



Sainik School Khara Kheri
C/o Royal International Residential School
NH-9, Khara-Kheri, Fatehabad (Haryana)
(CBSE Affiliation. No:- 530879, School Code:- 40850)



Holidays Homework

Class : 10th

Summer Vacation!



Dear Cadets,

The summer break is an opportunity to relax and rejuvenate. However, it is also essential to stay academically active and physically disciplined. The following instructions are to be strictly followed while completing your holiday homework:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Time Management:

Devote 3–4 hours daily to your academic work.
Reserve time for physical training and reading.

2. Presentation:

Complete all written work neatly.
Use blue/black ink for writing and pencils for diagrams.
Label each subject clearly.

3. Discipline and Responsibility:

Maintain a daily routine including PT, study, and personal hygiene.
Practice good manners and respect towards family members.
Keep a diary to record your daily activities and reflections.

4. Reading and Knowledge Enhancement:

Read at least one biography of a military leader or freedom fighter.
Watch educational documentaries and national news regularly.

5. Fitness:

Practice basic physical training: push-ups, sit-ups, running, yoga etc.
Maintain a healthy diet and sleep schedule.

Important Note:

All homework must be submitted on the first day of re-opening after the vacation. Remember, as cadets of Sainik School, you are expected to be responsible, self-motivated, and disciplined. Use this time wisely to grow academically, physically, and morally.

Jai Hind!

Commandant

ENGLISH

1. Do the Unseen Passages, Writing and Grammar sections from the last five years' Sample Question Papers (2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026) issued by CBSE.

Use this link to access: <https://www.cbse.gov.in/cbsenew/question-paper.html>

2. Read Chapters 1 to 5 of the NCERT First Flight thoroughly and learn the notes carefully.

HINDI

अवकाश कालीन गृह कार्य हेतु दिशा-निर्देश :

1. गृह कार्य स्वच्छ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में करें।
2. सभी कार्य निर्धारित समय सीमा के भीतर पूर्ण करें।
3. कार्य करते समय रचनात्मकता एवं मौलिकता का विशेष ध्यान रखें।
4. प्रत्येक कार्य विद्यार्थी स्वयं करे।
5. स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखते हुए योग, व्यायाम एवं पुस्तक-पठन की आदत बनाए रखें।
6. विद्यालय खुलने के प्रथम दिन गृह कार्य अनिवार्य रूप से जमा करें।

1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को कर्मवाच्य में बदलिए -

- क) बालगोबिन भगत कबीर के पद गाते थे।
- ख) भगत जी अपनी पतोहू को रोने से मना कर रहे थे।
- ग) वे सादगी से जीवन जीते थे।
- घ) बालगोबिन भगत प्रभातियाँ गाते थे।
- ङ) लोग उनको साधु कहते थे।
- च) लड़कियों ने देश प्रेम का एक मार्मिक गीत सुनाया।
- छ) कूजन कुंज में आसपास के पक्षी संगीत का अभ्यास करते हैं।
- ज) वह कभी कटुवचन नहीं बोलता।
- झ) सूरदास श्रीनाथजी के मंदिर में भजन-कीर्तन करते थे।
- ञ) चौथे पद में गोपियाँ उद्धव को ताना मारती हैं।

2. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को भाववाच्य में बदलिए -

- क) तभी वहाँ एक भौरा आ पहुँचा।
- ख) बालगोबिन भगत अब चल नहीं सकते थे।
- ग) बेटे की मृत्यु पर भगत नहीं रोए।
- घ) परशुराम क्रोध करते हुए सभा में पहुँचे।
- ङ) लक्ष्मण के व्यंग्य-बाणों से परशुराम भड़क गए।

3. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को कर्तृवाच्य में बदलिए -

- क) भोर में लोगों से बालगोबिन भगत का गीत नहीं सुना गया।
- ख) गोपियों द्वारा उद्धव को राजधर्म याद दिलाया गया।
- ग) उनके द्वारा खेतीबाड़ी की जाती थी।

- घ) उनसे नंगे पाँव चला जाता था।
- ङ) बालगोबिन भगत द्वारा कबीर के पद गाए जाते थे।
- च) भगत जी के द्वारा पतोहू को रोने से मना किया जा रहा था।
- छ) खेत में धान की रोपाई की जा रही थी
- ज) उनसे कभी कटु वचन नहीं बोले जाते।
- झ) बालगोबिन भगत द्वारा रिश्ते बनाकर तोड़े नहीं जाते थे।
- ञ) मैदान में सभी छात्रों को इकट्ठा किया गया।

4. औपचारिक पत्र

- क) आप अपने क्षेत्र में बढ़ती ई-कचरा (E-Waste) समस्या एवं उससे होने वाले पर्यावरणीय दुष्प्रभावों के संबंध में नगर निगम आयुक्त को पत्र लिखिए। पत्र में समाधान के व्यावहारिक सुझाव भी दीजिए।
- ख) विद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों पर बढ़ते मानसिक दबाव, प्रतियोगिता एवं सोशल मीडिया के दुष्प्रभावों के विषय में शिक्षा निदेशक को पत्र लिखकर सुधारात्मक कदम उठाने का अनुरोध कीजिए।

5. अनौपचारिक पत्र

- क) अपने छोटे भाई/बहन को पत्र लिखकर उसे असफलता से निराश न होने तथा आत्मविश्वास बनाए रखने की प्रेरणा दीजिए।
- ख) अपने मित्र को पत्र लिखकर बताइए कि आधुनिक तकनीक ने पारिवारिक संबंधों एवं मानवीय संवेदनाओं को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है।

6. विज्ञापन लेखन

- क) आप एक संस्था के संचालक हैं जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए निःशुल्क डिजिटल शिक्षा अभियान चला रही है। अधिक से अधिक विद्यार्थियों को जोड़ने हेतु आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।
- ख) आपके विद्यालय द्वारा “पुस्तक दान महाअभियान” आयोजित किया जा रहा है, जिसमें निर्धन बच्चों के लिए पुस्तकें एकत्र की जाएँगी। इसके लिए प्रभावशाली विज्ञापन लिखिए।

MATHS

SECTION – A (MCQs)

1. If $3 \cot \theta = 2$, then the value of $\tan \theta$
 - (a) $2/3$
 - (b) $3/2$
 - (c) $3/\sqrt{13}$
 - (d) $2/\sqrt{13}$
2. If $\sin \theta - \cos \theta = 0$, then the value of $(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)$ is
 - (a) 1
 - (b) $1/2$
 - (c) $3/4$
 - (d) $1/4$
3. If ΔABC is right angled at C, then the value of $\sin (A + B)$ is
 - (a) 0
 - (b) 1
 - (c) $1/2$
 - (d) $\sqrt{3}/2$
4. If $\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A = 4/5$, then $\operatorname{cosec} A =$
 - (a) $47/40$
 - (b) $59/40$
 - (c) $51/40$
 - (d) $41/40$
5. What is the value of $\sin 30^\circ$?
 - (a) 1.
 - (b) $1/2$
 - (c) $1/\sqrt{2}$.
 - (d) None of these

6. The angle of depression of a car from a 75 m tower is 30° . Distance from base:
 (a) $25\sqrt{3}$ (b) $50\sqrt{3}$ (c) $75\sqrt{3}$ (d) 150
7. If $\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta = 0$ and $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$, find θ .
 (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
8. A ladder 15 m long makes 60° with a wall. Height of wall:
 (a) $15\sqrt{3}$ (b) $15\sqrt{3}/2$ (c) $15/2$ (d) 15

Q9. Simplify:

- (a) $(1 + \cos \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)$
 (b) $\operatorname{cosec} \theta(1 + \cos \theta)(\operatorname{cosec} \theta - \cot \theta)$
 (c) $(\sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta)/(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)$
 (d) $(\sin^4 A - \cos^4 A)/(\sin^2 A - \cos^2 A)$

Q10. Prove the identities

- (a) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \cdot \sec^2 \theta$
 (b) $2 \sec^2 \theta - \sec^4 \theta - 2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta + \operatorname{cosec}^4 \theta = \cot^4 \theta - \tan^4 \theta$
 (c) $(1 + \tan^2 \theta)/(1 + \cot^2 \theta) = [(1 - \tan \theta)/(1 - \cot \theta)]^2$
 (d) $\tan \theta/(1 - \cot \theta) + \cot \theta/(1 - \tan \theta) = 1 + \tan \theta + \cot \theta$
 (e) $\sqrt{[(1 - \sin A)/(1 + \sin A)]} = \cos A/(1 + \sin A)$
 (f) $\sqrt{[(\sec \theta - 1)/(\sec \theta + 1)]} + \sqrt{[(\sec \theta + 1)/(\sec \theta - 1)]} = 2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta$
 (g) $\sin \theta/(\cot \theta + \operatorname{cosec} \theta) = 2 + \sin \theta/(\cot \theta - \operatorname{cosec} \theta)$
 (h) $(1 + 1/\tan^2 A)(1 + 1/\cot^2 A) = 1/(\sin^2 A - \sin^4 A)$
 (i) $\sin^2 \theta/(1 - \cot \theta) + \cos^3 \theta/(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) = 1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 (j) $\cos^2 \theta/(1 - \tan \theta) + \sin^3 \theta/(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) = 1 + \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 (k) $(1 + \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta)/(\sin \theta(1 + \cos \theta)) = \cot \theta$
 (l) $1/(\operatorname{cosec} A - \cot A) - 1/\sin A = 1/(\sin A - \operatorname{cosec} A + \cot A)$
 (m) $\tan^2 A - \tan^2 B = (\cos^2 B - \cos^2 A)/(\cos^2 B \cos^2 A)$
 (n) $2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) - 3(\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) + 1 = 0$
 (o) $(\sin \theta - \sin \alpha)/(\cos \theta + \cos \alpha) + (\cos \theta - \cos \alpha)/(\sin \theta + \sin \alpha) = 0$
 (p) $(\cot A + \operatorname{cosec} A - 1)/(\cot A - \operatorname{cosec} A + 1) = (1 + \cos A)/\sin A$

SCIENCE

Part 1 – Biology

Q1. Give reasons:

- (a) Ventricles have thicker muscular walls than atria.
 (b) Transport system in plants is slow.
 (c) Circulation of blood in aquatic vertebrates differs from that in terrestrial vertebrates.
 (d) During the daytime, water and minerals travel faster through xylem as compared to the night.
 (e) Veins have valves whereas arteries do not.

Q2. Discuss the role of pancreas and Bile juice in digestion of food in human being

Q3. How are oxygen and carbon dioxide transported in human beings?

Q4. How are the alveoli designed to maximize the exchange of gases?

Q5. Stomata remain closed in desert plants during daytime'. How do they do photosynthesis?

Q6. Why is nutrition necessary for the human body?

Q7. Write three points of difference between breathing and respiration.

Q8. Write two water conducting tissues present in plants. How does water enter continuously into the root xylem?

Part 2 – Chemistry

Q1. Complete and balance the following reactions. Also name the type of reactions

- $\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
- $\text{Zn} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$
- $\text{Mg} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow$
- $\text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{NH}_3$
- $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \rightarrow \text{PbO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$
- $\text{Cu} + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Cu} + \text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$

Q2. Write the formulae of the products. Identify the compound that is forming the precipitate. Also tell the colour of precipitates formed.

- $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} \rightarrow$
- $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{KI} \rightarrow$
- $\text{BaCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow$
- $\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow$
- $\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{NaOH} \rightarrow$

Q3. Precipitation cannot happen without the exchange of ions. Justify the statement.

Q4. Differentiate between displacement and double displacement reaction with examples.

Q5. Compound X is a solid white powdery substance. Aqueous solution of the compound X is basic in nature. Formula of base is Y. Its appearance is clear/transparent. Upon placing outside, the solution turns milky due to the formation of substance Z. The compound X is also used for white washing.

- Write the formulae of X, Y and Z.
- Write the reaction showing conversion of X to Y.
- Write the reaction showing conversion of Y to Z.
- Upon heating Z, compound X is formed along with evolution of gas. What type of reaction is it and which gas is evolved?

Q6. Read the passage and answer the questions

A group of students performed an experiment using four iron nails. Each nail was placed under different conditions for several days. Nail A was kept in dry air using calcium chloride. Nail B was kept completely immersed in boiled distilled water covered with oil. Nail C was kept in ordinary water exposed to air. Nail D was coated with zinc before placing in water.

- Which nail showed maximum rusting and why?
- Why was boiled water covered with oil used for Nail B?

- c) Name the process used for coating Nail D with zinc. Explain how this process prevents rusting.
- d) Write the essential conditions required for rusting of iron.
- e) A student says that stainless steel does not rust easily like iron. Explain the reason with reference to composition and protective action.

Q7. Read the passage and answer the questions

A farmer noticed that the growth of crops in one part of his field was very poor. On testing the soil, it was found to be highly acidic. An agricultural scientist suggested adding a certain substance to improve soil fertility. Meanwhile, another student performed an experiment in the laboratory using dilute hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide solution. During the reaction, the temperature of the solution increased.

- (a) What substance would the scientist most likely suggest to the farmer? Why?
- (b) Which type of reaction occurs between hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide? Write the balanced chemical equation. $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (c) Why did the temperature of the solution increase during the reaction?
- (d) A student tested the pH of three solutions:
 - Solution A \rightarrow pH = 2
 - Solution B \rightarrow pH = 7
 - Solution C \rightarrow pH = 10
 Arrange them in increasing order of acidic character.
- (e) Explain why tooth decay starts when the pH inside the mouth falls below 5.5. Name one substance commonly used to prevent tooth decay.

Part 3 – Physics

Q1. Relative Motion in Mirrors

A person is standing in front of a plane mirror. If the mirror is moved away from the person with a velocity v , at what velocity does the image move away from the person? Explain the reasoning behind your answer.

Q2. Convex Mirror Position

An object is placed at a distance of 10 cm from a convex mirror of focal length 15 cm. Find the position and nature of the image formed. Show all steps of the mirror formula.

Q3. An object 4 cm in size is placed at 25 cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 15 cm.

- (a) At what distance from the mirror should a screen be placed in order to obtain a sharp image?
- (b) Calculate the nature and the size (height) of the image.
- (c) Sketch a labelled ray diagram to illustrate this image formation.

Q4. Two plane mirrors are placed parallel to each other at a distance of 20 cm. An object is

placed exactly in the middle (10 cm from each mirror).

- (a) Theoretically, how many images are formed? Why?
- (b) Calculate the distance of the first three images formed in one of the mirrors from that mirror's surface.
- (c) Why do images appearing "deeper" in the mirror look dimmer than those at the front?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Geography

Section A – Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- a) Coal
- b) Petroleum
- c) Solar Energy
- d) Natural Gas

Q2. Black soil is ideal for growing:

- a) Rice
- b) Cotton
- c) Wheat
- d) Tea

Q3. Which soil is formed by river deposits?

- a) Red Soil
- b) Black Soil
- c) Alluvial Soil
- d) Laterite Soil

Q4. What is the main cause of land degradation in mining areas?

- a) Afforestation
- b) Over-irrigation
- c) Mining activities
- d) Terrace farming

Q5. Which organization protects wildlife in India?

- a) WHO
- b) UNESCO
- c) Forest Department
- d) RBI

Q6. Project Tiger was launched in:

- a) 1973
- b) 1980
- c) 1965
- d) 1991

Q7. Which of the following is an endangered species?

- a) Cow
- b) Tiger
- c) Goat
- d) Buffalo

Q8. Biodiversity refers to:

- a) Variety of industries
- b) Variety of resources
- c) Variety of living organisms
- d) Variety of soils

Q9. Which method is used to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas?

- a) Strip cropping
- b) Terrace farming
- c) Overgrazing
- d) Mining

Q10. Wildlife sanctuaries are meant for:

- a) Farming
- b) Industrial work
- c) Wildlife protection
- d) Mining activities

Section B – Fill in the Blanks

- (a) Resources obtained from living organisms are called ____ resources.
- (b) ____ soil is rich in potash and lime.
- (c) Cutting down forests is known as ____.
- (d) ____ farming helps reduce soil erosion on hills.
- (e) The variety of flora and fauna is called ____.
- (f) ____ is the illegal hunting of animals.
- (g) Soil formed by river deposits is called ____ soil.

- (h) ____ development means careful use of resources.
(i) Forests help maintain ____ balance.
(j) Project ____ was started to protect tigers.

Section C – True or False

- (a) Black soil is suitable for cotton cultivation. ____
(b) Renewable resources cannot be replenished. ____
(c) Soil erosion decreases soil fertility. ____
(d) Wildlife sanctuaries protect wild animals. ____
(e) Deforestation increases biodiversity. ____
(f) Terrace farming is useful in mountainous areas. ____
(g) Alluvial soil is very fertile. ____
(h) Poaching means protecting animals. ____
(i) Forests prevent soil erosion. ____
(j) Sustainable development harms future generations. ____

Section D – Match the Following

Column A

1. Black Soil
2. Alluvial Soil
3. Poaching
4. Terrace Farming
5. Wildlife Sanctuary

Column B

- a. River deposits
- b. Cotton cultivation
- c. Illegal hunting
- d. Hilly regions
- e. Animal protection

Section E – Map Work / Location Questions

On the Political Map of India, locate and label the following:

- (a) Resources and Development
- (b) Rajasthan – Desert Soil Area
- (c) Maharashtra – Black Soil Region
- (d) Punjab – Alluvial Soil Region
- (e) Karnataka – Laterite Soil Area
- (f) Forest and Wildlife Resources
- (g) Jim Corbett National Park – Uttarakhand
- (h) Kaziranga National Park – Assam
- (i) Ranthambore National Park – Rajasthan
- (j) Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve – West Bengal
- (k) Gir National Park – Gujarat
- (l) Simlipal Biosphere Reserve – Odisha

Section F – Short Activity Work

Collect pictures of:

- (a) National Parks
- (b) Wildlife Sanctuaries
- (c) Different Types of Soil

History

1. Summarise the attributes of a nation as Renan understands them. Why, in his view, are nations important?
2. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?
3. Describe the political ends that List hopes to achieve through economic measures.
4. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.
5. What are the three causes of the Non-cooperation Movement?
6. Define Mahatma Gandhi's concept of Non-Cooperation.
7. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.
8. Explain what the trade surplus is. Why did Britain have a trade surplus with India?
9. In 1901, there were 584,000 workers in Indian factories. By 1946 the number was over 2,436, 000. Where did the workers come from?
10. Define the Print Revolution.

Civics

1. Explain the terms "Patriarchy" and "Feminist"?
2. Discuss the manifestation of the idea of secularism in the Indian Constitution.
3. How many major or effective parties are good for democracy?
4. Which are the three National Political Parties? Mention their symbols.
5. Explain the Belgium model for accommodating diversity.

🔑 **Note: Collect information about your state, including its culture, language, traditions, food, and famous places. Write a note on your state in about 3500 words.**

ECONOMICS

Project Guidelines

Chapter 5: Consumer Rights (Consumer Awareness)

Total Weightage: 5 Marks (Internal/Board Assessment)

1. Objective

To understand how consumers are exploited in the marketplace, identify the legal rights and duties of a consumer, and learn about the consumer redressal mechanism in India (Consumer Protection Act / COPRA).

2. Project Specifications

- **Format:** Handwritten on A4-sized sheets.
- **Length:** 8 to 10 pages maximum (keep it concise and high-quality).
- **Language:** Simple, clear, and student's own words. Use diagrams, news clippings, or slogans to make it visual.

3. Suggested Project Structure (Page-by-Page)

- **Page 1: Cover Page** (Project Title, School Name, Student Name, Class, Section, Roll Number).
- **Page 2: Certificate of Authenticity &**
- **Page 3 : Acknowledgment.**

- **Page 4 : Introduction to Consumer Awareness**
 - Who is a consumer?
 - Why is there a need for consumer awareness in the market?
- **Page 5: Consumer Exploitation (with Case Study)**
 - Mention 2 or 3 common ways consumers are cheated (adulteration, under-weighting, misleading ads).
 - Give one real-life or fictional brief case study of a cheated consumer.
- **Page 6: Consumer Rights & Duties**
 - Explain any 3 key Rights (e.g., Right to Safety, Right to Information, Right to Choose).
 - Mention 3 essential duties of a consumer (asking for cash memo/bill, checking expiry dates, checking quality marks like ISI/AGMARK/Hallmark).
- **Page 7: Consumer Redressal Mechanism (COPRA)**
 - A brief flow-chart of the 3-tier quasi-judicial machinery (District Commission, State Commission, National Commission).
- **Page 8: Conclusion & Bibliography**
 - Brief summary of what you learned.
 - Sources used (textbooks, websites, newspapers).

4. Quality Certifications to Include (Draw/Paste Logos)

Briefly define and paste/draw the logos of:

1. **ISI Mark:** For industrial and electrical products.
2. **AGMARK:** For agricultural products.
3. **Hallmark:** For gold and silver jewelry.

5. Evaluation & Marking Scheme (Total: 5 Marks)

- **Content Accuracy & Research (2 Marks):** Correct facts about consumer rights, legal acts, and quality marks.
- **Presentation & Creativity (2 Marks):** Neatness, handwriting, proper use of charts, and diagrams.
- **Viva-Voce / Concept Clarity (1 Mark):** Student's ability to answer 2 basic questions about their project during submission.

Worksheet

Chapter 1: Development & Chapter 2: Sectors of the Indian Economy Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

Q1 Two countries, Country X and Country Y, have the exact same Per Capita Income of Rs. 4,50,000 per year. In Country X, the wealth is shared almost equally among all its citizens. In Country Y, 90% of the total income is earned by just 5% of the population, leaving the rest of the citizens struggling to buy food. What does this situation show about Per Capita Income?

- a) It is the most perfect way to measure the actual well-being of every individual in a nation.
- b) It is a useful measure but it hides the massive inequalities in how income is distributed.

- c) It is completely useless because it does not count the total population of a country.
- d) It shows that Country Y is much more developed than Country X.

Q2 A family of five works on a small plot of land to grow maize, producing 1,200 kg of crop every year. When two elder sons get factory jobs in the city and stop farming, the remaining three family members still manage to produce exactly 1,200 kg of maize on the same plot. What does this reveal about the employment status of the two sons when they worked on the farm?

- a) They were fully employed and highly productive.
- b) They were victims of seasonal unemployment.
- c) They were suffering from disguised unemployment.
- d) They were part of the organized agricultural sector.

Q3 State A has a higher Per Capita Income than State B. However, State B has a lower Infant Mortality Rate and a much higher Net Attendance Ratio in high school compared to State A. Which of the following is the most accurate conclusion about these states?

- a) State A is overall more developed because money can buy all essential services and health.
- b) State B is more developed in terms of human welfare because essential public facilities are better managed.
- c) Both states are equally developed because income and health indicators carry the same weight.
- d) State B is backward because high school attendance does not contribute to economic growth.

Q4 A large multinational mobile brand hires 500 software engineers in Bengaluru under formal contracts with fixed working hours and medical benefits. However, the same company hires 1,000 security guards and cleaners through a local contractor who pays them daily cash wages without any written agreements or leave benefits. How should these two groups of workers be classified?

- a) Both groups belong to the unorganized sector because they work for the same private company.
- b) Both groups belong to the organized sector because the parent company is a registered multinational.
- c) The engineers belong to the organized sector, while the guards and cleaners belong to the unorganized sector.
- d) The engineers belong to the public sector, while the guards and cleaners belong to the private sector.

Q5 In India, the Tertiary sector has grown rapidly over the last few decades and now contributes the largest share to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

However, the Primary sector (mostly agriculture) still employs nearly half of the Indian workforce. What does this structural imbalance show?

- a) The agricultural sector is highly efficient and does not need any more technology.
- b) Not enough new jobs were created in the industrial and service sectors to absorb excess farm labor.

- c) Most Indian workers prefer farming over higher-paying services and factory jobs.
- d) The service sector does not contribute anything to the physical growth of the nation.

Q6 An industrialist wants to build a massive hydroelectric dam across a river to get cheap, uninterrupted electricity for his steel factories. However, the local tribal communities are protesting because the dam will submerge their ancestral lands, destroy their forests, and displace them. What does this scenario illustrate about the nature of development?

- a) Development for one is always development for everyone else in the long run.
- b) What may be development for one can be highly destructive and conflict-creating for another.
- c) Public protest always stops economic progress and should be ignored.
- d) Industrial growth is the only true form of national development.

Q7 A biscuit manufacturing company buys wheat from a farmer for Rs. 20 per kg. They also buy sugar for Rs. 40 per kg. In their factory, they use labor and fuel worth Rs. 15 to process these ingredients into packets of biscuits. They sell these biscuits to a shopkeeper for Rs. 100, who then sells them to a customer for Rs. 120. Which value will be counted in the calculation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country?

- a) The value of the wheat (Rs. 20) plus the sugar (Rs. 40) plus the final biscuits (Rs. 120).
- b) Only the value of the final biscuits sold to the consumer (Rs. 120).
- c) The value added by the factory (Rs. 15) plus the retail profit (Rs. 20).
- d) The raw materials (Rs. 60) plus the factory's selling price (Rs. 100).

Q8 Imagine a wealthy landlord who lives in a highly polluted city with poor security. He has an annual income of Rs. 50,00,000. Despite his wealth, he cannot protect his family from infectious diseases, purchase pure unpolluted air, or guarantee safety outside his home. What is the fundamental lesson here?

- a) Money is a useless asset that has no real purchasing power.
- b) Individual income alone cannot buy a clean, safe, and healthy environment unless public facilities are built collectively.
- c) The landlord should spend more money on private doctors rather than waiting for government action.
- d) Wealthy individuals do not require public facilities because they can build private parks.

Q9 A young girl in a remote village wants to study engineering, but her father wants her to quit school after Class 10 to help with household chores and prepare for marriage. Which of the following statements best describes this developmental situation?

- a) The girl and her father have different and conflicting developmental goals.
- b) The father's goals are more important because they align with traditional village customs.
- c) The girl does not understand the real economic needs of her household.
- d) The family has achieved full development because they have a stable home.

Q10 The government of a state decides to close down 50 public health clinics in rural areas to save money and instead offers financial subsidies to private corporate hospitals in the state capital. How will this policy change most likely impact the rural poor?

- a) It will increase their access to advanced healthcare because private hospitals are highly efficient.
- b) It will cause severe distress as rural families will have to spend more money on travel and expensive private treatment.
- c) It will encourage rural people to move to the city, which is a sign of positive development.
- d) It will reduce the burden on public taxpayers without causing any health issues.

Q11 Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA 2005), a rural worker registers for manual work but the local government fails to provide him with 100 days of employment in that year. What is the legal consequence of this failure?

- a) The worker receives no money and must search for work in a private city factory.
- b) The government is legally bound to pay the worker a daily unemployment allowance.
- c) The worker's registration is cancelled and he is banned from applying next year.
- d) The government must give the worker a permanent public sector desk job instead.

Q12 A paper mill in Uttarakhand dumps its chemical waste directly into a local river, which is the primary source of drinking and irrigation water for five villages downstream. The paper mill is highly profitable and provides jobs to 200 local youths. What is the long-term trade-off of this development model?

- a) The industrial jobs created completely make up for any minor water damage.
- b) The paper mill is achieving sustainable development because it recycles its money into wages.
- c) The immediate economic gains of the mill are causing severe health and environmental degradation for the downstream communities.
- d) The villages downstream should move to another region to support industrial growth.

Q13 A state has a literacy rate of 95% and an Infant Mortality Rate of 8 per 1,000 live births. However, the Per Capita Income of this state is only Rs. 80,000 per year, which is lower than the national average. How would the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations rank this state compared to a state with an income of Rs. 1,500,000 but a literacy rate of only 60%?

- a) It would rank this state lower because high income is the most important factor in the HDI.
- b) It would rank this state higher or competitive because HDI balances health, education, and income rather than looking only at money.
- c) It would exclude both states from the ranking due to conflicting data.
- d) It would rank them equally because literacy rate and infant mortality are not counted in HDI.

Q14 Which of the following is a classic example of an activity where the Primary sector is directly dependent on the Tertiary sector for its survival and growth?

- a) A farmer using cow dung manure to fertilize his wheat fields.
- b) A dairy farmer taking a loan from a cooperative bank to buy high-yield cows and using trucks to transport milk to the city.
- c) A mine operator using explosives to extract iron ore from a hillside.
- d) A weaver using cotton yarn to weave traditional sarees on a handloom.

Q15 A software engineer at a multinational IT park works 9 hours a day, receives a monthly salary in her bank account, gets paid sick leave, and has a provident fund. A casual painter searches for work every morning at a city square, brings his own brushes, gets paid cash daily, and receives no money if he falls sick. What is the key structural difference between their jobs?

- a) The engineer works in the secondary sector, while the painter works in the tertiary sector.
- b) The engineer works in the private sector, while the painter works in the public sector.
- c) The engineer works in the organized sector, while the painter works in the unorganized sector.
- d) The engineer works in a market economy, while the painter works in a traditional barter economy.

Q16 Why does the Indian government run and fund post offices, railways, and public distribution ration shops even though they often run at a financial loss?

- a) Because the government wants to compete with private businesses and drive them out of the market.
- b) Because the primary motive of the public sector is public welfare and providing essential services to all, not maximizing profit.
- c) Because the government does not know how to calculate business profits.
- d) Because these sectors do not require any investments or labor.

Q17 A country relies heavily on coal and oil to fuel its rapid industrial growth. Scientists warn that at the current rate of extraction, the country's domestic oil reserves will be completely empty in 30 years. What does this warning imply about the country's development path?

- a) The country will continue to grow forever because human intelligence will instantly find a free alternative.
- b) The development path is unsustainable because it is exhausting non-renewable resources, leaving future generations without energy security.
- c) The warning is irrelevant because 30 years is a very long time in economic planning.
- d) The country should stop all industrial production immediately and return to manual farming.

Q18 A large number of graduates and post-graduates in an urban area are working as food delivery riders and cab drivers because they cannot find jobs that match their educational qualifications. What economic term best describes this situation?

- a) Frictional unemployment
- b) Underemployment or disguised unemployment in the service sector
- c) Seasonal unemployment in the secondary sector
- d) Full employment in the organized sector

Q19 During a severe drought, a state government spends Rs. 100 crores to deepen village ponds and build check dams using local manual labor. How does this public sector investment help the economy?

- a) It only benefits the government by increasing tax collections.
- b) It creates short-term employment for poor farmers and builds long-term productive assets for agriculture.
- c) It reduces the importance of the tertiary sector.
- d) It forces the private sector to shut down its operations.

Q20 A corporate hospital in a metro city charges Rs. 5,00,000 for a surgery. A government civil hospital in the same city performs the exact same surgery for Rs. 10,000. What is the fundamental difference in how these two sectors operate?

- a) The corporate hospital operates in the unorganized sector, while the civil hospital is in the organized sector.
- b) The corporate hospital is owned and managed for private profit, while the civil hospital is run by the government for social service.
- c) The civil hospital has no access to modern medical equipment or qualified doctors.
- d) The corporate hospital belongs to the secondary sector, while the civil hospital belongs to the primary sector.

Section B: Assertion-Reason Questions

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

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

Q21 Assertion (A): Per Capita Income is not the sole indicator of real development of a country.

Reason (R): Human development depends on multiple non-material factors like health, quality education, equal treatment, and security.

Q22 Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment is highly common in the agricultural sector of developing nations like India.

Reason (R): More people are engaged in farming than are actually required to maintain the maximum crop output.

Q23 Assertion (A): Sustainable development requires that we limit our current consumption of natural resources like groundwater and minerals.

Reason (R): Non-renewable resources are finite and cannot be replenished by nature once they are fully exhausted.

Q24 Assertion (A): The unorganized sector is characterized by low wages, lack of job security, and absence of paid leave.

Reason (R): Most unorganized enterprises are registered with the government and must strictly follow the Factories Act and Minimum Wages Act.

Q25 Assertion (A): When calculating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the value of intermediate goods is excluded.

Reason (R): The value of intermediate goods is already included in the final price of the finished product, and counting it separately would lead to double counting.

Q26 Assertion (A): A high-income country will always have a higher rank in the Human Development Index (HDI) compared to a low-income country.

Reason (R): HDI ranking is determined by combining life expectancy, schooling years, and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

Q27 Assertion (A): Development goals can vary widely and even conflict between different social groups.

Reason (R): People's life situations, needs, and aspirations are shaped by their specific social and economic backgrounds.

Q28 Assertion (A): Activities in the Tertiary sector do not produce any physical goods directly.

Reason (R): The Tertiary sector provides essential support and services that help in the smooth running of the Primary and Secondary sectors.

Q29 Assertion (A): The public sector plays a vital role in developing heavy infrastructure like dams, national highways, and power grids.

Reason (R): These projects require massive financial investments and have long waiting periods, making them unprofitable or difficult for private businesses to fund alone.

Q30 Assertion (A): Underemployment can exist in urban areas among service sector workers like painters, plumbers, and street vendors.

Reason (R): These workers are registered under formal contracts with guaranteed daily work from municipal corporations.

Section C: Case Study Questions

Q31 Case Study 1: The Crisis of Groundwater in Northwest India

In Punjab and Haryana, agricultural growth has been highly successful over the last four decades due to the Green Revolution. However, this growth has come at a severe environmental cost. Farmers rely heavily on deep tube wells to irrigate water-intensive crops like rice and wheat. Recent data from Central Ground Water Boards show that water tables are falling by over 1 meter every year in nearly 80% of the districts. If this rate continues, underground aquifers will run completely dry within the next two decades, leaving local communities without drinking water and devastating farming.

(a) Which of the following best describes the agricultural growth pattern of this region?

(i) It is highly sustainable because it uses advanced groundwater extraction technology.

(ii) It is unsustainable because it consumes natural capital faster than nature can replenish it.

(iii) It is a perfect model of development that should be followed by all states without any changes.

(iv) It has zero opportunity cost because food security is more important than water.

(b) What is the long-term trade-off of using excessive tubewell irrigation for rapid agricultural production?

(i) Farmers will become wealthier and easily import water from other countries.

(ii) Future generations in this region will face severe water scarcity, which will collapse the agricultural economy.

(iii) The groundwater table will automatically rise due to industrialization.

(iv) The opportunity cost of cutting down on water use is always zero.

(c) What policy measure should the government implement to address this developmental issue?

(i) Offer free electricity to extract water from even deeper underground.

(ii) Promote crop diversification toward less water-intensive crops like millets and mustard, and regulate groundwater use.

(iii) Ban farming in the entire region of Punjab and Haryana immediately.

(iv) Force farmers to purchase expensive imported bottled water for their crops.

Q32 Case Study 2: Sectoral Shift vs. Employment Lag

When we look at the history of developed nations, we see a clear shift of GDP and employment from the Primary sector to the Secondary sector, and finally to the Tertiary sector. In India, a similar shift has occurred in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Tertiary sector now contributes more than 60% of India's GDP, while the Primary sector contributes around 15%. However, a similar shift has not happened in terms of employment. Agriculture still employs close to 45% of the Indian population, while the Tertiary sector employs only around 30%.

(a) What does the fact that 45% of the workforce produces only 15% of the GDP tell us about Indian agriculture?

(i) Agriculture is highly profitable and workers are earning massive incomes.

(ii) There is severe underemployment and low labor productivity in the agricultural sector.

(iii) The agricultural sector does not require any support from the service sector.

(iv) Farmers are working in the organized corporate sector.

(b) Why did the Tertiary and Secondary sectors fail to absorb the excess labor force from agriculture in India?

(i) Because Indian farm workers are legally banned from working in factories.

(ii) Because the growth in GDP in services and industry did not create a matching number of formal, low-skilled and medium-skilled jobs.

(iii) Because the service sector has completely stopped growing in India.

(iv) Because working in the unorganized agricultural sector is much safer than working in a bank.

(c) What type of unemployment is most common among the excess workers in the agricultural sector?

- (i) Frictional unemployment
- (ii) Disguised unemployment
- (iii) Seasonal unemployment only
- (iv) Voluntary unemployment

Q33 Case Study 3: The Conflict of the Narmada Valley Project

The construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River was planned to provide drinking water to drought-prone areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan, generate massive hydroelectric power, and irrigate thousands of hectares of dry farmland. However, the project also meant submerging over 37,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land, leading to the forced displacement of more than 2,00,000 tribal people and farmers from their ancestral homes. The displaced families argued that they were not given proper compensation, rehabilitation land, or alternative livelihoods.

(a) What core economic concept is illustrated by the conflict over the Sardar Sarovar Dam?

- (i) Development is a simple, uniform process that benefits everyone equally.
- (ii) Developmental goals of different groups can be conflicting, where development for one causes displacement and distress for another.
- (iii) Industrial development is the only valid parameter of human progress.
- (iv) Tribal communities do not have any developmental aspirations.

(b) What is the opportunity cost of building the dam from the perspective of the displaced tribal communities?

- (i) The cheap electricity that they will receive in their new homes.
- (ii) The loss of their ancestral lands, forest resources, traditional livelihoods, and social networks.
- (iii) The corporate profit made by the construction companies.
- (iv) The tax revenue collected by the state government.

(c) How can a mixed economic system resolve such developmental conflicts fairly?

- (i) By ignoring the tribal protests and using force to complete the project as fast as possible.
- (ii) By stopping all infrastructure development projects permanently.
- (iii) By ensuring democratic consultation, fair and complete rehabilitation of displaced families, and sharing the project's benefits with them.
- (iv) By leaving the land allocation completely to private corporate bidding.

Q34 Case Study 4: Underemployment in the Service Sector

In the city of Agra, Ravi has an MBA degree but cannot find a corporate job. To support his family, he works as an auto-rickshaw driver, earning Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a day. He spends his entire day on the road but often waits for hours without passengers. In the same city, Amit works as a daily wage plumber. He goes to the local labor chowk every morning with his tools. On average, he finds plumbing work for only 10

to 12 days a month. The rest of the days, he sits idle or does manual labor at construction sites for very low wages.

(a) How should the employment status of Ravi and Amit be classified?

- (i) They are fully and productively employed in the organized service sector.
- (ii) They are experiencing underemployment or disguised unemployment in the urban service sector.
- (iii) They are voluntarily unemployed because they choose to work in informal jobs.
- (iv) They belong to the public sector because they work on public roads.

(b) Why is Amit's income highly unstable compared to a plumber employed permanently by a private construction company?

- (i) Because Amit works in the unorganized sector without any formal employment contract, fixed salary, or job security.
- (ii) Because Amit does not have proper plumbing tools.
- (iii) Because the public sector does not allow plumbers to work freely.
- (iv) Because private companies do not pay any wages to their workers.

(c) What step can the government take to improve the situation of workers like Amit and Ravi?

- (i) Ban all auto-rickshaws and informal plumbing services in the city.
- (ii) Provide skill-based vocational training, easy access to low-interest business loans, and formalize employment services.
- (iii) Force all graduates to work only in agricultural farms in rural areas.
- (iv) Cut down the funding of public schools and universities.

Q35 Case Study 5: The Rise of Contractual Labor in Organized Industries

A prominent automobile factory in Haryana manufactures passenger cars. Around 20% of the factory's core workforce consists of permanent workers who are registered, receive high monthly salaries, medical insurance, and safety gear. The remaining 80% of the workforce consists of contract laborers hired through third-party agencies. These contract workers work on the exact same assembly line, for the same hours, and under the same conditions. However, they are paid less than half the wages of permanent workers, receive no medical benefits, can be dismissed at any time without notice, and are not allowed to form labor unions.

(a) What trend in the modern industrial sector does this case study highlight?

- (i) The complete elimination of the unorganized sector from the country.
- (ii) The growth of informal or unorganized employment conditions even within the organized corporate sector.
- (iii) The rising welfare benefits being given to contract workers.
- (iv) The complete takeover of factories by public sector management.

(b) Why do private factory owners prefer hiring contract laborers over permanent employees?

- (i) To reduce operational costs, avoid paying long-term social security benefits, and maintain the flexibility to fire workers during business slumps.

- (ii) Because contract workers are highly educated and have better technical skills.
(iii) Because government laws mandate that 80% of all factory workers must be contractual.
(iv) To encourage workers to form strong labor unions.

(c) What is the social consequence of this rising contractualization of labor?

- (i) It creates high job security and increases the standard of living of the working class.
(ii) It leads to economic insecurity, income inequality, and weakens the protective labor laws meant for workers.
(iii) It automatically increases the GDP share of the primary agricultural sector.
(iv) It converts the entire private sector into a non-profit public sector.

SANSKRIT

अपठित गद्यांश

1.) निर्देशः अधोलिखित गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।

गद्यांश 1:

संस्कृतभाषा भारतस्य प्राचीना भाषा अस्ति। इयं भाषा ज्ञान-विज्ञानस्य भाण्डारम् अस्ति। वेदाः, उपनिषदः, रामायणम्, महाभारतम् इत्यादयः ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतेन एव लिखिताः। आधुनिके युगे अपि संस्कृतस्य महत्त्वं न न्यूनीभूतम्। संगणक-विज्ञाने संस्कृतभाषा अतीव उपयोगिनी सिद्धा भवति। अतः सर्वैः छात्रैः संस्कृतं पठनीयम्।

प्रश्नाः

- क) संस्कृतभाषा कस्याः भाषा अस्ति?
ख) के ग्रन्थाः संस्कृतेन लिखिताः?
ग) आधुनिके युगे कस्यां विद्यायां संस्कृतम् उपयोगि अस्ति?
घ) 'प्राचीना' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत।
ङ) 'सर्वैः छात्रैः संस्कृतं पठनीयम्' अत्र 'सर्वैः' इति पदे का विभक्तिः?

गद्यांश 2:

पर्यावरणं नाम वायुः, जलम्, भूमिः, वनस्पतयः, प्राणिनः च। एतेषां संतुलनं एव जीवनस्य आधारः। अद्यत्वे मानवः स्वार्थवशात् पर्यावरणं दूषयति। वाहनानां धूमेन, कलकारखानानां दूषितजलेन च पर्यावरणं प्रदूषितं भवति। यदि वयम् पर्यावरणं न रक्षामः तर्हि भविष्यः अन्धकारमयः भविष्यति। अतः वृक्षारोपणम्, जलसंरक्षणम् च अस्माकं कर्तव्यम्।

प्रश्नाः

- क) पर्यावरणं केन निर्मितम्?
ख) पर्यावरणं केन प्रदूषितं भवति?
ग) पर्यावरणरक्षणाय अस्माकं किं कर्तव्यम्?
घ) 'अन्धकारमयः' इति पदस्य सन्धिविच्छेदं कुरुत।
ङ) 'मानवः' इति पदस्य वचनं लिखत।

शुचि पर्यावरणम्

निर्देशः - पाठं आधृत्य प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।

1. एकपदेन उत्तरत

- क. कि शुचि स्यात्?
ख. अद्य किं भृशं दूषितम्?
ग. 'शुचि पर्यावरणम्' पाठस्य लेखकः कः?
घ.

2. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

- क. पाषाणी सभ्यता कुत्र समाविष्टा न स्यात्?
ख. कविः ग्रामान्ते किं द्रष्टुम् इच्छति?
ग. अद्य कुत्र बहु शुद्धिकरणं करणीयम्?

बुद्धिः बलवती सदा

निर्देशः - पाठं आधृत्य प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।

3. एकपदेन उत्तरत

- क. बुद्धिमतेः पतेः नाम किम् आसीत्?
ख. व्याघ्रः निजगले कं बद्ध्वा काननं ययौ?
ग. राजसिंहः नाम राजपुत्रः कुत्र वसति स्म?
घ. भयाकुलं व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा कः हसति?

4. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत

- क. 'बुद्धिर्बलवती सदा' इति पाठः कुतः संगृहीतोऽस्ति?
ख. लोके बुद्धिमान् कस्मात् मुच्यते?
ग. सर्वकार्येषु सर्वदा का बलवती भवति?

(पद्यांश + अन्वय)

5. पद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत

- अम्भसा शुद्ध्यते शुद्धिः न मृदा न च भस्मना।
मनःशुद्धिः परा शुद्धिः शुचिरेव हि शुचिर्भवेत्॥
क. कया शुद्धिः भवति?
ख. परा शुद्धिः का?
ग. 'अम्भसा' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः?
घ. 'शुचिः' इति पदस्य विलोमपदं किम्?

6. अन्वयं पूरयत

- वृक्षाः छायां प्रयच्छन्ति फलानि च मधूनि च।
शीतलं च जलं वायुः जीवनं प्राणिनां यतः॥

अन्वयः -

- वृक्षाः * _ * _ प्रयच्छन्ति * _ * _ च * _ * _ च।
यतः * _ * _ च * _ * _ * _ * _ प्राणिनां जीवनम्।

(व्याकरण - उपसर्ग + अव्यय)

7. उपसर्गं पृथक् कृत्वा मूलशब्दं लिखत

- प्रचलति, अनुजः, निश्चयः, उपकारः, संयोगः

8. उचितम् अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत

मञ्जूषाः (यदा-तदा, शनैः-शनैः, विना, सह, एव)

- क. परिश्रमं * _ * _ सफलता न लभ्यते।
ख. * _ * _ सूर्यः उदेति * _ * _ कुक्कुटः कूजति।
ग. सः * _ * _ चलति।
घ. अहं मित्रेण * _ * _ गच्छामि।
ङ. विद्या * _ * _ धनम्।

(समयलेखनम् + संख्या)

9. संस्कृते समयं लिखत

6:30 बजे →

9:15 बजे →

2:45 बजे →

11:00 बजे →

4:20 बजे →

10. संस्कृते लिखत

37, 59, 74, 86, 99

11. अङ्केषु लिखत

एकोनचत्वारिंशत्, पञ्चषष्टिः, द्विसप्ततिः, त्रिनवतिः,
शतम्

(शब्दरूपाणि)

12. शब्दरूपाणि पूरयत

क) बालक - अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग

विभक्ति एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

तृतीया _____ बालकाभ्याम् _____

पञ्चमी बालकात् _____ बालकेभ्यः _____

सप्तमी _____ बालकयोः _____

ख). लता - आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग

द्वितीया बहुवचन: * _ * _ | चतुर्थी एकवचन: * _ * _ | षष्ठी द्विवचन: * _ * _

ग.) फल - अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग

प्रथमा द्विवचन: * _ * _ | तृतीया बहुवचन: * _ * _ | पञ्चमी एकवचन: * _ * _

13. अस्मद्/युष्मद् शब्दरूपं लिखत

क. अस्मद् द्वितीया बहुवचन: * _ * _

ख. युष्मद् तृतीया एकवचन: * _ * _

ग. अस्मद् पञ्चमी द्विवचन: * _ * _

घ. युष्मद् षष्ठी बहुवचन: * _ * _

ड. 'मया' इति कस्य रूपम्? * _ * _

च. 'तव' इति कस्य रूपम्? * _ * _

(धातुरूपाणि)

14. लट् लकारे धातुरूपाणि लिखत

क. कृ - करना

पुरुष एकवचन द्विवचन बहुवचन

प्रथम करोति _____ कुर्वन्ति

उत्तम करोमिकुर्वः _____

ख. दा - देना

मध्यम पुरुष एकवचन: * _ * _ | प्रथम पुरुष बहुवचन: * _ * _

ग.) पच् - पकाना

उत्तम पुरुष द्विवचन: * _ * _ | मध्यम पुरुष बहुवचन: * _ * _

घ) अस् - होना

प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन: * _ * _ | उत्तम पुरुष बहुवचन: * _ * _

15. लङ् लकारे रूपं लिखत

क. कृ - प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन: * _ * _

ख. पच् - मध्यम पुरुष बहुवचन: * _ * _

ग. दा - उत्तम पुरुष द्विवचन: * _ * _

घ. अस् - प्रथम पुरुष बहुवचन: * _ * _

(अनुच्छेद लेखनम्)

16. *संस्कृतेन सप्त वाक्यानि लिखत

क. पर्यावरण प्रदूषणम्

संकेतः प्रदूषणस्य कारणानि, दुष्प्रभावाः, समाधानम्, वृक्षारोपणम्

ख. स्वच्छता का महत्व

संकेतः स्वच्छता स्वास्थ्य, गृह-विद्यालय-नगरम्, गांधीजी, कर्तव्यम्

ग. मेरा भारत देश

संकेत: विविधता, संस्कृतिः, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्यम्, वीराः, गर्वः

घ. संस्कृत भाषा का महत्व

संकेत: देववाणी, ज्ञानभाषा, संगणके उपयोगः, विश्वभाषा, संरक्षणम्

17. अपना स्वपरिचय सात पङ्क्तियों में संस्कृत भाषा में लिखों।

18. कोई दस वाक्य संस्कृत और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में लिखिए।

शुभमस्तु।

ग्रीष्मावकाशः आनन्ददायकः ज्ञानवर्धकः च भवतु।

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ASSIGNMENT)

1. What is extension and write the extension of given file/Data (Image (all type), Video (at least three types), Audio (at least three type) some docs file (Like Word, Power Point PPT, Excel, Microsoft Access)?
2. Explain the methods of Communication (Verbal, Non-Verbal and Visual) and Communication Cycle and important of feedback. (Unit-1 Part A)
3. List the barriers to effective communications types and factors.
4. Principle of effective communication and 7 Cs of effective communication. (Unit-1 Part A)
5. List the characteristics of successful entrepreneur. (Unit-4 Part A)
6. Revise the (Unit -3 Part A (ICT) and Unit-2 Part B (Modelling))

Write an essay on the importance of Yoga in your life, mentioning some yoga asanas that are beneficial for physical and mental health. In the essay, share your personal experience of celebrating International Yoga Day at home with your family and explain how yoga positively influenced your mind and body.

First Flight Book Chapter 4, 5 & 6

Anne Frank

Word meaning

1. brooding – deeply and seriously thoughtful
2. ridiculous – laughable

Questions & Answers

1. Was Anne right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old girl?

Ans: No, Anne was not right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old girl. Her diary later became one of the most widely read books in the world. People admire it because it honestly expresses the thoughts, fears, hopes, and experiences of a young girl living during a terrible period of history. Her writing feels personal, emotional, and deeply human.

2. There are some examples of diary or journal entries in the ‘Before You Read’ section. Compare these with what Anne writes in her diary. What language was the diary originally written in? In what way is Anne’s diary different?

Ans: Anne’s diary was originally written in Dutch. Unlike ordinary diary or journal entries, Anne’s diary is not just a record of daily events. She writes in a thoughtful and conversational style. She addresses her diary as a friend named “Kitty,” shares her feelings openly, and reflects deeply on people and situations around her. Her diary is more personal and emotional than a simple journal.

3. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat ‘Kitty’ as an insider or an outsider?

Ans: Anne feels the need to give a brief sketch of her family because she believes no one can understand her diary properly without knowing something about her background and family life. She treats “Kitty” as an insider and a close friend. Anne shares her secrets, emotions, and personal experiences with Kitty as if speaking to someone who truly understands her.

4. How does Anne feel about her father, her grandmother, Mrs Kuperus and Mr Keesing? What do these tell you about her?

Ans: Anne has great love and respect for her father. She considers him kind, understanding and affectionate. She remembers her grandmother with deep affection because she loved her very much.

She is also fond of Mrs Kuperus, her headmistress, who cared for her warmly when she left school.

Anne finds Mr Keesing strict and annoying at first because he punishes her for talking too much, but later she realises he has a sense of humour. These feelings show that Anne was emotional, sensitive, observant, affectionate and intelligent.

5. What does Anne write in her first essay?

Ans: In her first essay, Anne writes about the topic “A Chatterbox.” She argues that talking is a student’s habit and that she inherited the trait from her mother. She also says that habits are difficult to cure. Her essay is humorous and witty.

6. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable? How?

Ans: Yes, Mr Keesing is unpredictable. At first, he seems very strict because he keeps punishing Anne for talking in class by giving her extra homework essays. However, after reading Anne’s funny poem about a mother duck and her ducklings, he laughs and stops giving her punishments. His sudden change from strictness to amusement makes him unpredictable.

Amanda!

Word meaning

1. hunch – to bend yourself
2. slouching – a drooping posture
3. nagged – to bother persistently with trivial complaints

Summary

Amanda! By Robin Klein is about a young girl who is constantly being instructed by her mother about her behaviour and manners. Amanda feels disturbed by this continuous scolding and escapes into her imagination. She dreams of being a mermaid, an orphan and Rapunzel so that she can enjoy

freedom and peace. The poem highlights a child's desire for independence and the need for parents to understand their children's feelings.

Themes

1. Importance of Freedom

The poem highlights a child's natural desire for freedom. Amanda feels restricted by constant instructions and wants to escape into a world where she can live freely.

2. Parent-Child Conflict

The poem shows the common conflict between parents and children. Parents often correct children for their own good, but excessive control can make children feel suffocated and misunderstood.

3. Power of Imagination

Amanda uses imagination as an escape from reality. Her fantasy worlds provide comfort and peace that she cannot find in her daily life.

4. Loneliness and Isolation

Amanda's fantasies often involve being alone, which suggests her wish to stay away from pressure, criticism and expectations.

5. Understanding Children's Emotions

The poem suggests that adults should understand children's feelings and individuality instead of constantly criticizing or controlling them.

A Baker from Goa

Word meaning

1. nostalgia – longing for past
2. parapet – a low wall

Main Themes

The chapter highlights the importance of bakers in Goan society and their role in daily life. It shows the Portuguese influence on Goan culture through the tradition of bread-making. The author shares nostalgic childhood memories of waiting eagerly for the baker's arrival. The chapter also reflects the simple and traditional lifestyle of Goan villages. Bread was an important part of festivals, marriages, and other ceremonies. Overall, the chapter celebrates cultural traditions, community life, and childhood innocence.

Message

The chapter teaches us to respect traditional occupations and cultural heritage. It also reminds us to value simple childhood memories and community life.

Coorg

Word meaning

1. invigorating – refreshing, vitalizing
2. rites – rituals
3. recount – to narrate

Main Themes

The chapter presents the natural beauty of Coorg with its hills, forests, and coffee plantations. It highlights the bravery and hospitality of the Kodavu people. The author describes the adventurous activities and rich wildlife found

in the region. The chapter also focuses on the unique culture and traditions of Coorg. Nature and human life are shown living in harmony with each other. Overall, the chapter promotes love for nature, culture, and adventure.

Message

The chapter teaches us to appreciate nature, bravery, hospitality, and cultural diversity. It also encourages people to live peacefully in harmony with nature.

Tea from Assam

Word meaning

1. ardent – passionate
2. veered – turned sharply
3. gravel – pebbles

Main Themes

The chapter describes the scenic beauty of Assam and its vast tea gardens. It highlights the importance of tea cultivation in Assam's economy and culture. Through Rajvir's curiosity, readers learn many interesting facts and legends about tea. The chapter also explains the historical journey of tea from China to other parts of the world. The peaceful landscape and busy tea plantations create vivid imagery. Overall, the chapter combines travel, knowledge, and appreciation of nature.

Message

The chapter teaches us the importance of curiosity, knowledge, and hard work. It also helps us appreciate the beauty of nature and the value of tea cultivation.

Trees

Word meaning

1. shuffling – moving back and forth, moving by dragging one's feet
2. stumbling – walking unsteadily, tripping repeatedly

Interpretations

The poem *Trees* can be interpreted in several symbolic ways. On the surface level, it appears to describe trees moving out of a house and returning to the forest. This interpretation highlights the power of nature and suggests that nature cannot remain trapped or controlled by human beings forever. The empty forest in the poem slowly comes alive again as the trees return to their natural environment. Thus, the poem can be seen as a celebration of nature's freedom and restoration.

Another important interpretation of the poem is related to the freedom and liberation of women. Adrienne Rich was a feminist poet, and many readers believe that the trees symbolize women who are trying to break free from social restrictions. The "house" in the poem represents the traditional domestic space where women were often confined and expected to perform limited roles. Just as the trees struggle to move out into the open forest, women also struggle to gain independence, identity, and equality in society. The breaking of branches and glass suggests resistance against old customs and patriarchal control. The movement of the trees towards the forest symbolizes self-expression, freedom, and the desire to live fully and naturally.

The poem can also be interpreted more broadly as the struggle of all oppressed people seeking freedom. The silent but determined movement of the trees reflects how change often begins quietly but becomes powerful over time. Therefore, the poem is not only about nature but also about liberation, identity, rebellion, and the human desire for freedom.

Theme

The central theme of the poem is freedom and liberation. The poem highlights the conflict between nature and human control. It suggests that nature cannot remain confined forever and will eventually return to its natural place. The poem also reflects ideas of growth, independence, and change. Through powerful imagery and personification, the poet shows the strength of nature. Overall, the poem emphasizes the need for freedom and harmony with nature.



Mijbil the Otter

Word meaning

1. eminently – prominently
2. chitter – high pitched sound made by animals
3. spattered – covered
4. whimpered – cried weakly or softly
5. craning – stretching of neck

Questions and Answers

1. What things does Mij do which tell you that he is an intelligent, friendly and fun-loving animal who needs love?

Ans: Mijbil the Otter shows Mij as an intelligent and friendly animal in many ways. He quickly learns to open the tap of the bathroom and becomes familiar with his surroundings. He enjoys playing with marbles, rubber balls and water, showing his fun-loving nature. Mij becomes deeply attached to Maxwell, follows him and responds to his name, which show his affection and need for love and companionship. He also develops habits like sleeping on Maxwell's bed and greeting him happily. These events prove that he is friendly and emotionally connected.

2. What are some of the things we come to know about otters from this text?

Ans: From the chapter, we learn that otters are intelligent, curious, playful and affectionate animals. They love water and enjoy swimming and splashing around. Otters can be trained easily and adapt well to human company if treated with care and love. They are energetic creatures and enjoy games and playful activities. The text also tells us that there are different species of otters found in various parts of the world.

3. Why is Mij's species now known to the world as Maxwell's otter?

Ans: Mij's species is now known as Maxwell's otter because the species had not been scientifically identified before. The otter that Maxwell brought from Iraq was later recognized as a new species by scientists and it was named after him to honour him. Its scientific name became *Lutrogale Perspicillata Maxwelli*.

The Fog

Summary

In this brief imagist poem, Carl Sandburg personifies fog as a cat that arrives silently and unnoticed. The fog settles over the harbour and the city with calm authority, observing the world in complete stillness before disappearing as quietly as it came. Through compressed imagery and minimal language, the poet captures the fleeting yet powerful presence of nature.

Theme

The poem explores the mysterious and transient quality of nature. By comparing fog to a cat, Sandburg emphasizes stealth and silence. The poem also reflects imagist principles, using precise imagery and brevity to create mood and meaning.

