EAST POINT SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT

<mark>COMMERCE DEPARTMENT</mark>

- ACCOUNTANCY https://youtu.be/d4L7ZcT7qGw

- BUSINESS STUDIES https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldnLXLPWaLY

- ECONOMICS https://youtu.be/bKbMAmf26Dc

<mark>SCIENCE DEPARTMENT</mark>

– CHEMISTRY https://youtu.be/S_JlYXwmOKA

<mark>HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT</mark>

- LEGAL STUDIES https://youtu.be/WK5pZcNJrWs

- PSYCHOLOGY https://youtu.be/sIFN86a2qQY

- GEOGRAPHY https://youtu.be/PBMDGcYWPvU

– HISTORY https://youtu.be/auBP3fJjQ64

<mark>ENGLISH</mark> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yZ0MmgOzfo0

<mark>MATHEMATICS</mark> https://youtu.be/tzDonWqpdjw

<mark>OPTIONAL II</mark>

PAINTING- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4JA19Wmkm0A

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-imHIclf5s

ENGLISH

INDIGO BY LOUIS FISCHER

LONG QUESTION/ANSWER

Q1. Which factors helped the fear-stricken peasants of Champaran to achieve freedom?

Q2. Give an account of Gandhi's efforts to secure justice for the poor indigo sharecroppers of Champaran.

Q3. How the Champaran episode was a turning point in Gandhi's life? Elucidate.

SHORT QUESTION/ANSWER

Q4. "The battle of Champaran is won!" What led Gandhi to make this remark?

Q5. How did Gandhi begin his mission in Champaran?

Q6. How did Gandhi react to the Commissioner's advice and where did he go?

Q7. Why did Gandhi oppose when his friend Andrews offered to stay in Champaran and help the peasants?

Q8. How was Gandhi treated at Rajendra Prasad's house?

Q9. How is Gandhi critical of the lawyers?

Q10. What were the terms of the indigo contract between the British landlords and the Indian peasants?

Q11. Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of mere 25 percent?

MATHEMATICS

CBSE TEST PAPER-01
CLASS - XII MATHEMATICS (Probability)

Topic: Probability

1. In a school there are 1000 students, out of which 430 are girls. It is known that out of 430, 10% of the girls study in class XII. What is the probability that a student chosen randomly studies in class XII given that the chosen student is a girl? [4]

2. A die thrown three times. Events A and B are defined as below. [4]
   A : 4 on the third throw
   B : 6 on the first and 5 on the second throw.
   Find the probability of A given that B has already occurred.

3. Mother, father and son line up at random for a family picture [4]
   E : Son on one end
   F : Father in middle
   Find (E |F)

4. An instructor has a question bank consisting of 300 easy True / False questions, 200 difficult True / False questions, 500 easy multiple choice questions and 400 difficult multiple choice questions. If a question is selected at random from the question bank, what is the probability that it will be an easy question given that it is a multiple choice question? [4]

5. If A and B are two independent events, then the probability of occurrence of at least one of A and B is given by $1 - P(A')P(B')$. [4]

6. A – Box of oranges is inspected by examining three randomly selected oranges drown without replacement. It all the three oranges are good, the box is approved for sale, other wise, it is rejected. Find the probability that a box containing 15 oranges out of which 12 are good and 3 are bad ones will be approve for sale. [4]

7. A fair coin and an unbiased die are tossed. Let A be the event head appear on the coin and B be the event 3 on the die. [4]
   Check weather A and B are independent events or not.

ACCOUNTANCY
ISSUE OF SHARES

1. Right Limited purchased machinery costing Rs.10,00,000 from Wrong Limited. The company paid the price by issue of Equity Shares of Rs.10 each. Pass necessary journal entries for above transactions in the books of Right Limited.

2. Correct Ltd. purchased furniture for Rs.6,00,000 from Incorrect Limited. Rs.2,00,000 were paid by drawing a promissory note in favour of Incorrect Limited. For the balance amount, Preference Shares were issued, of Rs.10 each at a premium of 25%.

3. Just Ltd. purchased building for Rs. 5,00,000 from Unjust Limited. 10% of the payable amount was paid by a cheque drawn in favour of Unjust Limited. The balance was paid by issue of 10% Debentures of Rs.10 each at a discount of 10%. Pass necessary Journal entries in the books of Just Limited.

4. Lotus Ltd. took over assets of Rs. 2,50,000 and liabilities of Rs. 30,000 of Rose ltd. for the purchase consideration of Rs. 3,30,000. Lotus Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing debentures of Rs. 100 each at 10% premium. Give Journal entries in the books of Lotus ltd.

5. A company purchased a running business of Roadies Ltd. for a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 payable Rs. 12,00,000 in fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each and balance through cheque.
   The assets and liabilities were as follows:

Machinery	2,00,000	Buiding	6,00,000	Stock	5,00,000
Debtors	1,00,000	Cash	2,00,000	Patents	2,00,000
Bank Loan	2,00,000				

   You are required to pass necessary Journal Entries.

6. Right Limited was registered with an authorized capital of Rs.1,00,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.100 each. The company offered for public subscription 60,000 Equity Shares. Applications for 56,000 shares were received and allotment was made to all the applicants. All the calls were made and were duly received except the second and final call of Rs.20 per share on 700 shares. Prepare Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III Part 1 of the Companies Act, 2013.

7. Newbie Ltd. was registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Since the economy was in robust shape, the company decided to offer to the public for subscription 30,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share. Applications for 28,000 shares were received and allotment was made to all the applicants. All calls were made and duly received except the final call of Rs. 2 per share on 200 shares. These shares were forfeited. Show the Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of Newbie Ltd. as per Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Also prepare Notes to Accounts for the same.

8. Suvidha Ltd. is registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 10,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The company issued 1,00,000 shares for public subscription. A shareholder holding 100 shares, failed to pay the final call of Rs. 20 per share. His shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued at Rs. 90 per share as fully paid up. Show the following: **(a)** Share Capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per revised Schedule III Part I of the Companies Act, 2013. **(b)** Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. "Planning is worth the huge costs involved?" Do you agree? Explain any three reasons in support of your answer. (3)

Q2. The Government is considering a pioneer proposal to launch a single debit-cum credit card to increase the ease and usage for the consumers. The card which will be called the "National Mobility Card" will have unique advantages for making payments in metro, buses, parking and making transactions during visits abroad. After hearing this news, Mega Bank decided to launch a "Mega Mobility Card" on similar lines, so that they could be the first to exploit the opportunity, arising due to the increasing trend of digitization. In order to improve their performance, they laid down a plan to hire more people in their marketing department and prepared guidelines to train their sales force to market the new card facility being launched by the bank. By quoting the lines, identify and explain any two points of importance of understanding Business Environment discussed above. (3)

Q3. Rudrakshi Ltd. is engaged in manufacturing high end luxury pens. The target production is 700 units daily. The company had been successfully attaining this target until three months ago. Over the last few month, it has been observed that daily productions varies between 600-650 units.

I. Identify the function of management, which has been highlighted in the above context.

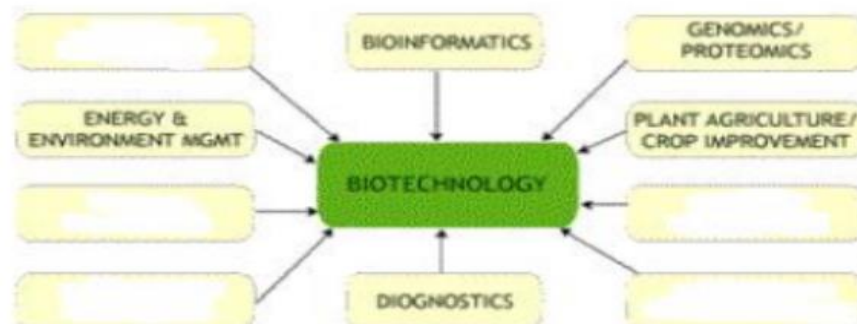II. Discuss the first three steps involved in the process of the function identified above. (4)

ECONOMICS

1. Define investment multiplier.
2. Find out the value of multiplier, if MPC is zero.
3. What is meant by ex-ante investment?
4. What is meant by ex-ante saving?
5. If MPC is 0.5, what will be the value of the multiplier?
6. If higher level of expenditure leads to higher level of AD and higher level of AD leads to higher level of GDP, why can't India increase its AD (expenditure) by printing more currency notes and thereby, achieve higher level of GDP?
7. Explain the working of investment multiplier with the help of a numerical example.
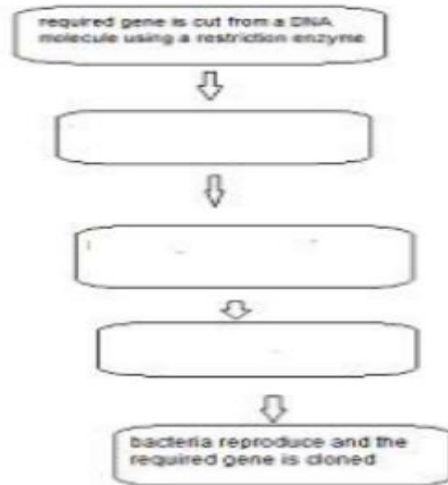8. What is the difference between ex-ante investment and ex-post investment?

BIOLOGY

BIOTECHNOLOGY PRINCIPLE AND PROCESSES

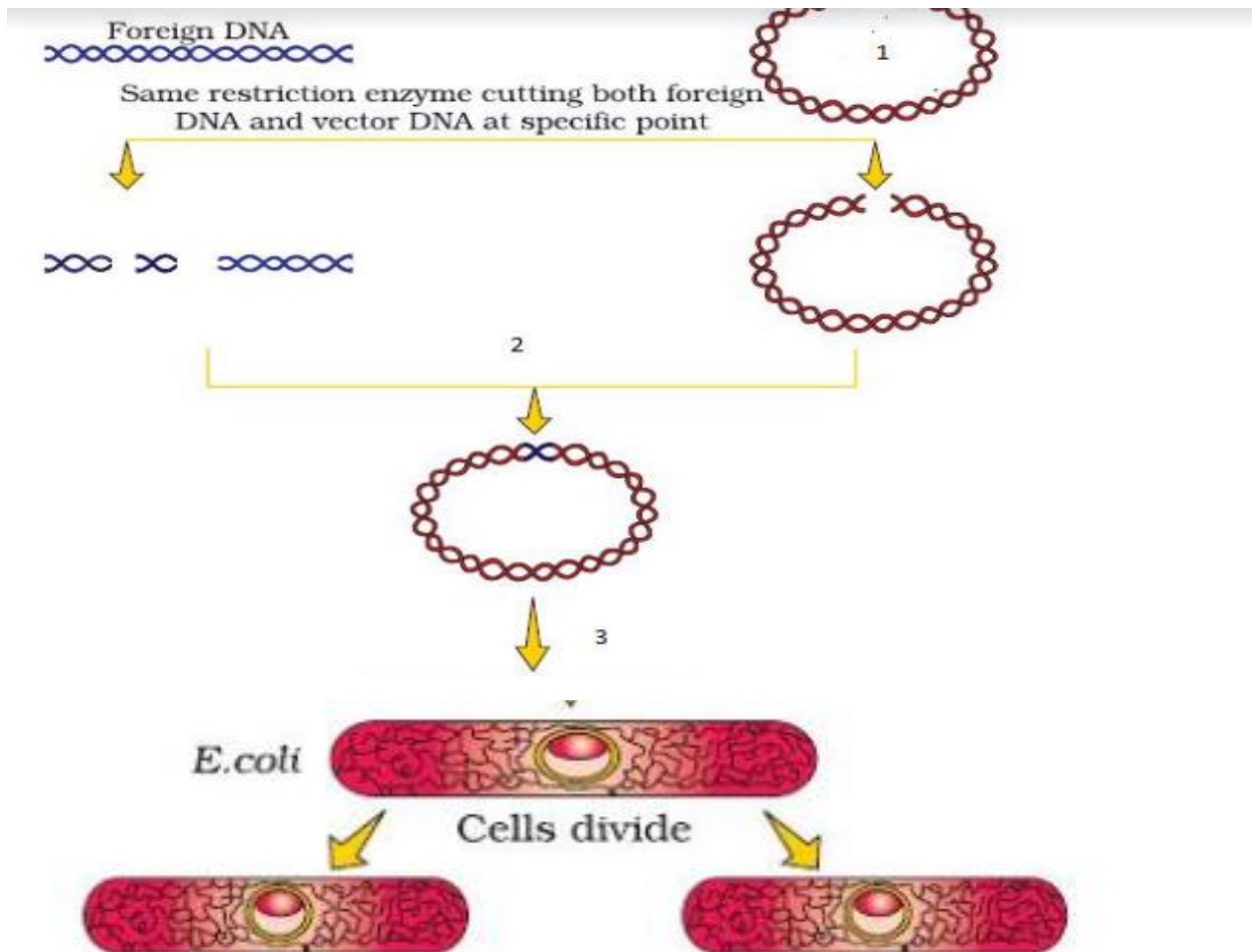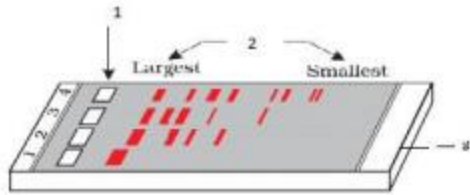1-Mention the related areas in Biotechnology and fill the boxes.

Q2 = The stepS for recombinat DNA Formation are :-

required gene is cut from a DNA molecule using a restriction enzyme

⇩

⇩

⇩

bacteria reproduce and the required gene is cloned

4-Mention the steps 1, 2,3 in a recombinant DNA technology given belOW

Foreign DNA

Same restriction enzyme cutting both foreign DNA and vector DNA at specific point
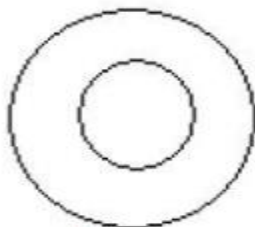
1

2

3

E.coli

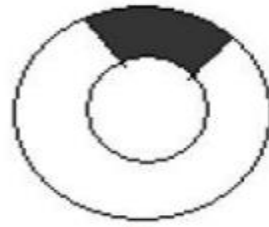Cells divide

Q5-Mention 1, 2, 3 from the diagram

A typical agarose gel
electrophoresis showing
migration of undigested
(lane 1) and digested set of
DNA fragments (lane 2 to 4)

6-What is the difference between the two plasmid?

A

B

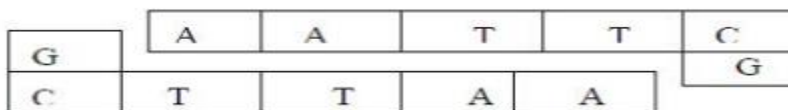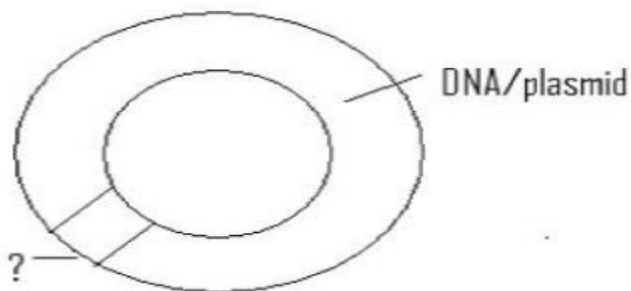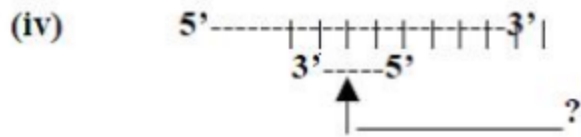Q7-Name the following:

(i) 5'- GAATTC- 3'
    3'- CTTAAG- 5'   ---------------------

(ii)

G		A	A	T	T	C	
							G
C	T		T	A	A		

(iii)

DNA/plasmid

?

(iv) 5'-----|++++++++++-3'|
      3'-----5'
         ↑_____?

Q8-Complete the steps for separation and isolation of DNA fragment.

Cutting of DNA by-----------,During ---------------the DNA fragments move to---------- DNA fragments separate in the matrix of------------,and the ------------fragments move farther where as----------- fragments remain nearer. The DNA Fragments after staining are exposed to--------------,Fragments are extruded from the gel piece.and is known as -------------.

Q9-Complete the mentioned part in the following PCR technique
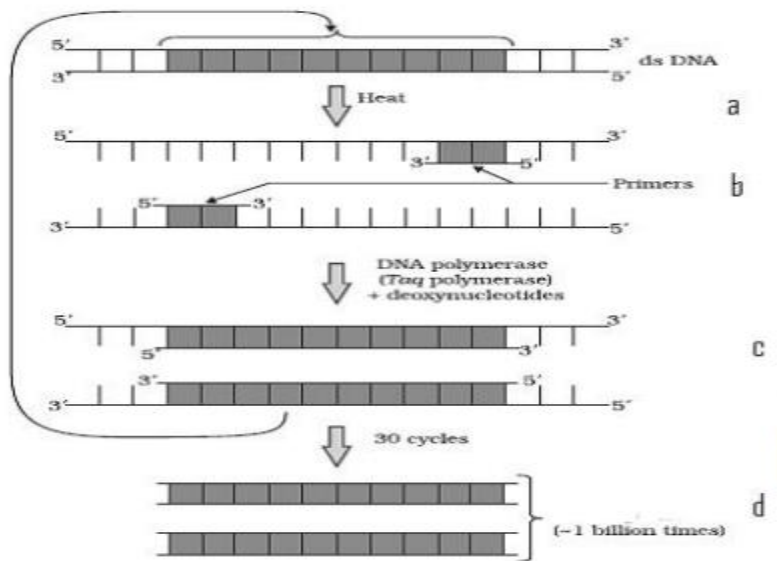
10
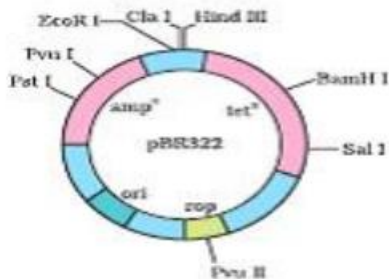
From the above diagram answer the following question
A) Name the restriction sites
b) what is Rop
c) Name two antibiotic resistance genes.

CHEMISTRY
## Topic:- Werner's theory, some definitions

1. What are complex compounds? [1]

2. Give some examples of coordination compounds. [1]

3. What were the two valences given by Werner for coordination compounds? [1]

4. Enlist the common shapes of Werner's complexes. [1]

5. What is the difference between a double salt and a complex?

   Explain with an example. [2]

6. What are ligands? Explain different types of ligands. [3]

7. What do you understand by the term coordination number? [1]

8. What are the different shapes or coordination polyhedra in the complexes? [2]

9. Define oxidation state of a metal. [1]

10. Distinguish between homoleptic and hetroleptic ligands. [1]

PHYSICS

1 A straight wire of length L, carrying a current I, stays suspended horizontally in mid air in a region where there is a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B}$. The linear mass density of the wire is λ. Obtain the magnitude and direction of this magnetic field. 2

2 A particle of charge q and mass m is moving with velocity $\vec{v}$. It is subjected to a uniform magnetic field $\vec{B}$ directed perpendicular to its velocity. Show that it describe a circular path. Write the expression for its radius. 2

3 Write the expression for Lorentz magnetic force on a particle of charge q moving with velocity $\vec{v}$ in a magnetic field $\vec{B}$. Show that no work is done by this force on the charged particle. 2

4 A charge q moving along the x-axis with a velocity $\vec{v}$ is
   subjected to a uniform magnetic field B acting along the
   z-axis as it crosses the origin O.

   2
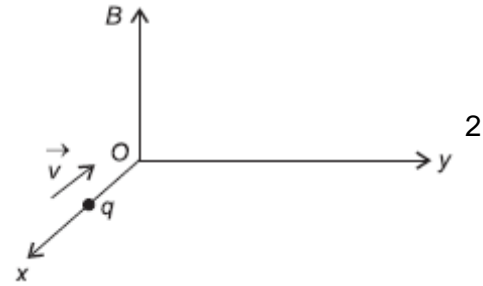
   (i) Trace its trajectory.
   (ii) Does the change gain kinetic energy as it
   enters the magnetic field? Justify your answer.

5 (i) Name the machine which uses crossed electric and magnetic fields to accelerate the ions
   to high energies. With the help of a diagram, explain the resonance condition.
   (ii) What will happen to the motion of charged particle if the frequency of the alternating
   voltage is doubled?   2

6 What is velocity selector? Write its uses.   2

7 Both, the electric and magnetic fields can deflect a moving electron. What is the difference
   between these deflections?   2

8 State the underlying principle of a cyclotron. Write briefly how this machine is used to
   accelerate charged particles to high energies.   2

Average

9 Two very small identical circular loops, (1) and (2), carrying equal
   currents I are placed vertically (with respect to the plane of the paper)
   with their geometrical axes perpendicular to each other as shown in the
   figure. Find the magnitude and direction of the net magnetic field
   produced at the point O.

   2
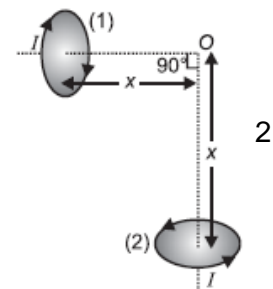
10 Two identical circular wires P and Q each of radius R and carrying current I
   are kept in perpendicular planes such that they have a common centre as
   shown in the figure. Find the magnitude and direction of the net magnetic
   field at the common centre of the two coils.

   2
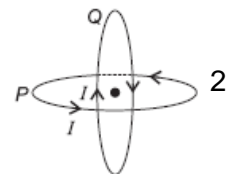
11 Two identical circular loops, P and Q, each of radius r and
   carrying currents I and 2I respectively are lying in parallel
   planes such that they have a common axis.
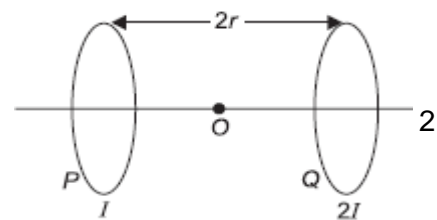
   The direction of current in both the loops is clockwise
   as seen from O which is equidistant from both loops.
   Find the magnitude of the net magnetic field at point O.

   2

12 A circular coil of N turns and radius R carries a current I. It is unwound and rewound to make
   another coil of radius R/2, current I remaining the same. Calculate the ratio of the magnetic   2
   moments of the new coil and the original coil.

13 A wire of uniform cross-section is bent into a circular loop of radius R. Consider two points A and B on the loop, such that ∠ AOB = θ as shown. If now a battery is connected between A and B, show that the magnetic field at the centre of the loop will be zero irrespective of angle θ.

2
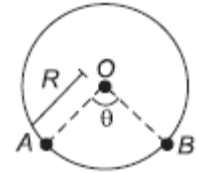
14 How is a moving coil galvanometer converted into a voltmeter? Explain, giving the necessary circuit diagram and the required mathematical relation used.

2

15 Define the current sensitivity of a moving coil galvanometer. "Increasing the current sensitivity may not necessarily increase the voltage sensitivity." Justify this statement.

2

16 Deduce the expression for the magnetic dipole moment of an electron orbiting around the central nucleus.

2

17 A charged particle of mass m and charge q moving at uniform velocity v, enters a uniform magnetic field B acting normal to the plane of the paper. Deduce expression for the (i) radius of the circular path in which it travels and (ii) kinetic energy of the particle.

2

18 A charge q moving in a straight line is accelerated by a potential difference V. It enters into a uniform magnetic field B perpendicular to its path. Deduce, in terms of V, an expression for the radius of the circular path in which it travels.

2

Above average

19 (a) Write the expression for the magnetic force acting on a charged particle moving with velocity v in the presence of magnetic field B.
(b) A neuron, an electron and an alpha particle moving with equal velocities, enter a uniform magnetic field going into the plane of the paper as shown. Trace their paths in the field and justify your answer.

2

20 An α-particle and a proton moving with the same speed enter the same magnetic field region at right angles to the direction of the field. Show the trajectories followed by the two particles in the region of the magnetic field. Find the ratio of the radii of the circular paths which the two particles may describe.

2
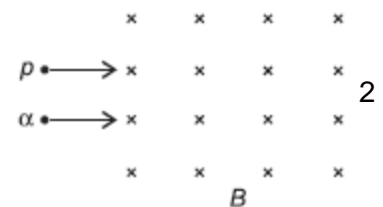
21 Show that the period of a revolution of an ion is independent of its speed and radius of the orbit. Write two important uses of a cyclotron.

2

22 A point charge is moving with a constant velocity perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field as shown in the figure. What should be the magnitude and direction of the electric field so that the particle moves undeviated along the same path?

2
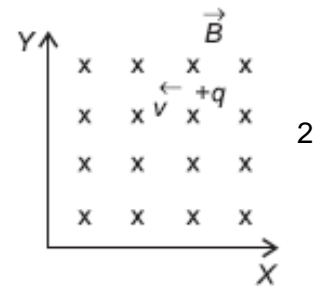
23 A straight wire of length L is bent into a semicircular loop. Use Biot–Savart law to deduce an expression for the magnetic field at its centre due to the current I passing through it.

2

24 State Biot-Savart law. 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 the figure.

2

HISTORY

Q.1 Who introduced subsidiary alliance? Name four powers which accepted it?

Q.2 Give two military causes for revolt of 1857?

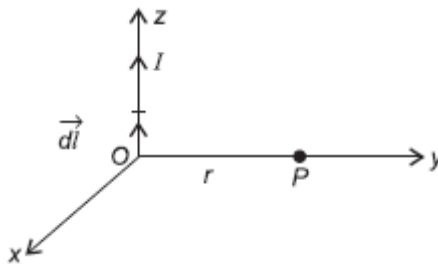Q.3 Why was the revolt in Awadh so extensive?

Q.4 Mention two economic causes for revolt of 1857?

Q.5 What was doctrine of lapse?

Q.6 Which four centres of the revolt were more aggressive against British?

Q.7 Why did the mutinous sepoys in many places turn to erstwhile rulers to provide leadership to the revolt?

Q.8 What were the measures taken to ensure unity among the rebels?

Q.9 What steps did the British took to quell the uprising?

Q.11 Discuss the evidences that indicated planning and coordination on the part of rebels.

Q.12 What were strengths and weaknesses of the revolt of 1857?

Q.13 Why was the revolt particularly widespread in Awadh? What prompted the peasants, Taluqdars and Zamindars to join the revolt?

Q.14 What did the rebels want? To what extent did the vision of different social groups differ?

Q.15 What do visual representation tell us about the revolt of 1857? How do historians analyze these representations?

GEOGRAPHY

Sample paper on geographical perspective on selected issues and problems.

1. Why is air pollution a serious problem in India?(2019)

2. How does air pollution affect human health?(2019)

3. How does noise pollution affect human health?(2019)

4. Mention the root cause of acid rain. (2014)

5. 'The urban waste should be properly treated as a resource for various needs of mankind '.a)Explain the values that can help in changing the urban waste into resources. b) how can we overcome this problem?(2016)

6.a) Give the meaning of the term 'slum.'(2014).b) Explain the causes for the coming up of slums in developing countries like India with suitable examples. (2018)

7. Explain the causes of migration of unskilled migrants from rural to urban areas in India. (2015)

PSYCHOLOGY

A. Answer the following in one word only:

1.Self and personality refer to the characteristic ways in which we define_____.

2. Relatively stable pattern of behavior of a particular person from one situation to another generally, remains stable, such permanent patterns of behavior are called_____.

3. _____ refers to those attributes of a person that makes him or her different from others.

4. _____ refers to those aspects of a person, that link him/her to social or cultural groups or are derived from it.

5. self refers to the totality of an individuals _____,_____,_____ and _____ with regard to herself or himself.

B. Answer the following briefly: (3 marks)

1. what is meant by delay of gratification? Why is it considered important for adult development ?

2. critically evaluate Fruedian theory of understanding personality?

3.what is meant by a fully functional individual?

C. Answer the following in detail: (6marks)

1. How does Indian notion of self, differ from Western notion?

2.what is behavioral analysis and what are the procedures used to analyze behavior?

3. what are the cognitive and behavioral aspects of self, expain?

4.what is personality, what are the two broad approaches of personality that are used to understand the same, differentiate and explain.

5. what is meant by personality assessment, what is the difference between projective and semi-projective techniques?

LEGAL STUDIES

Q1. In one or two sentences explain what judicial remedies are available for the enforcement of fundamental rights?

Q2. Why were the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes created? Explain any one power or function of the National Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Q3. Explain any one power or function of the National Commission for Women.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH 16

INDIAN POLITICS TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS

CONTEXT OF THE 1990S

1. Who became the Prime Minister of India in 1984 after Indira Gandhi
   a) Indira Gandhi
   b) Rajiv Gandhi
   c) P.V Narsimha Rao
   d) V.P Singh

2. How many seats did Rajiv Gandhi win in the 1984 elections?
   a) 350
   b) 415
   c) 272
   d) 315

3. How many seats did Congress win in the 1989 elections?
   a) 342
   b) 197
   c) 299
   d) 415

4. Which year marked the end of the Congress system?
   a) 1984
   b) 1989
   c) 1991
   d) 2004

5. Mandal Commission was set up for reservation of...

2b5

a) Other backward classes
b) Economically weaker classes
c) Handicapped
d) Scheduled tribes

6. When were the New Economic Reforms introduced in India?
a) 1991
b) 1992
c) 1989
d) 1994

7. Who started the New Economic Reforms initially?
a) Rajiv Gandhi
b) Narsimha Rao
c) Dr. Manmohan Singh
d) Morarji Desai

8. The new economic reforms were also called:
a) Structural Adjustment Programme
b) Mass Development Programme
c) Structural Reforms Programme
d) Development Reforms Programme

3. When was the Babri Masjid demolished?
a) 1992
b) 1991
c) 1989
d) 1987

10. When was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated?
a) May 1991
b) May 1992
c) May 1993
d) May 1989

11. Who became the Prime Minister after Rajiv Gandhi's assassination?
a) Narsimha Rao
b) V.P Singh
c) Sanjay Gandhi
d) Manmohan Singh

12. Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by a Sri Lankan Tamil who was linked to
a) LTTE
b) LETE
c) LETT
d) TELE

13. State any two major political happenings of 1984 in India.

14. When was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated and by whom?

15. When and why was Rajiv Gandhi assassinated?

16. Why were the New Economic Reforms needed? Who was the chief architect of the

17. State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989.

UNIT -4(SOCIETY LAW ETHICS)
ASSIGNMENT-1

MLL BASED QUESTIONS (Short Answer Type Questions-2 MARKS)

1. In which year the Indian IT Act, 2000 got updated?

a)2006   b)2008

c)2010   d)2012

Answer: b

Explanation: In the year 2008, the IT Act, 2000 was updated and came up with a much broader and precise law on different computer-related crimes and cyber offenses.

1. What is identity theft? How can we prevent identity theft?

2. What is a Phishing email and how do you Spot theScam?

3. What is net neutrality and why is it important? List any three benefits of implementing "Internet Neutrality"?

4. Define crowd sourcing. Explain its drawbacks and benefits.

5. What is the difference between threat, vulnerability and risks.

6. Define e- waste. What are the various methods for effective e- waste management.

7 What do you mean by plagiarism? Tell 2 acts which can be termed as plagiarism.

8 What do you mean by Digital property rights?Explain.

9. State any 2 measures of digital property rights protection.

10 Differentiate between shareware and proprietary software.

11 What is cyber crime? Explain "information theft".

12 Give any 2 benefits of ICT on today'ssociety?

13. State 2 benefits of e-waste recycling?

14. Are there any gender issues involved in learning computer related subject? Give solution to overcome theissue.

15. Give examples of software, hardware that may be used for special needs students.

16. How could you find a web is safe or not site when you enter crucial information?

17. What are the biometrics devices?

18. What are gender issues while teaching and using computers?

19. What are gender disability issues while teaching and usingcomputers?

20. What do you mean by internet as an echo chamber?

ASSIGNMENT-2

Long Answer Type Questions: (3/4/6 Marks)

1. List any five features that make biometric system more authenticated and trusted.

2. Define the following:

3. (i) Cyber forensic (ii) Phishing (iii) Encoding, encryption and hashing

4. What is the difference between Phishing and Vishing?

5. What is illegal download? What are the method to avoid it?

6. What is child pornography?and what are the safety measures for it?

7. What do you mean by cyber scam and how to avoid it?

9. What is relation between Technology and society?

10. What are the social and cultural changes induced by technology?

11. What are the roles of new media in society?

12. What is the problem of internet addiction? How to overcome it?

COMPUTER SCIENCE

(A)	Ravya industries has setup its new center at kakadeo nagar for its office and web based activities. The company compound has 4 buildings as shown in the diagram below:

Center to center distances between various buildings is as follows:

|	
Harsh Building to Raj Building	50 m
Raj Building to Fazz Building	60 m
Fazz Building to Jazz Building	25 m
Jazz Building to Harsh Building	170 m
Harsh Building to Fazz Building	125 m
Raj Building to Jazz Building	90 m

Number of Computers in each of the buildings is follows:

Harsh Building	15
Raj Building	150
Fazz Building	15
Jazz Bulding	25

(i)   Suggest the most suitable place (i.e. School/Center) to install the server of this university with suitable reason

(ii)   Suggest an ideal layout for connecting these school/center for a wired connectivity

(iii)   Suggest the placement of following devices with suitable reason:
  (a) Internet Connecting Device/ Model
  (b) Switch

(iv)   The organization is planning to link its sale counter situated in various parts of the same city, which type of network out of LAN, MAN or WAN will be formed? Justify your answer

(B)	Arogya Training Education Institute is setting up its centre in Kanpur with four specialized departments for Orthopedics, Neurology and Pediatrics along with an administrative office in separate buildings. The physical distances between theses department buildings and the number of computers to be installed in these department and administrative office are given as follows. You, as a network expert, have to answer the queries as raised by them in (i) to (iv)

Shortest distance between various locations in meters:

Administrative Office to Orthopedics Unit	55
Neurology Unit to Administrative Office	30
Orthopedics Unit to Neurology Unit	70
Pediatrics Unit to Neurology Unit	50
Pediatrics Unit to Administrative Office	40
Pediatrics Unit to Orthopedics Unit	110

Number of computers installed at various locations are as follows:

Pediatrics Unit	40
Administrative Office	140
Neurology	50
Orthopedics	80
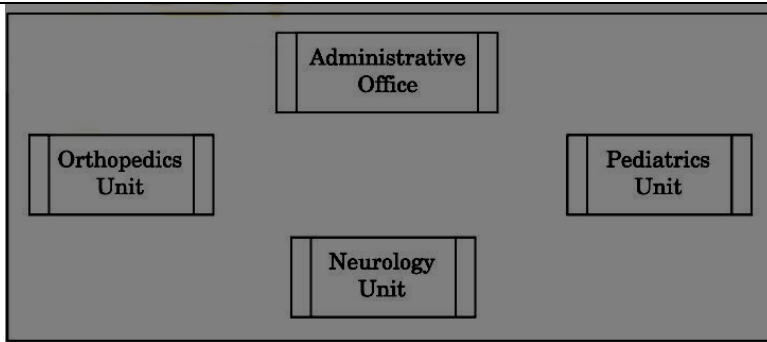
     (i)   Suggest the most suitable location to install the main server of this institution to get efficiently connectivity.

     (ii)   Suggest the best cable layout for effective network connectivity of the building having server with all the other buildings

     (iii)   Suggest the devices to be installed in each of these buildings for connecting computers install within the building out of the following:

- Gateway
- Model
- Switch

     (iv)   Suggest the topology of the network and network cable for efficiently connecting each computer installed in each of the buildings out of the following:

     Topologies : Bus Topology, Star Topology

     Network Cable : Single Pair Telephone Cable, Coaxial Cable, Ethernet Cable

OPTIONAL II
FMM

Q1. State the features of activity log and market movement. **(4)**
Q2. Explain the market phases of NEAT system. **(5)**
Q3. Explain any 3 supplementary functions of NEAT screen **(6)**

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Q 1: Flexibility is not determined by which physiological factors? (1)
   (a) Muscle strength
   (b) Age, gender
   (c) Injury
   (d) Aerobic capacity

Q 2: Our heart rate is the (1)
   (a) Quantity of blood pumped away by our heart in one minute
   (b) Number of heart contractions per minute
   (c) Number of diastolic contractions per minute
   (d) Number of systolic contractions per minute

Q 3: In the motor fitness test, the 600 meters run/walk measures- (1)
   (a) Speed
   (b) Strength
   (c) Endurance
   (d) None of the above

Q 4: Physical exercises which are done in the presence of oxygen are called
_____exercises. (1)
   (a) Aerobic
   (b) Anaerobic
   (c) Isometric
   (d) Isokinetic

Q 5: The injury in which skin in scrapped or rubbed by friction is called (1)
   (a) Fracture
   (b) Abrasion
   (c) Tennis Elbow
   (d) Dislocation

Q 6: The branch of science which deals with the study of forces and their effects on living system is
called (1)
   (a) Biochemistry
   (b) Biomechanics
   (c) Anatomy
   (d) None of the above

Q7. Who discover the laws of Motion? (1)
   (a) Plato
   (b) Confucius
   (c) Charles Darwin
   (d) Newton

Q8. If one straightens one's legs, the knees undergo   (1)
  (a) Flexion
  (b) Extension
  (c) Adduction
  (d) Abduction
Q9. The movement of joints laterally away from the middle of your body is called   (1)
  (a) Flexion
  (b) Extension
  (c) Abduction
  (d) Adduction
Q10. During__the arm moves away from the body?   (1)
  (a) Flexion
  (b) Extension
  (c) Abduction
  (d) Adduction

YOGA

Q1- Define Hathyoga.   (1)
Q2- What is the advance stage of Hathyoga?   (1)
Q3- How many asanas in yoga?   (1)
Q4- What is the name of Right nostril in Hathyoga?   (1)
Q5- What is the meaning of 'THA'?   (1)
Q6- Write the element of yoga.   (1)
Q7- Which Ahara is in Hathpradipika.   (1)
Q8- How many types of Aahara?   (1)
Q9- What is the personality of Tasmic person?   (1)
Q10- What is the name of left nostril in Hathpradipika?   (1)

PAINTING
CHAPTER 6- INTRODUCTION TO THE BENGAL SCHOOL OF PAINTING
PAINTING
1) JOURNEY'S END
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Who is the artist of the painting 'Journey's End'?
  A. Nandlal bose
  B. Abanindranath tagore
  C. Mukul dey
  D. Surendra ganguly
Q.2) The painting 'Journey's End' belongs to which school?
  A. Mughal school
  B. Deccan school
  C. Bengal school
  D. Pahari school
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1) Write a short note on the origin and development of Bengal school.
Q.2) Describe the painting 'Journey's End'.

HINDI

ईस्ट प्वाइंट स्कूल
अभ्यास पत्रिका-1
विषय : हिंदी कक्षा : XII

प्रश्न 1. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश के आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए

राख बनकर रह न जाए घर हमारा,
आग से बढ़कर हमें है डर तुम्हारा,
देश का नैतिक पतन उत्थान पर है
सभ्यता इस देश की प्रस्थान पर है।
आचरण बिल्कुल अपावन हो चुके हैं
हो सके तो आदमी बनकर दिखाओ।
आज घर की आग में घर को बचाओ।
देश का धन लूटकर घर भर रहे हो
किन्तु तुम चर्चा पराई कर रहे हो,
आग है चारों तरफ, पानी नहीं
एक भी बादल यहाँ दानी नहीं है
तुम धरा की प्यास पर बरसो न बरसो
इस चमन पर बिजलियाँ तो मत गिराओ
आज घर की आग से घर को बचाओ।

(क) कविता में घर किसका प्रतीक है?
    (अ) मकान
    (आ) खंडहर
    (इ) देश
    (ई) कोई नहीं
(ख) कवि के अनुसार देश के लोगों का आचरण कैसा हो गया है?
    (अ) अपवित्र
    (आ) अपावन
    (इ) दोनों
    (ई) कोई नहीं
(ग) कविता में घर की आग' से कवि का क्या तात्पर्य है?
    (अ) देश के भीतर व्याप्त अराजकता
    (आ) देश के भीतर का भ्रष्टाचार
    (इ) देश के भीतर व्याप्त हिंसा
    (ई) तीनों
(घ) कवि किस पर बिजलियाँ न गिराने की बात कर रहा है?
    (अ) बादल
    (आ) चमन
    (इ) धरा
    (ई) कोई नहीं
(ङ) काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।
    (अ) राख
    (आ) नैतिक पतन
    (इ) घर की आग से घर को बचाओ
    (ई) कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिये

बिधि न सकेउ सहि मोर दुलारा। नीच बीचु जननी मिसु पारा।
यहउ कहत मोहि आजु न सोभा। अपनी समुझि साधु सुचि कोभा।
मातु मंदि भइँ साधु सुचाली। उर सन आनत कोटि कुचाली।
फरै कि कोदव बालि सुसाली। मुकुता प्रसव कि संबुक काली।
सपनेहुँ दोसक लेसु न काहू। मोर अभाग उदधि अवगाहू।
बिनु समझें निज अघ परिपाकू। जारिउँ जायँ जननि कहि काकू।
हृदयँ हेरि हारेउँ सब ओराँ। एकहि भाँति भलेंहि भल मोरा।
गुरु गोसाँइ साहिब सिय रामू। लागत मोहि नीक परिनामू॥
साधु सभाँ गुरु प्रभु निकट कहउँ सुथल सतिभाउ।
प्रेम प्रपंचु कि झूठ फुर जानहि मुनि रघुराउ॥

प्रश्न 3. समाचार लेखन के छहो 'ककारो ' को उदाहरण सहित समझाहये

प्रश्न 4. इंटरनेट-पत्रकारिता का संक्षेप में परिचय देते हुए हिंदी इंटरनेट-संसार के योगदान को समझाइए।