

WORK SHEET FOR TERM – 1

Subject English

Q1	Read the following text.
1	As a high school student, studying poetry can be a rollercoaster ride. This journey is punctuated by moments of profound appreciation for simpler pieces and intermittent frustration with more complex works. Let's be real here -some poems are just plain confusing and no amount of re-reading seems to help decipher the intended meaning. The puzzlement that results from such instances can be both vexing and demotivating. If solving a riddle is what was intended, then playing Sudoku is a better option. One is led to ponder if obscurity was the goal.
2	Conversely, some pieces resonate with the reader's soul, stirring feelings of warmth, happiness, and connection to the world. Often, these compositions centre on themes that are universally understood, such as love, nature, or faith. Being able to actually understand what the poet is trying to say can feel like a little victory and is a welcome relief after grappling with more perplexing poetry.
3.	Then there are poems that are emotionally charged; the ones that make the reader curl up in a ball and cry or jump up and down with joy. One is left in awe of the poet's ability to convey emotion through words. Let's not forget the downright weird poems. These are the ones that defy categorization and leave the reader to their own devices in attempting to interpret meaning. The author's use of figurative language and unconventional imagery can create a sense of bewilderment that is either intriguing or off-putting. Regardless, the reader can appreciate the uniqueness of the work.
4.	Despite the wide range of emotions and reactions that come with studying poetry, it can be a rewarding pursuit. Not only does reading poetry allow one to appreciate the artistic beauty of the written word but also enables one to develop crucial critical thinking and analytical skills. The process of unlocking a poem's meaning can feel like cracking a code or solving a puzzle but the sense of accomplishment derived from mastering a challenging piece can be deeply gratifying. Finally, impressing an English teacher with a well-analysed poem can be a source of pride and validation.
5.	Overall, studying poetry is like a box of mixed chocolates, you never know what you're going to get. But whether it's complex, emotional, simple, or just downright weird, there's always something to be gained from the experience. So, let's applaud all the poets out there, for making us laugh, cry, scratch our heads, and occasionally feel like a genius.
	Answer the following questions, based on the passage above.
a)	Which of the following statements best describes the author's attitude towards studying poetry? A. Finds poetry to be a frustrating and meaningless endeavor. B. Believes that the emotional rollercoaster of studying poetry is not worth the effort. C. Recognizes the challenges of studying poetry but also acknowledges the rewards it offers. D. Feels that poetry is too obscure and abstract for the average person to appreciate.
b)	What is the tone of the writer in the given lines from paragraph (1)? Rationalise your response in about 40 words. If solving a riddle is what was intended, then playing Sudoku is a better option. One is led to ponder if obscurity was the goal.
c)	Complete the sentence appropriately. The author's use of vivid imagery in the paragraph (3), such as "curl up in a ball and cry" and "jump up and down with joy", greatly affects the reader because _____.
d)	The passage includes some words that are opposites of each other. From the sets (a)-(e) below, identify two sets of antonyms: (a) intriguing and off-putting (b) deciphering and interpreting (c) appreciate and applaud (d) simple and challenging (e) emotions and feelings
e)	Complete the sentence appropriately. We can say that the author's tone becomes more neutral and objective when discussing weird

	poems, compared to other types of poetry because _____.				
f)	Based on the reading of the passage, examine, in about 40 words, how studying poetry can be like exploring a new city.				
g)	<p>What is the message conveyed by Hina's experience, in the following case? Hina spends hours trying to analyze a poem for her assignment and finally feels a sense of accomplishment and pride, once she understands.</p> <p>A. Only those with natural talent for poetry should engage with it. B. Persistence makes studying poetry a rewarding pursuit. C. Study of poetry is guaranteed to impress others. D. The efforts of studying poetry is inversely proportional to the rewards gained.</p>				
h)	<p>State whether the following lines display an example of a simple / complex / emotionally charged / downright weird , poem.</p> <p>The sun rises in the east, A new day begins, a fresh start. Birds chirp, nature wakes up, A peaceful feeling in my heart.</p>				
GRAMMAR					
a)	<p>Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket, for the given portion of a letter:</p> <p>Dear Sir</p> <p>This is with reference to committee's letter of recommendation that _____ (highlight) the nominations for 'Safe Residential Area' award for this current year.</p>				
b)	<p>Read the given sentence from a recipe review article. Identify the error and supply the correction in the sentence.</p> <p>This delightful recipe must keep your hunger pangs at bay with its balanced spices and oriental flavour.</p> <p>Use the given format for your response.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Error</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Correction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Error	Correction		
Error	Correction				
c)	<p>Abhilash and Neha had a conversation about the inauguration of Neha's Dance Academy. Report Abhilash's question. Is your best friend helping you in this venture?</p>				
d)	<p>Read the dialogue between Shabnam and her mentor, Sara, regarding her summer internship programme.</p> <p>Sara: Why did you choose to participate in this internship programme? Shabnam: Ah! I am convinced this programme has the potential to enhance my abilities. Select the correct option to complete the reporting of the above dialogue. Sara asked Shabnam _____ in that internship programme. Shabnam sighed and exclaimed that she was convinced that programme had the potential to enhance her abilities.</p> <p>A. why to choose to participate B. to choose participation C. why he had chosen to participate D. with her choice in participating</p>				
e)	<p>Fill the blank by choosing the correct option, to complete the concluding line of an issued circular by an Organisation, to its Managers.</p> <p>A copy of the plan is enclosed and _____ (that/ then/ this) may be communicated to all Team Leaders for compliance.</p>				

f)	<p>Identify the error and supply correction for the given sentence from a commercial company's current marketing strategy. The company aimed at increasing authority in areas frequently visited by the clients.</p> <p>Use the given format for your response.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="191 233 1369 306"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="191 233 781 268">Error</th> <th data-bbox="781 233 1369 268">Correction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 268 781 306"> </td> <td data-bbox="781 268 1369 306"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Error	Correction								
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g)	<p>Select the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the closing line, from an analytical report. In conclusion, this study explores the association among short-sleep pattern and overweight youngsters.</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="191 474 724 646"> <tr> <td>Error</td> <td>correcdtion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A explores</td> <td>explore</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B and</td> <td>or</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C among</td> <td>between</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D In</td> <td>for</td> </tr> </table>	Error	correcdtion	A explores	explore	B and	or	C among	between	D In	for
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h)	<p>Complete the given narrative, by filling the blank with the correct option. The experience of nursing an injured bird left me _____ grateful for knowing the importance of being kind and compassionate to all creatures.</p> <p>A. feeling B. having felt C. felt D. feels</p>										
i)	<p>Report the dialogue between a vendor and his customer, by completing the sentence: Vendor: It is nice to see you, Sir! Customer: Yes, indeed! Unlike last month, I have been away for quite some time this month. The vendor greeted his customer respectfully and mentioned that he was pleased to see him. The customer answered in the affirmative and explained that _____</p>										
j)	<p>Fill the blank by choosing the correct option to complete the live feed on a school news channel. Congratulations Change Makers! The regional competition awards have been announced and our school music club _____ the first prize.</p> <p>A. had been won B. will win C. was winning D. has won</p>										
k)	<p>Complete the line from a self- awareness song, by filling the blank with the correct option.</p> <p>The river runs through your veins The trees and mountains _____ your name The moon and stars watch over You're guiding your way back home To dream the night away.</p> <p>A. will call B. call C. had called D. calls</p>										
l)	<p>Identify the error and supply correction for the following note in a passengers' flight instruction manual:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="191 1902 1369 2018"> <tr> <td data-bbox="191 1902 1369 2018"> <p>Note- Passengers will not reach the airport late in order to avoid a fine equivalent to 5% of the basic fare.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Note- Passengers will not reach the airport late in order to avoid a fine equivalent to 5% of the basic fare.</p>									
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Use the given format for your response.	
Error	Correction
3.	You recently visited the city of Jaipur, famous for its Hawa Mahal, the palace and forts. Shopping in Jaipur is also exciting as there are many things to buy. Write a description.
4.	Your uncle lives in Malaysia. So in the last summer vacations, he took you to Malaysia. You enjoyed your visit to Malaysia a lot. Write your experiences in Malaysia as a diary entry after returning home, Write a diary entry.
5.	Mohan wrote just few lines but couldn't develop the story he wanted to write. Taking help from the input given below and the introductory lines written by Mohan, complete the story. The celebrated archer Guru Dronacharya taught the royal princes the finer points of archery. One day he wanted to test...
Literature	
6.	Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given. It was a very old book. Margie's grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper. They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to-on a screen.
a)	Why the pages of the book were yellow ?
b)	Did Margie see the book for the first time ?
c)	Trace a word from the passage that means 'with many folds or lines'.
d)	What does this passage suggest about the way stories are read in Margie's time?
e)	How many generations back does the story about printed books go according to Margie's grandfather?
7	Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given. He won't do what you tell him, So, come, let's build strong homes. Let's joint the doors firmly Practice to form the body. Make the heart steadfast.
a)	What does the poet advise ?
b)	He won't do what you tell him", what does it mean?
c)	Find a word from the extract that means "loyal/faithful"
d)	What does the phrase "Let's joint the doors firmly" suggest about the kind of homes the speaker wants to build?
e)	According to the stanza, what should be practiced to form the body?
8	Answer ANY FOUR of the following five questions, in about 40 - 50 words
a)	What was the effect of Einstein's letter on Roosevelt?
b)	Is the rain referred to in the poem "Rain on the Roof" a heavy downpour?
c)	What is Evelyn's secret of success? What message does she give to achievers?
d)	Why did Margie fail to do better?
e)	What are the children made to wear in the Northland?
9.	Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions, in about 40 - 50 words.
a)	How did the father divert the boy from the toy shops? Write your answer in the context of The Lost Child.
b)	How, according to the king, had justice come full circle? Write your answer in the context of In the Kingdom of Fools.
c)	How did Iswaran show his usefulness to the narrator?
10	Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100 - 120 words
a)	What two important and earthshaking decisions did the doctor take while he was looking into the mirror?

b)	Explain the nightmare that Kezia had.
11.	Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100 - 120 words.
a)	Compare the attitude of the child before and after his separation from his parents. Write your answer in the context of The Lost Child .
b)	How did the Guru and his disciple become the king and the minister of the kingdom?

Hindi

एवरेस्ट : मेरी शिखर यात्रा	
1	एवरेस्ट अभियान दल दिल्ली से काठमांडू के लिए कब रवाना हुआ?
2	ट्रेनिंग के दौरान लेखिका ने कौन-सी चोटी की चढ़ाई सफलता पूर्वक की?
3	लेखिका ने एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर पहुँचनेवाली प्रथम भारतीय महिला का खिताब कब हासिल किया?
4	नमचे बाजार कहाँ स्थित है और नेपाली एवरेस्ट को किस नाम से पुकारते हैं?
5	लेखिका ने पर्वत शिखर को छूने का फैसला किसके साथ और क्यों लिया?
6	बेस कैम्प में अभियान दल के सदस्यों से कौन मिलने आया? उन्होंने लेखिका से क्या कहा?
7	डॉ मीनू मेहता ने यात्रियों का कैसे सहयोग किया?
8	शिखर पर पहुँचकर लेखिका ने क्या किया और अपने आप को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित किया??
9	अभियान में सहयोग एवं सहायता की भावना का परिचय बचेंद्री के किस कार्य से मिलता है?
10	यात्रा के दौरान लेखिका बचेंद्री पाल के साथ घटी घटना का वर्णन कीजिए।
	सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए—
1	पृथ्वी पर बहुत अधिक कठोर जगह के नाम से कौन प्रसिद्ध है?
	(क) नार्थ कोल (ख) वेस्ट को (ग) साउथ कोल (घ) तीनों विकल्प गलत है
2	तेनजिंग के किसके साथ बैस कैम्प पर पहुँचे थे?
	(क) अपनी पत्नी के साथ (ख) मित्र के साथ (ग) पुत्री के साथ (घ) पुत्र के साथ
3	कर्नल खुल्लर किसकी सफलता पर बहुत प्रसन्न थे?
	(क) पुत्र की (ख) बचेंद्री पाल की (ग) डॉ मीनू मेहता की (घ) लोपसांग की
4	अभियान दल का नेतृत्व कौन कर रहा था?
	(क) बचेंद्री पाल (ख) तेनजिंग (ग) कर्नल खुल्लर (घ) प्रेमचंद्र
5	रसोई सहायक की मृत्यु कैसे हुई थी?
	(क) गिरने से (ख) बीमार होने से (ग) जलवायु अनुकूल न होने (घ) तीनों विकल्प गलत है
6	एवरेस्ट पर बिना ऑक्सीजन के कौन चढ़ने वाले थे?
	(क) तेनजिंग (ख) अंगदोरजी (ग) कर्नल (घ) लोपसांग
7	अभियान दल के सदस्य दिल्ली से काठमांडू कब रवाना हुआ?
	(क) 5 मार्च को (ख) 7 मार्च को (ग) 9 मार्च को (घ) 10 मार्च को
8	बचेंद्री पाल ने सर्वप्रथम एवरेस्ट शिखर को कहा से देखा था?
	(क) हवाई जहाज से (ख) बैस कैम्प से (ग) एवरेस्ट के तल से (घ) नमचे बाजार से
9	शिखर पर जानेवाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कहाँ से आने वाले तूफानों को झेलना पड़ता है?
	(क) पूर्वी दक्षिणी पहाड़ी से (ख) दक्षिणी पूर्वी पहाड़ी से (ग) उत्तर पूर्वी पहाड़ी से (घ) दक्षिणी पश्चिमी पहाड़ी से
10	26 मार्च को पैरिच पहुँचते ही लेखिका को कौन-सा दुख भरा समाचार मिला?
	(क) बर्फ से रास्ता बंद होने का (ख) अभियान स्थगित होने (ग) शेरपा कुली के घायल होने का (घ) शेरपा कुली की मृत्यु का
11	कर्नल खुल्लर ने सभी सदस्यों को सहज भाव से क्या स्वीकार करने को कहा?
	(क) कठिन चढ़ाई (ख) मृत्यु (ग) परे गानियाँ (घ) तीनों विकल्प सही है
12	कैम्प एक कितनी ऊँचाई पर था?
	(क) 600 मीटर (ख) 5000 मीटर (ग) 6000 मीटर (घ) 8000 मीटर
13	रसोई सहायक की मृत्यु किस कारण हुई?
	(क) हिमपात के कारण (ख) जलवायु के सही न होने के कारण (ग) हिमखंडों के खिसकने के कारण (घ) बीमारी के कारण
14	कैम्प एक पर पहुँचने वाली दो महिलाएँ कौन थीं?
	(क) डॉ मीनू मेहता व बचेंद्री पाल (ख) रीता गोबू व बचेंद्री पाल (ग) डॉ मीनू मेहता व रीता गोबू (घ) तीनों विकल्प गलत
15	29 अप्रैल को कैम्प चार कितनी ऊँचाई पर लगाया गया?

	(क) 6900 मीटर (ख) 8900 मीटर (ग) 7900 मीटर (घ) 3900 मीटर
16	बचेंद्री पाल को और आगे नीचे की ओर जाने से रोकने की कोशिश किसने की?
	(क) की (ख) जय (ग) मीनू (घ) शेरपा
17	पृथ्वी पर बहुत अधिक कठोर जगह के नाम से क्या प्रसिद्ध है?
	(क) ईस्ट कोल (ख) वेस्ट कोल (ग) नार्थ कोल (घ) साउथ कोल
18	बिना ऑक्सीजन के कौन चढ़ाई करने वाला था?
	(क) की (ख) जय (ग) अंगदोरजी (घ) बचेंद्री
19	ऊँचाइयों के लिए सामान्यतः आवश्यक ऑक्सीजन की दर कितनी होती है?
	(क) दो लीटर (ख) तीन लीटर (ग) चार लीटर (घ) पाँच लीटर
20	कौन-सा दिन हिमपात से कैम्प एक तक सामान ढोकर चढ़ाई का अभ्यास करने के लिए पहले से ही निश्चित था?
	(क) पहला (ख) दूसरा (ग) तीसरा (घ) चौथा
21	बचेंद्री पाल और उनके साथियों के तंबू का रास्ता साफ करने में कौन सफल हुआ?
	(क) तशारिंग (ख) लोपसांग (ग) एन. डी. शेरपा (घ) लोपसांग और तशारिंग
22	लेखिका एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर कब पहुँची?
	(क) 23 मई 1984 के दिन दोपहर के एक बजकर सात मिनट पर (ख) 22 मई 1984 के दिन दोपहर के एक बजकर सात मिनट पर (ग) 29 मई 1984 के दिन दोपहर के एक बजकर सात मिनट पर (घ) 21 मई 1984 के दिन दोपहर के एक बजकर सात मिनट पर
	गीत अगीत
1	विरह के गीत कौन गा रहा है और क्यों?
2	दिल हल्का करने के लिए तटिनी क्या करती है?
3	आल्हा गीत सुनकर कौन चला आता है और क्यों?
4	गीत और अगीत में कौन श्रेष्ठ है और क्यों?
	सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए—
1	नदी अपना दुख कम करने के लिए किससे कहती हुई बहती जा रही है?
	(क) किनारों से (ख) शुक-शुकी से (ग) प्रेमी-प्रेमिका से (घ) कवि से
2	नदी की बातों को कौन सुन रहा है?
	(क) शुक-शुकी (ख) प्रेमी-प्रेमिका (ग) गुलाब (घ) कवि
3	यदि भगवान ने गुलाब को भी बोलने की शक्ति दी होती तो वह दुनिया को किसके गीत सुनाता?
	(क) प्रेमी-प्रेमिका के प्रेम के (ख) शुक-शुकी के प्रेम के (ग) अपने सपनों के (घ) प्रकृति की सुंदरता की
4	जब सूर्य की किरणें तोते के पंखों का स्पर्श करती हैं तो तोता क्या करता है?
	(क) प्रकृति की सुंदरता का वर्णन (ख) गाना गाने लगता है (ग) प्रेमी-प्रेमिका के प्रेम का वर्णन (घ) तीनों विकल्प गलत है
5	प्रेमी संध्या का लोक गीत गाता है तो उसकी प्रेमिका उस गाने को सुनने के लिए अपने घर से कहाँ आती है?
	(क) नदी के किनारे (ख) वन में (ग) घर के आँगन में (घ) तीनों विकल्प गलत हैं
6	प्रेमिका अपने प्रेमी का गाना किस तरह सुनती है?
	(क) प्रकृति को निहारते हुए (ख) चोरी छुप-छुप कर (ग) नदी किनारे बैठकर (घ) पेड़ की छाँव में
7	प्रेमी का गाना सुनकर प्रेमिका मन में क्या सोचती है?
	(क) गाना दुबारा सुने (ख) गाना सुनती जाए (ग) वह भी साथ में गाए (घ) वह उस गीत का हिस्सा बन जाए
8	कवि ने गीत-अगीत के अंतर को प्रकट करने के लिए किसका उदाहरण दिया है?
	(क) गुलाब और पतझड़ का (ख) नदी और कल-कल ध्वनि का (ग) नदी और गुलाब का (घ) स्वर और गुलाब का
9	किस प्रकार का तुलनात्मक प्रश्न किया है?
	(क) नदी और समुद्र में से कौन बड़ा है। (ख) पहाड़ और टीले में कौन विशाल है। (ग) नायक और नायिका में से कौन सुंदर हैं। (घ) गीत-अगीत में से कौन सुंदर हैं।
10	नदी अपने मन की व्यथा किससे कहती है?
	(क) किनारे खड़े वृक्ष से (ख) किनारे पड़े पत्थरों से (ग) कविता रचने वाले कवि से (घ) किनारे खड़े गुलाब के फूल से
11	गुलाब के हृदय में किस बात को लेकर कसक है?
	(क) वह दोबारा कली क्यों नहीं बन सकता। (ख) उसकी पंखुड़ियाँ क्यों झर जाती हैं।

	(ग) विधाता ने उसको स्वर क्यों नहीं दिया।	(घ) उसके साथ काँटे क्यों पैदा हो गए।
12	नदी के संबंध में कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है?	
	(क) नदी वेगवती है।	(ख) नदी वियोग के गीत गाती है।
	(ग) नदी वियोग के गीत किनारों को सुनाती है।	(घ) नदी की दिशा निश्चित होती है।
13	कवि ने गीत-अगीत के अंतर को प्रकट करने के लिए किसका उदाहरण दिया है?	
	(क) शुक और पत्ते का	(ख) शुक और घोंसले का
	(ग) शुक-शुकी का	(घ) शुक और पेड़ का
14	शुकी कहाँ बैठकर अपने अंडे सेक रही है?	
	(क) पुराने मकान की मुँडेर पर	(ख) अपने घोंसले में
	(ग) नदी के किनारे झाड़ियों में	(घ) पेड़ के नीचे घास पर
15	शुक को क्या छू गई थी?	
	(क) शीतल हवा	(ख) शुकी का पर
	(ग) किरण वसंती	(घ) वृक्ष की डाल
16	घनी डाल की छाया कहाँ पड़ रही है?	
	(क) नदी पर	(ख) घोंसले पर
	(ग) धरती पर	(घ) शुक पर
17	किसके स्वर से पूरा वन मुखरित हो रहा है?	
	(क) तोते के स्वर से	(ख) कोयल के स्वर से
	(ग) ग्वालों के स्वर से	(घ) आल्हा के स्वर से
	स्मृति	
1	लेखक को अपने डंडे से प्यार क्यों था?	
2	लेखक आते-जाते कुएँ में ढेला क्यों फेंकते थे?	
3	लेखक की चिट्ठियाँ कुएँ में कैसे गिर गई?	
4	चिट्ठियाँ कुएँ में गिरने पर लेखक के मन में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई?	
5	लेखक ने चिट्ठियों के बारे में क्या संकल्प किया और क्यों?	
6	लेखक कुएँ में नीचे पहुँचकर साँप पर प्रहार क्यों नहीं कर सके?	
7	'चक्षुःश्रवा' का अर्थ समझाइए तथा बताइए कि लेखक को चक्षुःचवा क्यों कहा गया है?	
8	साँप ने लेखक के सामने किस चीज का सर्टीफिकेट रख दिया था?	
9	कुएँ से बाहर निकलकर लेखक ने किशनपुर के लड़के को क्या ताकीद दी?	
10	कुएँ वाली घटना सुनकर लेखक की माँ ने क्या प्रतिक्रिया की?	
	सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-	
1	कथा नायक संध्या के समय क्या कर रहे थे?	
	(क) खेल रहे थे	(ख) बेर तोड़कर खा रहे थे
	(ग) पढ़ रहे थे	(घ) आम तोड़कर खा रहे थे
2	कथा नायक को घर किसने बुलाया?	
	(क) बड़े भाई साहब ने	(ख) माँ ने
	(ग) पिता ने	(घ) चाचा ने
3	कथा नायक ने आँगन में बड़े भाई साहब को क्या करते पाया?	
	(क) लेखक का इंतजार करते पाया	(ख) बेर खाते पाया
	(ग) पत्र लिखते पाया	(घ) आम खाते पाया
4	लेखक और उसके छोटे भाई को बड़े भाई ने क्या काम दिया?	
	(क) पढ़ाई करने का	(ख) सफाई करने का
	(ग) चिट्ठियाँ डालने का	(घ) आम लाने का
5	टंड से बचने के लिए लेखक और उसके छोटे भाई ने क्या किया?	
	(क) कानों पर धोती बाँध ली	(ख) ऊनी कपड़े पहने
	(ग) आग के पास बैठ गए	(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
6	रास्ते में खाने के लिए लेखक की माँ ने उन्हें क्या दिया?	
	(क) आम	(ख) बेर
	(ग) चने	(घ) रोटी
7	कुएँ में कौन था?	
	(क) पानी	(ख) साँप
	(ग) कीचड़	(घ) कोई नहीं
8	साँप को छेड़ने के लिए बच्चे क्या करते थे?	
	(क) आवाजें करते थे	(ख) बेंर फेंकते थे
	(ग) पत्थर फेंकते थे	(घ) आम फेंकते थे
9	लेखक ने चिट्ठियाँ कहाँ रखी थी?	
	(क) टोपी में	(ख) जेब में
	(ग) धोती में	(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
10	टोपी निकालते हुए क्या हुआ?	
	(क) टोपी गिर गई	(ख) चिट्ठियाँ कुएँ में गिर गई
	(ग) टोपी फट गई	(घ) उपरोक्त सभी
11	चिट्ठियों के कुएँ में गिरने पर लेखक और उसके भाई ने क्या किया?	
	(क) खेलने लग गए	(ख) बेर खाने लग गए
	(ग) रोने लग गए	(घ) घर वापस आ गए
12	चिट्ठियों के कुएँ में गिरने पर लेखक को किसकी याद आई?	
	(क) माँ की	(ख) पिता की
	(ग) भाई की	(घ) मित्रों की

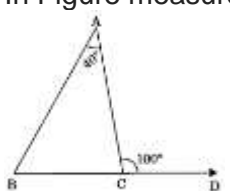
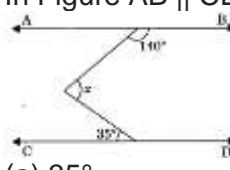
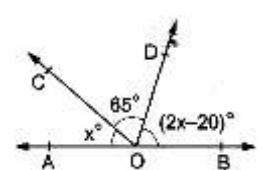
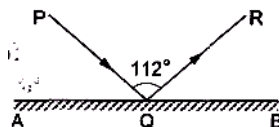
13	कुएँ में घुसकर चिट्ठियों को निकालने का निश्चय भयानक निर्णय क्यों था? (क) कुएँ बहुत गहरा था (ख) कुएँ में बहुत पानी था (ग) कुएँ में भयंकर साँप था (घ) कुएँ में कीचड़ भरा था
14	लेखक के अनुसार कुएँ में क्या था? (क) काला भयानक साँप (ख) टंडा पानी (ग) सजीव मौत (घ) चिट्ठियाँ
15	लेखक ने अपने छोटे भाई को क्या आश्वासन दिया? (क) साँप को मारने का (ख) चिट्ठियाँ लाने का (ग) बेर लाने का (घ) मार न पड़ने का
16	लेखक और उनके भाई ने रस्सी कैसे बनाई? (क) धोतियों को बाँधकर (ख) घास को गूथ कर (ग) पेड़ की डालियों से (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
17	'चक्षुःश्रवा' का अर्थ क्या है? (क) आँखों से सुनना (ख) आँखों का अंधा (ग) कानो का बहरा (घ) साँप
18	आकाश-कुसुम का क्या अर्थ है? (क) आसमानी फूल (ख) आकाश का फूल (ग) असंभव कार्य (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
19	चिट्ठियाँ पाने के बाद लेखक ने कितनी ऊँची चढ़ाई चढ़ी? (क) 46 फुट (ख) 26 फुट (ग) 15 फुट (घ) 36 फुट
20	पाठ में वर्णित घटना कब की है? (क) 1902 की (ख) 1904 की (ग) 1908 की (घ) 1920 की
2	निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार या अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कर पुनः लिखिए— बासुरी, खूटा, भड़ारा, कबल, घमड़ी, वदना, जाच, कापना,, दवाइया, सविधान,
3	निम्नलिखित शब्दों में मूल शब्द एवं उपसर्ग या प्रत्यय को पहचान कर अलग करके लिखिए— अतिरिक्त, संतोष, प्रोत्साहित, बढ़िया, प्रभाव, संवाद, निर्मल, रुकावट, मासिक, शानदार, आदरणीय
4	निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि विच्छेद कर भेद का नाम लिखिए। न्यायाधीश, नीलाकाश, सेवार्थ, रेखांश, नरेश, अत्यधिक,
5	निम्नलिखित शब्दों की संधि कर भेद का नाम लिखिए। राम+अवतार, दिव्य+आकार, कर्म+इंद्रिय, इति+आदि, सु+आगत, सप्त+ऋषि,
6	निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित स्थान पर उचित विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग कर पुनः लिखिए— (1) सभापति महोदय मेरी बात सुनिए (2) अरे वह चली गई (3) गांधीजी ने कहा सत्य ही ईश्वर है (4)क्या मैं भी चलूँ (5)मोहन पुस्तक पढ़कर बाज़ार गया(6)उत्सव में बूढ़े स्त्री पुरुष सभी एकत्रित हुए (7) मोहन ने कहा मैं तुम्हारी बात मान लूँगा (8) मैं झूठ बोल रहा हूँ (9) छायावाद के चार प्रमुख कवि हैं प्रसाद निराला पंत तथा महादेवी
7	ग्रीष्मावकाश में पर्वतीय शहर में रहने वाले मित्र ने आपको आमंत्रित कर अनेक दर्शनीय स्थलों की सैर कराई। इसके लिए उसका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए धन्यवाद पत्र लिखिए।
8	बड़ों के प्रति आदर-सम्मान रखते हुए उनके जीवन के अनुभवों से प्रेरणा लेने की सीख देते हुए छोटे भाई को पत्र लिखिए।
9	कक्षा में शिक्षक के नहीं होने पर दो विद्यार्थी के मध्य होने वाले संवाद को लिखिए।
10	आपके घर आए अपरिचित अतिथि से होने वाली वार्तालाप को संवाद के रूप में लिखिए।
11	निम्नलिखित संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए— क अपने लिए जिए तो क्या जिए ● स्वार्थी होता मनुष्य ● प्रकृति से सीख ● उदारता का महत्त्व ● दूसरों के लिए जीना ही मनुष्यता
ख	प्राकृतिक आपदा ● प्राकृतिक आपदा से तात्पर्य ● इसका कारण एवं हानि ● बचाव

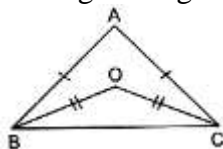
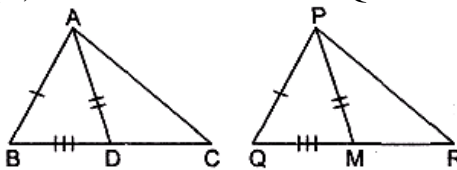
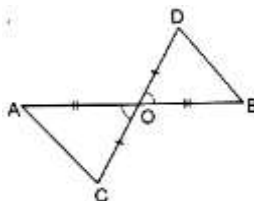
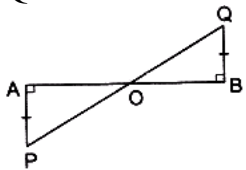
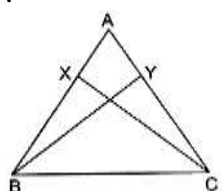
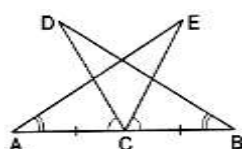
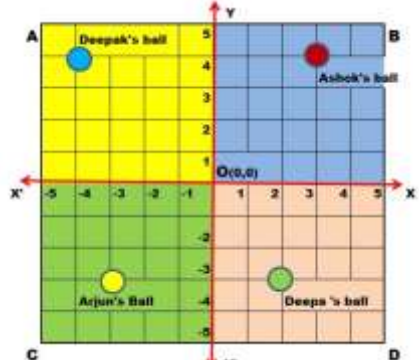
Sanskrit

1	अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्त प्रश्नान् उत्तरत— एकस्मिन् ग्रामे जगत्पालो नाम एकः सज्जनो वसति। तस्य पत्नी कला अस्ति। जगत्पालः सप्तत्रिंशद्वर्षीयः
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	कला द्वात्रिंशद्वर्षीयः कला द्वात्रिंशद्वर्षीया च स्तः। जगत्पालस्य हृदयमतीव उदारं कलायाः स्वभावश्चातीव मधुरो विद्यते। तौ दम्पती सुखेन निवसतः। तयोः द्वे सन्तती स्तः—एकस्तनयः एका च तनया। तनयस्य लनारम विवेकः तनयायाश्च नाम प्रतिभा अस्ति। विवेकः एकादशवर्षीयः प्रतिभा च सप्तवर्षीया। विवेकः सप्तकक्षायां पठति प्रतिभा च तृतीयायां कक्षायाम्। आम्र-निम्ब-मधुकादिवृक्षाणां छायासु स्थितां जगत्पालस्य गृहमत्यन्तं रमणीयं वर्तते। जगत्पालः एकः उद्योगी कुशलश्च कृषकः। सः सर्वदा कृषिकर्मणि संलग्नः स्वकर्तव्यं पालयति। सः परिश्रमं कृत्वा स्वक्षेत्रे पर्याप्तम् अन्नं, शाकं, फलं च उत्पादयति। तस्य गृहे एका श्वेतवर्णा धेनुः वर्तते। सा यथेप्सितं दुग्धं ददाति।
	एकपदेन उत्तरत
1	जगत्पालस्य तनयस्य नाम किम्? 2 का यथेप्सितं दुग्धं ददाति?
	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत
1	कुत्र स्थितं जगत्पालस्य गृहम् अत्यन्तं रमणीयं वर्तते?
	भाषिककार्यम्
1	'तस्य गृहे एका श्वेतवर्णा धेनुः वर्तते।' अत्र कर्तृपदं किमस्ति?
2	'प्रतिभा सप्तवर्षीया' अनयोः पदयोः विशेषणपदं किम्?
3	'अलसः' इति पदस्य कः विपर्ययः अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तः?
4	'भार्या' इति पदस्य किं विलोमं पदं अत्र प्रयुक्तः?
2	अधोलिखित वाक्येषु रेखांकित पदानां सन्धिं सन्धिविच्छेदं वा चित्वा लिखत।
1	अहं <u>egkRl</u> 0a द्रष्टुं गच्छामि।
क	महा + उत्सवम् ख महो + उत्सवम् ग मह + उत्सवम् घ मह + ओत्सवम्
2	ओ3म् जय <u>जगत्</u> + ईश हरे।
क	जगतीश ख जगतिश ग जगदीश घ जगदिश
3	अन्नं देवः <u>HkofrA</u>
क	भव + अति ख भव + ति ग भो + ति घ भो + अति
4	<u>okd-</u> \$ <u>nOh</u> सरस्वती अस्मान् रक्षतु।
क	वाग्देवी ख वाक्देवी ग वाकदेवी घ वागदेवी
5	न + अनृतं ब्रूयात्।
क	ननृतम् ख अनुनृतम् ग ननुनृतम् घ अनुनृतम्
3	विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं शब्दरूपं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत—
1	अहम् ----- जलम् आनयामि। (माला)
क	मालया ख मालायै ग मालायाः घ मालायाम्
2	रक्षाबन्धनोत्सवे भ्राता ----- उपहारं यच्छति। (भगिनी)
क	भगिनी ख भगिन्यै ग भगिनीं घ भगिन्यायाः
3	महाराजस्य श्रीरामस्य तिस्त्रः ----- आसन । (माता)
क	मता ख मातराः ग मातरः घ मातृः
4	शिक्षकः ----- उपहारान यच्छति। (छात्र)
क	छात्रान ख छात्रेभ्यः ग छात्रैः घ छात्राणाम्
4	विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं धातुरूपं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत—
1	त्वम् अधुना किं ----- ? कृ-लोट लकारे
2	ह्यः विद्यालये ध्वजारोहणं ----- । अस-लड लकारे
3	अधुना युवां किं ----- ? पट्-लट् लकारे
4	सर्वे सुखिनः ----- । भू-भव लोट लकारे
5	उपपदविभक्त्यनुसारं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा वाक्यानि पूरयत
1	----- नमः। (गणेशम्/गणेशाय/गणेशेन)
2	----- पुरतः अग्निः ज्वलति। (गृहस्य/गृहम्/गृहात्)
3	त्वं ----- सह चल। (मम/मया/मयि/माम्)
4	सुनीता ----- निपुणा अस्ति। (पाककलाम्/पाककलायाः/पाक कलायाम्)
6	अधोलिखित वाक्येषु रेखांकितपदानाम् प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा समुचितं उत्तरं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा

		वाक्यानि लिखत ।
1	क	सः किं कृ + तुमुन् उद्यतः प्रतीयते?
		कृतवान् ख कर्तुम् ग कृत्वा घ कृण्वन्
2	क	शीला श्वसुरालयं प्र + आप् + ल्यप् प्रसीदति ।
		प्राप्तुम् ख प्राप्त्वा ग प्राप्य घ प्राप्तवान्
3	क	छात्रः शिक्षकं प्र + नम् + ल्यप्-पठति ।
		प्रणम्य ख प्रनन्तुम् ग प्रणामम् घ प्रणत्वा
4	क	अहम् फलानि Orpe -इच्छामि ।
		क्रे + तुमुन् ख क्री + तुमुन् ग क्रीण् + तुमुन् घ क्रय + तुमुन्
7		प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः उचितम् उत्तरं चिनुत ।
1		अहं ----- (2) नेत्राभ्यां पश्यामि ।
क		द्वौ ख द्वे ग द्वाभ्याम् घ द्वयोः
2		गीतायाम् ----- (18) अध्यायाः सन्ति ।
क		अष्टादशाः ख अष्टादश ग अष्टदश घ अष्टदशाः
3		एकस्मिन् तडागे ----- (4) मत्स्याः आसन् ।
क		चतुरः ख त्रयः ग चतस्रः घ चत्वारः
		----- (1) उद्याने एकः जलप्रपातः अस्ति ।
1		एके ख एकस्मिन् ग एका घ एकस्य
8		अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखांकितपदानाम् उचितं उपसर्गं धातुं च विकल्पेभ्यः चिनुत-
1		बालकः मातुः क्रोडात् निपतति ।
क		नि + पतति ख निप + तति ग निः + पतति घ निः + पततः
2		वानरः वृक्षात् अवतरति ।
क		अ + वरति ख अक् + अतरति ग अव + तरति घ अव + तृति
3		जनाः पर्वते आरोहन्ति ।
क		अ + वगच्छन्ति ख अव + गच्छन्ति ग अवा + गच्छन्ति घ आ + रोहन्ति
9		भवती कृपा । मातुः अस्वस्थता विषये लिखिते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानिपूरयित्वा पत्रं पुनः लिखतु ।
		छात्रावासतः, तिथिः आदरणीया ----- सादरं ----- अहम् अत्र कुशलिनी । भवतःपत्रात् ----- अस्वस्थता विषये ज्ञात्वा ----- अस्मि । आगामिमासे ----- परीक्षाः भविष्यन्ति इति कारणेन गृहम् आगन्तुम् ----- अस्मि । समये-समये मात्रे ----- यच्छन्तु इति प्रार्थये । परीक्षायाः अनन्तरं ----- गृहम् आगमिष्यामि । ----- मम प्रणामाः । भवदीया ----- कृपा (मञ्जूषा-मातुः, पितृचरणाः, चिन्ताकुला, औषधं, अशक्तः, अहं, सुता, प्रणामाः, विद्यालये, मातृचरणयोः)
10		अधोदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायाः सहायेन संस्कृतेन पंच वाक्यानि लिखत ।
		
		(मञ्जूषा - कराटे, प्रतियोगिता, छात्रौ, प्रदर्शनम्, छात्राः, कन्याः, बालकाः, प्रसीदन्ति, क्रीडास्थले, अध्यापिका)

20	The point B(-8, 0) lies (a) in quadrant I (b) in quadrant IV (c) on the x-axis (d) on the y-axis
21	The point C(-6, 3) lies (a) in quadrant II (b) in quadrant III (c) on the x-axis (d) on the y-axis
22	The perpendicular distance of the point A(7, 5) from y-axis is (a) 7 units (b) 5 units (c) 12 units (d) 2 units
23	$x = 0$ is the equation of (a) x-axis (b) y-axis (c) a line parallel to x-axis (d) a line parallel to y-axis
24	$y = 0$ is the equation of (a) x-axis (b) y-axis (c) a line parallel to x-axis (d) a line parallel to y-axis
25	$x + 3 = 0$ is the equation of a line (a) parallel to x-axis and passing through (-3, 0) (b) parallel to y-axis and passing through (-3, 0) (c) parallel to y-axis and passing through (0, -3) (d) none of these
26	The point of the form (a, a), where $a \neq 0$ lies on (a) x-axis (b) y-axis (c) the line $y = x$ (d) the line $x + y = 0$
27	The point of the form (a, -a), where $a \neq 0$ lies on (a) x-axis (b) y-axis (c) the line $y - x = 0$ (d) the line $x + y = 0$
28	Write four solutions of $2x + y = 7$.
29	Write four solutions of equation $\pi x + y = 9$
30	In Figure measure of $\angle ABC$ is  (a) 60° (b) 70° (c) 80° (d) 50°
32	In Figure $AB \parallel CD$, the value of x is  (a) 35° (b) 40° (c) 60° (d) 75°
33	In the adjoining figure, AOB is a straight line. Find $\angle AOC$ and $\angle BOD$ Ans: 70° 
34	Find the measure of an angle, if six times its complement is 12° less than twice its supplement.
35	In the given figure, AB is a mirror; PQ is the incident ray and QR, the reflected ray. If $\angle PQR = 112^\circ$, find $\angle PQA$. Ans: 34° 
36	Prove that each angle of an equilateral triangle measures 60° .
37	Prove that medians of an equilateral triangle are equal.

38	<p>In the given figure, $AB = AC$ and $OB = OC$. Prove that $\angle ABO = \angle ACO$.</p> 
39	<p>If D is the midpoint of the hypotenuse AC of right-angled $\triangle ABC$, prove that $BD = \frac{1}{2} AC$.</p>
40	<p>In the given figure, the two sides AB and BC, and the median AD of $\triangle ABC$ are correspondingly equal to the two sides PQ and QR, and the median PM of $\triangle PQR$. Prove that $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$.</p> 
41	<p>In the given figure, O is the midpoint of each of the line segments AB and CD. Prove that $AC = BD$ and $AC \parallel BD$.</p> 
42	<p>In the adjoining figure, $PA \perp AB$, $QB \perp AB$ and $PA = QB$. If PQ intersects AB at O, show that O is the midpoint of AB as well as that of PQ.</p> 
43	<p>In the adjoining figure, X and Y are respectively two points on equal sides AB and AC of $\triangle ABC$ such that $AX = AY$. Prove that $CX = BY$.</p> 
44	<p>In the given figure, C is the midpoint of AB. If $\angle DCA = \angle ECB$ and $\angle DBC = \angle EAC$, prove that $DC = EC$.</p> 
44	<p>Read the Source/Text given below and answer any four questions:</p>  <p>There is a square park ABCD in the middle of Saket colony in Delhi. Four children Deepak, Ashok, Arjun and Deepa went to play with their balls. The colour of the ball of Ashok, Deepak, Arjun and Deepa are red, blue, green and orange respectively.</p>

yellow and green respectively.

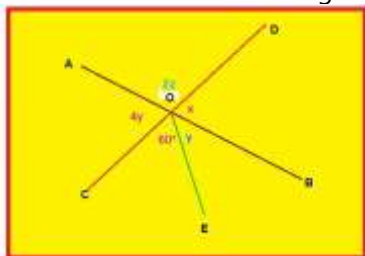
All four children roll their ball from centre point O in the direction of **XOY, X'OY, X'OY' and XOY'**. Their balls stopped as shown in the above image.

Answer the following questions:

What are the coordinates of the ball of Ashok?

1. (4, 3)
 2. (3, 4)
 3. (4, 4)
 4. (3, 3)
2. What are the coordinates of the ball of Deepa?
1. (2, -3)
 2. (3, 2)
 3. (2, 3)
 4. (2, 2)
3. What the line XOX' is called?
1. y-axis
 2. ordinate
 3. x-axis
 4. origin
4. What the point O (0,0) is called?
1. y-axis
 2. ordinate
 3. x-axis
 4. origin
5. What is the ordinate of the ball of Arjun?
1. -3
 2. 3
 3. 4
 4. 2

45 Maths teacher draws a straight line AB shown on the blackboard as per the following figure.



1. Now he told Raju to draw another line CD as in the figure
2. The teacher told Ajay to mark $\angle AOD$ as $2z$
3. Suraj was told to mark $\angle AOC$ as $4y$
4. Clive Made and angle $\angle COE = 60^\circ$
5. Peter marked $\angle BOE$ and $\angle BOD$ as y and x respectively

46 **Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:**

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Assertion (A): If angles 'a' and 'b' form a linear pair of angles and $a = 40^\circ$ then $b = 150^\circ$.

Reason (R): The sum of a linear pair of angles is always 180

Assertion (A): If $p(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$, then 3 and 1 are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x)$.

Reason (R): Number of zeroes of a polynomial cannot exceed its degree.

physics	
1	Define the term displacement and distance .
2	A body travels a distance of 15 m from A to B and then moves a distance of 20 m at right angle to AB . Calculate the total distance travelled and the displacement.
3	Define the term uniform , non uniform motion , speed , velocity , acceleration and their types .
4	A car travels 40 km at a uniform speed of 80 km /h and the next 30 km at a uniform speed of 20 km/h. Find its average speed.
5	On a 120 km track , a train travels the first 30 km at a uniform speed of 30 km/h. How fast must the train travel the next 90 km so as to average 80 km/h for the entire trip ?
6	An object travels 16 m in 4 s and then another 18 m in 2 s . What is the average speed of the object ?
7	A car travels along a straight line for first time with speed 40 km/h and the second half time with speed 60 km/h. Find the average speed of the car.
8	A moving train is brought to rest within 40 seconds by applying brakes. Find the initial velocity , If the retardation due to brakes is 4 m/s^2 .
9	A bus was moving with a speed of 54 km/h. On applying breaks, it stopped in 8 seconds. Calculate the acceleration and the distance travelled before stopping.
10	A train starting from rest attains a velocity of 72 km/h in 5 minute. Assuming that the acceleration is uniform find (i) the acceleration and (ii) the distance travelled by the train for attaining this velocity.
11	Define uniform circular motion and give some example from your surrounding related to uniform acceleration .
12	A cyclist goes once round a circular track of diameter 105 meter in 10 min. Calculate his speed.
13	The length of minute hand of a clock is 5cm . Calculate its speed.
14	What can you say about the motion of an object whose distance- time graph is a straight line parallel to the time axis ?
15	A train starting from a railway station and moving with uniform acceleration attains a speed 40 km/h in 20 minute. Find its acceleration.
16	A racing car has a uniform acceleration of 4m/s^2 . what distance will it cover in 10 s after start.
17	Draw distance time graph of a body moving with constant acceleration .
18	Draw velocity time graph of a body moving with constant retardation .
19	Explain what is mean by uniform circular motion. Give at least three example .
20	A ball thrown vertically upwards return to the thrower in 20 second. Calculate the velocity with which it was thrown and the maximum height attained by the ball . Take $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$.
Biology	
1	Endocytosis process which generally occurs in (a) yeast (b) plasmodium (c) amoeba (d) none of these
2	Which of the following cell organelles is absent in animal cells and present in a plant cell (a) Cell wall (b) Cytoplasm (c) Vacuoles (d) Mitochondria
3	What is the typical configuration of cells in the epidermis? (a) A thick layer of cells (b) A double layer of cells (c) A light layer of cells (d) A single layer of cells
4	Cell were discovered by . (a) Robert hooke (b) purkinje (c) leeuwenhoek (d) Robert brown
5	Which of the following cell organelles does not contain DNA? (a) Nucleus (b) Lysosomes (c) Chloroplast (d) Mitochondria

6	Which of the following cell organelles is absent in prokaryotic cells? (a) Nucleus (b) Lysosome (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum (d) All of the above
7	Which of the following is a characteristic feature of meristematic tissue? a) Cells with large vacuoles b) Presence of intercellular spaces c) Rapid cell division d) Highly specialized cells
8	The tissue which are permanent derives from (a) simple tissue (b) complex tissue (c) meristematic tissue (d) collenchyma
9	Explain the phenomena hypertonic and hypotonic solution.
10	What are the different parts of xylem and phloem.
11	Draw a diagram of cell membrane .
12	Which cell organelles are known as suicidal bags, what are its functions.
13	Draw a labelled diagram of parenchyma and sclerenchyma tissue and write their functions.
14	What is cell division, what are its types?
15	Define the following 1) Mitochondria 2) Chloroplast 3) Ribosomes

Chemistry

1.	The property to flow is unique to fluids. Which one of the following statements is correct? (a) Only gases behave like fluids. (b) Gases and solids behave like fluids. (c) Gases and liquids behave like fluids. (d) Only liquids are fluids.
2.	A few substances are arranged in the increasing order of 'forces of attraction' between their particles. Which one of the following represents a correct arrangement? (a) Water, air, wind (b) Air, sugar, oil (c) Oxygen, water, sugar (d) Salt, juice, air
3.	Choose the correct statement of the following. (a) Conversion of solid into vapours without passing through the liquid state is called vapourisation. (b) Conversion of vapours into solid without passing through the liquid state is called desublimation. (c) Conversion of vapours into solid without passing through the liquid state is called freezing. (d) Conversion of solid into liquid is called sublimation.
4.	In which of the following conditions, the distance between the molecules of hydrogen gas would increase? (i) Increasing pressure on hydrogen contained in a closed container. (ii) Some hydrogen gas leaking out of the container. (iii) Increasing the volume of the container of hydrogen gas. (iv) Adding more hydrogen gas to the container without increasing the volume of the container. (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (i) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)
5.	'Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion'. Comment.
6.	A sample of water under study was found to boil at 102°C at normal temperature and pressure. Is the water pure? Will this water freeze at 0°C? Comment.
7	DIRECTION: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: i) Both assertion (A) & reason (R) are true & reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A). ii) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A). iii) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false. iv) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true. v) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
I	ASSERTION -Oxygen atom is pure substance. REASON -Oxygen is never found in any combine state.
II	ASSERTION -Soft drink and soil is not pure substances. REASON -Substance which made up of less than two constituent called mixture.
III	ASSERTION -SODIUM CHLORIDE is always existed in mixture form.

	REASON -Substance which made up of more than one constituent called mixture.
IV	ASSERTION -Sugar and Salt both are easily dissolved in water. REASON – Sugar and Salt are solid hence it is easily dissolved in water.
8	Why do we sprinkle water on cotton cloth before ironing?
9	What is Sublimation? Explain with an example.
10	Compare the fluidity and rigidity in solids, liquids and gases.
11	What are the various factors, which affect the rate of evaporation?
12	Why air is considered a mixture and not a compound? Explain.
13	What is Tyndall effect? With the help of an activity show that it can be used to distinguish between a true solution and a colloidal sol.
14	Define saturated, unsaturated and super-saturated solutions giving examples.
15	Explain why colloidal particles do not settle down when left undisturbed while in the case of suspensions they do?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CIVICS-02- CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN (PRACTICE QUESTIONS)

Question 1. What is meant by apartheid? How was it oppressive for the blacks?

Answer: Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. The system of apartheid divided the people and labelled them according to their skin colour. Many ‘whites’ had settled in South Africa and became the local rulers. The system of public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This, was called segregation. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest the terrible treatment.

Question 2. What do you mean by ‘Constitution’?

Answer: The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.

Question 3. What were the steps involved in the framing of the Indian Constitution?

Answer: The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November, 1949 and it came into force on 26 January, 1950.

Question 4. What are the four main ideals enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

Answer: The ideals written in the Preamble of the Constitution are as under :

- Justice: Every citizen of India will have social, economic and political justice.
- Liberty: Every citizen will have the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
- Equality: Every citizen will be provided with the equality of status and opportunity.
- fraternity: All the citizens of India have been assured about the dignity of individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Question 5. How did the Constituent Assembly work to prepare the Constitution for India?

Answer: The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First, some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then, a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion. Several rounds of thorough discussion took place, clause by clause. More than 2000 amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over 3 years. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly was recorded and preserved. These are called ‘Constituent Assembly Debates’.

Question 6. What are constitutional amendments?

Answer: A constitution is not merely a statement of values and philosophy. A constitution is mainly about embodying these values into institutional arrangements. Indian Constitution is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it needs to be amended quite regularly to keep it updated. Those who crafted the Indian Constitution felt that it must be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. So, they made provisions to incorporate changes from time to time. These changes are called constitutional amendments.

Question 7. On what terms did the blacks agreed upon while making a Constitution for South Africa?

Answer: After two years of discussion and debate, they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had. This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country. Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded, no one should be treated as a demon. They agreed that everybody should become part of the solution, whatever they might have done or represented in the past.

Question 8. What was the reaction of the government towards the protest movement against the apartheid in South Africa?

Answer: In South Africa, the white racist government continued to rule by detaining, torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people. As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression. The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man.

Question 9. Why did the South African people need a Constitution?

Answer: The people of South Africa, need a constitution because :

- The oppressor and the oppressed in this new democracy were planning to live together as equals. It was not going to be easy for them to trust each other. They had their fears.
- They wanted to safeguard their interests. The black majority was keen to ensure that the democratic principle of majority rule was not compromised.
- They wanted substantial social and economic rights.

Question 10. What was the philosophy behind the Constitution?

Answer:

- The values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle and were, in turn, nurtured by it, formed the foundation for India's democracy. These values are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- They guide all the articles of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the constitution.
- Taking inspiration from American model, most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble.

Question 11. What compromises did the blacks and white make?

Answer: It was not an easy task for the two divergent people of South Africa—the White oppressors and the Black Oppressed one—to draw up a common Constitution for the country when it became free in 1994. After long negotiations both parties agreed to a compromises.

- The whites agreed to the principle of majority rule that of one person one vote.
- They also agreed to some basic rights for the poor and the workers.
- The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute.
- They also agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority. (Any three)

Question 12. What was the composition of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: The Constituent Assembly was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country. The Assembly was dominated by the Indian National Congress, the party that led India's freedom struggle. But, the Congress itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. The Assembly had many members who did not agree with the Congress. In social

terms too, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.

Question 13. What did Ambedkar mean by ‘contradictions’ in his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Dr. Ambedkar, who played a key role in the making of the Constitution, but he had a different understanding of how inequalities could be removed. In his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar said that India was entering a life of ‘contradictions’ on 26th January, 1950. According to him in politics, Indians would have equality but in social and economic life, there would be inequality. The politics should be based on the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In social and economic life, by reason of social and economic structure one must continue to deny the principle of one man one value.

Question 14. What are the various functions of a Constitution?

Answer: A Constitution performs several functions such as :

- It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together.
- It specifies how the government will be constituted, and who will have power of taking which decisions.
- It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
- It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society. (Any three)

Question 15. How does the Indian Constitution describes the institutional arrangements?

Answer: The Constitution describes the institutional arrangements in a very legal language.

- The Indian Constitution lays down a procedure for choosing persons to govern the country.
- It defines who will have how much power to take which decisions.
- It puts limits to what the government can do by providing some rights to the citizen that cannot be violated.

Multiple choice questions

1. In which way did the system of apartheid discriminate among the South Africans?
 - (a) Restricted social contacts between the races
 - (b) Segregation of public facilities
 - (c) Created race-specific job categories
 - (d) All the above
2. On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?
 - (a) For treason
 - (b) For breaking the laws
 - (c) For corruption charges
 - (d) For possessing illegal property
3. Why did the white regime decide to change its policies?
 - (a) Increase in protests and struggles
 - (b) Government realised that repression was becoming difficult
 - (c) Rise of sympathetic attitude in government for the blacks
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
4. With the end of apartheid, who became the first President of South African Republic?
 - (a) F.W. de Klerk
 - (b) P.W. Botha
 - (c) Nelson Mandela
 - (d) None of the above
5. Which of these did not form a part of the changed attitude of South African government?
 - (a) Discriminatory laws were repealed
 - (b) Ban on political parties and media was lifted
 - (c) Nelson Mandela was freed from imprisonment
 - (d) More discriminatory laws were passed

6. Name the autobiography of Nelson Mandela.
(a) The Long Walk to Freedom (b) South Africa Wins Freedom
(c) Walk to Freedom (d) Our Freedom
7. When did South Africa become a democratic country?
(a) 26 April, 1995 (b) 26 April, 1994
(c) 24 March, 1994 (d) 27 April, 1996
8. What did the black population want in the new Constitution?
(a) A black President
(b) Substantial social and economic rights
(c) Whites should be turned out of the country
(d) Apartheid for the whites
9. During negotiations for making the Constitution, the whites agreed to
(a) The principle of majority rule
(b) One person one vote
(c) Accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers
(d) All the above
10. When did Motilal Nehru draft a Constitution for India?
(a) 1927 (b) 1926 (c) 1929 (d) 1928
11. Which of these inspired our leaders while framing the Constitution?
(a) Ideals of the French Revolution
(b) Parliamentary democracy in Britain
(c) Bill of Rights in US
(d) All the above
12. Where was the 1931 session of Indian National Congress held?
(a) Nagpur (b) Karachi (c) Calcutta (d) Delhi
13. Which of these features were accepted by all the Indian leaders much before they sat down to make the Constitution?
(a) Universal adult franchise
(b) Right to freedom
(c) Protection of the rights of minorities
(d) All the above
14. When did the Assembly adopt the Constitution?
(a) 26 November, 1949 (b) 26 December, 1949
(c) 26 January, 1950 (d) 26 January, 1949
15. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Abul Kalam Azad
16. Who among these leaders was a bitter critic of Mahatma Gandhi?
(a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

17. How many amendments were considered before adopting the Constitution?
(a) Around 500 (b) Around 2000
(c) Around 1550 (d) Around 1000
18. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?
(a) Preface (b) Preamble (c) Introduction (d) Article
19. Which of these countries is/are examples of a Republic?
(a) USA (b) India (c) South Africa (d) All the above
21. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?
(a) USA can decide India's foreign policy
(b) USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here
(c) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies
(d) Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces
22. Which of the following days is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the constitution?
(a) Republic Day (b) Independence Day
(c) Gandhi Jayanti (d) Constitution Enforcement Day
23. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the 'Sovereign' status of India?
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24. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution ?
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) C. Rajgopalachari (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
25. When was the Constitution of India adopted?
(a) 26th Nov, 1949 (b) 26th Jan, 1949
(c) 26th Jan, 1950 (d) 26th Nov, 1950
26. The Constituent Assembly met for how many days?
(a) 114 (b) 280 (c) 365 (d) 150
27. In the constituent assembly, the first captain of the Indian hockey team also had a role.
(a) Baldev Singh (b) Somnath Lahiri
(c) Jaipal Singh (d) K.M. Munshi
28. In which year did Motilal Nehru and others draft a constitution for India?
(a) 1931 (b) 1928 (c) 1929 (d) 1932

ECO-02

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Answer the following questions very briefly (1 mark each)

1. How does population becomes human capital?
2. Is women's work an economic activity?
3. On what factors does the quality of population depends?
4. What kind of unemployment exist in rural and urban areas?
5. What is the aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?
6. What are market activities?
7. Comment about the 'virtuous cycle' created in case of educated parents.

Answer the following questions (3 marks each)

- 8.State how is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?
- 9.What is the role of health in the working life of an individual?
- 10.Is large population considered a liability or an asset? Comment.
- 11.What is seasonal unemployment? Explain.
- 12.Analyse the role of education in the formation of human capital.

Answer the following questions. (5 marks each)

- 13.What is unemployment? What are the disadvantages of unemployment?
- 14.How does investment in human capital yields a return like investment in physical capital?
- 15.What suggestions can be presented to mitigate the problem of educated unemployment?
- 16.Japan is a developed country inspite of having scarcity of natural resources. How did it achieve it?
- 17.Do you think that people appear to be employed in disguised unemployment?

GEO-02

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. The Northern Plains has been formed by the interplay of three major river systems, namely_____.
2. The formation of the Northern Plains of India is a result of extensive
3. The most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres is known as the _____
4. Name the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau.
5. The part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is the _____
6. Name the mountain ranges located in the eastern part of India.
7. The valleys lying between Lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as the _____
8. The hills of Purvanchal or the Eastern hills are composed of
9. Due to the deposition of silt, the rivers in their lower courses split into numerous channels, known as _____
10. What are barchans?
11. Which is the highest peak in India?
12. The largest delta in the world is _____.
13. Which two hills are in the southeast of the Eastern Ghats?
14. What do we mean by the term „Bhangar“?
15. What is the name of the part of the Himalayas lying between the Kali and the Teesta rivers?
16. What do you understand about the term “peninsula”?
17. Name the Indian state where Kanchenjunga is located.
18. What do you understand by „duns“?
19. Which plain is the „food bowl“ of India?
20. What is the shape of the Deccan Plateau?

HISTORY-03

NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER

1. What was genocidal war?
2. What was the impact of the First World War on the political system of Germany?
3. Name the members of the Axis powers
4. What refers to the secret police force of Germany?

5. What was the main feature of Enabling Act?
6. Who supported the Weimar Republic?
7. What is the term used for the German parliament?
8. Why was the Treaty of Versailles hated by Germany?
9. When did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?
10. Imagine that you are Helmuth. You have had many Jewish friends in school and do not

believe that Jews are bad. Write a paragraph on what you would say to your father.

11. Explain about the Treaty of Versailles.
12. Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.
13. Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany by 1930.
14. Which Article of the Weimar Constitution gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree?
15. Which countries were known as Axis Powers in World War II?

CIVICS -01

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? WHY DEMOCRACY?

I. Answer the questions briefly:

- a. Define democracy in your own words?
- b. Who issued referendum in Pakistan?
- c. What is free and fair electoral competition.
- d. Give two examples of the countries where there were no equal voting rights.
- e. What do you know about ZANU-PF?
- f. Give two merits of democracy.

II. Explain the following terms:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Referendum | b) Direct democracy |
| c) universal adult suffrage | d) Legal Framework Order |

III. Answer in detail:

- a. Give differences between democratic and non democratic forms of government.
- b. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Explain?
- c. Give demerits of democracy.
- d. Why has India not experienced a famine as severe as China in 1958-61?
- e. How far is it correct that no country has a perfect democracy?

GEO-01 INDIA-SIZE AND LOCATION

Answer the following Questions

- 1, Mention the Latitudinal Extent of India? Mention its significance
1. What is a Sub-continent? Give an example of a Sub-continent. Name the countries of this Sub-continent.
2. How many states and Union Territories does India have? Name the largest and smallest state of India in terms of area.
3. Give the total length of the land boundary and the coastal line of India.
4. Name the States in all the four extreme directions.
5. Name the countries which are larger than India.
6. Which Island countries are our southern neighbours?
7. Name the Straits that separate Sri Lanka from India.

2.MCQ's

i) Which of the following influences the duration of the day and night, as one moves from south to north?

- (a) Longitudinal extent (b) Latitudinal extent (c) Standard Meridian (d) All the above

ii) Both the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India's mainland is about 30°. But on looking at the map of India which of the following alternatives do you observe about India's size?

- (a) East-west extent appears to be smaller than north-south extent
(b) East-west extent appears to be larger than north-south extent
(c) East-west and north-south extent appears equal
(d) North-south extent appears to be smaller than east-west extent

iii) By which geographical feature is India bounded in the north-west, north and north-east?

- (a) Seas (b) Large Plateaus (c) Young Fold Mountains (d) Sandy Desert

iv) What is India's size with respect to other countries of the world?

- (a) First (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Seventh

v) Due to which of the following reasons is the Indian Ocean named after India?

- (a) India has a strategic location along the trans-Indian Ocean routes
(b) No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India
(c) India is centrally located at the head of the Indian Ocean
(d) All the above

3. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:

India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the *Upanishads* and the *Ramayana*, the stories of *Panchatantra*, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country.

3.1- What type of goods were taken from India to different parts of the world?

3.2- Infer the importance of India's contacts with the world for its

socio- economic progress?

3.3- How has India contributed significantly to the making of world history?

HISTORY

Chapter 1- The French Revolution

I. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How was the French society organized before the Revolution of 1789?
2. Outline the laws introduced by Revolutionary government for improving women's condition?
3. What were the main ideas behind the French Revolution?
4. Give significance of Tennis Court Oath in French Revolution?
5. Why were the political clubs formed in France?
6. What was Marseillaise? Who composed it?
7. Name the commodities supplied by French colonies in the Caribbean?
8. What actions proved Napoleon as the modernizer of Europe?

II. Define the given terms:

- a. Tithes & Taille b. Chateaux c. Subsistence crisis d. Guillotine
e. Estate General

II. When did the following event occur? :

- a.** Slavery was abolished in French colonies **b.** Reign of Terror **c.** Execution of Louis XVI
d. Declaration of Rights of man & citizen **e.** Overthrow of Jacobin **f.** Storming of Bastille

IV. Answer the following questions in detail? :

1. Write some of the main features of the French Constitution of 1791?
2. What were the causes of the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI?
3. “The revolutionary government took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.” Discuss this statement with special emphasis on the abolition of censorship?
4. Explain the role of philosophers in the French Revolution of 1789.
5. Emergence of middle class and their belief gave last blow to monarchy rule in France. Explain?