



Green Valley Public School

Barnala Road, BadhniKalan(MOGA)



HOLIDAY HOMEWORK & SUMMER VACATION NOTICE (2026)

“Success begins with hard work; happiness begins with good health.” — Dr. T.P. Chia

Dear Parents,

Every child is naturally curious and eager to learn. It is our duty to nurture this through joyful and engaging experiences. Summer vacation is a time to relax and enjoy while also exploring fun and educational activities. Let this break be filled with creativity, connection, and cherished moments with your child.

General Guidelines

We are sharing a few tips to help make the summer vacation a happy and productive time for your child. Holiday homework is designed as worksheets and projects to keep students connected to learning in a fun and engaging way. Encourage your child to focus on tasks for at least 30 minutes daily.

Guidelines:

- 1. Guide your child while they work.*
- 2. Revise concepts learned in class.*
- 3. Spend quality time together.*
- 4. Limit screen time with a set routine.*
- 5. Avoid junk food like chocolates, chips, soft drinks, etc.*
- 6. Give small tasks to build responsibility and confidence.*
- 7. Submit work with name, class, and section by **7th July 2025**.*
- 8. Ensure homework is neat and presentable.*
- 9. Parents must submit a short note on how their child spent the vacation.*
- 10. Best holiday homework will be awarded.*

Note:

- Classes 1 to 3 will use a mixed notebook.*
- Classes 4 to 12 will complete work on assignment sheets.*
- Homework must be done by the student with parent support.*
- Kindly fill in the Parents' Feedback Form.*

Vacation Dates:

1st June 2026 – 5th July 2026

School Reopens:

6th July 2026

Regards,

Green Valley Public School

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK FOR CLASS 12TH ARTS

English

Worksheet-1.

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which ancient supercontinent did India and Antarctica belong to millions of years ago?

- a) Pangaea
- b) Laurasia
- c) Gondwana
- d) Rodinia

2. What was the name of the author's expedition ship?

- a) HMS Beagle
- b) AkademikShokalskiy
- c) Akademiklofffe
- d) Polar Star

3. What is the primary objective of the "Students on Ice" program mentioned in the text?

- a) To conduct commercial fishing in Antarctica
- b) To sensitize young minds about global climate change
- c) To build human settlements in the South Pole
- d) To study penguin migration patterns

4. According to the author, walking on the ice in Antarctica felt like:

- a) Strolling through a crowded city
- b) Walking on a giant ping-pong ball
- c) Swimming in an ocean
- d) Climbing a steep mountain

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (30-40 words)

1. How does the author describe the physical journey required to reach Antarctica from Madras?
2. Why does TishaniDoshi describe Antarctica as a "chilling prospect" for a South Indian?
3. What are the "carbon records" trapped in Antarctica, and why are they so crucial to scientists?
4. Explain the significance of the phrase "ubiquitous silence" used by the author in the chapter.

Section C: Long Answer Questions (120-150 words)

1. **The Human Impact:** How have human activities caused a rapid shift in the Earth's climate and ecosystems? Discuss the author's concerns about the future of humankind in relation to global warming. [
2. **Geological Time:** Describe the geological history of Gondwana. How does understanding the distant past help scientists foresee the future of the Earth? [
3. **The Role of Youth:** Why does the founder of the "Students on Ice" program strongly believe in taking high school students to the end of the Earth?

Section D: Value-Based / Higher Order Thinking Question

The author states, "Take care of the small things and the big things will take care of themselves."
How does this philosophical statement apply to the microscopic phytoplankton and the broader ecological crisis in Antarctica?

Worksheet-2

Prepare a assignment on topic 'poets and pancakes,' of book Flamingo ,embellish it with elaborating it's theme ,title and character Sketch of major and minor characters

Worksheet-3

II. Read the passage given below:)]

Donated Organs and their Transportation

(1) Once an organ donor's family gives its consent and the organs are matched to a recipient, medical professionals are faced with the onerous challenge of transporting organs while ensuring that the harvested organ reaches its destination in the shortest possible time. This is done in order to preserve the harvested organs which involves the

police especially the traffic police department.

(2) The traditional method of transporting organs by road is referred to as a "green corridor". The first green corridor in India was created by Chennai Traffic Police in September 2008, when they accomplished their task of enabling an ambulance to reach its destination within 11 minutes during peak hour traffic. That organ saved a nine-

year-old girl whose life depended on the transplant. Similarly, such green corridors have been created by traffic police of various cities such as Pune, Mumbai, Delhi NCR etc.

(3) Experts point out the lack of a robust system to transport organs to super-speciality hospitals in least possible time. National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), the country's apex organ donation agency, is now framing a proposal to airlift cadaver organs and will send a report to the Union Health Ministry. "Cadaver organs have a short life and so transplant should be done within a few golden hours." Director (NOTTO) expressed, "Therefore, we are preparing a proposal for airlifting organs at any given moment."

(4) Most states do not have enough well-trained experts to retrieve or perform transplant procedures. Also, there is an acute shortage of advanced healthcare facilities to carry out a transplant. So, it is referred to other big centres in metropolitan cities. Organs retrieved from Aurangabad, Indore, Surat and Pune are sent to Mumbai as these cities do not have super-speciality healthcare centres, informed officials.

(5) "In India, about fifty thousand to one lakh patients are suffering from acute heart failure and need heart transplant at any point of time. In a private set-up, a heart transplant costs ` 15-20 lakhs, which is followed up by postoperative medication of about ` 30,000 per month lifelong." Moreover, the risk factor is great hindrance.

Based on your understanding of the above passage, answer any eight of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. The first green corridor in India was created in:

(A) New Delhi

(C) Chennai

(B) Mumbai

(D) Pune

2. The onerous task that the author is talking about in para 1 is :

(A) finding organ donors.

(B) finding doctors capable of performing transplants.

(C) to carry the harvested organ in the shortest possible time.

(D) to arrange the requisite facilities for the transplant.

3. Most of the people do not go for the heart transplant as:

(A) it is very risky.

(B) it is very painful.

(C) it may cause death of the recipient.

(D) the cost is prohibitive.

4. Most states refer organ transplant cases to big hospitals because:

(A) they don't have well trained experts.

(B) the patients don't trust local doctors.

(C) the state hospitals are very crowded.

(D) they don't have a pool of harvested

5. Apart from Chennai, where were other green corridors created?

(A) Delhi NCR

(B) Pune

(C) Mumbai

(D) All of the above

6. How much does a heart transplant cost a patient in a private hospital?

(A) Rs. 15-20 lakhs

(B) Rs. 20 lakhs

(C) Rs. 20-25 lakhs

(D) None of these

7. Pick out the word/phrase from the passage which is similar in meaning to 'save'

(Para 1)

(A) onerous

(B) preserve

(C) harvest

(D) retrieve

8. Pick out the word/phrase from the passage which is opposite in meaning to 'destroyed'(Para 2)

(A) accomplished

(B) created

(C) transplanted

(D) advanced

9. What is meant by the word 'retrieve' (Para 4)

(A) get back

(B) recover

(C) set right

(D) regain

10. What does the author mean by 'a few golden hours'?

(A) Time between patient's admission in a hospital and surgery.

(B) The crucial time available for transplant of the organ after harvesting it.

(C) The time of 24 hours post operation.

(D) The time of two days before admission in a hospital.

(C) strong big particles

(D) large molecule polymers

PUNJABI

Writing

1. ਓ) ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਵਾਰਤਕ ਪੈਰੇ ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਪੁੱਛੇ ਗਏ ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਚੁਣ ਕੇ ਲਿਖੋ :

ਨਜ਼ਰ ਲੱਗਣ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲੋਕ-ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਲੱਗਣ ਤੋਂ ਦੁੱਧ ਤੇ ਪੁੱਤ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਬਚਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਜੇਕਰ ਓਪਰੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਧ ਜਾਂ ਲੱਸੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਕਾੜੂਨੀ ਜਾਂ ਲੱਸੀ ਵਾਲੀ

ਚਾਟੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਪਰਦਾ ਕਰ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗਾਂ-ਮੱਝ ਦੀ ਧਾਰ ਕੱਢਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁੱਧ ਢੱਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਲੋਕ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਦੁੱਧ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੱਗਦੀ। ਨਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਓ ਲਈ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀ ਔਲਾਦ ਵਾਲੇ ਲੋਕ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਘਟੀਆ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬੜੀਆਂ ਸੁੱਖਣਾਂ ਸੁੱਖਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਜੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਪੁੱਤ ਜੰਮ ਪਵੇ, ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ 'ਘਸੀਟਾ', 'ਰੁਲਦੂ', 'ਰੂੜਾ' ਆਦਿ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਦੋ ਨਾਂ ਰੱਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਸਲੀ ਨਾਂ ਛੁਪਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਪਨਾਮ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

(i) ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਆਮ ਦੇਖਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- A) ਨਜ਼ਰ ਲੱਗਣ ਦਾ
B) ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ਦਾ
(C) ਸੁਪਨਿਆਂ ਦਾ
(D) ਇਕ-ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ

(ii) ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਚ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਲਗਣ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਹੜੀ-ਕਿਹੜੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦਾ ਬਚਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- (A) ਪਤੀ-ਪਤਨੀ ਦਾ
(B) ਧਨ-ਮਾਲ ਦਾ
(C) ਪਸ਼ੂਆਂ ਦਾ
(D) ਦੁੱਧ-ਪੁੱਤ ਦਾ

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ iii) ਦੁੱਧ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- A) ਉਬਾਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ
(B) ਢੱਕ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ
(C) ਥੋੜ੍ਹਾ ਡੋਲ੍ਹ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ
(D) ਕੁੱਝ ਪਾਣੀ ਮਿਲਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ

(iv) ਕਿਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੁੱਧ ਜਾਂ ਲੱਸੀ ਦੇਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਾੜਨੀ ਜਾਂ ਚਾਟੀ ਅੱਗੇ ਕੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- A) ਪਰਦਾ
B) ਹੱਥ
B) ਢੱਕਣ
(D) ਕੁੱਝ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ

(v) ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਕਿਹੋ ਜਿਹੇ ਰੱਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ?

- (A) ਦੁਅਰਥਕ
(B) ਘਟੀਆ
(C) ਨਿਰਾਰਥਕ
(D) ਵਧੀਆ

vi) ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਨਾਂ ਰੱਖੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ?

- (A) ਇਕ
B) ਦੋ
C) ਤਿੰਨ
D) ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ

2. ਕੰਮ - ਸੌਪਣੀ(Assignment) ਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ -ਗੀਤ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ -ਨਾਚ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਤੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੇਡਾਂ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਰਸਮ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਵਾਜ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਸ਼ਿਆਂ ਤੇ 10 ਤੋਂ 12 ਸਫਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਕੰਮ ਸੌਪਣੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

3. Reading work

ਕਹਾਣੀ ਨੀਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਂਝ ਧਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਪੜ੍ਹੋ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ 10-10 ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ ਆਪਣਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਦਾ-ਜੁਲਦਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

Grammar work

ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਉਤਰ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ।

1. ਆਪੇ ਤੈਨੂੰ ਕੌਣ.....:ਅਖਾਣ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰੋ

(i) ਫਾਥੜੀਏ, ਫੜਾਏ

(ii) ਮਹਾਂਰਥੀ, ਛੜਾਏ

(iii) ਫਾਥੜੀਏ, ਛੜਾਏ

iv) ਸੈਨਾਪਤੀ, ਮਾਰੇ

2. ਕਿਸੀ ਰੁਤਬੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਇੱਜ਼ਤ ਵਧਣ ਦੇ ਮੌਕੇ ਲਈ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਅਖਾਣ ਢੁਕਵਾਂ ਹੈ

(i) ਆਦਰ ਤੇਰੀ ਪਦਵੀ ਨੂੰ ਬਹਿਣਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ

(ii) ਕੁਰਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਲਾਮ ਬੰਗਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਨਾਮ

(iii) ਆਦਰ ਤੇਰੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਨੂੰ ਬਹਿਣਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਗਹਿਣੇ ਨੂੰ

(iv) ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਆਪੇ ਹੀ ਕਾਜ ਸਵਾਰੀਏ ਅਖਾਣ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰ ।

3 ' ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀ ਰੀਸ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਵਰਜਣ ਲਈ ' ਕਿਹੜਾ ਅਖਾਣ ਵਰਤੋਗੇ ?

(i) ਬੇਗਾਨਾ ਮਹਿਲ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਘਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਵੇਚੀਦਾ ।

(ii) ਮਹਿਲ ਅਮੀਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੁੱਖ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦਾ

(iii) ਬੇਗਾਨੀ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ਦੋਸ਼ ਨਾ ਦਿਓ ।

(iv) ਬੇਗਾਨਾ ਮਹਿਲ ਵੇਖ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਕੁੱਲੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਢਾਹੀਦੀ ।

4. ' ਨਵਾਂ ਦਸ ਦਿਨ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸੌ ਦਿਨ ?

(i) ਅਖਾਣ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ।

(ii) ਅਖਾਣ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਗਲਤ ਹੈ

(iii) ਅਖਾਣ ਸਹੀ ਅਤੇ ਢੁਕਵਾਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ ।

5 ਸ਼੍ਰੀ - ਭਰੋਸਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਤੋਸਾ ' ਅਖਾਣ ਲਈ ਸਹੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ

(i) ਆਪਣੀ ਲਿਆਕਤ ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣ ਸਮੇਂ ।

(ii) ਆਪਣੀ ਤਾਕਤ ' ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣ ਸਮੇਂ ।

(iii) ਆਪਣੇ ਰੁਤਬੇ ' ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣ ਸਮੇਂ ।

(iv) ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ' ਤੇ ਭਰੋਸਾ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਹਿਣ ਸਮੇਂ ।

Political Science

Part A: Value-Based Questions

•Challenges of Nation Building

1 Why is national unity important in a diverse country like India?

2 How can citizens promote peace and harmony in society?

3 Why should we respect different cultures, languages and religions?

4 What values were shown by leaders during the integration of princely states?

5 How can the youth contribute to strengthening the nation?

▪Era of One Party Dominance

1 Why is political stability important for democracy?

2 How does accountability strengthen democratic governance?

3 Why should political leaders work for public welfare?

4 What is the importance of fair elections in democracy?

5 How can citizens actively participate in strengthening democracy?

▪The End of Bipolarity

1 Why is peaceful coexistence necessary among nations?

2 What lesson does the Cold War teach about conflict resolution?

3 Why should countries solve disputes through dialogue?

4 How does cooperation promote global peace?

5 Why is mutual respect important in international relations?

▪Alternative Centres of Power

1 Why is cooperation among nations important?

2 How does unity increase global strength?

3 Why should countries support each other for development?

4 What values are promoted through international organizations?

5 How does teamwork among nations solve global challenges?

▪Contemporary South Asia

1 Why should neighbouring countries maintain peaceful relations?

2 How can tolerance reduce regional conflicts?

3 Why is diplomacy important in resolving disputes?

4 How does regional cooperation benefit people?

5 What values are necessary for peace in South Asia?

Part B: Case Study-Based Questions

1. Challenges of Nation Building

Case Study

At the time of India's independence in 1947, the country faced the difficult challenge of uniting more than 560 princely states into one nation. These princely states had the option to join India, Pakistan, or remain independent. This created uncertainty and threatened the unity of the newly independent nation. Under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon, most princely states were persuaded to join India through negotiations, diplomacy, and strong determination. Some states like Hyderabad, Junagadh, and Kashmir posed serious challenges. The successful integration of these states played a major role in building a united India and ensuring political stability.

Questions:

- a) How many princely states existed at the time of independence?
- b) Who played the major role in integration?
- c) Why was integration necessary for India?
- d) Which values are reflected in this process?

2. Era of One Party Dominance

Case Study

After independence, the Indian National Congress emerged as the dominant political party in India. It remained in power for several years because of its strong leadership, role in the freedom struggle, and widespread public support. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru focused on nation-building, economic development, and democratic values. Though one-party dominance ensured stability during the early years, opposition parties also played an important role by questioning policies and keeping democracy alive. Over time, the rise of regional and opposition parties strengthened India's democratic structure and ensured better accountability.

Questions:

- a) Which party dominated Indian politics after independence?
- b) Mention two reasons for its dominance.
- c) What role did opposition parties play?
- d) What democratic values can be learned from this?

3. The End of Bipolarity

Case Study

After the Second World War, the world was divided into two major power blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. This division was known as bipolarity. Both superpowers competed politically, economically, and militarily during the Cold War. However, due to internal political problems, economic crisis, and public dissatisfaction, the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. This marked the end of bipolarity and changed the structure of world politics. It also highlighted the importance of reforms, cooperation, and peaceful dialogue in maintaining stability among nations.

Questions:

- a) What is meant by bipolarity?

- b) Name the two superpowers of the Cold War.
- c) Mention two reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- d) What lessons can nations learn from this event?

4. Alternative Centres of Power

Case Study

With the end of the Cold War, many regional organizations emerged as important centres of power in world politics. The European Union is one of the strongest examples. It was formed to promote peace, economic cooperation, and political unity among European nations. Through a common market, common currency (Euro), and coordinated policies, the EU has become a powerful global actor. Similar organizations like ASEAN and SAARC also work to promote regional cooperation. These organizations show that collective effort and unity can create strength and solve common challenges.

Questions:

- a) What is meant by alternative centres of power?
- b) Name any two regional organizations.
- c) How does the European Union promote cooperation?
- d) What values are reflected through such organizations?

5. Contemporary South Asia

Case Study

South Asia is a region that includes countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, and Afghanistan. The region has experienced political instability, border disputes, economic challenges, and social conflicts. Despite these problems, countries have tried to improve relations through organizations like SAARC. Cooperation in trade, education, health, and disaster management can help improve peace and development in the region. Strong diplomatic relations and mutual respect are essential for the progress of South Asia.

Questions:

- a) Name any four South Asian countries.
- b) What are the common challenges faced by South Asia?
- c) What is SAARC?
- d) Why is cooperation important in this region?

History

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Read the following source carefully and answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

The most ancient system yet discovered About the drains, Mackay noted: "It is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." Every house was connected to the street drains. The main channels were made of bricks set in mortar and were covered with loose bricks that could be removed for cleaning. In some cases, limestone was used for the covers. House drains first emptied into a sump or cesspit into which solid matter settled while waste water flowed out into the street drains. Very long drainage channels were provided at intervals with sumps for cleaning. It is a wonder of archaeology that "little heaps of material, mostly sand, have frequently been found lying alongside drainage channels, which shows ... that the debris was not always carted away when the drain was cleared".

FROM ERNEST MACKAY, Early Indus Civilisation, 1948. Drainage systems were not unique to the larger cities, but were found in smaller settlements as well. At Lothal for example, while houses were built of mud bricks, drains were made of burnt bricks.

Q1. These drains are of which place are being described in this passage?

- (A) These drains are of Harappan culture. They have been found in the Lower Town.*
- (B) These drains are of Harappan culture. They have been found in the Upper Town.*
- (C) Both above (A) and (B)*
- (D) None of the above*

Q2. What was the drawback in the sanitation system?

- (A) The drawback of sanitation is that the debris was always removed when the drain was cleared.*
- (B) The debris was daily removed from the drains.*
- (C) The drawback of sanitation is that the debris was not always removed when the drain was cleared.*
- (D) None of the above*

Q3. What was the most interesting aspect of these houses? Give two reasons to support your answer.

- (A) The walls that stood on the surface of the earth, did not have windows.*
- (B) The internal part and courtyard of the house were not visible from the main gate.*
- (C) Both above (A) and (B)*
- (D) None of the above*

Q4. Except the drains, enumerate other characteristics of these houses.

- (A) Almost every house had no courtyard.*
- (B) Each house had a bath room whose floor was made of bricks.*
- (C) Everyhouses had no stair-case to go on the roof or the second storey.*

(D) Many houses had wells which were often used by neighbours.

Q5. Identify from the following reason, why, Mackay states that " it is certainly the most complete ancient systems yet discovered".

(A) It was based on grid pattern

(B) It was carefully planned drainage system

(C) Both above (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

1. This is an excerpt from the PrayagaPrashasti:

He was without an antagonist on earth; he, by the overflowing of the multitude of (his) many good qualities adorned by hundreds of good actions, has wiped off the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; (he is) purusha (the supreme being), being the cause of the prosperity of the good and the destruction of the bad (he is) incomprehensible; (he is) one whose tender heart can be captured only by devotion and humility; (he is) possessed of compassion; (he is) the giver of many hundred-thousands of cows; (his) mind has received ceremonial initiation for the uplift of the miserable, the poor, the forlorn and the suffering; (he is) resplendent and embodied kindness to mankind; (he is) equal to (the gods) kubera (the god of wealth), varuna (the god of the ocean), indra (the god of rains) and yama (the god of death) ... Kingship?

Q1. This prashasti is related to the king-

A-Chandragupta

B-Ashoka

C-Samudragupta

D-Kanishka

Q2. This inscription is known as a prashasti because:

A- it is composed in praise of its patron.

B- it is composed by a court poet.

C- it is treasured as an important account of its patron.

D- it is composed in Sanskrit

Q3. What does the writer mean when the writer says in inscription- (he is) equal to (the gods).

A King has a quality of a variety of deities.

B He looks like god.

C He claimed a number of titles.

D All of the above.

Q4. Which of these virtues of king is not mentioned in given inscription?

A-Rich

B- Compassionate

C- Miser

D-Devotion

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Once, Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling Nishida . When Drona, who knew, the dharma, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest prepared an image of Drona out of -----, and treating it as his teacher, began to practice on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog wandering in the woods came upon Ekalavya.

When the dog smelt the dark ' nishada wrapped in black deerskin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona. Drona had once told his favorite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivaled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya who immediately acknowledged and honored him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast, as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word: no one was better than Arjuna.

Q1. Why did Drona refuse to have Eklavya as his pupil?

A. He was a forest- dwelling Nishada

B. Drona's promise to make Arjun unrivalled

C. Only A

D. Both A and B

Q2. How had Drona kept his word given to Arjuna?

A. Transferring all that he had

B. Helping him to learn spending extra time

C. Asking for right thumb of Ekalavya as gurudakshina

D. Reporting king about plagiarism

Q3. How can you say Drona's behavior with Eklavya was justified?

- A. Drona was loyal to the state*
- B. Much respect to the law of the society*
- C. Both A and B*
- D. None of these*

Q4. From the given stanza find out the qualities which is/are not mentioned should be of a good student?

- A. Strong Determination*
- B. Loyalty towards the guru*
- C. Concentration*
- D. Secular attitude*

Q5. Ekalavya was belonging to which community?

- A. Hunter gatherer*
- B. Nomadic*
- C. Agriculture*
- D. Traders*

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

In five ways should a master look after his servant and employees ... by assigning them work according to their strength, by supplying them with food and wages, by tending them in sickness; by sharing delicacies with them and by granting leave at times ...

In five ways should the clansmen look after the needs of Samanas (those who have renounced the world) and Brahmanas: by affection in act and speech and mind, by keeping open house to them and supplying their

worldly needs. There are similar instructions to Sigala about how to behave with his parents, teacher and wife.

Q1. Which of these advices was given by Buddha to Sigala regarding relationship between a master and his servants / employees?

- (A) Tending them in sickness*
- (B) Sharing delicacies with them*

(C) Granting leave at times

(D) All of these

Q2. Which of these were instructions given by Buddha to the clansmen for Samanas and Brahmanas?

(A) Being affectionate in act and speech towards the master.

(B) Being regular in payment of salaries.

(C) By assigning them work according to their strength.

(D) All of these

Q3. What did Buddha advocate regarding duties towards parents and teachers?

(A) Assigning work according to their strengths.

(B) Being regular in payment of salaries.

(C) Love and care for them.

(D) None of these

Q4. Which of these is an aspect of Buddhist philosophy?

(A) Righteous actions

(B) Follow caste system diligently

(C) Penance is essential

(D) All of these

Theme 1: Bricks, Beads and Bones

- 1. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization planned cities with drainage and public facilities. What values can modern cities learn from them?*
- 2. Archaeologists study seals, beads and houses to understand ancient life. How does this show the importance of patience, observation and scientific thinking?*
- 3. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro reflects concern for cleanliness and public life. Why is public hygiene important even today?*
- 4. Trade was an important feature of the Harappan civilization. How does trade promote cooperation and cultural exchange among people?*
- 5. The decline of the Harappan civilization teaches us that human societies are affected by environmental changes. What values should people adopt to protect nature today?*

Theme 2: Kings, Farmers and Towns

1. *Kings collected taxes from farmers for administration and welfare. Why is honesty in paying taxes important in modern society?*
2. *Emperor Ashoka promoted peace and non-violence after the Kalinga War. What lesson does this give about humanity and compassion?*
3. *Farmers were the backbone of ancient kingdoms. Why should society respect the hard work of farmers today?*
4. *Ancient towns became centers of trade and culture. How does urban development help in national progress?*
5. *The inscriptions of rulers help historians understand the past. What value do we learn about preserving historical records and heritage?*

Theme 3: Kinship, Caste and Class

1. *The Mahabharata discusses family conflicts and duties. Why is mutual understanding important in family relationships?*
2. *Ancient society had divisions based on caste and class. Why is equality important in a democratic society today?*
3. *Some women in ancient India challenged social traditions. What does this teach us about courage and gender equality?*
4. *Rules of kinship guided social life in ancient times. How do values like respect and responsibility strengthen families today?*
5. *Social inequalities created discrimination in society. What role should students play in promoting social harmony and inclusiveness?*

Theme 4: Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

1. *Gautama Buddha taught compassion and non-violence. How can these teachings help reduce conflicts in society today?*
2. *The teachings of Mahavira emphasized self-discipline and truth. Why are these values important for students?*
3. *Ancient stupas, temples and monasteries reflect India's cultural heritage. Why should we protect historical monuments?*
4. *Thinkers and philosophers questioned blind beliefs and encouraged discussion. Why is logical thinking important in modern life?*
5. *Religious buildings were centers of learning and culture. How can places of worship promote unity and peace in society today?*

Physical Education:

ASSIGNMENT ⇒ YOGA ASANAS(10–12 PAGES)

★FILE ⇒ ANY ONE GAME

- *Title Page (Front Page)*
- *Index Page*
- *Game Introduction*
- *History of the Game*
- *Aim & Objectives*
- *Playing Field/Court Diagram*
- *Equipment*
- *Rules and Regulations*
- *Skills/Techniques*
- *Officials & Duties*
- *Scoring System*
- *Famous Players/Tournaments*

Revise 1st and 2nd and 3rd Chapter

ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼

ਸਤਿਕਾਰ ਯੋਗ ਮਾਪਿਓ,

ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲ!

ਗ੍ਰੀਨ ਵੈਲੀ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਹ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਿਤ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਪਰਵਰਿਸ਼ ਸਿਰਫ਼ ਸਕੂਲ ਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਸਗੋਂ ਮਾਪਿਆਂ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ, ਸਕੂਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਝੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰੀ ਹੈ। ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰੀ, ਸਤਿਕਾਰ, ਦਇਆ, ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕਤਾ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਕਦਰਾਂ-ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ।

ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਸਕੂਲ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਛੋਟੀ ਜਿਹੀ ਪਹਿਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਤਹਿਤ ਮਾਪੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਚੰਗੀਆਂ ਆਦਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੇਖਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਬਜ਼ਰਵੇਸ਼ਨ ਸ਼ੀਟ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਕੇ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੀ PTM ਦੌਰਾਨ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਓ।

ਅੱਜ ਦੀ ਹਰ ਚੰਗੀ ਆਦਤ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਓ ਮਿਲਕੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਮੇਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਨਾਗਰਿਕ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੀਏ।

ਧੰਨਵਾਦ ਸਹਿਤ,

ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ

ਗ੍ਰੀਨ ਵੈਲੀ ਪਬਲਿਕ ਸਕੂਲ

ਗਰਮੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਣ ਯੋਗ ਗੱਲਾਂ

- ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਧ ਪਾਣੀ ਪਿਲਾਓ ਅਤੇ ਤੇਜ਼ ਗਰਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਓ।
- ਮੇਬਾਈਲ, ਟੀਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੇਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਸੀਮਤ ਰੱਖੋ।
- ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੇਡਾਂ, ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ ਖੁਰਾਕ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਯਮਿਤ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰੋ।
- ਪਾਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਬਚਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਆਦਤ ਪਾਓ।
- ਸਤਿਕਾਰ, ਅਨੁਸ਼ਾਸਨ, ਸਫ਼ਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਵਿਹਾਰ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰੋ।
- ਇੰਟਰਨੈੱਟ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਅਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਲਈ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਨੁਮਾਈ ਕਰੋ।

ਆਓ ਮਿਲਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਛੁੱਟੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਸਿਹਤਮੰਦ, ਲਾਭਦਾਇਕ ਅਤੇ ਯਾਦਗਾਰ ਬਣਾਈਏ।

Director Message

Dear Parents,
Warm Greetings!

At Green Valley Public School, we believe that raising a responsible and disciplined child is a collective effort of parents, teachers, school, and society. Along with academics, values like honesty, respect, kindness, discipline, and environmental awareness are equally important.

As a small initiative during the summer vacation, parents are requested to observe and encourage positive habits in children at home and submit the Observation Sheet during the PTM after vacations.

Every small good habit today builds a better future tomorrow. Together, let us nurture responsible and caring citizens.

With regards,
Director
Green Valley Public School

Important Points to be Cared During Summer Vacation

- Keep children hydrated and avoid excessive heat exposure.
- Limit unnecessary mobile, TV, and gaming screen time.
- Encourage outdoor activities, healthy eating, and regular study habits.
- Teach children to save water and electricity.
- Encourage respect, discipline, cleanliness, and positive behaviour.
- Guide children for safe and limited use of internet.

Let us make this vacation healthy, meaningful, and productive for our children.

Parents' Feedback Form

Summer Vacation Observation Report

Student Details

- **Student Name:** _____
- **Class & Section:** _____
- **Roll Number:** _____
- **Parent Name:** _____

Level 2: Classes I – V

| Observation Areas | Excellent | Good | Needs Improvement |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Helps parents/elders | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speaks truthfully | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Saves water responsibly | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Saves electricity responsibly | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Keeps environment clean | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Controls screen time | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Participates in outdoor activities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Studies regularly during vacations | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Average Daily Screen Time:

- Less than 1 hour
- 1–2 hours
- More than 2 hours

Average Daily Study Hours:

- Less than 1 hour
- 1–2 hours
- More than 2 hours

Parent Remarks:
