

ENGLISH ASSIGNMENT:

LONG QUESTIONS:

Q-1 The example of Rajkumar Shukla shows that even an ordinary person can help usher in big reforms. What values of Raj Kumar do you think helped play an instrumental role in the Champaran revolution?

Q-2 What robbed the farmers of the value of courage? How did Gandhiji instil this value in them once again?

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

SHORT QUESTIONS:

Q4. How was Gandhi treated at Rajendra Prasad's house?

LONG QUESTIONS:

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.

SHORT QUESTIONS:

Q3. "The battle of Champaran is won!" What led Gandhi to make this remark?

Q4. How did Gandhi react to the Commissioner's advice and where did he go?

Q5. Why did Gandhi oppose when his friend Andrews offered to stay in Champaran and help the peasants?

Q6. How is Gandhi critical of the lawyers?

Summary:

- Raj Kumar Shukla- A poor sharecropper from Champaran wish to meet Gandhiji.
- Raj Kumar Shukla- an illiterate but resolute (determined) hence followed Gandhiji to Lucknow, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Patna, Muzzafarpur & then Champaran.
- Servants at Rajendra Prasad's residence thought Gandhi to be an untouchable because of his simple living style, scanty clothes and company of Raj Kumar Shukla.
- Decided to go to Muzzafarpur first to get detailed information about Champaran sharecropper.
- Sent telegram to J B Kriplani and stayed in Prof. Malkani's home – a government servant.
- Gandhiji went to the British Official Commissioner who asked him to leave Trihut, Gandhiji disobeyed, went to Motihari the capital of Champaran where a vast multitude greeted him, continued his investigations.
- Indians afraid to show sympathy to the supporters of home rule but professor Malkani, a teacher in a government school did not hesitate to harbour him at his place.
- The news of Gandhi's arrival spread- sharecroppers gathered in large number to meet their champion.

- Gandhiji chided the Muzzafarpur lawyer for charging high fee.
- Champaran district was divided into estate owned by English people, Indians remained only tenant farmers.
- Landlords compelled tenants to plant 15% of their land with indigo and surrender their entire harvest as rent.
- In the meantime, Germany had developed synthetic indigo –British landlords freed the Indian farmers from the 15% arrangement but asked them to pay compensation.
- Many signed, some resisted and engaged lawyers; landlords hired thugs.
- Gandhiji reached Champaran- visited the secretary of the British landlord’s association to get the facts but denied as he was told to be an outsider.
- Stopped by the police superintendent while visiting a maltreated villager, he was served with an official notice to quit Champaran but he disobeyed the order.
- Motihari black with peasants’ spontaneous demonstrations, Gandhi was released without any apprehension and the Civil Disobedience seemed to triumph.
- In June, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Gait, summoned Gandhi. Gandhi laid out detailed plans for civil disobedience if he did not return from the summons. The Lieutenant-Governor, after having four protracted meetings with Gandhi, appointed an official commission to enquire into the situation. Gandhi was the sole representative of the peasants in the commission. The evidence against the landlords was overwhelming. They asked Gandhi how much they should repay.
- Gandhiji agreed to 25% refund by the landowners to the ill-treated peasants and it symbolized the surrender of their prestige.
- Gandhiji worked hard towards social economic reforms, elevated their distress aided by his wife, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh.
- Gandhiji taught a lesson of self-reliance by not seeking help of an English man Mr. Andrews
- Gandhi ji just not relieved the peasants from the exploitative farming but also taught them lesson in self-reliance, independence and elevated their social and cultural backwardness.

Q.1 Using the hints from the above summary, make a mind map/flowchart of the important events of the chapter.

SHORT QUESTIONS:

Q2. How did Gandhi begin his mission in Champaran?

Q3. What were the terms of the indigo contract between the British landlords and the Indian peasants?

Q4. Why did Gandhi agree to a settlement of mere 25 percent?

MATHEMATICS

CBSE TEST PAPER-04

CLASS - XII MATHEMATICS (Calculus: Continuity and Differentiability)

Topic: - Differentiation

1. Discuss the continuity of the function [4]

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & \text{if } x \leq -1 \\ 2x, & \text{if } -1 < x \leq 1 \\ 2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

2. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \frac{\sin(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)}$ [4]

3. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2}\right)$ [4]

4. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $y = (x \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} + (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ [4]

5. $x = a\left(\cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2}\right)$, $y = a \sin t$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4]

6. If $e^{y(x+1)} = 1$ show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$ [4]

7. $y = a^{\frac{t}{2}}$ and $x = \left(t - \frac{t}{2}\right)^a$ Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ [4]

8. $y = \cot^{-1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}} \right]$ [4]

9. If $y = \sqrt{\cos x + \sqrt{\cos x + \sqrt{\cos x + \dots}}}$ Prove that $(1-2y)\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin x$ [4]

10. $y = \log \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$ Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} - \sec x = 0$ [4]

ACCOUNTANCY

- 1 From the following particulars of Bharat Gas Limited, calculate Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Also, show the workings clearly preparing the ledger accounts:

Particulars	31.03.2018 ₹	31.03.2017 ₹
Goodwill	3,00,000	1,00,000
Patents	1,60,000	2,80,000
Machinery	12,40,000	10,20,000
10% Non-Current Investment	1,60,000	60,000
Investment in Land	1,00,000	1,00,000
Shares of Amartax Ltd.	1,00,000	1,00,000

Additional Information:

- (i) A machine costing ₹1,40,000 (Depreciation provided thereon ₹60,000) was sold for ₹50,000. Depreciation charged during the year was ₹1,40,000.
(ii) Some investments were sold at a profit of ₹20,000.
(iii) Amartax Ltd. paid dividend @ 10% on its shares.

- 2 Calculate Cash Flows from Investing Activities from the following information:

Particulars	31.03.2018 ₹	31.03.2017 ₹
Investments in Land	16,00,000	6,00,000
10% Long-term Investments	2,50,000	4,00,000
Plant and Machinery	3,00,000	2,00,000
Goodwill	80,000	15,000

Additional Information:

A machine costing ₹40,000 (depreciation provided thereon ₹12,000) was sold for ₹35,000. Depreciation charged during the year was ₹60,000.

- 3 From the following particulars of Rajeshwar Ltd., calculate Cash Flows from financing activities:

Particulars	31.03.2018 ₹	31.03.2017 ₹
Equity Share Capital	8,00,000	6,00,000
18% Preference Share Capital	2,00,000	4,00,000
Securities Premium Reserve	1,30,000	1,00,000
14% Debentures	3,00,000	2,00,000

Additional information:

- (i) New shares and debentures were issued on March 31, 2018.

- 4 Cash flow statement is based on:
- (a) Accrual basis
 - (b) Cash basis
 - (c) Double entry System
 - (d) None of these
- 5 Which of the following transactions does not involve flow of cash and cash equivalents?
- (a) Buy back of equity shares
 - (b) Sale of investment
 - (c) Paid to creditors
 - (d) Cash deposited into Bank
- 6 Which of the following transactions is not classified as investing activity?
- (a) Proceeds from sale of investment
 - (b) Loan advanced
 - (c) Proceeds from sale of stock-in-trade
 - (d) Purchase of trademark
- 7 Which of the following is an example of cash flow from investing activities?
- (a) Issue of shares
 - (b) Purchase of fixed tangible assets
 - (c) Purchase of current investments
 - (d) Purchase of inventory for cash
- 8 Activities that are concerned with acquisitions and disposals of long-term assets such as plant, building etc. are:
- (a) Operating activities
 - (b) Investing activities
 - (c) Financing activities
 - (d) All of these

BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. "Management doesn't meet the exact criteria as a profession. However some of the features of profession." Explain the statement.

OR

Explain briefly any four features of coordination.

Q2. Dreams Ltd. is a name in the aviation industry to reckon with. It is one of the airline in India by passengers carried and fleet size. The company plans to keep 25% of its profits as reserves and distribute the remaining profit amongst the shareholders.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify and state the type of financial decision taken by the company.
- (b) State any four factors affecting the decision as identified in part (a) of the question.

OR

Kalu Enterprises is planning to replace its old printing machine with a new one of latest technology, this decision has been taken keeping in view the rise in demand for superior quality printing work.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify and state the type of financial decision taken by the company.
- (b) State any four factors affecting the decision as identified in part (a) of the question

Q3. Bubble Limited is a company manufacturing different kinds of herbal soaps, shampoos and detergents. The company markets its products through fleet of salesmen.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify the method of marketing adopted by the company.
- (b) Describe briefly any three other techniques of promotion that the company may adopt.

Q4. Ishika is running a small unit which manufactures different kinds of handicraft items in Jaipur. Recently she noticed a down fall in the production levels of her factory. On introspection she found out that her staff was engaged in too much of gossiping during work hours. This trend set in only after she hired Suhana as a craft worker. So she decided to talk to Suhana and make her aware of the rules at the work place.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify the function of management being referred to in the above lines.
- (b) Also describe the steps involved in the process of this function as identified in part (a) of the question.

ECONOMICS

1. Which Five Year Plan recognised the importance of human capital?

- a. Tenth
- b. Seventh
- c. Ninth
- d. Sixth

2. Which of the following is an example of a curative medicine?

- a. Spread of health literacy
- b. All of these
- c. Vaccination
- d. Medical intervention during illness

3. Physical capital refers to

- a. Stock of produced means of production
- b. Process of acquiring and increasing the number of persons who have skill
- c. Stock/shares of the companies
- d. All of the above

4. People of which age group are treated as productive labour force

- a. 15-35
- b. 60-70
- c. 15-60
- d. 0-6

5. How does human capital formation improve quality of life?

6. Bring out the difference between literacy and education as an important contributor towards Human capital formation.

7. Literacy rates in India have increased but so has the absolute number of illiterates. Comment on the above statement.

8. How expenditure on migration is a source of human capital formation?

9. How is health a source of human capital formation?

10. How does investment in Human capital formation lead to Economic growth?

BIOLOGY

1. A drop of blood is collected by the police from the spot of crime to recognize the culprit. Name the technique which is used for this purpose. Name the material which is separated from the sample by this technique?
2. A child (boy/girl) is showing the following symptoms– (i) pigeon chest (ii) bow legs (iii) bones becomes soft. Name the disease and suggest two food items which may be beneficial to his/her in this disease.
3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40 to 60 words.

Whenever a plain-dweller visits a hill station like Leh-Ladakh at high altitude without taking any break journey in between. He is likely to feel exhausted for a couple of days. Later the person become normal. How? Explain this process in brief.

4. ANSWER VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

2. Mention the strategy used to increase homozygosity in cattle for desired traits. 1
3. What is biopiracy? 1
4. Name the source of DNA polymerase used in PCR technique. 1
5. Very small animals are rarely found in Polar Regions. Give two reasons. 1

OR

Q5.

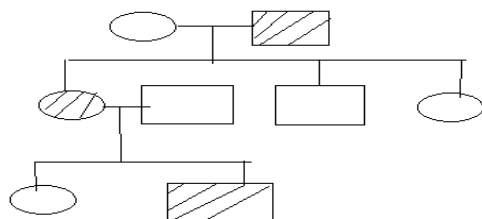
6. (a) Name the scientist who suggested that the genetic code should be made of a combination of three nucleotides. 1
(b) Explain the basis on which he arrived at this conclusion. 2
7. Explain co- dominance with the help of one example. 2

OR

Show DNA replication with the help of a diagram only? 2

OBSERVE THE GIVEN DIAGRAM AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

- (a) Identify whether the trait is sex-linked or autosomal.
- (b) Give an example of a disease in human beings which shows such a pattern of inheritance.



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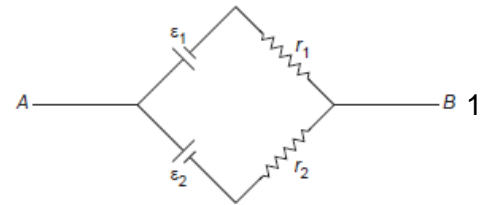
PHYSICS

Consider a current carrying wire current I in the shape of a circle. Note that as the current progresses along the wire, the direction of j (current density) changes in an exact manner, while the current I remain unaffected. The agent that is essentially responsible for is

- (a) source of emf.
- (b) electric field produced by charges accumulated on the surface of wire.
- (c) the charges just behind a given segment of wire which push them just the right way by repulsion.
- (d) the charges ahead.

1

- 2 Two batteries of ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 ($\epsilon_2 > \epsilon_1$) and internal resistance r_1 and r_2 respectively are connected in parallel as shown in figure. (a) The equivalent emf ϵ_{eq} of the two cells is between ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 , i.e. $\epsilon_1 < \epsilon_{eq} < \epsilon_2$.
 (b) The equivalent emf ϵ_{eq} is smaller than ϵ_1 .
 (c) The ϵ_{eq} is given by $\epsilon_{eq} = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$ always.
 (a) ϵ_{eq} is independent of internal resistances r_1 and r_2 .



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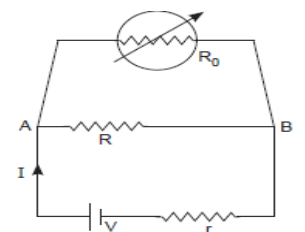
- 3 A resistance R is to be measured using a meter bridge. Student chooses the standard resistance S to be 100Ω . He finds the null point at $l_1 = 2.9$ cm. He is told to attempt to improve the accuracy. Which of the following is a useful way? [NCERT Exemplar]
 (a) He should measure l_1 more accurately.
 (b) He should change S to 1000Ω and repeat the experiment.
 (c) He should change S to 3Ω and repeat the experiment.
 (d) He should give up hope of a more accurate measurement with a meter bridge.

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- 4 Two cells of emf's approximately 5 V and 10 V are to be accurately compared using a potentiometer of length 400 cm. [NCERT Exemplar]
 (a) The battery that runs the potentiometer should have voltage of 8 V.
 (b) The battery of potentiometer can have a voltage of 15 V and R adjusted so that the potential drop across the wire slightly exceeds 10 V.
 (c) The first portion of 50 cm of wire itself should have a potential drop of 10 V.
 (d) Potentiometer is usually used for comparing resistances and not voltages.

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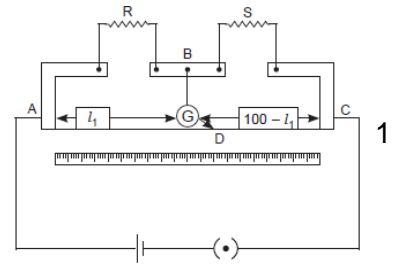
- 5 Consider a simple circuit shown in figure stands for a variable resistance R' . R' can vary from R_0 to infinity. r is internal resistance of the battery ($r \ll R \ll R_0$). (a) Potential drop across AB is not constant as R_0 is varied.
 (b) Current through R_0 is nearly a constant as R_0 is varied.



1

- (c) Current I depends sensitively on R_0 . (d) $I \geq \frac{V}{r + R}$ always.

- 6 In a meter bridge, the point D is a neutral point (figure). (a) The meter bridge can have other neutral point for this set of resistances.
 (b) When the jockey contacts a point on meter wire left of D, current flows to B from the wire.
 (c) When the jockey contacts a point on the meter wire to the right of D, current flows from B to the wire through galvanometer.
 (d) When R is increased, the neutral point shifts to left.



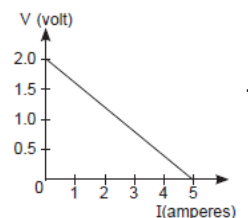
- 7 Which of the following is wrong? Resistivity of a conductor is
 (a) independent of temperature.
 (b) inversely proportional to temperature.
 (c) independent of dimensions of conductor.
 (d) less than resistivity of a semiconductor.

- 8 Drift velocity v_d varies with the intensity of electric field as per the relation

(a) $v_d \propto E$ (b) $v_d \propto \frac{1}{E}$
 (c) $v_d = \text{constant}$ (d) $v_d \propto E^2$

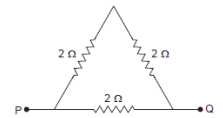
- 9 For measurement of potential difference, a potentiometer is preferred over voltmeter because
 (a) potentiometer is more sensitive than voltmeter.
 (b) the resistance of potentiometer is less than voltmeter.
 (c) potentiometer is cheaper than voltmeter.
 (d) potentiometer does not take current from the circuit.

- 10 For a cell, the graph between the potential difference (V) across the terminals of the cell and the current (I) drawn from the cell is shown in the figure. The e.m.f. and the internal resistance of the cell are
 (a) 2V, 0.5 Ω (b) 2V, 0.4 Ω
 (c) > 2V, 0.5 Ω (d) > 2V, 0.4 Ω



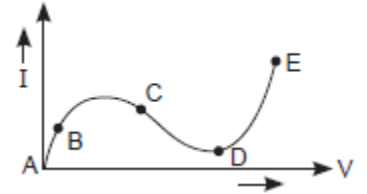
- 11 A Daniel cell is balanced on 125 cm length of a potentiometer wire. Now the cell is short-circuited by a resistance 2 ohm and the balance is obtained at 100 cm. The internal resistance of the Daniel cell is
 (a) 0.5 ohm (b) 1.5 ohm
 (c) 1.25 ohm (d) 4/5 ohm
- 12 When there is an electric current through a conducting wire along its length, then an electric field must exist
 (a) outside the wire but normal to it.
 (b) outside the wire but parallel to it.
 (c) inside the wire but parallel to it.
 (d) inside the wire but normal to it.

- 13 Three resistors each of 2 ohm are connected together in a triangular shape. The resistance between any two vertices will be



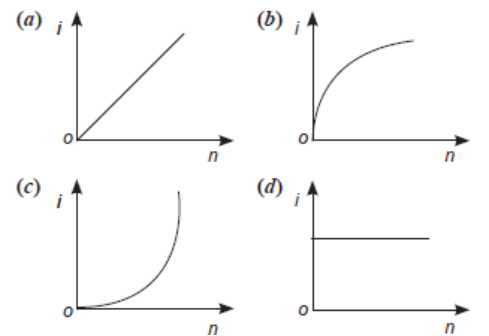
- (a) $4/3$ ohm (b) $3/4$ ohm
(c) 3 ohm (d) 6 ohm

- 14 From the graph between current I and voltage V shown below, identify the portion corresponding to negative resistance



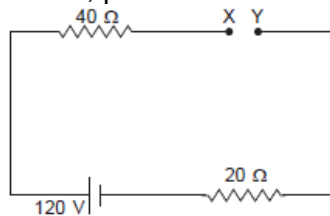
- (a) AB (b) BC
(c) CD (d) DE

- 15 A battery consists of a variable number 'n' of identical cells having internal resistances connected in series. The terminals of battery are short circuited and the current i is measured. Which of the graph below shows the relationship between i and n ?

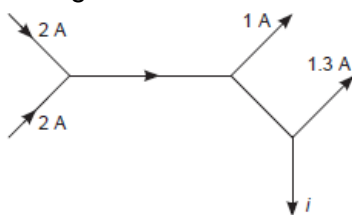


- 16 There are n similar conductors each of resistance R . The resultant resistance comes out to be x when connected in parallel. If they are connected in series, the resistance comes out to be _____.

- 17 In the circuit shown, potential difference between X and Y is _____ and across $40\ \Omega$ is _____.

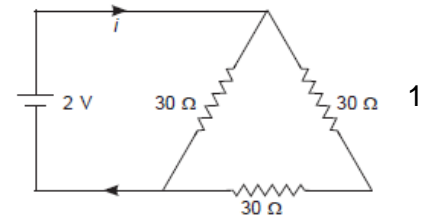


- 18 The figure below shows currents in a part of electric circuit. The current i is _____.



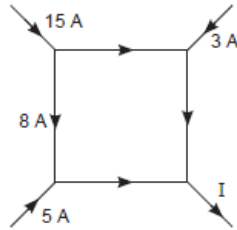
- 19 A wire is stretched so as to change its length by 0.1%, the percentage increase in its resistance will be _____.

20 The current in the given circuit will be _____.



21 A cell of emf E is connected with an external resistance R , then p.d. across cell is V . The internal resistance of cell will be _____.

22 The figure shows a network of current and the magnitude of current. The current I will be _____.



23 A metal rod of length 10 cm and a rectangular crosssection of 1 cm \times 1/2 cm is connected to a battery across opposite faces. The resistance will be
(a) maximum when the battery is connected across 1 cm \times 1/2 cm faces
(b) maximum when the battery is connected across 10 cm \times 1 cm faces
(c) maximum when the battery is connected across 10 cm \times 1/2 cm faces
(d) same irrespective of the three faces

24 Which of the following characteristics of electrons determines the current in a conductor?
(a) Drift velocity alone.
(b) Thermal velocity alone.
(c) Both drift velocity and thermal velocity.
(d) Neither drift nor thermal velocity.

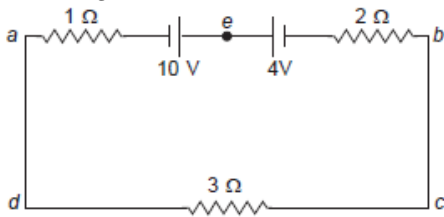
25 Kirchhoff's junction rule is a reflection of
(a) conservation of current density vector.
(b) conservation of potential.
(c) the fact that the momentum with which a charged particle approaches a junction is unchanged (as a vector) as the charged particle leaves the junction.
(d) the fact that there is no accumulation of charges at a junction.

26 Temperature dependence of resistivity $\rho(T)$ of semiconductors, insulators and metals is significantly based on the following factors: [NCERT Exemplar]
(a) number of charge carriers can change with temperature T .
(b) time interval between two successive collisions is independent on T .
(c) length of material can be a function of T .
(d) mass of carriers is a function of T .

- 27 Ohm's law is true.
 (a) For metallic conductors at low temperature.
 (b) For metallic conductors at high temperature. 1
 (c) For electrolytes when current passes through them.
 (d) For diode when current flows.

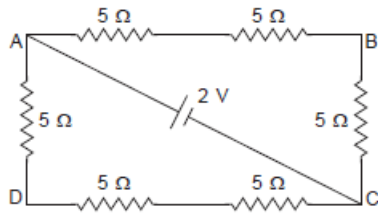
- 28 A cell of internal resistance 1.5Ω and e.m.f. 1.5 volt balances on 500 cm length of a potentiometer wire. If a wire of 15Ω is connected between the balance point and the cell, then the balance point will shift
 (a) to zero (b) by 500 cm 1
 (c) by 750 cm (d) no change

- 29 The magnitude and direction of the current in the circuit shown will be



- (a) $7/3$ A from a to b through e
 (b) $7/3$ A from b to a through e
 (c) 1 A from b to a through e
 (d) 1 A from a to b through e 1
- 30 In an experiment of meter bridge, a null point is obtained at the centre of the bridge wire. When a resistance of 10 ohm is connected in one gap, the value of resistance in other gap is
 (a) 10Ω (b) 5Ω 1
 (c) 15Ω (d) 500Ω
- 31 The terminal potential difference of a cell is greater than its e.m.f. when it is
 (a) being discharged.
 (b) in open circuit. 1
 (c) being charged.
 (d) being either charged or discharged.
- 32 If the length of potentiometer wire is increased, then the length of the previously obtained balance point will
 (a) increase. 1
 (b) decrease.
 (c) remain unchanged.
 (d) become two times.
- 33 Kirchoff's first law, i.e. $\Sigma i = 0$ at a junction is based on the law of conservation of _____ 1
- 34 Kirchoff's second law is based on the law of conservation of _____ 1

35 The potential difference between points A and B of given figure is _____.



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36 A cell of e.m.f. 1.5V having a finite internal resistance is connected to a load resistance of 2Ω . For maximum power transfer the internal resistance of the cell should be _____.

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37 When the current i is flowing through a conductor, the drift velocity is v . If $2i$ current flows through the same metal but having the double area of cross-section, then the drift velocity will be _____.

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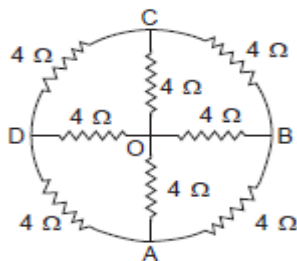
38 Two wires of the same metal have same length but their cross-sections are in the ratio $3 : 1$, they are joined in series. The resistance of the thicker wire is 10Ω . The total resistance of the combination is _____.

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39 Two resistors having value in ratio $2 : 1$ are connected in parallel with one cell then the ratio of power dissipated is _____.

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40 Eight resistances each of 4Ω are connected in the circuit as shown in figure. The equivalent resistance between A and B is _____.

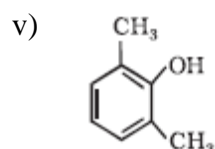
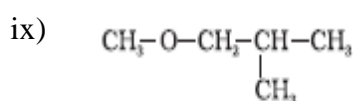
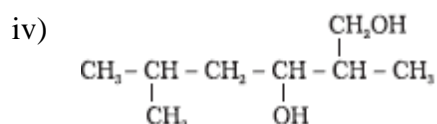
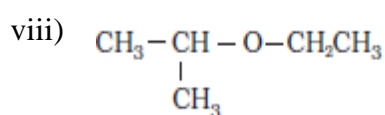
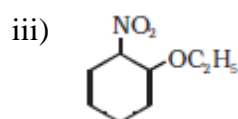
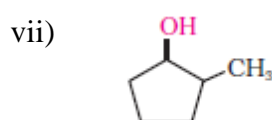
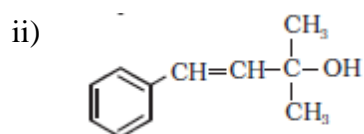
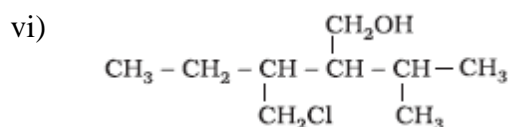
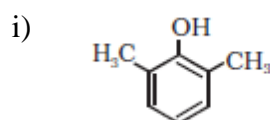


1

CLASS XII
CHAPTER – ALCOHOLS, PHENOLS AND ETHERS

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Name the following compounds according to the IUPAC system: (1 x 10)



2 Account for the following: (1 x 10)

- i) C – O – H bond angle in alcohol is less than tetrahedral angle.
 - ii) C – O bond length in phenol is shorter than that in methanol.
 - iii) C – O – C bond angle in ether is greater than the tetrahedral angle.
 - iv) The boiling points of alcohols and phenols are higher than corresponding alkanes of same molecular mass.
 - v) Among the isomeric alcohols the boiling point follows the order $3^\circ < 2^\circ < 1^\circ$.
 - vi) Lower alcohols are soluble in water
 - vii) Ethanol is less acidic than methanol.
 - viii) The acidic character of the alcohols follows the order $1^\circ > 2^\circ > 3^\circ$
-

- ix) The reaction of alcohol with acid is carried out in presence of small amount of concentrated H_2SO_4 .
- x) Reaction of alcohol with acid chloride is carried out in presence of a base pyridine.
3. Effect the following conversions: (1 x 10)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| i) Chloro benzene to phenol | vi) Propene to 1-Propanol |
| ii) Benzene sulphonic acid to phenol | vii) Propene to 2-propanol |
| iii) Ethanol to isopropyl alcohol | viii) Phenol to anisole |
| iv) Phenol to picric acid | ix) Phenol to aspirin |
| v) Phenol to p-hydroxy acetophenone | x) Aniline to phenol |
4. Arrange the following on the increasing property given in bracket: (1 x 5)
- Pentan-1-ol, butan-1-ol, butan-2-ol, ethanol, propan-1-ol, methanol (Boiling Point)
 - Pentan-1-ol, n-butane, pentanal, Ethoxyethane (Boiling point)
 - Propan-1-ol, 2, 4, 6 – trinitro phenol, 3,5 – dinitro phenol, 4-methylphenol (Acidity)
 - Ter. Butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol (Acidity)
 - 4-nitro phenol, phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro phenol (Acid strength)
5. Write short note on the following: (1 x 5)
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| i) Hydroboration | iv) Kolbe's reaction |
| ii) Reimer – Tiemann Reaction. | v) Williamson's synthesis |
| iii) Friedel-Craft's reaction | |

THREE MARK QUESTION

1. Write the mechanism of the following:
Acid catalyzed dehydration of ethanol to diethyl ether.

VALUE BASEDQUESTION

1. Leanne, a student of class XII is working in her chemistry laboratory. She is checking the action of acid chlorides and acid anhydrides on phenols. She found that as a result of one reaction aspirin is formed as product. She kept aspirin for medical use.
- Write the reaction for the formation of aspirin.
 - What do you mean by acetylation reaction?
 - Why is pyridine added in the reaction of alcohols with acid chloride
 - Why Leanne is storing aspirin for medical use? Is her this act correct? Give reason.

PSYCHOLOGY

(VERY SHORT QUESTION: 1MARK)

- 1) Stress inoculation training is one effective method developed by _____.
- 2) State of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion is known as _____.
- 3) The father of research on modern stress is _____.
- 4) Frustration is a source of psychological stress. (T/F)
- 5) Recent studies by Kobasa have shown that people with high levels of stress but low levels of illness share three characteristics, which are referred to as the personality traits of _____.
- 6) _____ is a behaviour or skill that helps to communicate, clearly and confidently, our feelings, needs, wants, and thoughts. It is the ability to say no to a request, to state an opinion without being self-conscious, or to express emotions such as love, anger, etc. openly.
- 7) _____ use more problem focused coping strategies and seek advice and help from others. _____ ignore the problem or source of stress and use strategies such as giving up the goal with which stress is interfering or denying that stress exists.
- 8) In the Army, one cannot sit back and relax. A few years after the Kargil war, Deepchand's regiment was posted to Rajasthan. While setting up an ammunition store, a bomb was accidentally detonated. In the explosion, Deepchand lost his fingers. Later both his legs and right arm were amputated. After 24 hours and 17 bottles of blood, he finally gained consciousness. After the accident, lying on hospital bed, Deepchand mulled over why he met with an accident. Being an athlete, he felt bad about not being able to run for the state again. But as they say, once a soldier, always a soldier. "I trained myself to walk with the help of prosthetics. I learn to ride a scooter and use a computer. And there has been no looking back." He said. Deepchand has worked for the country without flinching even an eyelid. And in doing so, in an unfortunate event he met with an accident and lost his limbs. Does he regret his childhood dream to become an army Jawan? The proud man who stands on his prosthetic feet says he does not. "The accident could have happened to me in any profession. At least it happened in the live of fire. I want to be reborn a soldier. There's nothing greater than serving your country." He said.
 - (i) Identify the phenomenon that Deepchand is experiencing immediately after rejoining consciousness in the hospital.
 - A. Distress
 - B. Social pressure
 - C. Eustress
 - D. Hassles
 - (ii) Deepchand's secondary appraisal of the event would be –
 - a) Appraisal of harm
 - b) Appraisal of challenges ahead.
 - c) Appraisal of threat
 - d) Appraisal of his coping abilities
 - (iii) What was the sources of Deepchand's stress?
 - a) Life events
 - b) Hassles
 - c) Environmental
 - d) Traumatic Events

9) Read the case and answer the questions that follow:

On November 26, 2008 about 35 Employees of Taj Hotel Mumbai, led by a 24 years old banquet manager, Mallika, were assigned to manage the event in a second floor banquet room. As they served the main course, they heard what they thought were fireworks at a nearby wedding,. In reality, these were the first gunshots from terrorists who were storming the „The Taj Hotel Mumbai“. The staff quickly realized something wrong; Mallika locked the doors and turned off the lights. She asked everyone to lie down quietly under table and refrain from using cell phones. The group stayed there all night, listening to the terrorist rampaging through the hotel, hurling grenades, firing automatic weapons, and tearing the place a part. During the onslaught the Taj Mumbai, 31 people died and 28 were hurt, but the very next day the hotel received praises. Its guests were overwhelmed by employees“ dedication to duty, their desire to protect guests without considering their own personal safety, and their quick thinking. As many as 11 Taj Mumbai employees – a third of the hotel“s casualties laid down their lives while helping around 1200 to 1500 guests escape.

With reference to above case, answer the following questions:

(i). In reality, these were the first gun shot from terrorists who were storming the Taj Hotel, Mumbai. The staff quickly realizes something was wrong.

Which stage of General Adaptation Syndrome model was the staff in?

- a) Alarm Reaction
- b) Resistance
- c) Exhaustion
- d) Burnout

(ii). “Mallika locked the doors and turned off the lights. She asked everyone to be down quickly under tables and refrain from using cell phones from the live identity. The coping strategy used by Mallika was : -

- a) Task-Oriented
- b) Avoidance-oriented
- c) Emotion-Oriented.
- d) Bio-feedback.

(iii). Which one the following set of words best describe Mallika“s hardiness?

- a) Commitment, Confidence, control
- b) Challenge, Control, Colorless
- c) Control, Commitment, conviction
- d) Commitment, Control, Challenge

10) Read the case and answer the questions that follow:

Jennifer is a sales assistant in a traditional bakery in Maharashtra, which makes bread, rolls and cakes on the premises and sells them from the shop on site.

When, she began developing significant symptoms of stress, including sleepless nights and ongoing stomach upset. She works part time (20 hours per week) and is responsible for bringing lays of bread and cakes from the bakery into the shop, restocking shelves and replenishing cabinets, preparing salads for lunch time and serving customers. She begins experiencing mood swing, frantic burst of energy, emotional outbursts, worry, fear and she becomes very concerned when they began making her feel very unwell.

Her main challenges at work were communicating with her employer about her problems. She had a good relationship with her manager. Jennifer was struggling to explain how she was feeling and wasn“t sure how to broach the subject of her stress. Initially Jennifer was also nervous about talking so openly to her case manager, but case manager always made it clear that none of the information she gave would be shared with her employer without her consent. This meant that the support offered by fit for work was completely voluntary and on her terms. However case manager encouraged Jennifer to share her return

to work plan with her employer in order to make it easier for her employer to support Jennifer fully and she helped Jennifer in her discussion with her employer by helping her write down the points to cover. Jennifer is now back at work and is approaching her work with a new-found confidence and positivity.

(i). Identify the problem Jennifer is suffering from?

- A. Social Pressure
- B. Distress
- C. Eustress
- D. Burnout

(ii). What was the major source of stress for Jennifer?

- a) Life Events
- b) Hassles
- c) Transmute Event
- d) Social Pressure

(iii). Which coping strategy has Jennifer followed?

- a) Problem Focused
- b) Emotion Focused
- c) Avoidance Oriented
- d) None of the above

(SHORT QUESTION TYPE II: 4 MARKS)

- 11) What are the various factors that lead to examination anxiety? Discuss various strategies to overcome examination anxiety.
- 12) How do life skills help us to manage the stress? Explain it by talking any one life skill.

(LONG QUESTIONS: 6 MARKS)

- 13) "Stress is an integral part of our lives and has become a buzz word with everyone living". Define stress and Quote various examples that have created stressful situations in your life. (At least three).
- 14) According to Lazarus, "An individual's response to a stressful situation largely depends upon the perceived events and how they are interpreted".
- 15) "Stress is a silent killer. It plays a significant role in deteriorating individual's health." Explain its adverse effects on the immune system with the help of a diagram.

HISTORY

1. Which among the following statement is incorrect regarding the Gandatindu Jataka?
 - A) It describes the plight of the subjects of a wicked king.
 - B) When the king went in disguise to find out what his subjects thought about him, each one of them cursed him for their miseries.
 - C) To escape from this situation, people abandoned their village and went to live in the towns.
 - D) Kings frequently tried to fill their coffers by demanding high taxes, and peasants particularly found such demands oppressive.
2. Mention one area in ancient India where values were cherished, men who were generous were respected.
3. Read the following information and mention the context in which the statement is connected-
"A wide range of artefacts have been recovered from excavations in several parts of the subcontinent from c. sixth century BCE. These include fine pottery bowls and dishes, with a glossy finish."
4. When people continue to live in the same place, their constant use and reuse of the landscape results in the build up of occupational debris, called a _____.

5. Identify the Sculpture and mention with whom is it associated with?

6. Correct the following statement and rewrite it:

The Buddha emphasised individual agency and righteous action as the means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation and karuna, and end the cycle of suffering for those who renounced the world.

7. Differentiate between Malfuzat and Maktubat.

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion(A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Historians who have studied Sanskrit texts and inscriptions dating between the eighth and fourteenth centuries point out that the term Musalman or Muslim was virtually never used.

Reason (R): People were occasionally identified in terms of the region from which they came.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
- D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct

9. Who said the following lines, it struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the South came under the benign influence of the British government”.

- A) Colin Mackenzie
- B) James Princep
- C) Afanasii Nikitin

10. The ‘enormous arched gateway’ was meant to remind visitors of the Mughal victory in Gujarat.

Which monument is it being referred to?

11. Cite one reason why the Santhals revolted.

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Relief of Lucknow-

I. Barker’s painting celebrates the moment of Campbell’s entry.

II. At the centre of the canvas are the British heroes – Campbell, Forsyth and Havelock.

III. The heroes stand on a ground that is well lit, with shadows in the foreground and the damaged Residency in the background.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- A. Only I
- B. I and II
- C. I and III
- D. All of the above

13. Match the following:

List I

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi
- (ii) JawaharLal Nehru
- (iii) Saint
- (iv) Home Department

List II

- (a) Fortnightly Reports
- (b) Time Magazine
- (c) A Bunch of Old letters
- (d) Harijan

Options:

- (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
- A) (b) (c) (a) (d)
- B) (c) (d) (b) (a)
- C) (a) (b) (c) (d)
- D) (d) (c) (b) (a)

14. A number of Acts were passed, enlarging the space for Indian participation in provincial governments.

1. First provincial elections
2. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
3. Morley-Minto Reforms
4. Government of India act.

The correct chronological order is:

- a. 4, 3, 2, 1
- b. 4, 3, 1, 2
- c. 3, 2, 4, 1
- d. 3, 4, 2, 1

SECTION B

15. Read the following excerpt from the Anguish of the King carefully and answer any three Questions: (1+1+1)

When the king Devanampiya Piyadassi had been ruling for eight years, the (country of the) Kalingas (present day coastal Orissa) was conquered by (him).

One hundred and fifty thousand men were deported, a hundred thousand were killed, and many more died. After that, now that (the country of) the Kalingas has been taken, Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma. This is the repentance of Devanampiya on account of his conquest of the (country of the) Kalingas. For this is considered very painful and deplorable by Devanampiya that, while one is conquering an unconquered (country) slaughter, death and deportation of people (take place) there.

- 1) What is the meaning of the term Piyadassi and to whom it is referred to-
 - (a) Pleasant to behold, Kautilya
 - (b) Amicable, Asoka
 - (c) Friendly, Kalidasa
 - (d) Pleasant to behold, Asoka
- 2) In the excerpt the king expresses his anguish that-
 - (a) marks a change in his attitude towards warfare.
 - (b) is beneficial for his empire.
 - (c) makes him adopt Jainism.
 - (d) All of the above
- 3) Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Devanampiya (is devoted) to an intense study of Dhamma, to the love of Dhamma, and to instructing (the people) in Dhamma.

Reason(R): To develop confidence among the people.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is incorrect but R is correct.
 - (d) R is incorrect but A is correct.
- 4) Consider the following statements:
- a) Asokan inscriptions have been found in present-day Orissa, the one depicting his anguish is missing.
 - b) Epigraphy alone provides full understanding of Political and Economic history Choose the correct option:
 - (i) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 - (ii) Only (a) is correct.

LEGAL STUDIES

- Q1. What are the essentials elements of a transfer? Who can transfer an immovable property? How can an immovable property be transferred?
- Q2. Write a brief note on lease and explain the rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
- Q3. What is consent? What are the elements that consent should be free from?

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. What did BWC (Biological Weapons Convention), 1972 decide?	1
2. Why did India not join either NATO or SEATO?	1
3. Which international conference led to the establishment of NAM?	1
4. Who was the founder of 'Swatantra Party'?	1
5. Correct the following statement and rewrite: "The present Secretary General of the United Nations is Antonio Guterres. He is the Prime Minister of Egypt".	1
6. Give any two reasons why Veto Power of the permanent members of Security Council cannot be abolished.	2
7. Why is the fall of Berlin Wall in 1989 treated as the end of bipolarity?	2
8. Mention the role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel towards India's integration.	2
9. Why was National Fish Workers' Forum formed?	2
10. How have technological advancement and recognition of inter-connectedness affected globalisation?	2
11. Mention any four realities that have changed the world politics after the Cold War.	4
12. What are the reasons behind the rise of international terrorism?	4
13. Compare and contrast the electoral performance of various political parties in the 2014 elections.	4
14. Explain any four conflicts during the Presidential election of 1969.	4
15. Describe the significance of the 'Chipko Movement' as a social movement in India.	4
16. What is the Right to Information Act? When was it passed in India?	4
Fully and answer the following questions: 1+2+2=5	

GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER-1 POPULATION

Match the following

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	OPTION	TYPOLGY
1.	Match the countries with their population rankings? Country (1) Indonesia (2) India Ans. (1) c (ii) d	Rankings (a) Third (b) First (c) Fourth (d) Second	Remembering
2.	(i) The first population census in India was conducted (ii) The first complete census was conducted Ans. (i) b (ii) d	(a) 1882 (b) 1872 (c) 1821 (d) 1881	Remembering
3.	Match the following states with their population density ? States (i) Bihar (ii) West Bengal Ans. (i) b (ii) d	Density (a) 860 (b) 1106 (c) 829 (d) 1028	Remembering
4.	Match the following period with phase? (i) Stagnant/Stationary phase (ii) Population explosion Ans. (i) a (ii) c	(a) 1901-1921 (b) 1921- 1951 (c) 1951-1982 (d) 1982- Till now	Remembering

5.	<p>Column I</p> <p>(1) 1901-1921</p> <p>(2) 1921-1951</p> <p>Ans. (i) c (ii) a</p>	<p>Column II</p> <p>(a) Rapid fall in the mortality rate, high fertility rate increased.</p> <p>(b) CBR increased, improved quality education of females growth rate high</p> <p>(c) Growth rate very low, BR-DR were high, Poor health and medical facilities illiteracy of people</p>	Understanding
6.	<p>Match the modern Indian languages family with their speech areas ?</p> <p>Family</p> <p>(i) Austric</p> <p>(ii) Sino Tibetan</p> <p>Ans. (i) b (ii) c</p>	<p>Speech Areas</p> <p>(a) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Oriessa,</p> <p>(b) Meghalaya, Nicobar islands, West Bengal</p> <p>(c) J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland</p> <p>(d) Rajasthan, Harayana, Gujarat, Maharashtra</p>	Remembering
7.	<p>Match the following definition with correct option ?</p> <p>Column I</p> <p>(i) Main worker</p> <p>(ii) Marginal workers</p> <p>Ans. (i) b (ii) c</p>	<p>Column II</p> <p>(a) Person who works for at least 180 days in a year</p> <p>(b) person who works for atleast 183 days in a year</p> <p>(c) Person who works for less than 183 days in a year</p> <p>(d) Person who works for less than 189 day in a year</p>	Remembering

8.	Match the following states with their religious groups : Religious group (i) Sikhs (ii) Buddhists Ans. (i) c (ii) a	States (a) Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, (b) Goa, Kerela, Mizoram, (c) Punjab, Harayan, Delhi (d) U.P., J&K	Remembering
9.	Match the following spatial variation of working participation ? Occupation (i) Cultivators (ii) Agricultural labours. Ans. (i) b (ii) c	States (a) Tamil Nadu, Manipur, (b) Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland (c) Chhatisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal (d) Gujarat	Remembering

MCQs

S.N O.	DESCRIPTION	OPTION	TYOLOGY
1.	The highest proportion of Buddhists is found in Ans. c	(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Sikkim (c) Maharashtra (d) Karnataka	Remembering
2.	The first population census in India was conducted in Ans. b	(a) 1881 (b) 1872 (c) 1829 (d) 1880	Remembering
3.	Which state has the highest density of population India ? Ans. a	(a) Delhi (b) West Bengal (c) Jharkhand (d) Odisha	Remembering

4.	Which period is referred to as a period of steady population ? Ans. d	(a) 1901-1921 (b) In the post 1981 till present (c) 1951-1981 (d) 1921-1951	Remembering
5.	In which year the National youth policy of government of India launched Ans. c	(a) 2000 (b) 1999 (c) 2003 (d) 2002	Remembering
6.	Which states of group has the higher proportion of agricultural labourers ? Ans. a	(a) Bihar-Andhra Pradesh-Odisha (b) Tamil Nadu-Delhi-Hararyana (c) Sikkim-Manipur-Nagaland (d) J&K-Assam-Goa	Remembering
7.	Which religious community of India as a major group in many states ? Ans. c	(a) Jains (b) Sikhs (c) Hindus (d) Muslims	Remembering
8.	Which language group are the smallest language group ? Ans. b	(a) Bihari-Konkani (b) Kashmiri-Sanskrit (c) Hindi-Urdu (d) None of these	Remembering
9.	Which one of the following is the main worker ? Ans. b	(a) Person who works for less than 183 days in a year (b) Person who works for at least 183 days in a year (c) Person who works for at least 180 days in a year (d) Person who works for less than 170 days in a year	Remembering

Fill in the blanks

S.N O.	DESCRIPTION	TYPOLOGY
1.	India is the second most populous country after _____. Ans. China	Remembering
2.	The first population census in India was conducted in _____ Ans. 1872	Remembering
3.	The first complete census was conducted only in _____ Ans. 1881	Remembering
4.	The density of population in India (2011) is _____person per sq/km Ans. 382	Remembering
5.	The period from _____ is referred to as a period of stagnant phase of growth of India population Ans. 1901-1921	Remembering
6.	The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of _____ population growth Ans. Steady	Understanding
7.	The decades 1951-1981 period of _____ fertility rate. Ans. High	Understanding
8.	The national youth policy of Government of India launched in _____ Ans. 2003	Remembering
9.	Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of _____ Ans. Rural population	Understanding

True/False

S.NO.	DESCRIPTION	OPTION	TYOLOGY
1.	India's population as per 2011 census is 3287 million Ans. False	True /False	Remembering
2.	The 2001 Census has divided the working population of India in to four major categories Ans. True	True /False	Remembering
3.	Sikhs are not mostly concentrated in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. Ans. False	True /False	Remembering
4.	Marginal worker is person who works for less than 184 days in a year Ans. False	True /False	Understanding
5.	The christian population is distributed mostly in western coast around Goa, Kerala and also in the hilly states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland Ans. True	True /False	Understanding
6.	The states likes Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry and Goa, show a low rate of growth not exceeding 20 percent over the decade Ans. True	True /False	Remembering
7.	The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of steady population growth in India Ans. True	True /False	Remembering
8.	The population of India according to their economic states is divided in to main workers, hared workers and non worker Ans. True	True /False	Remembering
9.	The smallest language groups are Kashmiri and Sanskrit speakers. Ans. True	True /False	Understanding

CHAPTER 2
MIGRATION
Multiple Choice Questions

S. No.	Description	Options	Answer	Typology
Q1.	Movement of people from one state to another state	A Interstate Migration, B Intrastate migration, C Permanent Migration, D Temporary Migration.	A. Interstate migration	Understanding
Q2.	Which one of the following is the main reason for male migration in India?	A Education B Business, C work and employment D Marriage.	C work and employment	Understanding
Q3.	Which one of the following states receives maximum number of immigrants?	A Uttar Pradesh B Maharashtra C Delhi D Bihar	A. Uttar Pradesh	Understanding
Q.4	Which one of the following urban agglomeration has the highest number of immigrant population?	A Mumbai B Bangalore C Delhi D Chennai	A. Mumbai	Understanding
Q.5	The movement of people within the state	A Interstate Migration B Intra state migration C Urban agglomeration D Outmigration	B. Intra State Migration	Remembering
Q.6	Which one of the following is the push factor of migration?	A. Political Turmoil B Pleasant climate C Peace and stability D Better medical facilities	A. Political Turmoil	
Q.7	Which one of the following is the Push factor of Migration?	A Stability B Pleasant climate C Stability D Natural Disaster.	D. Natural Disaster	Remembering
Q.8	In Which stream of migration is the number of intra state migrants largest in India	A Rural to Rural B Urban to Urban C Rural to Urban D Urban to RU	C. Rural to Rural	Remembering
Q.9	When people migrate to another place for a long time or for life time it is called	A Permanent Migration B Temporary Migration C Immigration D Emigration	A. Permanent Migration	Remembering

FILL IN THE BLANKS

S. No	Description	Answer	Typology
1	When the people shift from one country to another is called	International migration	Understanding
2	When the place of destination seems more attractive than place of origin is called	Pull factor	Understanding
3	When the people migrate out of the boundaries of a state is known as.....	Interstate migration	understanding
4	Maharashtra has largest number of	Immigrants	Remembering
5	Uttar Pradesh has largest number of	Out migrants	Remembering
6	When people migrate within the boundaries of a state is known as.....	Intrastate migration	Remembering
7	When people migrate to another place for a long time or for life time is called.....	Permanent	Remembering
8	In migration people migrate to another place on daily, monthly or yearly basis.	Temporary	Remembering
9	There arestreams under internal migration.	four	Remembering

IP & CS

1. Write the statements as desired:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

```
x = [5,8,10]
```

```
y = [12,16,6]
```

```
x2 = [6,9,11]
```

```
y2 = [6,15,7]
```

```
_____ # statement 1 To plot a line with x and y coordinates ,with  
width of line 5 and color green
```

```
plt.plot(x2,y2,'c',label='line two',linewidth=5)
```

```
_____ #statement 2 to give title as EPIC INFO
```

```
plt.ylabel('Y axis')
```

```
plt.xlabel('X axis')
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
_____ # Statement 3 to make grid on and color black
```

```
plt.show()
```

2. Get Total profit of all months and show line plot with the following Style properties

Generated line plot must include following Style properties: –

Line Style dotted and Line-color should be red

Show legend at the lower right location.

X label name = Month Number

Y label name = Sold units number

Add a circle marker.

Line marker color as read

Line width should be 3

3. Read face cream and facewash product sales data and show it using the bar chart

4. Read the total profit of each month and show it using the histogram to see most common profit ranges

5. Read sales data of bathing soap of all months and show it using a bar chart. Save this plot to your hard disk

YOGA

Q1. What are the steps to give the CPR?

Q2. Explain Bahiranga and Antranga?

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Q1. How we can find the number of matches in single league tournament?

Q2. If you are the physical education teacher, organise an inter-house tournament for our school on knockout basis. Follow all the steps.

HINDI

1. टेलीविजन जन संचार का सबसे लोकप्रिय और सशक्त साधन है , टेलीविजन पर कोई भी सूचना कितने सोपानों को पार कर दर्शकों तक पहुंचती है स्पष्ट कीजिए
2. समाचार लेखन किस शैली में लिखा जाता है? इस लेखन में किन किन बातों पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।
3. जनसंचार के मुख्य साधन कौन-कौन से हैं?
4. समाचार पत्र के 6 ककारों के नाम बताइए।
5. विशेष रिपोर्ट के कोई दो प्रकार बताइए।
6. भारत में समाचार पत्रकारिता का प्रारंभ कब एवं किससे हुआ?
7. भारत में नियमित अपडेटेड साइटों के नाम बताइए।
8. वर्तमान समय में इंटरनेट की उपयोगिता सिद्ध कीजिए।

FMM

- Q1. What is basket trading?
- Q2. Explain the circuit breakers.
- Q3. Explain the investigation process in case of violation of provisions of insider regulations.
- Q4. Classify the types of derivative contracts.
- Q5. What is a transaction cycle? Explain with the help of a diagram.

PAINTING

- Q.1 Which artist had played an important role in Bengal school of art? How?
- Q.2 why do you like or dislike the Bengal school painting? Describe with an example.
- Q.3 Describe the painting of Abanindranath Tagore. Including your course of study.
- Q.4 Write a short note on modern trends in Indian art.
- Q.5 Which element of art have been included in modern Indian art?
- Q.6 Describe briefly on painting "Radhika".