



St. Mary's School, Dwarka
Holiday Homework
Std. XII
Week 3
Worksheet 3
Subject: English

No. of Questions:8

MM: 25

Q1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Based on the reading of the passage, answer the following:

(1x5=5)

i) What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

- a) Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned
- b) Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning
- c) There was no difference
- d) Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science

ii. Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?

- a) It is logical and relevant
- b) Its theoretical concepts are easily understood
- c) It is irrelevant for education
- d) It is not practically applicable

iii. What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?

- a) It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- b) It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance It refers to something which is quite unnecessary
- c) It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical
- d) It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now

iv. Why were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

v. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

- a) Facts are not important
- b) Facts do not lead to holistic education
- c) Facts change with the changing times
- d) Facts are frozen in time

Q2. You are Dr. Suchitra Mukherjee. You have received an invitation from the Director, Health Services, Kharagpur, West Bengal, to preside over a gathering of leading medical practitioners attending a workshop on mental wellness on 09 November, 2022 at 11 a.m. in the Public Hospital, Jammu, J & K. Write a letter in response, to accept the invitation in about 50 words. (3)

Q3. Arts Club of your school is going to organize a drawing and painting competition. Write a notice in not more than 50 words, to be displayed on the school notice board, inviting students to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Rishabh/Ridhima, Secretary, Arts Club, Sunrise Public School, Gurugram, Haryana. (3)

Q4. Design a Time-Traveling Device: Use your creativity to design a time-travelling device that could transport you to different time periods, like the third level. You can draw and label your invention, explaining how it works and the adventures it could enable. (Use A-4 size pastel sheet) (5)

Answer the following briefly in 30-40 words:

(2x3=6)

Q5. What are the themes explored in "The Third Level"?

Q6. How does the third level challenge the notion of reality in the story?

Q7. How does "Journey to the End of the Earth" captivate readers?

Q8. How does "The Last Lesson" critique the detrimental effects of political conflicts on education and cultural identity? (Word limit:80-100 words) (3)

Subject: Economics

- Q1. Write the differences between real flow and money flow. (2)
- Q2. What do you mean by GDP deflator? How do we calculate it? (2)
- Q3. “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) does not give us a clear indication of economic welfare of a country.” Defend or refute the given statement with valid reason. (2)
- Q4. “Higher Gross Domestic Product (GDP) means greater per capita availability of goods in the economy.” Do you agree with the given statement ? Give valid reason in support of your answer. (2)
- Q5. Define the problem of double counting in the computation of national income. State any two approaches to correct the problem of double counting. (2)
- Q6. Explain the meaning of Real Gross Domestic Product and Nominal Gross Domestic Product. (3)
- Q7. Distinguish between consumer goods and capital goods. Which of these are final goods? (3)
- Q8. Describe the precautions that should be taken while measuring National Income using income method. (3)
- Q9. Will the following be included in domestic factor income of India? Give reasons for your answer. (3)
- (i) Profits earned by a foreign bank from its branches in India
 - (ii) Scholarships given by Government of India
 - (iii) Profits earned by a resident of India from his company in Singapore
 - (iv) Salaries received by Indians working in American Embassy in India
- Q10. Distinguish between Gross Domestic Product at base year price and Gross Domestic Product at current year price. Which of these is a better index of welfare of the people and why? (3)

Subject: Mathematics

No. of questions: 10

M.M: 30

Note: Each question carries 3 marks.

Q1	Differentiate the following functions w.r.t. x : (i) $\sin(x^2 + 1)$ (ii) $e^{\sin x}$ (iii) $\log \sin x$
Q2	Differentiate the following functions w.r.t. x : (i) e^{e^x} (ii) $\log_7(\log_7 x)$ (iii) $\log_x 2$
Q3	If $y = \cos^{-1}(2x) + 2\cos^{-1}\sqrt{1-4x^2}$, $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
Q4	If $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}\right)$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
Q5	If $y = \cos^{-1}\left\{\frac{2x - 3\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{13}}\right\}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
Q6	Differentiate the following with respect to x: (i) $\cos^{-1}(\sin x)$ (ii) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x}\right)$
Q7	If $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$ and $x \neq y$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$
Q8	If $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right) = \tan^{-1} a$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$
Q9	If $\sin y = x \sin(a+y)$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin^2(a+y)}{\sin a}$
Q10	If $\sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{1-y^2} = a(x-y)$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}}$

Subject: Physical Education

Note: Write answers in your notebook.

1. Which of the following is not the postural deformity of spine..... 1
(a) Lordosis (b) Scoliosis
(c) Kyphosis (d) None of these
2. Deformity of the legs is known as..... 1
(a) Scoliosis (b) Lordosis
(c) Knock-knees (d) Kyphosis
3. Lordosis is a problem of the..... 1
(a) Lower Back (b) Middle Back
(c) Upper Back (d) Shoulders
4. Choose any one rehabilitation exercise for kyphosis.... 1
(a) Jogging (b) Running
(c) Swimming (d) Stretching
5. Describe the method of preparing fixture in knock-out tournament in detail. 5
6. What do you mean by tournament? Elucidate the importance of tournaments in detail. 5
7. What is league tournament? Explain the types, merits, and demerits of league tournament. 5
8. Discuss the objectives of extramural in detail. 5
9. Enlist the committees for organizing sports events and explain any eight committees in detail. 5
10. Describe steps taken to protect scoliosis. 5

Subject: Geography

- Q1. In political outline map of world mark the major seaports of the world:- 1x5=5
1. Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg
 2. North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans
 3. South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso
 4. Africa: Suez, Durban, and Cape Town
 5. Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata
- Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne
- Q2. In a political map of world mark the major airports of the world- 1x5= 5
1. Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jedda, Aden
 2. Africa: Johannesburg & Nairobi
 3. Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome
 4. North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City
 5. South America: Buenos Aires, Santiago
- Australia: Darwin and Wellington
- Q3. In the world political map mark the following features 1x3=3
1. Country with the highest and the lowest HDI in the world
 2. Industrial regions of the world -Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region
 3. Largest and smallest area of all the continents of the world.
- Q4 Which area is called the Rust Bowl of the USA and why? 1
- Q5 Which is the most important industrial complex of Europe? 1
- Q6 Distinguish between metallic industries & non-metallic industries. 2
- Q7 Distinguish between public sector and private sector industries. 2
- Q8 Mention any two major problems of the Ruhr industrial region. 2
- Q9 Define the term Technopolis. 2
- Q10 What are the traditional large scale industrial regions? Give any two characteristics of them. 2

Subject: Psychology

- Q1. Shweta has been writing for the school magazine and would like to pursue journalism. Which intelligence is her skill reflecting? 1
- Q2. _____ are enduring beliefs about an ideal mode of behaviour. 1
- Q3. High ability, creativity and commitment are found in individuals with which intelligence? 2
- Q4. Does heredity influence intelligence? 2
- Q5. Write a note on the test that can be given only to literate groups based on the type of items. 2
- Q6. Shirin learnt an answer and was able to recall it exactly the way it had been learnt. According to Arthur Jensen what level of learning she is using? 2
- Q7. Psychological attributes are multi-dimensional. Describe any three such attributes. 3
- Q8. What are some of the erroneous practices associated with intelligence testing? 4
- Q9. Which intelligence is associated with Indian culture? Write a detailed note on the same. 4
- Q10. Explain "Maslow's humanistic approach keeping in mind an individual who is feeling low. 4

Subject – History

1. Identify any two occupations to be performed by Kshatras as per varna order. 1
2. Identify any two strategies evolved by Brahmanas to enforce the norms of varna order from C 600 BCE to 600 CE. 1
3. State whether gender differences were really important in the early societies from C 600 BCE to 600 CE. 2
4. Explain the language and content of Mahabharata. 2
5. How did Brahmanas develop a sharper social divide? Give two examples. 2
6. How you will prove that the text of Mahabharata was a dynamic one? 3
7. Critically examine the duties as laid down in 'Manusmriti' for the Chandalas. 3
8. Describe how, according to Manusmriti, the paternal estate was to be divided after the death of the parents with special reference to the rights of women. 3
9. Describe the various stages through which Mahabharata was compiled in the 20th century. 3
10. What are the rules of gotra as given in Brahmanical practice? Give some examples to show that these rules were not always followed. 5

Subject: Political Science

Objective: - To enable the students to know about the inventions of new concepts in world politics and constitution of India.

- To develop 21st century managerial skills of co-ordination, self-direction and time management.
- To understand contemporary political issues in context to our past.

To develop a global perspective and an international outlook.

Research Activity: - Research and collect the information on recent revolution of political ideas in the world and India, in the following areas.

- Comparison between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission and their contribution in India's Development.
- Health Epidemic – A new source of security threat

Assignment: - Project Work

Project Ideas

- Various media platforms used during political campaigns.
- Strategic planning of Indian Policy Makers.
- Human Rights acts and its ratification in India.
- Political Impact on Indian Legislations.
- Political Impact on India's international standing.
- Indian political stand on United Nations General Assembly 2022.
- Relevance of SAARC as a forum of regional cooperation.
- Division of Germany with special focus on the construction and dismantling of the Berlin wall.
- CIS- Central Asian Republics.
- Arab Spring
- Crisis in Middle East with special focus on Operation Desert Storm, Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq today.
- European Union and BREXIT.
- BRICS
- India's Nuclear Policy.
- U.S. dominance in World politics in the Post-Cold War era.
- India's role in Non-Aligned Movement.
- Civil Society Movements - Role and participation in India.

- Relevance of the United Nations in a Unipolar World.
- Understanding Resource Geopolitics and Environment degradation
- India's external relations -Critical analysis of the foreign policy of India especially with its immediate neighbours (Pakistan, China, Srilanka, Nepal, Myanmar)
- Popular movements in the post-Independence era and their outcomes.
- Project on the role played by the regional aspirations in backing the secessionist and insurgency movement in India.
- India's response to ASEAN as a dialogue partner.

GUIDELINES FOR THE PROJECTS:

It must be emphasized that the process of doing the project is as important as the final project. Once the project/projects are chosen, there should be a process of brainstorming to make out a draft/structure for the project before embarking on research.

Internet sites could be referred, but care must be taken in selecting, using and citing these sites.

Avoid plagiarism

Marks to be awarded for content and originality and not for decorative elements and embellishments.

Projects must be the original work of the student.

Project may be supported by- Data, fact sheets, maps, articles, newspaper clips

Maximum of 25-30 page projects.

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| Q.1 | Which two eminent international personalities played an important role in Cuban Missile Crises? Also state their respective countries. | 2 |
| Q.2 | What were the benefits of non-alignment to India? | 2 |
| Q.3 | As a citizen of India, how would you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the Security Council? Justify your proposal. | 2 |
| Q.4 | In what respect the security challenges facing the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa were different from the challenges in Europe? Explain. | 2 |
| Q.5 | The most serious challenges before the states is pursuing economic development without causing further damage to the global environment. How could we achieve this? Explain with a few examples. | 3 |
| Q.6 | Mention two areas each of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh. | 3 |
| Q.7 | What were the major consequences of the Shock therapy on the old system of social welfare of USSR? | 3 |

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| Q.8 | What are the constraints on American hegemony today? Which one of these do you expect to get more important in the future? | 3 |
| Q.9 | Examine the political and economic diplomatic influence of EU. | 5 |
| Q.10 | Explain “Hegemony as Structural Power”. | 5 |