

APS

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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 make the winter holidays productive, enjoyable, and meaningful. The holiday homework is designed on the principle of learning by doing, keeping in mind your holistic development.

General Instructions

➤ Appreciate Nature (Winter Edition)

Enjoy morning sunlight, short walks, or time in open spaces to stay active and positive.

➤ Good Manners Matter

Respect your parents, grandparents, teachers, and elders. Always use the three magical words: Please, sorry, and Thank You.

➤ Stay Fit, Stay Warm

Engage in indoor or outdoor games suitable for winter. Keep yourself active and maintain a healthy routine.

➤ Learn About Our Heritage & Culture

Read books, watch educational programs or explore stories related to India's culture, festivals, and traditions.

➤ Care for Nature Save electricity, water, and fuel during winter. Switch off heaters, lights, and appliances when not in use.

Must Do

- i) Eat healthy, warm food and drink enough water daily.
- ii) Limit screen time and avoid excessive use of mobile phones and TV.
- iii) Revise the syllabus already taught in class.
- iv) Practice reading and writing daily (English and Hindi).
- v) Help your parents in daily household activities (organizing books, arranging cupboards, watering plants, etc.).
- vi) Maintain a regular sleep schedule and wake up early.
- vii) Spend quality time with family members and share your thoughts.

Note to Students

Make this winter break a time to learn, reflect, improve habits, and stay healthy. Return to school refreshed, confident, and ready to learn.

Happy Winter Holidays! ❄️ 📖

WINTER HOLIDAYS HOMEWORK

SESSION - 2025-2026

CLASS - 6th

English

Writing portion

Look at the trees in your neighborhood and write a paragraph about any one tree that you like. (Hint: where it is. how it looks. why you like it. give a title to your paragraph)

Creative Work

- * Prepare a chart of different spices and mention different properties. (like name, part of the plant, colour, texture taste)
- * Write a short paragraph on "The Benefits of Yoga" and paste pictures of different postures and asanas in a scrapbook.

Grammar

- * Do revision worksheet-2, given in your grammar book, on page number 159
- * Do chapter - 25 of comprehension in your grammar book.
- * Learn synonyms 1 to 30 and antonyms 1 to 30 from Ch- 24

Literature

learn all the chapters

Hindi

For Coaching Section –

मल्हार पाठ -8 सत्रिया और बिहू से संज्ञा शब्द छांटिए।

पाठ -9 मैया मैं नहीं माखन खायो से पठित काव्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

पाठ -10 परीक्षा से अव्यय और सर्वनाम शब्द चुनकर लिखिए।

पाठ -11 चेतक की वीरता से विशेषण शब्द छांटकर लिखिए।

पाठ -12 हिन्द महासागर में हिंदुस्तान से क्रिया शब्द लिखिए।

पाठ -13 पेड़ की बात, एक पौधा लगाओ और उसकी प्रक्रिया (A4 पेपर पर लिखें)

हिंदी समाचार पत्र से 5 मुख्य समाचार, पांच प्रसिद्ध हस्तियों व उनके कार्य लिखिए।

आपने सर्दी की छुट्टियों में क्या किया और कहाँ गए, उस पर आधारित एक अनुच्छेद अथवा लघुकथा लिखिए।

शीतकालीन अवकाश के दौरान आपका जो सबसे अच्छा दिन व्यतीत हुआ, उस पर आधारित एक संवाद लिखिए।

For Non-Coaching Section-

गतिविधियाँ

1. सर्दी की छुट्टियों में आप घूमने के लिए कहाँ गए? वहाँ के अनुभव को अनुच्छेद के रूप में पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

2. प्रतिदिन समाचार पत्र पढ़िए तथा समाचार पत्र में से पाँच सुलेख लिखिए।

3. मल्हार पाठ्य पुस्तक में से पाठ 12 ' हिंद महासागर में छोटा - सा हिंदुस्तान ' अच्छी प्रकार से पढ़ें तथा उसमें से 10 छोटे प्रश्न - उत्तर तैयार करें।

4. ' अविकारी शब्दों ' पर एक चार्ट तैयार करें।

5. प्रतिदिन सुबह सैर पर जाएँ तथा अपने अनुभव को अनुच्छेद के रूप में पुस्तिका में लिखें।

असाइनमेंट

निम्नलिखित रिक्त स्थानों में अविकारी शब्द भरो :-

1. मैं आगरा जाऊँगा।

2. हमें अपनी सभ्यता संस्कृति पर गर्व है।

3. मुझे रेडियो घड़ी चाहिए।

4. यदि तुम परीक्षा में सफल होना चाहते हो श्रम करो।

5. बाहर जाने मुझसे मिलना।

6. आप मिल गए।

7. वह जल्दी चला गया ट्रेन पकड़ सके ।
8. तो तुम यह तुम्हारी शरारत है ।
9. तुम बकवास बंद करो मुझे कुछ करना पड़ेगा ।
10. तुमने यह क्या कर डाला ।

निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :-

एक नहीं, दो नहीं, करो बीसों समझौते,
पर स्वतंत्र भारत का मस्तक नहीं झुकेगा ।
अगणित बलिदानों से अर्जित यह स्वतंत्रता,
अश्रु, स्वेद, शोणित से सिंचित यह स्वतंत्रता,
प्राणों से भी प्रियतर यह स्वतंत्रता ।

इसे मिटाने की साजिश करने वालों से,
कह दो चिंगारी का खेल बुरा होता है ।
औरों के घर आग लगाने का जो सपना,
वह अपने ही घर में सदा खरा होता है ।

1. पद्यांश के लिए उचित शीर्षक क्या है?
2. हमारे देश को स्वतंत्रता कैसे मिली?
3. कवि ने चिंगारी के खेल को क्या बताया है?
4. स्वतंत्र का विलोम शब्द क्या है?
5. मस्तक का क्या अर्थ होता है?

Mathematics

CHAPTER 6 — PERIMETER AND AREA (20 Questions)

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Perimeter of a rectangle = _____.
2. Area of a square = _____.
3. The unit of area is always in _____.
4. Perimeter of a triangle = sum of all its _____.

B. MCQs

5. Side of a square = 7 cm. Its area is:

- a) 14 cm^2 b) 49 cm^2 c) 28 cm^2 d) 21 cm^2

6. Length = 10 m, breadth = 5 m. Perimeter =

- a) 30 m b) 25 m c) 20 m d) 15 m

7. Which has more area?

- a) Square of side 6 cm b) Rectangle of $6 \times 5 \text{ cm}$

8. If perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 27 cm, each side =

- a) 6 cm b) 8 cm c) 9 cm d) 3 cm

C. Short Questions

9. Find perimeter of square of side 12 cm.

10. Find area of rectangle of length 9 m and breadth 4 m.

11. A garden is 15 m long and 10 m wide. Find its area.

12. A triangle has sides 5 cm, 7 cm, 9 cm. Find perimeter.

D. Logical Thinking

13. A square and rectangle have same perimeter. Which has more area? Why?

14. A farmer fencing his field wants minimum cost. Which shape should he choose and why?

15. Two shapes have same area but different perimeters. Give an example.

16. A child says a big perimeter means big area. Is it always true? Explain.

E. Assertion-Reason

17. A: All squares are rectangles.

R: A square has all angles equal to 90° .

Choose: (a) Both true R is correct explanation (b) Both true but R not explanation (c) A true R false (d) Both false

18. A: Area is measured in square units.

R: Area tells total length around a figure.

19. A: Perimeter of a circle is called circumference.

R: Circle has curved boundary.

20. A: Two rectangles with same perimeter must have same area.

R: Perimeter depends only on length and breadth.

CHAPTER 7 — FRACTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. A number that represents a part of a whole is called _____.

2. Fractions with same denominators are called _____ fractions.

3. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{6} =$ _____.

4. Fraction between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ is _____.

B. MCQs

5. $\frac{3}{4}$ is equal to:

- a) 0.34 b) 0.75 c) 0.43 d) 0.7

6. Which fraction is largest?

- a) $\frac{1}{5}$ b) $\frac{2}{5}$ c) $\frac{3}{5}$ d) $\frac{4}{5}$

7. $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} =$

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{5}{6}$ c) $\frac{2}{6}$ d) $\frac{3}{6}$

8. Reciprocal of $\frac{4}{7}$ is

- a) $\frac{7}{4}$ b) $\frac{4}{7}$ c) $\frac{1}{4}$ d) $\frac{1}{7}$

C. Short Questions

9. Add: $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5}$
10. Subtract: $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{5}$
11. Multiply: $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5}$
12. Divide: $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{1}{6}$

D. Logical Thinking

13. Why is $\frac{1}{3}$ greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ even though 4 is greater than 3?
14. Can a fraction be greater than 1? Give example.
15. Explain why $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ are equal.
16. A student adds $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ and gets $\frac{3}{5}$. Is it correct? Why?

E. Assertion–Reasons

17. A: Fractions with same denominators are easy to add.
R: We add numerators and keep denominator same.
18. A: Equivalent fractions represent the same value.
R: They have different denominators only.
19. A: Improper fractions are greater than 1.
R: Their numerator is greater than denominator.
20. A: To compare fractions, convert them to decimals.
R: Decimals help in comparing easily.

CHAPTER 8 — PLAYING WITH CONSTRUCTIONS

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Instrument used to draw circles is _____.
2. A line that divides a segment exactly into two equal parts is called _____.
3. The angle measuring 90° is called _____.
4. A triangle with no equal sides is called _____.

B. MCQs

5. To construct a 60° angle we use:

- a) Ruler b) Compass c) Protractor d) Divider

6. Which of these angles can be constructed using compass only?

- a) 45° b) 60° c) 75° d) 30°

7. Angle bisector divides angle into:

- a) 2 equal parts b) 3 equal parts c) 4 equal parts

8. Triangle with two equal sides is called:

- a) Scalene b) Right c) Isosceles d) Equilateral

C. Short Questions

9. Steps to construct a rectangle with 1 side 4cm and diagonal 7cm.

10. Draw and label: Angle 90° . (Write steps)

11. Construct a house with all sides 6cm.

12. Explain construction of an equilateral triangle.

D. Logical Thinking

13. Can we construct a triangle with lengths 3 cm, 4 cm, 8 cm? Why?

14. Why is compass important in constructions?

15. Why can an angle bisector never form unequal angles?

16. Why do we need a ruler even if compass can draw arcs?

E. Assertion–Reason

17. A: Every equilateral triangle is also isosceles.

R: It has all sides equal.

18. A: A right angle can be constructed using compass only.

R: Because 90° is exactly half of 180° .

19. A: A perpendicular bisector always passes through midpoint.

R: It divides the segment into 2 equal parts.

CHAPTER 9 — SYMMETRY

A. Fill in the blanks

1. A line dividing a figure into two mirror halves is called _____.

2. A circle has _____ lines of symmetry.

3. A figure has rotational symmetry if it looks same after _____.

4. A square has _____ lines of symmetry.

B. MCQs

5. Which of these has no line of symmetry?

a) Square

b) Rectangle

c) Scalene triangle

d) Regular hexagon

6. Regular pentagon has how many lines of symmetry?

a) 5

b) 2

c) 10

d) 1

7. Rotation of 180° means

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ turn

b) $\frac{1}{4}$ turn

c) $\frac{3}{4}$ turn

8. Letter with vertical line of symmetry:

a) A

b) B

c) M

d) C

C. Short Questions

9. Explain line symmetry.

10. Draw 2 shapes with exactly one line of symmetry.

11. What is rotational symmetry?

12. Give example of object with rotational symmetry.

D. Logical Thinking

13. Why do logos use symmetrical shapes?

14. Can a shape have rotational symmetry without line symmetry?

15. Why does circle have infinite symmetry lines?

16. Why is symmetry important in nature?

E. Assertion–Reason (4 Qs)

17. A: Every regular polygon has line symmetry.

R: All sides and angles are equal.

18. A: A rectangle has 4 lines of symmetry.

R: Opposite sides are equal.

CHAPTER 10 — INTEGERS

A. Fill in the blanks (4 Qs)

1. Integers include _____, _____, and _____

2. The opposite of -9 is _____.

3. $-2 + 5 =$ _____.

4. $-8 - (-3) =$ _____.

B. MCQs (4 Qs)

5. Which is the smallest?

a) -1 b) -4 c) 0 d) 3

6. Value of $-12 + (-6)$

a) -6 b) -18 c) 18 d) 6

7. Which pair are opposites?

a) 2 and -3 b) -5 and 5 c) -1 and -1

8. Which number is greater?

a) -2 b) -3 c) -100 d) -1

C. Short Questions

9. Add: $-7 + 9$

10. Subtract: $5 - (-3)$

11. Add: $-4 + (-5) + (-4)$

12. Write integer for: 7°C below zero.

D. Logical Thinking (4 Qs)

13. Why is -3 greater than -7 ?

14. A bird is flying 20 m above sea level ($+20$). Fish swims 15 m below sea level (-15). Who is higher?

15. Why does adding a negative number decrease value?

16. Why does subtracting a negative number increase value?

E. Assertion–Reason (4 Qs)

17. A: -1 is greater than -4 .

R: Number with smaller absolute value is greater on number line.

18. A: Zero has no sign.

R: It lies between positive and negative numbers.

19. A: Sum of two negative numbers is negative.

R: Their signs are same, so we add and keep sign.

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

CHAPTER 6 – PERIMETER & AREA (Case-Based Questions)

Case Study 1: School Garden

A school is planning to build a rectangular garden Its Perimeter = 50 m
The length is 5 m more than the breadth.

Questions:

1. Find breadth.
2. Find length.
3. Find area.
4. If they put a fence costing ₹30 per metre, what is total cost?

Case Study 2: Floor Tiling

Riya's mother wants to tile a square floor of Side = 7 m
Each tile have diamention 1 m × 1 m and Cost of one tile = ₹45

Questions:

1. Find area of floor.
2. How many tiles needed?
3. Total cost of tiles?
4. If border tiles cost extra ₹5 per tile, how many border tiles?

CHAPTER 7 – FRACTIONS (Case-Based Questions)

Case Study 1: Birthday Cake

A cake is divided into 8 equal slices.
Rohit ate 3 slices, his friend ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cake.

Questions:

1. How much fraction did Rohit eat?
2. How much fraction did his friend eat?
3. Who ate more and by how much?
4. What fraction of cake is left.

Case Study 2: Classroom Activity

Teacher gave colours to students:

Blue used = $\frac{2}{5}$ of bottle

Red used = $\frac{3}{10}$

Green used = $\frac{1}{2}$

Questions:

1. Which colour was used most?
2. Find total fraction used.
3. How much fraction of bottle remains?
4. Is total usage more than 1 bottle?

CHAPTER 8 – PLAYING WITH CONSTRUCTIONS (Case-Based Questions)

Case Study 1: Making a Flag Stand

A carpenter wants to make a wooden triangular stand:

He measures sides as 6 cm, 7 cm, 8 cm

Needs to check if triangle is possible

He will draw angle bisectors for placing screws

Questions:

1. Can he construct this triangle?
2. Which rule do you use to check?
3. How many angle bisectors can be made?
4. Why is angle bisector useful in constructions?

CHAPTER 9 – SYMMETRY

Case Study 1: Logo Designing

A company wants a logo:

One straight line of symmetry

Circular shape at the centre

Two identical shapes on both sides

Questions:

1. How many lines of symmetry does a circle have?
2. Why is symmetry important in logos?
3. Draw (or imagine) one possible design.
4. Identify the line of symmetry in your design.

CHAPTER 10 – INTEGERS (Case-Based Questions)

Case Study 1: Weather Report

Temperature on different days:

Monday: -3°C

Tuesday: 4°C

Wednesday: -2°C

Thursday: 6°C

Questions:

1. Which day is warmest?
2. What is temperature difference between Monday and Thursday?
3. What is change from Tuesday to Wednesday?
4. On which days is temperature below zero?

Model 1: (Roll no 1 to 14)

“Maths Garden Model”

Materials: cardboard, chart paper, colored sticks.

Idea:

Create a rectangular garden with:

- Walking path around the boundary
- Grass inside
- Label length & breadth

Model 2(Roll no 15 to 28)

Fraction Wheel

Create a rotating wheel divided into:

Whole

Halves

Thirds

Fourths

Sixths

Rotate the top layer to show different fractions.

Science

Section I

Chapter-3

Case Study – 1

Riya often skips breakfast and eats packaged snacks during school breaks. She feels tired, finds it difficult to concentrate, and often falls sick. Her teacher explains that mindful eating includes eating fresh, balanced food at regular intervals and paying attention to what and how much we eat.

Questions:

- a) What is meant by mindful eating?
- b) Name two problems Riya faces due to poor eating habits.
- c) Why is breakfast considered an important meal?
- d) Suggest one healthy change Riya should make.

Case Study – 2

A family plans their meals by including fruits, vegetables, pulses, milk, and cereals. They avoid overeating and drink enough water. They also eat slowly and avoid watching television while eating.

Questions:

- List any two food groups included in the meals.
- Why should we avoid distractions while eating?
- What is a balanced diet?
- How does drinking water help the body?

Assertion–Reason Questions: Give answers as per following

- If Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- If Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- If Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false
- If Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true

- Assertion (A): Eating too much junk food is harmful to health.
Reason (R): Junk food usually lacks essential nutrients.
- Assertion (A): Eating slowly helps in better digestion.
Reason (R): Digestion begins in the mouth.

Chapter 2: Exploring Magnets

Case Study – 1

Arjun was playing with a bar magnet and noticed that iron pins stuck to it, but wooden pieces did not. When he brought two magnets close, sometimes they attracted each other and sometimes they repelled.

Questions:

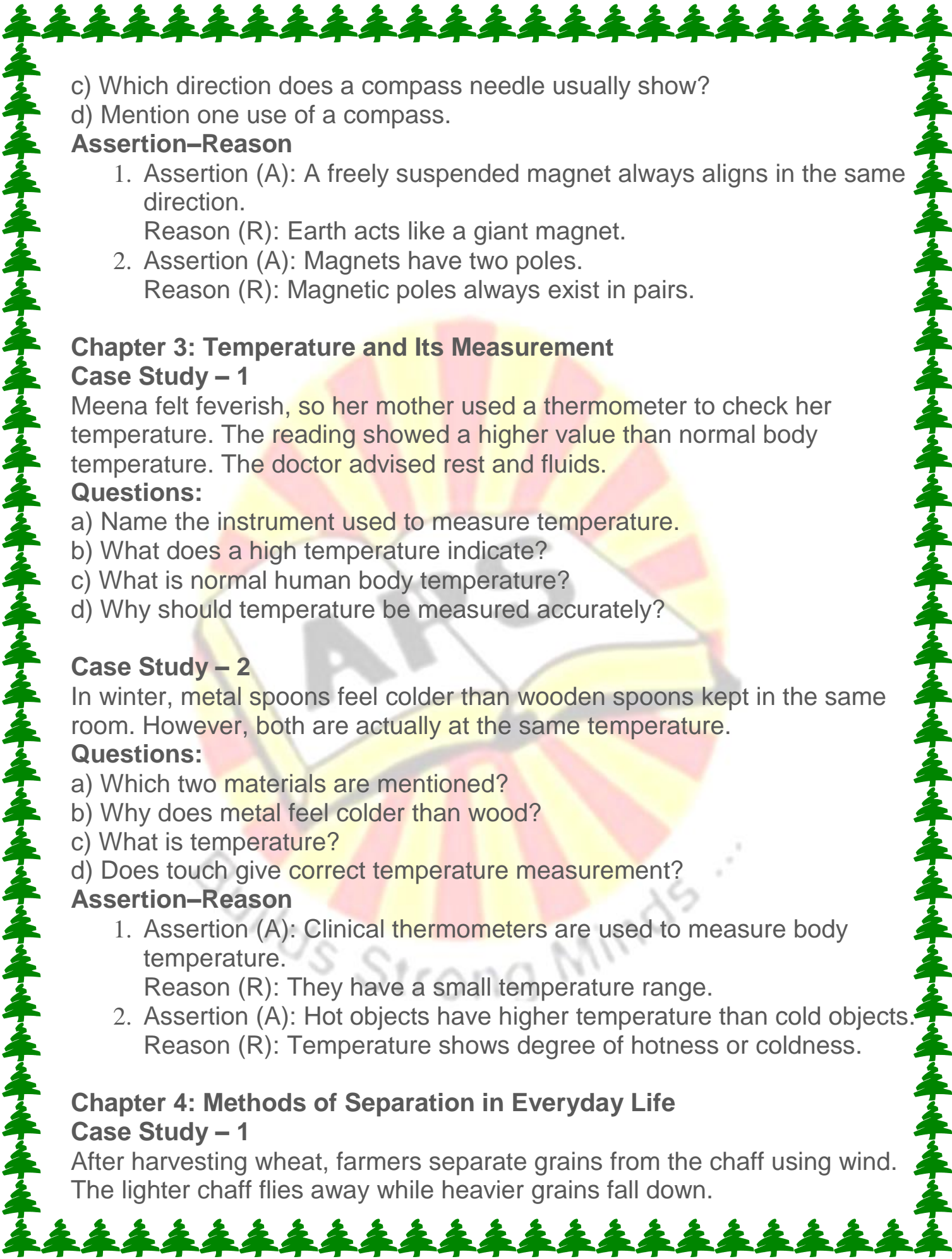
- Name two magnetic materials from the passage.
- Which materials are not attracted to magnets?
- What happens when like poles of magnets are brought together?
- Why do magnets repel each other sometimes?

Case Study – 2

A compass is used by travelers to find directions. It has a small magnetized needle that always points in the same direction when left freely suspended.

Questions:

- Name the instrument mentioned in the passage.
- Why does the needle point in one fixed direction?

- 
- c) Which direction does a compass needle usually show?
d) Mention one use of a compass.

Assertion–Reason

1. Assertion (A): A freely suspended magnet always aligns in the same direction.
Reason (R): Earth acts like a giant magnet.
2. Assertion (A): Magnets have two poles.
Reason (R): Magnetic poles always exist in pairs.

Chapter 3: Temperature and Its Measurement

Case Study – 1

Meena felt feverish, so her mother used a thermometer to check her temperature. The reading showed a higher value than normal body temperature. The doctor advised rest and fluids.

Questions:

- a) Name the instrument used to measure temperature.
- b) What does a high temperature indicate?
- c) What is normal human body temperature?
- d) Why should temperature be measured accurately?

Case Study – 2

In winter, metal spoons feel colder than wooden spoons kept in the same room. However, both are actually at the same temperature.

Questions:

- a) Which two materials are mentioned?
- b) Why does metal feel colder than wood?
- c) What is temperature?
- d) Does touch give correct temperature measurement?

Assertion–Reason

1. Assertion (A): Clinical thermometers are used to measure body temperature.
Reason (R): They have a small temperature range.
2. Assertion (A): Hot objects have higher temperature than cold objects.
Reason (R): Temperature shows degree of hotness or coldness.

Chapter 4: Methods of Separation in Everyday Life

Case Study – 1

After harvesting wheat, farmers separate grains from the chaff using wind. The lighter chaff flies away while heavier grains fall down.

Questions:

- Name the method of separation used.
- Which part is lighter in this process?
- Why is this method useful for farmers?
- Name one more method of separation.

Case Study – 2

While cooking rice, excess water is drained using a strainer. This helps separate cooked rice from water easily.

Questions:

- Name the method used here.
- What type of mixture is separated?
- Why is a strainer suitable for this process?
- Give one more example of this method.

Assertion–Reason

- Assertion (A): Sieving is used to separate particles of different sizes.
Reason (R): Smaller particles pass through the sieve holes.
- Assertion (A): Evaporation helps in separating salt from water.
Reason (R): Water changes into vapour on heating.

Chapter 5: Living Creatures

Case Study – 1

A dog, a bird, and a tree are all living things. They grow, respire, reproduce, and respond to their surroundings in different ways.

Questions:

- Name two characteristics of living things.
- How do plants respond to surroundings?
- Do all living things move from place to place?
- Why is respiration important?

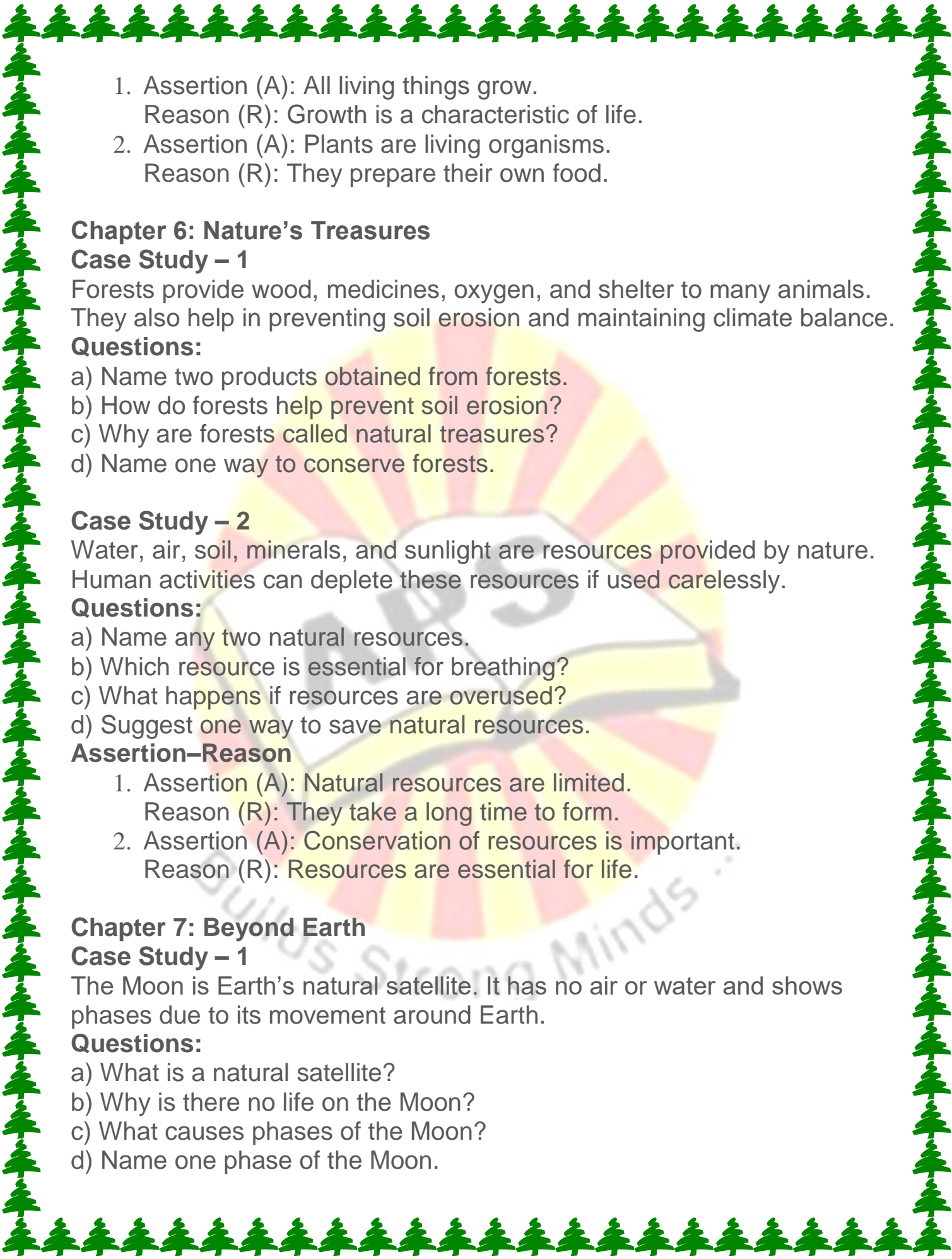
Case Study – 2

A seed germinates into a plant when it gets air, water, and suitable temperature. Without these conditions, the seed remains inactive.

Questions:

- What is germination?
- Name two conditions required for germination.
- Is a dry seed alive?
- Why is water necessary for seeds?

Assertion–Reason

- 
1. Assertion (A): All living things grow.
Reason (R): Growth is a characteristic of life.
 2. Assertion (A): Plants are living organisms.
Reason (R): They prepare their own food.

Chapter 6: Nature's Treasures

Case Study – 1

Forests provide wood, medicines, oxygen, and shelter to many animals. They also help in preventing soil erosion and maintaining climate balance.

Questions:

- a) Name two products obtained from forests.
- b) How do forests help prevent soil erosion?
- c) Why are forests called natural treasures?
- d) Name one way to conserve forests.

Case Study – 2

Water, air, soil, minerals, and sunlight are resources provided by nature. Human activities can deplete these resources if used carelessly.

Questions:

- a) Name any two natural resources.
- b) Which resource is essential for breathing?
- c) What happens if resources are overused?
- d) Suggest one way to save natural resources.

Assertion–Reason

1. Assertion (A): Natural resources are limited.
Reason (R): They take a long time to form.
2. Assertion (A): Conservation of resources is important.
Reason (R): Resources are essential for life.

Chapter 7: Beyond Earth

Case Study – 1

The Moon is Earth's natural satellite. It has no air or water and shows phases due to its movement around Earth.

Questions:

- a) What is a natural satellite?
- b) Why is there no life on the Moon?
- c) What causes phases of the Moon?
- d) Name one phase of the Moon.

Case Study – 2

The Sun is a star at the center of the solar system. It provides heat and light to all planets and supports life on Earth.

Questions:

- a) Why is the Sun called a star?
- b) Name one role of the Sun for Earth.
- c) What is the solar system?
- d) Name any two planets.

Assertion–Reason

1. Assertion (A): The Sun is the main source of energy for Earth.
Reason (R): Plants use sunlight to make food.
2. Assertion (A): Earth supports life.
Reason (R): It has air, water, and suitable temperature.

Section II

Skill based questions:

- Q1 Why should we avoid junk food even if it tastes good?
- Q2 Why are magnets used in refrigerator doors?
- Q3 Why should we not touch hot objects directly?
- Q4 Why does ice melt faster in summer?
- Q5 A mixture of sand and salt is given. Which methods will you use step-by-step to separate both components and why?
- Q6 Why are plants kept near windows while growing indoors?
- Q7 How does excessive use of non-renewable resources affect future generations?
- Q8 Why do astronauts float inside a spacecraft even though Earth's gravity exists?

Section III

1. Read chapters 3,4,7,8,9,10,11 and 12 and find out 2 very short answer questions from each chapter different from those written in book and notebook.
2. Practice and learn MCQ of all above mentioned chapters from MTG Book/assignments.

Social Science

For Coaching Section-

Read chapter 3,6,7,11,12,13,14

Learn and write key terms

Learn and solve given assignment.

Map work: -

Fill Harappan civilization site and

Mountains With the help of A4 represent level of government(local level)

Assignment – 1

Chapter- 11 Grassroots Democracy Part 2 Local Government in Rural Areas

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

1. The Panchayati Raj system is also known as:

- a) Central government
- b) Self-government
- c) State government
- d) Cooperative society.

2. Which officer helps the Gram Panchayat with land records?

- a) Patwari
- b) Collector
- c) MLA
- d) Panchayat Secretary

3. The Panchayati Raj system is a:

- a) One-tier system
- b) Two-tier system
- c) Three-tier system
- d) Four-tier system

4. The Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative ensures that Panchayats also listen to:

- a) Women
- b) Farmers
- c) Government officials
- d) Children

5. Which State's Gram Panchayat was declared child-friendly for building safe school walls and kitchens?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Sikkim
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Gujarat

6. The Children's Parliament received the World's Children's Honorary Award in:

- a) 2001
- b) 2000
- c) 1995
- d) 2010

7. The Children's Parliament was linked to which initiative?

- a) Swachh Bharat Mission
- b) Barefoot College
- c) Midday Meal Scheme
- d) MNREGA

8. Panchayat Samiti functions at which level?

- a) Village
- b) Block
- c) District
- d) State

9. What fraction of seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?

- a) One-fourth
- b) Two-thirds
- c) Half
- d) One-third

10. Who wrote the Arthashastra?

- a) Panini
- b) Kautilya / Chanakya
- c) Ashoka
- d) Chanakya Maurya

B. Fill in the Blanks.

1. India has about _____ villages.

2. Two-thirds of India's population lives in _____ areas.
3. Bal Panchayats in Maharashtra worked to eliminate _____ and _____.
4. The Children's Parliament was started in _____ State.
5. Panchayati Raj institutions differ across States because States have _____ over them.
6. Vandana Bahadur Maida is from the _____ community.

C. True or False.

1. The real India lives in its villages.
2. Villagers must always go to the national capital for small disputes.
3. Panchayats bring governance closer to the people.
4. Children's Parliament allowed children to contest elections with voter ID cards.
5. The Barefoot College initiative was launched in Maharashtra.
6. Children's Parliament focused only on games and sports.

D. Match the Following

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Gram Sabha	1. All adults in a village	1. ____
2. Sarpanch	2. Head of Gram Panchayat	2. ____
3. Dnyaneshwar Kamble's motto	3. Gram seva, lok seva	3. ____
4. Vandana Bahadur Maida	4. First female Sarpanch of Khankhandvi	4. ____
5. Popatrao Baguji Pawar	5. Padma Shri awardee, transformed Hiware Bazar	5. ____
6. Pradhan Mantri Yojana	6. Rural road construction	6. ____

E. Short Answer Questions.

1. What is Panchayati Raj?
Ans.
2. How many tiers does the Panchayati Raj system have?
Ans.
3. Who elects the members of the Gram Panchayat?
Ans.
4. Why is Panchayati Raj called self-government?
Ans.
5. What is the significance of reserving seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?
Ans.
6. What is the role of Panchayat Samiti?

Ans.

7. What is the purpose of the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative?

Ans.

8. Why do Panchayati Raj institutions differ from state to state?

Ans.

9. Who wrote the Arthashastra, and what did it describe?

Ans.

10. At which level does Zila Parishad function?

Ans.

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. What is the Panchayati Raj system? Explain its importance.

Ans.

2. Describe the role of the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha.

Ans.

3. What is the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative? Give examples.

Ans.

4. Explain the functions of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

Ans.

5. Write about some inspiring Sarpanchs and their contributions.

Ans.

G. Jumbled Words

1. NACHYATPA

2. RAPHSANC

3. ATPWRIA

4. HABSA MARG

5. LIZA HDPARIHS

6. ILOUNCC

H. One-Word Answer.

1. A group of adults in a village who elect Gram Panchayat

2. Administrative helper of Gram Panchayat

3. Initiative in which children participate in village governance

4. State where children fought against child labour and marriage

5. Child-friendly Gram Panchayat in Sikkim

6. Founder of Barefoot College initiative

I. Assertion-Reason Questions.

Codes:

(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

1. Assertion (A): The Zila Parishad functions at the district level in the Panchayati Raj system.

Reason (R): The Zila Parishad coordinates only international development projects.

Ans.

2. Assertion (A): Popatrao Pawar transformed Hiware Bazar village through water conservation.

Reason (R): He introduced rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and tree plantation.

Ans.

3. Assertion (A): One-third of seats in Panchayati Raj institutions are reserved for women.

Reason (R): This ensures that only men can dominate Gram Sabha meetings.

Ans.

4. Assertion (A): The Panchayat Secretary assists in administrative functions of the Gram Panchayat.

Reason (R): The Panchayat Secretary maintains records and calls meetings.

Ans.

5. Assertion (A): Bal Panchayats in Maharashtra worked against child labour and child marriage.

Reason (R): They encouraged parents to send children back to school.

Ans.

J. Read the Passage and Answer the following questions

Passage:

Hiware Bazar, a village in Maharashtra, once faced droughts and poor crops. After Popatrao Pawar became its Sarpanch, he introduced rainwater harvesting, watershed conservation, and massive tree plantation. These efforts recharged groundwater and transformed Hiware Bazar into a green, prosperous village. For this work, Popatrao Pawar was awarded the Padma Shri in 2020.

Questions:

1. Which village was transformed by Popatrao Pawar?

Ans.

2. What problems did the village face earlier?

Ans.

3. What steps did Popatrao Pawar take for development?

Ans.

4. Which award did he receive and in which year?

Ans.

Assignment – 2

Chapter – 12 Grassroots Democracy Part 3 Local Government in Urban Areas

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

1. Urban local bodies are:

- a) Centralised
- b) Decentralised
- c) state governments controlled
- d) None of these

2. Which of the following is an example of participatory democracy?

- a) Citizens paying taxes
- b) Citizens watching elections on TV
- c) Citizens living in colonies
- d) Citizens electing representatives in wards

3. A Nagar Panchayat is found in:

- a) Villages
- b) Metropolitan cities
- c) Transitional or smaller towns
- d) District headquarters only

4. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Madras Corporation power to:

- a) Levy municipal taxes.
- b) Elect a mayor
- c) Conduct elections
- d) Build schools.

5. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai was created in:

- a) 1792
- b) 1865
- c) 1688
- d) 1950

6. Segregating waste at home helps:

- a) Reduce municipal workload.
- b) Easier garbage collection
- c) Cleaner environment
- d) All of the above

7. Panchayati Raj is for rural areas, while urban areas have:

- a) State Assemblies.
- b) Zila Parishads
- c) Urban Local Bodies.
- d) Lok Sabha

8. Which of the following is not a function of urban local bodies?

- a) Garbage collection
- b) National defence
- c) Conducting health camps.
- d) Monitoring government schemes.

9. Which city has been declared India's cleanest city for seven years in a row under Swachh Survekshan?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Delhi
- c) Indore
- d) Jaipur

10. The Madras Corporation is now called?

- a) Greater Chennai Corporation
- b) Greater Madras Corporation
- c) Chennai Corporation
- d) Chennai Urban Body

B. Fill in the Blanks.

1. Urban local bodies are examples of _____ democracy.
2. A _____ is set up for small towns in transition from rural to urban.
3. In governance, the base of the pyramid is the _____ level and the top is the _____ level.
4. Municipal bodies collect _____ and fines to raise funds.
5. A Parliamentary Act of _____ the city. gave the Madras Corporation power to levy municipal taxes in _____
6. Residents can contribute to effective waste management by following _____ guidelines.

C. True or False.

1. Urban governance is simpler than rural governance
2. Municipal corporations provide services like water supply, garbage collection, and licenses.
3. Only citizens are responsible for urban cleanliness; local bodies play no role.
4. Urban local bodies have no role in the social development of their area.
5. Decentralisation means decision-making is closer to the people.
6. Wards in urban areas are managed by national authorities.

D. Match the Following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Nagar Panchayat	1. Above 10 lakhs population	1. ____
2. Municipal Council	2. Local problem solving	2. ____
3. Municipal Corporation	3. Smaller towns	3. ____
4. Madras Corporation	4. 1 to 10 lakhs population	4. ____
5. Ward Committee	5. Established in 1688	5. ____

E. Short Answer Questions.

1. What is meant by urban local bodies?

Ans.

2. Why is urban governance more complex than rural governance?

Ans.

3. Write two functions of a ward committee.

Ans.

4. Name any two services provided by Indore Municipal Corporation.

Ans.

5. How do urban local bodies collect funds?

Ans.

6. Give one difference between Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies,

Ans.

7. Who elects the members of Urban Local Bodies?

Ans.

8. Mention one duty of citizens in maintaining their city.

Ans.

9. Which city has the oldest municipal corporation in India?

Ans.

10. What is the role of Citizen Relationship Management (CRM) in urban governance?

Ans.

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. Explain the major functions of Urban Local Bodies.

Ans.

2. Discuss the three types of Urban Local Bodies with examples.

Ans.

3. Why is citizens' participation important in urban governance? Give examples.

Ans.

4. Write about the history of the Madras Corporation and its significance.

Ans.

5. Compare the Panchayati Raj system with Urban Local Bodies.

Ans.

G. Jumbled Words

1. ANBRU

2. EDIMUNL

3. CITZNEI

4. ARPOTNIOROC

5. PACHNAYT

6. TIUTOINTSNI

H. One-Word Answer.

1. The oldest municipal institution in India.
2. The Hindi term for Municipal Corporation.
3. The survey that ranks Indian cities for cleanliness.
4. A local body for towns between 1-10 lakh population.
5. The organisation that issued a charter for the establishment of the Madras Corporation in 1688.
6. The system where citizens directly participate in governance..

I. Assertion-Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A): Urban Local Bodies are decentralised institutions.
Reason (R): They allow citizens to directly take part in local decision-making.
 - 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.

Ans.

2. Assertion (A): Citizens play no role in the success of cleanliness drives in cities.

Reason (R): Cleanliness is only the responsibility of municipal workers.

- a) Both A and R are true.
- b) Both A and R are false.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans.

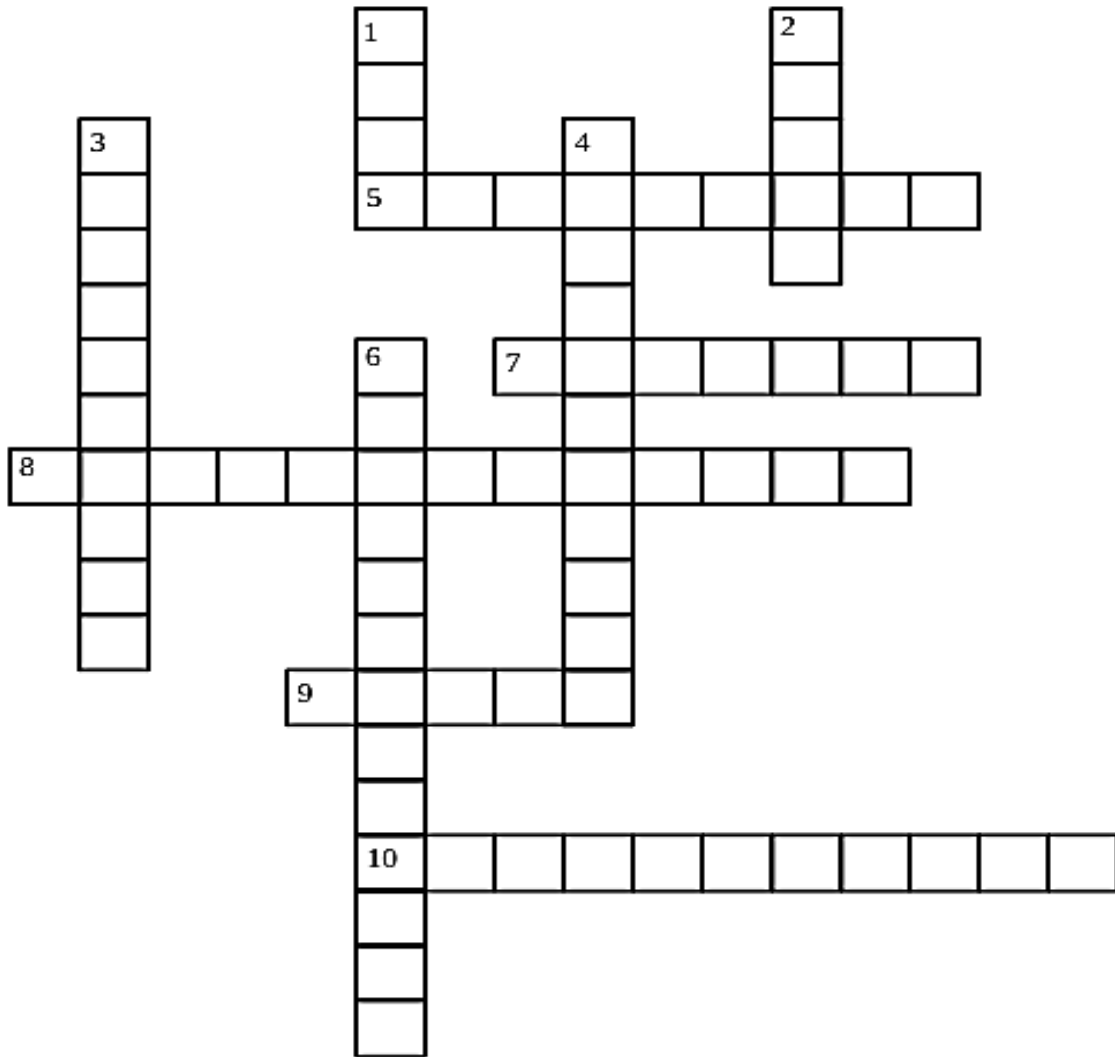
J. Solve the crossword.

ACROSS

5. Government by the people.
7. Governs towns (1-10 lakh population).
8. Citizens' involvement in governance.
9. Related to cities or towns.
10. Organised body like a municipal office.

DOWN

1. Smallest unit of a city.
2. Government closest to people.
3. Process of managing a city or country.
4. Governs big cities (above 10 lakh).
6. Power shared at many levels.



Assignment – 3

Chapter – 6 The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of civilisation?

- a) Urbanism
- b) Productive agriculture
- c) Hunting and gathering
- d) Some form of writing

2. The earliest civilisation began in Mesopotamia about:

- a) 1,000 years ago
- b) 2,000 years ago
- c) 4,000 years ago.
- d) 6,000 years ago

3. Which river made the plains of Punjab and Sindh fertile?

- a) Indus
- b) Sarasvati
- c) Ganga
- d) Yamuna

4. The transition of villages into cities happened around:

- a) 4000 BCE
- b) 2600 BCE
- c) 1500 BCE
- d) 1000 BCE

5. The Sarasvati River is known today as:

- a) Ravi
c) Sutlej
6. What material was used to waterproof the Great Bath?

- b) Ghaggar-Hakra
d) Ganga

- a) Clay
c) Sandstone
b) Natural bitumen
d) Cement

7. In Mohenjo-daro, people drew water mainly from:

- a) Rivers
c) Brick wells
b) Ponds
d) Tanks

8. The Harappans were the first in Eurasia to grow:

- a) Rice
c) Sugarcane
b) Maize
d) Cotton

9. Harappan seals were usually made of:

- a) Steatite
c) Iron
b) Clay
d) Bronze

10. Around which year did the Sindhu-Sarasvati civilisation begin to decline?

- a) 2600 BCE
c) 1900 BCE
b) 2200 BCE
d) 1500 BCE

B. Fill in the Blanks.

- Civilisation is considered an _____ stage of human society.
- The management of raw materials and production of goods is known as _____.
- The Harappan civilisation began in the _____ region of the Indian Subcontinent.
- The Sarasvati River used to flow from the foothills of the _____.
- The Harappan city of _____ is in Haryana.
- Rivers enriched the soil and made it suitable for _____.
- The Harappans had no evidence of keeping an _____ or weapons of war.
- Although the cities disappeared, Harappan _____ and technology survived.
- The _____ River dried up, leading to the decline of many Harappan cities.
- Reduced _____ after 2200 BCE made agriculture harder.

C. True or False.

- Civilisation must have some form of government and administration.
- Writing was not necessary for early civilisations.
- Ancient Egypt's civilisation started before Mesopotamia.
- Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were cities on the Indus River.

5. The Yamuna is a tributary of the Sarasvati.
6. The Indus-Sarasvati civilisation is one of the oldest civilisations in the world.
7. The Great Bath was used only as a public swimming pool.
8. Warehouses were used for storing goods in Harappan cities.
9. The largest reservoir at Dholavira measured 73 metres.
10. The Lothal dockyard shows the importance of maritime trade

D. Match the Following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Mesopotamia	i. Harappa	1. ____
2. Indus–Sarasvati Civilisation	ii. Kalibangan / Banawali	2. ____
3. Sacred text mentioning Sarasvati	iii. Dholavira	3. ____
4. First discovered Harappan city	iv. Iraq and Syria	4. ____
5. Six large stone reservoirs	v. Rig Veda	5. ____
6. Abandoned due to drying of the Sarasvati	vi. Harappan Civilisation	6. ____

E. Short Answer Questions.

1. Why is productive agriculture important for civilisation?
Ans.
2. What names did archaeologists give to this civilisation?
Ans.
3. What are the two main parts of a Harappan city?
Ans.
4. Describe the construction material used in Harappan houses.
Ans.
5. Mention two Harappan cities outside the Indus valley.
Ans.
6. How did Harappans maintain cleanliness in their houses?
Ans.
7. Name the main food crops of the Harappans.
Ans.
8. What evidence do we have about Harappan diet from cooking pots?
Ans.
9. How did Harappans make and use ornaments?

Ans.

10. Why was the civilisation first called the "Indus Valley civilisation"?

Ans.

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. Explain the main characteristics of a civilisation.

Ans.

2. Compare the beginning of civilisation in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India.

Ans.

3. Describe the growth of villages into towns and cities in the Indus-Sarasvati region.

Ans.

4. Explain the importance of the Sarasvati River in the civilisation.

Ans.

5. Describe the main features of Harappan town-planning.

Ans.

6. Describe the water management system of the Harappans.

Ans.

G. Give Reasons.

1. Give reason why Punjab and Sindh were favourable for agriculture.

Ans.

2. Give reason why the civilisation is also called Indus-Sarasvati Civilisation.

Ans.

3. Give reason why the Harappan civilisation is called the First Urbanisation of India.

Ans.

4. Give reason why Harappan civilisation is considered highly advanced in town-planning.

Ans.

5. Give reason why Harappans built drains under the streets.

Ans.

6. Give reason why Dholavira had several large reservoirs.

Ans.

7. Give reason why Lothal is considered important for trade..

Ans.

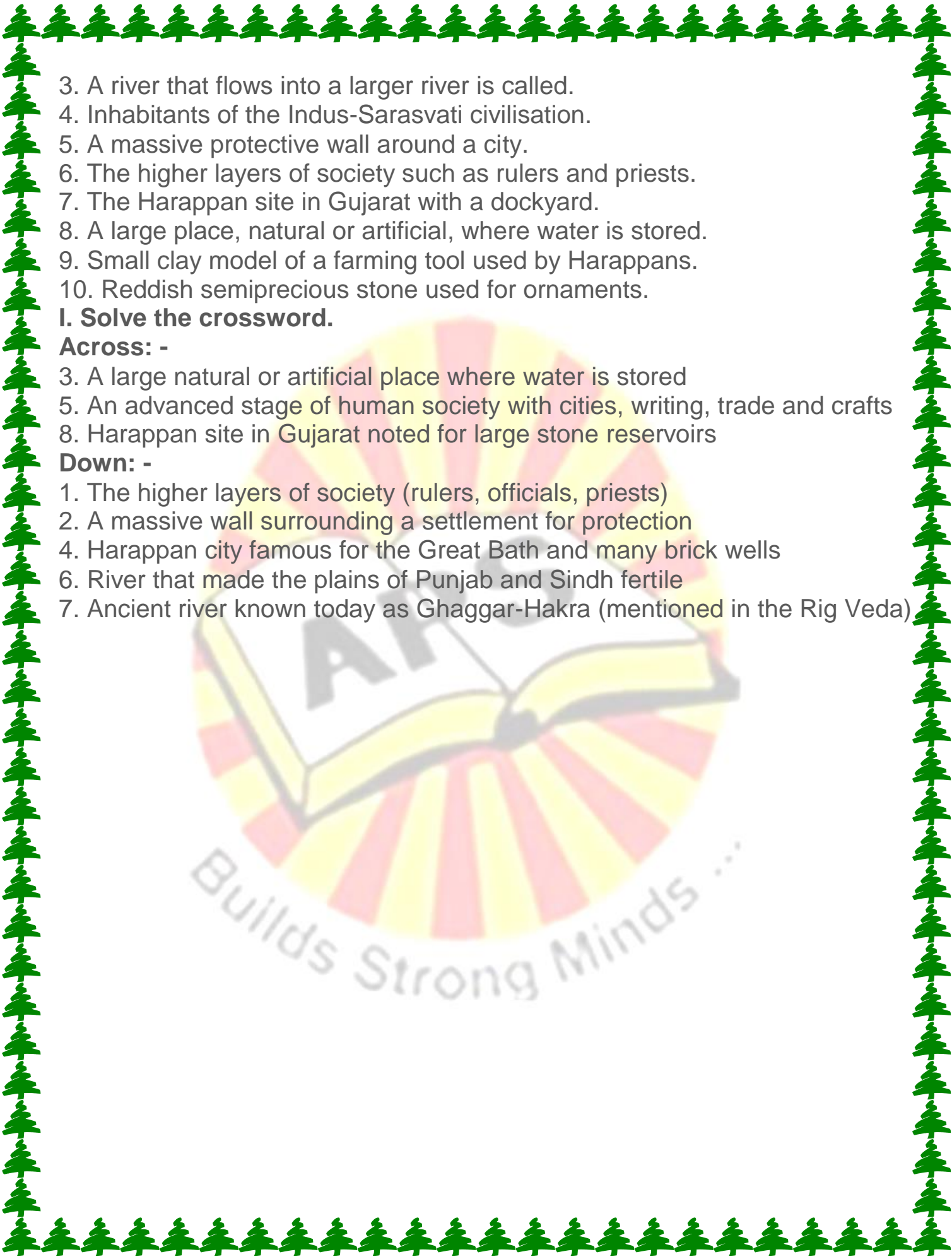
8. Give reason why Harappan culture is called a "new beginning."

Ans.

H. One-Word Answer.

1. A science which is related to the extraction and study of metals.

2. Name the river valley region where civilisation first began.

- 
3. A river that flows into a larger river is called.
 4. Inhabitants of the Indus-Sarasvati civilisation.
 5. A massive protective wall around a city.
 6. The higher layers of society such as rulers and priests.
 7. The Harappan site in Gujarat with a dockyard.
 8. A large place, natural or artificial, where water is stored.
 9. Small clay model of a farming tool used by Harappans.
 10. Reddish semiprecious stone used for ornaments.

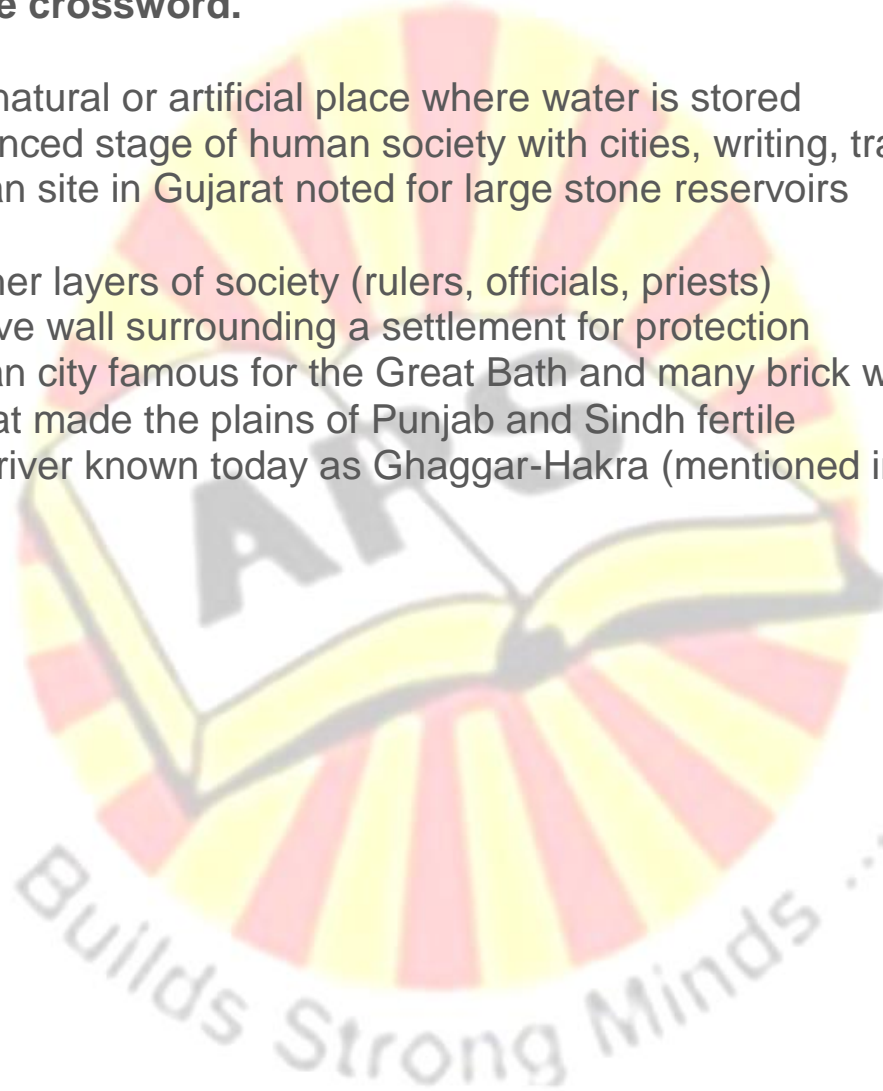
I. Solve the crossword.

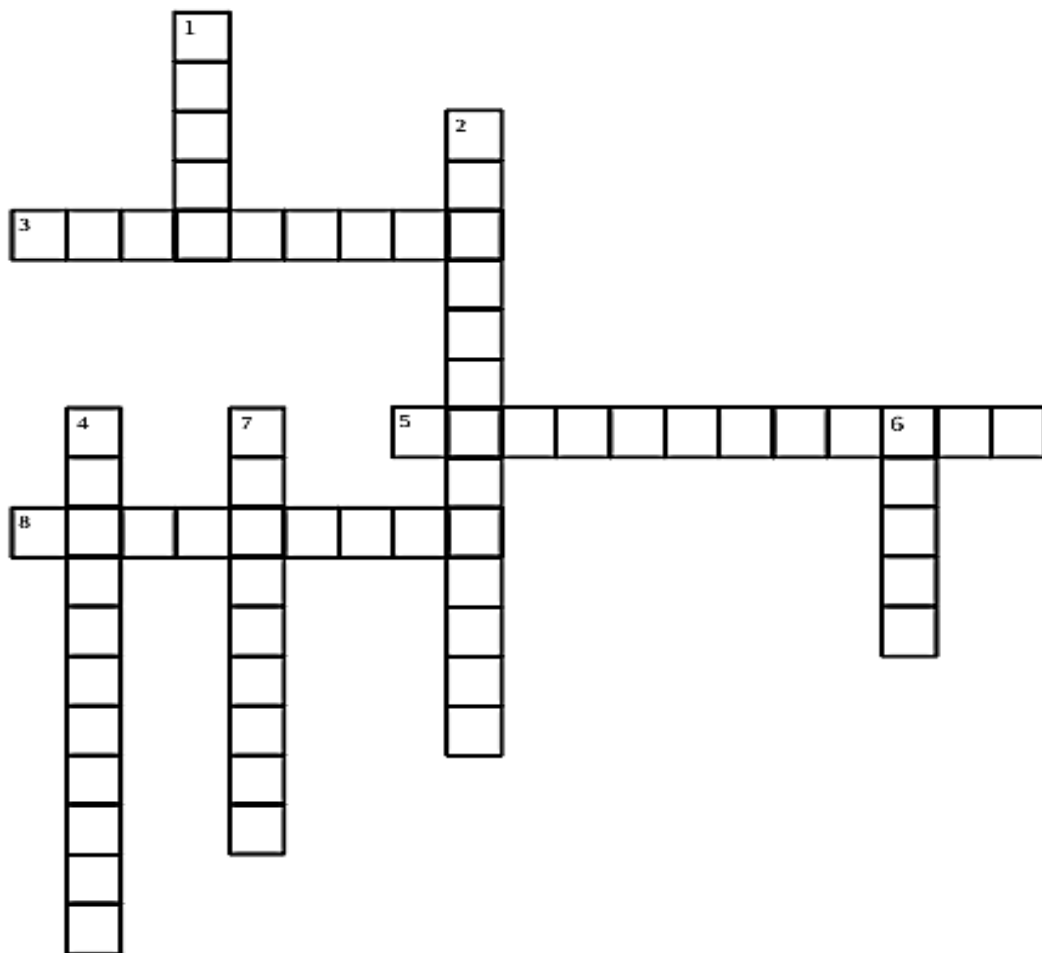
Across: -

3. A large natural or artificial place where water is stored
5. An advanced stage of human society with cities, writing, trade and crafts
8. Harappan site in Gujarat noted for large stone reservoirs

Down: -

1. The higher layers of society (rulers, officials, priests)
2. A massive wall surrounding a settlement for protection
4. Harappan city famous for the Great Bath and many brick wells
6. River that made the plains of Punjab and Sindh fertile
7. Ancient river known today as Ghaggar-Hakra (mentioned in the Rig Veda)





For Non-Coaching Section- **Case Study**

The Indian civilisation began thousands of years ago along the banks of rivers. One of the earliest and most developed civilisations was the *Harappan (Indus Valley) Civilisation, which flourished around **2500 BCE. It developed mainly along the **Indus and Saraswati river systems. Important cities of this civilisation were **Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal and Kalibangan*.

The Harappans were skilled town planners. Their cities were built on a *grid pattern* with streets crossing each other at right angles. The cities had a *well-planned drainage system, brick houses, public wells and large buildings. The **Great Bath* of Mohenjo-daro was probably used for religious rituals.

People of this civilisation practiced *agriculture* and grew crops like *wheat, barley and cotton. They domesticated animals such as **cattle, sheep and goats. Trade was an important occupation, and Harappans traded with Mesopotamia* using seals made of *steatite. They used **standardised weights and measures*, showing their advanced knowledge.

The Harappans followed different religious practices. They worshipped nature, animals and mother goddess figures. Fire altars have been found at Kalibangan. However, their *script remains undeciphered*, and much about their beliefs is still unknown.

Around *1900 BCE, the Harappan civilisation began to decline. Possible reasons include **climate change, floods, drying up of rivers and earthquakes*. Despite its decline, the Harappan civilisation laid the foundation for later Indian culture and civilisation.

Case Study–Based Questions

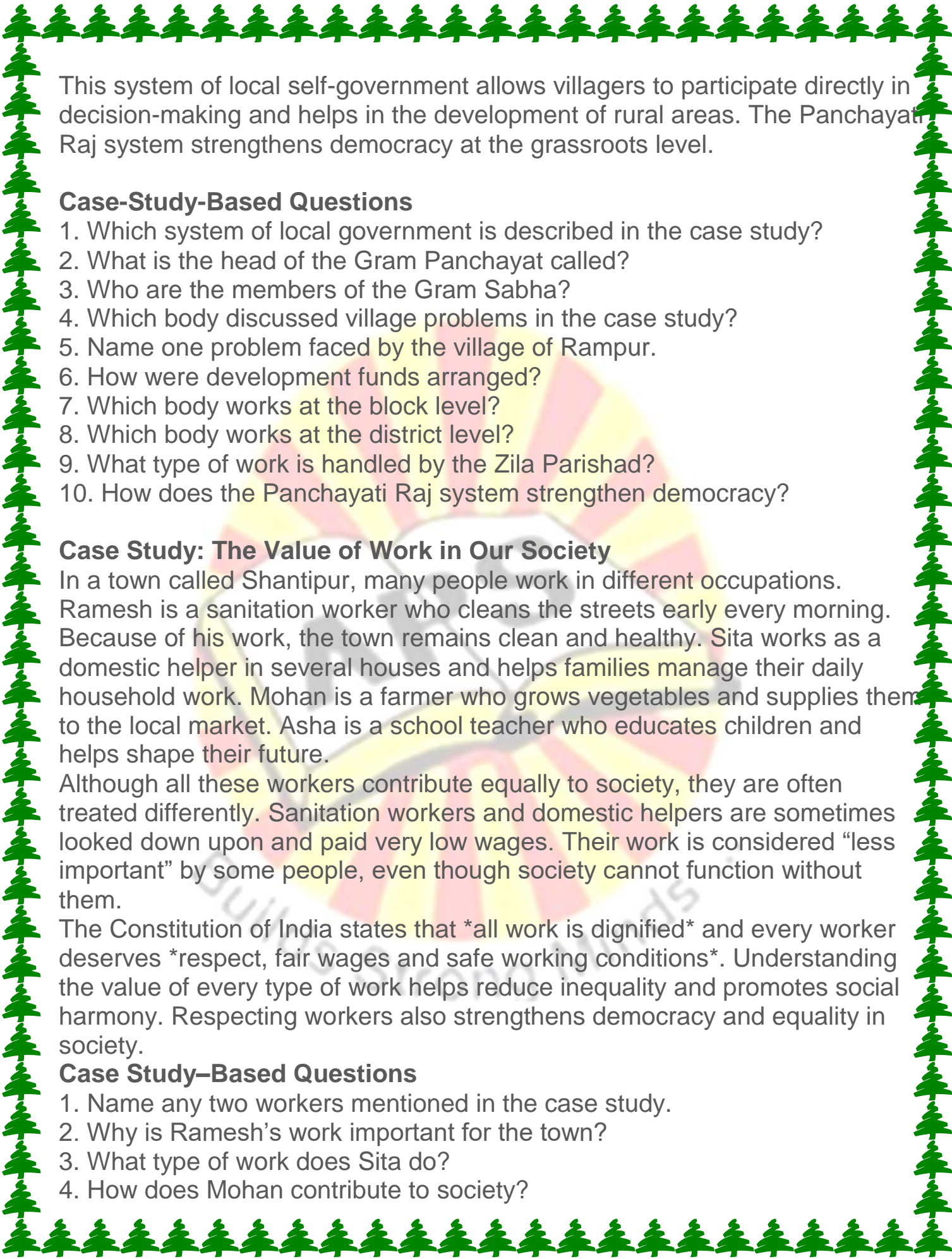
1. Which civilisation is described in the case study?
2. Along which rivers did this civilisation develop?
3. Name any two important cities of this civilisation.
4. What type of city planning did the Harappans follow?
5. Which feature shows their concern for cleanliness?
6. What was the Great Bath probably used for?
7. Name two crops grown by the Harappans.
8. Which animals were domesticated by them?
9. Which material was used to make seals?
10. With which civilisation did the Harappans trade?
11. What shows that Harappans were advanced in trade?
12. Which religious practices are mentioned in the case study?
13. Where have fire altars been found?
14. Why is Harappan writing difficult to understand?
15. Mention one reason for the decline of this civilisation.

Case Study: Panchayati Raj in a Village

Rampur is a small village with about 2,000 people. The village has basic problems like damaged roads, shortage of clean drinking water and irregular sanitation. To solve these issues, the villagers elect their representatives to the Gram Panchayat. The head of the Gram Panchayat is called the Sarpanch.

The Gram Sabha, which includes all adult members of the village, meets regularly to discuss village problems. In one meeting, villagers decided to repair the roads and install hand pumps for clean drinking water. Funds were arranged through government schemes and local taxes.

At the block level, the *Panchayat Samiti* helps coordinate development work of several villages. At the district level, the *Zila Parishad* looks after larger development plans like schools, hospitals and major roads.



This system of local self-government allows villagers to participate directly in decision-making and helps in the development of rural areas. The Panchayati Raj system strengthens democracy at the grassroots level.

Case-Study-Based Questions

1. Which system of local government is described in the case study?
2. What is the head of the Gram Panchayat called?
3. Who are the members of the Gram Sabha?
4. Which body discussed village problems in the case study?
5. Name one problem faced by the village of Rampur.
6. How were development funds arranged?
7. Which body works at the block level?
8. Which body works at the district level?
9. What type of work is handled by the Zila Parishad?
10. How does the Panchayati Raj system strengthen democracy?

Case Study: The Value of Work in Our Society


In a town called Shantipur, many people work in different occupations. Ramesh is a sanitation worker who cleans the streets early every morning. Because of his work, the town remains clean and healthy. Sita works as a domestic helper in several houses and helps families manage their daily household work. Mohan is a farmer who grows vegetables and supplies them to the local market. Asha is a school teacher who educates children and helps shape their future.

Although all these workers contribute equally to society, they are often treated differently. Sanitation workers and domestic helpers are sometimes looked down upon and paid very low wages. Their work is considered “less important” by some people, even though society cannot function without them.

The Constitution of India states that *all work is dignified* and every worker deserves *respect, fair wages and safe working conditions*. Understanding the value of every type of work helps reduce inequality and promotes social harmony. Respecting workers also strengthens democracy and equality in society.

Case Study–Based Questions

1. Name any two workers mentioned in the case study.
2. Why is Ramesh’s work important for the town?
3. What type of work does Sita do?
4. How does Mohan contribute to society?

- 
5. What role does Asha play in society?
 6. Which workers are often treated unfairly?
 7. Why are some jobs considered less important by people?
 8. Is any work less valuable according to the chapter?
 9. What does the Constitution say about work?
 10. Name one right every worker should have.
 11. What problem arises when workers are not respected?
 12. How does respecting work help society?
 13. Which value is highlighted in this chapter?
 14. Why is domestic work important?
 15. What lesson do we learn from this case study?

Worksheet

Democracy part 1 and 2

Section A: One Word / Very Short Answer

- 1) Rule by the people is known as ____.
- 2) The country where people elect their representatives.
- 3) The right to vote is also called ____.
- 4) The feeling of respect for all cultures is called ____.
- 5) Unequal treatment of people is known as ____.
- 6) The Constitution of India came into force in the year ____.
- 7) A person chosen by the people in elections is called a ____.
- 8) Untouchability is based on ____.
- 9) The struggle against racial discrimination in the USA was led by ____.
- 10) The belief that one's own culture is superior to others is called ____.

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

- 1) Democracy gives people the power to ____ the government.
- 2) India is a ____ country.
- 3) Differences make our country ____.
- 4) Discrimination can be based on caste, religion, ____ or gender.
- 5) Equality is guaranteed by the ____ of India.

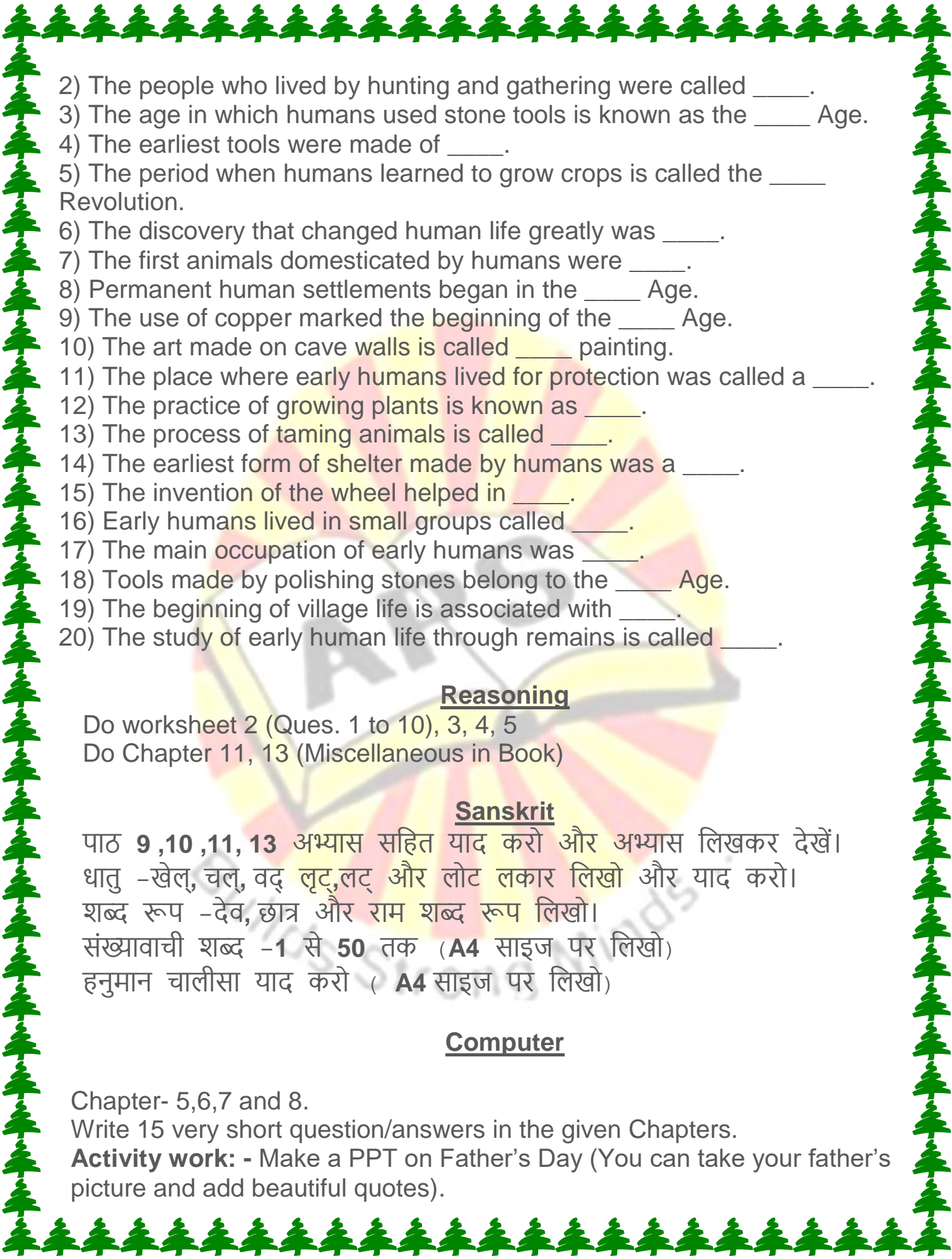
Section C: True or False

- 1) Democracy means rule by a king.
- 2) People have no role in a democracy.
- 3) Diversity makes our society richer.
- 4) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar fought against caste discrimination.
- 5) Discrimination promotes equality.

Chapter: The Beginning of Civilization

One Word Questions (20)

- 1) The earliest stage of human history is called the ____ Age.

- 
- 2) The people who lived by hunting and gathering were called ____.
 - 3) The age in which humans used stone tools is known as the ____ Age.
 - 4) The earliest tools were made of ____.
 - 5) The period when humans learned to grow crops is called the ____ Revolution.
 - 6) The discovery that changed human life greatly was ____.
 - 7) The first animals domesticated by humans were ____.
 - 8) Permanent human settlements began in the ____ Age.
 - 9) The use of copper marked the beginning of the ____ Age.
 - 10) The art made on cave walls is called ____ painting.
 - 11) The place where early humans lived for protection was called a ____.
 - 12) The practice of growing plants is known as ____.
 - 13) The process of taming animals is called ____.
 - 14) The earliest form of shelter made by humans was a ____.
 - 15) The invention of the wheel helped in ____.
 - 16) Early humans lived in small groups called ____.
 - 17) The main occupation of early humans was ____.
 - 18) Tools made by polishing stones belong to the ____ Age.
 - 19) The beginning of village life is associated with ____.
 - 20) The study of early human life through remains is called ____.

Reasoning

Do worksheet 2 (Ques. 1 to 10), 3, 4, 5
Do Chapter 11, 13 (Miscellaneous in Book)

Sanskrit

पाठ 9,10,11,13 अभ्यास सहित याद करो और अभ्यास लिखकर देखें।
धातु -खेल्, चल्, वद् लृट्, लट् और लोट लकार लिखो और याद करो।
शब्द रूप -देव, छात्र और राम शब्द रूप लिखो।
संख्यावाची शब्द -1 से 50 तक (A4 साइज पर लिखो)
हनुमान चालीसा याद करो (A4 साइज पर लिखो)

Computer

Chapter- 5,6,7 and 8.

Write 15 very short question/answers in the given Chapters.

Activity work: - Make a PPT on Father's Day (You can take your father's picture and add beautiful quotes).

Note: - All Holiday Homework should be done in one separate holiday notebook.

