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SR. SEC. SCHOOL



Message from School: -We at APS SR. SEC. SCHOOL have planned certain assignments/projects and revision work for you to utilize this time in the most constructive way. We have prepared holiday homework for you all on the principles of learning by doing for your holistic development.

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- Appreciate Nature - Go for long walks in a park or garden with your family and friends.
 - Good manners are the key - Respect your parents, grandparents and all elders. Use three magical words (Sorry, Please and Thank you).
 - Stay Fit, Stay Healthy - Play your favorite game / sport regularly.
 - Learn about our Heritage - Find some time to visit museums and monuments. Read about them.
 - Save Nature - Contribute to save our precious environment. Minimize the wastage of resources like water, fuel and electricity

Must Do:

- i) Eat healthy food and drink lots of water & juices.
- ii) Watch less T.V and stay away from mobile.
- iii) Revise the previous (done) work.
- iv) Practice reading and writing daily. (English and Hindi)
- v) Help your parents in day-to-day chore (watering plants, organizing rooms and Cupboards)

SUMMER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SESSION - 2026-2027

CLASS - 12th Humanities

English

Short Story

1. Write a short story on a theme of your choice (e.g., love, friendship, sacrifice).
2. Experiment with different narrative styles and techniques.

Poetry

1. Write a collection of poems on a specific theme (e.g., nature, emotions, social issues).
2. Explore different poetic forms (e.g., sonnet, free verse).

Essay Writing

1. Write essays on topics like social issues, philosophical questions, or current events.
2. Develop arguments and support them with evidence

Scriptwriting

1. Write a short script for a scene or a short film.
2. Include dialogue, stage directions, and character descriptions.

Creative Projects

1. Blogging: Start a blog on a topic you're passionate about.
2. Character Sketch: Write a detailed character sketch of a fictional character.
3. Dialogue Writing: Write dialogues for a conversation between two characters
4. Assignment of Poem and and Lesson Flamingo

FLAMINGO-POETRY SECTION

MY MOTHER AT SIXTY SIX

Short answer type questions (2marks each)

Why are the young trees described as 'sprinting '?

Why did Kamala Das add the image of merry children to her poem?

What were Kamala Das fears as a child ? Why do they surface when is going to airport ?

Why has the mother been compared to the late winter's moon ?

How did Kamala Das's mother look during the drive to Cochin?

What do the parting words of Kamala Das and her smile signify?

KEEPING QUIET

Short answer type questions (2 marks each)

What is the sadness that the poet Pablo Neruda refers to in the poem?

What is the exotic moment the poet Pablo Neruda wishes for?

How does stopping for a second help us ,acc. to the poet,Pabloneruda?

Which images in the poem 'Keeping quiet' show that the poet condemns violence?

Which symbol from nature does the poet invoke that there can be life under apparent stillness?

How can 'mighty dead ' be thing of beauty?

FLAMINGO

THE LAST LESSON

Short answer type questions(2marks each)

What was tempting for franz to keep away from school that morning?What was franz expected to be prepared with for the school that day?

Why had the bulletin board become a centre of attention during last two years ?What had been put on the bulletin board?

What was unusual about Mr. Hamel's dress &behaviour on day of his last french lesson?What change was there in Franz's attitude towards Mr. Hamel?

" What a thunderclap these words were to me!"-what were the words that shocked & surprised Franz?

Franz thinks , "Will they make them sing in German , even the pigeons ?" What does this tell us about the attitud of frenchmen?

Long answer type questions (5-6 marks each)

Everybody during the last lesson is filled with regret . Comment.

How did M Hamel say farewell to his students & the people of town ?What made M. Hamel cry towards end of his last lesson?

Our language is part of our culture & we are proud of it. Describe how regretful M. Hamel & village elders are for having neglected their native language, French.

THE LOST SPRING

Short answer type questions (2marks each)

What does the title 'Lost Spring ' convey ?

Who is Mukesh ? What is his dream ? How is Mukesh 's attitude towards life different from that of his family ?

Why can't bangle makers of Firozabad organise themselves into a cooperative ?

Garbage has two different meanings - one for the children and another for adults . Cooment.

Is Saheb happy working at tea stall ? Why or Why not?

'It is a tradition to stay bare foot ' What is attitude of ragpickers of Seemapuri towards wearing shoes?

Describe the irony in saheb's name.

Long answer type questions (5-6 marks each)

The bangle makers o Firozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor . Elaborate.

'Lost Spring ' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemns thousands of people to a life of abject poverty . Do you agree?

Give a brief account of life and activities of people like saheb-e-alam settled in Seemapuri.

THE DEEP WATER

Short answer type questions (2marks each)

Why did William Douglas develop aversion to water when he was hree or four years old ?

Which factors led Douglas to decide in favour of YMCA pool and not yakima river to learn swimming?

What shocking experience did Douglas have at YMCA pool?

Why did Douglas fail you come to surface of pool as he hoped to?

Why was Douglas keen to overcome his fear of water ?

How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer ?

How did Douglas make sure that he conquered the old terror?

Long answer type questions (5-6 marks each)

We always admire those as heroes who face challenges bravely in different phase of life and emerge successfully. Elaborate on this statement with reference to William Douglas .

With the help of one can achieve a lot . How did Douglas overcome his fear of water ?

'All we have to fear is fear itself ' describe douglas's experience which led to making of this statement.

Hindi

आरोह पुस्तक से

आत्मपरिचय

दिन जल्दी जल्दी ढलता है

पतंग कविता

कविता के बहाने

बात सीधी थी पर

सभी कविताओं को पढ़कर प्रश्न उत्तर याद करें और रफ में लिखकर अभ्यास करें।

1. भक्तिन

2. बाजार दर्शन

3. काले मेघा पानी दें

अभी पाठों को पढ़कर प्रश्न उत्तर याद कीजिए और रफ कॉपी में लिखकर अभ्यास करें।

वितान पुस्तक से

सिल्वर वेडिंग

पाठ को पढ़कर प्रश्न उत्तर याद करें।

अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम से

विभिन्न माध्यम के लिए लेखन

विशेष लेखन स्वरूप और प्रकार

20 अप्रत्याशित विषयों पर लेख लिखें

बाजार दर्शन और काले मेघा पानी दें पाठ को पढ़कर
दो कहानी तैयार करें

Political Science

Complete your Project as per CBSE guidelines

Topic - United Nations and its agencies and prepare 40 Questions (one word answer for Viva) *

Solve given revision Assignments, Case studies, map work and assertion reason of Ch -1 2, 3 of book one (Indian politics) * chapter 1,2,3 of book 2 (world politics)

Solve given Competency Based Questions and PYQs chapter-wise 1-4 in fair NB*

Learn the complete syllabus for the Major test in the First week of the July month

Learn all given Assignments

Case Study 1: One Party Dominance

After independence, one political party remained dominant in Indian politics for many years. It won elections at the national and state levels due to strong leadership, freedom struggle legacy, and public trust. However, opposition parties continued to exist and gradually became stronger. In some states, regional parties challenged the dominance and formed governments. The system remained democratic as elections were held regularly.

Questions:

Which political party dominated Indian politics after independence?

Mention any one reason for one-party dominance in India.

Did opposition parties exist during this period?

Why was India still considered democratic despite one-party dominance?

Name one factor that weakened one-party dominance.

Case Study 2: Challenges of Nation Building

After independence, India faced several major challenges. The country had to unite princely states, maintain national unity, and rehabilitate refugees after Partition. Leaders worked hard to integrate different regions, languages, and communities into one nation. Some princely states were unwilling to join India, creating political difficulties.

Questions:

Name any two challenges faced by India after independence.

What was the role of integrating princely states?

Why was refugee rehabilitation important after Partition?

Who played an important role in integrating princely states into India?

Explain why national unity was necessary for India.

Case Study 3: Politics of Planned Development

After independence, India adopted planned development to improve economic growth and reduce poverty. The government introduced Five-Year Plans focusing on agriculture, industries, education, and employment. Different political leaders and economists debated whether India should focus more on agriculture or heavy industries. Planning aimed to create a self-reliant economy and reduce inequality.

Questions:

What is meant by planned development?

What were the Five-Year Plans?

Name any two sectors focused on during planned development.

Why were debates held on agriculture and industry?

What was the main aim of planned development?

Case Studies – Chapter: The End of Bipolarity

Case Study 1: Disintegration of the Soviet Union

In 1991, the Soviet Union broke into several independent countries. Economic problems, political reforms, and rising nationalism weakened the system. The end of the Soviet Union marked the end of the Cold War and bipolar world politics. Russia emerged as an important successor state.

Questions:

In which year did the Soviet Union disintegrate?

Name one reason for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

What happened to the bipolar world after 1991?

Which country emerged as the successor of the Soviet Union?

How did the collapse affect world politics?

Case Study 2: Shock Therapy in Russia

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia adopted “shock therapy” to transform its economy from socialism to capitalism. Many industries were privatized, but unemployment and inflation increased. People faced hardships during the transition period.

Questions:

What is meant by “shock therapy”?

Which country adopted shock therapy after the Soviet Union collapsed?

What economic system replaced socialism?

Mention one negative impact of shock therapy.

Why was economic reform necessary?

Case Study 3: Emergence of New Independent States

After the Soviet Union collapsed, many republics became independent nations like Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. These countries faced political and economic challenges while trying to establish stable governments and economies.

Questions:

Name any two countries formed after the Soviet Union’s collapse.

What challenges did these countries face?

Why did these states become independent?

Which event led to their independence?

How did this affect international politics?

Case Studies – Chapter: Contemporary Centres of Power

Case Study 4: Rise of the European Union

Several European countries formed the European Union (EU) for economic and political cooperation. It introduced a common currency in many member countries and strengthened trade and unity among European nations.

Questions:

What does EU stand for?

Why was the EU formed?

What is the common currency used by many EU countries?

Mention one advantage of the EU.

How did the EU emerge as a centre of power?

Case Study 5: Rise of China as a Global Power

China introduced economic reforms and encouraged trade and industrial growth. Over time, it became one of the world's strongest economies and an important political power in global affairs.

Questions:

Which country became a major economic power through reforms?

What helped China grow economically?

Mention one reason for China's rise.

How has China influenced world politics?

Why is China called a contemporary centre of power?

Case Study 6: Japan's Economic Development

After World War II, Japan focused on industrial development, technology, and trade. It became one of the world's strongest economies despite limited natural resources.

Questions:

Which Asian country became a major economic power after World War II?

What sectors helped Japan grow?

Why is Japan considered a centre of power?

Mention one challenge Japan faced.

How did technology help Japan's growth?

History

Complete your Project Work as per CBSE rules

Ch - 1 Bricks, Beads and Bones (The Harappan Civilisation and prepare 30 Questions (one word answer for Viva)

Solve given revision Assignments ,Case studies, Images and do practice for maps Ch -1 2, 3 and 4 and staple with assessment

Solve given Competency Based Questions and PYQs chapter-wise 1-4 in fair NB

Learn the complete syllabus for the Major test in the First week of the July month

Learn all Assignments and practice Questions from Arihant Book

Geography

Section A: Human Development (4 Chapters)

Chapter-1 Human Geography Nature and scope

- Q1. What is Human Geography? Explain its nature.
- Q2. Explain the scope of Human Geography.
- Q3. Describe the relationship between humans and nature.
- Q4. Explain the different approaches to Human Geography.

Chapter-2 The World Population – Distribution, Density and Growth

Activities

On a world map mark: Highly Populated state sparsely populated state

Prepare:

- 1. Pie chart showing distribution of world population by continents
- 2. Bar graph showing population growth of India over the years

Chapter -3 Human development

- Q1. What is Human Development? Explain its main features.
- Q2. Explain the four pillars of Human Development.
- Q3. What is the Human Development Index (HDI)? Explain its indicators.

Activities

Prepare:

1. Bar graph showing literacy rates of different states
2. Pie chart showing expenditure on education and health
3. Prepare a comparison chart of:Kerala,Bihar,Delhi
on:Literacy, Health, Income

Section B: India: People and Economy

Chapter 1: Population Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

Activity:

Draw an India map showing:

1. High population density states
2. Low population density states

Chapter 2: Human Settlements

- Q1. What are human settlements? Explain their types.
- Q2. Explain the factors affecting the location of human settlements.
- Q3. Describe the types of rural settlements.
- Q4. Explain the problems of urban settlements.

Chapter:3 Land Resources and Agriculture.

- Q1. Explain the causes and measures of land degradation.
- Q2. Describe the importance of agriculture in India.

Activities

Activity 1: Map Work

Major producer states/ Wheat, Rice, Cotton

- 1- Relation and functions from modules
- 2- Inverse trigonometry function from modules
- 3- Matrix from modules
- 4- Maintain your formulas notebook special for trigonometry

Computer

Do given assignment

Assignment 1

DDL& DML MCQs

1. Which SQL command is used to create a table?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) INSERT | B) CREATE |
| C) UPDATE | D) DELETE |

2. Which command is used to add records into a table?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A) INSERT | B) ALTER |
| C) DROP | D) TRUNCATE |

3. Which language is used to define database structure?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| A) DML | B) DDL | C) TCL | D) DCL |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

4. Which command removes all rows from a table?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| A) DELETE | B) REMOVE | C) TRUNCATE | D) UPDATE |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|

5. Which command changes table structure?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A) ALTER | B) UPDATE | C) INSERT | D) SELECT |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

6. Which DML command is used to modify existing data?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| A) CREATE | B) UPDATE | C) DROP | D) ALTER |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|

7. Which command deletes a table permanently?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| A) REMOVE | B) DROP | C) DELETE | D) CLEAR |
|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|

8. Which command retrieves data from a table?

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| A) FETCH | B) GET | C) SELECT | D) OPEN |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|

9. DML stands for?

- A) Data Management Language
- B) Data Manipulation Language
- C) Data Making Language
- D) Database Manipulation Language

10. DDL stands for?

- A) Data Definition Language
- B) Database Definition Language
- C) Data Development Language
- D) Database Development Language

11. Which command is used to remove specific rows?

- A) DELETE
- B) DROP
- C) TRUNCATE
- D) ALTER

12. Which command adds a new column in table?

- A) MODIFY
- B) UPDATE
- C) ALTER
- D) INSERT

13. Which command creates a database?

- A) MAKE DATABASE
- B) CREATE DATABASE
- C) NEW DATABASE
- D) ALTER DATABASE

14. Which command changes existing values in records?

- A) UPDATE
- B) ALTER
- C) SELECT
- D) CREATE

15. Which command is not a DML command?

- A) INSERT
- B) UPDATE
- C) DELETE
- D) CREATE

16. Which command removes database objects?

- A) DELETE
- B) DROP
- C) UPDATE
- D) SELECT

17. Which clause is used with SELECT to filter records?

- A) ORDER BY
- B) WHERE
- C) GROUP BY
- D) DISTINCT

18. Which command adds new rows to a table?

- A) ALTER
- B) INSERT
- C) UPDATE
- D) DROP

19. Which command removes complete table structure?

- A) DELETE
- B) TRUNCATE
- C) DROP
- D) UPDATE

20. Which statement is correct for TRUNCATE?

- A) Removes structure
- B) Removes selected rows
- C) Removes all rows only
- D) Adds rows

21. Which command is used to rename a table?

- A) CHANGE
- B) ALTER
- C) UPDATE
- D) SELECT

22. Which SQL command belongs to DDL?

- A) INSERT
- B) DELETE
- C) CREATE
- D) SELECT

23. Which SQL command belongs to DML?

- A) ALTER
- B) DROP
- C) UPDATE
- D) CREATE

24. Which command shows data from table?

- A) DISPLAY
- B) SHOW
- C) SELECT
- D) VIEW

25. Which command changes datatype of a column?

- A) MODIFY
- B) INSERT
- C) SELECT
- D) DELETE

26. Which keyword is used to remove duplicate values?

- A) UNIQUE
- B) DISTINCT
- C) REMOVE
- D) FILTER

27. Which clause sorts records?

- A) SORT BY
- B) ORDER BY

C) INSERT D) All of these

38. Which command deletes only one row?

A) DELETE with WHERE B) DROP
C) TRUNCATE D) ALTER

39. Which command removes a column from table?

A) DELETE COLUMN B) ALTER DROP COLUMN
C) REMOVE COLUMN D) UPDATE COLUMN

40. Which command creates table structure?

A) CREATE TABLE B) INSERT TABLE
C) UPDATE TABLE D) DROP TABLE

41. Which command changes existing records only?

A) UPDATE B) INSERT
C) CREATE D) DROP

42. Which command is used before working on a database?

A) OPEN DATABASE B) USE
C) START D) SELECT

43. Which command deletes both data and structure?

A) DELETE B) TRUNCATE
C) DROP D) UPDATE

44. Which DML command is used for searching records?

A) SELECT B) CREATE C) ALTER D) DROP

45. Which command can add primary key in existing table?

A) ALTER B) UPDATE C) DELETE D) INSERT

46. Which clause groups rows with same values?

A) ORDER BY B) GROUP BY C) DISTINCT D) WHERE

47. Which command removes duplicate records?

A) DISTINCT B) DELETE C) DROP D) UPDATE

48. Which command inserts multiple rows?

A) INSERT INTO B) UPDATE INTO

C) ADD INTO

D) MODIFY INTO

49. Which command changes column size?

A) ALTER MODIFY

B) UPDATE MODIFY

C) DELETE MODIFY

D) INSERT MODIFY

50. Which command is used to display table structure?

A) DESCRIBE

B) SHOW TABLE

C) VIEW TABLE

D) PRINT TABLE

Assignment 2

Computer Networks and Protocols

1. What is the main purpose of a computer network?

A) Printing only

B) Sharing resources and communication

C) Drawing pictures

D) Playing games

2. Which device connects different networks together?

A) Hub

B) Switch

C) Router

D) Repeater

3. Which topology uses a central device?

A) Bus

B) Ring

C) Star

D) Mesh

4. Which protocol is used to send emails?

A) FTP

B) SMTP

C) HTTP

D) POP3

5. Which protocol is used for file transfer?

A) FTP

B) DNS

C) SMTP

D) HTTP

6. What does LAN stand for?

A) Long Area Network

B) Large Area Network

C) Local Area Network

D) Limited Area Network

7. Which network covers the largest geographical area?

A) PAN

B) LAN

C) MAN

D) WAN

8. Which protocol is mainly used for web browsing?

A) SMTP

B) FTP

C) HTTP

D) POP3

9. What is the full form of IP?

- A) Internet Protocol B) Internal Process
C) Internet Program D) Information Protocol

10. Which device forwards data packets between networks?

- A) Router B) Hub C) NIC D) Modem

11. Which topology is least expensive?

- A) Mesh B) Bus C) Star D) Ring

12. What is the function of a modem?

- A) Storage B) Routing C) Signal conversion D) Printing

13. Which protocol is used to receive emails?

- A) SMTP B) POP3 C) FTP D) HTTP

14. What does URL stand for?

- A) Uniform Resource Locator B) Universal Resource Link
C) Uniform Record Locator D) Universal Record Link

15. Which transmission media uses light signals?

- A) Coaxial Cable B) Twisted Pair
C) Fiber Optic Cable D) Copper Cable

16. Which topology sends data in a circular path?

- A) Ring B) Bus C) Star D) Tree

17. Which layer handles routing in TCP/IP model?

- A) Application Layer B) Transport Layer
C) Internet Layer D) Physical Layer

18. Which protocol provides secure web communication?

- A) HTTP B) HTTPS C) FTP D) SMTP

19. What is the full form of DNS?

- A) Data Naming Service B) Domain Name System
C) Domain Network Service D) Digital Name System

20. Which topology offers highest reliability?

A) Bus B) Ring C) Mesh D) Star

21. Which device works at Data Link Layer?

A) Router B) Switch C) Modem D) Gateway

22. Which protocol is used for remote login?

A) FTP B) Telnet C) SMTP D) HTTP

23. What does WWW stand for?

A) World Wide Web B) Wide World Web
C) World Web Window D) Web World Wide

24. Which topology requires maximum cabling?

A) Bus B) Ring C) Star D) Mesh

25. Which is a wireless technology?

A) Bluetooth B) Coaxial Cable C) Twisted Pair D) Fiber Optic

26. Which protocol assigns IP addresses automatically?

A) FTP B) SMTP C) DHCP D) HTTP

27. What is the full form of MAC?

A) Machine Access Control B) Media Access Control
C) Media Area Connection D) Main Access Channel

28. In which topology does failure of main cable stop the network?

A) Star B) Mesh C) Ring D) Bus

29. Which protocol is connection-oriented?

A) UDP B) TCP C) IP D) FTP

30. Which protocol is faster but less reliable?

A) TCP B) HTTP C) UDP D) SMTP

31. What is the purpose of an IP address?

A) File storage B) Device identification
C) Signal boosting D) Printing

32. Which topology is commonly used in offices?

A) Ring B) Star C) Bus D) Mesh

33. What does ISP stand for?

45. Which communication mode allows simultaneous two-way communication?

- A) Simplex
- B) Half Duplex
- C) Full Duplex
- D) Semi Duplex

46. Which protocol is used between browser and web server?

- A) SMTP
- B) HTTP
- C) FTP
- D) POP3

47. What is a major advantage of fiber optic cable?

- A) Low speed
- B) High interference
- C) High speed and security
- D) Cheap installation

48. Which protocol downloads emails from a mail server?

- A) HTTP
- B) DNS
- C) FTP
- D) POP3

49. Which topology provides dedicated links between all devices?

- A) Bus
- B) Star
- C) Ring
- D) Mesh

50. Which OSI layer handles encryption and decryption?

- A) Session Layer
- B) Network Layer
- C) Presentation Layer
- D) Transport Layer

Note:- Dear students assignments will be send later on your WhatsApp group.

