

CLASS – X

TERM 1 (2024-2025)

ENGLISH

Half yearly Worksheet class 10

Sr.No	QUESTIONS						
	Read the text carefully and answer the questions: Read the passage given below:						
1.	Organic food is very popular these days. It can also be very expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non - organic food. Parents of young children and even some pet owners will pay high prices for organic food if they think it is healthier. But many others think organic food is just a waste of money.						
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	Based on your understanding answer the questions below						
1.	People are willing to pay high prices for organic food because a) it does not contain agricultural chemicals. b) it is produced by small companies. c) it is not easily available. d) it helps in weight loss.						
2.	Select the option that displays what the writer projects with reference to the following: Is organic food safer and more nutritious? This is an important part of the debate. a) denial b) caution c) confirmation d) acceptance						
3.	Complete the following with a phrase from paragraph 3. <table border="1" data-bbox="298 1696 1403 1774"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="298 1696 1143 1738">opinion</th> <th data-bbox="1143 1696 1403 1738">Reason</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="298 1738 1143 1774">Big food companies have started selling organic food</td> <td data-bbox="1143 1738 1403 1774">_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		opinion	Reason	Big food companies have started selling organic food	_____	
opinion	Reason						
Big food companies have started selling organic food	_____						
4.	The writer contrasts organic food to non - organic food. State one point of comparison between the two.						
5.	Based on your reading of the text, list one benefit of eating organic food.						

6.	What connect does the writer draw between contamination of food and washing hands?	
7	The writer says that people believe that it is safer and more nutritious to eat organic food. Select the reason for his sceptical view. a) it is tastier b) the price decides the popularity c) it is marketed by big food companies d) there is no confirmed evidence	
8	Supply one point to justify the following: Some people think organic also means locally grown .	
II		
1.	Mankind's fascination with gold is as old as civilization itself. The ancient Egyptians held gold in high esteem. Gold had religious significance for them, and King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid gold coffin 3300 years ago. The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf, and the legendary King Midas asked that whatever he touched be turned into gold.	
2.	Not only is gold beautiful, but it is virtually indestructible. It will not rust or corrode. Gold coins and products fabricated from the metal have survived undamaged for centuries. Gold is extremely easy to work with. One ounce, which is about the size of a cube of sugar, can be beaten into a sheet nearly 100 square feet in size, and becomes so thin that light can pass through it. An ounce of gold can also be stretched into a wire 50 miles long. Gold conducts electricity better than any other substance except copper and silver, and it is particularly important in modern electronic industry.	
3	People have always longed to possess gold. Unfortunately, this longing has also brought out the worst in human character. The Spanish conquerors robbed palaces, temples and graves and killed thousands of people in their ruthless search for gold. Even today, the economy of South Africa's gold mines depend largely on the employment of black labourers who are paid about 40 pounds a month, plus boarding and lodging. They work in conditions that can only be described as cruel. About 400 miners die in South Africa each year.	
4	Much of the gold's value lies in its scarcity. Only about 80,000 tons have been mined in the history of the world. All of it can be stored in a vault 60 feet square, or a super tanker. Great Britain was the first country to adopt the gold standard, when the Master of the Mint, Sir Issac Newton, established a fixed price for gold in 1717. The discovery of gold in the last half of the nineteenth century in California, (1848) and later in Australia and South Africa changed everything. Before the discovery, there wasn't enough gold around for all the trading nations to link their currencies to the precious metal.	
5	An out-of-work prospector named George Harrison launched South Africa into the gold age in 1886 when he discovered the metal in a farm near what is now Johannesburg. Harrison was given a 12 pounds reward by the farmer. He then disappeared and was eaten by a lion.	
6.	One of the biggest gold mining areas in the Soviet Union is the Kolyma River region, once infamous for its prison camp. The camp has gone, but in a way nothing has changed. Many ex-prisoners have stayed on to work in the mines and are supervised by ex-guards.	
7.	Despite the current rush to buy gold, 75 percent of the metal goes into making jewellery. Italy is the biggest consumer of gold for this purpose, and many Italian jewellers even tear up their wooden floors and burn them to recover the tiny flecks of gold. Historically, the desire to hoard gold at home has been primarily an occupation	

	of the working and peasant classes, who have had no faith in paper money. George Bernard Shaw defended their instincts eloquently, "You have to choose between trusting the natural stability of the honesty and intelligence of the members of the government," he said "and with due respect to these gentlemen, I advise to vote for gold."					
1.	When was King Tutankhamen buried? a) 1886 b) 3300 years ago c) 1717 d) 1848					
2	Why did Egyptians hold gold in great esteem? a) because it is a good conductor of electricity. b) because it is indestructible. c) because of its religious significance. d) for lovely gold ornaments.					
3	According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true? a) Gold plays an important role in the modern electronics industry. b) Gold can be easily beaten, hence it is easy to work with. c) Apart from gold, copper and silver are good conductors of electricity. d) Gold is the best conductor of electricity					
4	Select the option that displays what the writer projects, with reference to the following. The wandering Israelites worshipped a golden calf . a) importance of religion b) can replace money c) importance of the metal d) good conductor					
5	How were the black labourers exploited?					
6	Complete the following with the phrase from paragraph 1: <table border="1" data-bbox="298 1180 1258 1327"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Opinion</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Reason</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid gold coffin 3300 years ago.</td> </tr> </table>	Opinion	Reason		King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid gold coffin 3300 years ago.	
Opinion	Reason					
	King Tutankhamen was buried in a solid gold coffin 3300 years ago.					
7	Based on your reading of the text, list 2 reasons why the writer says that, Not only is gold beautiful but it is virtually indestructible.					
8	Who launched South Africa into the gold age? a) George Harrison b) A farmer c) George Bernard Shaw d) Issac Newton					
SECTION B –GRAMMAR						
1.	Fill in the blank by using the correct form of the word in the bracket, for the given portion of a letter: Subject: Need for (promote) Healthy Eating Routines Dear Madam This is with reference to....					
2.	Identify the error in the given sentence, from a report from the News for Kids site and supply the correction. The gardens are filled with flowers and plants chosen to attract bees and butterflies. In					

	<p>the UK, The Wildlife Trusts is given advice on the location of the shelters and the plants that are included. Use the given format for your response.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">error</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Correction</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	error	Correction			
error	Correction					
3.	<p>Report the dialogue between a mother and her daughter, by completing the sentence: Mother: When will your exams start? Daughter: Next month, Mother. In response to the question about her exams, the daughter told her mother that .</p>					
4.	<p>Choose the correct reported speech of a given sentence: "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him. a) She asked him where he spent his money b) She said him where he had spent his money. c) She asked him where he had spent his money. d) She asked him where he had to spend money.</p>					
5.	<p>Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option. Although she thought she knew _____ (many / much / whole) of the subject, the teacher asked a few details she hardly remembered.</p>					
6.	<p>Identify the error in the given sentence, from a report from the News for Kids site and supply the correction. But in recent years, insect numbers have been dropped sharply.</p>					
7.	<p>She invited me to dinner. But it _____ two years since I _____ to her house. So I lost my way. a) is / went b) was / had gone c) is / have been d) had been / went</p>					
8.	<p>Read the conversation between the shopkeeper and the customer. Complete the sentence by reporting the reply correctly: The shopkeeper : Do you want to buy the bead necklace? The customer : I am looking for a more colourful one. The shopkeeper asked the customer whether she would buy the bead necklace to which the customer responded _____</p>					
9.	<p>I said, "Two fixed menus for us, please." I _____ our meal. a) proposed b) protested c) ordered d) suggested</p>					
10	<p>The teacher said, "let the boy go home now". Reported speech: _____ a) The teacher said that the boy may be allowed to go home now. b) The teacher said that the boy might be allowed to go home then. c) The teacher asked if the boy might be allowed to go home then. d) The teacher said the boy might be allowed to go home then.</p>					
III	<p>During the monsoons, mosquitoes find safe places like stagnant water and piles of garbage for breeding. As a result, many cases of dengue fever in your city have been noticed. More than a thousand victims have been hospitalized in different parts of the city. You are Varun/Varsha, a responsible citizen. Write a letter to the editor of a local daily, emphasizing the need to create awareness of the problem of dengue, its causes, prevention and treatment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>As a health conscious person, you have noticed an advertisement in a newspaper on yoga classes in your neighbourhood. Write a letter to the</p>					

	Organiser, Yoga for Public, R.K. Puram, New Delhi requesting him/her to send you information about the duration of the course and other relevant details. You are Shweta/Srikar of 15, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	
IV	The school library is setting up a section of digital and audio books. However, teachers feel that the touch and feel of a paper book enhance the reading experience .Write an analytical paragraph on the above argument in not more than 120 words. OR???	
SECTION C - LITERATURE		
V	Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.	
	Max bit his lip nervously. The knocking was repeated."What will you do now, Max ?" Ausable asked. "If I do not answer the door, they will enter anyway. The door is unlocked. And they will not hesitate to shoot".	
1.	Who is Max? i.a spy ii. a tourist iii. a businessman iv. a waiter	
2.	Max was unprepared for his mission. Elaborate with reference to the extract.	
3.	Actually the door was knocked at by _____	
4	Which word in the extract is opposite in meaning to the word 'confidently'? OR In the north - east huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body and when he returned he exclaimed, "These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins. The big drops are ten cent pieces and the little ones are fives."	
1.	Why did Lencho go out in the rain? Answer in about 40 words.	
2	State TRUE or FALSE. None of the terms (a) - (d) below, can be a true reference to the following statement 'Lencho compared the rain drops to new coins.' i. Lencho enjoys rainfall as it provides a pleasant weather tohis family. ii.The raindrops help him to grow and harvest the crops, which results in more prosperity. iii. They reflect light and have a shiny appearance, especially when they are freshly fallen. iv. Lencho depends on rain for farming.	
3	Which phrase/word would correctly substitute 'huge' in the given sentence from the extract. 'In the north - east huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching.'	
4.	State any one inference about Lencho from the given context: "The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body and when he returned he exclaimed, "These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins."	
	Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.	
VI	Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow: <i>The way a crow Shook down on me The dust of now From a hemlock tree</i>	
1.	What fell from the hemlock tree onto the speaker?	

2	What did the crow do to the speaker?	
3	What type of tree did the crow perch on?	
4	What type of tree did the crow perch on?	
5	Where did the dust come from?	
	<p>Or</p> <p><i>"Some .say the world will end in fire Some say in ice. From what I've tasted of desire I hold with those who favour fire."</i></p> <p>1. According to the poem, what are the two ways some say the world will end? 2.What does the speaker compare fire to in the poem? 3.Which element does the speaker seem to favor as a way the world might end? 4.How does the speaker's view on desire influence their opinion on how the world might end?</p>	
1.	According to the poem, what are the two ways some say the world will end?	
2..	.What does the speaker compare fire to in the poem?	
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VII	Answer ANY FOUR of the following five questions, in about 40 - 50 words	
1.	Why do the most laidback individuals become converts to the life of high- energy adventures of Coorg?	
2	What does the poet want to convey through the poem A Tiger in the Zoo?	
3	What did 'being free' mean to Mandela as a boy and as a student?	
VIII	Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words.	
1.	Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think that the dog's recovery is 'a triumph of surgery'?	
2	What purpose did the balcony serve in the story, The Midnight Visitor ?	
3.	What do you think would have happened if Griffin was caught by Jaffers and the latter hadn't become unconscious?	
4.		
IX	Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100 - 120 words	
	As the woman who dupes Danby, pen a diary entry for the night before the robbery. Pen down your thoughts, fears, and hopes from the robbery based on the events of the story The Question of Trust . Wednesday, 12 July 78 9 PM Its D - day, finally! Today, I know how it feels to be nervous and excited at the	
	In the chapter, Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom , the swearing-in ceremony represented a shared victory for justice, peace, and human dignity over the most despised apartheid regime based on	
X	Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words.	
	What did Ausable do when he heard a knock at the door? [3] (b) What does he get from Anil in return for his work? (The Thief's Story)	


HINDI

1	<p>fuEufyf[kr vifBr xn~;ka'k ds cgqoSdfYid iz'uksa ds mRrjfyf[k,A</p>
	<p>nSfud thou esa ge vusd yksxksa ls feyrs gSa tks fofHkUu izdkj ds dke djrsgSa&IM+d ij Bsyk yxkus okyk] nw/k okyk] uxjfuXe dk IQkbZdehZ] cl daMDVj] Ldwy&v/;kid] gekjk lgikBh vkSj ,sls gh dbZ vU; yksxAf'k{kk}osru]ijaijxR pyu vkSj O;olk; ds Lrj ij dqN yksx fuEuLrj ij dk;Z djrs gS rks dqN mPp Lrj ijA ,d ekyh ds dk;Z dks ljdkh dk;kZy; ds lfpo ds dk;Z ls vrfuEu Lrj dk ekuk tkrk gS]fdarq ;fn ;gh vius dk;Z dks dq'kyrkiwoZd djrk gS vkSj mRd`"V Isok,; iznku djrk gS rks mldk dk;Z ml lfpo ds dk;Z ls dgha csgrj gS tks vius dke esa f<ykbZ cjrRk gS rFkk vius mRrknkf;Ro dk fuokZg ugha djrkAD;k vki ,sls lfpo dks ,d vkn'kZ vf/kdkjh dg ldrs gS\ okLro esa in egRoiw.kZ ughagS] cfYd egRoiw.kZ gksrk gSdk;Z ds izfr leiZ.k Hkko vkSj dk;Ziz.kkyh esa ikjnf'ZkrkA</p>
i	<p>fdldk dk;Z fuEu Lrj dk ekuk tkrk gS\</p>
	<p>$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ ekyh $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ lfpo $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ v/;kid $\frac{1}{4}k\frac{1}{2}$ cl daMDVj</p>
ii	<p>D;k egRoiw.kZ gksrk gS\</p>
	<p>$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ mPpLrj $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ dk;Z ds izfrleiZ.k Hkko $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ f'k{kk $\frac{1}{4}k\frac{1}{2}$ O;olk;</p>
iii	<p>f'k{kk}osru]ijaijxR pyu vkSj O;olk; ds Lrj ij dqN yksx fdl Lrj ij dk;Z djrs gS\</p>
	<p>$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ mPpLrj $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ lfpo $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ f'k{kk $\frac{1}{4}k\frac{1}{2}$ fuEu</p>
iv	<p>dk;Ziz.kkyh esa ikjnf'Zrk dk rkRi;Z gS&</p>
	<p>$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ dke djus esa cjrH xbZ pkykdh $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ dke djus es acjrH xbZ n`<+rk $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ dke djus esa cjrH xbZ bZekunkjh $\frac{1}{4}k\frac{1}{2}$ dke djus esa cjrH xbZ lksp</p>
v	<p>mi;qDr 'kh"kdZdNk;fV;s&</p>
	<p>$\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ HksnHkko $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ dke dh /kkj.kk $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ Åjp&uHP dh /kkj.kk $\frac{1}{4}k\frac{1}{2}$ deZfu"B dh efgek</p>
	<p>O;kdj.k</p>
2	<p><u>js[kkfdar inca/k dks igpku dj fyf[k, A</u></p>
i	<p><u>Rqke tSlk pfj=oku O;fDr feyuk dfBu gSA js[kkfdar inca/k dks igpku dj fyf[k, A</u></p>
ii	<p>Okg nkSM+rs&nkSM+rs Fkdx;kA</p>
iii	<p>IkRax gok esa mM+rh pyH xbZ A</p>
iv	<p>?kksalyksa esa jgus okyH fPFM+;k mM+ xbZA</p>
v	<p>"ksj dh rjg ngkM+us okys rge dk;lk D;ksa jgs gS\</p>

	vi	<u>vkleku esa mM+rk xqCckjk QV x;kA</u>
	vii	<u>fgj.k gok lSHkhrsTknkSM+rkgsA</u>
	viii	<u>v;ks/;k ds jkt nqykjs jke us ouokl dkVka</u>
	ix	<u>jke us yadk jtk jko.k dks ekj MkykA</u>
	x	<u>fo kFkhZ ijh{kk ds fy, nkSM+s pys vk jg sgSaA</u>
3		<u>funsZ'kkuqlkj okD;ksa dks cnfy,A</u>
	i	ea=h cuus ij Hkh mldk O;ogkj iwoZor~ gSA¼feJ okD;½
	ii	lq' kek chekj gksus ds dkj.k vkt Ldwy ugha xbZA ¼la;qDRk okD;½
	iii	mlus ?kj vkdj Hkkstu fd;kA¼la;qDRk okD;½
	iv	Ekk sgu 'kkL=h th ds ;gkj fgUnh i<+us x;kA¼feJ ookD;½
	v	'khyk us ,d iqLrd ekjxh vkSj og mls fey xbZA ¼feJ ookD;½
	v i	mlus dgk fd eS afunksZ'k gwjA¼ljy okD;½
	vii	vki iyax ij ysVdj foJke djAs¼la;qDRk okD;½
	viii	Ektwj esgur djrk gS ysfdu mldk ykHk mls ugha feyrkA¼la;qDRk okD;½
	ix	tc jkr gksxh rHkh jks'kuh gksxh A ¼okD; Hksn fyf[k,½
	x	Ok g vkbZ rks Fkh fdarq mlus dqN dgk ugha FkkA¼okD; Hksn fyf[k,½
4		<u>Lkekl foxzg dj lekl dk uke fyf[k,A</u>
		Rqkylhd`r] ns'kHkfDRk] jktlHkk]ijk/khu]jktiq#`k]gkFkksagkFk]vkej.k] ns'k&fons'k] frjaxk]llrkg] prqHkZt]jhrkac]ck<+&ihfM+r
5		<u>Eqgkojs dk vFkZ fy[kdj okD;ksa esa iz;ksx fyf[k,A</u>
		va/ks ds gkFk cVsj yxuk] viuk gh jkx vykiuk] vkleku ij p<+uk]vkdk'k ds rkjs rksM+uk] daB dk gjk gksuk] dystk QVuk] dke vkuk] dku Hkjuk]fpduk ?kM+k] pkj;nh gksuk] xys iM+uk]ukd dVuk A
6		<u>fn, x, ia k'k ds lgh fodYi pqudj fyf[k,A</u>
		vuar varfj{k esa vaur nso gSa [kM+s] le{k gh Lockgq tks c<+k jgs cM+s&cM+sA ijLijkoyac ls mBks rFkk c<+ks IHkh] vHkh veR;Z&vad esa viad gks p<+ks IHkhA jgks u ;ksa fd ,d ls u dke vkSj dk ljs] ogh euq'; gS fd tks euq'; ds fy, ejsAA
	i	vuar varfj{k ;gkj fdldk izrhd gS\ ¼d½ foLr`r lalkj ¼[k½ uhyk vkdk" k ¼x½ ¼?k½
	ii	vaur nso dkSu gS\ ¼d½ nsuh &nsork ¼[k½ egku yksx ¼x½ Hkxoku fo'.kq ¼?k½ f"ko
	iii	*ijLijkoyac ls mBks* dk vk" k; gS& ¼d½ vius lgkjs mBks ¼[k½ nwljks ds lgkjs mBks ¼x½ vius vki mBks ¼?k½ ,d&nwljs ds lgkjs mBks
	iv	viad gksus dk vk" k; gS& ¼d½ viax gksuk ¼[k½ Hkz'V gksuk ¼x½ csnkx gksuk ¼?k½ IEekfur gksuk
	v	dfo euq'; dks dSlk ugha ns[kuk pkgrk\ ¼d½ LokFkhZ ¼[k½ ijekFkhZ ¼x½ HkDr ¼?k½ mnkj
7		<u>fuEufyf[krifBrxn~;ka'k ds cgqoSdfYiiz'uksa ds mRrjfyf[k,A</u>
		rrk]jk ,d usd vkSj ennxkj O;fDr FkkAlnSo nwljk dh lgk;rk ds fy,

	<p>rRij jgrkA vius xk;ookyksa dks gh ugha] vfirq lewps])hiokfl;ksa dh lsok djus viuk ijedrZO; le>rk FkkAmls bl R;kx dh otg ls og pfpZr FkkA IHkh mldk vknj djrs FksAoDr eqhcr es amls Lej.k djrs vkSj og Hkkxk&Hkkxk ogk; ig;qp tkrkAnwljs xk;oksa es aHkh ioZ&R;ksgkjksa ds le; mls fo'ks"k #i vkeaf=r fd;k tkrkAmlk O;fDrRo rks vkd"kZd Fkk gh]lkFk gh vkReh; LoHkko dh otg ls yksx mlds djhc jguk pkgrs FksAikjaifjd iks'kkd ds lkFk og viuh dej esa lnSo ,d ydM+h dh ryokj ckj/ks jgrkAyksxksa dk er Fkk] ckotwn ydM+h gh gksus ij]ml ryokj esa vn~Hkwr nSoh; 'kfDr FkhArrk;jk viuh ryokj dks dHkh vyx u gksusnsrkAmlkdnwljksa ds lkeus mi;ksx Hkh u djrkAfdar qmls pfZpZr lkgfld dkjukesha ds dkj.kyksx&ckx ryokj esa vn~Hkwr 'kfDr dk gksuk ekurs FksA</p>
i	<p>dkSu yksx fo'ks"k #i ls vkeaf=r djrs Fks\ $\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ nwlls xk;o ds $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ vkl&ikl ds $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ ifjokj ds $\frac{1}{4}?k\frac{1}{2}$ fe=</p>
ii	<p>rrk;jk dh ryokj esa dkSu&lh 'kfDr Fkh\ $\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ vklekuh $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ rwQkuh $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ nSoh; $\frac{1}{4}?k\frac{1}{2}$ yksxks dh</p>
iii	<p>Mldh iks'kkd dSlh Fkh\ $\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ xk;o dh $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ ikjaifjd $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ 'kgj dh $\frac{1}{4}?k\frac{1}{2}$?kj dh</p>
iv	<p>Og viuh dej esa D;k ckj/ks jgrk Fkk\ $\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ ydM+h dh ryokj $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ yksgsdhryokj $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ pkjnh dh ryokj $\frac{1}{4}?k\frac{1}{2}$ lksusdhryokj</p>
v	<p>Mldk O;fDrRo dSlk Fkk\ $\frac{1}{4}d\frac{1}{2}$ dq#i $\frac{1}{4}[k\frac{1}{2}$ feyulkj $\frac{1}{4}x\frac{1}{2}$ vkd"kZd $\frac{1}{4}?k\frac{1}{2}$ [kjkc</p>
vi	<p>yksx mlds djhc jguk D;ks apkgrs Fks\ vii rrk;jk dh ryokj ds ckjsaesayksxksdkD;kerFkk\ Li'kZ $\frac{1}{4}xn\sim$;ka'k$\frac{1}{2}$</p>
8	<p>fuEufyf[kr iz'uksa ds mRrj fyf[k,A</p>
i	<p>Okkehjksa ls feyus ds ckn rrk;jk ds thou esa D;k ifjorZu vk;k\ ii :f<+;kj tc ca/ku cu cks> cuus yksa rc mudk VwV tkuk gh vPNk gS\ D;ksa\ Li"Vdhft,A</p>
iii	<p>ys[kd us ,slk D;ksa fy[kk gS fd rhljh dle us lkfgR;&jpuk ds lkFk 'kr&izfr'kr U;k; fd;k gS\ iv 'kSysUnz ds xhrksa dh fo'ks"krk fyf[k,A</p>
v	<p>lqHkk"kckcw ds tqywlesa L=h&lekt dh D;kHkwfedkFkh \ v i tqywl ds ykyckt+kj vkus iijyxsksa dh D;k n'kk gqbZ\ vii fQ+YefuekZrk ds #i eas 'kSysUnz dh fo'ks"krk,j fyf[k,A</p>

	viii	cM+s HkkbZlkgc dh LoHkkoxr fo'ks"krk,j fyf[k,A
	ix	*Rkhljhdle* esa ghjkeu ds vfHku; esa dkSu gkoh jgk vkSj D;ksa\
	x	*Rkhljhdle*fQYe iznfZ'kZr gksus ij Hkh xqeuke&lh D;ksa jgh\
	xi	bl ikB ds vk/kkj ij jktদিw ds O;fDrRo ij izdk'k Mkfy,A
	xii	'kSysUnz ds futh thou dh Nki mudh fQ+Ye esa >ydrhgS&dSls\Li"Vdhft,A
	xiii	dydRrk okfl;ksa ds fy, 26 tuojh 1931 dk fnu D;ksa egRoiw.kZ Fkk\
		Li'kZ ¼in~;ka'k½
9		fuEufyf[kriz'uksa ds mRrjfyf[k,A
	i	dchj ds vuqlkj IPPkk Kku D;k gS\
	ii	Hkxoku vius HkDrksa dh j{kk dSls djrs gS\
	iii	O;fDr dks fdl izdkj dk thou thuk pkfg, \ euq";rk dfork ds vk/kkj ij crkb;sA
	iv	HkkX;ghu fdls dgk x;k gS\
	v	Ikkol _rq esa izd`fr esa dkSu&dkSu ls ifjorZu vkrs gS\
	v i	'kky ds o`{k Hk;Hkhr gksdj /kjr esa D;ksa /kjl x;s gS\
	vii	Cknyksa ds mBus rFkk o"kkZ gksus dk fp=.k vius 'kCnksa esa fyf[k,A
	viii	jafrnso fdlfy, izfl) gks x,\
10		fuEufyf[kr iz'uksa ds mRrj fyf[k,A
		Lakp;u
	i	ys[kd dks Bkdqjckjh ds ykx D;ksa vPNs ugha yxrs Fks\
	ii	gfjg dkdk ds eu esa eagr ds izfr vknj Hkko D;ksa feV x;k\
	iii	Eakgr th us gfjg dkdk dks ,dark dejs D;k le>k;k\
	iv	Ysk[kd dks Ldwyh thou D;ksaa ugh Hkkrk\
	v	vxyh Js.kh esa p<+us ij ys[kd dks Mj D;ksa txrk Fkk\
	v i	Ldwu ds lc cPpsa drkj esa D;ksa [kM+s Fks\
	vii	Izkhrepan fdl izdkj ds ihVh ekLVj Fks\
11		fon~;ky; dh izkpk;kZ dks fganh fnol ij dfo&IEesy vk;ksftr djus gsrq izkFkZuk&i= fyf[k,A
12		fon~;ky; ifjlj esa nqifg;k okgu dh pkch xqe gk tkus gsrq izkpk;kZ dks lwpu fyf[k,
13		LoPNrk vfHk;ku dk izpkj djrs gq, ,d foKkiu rS;kj fdft,A
14		Lkkgl dk ifjp; ij ,d y?kq dFkk fyf[k,A
15		vkids cSad dh ikl&cqd [kks tkus gsrq cSad dks ,d bZ&esy i=

iz 1		v/kksfyf[kra vifBr x ka'kaa ifBRok iznRr iz'uku~ mRrj& iqjk vLekda ns'ks cgo% izfl)k% jtktu% vHkou~A rs"kq nq";Ur% uke ,d% u`i% vklhr~A rL; Hkk;kZ 'kdqUryk vkJes iq=e~ vtu;r~A rL; uke Hkjr% vklhr~A Hkjr% 'kS'kokLFkk;ke~ vfi vkJes flag'kkod% vfi tkukfr Le ;r~ Hkjr% vfi e;k ln`k% f'k'kq% vfLr] e;k lg p ØhMfr vr% l% Hkjr; ukØq;r~ u p vkØkE;r~A r= rkilhH;ka fuf"k)% vfi Hkjr% dFk;fr Le& ukga flagkr~ fchksfeA bRFke vklhr~ l% fuHkZ;% ohj% Hkjr%A HkjrL; vfHk/kkusu ,o vLekda ns'kL; vk;kZorZL; uke ^Hkkjre~^ vHkor~A
		,dinsu mRrj
	1	fuHkZ;% ohj% p d% vklhr~\ 2 HkjrL; ekrq% uke fde~\
		iw.kZokD;su mRrj
	1	Hkjr% flag'kkode~ fde~ vonr~\
		vL; vuqPNsnL; Ńrs mi;qDra 'kh"kZda laLŃrsu fy[krA
		Hkkf"kd dk;Ze~
	1	^bRFke~ vklhr~ l% fuHkZ;% ohj% Hkjr% v= fda fØ;kine~\
		d bRFke~ [k vklhr~ x fuHkZ;% ?k ohj%
	2	^ln`k%^ bfr fo'ks"kinL; fo'ks";ina fde~\
		d u`i% [k ohj% x fuHkZ;% ?k f'k'kq%
	3	^u`ik%^ bfr inL; fda i;kZ;ina x ka'ks iz;qDre~\
		d flag'kkod% [k nUrku~ x jtktu% ?k izfl)k%
	4	^x.kf;"kfe^ bfr fØ;kinL; dr`Zina fde~\
		d vge~ [k rs x l% ?k nUrku~
iz 2		e`tw"kk;ka iznRr'kCnkuka lgk;r;k fo=a n`V~ok iapokD;kfu laLŃrsu fy[krA
		
		¼e`tw"kk & xzkeh.ktuk%] d"Vsuj xko%] LoPNe~] u;fr] thofUr] okrkoi.ke~] ifjJes.k] iknkH;ke~] 'kdVe~] pyfUr] mVtk%]

		lfUr] ?kVe~] f'kjfl½
		vFkok
		iznRr 'kCnkuka lgk;rsu ^nhikofy%^ fo"k;e~ vk/k`R; i'~pfHk% laLÑrokD;sS% ,de~ vuqPNsna fy[krA
		¼e'~tw"kk & nhikuka iafDr%] tuk%] jk=kS] iwt;fUr] izrhde~] fe"BkUue~] forjfUr] LQksV;fUr] nhiekfydksRlo%] mYyklle;e~] vekoL;k;ke~] mRlkgsu] ckydk%] vfi½
iz 3		i;kZoj.kkf/kdkfj.ka izfr i=e~ fy[krA
		¼eatw"kk & vLekde~] ikniku~] vodje~] i;kZoj.kiznw"k.ke~] lsok;ke~] l?kuk%] dfj";kfe] LFkkif;rqe~] j{kk;S] tuku~½
		&&&& lsok;ke~ JheUr% i;kZoj.kkf/kdkjh egksn;k% i;kZoj.kfoHkkx% lksuhiruxje~ ¼gfj;k.kkfoHkkx½ fnuk³d % &&&& &&&& vLekda {ks=L; egrh leL;k vLrA i;kZoj.kL; &&&& vge~ Lox`gL; m kus fofokku~ &&&& vkjksif;";kfeA x`ga jktekxsZ p mHk;r% &&&& o`{kk% vkjksif;rqe~ bPNkfeA iznw"k.kijku~ m ksxku~ uxjkr~ nwjs &&&& iz;Rua dfj";kfeA m ksxkuke~ &&& unh"kq u ikrf;rqa &&&& okgukuke~ iz;ksxs rdkZu~ &&&&A /ofu izo)Zujks)qe~ tutxj.ke~ dfj";kfeA ;r% i;kZoj.kL; j{k.ksu &&&& j{kkA Hkonh;% dfiy%
		Hkorh d`ikA ekrq% vLoLFkrk fo"k;s fyf[krs i=s fjDrLFkkukfu iwjf;Rok i=a iqu%
		fy[krq&
		Nk=koklr%] frfFk% vknj.kh;k &&&&&& lknja &&&&& vge~ v= dq'kfyuhA Hkor%i=kr &&&& vLoLFkrk fo"k;s KkRok &&&& vLeA vkxkfeekls &&&& ijh{kk% Hkfo";fUr bfr dkj.ksu x`ge~ vkxUrqe~ &&&& vLeA le;s≤s ek=s &&&& ;PNUrq bfr izkFkZ;sA ijh{kk;k% vuUrja &&&& x`ge~ vkxfe";kfeA &&&& ee iz.kkek%A Hkonh;k &&&& —ik ¼e¥~tq"kk&ekrq%] fir`pj.kk%] fpUrkdqyk] vkS"k/ka] v'kDr%]

		vga] lqrk] iz.kkek%] fo ky;s] ekr` pj.k;ks%½
iz 4		laLÑrHkk" k;k vuqokna fy[krA
	1	Hkkjroklh /kkfeZd gksrs gSA
	2	osnikBh izkr%dky osnikB djrs gSA
	3	deyksa ij HkkSjs xaqtj djrs gSA
	4	eksj unh ds fdukjs ukprk gSA
	5	iq"dj rhFkksZ dk jtk dgykrk gSA
	6	gekjk thou vuq'kkflr gksuk pkfg,A
	7	eSa vius tUefnu ij nsoky; tkÅjxkA
	8	ge ckx esa [ksyrs gSA
	9	?kj ds ckj er [ksyksA
	10	Hkkjr _f" k;ksa dh Hkwfe gSA
iz 5		v/kksfyf[kr okD;s" kq lfU/k lfU/kPNsna ok dq:rA
	1	xq:% f" k";a lr~ \$ ekxZe~ n'kZ;frA
	2	jko.kLrq txPN=q% vklhr~A
	3	ous e` xk' pifUrA
	4	InSo rUe;% HkwRok dk;Z drZO;e~A
	5	fnd~ \$ xt% dq= olfr\
	6	Øq)% flag brLrr% /kkofrA
	7	eke~ u; vLekr~ \$ uxjkr~ cgw nwje~A
	8	izÑfr% \$,o 'kj.ke~A
	9	vfpjknso p.Mokrsu lg izo" kZ% letk;rA
	10	vL; firk fd ri% \$ rsisA
iz 6		v/kksfyf[krokD;s" kq js[kkf³drinkuka lekla foxzga ok iznRrfodYisH;% fpRok fy[krA
	1	loZFkk le:i% dqVqEco`rkUr%A
		d dqVqEco`rkUr% [k dqVqEck; o`rkUr% x dqVqEcl; o`rkUr% ~
	2	O;k?kzfp=dkS unhtya ikrqe~ vkxrSA
		d O;k?kzkS fp=dkS p [k O;k?kz% p fp=dkS p x O;k?kz% p fp=d% p
	3	lekua 'khyO;lus" kq [k leky'khyO;lue~ x leku'khyO;lue~
		u fg fueZya tye~
		d eyL; ;ksX;e~ [k eyL; vHkko% x eye~ vufrØE; ?k eysu vHkko%
	5	I% o`"kHka p o`"kHka uhRok x` gexkr~A
		d o`"kHkk% [k o`"kHkkr~ x o`"kHkkS ?k o`"kHkk;
	6	I% Hkkjosnu;k ØUnfr LeA
		d Hkkje~ osnu;k [k HkkjL; osnu;k x Hkkjs.k osnu;k ?k

		Hkkjk; osnu;k
7		jkeL; lehie~ mil`R; iz.kE; pA
		d mijkee~ [k mijkes.k x mijke% ?k mijkeL;
8		dks Hksn% fid% p dkd% p r;ks%A
		d fiddkde~ [k fiddkd;ks% x fiddkdL; ?k fiddkdk%
9		g;k'p ukxk'p ogfUr cksf/krk%A
		d g;ukxk'p [k g;kukxk% x g;ukx% ?k g;ukxk%
10		lkjfFk% vonr~ v;e~ ihre~ vEcje~ ;L; l% fr"BfrA
		d ihrkEcj% [k ihrkEcje~ x ihrkEcjk ?k ihrkEcje~
11		;godkuka 'krkCnh b;e~A
	d	'krhvCnh [k 'krL; vCnkuka lekgkj% x 'kre~ vCnk% ?k 'krS% vCnS% ;kor~
12		r= jktflag% uke jktiq=%olfr LeA
	d	jkt% iq=% [k jkK% iq=% x jkKkiq=% ?k jkKsiq=%
13		ee fo ky;s okf"kkZZdksRlo% o"kaZa o"kaZa izfr ekU;rsA
	d	izfro"kaZ% [k izfro"kaZ x o"kaZ o"kaZa ?k izfro"kaZe~
14		l% mius=e~ /kkj;frA
	d	us=L; ;ksX;e~ [k us=;ks% lehie~ x us=e~ vufRØE; ?k us=e~ us=e
15		firk ;PNfr iq=k; ckY;s fo k/kua egr~ A
	d	fo k;k% /kue~ [k fo k /kue~ bo x fo k;ke~ /kue~ ?k fo k ,o /kue~
iz 7		v/kksfyf[kr okD;s"ka js[kkafdr inkuke~ iz—fr izR;;kS la;ksT; foHkT; ok
		leqfpra mRrja fodYisH;% fpRok okD;kfu fy[krA
1		vusdkfu ¼n`k~ \$ vuh;j~½ LFkykfu vfi lfUrA
	d	n'kZ.kh;kfu [k n'kZuh;kfu x n'kZuh;k% ?k n'kZuh;
2		, "kk je.kh;k l`f"V dygsu ¼nwf"kr \$ Vki~½ u drZO;kA
	d	nwf"krk [k nwf"kr% x nwf"krk% ?k nw"kr%
3		losZ"ka eR—rs egRoa fo rsA
	d	begr~ \$ Ro [k egr~ \$ Ro x egr~ \$ Roe~ ?k eg \$ Ro
4		llrkg \$ Bd~ vodk'k% jfookjs HkofrA
	d	llrkfgd% [k lllrkfgd% x lllrkfgdk% ?k lllrkfgdh
5		iq.;tyk xaxkunhA
	d	un \$ ³hi [k un \$ bfu x un \$ bZ ?k un \$ Vki~
6		jkeL; nfjnz \$ ry nwjhdrqZa l% rLeS Lo.kZeqnz% v;PNr~A
	d	nfjnzrk [k nfjnzrke~ x nfjnzrk% ?k nkfjnz;su
7		,dk o`k ew"kd \$ Vki~ vonr~A
	d	ew"dkd [k ewf"dkd x ewf"dkd% ?k ewf"dkde~
8		euq";% lekt \$ Bd~ izkf.k vfLrA
	d	lkekftd% [k lkekftdh x lkekftde~ ?k lkekftdhe~
9		iq"ik.kka je.kh; \$ Ro n`V~ok eu% izlUua HkofrA

		d je.kh;Roe~ [k je.kh; \$ Ro x je.kh; \$ r ?k je.kh;krke~
	10	cqf) \$ erqi~ nz"VaqrL; dqVhja xUrO;e~A
		d cqf)eUre~ [k cqf)eku~ x cqf)er~ ?k cqf)eUr%
iz 8		v/kksfyf[kr;ka le; lkfj.;ka vadkuka LFkkus laL—r ins"kq le;e~
		fy[krA
	1	izkr% 9%15 oknus ljLorh oanuka
	d	liknuo [k likn%uo x liknuoe~
	2	dksiy% e;/kUgs 12%45 &&&&oknusHkkstudadjsfrA
	d	}kn'k [k lk/kZ }kn'k x iknksu ,d
iz 9		iznRr fodYisH;% mfpred~ vO;; ina fpRok fjDrLFkkukfu iwj;rA
	1	efgiky% f}rh;a us=e~ &&&&rLeS nnkSA
	d	rFkk [k bo x vfi ?k mPpS%
	2	iq=% ekrje~ &&&& u xPNfrA
	d	lg [k fouk x dq= ?k v=
	3	fda Roe~ &&&&okjk.kklhaxfe";fl
	d	brLrr% [k vfi x mPpS% ?k IEizfr
	4	&&&&& 'ka[kukn% drZO;%A
	d	mPpS% [k iqjk x ,o ?k bo
	5	tysu&&&&&thoue~ vIEHkoe~A
	d	,o [k fouk x vfi ?k bo
	6	rL; ik'osZ le;% ,o ukfLrA l% &&&& izkr% xfe";frA
	7	rs &&&& ys[ka fy[kUrqa
	8	&&&&& vga folky;a xPNkfeA
	9	&&&& es?kk% xtZfUr &&&& e;wj% u`R;fUrA
	10	;w;e~ &&&& u HkzerA
		¼v[] ;=&r=] bnkuhe~]nkUrnk] 'o%½
iz 10		v/kksfyf[krs"kq okD;s"kq dk'pu v'kq);% lfUr] rkika la'kks/kua
		—Rok
		izznRr LFkkus"kq fy[krA
	1	Ro;k fda fØ;rs\
		d fØ;Urs [k Øh;rs x fØ;rs ?k fØ;srs
	2	m kua iq"ikf.k 'kksHkrsA
		d iq"isu [k iq"ikfHk% x iq"iS% ?k iq"ikr~
	3	folk;S cqf)% mRrekA
		d folk;k% [k folk x folk;S ?k folka
	4	eke~~ dqrqcehukj% vrho jksprsA
		d eg~;e~ [k vge~ x ee ?k o;e~
	5	xzh"edkys Å"e;k i.kkZfu efyua HkofrA
		d efyu% [k efyuk% x efyukfu ?k efyuk
	6	ioua osxsu ogfrA
		d iou [k ikoue~ x iou% ?k iousu
	7	vga vkeza [kknfrA

		d [kknkfe [k [kknr% x [kknfl ?k [kknke%
8		eksgu% x`ga r=kfLrA
		d eksgue~ [k eksgukr~ x eksqus ?k eksguL;
9		Hkoku~ 'o% dq= xPNfrA
		d xfe";fr [k vxPNr~ x xPNrq ?k vkxfe";fr
10		ekxZa xgudkuus lk ,da O;k?kza nn'kZ\
		d ekxZ% [k ekxsZ x ekxkZr~ ?k ekxkZ;
iz 11		v/kksfyf[kra laokna e´~tw"kk;ka iznRrS% inS% okP;ifjorZua ÑRok iqu% fy[krA
	1	f{k{kd% & fda Roa laLÑra tkukfl\
		Nk=% & vke~] e;k &&& Kk;rsA
		d laLÑrkfu [k laLÑr x laLÑre~ ?k laLÑr%
		f{k{kd% & fda Hkoku~ egkHkkjra iBfr\
		Nk=% & vke~ &&& egkHkkjra iB~;rsA
		d e;k [k vge~ x Roe~ ?k vkoke~
		f{k{kd% & fda ro Hkfxuh vk;qosZna iBfrA
		Nk=% & vke~ r;k vk;qosZn% &&&&A
		d iB;fr [k iB~;rs x iB;fl ?k iB;Urs
		f{k{kd% fda Ro;k ØhMuk; &&&&A
		d xPNfr [k xPNfl x xE;rs ?k xE;srs
iz 11	d	v/kksfyf[kra x ka'ka ifBRok iz'ukuke~ mRrj kf.k fy[kr&
		pçgwU;iR;kfu es IUrhfr IR;e~A rFkkI;gesrfLeu~ iq=s fof'k"; vkReosnukuqHkokfeA ;rks fg v;eU;sH;ks nqcZy%A losZ"oiR;s"kq tuuh rqY;oRlyk ,oA rFkkfi nqcZys lqrs ekrq% vH;/f/kdk Ñik lgtSoP bfrA lqjfHk opua JqRok Hk`ka fofLerL;k[k.MyL;kfiu g`n;enzor~A l p rkesoelkURo;r~&pxPN oRIs! loZa Hknza tk;srAþ vfpjknso p.Mokrsu es?kjoS'p lg izo"kZ% letk;rA i';r% ,o loZ= tyksilyo% l´~tkr%A Ñ"kd% g"kZfrjds.k d"kZ.kkfoeq[k% lu~ o`"kHkkS uhRok x`gexkr~A viR;s"kq p losZ"kq tuuh rqY;oRlykA iq=s nhus rq lk ekrk ÑiknzZg`n;k Hkosr~AA
		,dinsu mRrjr
	1	ds"kq tuuh rqY;oRlyk\
	2	nqcZys lqrs dL; vH;/f/kdk Ñik lgtSo Hkofr\
		iw.kZokD;su mRrjr
	1	Ñ"kd% dsu d"kZ.kkfoeq[k% lu~ o`"kHkkS uhRok x`gexkr~\
		Hkkf"kd dk;Ze~
	1	^losZ"oiR;s"kq tuuh rqY;oRlyk ,o^ v= fda fo'ks"k.kina iz;qDre~\
	2	^cgwfu viR;kfu es IUrhfr IR;e~^ v= fda fo'ks"k.kina iz;qDre~\
		[k v/kksfyf[kra i ka'ka ifBRok iz'ukuke~ mRrj kf.k fy[krA

		fufeRreqfn~n'; fg ;% izdql;fr /kzqoa l rL;kixes izlhnfrA vdkj.k}sf"k euLrq ;L; oS dFka tuLra ifjrks"kf";frAA
		,dinsu mRrjr
	1	uj% fde~ mfn~n'; izdql;fr\
	2	dhn`ka eu% u izlhnfr\
		iw.kZokD;su mRrjr
	1	v= dL; vixeL; o.kZue~ vfLr\
	2	;% fufeRreqfn~n'; izdql;fr l% dnk izlhnfr\
		Hkkf"kd dk;Ze~
	1	^l% rL;kixes izlhnfr^ v= fda dr`Zina iz;qDre~\
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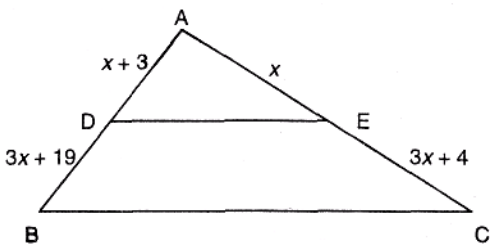
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MATHS

Class-10th

Term-1 Maths Worksheet

Q.No.	Questions
1.	If the LCM of a and 18 is 36 and the HCF of a and 18 is 2, then a = (a)2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1
2.	The LCM and HCF of two rational numbers are equal, then the numbers must be (a) prime (b) co-prime (c) composite (d) equal
3.	If p and q are co-prime numbers, then p^2 and q^2 are (a) co-prime (b) not coprime (c) even (d) odd
4.	If $HCF(26,169) = 13$, then $LCM(26,169) =$ (a) 26 (b)52 (c) 338 (d)13
5.	If the sum of LCM and HCF of two numbers is 1260 and their LCM is 900 more than their HCF, then the product of two numbers is (a) 203400 (b) 194400 (c) 198400 (d) 205400
6.	If two positive integers m and n are expressible in the form $m = pq^3$ and $n = p^3q^2$, where p, q are prime numbers, then $HCF(m, n) =$ (a)pq (b) pq^2 (c) p^3q^3 (d) p^2q^3
7.	The sum of the exponents of the prime factors in the prime factorisation of 196, is (a)1 (b)2 (c)4 (d)6
8.	If $n = 2^3 \times 3^4 \times 5^4 \times 7$, then the number of consecutive zeros in n, where n is a natural number, is (a)2 (b)3 (c) 4 (d) 7
9.	The exponent of 2 in the prime factorisation of 144, is (a)4 (b)5 (c)6 (d)3
10.	If α, β are the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, then $\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} =$ (a) $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$ (b) $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{c^2}$ (c) $\frac{b^2 + 2ac}{a^2}$ (d) $\frac{b^2 + 2ac}{c^2}$
11.	If α, β are the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) - x^2 + x + 1$, then $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} =$ (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) None of these
12.	If α, β are the zeros of the polynomial $p(x) = 4x^2 + 3x + 7$, then is $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$ equal to (a) $\frac{7}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{7}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{7}$ (d) $-\frac{3}{7}$
13.	If one zero of the polynomial $f(x) = (k^2 + 4)x^2 + 13x + 4k$ is reciprocal of the other, then k = (a) 2 (b) -2 (c) 1 (d) -1
14.	If the sum of the zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3kx^2 + 4x - 5$ is 6, then the value of k is (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) -2 (d) -4
15.	If the product of zeros of the polynomial $f(x) = ax^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$ is 4, then a = (a) $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{3}{2}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $-\frac{2}{3}$
16.	What should be subtracted to the polynomial $x^2 - 16x + 30$, so that 15 is the zero of the resulting polynomial? (a) 30 (b) 14 (c)15 (d) 16
17.	If $x + 2$ is a factor of $x^2 + ax + 2b$ and $a + b = 4$, then (a) $a = 1, b = 3$ (b) $a = 3, b = 1$ (c) $a = -1, b = 5$ (d) $a = 5, b = -1$

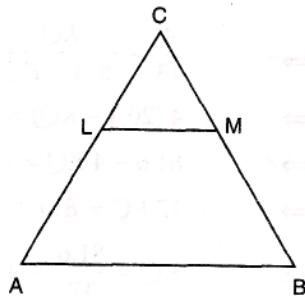
18.	If the system of equations $2x + 3y = 5$, $4x + ky = 10$ has infinitely many solutions, then $k =$ (a) 1 (b) 1/2 (c) 3 (d) 6
19.	The value of k for which the system of equations $x + 2y = 5$, $3x + ky + 15 = 0$ has no solution is (a) 6 (b) -6 (c) 3/2 (d) None of these
20.	If a pair of linear equations in two variables is consistent, then the lines represented by two equations are (a) intersecting (b) parallel (c) always coincident (d) intersecting or coincident
21.	If the system of equations $2x + 3y = 7$, $(a + b)x + (2a - b)y = 21$ has infinitely many solutions, then (a) $a = 1, b = 5$ (b) $a = 5, b = 1$ (c) $a = -1, b = 5$ (d) $a = 5, b = -1$
22.	The value of k for which the system of equations $kx - y = 2$, $6x - 2y = 3$ has a unique solution, is (a) $= 3$ (b) $\neq 3$ (c) $\neq 0$ (d) $= 0$
23.	The value of k for which the system of equations $x + 2y - 3 = 0$ and $5x + ky + 7 = 0$ has no solution, is (a) 10 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 1
24.	A quadratic equation whose one root is 2 and the sum of whose roots is zero, is (a) $x^2 + 4 = 0$ (b) $x^2 - 4 = 0$ (c) $4x^2 - 1 = 0$ (d) $x^2 - 2 = 0$
25.	If the sum of the roots of the equation $x^2 - x = \lambda(2x - 1)$ is zero, then $\lambda =$ (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$
26.	If $x^2 + k(4x + k - 1) + 2 = 0$ has equal roots, then $k =$ (a) $-\frac{2}{3}, 1$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}, -1$ (c) $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$ (d) $-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}$
27.	The sum of first 20 odd natural numbers is (a) 100 (b) 210 (c) 400 (d) 420
28.	If 18, $a, b, -3$ are in A.P., the $a + b =$ (a) 19 (b) 7 (c) 11 (d) 15
29.	The sum of first n odd natural numbers is (a) $2n - 1$ (b) $2n + 1$ (c) n^2 (d) $n^2 - 1$
30.	The 9th term of an A.P. is 449 and 449th term is 9. The term which is equal to zero is (a) 501 th (b) 502 th (c) 508 th (d) none of these
31.	If the first term of an A.P. is 2 and common difference is 4, then the sum of its 40 terms is (a) 3200 (b) 1600 (c) 200 (d) 2800
32.	If the sum of first n even natural numbers is equal to k times the sum of first n odd natural numbers, then $k =$ (a) $\frac{1}{n}$ (b) $\frac{n-1}{n}$ (c) $\frac{n+1}{2n}$ (d) $\frac{n+1}{n}$
33.	In Fig., the value of x for which $DE \parallel AB$ is (a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 2 

34.	A vertical stick 20 m long casts a shadow 10 m long on the ground. At the same time, a tower casts a shadow 50 m long on the ground. The height of the tower is (a) 100 m (b) 120 m (c) 25 m (d) 200 m.
35.	Two isosceles triangles have equal angles and their areas are in the ratio 16:25. The ratio of their corresponding heights is (a) 4:5 (b) 5 : 4 (c) 3 : 2 (d) 5 : 7
36.	The coordinates of the point P dividing the line segment joining the points A (1, 3) and B(4,6) in the ratio 2 : 1 are (a) (2,4) (b) (3, 5) (c) (4, 2) (d) (5, 3)
37.	If points A (5, p), B(1, 5), C (2, 1) and D (6, 2) form a square ABCD, then p = (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 6 (d) 8
38.	The distance of the point (4, 7) from the x-axis is (a) 4 (b) 7 (c) 11 (d) $\sqrt{65}$
39.	If points (1,2), (- 5, 6) and (a, - 2) are collinear, then a = (a) -3 (b) 7 (c) 2 (d) -2
40.	The ratio in which the x-axis divides the segment joining (3,6) and (12, - 3) is (a) 2:1 (b) 1:2 (c) -2:1 (d) 1:-2.
41.	If (x, 2), (-3,-4) and (7,-5) are collinear, then x = (a) 60 (b) 63 (c) -63 (d) -60
42.	If (-1,2), (2, -1) and (3,1) are any three vertices of a parallelogram, then (a) a = 2, b = 0 (b) a = -2, b = 0 (c) a = -2, b = 6 (d) a = 6, b = 2
43.	If the distance between the points (4, p) and (1,0) is 5, then p = (a) ± 4 (b) 4 (c) -4 (d) 0
44.	The distance between the points (cos θ , sin θ) and (sin θ - cos θ) is (a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\sqrt{2}$ (c) 2 (d) 1
45.	The distance between the points (a cos θ + b sin θ , 0) and (0, a sin θ - b cos θ) is (a) $a^2 + b^2$ (b) a + b (c) $a^2 - b^2$ (d) $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$
46.	If three points (0, 0), (3, $\sqrt{3}$) and (3, λ) form an equilateral triangle, then λ = (a) 2 (b) -3 (c) -4 (d) None of these
47.	$\frac{2 \tan 30^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 30^\circ}$ is equal to (a) sin 60° (b) cos 60° (c) tan 60° (d) sin 30°
48.	$\frac{1 - \tan^2 45^\circ}{1 + \tan^2 45^\circ}$ is equal to (a) tan 90° (b) 1 (c) sin 45° (d) sin 0°
49.	If θ is an acute angle such that $\cos \theta = \frac{3}{5}$, then $\frac{\sin \theta \tan \theta - 1}{2 \tan^2 \theta} =$ (a) $\frac{16}{625}$ (b) $\frac{1}{36}$ (c) $\frac{3}{160}$ (d) $\frac{160}{3}$
50.	If $5 \tan \theta - 4 = 0$, then the value of $\frac{5 \tan \theta - 4 \cos \theta}{5 \sin \theta + 4 \cos \theta}$ is (a) $\frac{5}{3}$ (b) $\frac{5}{6}$ (c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{6}$
51.	If $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}$, then $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta - \sec^2 \theta}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta} =$

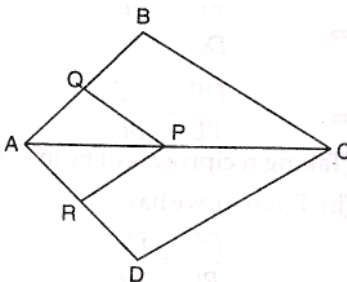
	(a) $\frac{5}{7}$	(b) $\frac{3}{7}$	(c) $\frac{1}{12}$	(d) $\frac{3}{4}$
52.	If $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$, then $\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta =$			
	(a) $\frac{7}{25}$	(b) 1	(c) $\frac{-7}{25}$	(d) $\frac{4}{25}$
53.	If $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = x$, then $\sec \theta =$			
	(a) $\frac{x^2+1}{x}$	(b) $\frac{x^2+1}{2x}$	(c) $\frac{x^2-1}{2x}$	(d) $\frac{x^2-1}{x}$
54.	$\frac{\sin \theta}{1+\cos \theta}$ is equal to			
	(a) $\frac{1+\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$	(b) $\frac{1-\cos \theta}{\cos \theta}$	(c) $\frac{1-\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$	(d) $\frac{1-\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$
55.	$\frac{\sin \theta}{1-\cot \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1-\tan \theta}$ is equal to			
	(a) 0	(b) 1	(c) $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$	(d) $\sin \theta - \cos \theta$
56.	If $a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta = 4$ and $a \sin \theta - b \cos \theta = 3$, then $a^2 + b^2 =$			
	(a) 7	(b) 12	(c) 25	(d) None of these
57.	$9 \sec^2 A - 9 \tan^2 A$ is equal to			
	(a) 1	(b) 9	(c) 8	(d) 0
58.	$(1 + \tan \theta + \sec \theta)(1 + \cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta) =$			
	(a) 0	(b) 1	(c) 1	(d) -1
59.	$(\sec A + \tan A)(1 - \sin A) =$			
	(a) $\sec A$	(b) $\sin A$	(c) $\operatorname{cosec} A$	(d) $\cos A$
60.	Solve these questions.			
61.	In a school there are two sections – section A and section B of class X. There are 32 students in section A and 36 students in section B. Determine the minimum number of books required from their class library so that they can be distributed equally among students of section A or section B.			
62.	Find the largest positive integer that will divide 398, 436 and 542 leaving remainders 7, 11 and 15 respectively.			
63.	Check whether 6^n can end with the digit 0 for any natural number n.			
64.	Find the HCF of 65 and 117 and express it in the form $65m + 117n$.			
65.	Show that $2 - \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.			
66.	Prove that $2\sqrt{3} - 1$ is an irrational number.			
67.	Find the zeros of each of the following quadratic polynomials and verify the relationship between the zeros and their coefficients :			
	(i) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 8$		(ii) $g(s) = 4s^2 - 4s + 1$	
68.	If α and β are the zeros of the quadratic polynomial $f(x) = x^2 + x - 2$, find the value of $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta}$			
69.	If the squared difference of the zeros of the quadratic polynomial $f(x) = x^2 + px + 45$ is equal to 144, find the value of p.			

70.	Solve by using Elimination method: $3x + 2y = 11$, $2x + 3y = 4$
71.	Solve : $37x + 41y = 70$, $41x + 37y = 86$
72.	For the each of the following system of equation determine the value of k for which the given system of equation has infinity many solutions : (i) $5x + 2y = k$, $10x + 4y = 3$ (ii) $(k - 3)x + 3y = k$, $kx + ky = 12$
73.	For what value k, will the following system of equation have infinity many solution ? $2x + 3y = 4$, $(k + 2)x + 6y = 3k + 2$
74.	In a two digit number, the unit's digit is twice the ten's digit. If 27 is added to the number the digit interchange their places. Find the number.
75.	A fraction become $\frac{4}{5}$, if is added to both numerator and denominator. If however, 5 is subtracted from both numerator and denominator the fraction become $\frac{1}{2}$. What is the fraction ?
76.	A boats cover 32 km upstream and 36 km downstream in 7 hours. Also, it covers 40 km upstream and 48 km downstream in 9 hours. find the speed of the boat in still water and that of the stream.
77.	Place A and B are 100 km apart on highway. One car start from A and another from B at the same time. If the car travel in the same direction at different speed , they meet in 5 hours. if they travel towards each other , they meet in 1 hour. what are the speed of two cars ?
78.	The of rectangle get reduced by 9 square units if its length is reduces by 5 units and the breadth is increased by 3 units , if we increase the length by 3 units and breadth by 2 units , the area is increased by 67 square units. find the length and the breadth of rectangle.
79.	The ratio of incomes of two persons in 9:7 and the ratio of their expenditure is 4:3. if each of each them saves Rs 200 per month , find their monthly incomes.
80.	If $x = \frac{2}{3}$ and $x = -3$ are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + 7x + b = 0$, find the values of a and b.
81.	The area of a rectangular plot is 528 m^2 . The length of the plot (in metres) is one 'more than twice its breadth. Formulate the quadratic equation to determine the length and breadth of the plot.
82.	Solve the following quadratic equations by factorization method: (i) $x^2 + 2\sqrt{2} - 6 = 0$ (ii) $\sqrt{3}x^2 + 10x + 7\sqrt{3} = 0$
83.	Write the discriminant of the following quadratic equations : (i) $x^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ (ii) $3x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$
84.	Solve for x : $\frac{x-1}{x+2} + \frac{x-3}{x-4} = \frac{10}{3}$, $x \neq -2, 4$
85.	If the equation $(1 + m^2)x^2 + 2mcx + (c^2 - a^2) = 0$ has equal roots, prove that $c^2 = a^2(1 + m^2)$.
86.	The sum of two numbers is 15. If the sum of their reciprocals is $\frac{3}{10}$, find the numbers.
87.	One-fourth of a herd of camels was seen in the forest. Twice the square root of the herd had gone to mountains and the remaining 15 camels were seen on the bank of a river. Find the total number of camels.
88.	Divide 29 into two parts so that the sum of the squares of the parts is 425.
89.	A train travels a distance of 300 km at constant speed. If the speed of the train is increased by 5 km an hour, the journey would have taken 2 hours less. Find the original speed of the train.

90.	Two water taps together can fill a tank in $9\frac{3}{8}$ hours. The tap of larger diameter takes 10 hours less than the smaller one to fill the tank separately. Find the time in which each tap can separately fill the tank.
91.	Out of a group of swans, $\frac{7}{2}$ times the square root of the total number are playing on the shore of a pond. The two remaining ones are swinging in water. Find the total number of swans.
92.	In a class test, the sum of the marks obtained by P in Mathematics and science is 28. Had he got 3 marks more in Mathematics and 4 marks less in Science. The product of his marks, would have been 180. Find his marks in the two subjects.
93.	If the sum of n terms of an A.P. is $2n^2 + 5n$, then its nth term is (a) $4n-3$ (b) $3n - 4$ (c) $4n + 3$ (d) $3n + 4$
94.	Write the first three terms in each of the sequence defined by the following : (i) $a_n = 3n + 2$ (ii) $a_n = n^2 + 1$
95.	Write the first five terms of the sequence defined by $a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot 2^n$.
96.	Write an A.P. whose first term is 10 and common difference is 3.
97.	Find out which of the following sequences are arithmetic progressions. For those which are arithmetic progressions, find out the common difference. (i) 3,6,12,24,... (ii) 0,-4,-8,-12,...
98.	The n^{th} term of an A.P. is $6n + 2$. Find the common difference.
99.	How many terms are there in the sequence 3, 6, 9, 12,.....,111 ?
100.	If the 10^{th} term of an A.P. is 52 and 17^{th} term is 20 more than the 13^{th} term, find the A.P.
101.	If the pth term of an A.P. is q and the qth term is p, prove that its nth term is $(p + q - n)$.
102.	Find the number of integers between 50 and 500 which are divisible by 7.
103.	In a flower bed there are 23 rose plants in the first row, twenty one in the second row, nineteen in the third row and so on. There are five plants in the last row. How many rows are there in the flower bed ?
104.	If the n^{th} term of the A.P. 9, 7, 5, ... is same as the n^{th} term of the A.P. 15, 12, 9, ... find n.
105.	The sum of first six terms of an arithmetic progression is 42. The ratio of its 10^{th} term to its 30^{th} term is 1 : 3. Calculate the first and the thirteenth term of the A.P.
106.	If S_n , the sum of first n terms of an A.P., is given by $S_n = 5n^2 + 3n$, then find its nth term.
107.	150 workers were engaged to finish a piece of work in a certain number of days. Four workers dropped the second day, four more workers dropped the third day and so on. It takes 8 more days to finish the work now. Find the number of days in which the work was completed.
108.	In an A.P., the sum of first n terms is $\frac{3n^2}{2} + \frac{13}{2}n$. Find its 25^{th} term.
109.	In Fig., $LM \parallel AB$. If $AL = x - 3$, $AC = 2x$, $BM = x - 2$ and $BC = 2x + 3$, find the value of x.

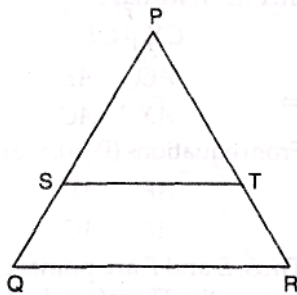


110. In Fig., if $PQ \parallel BC$ and $PR \parallel CD$. Prove that (i) $\frac{AR}{AD} = \frac{AQ}{AB}$ (ii) $\frac{QB}{AQ} = \frac{DR}{AR}$



111. ABC is an isosceles right triangle right-angled at C. Prove that $AB^2 = 2AC^2$.

112. In Fig., $\frac{PS}{SQ} = \frac{PT}{TR}$ and $\angle PST = \angle PRQ$. Prove that ΔPQR is an isosceles triangle.



113. State and prove BPT.

114. Find the value of x, if the distance between the points (x, -1) and (3, 2) is 5.

115. Show that the points (1, -1), (5, 2) and (9, 5) are collinear.

116. Show that four points (0, 1), (6, 7), (-2, 3) and (8, 3) are the vertices of a rectangle. Also, find its area.

117. If P(2, -1), Q(3, 4), R(-2, 3) and S(-3, -2) be four points in a plane, show that PQRS is a rhombus but not a square. Find the area of the rhombus.

118. Prove that the points (3, 0), (6, 4) and (-1, 3) are vertices of a right-angled isosceles triangle.

119. In a ΔABC , right angled at B, if $AB = 12$ and $BC = 5$, find :
(i) $\sin A$ and $\tan A$ (ii) $\cos C$ and $\cot C$

120. If $\cos \theta = \frac{8}{17}$, find the other five trigonometric ratios.

121. If $\tan A = 1$ and $\tan B = \sqrt{3}$, evaluate $\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$.

122.	In ΔPQR , right angled at Q, $PR + QR = 25$ cm and $PQ = 5$ cm. Determine the values of $\sin P$, $\cos P$ and $\tan P$.
123.	If $\angle B$ and $\angle Q$ are acute angles such that $\sin B = \sin Q$, then prove that $\angle B = \angle Q$.
124.	If $\cot \theta = \frac{7}{8}$, evaluate : (i) $\frac{(1 + \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta)}{(1 + \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \theta)}$ (ii) $\cot^2 \theta$
125.	Evaluate each of the following : (i) $\frac{\sin^2 45^\circ + \cos^2 45^\circ}{\tan^2 60^\circ}$ (ii) $\frac{\sin 30^\circ - \sin 90^\circ + 2 \cos 0^\circ}{\tan 30^\circ \tan 60^\circ}$
126.	Prove the following trigonometric identities: (i) $\frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta + \cot \theta$ (ii) $\frac{\tan \theta + \sin \theta}{\tan \theta - \sin \theta} = \frac{\sec \theta + 1}{\sec \theta - 1}$
127.	Prove the following trigonometric identities: (i) $\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}} = \operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta$ (ii) $\tan \theta - \cos \theta = \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta - 1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta}$
Assertion Reason Type Questions	
<p>1) Assertion: The HCF of two numbers is 18 and their product is 3072. Then their LCM = 169. Reason : If a, b are two positive integers, then HCF x LCM = a x b.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>2) Assertion : 12^n ends with the digit zero, where n is natural number. Reason : Any number ends with digit zero, if its prime factor is of the form $2^m \times 5^n$, where m, n are natural numbers.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>3) Assertion : \sqrt{x} is an irrational number, where x is a prime number. Reason : Square root of any prime number is an irrational number.</p> <p>(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.</p>	

4) Assertion: For any two positive integers a and b, $HCF(a, b) \times LCM(a, b) = a \times b$
Reason : The HCF of two numbers is 8 and their product is 280. Then their LCM is 40.

(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.

5) Assertion : The distance point P(2,3) from the x-axis is 3.

Reason: The distance from x-axis is equal to its ordinary.

a.) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion

b.) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

c.) assertion is true but the reason is false.

d.) both assertion and reason are false.

6) Assertion: The point (4, 0) lies on y-axis.

Reason : The x-coordinate on the point on y-axis is not zero.

a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion

b.) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

c.) assertion is true but the reason is false.

d.) both assertion and reason are false.

7) Assertion: The points A (-1, 0), B (3, 1), C (2, 2) and D (-2, 1) are the vertices of a parallelogram.

Reason: The coordinates of the mid-points of both the diagonals AC and BD are (1/2,1)

a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion

b.) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

c.) assertion is true but the reason is false.

d.) both assertion and reason are false.

8) Assertion: The mid-point of line segment (4,6) and (2,-6) is (3,0)

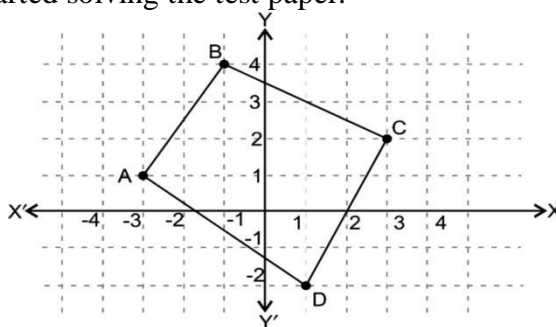
Reason: if A (2,4) B(6,10) then the mid-point of AB is (4,7)

- a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- b.) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- c.) assertion is true but the reason is false.
- d.) both assertion and reason are false.

Case Study Based Questions.

1

Four students A, B, C and D are visited a Park on Sunday along with their Mathematics teacher. The teacher instructed all four students to attempt Sample paper test 06. They are sitting at the corners of a park, which is in the shape of a quadrilateral and started solving the test paper.

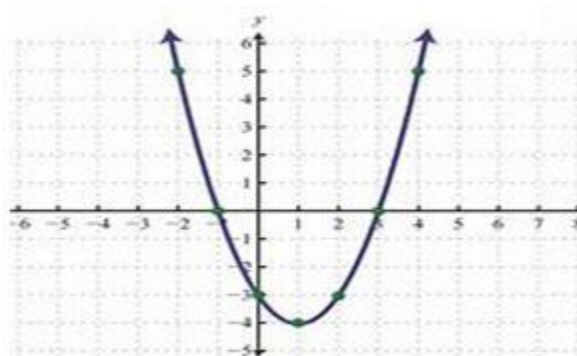


Give answers to these questions.

- (a) Write the coordinates of A and B.
- (b) Write the coordinates of C and D.
- (c) Distance of point A from the origins.
- (d) The distance from A to B.

2

Due to heavy storm an electric wire got bent as shown in the figure. It followed a mathematical shape. Answer the following questions below.



- i) Name the shape in which the wire is bent.
- ii) How many zeroes are there for the polynomial (shape of the wire)
- iii) Write the zeroes of the polynomial.
- iv) What will be the expression of the polynomial?
- v) What is the value of the polynomial if $x=-1$?

SCIENCE

Q.1	1	A few drops of iodine solution added to rice water .The solution turned blue – black in color. This indicate that rice water contain. a) starch b) proteins c) vitamins d) fats
	2	What is the function of lymphatic system ? a) Drainage system of circulatory system. b)provide immunity c) helps in absorption of fates d)all of these
	3	Which one the following is not he function of HCL a)Killing germs b)making medium acidic c)activating enzymes d) digesting food
	4	The law of reflection hold good for (a) plane mirror only (b) concave mirror only (c) convex mirror only (d) all mirror irrespective of their shape
	5	The phenomenon responsible for increasing the apparent length of the day by 4 minutes is (a) scattering (c) none of these (b) reflection (d) atmospheric refraction
	6	The ratio of near point and far point of human eye with normal vision is (a) 25 cm (b) 100 cm (c) zero (d) infinity
	7.	The term used to indicate the development of unpleasant smell and taste in fat and oil containing foods due to aerial oxidation is : a) Acidity b) radioactivity c)rancidity d) rabidity
	8.	The property which is not shown by acids is: a) they have sour taste b)they feel soapy c) they turn litmus red d) their pH is less than seven
	9.	The property which is common between vinegar and curd is that they : a) have sweet taste b) have bitter taste c)are tasteless d) have sour taste
	10.	The indicator which produces a pink colour in an alkaline solution is : a) methyl orange b) turmeric paper c) phenolphthalein d) litmus paper
Q.2		2Mark questions
	11	Draw well labeled diagram of embryo sac of flowering plants.
	12	What is the composition of lymph .
	13	What is the exceptional about pulmonary artery and vein.
	14	Why cannot we read a printed page by holding it very close to our eyes ?
	15	What is meant by persistence of vision .
	16	What is presbyopia? State its cause. How is it corrected ?
	17	Draw a diagram to show the formation of image of a distant object by a myopic eye.
	18	a)What is an indicator ?Name three common indicators b) Name the acid-base indicator extracted from lichen.
	19	While diluting an acid, why is it recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to acid ?
	20	Why do we prefer a convex mirror as a rear-view mirror in vehicles?
	21	A convex lens forms a real and inverted image of a needle at a distance of 50

		cm from the lens .Where is the needle placed in front of the convex lens if the image is equal to the size of the object? Also, find the power of the lens.
	22	List four characteristics of the images formed by plane mirrors? (ii) How can you distinguish between a plane mirror, a concave mirror and a convex mirror without touching them ?
Q.3		3mark questions
	23	Explain the following in terms of gain or loss of oxygen with one example each: i) Oxidation ii) reeducation
	24	Name the hormones responsible for secondary growth characters in human male and female.
	25	Endosperm and embryo are result of which event? Mention the event along with diagram.
	26	Absorption of digestion food take place in small intestine along with digestion ,list the hormones and their role in digestion of food present in small intestine
	27	Lymphatic system help in immune response mention how
	28	What is meant by power of accommodation of the eye ?
	29	A person needs a lens of power -5.5 dioptries for correcting his distant vision. For correcting his near vision he needs a lens of power +1.5 diopetre. What is the focal length of the lens required for correcting (i) distant vision, and (ii) near vision ?
	30	Make a diagram to show how hypermetropia is corrected. The near point of a hypermetropic eye is 1 m. What is the power of the lens required to correct the defect ? Assume that the near point of the normal eye is 25 cm.
Q.4		5mark questions
	31	Decomposition reactions require energy either in the form of heat or light or electricity for breaking down the reactants. Write one equation each for decomposition reactions where energy is supplied in the form of heat, light and electricity.
	32	Name the type of chemical reaction represented by the following equation: (Board Term I, 2016) (i) $\text{CaO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Ca(OH)}_2$ (ii) $3\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{BaSO}_4$ (iii) $2\text{FeSO}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{Heat}} \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{SO}_3$
	33	What is a reduction reaction? Identify the substances that are oxidised and the substances that are reduced in the following reactions. (Board Term I, 2015) (a) $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Al} \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Fe}$ (b) $2\text{PbO} + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Pb} + \text{CO}_2$
	34	The far point of a myopic person is 80 cm in front of the eye. What is the nature and power of the lens required to correct the problem?
	35	What happens to the image distance in the eye when we increase the distance of an object from the eye? Explain why the planets do not twinkle.
	36	a)Vegetative way of reproduction is better than sexual way of reproduction. Why ?and how b) Tissue culture is the easiest way of developing new plants. Explain tissue culture.
	37	Define following terms and give example of each. Fragmentation, spore formation ,regeneration and binary fission.
	38	Draw the following diagram and mention there role in plants Xylem tissue ,Phloem tissue .

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY:

CH 1: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

A) Very Short Answer Type:

- a) Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
- b) What does 'Absolutist' mean?
- c) Who was Otto Von Bismarck?
- d) What was the objective of Treaty of Vienna?
- e) What does 'Nation- State' mean?
- f) When did Industrialisation begin in England and other parts of Europe?
- g) Who was proclaimed as the King of United Italy in 1861?
- h) What was the Allegory of Germany?
- i) Name the Balkan countries.
- j) What was the meaning of liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe?
- k) How did the Anti- imperialist movements begin?
- l) Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in Italy's unification.
- m) Highlight the contribution of Garibaldi in unification Of Italy.

B) Short Answer Type:

- a) How did Prussia outstrive Germany?
- b) Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in early 18th century.
- c) Write a short note on the Habsburg Empire.
- d) How was France responsible in spreading nationalism to other parts of Europe?
- e) How did women retaliate for their rights in Germany?
- f) Explain the role of romanticism in national feeling.
- g) Why did the nationalist tensions increase in the Balkans?
- h) What do you understand by 'Economic Liberalism'?
- i) How the feelings of nationalism were kept alive by the people of Poland?
- j) How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during 19th century in Europe?

C) Long Answer Type:

- a) Write a detailed note on the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.
- b) Explain the Napoleonic Code`
- c) Explain how folklore, folk songs raised the spirit of nationalism in Europe?
- d) Explain the statement, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold".
- e) How Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism?
- f) In Britain, the formation of the nation- state was not a result of sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments.
- g) What conditions of Balkan areas led to World War I?
- h) What conditions led to the development of a new middle class in Europe?

GEO-2 CLASS X
Forest and Wildlife

Questions and Answers

1. How has the IUCN classified the existing animals?

Answer: 1. Normal Species 2. Endangered Species 3. Vulnerable Species 4. Rare Species 5. Endemic Species 6. Extinct Species

2. Classify the following animals according to the IUCN. Asiatic Cheetah, Nicobar Pigeon, Asiatic Elephant, Blue Sheep, Indian Rhino.

Answer: (i) Endangered – Indian Rhino

(ii) Vulnerable – Asiatic Elephant, Blue Sheep

(iii) Endemic – Nicobar Pigeon

(iv) Extinct – Asiatic Cheetah

3. What is 'Project Tiger'? When was it launched? Mention any four tiger reserves of India. Or

Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.

Answer: Project Tiger was a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in 1973 to protect the Bengal Tiger. There are more than 42 tiger reserves in India covering an area of about 37,761 s km.

Four Tiger Reserves in India are :

(i) The Corbett National Park – Uttarakhand

(ii) The Sunderban National Fbrk – West Bengal

(iii) The Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam (iu) The Periyar Tiger Reserve – Kerala

4. The greatest damage inflicted on Indian forests was due to the extension of agriculture. Explain. Suggest any two ways to increase area under forests.

Answer: (i) The expansion of agriculture started during the colonial period.

(ii) Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 s km of forest areas were converted into agricultural lands all over India.

(iii) Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the north-eastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by Shifting Cultivation (jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agricultural method.

Suggestions :

(i) Planting more trees

(ii) Celebrating Van Mahotsav at community and school level.

5. Give three reasons why we need to save the biodiversity of our planet.

How can you contribute in the given cause? Or

Explain the importance of biodiversity for human beings.

Answer: (i) We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive.

(ii) The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue. The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.

(iii) It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.

Our contribution :

(i) Minimising wastage of resources.

(ii) Use Jute bags.

(iii) Planting more trees.

6. Mention any four major threats to the population of tiger? Explain the efforts made by the government to protect them.

Answer: (i) Poaching for trade

(ii) Shrinking habitat

(iii) Depletion of prey base species

(iv) Growing human population

(v) The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in transitional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.

Efforts made by the government to protect them are as under :

(i) Project Tiger, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.

(ii) There are 42 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 sq km.

(iii) Tiger conservation had been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving bio types of sizeable magnitude.

(iv) Some of the tiger reserves of India are Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal etc.

7. Explain the social impacts of loss of forests. Or

“Forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment in the subcontinent.” Explain.

Answer: (i) Loss of cultural diversity : The loss of forest and wildlife is not just a biological issue but it is also correlated with cultural diversity. There are many forests-dependent communities, which directly depend on various components of the forests and wildlife for food, drinks, medicines, etc. Many of tribal communities like Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras, etc., have lost their habitat because of the destruction of forests.

(ii) Impact on women : Even among the poor, women are affected more than men. In many societies, women bear the major responsibility of collection of fuel, fodder, water and other basic needs. As these resources are depleted, the drudgery of women increases. Most of the time they have to walk for more than 10 km to collect the basic necessities. This causes serious health problems for women in the negligence of home and children because of the increased hours of work, which often has serious social implications.

(iii) Poverty : Deforestation is also responsible for poverty. It is considered as a direct outcome of environmental destruction. Most of the poor people or tribal people depend on forests for their basic needs. Now if the forests are destroyed, these poor people will be deprived of the basic necessities.

8. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India. What moral lessons you have learnt from this?

Answer: (i) In Sariska Tiger Reserve : Rajasthani villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.

(ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared about 1,200 hectares of forest area as the ‘Bhairudev Dakav Sonchuri. The community has declared their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting and are protecting the wildlife against any outside

encroachments.

(iii) Many states have launched the Joint Forest Management programme to involve local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. Odisha was the first state to launch this programme.

(iv) Improper farming techniques, defective methods of farming are also responsible for depletion of our biodiversity. So many farmers and citizen groups support the Bee Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have developed or are using various crop production methods which do not use synthetic chemicals for growing crops.

(v) The famous Chipko Movement was launched by the women of Chamoli in northern India, saved more than 12,000 sq. km. area of forests just by hugging the trees when the lumberjacks attempted to cut them.

Moral lessons :

- Conservation strategies can be successful only with the participation of local people.

- The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.

9. Which values do the wildlife sanctuaries of any country promote?

Answer: (i) Wildlife sanctuaries have been formed to conserve and maintain the diversity and integrity of natural heritage.

(ii) They help to preserve natural ecosystem.

(iii) They teach us the value of sharing because we humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system

in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence.

10. List any three examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Answer: (i) Polluted air and water : Industries and vehicles release harmful gases and chemicals which are responsible for degradation of water and air.

(ii) Land degradation : Overuse of fertilisers and chemicals have resulted in land degradation.

(iii) Loss of biodiversity: Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching has led to the decline in biodiversity.

11. What is Joint Forest management Programme? Which was the first state to adopt this Programme?

Chapter 2 (Federalism)

Answer the following questions:

1. The System of Panchayati Raj involves:

(a) The village, block and district levels (b) The village and state levels (c) The village, district and state levels (d) The village, state and Union levels

2. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:

(a) the state law prevails. (b) the central law prevails. (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions. (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

3. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?
 (a) Law and order (b) National defence (c) Education (d) Agriculture
4. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:
 (a) Union list (b) State list (c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary subjects
5. The Constitution of India
 (a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
 (b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists.
 (c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.
 (d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.
6. Which of the following government has two or more levels? (a) Community Government (b) Coalition Government (c) Federal Government (d) Unitary Government
7. Which of the following countries is an example of "coming together federation"?
 (a) U.S.A (b) India (c) Spain (d) Belgium
8. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?
 (a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
 (b) Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
 (c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.
9. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralization after 1992.
 A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
 B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
 D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
 (a) B and C (b) A and C (c) A and D (d) B and D
10. In a 'Holding together federation': A. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government. B. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States. C. All the constituent states usually have equal powers. D. Constituent states have unequal powers. Which of the above statements are correct?
 (a) A, B, C and D (b) A and D (c) B and C (d) A, B and D
11. Which among the following are examples of 'Coming together federations'? (a) India, Spain and Belgium (b) India, the USA and Spain (c) the USA, Switzerland and Australia (d) Belgium and Sri Lanka
12. The Union List includes subjects such as:
 (a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession. (b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. (c) Residuary subjects like computer software. (d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.
13. The system of Panchayati Raj involves: (a) Village, State and Union levels (b) Village, District and State levels (c) Village and State levels (d) Village, Block and District levels

14. Which one of the following states in India has its own Constitution? (a) Uttarakhand (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) J & K (d) Nagaland

15. Match the following:

Column A

Column B

(A) Union Territory
entire village

(i) Decision-making body for the

(B) Local self
government two parties

(ii) An alliance of more than

(C) Coalition
body at the district level

(iii) Representatives' government

(D) Zila Parishad
Union / Central government

(iv) The area which is run by the

(a) A – (ii), B – (iii), C – (iv) and D – (i)

(b) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (iii) and D – (ii)

(c) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (ii) and D – (iii)

(d) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (ii) and D – (i)

16. The system of government in which there is only one level of government is known as _____.

17. Banking and Defence are the subjects of _____.

18. In 1947 the boundaries of several old states were changed on the basis of _____.

19. The highest institution of Panchayati Raj in rural areas is _____.

20. The popular name of rural government is Panchayati Raj. (True/False)

21. The chairperson of the municipal corporation is known as the Sarpanch. (True/False)

22. Union Territories are the areas run by both the Union and the State Government. (True/False)

23. Match the columns. Column A Column B (a) National Defence (i) rural areas (b) Education (ii) District (c) Local self- government (iii) urban areas (d) Municipal Corporation (iv) State list (e) Zila Parishad (v) Union list

24. Name the government having two or more levels of government.

25. Define 'jurisdiction'?

26. What are the two main objectives of a federal system?

27. What does the 'coming together' involve?

28. What is meant by 'holding together federation'?

29. Name the countries having 'coming together' federation and 'holding together' federation.

30. What does the third tier of federalism include?

31. Define Union List.

32. Why have the subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, etc. been included in the Union List?

33. Define State List.

34. Define Concurrent List.

35. What are Residuary Powers?

36. In India's federal system, which level of government has the power to legislate on residuary subjects? Or Which level of government in India legislates on the residuary subjects?

37. Name an Indian state which enjoys special status.

38. What are Union Territories?

39. Name any two Union Territories of India.

40. How can the fundamental provisions of the Indian constitution be changed?
41. What is the role of judiciary in a federal government?
42. What ideals are shared through democratic politics in India?
43. Why were the boundaries of several old states of India changed?
44. What are the two main basis on which new states of India have been created?
45. What has been the experience of creation of linguistic states?
46. What is a coalition government?
47. Which judgement of the Supreme Court made Indian federal power sharing more effective?
48. What does the concept of decentralisation signify?
49. What was the basic idea behind decentralisation?
50. For whom, seats are reserved in the local government bodies?
51. What is a Gram Panchayat?
52. How are the members of a Panchayat elected?
53. What is Panchayat Samiti?
54. What constitutes the Zila Parishad?
55. Who are the political heads of the municipality and gram panchayat?
56. Which government is responsible for the entire country?
57. Name the lowest level of government in rural area.
58. What is decentralisation of power?
59. Why did some leaders fear when the demand for formation of states on language was raised? What was the outcome?
60. Describe the functions of a village panchayat.
61. Fill in the Blanks:
 1. The Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List
 2. The Union Government has the power to legislate on subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists.
 3. The plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
 4. If there is a conflict in the laws made in the concurrent list, the law made by the Government will prevail.
 5. A third-tier of government is called government.
 6. When power is taken away from the Central and the State governments and given to the local government, it is called
 7. are the local governing bodies in the villages and in urban areas.
 8. The political head of a Municipal Corporation is called the

SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1 Under which economic sector does the production of commodity through the natural process come ? In which sector are natural products changed into form through ways of manufacturing ?
2. In which sector is manufacturing sector ?
3. Which sector includes activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sector ? Suggest some measures to create employment in India?
4. Which occupation belongs to the primary sector?
5. Write three activities which belong to the primary sector?

6. In which sector is seasonal and disguised unemployment most prevalent in India? Explain the 3 sectors of Indian economy with the help of examples ? or
 ‘Sectors of Indian Economy are interdependent’. Explain with the help of examples.
7. Railway is an example of which sector ?
8. Define intermediate goods?
9. What do final goods and services mean ?
10. How is tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors of economic activities?
11. Explain. Define GDP? Why is the calculation of GDP a difficult task?
12. How can we determine which sector is dominant in a particular country ?
13. Explain why service sector is gaining more importance in the global economy
- Or Evaluate the rising importance of tertiary sector over the year?
14. State the meaning of underemployment ?
15. What is the another name of unemployment?
16. Where is disguised unemployment found mostly?
17. What is GDP ?
18. What does GDP stand for ?
19. Which sector had the highest share in GDP in 2003?
19. Which sector generates services rather than goods?
20. Mention the share of tertiary sector in terms of GDP in 2003?
21. Why is NREGA also called the ‘Right to Work’
22. Explain. State the objectives of NREGA 2005?
23. Differentiate between Public and Private sector ?
24. Differentiate between Organised and Unorganised sector?
25. Describe any 5 provisions of NREGA ?
26. ‘Agriculture had been the backbone of the Indian economy. But the declining share of agriculture in the GDP is now a matter of service concern’. Explain ?

GEO-3 WATER RESOURCE CLASS X

1. What are dams and how do they help us in conserving and managing water?
2. Explain about Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement.
3. Based on the information given below classify each of the situations as ‘suffering from water scarcity’ or ‘not suffering from water scarcity’.
- (a) Region with high annual rainfall.
- (b) Region having high annual rainfall and large population.
- (c) Region having high annual rainfall but water is highly polluted.
- (d) Region having low rainfall and low population
4. What are the main causes of water scarcity?
5. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.
6. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.
7. Explain about multi-purpose river valley project. Give its objectives.
8. “Urbanisation has added to water scarcity.” Support the statement with arguments.
9. “Water harvesting system is an effective measure to reduce the problem of

- water scarcity.’’ Justify the statement.
10. Give the sources of freshwater in India.
 11. Mention the states, where the practice of ‘rooftop water harvesting’ are largely practiced? (a) Rajasthan (b) Assam (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Kerala
 12. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed dams as the ‘temples of modern India’. Explain.
 13. How have intensive industrialization and urbanization posted a great pressure on existing fresh water resource in India? Explain?
 14. On which river, the Hirakud dam been constructed?
 15. Explain how water becomes a renewable resource?
 16. Draw a well labeled “Hydrological Cycle”.

AGRICULTURE

I. Very Short Answer Type.

1. What is Green Revolution?
2. What is the full form of ICAR?
3. Which crop is major xrop of rabi?
4. In which system of agriculture, single crop is grown on a large scale?
5. Which crop is used for both as food and fodder?
6. By which another name is ‘Slash and Burn ‘ agriculture known?
7. Why are some pulses known as leguminious?
8. Which crop is known as Golden fibre?
9. Which is the leading coffee producing state in India?
10. Name the two important zones in india?

II. Short Answer questions (Not more than 80 words)

1. Which are the two main cropping seasons in India? Mention their growing and harvesting periods?
2. Describe the uses of oilseeds. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut?
3. Why is West Bengal the leading producers of Jute, the second important fibre crop of India
4. Explain any four feature of primitive subsistence agriculture in India?
5. Describe the geographical condition required for the cultivation of cotton.

III. Long Answer Type Questions. (Not more than 120 words)

1. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian Economy?
2. Describe any five step taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India.
3. Define plantation agriculture. Explain any four characteristics of plantation agriculture.
