

AUTUMN BREAK HOMEWORK

CLASS-VI

SCIENCE

Q.1 A 30 cm scale has one end broken. The mark at the broken end is 2.6 cm. How would you use it to measure the length of your pencil?

Q.2 State two precautions, which should be taken while using a metre scale to measure the length of an object.

Q.3 How will you measure the length of any curved line?

Q.4(i) Arrange the following lengths in descending order.

1 millimeter; 1 kilometer; 1 meter; 1 decameter ; 1 decimeter

(ii) Define rectilinear motion

Q.5) Ramesh's mom asked him to go get paneer from the market. The market is 1550 m from his home. Express this distance into km

Q.6) Define periodic motion.

Q.7 Which measuring device can be used to measure the girth of a tree? Why SI unit of measurement came into existence?

Q.8 Why can a pace or a footstep not be used as a standard unit of length?

9 What is the difference between image and shadow?

10 Why is the moon not considered as a luminous body?

Note-

Learn chapter measurement of motion and measurement of distances and light, shadow reflection

Prepare a model on any topic for science exhibition

Science and Technology for Society

Sub-themes: 1. Health

2. LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

3. Agriculture

4. Communication and Transport

5. Computational Thinking

Happy autumn break to all of you

AUTUMN BREAK HOMEWORK

CLASS-VII

SCIENCE

- 1 Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.
- 2 What are the advantages of vegetative propagation
- 3 What is meant by the term fertilisation? List the stepwise manner leading to formation of an embryo
- 4 Observe the given figure



- (i) Which plant is this? Give the name of the plant.
 - (ii) What does it show?
 - (iii) From where the new plants are developing?
- 5 In the figure of a flower given below, label the parts whose functions are given below and give their names



- a) The part which contains pollen grains.
 - (b) The part where the female gamete is formed.
 - (c) The female reproductive part, where pollen grains germinate.
 - (d) The colourful part of flower which attracts insects
- 6 The 'eye' of the potato plant is what?(MCQ)
- (a) The root is to any plant
 - (b) The bud is to a flower
 - (c) The bud is to Bryophyllum leaf
 - (d) The anther is to stamen

Learn chapter reproduction in plant and motion and time

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AUTUMN BREAK HOMEWORK

CLASS-VIII

SCIENCE

- 1 Define reproduction. What are the two modes of reproduction?
2. What are the female reproductive organs?
3. What do mean by test tube baby?
- .
4. Explain various modes of asexual reproduction.
5. Explain the life cycle of a frog
6. How asexual reproduction in hydra is carried out? Explain with diagram.
- .
7. Explain metamorphosis.
8. Which organ produces egg in female human body?
9. Give two examples of oviparous animals.
- 10 List the changes takes place in adolescence.

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PATAN
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOME WORK
CLASS -IX SUB- SCIENCE

ASSERTION AND REASON.

Following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Q.1. Assertion : Parenchyma cells help in storage of food.

Reason : Parenchyma cells are the main seats of photosynthesis.

Q.2. Assertion : Vascular or conductive tissue is a distinctive feature of complex plants.

Reason : Vascular tissue has made survival of complex plants possible in terrestrial environment.

Q.3. Assertion : The inner lining of intestine has tall epithelial cells.

Reason : Columnar epithelium facilitates absorption and secretion.

Q.4. Assertion : Permanent tissue is composed of mature cells.

Reason : Meristematic tissue is a group of actively dividing cells.

Q.5. Assertion : Most of plant tissues are dead.

Reason : Due to sedentary existence of plants, dead cells provide mechanical strength more easily than live ones and need less maintenance.

Q.6. Assertion : For noble gases, valency is zero.

Reason : Noble gases have 8 valence electrons.

Q.7. Assertion : Thomson's atomic model is known as 'raisin pudding' model.

Reason : The atom is visualized as a pudding of positive charge with electrons (raisins) embedded in it.

Q.8. Assertion : The mass of the total number of protons and neutrons is a measure of the

approximate mass of an atom.

Reason : The mass of an electron is negligible.

Q.9. Assertion : Electrons moving in the same orbit will lose or gain energy.

Reason : On jumping from higher to lower energy level, the electron will gain energy

Q.10. Assertion : Isotopes are electrically neutral.

Reason : Isotopes are species with same mass number but different atomic numbers

Questions...

Q.1 Describe the structure and function of stomata.

Q.2 Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues? How are they different from one other ?

Q.3 Write a short note on xylem.

Q.4 Write a short note on phloem.

Q.5 Write a short note on blood.

Q.6 Which subatomic particle is absent in an ordinary hydrogen atom?

Q.7 Write the electronic configuration of an element whose atomic number is 12.

Q.8 What will be the valency of an atom if it contains 3 protons and 4 neutrons?

Q.9 Write 2 pairs of isotopes?

Q.10 Give two important applications of radioactive isotopes.

Q.11 Make a list of 1-20 elements name with atomic number, p^+ , e^- , n^0 and mass.

Q.12 Which isotope of hydrogen is present in heavy water?

Q.13 What is the number of electrons in Mg atom and Mg^{2+} ion ?

Q.14 What are polyatomic ions ? Give two examples.

Q.15 What is the atomicity of Argon ?

Q.16 **Draw neat and clean labelled diagrams of the following.**

Plant cell

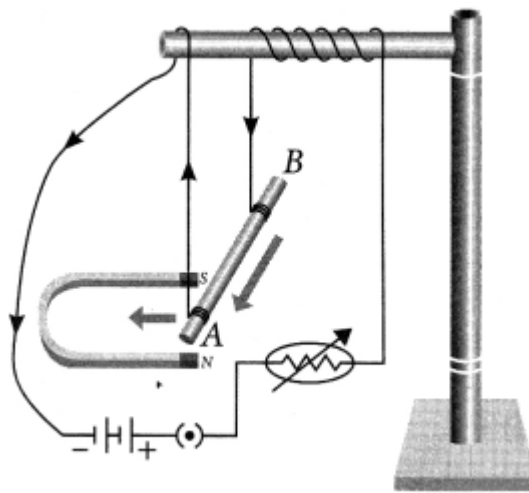
Animal cell

12 Magnetic effect of current

Q.1(a) Describe an activity with labelled diagram to show that a force acts on current carrying conductor placed in a magnetic field and its direction of current through conductor. Name the rule which determines the direction of this force.

(b) How will the force change if the current in the conductor is increased?

Ans. Take a small metal rod AB and suspend it from a stand with the help of two connected wires. Put the in between the horseshoe magnet in such a way that the rod remains in between the two poles. Pass the current in the rod through the two wires. You would find that the rod is deflected towards the left. Now reverse the direction of the current, and the rod is deflected in opposite direction. This show that a force is experienced by a current-carrying conductor in the magnetic field..



Direction of force on a current carrying conductor is determined by Fleming's left hand rule.

(b) If the current in the conductor is increased then more force will act on the rod, and get more deflected.

2 Name the type of electric current generated by most of the power stations in our country.

b. Why is it preferred over the other type?

c. State the frequency of the power supply generated in India.

Ans. (a) Alternating current.

b. AC can be transmitted over long distances without much loss of energy.

c. 50 Hz.

3) a. What do you understand by a short circuit?

b. What is overloading? How can you avoid overloading?

Ans Short circuiting means when live wire and the neutral wires come in contact with each other, the resistance of the circuit becomes very small, and a huge amount of current flows through the circuit which in turn produces more heat which can cause a fire.

b. Overloading means a large amount of current flows in the circuit. It can happen when many electrical appliances of high power ratings are connected in a single socket.

Overloading can be avoided by the following methods:

- i. Do not use too many appliances in a single socket.
- ii. Ensure that wires are properly insulated.
- iii. Ensure that the appliances/devices are not faulty.

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

IX

S.Sci

Climate Class 9 Notes Social Science Geography Chapter 4

The term climate is the sum total of the weather conditions (including variations) over a large area for a long period of time (more than thirty years).

The term weather refers to the state of the atmosphere at a place and time with reference to the following elements

- Temperature Humidity
- Air pressure
- Cloudiness or sunshine
- Precipitation (Rainfall or snowfall)
- Wind

The weather conditions fluctuate very often within a day. Based on the generalised monthly atmospheric conditions, the year is divided into seasons such as winter, summer and rainy seasons. The world is divided into a number of climatic regions. In Asia, India and other South and South-Eastern countries have monsoon type of climate.

The word monsoon is derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which literally means season. 'Monsoon' refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

Regional Climatic Variation In India

Although there is an overall unity in the general climatic pattern in India, there are some perceptible regional variations.

Temperature

The temperature in the winter in North-Western mountainous regions can go down to -45°C (at Drass in Jammu and Kashmir), while it is 22°C in Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala. Similarly, it can go up to 50°C in summer in some parts of Western Rajasthan and 20°C in Shillong.

In many areas, there is a wide variation between day and night temperatures. In the Thar Desert, the day temperature may rise up to 50°C and drop down to near 15°C the same night. On the other hand, there is hardly any difference in day and night temperatures in the Andaman and Nicobar islands or in Kerala.

Precipitation

There is a wide variation observed in its amount and seasonal distribution. Precipitation in the form of snowfall occurs only in upper parts of Himalayas, the rest of the country receives rainfall.

A typical example, the annual precipitation varies from over 400 cm in Meghalaya to less than 10 cm in Ladakh and Western Rajasthan. Similarly, most parts of the country receive rainfall from June to September, but the Tamil Nadu coast gets most of its rain during October and November.

Coastal regions experience different weather conditions from the interior regions. For example, temperature and seasonal contrast are relatively mild. The rainfall also decreases from East to West. Such differences help to create a variety in lives of people— the food they eat, the clothes they wear, the kind of houses they used for living and so on.

Climatic Controls

Permanent factors which govern the general nature of the climate of any location on the earth are called factors of Climatic Controls.

The factors of climatic controls are
Latitude The angular distance of a location from the equator in North-South direction is called latitude. Due to the curvature of the earth, latitude changes the amount of solar energy received. As a result, air temperature decreases from the equator towards the poles.

Altitude It refers to the height above mean sea level. With increase of height from the earth surface, the temperature decreases and air becomes less dense. Therefore, hilly regions are cooler in summer.

Pressure and Wind System It depends on the latitude and altitude of a place. Thus, it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern of the area.

Continentality or Distance from the Sea The sea exerts a moderating influence on the climate. As the distance from the sea increases, the weather conditions become more extreme (high temperature and rainfall variation between seasons).

Ocean Currents Along with onshore winds, the ocean currents (warm or cold) affect the climate of coastal areas. For example, cold onshore currents bring coolness in coastal areas.

Relief Features High mountains stop cold or hot winds from reaching a location..It can also cause rain or snow if the place is on the windward side of the mountains. The leeward side of the mountains are.

Factors Affecting India's Climatic

Latitude

The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}3'$ CV N) divides the country into the tropical zone (South of this line) and the sub-tropical zone

(North of this line). The line runs from the Rann of Kutch (West) to Mizoram (East). All the remaining area, North of Tropic, lies in sub-tropics. So, India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as sub-tropical climates.

Altitude

Mountains- in the North of India have an average elevation of about 6000 m, whereas on the coastal areas as well as islands, maximum elevation is about 30 m.

The Indian sub-continent experiences milder winters as compared to Central Asia because of the Himalayas which prevent the cold winds from entering the sub-continent.

Pressure and Winds

The following atmospheric conditions govern the climate and associated weather conditions in India

- Pressure and surface winds
- Upper air circulation
- Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones

Pressure and Surface Winds

India lies in the region of North-Easterly surface winds. These winds originate during winter from the sub-tropical high-pressure belt of the Northern hemisphere.

These winds blow South, get deflected to the right due to the Coriolis force and move towards the equatorial-low pressure region. These winds originate and blow over land and hence, carry very little moisture. Therefore, they bring no rain or very little rain. The unique feature of Indian pressure and wind conditions is its complete reversal. During winter, high-pressure areas develop over the areas North of Himalayas. This causes cold dry winds blow from the area towards low-pressure area over the oceans to the South.

In summer, due to high temperature, low-pressure area develops over interior Asia and over North-Western India. Air from high-pressure areas blow towards this region resulting in complete reversal of wind direction.

As these winds from high pressure area of Southern Indian ocean crosses the equator and turns right towards low pressure areas of Indian sub-continent. These winds gather large moisture while moving over the warm ocean and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India. These winds are known as the South-West Monsoon winds.

Upper Air Circulation and Western Cyclonic Disturbances

The upper air circulation of the region (Indian subcontinent) is dominated by a westerly flow which is governed by Jet stream. Due to their location over 27°-30° N latitude, these jet streams are known as sub-tropical westerly jet streams. They blow South of the Himalayas, throughout the year except in summer.

Western Cyclonic Disturbances and Tropical Cyclones

The Western cyclonic disturbances are weather phenomena of the winter months brought in by the westerly flow from the Mediterranean region. They usually influence the weather of the North and North-Western regions of India. Tropical cyclones occur during the monsoon as well as in October-November and are part of the easterly flow. These disturbances affect the coastal regions of the country.

The westerly flow brings the Western cyclonic disturbances in the North and North-Western India. In summer, the sub-tropical westerly jet stream moves North of the Himalayas due to apparent shifting of the sun. An easterly jet stream, called sub-tropical easterly jet stream, blows over peninsular India approximately over 14° N during the summer months.

Coriolis force An apparent force that as a result of the Earth's rotation, deflects moving objects like air currents to the right in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern hemisphere. This is known as Ferrel's law. This law states that a wind in any direction tends to deflect towards right (West to East) in the Northern Hemisphere and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere with a force that is directly proportional to the mass of the wind in question, its velocity, the sine of the latitude and the angular velocity of the Earth's rotation.

Jet stream These are a narrow belt of high altitude (above 12,000 m) westerly winds in the troposphere. Their speed varies from about 110 km/h in summer to about 184 km/h in winter. A number of separate jet streams have been identified. The most constant are the mid-latitude and the subtropical jet stream.

The Indian Monsoon

Monsoon winds strongly influence climate of India. The monsoons are experienced in the tropical area roughly between 20° N and 20° S.

Mechanism of Monsoon

The following facts are important to understand the mechanism of the monsoons

The differential heating and cooling of land and water creates low pressure on the landmass of India while the seas around experience comparatively high pressure-

Distribution Of Rainfall

Annually, parts of Western coast and North-Eastern India receive over about 400 cm of rainfall. However, it is less than 60 cm in Western Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab. Rainfall is equally low in the interior of the Deccan Plateau and East of the Sahyadris. A third area of low precipitation is around Leh in Jammu and Kashmir.

The rest of the country receives moderate rainfall. Snowfall, is restricted to the Himalayan region. Owing to the nature of monsoons, the annual rainfall is highly variable from year to year. Variability is high in the regions of low rainfall such as parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats. Due to this, the areas of high rainfall are liable to be affected by floods whereas, areas of low rainfall are drought-prone. Monsoon as a Unifying Bond

Northern India has comparatively higher temperatures than other areas of the world at a similar latitude due to the Himalayas protecting it from the cold Central Asian winds. The peninsular plateau has moderate temperatures due to the influence of the sea on three sides. The monsoon provides a great variation despite such moderating influences. However, the monsoon unites the land like no other force, because it provides a rhythmic cycle of seasons. The vegetation, animal life and agricultural activities are all revolving around the effects of the monsoon. The life of the people, their celebration of festivals and other activities all are geared to the monsoon as India is still primarily an agricultural nation. The monsoon provides the water to set agricultural activities in motion and hence, the arrival of the monsoon is awaited eagerly. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as single river valley unit.

Summary

Climate is the sum total of the weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time, generally more than 30 years. Weather is the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time. Various elements of weather and climate are temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation. India along with South and South-East Asia has monsoon type of climate. The climate of any place is controlled by latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea, ocean currents and relief features. High mountain by blocking the rain-bearing winds helps in causing rainfall in windward side of mountain.

The atmospheric conditions which govern the climate and weather condition of India are pressure and surface winds, upper air circulation, western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclone.

Coriolis force which is generated by the rotation of the earth is responsible for deflecting winds towards the right in Northern hemisphere and towards the left in Southern hemisphere.

South-West monsoon winds are South-East trade winds of Southern hemisphere which after crossing equator, become South-Western trade winds (due to rightward deflection by Coriolis force). As they blow over warm ocean, they cause rainfall in Indian sub-continent.

Jet streams are fast blowing winds moving in the upper atmosphere. They are located at about 27°-30° North latitude.

Shallow cyclonic depressions originating over the Mediterranean sea are known as Western disturbances. They cause winter rainfall in North Western parts of India.

Monsoon is derived from Arabic word 'Mausim'. It refers to the seasonal reversal in wind direction throughout the year.

The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitude. In ITCZ, there is convergence of North-east and South-East trade wind.

Southern Oscillation (SO) is the reversal of pressure conditions and vice-versa in Southern Pacific ocean and Eastern Indian ocean.

ENSO is the combination of EL Nino and Southern Oscillation. The changes in pressure conditions are connected to EL Nino, hence, the phenomenon is referred to as ENSO.

Monsoons are pulsating in nature and are affected by different atmospheric conditions.

The Arabian sea branch of monsoon causes rainfall in Western Ghat, Mumbai, Gujarat and central India.

The Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon causes rainfall in North-East India and Ganga plain.

The sudden and continuous rain associated with violent thunder and lightning is called Burst of monsoon. It occurs around the time of arrival of monsoon.

Arabian sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch are the two branches of South-West monsoon in India.

EL Nino is a warm ocean current that flows past the Peruvian coast in place of cold Peruvian current every 2 to 5 years. '

Cold weather, hot weather, advancing monsoon and retreating monsoon are four main seasons in India.

The cold weather season is associated with clear sky, low temperature, low humidity and feeble, variable wind.

Due to the moderating influence of sea, the peninsular region does not have a well defined cold season.

Loo is hot and dry winds blowing during the day over the North and North-Western India in the summer season.

Kaal Baisakhi is a pre-monsoon shower in West Bengal. This localised thunderstorm of the summer season is associated with violent winds, torrential downpours and is often accompanied by hail.

World's highest rainfall occurs in Mawsynram. It is located in Southern range of Khasi hills in Meghalaya.

Monsoon occurs in dry and wet spells. The rainless intervals interspersing the monsoon rain is called 'Breaks in monsoon.'

The monsoon trough is the intense and elongated low-pressure area, which develops over North-Western India. It extends from the Thar Desert in West to Chota Nagpur plateau in East.

The pre-monsoon shower in coastal Karnataka and Kerala is called Mango shower. It helps in early ripening of Mangoes.

The hot and humid condition which makes the weather oppressive is called October heat. It occurs towards the end of retreating monsoon in the month of October.

AUTUM BREAK HOLIDAY WORK-1

Sample Paper 3

Class X 2023-24

Science (086)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

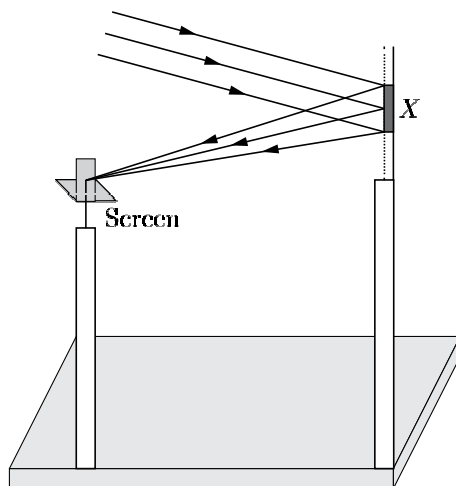
General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.
2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
3. Section A consists of 20 Objective Type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 6 Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
5. Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answers to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
6. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
7. Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub-parts.

SECTION-A

Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions 1 – 20.

1. A student determines the focal length of a device X , by focusing the image of a far off object on the screen positioned as shown in figure. The device X is a



- (a) Convex lens
- (b) Concave lens
- (c) Convex mirror

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(d) Concave mirror

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2. A student traces the path of a ray of light through a glass prism for different angles of incidence. He analysis each diagram and draws the following conclusion:
- On entering prism, the light ray bends towards its base.
 - Light ray suffers refraction at the point of incidence and point of emergence while passing through the prism.
 - Emergent ray bends at certain angle to the direction of the incident ray.
 - While emerging from the prism, the light ray bends towards the vertex of the prism.
- Out of the above inferences, the correct ones are:
- I, II and III
 - I, III and IV
 - II, III and IV
 - I and IV
3. The reaction that differs from the rest of the reaction given is-
- formation of calcium oxide from limestone
 - formation of aluminium from aluminium oxide
 - formation of sodium carbonate from sodium hydrogen carbonate
 - formation of mercury from mercuric oxide

4. Consider the following table :

Substance	pH
Lemon	2.3
Battery acid	x
Sea water	8.5
Apple	3.1

The value of x in above table is:

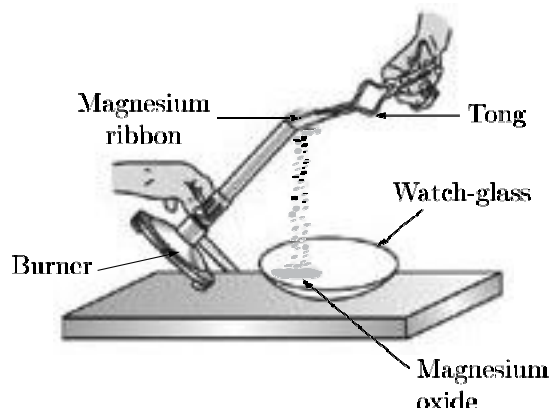
- 0
 - 1.3
 - 2.5
 - 1.9
5. Which of the following structures is involved in gaseous exchange in woody stem of a plant as shown in the figure?



- Stomata
- Guard cell
- Lenticel
- Epidermis

6. A feature of reproduction that is common to Amoeba, Spirogyra and yeast is that
- they reproduce asexually
 - they are all unicellular
 - they reproduce only sexually
 - they are all multicellular
7. Ethane (C_2H_6) on complete combustion gave CO_2 and water. It shows that the results are in accordance with the law of conservation of mass. Then, the coefficient of oxygen is equal to
- $7/2$
 - $3/2$
 - $5/2$
 - $9/2$
8. When white light passes through the achromatic combination of prisms, then what is observed ?
- Deviation
 - Dispersion
 - Both deviation and dispersion
 - Atmospheric refraction
9. Magnesium reacts with hot water and steam both. Human body stores energy in form of:
- Glucose
 - Insulin
 - glycogen
 - Fructose
10. No matter how far you stand from a mirror, your image appears erect. The mirror is likely to be-
- Plane
 - Concave
 - Convex
 - Either plane or convex
11. What must be preserved in an ecosystem, if the system needs to be maintained?
- producers and carnivores
 - producers and decomposers
 - Carnivores and decomposers
 - Herbivores and carnivores
12. Posture and balance of the body is controlled by
- cerebrum
 - cerebellum
 - medulla
 - pons

13. Magnesium ribbon is rubbed with sand paper before making it to burn. The reason of rubbing the ribbon is to:

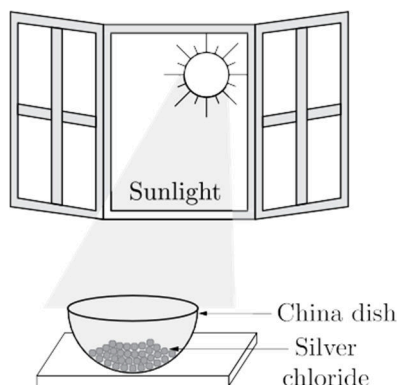


- (a) remove moisture condensed over the surface of ribbon.
 - (b) generate heat due to exothermic reaction.
 - (c) remove magnesium oxide formed over the surface of magnesium.
 - (d) mix silicon from sand paper (silicon dioxide) with magnesium for lowering ignition temperature of the ribbon.
14. Mineral acids are stronger acids than carboxylic acids because
- (i) mineral acids are completely ionized.
 - (ii) carboxylic acids are completely ionized
 - (iii) mineral acids are partially ionized
 - (iv) carboxylic acids are partially ionized
- (a) (i) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (i) and (ii)
 - (d) (iii) and (iv)
15. Which among the following statements is incorrect for magnesium metal?



- (a) It burns in oxygen with a dazzling white flame.
- (b) It reacts with cold water to form magnesium oxide and evolves hydrogen gas.
- (c) It reacts with hot water to form magnesium hydroxide and evolves hydrogen gas.
- (d) It reacts with steam to form magnesium hydroxide and evolves hydrogen gas.

16. Exposure of silver chloride to sunlight for a long duration turns grey due to



Which among the following statement(s) is(are) true?

1. the formation of silver by decomposition of silver chloride.
 2. sublimation of silver chloride.
 3. decomposition of chlorine gas from silver chloride.
 4. oxidation of silver chloride.
- (a) Only 1
(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) Only 4

Question no. 17 to 20 are Assertion-Reasoning based questions.

17. **Assertion :** Photosynthesis is considered as an endothermic reaction.
Reason : Energy gets released in the process of photosynthesis.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are True and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are True but Reason is not the Correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) Assertion is True but the Reason is False.
(d) Both Assertion and Reason are False.
18. **Assertion :** Our body maintains blood sugar level.
Reason : Pancreas secretes insulin which helps to regulate blood sugar levels in the body.
- (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.
19. **Assertion :** Artificial kidney is a device used to remove nitrogenous waste products from the blood through dialysis.
Reason : Reabsorption does not occur in artificial kidney.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
(d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

20. **Assertion :** The product of resistivity and conductivity of a conductor depends on the material of the conductor.
Reason : Because each of resistivity and conductivity depends on the material of the conductor.
- (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.

SECTION-B

Question no. 21 to 26 are very short answer questions.

21. What prevents the metals such as magnesium, aluminium, zinc and lead from oxidation at ordinary temperature ?
oo
Explain why sodium hydroxide solution cannot be kept in aluminium containers ? Write equation for the reaction that may take for the same.
22. If you keep the potted plant horizontally for 2-3 days, what type of movements would be shown by the shoot and root after two or three days. Why ?
23. What are the rules of inheritance ?
24. What is meant by pollination? Name and differentiate between the two modes of pollination in flowering plants.
25. State two positions in which a concave mirror produces a magnified image of a given object. List two differences between the two images.
oo
What is the difference between virtual images produced by concave, plane and convex mirror ?
26. Give two examples each of producers, consumers and decomposer.

SECTION-C

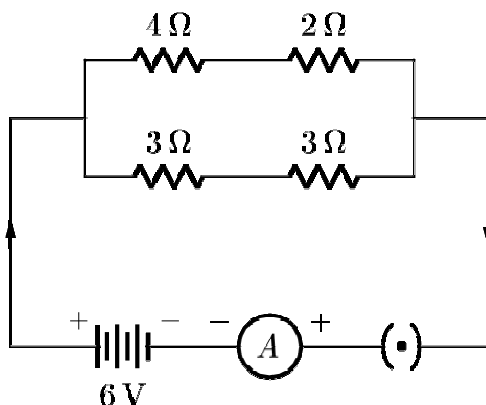
Question no. 27 to 33 are short answer questions.

27. An organic compound with molecular formula C_3H_8O reacts with sodium metal to produce hydrogen gas. Deduce the possible structure of the compound. Write the balanced chemical equation of the reaction.
28. Explain the following chemical changes, giving one example in each case :
(i) Displacement or substitution,
(ii) Dissociation,
(iii) Isomerisation reaction.
29. Our government launches campaigns to provide information about AIDS prevention, testing and treatment by putting posters, conducting radio shows and using other agencies of advertisements.
To which category of diseases AIDS belongs ? Name and explain. What is its causative organism ? Also give two more examples of such diseases.

oo

Distinguish between pollination and fertilisation. Mention the site and the product of fertilisation in a flower.

30. Why does a ray of light passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror after reflection, is reflected back along the same path ?
31. (a) A compound lens is made of two lenses in contact having powers $+12.5\text{ D}$ and -2.5 D . Find the focal length and power of the combination.
 (b) The magnification produced by a mirror is $+1$. What does this mean ?
32. In the given circuit, find :



- (a) Total resistance of the network of resistors
 (b) Current through ammeter A

oo

The values of current I flowing in a given resistor for the corresponding values of potential difference V across the resistor are given below:

I (ampere)	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
V (volt)	1.6	3.4	6.7	10.2	13.2

Plot a graph between V and I and calculate the resistance of the resistor.

33. (a) How many eggs are produced every month by either of the ovaries in a human female ? Where does fertilization take place in the female reproductive system ?
 (b) What happens in case the eggs released by the ovary are not fertilized?

SECTION-D

Question no. 34 to 36 are Long answer questions.

34. Discuss the physical properties of non-metals.

oo

Discuss the exceptions in the properties of metals and non-metals.

35. Suggest three contraceptive methods to control the size of human population. Mention two factors that determine the size of population.

oo

How do the following organisms reproduce by asexual methods ?

- (a) Euglena
 - (b) Spirogyra
 - (c) Ginger
 - (d) Chrysanthemum
 - (e) Strawberry
 - (f) Mango
36. A household uses the following electric appliances :
- (i) refrigerator of rating 400 W for 10 hours each day.
 - (ii) two electric fans of rating 80 W each for 6 hours daily.
 - (iii) six electric tubes of rating 18 W each for 6 hours daily.

Calculate the electricity bill for the household for month of June, if cost of electrical energy is <3.00 per unit.

SECTION-E

Question no. 37 to 39 are case-based/data-based questions with 2 to 3 short sub-parts. Internal choice is provided in one of these sub-parts.

37. Acids, bases and salts are three main categories of chemical compounds. These have certain definite properties which distinguish one class from the other.

The acids are sour in taste while bases are bitter in taste. Tasting a substance is not a good way of finding out if it is an acid or a base! Acids and bases can be better distinguished with the help of indicators. Indicators are substances that undergo a change of colour with a change of acidic, neutral or basic medium. Many of these indicators are derived from natural substances such as extracts from flower petals and barrier. Litmus, a purple dye is extracted from the lichen plant. Some indicators are prepared artificially. For example, methyl orange and phenolphthalein. Given below is a table of indicators and their colour change in acidic and basic medium.

Indicator	Colour in Acid	Colour in Alkali
Litmus	Red	Blue
Methyl	Pinkish red	Yellow
Phenolphthalein	Colourless	Pink

- (i) Give two examples each of natural and artificial indicators.
- (ii) An aqueous solution turns red litmus solution blue. Excess addition of which solution would reverse the change-ammonium hydroxide solution or hydrochloric acid?
- (iii) What will be the change in colour when a few drops of phenolphthalein is added to a solution having pH 8.5.

oo

- (iv) What is universal indicator?

38. Questions are based on the two table given below. Study these tables related to blood pressure level and answer the question that follow :

Table-A

BLOOD PRESSURE CATEGORY	SYSTOLIC mm Hg (Upper number)	DIASTOLIC mm Hg (Lower number)
Normal	120	80
Elevated	120–129	Less than 80
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 1	130–139	80–90
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) Stage 2	140 or higher	90 or higher
Hypertensive crisis (consult your doctor immediately)	Higher than 180	Higher than 120

Table-B

Time of Measurement	Blood Pressure	
	Patient–X	Patient–Y
Morning	75–115	85–125
Afternoon	79–122	80–120
Evening	82–132	75–110

- (i) In the table B, at which time patient–Y have ideal normal blood pressure ?
(ii) Identify the patient, which have hypertension stage-1 blood pressure ?
(iii) Which Diet is the best for high blood pressure patient ?

oo

- (iv) What is the ideal blood pressure measurement of a human ?

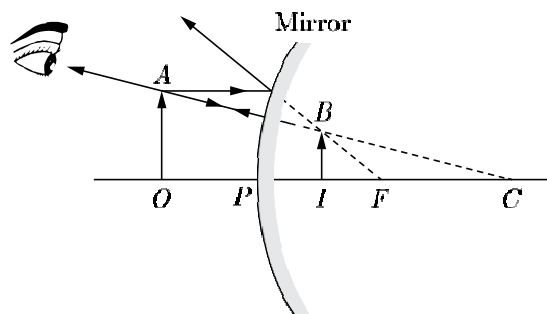
39. After coming from playground, Tanu feels very hungry. But still some more time was required by her mother to cook food. While waiting on dining table Tanu was playing with her spoon. All of sudden she observed two different orientations of her face when she looked her face from both sides of spoon. She was confused why the orientation of her face changed in two cases. She was curious to know why her reflected image appears upside down in the one surface of a spoon but the correct way up in the opposite surface.



- (i) Which type of image is formed on the both surface of spoon?
(ii) As tanu move concave surface of spoon towards her face, again she find that there comes a point (provided the spoon is big enough) where her image flips from inverted to upright. State the condition under which it happens ? Is this image real or virtual?

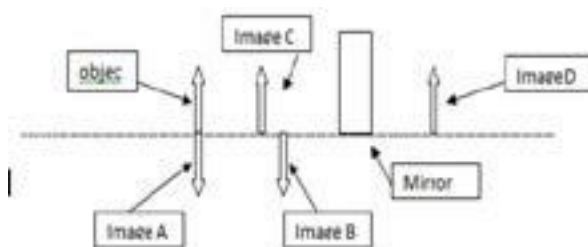
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- (iii) The given ray diagram depict the correct explanation of the image formed by one surface of the spoon. Name the surface which can form the image as depicted in given ray diagram?



oo

- (iv) Tanu was trying to form image using a concave mirror. She got an inverted and real image of same size of the object. Given figure shows four possible positions of the image formed. Figure out the correct position and justify it.



□□□□□□

AUTUM BREAK HOLIDAY WORK-2

Sample Paper 2

Class X 2023-24

Science (086)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

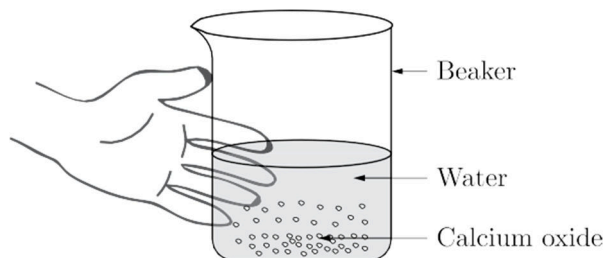
General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of 39 questions in 5 sections.
 2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
 3. Section A consists of 20 Objective Type questions carrying 1 mark each.
 4. Section B consists of 6 Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 5. Section C consists of 7 Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 6. Section D consists of 3 Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to these questions should be in the range of 80 to 120 words.
 7. Section E consists of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment of 04 marks each with sub-parts.
-

SECTION-A

Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions 1–20.

1. Calcium oxide reacts vigorously with water.

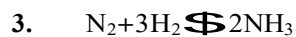


Which of the following is the incorrect observation of the reactions shown in the above setup?

- (a) It is an endothermic reaction.
 - (b) Slaked lime is produced.
 - (c) It is an exothermic reaction.
 - (d) It is a combination reaction.
2. At the time of short circuit, the electric current in the circuit:
- (a) varies continuously
 - (b) does not change

- (c) reduces substantially
- (d) increases heavily

Continue



With the reference of above reaction which one of the option in the table is correct?

	Reactants	Products
(a)	N_2, H_2	NH_3
(b)	NH_3	N_2, H_2
(c)	N_2	H_2, NH_3
(d)	N_2NH_3	H_2

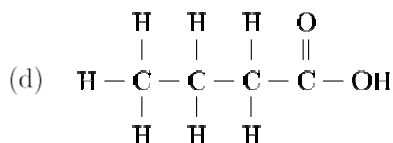
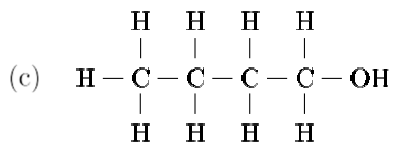
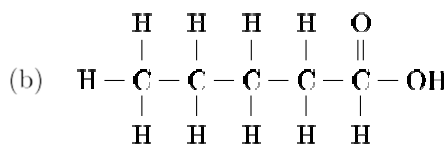
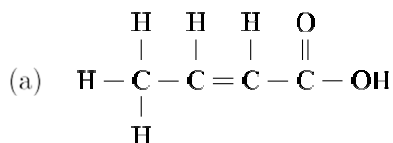
4. A student requires hard water for an experiment in his laboratory which is not available in the neighbouring area. In the laboratory there are some salts, which when dissolved in distilled water can convert it into hard water. Select from the following group of salts, a group, each salt of which when dissolved in distilled water will make it hard.

- (a) Sodium chloride, Potassium chloride
- (b) Sodium sulphate, Potassium sulphate
- (c) Sodium sulphate, Calcium sulphate
- (d) Calcium sulphate, Calcium chloride

5. Structure present in a cell which is responsible for determination of the sex of a baby is:

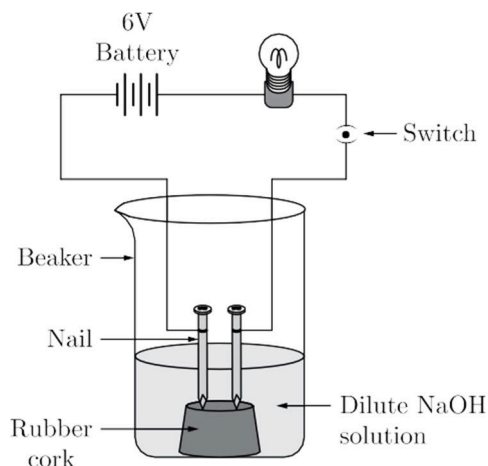
- (a) cytoplasm
- (b) cell membrane
- (c) nucleus
- (d) chromosome

6. The correct structural formula of butanoic acid is



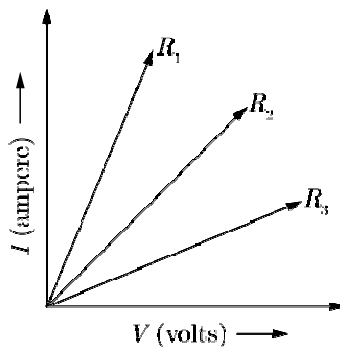
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7. Which one of the following properties is not generally exhibited by ionic compounds?
- Solubility in water
 - Electrical conductivity in solid state
 - High melting and boiling points
 - Electrical conductivity in molten state
8. In an attempt to demonstrate electrical conductivity through an electrolyte, the following apparatus (figure) was set up.



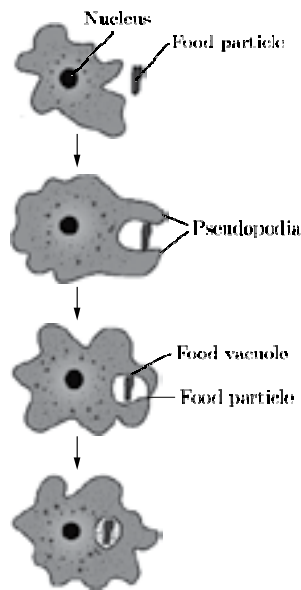
Which among the following statement(s) is(are) correct?

- Bulb will not glow because electrolyte is not acidic.
 - Bulb will glow because NaOH is a strong base and furnishes ions for conduction.
 - Bulb will not glow because circuit is incomplete.
 - Bulb will not glow because it depends upon the type of electrolytic solution.
- 1 and 3
 - 2 and 4
 - Only 2
 - Only 4
9. A student carries out an experiment and plots the V - I graph of three samples of nichromewire with resistances R_1 , R_2 and R_3 respectively (Figure). Which of the following is true?



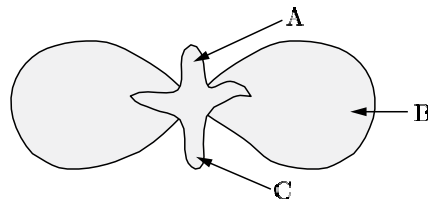
- $R_1 = R_2 = R_3$
- $R_1 < R_2 < R_3$
- $R_3 < R_2 < R_1$
- $R_2 < R_3 < R_1$

10. Identify the micro-organism whose nutrition type is shown below:



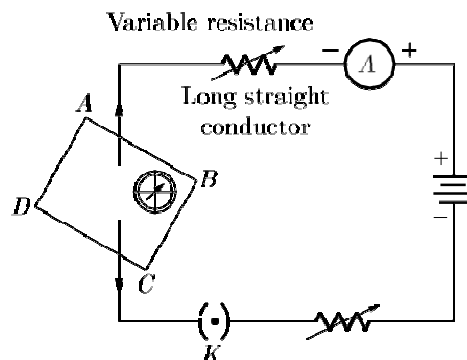
- (a) Food bacteria
- (b) Yeast
- (c) Fungus
- (d) Amoeba

11. In following diagram the parts A, B and C are sequentially



- (a) cotyledon, plumule and radicle
- (b) plumule, radicle and cotyledon
- (c) plumule, cotyledon and radicle
- (d) radicle, cotyledon and plumule

12. If the key in the arrangement is taken out (the circuit is made open) and magnetic field lines are drawn over the horizontal plane ABCD, the lines are



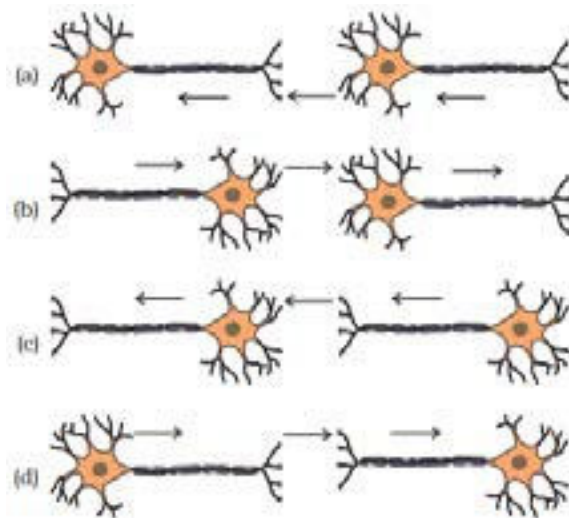
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- (a) concentric circles
- (b) elliptical in shape
- (c) straight lines parallel to each other
- (d) concentric circles near the point O but of elliptical shapes as we go away from it.

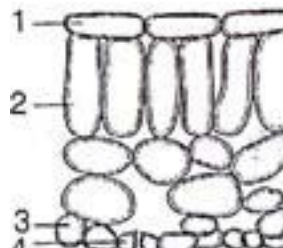
13. Which of the following statement is not correct about the magnetic field?

- (a) Magnetic field lines form a continuous closed curve.
- (b) Magnetic field lines do not intersect each other.
- (c) Direction of tangent at any point on the magnetic field line curve gives the direction of magnetic field at that point.
- (d) Outside the magnet, magnetic field lines go from South to North pole of the magnet.

14. What is the correct direction of flow of electrical impulses?



15. Bulb will glow because NaOH is a strong base and furnishes ions for conduction. The diagram shows the arrangement of cells inside the leaf of a green plant. (No cell contents are shown).



Which of the following cells normally contain chloroplasts?

- (a) 2 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 1 and 4

16. The following reaction is an example of a
- $$4\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + 5\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{NO}(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$$
1. displacement reaction
 2. combination reaction
 3. redox reaction
 4. neutralisation reaction
- (a) 1 and 4
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 and 4

Question no. 17 to 20 are Assertion-Reasoning based questions.

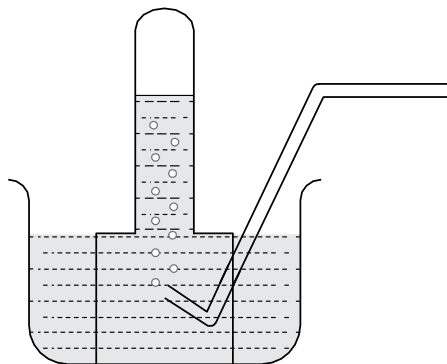
17. **Assertion:** Corrosion of iron is a serious problem.
Reason: Every year an enormous amount of money is spent to replace damaged iron.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are True and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are True but Reason is not the Correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) Assertion is True but the Reason is False.
(d) Both Assertion and Reason are False.
18. **Assertion:** Dominant allele is an allele whose phenotype expresses even in the presence of another allele of that gene.
Reason: It is represented by a capital letter, e.g. T.
- (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.
19. **Assertion:** All the plants possess autotrophic mode of nutrition.
Reason: Due to the presence of green coloured pigment chlorophyll in them.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
(d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
20. **Assertion:** The magnetic field produced by a current carrying solenoid is independent of its length and cross-section area.
Reason: The magnetic field inside the solenoid is uniform.
- (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.

SECTION-B

Question no. 21 to 26 are very short answer questions.

21. A metal is treated with dil H_2SO_4 , the gas evolved is collected by the method shown in the figure. Answer the following :

- Name the gas.
- Name the method of collection of the gas.



00

List any two observations when a highly reactive metal is dropped in water.

- What do you mean by diffusion?
 - Which are the first simple molecules of food produced during photosynthesis? What happens to these simple molecules in the leaves later?
 - What is the meaning of the term "assimilation"?
 - Draw a neat diagram to show the refraction of a light ray through a glass prism and label on it the angle of incidence and angle of deviation.
- 00
- What is the scattering of light? Explain with the help of an example.
- What will happen to the garbage and dead animals and plants in absence of microorganisms?

SECTION-C

Question no. 27 to 33 are short answer questions.

27. State which of the following chemical reactions will take place or not, giving suitable reason for each:

- $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Cu(s)}$
- $\text{Fe(s)} + \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{FeSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Zn(s)}$
- $\text{Zn(s)} + \text{FeSO}_4(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq}) + \text{Fe(s)}$

Continue here

28. Give reasons for the following:
- Shining surfaces of metals become dull on exposure to air and moisture.
 - Aluminium is extracted from its ore by electrolysis of molten ore.
 - Gold is available in the native state.
29. Mention the three kinds of cells present in blood. Write one function of each.
- oo
- With the help of a diagram explain how exchange of gases occurs in a leaf of a plant.
30. Manju uses a concave mirror for image formation for different positions of an object. What inferences can be drawn about the following when an object is placed at a distance of 10 cm from the pole of a concave mirror of focal length 15 cm?
- Position of the image
 - Size of the image
 - Nature of the image
- Draw a labelled ray diagram to justify your inferences.
31. (a) Define optical centre of a spherical lens.
(b) You are given a convex lens of focal length 30 cm. Where would you place an object to get a real, inverted and highly enlarged image of the object? Draw a ray diagram showing the image formation.
(c) A concave lens has a focal length of 20 cm. At what distance should an object be placed so that it forms an image at 15 cm away from the lens?
32. Pawan is connected a galvanometer with a coil of insulated copper wire. What would happen if a bar magnet is:
- Pushed into the coil?
 - Withdrawn from inside the coil?
 - Held stationary inside the coil?
- oo
- You are given two identical looking iron bars. Just using these two bars show how you will identify whether any or both of these bars is/are a magnet?
33. Explain the phenomenon of Biological Magnification. How does it affect organisms belonging to different trophic levels particularly the tertiary consumers?

SECTION-D

Question no. 34 to 36 are Long answer questions.

34. An organic compound *A* is widely used as a preservative in pickles and has a molecular formula $C_2H_4O_2$. This compound reacts with ethanol to form a sweet smelling compound *B*.
- Identify the compound *A*.
 - Write the chemical equation for the reaction with ethanol to form compound *B*.
 - How can we get compound *A* from *B*?
 - Name the process and write the corresponding chemical equation.
 - Which gas is produced when compound *A* reacts with washing soda? Write the chemical equation.
- oo
- The formula of an ester is $CH_3COOC_2H_5$. Write the structural formulae of the corresponding alcohol and the acid.
 - Mention the experimental conditions involved in obtaining ethene from methanol.
 - Write the chemical equation for the above reaction.

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35. (a) Write the function of following parts in human female reproductive system:

- (i) Ovary
- (ii) Oviduct
- (iii) Uterus

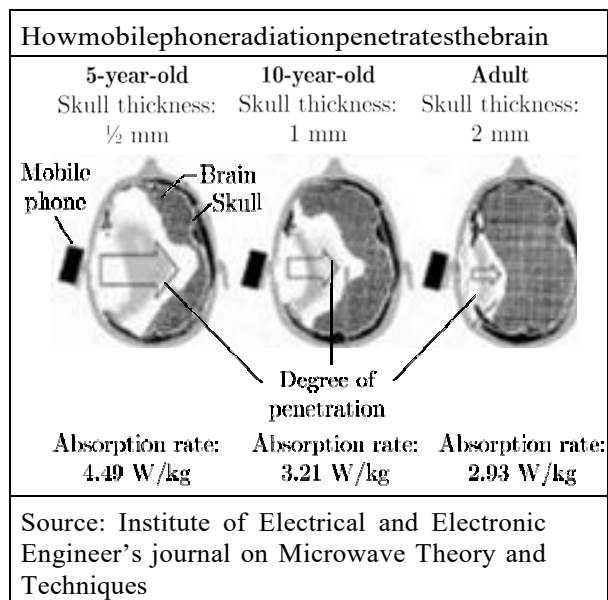
(b) Describe in brief the structure and function of placenta.

00

Define the terms:

- (i) Syngamy
- (ii) Triple fusion
- (iii) Implantation
- (iv) Placenta
- (v) Gestation.

36. The mobile phone is an excellent communication device. Mobile phones use electromagnetic radiation in the microwave range. Part of the radio wave emitted by the mobile phone handset will be absorbed by the head. Head is in the 'near field' of radiation, so that most of the heating effect occurs in the head. Temperature in the internal ear, brain increases by 1 degree or more. This adversely affects the functioning of these organs since these have fluid-filled cavities. But prolonged heating effect can alter brain functions and hearing ability also. Other harmful effects such as Premature Cataract, Confusion and loss of memory may also be possible. Following figures show that how mobile phone radiation penetrates the brain.



- (i) What precautions should be taken while using mobile phones?
- (ii) Which radiations are used in mobile phones?
- (iii) How does prolonged heating effect due to mobile radiations can affect adversely?
- (iv) In which part of our body, most of the heating effect occurs due to use of mobiles?

SECTION-E

Question no. 37 to 39 are case-based/data-based questions with 2 to 3 short sub-parts. Internal choice is provided in one of these sub-parts.

37. The reactivity series is a list of metals arranged in the order of their decreasing activities. The metal at the top of the reactivity series is the most reactive and metal at the bottom is the least reactive. The more reactive metal displaces less reactive metal from its salt solution.

K	Potassium	More reactive
Na	Sodium	
Ca	Calcium	
Mg	Magnesium	
Al	Aluminium	
Zn	Zinc	
Fe	Iron	Reactivity decreases.
Pb	Lead	
[H]	[Hydrogen]	
Cu	Copper	
Hg	Mercury	
Ag	Silver	Least reactive
Au	Gold	

- (i) Name the metals which react with steam but not with hot water.
 (ii) What happens when calcium reacts with nitric acid and which method is used to extract metal present at the top of the reactivity series?

oo

- (ii) Which of the following metals exist in their native states in nature?
 I. Cu
 II. Au
 III. Zn
 IV. Ag

38. Question numbers i-iv are based on the table given below. Study the table and answer the following questions.

Table-A

	Characters	Males	Females
1.	Total No. of chromosomes	23 pairs	23 pairs
2.	No. of autosomes	22 pairs	22 pairs
3.	No. of sex chromosomes	1 pair	1 pair

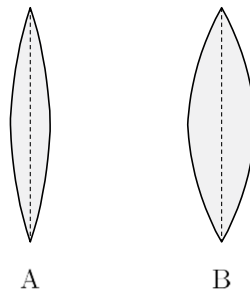
- (i) What is sex determination?
 (ii) What are the sex chromosomes in males?
 (iii) What are the sex chromosomes in females?

oo

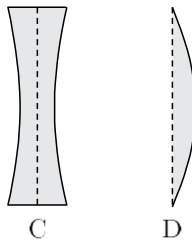
- (iv) Is the father responsible for the sex of the child?

39. Lenses are objects made of transparent materials such as glass or clear plastic that have curved surfaces. Diverging lenses are thicker at their edges than at their centres and make light rays passing through them spread out. Converging lenses are thicker in their middle than at their edges and make light rays passing through them focus at a point. These are used in spectacles to help people with poor vision see better. The converging lenses magnify by bending the rays of light that pass through them to meet at a point called focus. Thicker the converging lens is at its centre, the more it magnifies and closer the focus is to the lens.

- (i) Ravi uses two lenses A and B of the same size and same material as shown. P_1 and P_2 are the powers of A and B. An object is kept at the same distance from the lens between F and $2F$ of each lens on the principal axis in turn. Let I_1 and I_2 be the images formed by two lenses respectively. What is the relation of image distances of both lenses?



- (ii) Write down the relation between the power of lenses of both lenses?
 (iii) Meenakshi uses above two lenses A and B along with another two lenses C and D, as shown:



She is able to see the subject matter on the black board while sitting in the front row in the classroom but is unable to see the same matter while sitting in the last row.

Which of the above four lenses will she require to correct the defect in her vision? Why?

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- (iv) Natasha places an object on the principal axis of a given lens A. One end of this object coincides with the focus F and the other end with $2F$. What will be the nature of the image formed by the lens on the other side?

■■■■■■■■

प्रतिदर्श प्रश्नपत्र, 2022-23
विषय-हिंदी, कोर्स-ए (कोड-002)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

पूर्णांक : 80

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (1) इस प्रश्नपत्र में दो खंड हैं- खंड 'क' और ख'। खंड-क में वस्तुपरक/बहुविकल्पी और खंड-ख में वस्तुनिष्ठ/वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न दिए गए हैं।
- (2) प्रश्नपत्र के दोनों खंडों में प्रश्नों की संख्या 17 है और सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (3) यथासंभव सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमानुसार लिखिए।
- (4) खंड 'क' में कुल 10 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें उपप्रश्नों की संख्या 49 है। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए 40 उपप्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
- (5) खंड 'ख' में कुल 7 प्रश्न हैं, सभी प्रश्नों के साथ उनके विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं। निर्देशानुसार विकल्प का ध्यान रखते हुए सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

खंड - अ (बहुविकल्पी/ वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

(1x5=5)

‘घर’ जैसा छोटा-सा शब्द भावात्मक दृष्टि से बहुत विशाल होता है। इस आधार पर मकान, भवन, फ़्लैट, कमरा, कोठी, बँगला आदि इसके समानार्थी बिलकुल भी नहीं लगते हैं क्योंकि इनका सामान्य संबंध दीवारों, छतों और बाहरी व आंतरिक साज-सज्जा तक सीमित होता है, जबकि घर प्यार-भरोसे और रिश्तों की मिठास से बनता है। एक आदर्श घर वही है, जिसमें प्रेम व भरोसे की दीवारें, आपसी तालमेल की छतें, रिश्तों की मधुरता के खिले-खिले रंग, स्नेह, सम्मान व संवेदनाओं की सज्जा हो। घर में भावात्मकता है, वह भावात्मकता, जो संबंधों को महकाकर परिवार को जोड़े रखती है। यह बात हमें अच्छी तरह याद रखनी चाहिए कि जब रिश्ते महकते हैं, तो घर महकता है, प्यार अठखेलियाँ करता है, तो घर अठखेलियाँ करता है, रिश्तों का उल्लास घर का उल्लास होता है, इसलिए रिश्ते हैं, तो घर है और रिश्तों के बीच बहता प्रेम घर की नींव है। यह नींव जितनी मज़बूत होगी, घर उतना ही मज़बूत होगा। न जाने क्यों, आज का मनुष्य संवेदनाओं से दूर होता जा रहा है, उसके मन की कोमलता, कठोरता में बदल रही है; दिन-रात कार्य में व्यस्त रहने और धनोपार्जन की अति तीव्र लालसा से उसके अंदर मशीनियत बढ़ रही है, इसलिए उसके लिए घर के मायने बदल रहे हैं; उसकी अहमियत बदल रही है, इसी कारण आज परिवार में आपसी कलह, द्वंद्व आदि बढ़ रहे हैं। आज की पीढ़ी प्राइव्सी (वैयक्तिकता) के नाम

पर एकाकीपन में सुख खोज रही है। उसकी सोच 'मेरा कमरा, मेरी दुनिया' तक सिमट गई है। एक छत के नीचे रहते हुए भी हम एकाकी होते जा रहे हैं। काश, सब घर की अहमियत समझें और अपना अहं हटाकर घर को घर बनाए रखने का प्रयास करें।

(1) भावात्मक दृष्टि से घर जैसे छोटे-से शब्द की 'विशालता' में निहित हैं-

कथन पढ़कर सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

कथन

- (i) प्रेम, विश्वास, नातों का माधुर्य व संवेदनाएँ
- (ii) आकर्षक बनावट, सुंदर लोग, वैभव व संपन्नता
- (iii) सुंदर रंग संयोजन, आंतरिक सजावट एवं हरियाली
- (iv) स्नेह, सम्मान, सरसता, संवेदनाएँ, संपन्नता व साज-सज्जा

विकल्प

- (क) कथन i सही है।
- (ख) कथन i व ii सही है।
- (ग) कथन ii व iii सही हैं।
- (घ) कथन iii व iv सही हैं।

(2) सामान्य रूप में मकान, भवन, फ़्लैट, कमरा, कोठी आदि शब्दों का संबंध किससे होता है?

- (क) हृदय की भावनाओं से
- (ख) वैभव और समृद्धि से
- (ग) स्थानीय सुविधाओं से
- (घ) बनावट व सजावट से

(3) आज की पीढ़ी को सुख किसमें दिखाई दे रहा है?

- (क) निजी जीवन व एकांतिकता में
- (ख) पारिवारिक भावात्मक संबंधों में
- (ग) बिना मेहनत सब कुछ मिल जाने में
- (घ) धन कमाने के लिए जी तोड़ मेहनत करने में

(4) गद्यांश में प्रेम को घर का क्या बताया गया है?

- (क) आभूषण
- (ख) आधार
- (ग) भरोसा
- (घ) उल्लास

(5) कथन (A) और कारण (R) को पढ़कर उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

कथन (A) - आदमी के अंदर संवेदनाओं की जगह मशीनियत बढ़ती जा रही है।

कारण (R) - व्यस्तता और अर्थोपार्जन की अति महत्वाकांक्षा ने उसे यहाँ तक पहुँचा दिया है।

(क) कथन (A) गलत है, किंतु कारण (R) सही है।

(ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों ही गलत हैं।

(ग) कथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

(घ) कथन (A) सही है, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित दो पद्यांशों में से किसी एक पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- (1x5=5)

सच हम नहीं, सच तुम नहीं, सच है महज़ संघर्ष ही॥

संघर्ष से हटकर जिए तो क्या जिए हम या कि तुम

जो नत हुआ, वह मृत हुआ, ज्यों वृंत से झरकर कुसुम

जो पंथ भूल रुका नहीं,

जो हार देख झुका नहीं,

जिसने मरण को भी लिया हो जीत, है जीवन वही॥ सच हम नहीं...

ऐसा करो जिससे न प्राणों में कहीं जड़ता रहे।

जो है जहाँ चुपचाप अपने आप से लड़ता रहे।

जो भी परिस्थितियाँ मिलें,

काँटे चुभें, कलियाँ खिलें,

टूटे नहीं इनसान, बस संदेश यौवन का यही॥ सच हम नहीं....

अपने हृदय का सत्य अपने आप हमको खोजना।

अपने नयन का नीर अपने आप हमको पौछना।

आकाश सुख देगा नहीं,

धरती पसीजी है कहीं!

हर एक राही को भटककर ही दिशा मिलती रही॥ सच हम नहीं...

-जगदीश गुप्त

(1) इस कविता के केंद्रीय भाव हेतु दिए गए कथनों को पढ़कर सबसे सही विकल्प चुनिए-

कथन

- (i) प्रतिकूलता के विरुद्ध जूझते हुए बढ़ना ही जीवन की सच्चाई है।
- (ii) परिस्थितियों से समझौता करके जोखिमों से बचना ही उचित है।
- (iii) लक्ष्य-संधान हेतु मार्ग में भटक जाने का भय त्याग देना चाहिए।
- (iv) जीवन में 'अपने छाले, खुद सहलाने' का दर्शन अपनाना चाहिए।

विकल्प

- (क) कथन ii सही है।
- (ख) कथन i व iii सही हैं।
- (ग) कथन i, iii व iv सही हैं।
- (घ) कथन i, ii, iii व iv सही हैं।

(2) मरण अर्थात् मृत्यु को जीतने का आशय है-

- (क) साधुता व साधना से अमरत्व प्राप्त करना
- (ख) योगाभ्यास व जिजीविषा से दीर्घायु हो जाना
- (ग) अर्थ, बल व दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति से जीवन को कष्टमुक्त करना
- (घ) जीवन व जीवन के बाद भी आदर्श रूप में स्मरण किया जाना

(3) 'आकाश सुख देगा नहीं, धरती पसीजी है कहीं...' का अर्थ है कि-

- (क) आकाश और धरती दोनों में संवेदनशीलता नहीं है।
- (ख) ईश्वर उदार है, अतः वही सुख देता है, वही पसीजता है।
- (ग) जुझारू बनकर स्वयं ही जीवन के दुख दूर किए जा सकते हैं।
- (घ) सामूहिक प्रयत्नों से ही संकट की स्थिति से निकला जा सकता है।

(4) अपने आप से लड़ने का अर्थ है-

- (क) अपनी अच्छाइयों व बुराइयों से भलीभाँति परिचित होना
- (ख) किसी मुद्दे पर दिल और दिमाग का अलग-अलग सोचना
- (ग) अपने किसी गलत निर्णय के लिए स्वयं को संतुष्ट कर लेना
- (घ) अपनी दुर्बलताओं की अनदेखी न करके उन्हें दृढ़ता से दूर करना

(5) युवावस्था हमें सिखाती है कि-

कथन पढ़कर सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-

कथन

- (i) स्वयं को चैतन्य, गतिशील, आत्मआलोचक व आशावादी बनाए रखें।
- (ii) सजग रहें; जीवन में कभी कठिन परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न ही न होने दें।
- (iii) सुख-दुख, उतार-चढ़ाव को भाग्यवादी बनकर स्वीकार करना सीखें।
- (iv) प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के आगे घुटने न टेकें; बल्कि दो-दो हाथ करें।

विकल्प

- (क) कथन i व ii सही हैं।
- (ख) कथन i व iv सही हैं।
- (ग) कथन ii व iii सही हैं।
- (घ) कथन iii व iv सही हैं।

अथवा

‘फ़सल’ किसान के कच्चे-अधपके

सपनों की लहलहाती आस है

यह उसके हृदय की गहराइयों में

अंकुरित एक विश्वास है

यह विश्वास है-

ढही हुई दीवार की चिनाई का

अट्ठारह पार कर चुकी बेटी की सगाई का

परचूनी की उधारी चुकाने का

मन के सपनों को नए परिधान पहनाने का

इसी विश्वास की सलामती के लिए

वह मूँदता है आँखें

दिन में न जाने कितनी बार...

और दुआएँ प्रेषित करता है ऊपर तक

भरोसे और आशंका की रस्साकशी में

न जाने कितनी बार वह जागता है नींद से

और जगा देना चाहता है उस परमात्मा को भी
जिसके बारे में सुनता आया है कि सभी कुछ उसके ही हाथ हैं...
और इसीलिए जब फ़सल सौंंधियाती है
असल में, किसान के सपने सौंंधियाते हैं
और फ़सल घर आ जाने पर, सपने पक जाते हैं...

-डॉ. विनोद 'प्रसून'

**(1) फ़सल को किसानों के कच्चे-अधपके सपनों की लहलहाती आस कहने का कारण है-
कथन पढ़कर सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-**

कथन

- (i) फ़सल देखकर बैंकों से सस्ते ब्याज पर ऋण सरलता से मिल जाना
- (ii) फ़सल से किसान के स्वप्नों की संबद्धता और भावात्मक लगाव होना
- (iii) फ़सल से जुड़े निराई, सिंचाई, कटाई, गहाई, भंडारण आदि के सपने देखना
- (iv) फ़सल से ही जीवन की ज़रूरी इच्छाओं के साकार होने की संभावना जुड़ी होना

विकल्प

- (क) कथन i व ii सही हैं।
- (ख) कथन ii व iii सही हैं।
- (ग) कथन ii व iv सही हैं।
- (घ) कथन iii व iv सही हैं।

(2) किसान के हृदय की गहराइयों में अंकुरित हुए विश्वास की परिधि में आते हैं-

- (क) कुछ पाकर सामाजिक कार्य करने की इच्छाएँ
- (ख) अति आवश्यक कार्य एवं मन के भावात्मक सपने
- (ग) आधुनिक कृषि यंत्र आदि जुटा लेने की अभिलाषाएँ
- (घ) कठिन समय के लिए कुछ बचाकर रखने की योजनाएँ

(3) 'दुआएँ प्रेषित करता है ऊपर तक' का आशय है-

- (क) ईश्वर को प्रसन्न करने के लिए व्रत-उपवास रखना
- (ख) सामूहिक यज्ञ करके फ़सल की कुशलता की कामना करना
- (ग) फ़सल की कुशलता हेतु मन ही मन ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करना
- (घ) निवेदन को ग्राम्य विकास से जुड़े अधिकारियों तक पहुँचाना

(4) 'भरोसे और आशंका की रस्साकशी में' पंक्ति के आधार पर किसान की मनोदशा से जुड़ा सही विकल्प है-

- (क) ईश्वर पर अटूट विश्वास कि वे फ़सल को कोई हानि नहीं होने देंगे
- (ख) ईश्वर पर विश्वास, किंतु फ़सल की कुशलता को लेकर मन आशंकित रहना
- (ग) परिश्रम पर पूर्ण विश्वास, किंतु 'भाग्य में क्या लिखा है' इससे सदा आशंकित रहना
- (घ) स्वयं पर भरोसा करना, किंतु प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की आशंका से सदैव भयभीत बने रहना

(5) कथन (A) और कारण (R) को पढ़कर उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए-

कथन (A) - किसान अपनी फ़सल के साथ भावात्मक रूप से जुड़ा होता है।

कारण (R) - व्यवसाय और व्यवसायी के बीच ऐसे संबंध स्वाभाविक हैं।

- (क) कथन (A) गलत है, किंतु कारण (R) सही है।
- (ख) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों ही गलत हैं।
- (ग) कथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
- (घ) कथन (A) सही है, किंतु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

प्रश्न 3. निर्देशानुसार 'रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेद' पर आधारित पाँच बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए- (1x4=4)

(1) 'न तो तुम वहाँ जा सके, न ही मैं।' इसका सरल वाक्य होगा-

- (क) तुम और मैं दोनों ही वहाँ नहीं जा सके।
- (ख) तुम भी वहाँ नहीं जा सके और मैं भी वहाँ नहीं जा सका।
- (ग) यद्यपि तुम और मैं वहाँ जा सकते थे, फिर भी नहीं जा सके।
- (घ) चूँकि तुम वहाँ नहीं जा सके, इसलिए मैं भी वहाँ नहीं जा सका।

(2) 'सूर्योदय होते ही प्रकृति का सौंदर्य खिल उठता है।' इसका संयुक्त वाक्य होगा-

- (क) सूर्योदय होने पर प्रकृति का सौंदर्य खिल उठता है।
- (ख) सूर्योदय होता है और प्रकृति का सौंदर्य खिल उठता है।
- (ग) जब सूर्योदय होता है, तब प्रकृति का सौंदर्य खिल उठता है।
- (घ) क्योंकि सूर्योदय होता है, इसलिए प्रकृति का सौंदर्य खिल उठता है।

(3) आपके आवाज़ उठाने पर सभी आपके साथ खड़े हो जाएँगे। इसका मिश्र वाक्य होगा-

(क) आपके आवाज़ उठाने ही सभी आपके साथ खड़े हो जाएँगे।

(ख) आप आवाज़ उठाएँगे, तो सभी आपके साथ खड़े हो जाएँगे।

(ग) आप आवाज़ उठाएँगे और सभी आपके साथ खड़े हो जाएँगे।

(घ) आप आवाज़ उठाएँगे इसलिए सभी आपके साथ खड़े हो जाएँगे।

(4) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में मिश्र वाक्य पहचानकर नीचे दिए गए सबसे सही विकल्प को चुनिए-

(i) आप कह सकते थे कि यह गलती आपने नहीं की है।

(ii) यदि आप अपना पक्ष रखते, तो अवश्य ही निर्दोष सिद्ध होते।

(iii) जब आपने गलती की ही नहीं है, तो उसका दंड आपको क्यों मिलेगा?

(iv) चूँकि दोषी कोई और है इसलिए आप यह दोष अपने ऊपर बिलकुल मत लीजिए।

विकल्प

(क) केवल कथन i सही है।

(ख) कथन ii व iii सही हैं।

(ग) कथन iii व iv सही हैं।

(घ) कथन i, ii, iii व iv सही हैं।

(5) कॉलम 1 को कॉलम 2 के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

कॉलम 1	कॉलम 2
(1) बिल्ली आई और दूध पी गई।	(i) सरल वाक्य
(2) यदि दूध बाहर न रखा होता, तो बिल्ली ऐसा नहीं कर पाती।	(ii) संयुक्त वाक्य
(3) हमें बिल्ली का जूठा दूध फेंकना पड़ा।	(iii) मिश्र वाक्य

विकल्प

(क) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii

(ख) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i

(ग) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii

(घ) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii

प्रश्न 4. निर्देशानुसार 'वाच्य' पर आधारित पाँच बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए- (1x4=4)

(1) कॉलम 1 को कॉलम 2 के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

कॉलम 1	कॉलम 2
(1) भारत द्वारा मैच जीत लिया गया।	(i) कर्तृवाच्य
(2) गेंदबाजों ने मैच में बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन किया।	(ii) कर्मवाच्य
(3) विपक्षी बल्लेबाजों से क्रीड़ा पर रुका नहीं जा सका।	(iii) भाववाच्य

विकल्प

(क) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii

(ख) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii

(ग) 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i

(घ) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii

(2) इनमें कर्मवाच्य का उदाहरण है-

(क) रवीना गज़ल नहीं गा पाती है।

(ख) रवीना से गज़ल नहीं गाई जाती है।

(ग) रवीना पैदल नहीं चल पाती है।

(घ) रवीना से पैदल नहीं चला जाता है।

(3) इनमें कर्तृवाच्य का उदाहरण है-

(क) चलो, अब घर चलें।

(ख) चलो, अब घर चला जाए।

(ग) कैरम के बाद अब शतरंज खेली जाए।

(घ) हमारे द्वारा शतरंज खेली जा सकती है।

(4) 'दादी जी पढ़ नहीं सकती।' इसका भाववाच्य होगा-

(क) दादी जी कुछ भी पढ़ नहीं पाएँगी।

(ख) दादी जी से पढ़ा नहीं जा सकेगा।

(ग) दादी जी से पढ़ा नहीं जा सकता।

(घ) दादी जी कुछ भी पढ़ नहीं पाती हैं।

(5) 'बिना सहारे बूढ़ी माँ से अब चला नहीं जाता है।' इसका कर्तृवाच्य होगा-

- (क) बिना सहारे बूढ़ी माँ अब चल नहीं सकेंगी।
- (ख) बिना सहारे बूढ़ी माँ अब चल नहीं पाती हैं।
- (ग) बिना सहारे बूढ़ी माँ अब चल नहीं पाएँगी।
- (घ) बिना सहारे बूढ़ी माँ अब चल नहीं सकती हैं।

प्रश्न 5. निर्देशानुसार 'पद परिचय' पर आधारित पाँच बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

(1x4=4)

(1) 'चारों ओर छाई हरियाली मनमोहक लग रही थी।' रेखांकित अंश का पद-परिचय होगा-

- (क) भाववाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग, एकवचन, कर्ता कारक
- (ख) भाववाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग, बहुवचन, कर्म कारक
- (ग) जातिवाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग, एकवचन, कर्ता कारक
- (घ) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग, एकवचन, कर्ता कारक

(2) 'झड़वर ने जोर से ब्रेक मारे।' रेखांकित अंश का पद-परिचय होगा-

- (क) रीतिवाचक क्रियाविशेषण, विशेष्य क्रिया-मारे
- (ख) स्थानवाचक क्रियाविशेषण, विशेष्य क्रिया-मारे
- (ग) कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण, विशेष्य क्रिया- मारे
- (घ) परिमाणवाचक क्रियाविशेषण, विशेष्य क्रिया- मारे

(3) 'यह पुस्तक मैंने तब खरीदी थी, जब मैं पंद्रह वर्ष का था।' रेखांकित अंश का पद-परिचय होगा-

- (क) संकेतवाचक सर्वनाम, एकवचन, पुल्लिंग
- (ख) सार्वनामिक विशेषण, विशेष्य- पुस्तक
- (ग) निपात, वाक्य के अर्थ को बल दे रहा है
- (घ) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण, विशेष्य-पुस्तक

(4) 'हालदार साहब ने पान खाया।' रेखांकित अंश का पद-परिचय होगा-

- (क) अकर्मक क्रिया, सामान्य भूतकाल, कर्तृवाच्य
- (ख) सकर्मक क्रिया, कर्म-पान, सामान्य भूतकाल, कर्तृवाच्य
- (ग) प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया, कर्म-पान, सामान्य भूतकाल, कर्तृवाच्य
- (घ) द्विकर्मक क्रिया, कर्म-पान, हालदार साहब, सामान्य भूतकाल, कर्तृवाच्य

(5) कुछ लड़के बाहर खेल रहे हैं। चाय में कुछ पड़ा है। दोनों वाक्यों के कुछ का सामान्य पद-परिचय होगा-

- (क) पहला कुछ- सार्वनामिक विशेषण, दूसरा कुछ- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
(ख) पहला कुछ- अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम, दूसरा कुछ- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण
(ग) पहला कुछ- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण, दूसरा कुछ- अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
(घ) पहला कुछ- अनिश्चित परिमाणवाचक विशेषण, दूसरा कुछ- निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

प्रश्न 6. निर्देशानुसार 'अलंकार' पर आधारित पाँच बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए- (1x4=4)

(1) "अर्थ बिना कब पूर्ण हैं, शब्द, सकल जग-काज।

अर्थ अगर आ जाए तो, ठाठ-बाट औ' राज॥" इस दोहे में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है-

- (क) श्लेष (ख) उत्प्रेक्षा
(ग) मानवीकरण (घ) अतिशयोक्ति

(2) "कैसे कलुषित प्राण हो गए।

मानो मन पाषाण हो गए॥" इन काव्य-पंक्तियों में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है-

- (क) श्लेष (ख) उत्प्रेक्षा
(ग) मानवीकरण (घ) अतिशयोक्ति

(3) "इधर उठाया धनुष क्रोध में और चढ़ाया उस पर बाण।

धरा, सिंधु, नभ काँपे सहसा, विकल हुए जीवों के प्राण॥" इन काव्य-पंक्तियों में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है-

- (क) श्लेष (ख) उत्प्रेक्षा
(ग) मानवीकरण (घ) अतिशयोक्ति

(4) "एक दिवस सूरज ने सोची, छुट्टी ले लेने की बात।

सोचा कुछ पल सुकूँ मिलेगा, चलने दो धरती पर रात॥" इन काव्य-पंक्तियों में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है-

- (क) श्लेष (ख) उत्प्रेक्षा
(ग) मानवीकरण (घ) अतिशयोक्ति

(5) "कहती हुई यों उत्तरा के नेत्र जल से भर गए।

हिमकणों से पूर्ण मानो हो गए पंकज नए।।" इन काव्य-पंक्तियों में प्रयुक्त अलंकार है-

(क) श्लेष

(ख) उत्प्रेक्षा

(ग) मानवीकरण

(घ) अतिशयोक्ति

प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-
(1x5=5)

कुछ नहीं पूछ पाए हालदार साहब। कुछ पल चुपचाप खड़े रहे, फिर पान के पैसे चुकाकर जीप में आ बैठे और रवाना हो गए। बार-बार सोचते, क्या होगा उस कौम का जो अपने देश की खातिर घर-गृहस्थी-जवानी-ज़िंदगी सब कुछ होम देने वालों पर भी हँसती है और अपने लिए बिकने के मौके ढूँढ़ती है। दुखी हो गए। पंद्रह दिन बाद फिर उसी कस्बे से गुजरे। कस्बे में घुसने से पहले ही खयाल आया कि कस्बे की हृदयस्थली में सुभाष की प्रतिमा अवश्य ही प्रतिष्ठापित होगी, लेकिन सुभाष की आँखों पर चश्मा नहीं होगा।...क्योंकि मास्टर बनाना भूल गया।...और कैप्टन मर गया। सोचा, आज वहाँ रुकेंगे नहीं, पान भी नहीं खाएँगे, मूर्ति की तरफ़ देखेंगे भी नहीं, सीधे निकल जाएँगे। ड्राइवर से कह दिया, चौराहे पर रुकना नहीं, आज बहुत काम है, पान आगे कहीं खा लेंगे। लेकिन आदत से मजबूर आँखें चौराहा आते ही मूर्ति की तरफ़ उठ गईं। कुछ ऐसा देखा कि चीखे, रोको! जीप स्पीड में थी, ड्राइवर ने ज़ोर से ब्रेक मारे। रास्ता चलते लोग देखने लगे। जीप रुकते-न-रुकते हालदार साहब जीप से कूदकर तेज़-तेज़ कदमों से मूर्ति की तरफ़ लपके और उसके ठीक सामने जाकर अटेंशन में खड़े हो गए। मूर्ति की आँखों पर सरकंडे से बना छोटा-सा चश्मा रखा हुआ था, जैसा बच्चे बना लेते हैं। हालदार साहब भावुक हैं। इतनी-सी बात पर उनकी आँखें भर आईं।

(1) हालदार साहब क्या सोचकर दुखी हो गए?

(क) नेता जी की मूर्ति की आँखों पर चश्मा न देखकर

(ख) देशभक्तों का मज़ाक उड़ाने वाली बिकाऊ कौम को देखकर

(ग) घर-गृहस्थी, जवानी-ज़िंदगी आदि की बीती हुई बातें सोचकर

(घ) देश में अलग-अलग कौमों की विचारधारा में बहुत अंतर देखकर

(2) 'सुभाष चंद्र बोस की मूर्ति की आँखों पर चश्मा नहीं होगा...'।' हालदार साहब ऐसा क्यों सोच रहे थे?

(क) कैप्टन के सारे चश्मे बिक जाने के कारण

(ख) कैप्टन के गंभीर रूप से बीमार हो जाने के कारण

(ग) मूर्तिकार मास्टर की भूल और कैप्टन की मृत्यु के कारण

(घ) नटखट बच्चों द्वारा चश्मा बार-बार उतार दिए जाने के कारण

(3) हालदार साहब की आदत से मजबूर आँखों ने क्या किया?

(क) चौराहे पर आते ही पान की दुकान खोजने लगीं

(ख) उन्होंने कैप्टन का स्मरण किया और वे नम हो गईं

(ग) चौराहे पर आते ही स्वभावतः मूर्ति की ओर उठ गईं

(घ) बाँस पर चश्मे लगाकर उन्हें बेचते हुए कैप्टन को खोजने लगीं

(4) हालदार साहब क्यों चीख पड़े?

(क) पानवाले का बदला हुआ व्यवहार देखकर

(ख) नेता जी की मूर्ति पर सरकंडे का चश्मा लगा देखकर

(ग) नेता जी की मूर्ति के पास बहुत सारे बच्चों को एकत्र देखकर

(घ) ड्राइवर के द्वारा उनके आदेश का पालन न किए जाने के कारण

(5) सरकंडे से बना छोटा-सा चश्मा किस बात का प्रतीक था?

(क) राष्ट्रीय धरोहरों को संरक्षण देने का

(ख) हस्तकला के प्रति बढ़ रहे अनुराग का

(ग) देशभक्तों के प्रति श्रद्धा व सम्मान का

(घ) सरकंडे जैसी वनस्पति को संरक्षित करने का

प्रश्न 8. गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित दो बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए- (1x2=2)

(1) बालगोबिन भगत साधु की सभी परिभाषाओं पर किन गुणों के कारण खरे उतरते थे?

(क) मधुर गायन, खेतीबाड़ी करना, गांधीवादी दर्शन, सारा समय पूजा पाठ में बिताना

(ख) मृत्यु से न घबराना, हर समय भजन में लीन रहना, बेटे व बहू से बहुत प्रेम करना

(ग) सात्विक गृहस्थ जीवन, सत्यवादिता, शुद्ध व्यवहार, कबीर दर्शन से सज्जित आत्मा

(घ) आस्तिकता, समाज-सेवा, प्रतिदिन मंदिर जाना, रास्ते में जो भी मिले, उसे उपदेश देना

(2) काशी को संस्कृति की पाठशाला इसलिए कहा गया है क्योंकि -

(क) यहाँ के लोग अपने बच्चों को धार्मिक संस्कार देते हैं।

(ख) यहीं से सांस्कृतिक संरक्षण अभियान का शुभारंभ हुआ था।

(ग) यहाँ गली-गली में पाठशालाएँ हैं, जिनमें संस्कार सिखाए जाते हैं।

(घ) यह विद्वानों, कला-मर्मज्ञों, कलाकारों, स्नेह व सद्भावना की पावन स्थली है।

प्रश्न 9. निम्नलिखित पठित पद्यांश पर आधारित बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

(1x5=5)

तारसप्तक में जब बैठने लगता है उसका गला

प्रेरणा साथ छोड़ती हुई उत्साह अस्त होता हुआ

आवाज़ से राख जैसा कुछ गिरता हुआ

तभी मुख्य गायक को ढाँढ़स बँधाता

कहीं से चला आता है संगतकार का स्वर

कभी-कभी वह यों ही दे देता है उसका साथ

यह बताने के लिए कि वह अकेला नहीं है

और यह कि फिर से गाया जा सकता है

गाया जा चुका राग

और उसकी आवाज़ में जो एक हिचक साफ़ सुनाई देती है

या अपने स्वर को ऊँचा न उठाने की जो कोशिश है

उसे विफलता नहीं

उसकी मनुष्यता समझा जाना चाहिए।

(1) 'तारसप्तक में जब बैठने लगता है उसका गला' इस पंक्ति में 'उसका' शब्द किसके लिए प्रयोग किया गया है?

(क) संगतकार के लिए

(ख) प्रधान गायक के लिए

(ग) गाने के इच्छुक संगीत प्रेमियों के लिए

(घ) वाद्ययंत्र बजाने वाले कलाकारों के लिए

(2) संगतकार का स्वर मुख्य गायक की सहायता कब करता है?

- (क) जब ऐसा करने के लिए उसका मन उससे कहता है
- (ख) जब गायन को प्रभावी बनाकर वह वाहवाही लूटना चाहता है
- (ग) गायक के द्वारा किसी पंक्ति विशेष को गाने का आग्रह किए जाने पर
- (घ) गायक का कंठ कमज़ोर होने तथा प्रेरणा व उत्साह में गिरावट आने पर

(3) 'संगतकार' किसका प्रतीक है?

- (क) संगीत को पागलपन की हद तक चाहने वाले जज़्बात का
- (ख) स्वर को साधने के लिए अनवरत की जाने वाली साधना का
- (ग) किसी की सफलता में निस्स्वार्थ सहयोग करने की भावना का
- (घ) मनोरंजन, माधुर्य, मनुष्यत्व, अपनत्व, प्रतिबद्धता व प्रेरणा का

(4) कभी-कभी संगतकार गायक का यूँही साथ क्यों देता है?

- (क) अपने आप को उसके समकक्ष प्रदर्शित करने के लिए
- (ख) उसे यह संदेश देने के लिए कि वह स्वयं को अकेला न समझे
- (ग) वह मुख्य गायक की कमज़ोरियों से पूरी तरह परिचित होता है
- (घ) उसे विश्वास होता है कि बीच-बीच में गाने से गाने की मधुरता बनी रहेगी

(4) संगतकार की 'मनुष्यता' किन कार्यों से प्रकट होती है?

- (क) प्रधान गायक की सेवा में सदैव श्रद्धापूर्वक जुटे रहने से
- (ख) गाने से पहले प्रत्येक कार्य को करने की पूर्व योजना बनाने से
- (ग) स्वयं को विशिष्ट न बनाकर प्रधान गायक की विशिष्टता बढ़ाने से
- (घ) कार्यक्रम से पहले एवं उसके उपरांत प्रधान गायक के चरण स्पर्श करने से

प्रश्न 10. पद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित दो बहुविकल्पी प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए-

(1x2=2)

(1) 'फ़सल' कविता में 'फ़सल' की श्रेष्ठ परिभाषा के साथ प्रकाश में आए अन्य बिंदु हैं-

- (क) जैविक खेती को प्रोत्साहन एवं कृषि विज्ञान की समझ द्वारा खेती
- (ख) पर्यावरण संरक्षण तथा उपभोक्तावाद, प्रकृति और मनुष्य के संबंध
- (ग) कृषि संस्कृति से निकटता, प्रकृति एवं मनुष्य के सहयोग से सृजन
- (घ) कर्मवाद एवं भाग्यवाद, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से कृषि करने का आह्वान

(2) गोपियों को उद्धव का शुष्क संदेश पसंद न आने का मुख्य कारण था-

- (क) उद्धव के कठोर शब्द एवं अति कटु व्यवहार
- (ख) उद्धव में वाक्-पटुता की कमी एवं हृदयहीनता
- (ग) गोपियों का प्रेम मार्ग के स्थान पर ज्ञान मार्ग को पसंद
- (घ) गोपियों का ज्ञान मार्ग के स्थान पर प्रेम मार्ग को पसंद करना

खंड - ख (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

प्रश्न 11. गद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए- **(2x3=6)**

- (क) नवाब साहब की सनक नकारात्मक थी, किंतु हर सनक नकारात्मक नहीं होती। सोदाहरण सिद्ध कीजिए कि किस सनक को सकारात्मक कहा जा सकता है?
- (ख) महानगरों की 'फ़्लैट-कल्चर' और लेखिका मन्नू भंडारी के परंपरागत 'पड़ोस कल्चर' में आपको क्या अंतर दिखाई देता है? विचार करके लिखिए।
- (ग) मंगलध्वनि किसे कहते हैं? बिस्मिल्ला खाँ को शहनाई की मंगलध्वनि का नायक क्यों कहा गया है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (घ) सच्चे अर्थों में 'संस्कृत व्यक्ति' किसे कहा जा सकता है? 'संस्कृति' पाठ के आधार पर तर्क सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न 12. पद्य पाठों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए- **(2x3=6)**

- (क) 'क्रोध से बात और अधिक बिगड़ जाती है।' 'राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद' कविता के आलोक में इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।
- (ख) आपके पाठ्यक्रम की किस कविता में कवि ने बादल से फुहार, रिमझिम तथा बरसने के स्थान पर गरजने के लिए कहा है? इस आह्वान का क्या कारण है? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

(ग) 'पिघलकर जल बन गया होगा कठिन पाषाण।' यह पंक्ति किस कविता से ली गई है और इसके माध्यम से कवि क्या कहना चाहता है?

(घ) आत्मकथा लिखने के लिए किन गुणों की आवश्यकता होती है? कवि के लिए यह कार्य कठिन क्यों था? सोचकर लिखिए।

प्रश्न 13. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक के पाठों पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 50-60 -शब्दों में लिखिए- **(4x2=8)**

(क) "वहीं सुख, शांति और सुकून है, जहाँ अखंडित संपूर्णता है। पेड़, पौधे, पशु और आदमी सब अपनी-अपनी लय, ताल और गति में हैं। हमारी पीढ़ी ने प्रकृति की इस लय, ताल और गति से खिलवाड़ कर अक्षम्य अपराध किया है।" 'साना-साना हाथ जोड़ि' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि इस अक्षम्य अपराध का प्रायश्चित्त मनुष्य किस प्रकार कर सकता है?

(ख) रचनाकार की भीतरी विवशता ही उसे लेखन के लिए मजबूर करती है और लिखकर ही रचनाकार उससे मुक्त हो पाता है। 'मैं क्यों लिखता हूँ' पाठ के आधार पर हिरोशिमा घटना से जोड़ते हुए इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

(ग) 'माता का अँचल' पाठ में भोलानाथ का अपने माता-पिता से बहुत लगाव है। बचपन में हर बच्चा एक पल के लिए भी माता-पिता का साथ नहीं छोड़ना चाहता है, किंतु माता-पिता के बूढ़े हो जाने पर इनमें से ही कुछ उन्हें साथ न रखकर वृद्धाश्रम में पहुँचा देते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को आप किन शब्दों में समझाएँगे? विचार करके लिखिए।

प्रश्न 14. निम्नलिखित तीन विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 120 शब्दों में सारगर्भित अनुच्छेद लिखिए- **(6)**

(क) जीवन का कठिन दौर और मानसिक मज़बूती

संकेत-बिंदु-

- मानसिक दृढ़ता से मुश्किल हालातों का सामना संभव
- कठिन हालातों से दो-दो हाथ करने की शक्ति
- अनेक संघर्षशील व्यक्तियों के उदाहरण
- मानसिक दृढ़ता का संकल्प

(ख) साइबर युग, साइबर ठगी : सावधानियाँ एवं सुरक्षा उपाय

संकेत-बिंदु-

- बढ़ते ऑनलाइन कार्य
- साइबर ठगी की बढ़ती घटनाएँ
- सावधानियाँ
- इससे बचने के उपाय

(ग) बुरा जो देखन में चला, बुरा न मिलिया कोय

संकेत-बिंदु-

- दूसरों की कमियाँ देखना स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति
- इस प्रवृत्ति का समाज पर प्रभाव
- अपने अंदर झाँकना आवश्यक
- आत्मनिरीक्षण का संकल्प

प्रश्न 15. आप मनस्वी मौर्य/ मनस्विता मालवीय हैं। बरसात के दिनों में दुर्घटना को दावत देते खुले पड़े सीवर लाइन के मैनहोलों के संदर्भ में दैनिक जागरण, अ ब स नगर के संपादक को एक समाचार प्रकाशित करने का अनुरोध करते हुए लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

आप श्रेयस राजपूत/ श्रेयसी सिंह हैं। आप छात्रावास में रहते हैं। आपको पिता जी से पता चला है कि आपकी माता जी पूरे परिवार का तो ध्यान रखती हैं, किंतु अपने स्वास्थ्य की अक्सर अनदेखी करती हैं। माता जी को समझाते हुए लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न 16. आप तरुण वैश्य/ तरुणा वैश्य हैं। आप बी.एड कर चुके हैं। आपको विवेक इंटरनेशनल स्कूल, अ ब स नगर में हिंदी अध्यापक/ अध्यापिका पद के लिए आवेदन करना है। इसके लिए आप अपना एक संक्षिप्त स्ववृत्त (बायोडाटा) लगभग 80 शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए। (5)

अथवा

आप रॉबर्ट पॉल/ डॉली डिसूजा हैं। आपने अ ब स प्रकाशन, क ख नगर से ऑनलाइन कुछ पुस्तकें मँगवाई थीं। प्रकाशन द्वारा उनमें से दो पुस्तकें किसी अन्य लेखक की भेज दी गई हैं और एक पुस्तक के पहले कुछ पेज फटे हुए हैं। इसकी शिकायत करते हुए तथा इन पुस्तकों को शीघ्र लौटाने और नई पुस्तकें भिजवाने के लिए प्रकाशन के वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक को लगभग 80 शब्दों में एक ई-मेल लिखिए।

प्रश्न 17. आपके चाचा जी ने रेडीमेड कपड़ों की एक दुकान खोली है। वे प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए स्थानीय समाचारपत्र में उसका विज्ञापन देना चाहते हैं। आप उनके लिए लगभग 60 शब्दों में एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

(4)

अथवा

आप सौम्य गर्ग/ सौम्या गर्ग हैं। आपके भैया-भाभी की पहली वैवाहिक वर्षगाँठ (एनिवर्सरी) है। इस अवसर पर उनके लिए लगभग 60 शब्दों में शुभकामना एवं बधाई संदेश लिखिए।

Holiday Homework

VI

Social science

- 1. In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in 'janapadas'?**
- 2. Why did the 'rajas' of 'mahajanapadas' build forts?**
- 3. What were the main teachings of the Mahavira?**
- 4. Differentiate between the summer solstice and winter solstice.**
5. What is the work of a Tehsildar?
- 6. What were the main teachings of Mahavir ?**
- 7. What were the questions of Upanishads that thinkers would have to answer?**
- 8. What were the problems Ashoka wanted to solve by introducing dhamms?**
9. What is the work of the police?
10. List two things that the work of a Patwari includes.

WINTER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS -VII

SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

1.WRITE NOTES IN HISTORY CH-TRIBES, NOMADS & SETTLED.

2.MAP CH-TRIBES, NOMADS, SETTLED. Pg No 51

GEOGRAPHY

CH 6 GRASSLAND

1. TROPICAL GRASSLAND

2. TEMPERATE GRASSLAND

3. THORNY BUSHES

DO YOU KNOW

WINTER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SOCIAL SCIENCE

VIII

Q.1 Why did James Mill & Thomas Macaulay think that European education was essential in India?

Q.2 Why did Mahatma Gandhi want to teach children handicrafts?

Q.3 How did Jyotirao the reformers justify their criticism of caste inequality of society?

Q.4 Discuss the constitutional provision for uplifting marginalized group?

Q.5 Who does it mean to be socially marginalized?

Q.6. Give a brief account of William Jones

Q.7. What were the special features of a pathshala?

Q.8. What were Tagore's ideas on education?

Q.9 Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education had enslaved Indians?

Sample Paper 22

Social Science (Code 087)

Class X Session 2022-23

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
 - iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
 - iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
 - v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
 - vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
 - vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
 - viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
 - ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
-

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)

1X20=20

1. Study the following picture and choose the correct option :



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- (a) Women were neither encouraged nor allowed to join national freedom movement.
- (b) For the first time women joined nationalist processions in masses.
- (c) Britishers were not very much concerned about such movements.
- (d) Women were forced to join the freedom movements.

2. Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Gold, Silver, Iridium, Platinum
- (b) Copper, Lead, Tin, Bauxite
- (c) Coal, Petroleum, Limestone, Natural gas
- (d) Iron ore, Manganese, Nickel, Cobalt

3. Which subjects are included in the Concurrent List?

- (a) State importance
- (b) National importance
- (c) Local importance
- (d) Both national and state importance

4. Consider the following statements regarding caste in politics and identify the incorrect one from the following:

- (a) Social reformers and laws have played important role to reduce casteism.
- (b) Caste in politics always produces positive results.
- (c) Routes of casteism are visible in our society from ancient time.
- (d) Caste factor played important role in the formation of Central Government.

5. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

	List-I	List-II
(a)	March 1930	Salt March
(b)	December 1931	Khilafat Movement
(c)	December 1929	Second Round Table Conference
(d)	January 1921	Lahore Congress Session

6. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Workers in organised sectors enjoy security of employment.

Reason (R): Organised sector is registered by the government and have to follow the rules and regulations which are given in laws such as Factories Act, and Minimum Wages Act.

Options:

- (a) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is false, but R is true.
- (d) A is true, but R is false.

7. Which of the following department measures the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country?
- (a) Department of External Affairs (b) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
(c) Central Government (d) Department of Income Affairs
8. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- I. The IMF and the World Bank started their financial operations.
II. The US became a colonial power by taking over some colonies which earlier held by Spain.
III. Due to the efforts of Indian nationalist leaders, the system of indentured labour was abolished.
IV. The big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them.
- Options:
- (a) I, II, III, IV (b) IV, II, III, I
(c) II, IV, III, I (d) I, III, IV, II
9. Where did Mahatma Gandhi make salt out of the seawater ?
- (a) Dandi (b) Sabarmati
(c) Champaran (d) None of these
10. Which of the following are the main components of a political party?
- (a) Leaders (b) Active members
(c) Followers (d) All of these
11. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
- (i) Transporting paper to factory
(ii) Sale of books in bookstore
(iii) Printing of pages
(iv) Compilation of pages
- Options:
- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (b) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(c) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) (d) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
12. 'Coming together federation' is not found in which of the following country?
- (a) U.S.A. (b) India
(c) Australia (d) Switzerland
13. Identify the crop with the help of the following information:
- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
 - It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
 - It can be grown on a variety of soils needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.
 - India is the second largest producer of this crop only after Brazil.
- Options:
- (a) Sugarcane (b) Rice
(c) Tea (d) Coffee

14. Which of the following belongs to taking loan from an organised sector?
- (a) Relatives (b) Friends
(c) Bank (d) Local money lenders

15. Fill in the blank:

Sector	Related Economic Activity
Tertiary	Banking
Primary	?

Options:

- (a) Weaving (b) Teaching
(c) Fishing (d) None of these
16. Which of the following social reformers fought against caste system?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) All of these
17. Lavanya took a loan of ₹7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 10.5 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 5 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Lavanya only when she repays the entire loan with interest.
- Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct options:
- (a) Deposit criteria (b) Terms of credit
(c) Interest on loan (d) Mode of repayment

18. Match the following:

	Danis		Rivers
A.	Nagarjuna Sagar	I.	Kaveri
B.	Mettur	II.	Damodar
C.	Bhakra Nangal	III.	Krishna
D.	Panchet	IV.	Satlu

Options:

- (a) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (d) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
19. Which among the following is the correct meaning of 'Alliance'?
- (a) Leftists and Rightists together form the government.
(b) Two parties together form the government.
(c) When several parties in a multi-party system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.
(d) When state and national parties together form the government.

20. Identify the correct statement/s about Multinational Corporation (MNC):

- I. A Multinational Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- II. It sets up offices and factories for production in regions where it can get cheap labour and other resources.
- III. In addition, it might look for government policies that look after its interests.
- IV. Infosys is an Indian MNC that provides business consulting, information technology and outsourcing services.

Options:

- (a) I and III
- (b) III and IV
- (c) I and II
- (d) All of these

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

- 21.** What kinds of hazards are faced in the mining industry?
- 22.** State the role of Dr BR Ambedkar in the upliftment of Dalits.
- 23.** What is a regional party? Give few names of regional party in India.

OR

What do you mean by one-party system? Also state some advantages of this party system.

- 24.** State any two features of World Trade organisation.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

- 25.** “At first the rich peasants of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat were enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, but later they refused to participate.” Analyse the statement.
- 26.** Why is Barter system considered difficult to trade a commodity? Give any three reasons.
- 27.** Evaluate the importance of Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt for India?

28. Describe the three major features of federalism.

OR

Discuss the composition of Zila Parishad.

29. 'Political parties usually face a crisis of unpopularity and indifference among the citizens'. Comment.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

30. Write a brief note on waterways mentioning the national waterways of India.

OR

Enlist and describe the five major ports situated on the Western coast of India alongside the Arabian Sea.

31. How Globalisation and MNC's has a great impact on the lives of workers.

OR

How is the competition affecting workers, Indian exporters, MNC's in the garment industry?

32. Describe the advantages of decentralisation.

OR

Evaluate the features of Indian Constitution, 2019 which make India a federal country.

33. What was the role of technology in transforming the world in the 19th Century ?

OR

Explain the impact of Great Depression on the Indian Economy

SECTION-E

Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Through the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs. e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

- (i) State the ways through which farmers continue to make maximum output from limited land.
- (ii) What is the reason behind rice being a subsistence crop in Odisha?
- (iii) Mention the name of Indian states which produce rice commercially.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for reconstruction and development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction: The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947. Decision-making in these institutions is controlled by the Western industrial powers. The US has an effective right of vote over key IMF and World Bank decisions.

The International Monetary System is the system linking national currencies and monetary system. The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies, for example, the Indian rupees were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

- (i) What was the reason behind setting up of International Monetary Fund?
- (ii) Describe the Bretton Woods System.
- (iii) A significant decision was taken at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire. Explain.

36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Chinese manufacturers learn of an opportunity to export toys to India, where toys are sold at a high price. They start exporting plastic toys to India. Buyers in India now have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese toys. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs, Chinese toys have become more popular in the Indian markets. Within a year, 70 to 80 per cent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys.

Toys are now cheaper in the Indian markets than earlier. What is happening here? As a result of trade, Chinese toys come into the Indian markets. In the competition between Indian and Chinese toys, Chinese toys prove better. Indian buyers have a greater choice of toys and at lower prices. For the Chinese toy makers, this provides an opportunity to expand business. The opposite is true for Indian toy makers. They face losses, as their toys are selling much less.

- (i) What was the most appropriate reason for calling exporting toys to India by the Chinese ‘an opportunity’?
- (ii) What stands true in reference to the consumer behaviour as shown by Indian buyers in the toy market?
- (iii) Why Chinese toys have taken over the Indian toy market?

SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)

2+3=5

37. (a) Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The location of the Indian National Congress Session of 1927.
- B. A place where Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling salt sea water.



(b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- C. A major port on the South-East coast of India.
- D. A major sugarcane producing state.
- E. A Software Technology Park
- F. A major dam in Odisha.

□□□□□□

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PATAN

AUTUMN BREAK - 2023-24

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Q.1. Prepare a Dictionary of 40 words with meanings from the lessons taught to you.

Q.2. Choose any 15 main verbs from the poems taught to you and write with their verb forms

(V1, V2, V3 & V4).

Q.3. Write a notice to inform the students about a QUIZ COMPETITION going to be organised in your Vidyalaya next week.

Q.4. Write the summary of Lesson-6 'WHO I AM'.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PATAN

AUTUMN BREAK - 2023-24

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS : VII

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

Q.1. Prepare a Dictionary of 50 words with meanings from the lessons taught to you.

Q.2. Choose any 20 main verbs from the poems taught to you and write with their verb forms

(V1, V2, V3 & V4).

Q.3. Write a LETTER to congratulate to your cousin for getting the 1st Prize in a Story Telling Competition organised in his Vidyalaya.

Q.4. Write the summary of Lesson 6 'Expert Detectives'.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PATAN

AUTUMN BREAK - 2023-24

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS : VIII

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

Q.1. Prepare a Dictionary of 50 words with meanings from the lessons taught to you.

Q.2. Choose any 20 main verbs from the poems taught to you and write with their verb forms (V1, V2, V3 & V4).

Q.3. Write a story that you like.

Q.4. Write an essay on the topic, 'Health is Wealth' or 'Science A Boon'.

Q.5. Write a Diary entry expressing your experiences of examination.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PATAN

AUTUMN BREAK - 2023-24

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS : IX

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

Q.1. Prepare a Dictionary of 50 words with meanings from the lessons taught to you.

Q.2. Choose any 25 main verbs from the poems taught to you and write with their verb forms (V1, V2, V3 & V4).

Q.3. Write a descriptive paragraph using the clue given below:



‘BRUSH DAILY, SMILE DAILY’

Q.4. Write a Diary entry expressing your experiences and views about examination.

Q.5. Choose 2-2 questions from each chapter taught to you and write with their answers.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA PATAN

AUTUMN BREAK - 2023-24

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS : X

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

Q.1. Write 4 formal letters (1 for placing order, 1 for inquiry, 1 for complaint and 1 for expressing concerns through the editor).

Q.2. Write any 03 Analytic Paragraphs.

Q.3. Learn the Competency Based textual questions for the upcoming exams.

Q.4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline

the correction. The first one has been done for you.

Error

Correction

Have you ever learn from a mistake you have made?

E.g. learn

learnt

Many shouldn't admit doing so. For those who do, a)

there was no need for guilt. We often make mistakes b)

while taking risks, but all brush them aside and learn. c)

With that, they usually don't make mistakes the next time.

ALL THE BEST!

केंद्रीय विद्यालय पाटन

शीतकालीन गृहकार्य

कक्षा-6

1. "कृषिका: कर्मवीरा:" पाठ को शब्दार्थ के साथ लिखिए।
2. पाठ संख्या 11,12,13 के शब्दार्थ लिखिए और याद कीजिये ।
3. बालक, बालिका, पुष्प, मुनि,भानु शब्द रूप लिखिए। (पेज .89-91)

कक्षा -7

1. "विद्याधनं" पाठ को शब्दार्थ के साथ लिखिए।
2. संस्कृत में उपपद विभक्ति लिखिए और अर्थ याद कीजिये (पेज.90)
3. पाठ संख्या 10,11,12,13 के शब्दार्थ लिखिए और याद कीजिये ।

कक्षा -8

1. "नीतिनवनीतं" पाठ को शब्दार्थ के साथ लिखिए।
2. "उपसर्ग" के बारे में लिखकर याद करे । (पेज.120)
3. 51-100 तक के संस्कृत में संख्यावाची शब्द लिखिए । (पेज .131-132)
4. भारत के सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के नाम लिखकर याद करे ।

SUBJECT TEACHER : MRS. MAMTA MEENA

