

EAST POINT SCHOOL ASSIGNMENT

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

- ACCOUNTANCY <https://youtu.be/V4fFTdLxFS8>
- BUSINESS STUDIES <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CE5GRtZuVqw>
- ECONOMICS <https://youtu.be/vKcRClyBMkM>

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

- CHEMISTRY https://youtu.be/LKM_p1w--s
- PHYSICS https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjup-nRrdwI&list=PLCWm8jBxm8LL8-HBlptepk9h8RGXnMRke&ab_channel=sachinsirphysics

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

- LEGAL STUDIES https://youtu.be/g-2Q3_w8f30
- PSYCHOLOGY <https://youtu.be/d8prs4pXeKc>
- GEOGRAPHY https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yCuz7q4Ol-V1SB_Mlm8o96lxxXT4wOlh/view?usp=drivesdk
- HISTORY <https://youtu.be/66qzHzJnuIY>

MATHEMATICS <https://youtu.be/4zCvAtnp44g>

OPTIONAL-II

- PAINTING <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BZc1pDBpjQU>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfWNVtKER2E>

ENGLISH

- A. What does the earth teach us?
- B. How does Jo want the story to end and why?
- C. What does the poet wish for the children of the slums?
- D. How does the poet describe Aunt Jennifer's tigers?
- E. What makes human beings love life in spite of troubles and sufferings? (A Thing of Beauty)
- F. Garbage to them is gold. Why does the author say so about the ragpickers?
- G. How was the scene in the school in the morning of the last lesson different from that on other days?
- H. How do we know that ordinary people too contributed to the freedom movement?
- I. What was Douglas's fear? How did he overcome that fear?
- J. Compare and contrast the character of the ironmaster with that of his daughter.
- K. Do you think that the third level was a medium of escape for Charley? Why?
- L. How did the gardener react when Dr. Sadao told him about the wounded American soldier?

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 $P(E|F)$
 4. An instructor has a question bank consisting of 300 easy True / False [4] 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?
 5. If A and B are two independent events, then the probability of occurrence of [4] at least one of A and B is given by $1 - P(A')P(B')$.
 6. A box of oranges is inspected by examining three randomly selected [4] oranges drawn without replacement. If all the three oranges are good, the box is approved for sale, otherwise, 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 approved for sale.
 7. A fair coin and an unbiased die are tossed. Let A be the event head appear on [4] the coin and B be the event 3 on the die.
Check whether A and B are independent events or not.
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ACCOUNTANCY

COMPARATIVE AND COMMON SIZE STATEMENTS

1. From the following statements of Profit and Loss of Moon Track Ltd. for the years ended 31st March, 2019 and 2020, prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	2020	2019
Revenue from operations	40,00,000	24,00,000
Other Incomes	24,00,000	18,00,000
Expenses	16,00,000	14,00,000

Also Calculate Net Profit Ratio for two years

2. Prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss from the following:

Particulars	2019	2020
Revenue from Operations	15,00,000	20,00,000
Cost of Materials Consumed	60% of Revenue from Operations	60% of Revenue from op.
Other Expenses	8% of Revenue from Operations	8% of Revenue from op.
Rate of Income Tax	50%	50%

3. From the following prepare Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	2019	2020
Revenue from Operations	36,00,000	24,00,000
Other Income (% of Revenue from Operations)	12%	20%
Expenses (% of Revenue from Operations)	70%	60%
Tax Rate	30%	30%

4. Prepare Commons Size Statement of Profit & Loss from the following information:

	31/3/19	31/3/20
Revenue from operations (% of other income)	250%	250%
Other income	1,20,000	1,44,000
Cost of material consumed	60%	55%
Expenses (% of material consumed)	10%	20%
Tax rate	30%	30%

BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. Give the meaning of 'motivation' as an element of directing.

Q2. Umang Gupta is the Managing Director of Denver Ltd. The company had established a good name for itself and had been doing well. It was known for timely completion of orders. The Production Manager, Ms. Kanta was efficiently handling the processing of order and had a team of fourteen motivated employees working under her. Everything was going on well. Unfortunately she met with an accident. Umang knew that in the absence of Ms. Kanta, the company may not be able to meet the deadlines. He also knew that not meeting the deadlines may lead to customer dissatisfaction with the risk of loss of business and goodwill. So, he had a meeting with his employees in which accurate the speedy processing of orders was planned. Everybody agreed to work as team because the behaviour of Umang Gupta was positive towards the employees of the organisation. Hence everyone put in extra time and efforts and the targets were met on time. Not only this, Umang visited Ms. Kanta and advised her to take sufficient rest.

1. Identify the leadership style of Umang Gupta and draw a diagram depicting the style.

Q3. Explain any three points that highlight the importance of directing function of management.

Q4. Describe briefly Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation.

Q5. Prateek is working in a multinational company in Noida. He was running a temperature for the last many days. When his blood was tested, he was found to be positive for malaria. He was admitted in a hospital and a blood transfusion was advised by the doctors as his condition was very serious. One of his colleagues sent a text message to his superior, Mr. B. Chatterjee. Mr. B. Chatterjee immediately sent a text message to the employees of the organisation requesting them to donate blood for Prateek. When the General Manager came to know about it, he ordered for fumigation in the company premises and cleaning the surroundings.

1. From the above paragraph, quote lines that indicate formal and informal communication.
2. State any two features of informal communication.

Q6. Alfa Ltd. was dealing in renewable energy services. To get the business, the team leader and his team used to travel to different states to give presentations to the clients. As per the policy of the company, the team leader used to travel by air whereas his team travelled by road/train. It was not only time-consuming but also forced the female team members to travel alone at times.

As a result, the subordinates were not acting in a desired manner to achieve the organisational goals. The CEO of the company came to know about it. He called the team leader, discussed the matter with him and decided to change the travel policy of the company. It was decided that in future, all the members including the leader would travel together and usefully utilise the travelling time in discussion about the presentation to be given to the clients. This made a positive impact and every member of the team started acting in a manner as desired by the team leader.

State the features of the element of the function of management used by the CEO.

ECONOMICS

1. Define foreign exchange rate.
2. Differentiate between fixed exchange rate and flexible exchange rate?
3. What are the various sources of demand of Foreign exchange.
4. What do you mean by managed floating?
5. At what point equilibrium rate of exchange is determined?
6. How can Reserve Bank of India help in bringing down the foreign exchange rate which is very high?
7. Visits of foreign countries for sightseeing etc. by the people of India is on the rise. What will be its likely impact on foreign exchange rate and how?
8. Differentiate between currency depreciation and currency devaluation?
9. How does giving incentive for exports influence foreign exchange rate?
10. Recently Government of India has doubled the import duty on gold. What impact is it likely to have on foreign exchange rate and how?

BIOLOGY

CHP- ORGANISM AND ITS POPULATION

Board question –

Mention how have plants developed mechanical and chemical defence against herbivores to protect themselves with the help of one example of each.

Differentiate between "Pioneer-species", "Climax-community" and "Seres".

Mention the special adaptations evolved in parasites and why?

- (a) What is "population" according to you as a biology student?
- (b) "The size of a population for any species is not a static parameter." Justify the statement with specific reference to fluctuations in the population density of a region in a given period of time.

OR

- (a) What is hydrarch succession?
- (b) Compare the pioneer species and climax communities of hydrarch and xerarch succession respectively.
- (c) List the factors upon which the type of invading pioneer species depend in secondary hydrarch succession. Why is the rate of this succession faster than that of primary succession?

- (a) How will you measure population density of fish in a lake?
- (b) In a pond there are 100 frogs. 20 more were born in a year. Calculate the birth rate of this population

OR

Draw a "stable" human age pyramid. Comment on the population growth rate that is depicted by it.

CHEMISTRY

CLASS - XII CHEMISTRY (coordination compounds)

Topic:- Nomenclature of coordination compounds.

1. What IUPAC names of following complexes?

1. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$
2. $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3]^{3-}$
3. $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4]^{2-}$
4. $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^{2+}$
5. $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$
6. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{ONO}]^{2+}$
7. $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_5\text{Cl}]\text{Cl}_2$
8. $[\text{Cr}(\text{CN})(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5]^{2+}$
9. $[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]^{3-}$
10. $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]\text{Cl}_3$

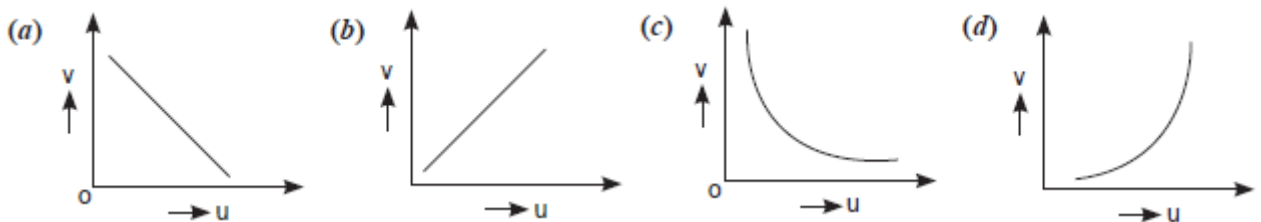
2. Write formula for the following compounds.

1. Hexammineplatinum (VI) Chloride
2. Potassium hexacyanoferrate (III) ion
3. diamminedichloridoplatinum (III) ion
4. Tetramminedichloridocobalt (III) ion
5. Annine chlorobis (ethylenediamine) cobalt (III) ion.
6. Hexaamminechromium (III) hexacyanocobaltate (III)
7. Pentramminenitro -N- Cobalt (III) Chloride.
8. Pentramminebromidoocobalt (III) sulphate
9. triamminediaquachlorocobalt (III) Chloride
10. Tetramminedichloridooplatinum (IV) Bromide

PHYSICS

- 1 A converging lens is used to form an image on a screen. When the upper half of the lens is covered by an opaque screen.
(a) half the image will disappear. 1
(b) incomplete image will be formed.
(c) intensity of image will decrease but complete image is formed.
(d) intensity of image will increase but image is not distinct.
- 2 In optical fibres, the refractive index of the core is (a) greater than that of the cladding. (b) equal to that of the cladding. (c) Smaller than that of the cladding. (d) Independent of that of cladding. 1
- 3 An object is placed at a distance of 0.5 m in front of a plane mirror. The distance between object and image will be 1
(a) 0.25 m (b) 0.5 m
(c) 1.0 m (d) 2.0 m
- 4 Air bubble in water behaves as
(a) sometimes concave, sometimes convex lens
(b) concave lens 1
(c) convex lens
(d) always refracting surface
- 5 We combine two lenses, one is convex and other is concave having focal lengths f_1 and f_2 and their combined focal length is F . Combination of the lenses will behave like concave lens, if 1
(a) $f_1 > f_2$ (b) $f_1 = f_2$
(c) $f_1 < f_2$ (d) $f_1 \leq f_2$
- 6 The length of an astronomical telescope for normal vision (relaxed eye) will be (a) $f_o - f_e$ 1
(b) $\frac{f_o}{f_e}$
(c) $f_o \times f_e$ (d) $f_o + f_e$
- 7 The focal length of a biconvex lens of radii of each surface 50 cm and refractive index 1.5, is 1
(a) 40.4 cm (b) 75 cm
(c) 50 cm (d) 80 cm
- 8 A metal coin is at bottom of a beaker filled with a liquid of refractive index = $\frac{4}{3}$ to height of 6 cm. To an observer looking from above the surface of liquid, coin will appear at a depth 1
(a) 1.5 cm (b) 6.75 cm
(c) 4.5 cm (d) 7.5 cm
- 9 Four lenses of focal lengths ± 15 cm and ± 150 cm are available for making a telescope. To produce the largest magnification, the focal length of the eyepiece should be 1
(a) + 15 cm (b) + 150 cm
(c) - 150 cm (d) - 15 cm
- 10 If a convex lens of focal length 80 cm and a concave lens of focal length 50 cm are combined together, what will be their resulting power? 1
(a) + 6.5 D (b) - 6.5 D
(c) + 7.5 D (d) - 0.75 D
- 11 A convex lens and a concave lens, each having the same focal length of 25 cm, are put in contact to form a combination of lenses. The power of the combination (in dioptres) is 1
(a) zero (b) 25
(c) 50 (d) infinity

- 12 The refractive index of the material of an equilateral prism is $\sqrt{3}$. What is the angle of minimum deviation? 1
 (a) 45° (b) 60°
 (c) 37° (d) 30°
- 13 An object is immersed in a fluid. In order that the object becomes invisible, it should 1
 (a) behave as a perfect reflector.
 (b) absorb all light falling on it.
 (c) have refractive index one.
 (d) have refractive index exactly matching with that of the surrounding fluid.
- 14 In the formation of a rainbow, the light from the sun on water droplets undergoes 1
 (a) dispersion only.
 (b) only TIR.
 (c) dispersion and TIR.
 (d) scattering.
- 15 In an experiment to find focal length of a concave mirror, a graph is drawn between the magnitude of u and v . The graph looks like



- 16 A convex lens of refractive index $\frac{3}{2}$ has a power of 2.5 D in air. If it is placed in a liquid of refractive index 2 then the new power of the lens is 1
 (a) -1.25 D (b) -1.5 D
 (c) 1.25 D (d) 1.5 D
- 17 A ray of light incident at an angle θ on a refracting face of a prism emerges from the other face normally. If the angle of the prism is 5° and the prism is made of a material of refractive index 1.5, the angle of incidence is [NCERT Exemplar] 1
 (a) 7.5° (b) 5° (c) 15° (d) 2.5°
- 18 A short pulse of white light is incident from air to a glass slab at normal incidence. After travelling through the slab, the first colour to emerge is 1
 (a) blue (b) green
 (c) violet (d) red
- 19 An object approaches a convergent lens from the left of the lens with a uniform speed 5 m/s and stops at the focus. The image [NCERT Exemplar] 1
 (a) moves away from the lens with a uniform speed 5 m/s.
 (b) moves away from the lens with a uniform acceleration.
 (c) moves away from the lens with a non-uniform acceleration.
 (d) moves towards the lens with a non-uniform acceleration.

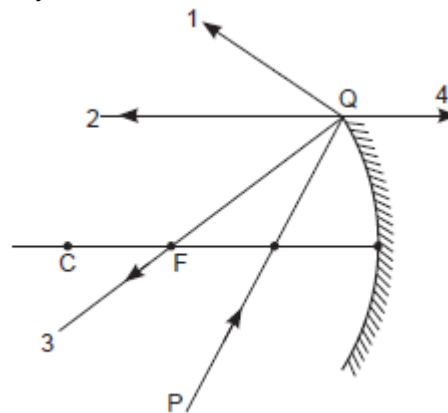
20 You are given four sources of light each one providing a light of a single colour – red, blue, green and yellow. Suppose the angle of refraction for a beam of yellow light corresponding to a particular angle of incidence at the interface of two media is 90° . Which of the following statements is correct if the source of yellow light is replaced with that of other lights without changing the angle of incidence? [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) The beam of red light would undergo total internal reflection. 1
- (b) The beam of red light would bend towards normal while it gets refracted through the second medium.
- (c) The beam of blue light would undergo total internal reflection.
- (d) The beam of green light would bend away from the normal as it gets refracted through the second medium.

21 The radius of curvature of the curved surface of a plano-convex lens is 20 cm. If the refractive index of the material of the lens be 1.5, it will [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) act as a convex lens only for the objects that lie on its curved side. 1
- (b) act as a concave lens for the objects that lie on its curved side.
- (c) act as a convex lens irrespective of the side on which the object lies.
- (d) act as a concave lens irrespective of side on which the object lies.

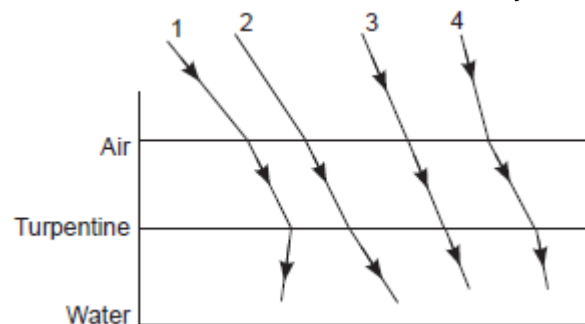
22 The direction of ray of light incident on a concave mirror is shown by PQ while directions in which the ray would travel after reflection is shown by four rays marked 1, 2, 3 and 4. Which of the four rays



correctly shows the direction of reflected ray?
(c) 3 (d) 4

(a) 1 (b) 2

23 The optical density of turpentine is higher than that of water while its mass density is lower. Figure shows a layer of turpentine floating over water in a container. For which one of the four rays incident



on turpentine in figure the path shown is correct?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

1

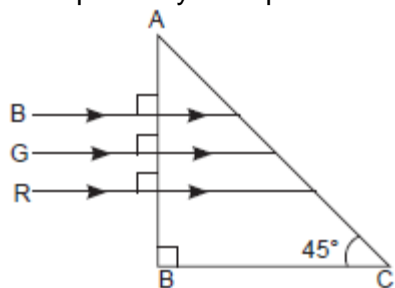
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1

1

- 24 A car is moving with at a constant speed of 60 km h^{-1} on a straight road. Looking at the rear view mirror, the driver finds that the car following him is at a distance of 100 m and is approaching with a speed of 5 km h^{-1} . In order to keep track of the car in the rear, the driver begins to glance alternatively at the rear and side mirror of his car after every 2 s till the other car overtakes. If the two cars were maintaining their speeds, which of the following statement (s) is/are correct? 1
- (a) The speed of the car in the rear is 65 km h^{-1} .
- (b) In the side mirror the car in the rear would appear to approach with a speed of 5 km h^{-1} to the driver of the leading car.
- (c) In the rear view mirror the speed of the approaching car would appear to decrease as the distance between the cars decreases.
- (d) In the side mirror, the speed of the approaching car would appear to increase as the distance between the cars decreases.
- 25 Consider an extended object immersed in water contained in a plane trough. When seen from close to the edge of the trough the object looks distorted. Which of the following is not correct. 1
- (a) the apparent depth of the points close to the edge are nearer the surface of the water compared to the points away from the edge.
- (b) the angle subtended by the image of the object at the eye is smaller than the actual angle subtended by the object in air.
- (c) some of the points of the object far away from the edge may not be visible because of total internal reflection.
- (d) water in a trough acts as a lens and magnifies the object.
- 26 A magnifying glass is used, as the object to be viewed can be brought closer to the eye than the normal near point. This results in 1
- (a) a larger angle to be subtended by the object at the eye and hence viewed in greater detail.
- (b) the formation of a real inverted image.
- (c) increase in the field of view.
- (d) infinite magnification at the near point.
- 27 An astronomical refractive telescope has an objective of focal length 20 m and an eyepiece of focal length 2 cm. Which one of the following is not correct? 1
- (a) The length of the telescope tube is 20.02 m.
- (b) The magnification is 1000.
- (c) The image formed is inverted.
- (d) An objective of a larger aperture will increase the brightness and reduce chromatic aberration of the image.
- 28 Virtual image formed by convex mirror has magnification _____ 1
- 29 Optical denseness of a medium is measured in terms of _____ 1
- 30 Minimum angle of incidence in the denser medium for which angle of refraction becomes 90° is called _____ 1
- 31 Relation between critical angle and refractive index is _____ 1
- 32 Optical fibre works on the principle of _____ 1
- 33 The splitting of white light into its constituent colours when it passes through a glass prism is called _____ 1
- 34 Blue colour of sky is due to phenomenon of _____ of sunlight. 1

- 35 A double convex lens of refractive index μ_1 is immersed in a liquid of refractive index μ_2 . The lens will act as transparent plane sheet when
- (a) $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ (b) $\mu_1 > \mu_2$ 1
- (c) $\mu_1 < \mu_2$ (d) $\mu_1 = \frac{1}{\mu_2}$
- 36 When a ray of light enters from one medium to another, then which of the following does not change?
- (a) Frequency (b) Wavelength 1
(c) Speed (d) Amplitude
- 37 A diver at a depth 12 m inside water ($\mu = 4/3$) sees the sky in a cone of semi-vertical angle
- (a) $\sin^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}$ 1
- (c) $\sin^{-1} \frac{3}{4}$ (d) 90°
- 38 The astronomical telescope consists of objective and eyepiece. The focal length of the objective is
- (a) equal to that of the eyepiece. 1
(b) shorter than that of eyepiece.
(c) greater than that of eyepiece.
(d) five times shorter than that of eyepiece.
- 39 If focal length of objective lens is increased then magnifying power of
- (a) microscope will increase but that of telescope decrease. 1
(b) microscope and telescope both will increase.
(c) microscope and telescope both will decrease.
(d) microscope will decrease but that of telescope will increase
- 40 A microscope is focussed on a mark on a piece of paper and then a slab of glass of thickness 3 cm and refractive index 1.5 is placed over the mark. How should the microscope be moved to get the mark in focus again?
- (a) 2 cm upward 1
(b) 1 cm upward
(c) 4.5 cm downward
(d) 1 cm downward
- 41 A beam of light consisting of red, green and blue colours is incident on a right angled prism. The refractive index of the material of the prism for red, green and blue wavelengths are 1.39, 1.44 and 1.47 respectively. The prism will



- (a) separate the red colour part from the green and blue colours. 1
(b) separate the blue colour part from the red and green colours.
(c) separate all the three colours from one another.
(d) not separate the three colours at all.

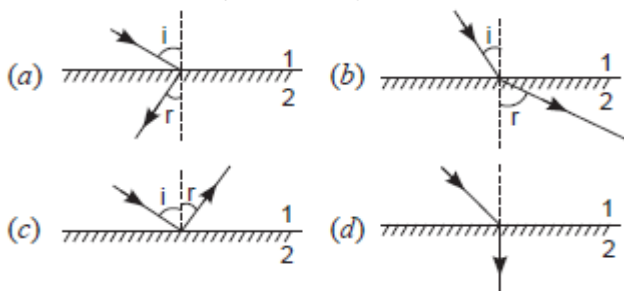
42 Dispersion of light is caused due to 1
 (a) wavelength (b) intensity of light
 (c) density of medium (d) none of these

43 Sparkling of diamond is due to 1
 (a) reflection.
 (b) dispersion.
 (c) total internal reflection.
 (d) high refractive index of diamond.

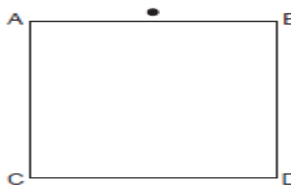
44 A passenger in an aeroplane shall 1
 (a) never see a rainbow.
 (b) may see a primary and a secondary rainbow as concentric circles.
 (c) may see a primary and a secondary rainbow as concentric arcs.
 (d) shall never see a secondary rainbow.

45 The phenomena involved in the reflection of radiowaves by ionosphere is similar to 1
 (a) reflection of light by a plane mirror.
 (b) total internal reflection of light in air during a mirage.
 (c) dispersion of light by water molecules during the formation of a rainbow.
 (d) scattering of light by the particles of air.

46 There are certain material developed in laboratories which have a negative refractive index. A ray incident from air (medium 1) into such a medium (medium 2) shall follow a path given by



47 A rectangular block of glass ABCD has a refractive index 1.6. A pin is placed midway on the face AB 1



When observed from the face AD, the pin shall

- (a) appear to be near A.
- (b) appear to be near D.
- (c) appear to be at the centre of AD.
- (d) not be seen at all.

48 Branch of physics that deals with the study of nature, production and propagation of light is known as _____ 1

49 Angle subtended by the boundary of the spherical mirror at its centre of curvature C is known as _____ 1

50 The vertical plane passing through the principal focus and perpendicular to the principal axis is called _____ 1

HISTORY

CHAPTER:13

Important Questions for Class 12 History Chapter 13 – 2 Marks Questions

Question 1.

When Gandhiji returned to India in 1915, he observed a few changes in India. Mention any two such changes. (HOTS: Delhi 2011)

Question 2.

Why was salt march notable? Mention any two reasons? (All India 2011)

Question 3.

State the significance of Gandhiji's speech at Banaras Hindu University. (All India 2008)

Important Questions for Class 12 History Chapter 13 – 8 Marks Questions

Question 4.

Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the Nationalist Message in mother tongue rather than in language of the ruler.

Examine how he knitted the Non-Cooperation Movement with his philosophy. (HOTS; Delhi 2015)

Question 5.

“The salt march of 1930 was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention.”

Explain significance of this movement for Swaraj. (All India 2015)

or

Explain the main events of the Dandi March. What is its significance in the history of the Indian National Movement? (All India 2008)

Question 6.

In the history of nationalism Gandhiji was often identified with the making of a nation. Describe his role in the freedom struggle of India. (Delhi 2014)

or

Explain how Gandhiji transformed Indian Nationalism by 1922. (Delhi 2010)

Question 7.

Describe the different source from which we can reconstruct the political career of Gandhiji and the history of National Movement? (All India 2014)

Question 8.

Examine the causes and contribution of Non-Cooperation Movement to India's freedom struggle. Why did Gandhiji couple Non-Cooperation Movement with Khilafat Movement. (HOTS; Delhi Board 2011)

Question 9.

Assess the significance of salt march in India's freedom struggle. How did the British Government reach to it? (Delhi 2011)

Question 10.

“Wherever Gandhiji went rumours spread of his miraculous powers.” Explain with examples. (All India 2011)

Question 11.

Explain why many scholars have written of the month after the Independence as being Gandhiji's 'finest hour.' (Delhi Board 2010)

Question 12.

Explain the ideas expressed by Gandhiji in his address at the time of opening of Banaras Hindu University in February 1916. Did he put his precepts into practice? Give examples. (All India 2010)

Question 13.

How was Quit India Movement genuinely a mass movement? Explain. (Delhi 2009)

Question 14.

Explain how Gandhiji's mass appeal was undoubtedly genuine in the context of Indian politics and how it contributed to his success in broadening the basis of nationalism? (All India 2009)

Important Questions for Class 12 History Chapter 13 Source Based Questions

Question 15.

Why the Salt Satyagraha?

Why was salt the symbol of protest? This is what Mahatma Gandhi wrote.

The volume of information being gained daily shows how wickedly the salt tax has been designed. In order to prevent the use of salt that has not paid the tax which is at times even fourteen times its value, the government destroys the salt it cannot sell profitably. Thus it taxes the nation's vital necessity; it prevents the public from manufacturing it and destroys what nature manufactures without effort. No adjective is strong enough for characterising this wicked dog-in-the-manager policy. From various sources I hear tales of such wanton destruction of the nation's property in all parts of India. Maunds if not tons of salt are said to be destroyed on the Konkan coast. The same tale comes, from Dandi.

Wherever there is likelihood of natural salt being taken away by the people living in the neighbourhood of such areas for their personal use, salt officers are posted for the sole purpose of carrying on destruction. Thus valuable national property is destroyed at national expense and salt taken out of the mouths of the people.

The salt monopoly is thus a fourfold curse. It deprives the people of a valuable easy village industry, i.e. involves wanton destruction of property that nature produces in abundance, the destruction itself means more national expenditure, and fourthly to crown this folly, an unheard of tax of more than 1,000 per cent is exacted from a starving people. This tax has remained so long because of the apathy of the general public. Now that it is sufficiently roused, the tax has to go. How soon it will be abolished upon the strength of the people.

1. Why was salt monopoly introduced by the British considered as a curse by the Indians?
2. How did Gandhiji illustrate his tactical wisdom with regard to salt monopoly?
3. Explain the significance of Gandhiji's challenge of salt protest. Delhi 2016

Question 16.

"Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law"

On 5th April, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi spoke at Dandi

When I left Sabarmati with my companions for this seaside hamlet of Dandi, I was not certain in my mind that we would be allowed to reach this place. Even while I was at Sabarmati there was a rumour that I might be arrested. I had thought that the government might perhaps let my party come as far as Dandi, but not me certainly. If someone says that this betrays imperfect faith on

my part, I shall not deny the charge. That I have reached here is in no small measure due to the power of peace and non-violence: that power is universally felt. The government may, if it wishes, congratulate itself on acting as it has done, or it could have arrested every one of us. In saying that it did not have the courage to arrest this army of peace, we praise it. It felt ashamed to arrest such an army. He is a civilised man who feels ashamed to do anything which his neighbours would disapprove. The government deserves to be congratulated on not arresting us, even if it desisted only from fear of world opinion. Tomorrow we shall break the salt tax law. Whether the government will tolerate that is a different question. It may not tolerate it, but it deserves congratulations on the patience and forbearance it has displayed in regard to this party... What if I and all the eminent leaders in Gujarat and in the rest of the country are arrested? This movement is based on the faith that when a whole nation is roused and on the march no leader is necessary.

1. Why did Gandhiji start the Dandi March?
2. Why was the salt march notable?
3. “The power of peace and non-violence are universally felt”. Why did Gandhiji said so? (All India 2016)

Question 17.

Ambedkar on separate electorates

In response to Mahatma Gandhi’s opposition to the demand for separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, Ambedkar wrote.

Here is a Class which is undoubtedly not in a position to sustain itself in the struggle for existence. The religion, to which they are tied, instead of providing them an honourable place, brands them as lepers, not fit for ordinary intercourse. Economically, it is a class entirely dependent upon the high-caste Hindus for earning its daily bread with no independent way of living open to it.

Nor are all ways closed by reason of the social prejudices of the Hindus but there is a definite attempt all through our Hindu Society to bolt every possible door so as not to allow the Depressed Classes any opportunity to rise in the scale of life.

In these circumstances, it would be granted by all fairminded persons that as the only path for a community so handicapped to succeed in the struggle for life against organised tyranny, some share of political power in order that it may protect itself is a paramount necessity.

1. Examine the arguments given in favour of separate electorate for depressed classes, by Dr Ambedkar and give your reactions.
2. Describe the position of economically depressed class.
3. Suggest some other ways to provide an honourable position to depressed classes. Delhi 2009

Important Questions for Class 12 History Chapter 13 Value Based Questions

Question 18.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows.

“Gandhiji was as much a social reformer as he was a politician. He believed that in order to be worthy of freedom, Indians had to get rid of social evils such as child marriage and untouchability.

Indians of one faith had also to cultivate a genuine tolerance for Indians of another religion hence his emphasis on Hindu – Muslim harmony.

In the light of the above statement, highlight the values upheld by Mahatma Gandhi. (All India 2017)

Question 19.

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows.

When his turn came to speak, Gandhiji charged the Indian elite with a lack of concern for the labouring poor. The opening of the BHU, he said, was “certainly a most gorgeous show”. But he worried about the contrast between the “richly bedecked noblemen” present and “millions of the poor” Indians who were absent. Gandhiji told the privileged invitees that “there is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your countrymen in India”. “There can be no spirit of self-government about us,” he went on, “if we take away or allow others to take away from the peasants almost the whole of the results of their labour. Our salvation can only come through the farmer. Neither the lawyers, not the doctors, not the rich landlords are going to secure it.”

Why was Gandhiji worried about on the opening of the Banaras-Hindu University in 1916?

Discuss. (All India 2017)

GEOGRAPHY

Topic: Planning and sustainable development in Indian contexts

Sample paper

1mark

1. Examine the concept of regional planning. (2018)
2. How has gaddi tribal community of Bharmaur region maintained a distinct identity? 2013

3marks

3. Explain the importance of integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh. 2016
4. Mention two objectives of the drought prone area programme. How is it implemented? 2017

5marks

5. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Comprehend the statement in relation to the development of nonconventional sources of energy in India by giving suitable examples. Sqp 2020

PSYCHOLOGY

Q1. Watch the movie – A beautiful mind by Ron Howard

Q2. Write a movie review, based on your understanding about:

1. What is the disorder this movie talks about?
2. John Nash is a noble price winner, comment on his work?
3. What symptoms were you clearly able to identify, in context to chapter 4: psychological disorder from NCERT book.
4. What is schizophrenia? Is it an acute or chronic disorder?
5. What is the difference between negative , positive and psychomotor symptoms according to the book?
6. Why is Schizophrenia called, schizophrenia spectrum disorder?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH 4

SOUTH ASIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

WHAT IS SOUTH ASIA?

1. Which form of government is becoming an accepted norm in South Asia?
2. What do you mean by South Asia?
3. What does South Asia stands for?
4. What does the survey done on countries of south Asia signify?
5. Which South Asian countries are surrounded by land from all the four sides (land locked countries)?
6. Name two countries of South Asia that has successfully operated a democratic system since their independence.
7. Name two countries of South Asia that has experienced both civilian and military rules.
8. Which countries are covered in south Asia?
9. Which political party dominates the political affairs of Maldives?
10. 18th SAARC Summit happened in_____.
11. Which country suffered a military coup in 1999?
12. Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in the year_____.
13. Identify the country:-
It was an island nation, was a Sultanate till 1968 and now a republic with a presidential form of government.
14. Which south Asian country was a constitutional monarchy?
15. "Democracy in South Asia has expanded the global imagination of democracy". Do you agree? Justify.
16. Describe the geographical position of South Asia.
17. Analyze the common problems of South Asian countries.

LEGAL STUDIES

- Q1. What is the role of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights?
- Q2. What happens in case of conflict between a treaty provision and a domestic law?
- Q3. Explain the existing dispute resolution mechanism in International Law?

I.P.

SAME AS PREVIOUS

C.S.

SAME AS PREVIOUS

OPTIONAL II

FMM

- Q1. Explain circuit breakers.
Q2. Explain the term margins and notional loss with the help of an example.
Q3. Explain the types of risk of settlement system.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Q 1: What do you know about the term 'cardiac output'? (2)
Q 2: What do you understand by the world PRICE? (2)
Q 3: Mention any three long term effect of exercise on respiratory system. (3)
Q 4: Write about the Newton's Law of Motion and briefly discuss about their application in sports. (3)
Q 5: Define friction. Explain its types. What are its advantages in the field of sports? (5)

YOGA

- Q1- Write the importance of hath yoga. (3)
Q2- Write the concept of healthy living style in Bhagwad Gita? (3)
Q3- Explain anyone asana according to Hathpradipika. (3)
Q4- Explain Aahara (diet). (3)
Q5- Write the importance of Aahara (diet). (3)

PAINTING

CHAPTER 7-STUDY OF THE PAINTINGS OF THE BENGAL SCHOOL PAINTINGS

1) SHIVA AND SATI

2) RADHIKA

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) Who is the artist of the painting 'Shiva and Sati'?
- A. Abanindranath tagore
 - B. Nand Lal Bose
 - C. Mukul Dey
 - D. Asit Kumar Halder
- Q.2) What is the medium of the painting 'Radhika'?
- A. Watercolour (wash) Tempera on paper
 - B. Oil colour
 - C. Acrylic colour
 - D. None of the above

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) Write a short note on the subject matter of the painting 'Shiva and Sati'.
Q.2) Describe briefly the painting 'Radhika' of Bengal school.

ईस्ट प्वाइंट स्कूल

अभ्यास पत्रिका-2

विषय : हिंदी कक्षा : XII

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

पाठक आमतौर पर रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, वे सामान्यतः साहित्य में अपनी स्थापित मर्यादाओं की स्वीकृति या एक स्वप्न-जगत में पलायन चाहते हैं। साहित्य एक झटके में उन्हें अपने आस-पास के उस जीवन के प्रति सचेत करता है, जिससे उन्होंने आँखें मूंद रखी थीं। शूतुरमुर्ग अफ्रीका के रेगिस्तानों में नहीं मिलते; वे हर जगह बहुतायत में उपलब्ध हैं। प्रौद्योगिकी के इस दौर का नतीजा जीवन के हर गोशे में नकद फसल के लिए बढ़ता हुआ पागलपन है; और हमारे राजनीतिज्ञ, सत्ता के दलाल, व्यापारी, नौकरशाह- सभी लोगों को इस भगदड़ में नहीं पहुँचने, जैसा दूसरे करते हैं वैसा करने, चूहादौड़ में शामिल होने और कुछ-न-कुछ हासिल कर लेने को जिए जा रहे हैं। हम थककर साँस लेना और अपने चारों ओर निहारना, हवा के पेड़ में से गुजरते वक्त पत्तियों की मनहर लय-गतियों को और फूलों के जादुई रंगों को, फली सरसों के चमकदार पीलेपन को, खिले मैदानों की घनी हरीतिमा को मर्मर ध्वनि के सौन्दर्य, हिमाच्छादित शिखरों की भव्यता, समुद्र तट पर पछाड़ खाकर बिखरती हुई लहरों के घोष को देखना-सुनना भूल गए हैं। कुछ लोग सोचते हैं कि पश्चिम का आधुनिकतावाद और भारत तथा अधिकांश तीसरी दुनिया के नव-औपनिवेशिक चिंतन के साथ अपनी जड़ों से अलगाव, व्यक्तिवादी अजनबियत में हमारा अनिवार्य बे-लगाम साव, अचेतन के बिंब, बौद्धिकता से विद्रोह, यह घोषणा कि 'दिमाग अपनी रस्सी के अंतिम सिरे पर है', यथार्थवाद का विध्वंस, काम का ऐन्द्रिक सुख मात्र रह जाना और मानवीय भावनाओं का व्यावसायीकरण तथा निम्नस्तरीयकरण इस अंधी घाटी में आ फंसने की वजह है। लेकिन वे भूल जाते हैं कि आधुनिकीकरण इतिहास की एक सच्चाई है, कि नई समस्याओं को जन्म देने और विज्ञान को अधिक जटिल बनाने के बावजूद आधुनिकीकरण, एक तरह से, मानव जाति की नियति है। मेरा सुझाव है कि विवेकहीन आधुनिकता के बावजूद आधुनिकता की दिशा में धैर्यपूर्वक सुयोजित प्रयास होने चाहिए एक आलोचक किसी नाली में भी झाँक सकता है, पर वह नाली निरीक्षक नहीं होता। लेखक का कार्य दुनिया को बदलना नहीं, समझना है। साहित्य क्रांति नहीं करता; वह मनुष्यों का दिमाग बदलता है और उन्हें क्रांति की आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूक बनाता है। निम्नलिखित में से निर्देशानुसार सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त विकल्पों का चयन कीजिए:

- (1) गद्यांश में 'शूतुरमुर्ग' की संज्ञा किसे दी गई है?
 1. लेखक, जो संसार को समझना चाहता है।
 2. राजनीतिज्ञ, जो अपने स्वार्थ साधना चाहता है।
 3. पाठक, जो सपनों की दुनिया में रहना चाहता है।
 4. नौकरशाह, जो दूसरों जैसा बनने को होड़ में शामिल है।
- (2) आधुनिकता की दिशा में सुयोजित प्रयास क्यों होने चाहिए?
 1. इससे जीवन सुगम हो जायेगा तथा मानव प्रकृति का आनंद ले सकेगा।
 2. नई समस्याओं को जन्म लेने के पहले ही रोका जा सकेगा।
 3. आधुनिक होने की प्रक्रिया सदा से मानव सभ्यता का अंग रही है।
 4. इससे विज्ञान सरल होअधिक मानव कल्याणी हो सकेगा।
- (3) नकद फसल के लिए बढ़ता हुआ पागलपन' से क्या तात्पर्य है?।
 1. लोग तुरंत व अधिक से अधिक लाभ कमाना करना चाहते हैं।
 2. लोग प्रकृति को समय नहीं देना चाहते हैं।
 3. लोग थके हुए हैं पर विश्राम नहीं करना चाहते। IV
 4. लोग भौतिकतावादी तथा अमीर लोगों की नकल करना चाहते हैं
- (4) पाठक साहित्य से आमतौर पर क्या अपेक्षा रखते हैं?
 1. साहित्य को हमारे मन की बात कहनी चाहिए।
 2. साहित्य को संसार को यथावत समझना चाहिए।
 3. साहित्य तनाव कम करने वाला होना चाहिए।
 4. साहित्य को जीवन कौशलों व मूल्यों की शिक्षा देनी चाहिए।
- (5) लेखक के अनुसार साहित्य क्या कार्य करने के लिये प्रेरित करता है?
 1. लोगों को यथार्थ से अवगत करा बदलाव के लिए।
 2. लोगों को जीवन की समस्याओं को भुला आगे बढ़ते जाने के लिए।
 3. लोगों को यथार्थवाद का विध्वंस करने के लिए।
 4. लोगों को भावनाओं व ऐन्द्रिक सुख से ऊपर उठ कार्य करने के लिए।

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिये

अगर हम थोड़ी सी हिम्मत बटोर कर गाँव के भीतर चलें तब वे औरतें दिखाई देंगी जो एक पाँव में झुकी हुई धन के पौधे छप-छप पानी में रोप रही हैं; सुंदर, सुडौल, धूप में चमचमाती काली टाँगें और सिरों पर चटाई के किशतीनुमा हैट, जो फोटो या फिल्मों में देखे हुए वियतनामी या चीनी औरतों की याद दिलाते हैं, ज़रा-सी आहट पाते ही वे एक साथ सिर उठाकर चौंकी हुई निगाहों से हमें देखती हैं-बिल्कुल उन युवा हिरणियों की तरह, जिन्हें मैंने एक बार कान्हा वन्यस्थल में देखा था। किंतु वे डरती नहीं, भागती नहीं, सिर्फ विस्मय से मुसकराती हैं और फिर सिर झुकाकर अपने काम में डूब जाती हैं।

प्रश्न 3. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर लगभग 200-250 शब्दों में एक निबंध लिखिए

1. वर्तमान समय में विधार्थी के समक्ष चुनौतिया
2. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में हमारा योगदान

11. मैंने बहुत मेहनत नहीं की पर न जाने कैसे दरजे में अब्बल आ गया। क. संयुक्त वाक्य

ख. मिश्र वाक्य

ग. सरल वाक्या

घ. सकारात्मक वाक्य सुभाष बाबू को पकड़ लिया गया और गाड़ी में बैठाकर लाल बाजार लॉकअप में भेज दिया गया।

सरल वाक्य

ख.

संयुक्त वाक्य

अपनी संस्कृति, अपने समाज और अपने देश का सच्चा विकास और कल्याण किसके द्वारा संभव है? (अ) विदेशी भाषा द्वारा

(आ) अपनी भाषा के व्यवहार द्वारा (इ) दूसरी भाषा द्वारा

(ई) कोई नहीं

वो 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 (ड) काव्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए। (अ) राख

(आ) नैतिक पतन (इ) घर की आग से घर को बचाओ

(ई) कोई नहीं (काव्यांश-4) तुम भीख अन्न की द्वार-द्वार में माँग रहे तुम भीख द्रव्य की द्वार-द्वार में माँग रहे क्या आजादी से मिली तुम्हें यह आजादी तुम कर्ज काढ़कर समझे मार छलांग रहे? यह कौम देश की जब जब कर्ज चुकाएगी इस आजादी की याद हमेशा आएगी। बेड़ियाँ कर्ज की और न बांधो पाँवों में क्या इससे हमको नौद चैन की आएगी? है एक गुलामी हटी, दूसरी फिर आई, यह मर्ज हमारा और बढ़ गया सालों का। पीछे झंडा फहराना ऐ झंडे वालों पहले जवाब दो मेरे चंद सवालियों का।

कास का ध्यान रखता हैं जिससे वह अपने कर्तव्यों का सम्यक परिपालन कर सके। बौद्धिक कास से अभिप्राय केवल यह नहीं है कि शिक्षित व्यक्ति कुछ तथ्यों को जान लेता है, बल्कि यह है

वह जीवन में सभी क्षेत्रों में ऐसा व्यवहार करता है जो सुबुद्धि-विरोधी न हों। साहित्य और ललित कलाओं के प्रति अनुराग और उनके स्तर की पहचान को भी शिक्षित व्यक्ति का एक आवश्यक गुण समझा जा सकता है। शिक्षित व्यक्ति वैचारिक स्तर पर भी ऊँचा उठ जाता है। उसका 'स्व' विस्तृत होता है क्योंकि वह 'स्वहित' से अधिक परहित को महत्त्व देता है और देशहित के आगे सब कुछ निछावर कर सकता है। केवल साक्षर होना, पढ़-लिख लेना शिक्षित होना नहीं है। यदि हम विनम्र नहीं हैं, उदार और सहनशील नहीं हैं, देश और समाज को सर्वोपरि नहीं मानते तो हम डिग्रीधारी भले ही हों, शिक्षित कदापि नहीं कहलाएंगे। (क) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए। (अ) शिक्षा

(आ) शिक्षा का उद्देश्य (इ) डिग्रीधारी

(ई) कोई नहीं

(ख) मनुष्य की सभी-शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनात्मक तथा नैतिक क्षमताओं का विकास, किसका उद्देश्य है?

(अ) अशिक्षा का

(आ) शिक्षा का (इ) कला का

(ई) कोई नहीं (ग) शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने शारीरिक विकास का ध्यान किस उद्देश्य से रखता है? (अ) कर्तव्यों के सम्यक परिपालन हेतु

(आ) ताकत हेतु (इ) प्रदर्शन हेतु

(ई) कोई नहीं (घ) साहित्य और ललित कलाओं के प्रति अनुराग और उनके स्तर की पहचान किसका आवश्यक गुण समझा जाता है? (अ) अशिक्षित व्यक्ति का
(आ) शिक्षित व्यक्ति का (इ) कलाकार का
(ई) कोई नहीं (ड) शिक्षित व्यक्ति 'स्वहित' से अधिक किसे महत्त्व देता है? (अ) शिक्षा को
(आ) स्वार्थ को (इ) परहित को
(ई) कोई नहीं

नगद का भेद बताइए

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित समासों के समस्तपद और विग्रह का समस्तपद

विग्रह

समास का भेद

जीवन-मरण

जीवन और मरण दो नाली

दुनाली

नृसिंह

नरों में सिंह के समान

चौराहा

चार राहों वाला स्थान

चंद्रमुखी

चंद्र के समान मुख वाली

आजन्म

(आ + जन्म) जन्म भर

घनश्याम

घन के समान श्याम

पनचक्की

पानी की चक्की

महापुरुष

महानपुरुष

तिमाही

तीन महीने

महानिदेशक

महा+निदेशक

रसोईघर

रसोई के लिए घर

राम-कृष्ण

राम और कृष्ण

आप कक्षा 11 की छात्रा आरुषि हैं। आपकी भरतनाट्यम की पोशाक खो गई है। विद्यालय के नोटिस बोर्ड के लिए एक सूचना तैयार कीजिए। आप दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल रामकृष्णपुरम के छात्र साहित्यिक परिषद के सचिव हैं। दसवीं कक्षा के छात्रों के लिए वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के आयोजन की सूचना तैयार कीजिए। आप दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल रामकृष्णपुरम के पर्यावरण परिषद के सचिव हैं। विद्यालय के महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर वृक्ष महोत्सव आयोजन करने हेतु सूचना लिखें। आप दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल रामकृष्णपुरम खेल परिषद के सचिव हैं। अपने विद्यालय में बेडमिंटन प्रतियोगिता हेतु सभी छात्रों को आमंत्रित करने के लिए सूचना लिखें। आप महिला विकास समिति की अध्यक्ष हैं। गाँव की प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के लिए साक्षरता सप्ताह आयोजित करने हेतु सूचना तैयार करें। आप दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल रामकृष्णपुरम के बाल कल्याण परिषद के सचिव हैं। अपने आस-पास के गरीब बच्चों को ग्रीष्मावकाश में कक्षाओं हेतु आमंत्रित करते हुए सूचना लिखें। आपको अपने विद्यालय में एक सोने की अंगूठी पड़ी मिली है। अपने विद्यालय के सूचना पट पर लगाने हेतु इससे सम्बन्धित सूचना तैयार करें। आप एक समाज सेवक हैं। अपने क्षेत्र में स्वच्छता अभियान के आयोजन हेतु सूचना तैयार करें। आप एक डॉक्टर हैं। अपने इलाके में रक्त-दान शिविर आयोजन करने हेतु सूचना तैयार करें। आप स्टेट बैंक रामकृष्णपुरम के मैनेजर हैं। आप अपने बैंक में लोन पखवाड़ा मनाने के लिए कैम्प लगा रहे हैं। इस निमित्त सूचना तैयार करें।

नशा उनका बहता हुआ खून देखकर

देखकर आंख पि

13. क्षितिज चटर्जी का फटा हुआ सिर देखकर तथा उनका बहता

जाती थी।

ख. मिश्र वाक्य क. सरल वाक्य

घ. नकारात्मक वाक्य ग. संयुक्त वाक्य 14. स्त्रियाँ महल की सीढ़ियों पर चढ़ झंडा फहरा रही थीं और घोषणा पढ़ गई

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य क. सरल वाक्य

घ. इच्छार्थक वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य 15. इस बार भीड़ ज्यादा थी और बहुत आदमी घायल हो गए। क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य

घ. आदेशात्मक वाक्य 16. जो बात उनकी जिंदगी में थी वही उनके गीतों में भी थी। क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य

घ. प्रशंसात्मक वाक्य 17. राजकपूर को समीक्षक कला-मर्मज्ञ और आँखों से बात करने वाला कलाकार मानते हैं। क. संयुक्त वाक्य

ख. मिश्र वाक्य ग. सरल वाक्य

घ. नकारात्मक वाक्य: 18. उनके गीतों में सिर्फ करुणा ही नहीं, जूझने का संकेत भी था। क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य

घ. संदेहवाचक वाक्य 19. यहाँ बहुत आदमी चोट खाकर आए हैं और कई की हालत संगीन है। क. संयुक्त वाक्य

ख. मिश्र वाक्य सरल वाक्य

घ. संदेहवाचक वाक्य 20. गायन इतना प्रभावी था कि वह अपनी सुध-बुध खोने लगा। क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य

घ. संदेहवाचक वाक्य

(काव्यांश-3) 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

के तमने ऐसा कार्य किया है कि तुम्हें..... चाहिए।

7. चोरी करके तमने ऐसा

छठी का दूध याद आना चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना

ख. घ.

टेढ़ी खीर जोड़तोड़ करना

क. चैन की बंसी बजाना

ग. चादर तानकर सोना र डॉक्टर बनना है।

क. डूबते को तिनके का सहारा

ग. नाकों चने चबाना २. एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ना है।

क. लोहे के चने चबाना

ग. राई का पहाड़ बनाना 10. इस संकट के समय तुम्हारा साथ मेरे लिए... है।

क. पाँचों अँगुलियाँ घी में होना ग. दाँत काटी रोटी होना

हाथपाँव फूल जाना

फूला न समाना

ख. घ.

डूबते को तिनके का सहारा चाँदी होना

पत्थर से चित्र बनाना पत्थर से लकीर खींचना

घ.

1.3. मुहावरों का सही अर्थ दिए गए विकल्पों में से चुनिए। 1. पत्थर की लकीर

क. दृढ़ रहना

ग. जिद्दी व्यक्ति 2. अंगारों पर पाँव रखना

क. पाँव जला लेना

ग. आग लगा लेना 3. फूला न समाना

क. वजन बढ़ना

ग. निराश होना 4. आँखें फेर लेना

क. आँखें दिखाना ग. उदासीन हो जाना

ख. घ.

जानबूझकर मुसीबत में पड़ना आग सेंकना

ख.

अत्यंत प्रसन्न होना प्रशंसा मिलना

आँखें खुलना

घ.

किसी के लिए तरसना

18. वे दोनों जुड़वाँ भाई है। इनमें उन्नीस 19. जरा सी बात पर लाल ..." 20. मृत बेटी की स्मृति ने माँ का घाव

प्र. 2. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित मुहावरा चुनकर कीजिए।

1. देशद्रोही की किस्मत में ही लिखा होता है। क. कान भरना

कानाफूसी करना

काम तमाम करना ग. कुत्ते की मौत मरना 2. कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं उसकी आदत है। क. उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना

ख. रंग में भंग करना ग. कालिख पोतना

घ. उंगली उठाना 3. हर प्रेमी अपनी प्रेमिका के लिए चाहता है। क. आसमान के तारे तोड़ना

ख. आसमान सिर पर उठाना ग. आकाश पाताल एक करना

उल्टी गंगा बहाना 4. यदि आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक न हो, तो ठीक बात नहीं है। क. चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें करना

ख. चैन की बंसी बजाना ग. चादर के बाहर पैर पसारना

घ. चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना 5. अपने मेहमानों के स्वागत में हम भारतीयों की संस्कृति में है। क. पापड़ बेलना

ख. नाक भौं चढ़ाना ग. पलकें बिछाना

घ. जोड़तोड़ करना 6. किसी के सामने मेरे आदत नहीं है। क. हाथ फैलाना

ख. दाँत पीसना ग. ख्याली पुलाव पकाना

घ. खिल्ली उड़ाना

नयमित

सात्विक आर्द्रता छा गई। सिर किंचित् आगे झुक गए। आँखें मूंदी अथवा अधमुँदी स्थितियों में दो पंडित जी ने सोचा, कौन कहता है कि आज का छात्र-वर्ग विद्या-बुद्धि के साथ अनुशासन की मिली में एकदम खोखला हो गया है? कौन कहता है कि आज के छात्रों में उदंडता के अतिरिक्त और नहीं है? ऐसा सोचने वाले एक बार आकर उन्हें इस रूप में देखें। ऊँचे दर्जे के छात्र भी छोटे बालक के साथ शांत और संयमित हैं। क्या कभी मार-पीट कर छात्रों को इतना शान्त बनाया जा सकता है। नहीं। यह प्रार्थना और ईश्वर की महिमा का प्रभाव है। भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा को भगवान और उसकी प्रार्थना को काट दिया जाएगा तो वह खोखली हो जाएगी। प्रार्थनासभा की यह भावमग्नता यति कक्षा-भवन में नहीं रह जाती है तो शिक्षा की सफलता संदिग्ध रहेगी। (क) गद्यांश में स्कूली बच्चों के किस समय का वर्णन है? (अ) खेल

(आ) प्रार्थना (इ) भोजनावकाश

(ई) कोई नहीं (ख) बालक किस प्रकार खड़े थे? (अ) अनुशासनहीन

(आ) अपंक्तिबद्ध (इ) पंक्तिबद्ध

(ई) कोई नहीं (ग) ऊँचे दर्जे के छात्र भी छोटे बालकों के साथ कैसे खड़े थे? (अ) अशांत

(आ) शांत और संयमित (इ) असंयमित

(ई) कोई नहीं (घ) छात्रों के आंतरिक अनुशासन, शांत और संयमित पंक्तिबद्ध रूप के पीछे किस की महिमा का प्रभाव था? (अ) प्रार्थना की महिमा

(आ) ईश्वर की महिमा (इ) दोनों

(ई) कोई नहीं (ङ) गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक क्या है? (अ) प्रार्थना का समय

(आ) विद्यार्थी और प्रार्थना (इ) प्रार्थना की महिमा

(ई) कोई नहीं

(गद्यांश-10) शिक्षा का उद्देश्य मनुष्य की सभी क्षमताओं का विकास करना है। जिसके अंतर्गत शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनात्मक और नैतिक सभी क्षमताएँ सम्मिलित हैं। शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने शारीरिक

(ख) छात्रों ने काम बन्द का

बन्द कर दिया।

(ख) तोता दाल खा रहा है। (ख) सबका प्रिय हो गया।

(ख) जीवन में हर जगह सफलता कि

का निशान लगाइए

संयुक्त वाक्य

22. (क) प्रश्न हल हो गए। 23. (क) तोता पिंजड़े में बन्द है। 24. (क) दो दिन वह गाँव में रहा। 25. (क) विद्यालय का समारोह समाप्त हुआ। (ख) सबल 26. (क) उसने कठिन परिश्रम किया। प्रश्न 2. रचना के आधार पर वाक्य का भेद छाँटकर सही (1) का निशान 1 जो डरकर काम करते हैं, वे जीवन में सफल नहीं होते। क. संदेहवाचक वाक्य

सरल वाक्य मिश्रित वाक्य

घ. वह अचभित था और वह रोमांचित भी था। क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य

विधानवाचक वाक्य 3. वह जैसे ही अंतिम छोर पर पहुँचा वैसे ही द्वीप दो टुकड़ों में विभक्त होचका था। क. सरल वाक्य

ख. संयुक्त वाक्य ग. मिश्र वाक्य

घ. विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य 4. इन छः वर्षों के अंतराल में राजकपूर द्वारा अभिनीत कई फिल्मों प्रदर्शित हुईं। क. संयुक्त वाक्य

ख. मिश्र वाक्य ग. सरल वाक्य

घ. नकारात्मक वाक्य