

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA JAMALPUR

KVS RO PATNA



STUDY MATERIAL FOR CLASS X TERM 2 21-22

MATERIAL COMPILATION MEMBERS

PATRON- SIR K C MEENA

- 1. MR. B. K. SINGH (TGT MATHS)**
- 2. MRS PAYEL KUMARI SINGH (TGT HINDI)**
- 3. MR. SUKESH KUMAR (TGT SOCIAL SCIENCE)**
- 4. MRS. JYOTI KUMARI (TGT ENGLISH)**
- 5. MRS. SWATI KUMARI (TGT SCIENCE)**

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CLASS X
ENGLISH PRACTICE QUESTIONS
CHAPTER 7: GLIMPSES OF INDIA

Q1. Comment on the significance of bread and a bread baker in a traditional Goan village?

Ans. Bread is a permanent item of a Goan meal and the baker is an important member of the Goan community. This we can definitely say because bread is not only a part of their daily life but also of important occasions like Christmas, festivals, weddings and engagements. These occasions are incomplete without a special preparation for each event, made from bread. Besides, sweet bread 'bol' is a special delicacy, served at festivals and cakes and bolin has are a special charm at Christmas. A baker's furnace is therefore indispensable in a traditional Goan village.

Q2. The people of Coorg have a tradition of courage and bravery. How has it been recognized in modern India?

Ans. The people of Coorg are known for their high energy, courageous and adventurous sports like canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking, trekking, etc. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army. The first Chief of Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a license.

Q3. What details do you gather about tea from the lesson, 'Tea from Assam'?

Ans. Tea was first drunk in China. Even the words 'Chai' and 'Chini' are from Chinese. It goes back to 2700 B.C. In the 16th century tea came to Europe. There are unlimited tea fields in Assam. Unlike the other farms' labourers, who might never carry the harvest on their backs, the tea pluckers, i.e., the groups of women were there hanging bamboo baskets on their backs. They pluck the newly grown fresh tea leaves from the plants and store them in their baskets. They also wear plastic apron.

Chapter 9. MADAM RIDES THE BUS

Q4 .In such a fast moving world when we hear so many incidents happening with people, do you think Valli did right by not telling her mother about the bus journey?

Ans. No, I don't think that Valli did the right thing in travelling alone

to the town without informing her mother. By doing this, she put herself in a vulnerable position as she could have easily been a victim of child abuse had she come in contact with wrong people. In fact, she was lucky to return home safely. Children should always travel along with their parents or elders as they are easy targets for criminals. We hear a lot of instances of crime committed against children these days like kidnapping, child abuse, molestation, rape etc. Valli could have expressed her desire of travelling in the bus to her mother. I am sure that her mother would have fulfilled her wish by talking her on a bus ride.

Q.5. The people and surroundings are a great book to learn. Valli in the lesson 'Madam Rides the Bus' learns a lot from others. Mention the traits of her character which help her to learn from her surroundings.

Ans. Valli dreamt of riding on the bus. Her eagerness to fulfill her dream fired her curiosity. This curiousness led her to listen to the conversations of people going on the bus ride and asking discreet questions so that she could gather as much information as she can, regarding the bus journey. On the bus journey, Valli acted confidently and behaved maturely. She did not consider herself to be any less than an adult. She was focused on fulfilling her dream and did not get tempted to go outside the bus and explore the town when the bus reached the town. On the return journey, she learnt about death when she came to terms with the dead cow. This made her aware of the fact that death is a part of life and should be accepted as it is a natural phenomenon. Thus, the bus journey made her learn a lot of things.

Q6. Age is not a barrier when it comes to doing something different and great. Which characteristics of Valli help her achieve the wonder of visiting the town at such a tender age?

Ans. In today's era, age is no more a barrier. Children are doing wonders at a very young age. Same goes with Valli. At an age of 8 years, Valli was able to pursue her dream all alone by travelling in the bus to town. She was no different from others, except that she had certain characteristics that made her fulfil her dreams. Valli was a very confident and a bold girl. She had knowledge of proper planning and execution. She controlled her wishes to save money for

the bus ride. Also, she was a very good observer and learner. All these qualities made her realise the dream of visiting the town. Hence, one should always remember that there is no age to learn and experience new things.

Chapter 10. THE SERMON AT BENARES

Q7. How do you usually understand the idea of selfishness? Do you agree with Kisa Gotami that she was 'selfish' on her grief? Is it natural for people to be selfish at times?

Answer: 'Selfishness' means when a person does something only for his own benefit or think only about himself/ herself. Kisa Gotami was selfish in wanting her dead son to be alive. It was a mother's love which had blinded her. She was wrong in wanting that. She could not see the reality of life. It is perfectly natural for anyone to be selfish at times. When this desire becomes harmful to others or the demands become unrealistic, it is wrong. A little bit of selfishness is there in generally everyone and it is natural to be so.

Q8. The Buddha said, 'The world is afflicted with death and decay, and therefore the wise do not grieve, knowing the terms of the world.' Do you think the statement is appropriate even for today's life? Write your views in the context of the above statement.

Answer: 'Sakyamuni's' first Sermon at Benares was to accept death as a fact, as a truth that cannot change. Grieving and lamenting cannot lessen the pain or revive a dead one, but only make life more difficult. 'Man is mortal', is a harsh reality which is as steadfast as the various other natural phenomena. The cycle of birth and death is eternal and continues ceaselessly. Acceptance of this truth is important and in the light of the transient nature of life, one must strive to do at least one good deed every day and live life to the fullest.

Q9. Life is full of trials and tribulations. Kisa Gotami also passes through a period of grief in her life. How does she behave in those circumstances? What lesson does a reader learn from the story of her life? Give any two points how you would like to act in the midst of adverse circumstances.

Answer: Life is full of trials and tribulations. Kisa Gotami also passes through a grief in her life when her only son died. She went from house to house in search of a medicine to cure him. She had become selfish in wanting her son back, but later she realized that man is immortal. The lesson we learn from her story is that peace of mind cannot be obtained by grieving. I would try to overcome my sorrow and accept the fact that human life is mortal, when faced with such a situation.

CHAPTER 11: THE PROPOSAL

Q10. Anton Chekov has used humour and exaggeration in the play to comment on courtship in his times. Illustrate with examples from the lesson, “The Proposal”. Also mention the values, you think, any healthy relationship requires.

OR

The principle ‘forgive and forget’ helps a lot in maintaining cordial relations with our neighbors. Do you think Chubukov conveys this message in the play “The Proposal”?

Ans. Lomov and Natalaya meet for a serious purpose, i.e., to talk about marriage that decides the progress of one’s life as a member of the conventionally established society. But the purpose of their meeting gets lost on two consecutive occasions because Lomov’s faith in the values of his society disrupts his approach to the topic of marriage. He learns that the girl and her father like him, but, instead of proposing to marry her and discussing how their marriage should be organised, he goes on to talk about properties, relations, family histories, and pets, draws them into an unnecessary argument, and antagonises both of them. Finally, Chubukov marries Lomov and Natasha by force before another problem crops up. Thus the play ends in a comic note, just because the couple gets together with their father to celebrate their marriage while the dispute over the pets is still continuing. For any healthy relationship there should be mutual understanding and respect. Quarreling over trivial issues like dog cannot guarantee longevity of a relationship.

Q11. Is Natalaya really a lovesick cat as called by her father? If it is so, why does she quarrel with Lomov?

Ans. Natalaya was a young unmarried girl of twenty five years. She lived in the neighbourhood of Lomov, a young unmarried man. She was an excellent housekeeper and was not bad looking. She wanted love in her life. Her father called her a lovesick cat. Lomov said that she was well educated, but she did not seem to be so. She was very quarrelsome and abusive by nature. She began a bitter quarrel with Lomov over a piece of land that had little value. She said that those meadows were not much worth to her but she could not stand unfairness. But when she learnt that Lomov had come to propose to her, she forgot all fairness and unfairness. She began to wail over the lost chance. She forced her father to call him back. But in no time, she started quarrelling with him again. It was on their dogs. Both claimed their respective dogs to be of a superior breed.

Q12. Justify the title ‘The Proposal’.

Ans. The title of the play ‘The Proposal’ is very appropriate. A young man, Lomov wants to propose Natalya for marriage. He goes to her house for the same. Being confused, he doesn’t propose at once. He beats about the bush. He speaks irrelevantly. As Natalya doesn’t know that he has come to propose her, she thinks that he has come to claim oxen meadows as his own, she starts quarrelling. This results in one after another quarrel. After her father Chubukov reconciles; Natalya comes to know that he has come to propose her. Then at once she forgets the issue of fighting. Then the proposal is made and accepted. Finally, they get engaged.

Q13. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.

Ans. Lomov and Natalya were next-door neighbours. One day, Lomov came to Natalya to propose her. Natalya, who didn’t know that he had come to propose her, thought that he had come to claim Oxen Meadows as his own. When Chubukov, Natalya’s father, interfered with them and also pleaded that the Oxen Meadows were the properties of Chubukov, the fight aggravated. For a few moments, Lomov’s real purpose was overshadowed by that issue and he continued the bias that meadows belonged to his aunt’s grandmother who gave them to the peasants of Chubukov’s grandfather on the

condition that they would prepare bricks for her. So, how it could be considered as Natalya's property? Though both Lomov and Chubukov, Natalya's father, were very rich landlords, they quarreled over a tiny piece of land, called, 'Oxen Meadows'. But that was not the end of quarrel. Natalya didn't agree with Lomov's explanation. Instead, she offered to make a present of it to Lomov who, in turn, rejected the suggestion. And the quarrel continued endlessly. Such first meeting of Lomov and Natalya had in itself seeds of things (quarrels over petty issues) to be expected in their married life.

Q14. Give a character sketch of Lomov.

Ans. Lomov was a funny man. Physically he was weak but financially he was sound. He was a rich bachelor who wanted to marry Natalya. He was not really in love with Natalya but wanted to marry her because he thought that she was a good-housekeeper and beautiful. He said if he desired for an ideal or real love, he would never get married. He felt that he was 35, now he must lead a quiet and regular life. When he went to propose her, he got diverted. Actually, Natalya thought that he had come to claim oxen meadows as his own, quarrel took place between them. One more time they quarrelled over petty issues. Before finally proposing to her, he fainted and after that shouted a lot but finally succeeded to get acceptance.

Q15. Describe the incidents of humour in the play, 'The Proposal'

Ans. Dear friends, today I would like to address those students who make fun of the students who are weak, ugly or poor. I have come to know that some of us make fun of some girls who are not good looking. We should all remember that if someone is poor or ugly, it is not his/her fault. We are what God has made us. We should not go for outer beauty. We should recognise the inner qualities of a person and appreciate them. One may be ugly in appearance but one's creativity and intelligence may be beyond expectation. We should not insult anybody just because one is poor or ugly. We have no right to show disrespect to someone and humiliate him/her. I hope now onwards we all are friends and will show respect to all. The tendency of making fun of weak, ugly or poor should be given up right now. Let us be good human beings.

POEM 5: AMANDA

Q16. 'Living with one's head in the air' is what Amanda epitomizes. Justify with examples from the poem.

Ans. Instead of paying attention to the diktat of not biting her nails and sitting upright, Amanda daydreams about an emerald sea where she is the sole mermaid. Pensively, Amanda imagines herself a neglected urchin-cum-orphan, patterning soft dust with unshod feet. Instead of hearing the warnings about not eating the chocolate as it will bring on the acne, and listen attentively, Amanda imagines she is Rapunzel, with long tresses.

Q17- How does Amanda tackle the nagging nature of her parents? Explain with examples from the poem. What values does it portray about Amanda?

Ans: Amanda is a small girl who is termed as moody for her careless behaviour. But it is very surprising to know that this is her defence mechanism to shield against her nagging parents. Amanda is getting instructions from her parents, which become too much to handle for the small girl. She is told not to eat her nails and sit in a proper position. Amanda's response to it is her work of imagination where she is a mermaid drifting effortlessly by the languid river.

Q18- Amanda wants to be Rapunzel but she does not want to let her hair down. Does this show her solidarity or obstinate nature?

Ans: Amanda wants to be Rapunzel because she knew that in the story, there was no staircase to enter the tower. It was only possible with the help of Rapunzel's long hair that she would let down to help others to climb. Amanda feels that life in the tower will be very calm and nice and also makes it a point to never let her hair down for anyone as she doesn't want to get disturbed by visitors. This shows her solidarity.

POEM6. ANIMALS

Q19. What are the 'tokens' that the poet says he may have dropped long ago, and which the animal shave kept for him?

Ans: The 'tokens' are of mutual love and understanding that the ancestors of the poet used to share with the animals thousands of years ago. The poet says that they dropped them and the animals kept them.

Q20. 'Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago.' How does the poet satirical comment on human being in these lines?

Ans: The poet wishes to convey that the animals do not kneel before others especially before the ones who lived thousands of years ago. But the human beings indulge in hero worship and kneel to other human beings, who might have lived thousands of years ago. The poet satirical comments on humans and ways of human worshipping other humans and still dissatisfied.

Q21. The poet in the poem 'Animals' laments the loss of certain values on the part of human beings, whereas animals seems to have retained them and are self-contented. Analyse the cause of degeneration of values in today's hard times.

Ans: In the modern civilized world, human beings have achieved a lot of material values but lost the real virtues. The more developed and modern human beings became, the more they lost the essence of their characters. Animals, whereas, never adapted to any material goods and always remained natural. This natural aspect of animals has helped them maintain their values. Humans, in order to possess more and more have forgotten kindness and innocence. They indulge in all unethical practices which are devoid of any good virtue, hence the poet laments (complaints) the loss of good values on part of human beings.

POEM7. THE TALE OF CUSTARD THE DRAGON

Q22. The dragon, custard was considered a coward. The humble dragon proved his bravery in adversity. Analyze that certain qualities like bravery and courage are situational and spontaneous. Express your views with reference to the poem.

Ans. Custard's humbleness won every reader's heart as he showed true bravery and did not boast like Belinda and her other pets. Everyone boasted of their bravery but when they faced real danger, it was only Custard, who had the courage to face it. And he proved his bravery by not running away and facing the pirate and killing him. Qualities like bravery and courage can only be tested when someone is actually put in a dangerous situation. Therefore, these qualities are situational as becomes clear from Custard's example. Custard looked for comfort all the time but this did not mean that he was a coward.

Q23. 'Bravery is spontaneous' Explain with reference to the poem.

Ans. Custard was truly brave and did not boast like Belinda and her other pets. Custard had the courage to face real danger, whereas everyone only boasted of their bravery. Custard faced the pirate and killed him, and he proved it by not running away. Bravery and courage are qualities which are, exhibited when someone actually faces a dangerous situation. Thus these qualities are spontaneous, taking the example of custard.

Q24. Is there a hidden message that the poet is wishing to convey or do you think that entertainment is the sole purpose of writing this poem?

Ans. The interpretation of the message in the poem may vary for different readers. The situation narrated underscores a basic truth that the real test of courage is during a crisis. The dragon though never put his strength on display but exhibited it in action when it was required to do so.

**BOOK: FOOTPRINTS WITHOUT FEET
CHAPTER 6: MAKING OF A SCIENTIST**

Q25. Obedience, interest and love for subject can turn a child to become a great personality one day. Refer to the story of Ebright who was loved by his mother so much, fulfills his desire and becomes a great Scientist. Write about the statement expressing your views.

Ans. Richard H. Bright as a student was always curious to know, he was a determined child to perform better and the best. His devotion

and constant encouragement from his mother and teachers turned him into a great scientist and later on a great personality.

Q26. How did Ebright show the science that he would do amazing things when he would grow up imagine you are Ebright what would you do?

Ans. Ebright was an excellent student he always wanted to learn. His mother's love and encouragement helped him a lot. His curiosity and devotion to science made him to do amazing things. I would also do like him.

Q27. A mother can make her child what he /she wishes to become in life keeping in mind the role of Ebright Mother.

Explain.

Ans. Ebright's Mother was a devoted lady she always took great care of her son she developed his interest in learning she took him of trips and bought telescopes microscopes cameras and other materials by this way she helped her son.

Chapter7. NECKLACE

Q28. Mrs Loisel led such a life which is inspirational for women as well as millions of people. What would you like to say about this statement?

Ans. Mrs Loisel was an extremely beautiful woman who was married to a clerk. She had her own way of leading a better life but fate was against her .She could not lead luxurious life still her husband made all possible efforts to make her happy. She had to do all the work of family herself when they lost a necklace.

Q29. Mr Loisel proved himself a very good husband. He always tried to help and please his wife and tried to convince her in all possible manners. Discuss.

Ans. When we read the story THE NECKLACE we come to know qualities of Mr Loisel who is the husband to Matilda. He earned not so much but proved a better companion for his wife .He always tried to convince her in all possible manners.

Q30. Never be over smart or over confident; lead your life as you can. We should not try to compete with the higher people. Comment.

Ans. One should live happily and not sad. We must enjoy life as it's very precious. There are people who are rich. Others may have cars, big buildings still we need to live as per our limitations. Our mistakes might bring sufferings or pain.

Q31. People should always live within their means. Aspirations have no limits but one should never forget the ground realities. Elaborate on the basis of chapter-“The Necklace”.

Ans. The chapter “The Necklace” brings out the fact beautifully that people should always try to live within their means. Our desires have no limits but we must see our circumstances and try to live within our means. If we fail to accept the situation or put a stop to our aspirations, we can certainly land ourselves into trouble. It is better that we accept the life as it comes to us and do not keep on cribbing about unhappy circumstances. As we read the story “The Necklace”, we find that Matilda is not at all happy on getting married to a clerk. She had wished her life to be luxurious. It is these aspirations and frustration of hers which puts her in trouble and spoils rest of her life. She does not work for solutions but rather complicates the situation for her. It is very essential to understand the ground realities and live accordingly. If Matilda had not borrowed a diamond necklace for the party and kept it carefully, things would not have been so complicated for her. Moreover, she did not confess the truth to her friend. If she had done so, she would not have lived the life of a pauper for a long period of her life.

Q32. The course of Loisel's life changed due to the necklace. Comment.

Ans. It took a decade to pay back the money they borrowed to buy the necklace. And, it changed everything for them. They had to move to the poorest quarter of the city. With no maids or assistance, Matilda had to cook, clean, mend, sew and bargain with the grocer and butcher to save every sou(a French coin of low value) just for mere survival. The husband had to work in the evening and night to pay their debt. In this way, the course of the Loisel's life changed due to the necklace.

Q33. Mme Loisel's disposition invites her doom. Comment in the context of the text you have read.

Ans.Mme Loisel belongs to a family of clerks. Her assistance is quite average. They live on meager income, enough for basic needs but not to fulfill aspirations. She gets married to a clerk and is so caught up with her dreams of wealth and pleasure that she is out of touch with the truths of her real life. In order to keep up appearances and just to flatter her pride, she blows up 400 hundred francs on a gorgeous dress. And, not contented, she goes on borrowing a necklace from her friend. And, all of this is just to impress the wealthy and the rich with her beauty and glamour (even if on loan). No doubt, her pride is flattered and her wish of fine dining, expensive dresses and jewels satisfied but at a great price. Unfortunately, the necklace has lost and the couple has to cough up their entire inheritance and borrow as well to replace it. Repayment of the debt eats away the next ten years of their youth. They live poor. All the household chores and care of a life of poverty visits them. Hence, her disposition invites her doom

.Q34. Mme Forestier proved to be a true friend. Elucidate.

Ans.Mme Forestier turns out to be an interesting character. She plays a vital role in the story. As a friend to Matilda, we find her to be really genuine as she helps Matilda in the hour of her need. When Mme Loisel Needs to borrow jewels, she turns to Mme Forestier. Madam Forestier does not refuse. Displaying her generosity she opens up the entire array of her jewels for Matilda to choose from. Also, She is considerate when Loisel's delay the return of the necklace. Surprisingly, at the end of the story, she concludes the entire narrative. Without even a moments delay and hesitation, she reveals to Matilda that her necklace was just a fake. She is not at all worried in the light of the fact that she may have to return the necklace. It shows her honesty rather, she like a true friend feels bad for Matilda at her unnecessary suffering. We find her sympathizing with Mme Loisel. She is indeed a gem of a friend.

Q35. The story "The Necklace" teaches us many lessons which form the crux of human values. Discuss.

Ans. The story "The Necklace" teaches us many lessons which form the crux of human values. The very first thing it teaches us is the need to be content in life. Matilda, though born into a family of clerks and married to a petty clerk with the Board of Education, remains unhappy. She suffers from the feeling that she is born for all

delicacies and luxuries, but has to live miserably in poverty. So, when she has to attend the office party with her husband, she asks him for money to get a new dress. Her husband sacrifices the money he has saved to buy a gun to get her the dress. Then also she is not content. She feels that she could look more beautiful with a jewel. She thus borrows a necklace from her friend, thinking that it is made of diamonds. At the party, she remains elegant, gracious, smiling and absolutely happy. She was thus the prettiest of all. But this vanity is short-lived and is the beginning of all troubles in her life. She loses the necklace and she gets a new diamond necklace as its replacement by borrowing heavily. Subsequently, she is pushed to live in poverty as she slogs for ten years to save money to pay back the huge debt. Then the horrible reality frightens her. She realizes how her false pride has taken away her otherwise happy contented life. The story thus discusses the negative effects of pride and vanity and stresses the importance of being satisfied with what one has honestly, love and sacrifice.

Chapter8. THE HACK DRIVER

Q36. Bill or Oliver easily manages to outwit the narrator? How does he do so?

Ans- Bill or Oliver has a distinct personality himself. He has all the arts with him to win the confidence of gullible people like the narrator. He manoeuvres and pivots under the gent of friendliness. The gullible narrator is easily convinced by Bill and asserts that he is the only person who can help him find Lutkins. Bill completely overpowers the narrator's rational thinking such that he becomes an easy target for the cunning Bill. The narrator became a puppet in Bill's hands. His pretensions clouded the judgement of the narrator. He under his guise introduced him to everyone and took him everywhere. All the time that the narrator had to serve summon was wasted and he had to return. However the next day, he got to know that Bill was Lutkins himself. Therefore he was outwitted by the cunning man.

Q37. "Appearances can be deceptive". Explain this statement in context with the story?

Ans- Appearances can be deceptive, sometimes one fails to recognise the true personality of a man due to the different appearances one ascribes to another. The narrator was young and energetic lawyer. He had trusted Bill as he was looking an amiable person. Through Bill's appearance he had expected him to be generous and helpful .He believed him blindly. He even told everything to him. He told him about the purpose of his arrival in the village. He also felt comfort in his company. On the contrary Bill proved false in his appearance. He was a liar. His personality was all fake. He pretended to be honest and helpful but he just played with the feelings of the narrator. In the end he showed what he was in real life with his betrayal. The narrator became a prey of him.

Q38. "Lutkins was an insensitive fellow; he hurt the feelings of the narrator". Justify it? Would you hurt the feelings of someone like this?

Ans- "Lutkins was an insensitive fellow, he hurt the feelings of the narrator", it is fully justified. Lutkins played with the emotions of the narrator. He showed his insensitivity by making the narrator a complete fool in public despite narrator's innocence. He spent his whole day with the narrator but he remained in the guise of Bill. He never even tried to disclose his true identity. He played with the trust and simplicity of the narrator. He rather laughed at narrator for the blind faith. He even included all the villagers to make a fun of the narrator. On the whole we can say that he was a cruel fellow in real sense. No, I would not hurt the feelings of someone like this not even in the dreams. Breaching the trust of someone is like a murder of someone to me. So such thing should not be done to anyone.

Chapter 9. BHOLI

Q 39. "Dowry is a negation of a girl's dignity" suggest some measures that can be adopted to eradicate this evil from our society?

Ans- Dowry is one of the many social evils that are still deep rooted in our society. It is the negation of a girl's dignity. Bholi was rejected due to her looks by Bishamber. However, he was ready to marry her if he was given a considerable sum of money as dowry. We should remove this evil from our society. Dowry should be neither given nor taken. Education is one tool that can help us in eradicating this evil

practice. Stringent laws should be formulated against the dowry system. Moreover, parents should stop treating their daughters as burdens. As Bholi got confidence by getting education, all other girls will also gain strength to fight this evil practice. Bholi not only rejects the marriage but also claims to work at the school. She became self dependent in the end.

Q40. “The teacher can change the life of any person through education” Justify this statement in the light of the story Bholi.

Ans- The statement is fully justified in the light of the story Bholi. Bholi was a slow child from the beginning. Due to her childhood physical challenges, she looked different from other children. Her speech was not clear and she used to stammer. That is why; she was slower than other children. Even her parents called her dumb and witless but when she was sent to school, her teacher changed her life completely. Her teacher played a significant role in her life. Her teacher gave her confidence and encouragement to learn. Bholi became an educated and a bold girl due to her teacher. She was able to take charge of her life and in the end she even denied to marry the greedy fellow Bishamber. So we can say that it was love, compassion and sympathy of her teacher that transformed the life of Bholi.

Q41. Bholi has multiple handicaps- she has pockmarks, she stammers. How can we change the social attitudes towards the differently abled?

Ans- Bholi is physically challenged. She is a slow girl .She has pock marks and also stammers. What difference does it make? She is a human being and she should also be treated and honoured like other human beings. Disability of any kind is not an obstacle in one's life. Helen Keller was blind but proved to be a successful writer at the end. Sudha Chandran is an example of indomitable will who despite losing one leg became a dancer of world Fame. The social attitude towards these people should not be one of pity. They should be appreciated that in spite of one's weakness, they are struggling hard to survive. The society will have to change its attitude towards differently able people.

Q42. “Dowry is a negation of the girl’s dignity”. Discuss with reference to the story “Bholi”.

Ans. A girl is an individual in her own right. Equal opportunities in

life can help her become independent and strong. She is not a burdensome object to be given away with money as compensation. Thus, dowry negates the girl's identity and self respect.

The story Bholi shows this in a dramatic manner. Bholi is thought to be ugly and dumb by her parents. So, they are willing to pay dowry to an old man with a limp. So that he marries her. Bholi, on the other hand refuses to marry that man. She is educated, assertive and capable of taking care of herself. She dedicates her life to service of her parents and teaching at school. So, in the same manner, a girl should behave when the situation is not praiseworthy or causes trouble to

the society and girls. Nowadays, girls are empowering their thoughts and freedom to speak because of education and equal rights in the society. A social evil like dowry is not acceptable at any cost as it affects the dignity of a girl. And girls have all the rights to say "No" to the person who demands it to prove his masculinity.

Q43. Bholi chose a dignified life of service rather than surrendering herself to a greedy old man for the rest of her life. Education provides the required stimulus to overcome one's personal barriers. Explain the role of education in shaping the life of a child with respect to the lesson "Bholi".

Ans. Gone are the days when girl's education was considered as an unacceptable right as they were not allowed to come out of their houses. But education is the Ans. to all social ills. Illiteracy and ignorance bring nothing but poverty, suffering and misery. Bholi lacks confidence initially because of her disabilities. She is silent, timid and weak in mind. Her ugliness and her stammer do not let her progress. She is afraid to speak as others make fun of her. School changes her life completely. It opens a new world of hope for her. Her teacher treats her with love and kindness. Her affection and support help Bholi to have faith in herself. She studies and grows into a young confident woman. She knows her rights and she asserts them as well. She refuses to marry a man who demands dowry. Thus, being educated changes the life of Bholi. Here, Bholi represents all the girls of society who take stand for their rights and know what is right or what is wrong. This happens only due to the proper education of girls. If a girl is educated, she can change the society

and nation. She is like the base of the family and imparts her knowledge and experience to her family and next generation. So education is the right and it is must for all girls.

Q44. Put the fear out of your heart and you will be able to speak like anyone else". These words of encouragement from the teacher highlight the change in social attitude and encouragement can help a child like Bholi to become confident and face the world bravely. Taking help from the lesson "Bholi" write how the social attitude towards Bholi made her an introvert. What should be done to help such children to face the world bravely?

Ans. Bholi suffered a weak mind due to her accident (falling from her cot) during her infancy. She also started to stammer while speaking. Then she became ugly due to pock- marks on her face and body on contracting the smallpox disease. All these made her family and other children treat her badly, resulting her becoming an introvert person. To help such children face the world bravely, we must treat them with love and affection and encourage them to join the mainstream society. We must not mock their disabilities; instead we must give them hope that they can be as good as the other children by motivating and uplifting them. As we know that every child is special and proper guidance and support can boost up the morals and encourage them to do well in their lives. There are a lot of children like Bholi in our society who need utmost care and affection from us. And we can help them to improve their lives and to excel in future.

Q45. The chapter "Bholi" highlights the discrimination against the girl child. Analyse.

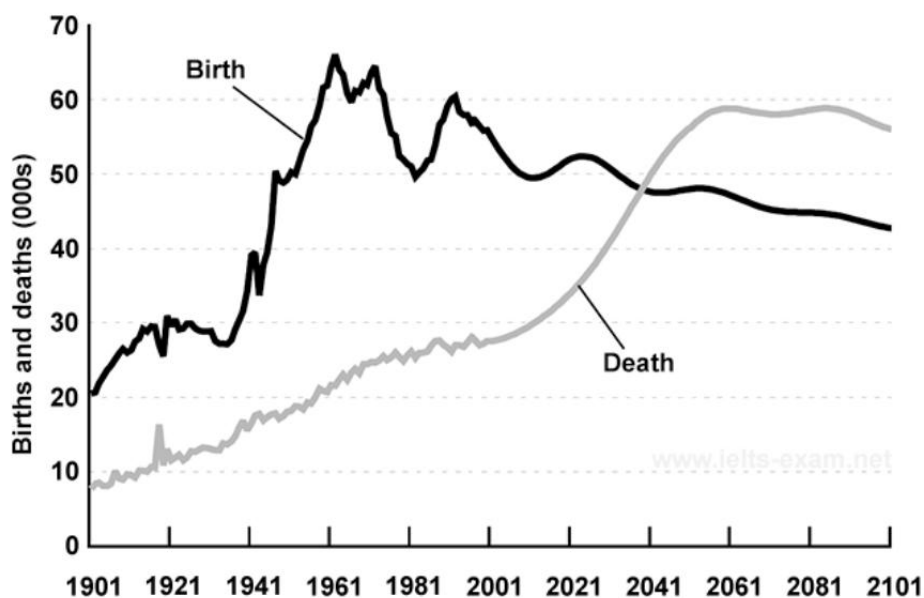
Ans. Nature does not discriminate, but society does. From time immemorial the world has discriminated against the girl child. The chapter, "Bholi" throws up many such instances. Ramlal's son goes to school and college. His daughters are not educated but married off. Her mother does not think it necessary to take Bholi's consent for her marriage. The groom is old and lame. Still he demands dowry. Her father is ready to pay him also. It is the girl herself who raises voice against this marriage. She is criticized and humiliated for standing up for her dignity. But she is firm and decides the course of her life.

Q46. Why did Bholi at first agree to an unequal match? Why did she later reject the marriage? What does this tells us about her?

Ans. Bholi agreed to an unequal match because she had heard her parents discussing the marriage proposal. They said that she was fortunate to get a bridegroom who was rich and was ready to marry her without taking dowry. He was unaware of Bholi's pock-marks and dumbness. She had heard her mother say that if they did not accept the proposal, Bholi might remain unmarried all her life. Later, Bholi refused from the marriage because the bridegroom demanded five thousand rupees as dowry from her father. Moreover, it was unbearable for her to see her father pleading in front of him for the sake of his daughter and family's honour. Her self-respect made her refuse from marrying a greedy coward.

ANALYTICAL PARAGRAPH WRITING

Question 1: Below is a graph given showing birth and death rates in a country from 1901 to 2101. Write an analytical paragraph (100-150 words).

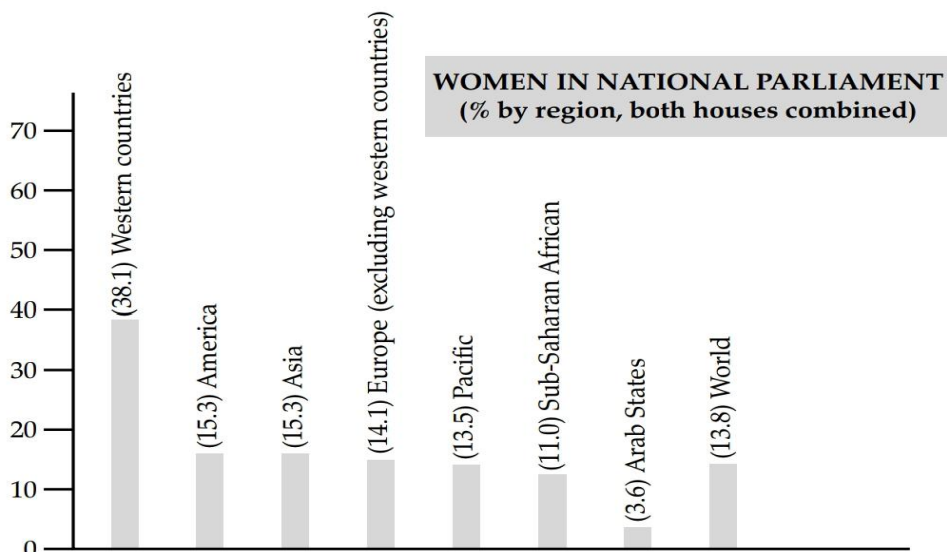


Answer:- graph shows birth and death rates starting from 1901 till 2101.

Since 1901, the birth rate has remained more than the death rate until 2041. Birth rate was 20000 in 1901 and started increasing gradually. It peaked in 1961 to around 65000. From 1961, birth rate has fluctuated multiple times between 50000 and 60000. It is expected to decline for the coming years reaching approximately 42000 by 2101.

On the other hand, the death rate stood at around 10000 in 1901 and then has increased steadily. It is expected to rise strikingly from 2021 before levelling off to approximately 60000 between 2061 and 2081. The graph indicates a slight decline in deaths in the year 2101. The graph shows the huge gap between birth rate and death during 1961 to 2001. However, this gap is expected to reduce in the later years. Overall, as opposed to the prevailing trends, the death rate will be more than the birth rate in the later half of the 21st century.

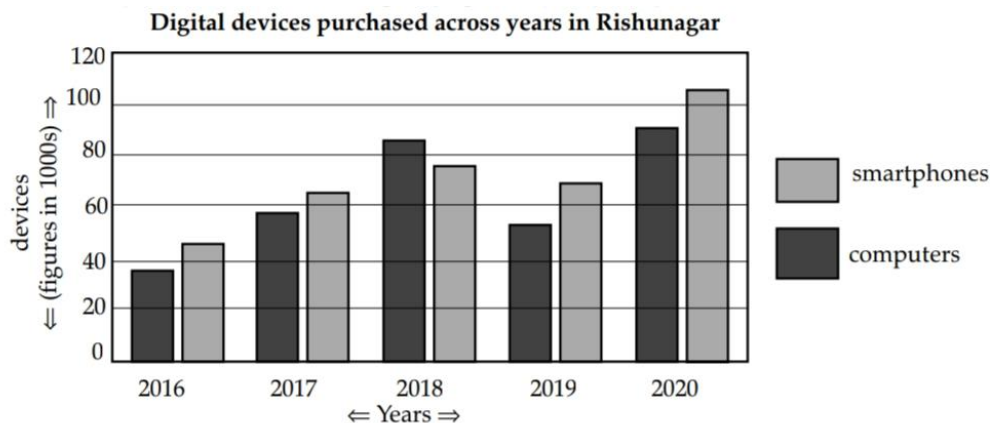
ii) The graph below proves that even in the 21st century the status of women is not equal to that of men when it comes to occupying high positions in various occupations. Read the graph carefully and write its interpretation in about 120 words



ANSWER:- Women in National Parliament

While more women than men are being elected to Parliament around the world, equality is still a long way off, and the current progress is far too slow. The bar graph clearly illustrates that even

in the 21st century the status of women is not equal to that of men when it comes to occupying high positions in various occupations. The lowest number of women in National Parliament can be seen in Arab States where it is only 3.6%. The percentage is a bit better in Sub Saharan Africa where it is 11% though it is again very low. The number of women in National Parliament is not very encouraging in the World and Pacific where it is 13.8% and 13.5% respectively. While the percentage in America, Asia and Europe (excluding western countries) is 15.3, 15.3 and 14.1 respectively. It is only the western countries where the graph shows a picture of 38.1% women in the Parliament. Overall, the status of women does not come at par anywhere when it comes to occupying high positions in various occupations.



III) The chart below displays data about the number of digital devices purchased in Rishunagara cross the years 2016-2020. Write a paragraph analyzing the given data.

Purchase of Digital Devices

ANSWER:- According to the given data, a large number of digital devices was purchased in Rishu Nagar across the years 2016-2020. The data indicates that more smart phones were purchased in 2016

as compared to the computers which numbered approx - 35,000 in 2016. There was a gradual rise in the purchase in 2017 when the number of smart phones rose to 60,000 and computers to 59,000. The trend suddenly changed and a sharp rise was seen us. The purchase of computers in 2018 which again dropped to approx. 45,000 in 2019. The year showed a decline in the purchase of smartphones as well. But the year 2020 brought hope and cheer for the sellers when there was again an upward trend in both smart phones and computers. To sum up it can be said that the purchase of digital devices across these five years showed the incline of people towards the hi-tech devices.

(IV) Read the following excerpt from an article that appeared in the magazine section of a local daily:

The ban on single-use plastic is impractical. The purpose of articles like bags and packaging is ultimately to make human life easier. Plastic articles do this well, so they shouldn't be banned.

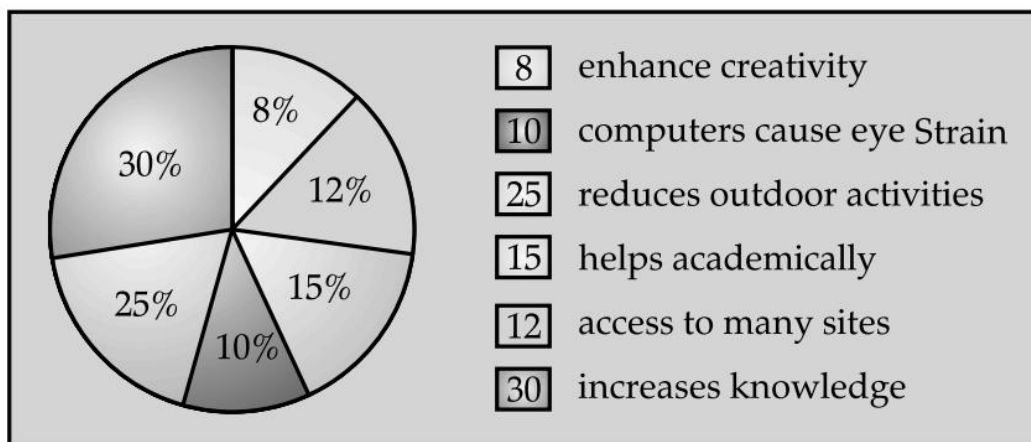
Write a paragraph in about 120 words to analyze the given argument. You could think about what alternative explanations might weaken the given conclusion and include rationale / evidence that would strengthen / counter the given argument.

ANSWER:- Ban On Plastic

Single use plastic causes more harm to the environment than benefitting it. Its toxic contents are harmful for all whether they are human beings, animals or marine creatures. In fact they cause a decline in the healthy state of those also who produce it as it leads to many illnesses. The government has decided to put a blanket ban on single-use plastic articles which is a wise step.

It is going to be helpful for our environment which is in a declining state everyone must join in this campaign to save our planet and to make it pollution free. More of environment friendly products should be used. The ban on these products is not impractical. There is no denying the fact that these products make our life easier but we should come up for the welfare of all and not be selfish. The ban will be useful in the long run.

(V) A survey was conducted by a school to discuss the role that Information Technology/Computers play in the growth and development of children. The data is given below in the form of a pie chart. Analyze the data in 100-120 words.



ANSWER:- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY V/S CHILDREN

A survey was conducted by XYZ school to discuss the role played by Computers and Information Technology in the growth and development of children. Only a margin 8% of the people opined that computers enhance creativity thus showing that they were not in favour of it. As many as 10% people believed that computers cause eye strain due to long sitting hours of children in front of it where as 12% people were of the opinion that children get access to so many sites that are inappropriate for their age. In fact 30% people, believed that

Information Technology increases knowledge and helps in the growth and development of a child as compared to 25% people who were of the view that computers attract a child towards itself which results in the reduction of their outdoor activities. Very few people (15%) had the opinion that it helps academically. Hence, we can sum up that 53% of the people were in favour of computer usage by children where there were still 47% who did not favour it.

LETTER WRITING:-

Question 1- You are Samina Zaveri, Class X, Vadodara, Gujarat. You come across the following information on a local library's notice board.

Create Your Own Board Game Competition!
Create an educational board game,
and send it to us at
Teen-Toggle Games Pvt. Ltd, 307, Satija building, Colaba, Mumbai
by July 2022.
The top 10 winning board games will be featured on our international portal.
Attractive scholarships for the winners!

You wish to participate but require more information. Write a letter to Teen-Toggle Games Pvt.Ltd.in about 120 words, enquiring about rules, scholarship details and deadlines. Also enquire about specifications for solo or group entries.

ANSWER:- 53-B, Ring Road

Vadodara

Gujarat

January 12, 20XX

The Manager,

Teen Toggle Games Pvt. Ltd.

307, Satya Building

Coloba, Mumbai

Subject: Enquiry regarding Board Game Competition

Dear Sir

Referring to the information flashed on the library's notice board, I want to state that I wish to participate in the Board Game Competition. So, I require some more information regarding the same kindly provide the details of the following:

1. Rules of the competition for all the rounds
2. Scholarship details
3. Type of entry – solo or group entries
4. Mode of conduction – online or offline
5. Consolation Prizes [if any]

Kindly specify the deadline too. So that I can register myself before the last date of the competition.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Samina Zaveri

QUESTION 2:- You have lost your original certificates of class X and XII. You want to get their duplicates issued but you do not know the procedure. Write a letter to the Chairman, CBSE, Preet Vihar, enquiring about the fee to be deposited, mode of payment, time taken by the board for issuing duplicate certificates and any other formalities. You are Tarun / Taruna, 7/9, Kunj Apartments, Shimla (100-120 words).

ANSWER:

7/9, Kunj Apartments (5)

Shimla

3 April 20××

The Chairman

CBSE

Preet Vihar

Delhi

Subject: Query about issuing the Duplicate Certificates

Respected Sir

Through this letter of mine, I wish to inform you that while travelling in a bus, I left my bag in a bus. The bag contained my original certificates of X and XII. Now I have to apply for a job in a government department.

Please let me know the procedure of issuing the duplicate certificates, time taken by the Board and the fees to be deposited. My registration

no. is 4567/897/HP and I have filed an FIR regarding the loss of my bag.

Please do the needful as early as possible as it is a question of my career.

Thank you in anticipation

Yours sincerely

Tarun Kumar

Question 3:- As a health conscious person, you have noticed an advertisement in a newspaper on yoga classes in your neighbourhood. Write a letter in 100-120 words to the Organiser, Yoga for Public,

R.K. Puram, New Delhi requesting him/her to send you information about the duration of the course and other relevant details. You are Shweta/Srikar of 15, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.

15, R.K Puram (5)

New Delhi

7 August 20xx

The Organiser

Yoga For Public

R.K. Puram

New Delh

Subject: Enquiry about the Courses

Respected Sir

With reference to your advertisement in 'The Times of India' dated 5 August 20xx, I would like

to tell you that I wish to join the yoga classes organised by you.

Kindly furnish the following details:

- Duration of the course
- Timings of the classes
- No. of persons in each batch
- Any special class for girls
- Fee structure

I am awaiting an early reply from your end so that I may join as early as possible.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Shweta

QUESTION 4:- You are Neeti/Rajan, a resident of 25/42, Civil Lines, and Kanpur. You are very much inspired to Watch reality shows on dance at various channels on T.V. and wish to join dance classes to learn 'Salsa'. Write a letter in about 120 words to ShamakDawar (Salsa Guru), Director, S.D. Group, Model Town Delhi, enquiring about the dance classes, timings, fees, duration, conditions for admission,etc.

25/42, Civil Lines, (5)

Kanpur.

December 08, 20XX

Mr. ShamakDawar

Director, S.D. Group

Delhi

Subject: Enquiry about dance classes

Sir

This is with reference to the dance classes offered by your renowned institute. I am a student of class X and very much interested in dancing. I have come to know about your institution which provides various courses on dance. It is well known that as a master you have trained various film and TV artists.

I would like to know the details of all the dance courses offered by your institution. I also want to know about the timings, the fees and duration of dance classes and please let me know if you have a cab facility for picking up the students living at a long distance from the institution. I am attaching a self addressed envelope and a demand draft numbered 1234xxxx of Rs 1000 with this letter.

Please send the prospectus of your institution; I will be very grateful to you if you teach me

'Salsa' and other western dances. Hoping to receive a quick reply as soon as possible.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Neeti.

QUESTION 5:- You are Kirti/Kalpana. You are the Manager of Modern Computers at Krishna Nagar, Jodhpur. Write a letter to the Incharge of Goodluck Computers, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur placing an order for a few laptops like, Dell, HP, Lenovo, and ASUS for your shop.

ANSWER:-

Modern Computers

Krishna Nagar,

Jodhpur

13 June, 20XX

The Incharge

Goodluck Computers

Vidhyadhar Nagar,

Jaipur

Subject: Placing an order for laptops.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your quotation dated 8 June, 20XX along with item list. I am pleased to place an order for the following items as per terms and rates mentioned in the quotations. Need less to say that all the ordered items reach to us in a good condition. Any damage during transportation will be your responsibility. Although, with an association such as ours which is more than a decade, we have not had any grounds to complain about any of the goods in terms of quality or delivery, it becomes mandatory to write that the goods should reach us in excellent condition.

	Brand	No. of Items	RAM	HD
1.	Dell	50	8 GB	1 TB
2.	HP	50	4 GB	1 TB
3.	Lenovo	25	4 GB	500 GB
4.	ASUS	25	8 GB	500 GB

The payment will be made on delivery as per the agreement.

Yours faithfully

Kirti

Manager, Modern Computers

QUESTION 6:- As head of the music department of your school, write a letter to Sargam Music House, placing an order for some music instruments like Sitar, Harmonium, Tabla, Tanpura and Guitar. You are Jyoti/Jatin of Delhi Public School, Saket, New Delhi.

Ans:

Delhi Public School

Saket,

New Delhi

7 January, 20XX

The proprietor

Sargam Music House

New Delhi

Subject: Placement of order for musical instruments.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that our school management has decided to place an order with your company for the supply of music instruments; the list is given below. The price quotation submitted by your agents has been approved and the institutional discount of 10 per cent offered by you has been accepted. Kindly make it convenient

	List of Items	No. of Pieces
1.	Sitar	5
2.	Harmonium	10
3.	Tabla	4
4.	Tanpura	6
5.	Guitar	2

to send the delivery within 15 days. I am sure proper packing of the instruments will be taken care of and the responsibility of any damage caused during transportation, shall rest with you. I hope future repairs and maintenance of the pieces will be provided by you promptly and satisfactorily. The payment will be made through a crossed cheque to your agent just after the delivery.

Yours faithfully

Jyoti

Head of Department (Music)

GRAMMAR PRACTICE:-

1. The following dialogue between Prateek and Raghav and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Prateek: I don't feel well today.

Raghav: What can I help you, Sir?

Prateek: Can you take me to the doctor?

Raghav: Yes, Sir.

Prateek told the Raghav (a) ____ Raghav asked respectfully what he could help him. Prateek asked the Raghav (b) _____. Prateek replied in the affirmative.

Ans :

(a) that he did not feel well that day

(b) if he could take him to the doctor.

2. Read the following dialogue between a mother and daughter and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Mother: Why are you looking so worried?

Daughter: My exams are approaching.

Mother: When will they start?

Daughter: Next month, Mother.

Mother asked her daughter (a) ____ The daughter replied that her exams were approaching. Mother further asked (b) ____ The daughter told her mother that they would start in the following month.

Ans :

(a) why she was looking very worried

(b) when they would start.

3. The following dialogue between Preeti and Neel and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Preeti: Where did you spend your holidays?

Neel: I went to many hills stations.

Preeti: Which one did you like the most?

Neel: Honestly speaking. I liked all as I am very fond of hills.

Preeti asked Neel (a) ____ his holidays. Neel replied that he had gone to many hill stations. Preeti then asked him (b) ____ the

most. Neel said that honestly speaking he liked all as he was very fond of hills.

Ans :

- (a) where he had spent
- (b) which one he had liked

4. Read the following dialogue between Sanjay and Madan and complete the passage that follows. 1*2

Sanjay: I am surprised to see you here in Delhi. When did you come?

Madan: I came here yesterday. I have been offered a job here.

Sanjay told Madan (a) _____ and asked when he had come. Madan replied that he had come there the previous day and added that (b) _____.

Ans :

- (a) that he was surprised to see him there in Delhi
- (b) he had been offered a job there

1. 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.

(I) The first has been done for you.

Incorrect

Correct

Neha: I wished to know about the tour.
wish

E.g.wished.

Programme your company offers.

Also kindly let me knows the

(a) _____

_____ amount what I have to pay.Also.

(b) _____

_____ let me know if there was any discount.

(c) _____

_____ available

Ans:- Incorrect Correct

- (a) knows know
- (b) what that
- (c) was is

(II) I met her by chance then I
when
went to getting some medicine.

E.g. then

(a) _____.

which sister Anne use to give.

(b) _____.

I start loving just her presence.

(c) _____.

Ans.(II). Incorrect	Correct
(a) getting	get
(b) use.	used
(c) start	started

(III) Tendulkar is a best
the
cricketer in India. He play for.

E.g. a

(a) _____.

more than 10 years for a country

(b) _____.

He take retirement from the game.

(c) _____.

last year.

Ans.(III). Incorrect.	Correct
(a) play.	played
(b) a	the
(c) take	took

HINDI

1 स्वतंत्रता दिवस के शुभ अवसर पर देशवासियों के लिए एक संदेश लिखें।

स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर शुभकामना संदेश



दिनांक 15 अगस्त 2020

समय 6:00 a.m.

समस्त देशवासियों को स्वतंत्रता दिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।
आइए स्वतंत्रता दिवस के शुभ अवसर पर हम सब मिलकर अपने देश
को चहुमुखी विकास के मार्ग पर अग्रसर करने का ठह संकल्प लेते हैं।
मुख्यमंत्री

2 जन्म दिवस पर शुभकामना संदेश।

जन्मदिवस पर शुभकामनाएं शुभकामना संदेश।

"तुम जियो हजारों साल,
साल के दिन हो पचास हजार"

दिनांक 10 मार्च 2020

समय 12:04 a.m

प्रिय बेटा अभिषेक जन्मदिन की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं।
आप दीर्घायु हो, स्वस्थ रहें और जीवन में निरंतर उन्नति
के मार्ग पर अग्रसर रहें। यही मेरी मेरी ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है।
कामिनी

3 शोक संदेश का उदाहरण

शोक संदेश

10 जनवरी 2020

प्रातः 6:00 a.m

अत्यंत दुःख के साथ सूचित करना पड़ रहा है कि मेरी पूज्य माताजी
श्रीमती देवकी देवी पत्नी स्वर्गीय श्री उमेश जोशी का दिनांक 9
जनवरी 2020 को शाम 6 बजे स्वर्गवास हो गया है। उनका पीपलपानी
दिनांक 18 जनवरी 2020 को हमारे आवास में "विकास मार्ग", नोएडा
"किंचा जाएगा। कृपया इसी सूचना को व्यक्तिगत बुलावे की माध्यता
प्रदान करें।
शोकाकुल परिवार

4 दीपावली के शुभ अवसर पर एक संदेश लिखें।

दीपावली पर शुभकामनाएँ संदेश



"दीपावली की रात आई है , सुफिलों की राँगात आई है।
आज लगता है कुछ ऐसा , जैसे मितायों की रागत आई है।"

दीपावली के पावन पर्व की आप सभी दोन वासियों को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

इस दीपावली में माँ लक्ष्मी आपके घर सुख ,
समृद्धि , धन पैसा व शान्ति लेकर लवें।
कवि जोशी (विश्रायक , वलकट)



5 माँ को एक संदेश लिखें।

संदेश

दिनांक 25 मार्च 2020 समय :5.30 pm

माँ अल्लात आंटी का फोन आया था।आप घर में नहीं थी।इसीलिए फोन मैंने उठाया था।आंटी को आपसे कोई जरूरी बात करनी है।इसीलिए आप घर पहुंचाने ही उन्हें फोन करना।
सौरभ

6 दिवाली के अवसर पर दुकान में लगी सेल की जानकारी लोगों तक पहुंचाने हेतु एक विज्ञापन बनाएं।

मौका Sale सेल
महावत का

राजा एम्पोरियम
शहर का सबसे बेहतरीन शोरूम
Address : Vikas Marg , New Delhi , 11229038

सभी लेडीज ,किट्स तथा बच्चों के कपड़ों में 50% से अधिक की छूट।
स्टॉक सीमित , जल्दी आइए।कहीं आपके हाथ से मौका छूट न जाए

स्टॉक सीमित

दिवाली धमाका
50% Discount



7 विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के लिए एक विज्ञापन बनाएं।

एक पेड़ तुम लगाओ , एक पेड़ हम लगाएं।
मितकर धरती को , फिर दुल्हन सा सजाएं।

 Save Earth
Save Trees

World Environment Day
विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस (5 जून)

8 अपने पुराने मकान के बेचने सम्बन्धी विज्ञापन का आलेख लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए।

बिकाऊ है **बिकाऊ है** **बिकाऊ है**

200 वर्ग गज में निर्मित 2 मंजिल एक पुराना रहने योग्य मकान
बाजार, सब्जी मण्डी, मेन सड़क, स्कूल तथा रेलवे स्टेशन के नजदीक
बाबू गुलाब राय मार्ग, देहली गेट आगरा।

सम्पर्क करें - किशन सिंह
9872XXXXXX

सेल **सुनहरा मौका/अवसर** **सेल**

हिंदी से जुड़े और साहित्य के शौकीन पाठकों के लिए जल्द ही मिल रहा है सुनहरा मौका। आप ही के शहर नई दिल्ली में हिंदी पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन हो रहा है, जिसमें हिंदी की महत्त्वपूर्ण पुस्तकें आधे मूल्य पर उपलब्ध होगी।

**जल्दी कीजिए!
ऐसा अवसर फिर
नहीं मिलेगा!**



स्थान -
प्रगति मैदान, नई दिल्ली।

9. हिंदी की पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी में आधे मूल्य पर बिक रही महत्त्वपूर्ण पुस्तकों को खरीदकर लाभ उठाने के लिए लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में एक विज्ञापन लिखिए।

10. सड़क पर टहलते हुए आपको एक बैग मिला, जिसमें कुछ रुपये, मोबाइल फोन तथा अन्य कई महत्त्वपूर्ण कागजात थे। लगभग 25- शब्दों में एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए कि अधिकारी व्यक्ति आपसे संपर्क कर अपना बैग ले जाए।

खोया-पाया

मैं पार्थ शर्मा, दिल्ली निवासी आप सभी को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे 20 जुलाई, 2019 को सड़क पर टहलते हुए, पीरागढ़ी चौक पर एक काला बैग मिला। जिसमें कुछ बहुत जरूरी कागजात, कुछ रुपये और एक मोबाइल फोन है। बैग सम्बन्धी अन्य जानकारी हेतु संपर्क करें।

दूरभाष - 9823XXXXXX

11. अनौपचारिक पत्र (Anaupcharik Patra) - छोटी बहन को पत्र लिखकर पढ़ाई के प्रति सजग होने की सलाह दीजिए

12 संजय नगर

मेरठ 17 दिसंबर 2019

प्रिय सुनीता

शुभाशीष

दो दिन पहले तुम्हारी छात्रावास की मित्र का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ। शायद तुम समझ गई होंगी तो उसने यह पत्र क्यों लिखा था। आजकल तुम गलत लड़कियों के साथ अपना समय अधिक बता रही हो तथा तुम्हारा ध्यान पढ़ाई से हटकर दूसरे विषयों की ओर जा रहा है। यह जानकर हमें अत्यधिक दुःख हुआ।

तुम यह बहुत अच्छी तरह जानती हो कि छात्रावास में भेजने का मूल कारण क्या था? मां और पिताजी दोनों ही चाहते हैं कि तुम पढ़ लिखकर अपना कैरियर बनाओ और इसके लिए तुम्हें अध्ययन की तरफ ध्यान लगाना होगा। अध्ययन शील व्यक्ति ही जीवन में कुछ बन सकता है। अध्ययन केवल ज्ञान बुद्धि नहीं करता बल्कि सही रास्ता दिखाकर कुसंगति से भी बचाता है। पढ़ाई का भी अपना एक अलग ही आनंद होता है। पढ़ाई हमें साधारण व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी से ऊपर उठा देती है। नियमित रूप से पढ़ाई में ध्यान लगाने वाले व्यक्ति जीवन में बहुत आगे बढ़ते हैं और उच्च स्थान को प्राप्त करते हैं।

मैं भी चाहती हूँ कि तुम मेरी बातों पर ध्यान दो और अपने लक्ष्य पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर पढ़ाई करो। तुम जीवन में निश्चित ही सफल होगी और अपने माता-पिता को गर्व करने का अवसर दोगी।

तुम्हारी बड़ी बहन

प्रियंका

12 औपचारिक पत्र (Aupcharik Patra) - अपने क्षेत्र में वर्षा के कारण उत्पन्न जलभराव की समस्या के लिए नगर पालिका अधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए

सेवा में,

नगर पालिका अधिकारी,

शामली नगर पालिका

प्रबुद्ध नगर

विषय - जलभराव की समस्या हेतु समाधान हेतु

महोदय,

निवेदन है कि मैं नेहरू कॉलोनी शामली का निवासी हूँ। पिछले कई दिनों से यहां के कुछ सीवर बंद पड़े हैं। गंदा पानी गलियों और सड़कों पर बह रहा है। निरंतर बारिश से हालात और भी खराब हो गए हैं। सड़कों पर जगह-जगह पर गड्ढे बन गए हैं जिसमें वर्षा का पानी भर गया है। यह पानी और सड़ता जा रहा है।

पिछले दिनों की वर्षा के कारण जगह जगह पर नगर पालिका क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे तालाब बन गए हैं। इन तालाबों में मक्खी मच्छर आदि कीटाणु पैदा होकर बीमारियों के फैलने को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप रुके हुए पानी को निकालने के लिए कोई उचित प्रबंध कराएं। बंद सीवर लाइनों को खुलवाएं और सड़कों पर बने गड्ढों को भरवाने की व्यवस्था करें जिससे मच्छर आदि ना फैले। इसके लिए हम आपके सदैव आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद

प्रार्थी

संजय कुमार

नेहरू कॉलोनी, शामली

16 अगस्त 2017

13 औपचारिक पत्र (Aupcharik Patra) - अपने क्षेत्र में बिजली संकट से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों का ध्यान दैनिक समाचार पत्र के संपादक को लिखे पत्र के माध्यम से आकर्षित कराइए

सेवा में,
संपादक महोदय,
दैनिक जागरण,
हल्द्वानी रोड, बरेली

महोदय,

मैं आपके लोकप्रिय दैनिक समाचार पत्र के माध्यम से अपने नगर में बिजली संकट से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों की और अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं बीबीनगर क्षेत्र में रहने वाला नागरिक हूं। आज कल होने वाली बिजली संकट ने यहां के निवासियों को परेशान कर रखा है। इससे पहले कभी भी इतनी परेशानी नहीं हुई थी।

इस संकट का सामना सबसे अधिक आम लोगों को दुकानदारों को और छात्रों को करना पड़ रहा है। शाम होते ही सब सब जगह अंधेरा हो जाता है। पढ़ने वाले छात्र-छात्राएं कुछ भी पढ़ने में असमर्थ हो जाते हैं।

पानी की समस्या तो और भी अधिक गंभीर हो गई है। बिजली के अभाव में पानी मोटर से ऊपर की मंजिल तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। हैरानी वाली बात यह है कि नगर में रहने वाले उद्योगपतियों और अधिकारियों के घर के क्षेत्र में बिजली एक मिनट के लिए भी नहीं नहीं जाती है। उन्हें आम आदमियों की परेशानियों का अंदाजा कैसे लगेगा?

मैं आपके पत्र द्वारा इन भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों की पोल खोलना चाहता हूं। इस कार्य में आपके सहयोग के लिए मैं आपका सदा आभारी रहूंगा।

धन्यवाद

सूरज मिश्रा
बीबी नगर

19 नवंबर 2017

14 प्रधानाचार्य को पुस्तकालय में नवीनतम विषयों से संबंधित पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएँ मंगाने के लिए निवेदन पत्र लिखिए

सेवा में

प्रधानाचार्य महोदय

जनता इंटर कॉलेज

रामपुर

विषय - पुस्तकालय में हिंदी पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन है कि हमारे विद्यालय के पुस्तकालय में अधिकांश पुस्तकें कई वर्ष पुरानी हैं। इंटरनेट और कंप्यूटर आदि नवीन विषयों से संबंधित पुस्तकें बहुत ही कम हैं। साथ ही प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं और समसामयिक विषयों से संबंधित पत्रिकाएँ हमारे पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। विशेषकर हिंदी में तकनीकी पुस्तकों की कमी है। पुस्तकालय प्रभारी नई पुस्तकें कब आएंगी, यह जानकारी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।

आज के समय में नवीनतम तकनीकी और समसामयिक विषयों का ज्ञान होना विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। आशा है, आप हमारी इस प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर विद्यालय प्रभारी को नवीनतम पुस्तक और पत्रिकाओं को मनाने के लिए निर्देश देंगे।

आपकी इस कृपा के लिए हम सदैव आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

धन्यवाद।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य

संजय सिंह

कक्षा - दस "ग", अनुक्रमांक-23

दिनांक - 22 जुलाई, 2019

15 अपने विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को खेलकूद का सामान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आवेदन पत्र लिखिए

सेवा में

प्रधानाचार्य महोदय

जनता इंटर कॉलेज

रामपुर

विषय - खेल-कूद का सामान उपलब्ध कराने के संबंध में

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन है कि खेलों में रुचि रखने वाले सभी छात्र-छात्राएं विगत वर्षों में विद्यालय का विभिन्न प्रतियोगिताओं में प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए अनेकों पुरस्कार जीतते रहे हैं। विद्यालय का पूरा सहयोग हम सभी खिलाड़ी छात्रों को मिलता रहा है।

इस वर्ष भी सभी खिलाड़ी विद्यार्थी विद्यालय की खेलकूद प्रतियोगिता के लिए विभिन्न दलों में अपना नाम देने के इच्छुक हैं। किंतु इस साल खेल के मैदान की सफाई अभी तक नहीं हुई है। वर्षा ऋतु में खेल के मैदान में अनेकों झाड़ियां उग आई हैं जिन की कटाई होना बाकी है। वॉलीबॉल के कोर्ट में गड्डे होने के कारण खेलते वक्त खिलाड़ियों का संतुलन बिगड़ रहा है और वह गिर रहे हैं जिस से चोट लगने का खतरा बना हुआ है।

आवश्यक खेल सामग्री जैसे हॉकी, क्रिकेट का बल्ला और गेंद, फुटबॉल, बैडमिंटन का नेट और चिड़िया की नई खरीद भी अभी तक नहीं हुई है और विद्यार्थी पुराने खेल के सामान से ही अभ्यास कर रहे हैं।

आपसे निवेदन है कि खेलकूद प्रभारी अध्यापक महोदय को नए सामग्री की खरीद के लिए निर्देश दे और खेल के मैदान और वॉलीबॉल के कोर्ट को समतल करवाएं।

आपकी इस कृपा के लिए हम सदैव आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

आपका आज्ञाकारी शिष्य

सजल तोमर

कक्षा दस "क", अनुक्रमांक - 42
दिनांक - 16 जून 2019

16.

श्रौपचारिक पत्र का प्रारूप-

पता.....
दिनांक.....

सेवा में,,.....
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विषय:.....।

श्रीमान जी,
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.....।

धन्यवाद
आपका आज्ञाकारी / आभारी,
नाम.....

www.ExamTricksAdda.com Patra Lekhan

अनौपचारिक पत्र का प्रारूप

पता.....
दिनांक.....

प्रिय मित्र, भाई, बहन आदि

बहुत सारा प्यार !

पत्र का आरम्भ

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आपका मित्र / भाई / बहन आदि
पत्र लिखने वाले का नाम

www.ExamTricksAdda.com Patra Lekhan

17. परीक्षाकाल में ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्रों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए अपने जिले के जिलाधीश को एक आवेदन पत्र लिखिए।
सेवा में,

श्रीमानजिलाधीशमहोदय,
जिलासीतापुर, उत्तरप्रदेश।

दिनांक - 02/07/20**

महोदय,
निवेदन इस प्रकार है कि मैं बोर्ड परीक्षा का विद्यार्थी हूं और जल्द ही मेरी बोर्ड परीक्षाएं शुरू होने वाली हैं। ऐसे में मेरी कॉलोनी राजेंद्र नगर के बाहर अधिकतर जगहों पर ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्र लगे हुए हैं। जो कि

समय समय पर किसी भी प्रकार के आयोजन के अवसर पर बजते हैं। फिर चाहे वह किसी का जन्मदिन हो, शादी हो, धार्मिक या सामाजिक कार्यक्रम हो। अधिकतर मौकों पर कॉलोनी के बाहर लगे ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्रों को बजा दिया जाता है। जो कि सुबह से लेकर रात तक बजते ही रहते हैं। जिनमें से निकलने वाली ध्वनि काफी शोर गुल होती है। ऐसे में शोर के चलते ढंग से मेरी और समस्त विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई तक नहीं हो पा रही है। अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो हम अपनी बोर्ड परीक्षाओं में बेहतर प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकेंगे।

दूसरा, जब हम जिम्मेदार लोगों से कहते हैं कि हमें इन ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्रों की वजह से काफी समस्या हो रही है, तब वह हमारी बात को अनसुना कर देते हैं। इसलिए मुझे आपको पत्र लिखकर हमारी इस समस्या से अवगत कराना पड़ रहा है। क्योंकि हमारी बात कोई सुन ही नहीं रहा है। हमारी कॉलोनी के सेक्रेटरी को भी हम ने पत्र लिखकर इस बारे में बताया था। लेकिन उन्होंने केवल आश्वासन देकर हमारी बात टाल दी। इसलिए आप से विनम्र निवेदन है कि आप हमारे क्षेत्र के परीक्षा काल ध्वनि विस्तारक यंत्रों पर प्रतिबंध लगवाएं। जिस से हमारी यह समस्या जल्द से जल्द दूर हो सके। और हम अपनी पढ़ाई में बिना व्यवधान के ध्यान लगा सके।

आपकी इस कृपा के लिए हम विद्यार्थी आप के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हैं।

सादर धन्यवाद !

प्रार्थी

राहुल और समस्त क्षेत्र वासी।

18. को अपनी कविता प्रकाशित करने के लिए पत्र लिखिए।

A-1 आर्य गली,

सिद्धार्थनगर, बरेली

दिनांक...

सेवा में,

संपादक महोदय,
अमर उजाला प्रेस,
बरेली

विषय- अपनी कविता को प्रकाशित कराने हेतु।

महोदय,

सविनय निवेदन इस प्रकार है कि मेरा नाम अजय सिंह है व मैं रूहेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय में बी. ए. प्रथम वर्ष का छात्र हूं। मेरी कविता लेखन में विशेष रुचि है। विद्यालय स्तर पर मैंने अनेक कविता लेखन प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लिया तथा प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया है।

मेरी कविताओं का विषय देश की विभिन्न गतिविधियों से संबंधित रहता है। गत माह मेरी कविता का प्रकाशन दैनिक जागरण समाचार में भी प्रकाशित हुआ था। इस वर्ष मैं अपनी कविता आपके समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित कराना चाहता हूं। मेरी कविता का विषय- 'मुक्तदायिनी मां गंगा' है। यह कविता मैं पत्र के साथ आपको प्रेषित कर रहा हूं।

आपसे अनुरोध है कि मेरी काव्य प्रतिभा को निखारने में सहयोग देने हेतु व मेरे विचारों को देश के अन्य लोगों तक पहुंचाने हेतु मेरी इस कविता को अपने अखबार में प्रकाशित करके मुझे कृतार्थ करें।

आपकी अति कृपा होगी।

सधन्यवाद।

भवदीय,

अजय सिंह।

संलग्न

कविता की प्रति।

19. ऑनलाइन शिक्षा पर निबंध 200 शब्दों में

ऑनलाइन शिक्षा तकनीकी साधनों तथा इंटरनेट की सहायता से घर बैठे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की तकनीकी है। आज के समय में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा (Online Education) शिक्षा की ऊँचाइयों को छू रही है।

क्योंकि छोटी कक्षाओं से लेकर बड़ी कक्षाओं की क्लासेज भी ऑनलाइन आयोजित की जा रही हैं। ऑनलाइन शिक्षा तकनीकी साधनों के माध्यम से और अधिक सुरक्षित और विकसित हो गई है।

स्मार्टफोन मोबाइल, कंप्यूटर के द्वारा वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग (VedioConfrensing) के जरिए ऑनलाइन शिक्षा दी जाती है। जिसमें शिक्षक अपने घर पर बैठकर विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाता है। तथा उन्हें उनके सब्जेक्ट के बारे में समझाता है।

ऑनलाइन क्लास में शिक्षक नोट्स भी प्रदान करता है, जो आप हार्ड कॉपी (Hardcopy) और सॉफ्टकॉपी (Softcopy) के रूप में भी सेव कर सकते हैं।

ऑनलाइन क्लासेस कोरोनावायरस महामारी (coronavirus pandemic) के समय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक अहम भूमिका निभा रही है, जिसके द्वारा बच्चे इस महामारी के संक्रमण से मुक्त होकर घर बैठकर ही शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा उन्हें स्कूल जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती और माता-पिता के संरक्षण में रहकर शिक्षा से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान भी कर पाते हैं।

किंतु ऑनलाइन शिक्षा के दुष्प्रभाव भी भारत हैं, लगातार मोबाइल, कंप्यूटर के संपर्क में रहने पर बच्चों की आंखों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है।

मोबाइल तथा लैपटॉप में इंटरनेट होने से व्हाट्सएप, फेसबुक आदि सोशल मीडिया जैसे प्लेटफार्म पर चैटिंग वीडियो अपलोड करके अपना समय बर्बाद

करते हैं। कुछ बच्चों तो गेम के इतने आदी हो जाते हैं, कि उनका मन पढ़ाई में ही नहीं लगता। ऑनलाइन शिक्षा को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए माता-पिता को अपने बच्चों पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा तभी ऑनलाइन शिक्षा का उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो सकता है।

20. महानगरों में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा

यह बात तो सौ प्रतिशत सच है कि भारतीय समाज में महिला को देवी लक्ष्मी के सामान पूजा जाता है। पर महिलाओं के प्रति नकारात्मक पहलू को भी नज़रअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। भारत में गुजरते एक एक पल में महिला का हर स्वरूप शोषित हो रहा है फिर चाहे वो माँ हो, बेटी हो, बहन हो, पत्नी हो या 5-7 साल की छोटी बच्ची ही क्यों न हो। हर जगह नाबालिग लड़कियों से छेड़छाड़ की जा रही है। उन्हें परेशान किया जा रहा है। राह चलते फब्तियां कसी जा रही है। सड़के, सार्वजनिक स्थल, रेल, बस आदि असामाजिक तत्वों के अड्डे बन गए उपहै।

स्कूल तथा कॉलेज जाने वाली छात्रायें भय के साये में जी रही है। जब भी वे घर से बाहर निकलती है तो सिर से लेकर पैर तक ढकने वाले कपड़े पहनने को मजबूर है। इससे भी अजीब बात तो यह है की कई जगहों पर ऐसा भी देखा गया है माँ-बाप पैसे के लालच में अपनी ही बेटी को वैश्यावृत्ति के नरक में धकेल देते है। राह चलती लड़की पर तेज़ाब फेंकना और शारीरिक संबंध की इच्छा को पूरा करने के लिए किसी का भी अपहरण करना आम बात हो गई है। आंकड़ो के अनुसार भारत में हर 20 मिनट में एक औरत से बलात्कार होता है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तो और भी बुरे हालात है। बलात्कार के आरोपी कई बार जान पहचान यहाँ तक घर का ही कोई सदस्य निकलता है। दहेज़ के लिए जलाया जाना, सास-ससुर द्वारा पीटा जाना जैसी घटनाएँ तो रोज़ की बात हो गई है। निर्भय सामूहिक बलात्कार केस जिसने पूरे देश को झकझोर के रख दिया उसे कौन भूल सकता है। महिलाओं की संख्या देश की कुल

जनसंख्या की आधी है। इसका मतलब वे देश के विकास में भी आधी भागीदार है। उसके बावजूद 21वीं सदी में हिंदुस्तान में ऐसी घटनाओं का होना हमारी संस्कृति को केवल शर्मसार ही करता है।

(21) ग्लोबल वार्मिंग

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग शब्द पृथ्वी के तापमान में होने वाली वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है जिस पर अगर काबू नहीं किया गया तो यह पूरी पृथ्वी को ही नष्ट कर देगा। सीएफसी-11 और सीएफसी-12 जैसी ग्रीन हाउस गैसों ने सूरज के थर्मल विकिरण को अवशोषित करके पृथ्वी के वातावरण को गर्म बना दिया। ये गैसें सूर्य की किरणों को वायुमंडल में प्रवेश तो करने देती हैं, लेकिन उससे होने वाले विकिरण को वायुमंडल से बाहर नहीं जाने देती हैं। इसी को ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव कहा जाता है, जो पूरे विश्व में तापमान में वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार है। तापमान में वृद्धि से वर्षा चक्र, पारिस्थितिक संतुलन, मौसम का चक्र आदि प्रभावित होते हैं। यह वनस्पति और कृषि को भी प्रभावित करता है। जिसके कारण हमें दुनिया भर में लगातार बाढ़ और सूखे जैसी परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। तापमान में वृद्धि और ग्लेशियरों के पिघलने के कारण बर्फबारी जैसी घटनाओं में भी कमी आयी है। तापमान में वृद्धि से आद्रता में भी वृद्धि हुई है क्योंकि तापमान में वृद्धि से वाष्पीकरण की दर में वृद्धि हुई है। स्थानीय सरकारों को चाहिए की वह लोगों के बीच जागरूकता पैदा करे तथा ऐसे उपकरणों और वाहनों की बिक्री को प्रोत्साहित करे जो पर्यावरण के अनुकूल हो। पेपर, प्लास्टिक और अन्य सामग्रियों की रीसाइक्लिंग को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। ऐसे प्रयासों को लोगों द्वारा जमीनी स्तर पर करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है, तभी हम एक प्रभावी तरीके से इस भयानक समस्या का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

(22) समय किसी के लिए नहीं रुकता

‘समय’ निरंतर बीतता रहता है, कभी किसी के लिए नहीं ठहरता। जो व्यक्ति समय के मोल को पहचानता है, वह अपने जीवन में सफलता प्राप्त करता है। समय बीत जाने पर किए गए कार्य का कोई फल प्राप्त नहीं होता और पश्चाताप के अतिरिक्त कुछ हाथ नहीं आता। जो विद्यार्थी सुबह समय पर उठता है, अपने दैनिक कार्य समय पर करता है तथा समय पर सोता है, वही आगे चलकर सफल व उन्नत व्यक्ति बन पाता है। जो व्यक्ति आलस में आकर समय गँवा देता है, उसका भविष्य अंधकारमय हो जाता है। संतकवि कबीरदास जी ने भी अपने दोहे में कहा है -

“काल करै सो आज कर, आज करै सो अब।

पल में परलै होइगी, बहुरि करेगा कब।।”

समय का एक-एक पल बहुत मूल्यवान है और बीता हुआ पल वापस लौटकर नहीं आता। इसलिए समय का महत्व पहचानकर प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को नियमित रूप से अध्ययन करना चाहिए और अपने लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति करनी चाहिए। जो समय बीत गया उस पर वर्तमान समय में सोच कर और अधिक समय बरबाद न करके आगे अपने कार्य पर विचार कर-लेना ही बुद्धिमानी है।

(23) बेरोजगारी : समस्या और समाधान

संकेत बिंदु -अर्थ ,कारण ,दुष्परिणाम ,समस्या का समाधान

बेरोजगारी का तात्पर्य योग्य नौकरियों की कमी से है। भारत में बेरोजगारों को मुख्य रूप से तीन श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है। एक व्यक्ति जिसके पास जीविकोपार्जन का कोई साधन नहीं है। ये पूरी तरह से खाली हैं। दूसरा, जो कुछ समय से काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सीजन या काम का समय खत्म होने के बाद बेकार हो जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को बेरोजगार कहा जाता है। तीसरे पक्ष ऐसे हैं जिन्हें योग्यता के आधार पर नौकरी नहीं मिली।

बेरोजगारी का मुख्य कारण जनसंख्या विस्फोट है। जनसंख्या वृद्धि के कारण देश में रोजगार सृजन की सारी योजनाएँ बेकार हो गई हैं। दूसरा कारण पढ़े- लिखे युवकों में छोटे काम न करने की लालसा है। बेरोजगारी का

तीसरा प्रमुख कारण भ्रष्ट शिक्षा व्यवस्था है। हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली लगातार नए बेरोजगार लोगों को पैदा कर रही है।

हमारी शिक्षा में पेशेवर प्रशिक्षण का अभाव है। सरकार को लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। मशीनीकरण की डिग्री को इस हद तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए कि इससे रोजगार के अवसर कम न हों। इसलिए गांधी जी ने मशीन का विरोध किया, क्योंकि इसने कई शिल्पकारों के हाथ बेकार कर दिए।

बेरोजगारी के परिणाम भयानक हैं। बेरोजगार युवा कुछ भी गलत करने को तैयार हैं। वे शांति भंग करने में सबसे आगे हैं। जो लोग सोचते हैं कि शैक्षिक वातावरण धूमिल है, वे शैक्षिक वातावरण को भी चोट पहुँचाते हैं।

जब जनसंख्या की रफ़्तार धीमी होगी तभी बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। युवा शारीरिक श्रम करें। सरकार को छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा में शामिल हों ताकि युवा आत्मनिर्भर बन पाए

(24) शहरी जीवन में बढ़ता प्रदुषण

संकेत बिंदु –शहरीकरण, जनसंख्या, विविध प्रकार के प्रदुषण, प्रदुषण को रोकने के उपाय

आज ग्रामीण इलाकों से लोग धीरे-धीरे शहरों की ओर पलायन कर रहे हैं। जिसके पास मौका होता है वह शहर में बस जाता है। इस वजह से कई छोटे कस्बे कुछ वर्षों में शहर बन गए हैं।

जनसंख्या घनत्व बढ़ने से महानगरों में तरह-तरह के प्रदूषण बढ़ रहे हैं। वही जमीन, वही आसमान, वही नदी, वही पहाड़, लेकिन तीन गुना आबादी यानी तीन गुना उपभोक्ता। इसका सीधा असर बढ़ते प्रदूषण पर पड़ रहा है।

शहरों में प्रदूषण कई तरह से बढ़ रहा है। सबसे भीषण वायु प्रदूषण है। बड़े शहरों में लोग स्वस्थ हवा में सांस नहीं ले सकते। लोगों को सड़क पर चलते समय वाहनों का काला धुंआ पीना पड़ रहा है। भीड़ अधिक होने के कारण जगह-जगह कूड़े के ढेर लगे हैं। फैक्ट्री का धुआं पर्यावरण को जहरीला बनाता है, इसलिए मनुष्य भी स्वच्छ हवा के लिए तरसता है। बड़े शहरों में जल प्रदूषण एक बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। फैक्ट्री का पानी प्रदूषित होने से भूजल भी लाल और काला हो गया। ध्वनि प्रदूषण की वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि महानगरों के निवासियों के लिए बहरापन और तनाव आम समस्या हो गई है, और शांत स्थानों की जगह शोर ने ले ली है।

इस संबंध में वैज्ञानिक साधनों की तरह आम लोग भी समान रूप से दोषी हैं। हमें प्रदूषण के कारणों और इससे बचने के तरीकों को समझना होगा। लोगों को सचेत करें और उपायों को व्यापक रूप से प्रचारित करें। सरकार और जनता का संयुक्त सहयोग ही प्रदूषण मुक्त वातावरण का निर्माण हो सकता है।

(25) छात्र और अनुशासन

संकेत बिंदु -महत्त्व, पहला अनुशासन का प्रभाव, व्यक्ति और समाज पर प्रभाव जीवन पर प्रभाव

“अनुशासन” शब्द का अर्थ है -नियमों को व्यवस्था के अनुसार जीना। यदि कोई व्यवस्था तय है, तो उस पर जियो। व्यवस्था ठीक न हो तो जीवन में कोई भी नियम अपने लिए बना लें। अनुशासन जीवन को उपयुक्त बनाता है। इससे दक्षता में सुधार होता है। समय का पूरा सदुपयोग होता है।

पहला अनुशासन अनुशासन का पाठ सबसे पहले परिवार से ही सीखा जाता है। परिवार का सारा काम व्यवस्थित तरीके से होगा तो बच्चा भी

अनुशासन पर ध्यान देगा। इसलिए लोगों को पहले अपने घर को अनुशासित करना चाहिए।

अनुशासन न केवल व्यक्तिगत जीवन के लिए आवश्यक है, बल्कि सामाजिक जीवन के लिए भी नितांत आवश्यक है। व्यक्तिगत जीवन में अनुशासन का अर्थ है कि छात्रों को प्रत्येक कार्य को समय पर और क्रम से पूरा करने की आदत विकसित करनी चाहिए। आपको अपने काम के घंटे निर्धारित करने होंगे। दिनचर्या निश्चित होनी चाहिए।

सामाजिक जीवन में अनुशासन आवश्यक है। जैसे ट्रेन, बस, स्कूल और कार्यालय हमेशा खुले रहते हैं, वैसे ही कर्मचारियों को अपने-अपने स्थानों पर समय पर काम करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। कोई ढिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही विद्यार्थी समय पर सामाजिक कार्यों में भाग लेने के तत्पर हों।

अनुशासन एक महत्वपूर्ण जीवन मूल्य है, वास्तव में अनुशासन एक प्रकार का स्वभाव है। एक विज्ञान है। अनुशासन का लक्ष्य जीवन को आरामदायक और सुविधाजनक बनाना है। एक अनुशासित व्यक्ति को सुशिक्षित और सभ्य माना जाता है। एक अनुशासित विद्यार्थी अपने जीवन में सफलता तो प्राप्त करता है ही साथ ही साथ समाज में ऊँचा दर्जा भी प्राप्त करता है।

(26) मन के हारे हार है, मन के जीते जीत पर निबंध ।

संकेत बिंदु: मन सभी प्रवृत्तियों का जनक, दृढ़ मन सफलता का आधार, संकल्पशक्ति का कारण।

शास्त्र और लोक दोनों में मन को समस्त स्थूल एवं सूक्ष्म इंद्रियों का स्वामी और नियंत्रक-निदेशक स्वीकारा गया है। इतना ही नहीं, शास्त्र तो मन को ही मनुष्यों की समूची गतिविधियों और अस्तित्व का मूलभूत कारण मानते हैं। वास्तव में मन ही वह तत्त्व है जिसमें मानव जीवन के संचालक, निर्णायक एवं ध्वंसक, सभी प्रकार के विचार जन्म लेते हैं। इस कर्म एवं संघर्षमय जीवन संसार में मानव जीवन की हार-जीत की कहानियाँ लिखने

वाला असंदिग्ध रूप से मन ही है। दृढ़ मन साधनों से विरक्त होते हुए भी हार को जीत में परिणत कर दिया करते हैं।

इसके विपरीत दुर्बल मन सब प्रकार के सुलभ साधनों से संपन्न होते हुए भी जीत को हार में बदलने के लिए विवश हो जाया करते हैं। इसी कारण मनीषी मन को संयमित रखने की बात चिरंतन काल से ही कहते आ रहे हैं, क्योंकि संयमित मन ही विकल्पों से मुक्त होकर कुछ करने का दृढ़ संकल्प ले सकता है। जब संकल्प दृढ़ होगा, तो निश्चय ही साधनहीनता की स्थितियों में भी कोई-न-कोई साधन खोज ही लिया जाएगा। स्पष्ट है कि संसार केवल तलवार वालों का अर्थात् साधन-शक्ति संपन्न लोगों का ही नहीं हुआ करता, बल्कि संकल्प वालों का भी हुआ करता है।

शारीरिक दृष्टि से दुर्बल एवं हीन होते हुए भी दृढ़ निश्चयी व्यक्ति ऐसे-ऐसे कार्य कर जाया करते हैं कि उनकी असाधारणता पर विस्मय-विभोर होकर रह जाना पड़ता है। सामान्यतः साधारण प्रतीत होने वाले व्यक्ति भी अपनी संकल्प शक्ति के बल से भयावह तूफानों तक का मुँह मोड़ देने में सफल हो जाया करते हैं।

पाठ्य पुस्तक

1. लेखक को नवाब साहब के किन हाव-भावों से महसूस हुआ कि वे उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए तनिक भी उत्सुक नहीं हैं?

उत्तर-भीड़ से बचकर यात्रा करने के उद्देश्य से जब लेखक सेकंड क्लास के डिब्बे में चढ़ा तो देखा उसमें एक नवाब साहब पहले से बैठे थे। लेखक को देखकर नवाब साहब के चिंतन में व्यवधान पड़ा, जिससे उनके चेहरे पर व्यवधान के भाव उभर आए। नवाब साहब की आँखों में असंतोष का भाव उभर आया। उन्होंने लेखक से बातचीत करने की पहल नहीं की। लेखक की ओर देखने के बजाए वे खिड़की से बाहर देखते रहे। कुछ देर बाद वे डिब्बे की स्थिति को देखने लगे। इन हाव-भावों को देखकर लेखक ने जान लिया कि नवाब साहब उनसे बातचीत करने के इच्छुक नहीं हैं।

2.नवाब साहब ने बहुत ही यत्ने से खीरा काटा, नमक-मिर्च बुरका, अंततः सँधकर ही खिड़की से बाहर फेंक दिया। उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया होगा? उनका ऐसा करना उनके कैसे स्वभाव को इंगित करता है?

उत्तर-नवाब साहब ने यत्नपूर्वक खीरा काटकर नमक-मिर्च छिड़का और सँधकर खिड़की से बाहर फेंक दिया। उनका ऐसा करना उनकी नवाबी ठसक दिखाता है। वे लोगों के कार्य व्यवहार से हटकर अलग कार्य करके अपनी नवाबी दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं। उनका ऐसा करना उनके अमीर स्वभाव और नवाबीपन दिखाने की प्रकृति या स्वभाव को इंगित करता है।

3.बिना विचार, घटना और पात्रों के भी क्या कहानी लिखी जा सकती है। यशपाल के इस विचार से आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं?

उत्तर-लेखक का मानना है कि बिना विचार, घटना और पात्रों के भी क्या कहानी लिखी जा सकती है अर्थात् विचार, घटना और पात्र के बिना कहानी नहीं लिखी जा सकती है। मैं लेखक के इन विचारों से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ। वास्तव में कहानी किसी घटना विशेष का वर्णन ही तो है। इसका कारण क्या था, कब घटी, परिणाम क्या रहा तथा इस घटना से कौन-कौन प्रभावित हुए आदि का वर्णन ही कहानी है। अतः किसी कहानी के लिए विचार, घटना और पात्र बहुत ही आवश्यक हैं।

4.आप लखनवी अंदाज निबंध को और क्या नाम देना चाहेंगे?

उत्तर-मैं इस निबंध को दूसरा नाम देना चाहूँगा- 'रस्सी जल गई पर ऐंठन न गई' या नवाबी दिखावा। इसका कारण यह कि नवाब साहब की नवाबी तो कब की छिन चुकी थी पर उनमें अभी नवाबों वाली ठसक और दिखावे की प्रवृत्ति थी।

5.लखनवी अंदाज़' शीर्षक की सार्थकता सिद्ध कीजिए।

उत्तर- 'लखनवी अंदाज़' शीर्षक के मूल में व्यंग्य निहित है। इस कहानी में वर्णित स्थान लखनऊ के आसपास का प्रतीत होता है। इसके अलावा नवाब

साहब की शान, दिखावा, रईसी का प्रदर्शन, नवाबी ठसक, नज़ाकत आदि सभी लखनऊ के उन नवाबों जैसी है, जिनकी नवाबी कब की छिन चुकी है पर उनके कार्य व्यवहार में अब भी इसकी झलक मिलती है। पाठ को पूरी तरह अपने में समेटे हुए यह शीर्षक 'लखनवी अंदाज़' पूर्णतया सार्थक एवं उपयुक्त है।

6. अंदाज़' पाठ में निहित संदेश स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- 'लखनवी अंदाज़' नामक पाठ के माध्यम से लेखक यह संदेश देना चाहता है कि हमें अपना व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण विस्तृत करते हुए दिखावेपन से दूर रहना चाहिए। हमें वर्तमान के कठोर यथार्थ का सामना करना चाहिए तथा काल्पनिकता को छोड़कर वास्तविकता को अपनाना चाहिए जो हमारे व्यवहार और आचरण में भी दिखना चाहिए।

7. फ़ादर की उपस्थिति देवदार की छाया जैसी क्यों लगती थी?

उत्तर- फ़ादर 'परिमल' के सदस्यों से अत्यंत घनिष्ठ एवं पारिवारिक संबंध रखते थे। वे उम्र में बड़े होने के कारण आशीर्वचन कहते, दुखी मन को सांत्वना देते जिससे मन को उसी तरह की शांति और सुकून मिलता जैसे थके हारे यात्री को देवदार की शीतल छाया में मिलता है। इसलिए उनकी उपस्थिति देवदार की छाया-सी लगती है।

8. पाठ में आए उन प्रसंगों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिनसे फ़ादर बुल्के का हिंदी प्रेम प्रकट होता है?

उत्तर- फ़ादर बुल्के का हिंदी प्रेम प्रकट करने वाले प्रसंग निम्नलिखित हैं। फ़ादर बुल्के ने कोलकाता से बी०ए० करने के बाद हिंदी में एम०ए० इलाहाबाद से किया। उन्होंने प्रामाणिक अंग्रेज़ी हिंदी शब्दकोश तैयार किया। मातरलिक के प्रसिद्ध नाटक 'ब्लू बर्ड' का हिंदी में 'नील पंछी' नाम से रूपांतरण किया। इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय से 'रामकथा-उत्पत्ति एवं विकास' पर शोध प्रबंध लिखा। परिमल नामक हिंदी साहित्यिक संस्था के

सदस्य बने। वे हिंदी को राष्ट्रभाषा का गौरव दिलवाने के लिए सतत प्रयत्नशील रहे।

9.लेखक ने फ़ादर बुल्के को 'मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक' क्यों कहा है?

उत्तर-लेखक ने फ़ादर कामिल बुल्के को मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक इसलिए कहा है क्योंकि फ़ादर नेक दिल वाले वह व्यक्ति थे जिनकी रगों में दूसरों के लिए प्यार, अपनत्व और ममता भरी थी। वह लोभ, क्रोध कटुभाषिता से कोसों दूर थे। वे अपने परिचितों के लिए स्नेह और ममता रखते थे। वे दूसरों के दुख में सदैव शामिल होते थे और अपने सांत्वना भरे शब्दों से उसका दुख हर लेते थे। लेखक को अपनी पत्नी और बच्चे की मृत्यु पर फ़ादर के सांत्वना भरे शब्दों से शांति मिली थी। वे अपने प्रेम और वत्सलता के लिए जाने जाते थे।

10.फ़ादर बुल्के ने संन्यासी की परंपरागत छवि से अलग एक नई छवि प्रस्तुत की है, कैसे?

उत्तर-परंपरागत रूप से संन्यासी एक अलग छवि लेकर जीते हैं। उनका विशेष पहनावा होता है। वे सांसारिकता से दूर होकर एकांत में जीवन बिताते हैं। उन्हें मानवीय संबंधों और मोह-माया से कुछ लेना-देना नहीं होता है। वे लोगों के सुख-दुख से तटस्थ रहते हैं और ईश वंदना में समय बिताते हैं।

फ़ादर बुल्के परंपरागत संन्यासियों से भिन्न थे। वे मन के नहीं संकल्प के संन्यासी थे। वे एक बार संबंध बनाकर तोड़ना नहीं जानते थे। वे लोगों से अत्यंत आत्मीयता से मिलते थे। वे अपने परिचितों के दुख-सुख में शामिल होते थे और देवदारु वृक्ष की सी शीतलता से भर देते थे। इस तरह उन्होंने परंपरागत संन्यासी से हटकर अलग छवि प्रस्तुत की।

11. आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए

(क) नम आँखों को गिनना स्याही फैलाना है।

(ख) फ़ादर को याद करना एक उदास शांत संगीत को सुनने जैसा है।

उत्तर- (क) आशय यह है कि फ़ादर की मृत्यु पर अनेक साहित्यकार, हिंदीप्रेमी, ईसाई धर्मा नुयायी एवं अन्य लोग इतनी संख्या में उपस्थित होकर शोक संवेदना प्रकट कर रहे थे कि उनकी गणना कर ना कठिन एवं उनके बारे में लिखना स्याही बर्बाद करने जैसा था अर्थात् उनकी संख्या अनगिनत थी।

(ख) आशय यह है कि फ़ादर को याद करते ही उनका करुणामय, शांत एवं गंभीर व्यक्तित्व हमारे सामने आ जाता है। उनकी याद हमारे उदास मन को विचित्र-सी उदासी एवं शांति से भर देती है। ऐसा लगता है जैसे हम एक उदाससा संगीत सुन रहे हैं।

12. मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक' पाठ के आधार पर फ़ादर की विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

उत्तर- 'मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक' पाठ से फ़ादर बुल्के की निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं का ज्ञान होता है फ़ादर संकल्प के संन्यासी थे, मन के नहीं। फ़ादर संबंध बनाकर उसे निभाना जानते थे। फ़ादर अपने परिचितों एवं परिवार वालों के साथ स्नेहमय संबंध रखते थे। वे सुख-दुख में परिवार के सदस्यों की भाँति खड़े नजर आते थे। वे भारत और हिंदी से असीम लगाव रखते थे।

13. मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक' नामक पाठ में निहित संदेश स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर- 'मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक' नामक पाठ के माध्यम से हमें फ़ादर जैसे 'मानवीय करुणा के सागर' बुल्के की तरह करुणा एवं सहानुभूतिपूर्वक व्यवहार करने का संदेश मिलता है, वहीं यह भी संदेश मिलता है कि हमें अपनी मातृभूमि से असीम प्यार करना चाहिए। इसके

अलावा हम भारतवासियों को विदेश में बसने का लोभ त्यागकर अपने देश की सेवा करनी चाहिए। हमें हिंदी और भारत दोनों का ही भरपूर आदर करने का संदेश भी मिलता है।

14. संन्यासी होने के बाद भी फ़ादर का अपनी माँ से स्नेह एवं प्रेम कम न हुआ' - स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर-लेखक और फ़ादर के घनिष्ठ संबंध थे। फ़ादर लेखक को अक्सर माँ की स्मृतियों में डूबा हुआ देखा करता था। फ़ादर की माँ की चिट्ठियाँ प्रायः उनके पास आया करती थीं। इन चिट्ठियों को वे अपने अभिन्न मित्र डॉ. रघुवंश को दिखाया करते थे। भारत बसने के बाद भी वे अपनी माँ और मातृभूमि को नहीं भूल पाए थे। इससे स्पष्ट है कि संन्यासी होने के बाद भी फ़ादर का अपनी माँ से स्नेह एवं प्रेम कम न हुआ।

15. कवि बादल से फुहार, रिमझिम या बरसने के स्थान पर 'गरजने' के लिए कहता है, क्यों?

उत्तर: कवि का मानना है कि केवल रिमझिम बारिश से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। कवि तो चाहता है कि प्रचुर मात्रा में बारिश हो जिससे उसका सबसे अधिक फायदा मिल सके। इसलिए वह बादलों से गरजने के लिए कहता है।

16. प्रश्न: कविता का शीर्षक उत्साह क्यों रखा गया है?

उत्तर: यह कविता उस उत्साह को चित्रित करता है जिस उत्साह से हर भारतीय मानसून का इंतजार और स्वागत करता है। मानसून का हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था और संस्कृति के लिए बहुत महत्व है। इसलिए इस कविता का शीर्षक उत्साह रखा गया है।

17. प्रश्न: कविता में बादल किन-किन अर्थों की ओर संकेत करता है?

उत्तर: इस कविता में बादल कई अर्थों की ओर संकेत करता है; जैसे कि कोई अनगढ़ बालक, कोई नवीन रचना या फिर कोई अनजान दिशा से आया पथिक।

प्रश्न 18. कवि की आंख फागुन की सुंदरता से क्यों नहीं हट रही है?

उत्तर कवि की आंख फागुन की सुंदरता से इसलिए हट नहीं रही है क्योंकि फागुन बहुत मतवाला, मस्त और शोभाशाली है। इस महीने में प्रकृति का सौंदर्य अत्यंत मनमोहक होता है। चारों ओर फैली हरियाली और खिले रंग-बिरंगे फूल अपनी सुगंध से सब को मुग्ध कर देते हैं। इसलिए कवि की आंखें फागुन की सुंदरता से मंत्रमुग्ध है, जो चाह कर भी वहां से नहीं हटती।

प्रश्न 19. प्रस्तुत कविता में कवि ने प्रकृति की व्यापकता का वर्णन किन रूपों में किया है?

उत्तर: प्रस्तुत कविता में कवि जीने फागुन की सर्वव्यापी सौंदर्य और मादक रूप के प्रभाव को दर्शाया है। पेड़ पौधे में पत्ते पाकर खेल रहे हैं फूलों की खुशबू वातावरण को सुगंधित कर रही है बाग बगीचों में चारों ओर हरियाली छा गई है डालिया कहीं हरी तो कहीं लाल पंक्तियों से भरी हुई हैं।

प्रश्न 20. फागुन में ऐसा क्या होता है जो बाकी ऋतुओं से भिन्न होता है?

उत्तर: फागुन बाकी ऋतुओं से निम्नलिखित प्रकार से भिन्न है। इस समय प्रकृति की शोभा अपने चरम पर होती है।

पेड़-पौधे नए पत्तों, फल और फूलों से लद जाते हैं। हवा सुगंधित हो उठती है। आकाश स्वच्छ होता है। बाग-बगीचों और पक्षियों में उल्लास भर जाता है।

प्रश्न 21. आपके विचार से मां ने ऐसा क्यों कहा की लड़की होना पर लड़की जैसी मत दिखाई देना?

उत्तर. मां ने ऐसा इसलिए कहा क्योंकि जिससे उसकी बेटी विपरीत परिस्थितियों का सामना कर सके और अन्याय व अत्याचार का शिकार ना हो पाए।

प्रश्न22. 'आग रोटियां सेंकने के लिए है।जलने के लिए नहीं।

(क) इन पंक्तियों से समाज में स्त्री की किस स्थिति की ओर संकेत किया गया है?

(ख) मां ने बेटी को सचेत करना क्यों जरूरी समझा?

उत्तर. (क) इन परिस्थितियों में समाज में स्त्रियों की कमजोर स्थिति और ससुराल में परिजनों द्वारा शोषण करने की ओर संकेत किया गया है।क्योंकि कभी-कभी बहुएं इस शोषण से मुक्ति पाने के लिए स्वयं को आग के हवाले करके अपनी जीवन लीला समाप्त कर लेती हैं।

(ख)) मां ने बेटी को सचेत करना जरूरी समझा ताकि वह अपने अधिकारों एवं कर्तव्यों को भलीभांति जान सके तथा अच्छे और बुरे में अन्तर कर सकेत था हिम्मत से अन्याय का सामना कर सके।

प्रश्न23. 'पाठिका थी वह धुंधले प्रकाश की ,कुछ तुकों और कुछ लयबद्ध पंक्तियों की' इन पंक्तियों को पढ़कर लड़की की जो छवि आपके सामने उभर कर सामने आ रही है, उसे शब्दबद्ध कीजिए।

उत्तर. इन पंक्तियों को पढ़कर लड़की की छवि हमारे सामने उभर आई हैं कि वह लड़की सीधे-सादे सरल स्वभाव की लड़की थी। उसे व्यावहारिक ज्ञान बिल्कुल मालूम नहीं था। लड़की ने अपने घर परिवार व समाज मे स्त्री संबंधित परंपराओं रीति-रिवाजों एवं आदर्शों को देखकर थोड़ा बहुत अनुभव प्राप्त किया था। अभी उसे परंपराओं व रीति-रिवाजों एवं संस्कारों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने का आरंभिक जीवन था

प्रश्न24. मां को अपनी बेटी 'अंतिम पूंजी' क्यों लग रही थी?

उत्तर. मां को अपनी बेटी 'अंतिम पूंजी' इसलिए लग रही थी क्योंकि बेटी ही अपनी मां के सुख-दुख में हमेशा साथ देने वाली और चलने वाली

होती है। बेटी अपनी मां के सबसे करीब होती है। मां अपने जीवन के संपूर्ण संस्कारों को उसमें भर देती है।

प्रश्न 25. आपके विचार से माँ ने बेटी को क्या-क्या सीख दी?

उत्तर. मां कहती हैं कभी भी अपनी सुंदरता पर इतराना नहीं क्योंकि असली सुंदरता तो मन की होती है।

मां कहती है कि अच्छे कपड़े और महंगे आभूषण बंधन की तरह होते हैं उनके चक्कर में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

वह कहती आगी आपका काम तो चोला जलाकर करो को जोड़ने का है ना कि अपने आप को और अन्य लोगों को दुख में दिलाने का अंत में मां कहती है कि लड़की जैसी दिखाई मत देना।

प्रश्न 26. आपकी दृष्टि से कन्या के साथ दान की बात करना कहां तक उचित है?

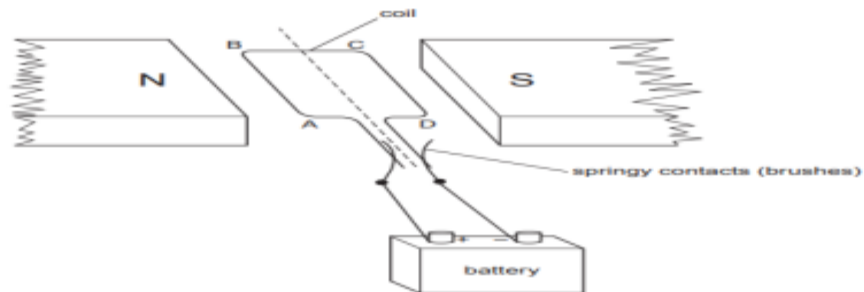
उत्तर. भारतीय संस्कृति में कन्यादान को सबसे बड़ा दान माना जाता है। कन्यादान से अभिप्राय है कि लड़की के विवाह के पश्चात विदाई। लेकिन दान शब्द का अर्थ यह नहीं कि उससे हमेशा के लिए संबंध टूट गया। कन्यादान के पश्चात लड़की को अपनी इच्छा अनुसार वस्तुएं दी जाती हैं, परंतु उसे कन्या का दान देना नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह हमारी दृष्टि से बिल्कुल अनुचित है।

प्रश्न 27. लड़की की माँ की चिंता के क्या कारण थे?

उत्तर-लड़की की माँ की चिंता के निम्नलिखित कारण थे। लड़की अभी समझदार नहीं थी। लड़की को ससुराल के सुखों की ही समझ थी दुखों की नहीं। लड़की दुनिया की छल-कपट एवं शोषण की मनोवृत्ति से अनभिज्ञ थी। लड़की को ससुराल एवं जीवन पथ पर आनेवाली कठिनाइयों का ज्ञान न था।

Important Questions PHYSICS (class X)

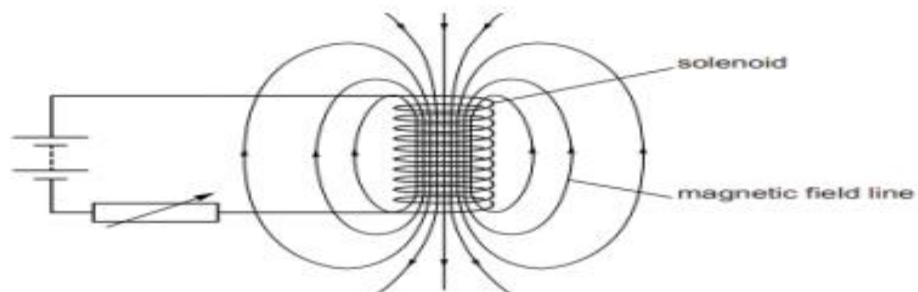
1. A simple motor is made in a school laboratory. A coil of wire is mounted on an axle between the poles of a horseshoe magnet, as illustrated.



In the example above, coil ABCD is horizontal and the battery is connected as shown.

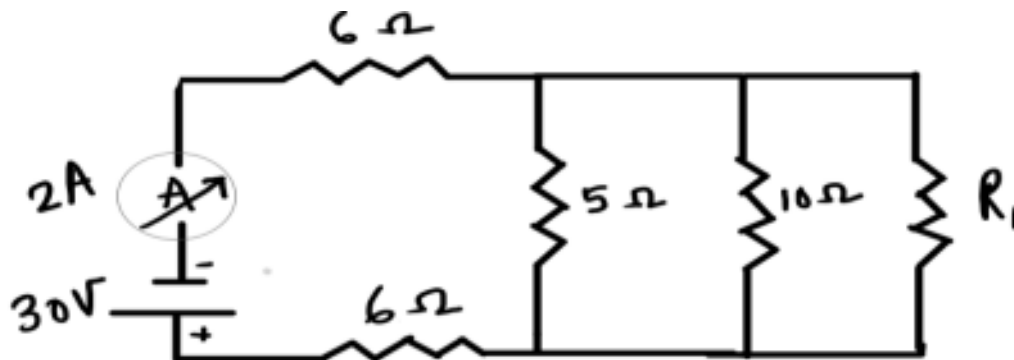
- For this position, state the direction of the force on the arm AB.
 - Why does the current in the arm BC not contribute to the turning force on the coil?
- 2.

A circuit contains a battery, a variable resistor and a solenoid. The figure below shows the magnetic field pattern produced by the current in the solenoid.



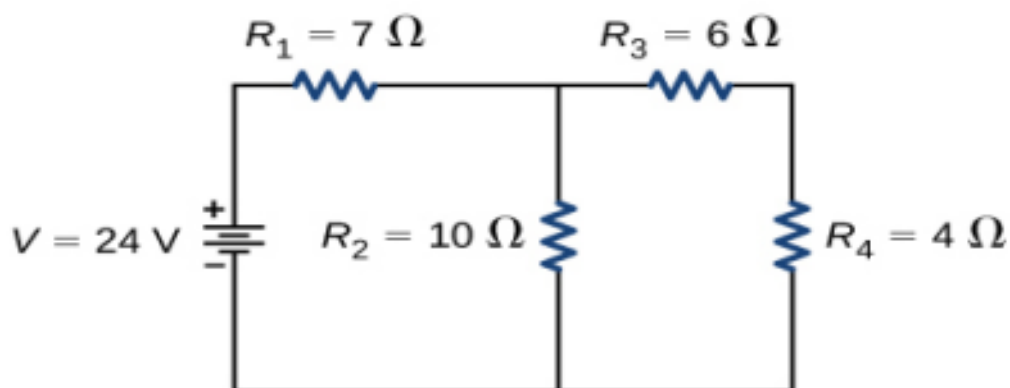
- State how the magnetic field pattern indicates regions where the magnetic field is stronger.
- b. What happens to the magnetic field when the current in the circuit is reversed?

- a. It would cost a man Rs. 3.50 to buy 1.0 kW h of electrical energy from the Main Electricity Board. His generator has a maximum power of 2.0 kW. The generator produces energy at this maximum power for 3 hours. Calculate how much it would cost to buy the same amount of energy from the Main Electricity Board.(1 Mark)
- b. A student boils water in an electric kettle for 20 minutes. Using the same mains supply he wants to reduce the boiling time of water. To do so should he increase or decrease the length of the heating element? Justify your answer.(2 Marks)



In the above circuit, if the current reading in the ammeter A is 2A, what would be the value of R_1 ?

OR



Calculate the total resistance of the circuit and find the total current in the circuit.

KENDREIYA VIDYALAYA JAMALPUR

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WITH ANSWER

TERM – II

CLASS – X

CHEMISTRY

Q1. Read the following carefully and answer the questions.

In covalent compounds atoms share valence electrons to satisfy the octet. Each atom shares one pair or two pairs or three pairs of electrons depending on their combining capacity. In electron dot structures only numbers of valence electrons are shown around the symbols of constituent atoms. Carbon using its valency of four can make either single, double or triple bonds with other carbon atoms or any other atoms. Carbon's self-linking property is called catenation. In hydrocarbons carbon makes aliphatic or cyclic molecules they are either saturated or unsaturated. Based on these facts Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below.

An element X combines with Y to form a colourless odourless gas, Z which turns lime water milky is the major constituent of all organic molecules. Five X atoms combine with hydrogens to form a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon J and aliphatic unsaturated hydrocarbon Q. Q is used in gas welding.

- (1) Identify compound Z and draw its electron dot structure.
- (2) Write the chemical formula and IUPAC name of compound Q
- (3) What is the common name of Q
- (4) How many single covalent bonds are present in compound J?

Answer:

1) Z is CO_2 its electron dot structure is



2) C₂H₂, ethyne

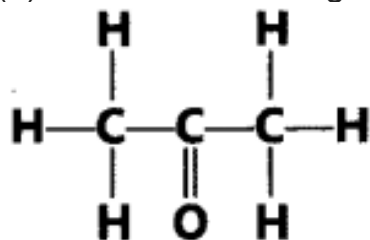
3) Acetylene

4) 15

Question.2.

(a) Why are covalent compounds generally poor conductors of electricity?

(b) Name the following compound:



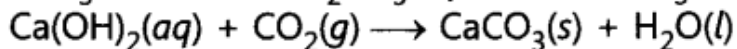
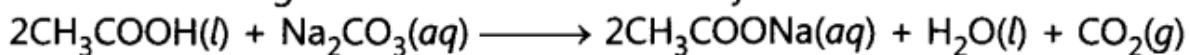
(c) Name the gas evolved when ethanoic acid is added to sodium carbonate. How would you prove the presence of this gas?

Answer.

(a) It is because they do not form ions.

(b) Propanone

(c) Carbon dioxide gas. It turns lime water milky.



Calcium hydroxide	Carbon dioxide	Calcium carbonate
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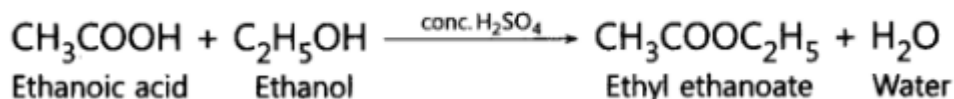
3. What is meant by a saturated hydrocarbon?

Answer. Those hydrocarbon in which valency of carbon is satisfied by single bonds only are called saturated hydrocarbons.

Question.4 Name the compound formed when ethanol is warmed with ethanoic acid in the presence of a few drops of cone. H₂S₀₄

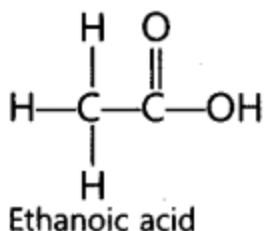
Answer.

Ethyl ethanoate is formed.



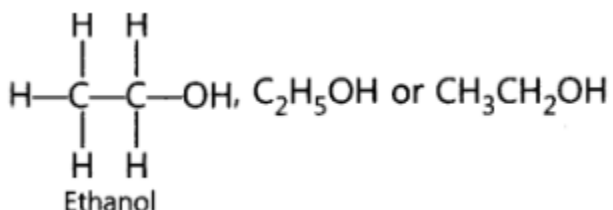
Question.5 Draw the structure of CH_3COOH molecule.

Answer.



Question.6 Draw the structure of ethanol molecule.

Answer.



Question.7 What happens when a small piece of sodium is dropped into ethanol?

Answer. Hydrogen gas will be evolved.



Question.8. Give reasons for the following observations:

- The element carbon forms a very large number of compounds.
- Air holes of a gas burner have to be adjusted when the heated vessels get blackened by the flame.
- Use of synthetic detergents causes pollution of water.

Answer.

- Carbon forms large number of compounds since carbon is small in size and can form stable covalent bonds (catenation) and it shows tetravalency.
- Air holes of gas burner are made open (adjusted) so that air can pass through, which is needed for complete combustion, so that heated vessels do not get blackened.

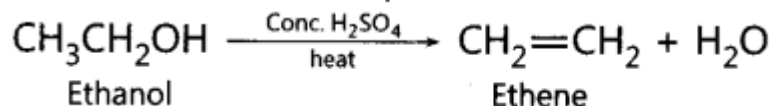
(c) Some synthetic detergents are non-biodegradable, therefore, cause pollution of water.

Question.9 Write the name and molecular formula of an organic compound having its name suffixed with '-ol and having two carbon atoms in the molecule. With the help of a balanced chemical equation indicate what happens when it is heated with excess of conc. H_2SO_4 .

Answer.

It is ethanol, its molecular formula is C_2H_6O .

Ethanol forms ethene, when heated with conc. H_2SO_4 .



Question.10 What is ethanol? State its two properties. What happens when it is heated with excess of conc. H_2SO_4 at 443 K? What role does conc. H_2SO_4 play in this reaction? Write chemical equation of the reaction involved and the structural formula of the main product formed.

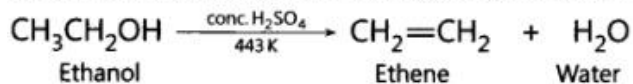
Answer.

Ethanol is C_2H_5OH .

(i) It has specific smell.

(ii) It is soluble in water.

When ethanol is heated with excess of conc. H_2SO_4 , ethene is formed along with water.



Conc. H_2SO_4 acts as dehydrating agent.

Structural formula of ethene is $H-\overset{\overset{H}{|}}{C}=\overset{\overset{H}{|}}{C}-H$.

Question.11 The elements of the second period of the Periodic Table are given below:

Li Be B C N O F

(a) Give reason to explain why atomic radii decrease from Li to F.

(b) Identify the most

(i) metallic and

(ii) non-metallic element.

Answer.

(a) It is because nuclear charge increases due to increase in atomic number, therefore, force of attraction between nucleus and valence electrons increases, i.e. effective nuclear charge increases, hence atomic radii decrease from Li to F.

- (b) (i) Most metallic element is 'Li' as it can lose electrons easily due to larger atomic size.
(ii) Most non-metallic element is 'F' because it can gain electrons easily due to smallest atomic size.

Question.12 The elements of the third period of the Periodic Table are given below:

Group	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Period 3	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl

- (a) Which atom is bigger, Na or Mg? Why?
(6) Identify the most (i) metallic and (ii) non-metallic element in Period 3.

Answer. (a) Sodium is bigger than magnesium as it has lesser nuclear charge so there is less force of attraction between nucleus and valence electrons and less effective nuclear charge. It is, therefore, bigger in size.

- (b) (i) Sodium is the most metallic as it can lose electrons easily due to its larger atomic size,
(ii) Chlorine is the most non-metallic element because it can gain electrons easily due to its smallest atomic size.

Question.13 The position of three elements A, B and C in the Periodic Table is shown below:

Group 16	Group 17
-	-
-	A
-	-
B	C

Giving reasons, explain the following:

- (a) Element A is a non-metal.
(b) Element B has a larger atomic size than element C.
(c) Element C has a valency of 1

Answer. (a) 'A' is non-metal because it can gain electron easily as it has 7 valence electrons and forms negative ion with stable electronic configuration.

(b) It is because 'B' has lesser atomic number, less nuclear charge, less force of attraction between valence electrons and nucleus therefore, has larger atomic size.

(c) 'C' has 7 valence electrons. It can gain one electron to become stable. So, its valency is equal to one.

Question.14 The position of three elements A, B and C in the Periodic Table is shown below:

Giving reasons, explain the following:

(a) Element A is non-metal.

(b) Atom of element C has a larger size ' than atom of element A.

(c) Element B has a valency of 1.

Answer. (a) It is because it has 7 valence electrons.

It can gain one electron to form negative ion. So, it is a non-metal.

(b)'C' has more number of shells than A. So, it is larger in size.

(c)'B' has one valence electron. It can lose one electron to become stable. So, its valency is equal to 1.

Question.15(a) Why do we classify elements?

(b) What were the two criteria used by Mendeleev in creating his Periodic Table?

(c) Why did Mendeleev leave some gaps in his Periodic Table?

(d) In Mendeleev's Periodic Table, why was there no mention of Noble gases like Helium, Neon and Argon?

(e) Would you place the two isotopes ' of chlorine, Cl-35 and Cl-37 in different slots because of their different atomic masses or in the same slot because their chemical properties are the same? Justify your answer.

Answer.

(a) It is done so as to study the properties of elements conveniently.

(b) Increasing order of atomic mass and similarities in chemical properties (especially nature and formulae of oxide and hydride formed).

(c) These gaps were left for undiscovered elements.

(d) Noble gases were not invented at that time

Question.16 Chlorine, bromine and iodine form a Dobereiner's triad. The atomic masses of chlorine and iodine are 35.5 and 126.9 respectively. Predict the atomic mass of bromine.

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Atomic mass of Br} &= \frac{35.5 + 126.9}{2} \\ &= \frac{162.4}{2} = 81.2\end{aligned}$$

Question.17 In the following table, are given eight elements A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H (here letters are not the usual symbols of the elements) of the Modern Periodic Table with the atomic numbers of the elements in parenthesis.

1. What is the electronic configuration of F?
2. What is the number of valence electrons in the atom of F?
3. What is the number of shells in the atom of F?
4. Write the size of the atoms of E, F, G and H in decreasing order,
5. State whether F is a metal or a non-metal.
6. Out of the three elements B, E and F, which one has the biggest atomic size?

Answer.

1. F has electronic configuration 2, 8, 2.
2. F has 2 valence electrons.
3. There are three shells in 'F'.
4. $H > G > F > E$ is decreasing order of size of atoms.
5. 'F' is a metal.
6. 'B' is having biggest atomic size among B, E and F

Question.18 The atomic numbers of three elements, X, Y and Z are 9,11 and 17 respectively. Which two of these elements will show similar chemical properties? Why?

Answer. Electronic configuration of X, Y and Z will be:

X(9) : 2, 7

Y(11) : 2, 8, 1

Z(17) : 2, 8, 7

X and Z will show similar chemical properties due to same number of valence electrons.

Question.19 On the basis of electronic configuration, how will you identify the first and the last element of a period?

Answer. First element has 1 valence electron and last element has 8 valence electrons. Number of shells remain the same in the same period.

Question.20 How does the valency of elements vary

(a) in going down a group, and

(b) in going from left to right in a period of the periodic table?

Answer. (a) Valency remains the same in a group.

(b) Valency first goes on increasing from left to right in a period till middle of period, then decreases.

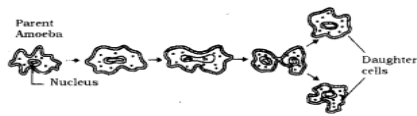
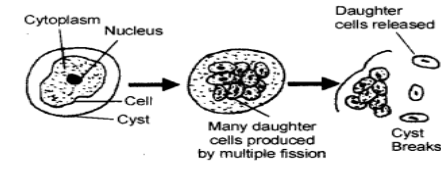
SCIENCE (Bio)- IMPORTANT QUESTIONS –

CLASS-X ,TERM-2

Q.1 Write the difference between Asexual and Sexual reproduction.

Asexual reproduction	Sexual reproduction
1) Involves single organism.	1) Involves one or two organisms.
2) No production of gametes.	2) Male and female gametes are produced.
3) There is no fusion of gametes.	3) It involves fusion of male and female gametes.
4) It requires only mitotic divisions.	4) It requires meiotic division followed by mitotic division.
5) It produces offsprings that are identical to the parent.	5) Offspring will have some characters from male parent and others from female parent. Some characters may not be present in either of the parents.
6) In this chance of genetic variation is only through random mutation.	6) In this reproduction there is more chance for genetic variation.
7) Asexual reproduction is not very useful for natural selection in evolution of species.	7) Sexual reproduction is highly useful for natural selection in evolution of species.
8) It occurs by budding, fragmentation, sporulation.	8) It occurs due to pollination and fertilization.

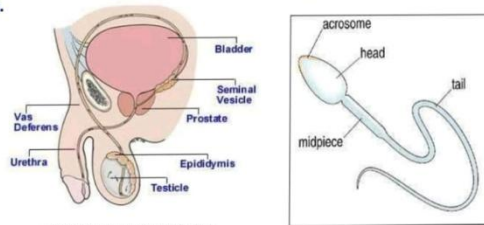
Q.2 Write the difference between binary fission and multiple fission.

Binary Fission	Multiple Fission
<p>1. It refers to the division of parent cell into two small, nearly equal sized identical daughter individuals.</p> <p>2. The parent cell does not break away. Example <i>Amoeba</i>.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Binary Fission in Amoeba</p>	<p>1. It refers to the division of parent cell into several small, nearly equal sized daughter individuals.</p> <p>2. Parent cell breaks away, releasing many individuals at once. Example : <i>Plasmodium</i>.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Multiple Fission in Plasmodium</p>

Q.3 Explain Human male and female reproductive system with

a) Male reproductive system :-

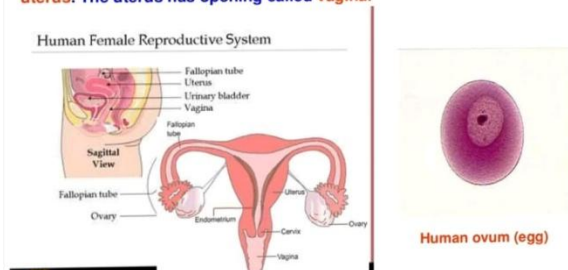
The male reproductive system consists of a pair of testes which produces the male reproductive cells called sperms and the hormone testosterone. It is contained in sac like structures called scrotum. From each testis arises a tube called vas deferens. It joins into the urethra. The urethra is enclosed in a muscular organ called penis. It has an opening called genital pore. The seminal vesicles and prostate glands produce fluids which provide nutrition and help in the movement of the sperms.



well labelled diagram.

b) Female reproductive system :-

The female reproductive system consists of a pair of ovaries which produces the female reproductive cells called ova or eggs and the hormone oestrogen. Above the ovaries are tubes called oviducts or fallopian tubes. The two oviducts unite into a bag like structure called uterus. The uterus has opening called vagina.



Q.4 What are birth control methods / what are the methods to avoid pregnancy?

b) Prevention of pregnancy (Contraception) :-

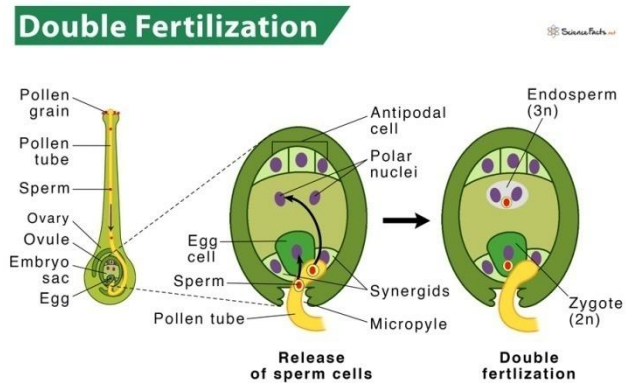
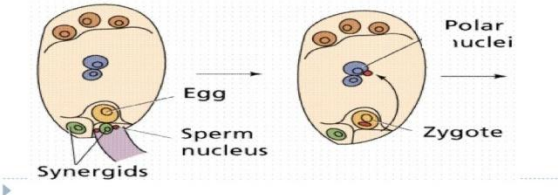
Pregnancy can be prevented by three main methods. They are barrier methods chemical methods and surgical methods.

- i) **Barrier methods** consists of using condoms, diaphragm, cervical caps, Copper T etc. **IUCD**
- ii) **Chemical methods** consists of taking drugs like oral pills, vaginal pills etc.
- iii) **Surgical methods** consists of removing or tying a small part of the vas deferens in males (**Vasectomy**) or fallopian tube in female (**Tubectomy**).

Q5. What is Double fertilization? Explain it with labeled diagrams.

Double Fertilization

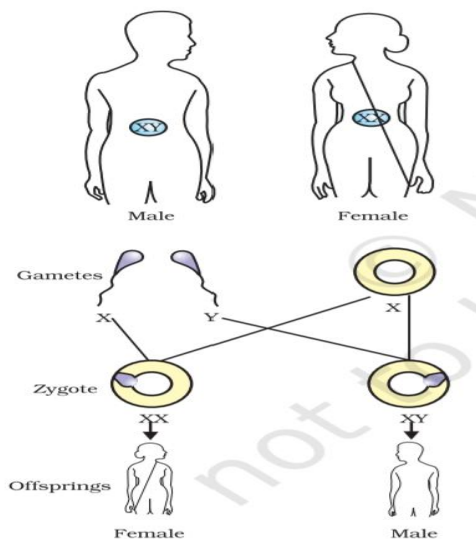
- ▶ **Double fertilization** occurs: One sperm nucleus (1n) fertilizes the egg, producing a **zygote** (2n) → which becomes the plant **embryo** inside the seed.
- ▶ Another sperm nucleus fuses with the polar nuclei, resulting in a triploid **endosperm** (3n).
- ▶ Endosperm is a source of food for the young embryo.



Q.6 How is sex of the child determined in human being? Show with diagram.

In organisms, a specific pair of chromosomes determines the sex of the individual called sex chromosome. In human beings, sex is determined by the XX-XY chromosomes. Females contain XX chromosomes and males contain XY chromosomes.

So, if the male gamete X chromosome fuses with the female X chromosome then the child will be female or when male gamete Y fuses with the female X chromosome then it will be the male child.

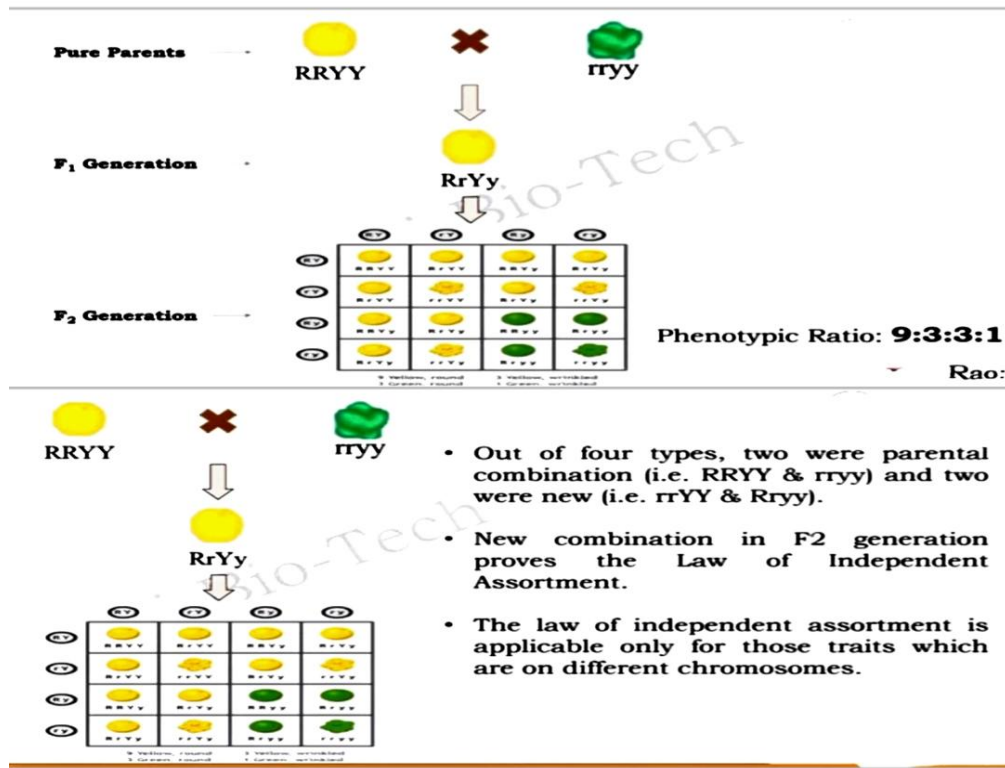


Q7. How to Mendel's experiment show that trait is inherited independently?

3. Law of Independent Assortment:

The alleles of two different genes get sorted into gametes independently of one another.

When a dihybrid forms gamete, assortment of alleles of different traits is independent of their original combination in the parents.



Q8. What is Monohybrid and Dihybrid cross?

Monohybrid	Dihybrid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cross between the two parents differing in one single pair of contrasting characters is known as a monohybrid cross. • For example, the cross between two pea plants, one tall and another dwarf with height being the only contrasting character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cross between two parents differing in two pairs of contrasting characters is known as a dihybrid cross. • For example, the cross between two pea plants, one with round and yellow seeds and the other with green and wrinkled seeds. Here seed colour and seed shape are the two contrasting characters.

Q9. How do Mendel experiments show that trait may be recessive or dominant?

It can be explained by Mendel's 1st Law- LAW OF DOMINANCE:-

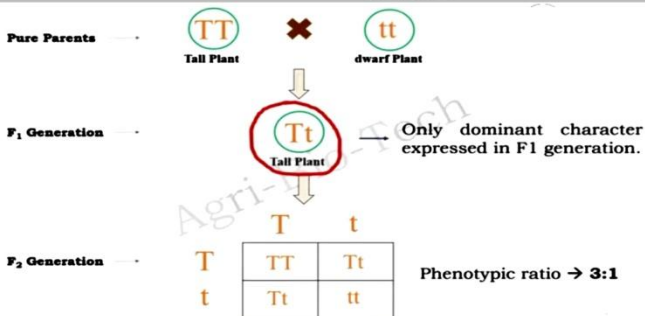
1. Law of Dominance:

In a cross between two organisms pure for any pair of contrasting character, the character which appear in first generation is called dominant and the one which is suppressed is called recessive.

A cross between a homozygous dominant and a homozygous recessive will always express the dominant phenotype.

What is the Monohybrid cross?

A cross between two pure parents differing in a single pair of contrasting character is called monohybrid cross.



Q10. What are acquired and inherited traits?

ACQUIRED CHARACTER-

They are variable somatic. Acquired characteristics developed due to the effects of environmental factors, organ use and disguise, and special (conscious) efforts. These characteristics develop throughout an individual's lifetime, and that individual's with death.

Example: dance, music, etc., and a muscular body wrestler.

INHERITED CHARACTER-

These are the hereditary variations. Inherited traits develop due to the reshuffling of genetic material and mutations. These features are transferred (inherited) by the parents to their offspring. They don't die, but they're passed on to the next generation.

Example: free or attached earlobe and curly hair.

Q11. What is difference between Biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes?

1. BIODEGRADABLE WASTES-wastes that can be broken down by biological processes are called biodegradable wastes. It can be converted into manure/decompost and can be used in agriculture. Eg. spoilt food, vegetables, fruits peel, paper, leather etc.

2. NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTES-Wastes that cannot be broken down by biological processes are called non-biodegradable wastes. It can be recycled and reuse.

Eg. Glass bottles, metal cans, polythenes, synthetic fibers etc.

Q12. What is the role of decomposer in the ecosystem?

***Decomposer includes micro-organism such as bacteria and fungi that obtain nutrients by breaking down the remains of dead plants and animals. They help in the breakdown of organic matter from the body of dead plants and animals into simple inorganic raw materials such as CO₂, H₂O and some nutrients.**

Q13. What are trophic levels? Give an example of a food chain and state the different trophic levels in it.

Q14. How is ozone layer formed?

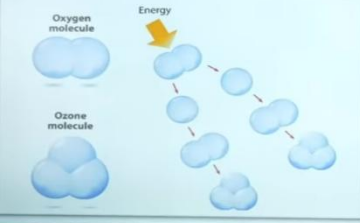
Ozone is an allotrop of oxygen. It is formed by the three atoms of oxygen. Its formula is O₃.

Ozone is very deadly poisonous gas . High concentration of Ozone layer is present in stratosphere. It protects the earth from the harmful ultraviolet rays from the Sun. When uv radiation fall on oxygen molecules not breaks it into two oxygen atom ,which combine with other oxygen molecules to form ozone.

DEPLETION OF OZONE LAYER

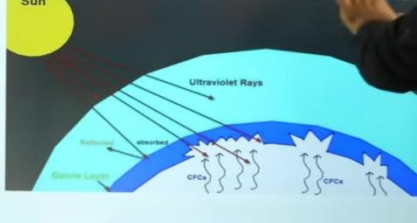
WHAT IS OZONE?

Ozone (O₃) is a molecule formed by three atoms of oxygen. It shields the surface of the earth from ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the Sun. This radiation is highly damaging to organisms, for example, it is known to cause **skin cancer** in human beings.



HOW WAS IT FORMED?

$$\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{UV}} \text{O} + \text{O}$$

$$\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_3 \text{ (Ozone)}$$


Q15 .What is the reason behind Ozone depletion?How can it be checked/prevented?

- Scientists have discovered a hole in the ozone layer over the Antarctic. This has focussed their concern on various environmental issues and steps to control them. The main reasons for the ozone hole are chlorofluorocarbons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl bromide and hydrochlorofluorocarbons.
- ***Ozone layer depletion is the gradual thinning of the earth's ozone layer in the upper atmosphere caused due to the release of chemical compounds containing gaseous bromine or chlorine from industries or other human activities.***

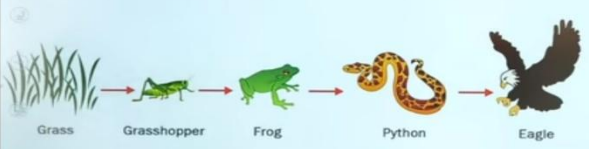
Depletion

- This happens when the chlorine and bromine atoms in the atmosphere come in contact with ozone and destroy the ozone molecules. One chlorine can destroy 100,000 molecules of ozone. It is destroyed more quickly than it is created.
- Montreal Protocol was proposed in 1987 to stop the use, production and import of ozone-depleting substances and minimize their concentration in the atmosphere to protect the ozone layer of the earth.

Q16. Difference between Food chain and Food web? Show with diagram.

Food Chain

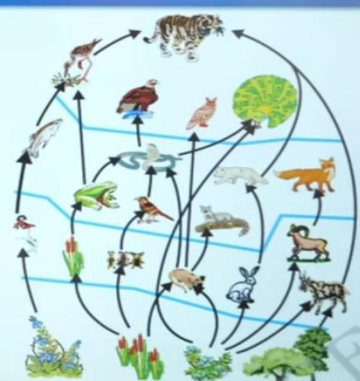
- ✓ The sequential process of eating and being eaten is called a food chain.
- ✓ A food chain represents the unidirectional transfer of energy



Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Python → Eagle

Food Web

A network of interconnecting food chains in a natural community of different organisms is called a food web.



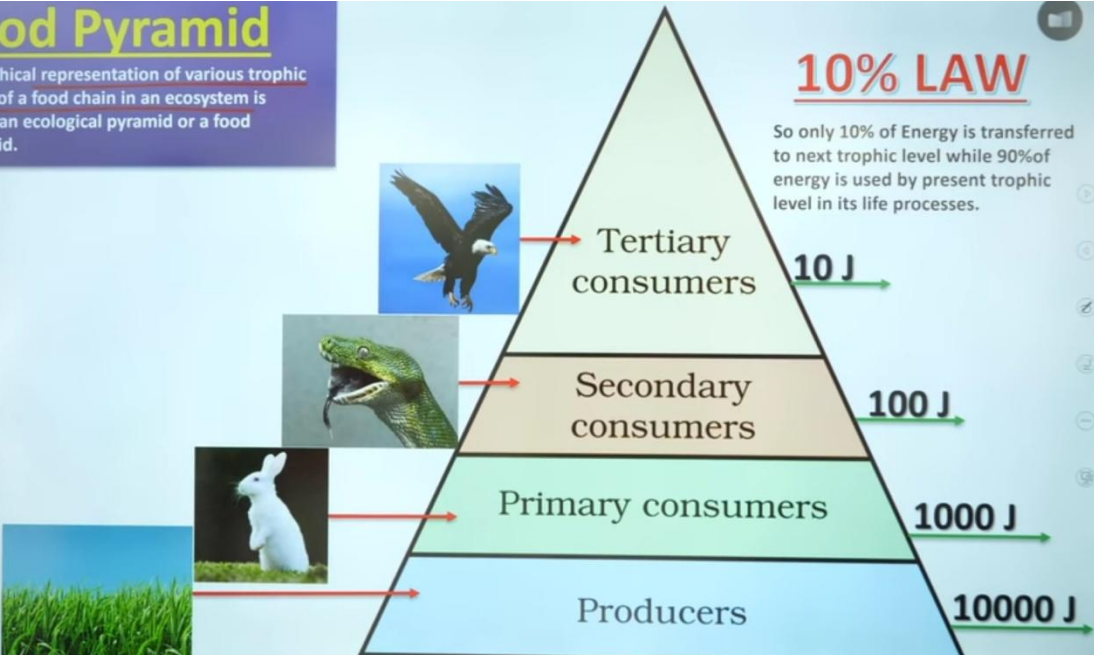
Q17. State 10% law . Explain it with example of different trophic level.

Food Pyramid

A graphical representation of various trophic levels of a food chain in an ecosystem is called an ecological pyramid or a food pyramid.

10% LAW

So only 10% of Energy is transferred to next trophic level while 90% of energy is used by present trophic level in its life processes.



Trophic Level	Energy (J)
Producers	10000 J
Primary consumers	1000 J
Secondary consumers	100 J
Tertiary consumers	10 J

CBSE Board
Class X
Science Sample
Paper - 1
Term 2 – 2021-22

Time: 2 hours

Total Marks: 40

General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.

*The question paper has three sections **and 15 questions**. All questions are compulsory.*

Section–A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section–B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and

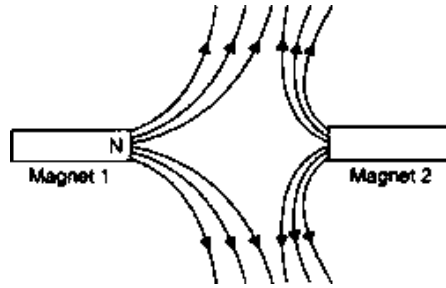
Section–C has 2 case-based questions of 4 marks each.

Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION-A

1. In humans, the gene for black hair color is B and gene for brown hair colour is b. What will be the hair colour of person having the genetic constitution?
2. In a bisexual flower in spite of the young stamens being removed artificially, the flower produces fruit. How is it possible?
3. A horticulturist took stems of two different plants, plant X with roots and plant Y without roots. He fixed the cut stem X in soil and fitted and bound tightly the other cut stem Y over the surface of X. He fastened the joint properly with the help of polythene. The cut soon healed and the two plant stems (X and Y) grew together as one plant.
4. What are stems X and Y respectively known as?
5. Why the area where two stems are joined is covered with polythene?
6. 'Different species use different strategies to determine the sex of a newborn individual. It can be environmental cues or genetically determined'. Explain the statement by giving example for each strategy.

7. The figure given below shows the magnetic field between two magnets: [2]



Copy the diagram and label the other poles of the magnets.

8. Which is the weaker magnet?

OR

What is a magnetic field? How can the direction of magnetic field lines at a place be determined?

9. Basis the understanding of size of the organism and chromosome number, answer the following questions: [2]

10. Do larger organisms have more number of chromosomes/cells?

11. More the number of chromosomes/cells greater in the DNA content. Justify.

OR

A married woman used a device made of common metal for preventing pregnancy. This device was put into her uterus by some trained medical professional.

Unfortunately she got pregnant after two months of insertion of device. She was in shock to learn that her birth control device has failed.

How does device X prevent pregnancy?

12. Why do you think the woman got pregnant even after using device X?

13. What will happen if we kill all the organisms in one trophic level? [2]

OR

In the following food chain, plants provide 500 J of energy to rats. How much energy will be available to hawks from snakes?

Plants → Rats → Snakes → Hawks

SECTION - B

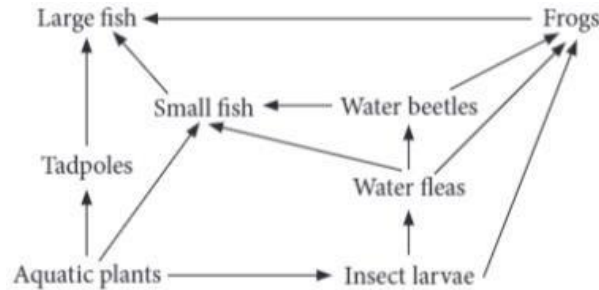
14. "It is possible that a trait is inherited but may not be expressed." Give a suitable example to justify this statement. [3]

15. An electric heater of resistance $10\ \Omega$ and resistance wire of $8\ \Omega$ are connected in series with a 6V battery. Find Current through the circuit Potential difference across the electric heater Potential difference across electric wire [3]

OR

A heater connected to a 230V power source draws 5.5 A current. Calculate
Electric power of the heater
Resistance of the heater
Cost of operating this heater for 20 hours if commercial electricity unit cost is Rs. 4 [3]

16. Refer to the given food web. [3]



What will be the effect on food web if population of water fleas gets eliminated?
In the given food web, which organism operates at both primary and tertiary consumer level?

17. (a) Which gas is filled in an electric bulb and why?
(b) State Ohm's law. [3]

18. An element X belongs to Group 17 and the third period of the periodic table. [3]
Write the electronic configuration of the element. What is its valency?
Predict its nature, whether it is a metal or a non-metal.
Give the formula of the compound formed when it combines with an element Y having a valency three.

OR

The following table shows the position of six elements A, B, C, D, E and F in the periodic table. [3]

Group	1	2	3 to 12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Period									
2	A					B			C
3		D			E				F

Using the above table, answer the following questions:
Which element will form only covalent compounds?
Write the common name for the family of elements C and F.
Which element is a metal with valency 2 and a non-metal with valency 3?

19. A non-metal X exist in two forms Y and Z. Y is a good conductor and Z is a bad conductor of electricity. Identify X, Y and distinguish between you and Z in terms if their physical properties. [3]

SECTION – C

20. This section has 02 case-based questions (14 and 15). Each case is followed by 03 sub-questions (a, b and c). Parts a and b are compulsory. However, an internal choice has been provided in part c.

21. The homologous series is a group of organic compounds having a similar structure and similar chemical properties in which the successive compounds differ by a $-\text{CH}_2$ group. There are some characteristics of a Homologous series such as each member of the series differs from the preceding one by the addition of a $-\text{CH}_2$ group and by 14 a.m.u.

22. All members of a homologous series share the general formula. For example, the general formula for alkane is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ and alkene is C_nH_{2n} . The physical properties of the members show a gradation in properties as the molecular mass increases. The chemical properties also show a gradient similarity.

23. Give homologous series of alkanes with an example.

24. State two characteristics of a homologous series.

Select the hydrocarbons which belong to the same homologous series. Give the name of each series.

CH_4 , C_2H_2 , C_2H_4 , C_2H_6 , C_4H_{10} , C_3H_4 , C_3H_6

OR

What is meant by 'heteroatom'? Give examples. Write the names and formulae of two organic compounds containing different heteroatoms. [4]

The magnetic field at any point is the combined effect of the magnetic field due to the current in the wire and the magnetic field of the Earth. Iron filings when placed near the wire carrying current are arranged in circles due to the magnetic field produced by the current flowing through the wire. However, at the point far away from the wire, the magnetic field due to the earth is predominant as compared to the magnetic field due to current due to which the iron filings are arranged in straight lines. The point where the two fields are equal and opposite is called the neutral point. At the neutral point, the net magnetic field is zero and the compass needle at this point rests in any direction.

How are the magnetic field lines at the point near the straight current-carrying conductor? [1]

To what parameter is the magnitude of the magnetic field produced by the straight conductor directly proportional? [1]

Which rule is used to find the direction of the magnetic field produced by the straight current-carrying conductor? [2]

OR

What according to the rule will be the direction of the current when lines of the magnetic field are in the anti-clockwise direction?

Solution

SECTION-A

Black hair colour is dominant over brown hair colour.

bb – brown hair

Bb – black hair

When the stamen or the male part of the flower is removed, it will have no effect on flower-producing capability of the plant because the pistil or the female reproductive part is still intact. So, by the process of cross-fertilization, the stamen from other plant might fertilize the pistil of this flower, thereby producing a fruit.

3.

The cut stem of a plant having roots (X) and is fixed in soil is called stock. The cut stem of another plant (without roots) (Y) is called scion.

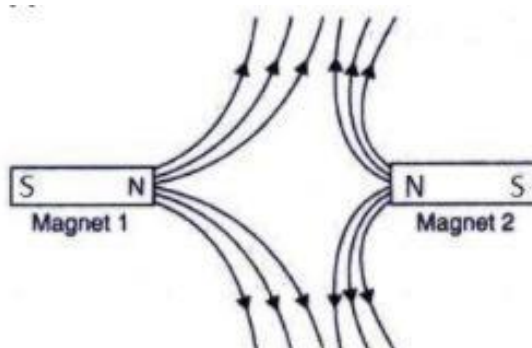
The area where two stems are joined is covered with polythene to prevent the loss of water and cell sap from the cut and joined ends of the stems. It also helps to prevent harmful infection by bacteria or fungi.

4. Environmental cue: In some animals, the temperature at which fertilised eggs are incubated determines whether the developing animal in egg is a male or a female. In some animals like snail, individuals can change sex.

Genetic cue: A child who inherits an X chromosome from the father will be a girl and the one who inherits a Y chromosome from the father will be a boy.

5.

i)



ii) Magnet 2 is weaker because its field lines are smaller than that of the magnet.

OR

The space surrounding a magnet in which magnetic force is exerted, is called a magnetic field. The direction of magnetic field lines at a place can be determined by using a compass needle.

A compass needle placed near a magnet gets deflected due to the magnetic force exerted by the magnet. The north end of the needle of the compass indicates the direction of magnetic field at the point where it is placed.

6.

No, there is no relationship between size of organism and its chromosome number.

Yes, since the major component of chromosome is DNA, if there are more chromosomes in a cell, the quantity of DNA will also be more.

OR

Device X (Copper-T) suppresses fertilizing capacity of sperms and thus, prevents pregnancy.

Intra-uterine devices can be expelled anytime without the knowledge of the woman.

Couples continue active sexual life thinking that their birth control device is still in action.

Killing all the organisms in one trophic level would decrease the availability of food at the next trophic level. It will also result in excess of organisms at the previous trophic level. This would cause an imbalance in the food chain.

OR

On applying the 10% law to the given food chain-Plants → Rats → Snakes → Hawks

Energy available to snakes from rats = 10% of 500

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 500 = 50 \text{ J}$$

So, energy available to hawks from snakes = 10% of 50 J

$$= \frac{10}{100} \times 50 = 5 \text{ J}$$

SECTION - B

Yes, it is possible that a trait is inherited but may not be expressed. For example, when pure tall pea plants are crossed with pure dwarf pea plants, only tall pea plants are obtained in F1 generation. The trait for dwarfness was present but could not express itself in the presence of the dominant trait for tallness.

On selfing the tall plants of F1 generation, both tall and dwarf plants are obtained in F2 generation in the ratio 3 : 1. Reappearance of the dwarf character, a recessive trait in F2 generation shows that the dwarf trait was present in individuals of F1, but it did not express. It got suppressed in the presence of the dominant trait.

9.

$$V = IR$$

$$6 = I \times (8 + 10)$$

1

$$I = 6 / 18 = 0.33 \text{ A}$$

3

$$V = 3.33 \text{ V}$$

ii) V
electrical heat =

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 10$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 8$$

$$iii) V = 2.67 \text{ V}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}$$

wire

OR

Power is

$$P = VI = 230 \times 5.5 = 1265 \text{ W}$$

$$= 1.265 \text{ kW}$$

Resistance of the heater

$$V = 230$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{230}{5.5} = 41.82 \Omega$$

$$I = 5.5$$

Running cost or cost of consumption for 20 hours

$$\text{Cost} = 1.265 \times 20 \times 4 = \text{Rs. } 101.20$$

10.

In the given food web, water fleas feed on insect larvae and are in turn fed by water beetles. So, if water fleas get eliminated, then population of insect larvae will increase and that of water beetles will decrease. As small fish are dependent on water beetles for food, a decrease in population of water fleas will cause a decrease in their population as well. Population of frogs remain unaffected as frog also depend on insect larvae for food.

Small fish operates at both primary and tertiary consumer level in the given food web.

Aquatic plant → Small fish → Large fish

Aquatic plant → Insect larvae → Water fleas → Small fish → Large fish

11. (a) Argon or neon gas is filled in electric bulbs.

These gases are used because they are inactive or inert. This prolongs the life of the filament.

(b) Ohm's law: At a constant temperature, the current flowing through a conductor is directly proportional to the potential difference across its ends.

12.

Electronic configuration of the element is 2, 8, 7 and its valency is 1.

Non-metal

The formula of the compound formed when element X combines with an element Y is YX_3 .

OR

Element E will form only covalent compounds.

Noble gases

Element D is a metal with valency 2 and Element B is a non-metal with valency 3.

13.

A non-metal X is a carbon. The two forms Y and Z are graphite and diamond.

Graphite is a good conductor of electricity while diamond is a bad conductor.

Difference between the properties of diamond and graphite:

Diamond is a very hard while graphite is soft.

Diamond is a bad conductor of electricity and graphite is a good conductor of electricity.

SECTION – C

14.

Homologous series of alkanes: Methane, CH_4 ; Ethane, C_2H_6 ; Propane, C_3H_8 ;

Butane, C_4H_{10} ; Pentane, C_5H_{12}

(i) All the members of the homologous series can be represented by the same general formula.

(ii) Any two adjacent homologues differ by 1 carbon atom and 2 hydrogen atoms in their molecular formulae.

Alkanes: CH_4 , C_2H_6 , C_4H_{10} Alkenes: C_2H_4 , C_3H_6 Alkynes: C_2H_2 , C_3H_4

OR

In an organic compound, any atom other than carbon and hydrogen is called a heteroatom. Examples: Chlorine (Cl), Bromine (Br), Oxygen (O). In chloromethane (CH_3Cl), chlorine is the heteroatom. In methanol (CH_3OH), oxygen is the heteroatom.

15.

The magnetic field lines around the straight conductor carrying current are concentric circles whose centre lies on the wire.

The magnitude of the magnetic field is directly proportional to the current passing in the wire.

Maxwell's right-hand thumb rule is used to find the direction of magnetic field produced by the straight current-carrying conductor.

OR

According to Maxwell's right-hand rule, the current will be flowing in the upward direction when the direction of the magnetic field is in the anti-clockwise direction.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS X

Science (086)
Term 2 (2021-22)

Max. Marks:40

Time allowed: 2 hours

General Instructions:

- I. All questions are compulsory.
- II. The question paper has three sections and 15 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- III. Section–A has 7 questions of 2 marks each; Section–B has 6 questions of 3 marks each; and Section–C has 2 case-based questions of 4 marks each.
- IV. Internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

SECTION A					
1	Why does graphite conduct electricity, but not diamond?	2			
2	In the modern periodic table, the element Calcium (atomic number = 20) is surrounded by elements with atomic numbers 12, 19, 21 and 38. Which of these elements has physical and chemical properties resembling those of Calcium and why?	2			
3	a. Give example of two bacterial and two viral sexually transmitted diseases. b. Name the most effective contraceptive which prevents spread of such diseases.	2			
4	a. Write the name of the male reproductive organ that produces sperms and secretes a hormone. b. Name the hormone secreted and state its function.	2			
5	How many contrasting characters did Mendel observe in garden pea? Give the pair of contrasting traits of the following characters in pea plant and mention which one is recessive and which is dominant? a) Seed colour b) Seed shape <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Why did Mendel choose pea plants for his experiments? Give any two reasons.	2			
6	What are magnetic field lines? Justify the following statements (a) Two magnetic field lines never intersect each other. (b) Magnetic field lines are closed curves. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> The given magnet is divided into three parts A, B, and C. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td></tr></table> a) Name the parts where the strength of the magnetic field is: (i) maximum (ii) minimum. b) How will the density of magnetic field lines differ at these parts?	A	B	C	2
A	B	C			

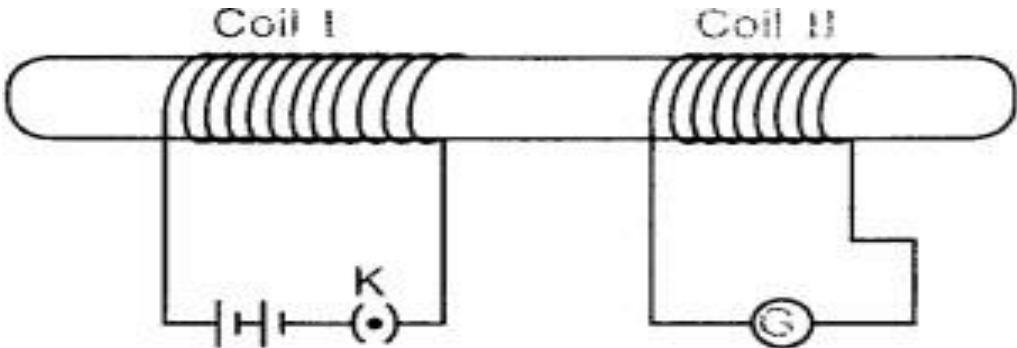
7	<p>Give reason to justify the following:</p> <p>a) The existence of decomposers is essential in a biosphere. b) Flow of energy in a food chain is unidirectional.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) What are trophic levels in a food chain? b) In the following food chain, plants provide 500 J of energy to rats. How much of energy will be available to hawks from snakes?</p> <p>Plants —————> Rats —————> Snakes —————> Hawks</p>	2
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SECTION B

8	<p>The elements of the second period along with their atomic numbers in parentheses are given below:</p> <p>B (5), Be (4), O (8), N (7), Li (3), C (6), F (9)</p> <p>a) Arrange them in the same order as they appear in the periodic table. b) Which element has the largest and smallest atom? c) Why does atomic radius change as we move from left to right in a period?</p>	3
9	<p>a) Why homologous series of carbon compounds are so called? b) Write chemical formula of two consecutive members of a homologous series c) State the part of these compounds that determines their (i) physical properties, and (ii) chemical properties.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a) What are structural isomers? b) Draw the structural isomers of i. Butane, C_4H_{10}. ii. Pentane : C_5H_{12}</p>	3
10	<p>In a cross between plants with purple flowers and plants with white flowers, the F₁ had all white flowers. When F₁ generation was self-bred, the F₂ generation gave rise to 100 individuals, 75 of which had white flowers. Make a cross and answer.</p> <p>(a) What are the genotypes of F₂ individual? (b) What is the ratio of purple flowered plants in F₂ generation?</p>	3
11	<p>An electric lamp of 100 Ω, a toaster of resistance 50 Ω, and a water filter of resistance 500 Ω are connected in parallel to a 220 V source. What is the resistance of an electric iron connected to the same source that takes as much current as all three appliances, and what is the current through it?</p>	3
12	<p>Two coils of resistance $R_1 = 3\Omega$ and $R_2 = 9\Omega$ are connected in series across a battery of potential difference 14 V. Draw the circuit diagram. Find the electrical energy consumed in 1 minute in each resistance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Two identical wires one of nichrome and other of copper are connected in series and a current (I) is passed through them.</p> <p>i) State the change observed in the temperatures of the two wires. Justify your answer. ii) State the law which explains the above observation.</p>	3
13	<p>Explain phenomenon of “biological magnification”. How does it affect organisms belonging to different trophic levels particularly the tertiary consumers? Name one substance that shows biological magnification.</p>	3

SECTION C

14	<p>Pea plants can have smooth seeds or wrinkled seeds. One of the phenotypes is completely dominant over the other. A farmer decides to pollinate one flower of a plant with smooth seeds using pollen from plant with wrinkled seeds. The resulting pea pod has all smooth seeds.</p> <p>a. What will be set of genes present in the F1 generation? (1 Mark)</p> <p>b. Give reason why only smooth seeded plants are observed in F1 progeny. (1 Mark)</p> <p>c. When F1 plants were self - pollinated, a total of 1200 plants were produced. How many of these would be smooth seeded? Give the genotype of F 2 generation. (2 Marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>When F1 plants were cross - pollinated with plants having ss genes, a total of 1200 plants were produced. How many of these would be smooth and wrinkled seeded plants? Give the genotype of F2 generation.</p>	4
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15	<p>Two coils of insulated copper wire are wound over a non -conducting cylinder as shown. Coil I have larger number of turns.</p> <p>a) Write your observations when,</p> <p>(i) key K is closed,</p> <p>(ii) key K is opened.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>b) When the current is passed continuously through coil I. Give reason for your observations.</p> <p>(c) State the phenomenon responsible for the above observation and write one application of it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(d) State the rule that is used to determine the direction of current produced in this phenomenon.</p>	4
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STUDY MATERIALS
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – X
TERM – II
SESSION: 2021-22

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

I WORLD WAR

1. How did the First World War help in the growth of Nationalist Movement in India?

Ans. The First World War helped in the growth of Nationalist movement in India as:

- i The war created a new economic and political situation.
- ii It leads to an increase in defense expenditure.
- iii The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people.
- iv Acute shortage of food leads to famine and misery.
- v Forced recruitment of soldiers from villages caused widespread anger.

2. Explain Gandhi's Satyagraha movement after arriving in India?

Ans. Satyagraha was a method which emphasized upon the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true and if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor.

3. Explain Gandhi's three Satyagraha movements after arriving in India ?

Ans. The three Satyagraha movements of Gandhiji after arriving in India are:

- i 1916 - He travelled to Champaran in Bihar -
REASON- Against the oppressive indigo plantation system.
- ii 1917 - Kheda district in Gujarat

REASON -to support the peasants of Kheda in Gujarat who demanded relaxation of the revenues because of crop failure and plague epidemic
iii 1918 - Ahmedabad

REASON - for cotton mill workers to help a rise in wages.

3. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organised? Explain.

Ans. Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the the proposed RowlattAct of 1919 because of the following reasons -

□ Rowlatt act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

□ It was organised in the following ways:

iIt was started with hartal on 6 April 1919.

ii Rallies were organised in various cities in India

iii Workers in the railway workshop went on strike.

iv Shops were closed down in protest.

NON - COOPERATION:

4. What was the method used in the non - cooperation movement?

Or

Explain various stages of non cooperation movement?

Ans . The various stages of non cooperation movement are:

i. Surrender of titles that the government awarded

ii. Boycott of civil services, Army, police, courts and legislative councils.

iii. Boycott of schools, foreign goods and national education.

DIFFERING STRANDS WITHIN THE MOVEMENT:

5. How did the non cooperation movement spread in the cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front.

Ans. Thenon cooperation movement spread in these ways:

i. It was started with middle class participation in the cities.

- ii. Thousands of students left government control schools and colleges.
- iii. Teachers resigned and the lawyers gave up their practices.
- iv. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces.
- v. Foreign goods were boycotted and liquor shops picketed.

6. Why did the non cooperation movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

Ans. The non cooperation movement slowed down in the cities for various reasons:

- i. Khadi cloth was more expensive for the poor.
- ii. No alternative Indian Institution to accommodate Indians.
- iii. Students and teachers begin going back to government schools
- iv. Lawyers joined government Courts.

7. How has the non cooperation movement spread to the countryside? Explain.

Ans. Non cooperation movement spread to the countryside in the following ways:

- i. **In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra**, against talukdars, who charged high rents and peasants had to beggar. They demanded **reduction of revenue and abolition of begar**. (By the end of 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others had formed the Oudh Kisan Sabha.)
- ii. **In Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement** was organized under the leadership of **Alluri Sitaram Raju** against colonial oppression- where their **forest rights were being denied**. They attacked Police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.
- iii. **Plantation workers in Assam** were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission. Demanded **freedom meant right to move freely** in & out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.

TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

8. “The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the non cooperation movement.” Support the statement with examples.

The Non Cooperation movement

The Civil Disobedience Movement

1	was launched in 1920	launched in 1930 with Dandi march
2	People were not following the rules of government	people were asked to break the colonial laws.
3	women did not participate in this movement	Women participation was on a large scale.
4	was carried out through peaceful demonstrations and picketing foreign shops	It was carried out by breaking salt law and forest laws besides holding demonstrations.
5	Main participants were the middle class from cities, peasants from the countryside and plantation workers from Assam.	Main participants were businessmen in cities and rich peasants in the countryside
6	This movement was launched in order to unify Hindus and Muslims and to attain Swaraj.	This movement was launched basically to attain Purna Swaraj.
7	It was withdrawn in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident.	It was withdrawn in 1931 after the signing of Gandhi Irwin pact, and in the next phase it loses its effect.

9. Why did the different social groups join the civil disobedience movement? Explain.

Ans. The different social groups join the civil disobedience movement for these reasons:

i. **Rich Peasants**- rich peasants like Patidar of Gujarat and jats of Uttar Pradesh, they joined the movement because being producers of commercial crops they were hard hit by depression and falling prices.

Demanded reduction in revenues.

ii. **Poor Peasants**- they join the struggle because they found it difficult to pay the rent.

They wanted the **unpaid rent to be remitted.**

iii. **Rich business classes**- they were against colonial policies which restricted trade.

They wanted **protection against Import of foreign goods.**

iv. **The Industrial working classes**- They did not participate in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region. They adopted boycott of foreign goods, **against low wages & poor working conditions.**

v. **Role of women** - They participated in **protest marches**, manufactured salt and **picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.** Many went to jail.

10. How did the Salt Satyagraha become an effective tool of resistance against British colonisation in India during 1930? Explain.

Ans. Salt becomes an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons:

a) Gandhiji saw salt as a powerful symbol for uniting the nation

b) He found that **salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike.**

c) It was an essential item of food.

d) He thought that tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, the Britishers had shown their most oppressive face.

e) That is why Gandhiji decided to start his civil disobedience movement by manufacturing salt and violated the law.

11. Explain the reasons for the lukewarm response of some groups to the civil disobedience movement specially Muslim organisations?

Ans. The reasons for the lukewarm response of some groups to the civil disobedience movement are because of these reasons :

- i. **Association of Congress with Hindu Mahasabha:** After the decline of non cooperation Khilafat movement the Congress came to be more visible and associated with openly Hindu religious nationalism groups like the Hindu Mahasabha.
- ii. **Communal clashes:** As relations between the Hindus and the Muslims worsened, each community organised religious processions with militant fervour, provoking Hindu Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities.
- iii. **Issue of demand for separate electorates:** Some of the Muslim leaders demanded a separate electorate for the Muslim which was not supported by the Congress leaders.
- iv. **Status of Muslims in Hindu majority state:** Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals feared that the culture and identity of Muslim minorities would be e submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.
- v. **Issue of Reserve seats in the central assembly:** Muslim League leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded reservation of seats for the Muslims in the central assembly which was not acceptable to the Congress leaders.

THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING

12. How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belongingness?

or

“Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same Nation” support the statement.

Ans. A variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of Nationalism in India in following ways:

- i. **Cultural processes:** history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.
- ii. **Bharat Mata as the identity of the nation :** In the 20th century ,various images of Bharat Mata came to light. The image of Bharat Mata was created in 1870 by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay who also wrote VandeMataram as hymn to the motherland.
Abanindranath Tagore portrait Bharat Mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi Movement.
- iii. **Indian folklore :** Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. in Madras NatesaSastri published a collection of Tamil folk tales and The folklore of Southern India.

iv. **Flag as identity of the nation** : during the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging.

v. **Re-interpretation of history**: many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and Science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.

A. HISTORY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 2: Nationalism in India (for both Locating & Labelling and Identification)

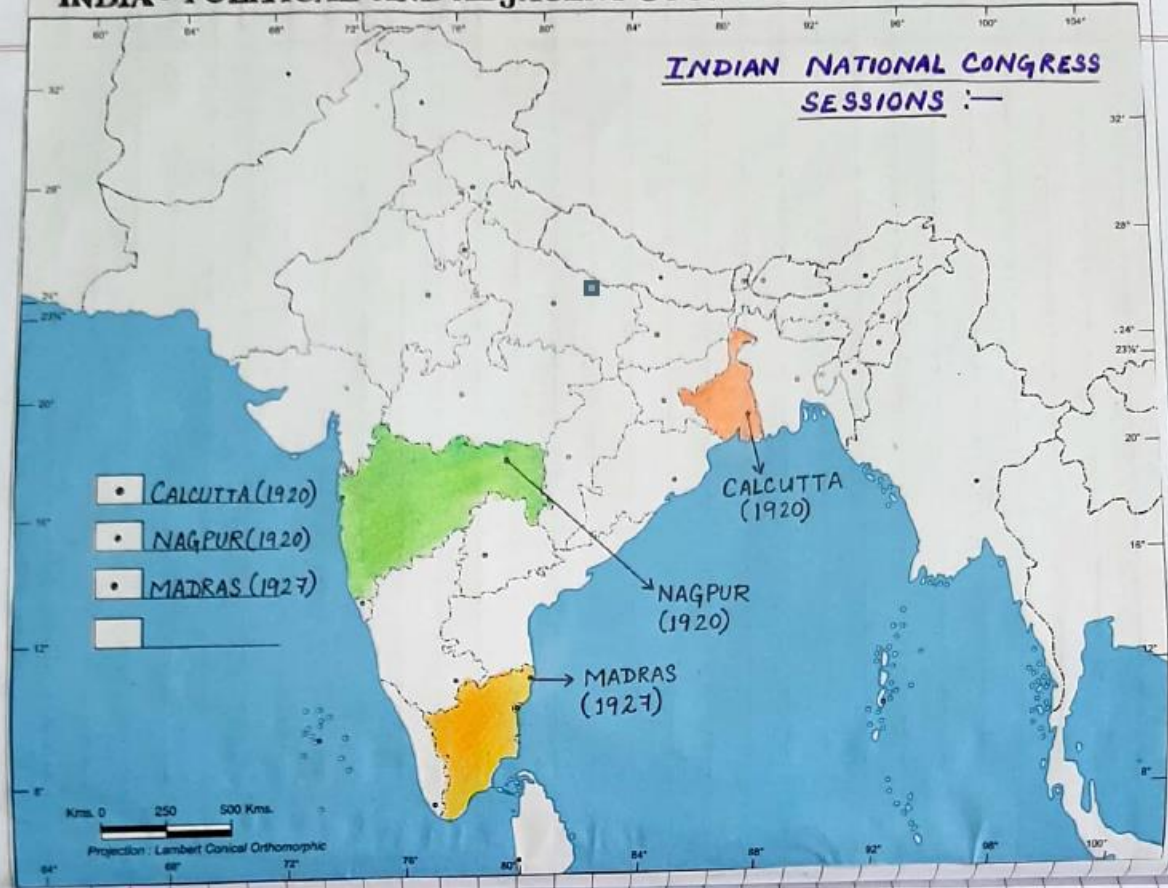
1. Indian National Congress (INC) Session:

S.	Question	Answer
1.	The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in Sep 1920	Calcutta (West Bengal) Sep 1920
2.	The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in Dec 1920	Nagpur (Maharashtra) Dec 1920
3.	The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927	Madras (TamilNadu)1927

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

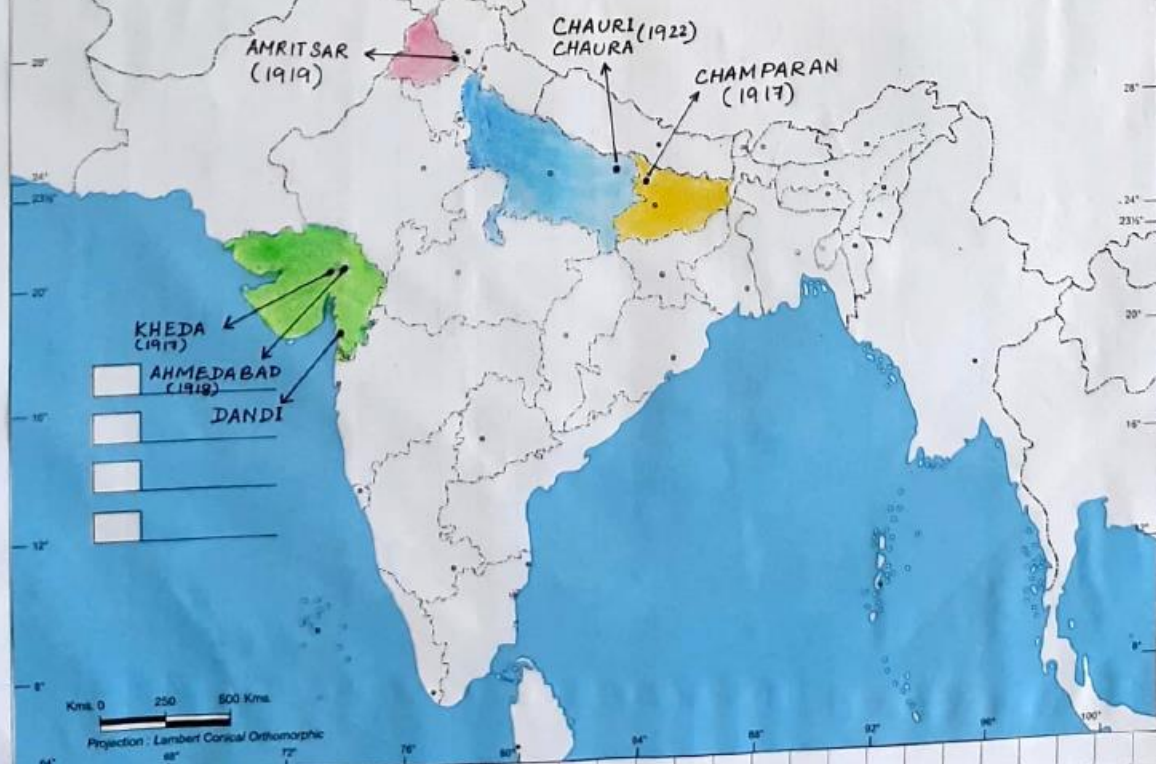
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSIONS :-

- CALCUTTA (1920)
- NAGPUR (1920)
- MADRAS (1927)
-



INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT CENTRES OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT :-



2. Important Centres/Places of Indian National Movement:		
S.N.	Question	Answer
1.	The place from where the movement of Indigo planters was started OR The place known for the movement of the Indigo planters during the British period OR The place where a Satyagraha was launched against the oppressive Indigo plantation system by Gandhi ji	Champaran (Bihar) 1917
2.	ii) The place where Satyagraha of Cotton Mill Workers was held OR The place associated with the protest/Hartal (Strike) of Cotton Mill Workers OR The place where Gandhi Ji started/organised/launch a Satyagraha in favour of Cotton Mill Workers.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat) 1918
3.	The place where Gandhi ji organized/started/launched a Satyagraha in support of peasants of Gujarat. OR The place where a peasants Satyagraha was started/launched by Gandhiji	Kheda (Gujarat) 1918
4.	The place from where civil disobedience movement/Salt Satyagraha started/organized/launched OR The place where Gandhiji broke/violated Salt Law	Dandi (Gujarat) 1930
5.	The place/city where the Jallianwalla Bagh Incident/Massacre took place	Amritsar(Punjab) 13 April, 1919
6.	The centre/place of calling off/withdrawing the Non-Co-operation Movement by Gandhiji OR The Place where 22 Policeman were burnt forcing Gandhi ji to call off/withdraw the Non-Co-operation Movement	Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur, UP) 1922

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

i. Where was the first successful textile mill established in India?

Ans :Mumbai 1854.

ii. Where was the first cement plant set up in India?

Ans. Chennai 1904.

iii. Which city in India is one of the centres around which the automobile industry is located?

Ans. Gurgaon/ Gurugram.

iv. Which industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?

Ans. IT sector.

v. Which air service provides services to ONGC in its offshore operations?

Ans. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.

vi. Which steel plant is located in Chhattisgarh?

Ans. Bhilai steel plant.

vii. On what basis are the small scale and large scale industries classified?

Ans. Capital Investment.

viii. Why is least cost known as a decision making factor for the ideal location of an industry?

Ans. To earn maximum profit.

ix. What is manufacturing?

Ans. Production of goods after processing from raw material to more valuable products.

x. Which industry is the largest industry in India today, contributing 14% of the total industrial production?

Ans Cotton textile industry.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. “Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other ” Justify the statement.

Ans.

- i. Agriculture provides raw material for industries
- ii. Agriculture gets its basic input from the manufacturing.
- iii. Industries help in the modernization of agriculture.

2. Why did the traditional cotton textile industry of India receive a set back during the colonial period?

Ans.

- i. At first traditional producers were controlled by foreign exporters.
- ii. Indian markets were flooded with cheap foreign clothes made from British industries
- iii. Indian weavers find it hard to find raw cotton.

3. Classify the industries on the basis of ownership and give one example of each category. Ans.

- i. Public sector– BHEL, SAIL etc.
- ii. Private sector–TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.
- iii. Joint sector-Oil India Ltd.
- iv. Cooperative sector- sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala.

4. Why does the north eastern part of the peninsular plateau region have the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries ?

Ans.

- i. large deposits of iron ore and coal are available here.
- ii. Water is available from reservoirs and rivers .
- iii. Means of transport facilities are available here.

5. Explain any three factors responsible for the location of the cotton textile industry in Mumbai and Ahmedabad.

Ans.

- i. Cheap labour
- ii. Water availability (dyeing etc.)
- iii. Power source
- iv. Good transportation system.

6. Mention any three objectives of National Jute Policy,2005.

Ans.

- i. In 2005, the government formulated the National Jute Policy with the objective of Increasing productivity
- ii. improving quality
- iii. Ensuring good prices to jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

7. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industries .

Ans.

- i. Industrial waste must be recycled as much as possible.
- ii. The solid waste of industries should not be thrown in running water. i.e.(River, lake)
- iii. Deforestation should be avoided as more and more trees are being cut down to set up new industries.
- iv. Industries are now given a certain area which they cannot extend or use materials in excess from the environment.

8. “Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand”. validate the statement.

Ans. The given statement is justified because:

- i. Industrialisation causes growth in available factory jobs. Thus, as the employment rate increases it pulls people from various places and leads to urbanisation.
- ii. People start moving towards cities for jobs and they gradually develop into urban centres.
- iii. Sometimes industries are located in or near cities.
- iv. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc to the industry. Thus, it can be concluded that industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mention any six factors responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hooghly basin.

Ans:

- i. Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- ii. Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways and roadways.
- iii. Abundance of water for processing raw jute.
- iv. Availability of cheap labour from nearby areas.
- v. Kolkata port provides facilities for export of jute goods.
- vi. Kolkata as a large urban centre that provides banking, insurance and other commercial facilities

2. Discuss the role of NTPC in paving the way to control environmental degradation.

Ans. National Thermal Power Corporation is a major power providing Corporation in India. It has ISO certification for Environment Management System (EMS) 14001. The NTPC has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This is achieved through the following methods:

- i. Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- ii. Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.

iii. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balances and encouraging afforestation.

iv. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.

v. Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

3. In which region are most of the jute mills of India concentrated? Why? List any four challenges faced by this industry.

Ans. The region where most of the jute mills of India are concentrated

i. West Bengal is the store house of jute. It produces the highest number of bales of jute fibre.

ii. This industry requires a lot of water which is easily available from the Hugli River.

iii. Iron and coal which are required for the installation and running of jute factories are also available from the nearby mines of Raniganj.

iv. Cheap Labour is easily available because of incoming labour from the adjoining provinces of Bihar and Orissa.

Problems of jute textile industry:

i. Demand for jute products has decreased due to synthetic substitutes in national and international markets.

ii. India faces a problem of shortage of raw jute as most of the jute growing areas went to Bangladesh after partition.

iii. Outdated machinery and methods of processing jute.

iv. Shortage of Power Supply and High cost of production.

4. Which factors are responsible for shifting of sugar mills to southern and western states ? Mention two challenges faced by the Sugar industry.

Ans. The factors responsible are:

i. The yield per hectare of sugar cane is high in south India.

ii. The sucrose content in sugarcane is high in southern India.

iii. The southern states have installed new mills where productivity is high and production cost is low.

iv. Climatic conditions are ideal.

v. The cooperative movement has helped to install new mills in this area.

The major challenges of the sugar industry in India are given below:

- i. The sugar industry is seasonal in nature.
- ii. The methods of production are old and inefficient.

CHAPTER 6
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(LOCATING AND LABELLING ONLY)

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:
A. MUMBAI
B. INDORE
C. SURAT
D. KANPUR
E. COIMBATORE



INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES

KANPUR

INDORE

SURAT

MUMBAI

COIMBATORE

Map not to Scale
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CHAPTER 6
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(LOCATING AND LABELLING ONLY)

SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS:

- A. NOIDA
- B. GANDHINAGAR
- C. MUMBAI
- D. PUNE
- E. HYDERABAD
- F. BENGALURU
- G. CHENNAI
- H. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM



CHAPTER 6
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(LOCATING AND LABELLING ONLY)

IRON AND STEEL PLANTS:

- A. DURGAPUR
- B. BOKARO
- C. JAMSHEDPUR
- D. BHILAI
- E. VIJAYNAGAR
- F. SALEM



LIFELINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Today the world has become a “global village”. Justify this statement.

Ans: Today the world has become a “large village” because of efficient and fast means of transport and development of telecommunication and satellite communication systems.

2. “Efficient means of transport are prerequisites for the fast development of the country.” Express your views in favour of this statement.

Ans: India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size and diversities because of efficient means of transport and communication. They are rightly called the lifelines or arteries of a nation because:

- i. Economic development of a country depends on the well developed and efficient means of transport and communication.
- ii. They are indispensable for movement of people, goods and services from one place to another.
- iii. They have contributed to socio-economic progress in many ways by connecting far flung areas of the country.
- iv. They have enriched all aspects of our lives — social, cultural, individual and economic.
- v. They promote trade, tourism and business thus adding value to the economy.
- vi. Transport and communication have made possible international trade which is essential for every economy as no country is self-sufficient in all resources.

3. Why is road transport more useful than rail transport in India?. Give reason.

Ans: Roadways have an edge over the railways due to the following reasons:

- i. Construction of roads is easier and cheaper as compared to railways.
- ii. Roads provide door to door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower as compared to railways.
- iii. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slope and, as such, can traverse through mountainous terrain. But railways cannot.

- iv. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
- v. Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport.
- vi. They link agricultural farms with markets and industries, thus linking rural and urban areas.

4. List four factors which favoured the development of dense network of railways in the northern plains.

Ans: Four reasons for dense network of railways in northern plains are:

- i. The vast level land provided the most favourable conditions for their growth.
- ii. It is cheaper and easier to construct railway tracks here.
- iii. The agricultural and industrial development in this region necessitated the development of railway lines.
- iv. High population density in this region further required the development of railway lines.
- v. Resources such as iron and steel, fuels, etc., required for the development of railways are available in abundance in the northern plains.

5. What are the advantages of pipeline transportation?

Ans: Advantages of pipeline transportation:

- i. Pipelines can transport liquids, gases and solids (in slurry form) to any distance.
- ii. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
- iii. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
- iv. It reduces trans-shipment losses and delays.
- v. They can be laid in any terrain and even through the water-bodies.

6. Write two merits of waterways in India.

Ans:

- i. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- ii. Waterways are a fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

7. Write two merits of Air travel. Also mention any two demerits of air transport.

Ans: Merits of Air travel:

- i. Air travel is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ii. India is a vast country with wide variation in relief.
- iii. Air transport can cover difficult terrains like high mountains of the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, dreary deserts of Rajasthan, dense forests and long coastlines with great ease.

Demerits of air travel:

- i. They are unsuitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods and costly.
- ii. India's trade with foreign countries is carried from the ports located along the coast, and more than 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by the sea.

8. What are 'Border Roads Organisation'? What is their significance?

Ans: Border roads run along the land frontiers of our country in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

The Border Road Organisation (BRO) — a department of the Central

Government was established in 1960 for the development of border roads.

Their construction and maintenance is the responsibility of the Central Government.

Importance of Border Roads:

- i. These roads are of strategic importance.
- ii. They have increased the accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.
- iii. They are the supply lines for our jawans (soldiers) who guard our land frontiers.

9. Why is 'tourism' considered as a trade and industry in India? Give reasons in support of your answer.

OR

Why is tourism important for the Indian economy? Give reasons.

Ans: Importance of tourism are:

- i. With increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting India, we earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 21,828 crore in 2004 which is further increasing year by year making tourism an important trade.
- ii. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year for appreciating our heritage, our culture for medical purposes or for business purposes, etc.

- iii. Over 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- iv. Tourism promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- v. Tourism also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- vi. Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and temple towns of south India are the most popular tourist destinations. These states earn huge sums of money from tourism trade.

10. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communications in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently, They are called Rajdhani channel, Metro channel, Green channel, Business channel, Bulk Mail channel and Periodical channel.

10.1. What are the major means of communications?

Ans. Personal communication and mass communication are the major means of communications.

10.2. Why six mail channels have been introduced?

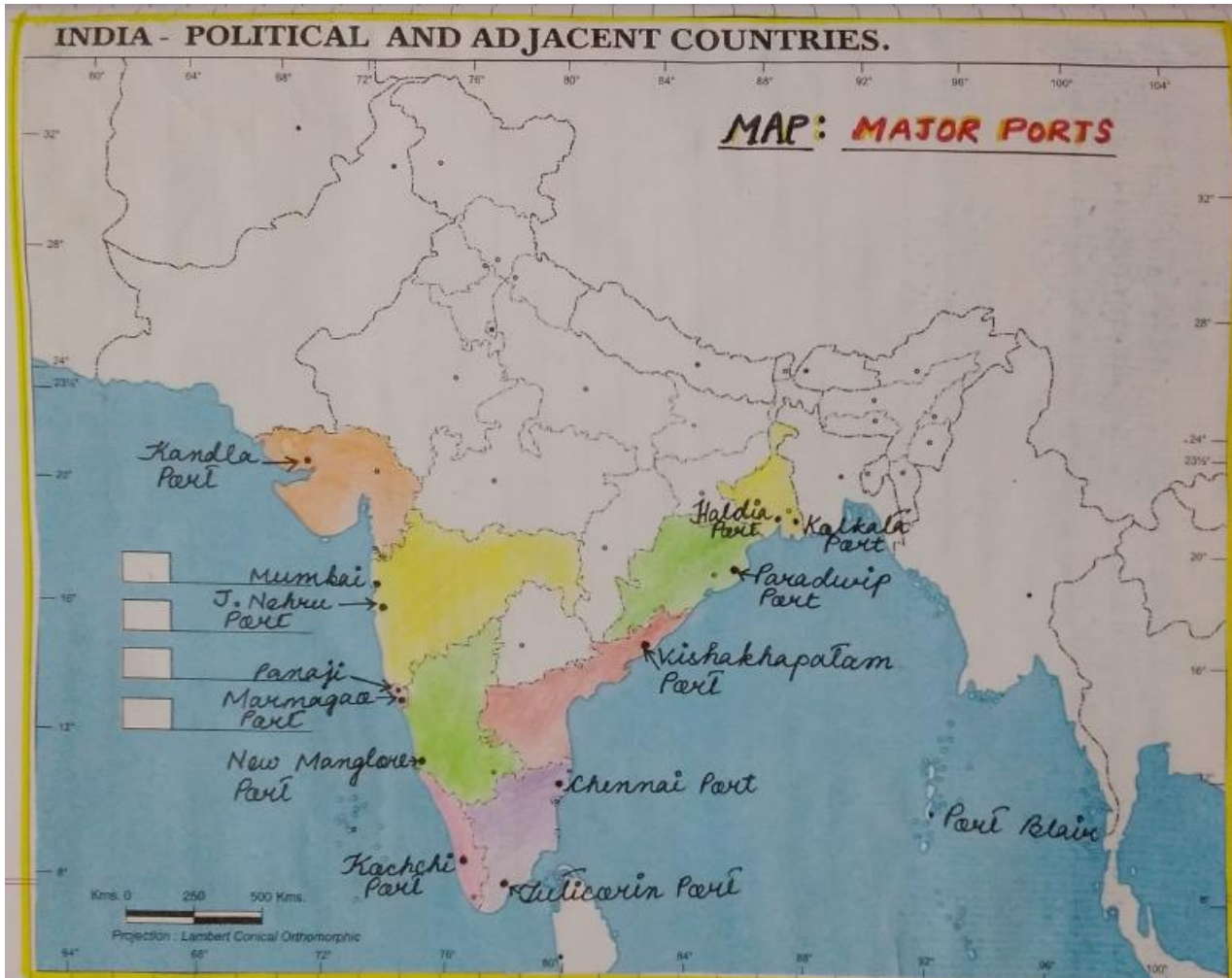
Ans. Six mail channels have been introduced to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities.

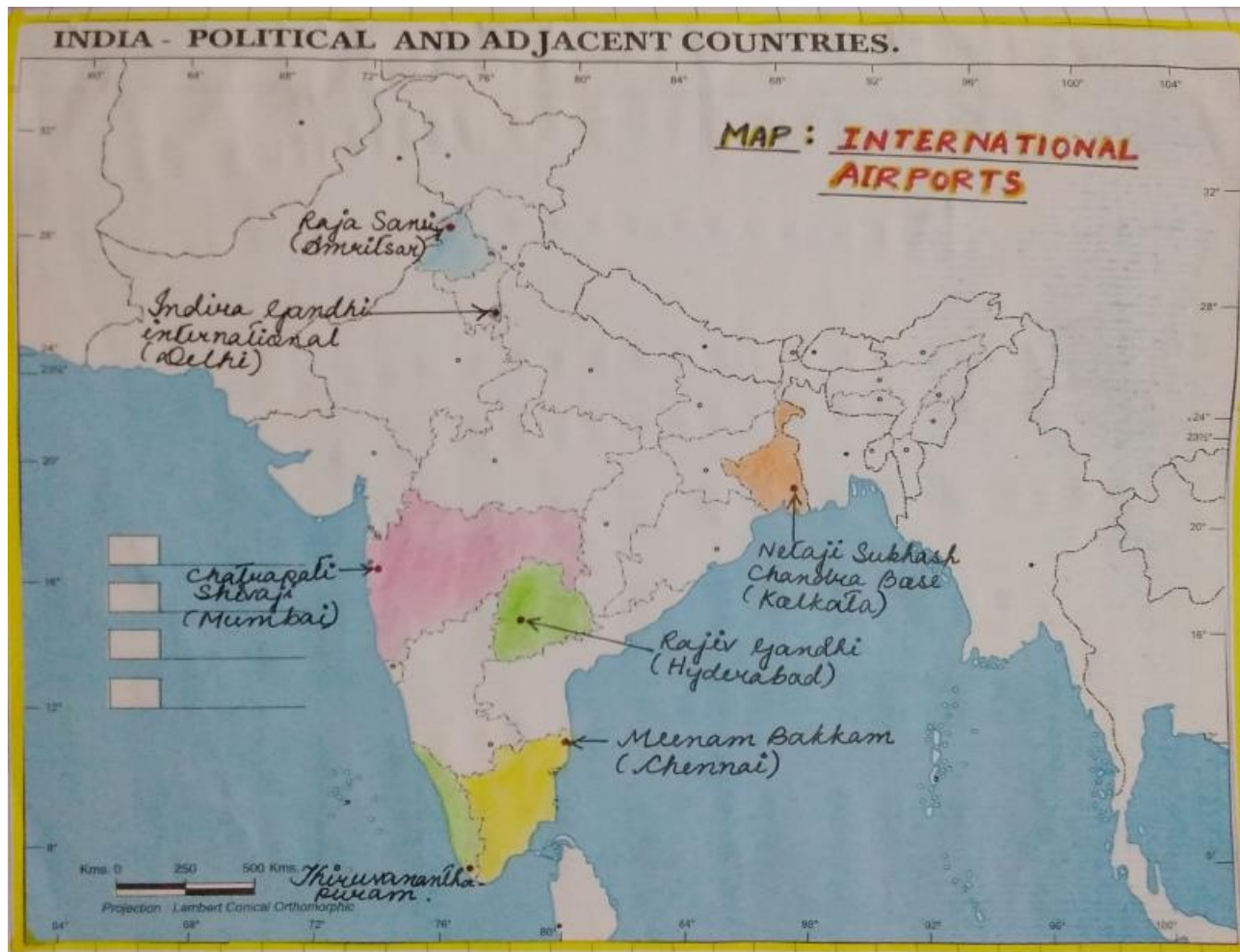
10.3. Examine the role of the Indian postal network.

Ans. It has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economical development. It provides various facilities like speed post, business post, registered post, ordinary post.

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

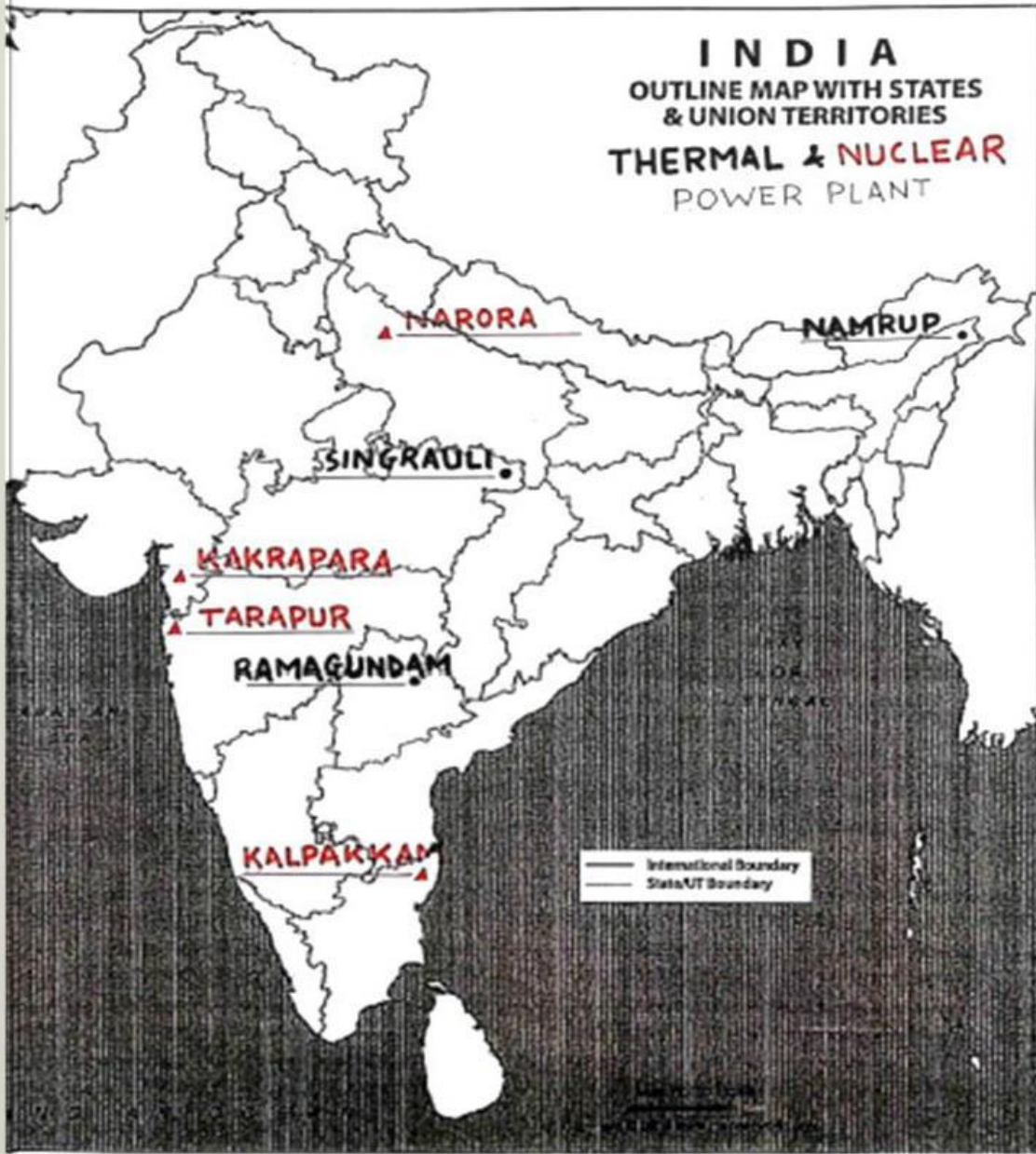
MAP: MAJOR PORTS





Map from Mineral and Energy Resources:

INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES
THERMAL & NUCLEAR
POWER PLANT



POLITICAL PARTIES

Very short answer type questions: (two marks)

1. What is meant by 'Political Party'?

Ans: A political party is a group of people come together to contest elections to hold power in the government.

Short answer type questions: (three mark)

2. Define one party system, two party system and multi-party system with one example each.

Ans: ONE PARTY SYSTEM is a system in which only one party is allowed to control and run the government. e.g.:- China

TWO PARTY SYSTEM is a system in which two parties compete to run the government. e.g.:- USA, UK

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM is a system in which various parties come together for running the government in a coalition. e.g.:- India

3. Differentiate between national and regional parties.

Answer: S. No.	National Parties	Regional Parties
1	A party that secures at least 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.	A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party or regional party.
2	National parties will have influence	Regional parties will have influence

in more than three states. For example: INC, BJP.

in three states. For example: Samajwadi Party, Samata Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal, DMK, AIADMK.

4. Analyse the three components of a political party.

Ans: Three components of a political party are:

- i. The leaders: A political party consists of leaders, who contest elections and if they win them, perform the administrative job.
- ii. The active members: They are the ones, who climb a ladder from being the follower and become the assistants of the leaders to gain knowledge about the politics.
- iii. The followers: They are simply the ardent followers of the leaders and work under the able guidance of the active members.

Long answers type questions: (five marks)

5. Describe any five major functions of political parties.

Ans:

- i. Parties contest elections
- ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- iv. Parties form and run governments
- v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition.
- vi. Parties shape public opinion.
- vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments

6. "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy". Analyse the statement with examples.

Ans: "Political parties are necessary condition for a democracy" because:

- i. Without political parties, democracies cannot exist.
- ii. If we do not have political parties; in such a situation every candidate in elections will be independent.
- iii. No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- iv. The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.
- v. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality.
- vi. But no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
- vii. The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
- viii. As societies become large and complex they also need some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why political parties are needed.

7. Explain any four problem areas in the working of political parties.

Ans:

- i. Lack of internal democracy: The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. Concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- ii. Dynastic succession: Favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- iii. Money and muscle power: The third challenge is about growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.
- iv. Meaningful choice: The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

8. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.

Ans: Effective measures to reform political parties are:

- i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.

- ii. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.
- iii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about 1/3rd to its women candidates.
- iv. There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- v. There should be state funding of elections.
- vi. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind for example petrol, paper, telephone, etc., or in cash.

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

1. “Democratic government is legitimate government?” Support the statement with arguments.

Ans: Democratic government is said to be a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean, but a democratic government is peoples’ own government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

2. “Democracy accommodates social diversities.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans: “Democracy accommodates social diversities” in the following ways:

i. Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.

ii. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve mechanism to negotiate these differences.

Example, Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

3. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse.

Ans: Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens because:

i. In a democracy people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them.

- ii. Citizens have the right to participate in decision making that affects them all. This ensures that the working of the government is transparent.
- iii. Everybody expect the government to be attentive to the needs and expectations of the people.
- iv. It is expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.
- v. The opposition parties can also question and criticize the government policies. They keep a check on the ruling party and make sure that it does not misuse the power.

4. “Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government.” Analyse the statement.

Ans: It is true some people think that democracy produces a less effective government because :

- i. Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.
- ii. They can be very quick and efficient in decision-making and implementation.
- iii. But democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. So, some delay is bound to take place.
- iv. Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone.
- v. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
- vi. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population

5. “Democracies accommodate various social divisions. ”Support the statement.

Ans: Democracies accommodate various social divisions:

- i. Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
- ii. Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life amongst citizens.
- iii. Democracies accommodate various social divisions as Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic population.
- iv. In a democracy we learn to respect the social differences and we can also evolve mechanism to negotiate the differences.
- v. It has the ability to handle social difference, divisions and conflicts.

vi. Democracy not always a rule by majority opinion. It also needs to work with minority.

6. “Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans: 'Complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy'.

- i. People look critically at power holders and the high & the mighty.
- ii. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project
- iii. It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
- iv. Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.

7. “Democracies are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Analyse the statement.

Ans: Democracy and the economic outcomes:

- i. Slow economic development and economic growth due to population.
- ii. Basic needs of life, such as food clothing, shelter are difficult to make.
- iii. Prevalence of Economic. In equalities.
- iv. Poverty is still a big issue.
- v. Allocation of resources in few hands
- vi. Unjust distribution of goods and opportunities.

8. Describe any five features of democracy.

Ans: Features of Democracy:

- i. Promotes equality among citizens.
- ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- iii. Improves the quality of decision making.
- iv. Provides a method to resolve conflicts amicably.
- v. Allows room to correct mistakes.

9. “Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Justify the statement.

Ans: Democracy as better form of government:

- i. Promotes equality among citizens
- ii. Enhances the dignity of the individual
- iii. Improves the quality of decision making

- iv. Provides a method to resolve conflict
- v. Allows room to correct mistake.
- vi. Democracy is more accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- vii. Democracy accommodates social diversities in a better manner.

10. “Democracy is based on political equality.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans: Democracy is based on political equality.

- i. Democracy have formal constitutions
- ii. They hold elections
- iii. They have parties
- iv. They guarantee rights of citizens.
- v. Promotes equality among citizens
- vi. Enhances the dignity of the individual
- vii. Improves the quality of decision making
- viii. Provides a method to resolve conflict
- ix. Democracy guarantees right to vote to all citizens.

11. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans: Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life:

- i. Develop procedure for creating harmony in society
- ii. Learn to respect differences.
- iii. Evolve mechanism resolve conflicts.
- iv. Ability to handle social differences.
- v. Respect dignity of individual
- vi. Frame policies for the welfare of people
- vii. Promotes equality among citizens.
- viii. Enhances the dignity of the individual.

MONEY AND CREDIT

1. What are the uses (functions) of money?

Ans. Goods are being bought and sold with the use of money. Services are being exchanged with money.

2. What is double coincidence of wants?

Ans: When both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is known as double coincidence of wants. What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

3.

4. What is barter system?

Ans: Barter system is a process where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

5. What is the role of banks in the economy? (How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?)

Ans. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers). Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

6. What are the modern forms of currency?

Ans: Paper notes, coins, demand deposit, cheque, debit card, credit card.

7. Why is the currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

Ans. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is issued by Reserve bank of India and authorised by the government of India.

8. What is demand deposit?

Ans. People deposit amount with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

9. What do you mean about credit?

Ans. Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

10. What are the terms of credit?

Ans. Interest rate, collateral, documentation requirement, mode of repayment

11. What is Collateral?

Ans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

12. What is the difference between the sources of formal sector or informal sector credit?

Ans:

Formal sources of credit

The Reserve Bank of India

supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

Rate of interest low.

Mode of repayment easy.

Informal source of credit

There is no organisation

which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

Rate of interest high

Mode of repayment tough.

13. What is debt-trap?

Ans: A debt trap is a situation when a borrower is unable to repay his scheduled loan and takes another loan and gets caught in a cycle of credit.

14. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Ans. Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans. Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.

In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This could lead to increasing debt.

For these reasons, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more.

15. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor?

Ans. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.

i. SHG has 15-20 members. \

- ii. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
- iii. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- iv. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

16. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

Ans. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.

17. Analyse the role of credit for development.

Ans. Credit is one of the major aspects that determine a country's development.

- i. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities.
- ii. Cheap and affordable loans give people an opportunity to develop their business.
- iii. Farmer can borrow money and use it to adopt modern farming methods to increase the crop production and grow crops which are more reliable than the traditional methods.
- iv. This leads to increased production, employment and profits that ultimately help in the development of the country.

18. How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants?

Ans. In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate steps eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.

19. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

Ans. The Reserve Bank of India sees that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

20. Why are most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?

Ans. Most of the poor households are deprived from the formal sector of loans because they do not have the proper documents and collateral to keep with the banks.

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. What is globalisation?

Ans: Globalisation is process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. The countries are connected by movements of goods, services, investments and technology.

2. What are Multi-National Corporations (MNCs)?

Ans: A Multi-National Corporation (MNC) is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. The goods and services are produced globally. The production process is divided into small parts and spread out across the globe.

3. What is the meaning of investment?

Or

Define the term investment.

Ans: Investment can be defined as money spent for buying the inputs for the production like land, buildings, machines etc.

4. What is meant by trade barrier?

Ans: Restrictions set by the government to increase or decrease (regulate) the foreign trade is what called trade barrier.

5. What do you understand by the term 'Foreign Direct Investment'?

Ans: FDI is the investment of foreign capital in the economic and productive activities of a country by foreign companies or MNCs with the aim of expanding capacity and production to earn profits.

6. Give one characteristic feature of a 'Special Economic Zone'?

Ans:

i. Special Economic Zones or SEZs are industrial zones set up by the government having world class facilities such as electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.

ii. Companies who set up production units in SEZs are exempted from taxes for an initial period of five years.

7. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?

Ans: MNCs set up offices and factories for products in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources so that—

i. The cost of production is low

ii. The MNCs can earn greater profits.

8. How information and communication technology is useful in foreign trade?

Ans: Telecommunication facilities – telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax etc. are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.

9. What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

Ans: Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders. It includes

i. Increase in foreign trade

ii. Export and import of techniques of production.

iii. Flow of capital and finance from one country to another

iv. Migration of people from one country to another.

10. Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans: After twenty years, world would undergo a positive change which will possess the following features—

i. Healthy competition,

ii. Improved productive efficiency

iii. Increased volume of output.

iv. Income and employment

v. Better living standards,

vi. Greater availability of information and modern technology.

These are the favourable factors for globalisation :

- i. Availability of human resources both quantity wise and quality wise.
- ii. Broad resource and industrial base of major countries.
- iii. Growing entrepreneurship
- iv. Growing domestic market.

11. Explain any five advantages of globalization.

Ans: Five advantages of Globalization are :

- i. Under this process, goods and services along with capital, resources and technology can move freely from one nation to another.
- ii. It has increased the movement of people between countries.
- iii. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education.
- iv. Earlier the movement of people between countries was less due to various restrictions.
- v. Globalization has resulted in greater competition among producers and has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off section.

12. “Globalization means integrating the economy of the country with the world economy” Explain with reasons.

- i. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process.
- ii. For instance, advancement in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- iii. Container services have led to huge reduction in port handling costs.
- iv. The cost of air transport has fallen which has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.
- v. Developments in information and communication technology (IT in short) has brought a revolution in telecommunications.
- vi. It has made e-banking, e-commerce, e-learning, e-mail and e-governance a reality.
- vii. Rich people now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.

Sample Paper 2

Class – X Exam 2021-22 (TERM – II)

Mathematics Standard (041)

Time Allowed: 120 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

ks: 40

General Instructions:

- 1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.*
 - 2. All questions are compulsory.*
 - 3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each . Internal choice has been provided in two questions.*
 - 4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each . Internal choice has been provided in one question.*
 - 5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each . An internal choice has been provided in one question . It contains two case study based questions.*
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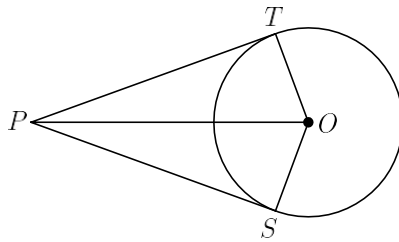
SECTION A

1. If $x=3$ and $x=-3$ are roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2+7x+b=0$, find the values of a and b .

OR

Find the nature of roots of the quadratic equation $2x^2-5x+1=0$.

2. If the n^{th} term of a sequence is $3-2n$. Find the sum of fifteen terms.
3. In the given figure, from a point P , two tangents PT and PS are drawn to a circle with centre O such that $\angle SPT=120^\circ$. Prove that $OP=2PS$.



4. From a solid cylinder whose height is 2.4cm and diameter 1.4cm, a conical cavity of the same height and same diameter is hollowed out. Find the volume of the remaining solid to the nearest cm^3 . Use $\pi=\frac{22}{7}$
5. Find the unknown entries a, b, c, d in the following distribution of heights of students in a class:

Height (incm)	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
150-155	12	12
155-160	a	25
160-165	10	b
165-170	c	43
170-175	5	48
175-180	2	d

6. Find the mode of the following distribution:

Classes	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55
Frequency	25	34	50	42	38	14

OR

Consider the following distribution:

Marks Obtained	0 or more	10 or more	20 or more	30 or more	40 or more	50 or more
Number of students	63	58	55	51	48	42

- (i) Calculate the frequency of the class 30-40.
(ii) Calculate the class mark of the class 10-25.

Section B

7. Solve for x ;
 $\frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{x-2}{x+2} = 4 - \frac{2x+3}{x-2}$; $x \in \{1, -2, 2\}$

8. If 7th term of an AP is $\frac{1}{9}$ and 9th term is $\frac{1}{7}$, find 63rd term.

9. A girl on a ship standing on a wooden platform, which is 50 m above water level, observes the angle of elevation of the top of a hill as 30° and the angle of depression of the base of the hill as 60° . Calculate the distance of the hill from the platform and the height of the hill.
10. Draw a circle of radius 3 cm. Take two points P and Q on one of its extended diameters at a distance of 7 cm from its centre. Draw tangents to the circle from the two points P and Q .

OR

Draw a line segment AB of length 7 cm. Taking A as centre, draw a circle of radius 3 cm and taking B as centre, draw another circle of radius 2 cm . Construct tangents to each circle from the centre of the other circle.

Section C

11. The angles of depression of the top and bottom of an 8 m tall building from top of a multi-storeyed building are 30° and 45° , respectively. Find the height of multi-storey building and distance between two buildings.
12. Two tangents PA and PB are drawn from an external point P to a circle with centre O , such that $\angle APB = x^\circ$ and $\angle AOB = y^\circ$. Prove that opposite angles are supplementary.

OR

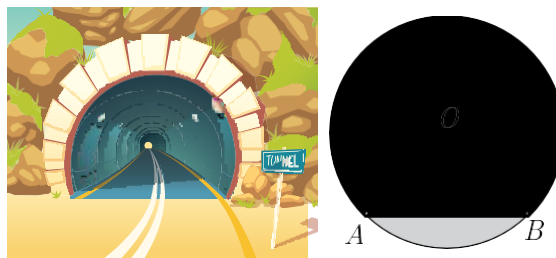
Two tangents PA and PB are drawn from an external point P to a circle with centre O , such that $\angle APB = x^\circ$ and $\angle AOB = y^\circ$. Prove that opposite angles are supplementary.

13. Atal Tunnel (also known as Rohtang Tunnel) is a highway tunnel built under the Rohtang Pass in the eastern Pir Panjal range of the Himalaya on the Leh- Manali Highway in Himachal Pradesh. At a length of 9.02 km , it is the longest tunnel above 10,000 feet (3,048m) in the world and is named after former Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The tunnel reduces the travel time and over all distance between Manali and Key long on

The way to Leh. Moreover, the tunnel by passes most of the sites that were pro net or adblockades, avalanches, and traffics narls.



Earth is excavated to make a railway tunnel. The tunnel is a cylinder of radius 7 m and length 450 m. A level surface is laid inside the tunnel to carry the railway lines. Figure given below shows the circular cross – section of the tunnel. The level surface is represented by AB , the centre of the circle is O and $\angle AOB = 90^\circ$. The space below AB is filled with rubble (debris from the demolition buildings).



- (i) How much volume of earth is removed to make the tunnel?
- (ii) A coating is to be laid on the surface of inner curved part of tunnel. What is the area of tunnel to be being coated?

14. Life insurance is a contract between an insurance policy holder and an

insurer or assurer, where the insurer promises to pay a designated beneficiary a sum of money upon the death of an insured person (often the policyholder). Depending on the contract, other events such as terminal illness or critical illness can also trigger payment. The policy holder typically pays a premium, either regularly or a one lumpsum.



SBI life insurance agent found the following data for distribution of ages of 100 policy holders. Calculate the median age, if policies are given only to persons on shaving age 18 years onwards but less than 60 years.

Age (in years)	Number of policy holders
Below20	2
Below25	6
Below30	24
Below35	45
Below40	78
Below45	89
Below50	92
Below55	98
Below60	100

- (i) What is the median value of age?
(ii) What is the mode value of age?

SamplePaper25

Class–X Exam 2021-22 (TERM–II)

Mathematics Standard (041)

Time Allowed: 120 minutes
Marks:40

Maximum

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of 14 questions divided into 3 sections A, B, C.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Section A comprises of 6 questions of 2 marks each . Internal choice has been provided in two questions.
4. Section B comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Internal choice has

been provided in one question.

5. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 4 marks each . An internal choice has been provided in one question. It contains two case study based questions.
-

SECTION A

1. Show that $(a-b)^2$, (a^2+b^2) and $(a+b)^2$ are in AP.

OR

If $a^3, a, 4$ are three consecutive terms of an A.P., then find the value of a .

2. A vertical pole is 100 metres high. Find the angle subtended by $\sqrt{3}$ metres the pole at a point on the ground 100 From the base of the pole. s
3. PQ is a tangent to a circle with centre O at point P . If $TOPQ$ is an isosceles triangle, then find $\angle OQP$.

4. If the radius of the sphere is increased by 100% , then how much volume of the corresponding sphere is increased?
5. The diameter of a sphere is 6cm. It is melted and drawn into a wire of diameter 2 mm. What is the length of the wire?
6. If the mean of the observations $x, x+ 3, x+ 5, x+7$ and $x+ 10$ is 9 , then find the mean of the last three observations

OR

Find the class – marks of the classes 10-25 and 35-66.

Section B

7. Prove that the tangents drawn at the ends of a diameter of a circle are parallel.
8. Water is being pumped out through a circular pipe whose internal diameter is 8cm. If the rate of flow of water is 80cm/s, then how many litres of water is being pumped out through this pipe in one hour?
9. Compute the mode for the following frequency distribution:

Size of items(in cm)	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24	24-28
Frequency	5	7	9	17	12	10	6

10. The mean of the following frequency distribution is 18. The frequency f in the class interval 19-21 is missing. Determine f .

Class interval	11-13	13-15	15-17	17-19	19-21	21-23	23-25
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Frequency	3	6	9	13	f	5	4
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OR

Compute the mode for the following frequency distribution:

Size of items(in cm)	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	20-24	24-28
Frequency	5	7	9	17	12	10	6

Section C

- If S_n denotes the sum of first n terms of an AP, prove that, $S_{30} = 3S_{20} - S_{10}$
- Draw two tangents to a circle of radius 4cm, which are inclined to each other at an angle of 60° .

OR

Draw two concentric circles of radii 3 cm and 5 cm. Taking a point on the outer circle, construct the pair of tangents to the inner circle.

- Model Rocketry :** A model rocket is a small rocket designed to reach low altitudes and be recovered by a variety of means. Flying model rockets is a relatively safe and inexpensive way for a person to learn the basics of forces and the response of a vehicle to external forces. Like an airplane, a model rocket is subjected to the forces of weight, thrust, and aerodynamics during its flight.



Shalvi is a member of first rocket club of India named STAR Club. She launches her latest rocket from a large field. At the moment its fuel is exhausted, the rocket has a velocity of 240 ft/ second and an altitude of 544ft. After t sec, its height $h(t)$ above the ground is given by the function $h(t) = -16t^2 + 240t + 544$.

- (i) What is the maximum height attained by the rocket?
- (ii) How many seconds was the rocket air borne after its fuel was exhausted?

14. Well Embankment: Well embankment is a raised wall that is built around the well. These are often constructed using soils obtained from a digging well. It provide protection toppers on from falling into the well.



A well of diameter 6 m is dug 14 m deep embankment.

of the earth taken out is
spread evenly all around the
well to form

- (i) Find the volume of the earth taken out.
- (ii) If the height of embankment is 1.2m, what is the width of the embankment?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, JAMALPUR

Question Bank

(50 IMPORTANT QUESTIONS)

SESSION-2021-22

CLASS-X

SUBJECT–

MATHEMATICS

- 1) Find the value of K for which the equation $9x^2+2Kx+1=0$ have real roots.

ANS: Real roots, $D \geq 0$, $K \geq 3$ OR $K \leq -3$

- 2) Find the value of K for which the equation $x^2-2(K+1)x+K^2=0$ has equal roots.

ANS: Compare the given equation from $ax^2+bx+c=0$ $a=1, b=-2(k+1), c=k^2, D=0$, then $k=-1/2$

- 3) Find the roots of

$$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

ANS: $x = (-2, 5)$

- 4) The product of two consecutive odd numbers is 483. Find

the numbers.

ANS: Let the first odd number be x and consecutive odd number be $(x+2)$.
 $x \cdot (x+2) = 483$, $x^2 + 2x - 483 = 0$

$$x = 21, 23$$

5) The hypotenuse of right angled triangle is 6 meters. more than twice the shortest side. If the third side is 2 meters. less than the hypotenuse, then find all the sides of the triangle.

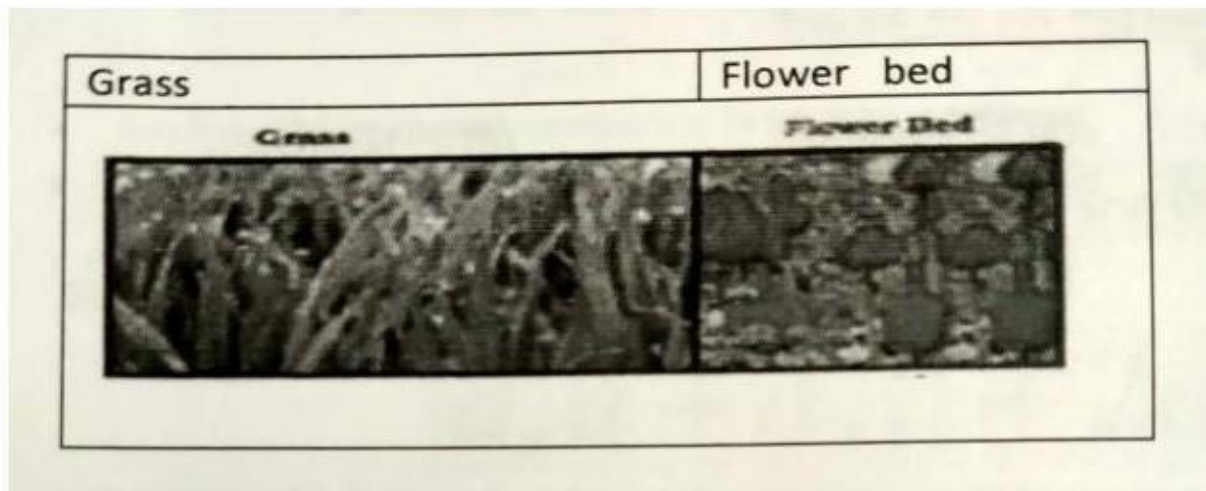
ANS: Let the length of the shortest side be x meters. According to question
hypotenuse = $(2x+6)$ Third side = $(2x+6-2) = 2x + 4$

6) Find the roots of quadratic equation $16x^2 - 24x - 1$

= 0 by using the quadratic formula ANS: $x = \frac{3 + \sqrt{10}}{4}$

$\frac{3 - \sqrt{10}}{4}$

7) Riya has a field with a flowerbed and grass land. The grassland is in the shape of rectangle while flowerbed is in the shape of square. The length of the grassland is found to be 3 meters more than twice the length of the flower bed. Total area of the whole land is 1260m^2 .



(i) If the length of the flower bed is x meters, then what is the total length of the field? (2Marks)

(ii) What is the area of grassland? (2 Marks)

ANS: (i) $(3x+3)m$.

(ii) $860 m^2$.

8) Which terms of an AP 21,42,63...is 210, Solve.

ANS:10 [$a=21, d=21$ then use formula of last term $210=21+(n-1)21$ & div.by 21]

9) Find 4th term from the end of the AP: -11,-8,-5,...49.

ANS:40 [rewrite A P in reverse order $a=49, d=-11+8=-3$ then 4th term from the end $=49+(4-1)(-3)=40$]

10) Write down the first four terms of an AP when $a=-5, d=-3$

ANS:-5,-8,-11,-14 [use $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d$ where $a=-5$ & $d=-3$]

11) Find the 31st term of an A.P. whose 11th term is 38 and 16th term is 73.

ANS: 178, [$a+10d=38$ & $a+15d=73$, then $a=-32$ & $d=7$ so 31st term= $-32+30(7)$]

12) How many terms of the AP 9,17,25...must be taken to give

a sum of 636?

ANS:

$$12, [S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{2a + (n-1)d\}, 636 = \frac{n}{2}\{2(9) + (n-1)(8)\}, \\ 636 = n\{5 + 4n\} \text{ gives } n = 12]$$

13) Find the sum of the first 40 positive integers divisible by 6

.ANS:

4920, [Sum of first 40 positive integers which are divisible by 6 = 6, 12, 18, 24, ..., 40 terms = $6 \times \{sum\ of\ first\ 40\ natural\ Nos.\} = 6 \times \left\{\frac{40(40+1)}{2}\right\} = 4920]$

14) A road roller (sometimes called a roller-compactor, or just roller) is a compactor-type engineering vehicle used to compact soil, gravel, concrete, or asphalt in the construction of roads and foundations. Similar rollers are used also at landfills or in agriculture. Road roller share frequently referred to as steamrollers, regardless of their method of propulsion. RCB Machine Pvt Ltd started making road roller 10 year ago. Company increased its production uniformly by fixed number every year. The company produces 800 rollers in the 6th year and 1130 rollers in the 9th year.



On the basis of the above information, answer any four of the following questions:

- (i) Find the company's production in first year.
- (ii) In which year the company's production was 1350 rollers?
(a) 5th (b) 6th

(c)11th (d)

9ANS:

(i) Production in 6th year = 800 9th year=1130, means
 $a_6=800$ & $a_9=1130$ Means $a+5d=800$ & $a+8d=1130$ we get
 $a=250$ and $d=110$ First year production=250

(ii) 11th year, [apply nth term $=a+(n-1)d$,
 $1350=250+(n-1)110$ we get $n=11$]

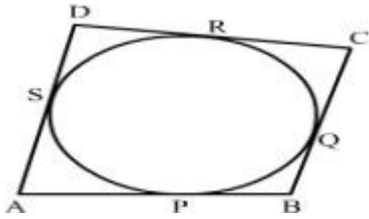
15) If PT is a tangent at T to a circle whose center is O and
 $OP= 17\text{cm}$, $OT= 8\text{cm}$, Find the length of the tangent
segment PT.

ANS: 15cm

16) If TP and TQ are two tangents to a circle with center O so
that $\angle POQ = 110^\circ$, then, what is the value of $\angle PTQ$?

ANS: 70°

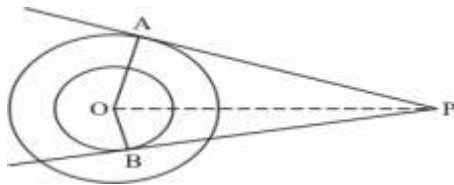
17) A quadrilateral ABCD is drawn to circumscribe a circle.
 Prove that $AB + CD = AD + BC$



18) What is the length of the tangent PQ at a point P of a circle of radius 12cm meets a line through the Centre O at a point Q so that $OQ = 20$ cm.?

ANS: 16cm

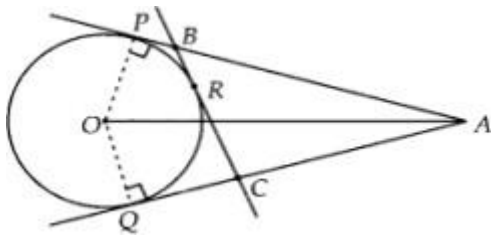
19) There are two concentric circles with center O of radii 5cm and 3cm. From an external point P, tangent PA and PB are drawn to the circles. If $AP = 12$ cm, Find the length of BP.



ANS: $4\sqrt{10}$ cm

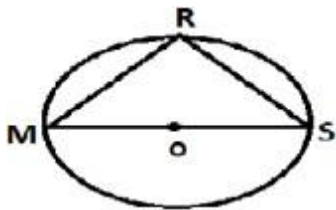
20) A is a point at a distance 13 cm from the Centre O of a circle of radius 5 cm. AP and AQ are the tangents to the circle at P and Q. If a tangent BC is drawn at a point R lying on the minor arc PQ to

Intersect AP at B and AQ at C, find the perimeter of the $\triangle ABC$.



ANS: 24cm

21) Three girls Reshma, Salma, Mandee are playing a game by standing on a circle. Reshma throws a ball to Salma, Salma to Mandee, Mandee to Reshma. The distance between Reshma and Mandee is 6m, and between Reshma and Salma is 8m if O is the center of the circle, then



1. Find diameter of the circle

a) 6m b) 8m c) 10m d) 12m

2. Measure of $\angle MRS$

a) 180° b) 90° c) 100° d) 80°

3. Area of the ΔRMS is

a) 10m^2 b) 20cm^2 c) 24cm^2 d) 40cm^2

4.) length of the longest

chord of the circle.

a) 6m b) 8m c) 10m d) 12m

5) The radius of the circle is

a) 6m b) 3m c) 4m d) 5m

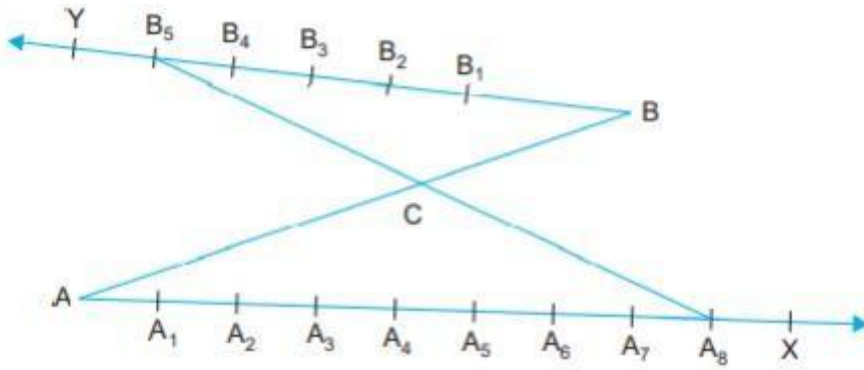
ANS: 1:- c) 10m

2 :- b) 90°

3 :- c) 24cm^2

4 : -d) 10m 5:- 5m

6) In the given figure, A_1, A_2, A_3 ---and B_1, B_2, B_3 , are marked at equal distances . Answer the Following questions.



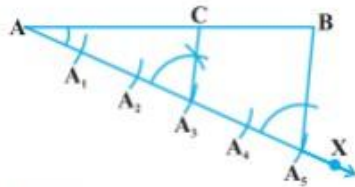
(i) In what ratio point C divides AB ?

[Ans: 8:5]

(ii) If $AB = 13\text{cm}$ then find the length of AC.

[Ans: 8cm]

Q.2, In the given figure, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 are marked at equal distances. Answer the following questions.



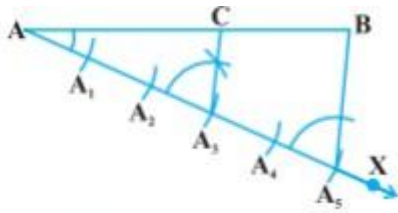
(i) In what ratio point C divides AB?

[Ans: 3:2]

(ii) If $AB = 5\text{cm}$ then find the length of AC.

[Ans: 3cm]

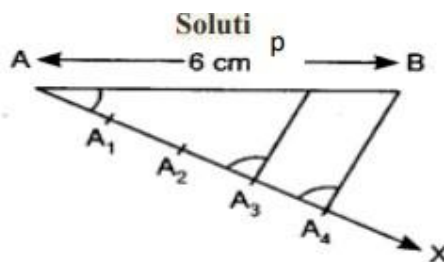
7) In the given figure, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 are marked at equal distances. Answer the following questions.



(i) In what ratio point C divides AB? [Ans:3:2]

(ii) If $AB = 5\text{cm}$ then find the length of AC. [Ans:3cm]

8) Draw a line segment of length 6 cm. Using compasses and ruler, find a point P on it which divides it in the ratio 3:1.



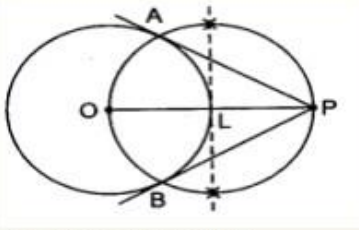
Steps of Construction : 1. Draw $AB = 6\text{ cm}$ with the help of scale.
 2. Draw any ray AX , making an acute angle with AB .
 3. Locate 4 ($= 3 + 1$) points A_1, A_2, A_3 and A_4 on AX so that $AA_1 = A_1A_2 = A_2A_3 = A_3A_4$.
 4. Join BA_4 .
 5. Through the point A_3 ($m = 3$), draw a line parallel to A_3P (by making an angle equal to $\angle AA_4B$) at A_3 intersecting AB at the point P . Then, $AP:PB = 3 : 1$

9) Draw a pair of tangents to a circle of radius 3 cm, which are inclined to each other at an angle of 60° .

10) Draw a circle of radius 4 cm. From a point P, 9 cm away from the centre of the circle, draw two tangents to the circle. Also, measure the angle between two radii through

point of contacts of two tangents.

Solution:

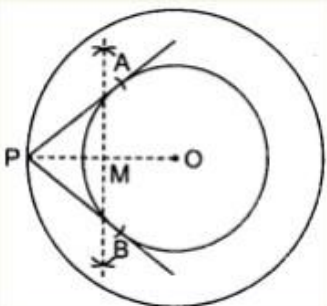


Steps of construction:

1. A circle, with centre O and radius 4 cm is drawn.
2. A point P is taken, outside the circle at a distance of 9 cm from O.
3. Perpendicular bisector of OP is drawn, meeting OP at L.
4. With L as centre and OL as radius a circle is drawn meeting the given circle at A and B.
5. PA and PB are joined.
6. Then PA and PB are the required tangents to the circle and $PA = PB = 6.7$ cm (approx.)

11) Draw a circle of radius 4cm. Mark a point P on it .Draw a tangents passing through it. Measure the angle between two tangents at P.

Solution:



Now after measuring, PA and PB comes out to be 4 cm.

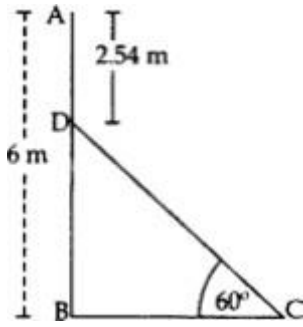
Steps of construction of tangents:

1. Take point O. Draw 2 concentric circles of radii 3 cm and 5 cm respectively.
2. Locate point P on the circumference of larger circle.
3. Join OP and bisect it. Let M be mid-point of OP.
4. Taking M as centre and MP as radius, draw an arc intersecting smaller circle at A and B.
5. Join PA and PB. Thus, PA, PB are required tangents

12) Draw two tangents to a circle of radius 4 cm from a point P at a distance of 6 cm from its centre. Measure the angle between two tangents.

13) Draw a pair of tangents to a circle of radius 6cm which are inclined to each other at an angle of 60° . Also find the length of the tangent.

14) In the figure, AB is a 6m high pole and CD is a ladder inclined at an angle of 60° to the horizontal and reaches up to a point D of pole. If $AD=2.54\text{m}$. Find the length of the ladder. (Use $\sqrt{3}=1.73$)



4m

15) The tops of two towers of height x and y , standing on level ground, subtend angles of 30° and 60° respectively at the centre of the line joining their feet, then find $x:y$.

ANS: 1:3

16) The angles of depression of two ships from the top of a light house and on the same side of it are found to be 45° and 30° . If the ships are 200 m apart, find the height of the light house.

ANS: 273m

17) The angle of elevation of the top of the tower from two points at the distance of 4m and 9m from the base of the tower and in the same straight line with it are complementary. Find height of tower?

ANS: 6m

18) The angles of elevation and depression of the top and bottom of a lighthouse from the top of a building, 60m high, are 30° and 60° respectively. Find

(i) The difference between the heights of the light house and

the building.

(ii) Distance between the light house and the building.

ANS: (i) difference between two light house=20m

(iii) distance between light house and building=34.64m

19) A vertical tower stands on a horizontal plane and is surmounted by a flagstaff of height 5 m. From a point on the ground the angles of elevation of the top and bottom of the flagstaff are 60° and 30° respectively. Find

(1). The height of the tower .

(2) The distance of the point from the tower. (Take $\sqrt{3}=1.732$)

ANS: (i) Height of the tower =2.5m

(ii) Distance of point of the point of the tower =4.33m

20) A group of students of class X visited India gate on an education trip the teacher and students had interested in history as well. the narrate the India gate. Official name Delhi Memorial originally called All- India War Memorial, monumental sand stone arch in new Delhi dedicated to the troops of British India who died in wars fought between 1914 and 1919. The teacher also said that india gate, which is located at the eastern end of the Rajpath (formerly called the Kingsway) is about 138 feet(42metres) in height.

(i) if the altitude of the sun is at 60° . then the height of the vertical tower that will cast a shadow of length 20m is?

(ii) The ratio of the length of a Rod and its shadow is 1:1. The angle of elevation of the sun is?



ANS: (i) $20\sqrt{3}$ m (ii) 45°

21) A toy is in the shape of a right circular cylinder with hemisphere at one end and a cone at the other. The radius and height of the cylindrical part are 5 cm and 13 cm respectively. The radii of the hemispherical and conical parts are the same as that of the cylindrical part. If the total height of the toy is 30cm, find the total surface area of the toy.

ANS: 770cm^2

38). Three cubes of a metal whose edges are in the ratio 3:4:5 are melted and converted into a single cube whose diagonal is $12\sqrt{3}\text{cm}$. Find the edges of the cubes.

ANS: 6cm, 8cm, 10cm

39) A cone of maximum size is carved out from a cube of edge 14 cm. Find the surface area of the cone and the remaining solid left after the cone is carved out.

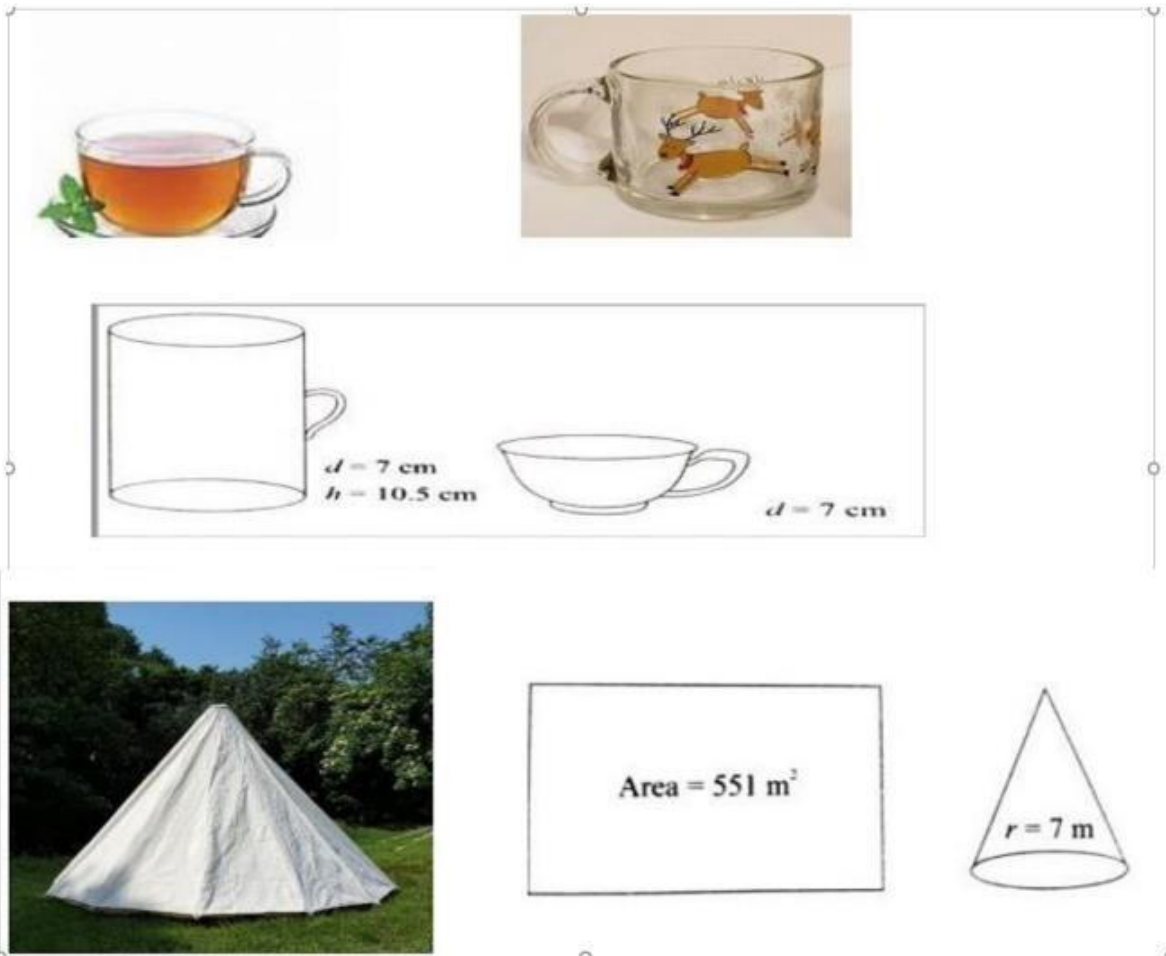
ANS: $154(1+\sqrt{5})^2, (1022+154\sqrt{5})\text{cm}$

40) A sphere of diameter 18 cm is dropped into a cylindrical vessel of diameter 36 cm, partly filled with water. If the sphere is completely submerged, then calculate the rise of water level in cm

41). Find the number of solid spheres, each of diameter 6 cm that can be made by melting a solid metal cylinder of height 45 cm and diameter 4 cm.

42). A solid right circular cone is cut into two parts at the middle of its height by a plane parallel to its base. Find the ratio of the volume of the smaller cone to the whole cone.

43) Adventure camps are the perfect place for the children to practice decision making for themselves without parents and teachers guiding their every move. Some students of a school reached for adventure at Sakleshpur. At the camp, the waiters served some students with a welcome drink in a cylindrical glass and some students in a hemispherical cup whose dimensions are shown below. After that they went for a jungle trek. The jungle trek was enjoyable but tiring. As dusk fell, it was time to take shelter. Each group of four students was given a canvas of area 551 m^2 . Each group had to make a conical tent to accommodate all the four students. Assuming that all the stitching and wasting incurred while cutting, would amount to 1 m^2 , the students put the tents. The radius of the tent is 7 m .



(i) The volume of cylindrical cup is

- a) 295.75cm^3 b) 7415.5cm^3 c) 384.88cm^3 d) 404.25cm^3

(ii) The volume of hemispherical cup is

- a) 179.67cm^3 b) 89.83cm^3 c) 172.25cm^3 d) 210.60cm^3

iii) Which container had more juice and by how much?

- a) Hemispherical cup, 195cm
- b) Cylindrical glass, 207cm³
- c) Hemispherical cup, 280.85cm³
- d) Cylindrical glass, 314.42cm³

iv) The height of the conical tent prepared to accommodate four students is

- a) 18m b) 10m c) 24m d) 14m

v) How much space on the ground is occupied by each student in the conical tent

- a) 54m² b) 38.5m² c) 86m² d) 24m²

ANS: (i) d) 404.25cm³

(ii) b) 89.83cm³

(iii) d) Cylindrical glass, 314.42cm³

(iv) c) 24m

(v) b) 38.2m²

44) Write the modal class for the following frequency distribution

Class Interval	0 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 50
Frequency	5	7	4	10	4

ANS: 30-40

45) Find the class size of the given class intervals

Class Interval	0 – 6	6 – 12	12 – 18	18 – 24	24 – 30	30 – 46
Frequency	3	5	7	4	9	2

ANS:6

46) Find the cumulative frequency of the class interval 20 –25 in the given frequency distribution.

Class Interval	0 – 5	5 – 10	10 – 15	15 – 20	20 – 25	25 – 30
Frequency	4	12	8	3	3	2

ANS: 30

47) From the following frequency distribution, find the median class.

Monthly wages	Number of workers
18000 – 24000	18
24000 – 30000	25
30000 – 36000	30
36000 – 42000	28
42000 – 48000	35
48000 – 54000	32
54000 – 60000	32

ANS: 36000–42000

48) Find the mode of the following frequency distribution.

Class Interval	Frequency
0 – 10	10
10 – 20	14
20 – 30	12
30 – 40	8
40 – 50	9

ANS: 16.67

49) The percentage of marks scored by 40 students of class X in their board examination is given below in the table. Find the mean and modal percentage of their marks.

Percentage of marks	30 – 40	40 – 50	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 90	90 – 100
Number of students	6	14	20	25	15	12	8

ANS: Mean percentage of marks is 64.70 and modal percentage of marks is 63.33.

50) . In a Vidyalaya there are two sections A and B. 39 students are there in section A and in section B there are 41 students. A periodic test was conducted to assess the performance of students there after analyze and plan the teaching learning process accordingly. The marks obtained out of 40 are given below in the table.

(i) How many students have obtained more than or equal to 35 marks?

(ii) Arrange the given data in class interval and find the median of the marks obtained



Marks obtained by the students	Number of students
Less than 5	3
Less than 10	12
Less than 15	22
Less than 20	35
Less than 25	42
Less than 30	60
Less than 35	71
Less than or equal to 40	80

ANS:Hint: Convert the less than type data into class

intervals. (i) $80 - 71 = 9$

(ii)Median of the marks obtained is 21.92

PREPARED BY-

MR.BIPIN KUMAR SINGH

TGT MATHS, KVS JAMALPUR