



Sri Guru Harkrishan Public School,

Dugri Road Ludhiana

HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

Relax ♥

Explore ☀

Learn 📖

Have Fun 😊

“Holidays
are the
perfect time
to relax,
explore,
and
grow. ♥

Come back
refreshed,
recharged and
ready to *shine!* ”

Use this time to do what makes
your *soul happy* and your future bright. ♥

KEEP LEARNING, KEEP GROWING, KEEP SMILING!



CLASS-XII ARTS

English

Writing skills

Write at least (five) of the following

- Notice
- Job applications
- Article Writing

Prepare a project (15-20) pages on any one of the topic

1. Impact of social media on youth
2. Importance of Mental Health Awareness
3. Women Empowerment
4. Environmental Conservation
5. Role of Technology in Education

Include-

Cover page

Index

Introduction

Survey/ Research

Pictures

Conclusion

Bibliography

“A people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots.” —
Marcus Garvey

History

Assignment Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following materials was most commonly used to make Harappan seals?
(a) Steatite (b) Carnelian
(c) Terracotta (d) Lapis Lazuli
2. Which archaeological site provides evidence of a ploughed field from the Early Harappan period?
(a) Lothal (b) Kalibangan
(c) Banawali (d) Harappa
3. Assertion (A): The drainage system of Mohenjodaro was carefully planned and executed.
Reason (R): Main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.
4. Find the incorrect pair from the following options regarding craft production centers and their specializations:
(a) Nageshwar – Shell making
(b) Chanhudaro – Bead making
(c) Lothal – Weight making
(d) Balakot – Shell making

Section B: Short Answer Questions

- 1.A Model of Engineering: Describe the layout of the residential buildings in the Lower Town of Mohenjodaro, highlighting their focus on domestic privacy.
- 2.The Strategy of Acquisition: How did the Harappans procure materials for craft production? Explain with examples of raw materials sourced from both within and outside the subcontinent.
- 3.Social Differences in Death: Archaeologists use burials to identify socio-economic differences within Harappan society. Evaluate this statement with evidence found at Harappan burial sites.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

- 1.The Riddle of Authority: "The extraordinary uniformity of Harappan artifacts indicates the presence of a centralized authority or a state structure." Critically analyze the arguments for and against the existence of a single ruler or king in the Harappan Civilisation.
- 2.The Urban Blueprints: Discuss the distinctive features of the town planning found at Mohenjodaro. Focus on the division of the city, the citadel structures, and the advanced drainage network.

Section D: Source-Based

10. Read the following passage excerpted from the text and answer the questions:

"The most unique feature of the Harappan civilization was the development of urban centres... The Citadel owes its height to the fact that buildings were constructed on mud brick platforms. It was walled, which meant that it was physically separated from the Lower Town. The Citadel contains structures that were probably used for special public purposes. These include the warehouse—a massive structure of which the lower brick portions remain, while the upper portions, probably of wood, decayed long ago—and the Great Bath."

- (a) State the purpose behind separating the Citadel from the Lower Town.
- (b) Describe the architectural features of the Great Bath that made it watertight.
- (c) What do structures like the massive warehouse and Great Bath imply about the administrative capabilities of Harappan society?

Section E: Map-Based Questions

11. On the given outline map of the Indus Valley Civilisation, identify and label the following sites:
 - (a) The dockyard site located in modern-day Gujarat.
 - (b) The first discovered site of this civilisation.
 - (c) A major coastal site specialized in shell object production.
 - (d) A site in Rajasthan that shows evidence of furrowed land.
 - (e) The largest metropolitan city featuring the Citadel and the Lower town in Sindh.

(The assignment must be solved on history notebook)

History Project Topics

- 1.The Revolt of 1857 – Causes, planning and coordination, leadership, and vision of unity. (Roll no. 13)
- 2.Bhakti Movement – Multiple interpretations and commentaries.(Roll no 14)
3. An Insight into the Indian Constitution.(Roll no 12)

4. The Indus Valley Civilization.(Roll no 6)
5. The history and culture of the Vedic period(Roll no 27)
6. The History and Legacy of the Mauryan Empire.(Roll no.9)
7. The Philosophy of Guru Nanak Dev.(Roll no.8)
8. Comparative Study of Mughal and Vijayanagar Architecture.(Roll no.17)
9. Life of Women in the Mughal Rural Society.(Roll no 26)

Important instructions:

The History project file (25 pages) should be prepared neatly and creatively.

Relevant pictures should be added with suitable titles,

natural themes and creative mindmaps to make the pages knowledge acquainted and impressive.

Subject- Economics

1 Project Work

Prepare a Project Report on any of the topics Below. The Project must cover the below (in the same order).

- Cover Page
- List Of content (Index)
- Certificate
- Acknowledgement
- Introduction of the topic
- Relevance with the curriculum
- Conclusion
- Bibliography

2. Solve the following questions in your economics register.

SET-1

A Fill in the Blanks

1. _____ goods are purchased by one firm from the other for used as a raw material.
- 2 Consumption goods are also called _____ goods.
- 3.Change in inventory stock during the year is called _____ investment of producers.
- 4.Expenditure on Final Goods = Consumption Expenditure + _____.
- _____ includes replacement investment.
- 5 _____ is an example of stock variable.
- 6 _____ flow refers to the flow of money across different sectors of the economy.
- 7.Money flows are the reciprocal of _____.
- 8.A hundred rupee note is an example of _____.
- 9 ₹2,000 note lying in wallet of Rohini, a student is an example of _____ variable.

SET-2

B.Multiple Choice

- 1.Intermediate goods are those goods _____.
- (a) which have yet not crossed the boundary line of production
 - (b) which are purchased by one firm from the other firm for resale
 - (c) which are not included in the estimation of national product
 - (d) all of these

2. Goods that are used by the producers for several years and are of high value are called:

- (a) intermediate goods
- (b) final goods
- (c) capital goods
- (d) both (b) and (c)

3. Electric goods like tubelights and bulbs are examples of:

- (a) durable consumption goods
- (b) semi-durable consumption goods
- (c) non-durable consumption goods
- (d) all of these

4. A car purchased by a household is a _____.

- (a) single use capital good
- (b) single use consumer good
- (c) durable consumer good
- (d) semi-durable consumer good

5. Expenditure of the producers on the purchase of capital goods causes _____.

- (a) fixed investment
- (b) inventory investment
- (c) gross investment
- (d) net investment

6. Depreciation is the _____.

- (a) loss of value of fixed assets in use due to normal wear and tear
- (b) loss of value of fixed assets in use due to normal rate of accidental damages
- (c) loss of value of fixed assets in use due to foreseen obsolescence
- (d) all of these

7. Which of the following is the cause of unexpected obsolescence?

- (a) Natural calamities
- (b) Change in demand
- (c) Change in technology
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

8. Loss of value of fixed assets owing to unexpected obsolescence is called:

- (a) capital formation
- (b) capital loss
- (c) unexpected loss
- (d) depreciation

9. Which of the following are the final users of consumer goods?

- (a) Households
- (b) Non-profit private institutions
- (c) Government
- (d) All of these

10. Quantity measured at a particular point of time is called:

- (a) flow variable
- (b) stock variable
- (c) fixed inventory
- (d) none of these

11. The non-stop continuity of intersectoral flows is called:

- (a) circularity of flows

- (b) real flows
- (c) money flows
- (d) none of these

12. Flow of goods and services across different sectors of the economy is called:

- (a) real flow
- (b) circular flow
- (c) monetary flow
- (d) inventory flow

13. The producer sector depends on the household sector for the supply of:

- (a) goods and services
- (b) factors of production
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

14. Money flows are the reciprocal of:

- (a) monetary flows
- (b) real flows
- (c) circular flows
- (d) inventory flows

15. Which of the following is not a flow variable?

- (a) Income
- (b) Capital formation
- (c) Supply of money in a country
- (d) Leakage of water from the overhead tank

SET-3

C. True or False

1. 'Purchase of machinery by a producer is an intermediate good.' (True/False)
2. Intermediate goods are included in the estimation of national income. (True/False)
3. All producer goods are capital goods. (True/False)
4. Services are tangible in nature. (True/False)
5. Capital goods are used in the production process only once. (True/False)
6. $\text{Gross Investment} = \text{Net Investment} - \text{Depreciation}$. (True/False)
7. TV is an example of durable consumer good. (True/False)
8. Households are the owners of the factors of production. (True/False)
9. A stock variable has no time dimension. (True/False)
10. Capital formation is a stock variable. (True/False)

SET-4

True-False Alternatives

Alternatives:

- (a) Both the statements are true
- (b) Both the statements are false
- (c) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
- (d) Statement 2 is true and Statement 1 is false

1. Statement 1: Expenditure on final goods includes consumption expenditure and investment expenditure.

Statement 2: Expenditure on intermediate goods leads to intermediate consumption.

2.Statement 1: Depreciation reserve fund helps to maintain the existing stock of capital.
Statement 2: Unexpected obsolescence occurs owing to change in demand in the market.

3.Statement 1: Fixed investment raises production capacity of the producers.
Statement 2: Inventory investment primarily consists of investment in terms of the stock of raw material only.

4.Statement 1: Capital goods lead to direct-satisfaction of human wants.
Statement 2: Higher production of consumption goods leads to higher production capacity of the economy.

5.Statement 1: All capital goods are producer goods.
Statement 2: All producer goods are capital goods.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST-1

(Based on Money and Banking) Introductory Macroeconomics

Note: For Assertion-Reason and Statement Based choices, refer to the text.

1.Statement 1: Supply of money includes only that stock of money which is held by people other than suppliers of money.

Statement 2: Only net demand deposits are the part of money supply.

2.If recession is to be controlled:

(a) Reverse repo rate should be decreased

(b) Bank rate should be decreased

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) Reverse repo rate should be increased and bank rate should be decreased

3.'Money is an asset which can be stored for use in future.' In the light of the given statement, identify the function of money.

(a) A measure of value

(b) A standard of deferred payment

(c) A store of value

(d) A medium of exchange

4.Assertion (A): Central bank provides loans to the commercial banks in a situation of financial distress.

Reason (R): Central bank can order the government to help the bank facing the financial crisis.

5.Read the following figure carefully and choose the correct pair from the alternatives given below:

Functions of Money

Medium of Exchange

Store of Value

Alternatives:

(a) A – Unit of Account; B – Lack of Divisibility

(b) A – Lack of Divisibility; B – Difficulty in storing wealth

(c) A – Unit of Account; B – Standard of Deferred Payments

(d) A – Standard of Deferred Payments; B – Lack of Divisibility

6.The total stock of money in circulation among the public _____ is called as 'money supply'.

- (a) during a period of time
- (b) during a calendar year
- (c) during a fiscal year
- (d) at a particular point of time

7.The components of Legal Reserve Ratio (LRR) are:

- (i) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
- (ii) Margin Requirements (MR)
- (iii) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
- (iv) Open Market Operations (OMOs)

Alternatives:

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (ii) and (iv) are correct

8.The Central Bank acts as a banker to the government because:

- (i) it provides short-term credit to the government.
- (ii) it provides foreign exchange to the government to repay external debt.
- (iii) it manages public debt, i.e., to manage all new issues of government loans.
- (iv) it advises the government on banking and financial matters.

Alternatives:

- (a) (i) and (iii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

9.What is selective credit control? Explain Margin requirement and credit rationing as measures of credit control.

10.Explain 'medium of exchange' and 'unit of account' functions of money.

11.Differentiate between 'bank rate' and 'repo rate'.

12.Read the following text carefully and discuss briefly the relevant function of Central Bank as indicated here.

The Reserve Bank of India has imposed a monetary penalty of ₹ 5 crore on private sector lender Axis Bank. The penalty is for contravention of and non-compliance with certain provisions of directions issued by RBI. The penalty has been imposed in exercise of powers vested in RBI under the provisions of section 47 A (1) (c) read with section 46 (4) (i) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (the Act)," the RBI said on Wednesday, adding that the action is based on the deficiencies in regulatory compliance and is not intended to pronounce upon the validity of any transaction or agreement entered into by the bank with its customers.

13.Read the following text carefully and discuss briefly the relevant function of Money as indicated here.

Without money, all transactions would have to be conducted by barter, which involves direct exchange of one good or service for another. The difficulty with a barter system is that in order to obtain a particular good or service from a supplier, one has to possess a good or service of equal value, which the supplier also desires. In other words, in a barter system, exchange can take place only if there is a double coincidence of wants

between two transacting parties. Money effectively eliminates the double coincidence of wants problem.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST (COMBO)

(Based on Chapters 1, 2 and 3) Indian Economic Development

Note: For Statement Based choices, refer to the text.

1. An economy wherein there is absence of development is termed as:
(a) Dis-interrupted (b) Stagnant
(c) Deprived (d) Dependent
2. Assertion (A): WTO was established in 1995 to facilitate international trade.
Reason (R): WTO is a successor organisation of General Agreement on Trade and Tariff set up in 1948 with 23 member countries.
3. At present, how many industries are exclusively reserved for public sector in India?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8
4. When was NITI Aayog established?
(a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2014 (d) 2015
5. In 1951, _____ of the working population was dependent on agriculture.
(a) 60% (b) 72%
(c) 80% (d) 85%
6. Statement 1: India abolished economic planning in 2014.
Statement 2: The 12th plan was the last FYP in India.
7. When was railways introduced in India?
(a) 1851 (b) 1853
(c) 1854 (d) 1901
8. _____ Committee was set up for development and promotion of SSI in India.
(a) Tendulkar (b) Tapan Majumdar
(c) Karve (d) Mahalanobis
9. Decay of handicrafts was caused by:
(a) Discriminatory Tariff policy
(b) Competition from British goods
(c) Decline in demand

(d) All of these

10. Assertion (A): Farmers were forced to produce cash crops like cotton or jute instead of commercial crops like rice and wheat during British rule.

Reason (R): Farmers were producing cash crops which were to be used by British Industries in England.

11. Give a quantitative appraisal of India's demographic profile during the colonial rule.

12. Explain the two-fold motive behind systematic deindustrialisation during the British rule.

13. What is occupational structure? Explain its two characteristics under British rule.

14. Why did India adopt mixed economy system?

15. Why was self-reliance adopted as an objective of planning period?

16. Explain the two fold of measures initiated in New Economic Policy 1991.

17. Explain the importance of institutional reforms in agriculture sector under planning period.

18. Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development under planning period?

19. Why and how was private sector regulated under IPR 1956?

20. Explain some of the failures of Indian planning.

21. There was decline in growth of agricultural sector under reform period. Explain.

22. Explain any four positive impacts of British rule on Indian economy.

23. The given image indicates one of the most crucial outcome of globalization process. Identify and explain the same.

24. Read the following text carefully:

With Independence, India chose the closed economy model in pursuit of its objective of industrial self-sufficiency as also industrial growth based considerably on import substitution. In the post- independence era, the industrial growth was rapid during the first three decades, especially during the Second and Third Plan period. The Second Plan emphasized industrial development in the country. The main reasons for high rates of industrial growth witnessed during this period were due to:

(i) Emphasis on industrialisation in economic policies and plans.

(ii) Making industries the main objective in the industrial policy and planning.

(iii) Huge investments being made to set up capacity creation in industrial sector.

(iv) Growing demands for a wide range of new products on the part of the urban consumers and the revival demand of exports of the sector.

(v) Pace of economic expansion gradually slowed setting in minor of resources from agricultural sector.

On the basis of the given text and common understanding answer the following questions:

(a) State the time period of the Second Five Year Plan of India.

(b) Who is considered as the architect of the Second Five Year Plan of India?

(c) Discuss briefly any two reasons behind the industrial growth during the Second and Third Five Year Plan of India.

Information Technology

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A each tuple is unique in a relation.

(a) Rows (b) Key (c) Attributes (d) Fields

is a property of the entire relation, which ensures through its value that

2. A relational database can have how many type of keys in a table ?

(a) Candidate Key (b) Primary Key (c) Foreign Key (d) All of these

3. Which one of the following uniquely identifies the tuples / rows in a relation.

(a) Secondary Key (b) Primary Key (c) Composite Key (d) Foreign Key

4. The Primary key is selected from the set of .

(a) Composite Key (b) Determinants (c) Candidates Key (d) Foreign Key

5. Which of the following is a group of one or more attributes that uniquely identifies a row?

(a) Key (b) Determinant (c) Tuple(d) Relation

6. Which of the following attributes cannot be considered as a choice for Primary Key ?

(a) Id(b) License number (c) Dept_Id (d) Street

7. An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if it is the relation.

(a) Candidate (b) Primary (c) Super (d) Sub

8. Consider the table with structure as :

Student(ID, name, dept_name, tot_cred)

In the above table, which attribute will form the primary key?

(a) name (b) dept_name(c) Total_credits (d) ID

9. Which of the following is not a legal sub-language of SQL ?

(a) DDL (b) QAL(c) DML (d) TCL

key in any other10. Which of the following is a DDL command?

(a) SELECT (b) ALTER (c) INSERT (d) UPDATE

11. In SQL, which of the following will select only one copy of each set of duplicate rows from a table.

(a) SELECT UNIQUE

(b) SELECT DISTINCT

(c) SELECT DIFFERENT

(d) All of these.

12. Which of the following keywords will you use in the following query to display the unique values of the column dept_name?

SELECT dept_name FROM COMPANY;

- (a) All (b) From (c) Distinct (d) Name

13. The result that satisfy a specified condition.

- (a) where (b) from (c) having (d) like

clause of SELECT query allows us to select only those rows in the

14. Which operator can take wild card characters for query condition?

- (a) BETWEEN (b) LIKE (c) IN (d) NOT

15. Which operator checks a value against a range of values?

- (a) BETWEEN (b) LIKE (c) IN (d) NOT

16. Which of the following SQL commands retrieves data from table(s) ?

- (a) UPDATE (b) SELECT (c) Union (d) All of these

17. Which of the following queries contains an error ?

- (a) Select * from emp where empid=10003;
(b) Select empid from emp where empid=10006;
(c) Select empid from emp;
(d) Select empid where empid=10009 and lastname= 'GUPTA';

18. Consider the following table namely Employee :

Employee_id Name Salary

1001 Misha 6000

1009 Khushi 4500
1018 Japneet 7000

Which of the names will not be displayed by the below given query ?

SELECT name from Employee WHERE employee_id>1009;

- (a) Misha, Khushi (b) Khushi, Japneet (c) Japneet (d) Misha, Japneet

19. Which operator perform pattern matching ?

- (a) BETWEEN (b) LIKE (c) IN (d) NOT

20. Consider the following query

SELECT name FROM class WHERE Subject LIKE ' Informatics Practices';

Which one of the following has to be added into the blank space to select the subject which

has informatics practices as its ending string?

- (a) \$(b) _ (c) |(d) %

21. Which operator tests a column for the absence of data(i.e. NULL value) ?

- (a) Exist Operator (b) NOT Operator (c) IS Operator (d) None of these

22. Which clause is used to sort the query result ?

- (a) Order By (b) Sort By (c) Group By (d) Arrange By

23. By default ORDER BY clause list the result in (a) Descending (b) Any (c) Same (d) Ascending

24. Consider the following query

SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY salary , name ;

To display the salary from greater to smaller and name in alphabetical order which of the following options should be used ?

- (a) Ascending, Descending
- (b) Asc, Desc
- (c) Desc, Asc
- (d) Descending, Ascending

25. What is the meaning of Remark LIKE "%5%5%";

- (a) Column Remark begin with two 5s
- (b) Column Remark ends with two 5s
- (c) Column Remark has more than two 5s
- (d) Column Remark has two 5s in it, at any position

26. In SQL, which command(s) is/are used to change a table's order.structure/characteristics?

- (a) ALTER TABLE (b) MODIFY TABLE (c) CHANGE TABLE (d) All of these

27. Which of the following is/are the DDL Statement ?

- (a) Create (b) Drop (c) Alter (d) All of these

28. A Table can have

- (a) Many primary keys and many unique keys.
- (b) One primary key and one unique key
- (c) One primary key and many unique keys.
- (d) Many primary keys and one unique key.

29. Which of the following types of table constraints will prevent the entry of duplicate rows?

- (a) Unique (b) Distinct (c) Primary Key (d) Null

30. Consider the following SQL Statement. What type of statement is this ?

INSERT INTO instructor VALUES (10211, 'SHREYA', 'BIOLOGY', 69000);

- (a) Procedure (b) DML (c) DCL (d) DDL

31. Which of the following statements will delete all rows in a table namely My table without

deleting the table's structure.

- (a) DELETE FROM mytable;
- (b) DELETE TABLE mytable;
- (c) DROP TABLE mytable;
- (d) None of these.

32. Which of the following query will drop a column from a table ?

- (a) DELETE COLUMN column_name;
- (b) DROP COLUMN column_name;
- (c) ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;
- (d) None of these

33. Logical operator used in SQL are:

(a) AND, OR, NOT (b) &&, ||, ! (c) \$,|,! (d) None of these

34. Which of the following requirement can be implemented using a CHECK constraint?

(a) Student must be greater than 18 years old._

(b) Student must be form a BRICS Country (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa)

(c) Student's roll number must exist in another table(say, namely Eligible)

(d) None of these

35. An attribute in a relation is termed as a foreign key when it reference the of another relation.

(a) Foreign Key (b) Primary Key (c) Unique Key (d) Check Constraint

36. Data integrity constraints are used to :

(a) Control the access and rights for the table data.

(b) Ensure the entry of unique records in a table.

(c) Ensure the correctness of the data entered in the table as per some rule or condition etc.

(d) Make data safe from accidental changes.

37. A relationship is formed via that relates two tables where one table references other table's key.

(a) Candidate Key (b) Primary Key (c) Foreign Key (d) Check Constraint

38. What is the maximum value that can be stored in NUMERIC(4,2)?

(a) 9999.99 (b) 99.9999 (c) 99.99 (d) 9.99

39. What should be the data type for the column Pricestoring values less than Rs.1000 e.g. 200.21

(a) VARCHAR(50) (b) NUMBER (c) NUMBER(5,2) (d) NUMBER(6)

40. What is anamein the following SQL Statement ?

SELECT aname FROM table1 UNION SELECT aname FROM table2;

(a) row name (b) column Name (c) table name (d) database name

41. Data manipulation language (DML) includes statements that modify the of the tables of database.

(a) Structure (b) Data (c) User (d) Size

42. All aggregate functions ignore NULLs except for the function.(a) Distinct (b)

Count(*) (c) Average() (d) None of these

43. Which of the following are correct aggregate functions in SQL 1

(a) AVERAGE() (b) MAX() (c) COUNT() (d) TOTAL()

44. Identify the correct INSERT queries from the following :

(a) INSERT INTO Persons('xxx1', 'yyy1');

(b) INSERT INTO Persons(LastName, FirstName)

Values ('xxx', 'yyy');

(c) INSERT INTO Persons Values('xxx1', 'yyy1');

(d) INSERT INTO Persons Value('xxx1', 'yyy1');

45. Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the clause of the select statement.

They cannot be used in a clause.

(a) Where, having (b) Having, where (c) Group by, having (d) Group by where

46. What is the meaning of "HAVING" clause in SELECT query.

- (a) To filter out the summary groups.
- (b) To filter out the column groups.
- (c) To filter out the row and column values.
- (d) None of the mentioned.

47. Which of the following is not a text function?

- (a) TRIM () (b) TRUNCATE() (c) LEFT() (d) MID ()

48. What will be returned by the given query ?

SELECT INSTR('INDIA', 'DI');

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

49. What will be returned by the given query ?

SELECT ROUND(153.669,2);

- (a) 153.6 (b) 153.66 (c) 153.67 (d) 153.7

50. What will be returned by the given query?

SELECT month('2020-05-11');

- (a) 5 (b) 11 (c) May (d) November

Painting

Instructions

- * Complete all work neatly in an A3 size file or drawing sheets.
- * Use proper colouring techniques and clean presentation.
- * Mention title, medium, and date on every sheet.
- * Submit the work after holidays in a well-decorated folder.

Part A - Practical Work

1. Nature Study

Make 2 paintings based on nature:

- * Landscape
- * Flowers / Trees / Village Scene

Medium: Water colours, poster colours, or acrylic colours.

2. Still Life Composition

Create 1 still life painting using objects available at home:

- * Bottle
- * Fruits
- * Vase
- * Books
- * Earthen pot etc.

3. Focus on:

- * Light and shade
- * Proportion
- * Colour harmony

4. Folk Art Painting

Make one painting in any Indian folk art style:

- * Madhubani
- * Warli
- * Gond
- * Pattachitra

5. Creative Composition

Prepare one imaginative composition on any one topic:

- * Save Environment
- * Digital India
- * Festival Celebration
- * Women Empowerment
- * Unity in Diversity

Part B - Theory Work

1. Write Short Notes (50-60 words each)

Prepare handwritten notes on:

1. Rajasthani School of Painting
2. Mughal School of Painting
3. Bengal School of Art

PUNJABI

1. ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਦੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।
ਜਾਂ
2. ਸੋਸਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਰੂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਇੱਕ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।
3. ਬਜ਼ੁਰਗਾਂ ਦਾ ਘੱਟ ਰਿਹਾ ਸਤਿਕਾਰ (ਕਾਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਝਾਅ) ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਸਹਿਤ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।
4. ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਤੇ ਸਵੈ ਰਚਨਾ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਸਲ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਪਰੀ ਹੋਈ ਘਟਨਾ, ਚੁਟਕਲਾ, ਸੰਦੇਸ਼, ਕਵਿਤਾ, ਗੀਤ ਆਦਿ।
5. ਪੋਰਟਫੋਲੀਓ ਬਣਾਓ

- 1 ਸਕੂਲ ਯੂਨੀਫਾਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਸਵੀਰ ਚਿਪਕਾ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਨਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
2. ਜਨਮ ਮਿਤੀ
3. ਜਮਾਤ ਸੈਕਸ਼ਨ
4. ਰੋਲ ਨੰਬਰ
5. ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ
6. ਕੱਦ
- 7 ਸਕੂਲ ਦਾ ਦਾਖਲਾ ਨੰਬਰ
- 8 ਬਲੱਡ ਗਰੁੱਪ
- 9 ਆਧਾਰ ਕਾਰਡ
- 10 ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ
- 11 ਮਾਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ
- 12 ਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ
- 13 ਪਰਿਵਾਰਕ ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ
- 14 ਘਰ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ
- 15 ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਪਸੰਦ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ।
- 16 ਮੇਰੀ ਤਾਕਤ
- 17 ਮੇਰੀ ਕਮਜ਼ੋਰੀ
- 18 ਮੇਰੀ ਮਨ ਪਸੰਦ ਖੇਡ
- 19 ਮੇਰਾ ਸ਼ੌਂਕ
- 20 ਮਾਤਾ ਪਿਤਾ ਬਾਰੇ
- 21 ਮੇਰੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਉਦੇਸ਼
- 22 ਮੈਨੂੰ ਡਰ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ
- 23 ਮੇਰਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਮਿੱਤਰ

Physical Education

Grounds

1. Athletics [1 to 7 Pages]
2. Volleyball [1 to 7 Pages]
3. Basketball [1 to 7 Pages]

4. Kabaddi [1 to 7 Pages]
5. Any Choice [1 to 7 Pages]

Test

1. Sai Khelo India Fitness Test [1 to 7 Pages]
2. Procedure for Asanas, Benefits and Contraindication for any two Asanas for each lifestyle disease [1 to 7 Pages]