



# JKG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

(Affiliated to CBSE, Delhi. School Code No. 2130679/60305)  
Shakti Khand-II, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad- 201012

## Summer Holiday Home Work 2021-22

### Class XI C HUMANITIES

#### English

- + Draw the mind map of the chapter **The portrait of a lady** covering below mention point: \* Appearance of the grandmother \* Daily routine in village\* Turning point in their (author and grandmother) relationship.\*author went to university \* author left for abroad \* last hours of her life.
- + Imagine yourself as **Shirley Toulson** and narrate how you felt when you looked at the photograph.
- + Go through the ppt based on Determiners and complete the exercises given in the PDF.

Note: Homework is to be done in English notebook

#### Political Science

- + Read the first chapter and complete all the given questions.

#### History

Write short notes on the following points:-

- + Geography of Mesopotamian Civilization.
- + Urbanization
- + Movement of goods into cities
- + Mesopotamian and writing
- + Political factors
- + System of writing
- + Literacy
- + Uses of writing
- + Cuneiform Script
- + Write your name in Mesopotamian Script.

#### Informatics Practices

Complete the attached worksheet.

#### Economics

Practical Work

- + Data collection on any one of FMCG Good
- + On the basis of
  - o Taste and preferences

- Price
- USP
- competition
- Logo etc.

### **Mathematics**

Do the worksheet attached.

### **Physical Education**

In practical file give information about any one game of your choice.

### **Commercial Arts**

Do Practical Work

- + Educational poster
- + Object Drawing with pencil shading
- + Logo design



## IP Worksheet on Character Set, Tokens-Identifiers, Keywords:

1. Name the person who developed Python? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Python is Case-sensitive language. (True/False) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name some libraries which are used in Python. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ library can be used to create User Interfaces.
5. Python can run on various platforms hence it's known as \_\_\_\_\_ language.
6. Python Libraries like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ help in visualizing data in the form of graphs, charts.
7. The language processor of Python is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Two modes of Python \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ mode, one command is executed at a time.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ mode is also known as Python Shell.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ mode is used to save the commands.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the extension of Python program files.
13. To run a Python statement/script, this key can be pressed. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Python is High level/ Low level language. \_\_\_\_\_
15. This mode of Python gives instant result of typed statement. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Name some Python IDE. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
17. To display the value of the variable Python uses Print()/print() statement.
18. Python is Free and Open Source/ Paid software. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Which of the following are **not** valid in Python? "Python", 'Python', "Python", 'Python'
20. Which of the following are not valid identifiers in Python?  
Data\_rec, \_data, 1 data, data1, my.file, elif, switch, break
21. Predict the output of the following statements?
  - i. `print("Hello World")`
  - ii. `print("Hello World", 10+20)`
  - iii. `print("Hello World, 10+20")`
  - iv. `print(10+20)`
22. Special meaning words of Python, fixed for specific functionality are called \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Names given to different parts of a Python program are \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Which of the following are keyword(s)?  
Name          Print          print          input
25. Which of the following are valid identifiers?  
My name      \_myname          myname          my-name

## **Math Worksheet on Sets:**

Q1. State True/False:

- (1) Set of odd natural numbers divisible by 2 is a null set.
- (2) Set of even prime numbers is not an null set.
- (3)  $\{x: x \text{ is a natural numbers, } x < 4 \text{ and } x > 11\}$  is an infinite set.
- (4)  $\{y: y \text{ is a point common to any two parallel lines}\}$  is an infinite set.
- (5) The set of months of a year is a finite set.
- (6)  $\{0, 1, 2, 3 \dots\}$  is a finite set.
- (7)  $\{1, 2, 3 \dots 999\}$  is an infinite set.
- (8) The set of positive integers greater than 99 is an infinite set.
- (9)  $\{x: x \text{ is a square in the plane}\} \not\subset \{x: x \text{ is a rectangle in the same plane}\}$
- (10)  $\{a, b\} \not\subset \{b, c, a\}$
- (11)  $\{a, e\} \subset \{p: p \text{ is a vowel in the English alphabet}\}$
- (12)  $\{1, 2, 3\} \subset \{1, 3, 5\}$
- (13)  $\{p\} \subset \{p, q, s\}$
- (14)  $\{a\} \in (1, 2, 3)$
- (15)  $\{x: x \text{ is an even natural number less than 6}\} \subset \{x: x \text{ is a natural number which divides 36}\}$
- (16) If  $A \not\subset B$  and  $B \not\subset C$ , then  $A \not\subset C$
- (17) If  $x \in A$  and  $A \not\subset B$ , then  $x \in B$
- (18) If  $A \subset B$  and  $x \notin B$ , then  $x \notin A$

Q2. Write the following sets in the roster form.

- (i)  $A = \{x \mid x \text{ is a positive integer less than 15 and } 2^n - 1 \text{ is an odd number}\}$
- (ii)  $B = \{x : x^2 + 7x - 8 = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- (iii)  $C = \{x : x \in \mathbb{R}, 2x + 11 = 15\}$
- (iv)  $B = \{x: x^2 = x, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- (v)  $C = \{x = x \text{ is a positive factor of the prime number } p\}$
- (vi)  $A = \{x : x \text{ is an integer and } -3 \leq x < 9\}$
- (vii)  $B = \{x : x \text{ is a natural number less than 10}\}$
- (viii)  $Z = \text{The set of all letters in the word INTEGRATION.}$
- (ix)  $X = \{x: x \text{ is a prime number which is divisor of 90}\}$

Q3. Write each given set in the Set-Builder Form:

- (i)  $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
- (ii)  $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$
- (iii)  $\{\text{January, June, July}\}$
- (iv)  $\{a, e, i, o, u\}$
- (v)  $\{\text{Tuesday, Thursday}\}$
- (vi)  $\{1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$
- (vii)  $\{5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30\}$

Q4. Let  $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$   $B = \{2, 4, 7, 8\}$   $C = \{2, 4\}$ . Fill in the blanks by  $\subset$  or  $\not\subset$  to make the resulting statements true.

- (a)  $B \_\_ A$
- (b)  $C \_\_ A$
- (c)  $B \_\_ C$
- (d)  $\emptyset \_\_ B$
- (e)  $C \_\_ C$
- (f)  $C \_\_ B$

Q5. Write all the subsets for the following.

- (a)  $\{3\}$
- (b)  $\{6, 11\}$
- (c)  $\{1, 2, 6, 7\}$
- (d)  $\{a, b, c\}$
- (e)  $\emptyset$

Q6. Write down all the possible proper subsets for each of the following.

- (a)  $\{a, b, c, d\}$
- (b)  $\{1, 2, 3\}$
- (c)  $\{5, 10\}$
- (d)  $\{x\}$

Q7. Find the number of subsets for set whose cardinal number is 5.

Q8. Find the number of proper subsets of a set containing 6 elements.

Q9. If  $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$   $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 5, 7\}$ ,  $C = \{1, 5, 7, 8, 9\}$  Find (a)  $A'$  (b)  $(A-B)'$  (c)  $(A \cup C)'$  (d)  $B'$

Q10. If  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $B = \{4, 5, 6\}$  and  $C = \{5\}$  verify that  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ .

Q11. If  $U = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$ ,  $V = \{7, 9, 11, 13\}$ ,  $W = \{11, 13, 15\}$  and  $X = \{15, 17, 19, 21, 23\}$ ; find

- (i)  $U \cap V$  (ii)  $V \cap W$  (iii)  $U \cap W \cap X$  (iv)  $U \cap W$
- (v)  $V \cap X$  (vi)  $U \cap (V \cup W)$  (vii)  $U \cap (V \cup X)$  (viii)  $(U \cap V) \cap (V \cup W)$

Q12. Two finite sets have  $m$  and  $n$  elements respectively. The total number of subsets of first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. Find the values of  $m$  and  $n$ .

## **English Worksheet :**

### **Q1. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.**

- ✚ This book is mine but..... is yours, (**that**, any)
- ✚ ..... boys have done their work. (That, **These**)
- ✚ He has forgotten..... of the details, (**some**, many)
- ✚ The District Magistrate visited..... flood affected area, (**every**, either)
- ✚ ..... villa is this? (**Whose**, What)
- ✚ He is the..... boy who has joined this gym. (**first**, whose)
- ✚ I met her..... week, (**this**, those)
- ✚ Sue will give us..... information, (**some**/several)
- ✚ There is..... milk in the fridge, (**a lot of**/few)
- ✚ Of the cars parked here..... belong to this company. (**none**/every)

### **Q2. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners.**

- ✚ Does your cow give..... milk? (**much**, many)
- ✚ Ramesh bought..... ice-cream for the family, (**some**, many)
- ✚ Good manners are needed..... where, (**every**, each)
- ✚ The calves were grazing in the field with..... mothers for many years, (that, **their**)
- ✚ ..... answer is correct. (**Neither**, Either)
- ✚ I shall meet him ..... week, (**next**, last)
- ✚ Did you see..... persons at the dinner? (much, **many**)
- ✚ I have watched..... movie of late B.R. Chopra, (**every**, many)
- ✚ .....shop should we go in? (**Which**, Whose)
- ✚ Give me..... advice on how to improve my writing skills, (**some**, many )

### **Q3. Fill in the blanks:**

Obesity is a growing problem for ..... (**both** / all / any) kids and adults around the world as weighing too ..... (more / **much** / many) can damage your health. Researchers believe that the amount of sleep you get might be a key factor in determining your chances of being obese. A new study has found that elementary school students who slept too ..... (**little** / less / least) were more likely to gain weight. Past studies have shown a link between sleeping ..... (little / **less** / least) and weighing more, but it hasn't been clear whether kids who weigh too ..... (**much** / more / most) have trouble sleeping, or whether sleeping less leads to weight gain. .... (**both** / all / either) scenarios seemed equally possible.

### **Q4. Fill in the blanks with Numeral Determiners—one, two, some, any, little, few, all, both, much, many, several, etc.:**

- ✚ How ..... money do you want?
- ✚ Have you read ..... stories?
- ✚ I have read..... short stories in Hindi but only ..... in English.
- ✚ I read the letter again and noticed that there were..... mistakes in it.
- ✚ How ..... milk do you take every day?
- ✚ There are..... countries in the world where the population is not growing fast.
- ✚ Would you lend me your watch for ..... days?
- ✚ Do you have ..... complaint against the clerk?
- ✚ There are ..... eggs in the basket, but there isn't ..... butter.
- ✚ ..... care could have prevented the accident.
- ✚ ..... of the boys has broken this window pane.
- ✚ I have already spent the ..... rupees you gave me.
- ✚ ..... the husband and wife are members of this club.
- ✚ ..... the customers insisted that the shopkeeper must provide them full measure.
- ✚ The story was published in ..... the local newspapers.

Q5. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners:

There are **(i)** ..... broken chairs in **(ii)** ..... farthest corner of **(iii)** ..... room.

(b) There is (i) ..... egg on this plate and (ii) ..... dirty marks on (iii) ..... table cloth.

Q6. Fill in the blanks with suitable determiners:

In my childhood, the teacher never appeared in public without **(a)** ..... cane in hand. I used to think that one's guru was born clutching **(b)** ..... cane in his right hand while **(c)** ..... left held **(d)** ..... pinch of snuff between **(e)** ..... thumb and forefinger. He took **(f)** ..... deep inhalation before proceeding to fluck the cane on my body.



# Determiners

Determiners are the words which are used before nouns to determine or fix their meaning.

The afternoon was hot, and so was a railway carriage. The next stop was at Templecombe, nearly an hour ahead. In the carriage were a small girl, a smaller girl, and a small boy. An aunt belonging to some children sat in the corner seat, and in the further corner seat on the opposite side, was a man who was a stranger to them, but the small girls and the small boy were the ones who filled the compartment. The children chatted on and on to their aunt, like a housefly that refuses to be put off. Most of the aunt's remarks seemed to begin with "Don't", and nearly all of the children's remarks began with "Why?"

Answer the following questions:

(a) Where were the characters at the time of narration?

(b) Who was travelling with the aunt?

(c) How did the children pass their time?

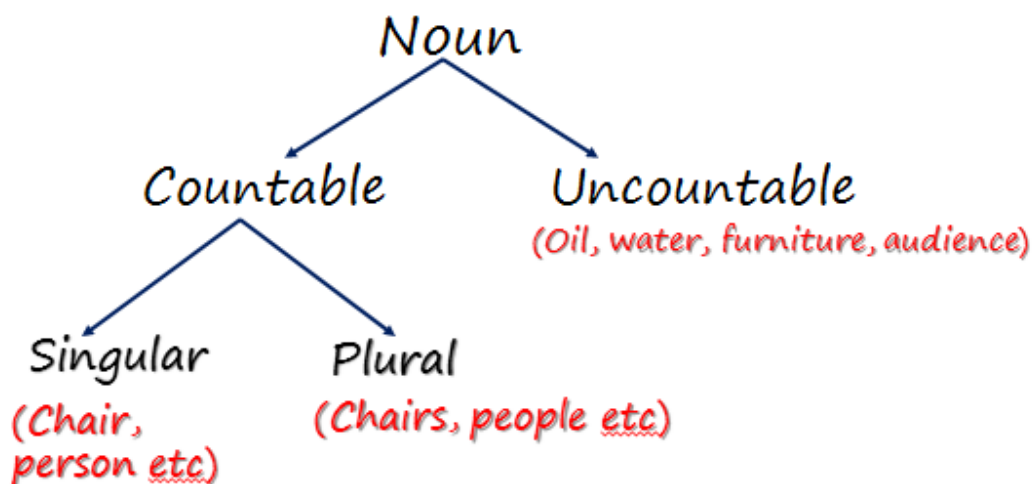
(d) How long would they take to reach Templecombe?

(e) How does the aunt respond to the children's antics? Why do you say so?



## We learn...

1. No article is used before a proper noun.
2. 'The' is used to refer to a specific place/person/object.
3. 'A' is used when the person/place is referred to for the first time.
4. 'An' is used before a vowel sound.

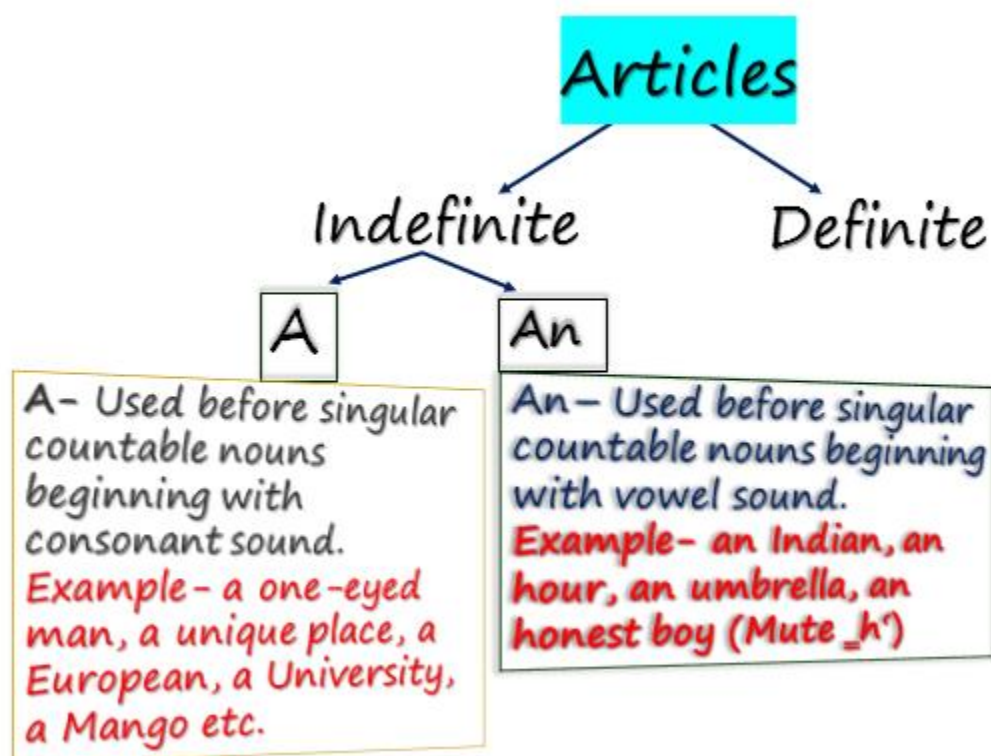


## Types of Determiners

Possessives	Ordinals	Quantifiers	Articles
My	First	Much	A
Our	Second	Some	An
Your	Third	No	The
His	Next	Any	
Her	Last	Many	<b>Numerals</b>
Its		Enough	One
Their		Several	Two
		Little	Three
		All	Ten
		Lot of	Fifty
		Plenty of	Hundred
		Another	Thousand

Adjective	Determiner
An <b>adjective</b> qualifies a noun. Example: He is a quiet boy.	A <b>determiner</b> limits the meaning of a noun. Example: Most boys love watching cricket.
The form of an <b>adjective</b> can change. Examples: tall, taller, tallest	<b>Determiners</b> do not change. Examples: some, many, few, his, her, etc.
An <b>adjective</b> placed before the noun or as a complement of a noun. Example: 'fat book', The book is fat.	A <b>determiner</b> can come only before a noun. Examples: 'few boys', 'second goal'
An <b>adjective</b> comes after a <b>determiner</b> . Example: Some good books were gifted to me.	A <b>determiner</b> precedes other adjectives that accompany it. Determiners can have different positions relative to one another. Examples: many nice paintings, some great man

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When we talk about something for the second time in the same context or anything qualified by a phrase.

i- I met a girl at the gate of the school. The girl was weeping.

(First time reference)

(Second time reference)

ii- The book which is on the table is mine.

(Phrase)

2- Used before superlatives

She is the tallest girl of the class.

3- Used before the names of water bodies i.e. - rivers, seas, oceans

The Ganges, the Arabian Sea, The Pacific ocean, etc.

Note: - Not used before the names of lakes.

e.g. ~~The~~ Dal Lake

4- Used before the names of mountain ranges.

e.g. The Himalayas

Note: - Not used before the names of peaks.

e.g. ~~The~~ Mount Everest

**Definite**

5- Used before the names of satellites, planets, stars.

e.g. The moon, the earth, the sun

6- Used before the names of monuments and memorials.

e.g. The Red Fort, the Taj Mahal

7- Used before the names of states/countries that have a common noun in their name.

e.g. The Punjab, The Congo, the USA, the UAE, the UNO, the UK

8- Used before the names of scriptures.

e.g. The Ramayan, the Quran, the Guru Granth sahib, The Bible

9- Used before the names of newspapers, magazines.

e.g. The Times of India, the Competition Success Review, The Reader's Digest

10- Used before an adjective when the noun is understood.

e.g. The poor, the rich (The rich becomes richer, the poor becomes poorer).

11- When proper noun used as common noun.

Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.

(A ~~great~~ dramatist)

Working in pairs, decide which of the items in *italics* are definite (or specific) and which are indefinite (or non-specific). Then complete the following sentences using appropriate articles.

(a) Bangkok is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of Thailand.

(b) Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ country in the southern Hemisphere, has produced some world- class sportspersons.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ fruit seller does not earn much during the rainy season.

(d) \_\_\_\_\_ girl who lives at the corner of our street has been selected for the civil services.

(e) Many countries rely on \_\_\_\_\_ type of cocoa produced in Ghana for their chocolate products.

(f) The Amazon is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_ largest river in the world, in terms of volume of water.

(g) \_\_\_\_\_ Punjab, \_\_\_\_\_ important state of North India, has five rivers flowing through it.

(h) 1950 is \_\_\_\_\_ year in which India became a republic.



## 2- Demonstrative adjectives

This- to demonstrate nearby things

That- to demonstrate far off things

These- plural of 'this'

Those- plural of 'that'

## 3-Possessives

These are used to show belongingness/ownership.

e.g.- This book is mine.

That is his book.

my, our, your, his, her, its, their

**Distributive determiners** refer to a group of people or things, and to individual members of the group. They show different ways of looking at the individuals within a group, and they express how something is distributed, shared, or divided.

- Using "each" and "every" to talk about the members of a group as individuals
- Using "all" to talk about the whole group
- Using "half" to talk about a divided group
- Using "both", "either", and "neither" to talk about pairs of people or things

Each can also be used with plural nouns and pronouns but must be followed by 'of'. Every cannot be used with plural nouns.

Examples

Each of the children received a present.

I gave each of the plants some water.

He told each of us our jobs.

Every child received a present.

I gave each plant some water.

All can be used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns by itself. In this usage, it refers to the group as a concept rather than as individuals.

Examples

All cheese contains protein.

I like all dogs.

All children need affection.

This soap is for all purposes.

All can be used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns preceded by the or a possessive pronoun. In this case, the meaning is shifted towards referring to a concrete, physical group rather than the group as a concept. In these uses, the word of can be added just after all with no change in meaning.

Examples

All the people in the room were silent.

All of the birds flew away.

Have you eaten all the bread?

I will need all of the sugar.

I've invited all my friends to the party.

I've used up all of our eggs.

You wasted all your time.

### Using "either"

Either is positive and when used alone, refers to one of the two members of the pair. It is equivalent to "one or the other". Because it refers to just one member of a pair, either must be used before a singular noun. It can also be used with a plural noun or pronoun if followed by "of".

### Examples

I can stay at either hotel.

Either day is fine for me.

There are two chairs here. You can take either of them.

Either of you can come.

Either of the hotels will be fine.

I can eat either of the salads.

Neither chair is any good.

Neither brother came.

Which bag do you want? Neither of them.

Neither of us were on time.

I think neither of these dresses fits me.

Neither of the children wanted to go.

1) \_\_\_\_\_ man wore a suit.

1.a) all

2.b) each

3.c) half

2) \_\_\_\_\_ child should go to school.

1.a) all

2.b) each

3.c) every

3) \_\_\_\_\_ guards were caught sleeping.

1.a) either

2.b) each

3.c) every

4) \_\_\_\_\_ of the parent will go to the school to pick up the child.

1.a) half

2.b) either

3.c) both

True or False Exercises on Distributive Determiners:

- 1) Each the cats were purring loudly.
- 2) Both child were playing.
- 3) Both of them like swimming.
- 4) I can stay at either houses.
- 5) Either of you go there.
- 6) Neither of dogs was barking.
- 7) Neither of these interests me.
- 8) All is going to the party.
- 9) I like all horses.
- 10) I like all dog.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of us was given a grand reception.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ man is responsible for his own life.
- 3) Rony drank \_\_\_\_\_ the milk from the jug.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the books were a good read.
- 5) He spends \_\_\_\_\_ of his salary on garments.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of you will do the job.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ of the men was suitable for the job.
- 8) He told \_\_\_\_\_ men their responsibilities.
- 9) He gave me \_\_\_\_\_ of his fruits.
- 10) I have been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ day for this moment.

# Quantifiers

It is used to describe quantity.  
They are adjectives or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions:  
1. How many?  
2. and How much?

- much
- a little/little/very little
- bit (of)
- a great deal of
- all
- enough
- many
- a few/few/very few \*\*
- a number (of)

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	BOTH	COUNTABLE NOUNS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• much</li> <li>• a little/little/very little</li> <li>• a bit (of)</li> <li>• a great deal of</li> <li>• a large amount of</li> <li>• a large quantity of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all</li> <li>• enough</li> <li>• more/most</li> <li>• less/least</li> <li>• no/none</li> <li>• not any</li> <li>• some</li> <li>• any</li> <li>• a lot of</li> <li>• lots of</li> <li>• plenty of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many</li> <li>• a few/few/very few</li> <li>• a number (of)</li> <li>• several</li> <li>• a large number of</li> <li>• a great number of</li> <li>• a majority of</li> </ul>

