CLASS-1

Subject- Hindi

1) 2 बार वर्णमाला लिखो और याद करो|
2) एक कविता याद करें| (पुस्तक से अलग)
3) 5 पेज़ सुलेख लिखो|
4) कक्षा में कराए गए कार्यो की पुनरावृर्ति|

Subject- Maths

1) Write and learn number name upto 20. (1time)
2) Make a drawing using different shapes on A4 sheet.
3) Do the revision of all the previous work.
4) Draw a painting using water colour on A4 sheet.

Subject - ENGLISH

1.Learn alphabets and their sounds.
2.Learn vowel sounds words from copy.
3.Read and learn Poem – A HAPPY CHILD.
4.PROJECT WORK – Draw your dream house and write five lines about your dream house in scrap copy.

Subject - EVS

*Learn ten animal's name.
*Draw or paste the pictures of different types of houses in scrap copy and write their names also.
*Draw a family tree and paste the pictures of your family members in scrap copy.

*Write and learn the names of your family members. (NOTE- All work of EVS and English should be done in one scrap copy.)

CLASS-2

Autumn Break Holiday Home Work

English –

1. Draw any one animal and write 10 sentences about it .
2. Write 10 sentences with 'this ' and 'that'
3. Write ten pair of opposite animals eg(Elephant-Rat)

EVS-

1. Write animal and their sound names.
2. write names of any ten animals and their young ones.
3. Draw animals and their houses

हिंदी–

1. किन्ही पाँच पक्षीयों के चित्रा बना कर नाम लिखें।
2. हमारे राष्ट्रीय पक्षी का चित्रा बना कर उसके बारे में पाँच वाक्य लिखें।

Maths

1. Draw Beaker of 50ml, 100ml ,250ml ,500ml and 1000ml(1L) .
2. Solve the following:

Tick the container that can hold more volume of liquid :

Class-III

ENGLISH

1. Collect pictures of traffic rules and paste on A4 sheet and name them.

2. Write any ten opposite words, ten rhyming words and ten One many.

3. Collect the pictures of wild cats and paste them on A4 sheet with names.

4.Write the TRAINS and PUPPY AND I poems on A4 sheet separately.

हिन्दी*

1- पाठ 8 और 9 पढ़ो और कठिन शब्द याद करो |

2. प्रोजेक्ट कार्य – क) एक तराजू बनाओ |

ख) बिल्ली और बंदर का मुखौटा(mask) बनाओ |

3. पाठ्य पुस्तक के अतिरिक्त कोई तीन कविताए याद करो|

MATHEMATICS

1. Make a schedule of your day mentioning work done with time on A4 size sheet.

2. Visit to a shop with your parents , make a list of things they bought and how much money they paid in all and how much balance did they got?(keep in mind to follow covid protocol)

3. Make two floor patterns by cutting colour papers.

4. Make one shape using 5- pieces tangarm and one shape using 7-pieces tangram.

5. Collect 5 sachets (of toffee, shampoo, daal packets etc.) and measure their dimensions.

ENVIRONMETAL STUDIES

☐ **Draw any 4 pictures of indoor games and 4 pictures of outdoor games.**

☐ **Make any toy pot using clay.**

☐ **Make a post office box using waste materials.**

☐ **Paste the pictures of five players ,write their names and related games.**

☐ **Write 5 sentences about your favourite game.**

☐ **Make a mask of a fruit or a vegatable.**

☐ **Write your name in Braille script using buttons or bindies .**

☐ **Note: Do all the works on A4 sheet only. And make a stick file for autumn break holiday homework.**

Homework class 3A

☐ Autumn Break Diagrammatic learning

☐ EVS

☐ 1.Draw the diagram of plant or animal from which these food items we get: Honey, milk ,spinach ,egg, onion ,tomato ,rice ,daliya, curd,ajwain, turmeric.

☐ 2.Make clay models from page number 98,99 from EVS book about 7 cm long.

☐ 3.Make a scrapbook of games you play in your home and outside your home.

☐ 4.Read the following conversation and show them by diagrams accordingly.

☐ Sparrow: You are my friend Banate(crow).

☐ Banate: Yes,I am your friend. You should give me your eggs to eat when you lay them.

☐ Phudgudi (scared): Banate!Wash your beak first .

☐ Banate :O river!Please give me some water to wash my beak.

☐ River: To get water please bring a pot first.

☐ Banate: Please give me a pot.

☐ Potter: First bring some clay.

☐ Banate: O clay pit!Please give me some clay.

☐ Clay pit: First bring one trowel.

☐ Banate: O Blacksmith!Please give me one trowel.

☐ The blacksmith gave the trowel to Banate.

☐ Banate brought trowel to take the clay pit. Then pot was made and he got the water.He washed his beak and flew to phudgudi till then the egg was hatched and a little bird flew away.

☐ Moral:Use your brain while in trouble.

Class 3ʳᵈ B Autumn break

☐ Homework

☐ 1.Make posters of Balances(taraju) used on different shops to measure the weights.

☐ 2. Make a model of physical balance used by a junk seller or vegetable seller.

☐ 3. Draw and make the poster of multiplication 3 from page number 133 of your maths book.

☐ 4. Make a model of rail/train having eight coaches with matchboxes showing their tyres also.

☐ 5. Write multiplication tables from 1 to 20 in your maths notebook.

☐

CLASS: IV

SUBJECT	

LANGUAGE BASED QUESTIONS

1- Match the following words in Column A to their meanings in Column B.

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Secret	(a)	not having courage or confidence
(ii)	Wigwam	(b)	known about by only a few people and kept hidden from others
(iii)	Beast	(c)	home
(iv)	Beaver	(d)	a dwelling with a round or pointed roof
(v)	Lodge	(e)	animal
(vi)	Acorn	(f)	a North-American animal with thick fur and a wide flat tail
(vii)	Timid	(g)	the nut of the oak tree

2- Write antonyms of the following.

(i) Top .... (ii) Hide ....

(iii) Build .... (iv) Swift ....

3- You have read about a few animals in the poem. Now write where they live.

(i) Birds live in .... (ii) Beavers live in ....

(iii) Rabbits live in .... (iv) Lions live in ....

(v) Snakes live in .... (vi) Monkeys live on ....

(vii) Bees live in .... (viii) Fishes live in ....

(ix) Dogs live in ....

ENGLISH	
HINDI	⇨ अपनी दादी का परिचय लिखिए । ⇨ पाठ " स्वतन्त्रता की ओर " पढ़िये व कठिन शब्द लिखिए । ⇨ विभिन्न पत्तों की सहायता से किसी एक जानवर का चित्र बनाइये । ⇨ प्रतिदिन एक सुलेख लिखिए ।
MATHS	Q1) Learn tables upto 25. Q2) Learn and write counting from 100 to 1000. Q3) Write the following numbers in words - A) 241377

4

(B) 9876450
(C) 569045
(D) 4147836
Q4) Write the following numbers in numerical form-
A) Fifty nine lakh thirty one thousand six hundred twenty =
B) Thirty seven lakh five thousand nine hundred fifteen =
C) Thirty lakh two thousand four hundred ninety five =
Q5) Find the number -
A) Start with 20_____ Half it _____ Add 10 _____ Subtract 4 _____ Divide by 2_____
B) Start with 40_____ Half it _____ Add 15 _____ Divide by 5_____
C) Start with 33_____ Subtract 13 _____ Add 50 _____ Divide by 10_____
D) Start with 78_____ Half _____ Add 10 _____ Subtract 20 _____
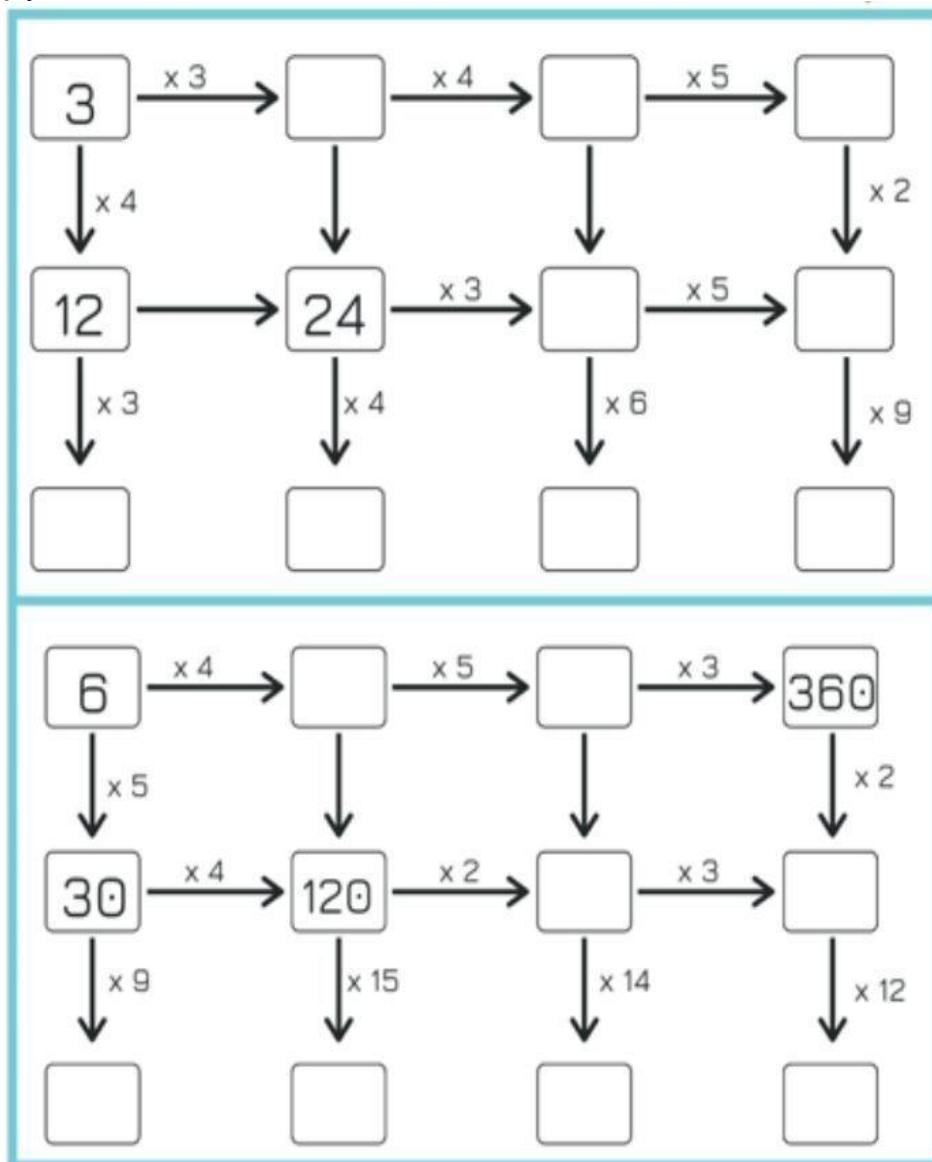Q6) Compare the following numbers using the appropriate sign (<, >) -
A) 56423 _____ 54100
B) 334654 _____ 33465
C) 7008923 _____ 900893
D) 111111 _____ 111111111
Q7) Fill in the blank –

1. Draw / paste a collage on Steps of farming.
2. Find out about the tools used in farming. Draw and colour / paste pictures of these tools. Also write their uses.
3. Learn the steps of farming.
4. Draw a scene of a vegetable market. Write all that you can see in a vegetable market. Also write the names of fruits and vegetables sold.
5. Make a collage on 'Nests of Birds' and 'Feet of Birds'.
6. Read Ch14.

	Use a scrap book or A4 sheets to do the homework. Happy holidays!!

KV. NO.1, ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK HOMEWORK (2022-23)

CLASS- 4

SUBJECT - MATHS

Q1) Learn tables upto 25.

Q2) Learn and write counting from 100 to 1000.

Q3) Write the following numbers in words -

 A) 241377

 (B) 9876450

 (C) 569045

 (D) 4147836

Q4) Write the following numbers in numerical form-

A) Fifty nine lakh thirty one thousand six hundred twenty =

B) Thirty seven lakh five thousand nine hundred fifteen =

C) Thirty lakh two thousand four hundred ninety five =

Q5) Find the number -

A) Start with 20_____ Half it _____ Add 10 _____ Subtract 4 _____ Divide by 2_____

B) Start with 40_____ Half it _____ Add 15 _____ Divide by 5_____

C) Start with 33_____ Subtract 13 _____ Add 50 _____ Divide by 10_____

D) Start with 78_____ Half _____ Add 10 _____ Subtract 20 _____

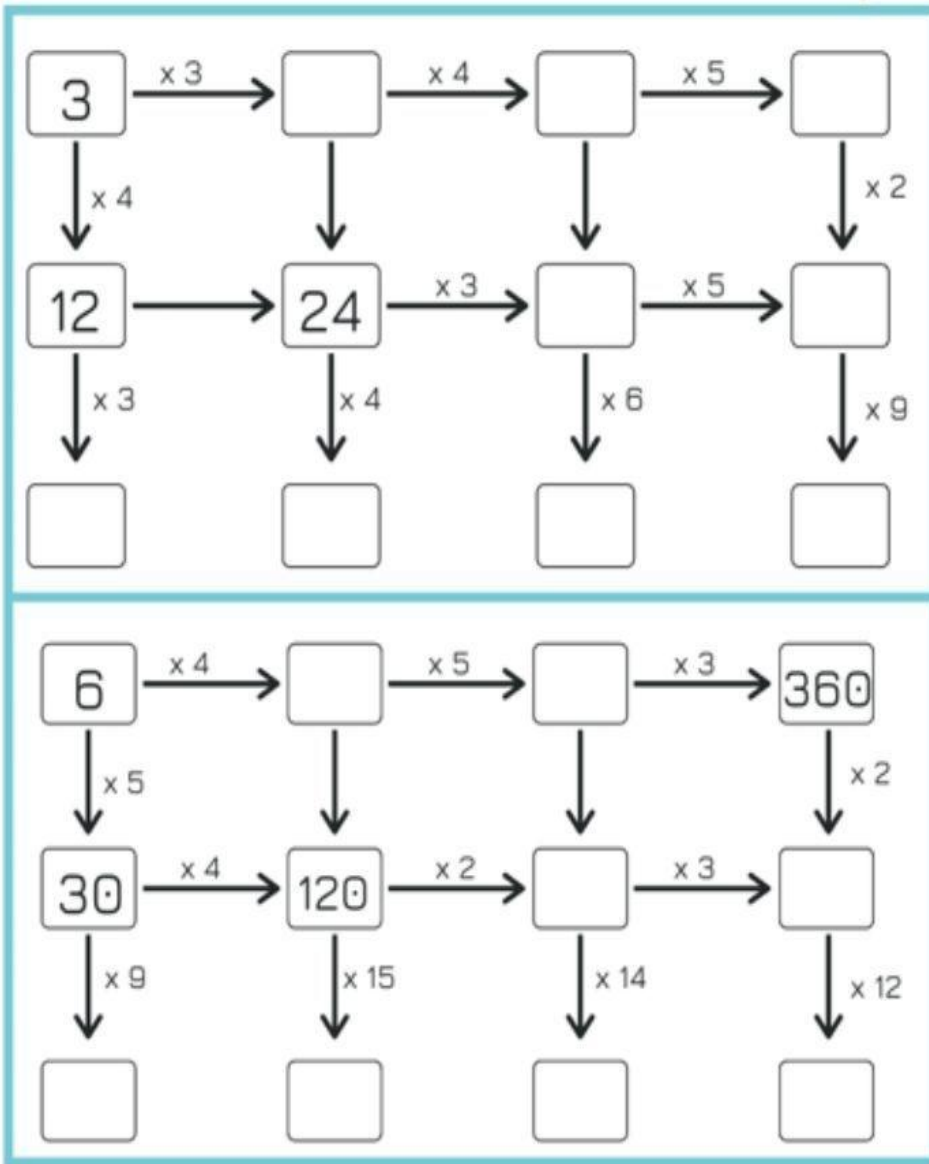Q6) Compare the following numbers using the appropriate sign (<, >) -

A) 56423 _____ 54100

B) 334654 _____ 33465

C) 7008923 _____ 900893

D) 111111 _____ 111111111

Q7) Fill in the blank -

English HHW

1) Draw any two animals and write five sentences about them each with proper punctuation.

2) Write a paragraph on Animals:Our friends.

3) Find and write Synonyms and Antonyms of given words:

A)Way-

B) Secret-

C) Hide-

D) Timid-

E) Swiftly-

F) Build-

G) Talk-

Hindi Autumn break holiday homework

1) अपनी दादी का परिचय लिखिए।

2) पाठ स्वतंत्रता की ओर पढ़िए और कठिन शब्द लिखिए।

3) विभिन्न पत्तों की सहायता से किसी एक जानवर का चित्र बनाइए।

4) प्रतिदिन एक सुलेख लिखिए।

Autumn Break

Holiday homework class 4 EVS

Sub.tr. -Rakhi Dayma

1) Make models of agriculture tools / farm tools.

2) Seema's mother brought some fruits and vegetables from the market. When her mother cut the vegetables into halves,Seema drew the diagrams of those fruits and vegetables on her notebook, can you guess those diagrams and draw on your notebook.

3. Paste or draw the vegetables and fruits on the A3 sheets

a) one page of yellow colour fruits or vegetables

b) one page of red fruits and vegetables

c) one page of green fruits or vegetables

d) one page of fruits and vegetables with other colours.

4)Draw and name any 10 birds with different beaks and different claws.

5) Draw a paste the pictures of animals showing their teeth pattern.

Class- 5

SUBJECT	
ENGLISH	1. Learn the poem 'Class Discussion'. 2. Make masks of a teacher, Jane, sultan, talkative barber, Gulliver. 3. Make an A4 size drawing on 'Topsy- Turvy land'. 4. Make a picture dictionary of 20 new words. 5. Show – Opposites, Rhyming words, Describing words, Proverbs on A4 sheets. Also learn them. 6. Draw two picture stories. Elaborate them on A4 sheets. 7. Practice 10 pages Cursive Handwriting (with pen). 8. Read one page daily from your English book 'Marigold'.
	१) प्रतिदिन एक सुलेख करे। २) एक दिन की बादशाहत पाठ पढ़े व पाठ में आए मुहावरों को लिखों व

HINDI	नए शब्द लिखें। ३) अपने प्रिय भोजन के बारे में पाँच वाक्य लिखो। ४) आप भविष्य में क्या बनना चाहते हैं, विषय पर पाँच वाक्य लिखें।
MATHS	1. Make a sweet box with a thick paper 2. Draw some pictures on a 1cm grid and 2cm grid by using a graph paper 3. Measure the length and width of a 10 rupees note and 50 rupees note.
EVS	1. Make poster- 'Save Fuel' and 'Uses of Fuel'. 2. Project work- Culture of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir- costume, folk song, dance, food habits, landforms, language, important places, capitals, etc 3. Make a collage on Natural Disasters and Man-made disasters. 4. Make a model of stethoscope.

CLASS VI   SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Instruction: Do in A4 sheets/ruled sheets

1.   How do you feel about homework. Write a paragraph in about 80 words.

*HINT- page 13 writing exercise use words

not) be fond of	(not) take to	(not) develop a liking for
(not) appeal to	(not) be keen on	(not) have a taste for
support	assist	with the aid of
help	be a boon	give a boost to

2.   Make a kite. Write atleast eight lines/ a poem (self composed) on kite.

3. .   There are activities given below. Decide which is the most interesting, dullest, most dangerous, safest, most rewarding, most exciting.

cooking	fishing	playing football
knitting	dancing	listening to music
reading	sewing	mountain climbing
walking	swimming	learning languages
painting	watching TV	stamp collecting

4 Find the picture of the most beautiful thing according to you. Give reason in a paragraph of choosing it also.

5. Make a list of all the things which makes you feel happy.

6. Write one page cursive handwriting daily.(text can be taken from your text book.)

7. Write atleast five news which you found inspiring and encouraging in HW notebook.

8 You are Geeta/ Jeet, the Head Girl/ Head Boy of Blossoms Public School, Gurugram. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students of classes. IX and X about an inter-class debate competition to be held in the school in the first week of Nov. Give the necessary details.

9. Read the passage and answer the questions that fellows:

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us to our day's work. The early: riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh, and there are few sounds or other distractions, so the work done at that, fresh is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening.

By beginning so early, he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. A sound night's rest rises early next morning in good health is most refreshing, and

after he gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep and spirits for the labors of a new day.

Questions
1. What is the great advantage of early rising?
2. How is early morning different from other hours of the day?
3. Why is the early riser not tempted to hurry over his day's work?
4. What enables the early riser to go to bed at the proper time?
5. What are the advantages of going to sleep well before midnight?
6. Find the synonyms for the following words/phrases
(a) Diversion
(b) Carefully

English Holiday Home Work

Class VI

English

Passage 1

A volcano is a burning mountain with a great hole running deep into the earth. Out of it come smoke, gases and stones. The mouth of the opening is called the crater of the volcano.

Volcanoes are not always burning. Sometimes a volcano will remain quiet for centuries. And then it will suddenly become active. This is called volcanic eruption.

When the eruption takes place, great clouds of ashes, dust, gas and steam rise from the crater. Loud noises come from the crater. After sometime, white hot molten rock, called lava begins to flow down the mountain sides. This may go on for days or weeks. Then the volcano will 'go to sleep' again for many years. Most volcanoes are found near the seas.

Unseen Comprehension Questions with Answers Class 6 Passage 4:

1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage complete the following:

(a) A volcano is a burning mountain which_____ .

(b) When a volcano becomes active,_____ .

(c) Lava refers to .   '

(d) A crater is the mouth of the_____ .

(e) Most volcanoes are found_____ .

2. Find words from the above passage that mean opposite to:

(a) closing

(b) dormant

(c) far

d) noisy

Passage 2

There was a lion who was the king of the forest. He was big, fierce and strong. All the other animals brought him gifts from every comer of the forest. They were really afraid of him.

'King must have ministers to help him', the lion thought one day. And he sent for the fox.

'You are known to be very wise and clever. I want you to be my Home Minister.' "Many many thanks for this honour, your majesty", said the fox, bowing low.

Then he called a panther and said, "You are known to be very alert and swift-footed. You will be my Defence Minister."

"Thank you, Sir," said the panther.

The next to be summoned was a crow.

"You can fly high and can see distant objects. So you'll be my Foreign Minister."

"I am grateful to you, my master," said the crow. The three ministers swore to remain

loyal to the king. The lion, in return promised to feed and protect them.

. On the basis of the reading of the above passage complete the following sentences:

(a) The forest animals were afraid of the lion because_____

(b) The new idea that came to the lion's mind was_____

(c) The lion appointed the fox his Home Minister because_____

(d) The lion appointed the panther his Defence Minister because_____

(e) The lion appointed the crow his Foreign Minister because_____ .

2. Find words from the above passage that mean the same as

(a) violent

(b) watchful

(c) very far

(d) faithful.

The system of education in our country is defective. It is not keeping pace with the passage of time. It follows the pattern which was valid five decades ago.

The aim of education is to prepare students for the tough battle of life. The basic needs of life are a sound mind in a sound body, and skill to make a living. It widens the sphere of knowledge and builds our character. In short, education should turn out a strong team of responsible citizens.

Education has to be related to life and also the needs of the nation. Not gold but only men of character make a nation great and strong.

It is unfortunate that our policy-makers give little importance to moral education and noble values. They set up schools and colleges only to turn out an army of graduates, good for nothing. We need men with brain, we need good scientists and technicians, we need tough soldiers for the army.

Education for all sounds sweet. But mere slogans and schemes on paper won't take us far. Our leaders don't have the will to serve the nation. Also schemes fail at the ground level.

. On the basis of the reading of the above passage, complete the following sentences:

(a) Our education system is wrong because_____

(b) The aim of education is to_____

(c) Our nation needs_____

(d) Men of strong character alone make_____

(e) All our experiments fail to improve the quality of education because

2. Find words from the above passage that mean the opposite to

(a) soft/delicate

(b) sickly/weak

(c) near

(d) succeed.

Question 2

Write 4 Notice in your notebook

    a) Lost

b) Found
c) Competition
d) Blood donation
   Question 3

Write a Paragraph on

a)The Fair
b)My Favourite Festival
c). How you spent your Holidays
d)A Journey by Bus
Question 4
Do one page Writing daily
Question 5
Read the news paper, magazine or story book and write 2 new words daily with meaning.
Question 5
Read the stories of A Pact with Sun.

Maths Class 6 Autumn Break Home Work (Mathematics)

1. Find the greatest and the smallest numbers. (a)
   4536, 4892, 4370,4452.
   (b) 15623, 15073, 15189,15800.
   (c) 25286, 25245, 25270,25210.
   (d) 6895, 23787, 24569, 24659.

2. Use the given digits without repetition and make the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers.
   (a)2,8,7,4(b)9,7,4,1(c)4,7,5,0(d)1,7,6,2(e)5,4,0,3

3. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:
   (a) 847, 9754, 8320, 571 (b) 9801, 25751, 36501,38802

4. Arrange the following numbers in descending order:
   (a) 5000, 7500, 85400, 7861 (b) 1971, 45321, 88715, 92547

5   Find 4 + 5; 2 + 6; 3 + 5 and 1+6 using the numberline.

6. Find 8 – 3; 6 – 2; 9 – 6 using the numberline.

7. Write the successorof: (a) 2440701 (b) 100199 (c) 1099999 (d)2345670

8. Write the predecessor of : (a) 94 (b) 10000 (c) 208090 (d) 7654321

9. Find : 7 + 18 + 13; 16 + 12 + 4

10.Find the LCM of 12 and18.

11.Find the LCM of 40, 48 and45.

12.Find the LCM of 20, 25 and30

13.Write first five multiples of : (a) 5 (b) 8 (c)9

14.Find all the multiples of 9 upto100.

15.Write all the prime numbers less than15
1. 16. Draw a rough sketch of a quadrilateral KLMN.State,
    (a) two pairs of oppositesides,
    (b) two pairs of oppositeangles,
    (c) two pairs of adjacentsides,
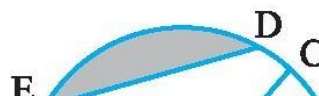
(d) two pairs of adjacentangles.

2. Draw any circle andmark
   (a) its centre (b) aradius
   (c) a diameter (d) a sector
   (e) a segment (f) a point in its interior

HISTORY

1 Read the passage carefully to understand and answer

In the 6th century BC, ancient India had a number of kingdoms which emerged during the VedicAge. This period saw socio-economic development along with religious and political developmentsacross the Indo-Gangetic plain. These permanent settlements led to the evolution from janapadas to mahajanpadas.By sixth century BC, the centre of major political activity shifted from western part of Gangetic plain to the eastern part, comprising the present day Bihar and eastern UP. Major reason for this shift was, the fertile lands of this area with better rainfall and rivers, their closeness to iron production centers also played a key role. In fact, it was the increased use of iron tools and weapons that enabled small states to become kingdoms, known as Mahajanapadas.

1. What is Mahajanapadas?
2. Name the 16 Mahajanapadas?
3. What does the term janapada mean?
4.How are Republics different from monarchies

 2.The Rig Veda is hard to translate accurately, because it is the oldest Indo-Aryan text, composed in the archaic Vedic Sanskrit. There are no closely contemporary extant texts, which makes it difficult to interpret. The Rig Veda is a collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns counted among the four Hindu religious texts known as the Vedas. The Rig Veda was likely composed between roughly 1700–1100 BCE, making it one of the oldest texts of any Indo-Iranian language, one of the world's oldest religious texts.

Read the above source and answer the following questions-

a. Name the other three Vedas?
b. Why Rig Veda is the oldest text?
c. What does the term Veda mean?
3.Map work—

On the map of India locate the places of the Harappan civilization

4. Prepare a wall paper on the Difference between two important Religions Jainism and Buddhism

GEOGRAPHY(LESSON 3 to 4)

1. Fill in the blanks:

   a) The spinning of earth on its axis is called _____

   b) The earth rotates on its axis from west to _____

   c) _____ is an accurate drawing of small area on a large scale.

d) The magnetic needle always points _____ in a mariner's compass.

2. Write any two uses of map.

   ----

3. Differentiate between map & globe.

   ----

4. Why do we experience different seasons.

   ----

5. What is an equinox?

CIVICS

Read the chapter -5- PanchayatiRaj and Chapter-6- Rural Administration thoroughly and note the terms which you don't understand. We will discuss it after reopening of the school.

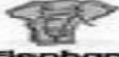शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह कार्य

विषयः ़ंस्कृत

कक्षा ़ षष्ठम्

1. संस्कृत छात्र प्रतिज्ञा संस्कृत प्रार्थना लिखत स्मरत च।
   (संस्कृत प्रार्थना और संस्कृत छात्र प्रतिज्ञा लिखकर याद कीजिए।)

2. वृक्षाः पाठतः श्लोक लेखन व स्मरण
   वृक्षाः पाठ के श्लोक लिखिए व स्मरण कीजिये)

3. बालक बालिका, पुष्प शब्द रूपाणि लिखत स्मरत च।
   (बालक, बालिका और पुष्प शब्द के रूप लिखकर याद कीजिए।)

4. पठ् लिख्, गम् च धातु लट् लकार लृट् लकार लङ् लोट् लकार लिखत स्मरत च।

   (पठ्, लिख्, गम्, धातुओं के लट्लकार, लृट् लकार लङ् लोट् लकार के रूप लिखकर याद कीजिए।)

5. एकतः पञ्चाशत् पर्यंत(1 -50) संख्यावाचक शब्दानि लिखत स्मरत च।
   (1 से 50 तक संस्कृत में गिनती लिखकर याद करो।)

6. दशपुष्पफलशाकानां चित्राणि संगृह्य तेषां संस्कृतनामानि लिखित्वा।
   (दस-दस फूलों फलों एवं सब्जियों के चित्र एकत्रित या बना कर उनके संस्कृत नाम लिखिए।)

7. केषाञ्चन पञ्चानां वन्यजीवानां, पालतूपशूनां, पक्षिणां च चित्राणि संगृह्य निर्मितं वा तेषां संस्कृतनामानि लिखित्वा स्मरत च

   (किन्हीं पांच -पांच वन्य पशुओं, घरेलू पशुओं एवं पक्षियों के चित्र एकत्रित कर या बनाकर उनके संस्कृत नाम लिखिए व याद कीजिए)

SCIENCE

Make an album of "A journey through different habitats" (Terrestrial deserts- mountain regions, grasslands ;aquatic habitats - oceans lakes etc) by pasting pictures of different plants and animals found in these habitats .Write at least two adaptations of each of them. do this work in your scrapbook

Q.2 complete the table in your homework copy.

Adaptation	Animal
Long neck to reach leaves(food) in tall trees	
Black and white stripes to blend in and confuse a predator	
Sharp teeth to rip apart meat	
Webbed feet to help it swim	
Strong legs for jumping	
Green color to camouflage and blend with surroundings	

Duck

Giraffe

Frog

Elephant

Zebra

Lion

Kangaroo

Class 7

Mathematics

1. The reciprocal of a positive rational number is_____.
   (a) negative   (b) positive   (c) zero   (d) none of these

2. Associative property is not followed in ____
   (a) whole numbers   (b) integers   (c) natural numbers (d) division

3. Write five rational numbers greater than −2

4. The area of a rectangular sheet is 500 cm². If the length of the sheet is 25 cm, what is its width? Also

find the perimeter of the rectangular sheet.

5. Anu wants to fence the garden in front of her house, on three sides with lengths 20 m, 12 m and 12 m. Find the cost of fencing at the rate of Rs 150 per metre.
6. A wire is in the shape of a square of side 10 cm. If the wire is rebent into a rectangle of length 12 cm, find its breadth. Which encloses more area, the square or the rectangle?
7. In a parallelogram ABCD, AB = 7.2 cm and the perpendicular from C on AB is 4.5 cm.
8. One of the sides and the corresponding height of a parallelogram are 4 cm and 3 cm respectively. Find the area of the parallelogram.
9. Find BC, if the area of the triangle ABC is 36 cm2 and the height AD is 3 cm.
10. What is the circumference of a circle of diameter 10 cm (Take π = 3.14)?
11. What is the circumference of a circular disc of radius 14 cm?

12. The radius of a circular pipe is 10 cm. What length of a tape is required to wrap once around the pipe (π = 3.14)?
13. Diameter of a circular garden is 9.8 m. Find its area.
14. A rectangular park is 45 m long and 30 m wide. A path 2.5 m wide is constructed outside the park. Find the area of the path.
15. A path 5 m wide runs along inside a square park of side 100 m. Find the area of the path. Also find the cost of cementing it at the rate of Rs 250 per 10 m².
16. Two cross roads, each of width 5 m, run at right angles through the centre of a rectangular park of length 70 m and breadth 45 m and parallel to its sides. Find the area of the roads. Also find the cost of constructing the roads at the rate of Rs 105 per m2.

17. What are the coefficients of *x* in the expression 8 – *x* + *y*?
    (a) 1   (b) –1   (c) 8   (d) none of these
18. What are the coefficients of y in the expression 4*x* – 3*y*?
    (a) 4   (b) –3   (c) 3   (d) none of these
19. Write an expression : Raju s father s age is 5 years more than 3 times Raju s age . If Raju s age is x years , then father's age is
    (a) 3x+5   (b) 5-3x   (c) 3x-5   (d) 15x
20. The number of terms in 4p²q – 3pq²+5 is
    (a) 7   (b) 3   (c) 1   (d) 4

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS VII

1. Read all the remaining chapters from all the three books of NCERT.
2. Mark all the difficult words and write them in your notebook.
3. Map work for geography: (Kindly do all the parts in separate maps)
   I. India
      a. Main rivers
      b. Mountains
      c. Types of Soil
      d. States with their capitals
      e. Neighboring countries
      f. Main airports and seaports
   II. World
      a. Continents
      b. Oceans
4. Define the following terms:
   I. History:

a. Cardiographer	b. Manuscripts	c. Achieves	d. Lagan(Tax)
e. Tripartite Struggle	f. Samantha	g. Garrison towns	h. Hinterlands
i. Rank	j. Mansabdars	k. Bigot	l. Jagirdars
m. Terabate / Corbelled	n. Arcuate	o. Chahar Bagh	p. Pietra Dura

   II. Civics:

a. Democracy   b. Unequality   c. Mid day meal   d. Sanitation
e. Constituency   f. Governor   g. Double Burden   h. Discrimination
i. Campaigning   j. Protesting   k. Dignity   l. OPD
m. Universal adult Franchise   n. Communicable disease
o. Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)

III. Geography:

a. Barter system   b. Ecosystem   c. Fossil   d. Rock cycle
e. Lava   f. Waterfall   g. Earthquake   h. Delta
i. Seismograph   j. Richter scale   k. Weather   l. Climate
m. Moisture   n. Thermometer   o. Water Cycle

5. Answer the following questions:

I. History:

a. Name some of the methods used for irrigation during Chola Empire

b. Who made Delhi their capital for the first time?

c. Who was Raziyya Sultan?

d. What were the 3 type of taxes imposed by the Delhi Sultans?

e. Name the Deccan Sultanates?

f. How was Mughal relations with other rulers?

g. Explain 'Sulh-i-kul' and its advantages.

h. How is 'Ain-i-Akbari' a useful document for the historians?

i. How did Persian court chronicles describe Sultan?

j. Why were Chahar Baghs given this name?

II. Civics:

a. What are the three levels of government in India?

b. What do you mean by Coalition government?

c. How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

d. Why do you think that men and boys generally do not do housework? Do you think they should?

e. How does our constitution protect people from discrimination?

f .Who is the first woman engine driver for northern railways?

g. What do you mean by women's movement?

h .What do you meant by stereotypes

III. Geography

a. What are the three types of rocks ?

b. Where is Victoria falls located?

c. Name the seven important lithospheric plates .

d. Why is temperature in cities higher than village?

e. Write brief note on Tsunami?

f. Write the note on the importance of Water ?

g. What is meant by high tide and low tide?

6. MCQ

a. Manuscripts were collected by _____
1. Wealthy people   2. Monasteries
3. Temples   4. All of the above

b. The _____ of textual records increased dramatically during the medieval period
1. Number   2. Variety
3. Both a and b   4.None of the above

c. During the medieval period, there was innovation in ___
1. New technologies   2. Crops

3. Both a and b   4.None of the above

d. During the medieval period, there was innovation in ___

    1. Social and economic changes   2. Persistence of ideas and beliefs

    3. Transformation of ideas and beliefs   4. All of the above

e. The rock which is made up of molten magma is

    1. Igneous   2.Sedimentary

    3. Metamorphic   4.None of the above

f. Gold, petroleum and coal are examples of :

    1. Rocks   2. Minerals

    3. Fossils   4.None of the above

कक्षा 7

विषय:संस्कृत

1. संस्कृत छात्र प्रतिज्ञा लिखत स्मरत च।
2. पंडिता रमाबाई विषये पञ्च संस्कृत वाक्यानि लिखत।
3. तत् शब्द त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु (पुल्लिङ्गम्, स्त्रीलिङ्गम्, नपुंसकलिङ्गम्)लिखत स्मरत च।
4. पितृ शब्द ,नदी ,मधु शब्द रूपाणि लिखत स्मरत च।
5. पठ धातु लट् लकार , लोट्, लृट्,लङ् लकारेषु लिखत स्मरत च।

6. एकतः शतम् पर्यंत(1 -100) संख्यावाचक शब्दानि लिखत स्मरत च।

7. # शरदकालीन गृह कार्य

8. # कक्षा -7 (हिंदी)

9. प्रश्न 1. कंचे, गिल्ली-डंडा ,पिट्ठू जैसे गली -मोहल्ले के कई ऐसे खेल हैं जो बच्चों में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं। आपके इलाके में ऐसे खेले जाने वाले खेलों की सूची बनाइए और इनमें से किसी एक खेल को खेले जाने की विधि का चित्र सहित वर्णन करें।

10.

11.

12. 2 . संज्ञा , सर्वनाम , विशेषण की परिभाषा और उनके भेदों की परिभाषा और उदाहरण लिखो

13.

14. 3 . पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखो 10

15.   (प्रत्येक शब्द के कम से कम तीन तीन शब्द)

16.

17. 4.अनुच्छेद लिखो

18. 1) आदर्श विद्यार्थी

19. 2) समय का सदुपयोग

20. 3) दशहरा

21. 5. 3 दिन के अवकाश के लिए प्राचार्य/प्राचार्य को एक आवेदन पत्र लिखो|

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय क्रमांक **1,** बी. ई .जी एवं सी, रुड़की

विषय:संस्कृत

कक्षा 7

1. संस्कृत छात्र प्रतिज्ञा लिखत स्मरत च।
2. पंडिता रमाबाई विषये पञ्च संस्कृत वाक्यानि लिखत।
3. तत् शब्द त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु (पुंल्लिङ्गम्, स्त्रीलिङ्गम्, नपुंसकलिङ्गम्)लिखत स्मरत च।
4. पितृ शब्द ,नदी ,मधु शब्द रूपाणि लिखत स्मरत च।
5. पठ धातु लट् लकार , लोट्, लृट्,लङ् लकारेषु लिखत स्मरत च।
6. एकतः शतम् पर्यंत(1 -100) संख्यावाचक शब्दानि लिखत स्मरत च।

Class VII Autumn break Homework

A.Solve the given assignment in your science H.W. notebook.(Subject Enrichment Activity based on CCTS).

ASSIGNMENT

1. A goat eats away all the leaves of a small plant (balsam). However, in a few days, new leaves could be seen sprouting in the plant again. How did the plant survive without leaves?

2. . Unscramble the following to form terms related to modes of nutrition. (i) RASPAEIT (ii) ROPEHYTSAP (iii) TOROPHAUT (iv) SIBIOMSYS

3. Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plant growth. But farmers who cultivate pulse crops like green gram, bengal gram, black gram, etc. do not apply nitrogenous fertilizers during cultivation. Why?

4. Wheat dough if left in the open, after a few days, starts to emit a foul smell and becomes unfit for use. Give reason.

5. Sunlight, chlorophyll, carbon dioxide, water and minerals are raw materials essential for photosynthesis. Do you know where they are available? Fill in the blanks with the appropriate raw materials. (a) Available in the plant : _____ (b) Available in the soil : _____, _____ (c) Available in the air :

_____ (d) Available during day : _____

6. Name the parts of the alimentary canal where (i) water gets absorbed from undigested food. (ii) digested food gets absorbed. (iii) the taste of the food is perceived. (iv) bile juice is produced

7. Choose the odd one out from each group and give reasons. (i) liver, salivary gland, starch, gallbladder (ii) stomach, liver, pancreas, salivary gland (iii) tongue, absorption, taste, swallow (iv) esophagus, small intestine, large intestine, rectum

8. Fill in the blanks with suitable words: (a) The alimentary canal stretches from to . ….....(b)Digestion of food starts in and gets

completed in ….... (c) the largest gland in the human body is…..

9. Ruminants such as cows and buffaloes swallow their food hurriedly and then sit restfully and chew their food. Can you reason why?

10.The teacher told her students the story of two friends. She told them that, in the story, the friendship, between

a visually challenged boy and a lame boy, helps them both to face, and overcome, the very many challenges

of their day–to–day life. She went on to compare their friendship with the 'symbiotic relationship' between two organisms.

a. Suggest any two 'values' that, according to you, must have been there in the two friends.

b. In what way is the friendship, between the two boys, similar to the 'symbiotic relationship' between two organisms?

c. Give one example of a 'symbiotic relationship' between two organisms. **B. Make a newsletter having 20 science related news.**

C. Prepare a chart and presentation on any one topic of your choice from your syllabus.

D.Finish the given Art Integrated Activities in your Activity Notebook. 1.Complete the web chart

2**.**Draw the diagram of a Plant showing the process of photosynthesis.

3.Explain the two modes of nutrition in plants with the help of Flow Chart. **E.Read and write the given Experiment in your Activity Notebook and grow your own bread mould,take pictures and paste in same Notebook (Record Video of full process of growing bread mould)**

AIM:

 To grow your own bread mould.

THINGS NEEDED:

 Three slices of bread, water, marker, three resalable bags

THEORY:

These organisms are called fungi. They have a different mode of nutrition. They secrete digestive juices

on the dead and decaying matter and convert it into a solution. Then they absorb the nutrients from it. This mode

of nutrition in which organisms take in nutrients in solution form from dead and decaying matter is called

saprotrophic nutrition. Plants which use saprotrophic mode of nutrition are called saprotrophs. Fungi also grow on

pickles, leather, clothes and other articles that are left in hot and humid weather for long time. PROCEDURE:

1. Place a slice of bread in each bag and seal it properly

2. Number each bag with the marker

3. Add some water to first bag and put it in dark place

4. Put the second bag in bright sunny place

5. Put the third bag in the refrigerator

6. Check each bag after a week and record the observation

OBSERVATION:

1. You may have also seen fluffy umbrella-like patches growing on rotting bread. 2. At the end of the week

each bag will have a different kind of mould growth

CONCLUSION:

Bread is a good food source for some kinds of fungus. The air around us is full of microscopic mould

spores that require the right condition to settle on an organic substance and digest it. PRECAUTION:

Mould spores just need the right environment to grow and flourish.

Think about a project / model and work on it to participate in National Children Science Congress (NCSC 2022).

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS VII

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3. Map work for geography: (Kindly do all the parts in separate maps)
   I. India
      a. Main rivers
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a. Democracy	b. Unequality	c. Mid day meal	d. Sanitation
e. Constituency	f. Governor	g. Double Burden	h. Discrimination
i. Campaigning	j. Protesting	k. Dignity	l. OPD
m. Universal adult Franchise		n. Communicable disease	
o. Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)			

   III. Geography:

a. Barter system	b. Ecosystem	c. Fossil	d. Rock cycle
e. Lava	f. Waterfall	g. Earthquake	h. Delta
i. Seismograph	j. Richter scale	k. Weather	l. Climate
m. Moisture	n. Thermometer	o. Water Cycle	

5. Answer the following questions:
   I. History:
   a. Name some of the methods used for irrigation during Chola Empire
   b. Who made Delhi their capital for the first time?

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b. Where is Victoria falls located?

c. Name the seven important lithospheric plates .

d. Why is temperature in cities higher than village?

e. Write brief note on Tsunami?

f. Write the note on the importance of Water ?

g. What is meant by high tide and low tide?

6. MCQ

a. Manuscripts were collected by _____
   1. Wealthy people   2. Monasteries
   3. Temples   4. All of the above

b. The _____ of textual records increased dramatically during the medieval period
   1. Number   2. Variety
   3. Both a and b   4.None of the above

c. During the medieval period, there was innovation in ___
   1. New technologies   2. Crops
   3. Both a and b   4.None of the above

d. During the medieval period, there was innovation in ___
   1. Social and economic changes   2. Persistence of ideas and beliefs
   3. Transformation of ideas and beliefs   4. All of the above

e. The rock which is made up of molten magma is
   1. Igneous   2.Sedimentary
   3. Metamorphic   4.None of the above

f. Gold, petroleum and coal are examples of :
   1. Rocks   2. Minerals
   3. Fossils   4.None of the above

KV 1 Roorkee

Holiday Home Work (Autumn Break)

Class. VII.   Subject. English

Q.1 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

. Without oil the modern world could not exist. Oil is needed for travel, because it powers our motor cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes and ships. Oil helps machines of all kinds, to run easily. Oil also gives us other substances, such as artificial rubber, artificial materials for clothing, and new materials for making things. Yet till a hundred years ago no one used oil for any of these purposes. In fact, no one knew that much oil existed.

2. Men do not make oil; they find it. They look for oil in many ways. They begin by making a map of the land where they are searching. Then they use the map to help them in choosing a site to explore with more care. They start their work by examining the rock from under the surface and come to know whether oil is likely to be underneath the rock.

3. To find out how deeply the oil is buried they need to know how far under the surface the rock is. If everything seems hopeful the men decide to drill down through the rock. In this way they find out whether oil really does lie underneath it. Often this test – well, as it is called, is far away from any town and there is much work to do before any drilling starts. Houses and roads must be built for the people coming to drill the test – well. Then the big derrick that carries the drill must be put up. This derrick is a strong framework of steel about 45 meters high. The drill is raised and lowered from inside the derrick.

4. Drilling for oil often means making a well that goes very deep into the earth. Such deep wells have never been made until modern times. The rate of drilling depends upon the kind of rock being drilled: it can be as fast as 60 meters an hour. Drilling is usually done on dry land, but we can also drill the rock under lakes or seas by putting the derrick on a special platform above the water

Read the above passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. How is oil useful to machines?
2. How do men go about looking for oil?
3. Drilling for oil often means _____
4. The rate of drilling depends upon _____
5. Drilling is usually done on _____
6. To find out how deeply the oil is buried we need to _____
7. Find the words from the passage which mean:
a. make a hole (para 3)
b. a kind of crane with a movable pivoted arm. (para 3)

Q.2 Read the following comprehension for class 8 exam carefully and answer the given questions: (5 Marks)

About the year 1900, a small, dark-haired boy named Charles Chaplin was often seen waiting outside the back entrances of London theatres. He looked thin and hungry but his blue eyes were determined. He was hoping to get work in show business. He could sing and dance. His parents were music-hall performers and he had been born into the life of the theatre. And, although his own boyhood was painfully hard, he knew how to make people laugh.

His own father had died from drinking too much. And his mother was not really able to look after Charles and his older half-brother, Sid. She was often sick in mind and had to be sent into hospital.

2.1 Choose the right option.

Q 1) The boy Charles Chaplin was _____.

a) brown-haired

b) dark-haired

c) red-haired

d) light-haired

Q 2) Chaplin thought to get a job in _____.

a) soap business

b) hotel business

c) show business

d) hospital business

Q 3) His parents were _____.

a) music-hall performers

b) actors

c) singers

d) directors

Q 4) His father had died due to _____.

a) an illness

b) accident

c) drinking

d) suicide

Q 5) The meaning of 'determined' is _____.

a) mind made up

b) mind turn up

c) mind fade up

d) mind turn down

Q.3 You are Raman Malik, the head boy of R.K. Inter College, Shimla. Your school is organizing a tour to Sikkim. Write out a Notice inviting students who want to join the tour. Put the Notice in the box.

Q.4 You are Rajeev Kumar, the Cultural secretary of Laxman public school, Bhilai. Write a Notice on behalf of your school inviting all grandparents of the students of your school to celebrate World Elders' day.

Q.5 Write paragraph writing of the following topics.

1. **The Season I Like Most**

2. The Night Before The Examination

3. Morning Assembly In My school.

4. My Visit To A Historical Place

Q.6 Edit the following passage by replacing the incorrect word with the correct one.
Incorrect – Correct
 In April 12, 1961, major Yuri Gagarin – (a) _____ _____
become the first man ever to venture – (b) _____ _____
in space. He did not know for certain – (c) _____ _____
beforehand that he is to be chosen. – (d) _____ _____
The Russian had three possible candidates – (e) _____ _____
ready but although Gagarin was first – (f) _____ _____
in the list, the choice was not definitely – (g) _____ _____
made until an early morning of April 12. – (h) _____ _____

Q.7 Rearrange these words to make meaningful sentences.
(i) ship / violently / the storm / rocked / the
(ii) masterpiece / artist / painstakingly / the / his / worked at
(iii) gift / free / a/Dad / offered / firm/ by the /was.
(iv) I read / paper / in the / burglar / been / caught / had / the / that.
(v) nightfall / began / crikceters / the / at / thier piercing calls.

Q.8 Write a letter to your friend for inviting him on the marriage **ceremony** of your brother.

Q.9 Describing how you celebrated your last birthday
You are Suresh of 25, Nehru Nagar, Hyderabad. Write a letter to your friend Vinaya describing your birthday party.

CLASS: 8   SUBJECT: ENGLISH

INSTRUCTION: Do in A4 sheet/ruled sheet

1. Suppose you are one of the volunteers who went to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for relief work after the tsunami. You work in the relief camps, distributing food, water and medicine among the victims. You listen to the various stories of bravery of ordinary people. You admire their grit and determination. Write a diary entry.
HINT: You   may   start   in   this   way.
31December,2004
The killer tsunami struck these islands five days ago. But the victims are being brought in even now. Each one has a story to tell….

2. Write a letter to your friend describing a visit to any place which you found beautiful and inspiring.

3.   If you were given a chance to be the principal of a school. What kind of school you would make? Write in about 100 words.

Hints: Type of teaching and learning, type of teachers, kind of curriculum etc.

4. Write a story in about 150 words by continuing the following :
"I jumped out of the bed at midnight…"

5. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper, complaining about the bad condition of water supply in your locality. You are Prabhu Dayal living at H-19 Dayal Bagh Colony, New Delhi.

6. Write one page cursive handwriting daily.(text can be taken from your text book.)

7. Write atleast five news which you found inspiring and encouraging in HW notebook.

8. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

An elderly carpenter was ready to retire. He told his employer of his plans to leave the house building business and live a more leisurely life with his family. He would miss the pay cheque, but he needed to retire. The employer was sorry to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favour. The carpenter said 'yes', but in time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He resorted to shoddy workmanship and used inferior material. It was an unfortunate way to end his career

When the carpenter finished his work, his employer handed over the key of the house to the carpenter— "This is your house, my gift to you."

What a shock! What a shame ! If he had only known he was building his own house, he would have done it all so differently! Now he had to live in a poorly built house. So it is with us. We build our lives, a day

at a time, often putting less than our best into the building. Then, with a shock, we realize we have to live in the house we have built. If we could do it over, we would do it much differently. But, you cannot go back. You are the carpenter, and every day you hammer a nail, place a board, or erect a wall. Someone once said, your attitude, and the choices you make today, help build the "house" you will live in tomorrow. Therefore, build wisely!

Questions:

1. What did the carpenter tell his employer?
2. What favour did his employer ask from the carpenter ?
3. What surprise did the employer have for the carpenter ?
4. Why was the surprise a'shame'for the carpenter?
5. Which word in the first paragraph means the same as 'art of skill of a workman' ?

AUTUMN BREAK HOMEWORK

CLASS VIII

INSTRUCTIONS : DO ALL THE HOMEWORK ON A-4 SHEETS.

1. **Learn tables from 2-25.**
2. **Learn the Squares of the numbers from 1-25 .**
3. **Learn the Cubes of the numbers from 1-25 .**
4. **Learn and practice all the divisibility rules.**
5. **Write and learn following identities:**

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$
$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$
$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$(x + a)(x + b) = x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$$

   6. write and learn the formula for the area of rectangle,square,triangle,parallelogram,circle and trapezium .Draw these figures also.

ACTIVITIES

● write **various nutrients found in your 5 favourite food items**.

PRESENT THE COLLECTED DATA IN A TABULAR FORM

- **Collect data of amount of various nutrients required by an adult daily.**
- **Draw a pie chart on requirement of nutrients by an adult.**
  1. Find ratio of protein required by a person to its body weight.
    ➢ **Write a sports activity of your choice played in field.**
    ➢ **Draw the shape of ground required for that sports event.**
    ➢ **Write dimensions, perimeter and area required to prepare field for their sports event.**

K.V.NO-1 ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK CLASS 8 SCIENCE-2022-23

Question 1.
The pressure which is exerted by air around us is known as
 (a) force
 (b) atmospheric pressure

(c) muscular force

(d) friction

Question 2.

Force acting on per unit area is called

(a) non-contact forces

(b) contact forces

(c) force

(d) pressure

Question 3.

A_____exerted by an object on another is a force.

(a) Push or pull

(b) Contact or non-contact force

(c) Pressure

(d) Magnitude

Question 4.

The force exerted by the earth to pull the object towards itself is called

(a) electrostatic force

(b) gravitational force

(c) muscular force

(d) contact force

Question 5.

Muscular force is also called_____force.

(a) non-contact

(b) contact

(c) gravitational

(d) magnetic

Question 6.

The force exerted by a charged body on another char

(a) gravitational force

(b) electrostatic force

(c) non-contact force

(d) contact force

Question 7.

Force changes the

(a) motion of body

(b) speed of body

(c) shape of body

(d) all of these

Question 8.

The force exerted by our muscle is called

(a) electrostatic force

(b) muscular force

(c) gravitational force

(d) non-contact force

Question 9.

1 kilogram weight is equal to

(a) 98 N

(b) 9.8 N

(c) 0.98 N (d)
0.098 N
Question 10.
A spring balance is used for measuring
  (a) mass
  (b) weight
  (c) pressure
  (d) speed
Question 11.
Two boys A and B are applying force on a block. If the block moves towards the boy A, which oneof the following statements is correct?
  (a) Magnitude of force applied by A is greater than that of B.
  (b) Magnitude of force applied by A is smaller than that of B.
  (c) Net force on the block is towards B.
  (d) Magnitude of force applied by A is equal to that of B.
Question 12.
When two forces act in opposite directions, then net force acting is the
  (a) sum of two forces
  (b) difference between two forces
  (c) both of these
  (d) none of these
Question 13.
The strength of force is expressed by its
  (a) weight
  (b) mass
  (c) magnitude
  (d) longitudinal force
Question 14.
Leaves fall down on the ground due to
  (a) electrostatic force
  (b) magnetic force
  (c) gravitational force
  (d) muscular force
Question 15.
State of motion is described by
  (a) Position of rest
  (b) Position of motion
  (c) Both by the state of rest or motion
  (d) None of these
Question 16.
When the hammer strikes the gong of an electric bell, which of the following force is responsiblefor the movement of hammer?
  (a) Gravitational force alone
  (b) Magnetic force alone
 (c) Electrostatic force alone
  (d) Frictional force alone
Question 17.
During dry weather, while combing hair, sometimes we experience hair flying apart. The forcerespon¬sible for this is
  (a) force of gravity
  (b) force of friction
  (c) electrostatic force
  (d) magnetic force
Question 18.
A container is filled with water as shown in the given figure. Which of the following statements is

correct about pressure of water?
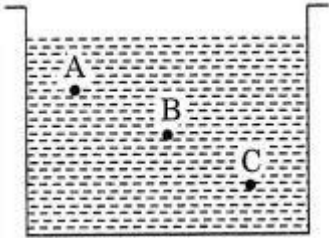
(a) Pressure at A > Pressure at B > Pressure at C
(b) Pressure at A = Pressure at B = Pressure at C
(c) Pressure at A < Pressure at B > Pressure at C
(d) Pressure at A < Pressure at B < Pressure at C

Question 19.
Two objects repel each other. This repulsion could be due to
(a) frictional force only
(b) electrostatic force only
(c) magnetic force only
(d) either a magnetic or an electrostatic force
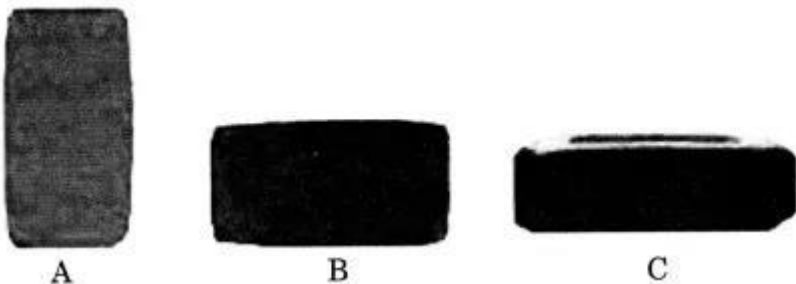
Question 20.
Which one of the following forces is a contact force?
(a) Force of gravity
(b) Magnetic force
(c) Force of friction
(d) Electrostatic force

Question 21.
A brick is kept in three different ways on a table as shown in given figure. The pressure exerted bythe brick on the table will be

(a) maximum in position A
(b) maximum in position C
(c) maximum in position B
(d) equal in all cases

Question 22.
A push or pull on an object is called
(a) Pressure
(b) Push-pull
(c) Force
(d) All of the above

Question 23.
If two forces act in the opposite directions on an object, the net force acting on it is the
(a) Sum of the two forces
(b) difference between the two forces
(c) Multiplication of the two forces
(d) Division of the two forces

Question 24.
Which of the following is proper example(s) to explain that force on an object may change itsshape
(a) A ball of dough rolled into chapati
(b) Pressing a rubber ball kept on table

(c) Making model using clay

(d) All of the above

Question 25.

A ball rolling on the ground slows down and finally stops. This is because of

(a) Force

(b) Less force applied

(c) Friction

(d) None of the above

Question 26.

Force of friction always acts on moving objects and its direction shall be _____

(a) On any direction

(b) Along the direction of motion

(c) Perpendicular to the direction of motion

(d) Opposite to the direction of motion

Question 27.

If In a tug-o-war, when two teams are pulling a rope, and the rope does not move towards anyteam, it implies that

(a) Equal force is being applied in the same direction

(b) Equal Force is being applied in opposite direction

(c) No force is applied in any direction

(d) Cannot be explained

Question 28.

An example of a non- contact force is

(a) Force exerted by us to lift a bucket

(b) Push a stationary car

(c) Force exerted by magnet

(d) Hit a cricket ball for a 6 run

Question 29.

Pressure =

(a) Area / force on which it acts

(b) force / area on which it acts

(c) Volume / force on which it acts

(d) Force / volume on which it acts

Question 30.

Gravity is

(a) Repulsive

(b) Attraction + Repulsive force

(c) Attractive force

(d) Not a force

Question 31.

A batsman hits the ball for a boundary past the bowler i.e. four runs. The batsman thus

(a) Changes the direction & speed of the ball

(b) Does not change the direction but speed only

(c) Does not change the speed but direction only

(d) Does not change either direction or speed

Match the items given in column I suitably with those given in column II.

Column I	Column II
1. Pressure	(a) Fluid pressure
2. Barometer	(b) Unit of pressure
3. Newton	(c) Non-contact force
4. Manometer	(d) Force/Area
5. Pascal	(e) Unit of force
6. Magnetic force	(f) Net force acting on a body
7. 1 kilogram	(g) Atmospheric pressure

8. Resultant force	(h) 9.8 N
9. Frictional force	(i) Down the column
10. Pressure increases	(j) Contact force

Fill in the blanks with suitable word/s.

1. We_____the bucket to take out water from well.
2. The strength of a force is usually expressed by its_____.
3. _____force is the force resulting due to the action of muscles.
4. The envelop of air all around us is called_____.
5. To open a door we or_____the door.
6. Force of friction is an example of_____force.
7. Force_____is called pressure.
8. Force has_____as well as direction.
9. Fruits fall_____due to the force of gravity.
10. The body at rest is called_____body.
11. _____and_____forces are the two kinds of forces.
12. Force exerted by magnet is called_____force.
13. We apply force on_____while walking.
14. Force is_____to pressure.
15. The_____is measured by an instrument called barometer.

State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. Force applied on an object in opposite directions add to one another.
2. Pressure does not depend on area of contact.
3. A force can change the state of motion of an object.
4. Force cannot change the speed of an object.
5. Atmospheric pressure is less at higher altitudes.
6. Force of gravity is a contact force.
7. Muscular force is also known as contact force.
8. Pascal is the unit of force.
9. To move an object faster it has to be pushed or pulled repeatedly.
10. Magnitude is the strength of force.
11. Force can change the shape of an object.
12. At least two objects must interact for a force to come into play.
13. Magnetic force is a non-contact force.
14. An apple from a tree falls on the ground due to the force of gravity.
15. Newton is the unit of force.

CLASS:VIII A

HISTORY-

1. Observe the picture and answer the followings

1. Who is in the above picture?

2. Which Tribal community he belonged to?

3.What was the role of Birsa in the Munda revolt in 19th century?

4. How did colonial rule affect Tribal lives?

2.Suggested Activity

Collect pictures of various tribes of India and prepare a Collage /scrap book in a unique and innovative manner.

3. Find out the following about the tribal of India: (any 2 tribal groups)

1. Their population

2. Language

3. Religious Practices

4. Their family structure

5. Occupation

4. Answer the following Questions-

(a) Who was the adopted son of PeshwaBaji Rao II?

(b) Name the last territory annexed by the Britishers in India.

(c) Who was the last Mughal king of India as decided by the Governor-General in 1856?

(d) In what way did the Act of 1856 prove to be crucial in Indian history?

(e) Why did the sepoys refuse to use the new cartridges?

(f) Name the three nodal points of the revolt of 1857.

(g) What were the changes made in the army by the Act of 1858?

GEOGRAPHY

**Read chapter- 4, Agriculture and on an outline map
of the world, show the following**

(a)Two wheat producing countries of Asia

(b)Ukraine area

(c) Prairies

(d) Wheat producing areas in Southern Hemisphere

(e) Two wheat exporting countries.

(ii) On the outline map of the world, show the following:

(a) Two important rice producing countries

(b) Two rice exporting countries

(c) The country in which highest yield per hectare is found

(d) Yangtse valley, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

(iii) On the outline map of the world, show the following:

(a)Two cotton producing countries

(b) Two cotton exporting countries

(c) Nile Delta

(d) Cotton Belt of U.S.A.

(iv) On the outline map of the world, show the following:
(a)Two important tea producing countries
(b) Coffee producing areas in Asia

(c) A country known as 'Sugar Bowl'

(d) A country known for rubber plantation

CIVICS

LEARNING ASSESSMENT

1. The tenure of the members of the Rajya Sabha is:

(a) 5 years (b) 4 years (c) 6 years (d) 3 years

2. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?

(a) Vice-President (b) Prime Minister (c) Speaker (d) Home Minister 3. Rule of Law means.

(a) Law is Supreme (b) Everybody is equal before the law

(c) Absence of arbitrary power (d) All the above

4. What do you understand by 'Zero Hour'?

5. State the financial powers of the Lok Sabha.

6. State one process that was used to make more people aware of the need for this law.

7. Identify the provisions of the Indian Constitution which established Rule of Law in India.

TEST YOURSELF

UNIT 1-2

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

1. Who is the head of state?

(a) Prime Minister (b) Cabinet (c) President (d) Council of Ministers 2.
What is the present strength of Lok Sabha?

(a) 545 members (b) 550 members (c) 515 members (d) 555 members

3. In which year Domestic Violence Act was passed?

(a) 2004 (b) 2008 (c) 2007 (d)2005

4. Hindu Succession Amendment Act was passed in:
(a)1960 (b)2005 (c)1980 (d)2007
5. Which of the following right is available under the Indian Constitution?

(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to freedom (c) Right against Exploitation (d) All of these 6.
Chapter IV of Article 51 of the Constitution includes-

a) Right to Equality (b) Right to freedom (c) Right against Exploitation (d) Fundamental Duties

7. How many members are nominated in the Rajya Sabha by the President?

8. Mention four functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

9. Describe the composition of the Indian Parliament.

10. What should be done by citizens if laws are unpopular and controversial?

11. State two reasons why historians refuse the claim that the British introduced the role of law in India.
12. Explain 'Domestic Violence'.

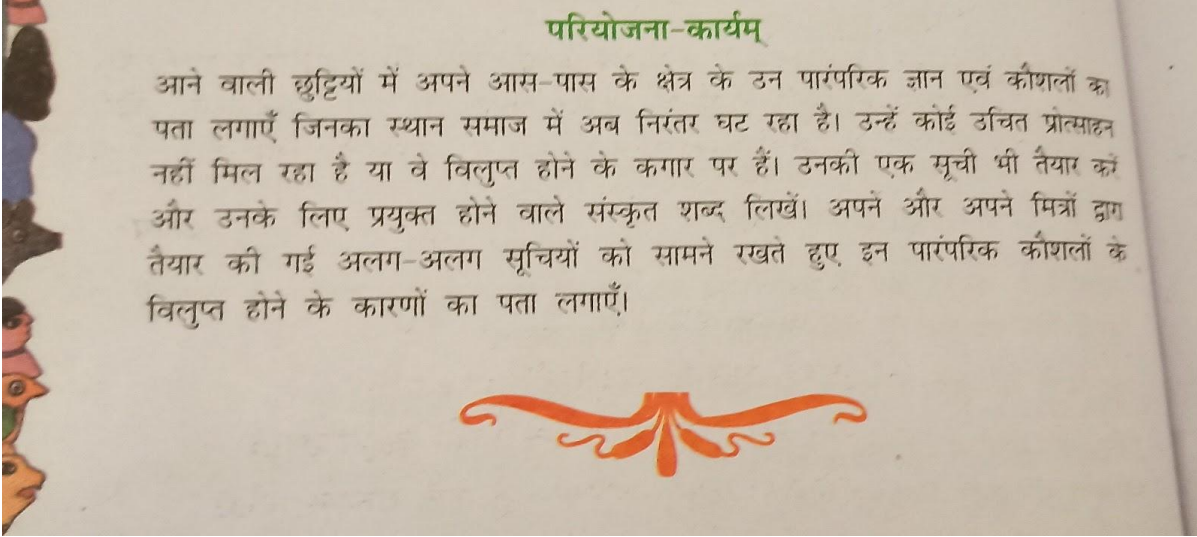13. Describe the importance of separating religion from the state.

14. Explain the Fundamental Duties in the light of Fundamental Rights.

कक्षा 8

शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह कार्य

संस्कृत

1. संस्कृत छात्र प्रतिज्ञा लिखत स्मरत च।
2. जलस्य महत्त्व विषये पञ्च संस्कृत वाक्यानि लिखत ।
3. एकतः शतम् पर्यंत संख्यावाचक शब्दानि लिखत।
4. खाद्, इष् धातु पञ्च लकारेषु लिखत।
5. अस्मद्,युष्मद् , माता, पितृ शब्दरुप स्मरत लिखत च।

6. परियोजना कार्य

परियोजना-कार्यम्

आने वाली छुट्टियों में अपने आस-पास के क्षेत्र के उन पारंपरिक ज्ञान एवं कौशलों का पता लगाएँ जिनका स्थान समाज में अब निरंतर घट रहा है। उन्हें कोई उचित प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है या वे विलुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं। उनकी एक सूची भी तैयार करें और उनके लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाले संस्कृत शब्द लिखें। अपने और अपने मित्रों द्वारा तैयार की गई अलग-अलग सूचियों को सामने रखते हुए इन पारंपरिक कौशलों के विलुप्त होने के कारणों का पता लगाएँ।

CLASS: IX SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

1. Rationalize the denominator of $\dfrac{3-\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}}$.

2. Find the value of k, if $x = 2$, $y = 1$ is a solution of the equation $2x + 3y = k$.

One of the angles of a triangle is 50º and the other two angles are equal. Find the measure of each of the equal angles.

3. Write the coordinates of the point lying on x-axis and with x-coordinate 4.

4. In the below figure, if AB || CD, $\angle APQ = 50°$ and $\angle PRD = 127°$, find x and y.
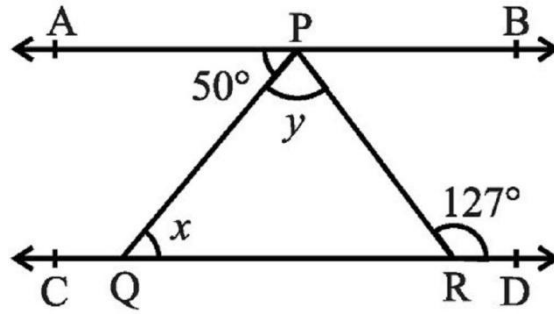
5. The angles of quadrilateral are in the ratio 3 : 5 : 9 : 13. Find all the angles of the quadrilateral.

6. If $x+y+z=0$, then show that $x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$.

7. From the figure, find the coordinates of A, B, C, D, E and F.
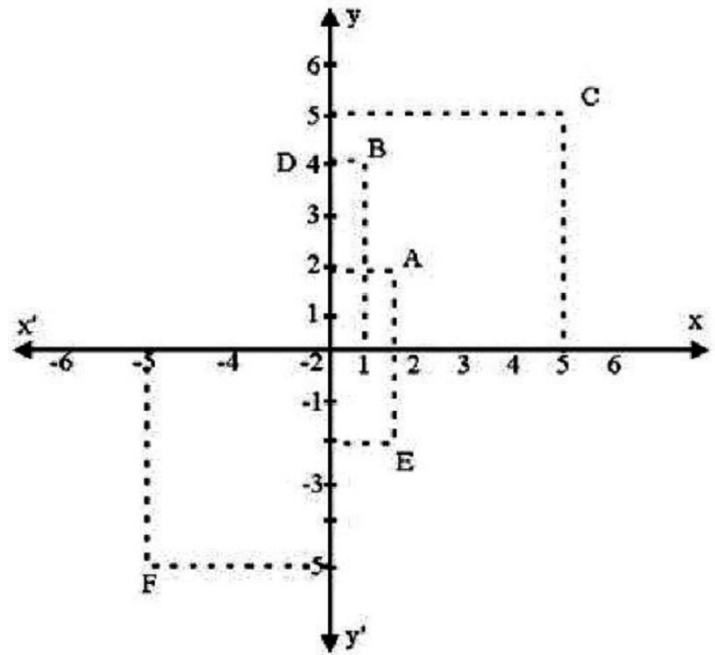
8. In the below figure, ABCD is a parallelogram and AP and CQ are perpendiculars from verticesA and C on diagonal BD. Show that (i) ΔAPB ≅ ΔCQD (ii) AP = CQ
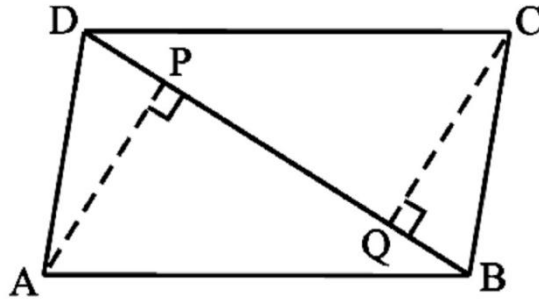
9. The Autorikshaw fare in a city is charged Rs 10 for the first kilometer and @ Rs 4 per kilometer for subsequent distance covered. Write the linear equation to express the above statement. Drawthe graph of the linear equation.

10. Without actual division, prove that $2x^4 - 5x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2$ is divisible by $x^2 - 3x + 2$.

11. Line *l* is the bisector of an angle ∠A and B is any point on *l*. BP and BQ are perpendiculars fromB to the arms of ∠A (see the below figure). Show that:
   (i) Δ APB ≅ ΔAQB (ii) BP = BQ or B is equidistant from the arms of ∠A.
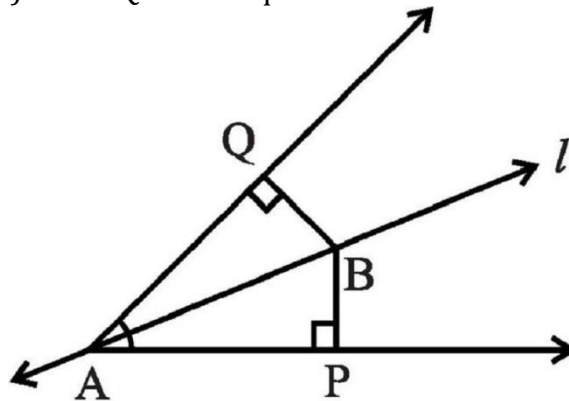
12. In the above sided figure, if QT ⊥ PR, ∠TQR = 40° and ∠SPR = 30°, find *x* and *y*.
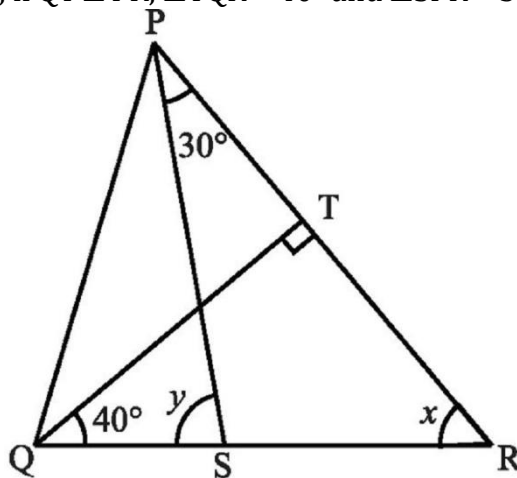
13. Simplify $\dfrac{4+\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\ }}+\dfrac{4-\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{\ }}$ by rationalizing the denominator.

14. Solve the equation $2x + 1 = x - 3$, and represent the solution(s) on
    (i) the number line,
    (ii) the Cartesian plane.

15. ABCD is a rectangle and P, Q, R and S are mid-points of the sides AB, BC, CD and DA respectively. Show that the quadrilateral PQRS is a rhombus.

16. Plot the following points on a graph paper:

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	5	8	11	14	17

Join these points. What do you observe?

17. In the above sided figure, the sides AB and AC of a triangle ABC are produced to points E and D respectively. If bisectors BO and CO of $\angle$CBE and $\angle$BCD respectively meet at point O, then prove that $\angle BOC = 90^0 - \dfrac{1}{2} \angle BAC$.
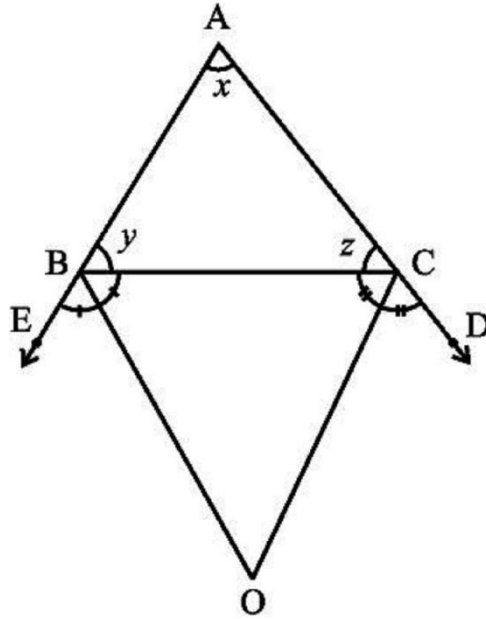
....

K V No. 1 ROORKEE

Class 9A, B Autumn Break Home Work (Science)

1) Write important notes /points of the Chapter Force and Laws of motion - https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1hOKE4hpuYdDhZ10bo3X-W7ZgEWnh7UvW/edit?usp=drivesdk&ouid=113624642449264408792&rtpof=true&sd=true

2) Practical notebook – a) Preparation of stained temporary mounts of (a) onion peel, (b) human cheek cells & to record Observations and draw their labeled diagrams.

https://www.cbsetuts.com/ncert-class-9-science-lab-manual-slide-onion-peel-cheek-cells/

b) Determination of the density of solid (denser than water) by using a spring balance and a measuring cylinder

https://www.cbsetuts.com/ncert-class-9-science-lab-manual-density-solid/

QQ 3 solve PT 2 Question paper in HW notebook

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK ASSIGNMENT

CLASS- IX   **SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE(087)**

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS   **(10×01=10)**

1. **What was the condition of the peasants in Russia?**

(a) Did not enjoy any social rights   (b) Did not enjoy any political rights

(c) Did not enjoy any civilian rights   (d) Did not enjoy any financial rights

2 Government supervised large factories to ensure the –

(a) Maximum wages and limited hours of work

(b) Minimum wages and limited hours of work

(c) Maximum wages and unlimited hours of work

(d) Minimum wages and unlimited hours of work

3. What was the period of the Great Depression called?

(a) The Great Economic Crisis.   (b) Renaissance

(c) Dark Ages.   (d) Recession Era

4. Who supported the Weimar Republic?

(a) Socialist.   (b) Socialist and Democrats

(c) Only Communists.   (d) Socialists, Communists, and Democrats

5. Which is the first state to welcome river Brahmaputra in India?

(a) Andhra Pradesh   (b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Arunachal Pradesh.   (d) Himachal Pradesh

6. Which river is known as the Dakshin(South) Ganga?

(a) Ganga   (b) Narmada

(c) Godavari   (d) Krishna

7. Which of these is a characteristic feature of Peninsular rivers?

(a) All the rivers are seasonal.

(b) All rivers fow throughout the year.

(c) Rivers originate only from southern part of India.

(d) All these rivers form deltas.

8. Which is the largest salt water lake in India?

(a) Dal Lake.   (b) Wular Lake

(c) Chilika Lake   (d) Bhimtal Lake

9. Into how many constituencies is the country divided for Lok Sabha elections?

(a) 541   (b) 543

(c) 451   (d) 435

10. Which of these is a primary activity?

(a) Making toys   (b) Banking

(c) Forestry   (d) Transport

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(06X01=06)

11. What title was given to the Russian ruler?

12. Which nation opposed the Axis powers?

13.Give an example of a man-made lake?

14. Which two states are covered by the Narmada Basin?

15. What is the movement of water in the oceans called?

16.Which group opposed radicals and liberals?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(4×02= 08)

17. What is mid-day meal scheme? Explain two of its purposes.

18. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?

19. Mention any three techniques of election campaign.

20. Describe any three features of Indian Constitution.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

(02×04=08)

21.**Read the given source and answer the following questions:**
A Turbulent Time: The 1905 Revolution -During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. For a brief while during the revolution, there existed a Large number of trade unions and made up of factory workers. After 1905, most Commitees and unions worked unoficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and then re-elected second Duma within three months. He Did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He Changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative Politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

(1): Why did the Tsar dismiss the Duma at the first time?

(a) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on criminal Activity.

(b) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on house

Activity.

(c) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on family

Activity.

(d) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on political

Activity.

(2): When did the Tsar allow the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma?

(a) During the 1999 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(b) During the 1915 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(c) During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(d) During the 1945 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(3): The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within _____ days.

(a) 75.   (b) 78   (c) 76   (d) 79

(4): The Tsar re-elected second Duma within _____ months.

(a) Three   (b) Nine.   (c) Six.   (d) Five

22. **Read the given source and answer the following questions:**

As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India. In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should Look like. Both these documents were commited to the inclusion of universal adult Franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of Minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus, some basic values Were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to Deliberate on the Constitution.The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement Over the institutional design. The British rule had given voting rights only to a few.On that basis the British had introduced very weak legislatures. Elections were held in 1937 to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India. These were not Fully democratic governments. But the experience gained by Indians in the working Of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in seting up its Own institutions and working in them. That is why the Indian

constitution adopted Many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.

1. **When did Motilal Nehru draft the Indian Constitution?**
   (a) 1928.   (b) 1935.   (c) 1925.   (d) 1949
2. **What did the Karachi session of Indian National Congress dwell on?**
   (a) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how Independent India's public should look like.

   (b) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how

Independent India's constitution should look like.

   (c) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how

Independent India's politicians should look like.

   (d) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how

Independent India's geopolitics should look like.

3.When were elections held to the Provincial Legislature and Ministries all over

British India?

  (a) They were held in 1937.   (b) They were held in 1935.

  (c) They were held in 1933.   (d) They were held in 1939.

4.When did the Karachi session take place?

  (a) 1935.   (b) 1940.   (c) 1930.   (d) 1931.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(02×03=06)

23. Define water divide. What are the diferent paterns of fow made by a river**?**
24. How are education and skill formation the major determinants of the earning of an Individual in the market? Explain.

MAP SKILL

(01×02=02)

25. On a given outline map of India, mark and label the following river**:**
    (a) Krishna
    (b) Brahmaputra

26.   **CLASS IX H.W FOR AUTUMN BREAK**

27.   **1. Map pointing**

28. **GEOGRAPHY**

29. Label the following on outline map of India

30. i. National Parks - Manas, Kaziranga, Simlipal, Bandipur,

31. Rajaji, Dachigam, Dudhwa, Corbett, Gir, Kanha, Keoladeo

32. (Ghana)

33. ii. Wildlife Sanctuary – Periyar, Kawal , Sariska,

34. Chandraprabha

35. **3** Locate and label the following items on the given map

1 The strait separating Sri Lanka and India

2 Salt water lake in Kerala

3 Largest fresh water lake in India

4 A group of islands lying East of the mainland of India

5 Islands group lying close to Malabar coast and Kerala

or

Islands in the South-West of the mainland of India

36. **CIVICS**

37. **1.Write an essay on 'Democracy and Poverty' using the information given in this report but using examples from India.**

38.

39. **2. Consider the following facts about a country and decide if you would call it a democracy. Give reasons to support your decision.**
(a) All the citizens of the country have the right to vote Elections are held regularly.
(b) The country took a loan from international agencies. One of the conditions for the given loan was that the government would reduce its expenses on education and health.
(c) People speak more than seven languages but education is available only in one language, the language spoken by 52 percent people of the country.
(d) Several organisations have given a call for peaceful demonstrations and nationwide strikes in the country to oppose these policies. The government has arrested these leaders.
(e) The government owns the radio and television in the country. All the newspapers have to get permission from the government to publish any news about the government's policies and protests

40. **HISTORY**

41. Read the chapter 3 history and note the terms which you don't understand. We will discuss it after reopening of the school.

42. **KV 1 Roorkee**

43. **Holiday Home Work (Autumn Break)**

44. **Class. IX.   Subject. English**

45. **Q.1 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

46. 1 The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest. It covers an area of nearly 2.8 million square miles, which is nearly the size of the continent of Australia. The Amazon rainforest gets its life from the majestic Amazon river, the world's second largest river, which runs directly through the heart of the region. The rainforest itself is simply the drainage basin for the river and its many tributaries. The vast forest itself consists of four layers, each featuring its own ecosystems and specially adapted plants and animals.

47. 2 The forest floor is the lowest region. Since only two per cent of the sunlight filters through the top layers to the understory, very few plants grown here. The forest floor, however, is rich with rotting vegetation and the bodies of organisms, which are quickly broken down into nutrients and decomposers such as millipedes and earth worms use nutrients for food.

48. 3 The understory is the layer above the forest floor. Much like the forest floor, only about 2-5 per cent of the sunlight reaches this shadowy realm. Many of the plants in the understory have large, broad leaves to collect as much sunlight as possible. The understory is so thick that there is very little air movement. As a result, plants rely on insects and animals to pollinate their flowers.

49. 4. The layer above the understory is the canopy. This is where much of the action in the rainforest occurs. Many canopy leaves have specially adapted leaves which form "drip tips". Drip trips allow water to flow off the leaves which prevents mosses, fungi, and lichens from occupying the leaves. Leaves in the canopy are very dense and filter about 80 per cent of the sunlight. The canopy is where the wealth of the rainforest's fruits and flowers grow. Bromeliads, cut-like plants, provide drinking pools for animals and breeding locations for tree frogs.

50. (a) The Amazon rainforest gets its life from the majestic ………………………………… river, the world's second largest river.
    (b) The vast rainforest consists of ………………………………… layers, each featuring its own ecosystem

51. (c) Bromeliads are cut-like plants that provide drinking ………………………………… for animals.
    (d) The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest. (True/False)
    (e) Plants never rely on insects and animals to pollinate their flowers. (True/False)

52. (f) The forest floor is rich with rotting vegetation and the bodies of dead organism.

53. Q.2 Read the following passage and answer the questions by choosing correct options.

54.. Caged behind thick, glass the most famous dancer in the world can easily be missed in the National Museum, Delhi. The Dancing Girl of Mohenjo – Daro is that rare artifact that even school children are familiar with. Our school textbooks also communicate a wealth of our 5000 years heritage of art. You have to be alert to her existence there, amid terracotta animals to rediscover this bronze image.

55. 2. Most of us have seen her only in photographs or sketches, therefore the impact of actually holding her is magnified a million times over. One discovers that the dancing girl has no feet. She is Wall, a little over 10 cm tall, the length of a human palm, but she surprises us with the power of great art, the ability to communicate across centuries.

56. A series of bangles of shell or ivory or thin metal clothes her left upper arm all the way down to her fingers. A necklace with three pendants bunched together and a few bangles above the elbow and wrist on the right-hand display almost modern art.

57. 4. She speaks of the undaunted, ever hopeful human spirit. She reminds us that it is important to visit museums in our country to experience the impact that a work of art leaves on our senses, to find among all the riches one particular vision of beauty that speaks to us alone.

58. **1. The Dancing Girt belongs to:**
    (i) Mohenjo-daro
    (ii) Greek culture
    (iii) Homo sapiens
    (iv) Tibet

59. **2.In the museum she's kept among:**
    (i) dancing figures
    (ii) bronze statues

(iii) terracotta animals

(iv) books

60. **3.Which information is not given in the passage?**

(i) The girl is caged behind glass

(ii) She is a rare artefact

(iii) School books communicate the wealth of our heritage

(iv) She cannot be rediscovered as she's bronze

61. **4.'Great AK has power because:**

(i) It appeals to us despite a passage of time

(ii) It is small and can be understood .

(iii) It is seen in pictures and sketches

(iv) It's magnified a million times

62. **5. The jewellery she wears:**

(i) consists of bangles of shall or very or this metal.

(ii) is a necklace with

(iii) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

(iv) Neither (i) nor (ii) is correct

63. **6.She reminds us:**

(i) of the never-say-die attitude of humans

(ii) why museums in our country are exciting

(iii) why she will make us come into money

(iv) of dancing figures

64. **7.The synonym of the word 'among' in pan 1 is:**

(i) amid

(ii) communicate

(iii) rediscover

(iv) heritage

65. **8. The size of the dancing girl is equal to the length of human:**

(i) body

(ii) hand

(iii) ear

(iv) palm

66. **9.Our school textbooks communicate the ………… of our 5000 year heritage of art.**

(i) history

(ii) wealth

(iii) culture

(iv) artefact

67. **10.One discovers that the dancing girt has no:**

(i) ears

(ii) eyes

(iii) feet

(iv) hands

68. **11.The synonym of the word 'undaunted' is:**

(i) hopeless

(ii) unafraid

(iii) fearful

(iv) scared

69. **12.The antonym of the word 'magnify' is:**

(i) amplify

(ii) enhance

(iii) verify

(iv) compress

70. Q.3 The annual examination results have been declared and you found out that you have secured first division but your closest friend was unsuccessful. Write a diary entry about how that made you feel and what you think would help to motivate him/her to work harder and try for a re-examination.

71. Q.4 You recently participated in the All India CBSE National Quiz Competition and reached the finals. The final round was telecast over the national channel where you and your team won the quiz. Describe your feelings in 100-150 words through a diary entry.

72. Q.5 **Sneha wanted to write a story but could not go beyond a line or two. Taking help from ,the information given below along with the lines Sneha wrote a complete story.**
Mr. Aggarwal was a very wealthy businessman. One day he was alone sitting at his dining table when…
Outline: Thief entered…….. Mr. Aggarwal thanked……… to give company……. birthday ……. gave him good food and drinks…….. gave a purse full of silver coins………… years passed by……. fortunes changed…….. business was ruined……… Mr. Aggarwal became poor……. 50th birthday……….. alone……. no food………. no drinks…….. bell rang …….. a man emerged…….. recognised…….. the old thief…….. came with fruits, sweets and drinks and a bag full of money.

73. Q.6 **Renuka started writing a short story. However, due to an unavoidable reason, she had to give it up after writing a few lines. Taking help from the input given below and using the beginning Renuka made, write a complete story.**
Raghu and Raj were two friends and neighbours. Raghu had a servant named Ramu. The name of Raj's servant was Shammu …
Outline: Both servants foolish……. two friends debated…….. who is more foolish?……. Ramu or Shammu?…… decided to give a test………. Raghu told Ramu "Run back to my house to find out if I am there or not"…. Ramu rushed home……. Raj told Shammu……. Go to your room and find out if you are there or not." Ramu and Shammu returned …….. Ramu complained…….. wasted time……… master could have phoned to find himself…

74. **The following passages have not been edited. There is one error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct question number. Remember to underline the word you have supplied.**

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS 9 C

Ch 3 Atoms & Molecules

1. Name two scientists who established the laws of chemical combination?

2. Give an example of a triatomic molecule of an element

3. Define atomicity.

4. Write the atomicity of the following molecules:

(i) Sulphur

(ii) Phosphorus

5. Give one word for the following:

(i) A group of atoms carrying a charge

(ii) Positively charged ion

6. The atomic number of three elements A, B and C are 9, 10 and 13 respectively. Which of them will form a cation?

Ch 4.   STRUCTURE OF ATOM

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

2. J. Chadwick discovered a subatomic particle which has no charge and has mass nearly equal to that of a proton. Name the particle and give its location in the atom.

3. Is it possible for the atom of an element to have one electron, one proton and no neutron? If so, name the element.

4. Electron attributes negative charge, protons attribute positive charge. An atom has both but why there is no charge?

5. One electron is present in the outermost shell of the atom of an element X. What would be the nature and value of charge on the ion formed if this electron is removed from the outermost shell?

6. In the atom of an element X, 6 electrons are present in the outermost shell. If it acquires noble gas configuration by accepting requisite number of electrons, then what would be the charge on the ion so formed ?

CH 6. TISSUES

1. Why are plants and animals made of different types of tissue?

2. What is a neuron? Write the structure and functions of a neuron

3. Differentiate between meristematic tissue and permanent tissue.

4. Draw and identify different elements of phloem.

5. Differentiate between sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissues. Draw well labelled diagram.

6. Give reasons:

(a) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.

(b) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.

(c) We get a crunchy and granular feeling when we chew pear fruit.

(d) Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity.

(e) It is difficult to pull out the husk of a coconut tree. [

CH 9. FORCE & LAWS OF MOTION

1. When a force is applied to a body, what are the two essential effects it can produce?

2. Plot a graph between force applied on a body and the acceleration produced in the given mass, assuming that the magnitude of force is constantly changing

3. When a force acting on a body has equal and opposite reaction, then why should the body move at all?

4. Does Newton's third law apply to a system where bodies do not actually touch each other?

5. Why do the driver and the person seated in front seat need a seat belt?

6. Why does an athlete puts some sands or cushion on the ground while high jumping?

CLASS-9 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Q.1-	What is entrepreneurship ?
Ans.	An **entrepreneur** is an individual who creates a new business, bearing most of the risks and enjoying most of the rewards.
Q.2-	What are the 4 Types of Entrepreneurship?
Ans.	1. Small Business Entrepreneurship- 2. Scalable Start-up Entrepreneurship- 3. Large Company Entrepreneurship- 4. Social Entrepreneurship-
Q.3-	What is the Characteristics of Entrepreneurship? Write any 4- 6 Characteristics .
Ans.	Characteristics of Entrepreneurship: 1. Ability to take a risk.. 2. Innovation. 3. Visionary and Leadership quality. 4. Open-Minded. 5. Flexible 6. Determination.
Q.4-	Write any four Importance of Entrepreneurship?
Ans.	Importance of Entrepreneurship: 1. Creation of Employment. 2. Impact on Society and Community Development. 3. Increase Standard of Living. 4. Supports research and development.
Q.5-	Who is the father of entrepreneurship?

Ans.	Joseph Alois Schumpeter is regarded as the father of entrepreneurship.He introduced the concept of entrepreneurship.

Q.6-	What are the two main types of entrepreneurship?
Ans.	There are many types of entrepreneurship, two examples of such are: 1. Small business entrepreneurship 2. Large company entrepreneurship
Q.7-	What are the key concepts of entrepreneurship?
Ans.	The 4 key concepts of entrepreneurship are as follows: 1. Innovation 2. Risk taking 3. Vision 4. Organisation
Q.8 -	What are entrepreneur traits?
Ans.	Some of the most important entrepreneurial traits are: 1. Passion 2. Risk taking ability 3. Persisting nature 4. Innovative 5. Leading from the front 6. Ethical in nature
Q.9-	A shopkeeper who introduces a new idea or method in the business is called………… (Choose the correct answer) 1.) Businessman 2.) Entrepreneur
Ans.	Entrepreneur
Q.10-	The product can be seen and touched in………………….. (Choose the correct answer) 1.)Product Business 2.) Service Business
Ans.	Product Business.
Q.11-	Do you think entrepreneurs thrive on risk? Give your opinion.
Ans.	Yes , because they are having risk of getting loss or profit.

Q.12-	What is the aim of entrepreneurship ? (a) Earn a Profit (b) Solve customers' need innovatively (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above
Ans.	(c) Both of the above
Q.13-	Who is entrepreneur? Give few important skills to become a successful entrepreneur.
Ans.	An Entrepreneur is a designer or a creator who designs new businesses and ideas according to its own passion but according to the requirements of market. To become a successful entrepreneur following skills are required 1. An ambition 2. Willingness to learn 3. Creativity 4. Courage 5. Take risk
Q.14-	What do you mean by „Whole sale price" and „Retail Price"?
Ans.	**Whole sale price -** Wholesale price is the price charged for goods that are sold in bulk or large quantities to a businessman or a trader. **Retail price** - Retail price is the price of goods or products when they aresold to customers for consumption, and not for sale.
Q.15-	Which of the following skills are required to be a successful entrepreneur? i. Ambition ii. Creativity iii. Team management iv. All of these
Ans.	iv. All of these
Q.16-	Give any two examples of manufacturing business activity.
Ans.	automotive companies, bakeries, shoemakers, tailors etc...
Q.17-	Write any four characteristics of entrepreneurship ?
Ans.	1. Innovation 2. growth 3. Confidence 4. Passion
Q.18-	What is the difference between a start-up and a small business?
Ans.	Startups want to grow with the goal of disrupting the market. on the other hand, Small businesses, are created for the purpose of entrepreneurship and serving a local market.

Q.19-	Business is a (an), activity .
	     1. Socio-economic
	     2. Charitable
	     3. Hazardous
	     4. Selling

Ans.	Socio-economic
Q.20-	What are the 3 types of business activities ?

Ans.	There are three main types of business activities:
	     1. product Business
	     2. Service Business
	     3. Hybrid Business.

Q.21 -	What is the meaning of manufacturing and trading based business.
Ans.	Explanation: In manufacturing business you have to manufactured products for your client and in trading business you need to purchase manufactured product from manufacturing company and sell it to customer directly.
Q.22-	How is entrepreneurship different from business?
Ans.	Businessmen invest energy, resources and time to run the business based on an already existing model. On the other hand, an entrepreneur is someone who invests energy, resources and time to build a model that is original and has been evolved from scratch.
Q.23-	How entrepreneurs positively contribute to society?
Ans.	New and improved products, services or technology from entrepreneurs enable new markets to be developed and new wealth to be created. Additionally, increased employment and higher earnings contribute to better national income in the form of higher tax revenue and higher government spending.
Q.24-	What is difference between cooperative and corporation
Ans.	A cooperative is a group of people who come together and voluntarily cooperate for their mutual, social, economic, and cultural benefit. A corporation is a separate legal entity, which is owned by shareholders.
Q.25	List any 4 essential business activities
Ans.	marketing. finance. customer services .human resources. accounting.

PART-A

Green Skills-I

Q.26.	What are green skills?
Ans.	Green skills are those skills needed to adapt processes, services and products to climate change and the environmental regulations and requirements related to it.
Q.27-	Give two examples of green skills that you can start learning from now.
Ans.	1)Use of solar energy 2)Use of hydro electricity
Q.28-	Who launched Green Skill Development Program (GSDP)?
Ans.	It is an initiative of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
Q.29-	What is sustainable development?
Ans.	Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Q.30-	What is goal and principles of green economy?
Ans.	Well-being: Justice Planetary boundaries Efficiency & sufficiency Good governance
Q.31-	Which of the following options do not conserve our health and environment? (a) Grow organic crops (b) Use natural fertilizers (c) Manage waste water (d) Use more air conditioning
Ans.	(d) Use more air conditioning
Q.32-	Math the Column 'A' with Column "B" Column A Column B (i) Biomass energy Non- renewable energy (ii) Fossil fuel oil Renewable energy (iii) Trees Reuse (iv) 3'Rs Natural Resources

Ans.	**Column A** **Column B** (i) Biomass energy Renewable energy (ii) Fossil fuel oil Non- Renewable energy (iii) Trees Natural Resources (iv) 3'Rs Reuse
Q.33-	What should we do to save the environment ? Write any four step.
Ans.	Reduce, reuse, and recycle. Cut down on what you throw away. ... Volunteer. Volunteer for cleanups in your community. .. Conserve water. ... Choose sustainable. ... Shop wisely. ... Use long-lasting light bulbs. ... Plant a tree.
Q.34-	Why conservation of environment is important?
Ans.	Ans: To reduce air, water and land pollution To facilitate the conservation of natural resources for our future generationsTo ensure the protection of biodiversity To implement sustainable development To restore the ecological balance To save our planet from harmful repercussions of global warming
Q.35-	List any three human activities that affect the environment.
Ans.	Ans : 1. Overuse Of Harmful Pesticides And Fertilizers 2. Deforestation, Air Pollution, Water pollution 3. Over population 4. Use of plastics 5. Destruction of fresh water
Q.36-	Match the entries of column „A" with column „B" Column A Column B Environment Sun Natural Environment Recycle, Reuse, Reduce Paper Bag Surrounding 3 „R"s Recycle
Ans.	Column A Column B Environment Surrounding Natural Environment Sun Paper Bag Recycle 3 „R"s Recycle, Reuse, Reduce
Q.37-	What do you understand by overexploitation of Natural Resources?
Ans.	Ans : Over Consumption and wastage- it means there is an excessive and unnecessary use of resources. - Deforestation, and the destruction of the ecosystem leading to a loss of biodiversity. - Excessive mining for minerals and oil. - Technological and industrial development. - Widespread erosion.

Q.38-	What are the man made disruption that causes ecological imbalance?
Ans.	The human-induced disturbances such as Deforestation, Degradation of Land and Soil Erosion, Overexploitation of Resources, Industrial and Atmospheric Pollution, Faulty Mining Practices
Q.39-	Explain the importance of "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan".
Ans.	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched by the Government of India to solve the problems of sanitation and waste management in India by ensuring hygiene across the country. The main aim of the project is to create sanitation facilities for all and provide every rural family with a toilet by 2019.
Q.40-	Explain what you can do to help a Green Economy.
Ans.	In a green economy, growth in employment and income are driven by public and private investment into such economic activities, infrastructure and assets that allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency, and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Q.1-	What do you understand by Artificial Neural Networks(ANNs)?
Ans.	An ANN is a computational network based on biological neural networks that construct the structure of human brain.
Q.2-	Define (i) Deep Learning (ii) Machine Learning.
Ans.	(i) In Deep learning the machine is trained with huge amount of data which helps it to train itself around the data. (ii) Machine learning enables machines to improve at tasks with experience
Q.3-	What is the key advantage of neural network?
Ans.	**Neural Network-** able to extract data features automatically without needing the inputof the programmer.
Q.4-	A neural network is a machine learning algorithm based on the model of a human neuron. (i) True (ii) False
Ans.	(i) True
Q.5-	Define any Two (i) Input Layer (ii) Hidden Layer (iii) Output Layer
Ans.	**Role of Input Layer**- acquire date and feed it to neural network **Role of Hidden Layers**- Whole processing occurs in hidden layers **Role of Output Layer** – Accepts final processed data from hidden layer.
Q.6-	Which approach is commonly used when we have a known dataset or labeled dataset? a) Supervised b) unsupervised c) Rule based d) Learning based
Ans.	c) Rule based
Q.7-	Which approach is commonly used when the data is unknown/random or unlabeled? a) Supervised b) unsupervised c) Rule based d) Learning based
Ans.	d) Learning based

Q.8-	Which learning involves training the machine using data? a) Supervised b) unsupervised c) Rule based d) Learning based
Ans.	a) Supervised
Q.9-	in which learning machine is restricted to find the hidden structure in unlabeled databy itself a) Supervised b) unsupervised c) Rule based d) Learning based
Ans.	b) unsupervised
Q.10-	which learning is also known as machine learning method
Ans.	a) Supervised b) unsupervised c) Reinforcement d) Classification
Q.11-	Write the full form of the following organizations. i. ANN ii. BNN
Ans.	Ans : 1. ANN Artificial Neural Network 2. BNN Biological Neural Network
Q.12-	Define the following terms i. Deep Learning ii. Neural Network
Ans.	**i) Deep Learning :** It is an Artificial Intelligence function that imitates the workings of the human brain in processing data and creating patterns for use in decision making. It is a subset of machine learning which helps the machine to take decisions and learn from large datasets **ii) Neural Network :** A neural network is defined as a combination of algorithms to understand the relationship between various sets of data to process and then takes out some meaningful information from it.
Q.13-	What is the need of neural networks in Artificial Intelligence?
Ans.	They are used to solve real-life complex problems. These networks can learn and create the relationships between all the inputs and gives the result. They can handlenon linear and complex problems very effectively. The main advantage of neural networks is that they are able to extract data features automatically without needing any input from the programmer.
Q.14-	Sketch2Code is a Microsoft web-based solution to transform any handmade designs into HTML code using Artificial Intelligence. 1 i. True ii. False

Ans.	Ans : True
Q.15-	What are the three methods or techniques used for identifying, processing and classifying data in deep learning systems?
Ans.	Multi-Layer Perceptrons (MLP) Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
Q.16-	What is Artificial Neural Network?
Ans.	The term "Artificial Neural Network" is derived from Biological neural networks that develop the structure of a human brain. Similar to the human brain that has neurons interconnected to one another, artificial neural networks also have neurons that are interconnected to one another in various layers of the networks.
Q.17-	ANNs are made up of ....nodes which imitate biological neurons of the human brain.
Ans.	Input Nodes.
Q.18-	In general, a neural network consists of an input and output layer with one or multiple _____layers within..
Ans.	Hidden Layer.
Q.19-	Write any two similarities between Biological Neural Networks and Artificial Neural Networks.
Ans.	1. The presence of neurons as the most basic unit of the nervous system. 2. The input is directly passed to a neuron and output is also directly taken from the neuron,
Q.20-	Write any two advantages of Artificial Neural Network?
Ans.	1. A neural network can implement tasks that a linear program cannot. 2. A neural network determines and does not require to be reprogrammed.
Q.21-	Write any 3 Attributes of Artificial Neural Networks.
Ans.	1. Faster in processing information. Response time is in nanoseconds. 2. Serial processing. 3. Less size & complexity. It does not perform complex pattern recognition tasks.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

Q.22-	Write any 3 Applications of Artificial Neural Networks.
Ans.	1. Facial Recognition. 2. Stock Market Prediction. 3. Social Media. 4. Aerospace. 5. Defence.
Q.23-	Neural Network is an instance of deep learning technology.True/False
Ans.	True
Q.24-	Explain the difference between Neural networks and Conventional computing.
Ans.	**Neural Network**-More Probabilistic, No Central Processor, Respond in parallel **Conventional Computing-** works on serial processing logic, Computational steps are deterministic, sequential and logical, Uses Central Processor. Or Conventional computers have to learn by rules, while artificial neural networks learn by example, by doing something and then learning from it.
Q.25-	What is need of neural network in artificial intelligence ?
Ans.	They are used to solve real-life complex problems. These networks can learn and create the relationships between all the inputs and gives the result. They can handle non linear and complex problems very effectively. The main advantage of neural networks is that they are able to extract data features automatically without needingany input from the programmer.

CLASS- IX   SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE(087)

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS   (10×01=10)

2. What was the condition of the peasants in Russia?

(a) Did not enjoy any social rights   (b) Did not enjoy any political <u>rights</u>

(c) Did not enjoy any civilian rights   (d) Did not enjoy any financial rights

2 Government supervised large factories to ensure the –

(a) Maximum wages and limited hours of work

(b) Minimum wages and limited hours of work

(c) Maximum wages and unlimited hours of work

(d) Minimum wages and unlimited hours of work

3. What was the period of the Great Depression called?

(a) The Great Economic Crisis.   (b) Renaissance

(c) Dark Ages.   (d) Recession Era

4. Who supported the Weimar Republic?

(a) Socialist.   (b) Socialist and Democrats

(c) Only Communists.   (d) Socialists, Communists, and Democrats

5. Which is the first state to welcome river Brahmaputra in India?

  (a) Andhra Pradesh   (b) Madhya Pradesh

  (c) Arunachal Pradesh.   (d) Himachal Pradesh

6. Which river is known as the Dakshin(South) Ganga?

      (a) Ganga   (b) Narmada

(c) Godavari   (d) Krishna

7. Which of these is a characteristic feature of Peninsular rivers?

(a) All the rivers are seasonal.

(b) All rivers fow throughout the year.

(c) Rivers originate only from southern part of India.

(d) All these rivers form deltas.

8. Which is the largest salt water lake in India?

(a) Dal Lake.   (b) Wular Lake

(c) Chilika Lake   (d) Bhimtal Lake

9. Into how many constituencies is the country divided for Lok Sabha elections?

(a) 541   (b) 543

(c) 451   (d) 435

10.   Which of these is a primary activity?

(a) Making toys   (b) Banking

(c) Forestry   (d) Transport

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(06X01=06)

11. What title was given to the Russian ruler?

12. Which nation opposed the Axis powers?

13.Give an example of a man-made lake?

14. Which two states are covered by the Narmada Basin?

15. What is the movement of water in the oceans called?

16.Which group opposed radicals and liberals?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(4×02= 08)

17. What is mid-day meal scheme? Explain two of its purposes.

18. What is meant by seasonal unemployment?

19. Mention any three techniques of election campaign.

20. Describe any three features of Indian Constitution.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

(02×04=08)

75. **Read the given source and answer the following questions:**
   A Turbulent Time: The 1905 Revolution -During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. For a brief while during the revolution, there existed a Large number of trade unions and made up of factory workers. After 1905, most Commitees and unions worked unoficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activity. The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and then re-elected second Duma within three months. He Did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He Changed the voting laws and packed the third Duma with conservative Politicians. Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

(1): Why did the Tsar dismiss the Duma at the first time?

   (a) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on criminal Activity.

   (b) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on house

Activity.

   (c) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on family

Activity.

   (d) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma because severe restrictions were placed on political

Activity.

(2): When did the Tsar allow the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma?

(a) During the 1999 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(b) During the 1915 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(c) During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(d) During the 1945 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative

Parliament or Duma.

(3): The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within _____ days.

(a) 75.   (b) 78   (c) 76   (d) 79

(4): The Tsar re-elected second Duma within _____ months.

(a) Three   (b) Nine.   (c) Six.   (d) Five

76. **Read the given source and answer the following questions:**

As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a Constitution for India. In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should Look like. Both these documents were commited to the inclusion of universal adult Franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of Minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus, some basic values Were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to Deliberate on the Constitution.The familiarity with political institutions of colonial rule also helped develop an agreement Over the institutional design. The British rule had given voting rights only to a few.On that basis the British had introduced very weak legislatures. Elections were held in 1937 to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India. These were not Fully democratic governments. But the experience gained by Indians in the working Of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in seting up its Own institutions and working in them. That is why the Indian constitution adopted Many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act, 1935.

3. **When did Motilal Nehru draft the Indian Constitution?**
   (a) 1928.   (b) 1935.   (c) 1925.   (d) 1949

4. **What did the Karachi session of Indian National Congress dwell on?**

(a) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how Independent India's public should look like.

(b) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how

Independent India's constitution should look like.

(c) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how

Independent India's politicians should look like.

(d) The resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how

Independent India's geopolitics should look like.

3.When were elections held to the Provincial Legislature and Ministries all over

British India?

(a) They were held in 1937.   (b) They were held in 1935.

(c) They were held in 1933.   (d) They were held in 1939.

4.When did the Karachi session take place?

(a) 1935.   (b) 1940.   (c) 1930.   (d) 1931.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(02×03=06)

77. Define water divide. What are the diferent paterns of fow made by a river**?**
78. How are education and skill formation the major determinants of the earning of an Individual in the market? Explain.

MAP SKILL

(01×02=02)

79. On a given outline map of India, mark and label the following river**:**
    (a) **Krishna**
    (b) **Brahmaputra**

CLASS-10

KV No. 1 BEG & C ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK ASSIGNMENT

CLASS-10   SUBJECT:- SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q1. What was the theme of the printing of Frederic Sorrieu ?   1   (a) Democracy   (b) Socialism   (c) Capitalism   (d) None of the above

फ़्रेड्रिक सॉरयू का विषय क्या था ?

(क) लोकतंत्र   (ख) समाजवाद   (ग) पूंजीवाद   (घ) ऊपर में से कोई भी नहीं

Q2. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 the area was called…

(a) Prussia   (b) Russia   (c) Balkans   (d) England

(क) प्रशा   (ख) मारीआन   (ग) बाल्कान   (घ) इंग्लैंड

Q3. During the middle of the 19ᵗʰ century, Italy was divided into _____ states.   1

(a) Five   (b) Six   (c) Seven   (d) Eight

19वी शती के मध्य के दौरान, इटली _____ राज्यों में विभाजित हो गया था।

(क) पांच   (ख) छह   (ग) सात   (घ) आठ

Q4. Which of the following became the female allegory of the German Nation ?   1

`(a) Marianne   (b) Germania   (c) Britannia   (d) Mazzini

जर्मन राष्ट्र के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन महिला रूपक बनी ?

(क) मारीआन   (ख) जर्मेनिया   (ग) ब्रिटेनिया   (घ) मेजिनी

Q5. What does a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighting scales symbolize?   1

(a) Peace   (b) Equality   (c) Justice   (d) Liberty

आँखों पर पट्टी बंधी हुई और तराजू उठाए हुए महिला किस बात की प्रतीक है ?

(क) शांति   (ख) समानता   (ग) न्याय   (घ) स्वतंत्रता

Q6. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure: 1

(a) Cloth

(b) Thread   (c) Land   (d) Height

जर्मनी में मापने की इकाई एले का उपयोग मापने के लिए किया जाता था

(क) कपड़ा   (ख) धागा   (ग) भूमि   (घ) ऊंचाई

Q7. Who said "When France Sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold" ?   1

(a) Garibaldi   (b) Mazzini   (c) Metternich   (d) Bismarck

किसने कहा था "जब फ्रांस छींकता है, तो बाकी यूरोप को ठंड लग जाती है"

(क) गैरीबाल्डी   (ख) मैजिनी   (ग) मैटर्निच   (घ) बिस्मार्क

Q8. Nationalism, aligned with ………… led Europe to disaster in 1914.   1   (a) Imperlism

(b) Liberalisation   (c) Globalisation   (d) Industrialisation

राष्ट्रवाद, …………… के साथ गठबंधन, 1914 में यूरोप को आपदा की ओर ले गया।   (क) साम्राज्यवाद

(ख) उदारीकरण   (ग) वैश्वीकरण   (घ) औद्योगीकरण

Q9. Which type of Government were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.   1

(a) Conservation   (b) Liberal   (c) Federal   (d) Feudal

नेपोलियन की पराजय के बाद यूरोप में मुख्यतः किस प्रकार की सरकार संचालित हुई?

1815.

(क) संरक्षण   (ख) उदार   (ग) संघीय   (घ) सामंत

Q10. Who among the following was proclaimed the first king of united Italy?   1

(a) King George II   (b) Kaisar William IV   (c) Nicholas   (d) Victor Emmanuel II

निम्नलिखित में से किसे संयुक्त इटली का पहला राजा घोषित किया गया था?

(क) किंग जॉर्ज द्वितीय (ख) सीज़र विलियम चतुर्थ (ग) निकोलस (घ) विक्टर इमैनुएल II

Q11. Explain any four provisions of the Napoleon Civil Code, 1804.   5

नेपोलियन नागरिक संहिता, 1804 के किन्ही चार प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करे I

Q12. Describe the revolt led by the Silesian weavers against contractors in 1845?   5

1845 में ठेकेदारो के विरुद्ध सिलेसिया के बुनकरों के विद्रोह का वर्णन करे I

Q13. Briefly trace the process of German unification.   5
                    OR
       Describe the four stages of the unification of German.

जर्मन – एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षिप्त मुल्यांकन करे I
                    अथवा
जर्मन के एकीकरण के चार चरणों का उल्लेख करे I

Q14. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain   5

यूरोप में संस्कृति के माध्यम से राष्ट्रवाद का विकास किस प्रकार हुआ ? व्याख्या करे I

Q15. Explain the major political features of mid-eighteen century, Europe.   5
अठारहवी सदी के मध्य के यूरोप की प्रमुख राजनितिक प्रत्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए I

Q16. Describe in brief the process by which the British nation came into existence.   5
उस प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए जिसके द्वारा ब्रिटिश राष्ट्र अस्तित्व में
आया।

ASSINGENMET-2

Q1. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji to support……………   1
       (a) The mill workers   (b) The peasants   (c) The women workers (d) Rowlatt Act
              . . . . का समर्थन करने के ; लिए गाँधी जी ने खेडा सत्याग्रह आरंभ किया था
       (क) मिल मजदूर   (ख) किसान   (ग) महिला मजदूर   (घ) रॉलट एक्ट
Q2. The Non-Cooperation – Khilafat movement began in ……………   1
       (a) March 1921   (b) February 1921   (c) January 1921   (d) December 1921
असहयोग–खिलाफत आंदोलन ………… में शुरू हुआ ।
       (क) मार्च 2921 (ख) फरवरी 1921 (ग) जनवरी 1921 (घ) दिसंबर 1921

Q3. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which Session of the Congress?   1

   (a) Karachi   (b) Haripur   (c) Lahore   (d) Lucknow

   कांग्रेस के किस अधिवेशन में 'पूर्ण स्वराज' क संकल्प को अपनाया गया था?

      (क) कराची   (ख) हरिपुर   (ग) लाहौर   (घ) लखनऊ

Q4. Why had Congress Ignored the Dalits for long?   1

   (a) Due to their liberal outlook.   (b) Due to fear from Britishers

   (c) For fear of offending the Sanatanis   (d) For the fear of Dr. B.R Ambedkar.

   कांग्रेस ने एक लंबे समय तक दलितों की उपेक्षा क्यों की?

      (क) उनके उदारवादी दृष्टिकोण के कारण   (ख) अंग्रेजों के डर के कारण

      (ग) सनातनपंथियों को नाराज करने के डर के कारन   (घ) डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर के डर के कारन

Q5. Which of the following combination of colors was there is the 'Swaraj flag' designed by

   Gandhiji in 1921?   1

   (a) Red, Green, and Yellow   (b) Red, Green, and White
   (c) Orange, White, and Green   (d) Yellow, White, and Green

   1921 में गांधी जी द्वारा डिजाइन किए हुए   'स्वराज ध्वज' में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मिश्रण था?

      (क) लाल, हरा, और पीला   (ख) लाल, हरा, और सफेद

      (ग) नारंगी, सफेद, और हरा   (घ) पीला, सफेद, और हरा

Q6. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?   1

   (a) Mahatma Gandhi   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

   (c) Subhas Chandra Bose   (d) Rabindranath Tagore   'हिंद स्वराज' पुस्तक के

लेखक कौन थे?

   (क) महात्मा गांधी   (ख) जवाहरलाल नेहरू

   (ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस   (घ) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर

Q7. When was Non-Cooperation movement called off   1   (a) 1920   (b) 1921   (c) 1922

      (d) 1923

   गांधी जी ने असहयोग आंदोलन कब बंद किया था?

      (क) 1920   (ख) 1921   (ग) 1922   (घ) 1923

Q8. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalits between Gandhiji and

   Ambedkar in 1932 .   1

   (a) Lucknow pact   (b) Nagpur pact
   (c) Poona pact   (d) Surat pact

   किस पैक्ट के द्वारा 1932 में गाँधी और अंबेडकर के बीच दलितों के लिए अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का मसला हल हो गया था ?

      (क) लखनऊ समझौता   (ख) नागपुर समझौता

      (ग) पूना समझौता   (घ) सूरत समझौता

Q9. Who announced a vague offer of "Dominion Status" for India in 1920?   1

   (a) Lord Curzon   (b) Viceroy Irwin
   (b) Lord William Bentinck   (d) Lord Mountbatten

   1920 में भारत के लिए "डोमिनियन स्टेटस" की अस्पष्ट पेशकश की घोषणा किसने की?

(क) लॉर्ड कर्जन   (ख) वाइसराय इरविन
(ग) लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक   (घ) लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन

Q10. Who among the following was the author, of the famous novel 'Anandamath'?   1

    (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay   (b) Abanindranath Tagore

    (b) Motilal Nehru   (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास 'आनंदमठ' के लेखक थे?

    (क) बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय   (ख) अबनिंद्रनाथ टैगोर

    (ग) मोतीलाल नेहरू   (घ) जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Q11. What was the Rowlett Act? How did the Indian show their disapproval towards this
    Act?   5

    रॉलेट एक्ट क्या था? भारतीयों ने इसके प्रति अपनी अस्वीकृति कैसे दिखाई

Q12. Describe the contribution made by Alluri Sitaram Raju to the No- Cooperation
    Movement in Andhra Pradesh.   5

    आंध्र प्रदेश में असहयोग आंदोलन के लिए अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू के योगदानो का
    वर्णन करें।

Q13. Examine the background of the Poona Pact of 1932   5

    1932 के पूना समझौते की पृष्ठभूमि का परीक्षण करें।

Q14. Explain the course of Salt March.   5

    नमक यात्रा की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करें।

Q15. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?   5

    सत्याग्रह के विचार से आप क्या समझते हैं?

Q16. Why did the business class participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?   5

    व्यवसायी वर्ग सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में क्यों शामिल हुआ ? वर्णन करे ।

ASSIGNMENT-3

Q1. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?   1

    (a) French and English   (b) Dutch and English

    (c) French and Dutch   (d) Dutch and Sinhala

बेल्जियम में सामान्यतः कौन सी दो भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं?

    (क) फ्रेंच और अंग्रेजी   (ख) डच और अंग्रेजी

    (ग) फ्रेंच और डच   (घ) डच और सिंहली

Q2. Which of the following ethnic groups in Belgium has the largest population?   1

    (a) Walloon   (b) Flemish   (c) German   (d) None of the above

निम्नलिखित में से किस जातीय समूह की बेल्जियम में सबसे बड़ी आबादी है?

    (क) वालून   (ख) फ्लेमिश   (ग) जर्मन   (डघ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q3. The other name for regional government in India is:

    (a) Provincial Government   (b) State Government

    (c) Community Government   (d) None of these

भारत में क्षेत्रीय सरकार का दूसरा नाम है :

    (क) प्रांतीय सरकार   (ख) राज्य सरकार

    (ग) सामुदायिक सरकार   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q4. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is.   1
    (a) Horizontal distribution   (b) Parallel distribution
    (c) Vertical division   (d) Diagonal division
    उच्चतर और निम्नतर स्तर की सरकारों के बीच सत्ता के बँटवारे को कहा जाता है
    (क) क्षैतिज वितरण   (ख) समानांतर वितरण
    (ग) उध्वार्धर विभाजन   (घ) विकर्ण विभाजन

Q5. Which major social groups constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?   1
    (a) Sinhalas   (b) Sri Lankan Tamils   (c) Indian Tamils   (d) Muslims
    श्रीलंका की आबादी में सबसे प्रमुख सामाजिक समूह किसका है?
    (क) सिंहली   (ख) श्रीलंकाई तमिल   (ग) भारतीय तमिल   (घ) मुस्लिम

Q6. The Principal of majoritarianism led to a Civil War in ……..   1
    (a) Sri Lanka   (b) India   (c) Belgium   (d) Britain
    बहुसंख्यकवाद के सिद्धांत के कारण . . . . में युद्ध हुआ ।
    (क) श्रीलंका   (ख) भारत   (ग) बेल्जियम   (घ) ब्रिटेन

Q7. In Sri Lanka, the democratically elected government adopted a series of which measures
    to establish Sinhala supremacy?   1
    (a) Community Government   (b) Federal Government
    (c) Majoritarian Government   (d) Prudential Government
    श्रीलंका में, लोकतांत्रिक रूप से निर्वाचित सरकार ने सिंहली समुदाय की प्रभुकता कायम करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए थे ?
    (क) सामुदायिक सरकार   (ख) संघीय सरकार
    (ग) बहुसंख्यक सरकार   (घ) विवेकपूर्ण सरकार

Q8. 'Sri Lanka Tamil' refers to which of the following?   1
    (a) Tamil Muslim   (b) Tamil native of the country
    (c) Tamil whose forefather came from India   (d) Tamil Hindu
    'श्रीलंका तमिल' निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?
    (क) तमिल मुस्लिम   (ख) देश के तमिल मूल निवासी
    (ग) तमिल जिनके पूर्वज भारत से आए थे   (घ) तमिल हिंदू

Q9. The Community government in Belgium is elected by ……………   1
    (a) People belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German
    (b) all the citizens.
    (c) all the community leaders.
    (d) all the leaders.
    बेल्जियम में सामुदायिक सरकार किसके द्वारा चुनी जाती है?
    (क) एक भाषा समुदाय से संबंधित लोग – डच, फ्रेंच और जर्मन
    (ख) सभी नागरिक।
    (ग) सभी समुदाय के नेताओं।
    (घ) सभी नेताओं।

Q10 Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern

    Democracies.   1

    (a) Different organs of government   (b) Governments at different levels

    (c) Different social groups   (d) Different parties.

    आधुनिक में निम्नलिखित में से 'क्षैतिज बिजली बंटवारे' व्यवस्था की पहचान करें

(क)   सरकार के विभिन्न अंग   (ख)   विभिन्न स्तरों पर सरकारें

(ग)   विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह   (घ)   विभिन्न पार्टियां।

Q11. What is majoritarianism? Name a country which has lost peace due to this.   5

बहुसंख्यकवाद क्या है? उस देश का नाम बताएँ जिसने इसके कारण शांति खो दी।

Q12. What is Civil War? Explain with context to Sri Lanka.   5

गृह युद्ध क्या है? श्रीलंका के संदर्भ में वर्णन करे।

Q 13. Explain the three elements of the Belgium model of power sharing.   5

सत्ता की साजेदारी की क्यों आवश्यक्ता होती है ? कोई तीन युक्तिपूर्ण कारन बताएँ।

Q14. Explain four forms of participation in government under modern democratic system.   5

आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत सरकार में भागीदारी के चार रूपों का वर्णन करे।

 Q15 . What are the advantages of horizontal power sharing? Explain with help of examples   5

सत्ता के क्षैतिज वितरण के क्या लाभ है? एक उदहारण देकर स्पष्ट करे।

Q16. Why Power sharing is necessary in democracy? Explain   5

लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का बंटवारा क्यों जरूरी है? समझाना

ASSIGNMENT-4

Q1..................... is a unitary form of government whereas ....…. has a federal   1
government.

(a) Sri Lanka, Belgium   (b) Belgium, Sri Lanka   (c) India Sri Lanka

          (d) Sri Lanka China

................…. में सरकार का एकात्मक रूप है, जबकि .... में संघीय सरकार है।

(क) श्रीलंका, बेल्जियम   (ख) बेल्जियम, श्रीलंका   (ग) भारत, श्रीलंका

          (घ) श्रीलंका, चीन

Q2. Education, forest, trade unions come under ....…   1

(a) Union List   (b) State List   (c) Concurrent List   (d) Residuary Powers

शिक्षा, वन, मजदूर संघ .... के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

 (क) केंद्रीय सूची   (ख) राज्य सूची   (ग) समवर्ती सूची   (घ) अवशिष्ट शक्तियां

Q3. Besides .... there are .... Other languages recognised by our Constitution.   1

(a) English, 21   (b) Hindi, 22   (c) Hindi, 21   (d) Punjabi, 18

.... के अतिरिक्त हमारे संविधान द्वारा अन्य . . . . .भाषाओ को मान्यता प्राप्त है।

(क) अंग्रेजी, 21   (ख) हिंदी, 22   (ग) हिंदी, 21   (घ) पंजाबी, 18

Q4. Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?   1

(a) Foreign affairs   (b) Currency   (c) banking   (d) Law and Order

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विषय केंद्र सूचि में नहीं है?

(क) विदेशी मामले   (ख) मुद्रा   (ग) बैंकिंग   (घ) कानून एवं व्यवस्था

Q5. Which type of state is India?   1

(a) Democratic   (b) Secular   (c) Welfare   (d) All of the above

Q6. Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together'?   1

(a) Australia   (b) India   (c) U.S.A   (d) Switzerland

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश 'एक साथ रहना' का उदाहरण है?

(क) ऑस्ट्रेलिया (ख) भारत   (ग) यू.एस.ए   (घ) स्विट्जरलैंड

Q7. Which of the following subjects is included in the Union List?   1

(a) Communication   (b) Trade   (c) Commerce   (d) Irrigation

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विषय संघ सूची में शामिल है?

(क) संचार   (ख) व्यापार   (ग) वाणिज्य   (घ) सिंचाई

Q8. Which two languages have been identified as the official languages?   1

कौन सी दो भाषाएँ राज्य भाषा के रूप में जानी जाती है ?

Q9. The number of seats reserved foe women in Panchayati raj bodies is what part of total seats?

1

(a) One fourth   (b) One sixth   (c) One third   (d) Half

पंचायती राज निकायों में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या कुल का कितना भाग है?

(क) एक चौथाई   (ख) एक छठा   (ग) एक तिहाई (घ) आधा

Q10. What is not an integral part of the government?

(a) Office of the Prime Minister   (b) Legislature

(c) Executive   (d) Judiciary

क्या सरकार का अभिन्न अंग नहीं है?

(क) प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय   (ख) विधानमंडल

(ग) कार्यकारी   (घ) न्यायपालिका

Q11. 'The sharing of power between the Union government and the State governments is   5
basic to the structure of the Indian Constitution '. Explain.

"केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच सत्ता का बँटवार भारतीय संविधान की बुनियादी बात है।"
व्याख्या करे ।

Q12. Mention any five main features which make India a federal country.   5
बनाने वाली किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Q13. How are the power divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples.   5
राज्यों और केंद्र के बीच शक्तियों का बंटन कैसे होता है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q14. What is decentralisation? What is the importance or need for decentralisation?   5
विकेंद्रीकरण क्या है? विकेंद्रीकरण का महत्व अथवा आवश्यकता क्या है?

Q15. Explain any four features of the third tier of government.   5

सरकार के तीसरे स्तर की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q16. Describe in brief the language policy of India.   5

भारत की भाषा नीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

ASSIGNMENT-5

Q1. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?   1

(a) Biotics and abiotic   (b) Renewable and non-renewable

(c) Individual and community   (d) Potential and reserve

उत्पत्ति के आधार पर संसाधनों का वर्गीकृत किस प्रकार किया जा सकता हैं?

(क) जैव और अजैव   (ख) नवीकरण योग्य और अनवीकरण योग्य

(ग) व्यक्तिगत और सामुदायिक   (घ) संभावित और विकसित

Q2. Which one of the following is a biotic resource?   1

(a) Land   (b) Water   (c) Human being   (c) rocks

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा एक जैव संसाधन है?

(क) भूमि   (ख) पानी   (ग) इंसान   (घ) चट्टानों

Q3. The soils are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.   1

(a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil   (c) Red soil   (d) Laterite soil

…………… भारत की विस्तृत रूप से फैली हुई और महत्वपूर्ण मृदा है।

(क) जलोढ़ मिट्टी   (ख) काली मिट्टी   (ग) लाल मिट्टी (घ) लेटराइट मिट्टी

Q4. In which of the following states is black soil found?   1

(a) Punjab   (b) Gujrat   (c) Rajasthan   (d) Jharkhand

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में काली मिट्टी पाई जाती है?

(क) पंजाब   (ख) गुजरात   (ग) राजस्थान   (घ) झारखंड

Q5. Which one of the following forces leads to maximum soil erosion in plains?   1

(a) Wind   (b) Glacier   (c) Running water   (d) Earthquake

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा बल मैदानी भाग में अधिकतम मृदा अपरदन की ओर ले जाता है?

(क) हवा   (ख) ग्लेशियर   (ग) बहता पानी   (घ) भूकंप

Q6. Which of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?   1

(a) Alluvial   (b) Black soil   (c) Red soil   (d) Laterite soil

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मिट्टी कपास उगाने के लिए आदर्श है?

(क) जलोढ़   (ख) काली मिट्टी   (ग) लाल मिट्टी (घ) लेटराइट मिट्टी

Q7. ……….. takes place when the running water cuts the deep ravines in the absence of Vegetation   1

(a) Wind erosion   (b) Sheet erosion   (c) Water erosion   (d) Gully erosion   बहता हुआ जल मर्तिकयुक्त मृदाओ को काटते हुए गहरी वाहिकाएँ बनाता है, जिन्हें . . . . कहते है ।

(क) पवन अपरदन (ख) चादर अपरदन (ग) जल अपरदन (घ) अवनालिक

Q8. Gully erosion is common in the :   1

(a) Chambal Basin   (b) Ganga Basin   (c) Rajasthan   (d) Hilly region

अवनालिक अपरदन . . . . में आम पाया जाता हैं?

(क) चंबल बेसिन   (ख) गंगा बेसिन   (ग) राजस्थान   (घ) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र

Q9. 'laterite' has been derived from the Greek word 'later' which means: 1
(a) Mountain   (b) Brick   (c) Rock   (d) Stone
'लेटराइट' शब्द ग्रीक भाषा के शब्द 'लेटर' से लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ है :
(क) पहाड़   (ख) ईंट   (ग) रॉक   (घ) पत्थर

Q10. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the
following states?   1
(a) Odisha   (b) Tamil Nadu   (c) Kerala   (d) Gujrat
खनन के कारण वनों की कटाई से भूमि का गंभीर क्षरण हुआ है निम्नलिखित में से वह कौन
सा राज्य है ?
(क) उड़ीसा   (ख) तमिल नाडू   (ग) केरला   (घ) गुजरात

Q11. What is resource planning? Mention the steps which are involved in resource
Planning.   5
OR
What are the three stages of resource planning in India?
संसाधन नियोजन क्या है? संसाधन नियोजन के लिए उठाए गए कदमो का वर्णन करे।
अथवा
भारत में संसाधन नियोजन के तीन सोपान कौन-से हैं?

Q12. Mention the four characteristics of alluvial soils?   5

जलोढ़ मृदा की चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करें?

Q13. How is red soil formed? Mention its three characteristics.   5

लाल मिट्टी कैसे बनती है? इसकी तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन करे।

Q14. Explain the formation and important features of the laterite soil.   5

लैटेराइट मृदा के निर्माण तथा उसकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं की व्याख्या करें।

Q15. What is soil conservation? Explain any three methods of soil conservation

suitable to Indian conditions.   5

मृदा संरक्षण क्या है? भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल। मृदा संरक्षण की किन्हीं तीन

विधियों की व्याख्या कीजिए

Q16. Which soil called 'regular soil'? Mention any four characteristics of this type of soil.   5

किस मिट्टी को 'नियमित मिट्टी' कहा जाता है? इस प्रकार की मिट्टी की किन्हीं चार

विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

ASSIGNMENT-6

Q1. When goods are produced by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the .... sector.   1

(a) Primary   (b) Secondary   (c) Tertiary   (d) None of these

जब प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का शोषण करके वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जाता है, तो यह . . . . क्षेत्रक की गतिविधि होती है ।

(क) प्राथमिक   (ख) माध्यमिक   (ग) तृतीयक   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q2. Which of the following sectors is the largest employee in India?   1

(a) Primary sector   (b) Secondary sector   (c) Tertiary sector   (d) IT sector

कौन सा क्षेत्र भारत में सबसे अधिक रोजगार देने वाला है?

(क) प्राथमिक क्षेत्र   (ख) द्वितियक क्षेत्र

(ग) तृतीयक क्षेत्र   (घ) सुचना प्रोधोगिकी

Q3. Railway is an example of: 1

(a) Private sector   (b) Public sector   (c) Mixed sector   (d) All of the above

रेलवे .... का उदाहरण है:

(क) निजी क्षेत्र   (ख) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र   (ग) मिश्रित क्षेत्र   (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

Q4. Under employment is a situation where people: 1

(a) Do not want to work   (b) Are not paid of their work

(c) Are working in a lazy manner   (d) Are working less than what they are capable of doing.

अल्प रोजगार एक स्थिति है, जहा लोग :

(क) काम नहीं करना चाहता   (ख) उनके काम का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है

(ग) आलसी तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं   (घ) वे जो करने में सक्षम हैं उससे कम काम कर रहे हैं।

Q5. The motive of private sector enterprises is :   1

(a) Profit making   (b) Entertainment   (b) Social welfare and security   (d) None of these

निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का उद्देश्य है:

(क) लाभ कमाना   (ख) मनोरंजन

(ग) सामाजिक कल्याण और सुरक्षा   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q6. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most?   1

(a) Primary   (b) Secondary   (c) Tertiary   (d) Quaternary

विकास के प्रारंभिक चरणों में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक था?

(क) प्राथमिक   (ख) माध्यमिक   (ग) तृतीयक   (घ) चतुर्धातुक

Q7. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S. are examples of: 1

(a) Public Sector   (b) Private sector   (c) Mixed sector   (d) All of these

सहारा एयरलाइंस और बी.एस.ई.एस. के उदाहरण हैं:

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र   (ख) निजी क्षेत्र   (ग) मिश्रित क्षेत्र   (घ) ये सभी

Q8. The product received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the following sectors?   1

(a) Quaternary   (b) Tertiary   (c) Secondary   (d) Primary

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन से प्राप्त उत्पाद किसके अंतर्गत आता है ?

(क) चतुर्थातुक (ख) तृतीयक   (ग) माध्यमिक   (घ) प्राथमिक

Q9 . The value of all goods and services produced within a country in a certain year is called its: 1

(a) National product   (b) Net Domestic Product   (c) Gross Domestic Product   (d) None of these

एक निश्चित वर्ष में किसी देश के भीतर उत्पादित सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का मूल्य कहलाता है

(क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद   (ख) शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद   (ग) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q10. Which of the following also known as disguised employment?   1

(a) Over employment   (b) Factory employment   (c) Under employment   (d) Unemployment

निम्नलिखित में से किसे प्रच्छन्न रोजगार के रूप में भी जाना जाता है?

(क) अधिक रोजगार (ख) फैक्टरी रोजगार (ग) रोजगार के तहत (घ) बेरोजगारी

Q11. Why is tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with four reasons.   5

भारत में तृतीयक क्षेत्रक इतना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों हो गया है? कम से कम चार कारण दे

Q12. How do workers of organized sector receive the benefit of employment security? Explain with examples.   5

संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को रोजगार सुरक्षा का लाभ कैसे मिलता है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q13. Explain the role of government in public sector.   5

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक में सरकार की भूमिका का वर्णन करे ।

Q14 . Do you agree that agriculture is an activity of the unorganised sector in India. Give any four points.   5

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में कृषि असंगठित क्षेत्र की एक गतिविधि है। कोई चार अंक दीजिए।

Q15. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary sector.   5

प्राथमिक, द्वीतीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रक में अंतर स्पस्ट करे ।

Q16. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected? Explain.   5

असंगठित क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है ? व्याख्या करे।

ASSIGNMENT-7

Q1 Which of the following is the most important component for comparing different countries?   1

(a) Population   (b) Income   (c) Per capita income   (d) Resources

विभिन्न देशो की तुलना करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा घटक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है

(क) जनसंख्या   (ख) आय   (ग) प्रति व्यक्ति आय   (घ) संसाधन

Q2 . Countries with per capita income of ……….. or less are called low income countries.   1   (a) US $ 955 (B) US $ 1200   (C) US 4 12,056 (D) US $ 1800

जिन देशों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय ……….. या उससे कम होती है, उन्हें निम्न आय वाले देश कहा जाता है।

(क) US $ 955   (ख) US $ 1200   (ग) US 4 12,056   (घ) US $ 1800

Q3. Literacy rate measures the proportion of Literate population in the ……. And above age group.   1

(a) Five   (b) Six   (c) Seven   (d) Eight

साक्षरता दर . . . . वर्ष और उसके अधिक आयु के लोगो में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात होता है।

(क) पांच   (ख) छह   (ग) सात   (घ) आठ

Q4. In which state in India is the infant mortality rate lowest?   1   (a) Kerala   (b) Bihar   (c) UP   (d) Punjab

भारत के किस राज्य में शिशु मृत्यु दर सबसे कम है?

(क) केरल   (ख) बिहार   (ग) यूपी   (घ) पंजाब

Q5. Which one of the following is also called average income?   1   (a) National income   (b) per capital income   (c) Total income   (d) All of these

निम्न में से किसे औसत आय भी कहा जाता है?

(क) राष्ट्रीय आय   (ख) प्रति व्यक्ति आय   (ग) कुल आय   (घ) ये सभी

Q6. Which of the following do we get when we divided the National Income of a country by its total population?   1

(a) Per capita income   (b) Gross development product

(b) Human development index   (d) None of the above

निम्नलिखित में से क्या प्राप्त होता है, जब हम एक देश की राष्ट्रीय आय को उसकी जनसंख्या से विभाजित करते है।

(क) प्रति व्यक्ति आय   (ख) सकल विकास उत्पाद

(ग) मानव विकास सूचकांक   (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q7. Which state among the following has the lowest Literacy rate?   1

(a) Punjab   (b) Bihar   (c) Kerala   (d) Tamil Nadu

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में साक्षरता दर सबसे कम है?

(क) पंजाब   (ख) बिहार   (ग) केरल   (घ) तमिलनाडु

Q8. Which of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15% in the world?   1

(a) India   (b) Sri Lanka   (c) Myanmar   (d) Bangladesh

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में, विश्व में 15% आयु समूह अनपड जनसंख्या का सबसे बड़ा आकार में है

(क) भारत   (ख) श्रीलंका   (ग) म्यांमार   (घ) बांग्लादेश

Q9. Life expectancy at birth means: 1

(a) average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth

(b) average expected length of life of a person at the time death

(c) average expected length of life of a child at the time of birth

(d) none of above

जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा का अर्थ है:

(क) जन्म के समय किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन की औसत अपेक्षित लंबाई

(ख) मृत्यु के समय किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन की औसत अपेक्षित लंबाई

(ग) जन्म के समय बच्चे की औसत अपेक्षित जीवन अवधि

(घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q10. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is Rs 10,000. If the income of three families is Rs 6,000, Rs 8,000 and Rs 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?
1

(a) Rs 5,000   (b) Rs 10,000   (c) Rs 12,000   (d) Rs 15,000

मान लीजिए आपके इलाके में चार परिवार हैं, जिनकी औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय 10,000 रुपये है। यदि तीन परिवारों की आय क्रमशः 6,000 रुपये, 8,000 रुपये और 14,000 रुपये है, तो चौथे परिवार की आय क्या होगी?

(क) रुपये 5,000   (ख) रुपये 10,000   (ग) रुपये 12,000   (घ) रुपये 15,000

Q11.   Distinguish between human and economic development.   5

मानव और आर्थिक विकास में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q12. What are the limitation of the per capita income criteria of development?   5

विकास के प्रति व्यक्ति आय मानदंड की सीमाएं क्या हैं?

Q13. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that needs to live well. Explain.   5

धन उन सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को नहीं खरीद सकता है जिससे व्यक्ति बेहतर जीवन बिता सके । व्याख्या करे ।

Q14. Distinguish between developed and undeveloped countries.   5

विकसित और अविकसित देशों के बीच अंतर करें

Q15. Describe the three features of developed country.   5

विकसित देश की तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Q16. What is the significance of Human Development Index?   5

मानव विकास सूचकांक का क्या महत्व है?

ASSIGNMENT-8

Q1. Slash and burn agriculture is known as ………… in North-Eastern states   1

(a) Jhumming   (b) Pamlou   (c) Milpa   (d) Bewar

उत्तर–पूर्वी राज्यों में कर्तन दहन प्रणाली को ………… के रूप में जाना जाता है

(क) झूम   (ख) पामलू   (ग) मिल्पा   (घ) बेबर

Q2. Which of the following is not an important plantation crop of India?   1

(a) Tea   (b) Coffee   (c) Rubber   (d) Grapes

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण रोपण फसल नहीं है?

(क) चाय   (ख) कॉफी   (ग) रबड़   (घ) अंगूर

Q3. Which of the following is an important Rabi crop?   1

(a) Cotton   (b) Wheat   (c) Paddy   (d) Jute

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सी रबी की महत्वपूर्ण फसल है?

(क) कपास   (ख) गेहूं   (ग) धान   (घ) जूट

Q4. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?   1

(a) Cotton   (b) Paddy   (c) Maize   (d) All

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक खरीफ की फसल है?

(क) कपास   (ख) धान   (ग) मक्का   (घ) सभी

Q5. Which of the following crops takes almost a year to grow?   1

(a) Maize   (b) Wheat   (c) Paddy   (d) Sugarcane

निम्नलिखित में से किस फसल को उगने में लगभग एक वर्ष का समय लगता है?

(क) मक्का   (ख) गेहूं   (ग) धान   (घ) गन्ना

Q6. Which of the following is a major staple food crop of a majority of people of India?   1

(a) Cotton   (b) Paddy   (c) Maize   (d) Rice

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के अधिकांश लोगों की प्रमुख खाद्य फसल है?

(क) कपास   (ख) धान   (ग) मक्का   (घ) चावल

Q7. Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important …….. grown in India.   1

(a) Commercial crops   (b) cereals   (c) Millets   (d) Cash Crops

ज्वार, बाजरा और रागी भारत में उगाए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण ……. . हैं।

(क) वाणिज्यिक फसलें (ख) अनाज   (ग) बाजरा   (घ) नकद फसलें

Q8. Which of the following is a fibre crop?   1

(a) Coffee   (b) Jute   (c) Tomato   (d) Rubber

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सी रेशेदार फसल है?

(क) कॉफी   (ख) जूट   (ग) टमाटर   (घ) रबड़

Q9. Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk is known as …………   1   (a) Horticulture (b) Sericulture (c) Pisciculture (d) Agriculture

रेशम के उत्पादन के लिए रेशमकीट पालन को ………**…**. के रूप में जाना जाता है।   (क) बागवानी (ख) रेशम उत्पादन   (ग) मछली पालन   (घ) कृषि

Q10.In which type of soil does maize grow well?   1

(a) Black   (b) Light domat (c) Old alluvial (d) None of these

मक्का किस प्रकार की मिट्टी में अच्छी तरह उगता है?

(क) काला   (ख) हल्का डोमैट   (ग) पुराना जलोढ़   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q11. What is agriculture called the mainstay of Indian economy?   5

कृषि को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार क्यों कहा जाता है?

Q12. What is intensive farming? Write some features of Intensive farming?   5

श्रम–गहन खेती क्या है? श्रम–गहन कृषि की कुछ विशेषताएँ लिखिए?

Q13. Describe any four characteristics of plantation agriculture.   5

रोपण कृषि की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Q14. Differentiate between the commercial agriculture and subsistence agriculture.   5

वाणिज्यक कृषि तथा जीविका निर्वाह कृषि में अंतर स्पस्ट करो ।

Q15. Compare 'Intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.   5

भारत्त में की जाने वाली 'गहन जीविका कृषि' की तुलना वाणिज्यक कृषि के साथ करे ।

Q16. Compare the geographical conditions required for the production of cotton and jute.   5

कपास तथा पटसन के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक भोगोलिक दशाओं की तुलना करो ।

ASSIGNMENT–9

Q1. Who proudly proclaimed the dams as the temples of modern India?   1

(a) Mahatma Gandhi   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru   (c) Indira Gandhi   (d) Dr. Abdul kalam

किसने गर्व से बाँधों को ' आधुनिक भारत के मंदिर' कहा था?

(क) महात्मा गाँधी   (ख) जवाहरलाल नेहरु   (ग) इंदिरा गाँधी   (घ) डॉ० अब्दुल कलम

Q2 . The Tehri Dam is being constructed on the river ………….   1

(a) Ganga   (b) Yamuna   (c) Bhagirathi   (d) Satluj

टिहरी बाँध का निर्माण . . . . नदी पर हुआ हैं ।

(क) गंगा   (ख) यमुना   (ग) भागीरथी   (घ) सतलुज

Q3. Hirakud dam is on river ………….   1

(a) Satluj   (b) Mahanadi   (c) Narmada   (d) Krishna

हीराकुड बाँध . . . . नदी पर है ।

(क) सत्लिज   (ख) महानंदी   (ग) नर्मदा   (घ) कृष्णा

Q4. Bhakra Nangal multipurpose project is constructed on the river …………….   1

(a) Satluj   (b) Tungabhadra   (c) Damodar   (d) Mahanadi

भाकड़ा नंगल बहुउद्देशीय योजनाओ का निर्माण . . . . नदी पर हुआ है ।

(क) सतलुज   (ख) तुंगभद्रा   (ग) दामोदर   (घ) महानदी

Q5. Sardar Sarovar Project is associated with which of the following rivers?   1

(a) Narmada   (b) Mahanadi   (c) Betwa   (d) Tapti

सरदार सरोवर परियोजना निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी से संबंधित है?

(क) नर्मदा   (ख) महानदी   (ग) बेतवा   (घ) तासी

Q6. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water,

particularly in …………..   1

(a) Punjab   (b) Rajasthan   (c) Assam   (d) Bengal

विशेषकर . . . . में , पीने का जल एकत्रित करने के लिए 'छत वर्षा जल संग्रहण' का तरीका आम था ।

(क) पंजाब   (ख) राजस्थान   (क) असम   (घ) बंगाल

Q7. Tanka is rainwater harvesting technique associated with which of the following?   1

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Himalayas   (c) Gujrat   (d) Rajasthan

वर्षा जल संग्रहण तकनीक 'टाँका ' का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य से है?

(क) तमिल नाडू   (ख) पश्चिम हिमालय   (ग) गुजरात   (घ) राजस्थान

Q8. Which of the following is not the method of water harvesting used in Rajasthan?   1

(a) Johads   (b) khadins   (c) Guls   (d) Tankas

निम्नलिखित में से किस कौन सा तरीका, राजस्थान में संग्रहण के लिए प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता?

(क) जौहड़   (ख) खादीन   (ग) गुल   (घ) टाँका

Q9. Narmada Bachao Andolan is related to: 1

(a) Sardar Sarovar   (b) Bhakra Nangal   (c) Rihand   (d) Tehri

'नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन' का संबंध है?

(क) सरदार सरोवर   (ख) भाकड़ा नंगल   (ग) रिहंद   (घ) टिहरी

Q10 Indira Gandhi Canal provide water to……….   1

(a) West Bengal   (b) Gujrat   (c) Tamilnadu   (d) Rajasthan

इंदिरा गाँधी नेहर पानी उपलब्ध करती है ।

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल   (ख) गुजरात   (ग) तमिलनाडु (घ) राजस्थान

Q11. Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India .   5

भारत में जल दुर्लभता के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्ही चार कारणों का उल्लेख करे ।

Q12. Explain the quantitative and qualitative aspects of water scarcity.   5

जल दुर्लभता के मात्रात्मक तथा गुणात्मक पक्षों का वर्णन करे।

Q13. Why should we conserve our water resources? Explain any three reasons.   5

हमें जल संसाधनों को संरक्षित क्यों करना चाहिए ? कोई तीन कारन बताएँ।

Q14. Give any four objectives of the multipurpose river valley projects.   5

बहुउद्देशीयी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओ के कोई चार उद्देश्य लिखें ।

Q15. How has agriculture aggravated the problem of water scarcity in India? Explain   5

भारत में कृषि ने किस प्रकार जल संकट को गहराया है? वर्णन करे ।

Q16. How does urbanization and urban lifestyle lead to over-exploitation of water resources?
Explain.   5

नगरीकरण तथा नगरीय जीवन शैली ने जल संसाधनों का अत्यधिक शोषण कैसे किया है?
वर्णन करो ।

BREAK HOMEWORK
Subject - Mathematics (Basic)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper has 5 Sections A, B, C, D, and E.
2. Section A has 20 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section B has 5 Short Answer-I (SA-I) type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section C has 6 Short Answer-II (SA-II) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section D has 4 Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section E has 3 Case Based integrated units of assessment (4 marks each) with sub-parts ofthe
    values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
7. All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Qs of 2 marks, 2 Qs of 3 marksand
    2 Questions of 5 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2 marks
    questions of Section E.
8. Draw neat figures wherever required. Take π =22/7 wherever required if not stated.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

	Section A	
	Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.	
SN		**Marks**
1	If two positive integers p and q can be expressed as $p = ab^2$ and $q = a^3b$; a, b being prime numbers, then LCM (p, q) is (a) ab (b) a^2b^2 (c) a^3b^2 (d) a^3b^3	1
2	What is the greatest possible speed at which a man can walk 52 km and 91 km in an exact number of hours? (a) 17 km/hours (b) 7 km/hours (c) 13 km/hours (d) 26 km/hours	1
3	If one zero of the quadratic polynomial $x^2 + 3x + k$ is 2, then the value of k is (a) 10 (b) -10 (c) 5 (d) –5	1
4	Graphically, the pair of equations given by $6x – 3y + 10 = 0$ $2x – y + 9 = 0$ represents two lines which are (a) intersecting at exactly one point. (b) parallel. (c) coincident. (d) intersecting at exactly two points.	1

5	If the quadratic equation $x^2 + 4x + k = 0$ has real and equal roots, then	1
	(a) k < 4 (b) k > 4 (c) k = 4 (d) k ≥ 4	
6	The perimeter of a triangle with vertices (0, 4), (0, 0) and (3, 0) is	1
	(a) 5 units (b) 12 units (c) 11 units (d) (7 + √5) units	
7	If in triangles ABC and DEF, $\dfrac{AB}{DE} = \dfrac{BC}{FD}$, then they will be similar, when	1
	(a) ∠B = ∠E (b) ∠A = ∠D (c) ∠B = ∠D (d) ∠A = ∠F	
8	In which ratio the y-axis divides the line segment joining the points (5, - 6) and (-1, - 4)?.	1
	(a) 1 : 5 (b) 5 : 1 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 1 : 2	
9	In the figure, if PA and PB are tangents to the circle with centre O such that ∠APB = 50°, then ∠OAB is equal to	1
	(a) 25° (b) 30° (c) 40° (d) 50°	
10	If $\sin A = \dfrac{1}{2}$, then the value of sec A is :	1
	(a) $\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ (c) $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) 1	
11	$\sqrt{3}\cos^2 A + \sqrt{3}\sin^2 A$ is equal to	1
	(a) 1 (b) $\dfrac{1}{}$ (c) $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}$ (d) 0	
12	The value of cos1° cos2° cos3° cos4° ....cos90° is	1
	(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) – 1 (d) 2	
13	If the perimeter of a circle is equal to that of a square, then the ratio of their areas is	1
	(a) 22 : 7 (b) 14 : 11 (c) 7 : 22 (d) 11: 14	
14	If the radii of two circles are in the ratio of 4 : 3, then their areas are in the ratio of :	1
	(a) 4 : 3 (b) 8 : 3 (c) 16 : 9 (d) 9 : 16	

15	The total surface area of a solid hemisphere of radius 7 cm is :	1
	(a) 447п cm^2 (b) 239п cm^2 (c) 174п cm^2 (d) 147п cm^2	

16	For the following distribution : the upper limit of the modal class is (a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25	1
17	If the mean of the following distribution is 2.6, then the value of y is (a) 3 (b) 8 (c) 13 (d) 24	1
18	A card is selected at random from a well shuffled deck of 52 cards. The probability of its being a red face card is (a) $\dfrac{3}{26}$ (b) $\dfrac{3}{13}$ (c) $\dfrac{2}{13}$ (d) $\dfrac{1}{2}$	1
	Direction for questions 19 & 20: In question numbers 19 and 20, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.	
19	**Assertion:** If HCF of 510 and 92 is 2, then the LCM of 510 & 92 is 32460 **Reason:** as HCF(a,b) x LCM(a,b) = a x b (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	1

20	**Assertion (A):** The ratio in which the line segment joining (2, -3) and (5, 6) internally divided by x axis is 1:2. **Reason (R):** as formula for the internal division is $\left(\frac{mx2 + nx1}{m + n}, \frac{my2 + ny1}{m + n}\right)$ (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.	1
	Section B	
	— **Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.** –	

Variable (x)	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency	4	5	y	1	2

Class	0 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25
Frequency	10	15	12	20	9
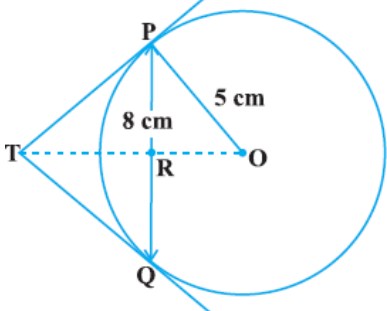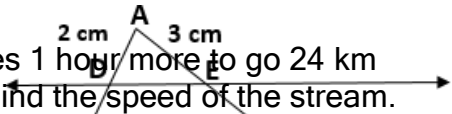
21	For what values of k will the following pair of linear equations have infinitely many solutions? kx + 3y – (k – 3) = 0 12x + ky – k = 0	2
22	In the figure, altitudes AD and CE of Δ ABC intersect each other at the point P. Show that: (i) ΔABD ˜ ΔCBE (ii) ΔPDC ˜ ΔBEC **[OR]** In the figure, DE || AC and DF || AE. Prove that $\dfrac{BF}{FE} = \dfrac{BE}{EC}$	2
23	Two concentric circles are of radii 5 cm and 3 cm. Find the length of the chord of the larger circle which touches the smaller circle.	2
24	If cot θ = $\dfrac{7}{8}$, evaluate $\dfrac{(1 + \sin θ)\ (1- \sin θ)}{(1 + \cos θ)\ (1- \cos θ)}$	2
25	Find the perimeter of a quadrant of a circle of radius 14 cm. **[OR]** Find the diameter of a circle whose area is equal to the sum of the areas of the two circles of radii 24 cm and 7 cm.	2
	Section C	
	Section C consists of 6 questions of 3 marks each.	
26	Prove that $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational number.	3
27	Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $6x^2$ - 3 - 7x and verify the relationship between the zeroes and the coefficients.	3

| 28 | A shopkeeper gives books on rent for reading. She takes a fixed charge for the first two days, and an additional charge for each day thereafter. Latika paid Rs 22 for a book kept for six days, while Anand paid Rs 16 for the book kept for four days. Find the fixed charges and the charge for each extra day.

[OR]

Places A and B are 100 km apart on a highway. One car starts from A and another from B at the same time. If the cars travel in the same direction at different speeds, they meet in 5 | 3 |

	hours. If they travel towards each other, they meet in 1 hour. What are the speeds of the two cars?	
29	In the figure, PQ is a chord of length 8 cm of a circle of radius 5 cm. The tangents at P and Q intersect at a point T. Find the length TP.	3
30	Prove that $$\frac{\tan\theta}{1-\cot\theta} + \frac{\cot\theta}{1-\tan\theta} = 1 + \sec\theta\, \text{cosec}\,\theta$$ **[OR]** If sin θ + cos θ = √3, then prove that tan θ + cot θ = 1	3
31	Two dice are thrown at the same time. What is the probability that the sum of the two numbers appearing on the top of the dice is (i) 8? (ii) 13? (iii) less than or equal to 12?	3
	Section D	
	Section D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each.	
32	An express train takes 1 hour less than a passenger train to travel 132 km between Mysore and Bangalore (without taking into consideration the time they stop at intermediate stations). If the average speed of the express train is 11km/h more than that of the passenger train, find the average speed of the two trains. **[OR]** A motor boat whose speed is 18 km/h in still water takes 1 hour more to go 24 km upstream than to return downstream to the same spot. Find the speed of the stream.	5
33	Prove that If a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle to intersect the other two sides in distinct points, the other two sides are divided in the same ratio. In the figure, find EC if $\frac{AD}{DB} = \frac{AE}{EC}$ using the above theorem.	5

34	A pen stand made of wood is in the shape of a cuboid with four conical depressions to hold pens. The dimensions of the cuboid are 15 cm by 10 cm by 3.5 cm. The radius of each of the depressions is 0.5 cm and the depth is 1.4 cm. Find the volume of wood in the entire stand. **[OR]** Ramesh made a bird-bath for his garden in the shape of a cylinder with a hemispherical depression at one end. The height of the cylinder is 1.45 m and its radius is 30 cm. Find the total surface area of the bird-bath.	5
35	A 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 having age 18 years onwards but less than 60 years.	5
	Section E	
	Case study based questions are compulsory.	

36	**Case Study – 1**
	In the month of April to June 2022, the exports of passenger cars from India increased by 26% in the corresponding quarter of 2021-22, as per a report. A car manufacturing company planned to produce 1800 cars in 4th year and 2600 cars in 8th year. Assuming that the production increases uniformly by a fixed number every year.
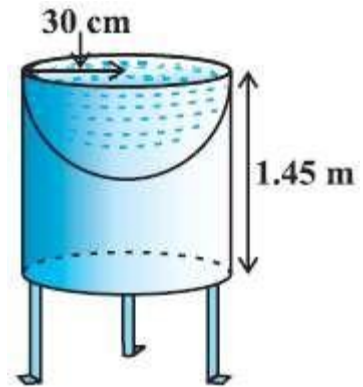
Age (in years)	Number of policy holders
Below 20	2
20-25	4
25-30	18
30-35	21
35-40	33
40-45	11
45-50	3
50-55	6
55-60	2

Based on the above information answer the following questions.

37	**Case Study – 2**	
	In a GPS, The lines that run east-west are known as lines of latitude, and the lines running north-south are known as lines of longitude. The latitude and the longitude of a place are its coordinates and the distance formula is used to find the distance between two places. The distance between two parallel lines is approximately 150 km. A family from Uttar Pradesh planned a round trip from Lucknow (L) to Puri (P) via Bhuj (B) and Nashik (N) as shown in the given figure below.	
I.	Find the production in the 1st year.	1
II.	Find the production in the 12th year.	1
III.	Find the total production in first 10 years. **[OR]** In which year the total production will reach to 15000 cars?	2

Based on the above information answer the following questions using the coordinate geometry.

I.	Find the distance between Lucknow (L) to Bhuj(B).	1
II.	If Kota (K), internally divide the line segment joining Lucknow (L) to Bhuj (B) into 3 **:** 2 then find the coordinate of Kota (K).	1
III.	Name the type of triangle formed by the places Lucknow (L), Nashik (N) and Puri (P) **[OR]** Find a place (point) on the longitude (y-axis) which is equidistant from the points Lucknow (L) and Puri (P).	2

38	**Case Study – 3**
	Lakshaman Jhula is located 5 kilometers north-east of the city of Rishikesh in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. The bridge connects the villages of Tapovan to Jonk. Tapovan is in Tehri Garhwal district, on the west bank of the river, while Jonk is in Pauri Garhwal district, on the east bank. Lakshman Jhula is a pedestrian bridge also used by motorbikes. It is a landmark of Rishikesh.
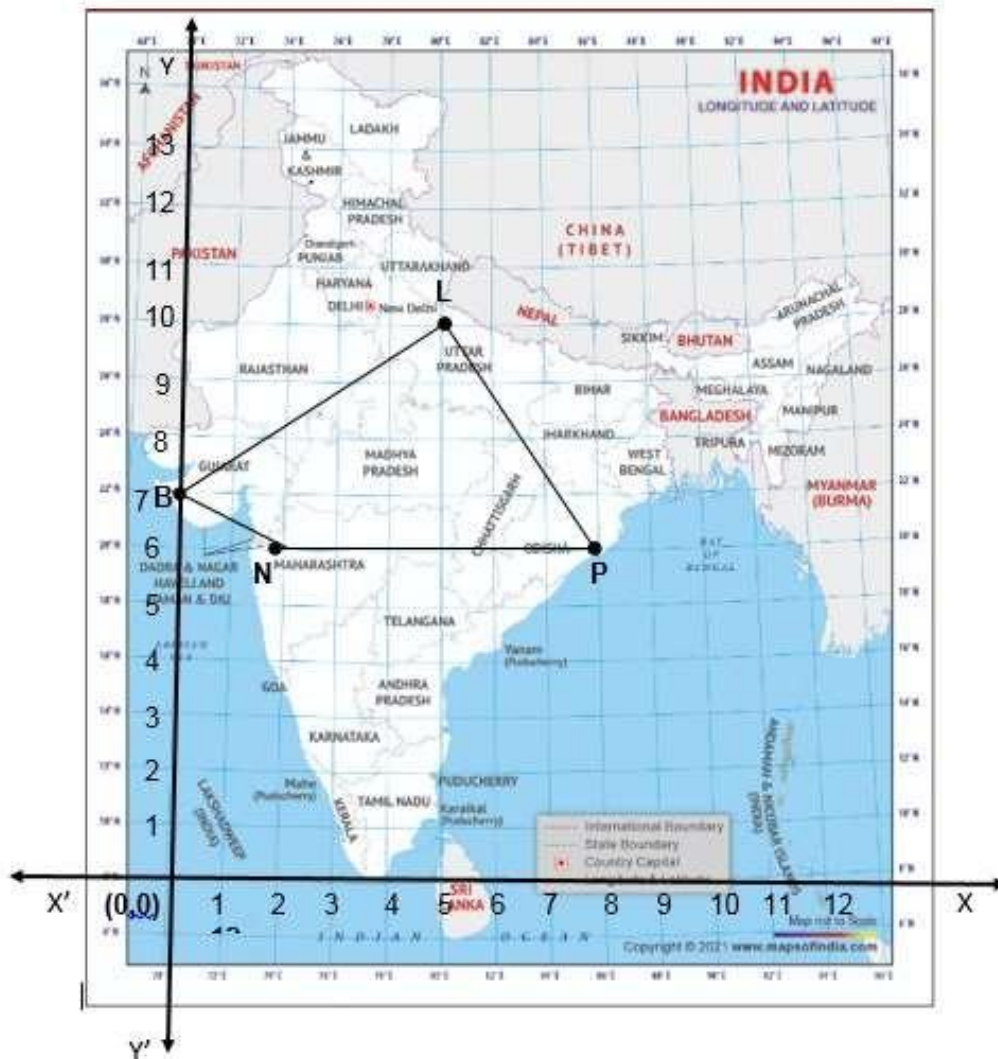
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

A group of Class X students visited Rishikesh in Uttarakhand on a trip. They observed from a point (P) on a river bridge that the angles of depression of opposite banks of the river are 60° and 30° respectively. The height of the bridge is about 18 meters from the river.
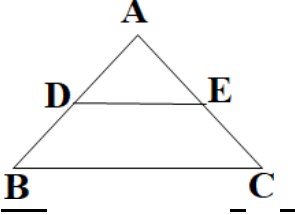
Based on the above information answer the following questions.

I.	Find the distance PA.	1
II.	Find the distance PB	1
III.	Find the width AB of the river. **[OR]** Find the height BQ if the angle of the elevation from P to Q be 30°.	2

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

	SECTION A	
	Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.	
S.NO.		**MARKS**
1	Let a and b be two positive integers such that a = p^3q^4 and b = p^2q^3, where p and q are prime numbers. If HCF(a,b) = p^mq^n and LCM(a,b) = p^rq^s, then (m+n)(r+s)= (a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 35 (d) 72	1
2	Let p be a prime number. The quadratic equation having its roots as factors of p is (a) $x^2 - px + p = 0$ (b) $x^2 - (p+1)x + p = 0$ (c) $x^2 + (p+1)x + p = 0$ (d) $x^2 - px + p + 1 = 0$	1
3	If α and β are the zeros of a polynomial f(x) = $px^2 - 2x + 3p$ and α + β = αβ, then p is (a)-2/3 (b) 2/3 (c) 1/3 (d) -1/3	1
4	If the system of equations 3x+y =1 and (2k-1)x +(k-1)y =2k+1 is inconsistent, then k = (a) -1 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 2	1
5	If the vertices of a parallelogram PQRS taken in order are P(3,4), Q(-2,3) and R(-3,-2), then the coordinates of its fourth vertex S are (a) (-2,-1) (b) (-2,-3) (c) (2,-1) (d) (1,2)	1
6	ΔABC~ΔPQR. If AM and PN are altitudes of ΔABC and ΔPQR respectively and $AB^2 : PQ^2 = 4 : 9$, then AM: PN = (a) 3:2 (b) 16:81 (c) 4:9 (d) 2:3	1
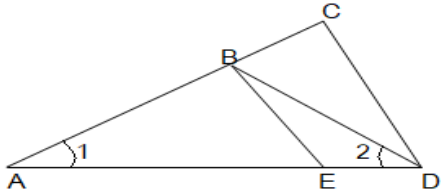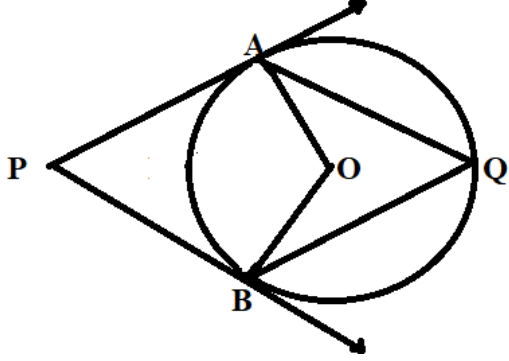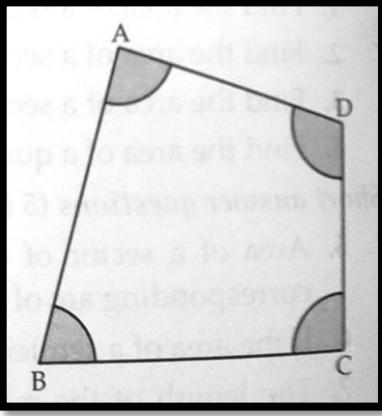
7	If x tan 60°cos 60°= sin60°cot 60°, then x = (a) cos30° (b) tan30° (c) sin30° (d) cot30°	1
8	If sinθ + cosθ = √2, then tanθ + cot θ = (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	1
9	In the given figure, DE ∥ BC, AE = a units, EC =b units, DE =x units and BC = y units. Which of the following is true? (a) x= $\frac{a+b}{ay}$ (b) y= $\frac{ax}{a+b}$ (c) x= $\frac{ay}{a+b}$ (d) $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a}{b}$	1
10	ABCD is a trapezium with AD ∥ BC and AD = 4cm. If the diagonals AC and BD intersect each other at O such that AO/OC = DO/OB =1/2, then BC = (a) 6cm (b) 7cm (c) 8cm (d) 9cm	1
11	If two tangents inclined at an angle of 60° are drawn to a circle of radius 3cm, then the length of each tangent is equal to (a) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ cm (b) 3cm (c) 6cm (d) 3√3cm	1
12	The area of the circle that can be inscribed in a square of 6cm is (a) 36π cm^2 (b) 18π cm^2 (c) 12 π cm^2 (d) 9π cm^2	1
13	The sum of the length, breadth and height of a cuboid is 6√3cm and the length of its diagonal is 2√3cm. The total surface area of the cuboid is (a) 48 cm^2 (b) 72 cm^2 (c) 96 cm^2 (d) 108 cm^2	1
14	If the difference of Mode and Median of a data is 24, then the difference of median and mean is (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 36	1
15	The number of revolutions made by a circular wheel of radius 0.25m in rolling a distance of 11km is (a) 2800 (b) 4000 (c) 5500 (d) 7000	1
16	For the following distribution, <table><tr><td>**Class**</td><td>0-5</td><td>5-10</td><td>10-15</td><td>15-20</td><td>20-25</td></tr><tr><td>**Frequency**</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>12</td><td>20</td><td>9</td></tr></table> the sum of the lower limits of the median and modal class is (a) 15 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 35	1

17	Two dice are rolled simultaneously. What is the probability that 6 will come up at least once? (a)1/6 (b) 7/36 (c) 11/36 (d) 13/36	1
18	If 5 tanβ =4, then $\dfrac{5 \sin\beta - 2\cos\beta}{5\sin\beta + 2\cos\beta} =$ (a) 1/3 (b) 2/5 (c) 3/5 (d) 6	1
19	**DIRECTION:** In the question number 19 and 20, a statement of **assertion (A)** is followed by a statement of **Reason (R)**. Choose the correct option *Statement A (Assertion):* If product of two numbers is 5780 and their HCF is 17, then their LCM is 340 *Statement R(Reason)* **:** HCF is always a factor of LCM (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A) (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.	1
20	*Statement A (Assertion):* If the co-ordinates of the mid-points of the sides AB and AC of ΔABC are D(3,5) and E(-3,-3) respectively, then BC = 20 units *Statement R(Reason)* **:** The line joining the mid points of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side and equal to half of it. (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A) (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A) (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason(R) is false. (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason(R) is true.	1
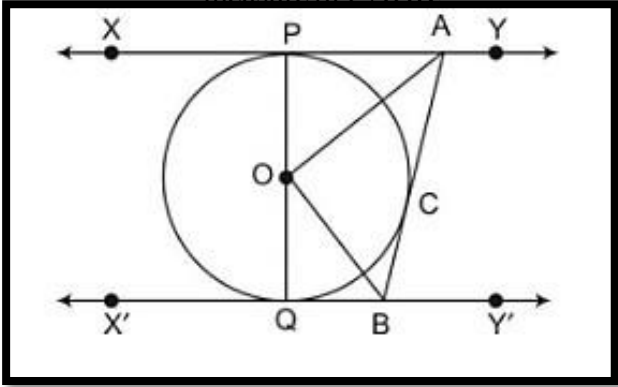
	SECTION B	
	Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.	
S.No.		**Marks**
21	If 49x+51y= 499, 51 x+49 y= 501, then find the value of x and y	2
22	In the given figure below, $\frac{AD}{AE} = \frac{AC}{BD}$ and $\angle 1 = \angle 2$. Show that Δ BAE~ ΔCAD .	2
23	In the given figure, O is the centre of circle. Find $\angle$AQB, given that PA and PB are tangents to the circle and $\angle$APB= 75°.	2
24	The length of the minute hand of a clock is 6cm. Find the area swept by it when it moves from 7:05 p.m. to 7:40 p.m. **OR** In the given figure, arcs have been drawn of radius 7cm each with vertices A, B, C and D of quadrilateral ABCD as centres. Find the area of the shaded region.	2

| 25 | If sin(A+B) =1 and cos(A-B)= √3/2, 0°< A+B ≤ 90° and A> B, then find the measures of angles A and B.

OR

Find an acute angle θ when $\dfrac{\cos\theta - \sin\theta}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = \dfrac{1-\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}$ | 2 |

	SECTION C	
	Section C consists of 6 questions of 3 marks each.	
S.No		**Marks**
26	Given that √3 is irrational, prove that $5 + 2\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.	3
27	If the zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 +px +q$ are double in value to the zeroes of the polynomial $2x^2 -5x -3$, then find the values of p and q.	3
28	A train covered a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train would have been 6 km/h faster, it would have taken 4 hours less than the scheduled time. And, if the train were slower by 6 km/hr ; it would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. Find the length of the journey. **OR** Anuj had some chocolates, and he divided them into two lots A and B. He sold the first lot at the rate of ₹2 for 3 chocolates and the second lot at the rate of ₹1 per chocolate, and got a total of ₹400. If he had sold the first lot at the rate of ₹1 per chocolate, and the second lot at the rate of ₹4 for 5 chocolates, his total collection would have been ₹460. Find the total number of chocolates he had.	3
29	Prove the following that- $\dfrac{\tan^3\theta}{1+ \tan^2\theta} + \dfrac{\cot^3\theta}{1+ \cot^2\theta} = \sec\theta\,\csc\theta - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$	3
30	Prove that a parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus **OR**	3

	In the figure XY and X'Y' are two parallel tangents to a circle with centre O and another tangent AB with point of contact C interesting XY at A and X'Y' at B, what is the measure of ∠AOB 	
31	Two coins are tossed simultaneously. What is the probability of getting (i) At least one head? (ii) At most one tail? (iii) A head and a tail?	**3**
	SECTION D	
	Section D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each.	
S.No		**Marks**
32	To fill a swimming pool two pipes are used. If the pipe of larger diameter used for 4 hours and the pipe of smaller diameter for 9 hours, only half of the pool can be filled. Find, how long it would take for each pipe to fill the pool separately, if the pipe of smaller diameter takes 10 hours more than the pipe of larger diameter to fill the pool? **OR** In a flight of 600km, an aircraft was slowed down due to bad weather. Its average speed for the trip was reduced by 200 km/hr from its usual speed and the time of the flight increased by 30 min. Find the scheduled duration of the flight.	**5**
33	Prove that if a line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle intersecting the other two sides in distinct points, then the other two sides are divided in the same ratio. Using the above theorem prove that a line through the point of intersection of the diagonals and parallel to the base of the trapezium divides the non parallel sides in the same ratio.	**5**

34	Due to heavy floods in a state, thousands were rendered homeless. 50 schools collectively decided to provide place and the canvas for 1500 tents and share the whole expenditure equally. The lower part of each tent is cylindrical with base radius 2.8 m and height 3.5 m and the upper part is conical with the same base radius, but of height 2.1 m. If the canvas used to make the tents costs ₹120 per m^2, find the amount shared by each school to set up the tents. **OR** There are two identical solid cubical boxes of side 7cm. From the top face of the first cube a hemisphere of diameter equal to the side of the cube is scooped out. This hemisphere is inverted and placed on the top of the second cube's surface to form a dome. Find (i) the ratio of the total surface area of the two new solids formed (ii) volume of each new solid formed.	5
35	The median of the following data is 525. Find the values of x and y, if the total frequency is 100	5

Class interval	Frequency
0−100	2
100−200	5
200−300	x
300−400	12
400−500	17
500−600	20
600−700	y
700−800	9
800−900	7
900−1000	4

	SECTION E	
	Case study based questions are compulsory.	
36	A tiling or tessellation of a flat surface is the covering of a plane using one or more geometric shapes, called tiles, with no overlaps and no gaps. Historically, tessellations were used in ancient Rome and in Islamic art. You may find tessellation patterns on floors, walls, paintings etc. Shown below is a tiled floor in the archaeological Museum of Seville, made using squares, triangles and hexagons.	

A craftsman thought of making a floor pattern after being inspired by the above design. To ensure accuracy in his work, he made the pattern on the Cartesian plane. He used regular octagons, squares and triangles for his floor tessellation pattern
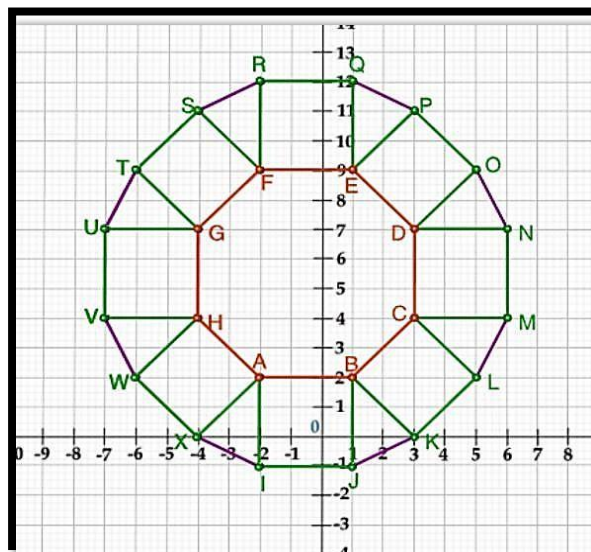
Use the above figure to answer the questions that follow:

(i)   What is the length of the line segment joining points B and F?   **1**

(ii)   The centre 'Z'of the figure will be the point of intersection of the diagonals of quadrilateral WXOP. Then what are the coordinates of Z?   **1**

(iii)   What are the coordinates of the point on y axis equidistant from A and G?   **2**

OR

What is the area of Trapezium AFGH?

37	The school auditorium was to be constructed to accommodate at least 1500 people. The chairs are to be placed in concentric circular arrangement in such a way that each succeeding circular row has 10 seats more than the previous one.	
	(i) If the first circular row has 30 seats, how many seats will be there in the 10th row?	1
	(ii) For 1500 seats in the auditorium, how many rows need to be there? **OR** If 1500 seats are to be arranged in the auditorium, how many seats are still left to be put after 10th row?	2
	(iii) If there were 17 rows in the auditorium, how many seats will be there in the middle row?	1
38	We all have seen the airplanes flying in the sky but might have not thought of how they actually reach the correct destination. Air Traffic Control (ATC) is a service provided by ground-based air traffic controllers who direct aircraft on the ground and through a given section of controlled airspace, and can provide advisory services to aircraft in non-controlled airspace. Actually, all this air traffic is managed and regulated by using various concepts based on coordinate geometry and trigonometry.	
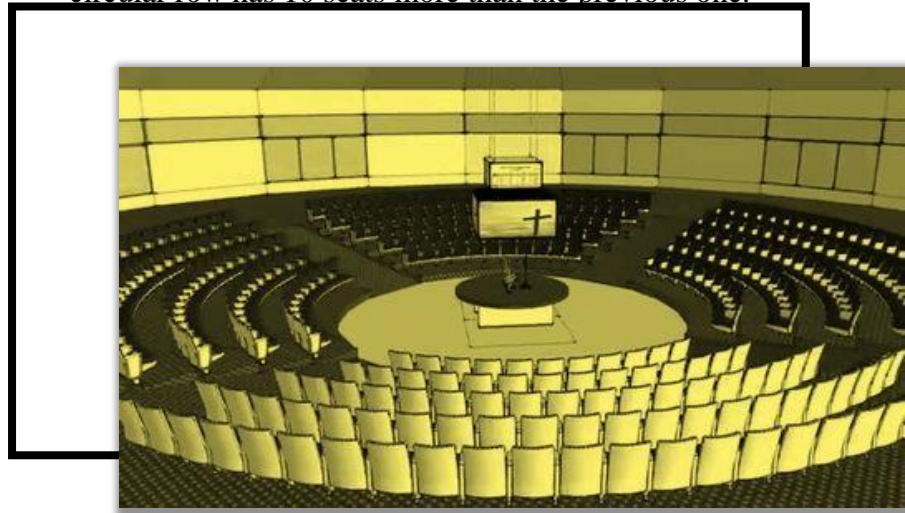
At a given instance, ATC finds that the angle of elevation of an airplane from a point on the ground is 60°. After a flight of 30 seconds, it is observed that the angle of elevation changes to 30°. The height of the plane remains constantly as 3000√3 m. Use the above information to answer the questions that follow-

(i)   Draw a neat labelled figure to show the above situation diagrammatically.

(ii)   What is the distance travelled by the plane in 30 seconds?

OR

Keeping the height constant, during the above flight, it was observed that after 15(√3 -1) seconds, the angle of elevation changed to 45°. How much is the distance travelled in that duration.

(iii) What is the speed of the plane in km/hr.

1

2

1

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

QUESTION BANK – CLASS 10

INTRODUCTION TO AI: BASICS OF AI

One (01) Mark Questions

Fill in the blanks:

1. One of the major sources of data for many major companies is the device which all of us have in our hands all the time_____

2. The world of Artificial Intelligence revolves around_____

True/False:

3. All the apps collect some kind of data.

Direct Questions:

4. **What do you understand by Machine Learning?**

5. **What do you understand by Deep Learning?**

6. **Name any two examples of Data science?**

7. **Name any two examples of Computer vision?**

8. **Name any two examples of Natural Language Processing?**

9. **Name any two examples of Machine Learning?**

New Addition

MCQ

Snapchat filters use___and____to enhance your selfie with flowers, cat ears etc.

a) machine learning and deep learning

b) data and image processing

c) augmented reality and machine learning

d) NLP and computer vision

10. Based on the image below, choose the correct domain or domains of AI required for it:

Google

text.mi

text mining
text mining in python
text mining in r
text mining techniques
text mining tutorial
text mining algorithms
text mining analytics vidhya
text mining tools
text mining with r pdf
text mime type

2

a) Data

b) NLP

c) Computer Vision

d) Both (a) and (b)

11. Rock paper and scissors game is based on the following domain:

a) Data for AI

b) Natural Language Processing

c) Computer Vision

d) Image processing

12. Select a game which is based on Data Science domain of AI:

a) Rock Paper and Scissors b) Mystery Animal

c) Emoji Scavenger Hunt d) Pokémon

13. Identify the domain of AI in the following image:

a) Data Science

b) Natural Language Processing

c) Computer Vision

d) Rule Based

Two (02) Mark Questions

1. **What is Data science? Give an example of it.**

2. **What is Computer Vision? Give an example of it.**

3. **What is Natural Language Processing? Give an example of it.**

4. ## Where do we collect data from?

5. **(Case Study) AI and robotics have raised some questions regarding liability. Take for example the scenario of an 'autonomous' or AI-driven robot moving through a factory. Another robot surprisingly crosses its way and our robot draws aside to prevent collision. However, by this manoeuvre the robot injures a person.**
   a) Who can be held liable for damages caused by autonomous systems?

6. **List two AI Ethics.**

7. **What are the three domains of AI?**

K V No. 1 ROORKEE

Class 10A Autumn Break Home Work (Science)

1) Write important notes /points of the Chapter Heredity and evolution – CLICK

   Ehttps://drive.google.com/file/d/1raQhBDC-3NF0hgVRZ92RKR5hCoO_szRP/view

2) Write important notes/ points of the chapter Electricity – click here

   https://drive.google.com/file/d/19SE4eHwxOd3zxprgnHTFGuMdRog5jF5N/view

3) Chapter Metals and non metals – HW notebook
   • page no 46- Q 1,2,3,4,5   page 49- Q 1,2   page53 - Q 1,2,3 page 55 Q 1,2,3

4) Practical notebook – a) Prepare a temporary mount of a leaf peel to show stomata. –

   https://byjus.com/biology/preparing-a-temporary-mount-of-a-leaf-peel-to-show-stomata/

   b) Tracing the path of a rays of light through a glass prism.

   https://byjus.com/physics/tracing-the-path-of-the-rays-of-light-through-a-glass-prism/

   c) Experimentally Show That Carbon Dioxide Is Given Out During Respiration -
https://byjus.com/biology/experimentally-show-that-carbon-dioxide-is-given-out-during-respiration/

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              KV No. 1 BEG & C ROORKEE
              AUTUMN BREAK ASSIGNMENT
         CLASS-10              SUBJECT:- SOCIAL SCIENCE
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Q1. What was the theme of the printing of Frederic Sorrieu ?   1

   (a) Democracy (b) Socialism   (c) Capitalism   (d) None of the above

   फ़्रेड्रिक सॉरयू का विषय क्या था ?

   (क) लोकतंत्र   (ख) समाजवाद   (ग) पूंजीवाद   (घ) ऊपर में से कोई भी नहीं

Q2. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 the area was called…

   (a) Prussia   (b) Russia   (c) Balkans   (d) England

   (क) प्रशा   (ख) मारीआन   (ग) बाल्कान   (घ) इंग्लैंड

Q3. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into _____ states.   1

   (a) Five   (b) Six   (c) Seven   (d) Eight

   19वी शती के मध्य के दौरान, इटली _____ राज्यों में विभाजित हो गया था।

   (क) पांच   (ख) छह   (ग) सात   (घ) आठ

Q4. Which of the following became the female allegory of the German Nation ?   1

`(a) Marianne   (b) Germania   (c) Britannia   (d) Mazzini

जर्मन राष्ट्र के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन महिला रूपक बनी ?

(क) मारीआन   (ख) जर्मेनिया   (ग) ब्रिटेनिया   (घ) मेजिनी

Q5. What does a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighting scales symbolize?   1

(a) Peace   (b) Equality   (c) Justice   (d) Liberty

आँखों पर पट्टी बंधी हुई और तराजू उठाए हुए महिला किस बात की प्रतीक है ?

(क) शांति   (ख) समानता   (ग) न्याय   (घ) स्वतंत्रता

Q6. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure: 1

(a)

Cloth   (b) Thread   (c) Land   (d) Height

जर्मनी में मापने की इकाई एले का उपयोग मापने के लिए किया जाता था

(क) कपड़ा   (ख) धागा   (ग) भूमि   (घ) ऊंचाई

Q7. Who said "When France Sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold" ?   1

(a) Garibaldi   (b) Mazzini   (c) Metternich   (d) Bismarck

किसने कहा था "जब फ्रांस छींकता है, तो बाकी यूरोप को ठंड लग जाती है"

(क) गैरीबाल्डी   (ख) मैजिनी   (ग) मैटर्निच   (घ) बिस्मार्क

Q8. Nationalism, aligned with ………… led Europe to disaster in 1914.   1   (a)

Imperlism   (b) Liberalisation   (c) Globalisation   (d) Industrialisation

राष्ट्रवाद, …………… के साथ गठबंधन, 1914 में यूरोप को आपदा की ओर ले गया।   (क)

साम्राज्यवाद   (ख) उदारीकरण   (ग) वैश्वीकरण   (घ) औद्योगीकरण

Q9. Which type of Government were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.   1

(a) Conservation   (b) Liberal   (c) Federal   (d) Feudal

नेपोलियन की पराजय के बाद यूरोप में मुख्यतः किस प्रकार की सरकार संचालित हुई?

1815.

(क) संरक्षण   (ख) उदार   (ग) संघीय   (घ) सामंत

Q10. Who among the following was proclaimed the first king of united Italy?   1

(a) King George II   (b) Kaisar William IV   (c) Nicholas   (d) Victor Emmanuel II

निम्नलिखित में से किसे संयुक्त इटली का पहला राजा घोषित किया गया था?

(क) किंग जॉर्ज द्वितीय (ख) सीज़र विलियम चतुर्थ (ग) निकोलस   (घ) विक्टर इमैनुएल II

Q11. Explain any four provisions of the Napoleon Civil Code, 1804.   5

नेपोलियन नागरिक संहिता, 1804 के किन्ही चार प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करे I

Q12. Describe the revolt led by the Silesian weavers against contractors in 1845?   5

1845 में ठेकेदारो के विरुद्ध सिलेसिया के बुनकरों के विद्रोह का वर्णन करे I

Q13. Briefly trace the process of German unification.   5
                    OR
        Describe the four stages of the unification of German.

        जर्मन – एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षिप्त मुल्यांकन करे I
                        अथवा
        जर्मन के एकीकरण के चार चरणों का उल्लेख करे I

Q14. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain   5

        यूरोप में संस्कृति के माध्यम से राष्ट्रवाद का विकास किस प्रकार हुआ ? व्याख्या करे I

Q15. Explain the major political features of mid-eighteen century, Europe.   5
        अठारहवी सदी के मध्य के यूरोप की प्रमुख राजनितिक प्रत्रितयों का वर्णन कीजिए I

Q16. Describe in brief the process by which the British nation came into existence. 5
        उस प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए जिसके द्वारा ब्रिटिश राष्ट्र अस्तित्व में
        आया।

                                    ASSINGENMET-2
Q1. The Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhiji to support................ .   1
        (a) The mill workers   (b) The peasants   (c) The women workers (d) Rowlatt Act
        . . . . का समर्थन करने के ; लिए गाँधी जी ने खेडा सत्याग्रह आरंभ किया था
        (क) मिल मजदूर   (ख) किसान   (ग) महिला मजदूर   (घ) रॉलट एक्ट
Q2. The Non-Cooperation – Khilafat movement began in   1
        (a) March 1921   (b) February 1921   (c) January 1921   (d) December 1921
        असहयोग–खिलाफत आंदोलन .... में शुरू हुआ I
        (क) मार्च 2921 (ख) फरवरी 1921 (ग) जनवरी 1921 (घ) दिसंबर 1921
Q3. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which Session of the Congress?   1
        (a) Karachi   (b) Haripur   (c) Lahore   (d) Lucknow
        कांग्रेस के किस अधिवेशन में ‘पूर्ण स्वराज’ क संकल्प को अपनाया गया था?
        (क) कराची   (ख) हरिपुर   (ग) लाहौर   (घ) लखनऊ

Q4. Why had Congress Ignored the Dalits for long?   1

    (a) Due to their liberal outlook.   (b) Due to fear from Britishers

    (c) For fear of offending the Sanatanis   (d) For the fear of Dr. B.R Ambedkar.

कांग्रेस ने एक लंबे समय तक दलितों की उपेक्षा क्यों की?

    (क) उनके उदारवादी दृष्टिकोण के कारण   (ख) अंग्रेजों के डर के कारण

    (ग) सनातनपंथियों को नाराज करने के डर के कारन   (घ) डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर के डर के कारन

Q5. Which of the following combination of colors was there is the 'Swaraj flag' designed by Gandhiji in 1921?   1

    (a) Red, Green, and Yellow   (b) Red, Green, and White

    (c) Orange, White, and Green   (d) Yellow, White, and Green

1921 में गांधी जी द्वारा डिजाइन किए हुए 'स्वराज ध्वज' में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मिश्रण था?

    (क) लाल, हरा, और पीला   (ख) लाल, हरा, और सफेद

    (ग) नारंगी, सफेद, और हरा   (घ) पीला, सफेद, और हरा

Q6. Who was the author of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?   1

    (a) Mahatma Gandhi   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

    (c) Subhas Chandra Bose   (d) Rabindranath Tagore   'हिंद स्वराज' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन थे?

    (क) महात्मा गांधी   (ख) जवाहरलाल नेहरू

    (ग) सुभाष चंद्र बोस   (घ) रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर

Q7. When was Non-Cooperation movement called off by Gandhiji?   1   (a) 1920

    (b) 1921   (c) 1922   (d) 1923

गांधी जी ने असहयोग आंदोलन कब बंद किया था?

    (क) 1920   (ख) 1921   (ग) 1922   (घ) 1923

Q8. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalits between Gandhiji and Ambedkar in 1932 .   1

    (a) Lucknow pact   (b) Nagpur pact

    (c) Poona pact   (d) Surat pact

किस पैक्ट के द्वारा 1932 में गाँधी और अंबेडकर के बीच दलितों के लिए अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का मसला हल हो गया था ?

    (क) लखनऊ समझौता   (ख) नागपुर समझौता

    (ग) पूना समझौता   (घ) सूरत समझौता

Q9. Who announced a vague offer of "Dominion Status" for India in 1920?   1

    (a) Lord Curzon   (b) Viceroy Irwin

    (b) Lord William Bentinck   (d) Lord Mountbatten

1920 में भारत के लिए "डोमिनियन स्टेटस" की अस्पष्ट पेशकश की घोषणा किसने की?

    (क) लॉर्ड कर्जन   (ख) वाइसराय इरविन

    (ग) लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक   (घ) लॉर्ड माउंटबेटन

Q10. Who among the following was the author, of the famous novel 'Anandamath'?   1

    (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay   (b) Abanindranath Tagore

    (b) Motilal Nehru   (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास 'आनंदमठ' के लेखक थे?

    (क)   बंकिम चन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय   (ख) अबनिंद्रनाथ टैगोर

    (ग) मोतीलाल नेहरू   (घ) जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Q11. What was the Rowlett Act? How did the Indian show their disapproval towards this Act?   5

    रॉलेट एक्ट क्या था? भारतीयों ने इसके प्रति अपनी अस्वीकृति कैसे दिखाई

Q12. Describe the contribution made by Alluri Sitaram Raju to the No- Cooperation Movement in Andhra Pradesh.   5

    आंध्र प्रदेश में असहयोग आंदोलन के लिए अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू के योगदानो का वर्णन करें।

Q13. Examine the background of the Poona Pact of 1932   5

    1932 के पूना समझौते की पृष्ठभूमि का परीक्षण करें।

Q14. Explain the course of Salt March.   5

    नमक यात्रा की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करें।

Q15. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?   5

    सत्याग्रह के विचार से आप क्या समझते हैं?

Q16. Why did the business class participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?   5

    व्यवसायी वर्ग सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में क्यों शामिल हुआ ? वर्णन करे ।

ASSIGNMENT-3

Q1. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?   1

    (a) French and English   (b) Dutch and English

    (c) French and Dutch   (d) Dutch and Sinhala

    बेल्जियम में सामान्यतः कौन सी दो भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं?

    (क)   फ्रेंच और अंग्रेजी   (ख)   डच और अंग्रेजी

    (ग)   फ्रेंच और डच   (घ)   डच और सिंहली

Q2. Which of the following ethnic groups in Belgium has the largest population?   1

    (a) Walloon   (b) Flemish   (c) German   (d) None of the above

    निम्नलिखित में से किस जातीय समूह की बेल्जियम में सबसे बड़ी आबादी है?

    (क)   वालून   (ख)   फ्लेमिश   (ग)   जर्मन   (डघ)   उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q3. The other name for regional government in India is:

    (a) Provincial Government   (b) State Government

    (c) Community Government   (d) None of these

    भारत में क्षेत्रीय सरकार का दूसरा नाम है:

    (क)   प्रांतीय सरकार   (ख)   राज्य सरकार

(ग) सामुदायिक सरकार   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q4. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is.   1
(a) Horizontal distribution   (b) Parallel distribution
(c) Vertical division   (d) Diagonal division
उच्चतर और निम्नतर स्तर की सरकारों के बीच सत्ता के बँटवारे को कहा जाता है
(क) क्षैतिज वितरण   (ख) समानांतर वितरण
(ग) उध्वधिर विभाजन   (घ) विकर्ण विभाजन

Q5. Which major social groups constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?   1
(a) Sinhalas   (b) Sri Lankan Tamils   (c) Indian Tamils   (d) Muslims
श्रीलंका की आबादी में सबसे प्रमुख सामाजिक समूह किसका है?
(क) सिंहली   (ख) श्रीलंकाई तमिल   (ग) भारतीय तमिल   (घ) मुस्लिम

Q6. The Principal of majoritarianism led to a Civil War in ……..   1
(a) Sri Lanka   (b) India   (c) Belgium   (d) Britain
बहुसंख्यकवाद के सिद्धांत के कारण . . . . में युद्ध हुआ ।
(क) श्रीलंका   (ख) भारत   (ग) बेल्जियम   (घ) ब्रिटेन

Q7. In Sri Lanka, the democratically elected government adopted a series of which measures to establish Sinhala supremacy?   1
(a) Community Government   (b) Federal Government
(c) Majoritarian Government   (d) Prudential Government
श्रीलंका में, लोकतांत्रिक रूप से निर्वाचित सरकार ने सिंहली समुदाय की प्रभुकता कायम करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए थे ?
(क) सामुदायिक सरकार   (ख) संघीय सरकार
(ग) बहुसंख्यक सरकार   (घ) विवेकपूर्ण सरकार

Q8. 'Sri Lanka Tamil' refers to which of the following?   1
(a) Tamil Muslim   (b) Tamil native of the country
(c) Tamil whose forefather came from India   (d) Tamil Hindu
'श्रीलंका तमिल' निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?
(क) तमिल मुस्लिम   (ख) देश के तमिल मूल निवासी
(ग) तमिल जिनके पूर्वज भारत से आए थे   (घ) तमिल हिंदू

Q9. The Community government in Belgium is elected by ……………   1
(a) People belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German
(b) all the citizens.
(c) all the community leaders.
(d) all the leaders.
बेल्जियम में सामुदायिक सरकार किसके द्वारा चुनी जाती है?
(क) एक भाषा समुदाय से संबंधित लोग – डच, फ्रेंच और जर्मन
(ख) सभी नागरिक।
(ग) सभी समुदाय के नेताओं।
(घ) सभी नेताओं।

Q10 Identify 'Horizontal power sharing' arrangements among the following in modern Democracies.   1
(a) Different organs of government   (b) Governments at different levels
(c) Different social groups   (d) Different parties.
आधुनिक में निम्नलिखित में से 'क्षैतिज बिजली बंटवारे' व्यवस्था की पहचान करें

(क)   सरकार के विभिन्न अंग   (ख) विभिन्न स्तरों पर सरकारें

(ग) विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह   (घ) विभिन्न पार्टियां।

Q11. What is majoritarianism? Name a country which has lost peace due to this.   5

बहुसंख्यकवाद क्या है? उस देश का नाम बताएँ जिसने इसके कारण शांति खो दी।

Q12. What is Civil War? Explain with context to Sri Lanka.   5

गृह युद्ध क्या है? श्रीलंका के संदर्भ में वर्णन करे।

Q 13. Explain the three elements of the Belgium model of power sharing.   5

सत्ता की साजेदारी की क्यों आवशयक्ता होती है ?   कोई तीन युक्तिपूर्ण कारन बताएँ।

Q14. Explain four forms of participation in government under modern democratic system.   5

आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत सरकार में भागीदारी के चार रूपों का वर्णन करे।

Q15. What are the advantages of horizontal power sharing? Explain with help of examples   5

सत्ता के क्षैतिज वितरण के क्या लाभ है? एक उदहारण देकर स्पष्ट करे।

Q16. Why Power sharing is necessary in democracy? Explain   5

लोकतंत्र में सत्ता का बंटवारा क्यों जरूरी है? समझाना

ASSIGNMENT-4

Q1…………………. is a unitary form of government whereas …………….. has a federal   1
government.

(a) Sri Lanka, Belgium   (b) Belgium, Sri Lanka   (c) India Sri Lanka
                        (d) Sri Lanka China
………………… में सरकार का एकात्मक रूप है, जबकि …………… . .   में संघीय सरकार है।
(क) श्रीलंका, बेल्जियम   (ख) बेल्जियम, श्रीलंका   (ग)
भारत, श्रीलंका   (घ) श्रीलंका, चीन

Q2. Education, forest, trade unions come under ……………..   1

(a) Union List   (b) State List   (c) Concurrent List   (d) Residuary Powers
शिक्षा, वन, मजदूर संघ …………… के अंतर्गत आते हैं।
 (क) केंद्रीय सूची   (ख) राज्य सूची   (ग) समवर्ती सूची   (घ) अवशिष्ट शक्तियां

Q3. Besides …………. there are …………. Other languages recognised by our Constitution.   1

(a) English, 21   (b) Hindi, 22   (c) Hindi, 21   (d) Punjabi, 18

.... के अतिरिक्त हमारे संविधान द्वारा अन्य . . . . भाषाओ को मान्यता प्राप्त है।

(क) अंग्रेजी, 21   (ख) हिंदी, 22   (ग) हिंदी, 21   (घ) पंजाबी, 18

Q4. Which of the following is not a subject of the Union List?   1

(a) Foreign affairs   (b) Currency   (c) banking   (d) Law and Order

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विषय केंद्र सूचि में नहीं है?

(क) विदेशी मामले   (ख) मुद्रा   (ग) बैंकिंग   (घ) कानून एवं व्यवस्था

Q5. Which type of state is India?   1

(a) Democratic (b) Secular   (c) Welfare   (d) All of the above

Q6. Which one of the following countries is the example of 'Holding together'?   1

(a) Australia   (b) India   (c) U.S.A   (d) Switzerland

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश 'एक साथ रहना' का उदाहरण है?

(क) ऑस्ट्रेलिया (ख) भारत   (ग) यू.एस.ए   (घ) स्विट्जरलैंड

Q7. Which of the following subjects is included in the Union List?   1

(a) Communication   (b) Trade   (c) Commerce   (d) Irrigation

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विषय संघ सूची में शामिल है?

(क) संचार   (ख) व्यापार   (ग) वाणिज्य   (घ) सिंचाई

Q8. Which two languages have been identified as the official languages?   1

कौन सी दो भाषाएँ राज्य भाषा के रूप में जानी जाती है ?

Q9. The number of seats reserved foe women in Panchayati raj bodies is what part of total seats?

                    1

(a) One fourth   (b) One sixth   (c) One third   (d) Half

पंचायती राज निकायों में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या कुल का कितना भाग है?

(क) एक चौथाई   (ख) एक छठा   (ग) एक तिहाई (घ) आधा

Q10. What is not an integral part of the government?

(a) Office of the Prime Minister   (b) Legislature

(c) Executive   (d) Judiciary

क्या सरकार का अभिन्न अंग नहीं है?

(क) प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय   (ख) विधानमंडल

(ग) कार्यकारी   (घ) न्यायपालिका

Q11. 'The sharing of power between the Union government and the State governments is   5
basic to the structure of the Indian Constitution '. Explain.

''केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच सत्ता का बँटवार भारतीय संविधान की बुनियादी बात है।''
व्याख्या करे ।

Q12. Mention any five main features which make India a federal country.   5

बनाने वाली किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Q13. How are the power divided between the states and centre? Explain with examples.   5

राज्यों और केंद्र के बीच शक्तियों का बंटन कैसे होता है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q14.   What is decentralisation? What is the importance or need for decentralisation?   5

विकेंद्रीकरण क्या है? विकेंद्रीकरण का महत्व अथवा आवश्यकता क्या है?

Q15. Explain any four features of the third tier of government.   5

सरकार के तीसरे स्तर की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q16. Describe in brief the language policy of India.   5

भारत की भाषा नीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

ASSIGNMENT-5

Q1. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?   1

(a) Biotics and abiotic   (b) Renewable and non-renewable

(c) Individual and community   (d) Potential and reserve

उत्पत्ति के आधार पर संसाधनों का वर्गीकृत किस प्रकार किया जा सकता हैं?

(क) जैव और अजैव   (ख) नवीकरण योग्य और अनवीकरण योग्य

(ग) व्यक्तिगत और सामुदायिक   (घ) संभावित और विकसित

Q2. Which one of the following is a biotic resource?   1

(a) Land   (b) Water   (c) Human being   (c) rocks

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा एक जैव संसाधन है?

(क) भूमि   (ख) पानी   (ग) इंसान   (घ) चट्टानों

Q3. The soils are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.   1

(a) Alluvial soil (b) Black soil   (c) Red soil   (d) Laterite soil

.... भारत की विस्तृत रूप से फैली हुई और महत्वपूर्ण मृदा है ।

(क) जलोढ़ मिट्टी   (ख) काली मिट्टी   (ग) लाल मिट्टी (घ) लेटराइट मिट्टी

Q4. In which of the following states is black soil found?   1

(a) Punjab   (b) Gujrat   (c) Rajasthan   (d) Jharkhand

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में काली मिट्टी पाई जाती है?

(क) पंजाब   (ख) गुजरात   (ग) राजस्थान   (घ) झारखंड

Q5. Which one of the following forces leads to maximum soil erosion in plains?   1

(a) Wind   (b) Glacier   (c) Running water   (d) Earthquake

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा बल मैदानी भाग में अधिकतम मृदा अपरदन की ओर ले जाता है?

(क) हवा   (ख) ग्लेशियर   (ग) बहता पानी   (घ) भूकंप

Q6. Which of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?   1

(a) Alluvial   (b) Black soil   (c) Red soil   (d) Laterite soil

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मिट्टी कपास उगाने के लिए आदर्श है?

(क) जलोढ़   (ख) काली मिट्टी   (ग) लाल मिट्टी (घ) लेटराइट मिट्टी

Q7. .... takes place when the running water cuts the deep ravines in the absence of
Vegetation   1

(a) Wind erosion   (b) Sheet erosion   (c) Water erosion   (d) Gully erosion   बहता
हुआ जल मर्तिकयुक्त मृदाओ को काटते हुए गहरी वाहिकाएँ बनाता है, जिन्हें . . . .
कहते है ।

(क) पवन अपरदन   (ख) चादर अपरदन (ग) जल अपरदन   (घ) अवनालिक

Q8. Gully erosion is common in the :   1

(a) Chambal Basin   (b) Ganga Basin   (c) Rajasthan   (d) Hilly region

अवनालिक अपरदन . . . . में आम पाया जाता हैं?

(क) चंबल बेसिन   (ख) गंगा बेसिन   (ग) राजस्थान   (घ) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र

Q9. 'laterite' has been derived from the Greek word 'later' which means: 1
(a) Mountain   (b) Brick   (c) Rock   (d) Stone
'लेटराइट' शब्द ग्रीक भाषा के शब्द 'लेटर' से लिया गया है जिसका अर्थ है:
(क) पहाड़   (ख) ईंट   (ग) रॉक   (घ) पत्थर

Q10. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the
following states?   1
(a) Odisha   (b) Tamil Nadu   (c) Kerala   (d) Gujrat
खनन के कारण वनों की कटाई से भूमि का गंभीर क्षरण हुआ है निम्नलिखित में से वह कौन
सा राज्य है ?
(क) उड़ीसा   (ख) तमिल नाडू   (ग) केरला   (घ) गुजरात

Q11. What is resource planning? Mention the steps which are involved in resource
Planning.   5
OR
What are the three stages of resource planning in India?
संसाधन नियोजन क्या है? संसाधन नियोजन के लिए उठाए गए कदमो का वर्णन करे ।
अथवा

भारत में संसाधन नियोजन के तीन सोपान कौन–से हैं?

Q12. Mention the four characteristics of alluvial soils?   5

जलोढ़ मृदा की चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करें?

Q13. How is red soil formed? Mention its three characteristics.   5

लाल मिट्टी कैसे बनती है? इसकी तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन करे।

Q14. Explain the formation and important features of the laterite soil.   5

लैटेराइट मृदा के निर्माण तथा उसकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं की व्याख्या करें।

Q15. What is soil conservation? Explain any three methods of soil conservation

suitable to Indian conditions.   5

मृदा संरक्षण क्या है? भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल। मृदा संरक्षण की किन्हीं तीन

विधियों की व्याख्या कीजिए

Q16. Which soil called 'regular soil'? Mention any four characteristics of this type of soil.   5

किस मिट्टी को 'नियमित मिट्टी' कहा जाता है? इस प्रकार की मिट्टी की किन्हीं चार

विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

ASSIGNMENT–6

Q1. When goods are produced by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the   1
…………… sector.
(a) Primary   (b) Secondary   (c) Tertiary   (d) None of these
जब प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का शोषण करके वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जाता है, तो यह . . . .
क्षेत्रक की गतिविधि होती है ।
(क) प्राथमिक   (ख) माध्यमिक   (ग) तृतीयक   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q2. Which of the following sectors is the largest employee in India?   1
(a) Primary sector   (b) Secondary sector   (c) Tertiary sector   (d) IT sector
कौन सा क्षेत्र भारत में सबसे अधिक रोजगार देने वाला है?
(क) प्राथमिक क्षेत्र   (ख) द्वितियक क्षेत्र
(ग) तृतीयक क्षेत्र   (घ) सुचना प्रोधोगिकी

Q3. Railway is an example of: 1
(a) Private sector   (b) Public sector   (c) Mixed sector   (d) All of the above
रेलवे …………… का उदाहरण है:

(क) निजी क्षेत्र   (ख) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र   (ग) मिश्रित क्षेत्र   (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

Q4. Under employment is a situation where people: 1

(a) Do not want to work   (b) Are not paid of their work

(c) Are working in a lazy manner   (d) Are working less than what they are capable
                                           of doing.

अल्प रोजगार एक स्थिति है, जहा लोग :

(क) काम नहीं करना चाहता   (ख) उनके काम का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है

(ग) आलसी तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं   (घ) वे जो करने में सक्षम हैं उससे कम काम कर रहे हैं।

Q5. The motive of private sector enterprises is :   1

(a) Profit making   (b) Entertainment   (b) Social welfare and security   (d) None of
                                                                              these

निजी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों का उद्देश्य है:

(क) लाभ कमाना   (ख) मनोरंजन

(ग) सामाजिक कल्याण और सुरक्षा   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q6. At the initial stages of development, which one of the following sectors was the most? 1

(a) Primary   (b) Secondary   (c) Tertiary   (d) Quaternary

विकास के प्रारंभिक चरणों में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक था?

(क) प्राथमिक   (ख) माध्यमिक   (ग) तृतीयक   (घ) चतुर्धातुक

Q7. Sahara Airlines and B.S.E.S. are examples of: 1

(a) Public Sector   (b) Private sector   (c) Mixed sector   (d) All of these

सहारा एयरलाइंस और बी.एस.ई.एस. के उदाहरण हैं:

(क) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र   (ख) निजी क्षेत्र   (ग) मिश्रित क्षेत्र   (घ) ये सभी

Q8. The product received by exploiting natural resources come under which one of the   1
following sectors?

(a) Quaternary (b) Tertiary   (c) Secondary   (d) Primary

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के दोहन से प्राप्त उत्पाद किसके अंतर्गत आता है ?

(क) चतुर्धातुक (ख) तृतीयक   (ग) माध्यमिक   (घ) प्राथमिक

Q9. The value of all goods and services produced within a country in a certain year is called
its: 1

(a) National product   (b) Net Domestic Product   (c)
Gross Domestic Product   (d) None of these

एक निश्चित वर्ष में किसी देश के भीतर उत्पादित सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का मूल्य
कहलाता है

(क) राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद   (ख) शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद

(ग) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q10. Which of the following also known as disguised employment?   1

(a) Over employment   (b) Factory employment

(c) Under employment   (d) Unemployment

निम्नलिखित में से किसे प्रच्छन्न रोजगार के रूप में भी जाना जाता है?

(क) अधिक रोजगार (ख) फैक्टरी रोजगार (ग) रोजगार के तहत (घ) बेरोजगारी

Q11. Why is tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain it with four reasons.   5

भारत में तृतीय क्षेत्रक इतना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्यों हो गया है? कम से कम चार कारण दे

Q12. How do workers of organized sector receive the benefit of employment security? Explain with examples. 5

संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को रोजगार सुरक्षा का लाभ कैसे मिलता है?

उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q13. Explain the role of government in public sector. 5

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक में सरकार की भूमिका का वर्णन करे ।

Q14. Do you agree that agriculture is an activity of the unorganised sector in India. Give any four points. 5

क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में कृषि असंगठित क्षेत्र की एक गतिविधि है। कोई चार अंक दीजिए।

Q15. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary sector. 5

प्राथमिक, द्वीतीयक और तृतीयक क्षेत्रक में अंतर स्पस्ट करे ।

Q16. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected? Explain. 5

असंगठित क्षेत्रक में श्रमिकों को किस प्रकार सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है ? व्याख्या करे।

ASSIGNMENT-7

Q1 Which of the following is the most important component for comparing different countries? 1

(a) Population   (b) Income   (c) Per capita income   (d) Resources

विभिन्न देशो की तुलना करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सा घटक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है

(क) जनसंख्या   (ख) आय   (ग) प्रति व्यक्ति आय   (घ) संसाधन

Q2. Countries with per capita income of ……….. or less are called low income countries. 1   (a) US $ 955   (B) US $ 1200   (C) US 4 12,056 (D) US $ 1800

जिन देशों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय ……….. या उससे कम होती है, उन्हें निम्न आय वाले देश कहा जाता है।

(क) US $ 955   (ख) US $ 1200   (ग) US 4 12,056   (घ) US $ 1800

Q3. Literacy rate measures the proportion of Literate population in the ……. And above age group. 1

(a) Five   (b) Six   (c) Seven   (d) Eight

साक्षरता दर ………. वर्ष और उसके अधिक आयु के लोगो में साक्षर जनसंख्या का अनुपात होता है।

(क) पांच   (ख) छह   (ग) सात   (घ) आठ

Q4. In which state in India is the infant mortality rate lowest? 1   (a) Kerala

(b) Bihar   (c) UP   (d) Punjab

भारत के किस राज्य में शिशु मृत्यु दर सबसे कम है?

(क) केरल   (ख) बिहार   (ग) यूपी   (घ) पंजाब

Q5. Which one of the following is also called average income? 1 (a) National income (b) per capital income (c) Total income (d) All of these

निम्न में से किसे औसत आय भी कहा जाता है?

(क) राष्ट्रीय आय (ख) प्रति व्यक्ति आय (ग) कुल आय (घ) ये सभी

Q6. Which of the following do we get when we divided the National Income of a country by its total population? 1

(a) Per capita income (b) Gross development product

(b) Human development index (d) None of the above

निम्नलिखित में से क्या प्राप्त होता है, जब हम एक देश की राष्ट्रीय आय को उसकी जनसंख्या से विभाजित करते है।

(क) प्रति व्यक्ति आय (ख) सकल विकास उत्पाद

(ग) मानव विकास सूचकांक (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q7. Which state among the following has the lowest Literacy rate? 1

(a) Punjab (b) Bihar (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में साक्षरता दर सबसे कम है?

(क) पंजाब (ख) बिहार (ग) केरल (घ) तमिलनाडु

Q8. Which of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15% in the world? 1

(a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) Myanmar (d) Bangladesh

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में, विश्व में 15% आयु समूह अनपड जनसंख्या का सबसे बड़ा आकार में है

(क) भारत (ख) श्रीलंका (ग) म्यांमार (घ) बांग्लादेश

Q9. Life expectancy at birth means: 1

(a) average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth

(b) average expected length of life of a person at the time death

(c) average expected length of life of a child at the time of birth

(d) none of above

जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा का अर्थ है:

(क) जन्म के समय किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन की औसत अपेक्षित लंबाई

(ख) मृत्यु के समय किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन की औसत अपेक्षित लंबाई

(ग) जन्म के समय बच्चे की औसत अपेक्षित जीवन अवधि

(घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

Q10. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is Rs 10,000. If the income of three families is Rs 6,000, Rs 8,000 and Rs 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family? 1

(a) Rs 5,000 (b) Rs 10,000 (c) Rs 12,000 (d) Rs 15,000

मान लीजिए आपके इलाके में चार परिवार हैं, जिनकी औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय 10,000 रुपये है। यदि तीन परिवारों की आय क्रमशः 6,000 रुपये, 8,000 रुपये और 14,000 रुपये है, तो चौथे परिवार की आय क्या होगी?

(क) रुपये 5,000 (ख) रुपये 10,000 (ग) रुपये 12,000 (घ) रुपये 15,000

Q11. Distinguish between human and economic development. 5

मानव और आर्थिक विकास में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Q12. What are the limitation of the per capita income criteria of development? 5

विकास के प्रति व्यक्ति आय मानदंड की सीमाएं क्या हैं?

Q13. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that needs to live well. Explain.   5

धन उन सभी वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को नहीं खरीद सकता है जिससे व्यक्ति बेहतर जीवन बिता सके । व्याख्या करे ।

Q14. Distinguish between developed and undeveloped countries.   5

विकसित और अविकसित देशों के बीच अंतर करें

Q15. Describe the three features of developed country.   5

विकसित देश की तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Q16. What is the significance of Human Development Index?   5

मानव विकास सूचकांक का क्या महत्व है?

ASSIGNMENT-8

Q1. Slash and burn agriculture is known as ………… in North-Eastern states   1

(a) Jhumming   (b) Pamlou   (c) Milpa   (d) Bewar

उत्तर–पूर्वी राज्यों में कर्तन दहन प्रणाली को ………… के रूप में जाना जाता है

(क) झूम   (ख) पामलू   (ग) मिल्पा   (घ) बेबर

Q2. Which of the following is not an important plantation crop of India?   1

(a) Tea   (b) Coffee   (c) Rubber   (d) Grapes

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण रोपण फसल नहीं है?

(क) चाय   (ख) कॉफी   (ग) रबड़   (घ) अंगूर

Q3. Which of the following is an important Rabi crop?   1

(a) Cotton   (b) Wheat   (c) Paddy   (d) Jute

निम्नलिखित में से कौन–सी रबी की महत्वपूर्ण फसल है?

(क) कपास   (ख) गेहूं   (ग) धान   (घ) जूट

Q4. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?   1

(a) Cotton   (b) Paddy   (c) Maize   (d) All

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक खरीफ की फसल है?

(क) कपास   (ख) धान   (ग) मक्का   (घ) सभी

Q5. Which of the following crops takes almost a year to grow?   1

(a) Maize   (b) Wheat   (c) Paddy   (d) Sugarcane

निम्नलिखित में से किस फसल को उगने में लगभग एक वर्ष का समय लगता है?

(क) मक्का   (ख) गेहूं   (ग) धान   (घ) गन्ना

Q6. Which of the following is a major staple food crop of a majority of people of India?   1

(a) Cotton   (b) Paddy   (c) Maize   (d) Rice

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के अधिकांश लोगों की प्रमुख खाद्य फसल है?

(क) कपास   (ख) धान   (ग) मक्का   (घ) चावल

Q7. Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important …….. grown in India.   1

(a) Commercial crops   (b) cereals   (c) Millets   (d) Cash Crops

ज्वार, बाजरा और रागी भारत में उगाए जाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण …….. . हैं।

(क) वाणिज्यिक फसलें (ख) अनाज   (ग) बाजरा   (घ) नकद फसलें

Q8. Which of the following is a fibre crop?   1

(a) Coffee   (b) Jute   (c) Tomato   (d) Rubber

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी रेशेदार फसल है?

(क) कॉफी   (ख) जूट   (ग) टमाटर   (घ) रबड़

Q9. Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk is known as …………   1   (a) Horticulture (b) Sericulture   (c) Pisciculture (d) Agriculture

रेशम के उत्पादन के लिए रेशमकीट पालन को …………. के रूप में जाना जाता है।   (क) बागवानी   (ख) रेशम उत्पादन   (ग) मछली पालन   (घ) कृषि

Q10.In which type of soil does maize grow well?   1

(a) Black   (b) Light domat (c) Old alluvial   (d) None of these

मक्का किस प्रकार की मिट्टी में अच्छी तरह उगता है?

(क) काला   (ख) हल्का डोमैट   (ग) पुराना जलोढ़   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q11. What is agriculture called the mainstay of Indian economy?   5

कृषि को भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य आधार क्यों कहा जाता है?

Q12. What is intensive farming? Write some features of Intensive farming?   5

श्रम-गहन खेती क्या है? श्रम-गहन कृषि की कुछ विशेषताएँ लिखिए?

Q13. Describe any four characteristics of plantation agriculture.   5

रोपण कृषि की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Q14. Differentiate between the commercial agriculture and subsistence agriculture.   5

वाणिज्यक कृषि तथा जीविका निर्वाह कृषि में अंतर स्पस्ट करो ।

Q15. Compare 'Intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.   5

भारत में की जाने वाली 'गहन जीविका कृषि' की तुलना वाणिज्यक कृषि के साथ करे ।

Q16. Compare the geographical conditions required for the production of cotton and jute.   5

कपास तथा पटसन के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक भोगोलिक दशाओं की तुलना करो ।

ASSIGNMENT-9

Q1. Who proudly proclaimed the dams as the temples of modern India?   1

(a) Mahatma Gandhi   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru   (c) Indira Gandhi   (d) Dr. Abdul kalam

किसने गर्व से बाँधों को ' आधुनिक भारत के मंदिर' कहा था?

(क) महात्मा गाँधी   (ख) जवाहरलाल नेहरु   (ग) इंदिरा गाँधी   (घ) डॉ० अब्दुल कलम

Q2. The Tehri Dam is being constructed on the river …………..   1

(a) Ganga   (b) Yamuna   (c) Bhagirathi   (d) Satluj

टिहरी बाँध का निर्माण . . . . नदी पर हुआ हैं।

(क) गंगा   (ख) यमुना   (ग) भागिरथी   (घ) सतलुज

Q3. Hirakud dam is on river ………….   1

(a) Satluj   (b) Mahanadi   (c) Narmada   (d) Krishna

हीराकुड बाँध . . . . नदी पर है ।

(क) सत्लिज (ख) महानंदी (ग) नर्मदा   (घ) कृष्णा

Q4. Bhakra Nangal multipurpose project is constructed on the river ……………   1

(a) Satluj   (b) Tungabhadra   (c) Damodar   (d) Mahanadi

भाकड़ा नंगल बहुउद्देशीय योजनाओ का निर्माण . . . . नदी पर हुआ है ।

(क) सतलुज   (ख) तुंगभद्रा   (ग) दामोदर   (घ) महानदी

Q5. Sardar Sarovar Project is associated with which of the following rivers?   1

(a) Narmada   (b) Mahanadi   (c) Betwa   (d) Tapti

सरदार सरोवर परियोजना निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी से संबंधित है?

(क) नर्मदा   (ख) महानदी   (ग) बेतवा   (घ) तास्ती

Q6. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in …………..   1

(a) Punjab   (b) Rajasthan   (c) Assam   (d) Bengal

विशेषकर . . . . में , पीने का जल एकत्रित करने के लिए 'छत वर्षा जल संग्रहण' का

तरीका आम था ।

(क) पंजाब (ख) राजस्थान (क) असम (घ) बंगाल

Q7. Tanka is rainwater harvesting technique associated with which of the following? 1

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Himalayas (c) Gujrat (d) Rajasthan

वर्षा जल संग्रहण तकनीक 'टाँका' का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य से है?

(क) तमिल नाडू (ख) पश्चिम हिमालय (ग) गुजरात (घ) राजस्थान

Q8. Which of the following is not the method of water harvesting used in Rajasthan? 1

(a) Johads (b) khadins (c) Guls (d) Tankas

निम्नलिखित में से किस कौन सा तरीका, राजस्थान में संग्रहण के लिए प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता?

(क) जौहड (ख) खादीन (ग) गुल (घ) टाँका

Q9. Narmada Bachao Andolan is related to: 1

(a) Sardar Sarovar (b) Bhakra Nangal (c) Rihand (d) Tehri

'नर्मदा बचाओ आन्दोलन' का संबंध है?

(क) सरदार सरोवर (ख) भाकड़ा नंगल (ग) रिहंद (घ) टिहरी

Q10 Indira Gandhi Canal provide water to………. 1

(a) West Bengal (b) Gujrat (c) Tamilnadu (d) Rajasthan

इंदिरा गाँधी नेहर पानी उपलब्ध करती है ।

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल (ख) गुजरात (ग) तमिलनाडु (घ) राजस्थान

Q11. Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India . 5

भारत में जल दुर्लभता के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्ही चार कारणों का उल्लेख करे ।

Q12. Explain the quantitative and qualitative aspects of water scarcity. 5

जल दुर्लभता के मात्रात्मक तथा गुणात्मक पक्षों का वर्णन करे।

Q13. Why should we conserve our water resources? Explain any three reasons. 5

हमें जल संसाधनों को संरक्षित क्यों करना चाहिए ? कोई तीन कारन बताएँ।

Q14. Give any four objectives of the multipurpose river valley projects. 5

बहुउद्देशीयी नदी घाटी परियोजनाओ के कोई चार उद्देश्य लिखें ।

Q15. How has agriculture aggravated the problem of water scarcity in India? Explain 5

भारत में कृषि ने किस प्रकार जल संकट को गहराया है? वर्णन करे ।

Q16. How does urbanization and urban lifestyle lead to over-exploitation of water resources? Explain. 5

नगरीकरण तथा नगरीय जीवन शेली ने जल संसाधनों का अत्यधिक शोषण कैसे किया है? वर्णन करो ।

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

CLASS X B & C
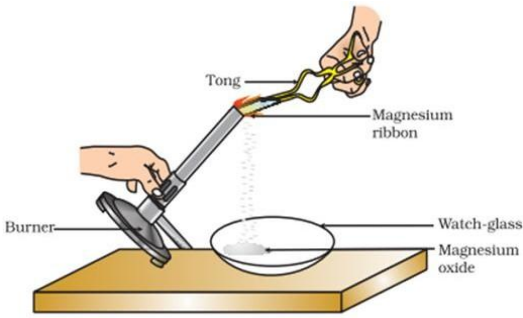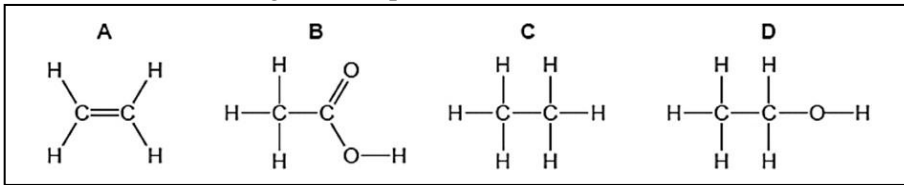
SECTION-A
Select andwriteonemost appropriateoption out ofthefouroptionsgivenfor eachofthequestions1–20

Q.No		Marks
1	The change in colour of the moist litmus paper in the given set up is due to i. presence of acid ii. presence of base iii. presence of H^+(aq)in the solution iv. presence of Litmus which acts as an indicator (a) i and ii (b) Only ii (c) Only iii (d) Only iv.	1
2	In the redox reaction $MnO_2 + 4HCl \rightarrow MnCl_2 + 2H_2O + Cl_2$ (a) MnO_2 is reduced to $MnCl_2$ & HCl is oxidized to H_2O (b) MnO_2 isreduced to $MnCl_2$ & HCl is oxidized to Cl_2	1
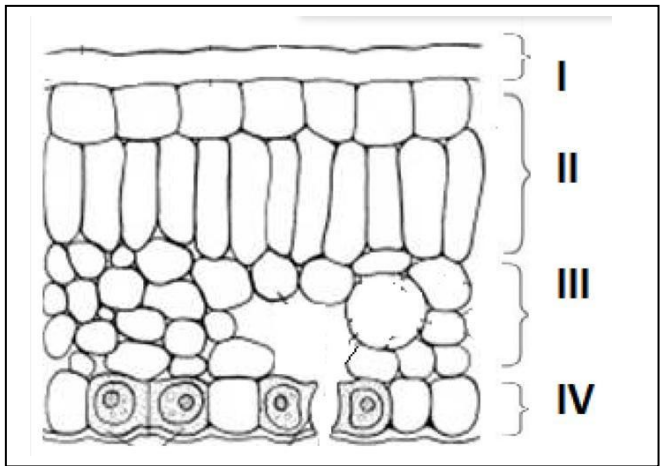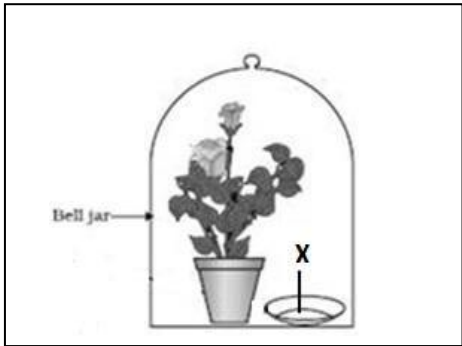
	(c) MnO_2 is oxidized to $MnCl_2$ & HCl is reduced to Cl_2 (d) MnO_2 is oxidized to $MnCl_2$ & HCl is reduced to H_2O	
3	 Which of the following is the correct observation of the reaction shown in the above setup? (a) Brown powder of Magnesium oxide is formed. (b) Colourless gas which turns lime water milky is evolved. (c) Magnesium ribbon burns with brilliant white light. (d) Reddish brown gas with a smell of burning Sulphur has evolved.	1
4	With the reference to four gases CO_2, CO, Cl_2 and O_2, which one of the options in the table is correct?	1

Option	Acidic	Used in ofoxide incompletewater	Product of treatmentof	Product respiration combustion
(a)	CO	Cl_2	O_2	CO
(b)	CO_2	Cl_2	CO_2	CO
(c)	CO_2	O_2	O_2	CO_2
(d)	CO	O_2	CO_2	CO_2

5	On placing a copper coin in a test tube containing green ferrous sulphate solution, it will be observed that the ferrous sulphate solution (a) turns blue, and a grey substance is deposited on the copper coin. (b) turns colourless and a grey substance is deposited on the copper coin. (c) turns colourless and a reddish–brown substance is deposited on the copper coin. (d) remains green with no change in the copper coin.	1
6	Anita added a drop each of diluted acetic acid and diluted hydrochloric acid on pH paper and compared the colors. Which of the following is the correct conclusion? (a) pH of acetic acid is more than that of hydrochloric acid. (b) pH of acetic acid is less than that of hydrochloric acid. (c) Acetic acid dissociates completely in aqueous solution. (d) Acetic acid is a strong acid	1
7	The formulae of four organic compounds are shown below. Choose the correct option 	1
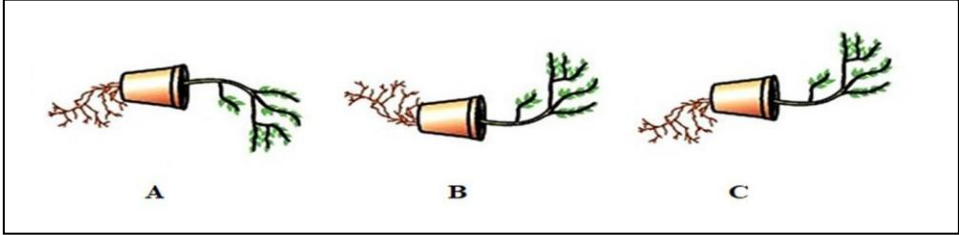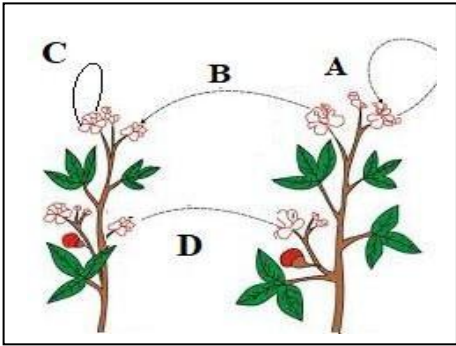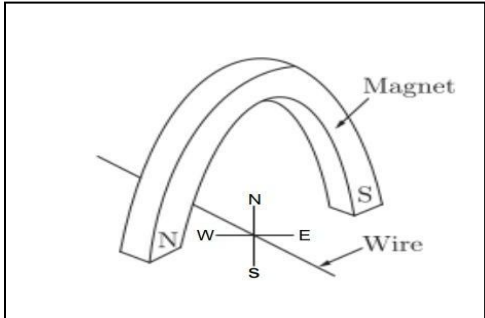
	(a) A and B are unsaturated hydrocarbons (b) C and D are saturated hydrocarbons (c) Addition of hydrogen in presence of catalyst changes A to C (d) Addition of potassium per manganate changes B to D	
8	In the given transverse section of the leaf identify the layer of cells where maximum photosynthesis occurs. (a) I, II (b) II, III (c) III, IV (d) I, IV	1
9	Observe the experimental setup shown below. Name the chemical indicated as 'X' that can absorb the gas which is evolved as a byproduct of respiration. (a) NaOH (b) KOH (c) $Ca(OH)_2$ (d) K_2CO_3	1
10	If a tall pea plant is crossed with a pure dwarf peaplant then,what percentage of F1 and F2 generation respectively will be tall? (a)25%, 25% (b)50%, 50% (c)75%, 100% (d)100%, 75%	1
11	Observe the three figures given below. Which of the following depicts tropic movements appropriately?	1
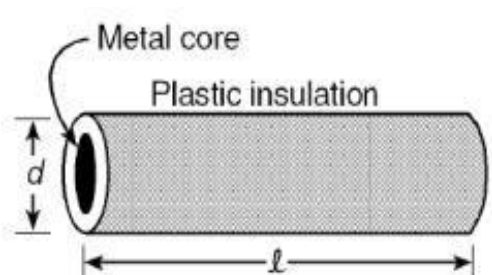
(a) B andC
(b) A andC
(c) B only
(d) C only

| 12 | The diagram shown below depicts pollination. Choose the options that will show a maximum variation in the offspring. | 1 |

(a) A, B and C
(b) B and D
(c) B, C and D
(d) A and C

| 13 | A complete circuit is left on for several minutes, causing the connecting copper wire to become hot. As the temperature of the wire increases, the electrical resistance of the wire | 1 |

(a) decreases.
(b) remains the same.
(c) increases.
(d) increases for some time and then decreases .

| 14 | A copper wire is held between the poles of a magnet. | 1 |
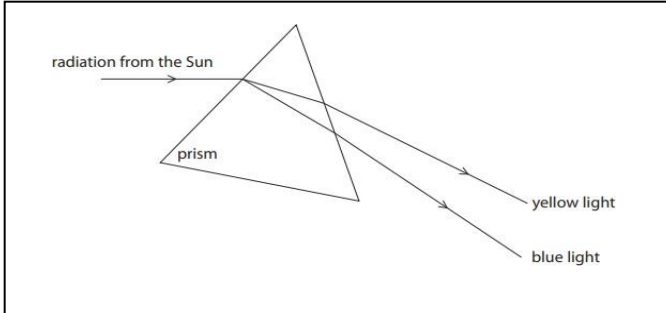
	The current in the wire can be reversed. The pole of the magnet can also be changed over. In how many of the four directions shown can the force act on the wire? (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	
15	 Plastic insulation surrounds a wire having diameter d and length l as shown above. A decrease in the resistance of the wire would be produced by an increase in the (a) length l of the wire (b) diameterd of the wire (c) temperature of the wire (d) thickness of the plasticinsulation	1
16	Which of the following pattern correctly describes the magnetic field around a long straight wire carrying current? (a) straight lines perpendicular to the wire. (b) straight lines parallel to the wire. (c) radiallines originating from the wire. (d) concentric circles centred around the wire.	1

Q.no17to20 are Assertion - Reasoning based questions.

These consist of twostatements–Assertion(A)andReason(R).Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is False but R is true

17	Assertion:Silverbromide decomposition is used in black and white photography. Reason:Light provides energy for this exothermic reaction.	1
18	Assertion: Height in pea plants is controlled by efficiency of enzymes and is thus genetically controlled. Reason:Cellular DNA is the information source for making proteins int he cell.	1
19	Assertion:Amphibians can tolerate mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood. Reason:Amphibians are animals with two chambered heart	1
20	Assertion: On freely suspending a current – carrying solenoid, it comes to rest in Geographical N-S direction. Reason: One end of current carrying straight solenoid behaves as a North pole and the other end asa South pole,just like a bar magnet.	1
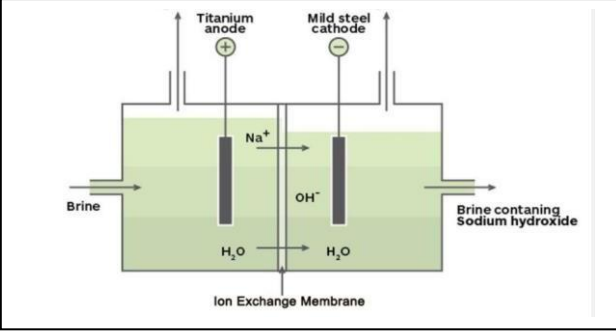
	SECTION–B Q.no. 21 to 26 are veryshortanswerquestions.	
21	A clear solution of slaked lime is made by dissolving $Ca(OH)_2$ in an excess of water. This solution is left exposed to air. The solution slowly goes milky as a faint whiteprecipitate forms. Explain why a faint white precipitate forms, support yourresponsewiththehelp ofachemicalequation. **OR** KeertiaddeddiluteHydrochloricacidtofourmetalsandrecordedherobservationsas showninthetable givenbelow:	2

Metal	GasEvolved
Copper	Yes
Iron	Yes
Magnesium	No
Zinc	Yes

Selectthecorrectobservation(s)andgivechemicalequation(s)ofthereactioninvolved.

22	How is the mode of action in beating of the heart different from reflexactions?Give foure xamples.	2
23	Patients whose gallbladder are removed are recommended to eat less oily food.Why?	2
24	Name the substances other than water, that are reabsorbed during urine formation.What are the two parameters that decide the amount of water that is reabsorbed inthe kidney?	2
25	State the phenomena observed in the above diagram. Explain with reference to thediagram,whichofthetwolightsmentionedabovewillhavethehigherwavelength? **OR** How will you use two identical prisms so that a narrow beam of white light incident on one prism merges out of the second prism as white light?Draw the diagram.	2

26	A lot of waste is generated in neighborhood. However, almost all of it is biodegradable.What impact will it have on the environment or human health?	2
	SECTION-C Q.no.27to33areshortanswer questions.	
27	i) A + BC → AC + B ii) AB + CD → AC + BD Identify the types of reaction mentioned above in(i)and(ii).Give one example for each type in the form of a balanced chemical equation.	3
28	 (a) Identify the gasses evolved at the anode and cathode in the aboveexperimentalsetup. (b) Name the process that occurs.Why is it called so? (c) Illustrate the reaction of the process with the help of a chemical equation.	3
29	The leaves of a plant were covered with aluminium foil, how would it affect thephysiologyof theplant? **OR** How is lymph an important fluid involved in transportation?If lymph atic vessels get blocked, how would it affect the human body? Elaborate.	3
30	Rohit wants to have an erect image of an object using a converging mirror of focal length 40cm. (a) Specify the range of distance where the object can be placed in front of the mirror.Justify. (b) Draw a ray diagram to showimage formationinthiscase. (c) Stateoneuseofthemirrorbasedon theabove kindofimageformation.	3
31	(a) A lens of focal length 5 cm is being used by Debashree in the laboratory as amagnifyingglass.Her leastdistance ofdistinctvisionis 25cm. (i) Whatisthemagnificationobtained byusingtheglass? (ii) Shekeeps abookatadistance 10cmfromhereyesandtriesto read. She isunable toread. Whatisthereason forthis?	3

	(b)Ravi kepta bookatadistance of10cmfromthe eyes ofhis friendHari. Hariis not abletoreadanythingwritteninthebook. Givereasonsforthis?	
32	A student fixes a white sheet of paper on a drawing board. He places a bar magnetinthecentreandsprinklessomeironfilingsuniformlyaroundthebarmagnet.Then hetapsgentlyandobservesthatironfilingsarrangethemselvesinacertainpattern. (a) Whydoironfilingsarrangethemselvesinaparticularpattern? (b) Which physical quantity is indicated by the pattern of field lines around thebar magnet? (c) Stateanytwopropertiesofmagneticfieldlines. **OR** Acompassneedleisplacednearacurrentcarryingwire.Stateyourobservationsforthefollo wingcasesand give reasonsfor the same ineach case- (a) Magnitudeofelectriccurrentinwireisincreased. (b) Thecompassneedle isdisplaced awayfromthewire.	3
33	Whyisdamage tothe ozonelayeracauseforconcern?What are itscauses andwhat steps are beingtakento limitthis damage?	3
SECTION-D Q.no.34 to36 are Longanswerquestions.		
34	Shristi heated Ethanol with a compound A in presence of a few drops ofconcentrated sulphuric acid and observed a sweet smelling compound B is formed.WhenBistreated withsodiumhydroxideitgivesbackEthanol and acompoundC. (a) IdentifyAandC (b) Giveone useeachofcompounds Aand B. (c) Writethechemical reactionsinvolvedandnamethereactions. **OR** (a) What is the role of concentrated Sulphuric acid when it is heated withEthanol at443K. Give thereaction involved. (b) Reshu by mistake forgot to label the two test tubes containing Ethanol andEthanoic acid.Suggest an experiment to identify the substances correctly?Illustratethereactionswiththe help of chemicalequations	5
35	(a) Why is it not possible to reconstruct the whole organism from a fragment incomplexmulticellularorganisms? (b) Sexualmaturationofreproductive tissuesandorgansarenecessarylinkforreproduction.Elucidate. **OR** (a) Howarevariationsusefulforspeciesifthereisdrasticalterationintheniches? (b) Explainhowtheuterusandplacentaprovide necessaryconditionsforpropergrowthand development ofthe embryoafterimplantation?	5
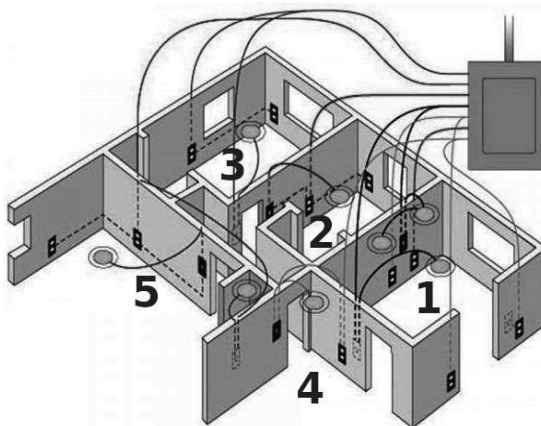
36		5

The diagram above is a schematic diagram of a household circuit. The house shownintheabovediagramhas5usablespaceswhereelectricalconnectionsaremade.For this house, the mains have a voltage of 220 V and the net current coming fromthe mainsis 22A.

(a) What is the mode of connection to all the spaces in the house from themains?

(b) The spaces 5 and 4 have the same resistance and spaces 3 and 2 haverespective resistances of 20Ω and 30Ω. Space 1 has a resistance double thatof space5.Whatisthe netresistanceforspace 5.

(c) Whatisthecurrentin space3?

(d) What should be placed between the main connection and the rest of thehouse's electrical appliances to save them from accidental high electriccurrent?

SECTION-E
Q.no. 37 to 39 are case - based/data -based questions with 2 to 3 short sub - parts. Internal choice isprovidedin one ofthese sub-parts.

37		4
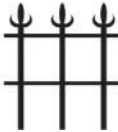
Twostudentsdecidedtoinvestigatetheeffect ofwaterandaironironobject underidentical experimental conditions. They measured the mass of each object beforeplacing it partially immersed in 10 ml of water. After a few days, the object wereremoved,dried andtheir masses weremeasured.Thetableshowstheirresults.

Student	Object	MassofObject before Rustingin g	Massof thecoated object in g
A	Nail	3.0	3.15
B	Thinplate	6.0	6.33

(a) Whatmight bethereasonforthevariedobservationsof thetwostudents?

(b) In another set up the students coated iron nails with zinc metal and noted that,iron nails coated with zinc prevents rusting. They also observed that zincinitially acts as a physical barrier, but an extra advantage of using zinc is thatit continuestoprevent rustingeveniflthelayerofzincisdamaged.Namethis process ofrustpreventionandgiveanytwo othermethodstopreventrusting.

	OR (b)In which of the following applications of Iron, rusting will occur most? Support your answer with valid reason. A B C D A-IronBucket electroplated with Zinc B -Electricity cables having iron wires covered with aluminiumC -Iron hinges on a gate D-Paintediron fence	
38	Pooja has green eyes while her parents and brother have black eyes. Pooja's husband Ravi has black eyes while his mother has green eyes and father has blackeyes. (a) On the basis of the above given information, is the green eye colour adominant orrecessive trait? Justifyyour answer. (b) What is the possible genetic makeup of Pooja's brother's eyecolour? (c) What is the probability that the offspring of Pooja and Ravi will have greeneyes? Also, show the inheritance of eye colour in the offspring with the help of a suitablecross. **OR** (d) 50% of the offspring of Pooja's brother are green eyed. With help of cross show how this is possible.	4
39	 The above images are that of a specialized slide projector. Slides are small transparencies mounted in sturdy frames ideally suited to magnification and projection, since they have a very high resolution and a high image quality. There is a tray where the slides are to be put into a particular orientation so that the viewers can see the enlarged erect images of the transparent slides. This means that the slides will have to be inserted upside down in the projector tray. To show her students the images of insects that she investigated in the lab, Mrs. Iyerbrought a slide projector. Her slide projector produced a 500 times enlarged and inverted image of a slide on a screen 10 m away.	4

(a) Based on the text and data given in the above paragraph, what kind of lensmust the slide projectorhave?

(b) If v is the symbol used for image distance and u for object distance then with one reason state what will be the sign for $\frac{v}{u}$ in the given case?

(c) A slide projector has a convex lens with a focal length of 20cm. The slide is placed upside down 21 cm from the lens. How far away should the screen be placed from the slide projector's lens so that the slide is in focus?

OR

(c) When a slide is placed 15 cm behind the lens in the projector, an image is formed 3 m in front of the lens. If the focal length of the lens is 14 cm, draw a ray diagram to show image formation. (not to scale)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

16.09.2022

To,

AlltheHeadsofSchools,TeachersandStudents

Subject:PracticeMaterialrecommendationbasedontheCBSESamplePaperforFebruary2022.

ThisiswithreferencetoBoard's**CircularNo.Acad-CBSE/Academic/-JS(PMS)/ 2022** dated 16.09.2022 regarding **Sample Paper** for Board Examina-tionforClasses XfortheSession2022- 23.

It may be noted that the **new pattern questions** added by CBSE in their justuploaded Sample Paper are incorporated strictly in large quantities within thebelowrecommended **EDUCART** book.

Class10-https://amzn.to/3xnrGp6

-

Class12-https://amzn.to/3ekcSkm

ThisMaterialisstrictlybasedonthe**CBSESamplePaper**andavailablethroughtheabovelink publiclyonAmazon.

Therefore, the schools are suggested to share the aforementionedrecommendationwithalltheir**teachers andstudents**.

Holiday Home Work

Kendriya Vidyalaya no.1, Roorkee

Class X. English

Q1. Solve 1 CBSE Paper

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE

Q2. Learn and write all the chapters prose, poems , writing section as well as grammar part and be ready for a class Test on 14 October 2022.

Q3. During holidays, make a proper timetable for English Studies, read all texts carefully before preparing the chapters.

Q.4. Write 2 Enquiry Letter

2 Complaining Letter

2 Placing Order

Q5. Write 2 Analytical Paragraph

Analytical Paragraph – 1

The given bar graph shows the increasing use of skin care products by men and women over the period of three months. Write an analytical paragraph elaborating the given information.
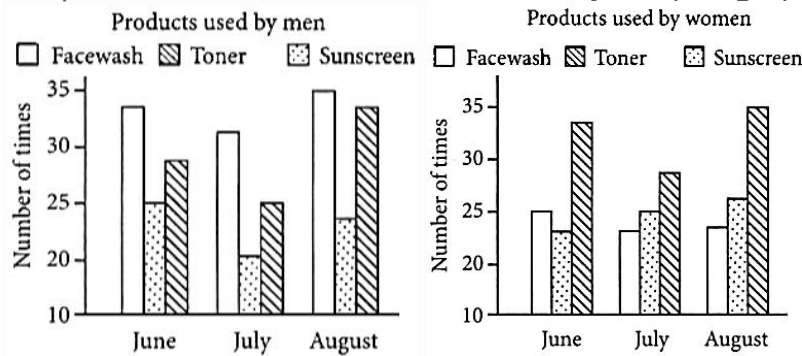
Analytical Paragraph – 2

The given double bar graph shows the preferences of children in a school in playing different games over the span of six years. Write an analytical paragraph about the given information.
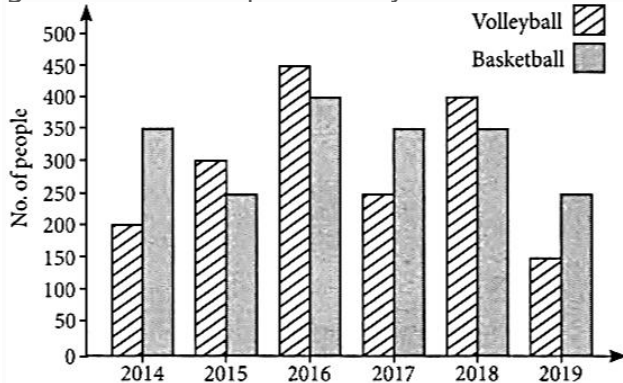
Q.6 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage 1:

We must do all we can to stop conflicts and civil war. Most conflicts happen in poor countries, especially which are badly governed or where power and wealth are not distributed fairly between different tribal or religious groups. So the best way to check fighting is to make a political arrangement in which all groups have their representatives. The need is to ensure human rights and economic development of all.

The next fundamental freedom is one that is not mentioned in the UN charter. In 1945, the leaders could not imagine that such a situation would arise. That is the freedom of future generations to live on this planet.

Even now many of us have not understood its importance. We are using up the limited resources for our present use. We are over using and even wasting them. We are, in fact, robbing our children of their right to live.

We must preserve our forests, fisheries and wildlife. All of these are collapsing because of our own habit of consuming or destroying them.

Questions:

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) Why do most conflicts happen in poor countries?

(b) What is the best way to check conflicts?

(c) What is meant by 'the freedom of future generations to live'?

(d) How are we robbing our children of their basic right?

(e) What must we preserve for our children?

2. Find words from the passage that mean the same as

(a) fighting

(b) keep safely

(c) coming to end

Passage 2:

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as

medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick.

We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body.

We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chinese dishes or deep fried snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from mother nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes.

We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

Questions:

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) What are the functions of food?

(b) What is meant by 'improper food'?

(c) What does 'civilised life' imply?

(d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.

(e) How does modem life style and food habits affect us?

2. Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

(a) being fat

(b) cleanliness

Passage 3:

The cinema is the cheapest source of entertainment today. Millions of people see movies and enjoy them. It is a good pastime in all the places – big or small.

The cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence. In the beginning

there were silent, and black and white movies. Now we are dazzled by the colours in every movie.

Big posters are seen on the walls of cities and towns for advertisements. They also announce the coming movies in the city. There is always a rush before the booking windows. So the tickets are often sold in the black market or at a premium.

On the one hand the cinema is a source of entertainment. On the other it is also a source of knowledge and information. Films satisfy all the sections of people and their different tastes.

There are religious movies and historical movies. They recreate the past, the old culture and lifestyle. Social films spread awareness about social evils of dowry, casteism and communal feelings. Some films expose the corruption in high places among the policemen and the citizens.

Questions:

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) Why is cinema so much popular?

(b) How can you say that the cinema industry has made rapid progress after independence?

(c) Why are tickets often sold in the black market?

(d) Mention two advantages of cinema.

(e) What is the main purpose of making social films?

. Find words from the above passage which mean the opposite to:

(a) costliest

(b) slow

(c) present

(d) hide.

Passage 4:

Do you know that around 270 eucalyptus trees or 460 bamboo plants are saved when we produce one tonne of hand-made paper? It is ecofriendly hand-made paper that also checks pollution of water, land and air. Large quantities of polluting chemicals are used by paper mills.

Hand-made paper is the best form of recycled paper. It has a fine surface for writing. It is also strong enough for making drawings.

Paper manufacturing is a very old tradition. It was invented in China nearly two thousand years back. Indians used the leaves of palm trees for writing. Papyrus is a kind of paper made from a reed of the same name. It grew on the banks of the River Nile, and was used in Egypt.

The hand-made paper industry flourished in India during the Mughal period. But it died with the setting up of paper mills in the 18th and 19th centuries. Mahatma Gandhi revived it during the freedom movement. Today it is a fast growing industry.

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) Why is hand-made paper becoming more and more popular?

(b) Mention two features of hand-made paper.

(c) What did Indians use for writing when there was no paper?

(d) What is papyrus?

(e) Why did the hand-made paper industry die in India in the 18th and 19th centuries?

2. Find words from the above passage that mean the same as:

(a) control

(b) prospered

(c) bring back to life.

Passage 5:

There was a time when all house-work was done by thewomen or girls of the

household. Few husbands ever dreamt of washing up, preparing breakfast or tending the baby. Such duties were no concern of theirs. And normal school boy assumed that if help were needed in the home, his sisters would be called on to give it. The whole family supported the view that the male child could not or should not clean, mend, wash, cook or make beds.

Things are very different today. Doctors or barristers find nothing shameful in putting on an apron to help in the kitchen or nursery and even boast of being good at washing of clothes and personal linen.

The school boy is more often now than formerly expected to help his mother. One reason for the change is the shortage of domestic servants. Girls could once be found to do the hard work in middle and upper class homes for very moderate wages. Such girls nowadays work in factories. They earn more money than most householders can afford to pay. Thus the wife now does the househeld work herself with the aid of labour saving machines; and she expects some help from her husband.

Questions:

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) Who usually did all house work in the past?

(b) Mention some household chores that women use to do in their house.

(c) How did the whole family view the male child?

(d) How are things different now?

(e) Mention one reason that has brought this change today?

Find words from the above passage that mean the same as:

(a) taking care of

(b) took for granted

(c) talk proudly

(d) not excessive

(e) hopes

Passage 6:

Conversation is a fine art. It is the art of exchanging thought. It is an art which anybody can cultivate or master. Not everybody can paint or play music, but almost everyone can talk. Thus it affords the greatest pleasure to the greatest number. 'To talk", says R.L. Sleversan, "is our chief business in the world. And talk is by far the most accessible of pleasures. It costs nothing in money, it is all profit. It completes our education, makes friends and can be enjoyed at any age. Conversation is indeed the most teachable of all the arts. All you need to do is to find a subject that interests you and your listeners.

Hobbies are for example, numberless hobbies to talk about. But the important thing is that you must talk about the other fellow's hobby rather than your own. Therein lies the secret of your popularity. There is nothing that pleases people so much as your interest in their interest.

It is just as important to know what subjects to avoid and what subjects to select for good conversation. If you don't want to be set down as a bore, avoid certain unpleasant topics. Avoid talking about yourself unless you are asked to do so. Sickness or death bores everybody. The only one who willingly listens to such talk is, the doctor, but he gets paid for it. You must also know not only what to say but also how to say it.

Questions:

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

(a) How does the author define and explain the art of conversation?

(b) How is talking easier to learn than other fine arts?

(c) What are the subjects one can easily talk about?

d) Which topics usually bore the listener?

(e) What should be avoided unless you are asked to do so?

2. Find out words from the above passage similar in meaning to the following:

(a) acquire or develop

(b) within reach

(c) make happy

शरद कालीन अवकाश गृह कार्य

1.निम्न विषयों पर **अनुच्छेद लिखें।**

1. करोना कॉल और ऑनलाइन पढ़ाई

2.मेरे जीवन का लक्ष्य

3.स्वच्छ भारत अभियान

पत्र लेखन।

1. नगर में बढ़ती भीड़भाड़ के कारण परिवहन की जटिल समस्या के हल के लिए सड़कों को और अधिक चौड़ा करने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हुए राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री को पत्र लिखिए।

2. आपके मित्र के पिता सीमा पर शहीद हो गए हैं अपनी भावनाएं व्यक्त करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

व्याकरण भाग :वाच्य

प्रश्न – नीचे लिखे वाच्य के प्रश्नों से सही विकल्प चनकर ॒ लिखिए -

प्रश्न 1- वाच्य का प्रभाव किस पर पड़ता है-

(क) कर्ता पर

(ख) कर्म पर र्म

(ग) क्रिया पर

(घ) भाव पर

प्रश्न 2- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कर्तृवा तृ च्य वाला वाक्य छाँटिए –

(क) म कैं विता पढ़ सकता हूँ

(ख) मीरा द्वारा कल पत्र लिखा जाएगा

(ग) बच्चों से शांत नहीं रहा जा सकता

(घ) मझसु े उठा नहीं जाता

प्रश्न 3- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से भाववाच्य वाला वाक्य छाँट कर लिखिए –

(क) लड़कों द्वारा खब पढा गया ू

(ख) मालती ने खाना खाया

(ग) महेश पतंग उडा रहा है

(घ) लड़की से सोया नहीं गया

प्रश्न 4 - निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कर्मवा र्म च्य वाला वाक्य छाँट कर लिखिए –

(क) रीमा चित्र बनाती है

(ख) समीत ु द्वारा कविता पढी गई

(ग) कलाकार मर्तिूं बनाता ह र्तिं े

(घ) मझसु े पढा नहीं जाता

प्रश्न 5- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कर्तृवा र्तृं च्य वाला वाक्य छाँट कर लिखिए –

(क) लता नाचती और गीत गाती है

(ख) उमा द्वारा भजन सनाए गए ु

(ग) पजार ु ी द्वारा मर्तिूं का र्तिं श्रृंगार किया जाता है

(घ) वद्ृ धा से भी पदल चला गया था े

प्रश्न 6- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कर्मवा र्म च्य वाला वाक्य छाँट कर लिखिए –

(क) लंगड़ा व्यक्ति पहाड़ को पार कर गया

(ख) नारी द्वारा नर को सहायता प्राप्त होती रही है

(ग) मोर नाच रहे थे

(घ) नर्तकर्त ी से नाचा जा सकता है

पद परिचय

L1. मंशी ु प्रेमचंद नेगोदान के रचना की।

(क) जातिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, कर्ताकारक

(ख) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, कर्म कारक

(ग) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, कर्ताकारक

(घ) जातिवाचक संज्ञा, एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, कर्म कारक

2. रेखा नित्य दौड़नेजाती है।

(क) गुणवाचक विशेषणे , एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, 'दौड़नेजाता है' क्रिया की विशषता े

(ख) रीतिवाचक क्रिया विशेषणे , एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, 'दौड़नेजाता है' क्रिया की विशषता े

(ग) अव्यय, स्थानवाचक क्रिया विशेषणे , 'दौड़नेजाती है' क्रिया की विशषता े

(घ) अव्यय, कालवाचक क्रिया विशेषणे , 'दौड़नेजाती है' क्रिया की विशषता े

3. बागो मेंफूल खिलतेहैं।

(क) सकर्मकर्म क्रिया, बहुवचन, पल्लिुंग, वर्तमान र्त काल, कर्तृ वाच्य

(ख)अकर्मकर्म क्रिया, बहुवचन, पल्लिुंग, वर्तमान र्त काल, कर्तृ वाच्य

(ग) सकर्मकर्म क्रिया, एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, वर्तमान र्त काल, कर्तृ वाच्य

(घ) अकर्मकर्म क्रिया, एकवचन, स्त्रीलिगं , वर्तमान र्त काल, कर्तृ वाच्य

4. 'लाल गुलाब देखकर मन खशु हो गया।'-रेखांकित पद का परिचय है-

(क) संख्यावाचक विशेषणे , बहुवचन, पल्लिुंग, 'गुलाब विशष्ेय का विशषे

(ख) गुणवाचक विशेषणे , बहुवचन, पल्लिुंग, 'गुलाब विशष्ेय का विशषे

(ग) परिमाणवाचक विशेषणे , एकवचन, पल्लिुंग, 'गुलाब विशष्ेय का विश

(घ) गुणवाचक विशेषणे , बहुवचन, स्त्रीलिगं , 'गुलाब विशष्ेय का विशषे

5. राधिका नेआपको बलाया ु है।

(क) प्रथम परुुषवाचक सर्वनाम र्व , पल्लिुंग, एकवचन, कर्म कारक

(ख) निजवाचक सर्वनाम र्व , पल्लिुंग/स्त्रीलिगं , एकवचन, कर्ताकारक

(ग) मध्यम परुुषवाचक सर्वनाम र्व , स्त्रीलिगं /पल्लिुंग, एकवचन, कर्म कारक

(घ) उत्तम परुुषवाचक सर्वनाम र्व , स्त्रीलिगं /पल्लिुंग, एकवचन, कर्म कारक

6. रिया पटना जा रही है।

(क) जातिवाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, कर्म कारक

(ख) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, कर्ताकारक

(ग)भाववाचक संज्ञा, पल्लि ॖ ंग, एकवचन, करण कारक

(घ) भाववाचक संज्ञा, स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, कर्म कार

7. राखी सेमैंकल यहींमिला था।

(क) क्रिया, अकर्मकर्म , पर्णू र्णभतकाल ूॖ , पल्लि ॖ ंग एकवचन, कर्तृवा ृं च्य

(ख) क्रिया, सकर्मकर्म , पर्णू र्णभविष्यत काल, पल्लि ॖ ंग एकवचन, कर्मवा र्म च्य

(ग) क्रिया, अकर्मकर्म , वर्तमान ृं काल, स्त्रीलिंग एकवचन, कर्म वाच्य

(घ) क्रिया, अकर्मकर्म , भतकाल ूॖ , पल्लि ॖ ंग, बहुवचन, भाववाच्य

8. राकेश आठवींकक्षा मेंपढ़ता है।

(क) विशषणे , संख्यावाचक, आवत्तिॢ सचकू , स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, कक्षा' विशष्ेॖय

(ख) विशषणे , परिमाणवाचक, क्रमसचकू , स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, कक्षा' विशष्ेॖय

(ग) विशषणे , संख्यावाचक, क्रमसचकू , स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, कक्षा' विशष्ेॖय

(घ) विशषणे , निश्चयवाचक, क्रमसचकू , स्त्रीलिंग , एकवचन, 'कक्षा' विशष्ेॖय

पाठ्य पुस्तक

प्रश्न निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए:-

1. सेनानी ना होते हुए भी चश्मे वाले को लोग कैप्टन क्यों कहते थे?
2. खेतीबारी से जुड़े गृहस्थ बलगोबिन भगत अपनी किन चारित्रिक विशेषताओं के कारण साधु कहलाते थे?
3. लेखक को नवाब साहब के किन हाव-भावों से महसूस हुआ कि वे उनसे बातचीत करने के लिए तनिक भी उत्सुक नहीं है ?

प्रश्न निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए:-

1. कवि आत्मकथा लिखने से क्यों बचना चाहता हैं ?

2. कवि बादलसे फुहार,रिमझिम या बरसने के स्थान पर 'गरजने' के लिए क्यों कहता है?

3. कवि की आँख फागुन की सुन्दरता से हट क्यों नहीं रही है ?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

प्रश्न . निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किसी एक उत्तर लगभग 40-50शब्दों में लिखिए:-

(1) 'साना- साना हाथ जोड़ि' पाठ के आधार पर बताइए कि आज की पीढ़ी के द्वारा प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ कैसे किया जा रहा है ?

2.गंतोक को 'मेहनतकश बादशाहों ' का शहर क्यों कहा गया है?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
HOMEWORK FOR AUTUMN BREAK 2022-23
CLASS XI   SUBJECT – BIOLOGY

Important questions:

Who was proposed binomial nomenclature?
What do you understand from inflorescence?
Lichens do not grow in polluted areas. why?
What is the name of gaseous plant growth regulator?
Why are deuteromycetes commonly known imperfecti fungi?
Give the name of algae which produce commercial product Agar-agar.
What is the twisted aestivation? Give example.
Describe the characteristics features of family Solanaceae?
Give the name of infectious agent which causes mosaic formation, leaf rolling and curling, dwarfing and stunted growth in plant.
Name of the organ in animal in which ammonia convert into urea.
How are animals classified based on the nature of body cavity? Give

one example of each.

a). Give the appropriate answer of A to H.

Phylum/Class	Excretory Organ	Circulatory Type	Respiratory Organ
Arthropoda	A	B	Lungs / Tracheal system
C	Nephridia	Closed	D
Mollusca	Metanephridia	E	F
Amphibia	G	Closed	H

b). What are the importances of pneumatic bones and air sacs in Aves?

OR

a). All vertebrates are chordates but all chordates are not vertebrates" Justify the statement.

b). Distinguish between:
(i) Poikilothermous and Homoiothermous animals
(ii) Direct and indirect development

Project
Make a herbarium file of collections of different types of leaves and and flowers.

CLASS XI PHYSICS

AUTUMN BREAK HOME ASSIGNMENT

1. **What do you mean by dimensions of a physical quantity?**

2. Can a physical quantity have units but still be dimensionless?

3. Can a body have zero velocity and still be accelerating?

4. Define non-uniformly accelerated motion.

5. Draw velocity time graph for an object thrown upwards and bounce back again to the same height.

6. Name the physical quantities whose dimensional formula

    (i) $[ML^{-1}T^{-1}]$ (ii) $[ML^{2}T^{-3}]$

7. The displacement of a body is given to be proportional to the cube of time elapsed. What is the nature of motion of the body?

8. Is the direction of acceleration same as the direction of velocity?

9. A body travels uniformly a distance (13.8± 0.2)m in a time (4 ± 0.3)s. Find the percentage error in velocity.

10. Give the applications of dimensional analysis.

11. Find the value of 100J on a system which has 20cm, 250g and half minute as fundamental units of length, mass and time.

12. Check the dimensional consistency of the following relation $h = \frac{2T\cos\theta}{rg}$,   where h= height,   T= surface tension,   r = radius ,   g= acceleration due to gravity.

13. When white light travels through glass, the refractive index μ , is found to vary with wavelength (γ) as $\mu = A + \frac{B}{\gamma^{2}}$,

using principle of homogeneity find the dimensions of A and B.

14. A stone is dropped from a balloon rising upwards with a velocity of 16 m/s. The stone reaches the ground in 4s. Calculate the height of the balloon where the stone was dropped.

15. If x,y,z be the distances described by a particle during p^{th}, q^{th} and r^{th} second respectively, prove that $(q - r)x + (r - p)y + (p-q)z = 0$.

16. Derive (i) $S_t = u + a/2(2t - 1)$ (ii) $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ by calculus method.

17. A large fluid star oscillates in shape under the influence of its own gravitational field. Using dimensional analysis, find the expression for period of oscillation (T) in terms of radius of star (R), mean density of fluid (ρ) and universal gravitational constant G.

Q.18. If a + b = c and I a I + I b I = I c I, what can we say about the direction of these vectors?

Q.19. Why do the blades of an electric fan continue to rotate for some time after the current is switched off?

Q.20. What is the angular velocity of a second hand of a clock?

Q.21. Name the type of motion in which kinetic energy of object remains constant but momentum changes with time.

Q.22. A thief jumps from the roof of a house with box of weight W on his head. What will be the weight of the box as experienced by the thief during jump?

Q.23. Define Impulse. Obtain the relationship between impulse and momentum.

Q.24. At what angle do the two forces (P + Q) and (P – Q) act so that the resultant is $\sqrt{(3P2 + Q2)}$.

Q.25. A shell of mass 0.02 kg is fired by a gun of mass 100 kg. If the muzzle speed of the shell is 80 m/s, what is the recoil speed of the gun?

Q.26. Prove that Newton's second law is the real law of motion.

Q.27. Explain, why it is easier to pull a lawn roller that to push it.

Q.28. A 20 gm bullet moving at 300 m/s stops after penetrating 3 cm of bone. Calculate the average force exerted by the bullet?

Q.29. Two bodies of masses 10 kg and 20 kg kept on a smooth horizontal surface are tied with a light string. A horizontal force of 600 N is applied on 20kg body. Find the tension in the string.

Q.30. If A = 2i + 3j + k and B = 3i + 2j – 2k

    Find A + B, A.B and A X B

Q.31. Define centripetal acceleration. Derive an expression for centripetal acceleration in a uniform circular motion.

Q.32. Derive an expression for maximum safe speed of a vehicle on a level circular road?

Q.33. What is a projectile? Find the expression for the time of flight, maximum height and horizontal range for a projectile making an angle 'θ' with the horizontal direction.

HISTORY

CLASS- XIC

1. Revision of following chapters-
    (i) Chapter-2, Writing and City life
    (ii) Chapter-3, An Empire across Three Continents

2. Prepare 15-15 MCQs from each above mention chapters (2 & 3).

3. Students will read the following chapter thoroughly and note key points in their note book

also which will be provide you separately-

- **Chapter-5- Nomadic Empire**

4. Map skill: In notebook based on chapters (Chapter- 2,3,&5)

5. Solve the following Test Question Paper(PT-1)in your class work Note book.

PERIODIC TEST-1   2022-23

Q.1.   What is meant by 'Mesopotamia'?   1
'मेसोपोटामिया 'शब्द का क्या अर्थ है?

Q.2.   What was Denarius?   1
दीनारियस क्या था?

Q.3.   After 2000 BCE, the city that flourished as the royal capital of Mesopotamia was….   1
2000 ईसा पूर्व के बाद, मेसोपोटामिया की शाही राजधानी के रूप में फलने–फूलने वाला शहर था….   **Q.4.**   What does the 'civil war' refer to?   1   'गृह युद्ध 'किसे कहते हैं?

Q.5.   Who was Saint Augustine?   1   संत आगस्टीन कौन था?

Q.6.   Which three types of cities developed in Southern Mesopotamia?   1
दक्षिणी मेसोपोटामिया में कौन से तीन प्रकार के नगर विकसित हुए थे?

Q.7.   The Mesopotamian civilization developed near the banks of ………………and …………..river.1
मेसोपोटामिया सभ्यता ……………………… और …………… नदी के किनारे विकसित हुई थी1   **Q.8.**
The regime of 'Principate' was established …………… Emperor.   1
'प्रिंसिपेट' का शासन सम्राट …………… द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था 1

Q.9. What does the story of the flood mentioned in the Bible tell?   3
बाईबल में उल्लेखित जलप्लावन/बाढ की कहानी क्या है?

Q.10."Agriculture in South Mesopotamia was sometimes subject to hazards."Which factors were responsible for it?   3
"दक्षिणी मेसोपोटामिया में कृषि कभी-कभी संकटों से घिर जाती थी l"इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी थे?

Q.11.   Write four causes of decline of the Roman civilization.   3   रोमन सभ्यता के पतन के चार कारण लिखिए।

Q.12.   How did the art of writing develop in Mesopotamia?   3
मेसोपोटामिया में लेखन की कला कैसे विकसित हुई?

Q.13.   Write a short note on the prevalence of nuclear family and condition of women in Roman society.3
रोमन समाज में एकल परिवार की व्यापकता और महिलाओं की स्थिति पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Q.14. What 'Social Status'did the slaves hold in the society and how they were treated in the society? 5
रोमन समाज में दासो का क्या स्थान था और उनके साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता था ?

Q.15.   What is the legacy of Mesopotamia to the world? Explain it.   5   विश्व को मेसोपोटामिया -सभ्यता की देन/विरासत क्या है ? इसकी व्याख्या करें l

Q. 16. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :   1+1+2=4

The famine prevalent for many successive years in many provinces has clearly displayed for men of any understanding the effect of malnutrition in generating illnes, The city-dwellers, as it was their custom to collect and store enough grain for the whole of the next year immediately after the harvest, carried off all the wheat, barley, beans and lentils, and left to the peasants various kinds of pulse after taking quite a large proportion of these to the city. After consuming what was left in the course of the winter, the country people had to resort to unhealthy foods in the spring; they ate twigs and shoots of trees and bushes and bulbs and roots of inedible plants…..

(i) Which were the things produced by the peasants?   1
(ii) What does the given passage depict?   1
(iii) What was the custom for the city-dwellers after the harvest?   2

नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

कई प्रांतों में लगातार कई वर्षों से पड़ रहे अकाल ने साधारण से साधारण बुद्धि वाले आदमी को भी यह बता दिया कि लोगों में कुपोषण के कारण बीमारियां हो रही हैं। शहर में रहने वाले लोगों का फसल कटाई के शीघ्र बाद अगले पूरे वर्ष के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न अपने भंडारों में भर लेना एक रिवाज था। सारा गेहूं, जौ, सेम तथा मसूर और दालों का काफी बड़ा हिस्सा शहरियों द्वारा ले जाने के बाद भी कई प्रकार की दालें किसानों के लिए बची रह गई थीं। सर्दियों के लिए जो कुछ भी बचा था , उसे खा-पीकर ख़त्म क्र देने के पश्चात देहाती लोगों को वसंत ऋतु में अस्वास्थ्यकर खाद्यों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ा था ; उन्होंने पेड़ों की टहनियाँ, छालें, जड़ें, झाड़ियाँ अखाद्य पेड़- पौधे और पत्ते खाकर किसी तरह अपने प्राणों को बचाए रखा।

(i) किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजें कौन सी थीं?
(ii) दिए गए गद्यांश में क्या दर्शाया गया है?
(iii) फसल कटाई के बाद नगरवासियों के लिए क्या प्रथा थी?

Q.17. On given outline map of world, locate the following places-
1x3=3
  (i) Uruk
  (ii) Ur
  (iii) Sahara Desert
  विश्व के दिए हुए रेखामानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित स्थलों को अंकित करें-
  (i) उरुक
  (ii) उर
  (iii) सहारा रेगिस्तान

1. निम्नलिखित अध्यायों का पुनरीक्षण–
  (i) अध्याय–2, लेखन और नगर जीवन
  (ii) अध्याय –3, तीन महाद्वीपों में एक साम्राज्य

2. उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक अध्याय (2 और 3) से १५-१५ बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न तैयार करें।

3. छात्र निम्नलिखित अध्याय को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ेंगे और अपनी नोटबुक में मुख्य बिंदुओं को नोट भी करेंगे, जो आपको अलग से उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे–
  - अध्याय–5- खानाबदोश साम्राज्य

  4. मानचित्र कौशल : अध्यायों पर आधारित नोटबुक में (अध्याय– 2,3, और 5)

5. उपरोक्त टेस्ट प्रश्न पत्र (पीटी –1) को अपनी कक्षा कार्य नोटबुक में हल करें।

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

Prepared By- Prem Chand

PGT-History   Kendriya

vidyalaya No.1BEG&C,   Roorkee

CLASS: XI   **SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**

INSTRUCTIONS: Do all these questions in a separate file (A-4 sheets)

SETS

1. Write down all possible subsets of sets {1,2}

2. Write down all possible subsets of sets {a,b,{c}}

3. Write number proper subset of a set having six elements.

    Write the following sets in set builder form (Question 5 to Question 8)

4. A={5,10,15,20,25}

5. B={5,25,125,625,3125}

6. C={2,5,10,17,26}

7. D={1/2 ,2/3,3/4,4/5,5/6}

8. E={1/2, 2/5, 3/10, 4/17,5/26}

Write the following sets in roaster form(Question 10 to Question 12)

9. A={x: xϵz,x^2<25}

10. B={x:x is a letter of the word "principal"}

11. C={x:x is a two digit natural number such that sum of its digit is 8}

12. D ={x:x is a natural number and divisor of 36}

13. For A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}; B = {3, 4, 5, 6}, C = {4, 5, 7, 8} and U = {1, 2, ----------,8}

    Find   (a) $(A - B)^{/}$, (b) A'

14. For A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}; B = {3, 4, 5, 6}, C = {4, 5, 7, 8} and U = {1, 2, ----------,8}

    Verify that   (1) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$;

                      (2) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

15. For A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}; B = {3, 4, 5, 6}, C = {4, 5, 7, 8} and U = {1, 2, ----------,8}

Verify that (1) A- $(B \cup C) = (A- B) \cap (A - C)$

(2) $A \cap (B- C) = (A \cap B)- (A \cap C)$

16. A and B are two sets such that n (A) = 3 and n (B) = 6

Find (1) minimum value of n ($A \cup B$) (2) maximum value of n ($A \cap B$).

17. Let A,B and C be 3 sets such that AUB=AUC and $A \cap B = A \cap C$ show B=C.

18. If $A \subset B$ show that $(C- B) \subset C(C-A)$

19. If $A \subset B$ and BЄC,is it true that AЄC, Explain giving example.

20. Find AUB and $A \cap B$ if A={x : xЄz and x^2 <=36},B={x : x is a prime natural number whose square is <50}

RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

1. If $A = \{2,3\}$, $B = \{1,2,3,4\}$ and $C = \{3,4,5,6\}$ verify that

(i) $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$ (ii) $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$

2. If $A = \{1,2,3\}$, $B = \{4,5,6\}$ and $C = \{1,2\}$ find $(A-B) \times (A \cap C)$

3. If $A = \{3,5\}$, $B = \{5,6\}$ and $C = \{3,6\}$, find $(A \times C) - (A \times B)$

4. A = {1,0,-1}, B={2,3}, C={1,-1}, find A × B × C and B × A × C

5. If (a,1), (b, -1) and (c, c) are three elements of A × B and n(B×A) = 9, Find the sets A,

B and B×C. Ans {a,b,c},{1,-1,c},{ (a,1), (a,-1), (a,c), (b,1), (b,-1), (b,c), (c,1), (c,-1), (c,c)}

6. 7.If $A = \{x : x \in N, x < 4\}$, $B = \{x : x^2 + 5x - 6 = 0, x < 0\}$ then find $A \times B$

7. Let $A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ Define a relation R on set A, $R = \{(x, y) : y = x+1\}$. Write R,

represent R using arrow diagram and also write domain and range of R.

8. $f : R \to R$ is defined by, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \ x \in Q \\ -1 & , \ x \notin Q \end{cases}$. Find $f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$, $f(\pi)$, $f\left(\sqrt{2}\right)$

9. Find the domain and range of function given by $f(x) = \dfrac{x-1}{x-5}$

10. **Find domain and range of following functions**:

a) $f(x) = \sqrt{x-4}$ b) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ c) $f(x) = \sqrt{25-x^2}$ d) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2-4}{x-2}$

e) $f(x) = \dfrac{9-x}{x-9}$ f) $f(x) = \dfrac{3x-2}{2x-5}$

TRIGONOMETRY CLASS XI

1) Evaluate

  (i) Cos (- 480^0)   (ii) Sin (- 1125^0)   (iii) cot (690^0)   (iv) Sin (- 765^0)

  (v) Cos 120^0

2) (i) Show that *Cos 510. Cos 330 + Sin 390. Cos 120 = -1*

  (ii) Show that *Sin (-420) Cos 390 + Cos (-660) Sin 330 = -1*

3) Evaluate *cot (90 + x)+ tan (180 + x) + sec (360 – x) + cosec (270 – x)*

4) If *A - B =$\prod$/4 ,* Show that *(1+ tan A) (1+ tan B) = 2 tan A*

5) If *tan (A + B) = x* and *tan (A – B) = y*, then Find *tan 2A*

6) Show that *tan 8θ – tan 6θ – tan 2θ = tan 8θ. tan 6θ. tan 2θ*

7) Show that *cot 3x.cot4x - cot7x.cot3x - cot7x.cot4x = 1*

8) Show that Cos20^0 Cos 40^0 Cos 60^0 Cos 80^0 = 1 /16

9) Show that Sin 20^0 Sin 40^0 Sin 60^0 Sin 80^0 = 3/16

10) If *A + B = $\prod$/4 ,* Show that *(1+ tan A) (1+ tan B) = 2*

COMPLEX NUMBERS

1) $i^{49} + i^{68} + i^{89} + i^{110}$

2) $i^{37} + i^{-67}$

3) $1 + i^{10} + i^{20} + i^{30}$

4) $2 i^2 + 6 i^3 + 3i^{16} – 6 i^{19} + 4 i^{25} + 4$

5)   Show that $i^n + i^{n+1} + i^{n+2} + i^{n+3} = 0$

6)   Show that $(-i)^{4n+3} = i$

Express in standard form

7) $\dfrac{2-5i}{3+6i}$

8) $\dfrac{(2+3i)(3-2i)}{(2+5i)(5+2i)}$

9) $\dfrac{2+3i}{1+2i}+\dfrac{1+i}{2+i}$

10) $\dfrac{(1+i)(1+2i)}{1+3i}$

11) Find x and y in the following case

   $3 \quad x + (2x - 3y)i = 6 + 3i$

12) Find x and y in the following case

13) $(x+i).(x+iy) = 2 - 5i$

14) Find x and y in the following case

   $(x+iy)(2-3i) = 4-3i$

15) **Find the conjugate and the modulus of the followings**

a) $(3 - 2i).(3 + 2i)(1 + i)$ b) $(2 + 3i)^2$

16) If conjugate of $(x+iy)(2-3i)$ is $7+4i$, find $x\,\&\,y$

17) If conjugate of $(x-iy)(3+5i)$ is $-6-24i$, find $x\,\&\,y$

18) If $\left(\dfrac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{100} = a+bi$, find a and b

19) Find the least value of n if $\left(\dfrac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^{n} = 1$

20) If $z_1 = 2+3i$ and $z_2 = -1+3i$, then find $\mathrm{Im}\left(\dfrac{z_1 z_2}{\overline{z_1}}\right)$

LINEAR INEQUALITIES

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE

Solve for x from Q No 1 to 9

1. $\dfrac{3(x-2)}{5} \le \dfrac{5(2-x)}{3}$

2. $2(2x+3) - 10 < 6(x-2)$

3. $3(2-x) \ge 2(1-x)$

4. $37 - (3x+5) \ge 9x - 8(x-3)$

5. $\dfrac{5-2x}{3} \le \dfrac{x}{6} - 5$

6. $-3 \le -3x + 2 < 4,$

7. $\dfrac{(2x-1)}{3} \ge \dfrac{(3x-2)}{4} - \dfrac{(2-x)}{5}$

8. $\dfrac{x}{4} < \dfrac{(5x-2)}{3} - \dfrac{(7x-3)}{5}$

9. Solve the system of inequalities

   $3x - 7 < 5 + x \ and \ 11 - 5\,x \le 1$ and represent the solutions on the number line

10. A manufacturer has 600 litres of a 12% solution of acid. How many litres of a 30% acid solution must be added to it so that acid content in the resulting mixture will be more than 15% but less than 18%?

Autumn break holiday homework

Sub: chemistry class XI session 2022-23

1-solve NCERT exercise of unit -3 in homework copy

2- write all 4 activities(given) of chemistry in practical file.

- **To cut the class tube and round the edges**
- **To bend the glass tube at an angle**
- **To boring the rubber cork.**
- **To find the nature and pH of given samples with the help of pH paper**

3-prepare ncsc project on selected topic

11. **HOLIDAY HOME WORK**
12. **SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY**
13. **CLASS-XI**
14.
15. I. Read first 10 chapters from book I & first 3 chapters from book II of NCERT.
16. II. Mark all the difficult words and write them in your notebook.
17. III. Map (Kindly do all the parts in separate maps)
18.   A) World map -
19.   a. 7 continents
20.   b. World oceans
21.   c. Major & minor plates along with three boundaries
22.   d. Red Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Baltic Sea & Caspian Sea.
23.   e. Major Earthquake and Volcanic zones.
24.   B) India Map-
25.   a. Soil
26.   b. Rivers
27.   c. Mountains
28.   d. Neighboring countries
29.   e. Vegetation
30. IV. Give one word for the following statements-
31.   a. A type of volcano which develops cinder cone.
32.   b. Explosive volcanoes, which collapse on themselves, rather than building any tall structures.
33.   c. Central portion of ridge experiences frequent eruptions.
34.   d. Rocks cooling in the crust
35.   e. Large body of magmatic material that cools in the deeper depths of crust and forms into large
36.   domes.
37.   f. A type of intrusive landform that led the development of Deccan traps.
38.   g. Acts as a blanket to the earth, allowing the temperatures to be neutral.
39.   h. Large particles responsible for red and orange colures at sunrise and sunset.
40.   i. temperatures drop at rate of 1oC for 165m of height.
41.   j. Suitable temperature conditions for flying jet crafts.
42.   k. Radio waves transmitted from this layer to earth & reflected back.
43.   l. Layer extending above mesopause and continues till the edge.
44.   m. Force applied per unit area.
45.   n. Weathering of rocks due to combination of mineral with oxygen to form oxides or hydroxides.
46.   o. Large smooth rounded domes resulted due to unloading and expansion.
47.   p. Salt in rocks expands due to thermal action, hydration and crystallization.
48.   q. Water or acid with dissolved contents.
49. V. Answer the following questions:
50.   Q1. Why India is known as a subcontinent?
51.   Q2. Name the countries larger in area than India?

52. Q3. What do you understand by Dun?
53. Q4. Where is Bhabar land situated in India?
54. Q5. Write chief characteristics of Teri Belt.
55. Q6 Which River was known as the sorrow of Bengal?
56. Q7. Name the River which has the largest river basin in India?
57. Q8. Why is Godavari river often referred to as Dakshin Ganga?
58. Q9. State three main characteristics each of the Himalayan and the peninsular rivers.
59. Q10.Describe three main characteristics of Ganga drainage basin.
60. Q11.Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar.
61. Q12. Write a geographical account of location and size of India.
62. Q13. With the help of suitable diagram, discuss the structure of the earth.
63. Q14. What are Rocks? How is it different from Minerals?
64. Q15. Briefly discuss the formation of three types of rocks. Give a self-explanatory diagram of
65.   rock cycle.
66. Q16. What is weathering? Write a sort note on the significance of this process.
67. Q17. Discuss the soil formation. Enlist the factors controlling the formation of soils.
68. Q18. Distinguish between Weather & Climate
69. Q19. What do you mean by sea wave?
70. Q20. What do you mean by ocean currents?
71. Q21. What do you mean by ecosystem?
72. Q22. How Food chain is different from Food Web?
73. Q23. What do you mean by Bio-diversity?
74. Q24. What do you mean by conservation of resources?
75. Q25. Explain the geographical extent of India with respect to Latitudes, Longitudes & Areas.
76. Q26. What is sub-continent? Name the states which are making India as sub-continent with
77.   respect to bordering countries.
78. Q27. Explain the major characteristics of Northern plain of India.
79. Q28. How the climate is different from weather?
80. Q29. Explain the Mechanism of Indian Monsoon.
81. Q30. State the three causes of Global warming.
82.
83.

84. I. पुस्तक I से पहले   10अध्याय और NCERT की पुस्तक II से पहले 3 अध्याय पढ़ें।

85. द्वितीय   .सभी कठिन शब्दों को चिह्नित करें और उन्हें अपनी नोटबुक में लिखें।

86. III. मानचित्र) कृपया सभी भागों को अलग–अलग मानचित्रों में करें (

87. ए   (विश्व मानचित्र –

88. एक।   7महाद्वीप

89. बी। विश्व महासागर

90.   सी। तीन सीमाओं के साथ मेजर और माइनर प्लेट

91. डी। लाल सागर, काला सागर, भूमध्य सागर, बाल्टिक सागर और कैस्पियन सागर।

92. इ। प्रमुख भूकंप और ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्र।

93. बी   (भारत का नक्शा–

94. एक। धरती   बी। नदियों

95. सी। पहाड़ों   डी। पडौसी देश

96. इ। वनस्पति

97.चतुर्थ। निम्नलिखित कथनों के लिए एक शब्द दीजिए–

98. एक। एक प्रकार का ज्वालामुखी जिसमें सिंडर कोन विकसित होता है।

99. बी। विस्फोटक ज्वालामुखी, जो किसी भी ऊंचे ढांचे के निर्माण के बजाय अपने आप गिर जाते हैं।

100.   सी। रिज का मध्य भाग बार–बार फटने का अनुभव करता है।

101.   डी। क्रस्ट में ठंडी चट्टानें

102.   इ। मैग्मैटिक सामग्री का बड़ा पिंड जो क्रस्ट की गहरी गहराई में ठंडा होता है और बड़े आकार में बनता है

103.   गुंबद

104.   एफ। एक प्रकार का दखल देने वाला लैंडफॉर्म जिसने डेक्कन ट्रैप के विकास का नेतृत्व किया।

105.   जी। पृथ्वी के लिए एक कंबल के रूप में कार्य करता है, जिससे तापमान तटस्थ रहता है।

106.   एच। सूर्योदय और सूर्यास्त के समय लाल और नारंगी रंग के लिए जिम्मेदार बड़े कण।

107.   मैं।   165मीटर ऊंचाई के लिए तापमान 1oC की दर से गिरता है।

108.   जे। जेट क्राफ्ट उड़ाने के लिए उपयुक्त तापमान की स्थिति।

109.   क। रेडियो तरंगें इस परत से पृथ्वी पर संचारित होती हैं और वापस परावर्तित होती हैं।

110.   एल मेसोपॉज़ के ऊपर फैली हुई परत और किनारे तक जारी रहती है।

111.   एम। प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र में लागू बल।

112.   एन। आक्साइड या हाइड्रॉक्साइड बनाने के लिए ऑक्सीजन के साथ खनिज के संयोजन के कारण चट्टानों का अपक्षय।

113.   ओ बड़े चिकने गोल गुम्बद उतराई और विस्तार के कारण बने।

114.   कारण चट्टानों में नमक फैलता है।

115.   क्यू। भंग सामग्री के साथ पानी या एसिड।

116.   वी   .निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें   पी। तापीय क्रिया, जलयोजन और क्रिस्टलीकरण के :

117.   Q   .1भारत को उपमहाद्वीप के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है?

118.   प्रश्न   .2भारत से क्षेत्रफल में बड़े देशों के नाम बताएं?

119.   Q   .3डन से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

120.   प्रश्न   .4भाबर भूमि भारत में कहाँ स्थित है?

121.   प्रश्न   .5तेरी पट्टी की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

122.   Q   6किस नदी को बंगाल का शोक कहा जाता था?

123.   प्रश्न   .7उस नदी का नाम बताइए जिसका भारत में सबसे बड़ा नदी बेसिन है?

124.   प्रश्न   .8गोदावरी नदी को अक्सर दक्षिण गंगा क्यों कहा जाता है?

125.   प्रश्न   .9हिमालय और प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों में से प्रत्येक की तीन मुख्य विशेषताएँ बताइए।

126.   Q.10गंगा जल निकासी बेसिन की तीन मुख्य विशेषताओं का वर्णन करें

127.   Q.11बांगर और खादर के बीच अंतर करें।

128.   प्रश्न   .12भारत की स्थिति और आकार का भौगोलिक विवरण लिखिए।

129.   प्रश्न   .13उपयुक्त चित्र की सहायता से पृथ्वी की संरचना की विवेचना कीजिए।

130.   प्रश्न   .14चट्टानें क्या हैं? यह खनिजों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

131.   प्रश्न   .15तीन प्रकार की चट्टानों के बनने की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। का स्व–व्याख्यात्मक आरेख दीजिए

132.   प्रश्न   .16अपक्षय क्या है? इस प्रक्रिया के महत्व पर एक क्रमबद्ध टिप्पणी लिखिए।

133.   प्रश्न   .17मृदा निर्माण की विवेचना कीजिए। मृदा निर्माण को नियंत्रित करने वाले कारकों की सूची

बनाइए।

134.   प्रश्न   .18मौसम और जलवायु में अंतर करें

135.   प्रश्न   .19समुद्र की लहर से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

136.   प्रश्न   .20महासागरीय धाराओं से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

137.   प्रश्न   .21पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

138.   प्रश्न   .22फूड चेन फूड वेब से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

139.   प्रश्न   .23जैव–विविधता से आप क्या समझते हैं?

140.   प्रश्न 24। संसाधनों के संरक्षण से आप क्या समझते हैं?

141.   प्रश्न   .25अक्षांश, देशांतर और क्षेत्रों के संबंध में भारत की भौगोलिक सीमा की व्याख्या करें।

142.   प्रश्न   .26उपमहाद्वीप क्या है? उन राज्यों के नाम बताइए जो भारत को उपमहाद्वीप बना रहे हैं

143.   प्रश्न   .27भारत के उत्तरी मैदान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

144.   प्रश्न   . 28जलवायु मौसम से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

145.   प्रश्न 29। भारतीय मानसून की क्रियाविधि की व्याख्या कीजिए।

146.   प्रश्न   . 30ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के तीन कारण बताइए।

KV NO 1 ROORKEE

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE

SESSION-22-23

CLASS 11th

Q1. What is meant by the terms circular is India is secular state.?

Q2. Mention features of our Indian constitution.?

Q3. Write our fundamental duties.?

Q4. Write fundamental rights of the Indian citizens.?

Q5. What do you mean by adult franchise

Q6. What do you mean by the term political theory.? why should we study it?

Q7. What is the role of the state in upholding freedom of its citizens.?

Q8. What is the difference between political equality and social equality.?

Q9. Mention some features of equality.?

Q10. What is social justice.?discuss main features of the social justice.?

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

Autumn break Holiday HW OCT 2022

Class 11

Dear students,
You have to make a Project file in this autumn break.
Guidelines for the project are as follows:

• Project should be of 3,500-4,000 words (excluding diagrams & graphs), **ONLY hand-written**
• It will be an independent, self-directed piece of study.

Expected Checklist:
• Introduction of topic/title
• Identifying the causes, consequences and/or remedies
• Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
• Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
• Short-term and long-term implications of economic strategies suggested in the course of research
• Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
• Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
• Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

Mode of presentation/submission of the Project:
Each student will present the project in a Spiral file containing A4 size sheets One-side ruled, One side plain.

Marking Scheme :
Marks are suggested to be given as –

S. No.	Heading	Marks Allotted
1.	Relevance of the topic	3
2.	Knowledge Content/Research Work	6
3.	Presentation Technique	3
4.	Viva-voce	8
	Total	20 Marks

Topics:

Class XI

• Effect on PPC due to various government policies	• Invisible Hand (Adam Smith)
• Opportunity Cost as an Economic Tool (taking real life situations)	• Effect of Price Change on a Substitute Good (taking prices from real life visiting local market)
• Effect on equilibrium Prices in Local Market (taking real life situation or recent news)	• Effect of Price Change on a Complementary Good (taking prices from real life visiting local market)
• Solar Energy, a Cost Effective Comparison with Conventional Energy Sources	• Bumper Production- Boon or Bane for the Farmer
• Any other newspaper article and its evaluation on basis of economic principles	• **Any other topic**

CLASS-11

<u>शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह – कार्य (फाइल का कार्य)</u>

अभ्यास 1 . आरोह और वितान पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सभी पढ़ाए गए पाठों - कबीर के पद , मीरा के पद , घर की याद , नमक का दारोगा , मियाँ नसीरुद्दीन , अपू के साथ ढाई साल , भारतीय गायिकाओं में बेजोड़ : लता मंगेशकर पाठों के सारांश लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 2 . आरोह और वितान पाठ्य पुस्तकों के पढ़ाए गए पाठों - कबीर के पद , मीरा के पद , घर की याद (कविताओं) से दो-दो काव्यांश और नमक का दारोगा , मियाँ नसीरुद्दीन , अपू के साथ ढाई साल से दो- दो गद्यांश और प्रत्येक पर 5 – 5 बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 3 . वितान के भारतीय गायिकाओं में बेजोड़ : लता मंगेशकर से 10 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न बनाइए
(प्रत्येक के चार – चार विकल्प सहित)

अभ्यास 4 . कविताओं कबीर के पद , मीरा के पद , घर की याद से दो – दो काव्यांश का भाव – सौंदर्य और शिल्प – सौंदर्य लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 5 . निम्नलिखित उप-विषयों पर रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए
(क) मेरे विद्यालय में मनाया गया गांधी जयंती दिवस
(ख) हरिद्वार जनपद में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत चुनाव

अभ्यास 6 . कोई **दो** अपठित गद्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 10 – 10 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 7 . कोई **दो** अपठित काव्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 5 – 5 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 8 . पत्र – लेखन : किन्ही **दो** उप – विषयों पर औपचारिक पत्र लेखन कीजिए

अभ्यास 9 . निम्नलिखित **दो** उप-विषयों पर आलेख लिखिए
(क) रूस – यूक्रेन युद्ध का विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव

(ख) जल बचेगा , भविष्य बचेगा

अभ्यास 10 . निम्नलिखित **दो** उप-विषयों पर फीचर लिखिए

(क) गुम होता बचपन

(ख) कहाँ गई मेरे आँगन की गौरैया ?

अभ्यास 15 . निम्नलिखित को परिभाषित कीजिए

संचारक (स्रोत) , प्रासकर्ता , कूटीकरण , कूटवाचन , संचार प्रतिक्रिया , शोर , अंत: वैयक्तिक संचार , अंतर वैयक्तिक संचार , समूह संचार , जनसंचार , लिखित संचार , मौखिक संचार , अमौखिक संचार , सांकेतिक संचार

नोट : समस्त कार्य फाइल में करके फाइल (हार्ड कॉपी) विद्यालय में 15/09/2022 तक अवश्य जमा करें । इस फाइल को बनाने के 5 अंक आपकी मुख्य वार्षिक परीक्षा में जुड़ेंगे ।

कक्षा ११ हिंदी ऐच्छिक शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह - कार्य अक्टूबर 2022 (1) - Copy
शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह – कार्य (फाइल का कार्य)

अभ्यास 1 . अंतरा और अंतराल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सभी पढ़ाए गए पाठों - कबीर के पद , सूरदास के पद , ईदगाह , दोपहर का भोजन , हुसैन की कहानी अपनी ज़बानी पाठों के सारांश लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 2 . अंतरा और अंतराल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के पढ़ाए गए पाठों - कबीर के पद , सूरदास के पद (कविताओं) से दो-दो काव्यांश और ईदगाह , दोपहर का भोजन से दो- दो गद्यांश और प्रत्येक पर 5 – 5 बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 3 . अंतराल के हुसैन की कहानी अपनी ज़बानी से 10 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न बनाइए
(प्रत्येक के चार – चार विकल्प सहित)

अभ्यास 4 . कविताओं कबीर के पद , सूरदास के पद से दो – दो काव्यांश का भाव – सौंदर्य और शिल्प – सौंदर्य लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 5 . निम्नलिखित उप-विषयों पर रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए
(क) मेरे विद्यालय में मनाया गया गांधी जयंती दिवस
(ख) हरिद्वार जनपद में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत चुनाव

अभ्यास 6 . कोई **दो** अपठित गद्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 10 – 10 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 7 . कोई **दो** अपठित काव्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 5 – 5 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 8 . पत्र – लेखन : किन्ही **दो** उप – विषयों पर औपचारिक पत्र लेखन कीजिए

अभ्यास 9 . निम्नलिखित **दो** उप-विषयों पर आलेख लिखिए
(क) रूस – यूक्रेन युद्ध का विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रभाव
(ख) जल बचेगा , भविष्य बचेगा

अभ्यास 10 . निम्नलिखित **दो** उप-विषयों पर फीचर लिखिए

(क) गुम होता बचपन

(ख) कहाँ गई मेरे आँगन की गौरैया ?

अभ्यास 15 . निम्नलिखित को परिभाषित कीजिए

संचारक (स्रोत) , प्रासकर्ता , कूटीकरण , कूटवाचन , संचार प्रतिक्रिया , शोर , अंत: वैयक्तिक संचार , अंतर वैयक्तिक संचार , समूह संचार , जनसंचार , लिखित संचार , मौखिक संचार , अमौखिक संचार , सांकेतिक संचार

नोट : समस्त कार्य फाइल में करके फाइल (हार्ड कॉपी) विद्यालय में 15/09/2022 तक अवश्य जमा करें । इस फाइल को बनाने के 5 अंक आपकी मुख्य वार्षिक परीक्षा में जुड़ेंगे ।

Class :XI   **Subject : COMPUTER SCIENCE (083) Holiday Homework - Autumn break**

➢ **Do the following questions in a homework copy .**

Q1.	_____is known as a volatile memory a) RAM b) ROM c) EPROM d) Flash	1
Q2.	Identify the input device(s): a) Speaker b) Printer c) Key board d) Scanner	1
Q3.	Which of the following is referred to the brain of computer? a) Processor b) RAM c) Hard Drive d) ROM	1
Q4.	ASCII stand for _____ a) American Standard Computer for Information Interchange b) American Status Code for Information Interchange c) All India Standard Code for Information Interchange d) American Standard Code for Information Interchange	1
Q5.	Python is the fastest language. a) False b) True	1
Q6.	The fetch –Decode –execute cycle is also known as_____cycle a) Process Cycle b) Instruction Cycle c) Execute Cycle d) All above	1
Q7.	Which of the following is not a Python IDE? a) IDLE b) Sublime Text c) Jupyter Notes d) Spyder	1

Q8.	Which one of the following is NOT a computational thinking technique? a) Pattern recognition b) Decomposition c) Coding d) None of above	1
Q9.	Antivirus software is an example of _____ a) System software b) Application software c) Utility Software d) Business Software	1
Q10.	Who developed Python Programming Language a) Konrad Zuse b) Guido Van Rossum c) John Von Neumann d) Backus-Naar	1
Q11.	Write any two examples of Application Software.	1
Q12.	24 GB = _____MB = _____KB	1
Q13.	Why is Python termed as 'Free and Open Source' Software?	1
Q14.	Python Programming language got its name from which show?	1
Q15.	How the specific purpose software useful in our life? Explain with example	2
Q16.	What is computer hardware? Give any two examples.	2
Q17.	What is the function of the CPU in a computer? What are its subunits?	2
Q18.	Briefly explain utility Software and its type	2
Q19.	Briefly explain the basic architecture of a computer.	2

Q20.	What is the function of memory? What are its measuring units?	2
Q21.	What is the work of system software? Explain function of its type	2
Q22.	What is the meaning of the term volatile primary memory? Explain briefly.	2
Q23.	What do you understand by flash memory?	2
Q24.	What is cache memory? How it is useful?	2
Q25.	Write full form of IDLE and write the shortcut key to run a Python program.	2
Q26.	What does a cross platform language mean?	2
Q27.	Differentiate between following: a) RAM and ROM b) Interpreter and compiler c) CPU and ALU	3
Q28.	Draw a block diagram depicting organization of a mobile system? What is therole of communication processing unit and application processing unit in a mobile system	3
Q29.	What is the role of operating system in computer system? Write its different types and example.	3

CLASS- 12- PHYSICS

HOME ASSIGNMENT (AUTUMN BREAK)

CHAPTER-1

1) **Two charges each $2 \times 10^{-7} C$ but opposite in sign forms a system. These charges are located at points A (0,0, -10) cm and B (0,0, +10) cm respectively. What is the total charge and electric dipole moment of the system?**

2) **Suppose the spheres A and B have identical sizes. A third sphere of the same size but uncharged is brought in contact with the first, then brought in contact with the second, and finally removed from both. What is the new force of repulsion between A and B?**

3) Two point charges +q and +9q are separated by a distance of 10 a. Find the point on the line joining the two changes where electric field is zero?

4) Consider a uniform electric field $E = 3 \times 10^3 \hat{i} N / C$. (a) What is the flux of this field through a square of 10 cm on a side whose plane is parallel to the yz plane? (b) What is the flux through the same square if the normal to its plane makes a $60°$ angle with the x-axis?

5) A point charge +10 μC is a distance 5 cm directly above the centre of a square of side 10 cm, as shown in Fig. 1.34. What is the magnitude of the electric flux through the square?
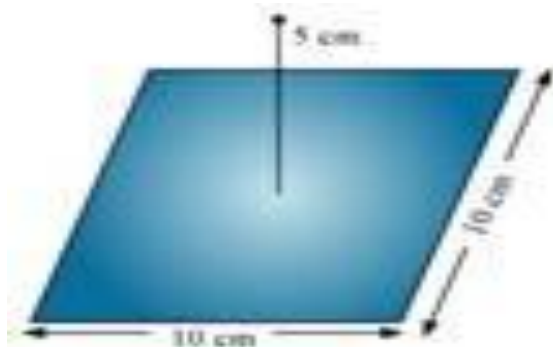
6) ABCD is a square of side 5cm. Charges of +50μC, -50μC and +50μC are placed at A, C and D respectively. Find the resultant electric field at point B.

UNIT-II CURRENT ELECTRICITY

1. A cell of emf 2 V and internal résistance 0.1 Ω is connected to a 3.9 Ω external resistance. What will be the p.d. across the terminals of the cell?

2. Out of the two bulbs marked 25W and 100W, which one has higher resistance.

3. A cell of 6 V and internal resistance 2Ω is connected to a variable resistor. For what value of current does maximum power dissipation occur in the circuit?

4. What is the largest voltage you can safely put across a resistor marked 98 Ω - 0.5 W?

5. Two heater wires of the same dimensions are first connected in series and them in parallel to a source of supply. What will be ratio of heat produced in two cases?

6. Using data given in graph determine (i) emf (ii) internal resistance of the cell.
(iii) For what current, does maximum power dissipation occur in the circuit?
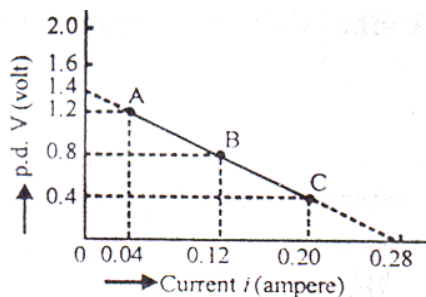
You are given 'n' resistors each of resistance 'r'. These are first connected to get of minimum possible resistance. In the second case these are again connected differently to get maximum possible resistance. Compute the ratio between the maximum and minimum

Unit-III(Magnetic Effect of Current and magnetism)

VSA Questions:

1.State Biot – Savart law and express this law in the vector form.

2. A current I flows in a conductor placed perpendicular to the plane of the paper. Indicate the direction of the magnetic field due to a small element $\vec{dl}$ at point P situated at a distance $\vec{r}$ from the element as shown in figure.

3. Write, using Biot – Savart's law, the expression for the magnetic field $\vec{B}$ due to an element $I\vec{dl}$ carrying current I
at a distance $\vec{r}$ from it in a vector form.

4.Using Biot-Savart law, deduce the expression for the magnetic field at a point (o) on the axis of a semi-circular current carrying loop of radius R. How is the direction of the magnetic field determined at this point?

5.What is SI unit of absolute permeability of free space?
6.What is the effect of absolute permeability of medium on the magnetic field?
7.State Right hand thumb rule.
8.Draw magnetic field lines of circular current carrying conductor.
9.Draw magnetic field lines of straight current carrying conductor.
Short Answer Questions and Numericals:
1.If straight current makes magnetic field circular whereas circular current makes magnetic field istraight. Explain with example

2.Write any two important points of similarities and differences each between Coulomb's law for the electrostatic field
    and Biot-Savart's law for the magnetic field.

3. A straight wire carrying a current of 12 A is bent in to a semi-circular arc of radius $2.0\ cm$ as shown. What is the
magnetic field B at O due to (i) straight segments (ii) semicircular arc ?

4. Find the ratio of the magnitudes of the magnetic field of a current carrying coil at the centre and at an axial point for which $x = R\sqrt{3}$

<u>Long Answer Questions and Numericals:</u>

1. Use Biot-Savart's law to find expression for the magnetic field due to a circular loop of radius 'r' carrying current $'I'$
    at its centre

2. Using Biot-Savart law, deduce the expression for the magnetic field at a point P on the axis of a circular current carrying loop of radius R. How is the direction of the magnetic field determined at this point?

3. A wire of length L is bent round in the form of a coil having N turns of same radius. If a steady current I flows
    through it in a clockwise direction, find the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field produced at its centre

4. A straight wire of length L is bent into a semicircular loop. Use Biot-Savart's law to deduce an expression for the
    magnetic field at its centre due to current I passing through it.

5. An electron is moving parallel to an infinite long straight conductor carrying current of 2A in the direction of current at a perpendicular distance of 1m from conductor in vacuum. Find magnitude and direction of force if conductor is carrying current along east –west direction.

<u>Chapter – 6 Electromagnetic Induction</u>
<u>Objective Questions (1 Mark) - (Very Short Answer(VSA) Type)</u>

<u>MCQs</u>

1. The total number of magnetic field lines passing through an area is termed as?
a) Voltage   b) EMF   c) Magnetic flux   d) Magnetic flux density

2. The formula for induced emf is _____
a) $e=B^2l$ b) $e=Bil$ (c) $e=Blv$ d) $e=Bv^2$

3. If a conductor 0.2m long moves with a velocity of 0.3m/s in a magnetic field of 5T, calculate the emf induced.
a) 0.3V   b) 0.03V   c) 30V   d) 3V

4. Magnetic flux of 5 mwb is linked with a coil, when current of 1 mA flows through it, Self induced will be
a) 1 H   b) 5 H   c) 20 H   d) 50 H

5. According to Faraday's laws of electromagnetic induction, an emf is induced in a conductor whenever?

a) The conductor is perpendicular to the magnetic field

b) Lies in the magnetic field

c) Cuts magnetic lines of flux

d) Moves parallel to the magnetic field

6. Direction of induced current is determined by _____

a) Fleming's left hand rule   b) Fleming's right hand rule

c) Faraday's law   d) Right hand thumb rule

7. A bicycle generator creates 3 V, when bicycle is travelling with a speed of 9.0 km/h, the emfgenerated. The emf will be, when travelling with 15 km/h

a) 20 V   b) 10 V   c)0 V   d) 5.0 V

8. As the number of turns in the coil increases, what happens to the inductance of the coil?

a) Increases   b) Decreases   c) Remains the same   d) Becomes zero

9. If the current changes from 20A to 10A in 5 seconds and the value of inductance is 1H, calculate the emf induced.

a) 8V   b) 6V   c) 4V   d) 2V

10. The phenomenon due to which there is an induced current in one coil due to the current in a neighbouring coil is?

a) Eddy currents   b) Self induction   c) Mutual induction   d) Steady current

One Word or One Line:

11. Write S.I. unit of magnetic flux. Is it a scalar or a vector?

12. The electric current is increasing in a straight wire from A to B .What is the direction of induced current in the metallic loop kept above the wire as shown in the fig.
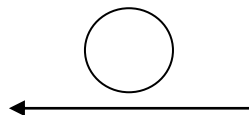
13. A bar magnet falls from a height 'h' through a metal ring. Will its acceleration be equal to g ? Give reason for your answer.

14. Why does a metallic piece become very hot when it is surrounded by a coil carrying high frequency alternating current?

2 Marks or 3 Marks Questions (Short Answer Type)

1. What are eddy currents? Give their one use.
2. State Lenz's law. Show that it is in accordance with the law of conservation of energy.
3. Two identical loops, one of copper and the other of aluminum, are rotated with the same angular speed in the same magnetic field. Compare (i) the induced emf and (ii) the current produced in the two coils. Justify your answer.
4. Prove that average power consumed over a complete cycle of ac through an ideal inductor is zero.
5. A copper ring is suspended by a thread in a vertical plane. North Pole of a magnet is brought horizontally towards the ring. Will the magnet affect the position of the ring? Explain.
6. What is the effect on the mutual inductance between the pair of coil when

(i) the distance between the coils is increased?

(ii) the number of turns in each coil is decreased? Justify your answer in each case.

7. A rectangular loop and a circular loop are moving out of a uniform magnetic field region to a field-free region with a constantvelocityv. In which loop do you expect the induced emf to be constant during the passage out of the field region? The field is normal to the loops.
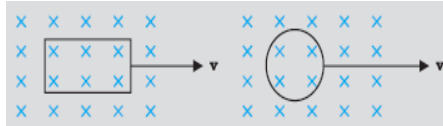
8. A rectangular conductor LMNO is placed in a uniform magnetic field of 0.5 T. The field is directed perpendicular to the plane of the conductor. When the arm MN of length of 20 cm is moved towards left with a velocity of 10 ms^{-1}, calculate the emf induced in the arm. Given the resistance of the arm to be 5 Ω (assuming that other arms are of negligible resistance) find the value of the current in the arm.
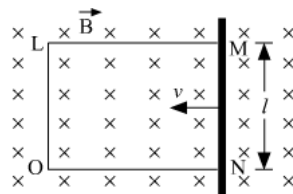
9. How eddy currents areare reduced in a metallic core?

10. As soon as current is switched on in a high voltage wire, the bird sitting on it flies away. Why?

5 Marks Questions - (Long Answer Type)

1. (a) Define the coefficient of self-inductance. Find the coefficient of self-inductance of a long co-axial solenoid.

(b) A metallic rod of length l is rotated at a constant angular speed ω, normal to a uniform magnetic field B. Derive an expression for the current induced in the rod, if the resistance of the rod is R.

2. Explain the working of an AC generator with the help of a labelled diagram and hence derive expression for the emf produced by a.c. generator.

3. (a) What is motional electromotive force (motional emf)?

(b) A rod of length l is moved horizontally with a uniform velocity $'v'$ in a direction perpendicular to its length through a region in which a uniform magnetic field is acting vertically downward. Derive the expression for the emf induced across the ends of the rod.

(c)Two circular coils, one of radius r and the other of radius R are placed coaxially with their centres coinciding. For R>>r, find the mutual inductance of the arrangement.

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAYS HOME WORK FOR HISTORY   (2022-23)
Class- XII-C

1. Revision of all chapters- (Book-1-Chapter- 1,2,3,& 4, Book-2- Chapter-6 ,7 & 8)
2. Map skill: In a file/Note book based on chapters

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

LIST OF MAPS

Book 1		
1	Page 2	Mature Harappan sites: • Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.
2	Page 30	Mahajanapada and cities : • Vajji, Magadha, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3	Page 33	Distribution of Ashokan Inscriptions: • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas,Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kannauj, Braghukachchha • Pillar inscriptions -Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi. • Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
4	Page 43	Important kingdoms and towns: • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas,Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi,Vidisha
5	Page 95	Major Buddhist Sites:Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, BodhGaya, Ajanta.
Book 2		
1	Page 174	Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Mysore, Thanjavur, Kolar

3. **Prepare CBSE Project/Practical on any one among following topics:**

> This project will be the part of CBSE Board Examination-2022-23 .

1. THE HARAPPAN OR INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION
2. TOWN PLANNING AND ARTEFACTS OF THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION
3. MAHBHARATA THROUGH A READER'S EYE
4. UNDERSTANDING THE BHAKTI-SUFI MOVEMENT IN INDIA
5. BUDDHA'S PATH TO ENLIGHTENMENT
6. DEPICTION OF LIFE DURING MUGHAL PERIOD THROUGH PAINTINGS
7. THE REVOLT OF 1857 AND ITS REPRESENTATION
8. "MAHATMA GANDHI" – A LEGENDARY SOUL
9. DIVINE APOSTLE OF GURU NANAK DEV
10. THE SALT SATYAGRAHA- A MASS MOVEMENT
11. THE PROCESS BEHIND THE FRAMING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION
12. AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL – VIJAYANAGARA
13. KINGS AND CHRONICALES- THE MUGHAL COURTS
14. KINGS, FARMERS AND TOWNS- EARLY STATES AND ECONOMIE
15. KINSHIP, CASTE AND CLASS- EARLY SOCIETIES
16. WEAVING DIVINE FABRIC- KABIR

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक पर CBSE प्रोजेक्ट / प्रैक्टिकल तैयार करें :

1. हड़प्पा या सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता

2. हड़प्पा सभ्यता के पुरावस्तुयें और नियोजित शहर

3. महाभारत– पाठक की नजर से

4. भारत में भक्ति–सूफी आन्दोलन की समझ

5. बुद्ध का आत्मज्ञान का मार्ग

6. चित्रकला के द्वारा मुग़ल कालीन जीवन का चित्रण

7. 1857 का विद्रोह और उसके व्याख्यान

8. "महात्मा गांधी" – एक महान आत्मा

9. गुरू नानक देव की दिव्य प्रेरणा

10. नमक सत्याग्रह – एक जन आन्दोलन

11. भारतीय संविधान के निर्माण के पीछे की प्रक्रिया

12. एक साम्राज्य की राजधानी – विजयनगर

13. शासक और इतिवृत्ति – मुगल दरबार

14. राजा, किसान और नगर – आरम्भिक राज्य और अर्थव्यवस्था

15. बन्धुत्व, जाति तथा वर्ग – आरम्भिक समाज

16. दैवीय वस्त्र की बुनाई – कबीर

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

1	Project Synopsis	2 Marks
2	Timeline/explanation and interpretation /Map work	5 Marks
3	Visual/overall presentation	4 Marks
4	Analysis/ Data/Statistical analysis	4 Marks
5	Bibliography	1 Mark
6	Viva	4 Marks
Total		**20 Marks**

4. Students will read the following chapter thoroughly and note key points in their note book

also which will be provide you separately-

Book-3rd Chapter-10- Colonialism and the Countryside

छात्र निम्नलिखित अध्याय को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ेंगे और अपनी नोटबुक में मुख्य बिंदुओं को नोट भी करेंगे, जो आपको अलग से उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे–

पुस्तक – तीसरा , अध्याय – 10 - उपनिवेशवाद और देहात

Prepared By- Prem Chand

PGT-History

Kendriya vidyalaya No.1BEG&C, Roorkee

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.01 ROORKEE

AUTMN BREAK (2022-23) HOMEWORK

CLASS: XII   **SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS**

INSTRUCTIONS: Do all these questions in a separate file (A-4 sheets)

CONTINUITY AND DIFFRENTIABILITY

1. For what value of k is the following function continuous at x = 2 ?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1 \; ; \; x < 2 \\ \quad k \; ; \; x = 2 \\ 3x - 1 \; ; \; x > 2 \end{cases}$$

2. If f(x) = $\begin{cases} 3ax + b, & \text{if} \quad x > 1 \\ 11 & \text{if} \quad x = 1 \\ 5ax \text{ - } 2b, & \text{if} \quad x < 1 \end{cases}$, continuous at x = 1, find the values of a and b.

3. If f(x), defined by the following is continuous at x = 0, find the values of a, b, c

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sin(a+1)x + \sin x}{x} & , x < 0 \\ c & , x = 0 \\ \dfrac{\sqrt{x + bx^2} - \sqrt{x}}{bx^{3/2}} & , x > 0 \end{cases}$$

4. If $x = a\left(\cos\theta + \log\tan\dfrac{\theta}{2}\right)$ and $y = a\sin\theta$ find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ at $\theta = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$.

5. If $y = (\log x)^{\cos x} + \dfrac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

6. If $xy + y^2 = \tan x + y$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

7. If $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \log\left(\dfrac{1}{x} + \sqrt{1 + \dfrac{1}{x^2}}\right)$, find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$.

8. If $\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \sqrt{1 - y^2} = a(x - y)$, prove that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1 - y^2}{1 - x^2}}$.

9. Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$ if $(\cos x)^y = (\cos y)^x$

10. If $x^p . y^q = (x + y)^{p+q}$, prove that $\dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{y}{x}$.

APPLICATIONS OF DERIVATIVES

1) Find the point on the curve $y^2 = 8x$ for which the abscissa and ordinate change at the same rate?
2) A man 2 metre high walks at a uniform speed of 6km /h away from a lamp post 6 metre high.Find the rate at which the length of his shadow increases. Also find the rate at which the tip of the shadow is moving away from the lamp post.
3) A ladder 5m long is leaning against a wall. Bottom of ladder is pulled along the ground away from wall at the rate of 2m/s. How fast is the height on the wall decreasing when the foot of ladder is 4m away from the wall?
4) A particle moves along the curve $6\, y = x^3 + 2.$, Find the points on the curve at which y-coordinate is changing 8 times as fast as the x-coordinate.
5) Water is leaking from a conical funnel at the rate of 5 cm^3/sec. If the radius of the base of the funnel is 10 cm and altitude is 20 cm, Find the rate at which water level is dropping when it is 5 cm from top.
6) Find the intervals in which the function $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x$, $0 < x < 2\pi$ isincreasing or decreasing.
7) Show that the function $f(x) = \dfrac{\sin x}{x}$ is strictly decreasing on $(0, \pi/2)$
8) Find the intervals in which the function $f(x) = \dfrac{\log x}{x}$ increasing or decreasing.
9) Find the interval in which the function $f(x) = 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 12x + 20$ is (i) increasing (ii) decreasing
10) Find the interval in which the function $f(x) = (x+1)^3 (x-1)^3$
11) Show that the height of cylinder of maximum volume that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius R is $\dfrac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$.
12) Show that the semivertical angle of a cone of maximum volume and of given slant hight is $\tan^{-1}\sqrt{2}$.

13) Length of three sides of a trapezium other than base is equal to 10cm each, then find the area of the trapezium when it is maximum ?

14) Find the point on the curve $y^2 = 2x$ which is at minimum distance from the point (1,4)

15) An open box with a square base is to be made out of a given quantity of card board of area c^2 square units. Show that the maximum volume of the box is $\dfrac{c^3}{6\sqrt{3}}$ cubic units.

16) A window is in the shape of a rectangle surmounted by an equilateral triangle. If the perimeter of the window is 12 m, find the dimensions of the rectangle that will produce the largest area of the window.

DEFINITE INTEGRALS

1. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{1+\sqrt{\tan x}}\,dx$

2. $\displaystyle\int_{1}^{3} \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{4-x}}\,dx$

3. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}\,dx$

4. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{\sin x + \cos x}\,dx$

5. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x}\,dx$

6. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x.\cosec}\,dx$

7. $\displaystyle\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{\tan x}}$

8. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+\sin x}\,dx$

9. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x+\sin x}{1+\cos x}\,dx$

10, $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \log(1+\tan x)\,dx$

11. $\displaystyle\int_0^4 (|x|+|x-2|+|x-4|)\,dx$ (CBSE-2013)

12. $\displaystyle\int_{2}^{5} (|x-2|+|x-3|+|x-4|)\,dx$

APPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATION

1. Find the area of the region included between the parabola $y^2 = x$ and the line $x + y = 2$.

2. Find the area of the region bounded by $x^2 = 4y$, $y = 2$, $y = 4$ and the y-axis in the first quadrant.

3. Using integration compute the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are (2 , 1), (3 , 4), and (5 , 2).

4. Using integration compute the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are (–1 , 1), (0 , 5), and (3 , 2).

5. Using integration compute the area of the region bounded by the lines $x + 2y = 2$, $y – x = 1$, and $2x + y = 7$.

6. Using the method of integration finds the area of the region bounded by the lines: 2x+y=4, 3x-2y=6 and x-3y+5=0.

Autumn break HOME WORK (2022-23) i.e., 03.09.2022 to 12.09.2022

Class XII

Subject : Accountancy

(1) **Partnership fundamental**, meaning, characteristics and provision in the absence of partnership deed.
Practical problems, Q. No. 1,2,3,39,40,41,42,47

Guarantee of Profit: Practical problems, Q. No. 68, 69,70

(2) **Calculation of goodwill :** meaning, characteristics and factors affecting the goodwill
Practical problems, Q. No. 1,2,9,10,17

(3) **Admission of a partner** : Practical problems, Q. No. 1,7,8,5,54,55,57,64,65,70,75

Project Work: Meaning, Definition, by W. H. Kilpatrick, steps involve in project method. Preparation of journal, ledger, Trial Balance with minimum 30 Transactions.

Subject : Business Studies

Concept and nature of management : Meaning and Characteristics of Business management, importance, management as science or art or both, levels of management.

Principles of Management: characteristics of principles of management, scientific management, Principles: spirit de corps, scalar chain, unity of command, unity of direction, equity, centralization & decentralization.

Business environment: meaning, importance, dimensions, factors affecting the business environment.
Case Study on Principles of Management, Business environment

Class XI
Project Work
(Business Studies) Process to open a saving bank account
(Accountancy) Visit to a Sole Proprietorship business and prepare a report on it

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA no.1 ROORKEE
HOMEWORK FOR AUTUMN BREAK 2022-23
CLASS XII SUBJECT– BIOLOGY

Important questions:

1. Amoeba is immortal. Explain?
2. Which is the first diploid single cell which begins life?
3. What type gamete are formed in staminate and pistillate flowers?
4. Mendel's work was rediscovered by three scientists independently. Name any two of them.
5. How do we predict the frequency of crossing over between any two linked genes?
6. A dihybrid heterozygous round, yellow seeded garden pea was crossed with a double recessive plant.
    a. A. What type of cross is this?
    b. Work out the genotype & phenotype of the progeny.
    C. Work out the genotype & phenotype of the progeny.

7. A double-stranded DNA has 20 % of cytosine, calculate the % of adenine in the DNA.
8. What is satellite DNA ? Name their types. Mention their basis for classification of satellite DNA.
9. Write short notes on Darwin's finches.
10. Justify the statement" Galapagos islands are the living laboratories of Evolution".
11. What is meant by writing H2L2 for an antibody? Name any four types of antibodies produced in our/human body?
12. How do normal cells get transformed into cancerous neoplastic cells? Mention the differences between viral oncogenes and cellular oncogenes.
13. The lymphocytes are of two types B and T-cells. Why are they called so? A person has injured on a road accident and required an urgent immune response.
14. Write down the characteristics of genetic codon.
15. Make a project file on topic provided to you.

HOLIDAY HOME WORK
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY
CLASS-XII

I. Read all the chapters of NCERT.
II. Mark all the difficult words and write them in your notebook.
III. MCQ

Q1.Which one of the following is not a pillar of human development?
   a)Equity   b) Productivity   c)Empowerment   d) Development
   निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मानव विकास का एक स्तंभ नहीं है?
   a) इक्विटी   b) उत्पादकता   c) सशक्तिकरण   d) विकास

Q2.Which country have highest human development index in the world?
   a)Japan   b) Canada   c)Norway   d) France
   दुनिया में किस देश का मानव विकास सूचकांक सबसे ज्यादा है।
   a) जापान   b) कनाडा   c) नॉर्वे   d) फ्रांस

Q3.Which one of the following is not one of approaches to human development.
   a)Basic approach   b) Income approach
   c)Welfare approach   d) Capability approach
   निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मानव विकास के लिए दृष्टिकोण में से एक नहीं है।
   a) मूल दृष्टिकोण   b) आय दृष्टिकोण
   c) कल्याण दृष्टिकोण   d) क्षमता दृष्टिकोण

Q4.Which country of the world measures its progress by Gross National Happiness (GNH)
   a)Belgium   b) Bhutan   c)Germany   d) Sri Lanka
   दुनिया का कौन सा देश सकल राष्ट्रीय खुशी (GNH) द्वारा अपनी प्रगति को मापता है
   a) बेल्जियम   b) भूटान   c) जर्मनी   d) श्रीलंका

Q5.Which country is having lowest sex-ratio in the world ?
   a)Qatar   b)Brazil   c) Sri Lanka   d) Nepal
   कौन सा देश दुनिया में सबसे कम लिंगानुपात वाला देश है?
   a) कतर   b) ब्राजील   c) श्रीलंका   d) नेपाल

Q6.In which near human development report was first published ?
   a)1992   b) 1990   c)1995   d) 1999
   मानव विकास रिपोर्ट किसके पास पहली बार प्रकाशित हुई थी?
   a) 1992   b) 1990   c) 1995   d) 1999

Q7.Which one of the following scholar introduced the concept of human development ?
   a)Ratzel   b)Jafferson   c)Dr. Mahabub-ul-haq   d)Wagner
   निम्नलिखित विद्वानों में से एक ने मानव की अवधारणा को पेश किया विकास?
   a) रटज़ेल   b) एलेन सी सैंपल   c) डॉ। महबूब-उल-हक   d) वैगनर

Q8.Which country is having lowest human development index in the world ?
   a)Niger   b)Bangladesh   c)Nigeria   d)Mangolia
   जो देश दुनिया में सबसे कम मानव विकास सूचकांक है?
   a) नाइजर   b) बांग्लादेश   c) नाइजीरिया   d) मंगोलिया

Q9.In which of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment
   a)Russia   b)Denmark   c)The Netherlands   d)India
   सहकारी कृषि किस देश में सबसे अच्छा प्रयास रहा ?
   a)रूस   b)डेनमार्क   c)नीदरलैंड   d)भारत

Q10.Which sector of the economy takes raw materials from the primary sector and manufactures
    them into goods?

a)Primary   b)Secondary   c)Tertiary   d)Quaternary

अर्थव्यवस्था का कोन सा क्षेत्र प्राथमिक क्षेत्र से कच्चा माल लेकर वस्तुओं का निर्माण करता है ?

a)द्वितीयक   b)प्राथमिक   c)तृतीयक   d)चतुर्थक

Q11.In which of the following regions is primitive agriculture practiced?

a)Amazon basin   b)Ganga basin   c)Praries   d)Hwang ho basin

विश्व के किस भाग में आ आदिकालीन कृषि की जाती है ?

a)अमेजन बेसिन   b)गंगा बेसिन   c)प्रेरिज   d)ह्वांग हो बेसिन

Q12.Hunting & gathering is a part of which sector?

a)Primary   b)Secondary   c)Tertiary   d)Quaternary

शिकार और संग्रहण किस क्षेत्र के भाग है ?

a)प्राथमिक   b)द्वितीयक   c)तृतीयक   d)चतुर्थक

Q13. which of the following industry is agro based industry?

a) Leather   b)Cement   c)Cotton   d)Iron & Steel Industry

निमंलिखित में से कोन सा कृषि आधारित उद्योग है ?

a)चमड़ा उद्योग   b)सीमेंट उद्योग   c)सूती उद्योग   d)इस्पात उद्योग

Q14. Which one of the following types of Industries produce raw material for other Industries?

a)Cottage   b)Basic Industry   c)Small   d)Footloose industry

निमंलिखित में से कोन सा उद्योग दुसरे उद्योगों को कच्चा माल उपलब्ध करता है ?

a) कुटीर उद्योग   b) आधारभूत उद्योग   c) छोटे उद्योग   d) स्वछंद उद्योग

Q15.Which one of the following industry is a weight loose industry?

a)Cotton   b)Electronics   c)Sugar Industry   d)Aluminum

निमंलिखित में किस उद्योग को स्वचन्द उद्योग कहा जाता है?

a)सूती उद्योग   b)इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स उद्योग   c)चीनी उद्योग   d)एल्युमिनियम उद्योग

Q16 The industry which is managed by Govt is known as.

a)Private sector   b)Public Sector   c)Joint Sector   d)Cooperative sector

कोन से उद्योग सरकार द्वारा व्यवस्थित किए जाते हैं?

a) प्राइवेट उद्योग   b) सार्वजनिक उद्योग   c) संयुक्त उद्योग   d) सहकारी उद्योग

IV. Answer the following questions:

Q1.Explain the concept of neo determinism.

नव निश्चयवाद की अवधारणा की अवधारणा का वर्णन करें I

Q2. Mention the characteristics of welfare, radical and behavioural approach.

मानवतावादी ,अमूलवादी और व्यवहारवादी विचारधारा की मुखी विशेषताएँ लिखें ।

Q3. Mention the chief characteristics of determinism.

निश्चयवाद की मुख्य विशेषताओं का उल्लेख करें।

Q4.What is the scope of human geography?

मानव भूगोल के विषय क्षेत्र क्या है?

Q5. What is population growth? Explain components of population growth.

जनसंख्या वृद्धि क्या है?जनसंख्या वृद्धि के घटकों की व्याख्या करें।

Q6. Define the following terms

a)Positive growth of population

b)Place of destination

c)Natural population growth

निम्नलिखित शब्दों को परिभाषित करें

a)जनसंख्या का सकारात्मक विकास

b)गंतव्य स्थान

c)प्राकृतिक जनसंख्या वृद्ध

Q7. Explain the demographic transition theory in detail with the help of suitable examples.

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की मदद से जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत को विस्तार से बताएं।

Q8.What is migration? Which are the two factors of migration ?Explain any one factor in detail.

प्रवास क्या है? प्रवास के दो कारक कौन से हैं बताएं और किसी एक का वर्णन करें I

Q9.What challenges arise due to increase in population?

जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के कारण क्या चुनौतियाँ आती हैं?

Q10.Why was earlier man under the shackles of environment?

मानव प्रकृति की बेड़ियों में क्यूँ बंधा है ?

Q11. Why it is commonly said that 90 percent of world population lives in about 10% of its land area?

आमतौर पर यह क्यों कहा जाता है कि दुनिया की 90 प्रतिशत आबादी अपने भू-भाग के लगभग 10% हिस्से में रहती है?

Q12.What is age-sex pyramid ? Explain different types of population pyramids.

आयु-लिंग पिरामिड क्या है? विभिन्न प्रकार के जनसंख्या पिरामिड की व्याख्या करें।

Q13.What is occupational structure ? Write short note on occupational structure of the world.

व्यावसायिक संरचना क्या है? दुनिया की व्यावसायिक संरचना पर संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें।

Q14.What are the reasons for unfavourable sex-ratio to women in some countries ?

कुछ देशों में महिलाओं के प्रतिकूल लिंग-अनुपात के कारण क्या हैं?

Q15.How is sex-ratio measured ?

लिंग-अनुपात को कैसे मापा जाता है?

Q16.Differentate between Growth & Development.

वृद्धि और विकास के बीच अंतर।

Q17. "Size of the territory and per capital income are not directly related to human development". Comments.

क्षेत्र का आकार और प्रति पूंजी आय सीधे मानव विकास से संबंधित नहीं हैं "। टिप्पणियाँ।

Q18.What is Human Development ? Analyze the four pillars of Human Development.

मानव विकास क्या है? मानव विकास के चार स्तंभों का विश्लेषण करें।

Q19.Explain the main approaches to Human Development.

मानव विकास के लिए मुख्य दृष्टिकोण बताएं।

Q20.Explain the three main areas of measuring human development ?

मानव विकास को मापने के तीन मुख्य क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करें?

Q21."Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicates of its socio-economic development."Analyze the statement.

"किसी देश की साक्षर आबादी का अनुपात उसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास का संकेत है।" कथन का विश्लेषण करें।

Q22. Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.' Explain this statement.

भूमध्यरेखीय कृषी अति विशिष्ट प्रकार की कृषि है इस कथन को स्पष्ट करें

Q23. Describe any six characteristics of commercial livestock rearing.

वाणिज्यिक पशुपालन कोई छह विशेषताएँ लिखिए

Q24.Distinguish between collective farming with cooperative farming.

सहकारी खेती और सामूहिक खेती के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें

Q25 What are the characteristics of plantation agriculture?

रोपण कृषि की विशेषताएँ बताएं।

Q26 Classify the industries on the basis of their product?

उद्योगों को उनके उत्पाद के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कीजिये

Q27 Differentiate between large scale and small scale industries.

लघु उद्योग और वृहद उद्योगों मे अंतर स्पष्ट करें

Q28 What is manufacturing? What are the different factors affecting the location of an industry?

विनिर्माण किसे कहते है ? उद्योगों की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक कोन से है ?

V.Map (Kindly do all the parts in separate maps)

A) World Map

CLASS- 12
AUTUMN BREAK
HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
COMPUTER SCIENCE

1	Which of the following is not a function/method of a file object in python? a. read( ) b. writelines( ) c. dump( ) d. readlines( )
2	Name the protocol that is used to send emails
3	Rearrange the following terms in increasing order of data transfer rates. Gbps, Mbps, Tbps, Kbps, bps
4	Differentiate between Web server and web browser. Write any two popular web browsers.
5	Expand the following terms: a. SMTP b. XML c. LAN d. TCP
6	---------------------- is a device that forwards data packets along networks.
7	Write a function in Python PUSH(Arr), where Arr is a list of numbers. From this list push all numbers divisible by 5 into a stack implemented by using a list. Display the stack if it has at least one element, otherwise display appropriate error message.
8	How many pair of wires are there in twisted pair cable(Ethernet)?What is the name of port ,which is used to connect Ethernet cable to a computer or a labtop?
9	A binary file "Book.dat" has structure [BookNo, Book_Name, Author, Price]. i. Write a user defined function CreateFile() to input data for a record and add to Book.dat . ii. Write a function CountRec(Author) in Python which accepts the Author name as parameter and count and return number of books by the given Author are stored in the binary file "Book.dat"
10	A text file is opened using the statement **f = open('story.txt').** The file has a total of 10 lines. Which of the following options will be true if statement 1 and statement 2 are executed in order. Statement 1: L1 = f.readline( ) Statement 2: L2 = f.readlines( )

	a. L1 will be a list with one element and L2 will be list with 9 elements. b. L1 will be a string and L2 will be a list with 10 elements. c. L1 will be a string and L2 will be a list with 9 elements. L1 will be a list with 10 elements and L2 will be an empty list.

11	Shylesh is writing python code to append a new record to a binary file 'salary.dat' that is storing list objects containing [empid, empname, salary]. Consider the following code written by him.
	import pickle
	f = open('salary.dat', 'ab')
	                    id = input("Enter employee id : ")
	name = input("Enter name of employee: ")
	  sal = float(input("Enter salary :"))
	              record = _____ **#Blank 1**
	   pickle.dump(record,f)
	      f.close()
	
	              Identify the missing part of Blank 1.
	
	a. [id,name,sal]
	b. id, name, sal
	c. [empid, empname, salary]
	           empid, empname, salary

12	Jonathan and Jonathan Training Institute is planning to set up its center in Amritsar with four specialized blocks for Medicine, Management, Law courses along with an Admission block in separate buildings. The physical distances between these blocks and the number of computers to be installed in these blocks are given below. You as a network expert have to answer the queries raised by their board of directors as given in (i) to (iv). Shortest distances between various locations in meters: <table><tr><td>Admin Block to Management Block</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Admin Block to Medicine Block</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Admin Block to Law Block</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Management Block to Medicine Block</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Management Block to Law Block</td><td>110</td></tr><tr><td>Law Block to Medicine Block</td><td>40</td></tr></table> Number of Computers installed at various locations are as follows: <table><tr><td>Admin Block</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>Management Block</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>Medicine Block</td><td>20</td></tr></table>

	Law Block	50	

(i). Suggest the most suitable location to install the main server of this institution to get efficient connectivity.

(ii). Suggest by drawing the best cable layout for effective network connectivity of the blocks having server with all the other blocks.

(iii). Suggest the devices to be installed in each of these buildings for connecting computers installed within the building out of the following:

- Modem
- Switch
- Gateway
- Router

(iv) Suggest the most suitable wired medium for efficiently connecting each computer installed in every building out of the following network cables:

- Coaxial Cable
- Ethernet Cable
- Single Pair Telephone Cable.

13	Alam has a list containing 10 integers. You need to help him create a program with separate user defined functions to perform the following operations based on this list. ● Traverse the content of the list and push the even numbers into a stack. ● Pop and display the content of the stack. For Example: If the sample Content of the list is as follows: N=[12, 13, 34, 56, 21, 79, 98, 22, 35, 38] Sample Output of the code should be: 38 22 98 56 34 12

Autumn break HOME WORK (2022-23) i.e., 03.09.2022 to 12.09.2022

Class XII

Subject : Accountancy

(4) **Partnership fundamental**, meaning, characteristics and provision in the absence of partnership deed.
Practical problems, Q. No. 1,2,3,39,40,41,42,47

Guarantee of Profit: Practical problems, Q. No. 68, 69,70

(5) **Calculation of goodwill :** meaning, characteristics and factors affecting the goodwill
Practical problems, Q. No. 1,2,9,10,17

(6) **Admission of a partner** : Practical problems, Q. No. 1,7,8,5,54,55,57,64,65,70,75

Project Work: Meaning, Definition, by W. H. Kilpatrick, steps involve in project method. Preparation of journal, ledger, Trial Balance with minimum 30 Transactions.

Subject : Business Studies

Concept and nature of management : Meaning and Characteristics of Business management, importance, management as science or art or both, levels of management.

Principles of Management: characteristics of principles of management, scientific management, Principles: spirit de corps, scalar chain, unity of command, unity of direction, equity, centralization & decentralization.

Business environment: meaning, importance, dimensions, factors affecting the business environment.
Case Study on Principles of Management, Business environment

Class XI
Project Work
(Business Studies) Process to open a saving bank account
(Accountancy) Visit to a Sole Proprietorship business and prepare a report on it

Q.1 Write down the IUPAC name of the following complexes:
$[Pt(NH_3)(H_2O)Cl_2]$ $[Co(NH_3)_5(NO_2)](NO_3)_2$

$[Co(NH_3)_5(CO_3)]Cl$ $[Co(NH_3)_5Cl]Cl_2$

Q.2 Give the formula of each of the following coordination entities:
(i) Co^{3+} ion is bound to one Cl^-, one NH_3 molecule and two bidentate ethylene diamine (en) molecules.
(ii) Ni^{2+} ion is bound to two water molecules and two oxalate ions.

Q.3 Write the formula for the following complex:
Pentaaminenitrito-N-cobalt(III)   Tetracarbonylnickel(O)
Potassium tetracyanidoferrate(II)

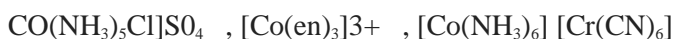Q.4 Explain the following terms giving a suitable example in each case:
(i) Ambidentate ligand
(ii) Denticity of a ligand

(iii)Linkage isomerism
(iv) An outer orbital complex

Q.5 What type of isomerism is shown by $[CO(NH_3)_5ONO]Cl_2$, $Ag(NH_3)_2][Ag(CN)_2]$

$CO(NH_3)_5Cl]SO_4$, $[Co(en)_3]3+$, $[Co(NH_3)_6] [Cr(CN)_6]$
Q.6 Write the hybridization and shape of $[Ni(CN)_4]2\_$. (Atomic'number of Ni = 28)

Q.7 Draw the geometrical isomers of complex $[Pt(en)_2Cl_2]2+$.

Q.8 Out of NH_3 and CO, which ligand forms a more stable complex with a transition metal and why?

Q.9 Out of NH_3 and 'en', which ligand forms more stable complex with metal and why?

Q.10 For the complex $[Fe(en)_2Cl_2]Cl$, identify the following:
(i) Oxidation number of iron.
(ii) Hybrid orbitals and shape of the complex.
(iii) Magnetic behaviour of the complex.
(iv) Number of its geometrical isomers.
(v) Whether there may be optical isomer also.
(vi) Name of the complex.

Q.11 What is meant by crystal field splitting energy? On the basis of crystal field theory, write the electronic configuration of d4 in terms of t_{2g} and eg in an octahedral field when (i) $\Delta 0 > P$ (ii) $\Delta 0 < P$

Q.12 State a reason for each of the following situations:
(i) Co2+ is easily oxidised to Co3+ in presence of a strong ligand.
(ii) CO is a stronger complexing reagent than NH_3.
(iii) The molecular shape of $Ni(CO)_4$ is not the same as that of $[Ni(CN)_4]2\_$.

iv)Nickel (II) does not form low spin octahedral complexes.
(v) $[Fe(CN)_6]4-$ and $[Fe(H_20)_6]2+$ are of different colours in dilute solutions.

vi) $NiCl_4]2\_$ is paramagnetic while $[Ni(CO)_4]$ is diamagnetic, though both are tetrahedral.

$Fe(H_2O)_6]^{3+}$ is strongly paramagnetic whereas $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$ is weakly paramagnetic.

Q.13 Give two examples of ligands which form coordination compounds useful in analytical chemistry.
Q.14 When a coordination compound $CoCl_3.6NH_3$ is mixed with $AgNO_3$, 3 moles of AgCl are precipitated per mole of the compound. Write
(i) Structural formula of the complex
(ii) IUPAC name of the complex .

KV NO 1 ROORKEE

HOLIDAY HOME WORK

SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE

SESSION 22-23

Class 12TH

Q1. Write Cuba missile crisis.?

Q2. Explain the non alignment movement.?

Q3. Explain the consequences of disintegration of USSR.?

Q4. Explain shock therapy.? describe the consequences of shock therapy.?

Q5. What was the Earth summit.? how far did the summit proved to be useful.Explain it.?

Q6. How has technology contributed to globalisation.?

Q7. What did (BWC) biological weapons convention 1972 decide.?

Q8. What is a Globalization highlight any four negative and positive aspect of Globalization.?

Q9. Describe the Green revolution.?

Q10. Write a short note on ASEAN vision 2020.?

कक्षा 12 हिंदी आधार शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह - कार्य अक्टूबर 2022 (1)
शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह – कार्य (फाइल का कार्य)

अभ्यास 1 . पाठ्य पुस्तक के सभी पढ़ाए गए पाठों - आत्मपरिचय , पतंग , कविता के बहाने , बात सीधी थी पर , कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज , उषा , बाज़ार – दर्शन , काले मेघा पानी दे , पहलवान की ढोलक , शिरीष के फूल , जूझ पाठों का सारांश लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 2 . पाठ्य पुस्तक के पढ़ाए गए पाठों - आत्मपरिचय , पतंग , कविता के बहाने , बात सीधी थी पर , कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज , उषा (कविता) से दो काव्यांश और बाज़ार – दर्शन , काले मेघा पानी दे , पहलवान की ढोलक , शिरीष के फूल से दो गद्यांश और प्रत्येक पर 5 – 5 बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 3 . वितान के जूझ पाठ से 10 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (प्रत्येक के चार – चार विकल्प सहित)

अभ्यास 4 . आत्मपरिचय , पतंग , कविता के बहाने , बात सीधी थी पर , कैमरे में बंद अपाहिज , उषा कविताओं से दो काव्यांश का भाव – सौंदर्य और शिल्प – सौंदर्य लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 5 . निम्नलिखित उप-विषयों पर रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए

(क) जनपद हरिद्वार में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत चुनाव

(ख) विद्यालय में मनाया गया गांधी जयंती पर्व

अभ्यास 6 . कोई दो अपठित गद्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 10 – 10 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 7 . कोई दो अपठित काव्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 5 – 5 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 8 . पत्र – लेखन : किन्ही दो उप – विषयों पर औपचारिक पत्र लेखन कीजिए

अभ्यास 9 . निम्नलिखित दो उप-विषयों पर आलेख लिखिए

(क) आधुनिक युग में पत्रकारिता का उद्देश्य

(ख) विद्यालय में मनाया गया हिंदी पखवाड़ा

अभ्यास 10 . निम्नलिखित <u>दो</u> उप-विषयों पर फीचर लिखिए

(क) हरियाली को बचाना है

(ख) खान – पान की बदलती तस्वीर

नोट : समस्त कार्य फाइल में करके फाइल (हार्ड कॉपी) विद्यालय में 15/10/2022 तक अवश्य जमा करें । इस फाइल को बनाने के 5 अंक आपकी मुख्य वार्षिक परीक्षा / बोर्ड परीक्षा में जुड़ेंगे ।

नोट : प्रत्येक अभ्यास से न्यूनतम 50 % कार्य अनिवार्य रूप से करना है ।

<u>कक्षा 12 हिंदी ऐच्छिक शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह - कार्य अक्टूबर 2022 (1)शरदकालीन अवकाश गृह – कार्य (फाइल का कार्य)</u>

अभ्यास 1 . अंतरा और अंतराल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सभी पढ़ाए गए पाठों - सरोज स्मृति , यह दीप अकेला , मैंने देखा एक बूँद , बनारस , दिशा , वसंत आया , तोड़ो , संवदिया , गांधी नेहरू और यास्सेर अराफात , लघु कथाएँ (शेर , पहचान , चार हाथ , साझा) , जहाँ कोई वापसी नहीं , बिस्कोहर की माटी पाठों के सारांश लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 2 . अंतरा और अंतराल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के सभी पढ़ाए गए पाठों - सरोज स्मृति , यह दीप अकेला , मैंने देखा एक बूँद , बनारस , दिशा , वसंत आया , तोड़ो (कविताओं) से दो-दो काव्यांश और संवदिया , गांधी नेहरू और यास्सेर अराफात , लघु कथाएँ (शेर , पहचान , चार हाथ , साझा) , जहाँ कोई वापसी नहीं से दो गद्यांश और प्रत्येक पर 5 – 5 बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 3 . अंतराल के बिस्कोहर की माटी पाठ से 10 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (प्रत्येक के चार – चार विकल्प सहित)

अभ्यास 4 . कविताओं सरोज स्मृति , यह दीप अकेला , मैंने देखा एक बूँद , बनारस , दिशा , वसंत आया , तोड़ो , से दो – दो काव्यांश का भाव – सौंदर्य और शिल्प – सौंदर्य लिखिए ।

अभ्यास 5 . निम्नलिखित उप-विषयों पर रचनात्मक लेख लिखिए

(क) जनपद हरिद्वार में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत चुनाव

(ख) विद्यालय में मनाया गया गांधी जयंती पर्व

अभ्यास 6 . कोई <u>दो</u> अपठित गद्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 10 – 10 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 7 . कोई <u>दो</u> अपठित काव्यांश और उन पर बहुविकल्पीय (MCQ) 5 – 5 प्रश्नोत्तर

अभ्यास 8 . पत्र – लेखन : किन्ही <u>दो</u> उप – विषयों पर औपचारिक पत्र लेखन कीजिए

अभ्यास 9 . निम्नलिखित दो उप-विषयों पर आलेख लिखिए

(क) आधुनिक युग में पत्रकारिता का उद्देश्य

(ख) विद्यालय में मनाया गया हिंदी पखवाड़ा

अभ्यास 10 . निम्नलिखित दो उप-विषयों पर फीचर लिखिए

(क) हरियाली को बचाना है

 (ख) खान – पान की बदलती तस्वीर

नोट : समस्त कार्य फाइल में करके फाइल   (हार्ड कॉपी) विद्यालय में 15/10/2022 तक अवश्य जमा करें । इस फाइल को बनाने के 5 अंक आपकी मुख्य वार्षिक परीक्षा / बोर्ड परीक्षा में जुड़ेंगे ।

नोट : प्रत्येक अभ्यास से न्यूनतम 50 % कार्य अनिवार्य रूप से करना है ।

Autumn break Holiday HW OCT 2022-23

Class XII

Dear students,
You have to make a Project file in this autumn break.
Guidelines for the project are as follows:

• Project should be of 3,500-4,000 words (excluding diagrams & graphs), **ONLY hand-written**
• It will be an independent, self-directed piece of study.

Expected Checklist:
• Introduction of topic/title
• Identifying the causes, consequences and/or remedies
• Various stakeholders and effect on each of them
• Advantages and disadvantages of situations or issues identified
• Short-term and long-term implications of economic strategies suggested in the course of research
• Validity, reliability, appropriateness and relevance of data used for research work and for presentation in the project file
• Presentation and writing that is succinct and coherent in project file
• Citation of the materials referred to, in the file in footnotes, resources section, bibliography etc.

Mode of presentation/submission of the Project:
Each student will present the project in a Spiral file containing A4 size sheets/ assignment sheets- One side plain.

Marking Scheme :
Marks are suggested to be given as –

S. No.	Heading	Marks Allotted
1.	Relevance of the topic	3
2.	Knowledge Content/Research Work	6
3.	Presentation Technique	3
4.	Viva-voce	8
	Total	20 Marks

Topics:

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1 ROORKEE

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2022-23)

Class XII	
• Micro and Small Scale Industries	• Food Supply Channel in India
• Contemporary Employment situation in India	• Disinvestment policy of the government
• Goods and Services Tax Act and its Impact on GDP	• Health Expenditure (of any state)
• Human Development Index	• Inclusive Growth Strategy
• Self-help group	• Trends in Credit availability in India
• Monetary policy committee and its functions	• Role of RBI in Control of Credit
• Government Budget & its Components	• Trends in budgetary condition of India
• Exchange Rate determination – Methods and Techniques	• Currency War – reasons and repercussions
• Livestock – Backbone of Rural India	• Alternate fuel – types and importance
• Sarwa Siksha Abhiyan – Cost Ratio Benefits	• Golden Quadrilateral- Cost ratio benefit
• Minimum Support Prices	• Relation between Stock Price Index and Economic Health of Nation
• Waste Management in India – Need of the hour	• Minimum Wage Rate – approach and Application
• Digital India- Step towards the future	• Rain Water Harvesting – a solution to water crises
• Vertical Farming – an alternate way	• Silk Route- Revival of the past
• Make in India – The way ahead	• Bumper Production- Boon or Bane for the farmer
• Rise of Concrete Jungle- Trend Analysis	• Organic Farming – Back to the Nature
• Any other newspaper article and its evaluation on basis of economic principles	• **Any other topic**