinism or stop and go determinism.

- Options; (A) Only statement I is true. (B) Only statement II is true
(C) Both I and II statements are correct and the statement II correctly explains the statement I.
(D) Both I and II statements are correct but not related to each other.

6-Assertion: Geography as a field of study is integrative, empirical, and practical.

Reason: The reach of geography is extensive and each and every event or phenomenon which varies over space and time can be studied geographically

Codes: A. Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are True and R is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is True but R is False

D. A is False but R is True

Chapter-2

7-Who said: 'The preventive checks are better than the physical checks' regarding population control? (a)
George B. Cressey (b) Thomas Malthus (c) Ellen C Semple (d) Griffith Taylor

8-The first stage of the Demographic Transition Theory has:

- (a) High fertility and Low mortality (b) High fertility and High mortality
(c) Low fertility and Low mortality (d) Low Fertility and Constant Mortality

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS / MCQ

- Q1. The Rigveda was compiled between
- Q2. According to the Buddha, one can end one's own sufferings by following the path of
- Q3. The term '*annica*', used in Buddhist philosophy, means
- Q4. Buddha attained enlightenment at
- Q5. The Buddhist term *nibbana* means
- Q6. Buddha was born in
- Q7. The first sermon of Buddha was given
- Q8. The term '*Harmika*' in a stupa refers to
- Q9. During the mid-first millennium BC, the religious philosophy of Zarathustra prevailed in
- Q10. According to Buddhist hagiographies, Buddha was earlier known as
- Q11. The ruler Asoka built artificial cave temples for renouncers from the sect of
- Q12. The Jaina philosophy that left its mark on the entire Indian thinking is
- Q13. The Jaina text, in which a queen persuades her husband to renounce the world, is
- Q14. The *Therigatha*, a collection of verses, is a part of
- Q15. The '*Linga*' symbolizes

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

- Q16. Why are Buddhist stupas said to be stories in stones. Explain
- Q17. How was Buddha's presence shown through symbols. Give two reasons.
- Q18. Mention the internal functioning of the Buddhist Sangha.
- Q19. Name two types of sources through which we came to know about Buddha and his teachings.
- Q20. How was the fate of Amravati stupa different from Sanchi stupa.
- Q21. Many rituals, religious beliefs and practices were not recorded in a permanent visible form as monuments or sculptures or even paintings.
- Q22. Describe the teachings of Buddha.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS / S.B

- Q23. Describe how the Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from the stories of Sutta Pitaka.
- Q24. Describe briefly the early stupas at Sanchi and Bahur.
- Q25. Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi stupa.
- Q26. How did Sutta Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism. Mention about Buddhist Triptikas.
- Q27. How and why stupas were built.
- Q28. Read source no. 05 on page no. 91, answer the questions that follow.
 - i. In what ways should a master look after his servants and employees.
 - ii. In what ways should the clansmen look after the needs of Samanas.
 - iii. Explain the main aspects of Buddhist philosophy.
- Q29. Why were stupas built and how?
- Q30. The mid-first millennium BCE is often regarded as a major turning point in world history. Justify the statement. ←
- Q31. "Buddha laid stress on right conduct and values" in the light of above message explain his teachings of life.
- Q32. The principle of Ahimsa and renunciation emphasized by Jainism has left its mark. Support the Statement.
- Q33. Describe the role of Begums of Bhopal in preserving the Sanchi stupa?

.....END.....

- (b) High population growth leads to limited economic growth
- (c) Less population growth leads to exponential economic growth
- (d) None of the Above

2-What has slowed down population growth in some countries of Africa?

- (a) Malaria
- (b) HIV/AIDS
- (c) diarrhoea
- (d) waterborne diseases.

3-Population decline is a matter of _____. (a) happiness (b) concern

- (c) economic growth
- (d) independency

Q28-Countries with medium levels of human development form the largest group. There are 37 countries in the medium level of human development. Most of these are countries which have emerged in the period after the Second World War. Some countries from this group were former colonies while many others have emerged after the breakup of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990. Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human development score by adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination. Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity than the countries with higher human development scores. Many in this group have faced political instability and social uprisings at some point of time in their recent history

Q1-Countries with medium level of Human Development index are improving their score by

- ...(A) adopting people oriented programmes
- (B) reducing social discrimination
- (C) improving in availability of government jobs
- (D) both (A) and (B)

Q2-The countries with medium level of human development index have emerged after....

- (A) after Second World War
- (B) after First World War
- (C) after Independence
- (D) B and C both

Q29-Plantation agriculture as mentioned above was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. The characteristic features of this type of farming are large estates or plantations, large capital investment, managerial and technical support, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour, and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in west Africa. The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies. Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines. The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia. Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans. Today, ownership of the majority of plantations has passed into the hands of the government or the nationals of the countries concerned

1-Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?

- (A) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (B) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- (C) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
- (D) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.

2-Which of the following are plantation crops?

- (A) Wheat, pulses, banana and sugarcane
- (B) Tea, coffee, Rice and maize
- (C) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane
- (D) Tea, Wheat, Cotton and Maize

3-Which one from the following is unmatched?

CH-4

Q19-Which of the following types of cultivation was developed by European colonists?

- (A) Kolkoz (B) Mixed Farming (C) Viticulture (D) Plantation

Q20-Which of the tribes practice Transhumance?

- (A) Pygmies (B) Bakarwals (C) Red Indians (D) Masai

Q21-Which one from the following plantation was not setup by British?

- (A) Sugarcane and Banana plantation in West Indies (B) Rubber plantation in Malaysia
(C) Coffee plantation in West Africa (D) Tea Garden in Sri Lanka and India

Q22-Which one from the following is not correctly matched?

- (A) Velds - South Africa (B) Canterbury – New Zealand
(C) Pampas - Argentina (D) Prairies – Australia

Q23-Which one from the following is characteristic of intensive subsistence agriculture.?

- (A) The size of farms is very large (B) Entire operation of cultivation is mechanised
(C) High yield per acre but low yield per person
(D) Fully developed in Prairies, Pampas, Velds and Downs etc.

Q24-Assertion: Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.

Reason: It is highly capital as well as labour intensive.

Q25Assertion (A): A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming.

Reason (R): Co-operative societies help farmers, to procure all important inputs of farming, sell the products at the most favourable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rates.

Q26-Statement I. Nomadic herding is practiced mostly in hilly and deserted regions of the world

. Statement II. Because any other economic activities can't be performed efficiently except nomadic herding due to climatic and physical restraints.

- A. Both statements are correct and statement II is correct explanation of statement I.
B. Both statements are correct but statement II is not a right explanation of statement I.
C. Only II is correct. D. Both statements are incorrect.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS-

Q27-Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: A small increase in population is desirable in a growing economy. However, population growth beyond a certain level led to problems. Of these the depletion of resources is the most serious. Population decline is also a matter of concern. It indicates that resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to maintain the population. The deadly HIV/ AIDS epidemics in Africa and some parts of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Asia have pushed up death rates and reduced average life expectancy. This has slowed down population growth.

1-What is the correlation between population economy?

- (a) High population growth leads to high economic growth



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, BULANDSHAHR
Sample Paper MID-SEMESTER
Subject: Political Science (028)
Class: XII



Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 50.

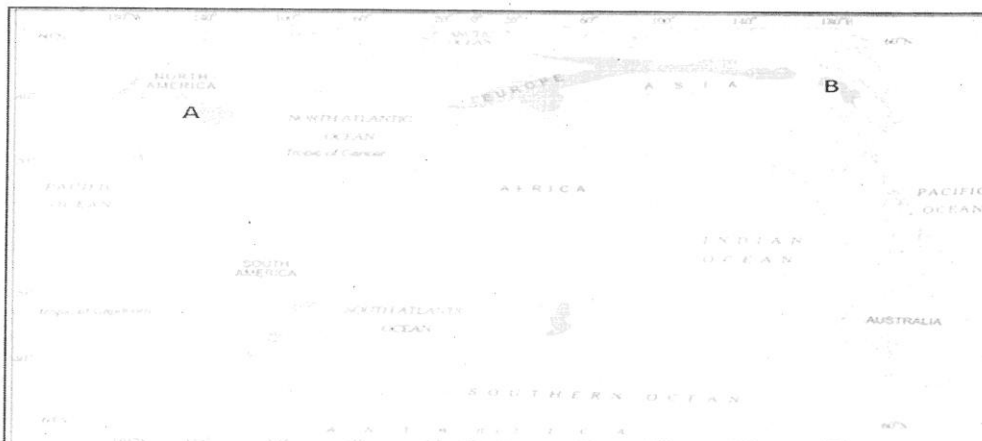
SECTION A

- Q.1 Name the state that signed the Merger Agreement with the Government of India in September 1949.
A. Hyderabad b. Bhopal c. Manipur d. Junagarh
- Q.2 Soviet Union was disbanded in December 1991 by three major republics of Soviet Union. What is NOT belong in this group?
a. Ukraine b. Russia c. Georgia d. Belarus
- Q.3 Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:
(i). China established relation with U S
(ii). Inception of People's Republic of China
(iii). Privatisation of Industry
(iv). Open door policy
a. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) b. (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
c. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) d. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv).
- Q.4 Which state the triangular conflicts among the Monarchist forces, democrats and Maoist existed?
a. Bhutan b. Nepal c. Maldives d. Pakistan
- Q.5 Who proposed the two Nation Theory?
a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Muslime League c. Hindu Maha Sabha d. Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- Q.6 Which Princely state was decided first to remain as Independent among the following?
a. Nawab of Bhopal b. State of Travancore c. Nizam of Hyderabad d. Maharaja of Manipur
- Q.7 Name the State which was becomes the part of India Union through the Plebiscite.
A. Hyderabad b. Bhopal c. Manipur d. Junagarh
8. Which among the following statements that describe the nature of Soviet economy is wrong?
(a) Socialism was the dominant ideology.
(b) State ownership/control existed over the factors of production.
(c) People enjoyed economic freedom.
(d) Every aspect of the economy was planned and contained by the state.
9. Arrange the following in chronological order:
(a) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
(b) Fall of the Berlin Wall
(c) Disintegration of Soviet Union
(d) Russian Revolution
10. Which among the following is NOT an outcome of the disintegration of the USSR?
(a) End of the ideological war between the US and USSR
(b) Birth of CIS
(c) Change in the balance of power in the world order
(d) Crises in the Middle East.
11. Arrange the following in chronological order:
(a) China's accession to WTO
(b) Establishment of the EEC

Q8- 1-Identify and name the areas of subsistence gathering marked as A and B,C.

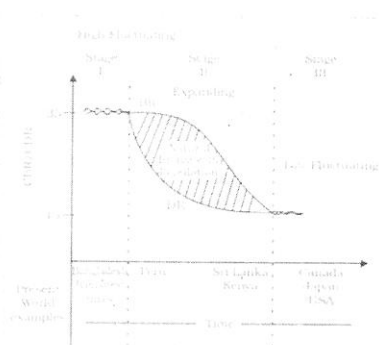
2-Identify and name the areas of Nomadic herding marked as D.

3-Identify the areas of extensive commercial grain farming- as E and F.



Q9- Identify and name the areas of mixed farming marked as A and B.

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



Q1- Infer the utility of Demographic transition theory?

- a) Used to describe and predict the future population of any area
- B) Used to describe and predict the literacy rate of any area
- C) Used to describe and predict the current population of any area
- d) Used to describe and predict the crude death rate of any area

2. Which factors lead to decline in mortality in II stage?

- a) Improvements in sanitation and health conditions
- b) Improvements in acute food shortage in countries
- c) Improvements in buffer stock as food security
- d) All of these

3. Consider the following features and choose the correct stage after associating them.

- i. Both fertility and mortality decline considerably.
- ii. Population either stabilizes or grows slowly
- iii. There is a high level of technical know-how in this stage.

- a) III stage b) II stage c) In between II and III stage d) I stage

(A) Americans - Coconut in Philippines

(B) Dutch - Coffee in Indonesia

(C) British - Tea Garden in Sri Lanka

(D) French - Cocoa in West Africa

SOME LONG QUESTIONS-

Q1-The determinism considers human as a passive agent influenced by the environmental factors .Explain with examples- 3 marks.

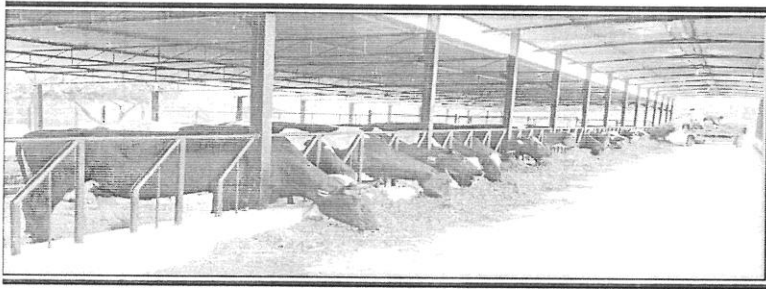
Q2-Describe the nature and scope of Human Geography. 5 marks.

Q3-" population of any region changes form high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society."Explain the above statement with reference to the demographic transition theory. 5 marks

Q4-"The Human Poverty index is more revealing than the Human Development Index". Explain with examples. 5 marks.

Q5-"Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals in the world." Analyse the statement with examples? 5 marks.

Q6-Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world.

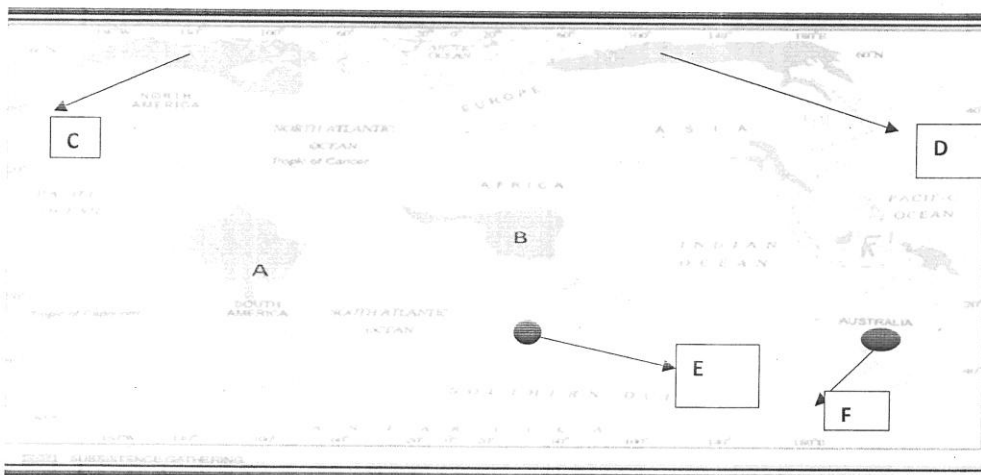


Q7-1. How will you define the type of farming shown in the picture?

2. Why is it practiced near urban and industrial centres?

3. What factors makes it a costly activity?

4. What all are given special emphasis in this activity?



Q. 63 What are the major issues between the smaller countries like Nepal and Bhutan & Bangladesh and Myanmar in this region?

Q.64 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+1=3

Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. Throughout this period, political parties and the common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government. But the king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.

1. When did Nepal turn to be a Constitutional Monarchy?

- a. 2006 b. 2002 c. 1990 d. 2008

2. When did King abolish Parliament in Nepal?

- a. 2006 b. 2002 c. 1990 d. 2008

3. What is SPA stand for in context of Nepal?

- a. Several Parties Alliance b. Seven Party Alliances
c. Socialist Party Alliance d. None of these

Q.65 In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

4x1=4

- (i) The state which affected by the partition the country.
(ii) The state where Razakars belongs
(iii) The state was refused to join with Indian Union.
(iv) The state which was created in 1960.

Q.23 Name two countries successfully operated democratic system in South Asia?

Q.24 Who among the following leaders of Pakistan not belongs to Military heads.

1. Ayub Khan 2. Yahya Khan 3. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Q.25 Name the last Army ruler in Pakistan.

Q.26 Name the only one Hindu Kingdom from the following.

1. Sri Lanka 2. India 3. Bhutan 4. Nepal.

SECTION- B

Q.27 "India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too"- Explain.

Q.28 Write two advantages of Linguistic Re-organisation of the states.

Q.29 The Government approach was guided by three considerations regarding the division of states-Explain.

Q.30 What are the factors that contributed to the dominance of Congress in the first three General Election?

Q.31 Explain the features of Soviet economy

Q.32 What are the loopholes of the soviet system?

Q.33 Why did Soviet Union disintegrate?

Q.34 Why did Soviet economy stagnate?

Q.35 Why the Soviet Union collapsed in spite of Gorbachev's accurate diagnosis of the problem and his attempt to implement reforms?

Q.36 What are the consequences of Disintegration?

Q.37 Explain the Consequences of Shock Therapy?

Q.38 Explain the tension and conflicts in Central Asian republics of USSR.

Q.39 Explain the conflicts in Eastern Europe.

Q.40 What do you mean by malty Polar world order?

Q.41 Give reasons that led critics to say that India was a part of soviet Camp?

Q.42 What ways India's relation with Soviet Union benefit to us? Explain.

Q.43 How can Euro emerge as an alternative power to U S dollar?

Q.44 Explain the limitations of E U.

Q.45 What are the objectives of ASEAN?

Q.46 What are the three pillars of ASEAN?

Q.47 The ASEAN logo consists of ten stalks of paddy represent what?

Q.48 Name the founder members of the ASEAN.

Q.49 What is Open door Policy?

SECTION- C

Q.50 What is Shock Therapy? What are its consequences?

Q.51 Explain the three pillars of ASEAN.

Q.52 What are the limitations of SAARC? Also state how could SAFTA helps build a stable relation between SAARC countries?

Q.53 What are the major differences between First and Second Five Year Plan.

Q.54 Explain the story of Birth of Republic of Pakistan.

Q.55 What are the factors that led conflict between India and Pakistan?

Q.56 What are the factors that led to failure of democracy in Pakistan?

Q.57 Explain the process of formation of Bangladesh

Q.58 Explain the changes that had undertaken in Bangladesh after 1975.

Q.59 Explain the development of political process in Nepal.

Q.60 What are the reasons for ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka?

Q.61 Why AARC was formed? What are their achievements?

Q.62 Explain the impacts of the outside influence in the regions of South Asia.

(c) Establishment of EU

(d) Birth of ARF

12. The ASEAN WAY:

(a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members.

(b) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative.

(c) The defiance policy followed by the ASEAN members.

(d) The Road that connect all the ASEAN members.

13. Who among the following adopted an 'open door' policy?

(a) China (b) EU (c) Japan (d) USA

14. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The border conflict between China and India in 1962 was principally over.....and.....region.

(b) ARF was established in the year.....

(c) China entered into bilateral relations with(a major country) in 1972.

(d)plan influenced the establishment of the organisation for European Economic Cooperation in 1948.

(e)..... is the organisation of ASEAN that deals with security.

Q.15 Name some alternative centers of U S Power in E U?

Q.16 ----- is called the alternative centers of U S power in Asia

Q.17 Name the three alternative centers' of U S Power

Q.18 In ----- year EU was formed

Q.19 ----- and ----- are the two permanent members of the E U.

Q.20. Identify the country:

(a) The struggle among pro-monarchy, pro-democracy groups and extremists created an atmosphere of political instability.

(b) A landlocked country with multiparty competition.

(c) The First country to liberalise the economy in the South Asian region.

(d) In the conflict between the military and pro-democracy groups, the military has prevailed over democracy.

(e) Centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian Countries.

(f) Earlier the island had the Sultans as the head of state. Now, it is a republic.

(g) Small savings and credit cooperatives in the rural areas have helped in reducing poverty.

(h) A landlocked country with a monarchy.

Q.21. Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong?

(a) All the countries in South Asia are democratic.

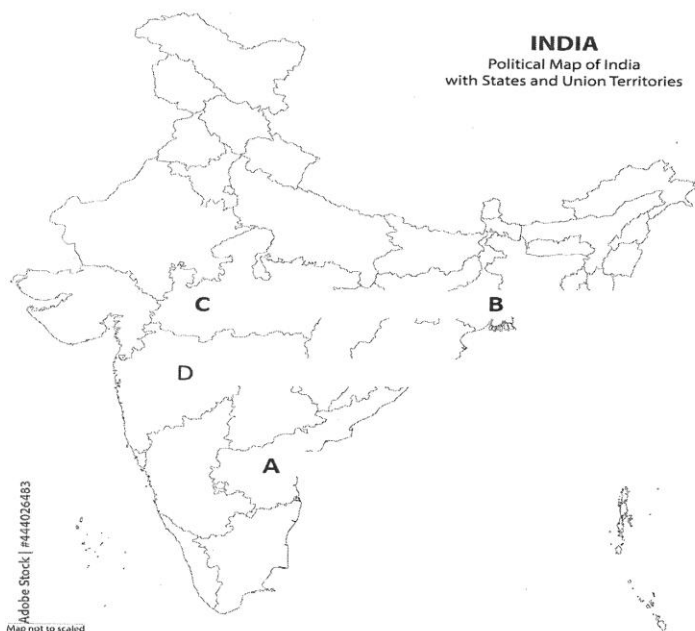
(b) Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river-water sharing.

(c) SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in South Asian politics.

(d) The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics.

Q.22 Which among the following are not become a part of the South Asia?

1.India 2. Srilanka 3.Pakistan 4.China



SECTION- E (2x6=12 MARKS)

- Q.66 Explain the process of Integration of Hyderabad.
- Q.67 Explain any six consequences of Partition
- Q.68 What were the challenges Indian government faced during Independence?
- Q.69 What were the important problems faced by India regarding the implementation of Division?
- Q.70 Explain the consequences of partition.
- Q.71 Explain the impacts of partition on Boarder.
- Q.72 What factors were considered by the Government when they approached to the problems of Princely states.?
- Q.73 Explain the three considerations based on which the Government approached to the problems of Partition.
- Q. 74 Name the largest Princely state in India .Explain how did Government of India approached toward this State.
- Q.75 Explain briefly, how did the state of Manipur integrated to India.
- Q.76 Explain the main features of First Five year plan.
- Q.77 What are the criticisms towards second five year plan?
- Q.78 What are the key controversies over five year plan?
- Q.79 What are the major controversy over agriculture V/S Industry in the planning for development?
- Q.80 What are the major outcome of five year plan.



Delhi Public School Bulandshahr

Subject: Informatics Practices (065)

Class: XII (2025-26)



Chapter: Data Handling using Pandas

Worksheet – 1

1. _____ is a popular data-science library of Python.
2. A _____ is a Pandas data structure that represents a 1 D array like object.
3. A _____ is a Pandas data structure that represents a 2 D array like object.
4. You can use numpy._____ for missing data.
5. To specify data type for a Series object, _____ argument is used.
6. The_____ function on Series object returns total elements in it including NaNs.
7. The_____ function on Series object returns only the count of non-NaN values in it.
8. Series is _____ mutable.
9. Series is not _____ mutable.
10. Dataframe is _____ mutable as well as _____ mutable.
11. To access values using row labels you can use DF._____.
12. To access individual value, you can use DF._____ using row/column index labels.
13. To access individual value, you can use DF._____ using row/column integer position.
14. The rename() function requires _____ argument to make changes in the original dataframe.
15. CSV files are text files
a. True b. False
16. Default delimiter in CSV is _____.
a. ; b. : c. | d. .
17. A CSV file can take as delimiter
a. ; b. | c. \t d. @ e. All of the above Show Answer

18. If you want to read top 20 rows of data from CSV file, which argument would you give to `read_csv()`?
- a. Rows b. Nrows c. Header d. Head

Chapter: Data Handling using Pandas

Worksheet – 2

1. Write code to create a Series object using the Python sequence [4, 6, 8, 10]. Assume that Pandas is imported as alias name pd.

2. Write code to create a Series object using the Python sequence (11, 21, 31, 41). Assume that Pandas is imported as alias name pd.

3. Consider the given DataFrame 'Employees':

Name	Employee_ID	Department
Alice	EMP001	HR
Bob	EMP002	Sales
Carol	EMP003	IT
David	EMP004	Marketing

Write suitable Python statements for the following operations:

i) Add a column called 'Salary' with the following data:

[55000, 60000, 65000, 58000].

ii) Include a new employee named 'Eve' with Employee_ID 'EMP005', working in the 'Finance' department, and a salary of 62000.

iii) Change the name of the 'Employee_ID' column to 'ID'.

4. Ms. Ritika conducted an online assessment and stored the details in a DataFrame result as given below:

	Name	Score	Attempts	Qualify
a	Atulya	12.5	1	yes
b	Disha	9.0	3	no
c	Kavita	16.5	2	yes
d	John	15.0	1	no

Answer the following questions:

(i) Predict the output of the following Python statement:

```
print(result.loc[:, 'Attempts'] > 1)
```

(ii) Write the Python statement to display the last three records.

(iii) Write Python statement to display records of 'a' and 'd' row labels.

(iv) Write suitable Python statement to retrieve the data stored in theFile, 'registration.csv' into a DataFrame, 'regis'.

5. (a) Write a program in Python Pandas to create the following DataFrame

	country	population	percent
IT	Italy	61	0.83
ES	Spain	46	0.63
GR	Greece	11	0.15
FR	France	65	0.88
PO	Portugal	10	0.14

(b) Perform the following operations on the DataFrame:

(i) Display the columns country and population.

(ii) Display all the rows where population is more than 40.

(iii) Delete the last 2 rows.

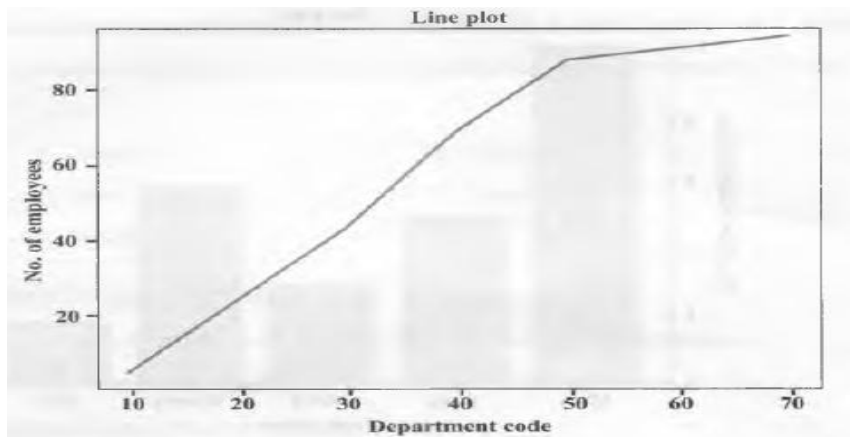
1. Name the plot in which bars need not to be of the same width.
2. Name the plot in which bars cannot touch each other.
3. Name the function which is used to plot the line plot.
4. Which graphs are used to show results of continuous data, such as: weight, height, how much time etc?
5. Name the method which is used to plot the horizontal bar plot.
6. Name the plot which needs only one set of values for plotting.
7. Name the plot which Indicates distribution of discrete variables.
8. Name the method which is used to set the label for y axis.
9. Write command to install matplotlib.
10. Write command to add/import matplotlib.pyplot library into your program.
11. What is the minimum number of arguments required for plot() function in matplotlib? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
12. _____ is the function to save the graph.
a. Savefig() b. Savefigure() c. Savegraph() d. Savechart()
13. The command used to give a heading to a graph is _____
a. plt.show() b. plt.plot() c. plt.xlabel() d. plt.title()
14. Using Python Matplotlib _____ can be used to count how many values fall into each interval.
a. line plot b. bar graph c. histogram d. None of these
15. Using Python Matplotlib _____ can be used to display information as a series of data points.
(A) line chart (B) bar graph (C) histogram
16. Which graph should be used where each column represents a range of values, and the height of a column corresponds to how many values are in that range?
a. plot b. line c. bar d. histogram

1. Write a Python code to draw a histogram of the marks obtained by 20 students out of 100. (Take bins=5)

2. Write a Python code to draw a line plot for the number of students in each class from class 1 to 5. Add appropriate title and x and y labels.

3. Write a Python code to draw a bar plot for the number of fruits in 6 shops from shop1 to shop6. Add appropriate title and x and y labels.

4. Consider the following graph. Write the code to plot it.



5. Consider the following code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as m
x=[ 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0 ]
y=[250,330,180,450,80]
m.plot(x,y)
m.xlabel("Days of week")
m.ylabel("Number of people")
m.title(" Line Plot")
m.show()
```

Draw a line graph which will be produced when the above code is executed.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (SESSION: 2025 – 2026)



XII, PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chapter 1– Management of Sporting Events

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is not a type of sports tournament?
 - a) Knock-out
 - b) League
 - c) Intramural
 - d) Combination
2. The term "fixture" in sports refers to:
 - a) Lighting arrangements
 - b) Scheduling of matches
 - c) Rules of the game
 - d) Audience arrangements
3. A league tournament is also known as:
 - a) Knock-out tournament
 - b) Round-robin tournament
 - c) Challenge tournament
 - d) Elimination tournament
4. The formula for number of matches in a single league is:
 - a) $N(N+1)/2$
 - b) $N(N-1)/2$
 - c) $N/2$
 - d) $N+1$
5. The term "Bye" in sports fixture refers to:
 - a) Losing a match
 - b) Getting injured
 - c) Not playing a round
 - d) Referee's decision
6. Which committee is responsible for keeping record of results?
 - a) Finance committee
 - b) Publicity committee
 - c) Recorders & Results committee
 - d) Transport committee
7. Which of the following is a pre-tournament responsibility?
 - a) Awarding prizes
 - b) Preparing budget
 - c) Publishing results
 - d) Holding closing ceremony
8. The combination tournament is useful when:
 - a) Few teams are participating
 - b) Many teams are participating
 - c) Only 2 teams are playing
 - d) Game is played indoor only

9. An intra-mural competition involves:

- a) Teams from outside schools institution
- b) Players from within the same institution
- c) National teams
- d) Professional clubs

10. Which of the following is not a committee in event management?

- a) Reception committee
- b) Equipment committee
- c) Disciplinary committee
- d) Trophy designing committee

11. The formula for total number of byes in a knock-out tournament is:

- a) $N+1$
- b) Next power of 2 – N
- c) $N(N-1)/2$
- d) $2N-1$

12. The main aim of organizing a sports event is:

- a) Collecting money
- b) Providing entertainment
- c) Promoting physical activity
- d) Increasing followers

13. In which type of tournament does a team continue playing until they lose?

- a) League
- b) Knock-out
- c) Round robin
- d) Challenge

14. Which committee is responsible for food and refreshments?

- a) Catering committee
- b) Reception committee
- c) Lodging committee
- d) Record committee

15. Which of the following is not a duty of the organizing committee?

- a) Managing audience
- b) Deciding venue
- c) Conducting matches
- d) Playing the matches

16. The advantage of a league tournament is:

- a) Less time-consuming
- b) Suitable for fewer teams
- c) Each team gets equal opportunity
- d) Cheaper to organize

17. Which committee is responsible for contacting the press and media?

- a) Technical committee
- b) Publicity committee
- c) Result committee
- d) Medical committee

18. Number of matches in a knock-out tournament with 8 teams:

- a) 7
- b) 6

- c) 8
19. In league system, if 6 teams are participating, total number of matches are:
a) 15
c) 6
d) 15
b) 12
d) 18
20. Which of these is not a purpose of a fixture?
a) Avoid confusion
b) Ensure fair play
c) Save time
d) Train athletes

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 Marks each)

(Answer any 10 questions)

1. Define "tournament" and its importance in sports.
2. What is a "fixture"?
3. Name two types of league tournaments.
4. State any two objectives of intramurals.
5. Mention any two responsibilities of a technical committee.
6. What is a knock-out tournament?
7. Define "bye" and explain its relevance.
8. What is the importance of record keeping in sports events?
9. Give two functions of the equipment committee.
10. List two differences between knock-out and league tournaments.
11. What are extramurals?
12. Give any two pre-tournament responsibilities of the organizing committee.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks each)

(Answer any 10 questions)

1. Explain any three types of tournaments.
2. What are the steps in planning a sporting event?
3. Write three functions of the publicity committee.
4. How are fixtures prepared for a league tournament?
5. Explain any three duties of the finance committee.

6. Mention three advantages of knock-out tournaments.
7. Describe three responsibilities of the reception committee.
8. Write a short note on combination tournaments with example.
9. What are the post-tournament responsibilities of an organizing committee?
10. How is a league tournament different from a knock-out tournament?

Section D: Case Study-Based Questions (4 Marks each)

(Attempt both)

Case Study 1:

During your school's Annual Sports Day, 16 teams participated in a knock-out football tournament. You were a part of the organizing committee and were tasked with preparing the fixture and assigning byes.

Questions:

- a) How many matches will be played in total?
- b) How many byes will be given?
- c) Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of a knock-out tournament.
- d) Suggest one committee that would manage the refreshments.

Case Study 2:

A school is planning to host an inter-school athletic meet. The Principal has asked the Physical Education teacher to form different committees.

Questions:

- a) List any four committees to be formed.
- b) Mention one duty of each committee.
- c) Why is planning important in sports events?
- d) Name the type of tournament best suited for athletics events.

Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 Marks each)

(Answer any 5 questions)

1. Explain the role of various committees in organizing a sports event.
2. Describe the procedure for organizing a knock-out tournament with 13 teams.
3. Differentiate between intramural and extramural competitions with examples.
4. What are the merits and demerits of league tournaments?

5. Explain the responsibilities before, during, and after a sports event.
6. Draw a fixture for 6 teams using the league method.
7. How does proper event management contribute to the success of sports events?
8. Prepare a budget plan for organizing a two-day school sports meet.

Chapter 2 – Children and Women in Sports

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. What is the primary reason for considering physical activity important for children?
 - a) Entertainment
 - b) Physical development
 - c) Academic performance
 - d) Fashion
2. Which condition is characterized by a curvature of the spine?
 - a) Lordosis
 - b) Flat foot
 - c) Scoliosis
 - d) Kyphosis
3. Flat foot is caused due to:
 - a) Weak abdominal muscles
 - b) High-arched foot
 - c) Lack of arch in the foot
 - d) Tight hamstrings
4. Which one is not a spinal deformity?
 - a) Scoliosis
 - b) Flat foot
 - c) Kyphosis
 - d) Lordosis
5. Which is an advantage of physical activity for women?
 - a) Reduced metabolism
 - b) Increased stress
 - c) Hormonal imbalance
 - d) Improved bone density
6. Knock knees are a condition where:
 - a) Knees bend outward
 - b) Feet turn inward
 - c) Knees touch and ankles are apart
 - d) Spine curves to one side
7. Which exercise is best for correcting bow legs?
 - a) Cycling
 - b) Horse riding
 - c) Walking on straight lines
 - d) Side stretching
8. One reason for low participation of women in sports is:

- a) High interest in sports
- b) Equal opportunities
- c) Lack of encouragement
- d) Strong community support

9. Menarche is:

- a) End of puberty
- b) Beginning of puberty in boys
- c) First menstruation
- d) Muscle fatigue

10. A child with a hunched back may be suffering from:

- a) Lordosis
- b) Scoliosis
- c) Kyphosis
- d) Bow legs

11. Which factor affects motor development in children?

- a) Type of school
- b) Physical activity
- c) Siblings
- d) Gender only

12. Which of the following is not a cause of scoliosis?

- a) Bad posture
- b) Heredity
- c) Proper nutrition
- d) Injury

13. Women athletes are more prone to:

- a) Flat foot
- b) ACL injuries
- c) Scoliosis
- d) Menstrual cramps

14. The term Menstrual Dysfunction includes:

- a) Menopause
- b) Amenorrhea
- c) Lordosis
- d) Myopia

15. The best way to correct flat foot is:

- a) Jumping
- b) Skipping
- c) Walking on toes
- d) Walking on heels

16. One reason for motor development being better in physically active children:

- a) Good sleeping habits
- b) Physical activity improves coordination
- c) Interest in studies
- d) Watching sports

17. Lordosis affects which body part?

- a) Neck
- b) Lower back

c) Arms

d) Legs

18. Post-menstrual syndrome in athletes can result in:

a) Increased flexibility

b) Improved endurance

c) Mood swings and cramps

d) Better sleep

19. Children should avoid which activity if suffering from scoliosis?

a) Swimming

b) Heavy weight lifting

c) Running

d) Cycling

20. Which training method is best to improve motor fitness in children?

a) Yoga

b) Meditation

c) Circuit training

d) Aerobics only

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

(Attempt any ten questions.)

1. Define motor development.
2. What is Lordosis?
3. Mention any two causes of Flat Foot.
4. Define Menarche.
5. Write any two causes of scoliosis.
6. What do you understand by Amenorrhea?
7. List two exercises that can help correct knock knees.
8. Write two benefits of exercise for women.
9. Define motor fitness.
10. Name two spinal deformities found in children.
11. What is the impact of exercise on pre-natal women?
12. Mention two psychological benefits of physical activity in children.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

(Attempt any Eight questions.)

1. Explain the effects of exercise on menstruation.
2. Differentiate between Bow Legs and Knock Knees.
3. List three causes of low participation of women in sports.
4. What are the corrective measures for Lordosis?
5. Write three advantages of physical activity for children.
6. How does physical activity impact motor development in children?
7. Describe three problems faced by women athletes.
8. Suggest three exercises to prevent scoliosis.
9. Explain the term Post-Menstrual Syndrome.
10. What steps can be taken to increase women's participation in sports?

Section D: Case Study-Based Questions (4 marks each)

Case Study 1:

Rekha, a 14-year-old girl, has shown signs of low self-confidence and poor posture. Her PE teacher noticed a sideways curvature in her spine and suspected scoliosis.

Q1. Based on the case, answer the following:

- a) What is scoliosis?
- b) Suggest two causes of scoliosis.
- c) Mention two exercises to help correct this condition.
- d) How can physical activity help in boosting Rekha's confidence?

Case Study 2:

A physical education teacher noticed that many girls in her class avoid games during certain days of the month. She wants to create awareness and promote sports participation without affecting health.

Q2. Based on the case, answer the following:

- a) What phase is being referred to?
- b) Name one menstrual disorder and define it.
- c) How can teachers support girls during menstruation?
- d) Suggest any one way to create awareness regarding menstrual health in schools.

Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

(Attempt any four questions.)

1. Explain in detail the role of physical activity in correcting postural deformities.
2. Discuss the causes and preventive measures for Flat Foot and Knock Knees.

3. Describe the impact of physical activity on women with respect to hormonal balance and bone health.
4. Elaborate on the reasons behind low participation of women in sports and suggest solutions.
5. What is motor development? Explain the factors affecting motor development in children.

UNIT-3

YOGA AS PREVENTIVE MEASURE FOR LIFESTYLE DISEASE

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. *Yoga sutra* was compiled by
(a) Patanjali (b) Gheranda
(c) Shivananda (d) Svastmarma
2. According to Patanjali, the definition of *Asana* is
(a) control of sense organs (b) sitting in a cross-legged position
(c) sitting in a comfortable position (d) control of diet and water intake.
3. How many types of *Asanas* are there in Yoga?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 12
4. Which *Asana* is good for the performance of the Excretory System?
(a) *Sukhasana* (b) *Tadasana*
(c) *Pawanmuktasana* (d) *Virabhadrasana*
5. According to WHO the criteria for overweight as per BMI is
(a) 18.5 –24.9 (b) 25 -29.9
(c) 30 –34.9 (d) 35-39.9
6. Which *asana* improves efficiency of liver?
(a) *Vajrasana* (b) *Makrasana*
(c) *Ardhamatsyendrasana* (d) *Tadasana*
7. Which *asana* is suggested to relax muscles after performing *Vajarasana*?
(a) *Sukhasana* (b) *Savasana*
(c) *Sarvangasana* (d) *Virabhadrasana*
8. Which gland is associated with Diabetes
(a) Endocrine glands (b) Pituitary
(c) Pancreas (d) Hypothalamus
9. *Bhujangasana* is also known as
(a) Dog posture (b) Child posture
(c) Cobra posture (d) Reverse Boat posture

10. What causes an Asthma Attack?

(a) Allergy

(b) Smoke

(c) Exercise

(d) All of the

Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q.1 Draw a stick diagram of any two asanas to prevent obesity.

Q.2. State the procedure of Ardhashakrasana.

Q3. Mention any four benefits of Yoga.

Q4. Design a free hand drawing of any two asanas to prevent back pain.

Q.5. Write the procedure of Katichakrasana.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

1. How is yoga helpful in improving lifestyle?

2. How do *Asanas* help bones and joint to grow stronger?

3. Write the procedure of practicing *Vajrasana*?

4. Explain how *Trikonasana* is helpful in management of obesity?

5. What modification can be done to learn *Ardhamatsyendrasana*

Section D: Case Study-Based Questions (4 marks each)



1.The above pose can be identified as

(a) vajrasana (b) trikonasana (c) Chakrasana (d) padmasana

2.This asana is used to cure

(a) Obesity (b) diabetes (c) Knee pain (d) Asthma

3.Normal Blood pressure is an adult is _____

(a) 120/80mm (b) 140/90mm (c) 80/100mm (d) 100/80mm

4.This asana is contraindicated when a person is suffering with _____

(a) Knee pains (b) gastric problem (c) Sciatica (d) hernia

Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

1. Discuss *Asanas* as a preventive measure for disease.

2. Discuss the Yogic methods to manage obesity in detail.

3. Write down benefits and contraindications of *Tadasana*.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (SESSION: 2025 – 2026)



XII, PAINTING

Rajasthani miniature painting

1. Choose select a suitable answer of the statement given below.
 - (i) Which statement is not correct about the miniature painting 'Raja Aniruddha Singh Hara'?
 - (a) It was painted by Utkal Ram.
 - (b) This painting is not related to Bundi sub-school.
 - (c) Medium of this painting is water colour on paper.
 - (d) Period of this painting is early 18th century.
 - (ii) Sahibdin was a courtier painter of Mewar. Name the painting of your course painted by him.
 - (a) Maru-Ragini
 - (b) Chaugan Players
 - (c) Radha (Bani-Thani)
 - (d) Krishna on Swing
 - (iii) Painting "Bharat Meets Rama at Chitrakuta" was painted by
 - (a) Dana
 - (b) Nuruddin
 - (c) Nihal Chand
 - (d) Arrogance
 - (iv) Which painting of your syllabus is related to Bikaner sub-school of Rajasthani school?
 - (a) Chaugan Players
 - (b) Maru-Ragini
 - (c) Radha (Bani-Thani)
2. Describe the following briefly:
 - (a) Sub-school of Bikaner painting
 - (b) Kishangarh Sub-school of painting
 - (c) Sub-school of Mewar painting
 - (d) Sub-school of Bundi painting
2. Clarify the specialties of miniature paintings of Jodhpur sub-school of Rajasthani painting.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS

3. On the basis of your study, describe the compositional arrangement of the following:
 - (a) Maru-Ragini
 - (b) Raja Aniruddha Singh Hara
 - (c) Radha of Kishangarh (Bani-Thani)
 - (d) Krishna on Swing
4. On which themes/topics have the artists laid emphasis to make miniature paintings in Rajasthani school?

Pahari miniature painting

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Pahari School of Miniature Painting originated in which region?
 - A. Bengal
 - B. Punjab Hills
 - C. Rajasthan
 - D. Gujarat
2. Which ruler is associated with the promotion of the Pahari style in Guler?
 - A. Raja Ranjit Singh

- B. Raja Balwant Singh
 - C. Raja Man Singh
 - D. Raja Sansar Chand
3. The famous artist Nainsukh was associated with which Pahari centre?
- A. Basohli
 - B. Chamba
 - C. Guler
 - D. Kangra
4. Which theme is most commonly seen in Pahari miniatures?
- A. Mughal court scenes
 - B. Battlefields
 - C. Krishna-Radha love stories
 - D. Hunt

ing
scenes

Short

Questio

ns

1. What are the distinguishing features of the Pahari School of painting?
2. Name any two sub-schools under the Pahari School.
3. Mention one famous painting from the Kangra style and its theme.
4. Describe the contribution of Raja Sansar Chand to Pahari art.
5. How does the Pahari style differ from the Mughal style?

Long Questions

1. Describe the main features of the Kangra style of the Pahari School.
Include details such as composition, color scheme, themes, and emotions portrayed.
2. Write a detailed note on the life and works of artist Nainsukh.
Mention his artistic style, patrons, and notable contributions to Pahari painting.

Mughal miniature painting

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Mughal School of painting developed during the reign of which Mughal emperor?
 - A. Babur
 - B. Akbar
 - C. Shah Jahan
 - D. Aurangzeb
2. Who were the two Persian painters invited by Akbar to develop Mughal painting?
 - A. Nainsukh and Manaku
 - B. Bichitr and Daswanth
 - C. Abd-us-Samad and Mir Sayyid Ali
 - D. Basawan and Mansoor
3. Which Mughal emperor's period is known for the refinement and elegance in miniature paintings?
 - A. Akbar
 - B. Humayun
 - C. Shah Jahan

D. Jahangir

4. Which theme is least likely to be found in Mughal miniature painting?

A. Portraits

B. Court scenes

C. Religious Hindu themes

D. Hunting scenes

Short Questions

1. Name any two important painters of the Mughal School.

2. Mention two characteristics of Mughal miniature painting.

3. What is the importance of the 'Jahangirnama' in Mughal art?

4. How did Mughal painting influence Rajput painting?

5. What role did Emperor Akbar play in the development of Mughal painting?

Long Questions

1. Discuss the features and significance of the painting "Birth of Salim".

Mention its artist, medium, subject matter, and stylistic features.

2. Explain the development of Mughal miniature painting under different emperors.

Include the contribution of Akbar, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan with relevant examples.

Multiple Choice Questions

Deccan miniature painting

1. The Deccan School of miniature painting originated in which region?

A. Punjab

B. Rajasthan

C. South India

D. Central India

2. Which of the following is not a centre of Deccan painting?

A. Bijapur

B. Golconda

C. Hyderabad

D. Jaipur

3. Which of these is a famous painting from the Bijapur School?

A. Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya and Amir Khusrau

B. Chand Bibi Playing Polo

C. Krishna Lifting Govardhan

D. Jahangir Holding a Picture of the Madonna

4. The Deccan miniature paintings are known for their:

A. Dark tones and religious themes

B. Bold lines and flat colors

C. Rich colors, Persian influence, and luxurious themes

D. Simple lines

and naturalism

Short Questions

1. Name any two major centres of the Deccan School of painting.

2. What are two unique features of Deccan miniature painting?

3. Write a short note on the painting "Chand Bibi Playing Polo".

4. How is the Deccan School different from the Mughal School?

5. Mention the influence of Persian art on the Deccan School. Long Questions

1. Describe the characteristics of Deccan miniature painting.

Discuss color usage, themes, human figures, background details, and Persian influence.

2. Write a detailed note on any one centre of the Deccan School (e.g., Bijapur, Golconda, or Hyderabad), highlighting its style and famous works.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (SESSION: 2025 – 2026)

XII, MUSIC



1. राग भैरव का वादी स्वर क्या है?
(क) रे (ख) प (ग) ध (घ) म
2. सुबह के समय गाए-बजाए जाने वाले राग?
(क) खमाज (ख) भैरव (ग) बागेश्री (घ) बिहाग
3. संधिप्रकाश राग किस समय गाए-बजाये जाते है?
(क) 10 से 4 (ख) 7 से 10 (ग) 4 से 7 (घ) मध्य रात्री
4. रे-ध शुद्ध वाले राग कब गाए जाते है?
(क) 4 से 7 (ख) 7 से 10 (ग) 10 से 1 (घ) 1 से 4
5. अध्वदर्शक स्वर किसे कहा गया है?
(क) षडज (ख) धैवत (ग) मध्यम (घ) ऋषभ
6. मौसमी राग कौन से हैं?
(क) भैरव-भैरवी (ख) तोड़ी-पूर्वी (ग) मालकौस-बागेश्री (घ) बसंत-बहार
7. राग भैरव में कितने कोमल स्वरो का प्रयोग होता है?
(क) दो (ख) तीन (ग) चार (घ) एक
8. झपताल में खाली किस मात्रा पर है?
(क) 7 (ख) 6 (ग) 8 (घ) 9
9. ताल झपताल की कितनी मात्रा होती है?
(क) आठ (ख) बारह (ग) दस (घ) चौदह
10. रूपक ताल की कितनी मात्रा होती हैं?
(क) पाच (ख) सात (ग) नौ (घ) ग्यारह
11. रूपक ताल की खाली किस मात्रा पर है?
(क) तीसरी (ख) पाँचवी (ग) पहली (घ) सातवी
12. ताल रूपक के विभाग किस तरह है?
(क) 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 7 (ख) 1 2 3 | 4 5 6 | 7
(ग) 1 2 3 | 4 5 | 6 7 (घ) 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 7

13. झपताल की विभाग व्यवस्था किस तरह है?
 (क) 1 2 3 | 4 5 | 6 7 8 | 9 10 (ख) 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 9 10
 (ग) 1 2 | 3 4 5 | 6 7 | 8 9 10 (घ) 1 2 3 | 4 5 6 | 7 8 | 9 10
14. इनमें से किसका शाब्दिक अर्थ आभूषण है?
 (क) तान (ख) खटका (ग) गमक (घ) अलंकार
15. विलंबित लय में स्वरो को गाने की प्रक्रिया क्या कहलाती है?
 (क) तान (ख) आलाप (ग) मुरकी (घ) खटका
16. मीड़ लिखने के लिए उलटा आधेचंद्र कहाँ लगाते है?
 (ख) दाईं ओर (ख) बाईं ओर (ग) ऊपर (घ) नीचे
17. संगीत पारिजात के लेखक कौन है?
 (क) तानसेन जी (ख) अहोबल जी (ग) मतंग जी (घ) भातखण्ड जी
18. संगीत पारिजात कब लिखा गया?
 (ख) 1650 (ख) 1720 (ग) 1750 (घ) 1525
19. संगीत पारिजात के कितने अध्याय है?
 (ख) सात (ख) चार (ग) आठ (घ) पाँच
20. नीचे दो कथन बताए गए हैं सही कथन चुने :-
 कथन (क)- उस्ताद फ़ैयाज़ खान का जन्म 1886 को हुआ।
 कथन (ख)- वह अपनी रचनाओं में अपना नाम प्रेम प्रिय लिखते थे।
 इन कथनों के आलोक में निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें-
 (क) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों सही है।
 (ख) कथन (क) सही है, परंतु कथन (ख) गलत है।
 (ग) कथन (क) गलत है, परंतु कथन (ख) सही है।
 (घ) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों गलत है।
21. नीचे दो कथन बताए गए हैं सही कथन चुने:-
 कथन (क)- संगीत पारिजात में सात अध्याय होते है।
 कथन (ख)- संगीत पारिजात में 120 रागो का वर्णन है।
 इन कथनों के आलोक में निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें-
 (क) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों सही है।
 (ख) कथन (क) सही है, परंतु कथन (ख) गलत है।
 (ग) कथन (क) गलत है, परंतु कथन (ख) सही है।
 (घ) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों गलत है।
22. नीचे दो कथन बदाए गए हैं:-
 कथन (क)- स्वरो का विशिष्ट क्रम अलंकार कहलाता है।
 कथन (ख)- अलंकार को हम पलटा भी कहते है।
 इन कथनों के आलोक में निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें-
 (क) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों सही है।

(ख) कथन (क) सही है, परंतु कथन (ख) गलत है।

(ग) कथन (क) गलत है, परंतु कथन (ख) सही है।

(घ) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों गलत है।

23. नीचे दो कथन बदए गए हैं:-

कथन (क)- राग भैरव की जाबत सम्पूर्ण सम्पूर्ण है।

कथन (ख)- राग भैरव में रे और ध स्वर वर्जित हैं।

इन कथनों के आलोक में निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें-

(क) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों सही है।

(ख) कथन (क) सही है, परंतु कथन (ख) गलत है।

(ग) कथन (क) गलत है, परंतु कथन (ख) सही है।

(घ) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों गलत है।

24. नीचे दो कथन बदए गए हैं:-

कथन (क)- ताल झपताल में दो ताली हैं।

कथन (ख)- ताल झपताल दस मात्रा की ताल है।

इन कथनों के आलोक में निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनें-

(क) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों सही है।

(ख) कथन (क) सही है, परंतु कथन (ख) गलत है।

(ग) कथन (क) गलत है, परंतु कथन (ख) सही है।

(घ) कथन (क) और कथन (ख) दोनों गलत है।

25. ऋतुकालीन राग कौन से होते हैं?

26. राग भैरव का संप्रकृत राग क्या है?

27. अध्वदर्शक स्वर क्या होते हैं?

28. पूवांगवादी और उतरांगवादी से आप क्या समझते हैं?

29. ताल झपताल में कौन से गीत गाए जाते हैं?

30. आलाप से आप क्या समझते हैं?

31. ताल झपताल को दुगुण में लिखिए।

32. रागो के समय सिद्धांत का संबिप्त वर्णन करें।

33. राग भैरव का परिचय लिखिए।

34. उस्ताद फ़ैयाज़ खाँ की मृत्यु कब हुई थी?

35. संगीत पारिजात में कितने श्लोक होते हैं?

36. मीड़ को परिभाषित करें।

37. उस्ताद फ़ैयाज़ खाँ का जीवन परिचय बलखें।

38. संगीत पारिजात का संक्षिप्त वर्णन करें।



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BULANDSHAHR

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (SESSION: 2025 – 2026)

XII, KATHAK DANCE



SECTION –A

(1x20=20)

1. How many Taali in Jhap Taal-
a) 2 b) 3 c) 5
2. How many khali in Jhap Taal-
a) 2 b) 1 c) 3
3. How many Chaand in Jhap Taal-
a) 2/2 b) 2/3 c) 3/2
4. Write the 5th bol of Jhap Taal-
a) Na b) Dhi c) Ti
5. Write the 2nd bol of Jhap Taal -
a) Dha b) Na c) Dhi
6. How many beats in Teen Taal?
a) 15 b) 12 c) 16
7. How many Taali in Teen Taal-
a) 2 b) 1 c) 3
8. How many khali in Teen Taal-
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3
9. How many Chaand in Teen Taal-
a) 3/2 b) 4/4 c) 4/6
10. Write the 9th bol of Teen Taal-
a) Dha b) Na c) Tin
11. How many non -composite Mudras are in Dance?
a) 28 b) 26 c) 23
12. How many composite Mudras are in Dance?
a) 25 b) 23 c) 24
13. Which mudra denote a crocodile(Makara)?
a) Swastika b) Utsanga c) Pushpaputa

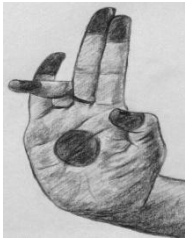
14. Which hand mudra used to denote holding of objects or attack?

- a) Mayur b) Mushti c) Aral



15. Name this hasta mudra.

- a) Mushti b) Shikhar c) Aral



16. Name this hasta mudra.

- a) Suchimukh b) Shukatund c) Tripataka

17. Which mudra used to show the beginning of the dance?

- a) Pushpaput b) Shivalinga c) Dolahast

18. Which mudra used to show a pig?

- a) Khatwa b) Varaha c) Bherund

19. Which mudra is used to express Goddess Saraswati?

- A) Mukul b) Kapith c) Padmakosh

20. Which mudra shows anxiety or bow?

- a) Shikhara b) Mushti c) Ardachandra

SECTION- B

(02x05=10)

21. Who was the founder of Jaipur gharana?

22. Name the brothers of Janki Prasad, write their names.

23. Who was the father of Lalluji?

24. Who was Chiranjilal?

25. Name the sons of Narayan Prasad.

SECTION-C

(02x05=10)

26. Who was Bindadin Maharaj?

27. Who was Lacchu Maharaj?

28. Who was Birju Maharaj?
29. Who was appointed as Guru to whom?
30. Who was Gopi Krishna?

SECTION –D

(02x04=08)

31. What is Thumri?
32. What is Tatkar?
33. What is Sam and Aamad?
34. Explain Teen Taal and Jhaap taal with 1 to 4 guna.

SECTION-E

(06x02=12)

35. Explain three Gharanas of Kathak dance.
36. Write a brief note about the Kathak Dance.