

# Kendriya Vidyalaya N.A.D. Karanja

## Autumn Break Holiday Homework 2022-2023

### Class :- 11 (A/B/C)

**Note :- Students go for according to your Subjects.**

### Subject :- English

1. Write **any two speeches** about any social issues (e.g. the Increasing Crime rate against Women and Girls) in about 150 words.
2. Write **a letter to the Editor** of a newspaper commenting on the increasing prices of essential commodities and suggest some solutions on it, in not more than 150 words.
3. Make / write **three posters** highlighting the importance of-1 Literacy 2 Plantation 3 Road Safety.
4. Write any **2 examples for each** of the following **writing tasks**- Notice (50 words) and Article (150 words)
5. Write your views on 'Role of English Language in Indian Education' in about 150 words.

### Subject :- Hindi (हिंदी)

छात्र का नाम :-----

कक्षा व अनुभाग : -----

अनुक्रमांक : -----

प्रश्न 1) दिए गए गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

एक तरफ साहित्य लेखन की भाषा आज भी संस्कृतनिष्ठ बनी हुई है तो दूसरी तरफ संचार माध्यम की भाषा ने जनभाषा का रूप धारण करके व्यापक जन स्वीकृति प्राप्त की है। समाचार विश्लेषण तक में कोडमिश्रित हिंदी का प्रयोग इसका प्रमुख उदाहरण है। इसी

प्रकार पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, राजनैतिक, पारिवारिक, जासूसी, वैज्ञानिक और हास्यप्रधान अनेक प्रकार के धारावाहिकों का प्रदर्शन विभिन्न चैनलों पर जिस हिंदी में किया जा रहा है वह एकरूपी और एकरस नहीं है बल्कि विषय के अनुरूप उसमें अनेक प्रकार के व्यावहारिक भाषा रूपों या कोडों का मिश्रण उसे सहज जनस्वीकृत स्वरूप प्रदान कर रहा है। एक वाक्य में कहा जा सकता है कि संचार माध्यमों के कारण हिंदी भाषा बड़ी तेज़ी से तत्समता से सरलीकरण की ओर जा रही है। इससे उसे अखिल भारतीय ही नहीं, वैश्विक स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो रही है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय तक हिंदी दुनिया में तीसरी सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा थी परंतु आज स्थिति यह है कि वह दूसरी सर्वाधिक बोली जाने वाली भाषा बन गई है तथा यदि हिंदी जानने-समझने वाले हिंदीतरभाषी देशी-विदेशी हिंदी भाषा प्रयोक्ताओं को भी इसके साथ जोड़ लिया जाए तो हो सकता है कि हिंदी दुनिया की प्रथम सर्वाधिक व्यवहृत भाषा सिद्ध हो। हिंदी के इस वैश्विक विस्तार का बड़ा श्रेय भूमंडलीकरण और संचार माध्यमों के विस्तार को जाता है। यह कहना गलत न होगा कि संचार माध्यमों ने हिंदी के जिस विविधतापूर्ण सर्वसमर्थ नए रूप का विकास किया है, उसने भाषासमृद्ध समाज के साथ-साथ भाषावंचित समाज के सदस्यों को भी वैश्विक संदर्भों से जोड़ने का काम किया है। यह नई हिंदी कुछ प्रतिशत अभिजात वर्ग की भाषा नहीं बल्कि अनेकानेक बोलियों में व्यक्त होने वाले ग्रामीण भारत की नई संपर्क भाषा है। इस भारत तक पहुँचने के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों को भी हिंदी और भारतीय भाषाओं का सहारा लेना पड़ रहा है।

हिंदी के इस रूप विस्तार के मूल में यह तथ्य निहित है कि गतिशीलता हिंदी का बुनियादी चरित्र है और हिंदी अपनी लचीली प्रकृति के कारण स्वयं को सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए आसानी से बदल लेती है। इसी कारण हिंदी के अनेक ऐसे क्षेत्रीय रूप विकसित हो गए हैं जिन पर उन क्षेत्रों की भाषा का प्रभाव साफ़-साफ़ दिखाई देता है। ऐसे अवसरों पर हिंदी व्याकरण और संरचना के प्रति अतिरिक्त सचेत नहीं रहती बल्कि पूरी सदिच्छा और उदारता के साथ इस प्रभाव को आत्मसात कर लेती है। यही प्रवृत्ति हिंदी के निरंतर विकास का आधार है और जब तक यह प्रवृत्ति है तब तक हिंदी का विकास रुक नहीं सकता। बाज़ारीकरण की अन्य कितने भी कारणों से निंदा की जा सकती हो लेकिन यह मानना होगा कि उसने हिंदी के लिए अनुकूल चुनौती प्रस्तुत की। बाज़ारीकरण ने आर्थिक उदारीकरण, सूचनाक्रांति तथा जीवनशैली के वैश्वीकरण की जो स्थितियाँ भारत की जनता के सामने रखी, इसमें संदेह नहीं कि उनमें पड़कर हिंदी भाषा के अभिव्यक्ति कौशल का विकास ही हुआ। अभिव्यक्ति कौशल के विकास का अर्थ भाषा का विकास ही है।

प्रश्न :

क) संचार माध्यम हिंदी के वैश्विक प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दे रहे हैं ?

उत्तर : -----  
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ख) हिंदी भाषा की तत्समता से सरलीकरण की ओर जाने का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

उत्तर : -----  
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ग) संचार माध्यम भाषा को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं ?

उत्तर : -----  
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घ) कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी की वास्तविक शक्ति को उभारने में संचार माध्यमों ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है?

उत्तर : -----  
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च) हिंदी को वैश्विक स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तर : -----  
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छ) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों को हिंदी का सहारा क्यों लेना पड़ रहा है ?

उत्तर : -----  
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ज) गद्यांश के लिए उचित शीर्षक दीजिए ।

उत्तर : -----  
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प्रश्न 2) गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

सुव्यवस्थित समाज का अनुसरण करना अनुशासन कहलाता है। व्यक्ति के जीवन में अनुशासन का बहुत महत्त्व है। अनुशासन के बिना मनुष्य अपने चरित्र का निर्माण नहीं कर सकता तथा चरित्रहीन व्यक्ति सभ्य-समाज का निर्माण नहीं कर सकता। अपने व्यक्तित्व के विकास के लिए भी मनुष्य को अनुशासनबद्ध होना अति अनिवार्य है। विद्यार्थी जीवन मनुष्य के भावी जीवन की आधारशीला होता है, अतः विद्यार्थियों के लिए अनुशासन में रह कर जीवन यापन करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

वर्तमान समाज में सर्वत्र अव्यवस्था का साम्राज्य फैला हुआ है। विद्यार्थी, राजनेता, सरकारी कर्मचारी, श्रमिक आदि सभी स्वयं को स्वतंत्र भारत का नागरिक मानकर मनमानी कर रहे हैं। शासन में व्याप्त अस्थिरता समाज के अनुशासन को भी प्रभावित कर रही है। यदि किसी को अनुशासन में रहने के लिए कहा जाए तो वह 'शासन का अनुसरण' करने की बात कहकर अपनी अनुशासनहीनता पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयास करता है। वास्तव में अनुशासन शब्द का अर्थ अपने पर नियंत्रण ही है। विद्यार्थी जीवन में अबोधता के कारण उन्हें भले बुरे की पहचान नहीं होती। ऐसी स्थिति में थोड़ी सी असावधानी उन्हें अनुशासनहीन बना देती है। आजकल विद्यार्थियों की पढाई में रूचि नहीं है। वे आधुनिक शिक्षा पद्धति को बेकारों की सेना तैयार करने वाली नीति मानकर इसके प्रति उदासीन हो गए हैं तथा फैशन, सुख-सुविधापूर्ण जीवन जीने के लिए गलत रास्तों पर चलने लगे हैं। वर्तमान जीवन में व्याप्त राजनीतिक दलबंदी भी विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता को प्रोत्साहित करती है। राजनीतिक नेता अपने स्वार्थ के लिए विद्यार्थियों को भड़का देते हैं तथा विद्यार्थी वर्ग भले-बुरे की चिंता किए बिना तोड़-फोड़ में लग जाता है।

आधुनिक युग में अति व्यस्त जीवन-पद्धति के कारण माता-पिता अपनी संतान का पूरा ध्यान नहीं रख पाते। चार-पांच घंटे कॉलेज में रहने वाला विद्यार्थी उन्नीस बीस घंटे तो अपने परिवारजनों के साथ ही रहता है। पारिवारिक परिवेश का उस पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। यदि उसके माता-पिता अनुशासित जीवन नहीं जीते तो उसे भी उच्छ्रंखल जीवन जीना पड़ता है। वे माता-पिता जो अपने बच्चों पर ध्यान नहीं दे पाते उनके बच्चों में भी समय पाबंदी और मूल्यों को लेकर संदेह बना रहता है तथा बच्चे भी शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे पाते। ऐसे विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन बनाएं रखने के लिए विशेष योजना चलानी चाहिए ताकि उनमें नैतिक व चारित्रिक उत्थान को बढ़ाया जा सके। इस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहनों से उन्हें अपने कर्तव्य का बोध कराया जा सकता है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि अनुशासन से ही विद्यार्थियों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्र को ऊंचा उठाया जा सकता है। इससे उनके स्वभाव व सद्गुणों को ऊंचा उठाया जा सकता है। ऐसा विद्यार्थी ही समाज और राष्ट्र का नाम करता है। उसमें सद्गुण और कर्मठता के गुण आते हैं। परिश्रम और कर्तव्य के द्वारा वह देश सेवा करता है।

(क) मानव जीवन में अनुशासन का क्या महत्त्व है ?

उत्तर : -----  
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(ख) वर्तमान समाज में किस प्रकार की स्थिति होनी चाहिए ?

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(ग) आजकल विद्यार्थी पढाई के प्रति उदासीन क्यों है?

उत्तर : -----  
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(घ) आजकल माता- पिता अपनी संतान के प्रति ध्यान क्यों नहीं दे पा रहे हैं?

उत्तर : -----  
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(ङ) मूल-शब्द एवं प्रत्यय अलग करें – चारित्रिक, कर्मठता

उत्तर : -----  
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(च) गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।

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प्रश्न 3) दिए गए काव्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर का उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए :

गुलाब का फूल है हमारा पढ़ा लिखा  
मैंने उसे काफी उलटपलट कर देखा है-  
मुझे तो वह ऐसा ही दिखा  
सबसे बड़ा सबूत उसके गुलाब होने का यह है  
कि वह गाँव में जाकर बसने के लिए तैयार नहीं है  
गाँव में उसकी प्रदर्शनी कौन कराएगा  
वहाँ वह अपनी शोभा की प्रशंसा किससे कराएगा  
वह फूलने के बाद किसी फसल में थोड़े ही बदल जाता है  
मूरख किसान को फूलने के बाद  
फसल देने वाला ही तो भाता है  
गाँव इसलिए ठीक है अलसी और सरसों के फूल  
बीचबीच में यह प्रस्ताव कि गुलाब गाँव में चिकित्सा करे या पढ़ाए-  
पेश करने में कोई हर्ज़ नहीं है  
मगर साफ़ समझ लेना चाहिए कि गुलाब का यह फ़र्ज़ नहीं कि  
गाँव जाकर खिलेसरसों वगैरा से मिले-अलसी ,  
ढँक जाए वहाँ की धूल से  
और वक्तन बेवक्तन अपनी प्रदर्शनी न कराए  
आमीन। गुलाब पर ऐसा वक्त कभी न आए ,

क ? किसका प्रतीक है 'गुलाब' काव्य पंक्तियों में (

- (i) गुलाब के फूल का                      ii) लिखे शहरी युवाओं का-पढ़े (
- (iii) देहाती युवक वर्ग का                      (iv) किसान वर्ग का

उत्तर : -----

ख? सरसों कविता में कौन कहे जा सकते हैं-अलसी (

- i) ग्रामीण युवक जो किसान के सहायक हैं                      ii) गाँव की फसलें
- iii) ग्रामीण पौधे                      iv) ग्रामीण किसान

उत्तर : -----

ग ? गुलाब का पौधा गाँव में क्यों नहीं बसना चाहता (

- (i) उसे वहाँ की धूल में खो जाना पड़ेगा
- (ii) उसे वहाँ अपना कोई प्रशंसक नहीं मिलेगा
- (iii) वह गाँव की मिट्टी में सामान्य पौधा रहेगा जिसकी किसी को कोई कद्र नहीं होगी
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

उत्तर : -----

घ( मूर्ख किसान को क्या भाता है ?

- (i) फसलें देने वाले पौधे      (ii) सुन्दरता का दिखावा करने वाले पेड़ पौधे-  
(iii) खेत और खेतों में गुलाब      (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

उत्तर : -----

ङ ? में क्या कहा गया है 'प्रस्ताव' गुलाब को गाँव भेजने के (

- (i) गुलाब गाँव में जाकर चिकित्सा का कार्य करे  
(ii) गुलाब गाँव में जाकर सुन्दरता बढ़ाए  
(iii) गुलाब गाँव में जाकर पढ़ाए  
(iv) पहला और तीसरा विकल्प सही है

उत्तर : -----

प्रश्न 5) निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

थे कर्मवीर कि मृत्यु का भी ध्यान कुछ धरते न थे,  
थे युद्धवीर कि काल से भी हम कभी डरते न थे।  
थे दानवीर कि देह का भी लोभ हम करते न थे,  
थे कर्मवीर कि प्राण के भी मोह पर मरते न थे,  
थे भीम तुल्य महाबली अर्जुन समान महारथी,  
श्रीकृष्ण लीलमय हुए थे, आप जिनके सारथी।  
उपदेश गीता का हमारा युद्ध का ही गीत है,  
जीवन समर में भी जनों को जो दिलाता जीत है ॥  
हम थे धनुर्वेदक के जैसे और वैसा कौन था ?  
जो शब्दबेधी बाण छोड़े शूर ऐसा कौन था ?  
हां मत्स्य जैसे लक्ष्य बेधक धीर धन्वी थे यहाँ  
रिपु को गिराकर अस्त्र पीछे लौट आते थे वहाँ ॥  
वह सामरिक सिद्धांत भी औदार्यपूर्ण पवित्र था,  
थी युद्ध में ही शत्रुता, अन्यत्र वैरी मित्र था।  
जब लोभ में भी छल कपट आने न पाता पास था,



प्रतिपक्षियों को भी हमारे साथ का विश्वास था।

(क) अंतिम दो पंक्तियों के माध्यम से कवि ने पूर्वजों की कौन सी विशेषता बताई है?

उत्तर :-----  
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(ख) हमारे पूर्वजों को किनके समान श्रेष्ठ बताया है?

उत्तर :-----  
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(ग) गीता का उपदेश क्या है ?

उत्तर :-----  
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(घ) हमारे पूर्वजों के सामरिक सिद्धांत कौन से थे ?

उत्तर :-----  
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(ङ) कर्मवीर कौन थे और कैसे?

उत्तर :-----  
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(च) श्रीकृष्ण किसके सारथी थे ?

उत्तर :-----

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माँ, तुम्हारा ऋण बहुत है , मैं अकिंचन,  
किन्तु इतना कर रहा फिर भी निवेदन ।  
थाल में लाऊँ सजाकर भाल जब भी  
कर दया स्वीकार लेना वह समर्पण ।  
मान अर्पित, प्राण अर्पित  
रक्त का कण-कण समर्पित  
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ ।  
तोड़ता हूँ मोह का बंधन क्षमा दो  
गाँव मेरे, द्वार, घर, आँगन क्षमा दो  
देश का जयगान अधरों पर सजा हो  
देश का ध्वज हाथ में केवल थमा हो  
सुमन अर्पित, चमन अर्पित  
नीड़ का तृण-तृण समर्पित  
चाहता हूँ देश की धरती, तुझे कुछ और भी दूँ ।

क) तन मन अर्पित करने पर भी कुछ और देने की चाह क्यों है-?

उत्तर: -----

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ख) मातृभूमि का ऋण चुकाने के लिए कवि अपनी किस भेंट को स्वीकार लेने का आग्रह कर रहा है ?

उत्तर: -----

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ग) तन और मन का समर्पण कैसे हो सकता है ?

उत्तर : -----  
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घ) कविता में किस किस से और क्यों क्षमा मांगी गई है-?

उत्तर : -----  
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ङ) चमन और नीड़ का प्रतीकार्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

उत्तर : -----  
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च) कवि किस विनती को स्वीकारने की बात मातृभूमि से कर रहा है ?

छ) उत्तर ----- :  
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### **रचनात्मक लेखन कार्य**

**प्रश्न (7किन्हीं दो विषयों पर पत्र लेखन कीजिए ।**

- 1) आपके क्षेत्र में देर रात तक लाउड स्पीकर बजता है, जिससे लोगों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। थानाध्यक्ष से इसकी शिकायत करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।
- 2) फिल्मों में आजकल अशिष्ट भाषा के प्रयोग का प्रचलन बढ़ रहा है, जिसका दुष्प्रभाव बच्चों और युवा वर्ग पर दिखाई देता है। समाचार पत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए।
- 3) आपके क्षेत्र में कईकई घंटों के लिए बिजली चली जाती है-। बिजली संकट से हो रही कठिनाइयों का वर्णन करते हुए विद्युत विभाग को पत्र लिखिए।

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of 28 horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page.

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of 20 sets of dashed horizontal lines.

**Subject :- Maths**

- a) To make a model based on the concept of sets, or Relations & function, or Trigonometric function.
- b) To do maths activity as per the syllabus covered and discussed in class.
- c) To solve the question paper of held in Sep 2022.

### **Subject :- Physics**

Solve NCERT exemplar problem 3.1 to 3.22

Solve NCERT exemplar problem 4.1 to 4.15

Solve NCERT exemplar problem 5.1 to 5.10

### **Subject :- Chemistry**

1. Complete Project file on given Topic.

#### INVESTIGATORY PROJECT

Scientific investigations involving laboratory testing and collecting information from other Sources.

- Checking the bacterial contamination in drinking water by testing sulphide ion . (Roll no. 1-5)



- Study of the methods of purification of water . (Roll no. 6-10)
  - Testing the hardness, presence of Iron, Fluoride, Chloride, etc., depending upon the Regional variation in drinking water and study of causes of presence of these ions Above permissible limit (if any).(Roll no. 11-15)
  - Investigation of the foaming capacity of different washing soaps and the effect of Addition of Sodium carbonate on it. (Roll no. 16-20)
  - Study the acidity of different samples of tea leaves. (Roll no. 21-25)
  - Determination of the rate of evaporation of different liquids. (Roll no. 26-30)
  - Study the effect of acids and bases on the tensile strength of fibers. (Roll no. 31-35)
  - Study of acidity of fruit and vegetable juices. (Roll no. 36-38)
2. Solve Periodic Test -1 question paper .
  3. Complete your notebook Classwork and Homework with notes, Intex and Exercise questions.
  4. Draw chart of Periodic Table .

## **Subject :- Biology**

1. PREPARE AN INVESTIGATORY PROJECT ON BIOGEOPOLETICAL,SOCIOBIOLOGY—NUTRITION,CHILD HEALTH, FEMALE FOETICIDE,LARGE FAMILIES ,PANDEMICS PAST AND PRESENT,VIRAL EVOLUTION ETC. YOU MAY CHOOSE TOPIC OF YOUR CHOICE IT MUST INCLUDE DATA AND ITS INTERPRETATION,GRAPHS,CHARTS,DIAGRAMS. CONTACT YOUR PEER ,IT SHOULD BE DIFFERENT FOR ALL.
2. COMPLETE TEXT BOOK EXERCISES. Related to new syllabus.

## **Subject :- Accountancy**

### **1. Prepare Project File on the Topic - Financial Statements of Sole proprietorship**

- Start an hypothetical business ( Sole proprietorship or Partnership), write about 30 - 40 transactions evenly distributed throughout the year 22-23.
- Pass journal entries for the same.
- Then Prepare Ledger, Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Account and Finally Balance Sheet for the same at the year ended March 31, 2023.

### **2. Complete Chapter - Cash Book.**

## **Subject :- Business Studies**

### **1. Prepare Project File on the topic Sole Proprietorship/ Partnership**

- Visit any five Soleproprietorship and prepare a questionnaire clarifying their characteristics
- Summerise whether they relate with the classroom teaching or not.

### **2. Complete your notebook till chapter 2.**

## **Subject :- Economics**

Instructions:

- Students are required to do the following questions on A4 size papers and submit in a file for corrections.
- Word limit needs to be followed as per following instructions:
- Questions carrying 1 mark to be answered in one sentence.
- Questions carrying 3 marks to be answered in sixty words.
- Questions carrying 4 marks to be answered in 70 words.
- Questions carrying 6 marks to be answered in 100 words.
- All parts of a question to be answered at one place

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### **Part A: Statistics for Economics**

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3/4 MARKS)

1. Give four objectives of statistical average.
2. Show that the sum of deviations of the values of the variable from their arithmetic mean is equal to zero.
3. Write the merits of median.
4. Calculate median from the following data  
X 10 20 30 80 90 100 f 3 7 6 2 8 4 (Ans. 30)
5. State three advantages of mode.
6. Average income of 50 families is Rs. 3000. Average income of 12 families is Rs. 18000. Find the average income of rest of the families (Ans. 3378.95)
7. What are the essentials of a good average.
8. Mean marks obtained by a student in his five subjects are 15 in English he secures 8 marks, in economics 12, in mathematics 18 and in commerce 9, Find out the marks he secured in statistics.
9. What is meant by weighted arithmetic mean? How is it calculated?
10. Name and define three statistical averages.
11. Explain the characteristics, merits and demerits of mean.

### 6 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Rahul made the following runs in different matches.  
Runs 5-15 15-25 25-35 35-45 45-55 Frequency 10 12 17 19 22 Calculate the average mean of the runs by step deviation method. (Ans 33.87)
2. Find the missing frequency if the mean of following data is 44.8.  
X 20 30 40 50 60 70  
F 5 ? 15 10 8 5
3. Find the median of the following data.  
Marks 46-50 41-45 36-40 31-35 26-30 21-25 16-20 11-15  
No. of Students. 3 11 22 35 26 13 10 7 (Ans. 31.7)

## Part A Microeconomic

### Part – II INSTRUCTION:

THE FOLLOWING ANALYSIS IS COMPULSORY FOR ALL AS A PART OF PROJECT WORK FOR CLASS XI.  
IT WILL CARRY MARKS

Q. Prepare a questionnaire and conduct an analysis on any one topic:

- (a) Consumer Preference: Celebrity, Brand Ambassadors or Animated Characters- Out of the three what attracts the consumers the most to purchase a product
- (b) Online shopping is better than offline shopping.

Q.1 Define PPC with the help of suitable example

Q.2 What do you mean by Economic problems? Why do these arise.

Q.3 Explain Central problems of an Economy.

Q.4 Distinguish between Positive and Normative Economics.

Q.5 Distinguish between Micro and Macroeconomics.

Q.6 Why PPC concave to the point of

Choose the correct option for below given questions:

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
  - c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
  - d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
1. Assertion (A): Statistics deals with individuals.  
Reason (R): Statistics deals with aggregate of facts.
  2. Assertion (A): Statistics helps to establish cause and effect relationship between different economic variables.  
Reason (R): In order to understand conclusions derived using statistics, it is not necessary that conditions a circumstance under which conclusions are drawn are also studied.
  3. Assertion (A): Statistics is a delicate science and can be misused. So, the data must be used with caution.  
Reason (R): The statistical method doesn't study the nature of phenomena which cannot be expressed in quantitative terms.
  4. Assertion (A): Primary data involve more time and more expenses.  
Reason (R): Primary data are collected for the first time from their source of origin.
  5. Assertion (A): Statistics help in condensing mass data into few numerical measures such as mean, variance etc.  
Reason (R): These numerical measures help to summarize data.
  6. Assertion (A): statistics deals with collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation of numerical data.  
Reason (R): statistics is the study of numbers relating to selected facts in a systematic form.
  7. Assertion (A): statistics can only deal with quantitative data.  
Reason (R): In addition to quantitative data, statistics also deals with qualitative data, which describes attributes of an individual or a group of individuals.
  8. Assertion (A): an economic activity which deals with the use of goods and services for the satisfaction of human wants, is known as consumption.  
Reason (R): a consumer is one who consumes goods and services for the satisfaction of his wants.
  9. Assertion (A): NSSO conducts nationwide surveys on socio - economic issues.  
Reason (R): NSSO surveys are released through reports and its quarterly journal Sarvekshana.
  10. Assertion (A): Once the Questionnaire is ready, it is advisable to conduct a try-out with a small group of people. It is known as Pilot survey.  
Reason (R): It helps to know the shortcomings and drawbacks in the questionnaire.

### **CHAPTER- 1 INTRODUCTION AND CHAPTER -2 COLLECTION OF DATA MCQ TYPE QUESTIONS**

11. The term statistics was first used by  
(A) Gottfried Achenwall (B) Paul A Samuelson  
(C) Lord Robinson (D) J.B. Say
12. Data are collected by the investigator himself:  
(A) Secondary (B) Primary  
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
13. This method involves study of each and every item of the universe –  
A. Sample B. Census  
C. Random sampling D. Quota sampling
14. Under which method, chits are taken out to form a sample –  
A. Lottery method B. Tippet's method

- C. Sample method D. Convenience sampling
15. Frequency is the number of -----an observation repeats in the series  
 A. Years      B. Weeks      C. Days      D. Times
  16. Tabulation is, arranging data in –  
 A. Rows and graphs      B. Rows and columns  
 C. Rows and diagrams      D. Diagrams and graphs
  17. Which of the Following Indicates a Stage of Statistical Study?  
 (A). Collection of Data      (B). Presentation of Data  
 (C). Analysis of Data      (D). All of these
  18. In Plural sense, which of the following is not a characteristic of Statistics?  
 (A). Aggregate of Data      (B). Only expressed in words  
 (C). Affected by multiplicity of causes      (D). Collected in a systematic manner
  19. Which is an economic activity?  
 (A). Production      (B). Consumption  
 (C). Distribution      (D). All of these
  20. Which of the following statement is incorrect?  
 (A). Resources have alternative uses  
 (B). All numbers are Statistics  
 (C). Macroeconomics studies large aggregates  
 (D). Statistics studies only the aggregates of quantitative facts
  21. The process of converting raw material into goods is called .....  
 (A). Production      (B). Saving  
 (C). Investment      (D). Exchange
  22. Which is not considered as an economic activity?  
 (A). Banking  
 (B). Sujata helping her mother in the kitchen  
 (C). Agriculture  
 (D). Business
  23. Which of the following is not a function of Statistics?  
 (A). Economic forecasting      (B). Economic equilibrium  
 (C). Political equilibrium      (D). Construction of economic models
  24. The first stage of statistical study is .....  
 (A). Analysis of data      (B). Presentation of data  
 (C). Organisation of data      (D). Collection of data
  25. Data collected for the first time from the source of origin is called .....  
 (A). Primary data      (B). Secondary data  
 (C). Internal data      (D). None of these
  26. Which of the following is a method of secondary data?  
 (A). Direct personal investigation  
 (B). Direct oral investigation  
 (C). Collection of information through questionnaire.  
 (D). None of these
  27. What kind of data are contained in the census of population and national income estimates, for the government?  
 (A). Primary data      (B). Secondary data  
 (C). Internal data      (D). None of these
  28. Schedules are filled by the.....  
 (A). Investigator      (B). Enumerator

- (C). Respondent (D). None of these
29. Which of the following methods is used when an investigator collects the required information with the respondent?  
 (A). Direct personal investigation (B). Indirect oral investigation  
 (C). Mailing surveys (D). All of these
30. Which of the following is a merit of a good questionnaire?  
 (A). Difficulty (B). Not in proper order  
 (C). Invalid questions (D). Less number of questions
31. Personal bias is possible under.....  
 (A). Random Sampling (B). Purposive Sampling  
 (C). Stratified Sampling (D). Quota Sampling
32. Which of the following factors are considered when comparison between sampling and census method is made?  
 (A). Area of survey (B). Accuracy of data  
 (C). Cost of collection (D). All of these
33. Under random sampling, each item of the universe has ..... chance of being selected.  
 (A). Equal (B). Unequal (C). Zero (D). None of these
34. For drawing Lottery ..... Sampling is used.  
 (A). Random (B). Purposive (C). Stratified (D). Quota
35. Reliability of sampling data depends on.....  
 (A). Size of sample (B). Method of sampling  
 (C). Training of enumerators (D). All of these
36. .... Method is suitable for small size of population  
 (A). Sample (B). Quota (C). Census (D). None of these
37. Exit Polls is an interesting example of .....  
 (A). Haphazard Sampling (B). Stratified Sampling  
 (C). Quota Sampling (D). Random Sampling
38. In ..... Paper slips are made for each item of the universe.  
 (A). Tippet Table (B). Lottery Method  
 (C). Both A and B (D). None of these
39. Census of India, collect data related to .....  
 (A). Industry (B). National Income  
 (C). Agriculture (D). Demography
40. Census method is suitable for that investigation in which.....  
 (A). The size of population  
 (B). High degree of accuracy is not required  
 (C). There are widely diverse items  
 (D). Why there is no need for a thorough examination of items

#### ASSERTION AND REASONING TYPE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option for below given questions:

- a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).  
 c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.  
 d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
41. Assertion (A) Statistics helps to a establish cause and effect relationship between different economic variables that have facilitated the construction of economic theories.

- Reason (R) In order to understand conclusions derived using statistics precisely, it is not necessary that the circumstances and conditions under which these conclusions have been drawn are also studied
42. Assertion (A) statistics also helps in condensing mass data into a few numerical measures such as mean, variance etc.  
Reason (R) these numerical measures help to summaries data
43. Assertion (A) Descriptive statistic refers to those methods which are used for the collection, presentation as well as analysis of data.  
Reason (R) these methods relate to such estimations as a measurement of central tendencies, measurement of dispersion, measurement of correlation etc.
44. Assertion (A) Statistics is a delicate science and can be easily misused by an unscrupulous person. So, data must be used with a caution.  
Reason (R) the statistical methods do not study the nature of phenomenon which cannot be expressed in quantitative terms.
45. Assertion (A) Statistics deals with the collection, and analysis, interpretation and presentation of numerical data.  
Reason (R) Statistics is the study of numbers relating to selected facts in a systematic form.
46. Assertion (A) Scarcity of resources is a major cause of all economic problems in a country. Reason (R) Human wants are unlimited while the resources have alternative uses as well.
47. Assertion (A) Welfare definition of economics only considers human needs to satisfy wants. Reason (R) The means to fulfil human wants are limited in relation to the needs.
48. Assertion (A) Economic activity always involves buying and selling of a good or services in the market to earn profits.  
Reason (R) Any act of production of goods for self-consumption is a non-economic activity.
49. Assertion (A) Heterogeneous data in statistics should be placed in relation to each other. Reason (R) A quantitative fact is not statistics unless it is comparable.
50. Assertion (A) Statistical results are correct only on an average due to the presence of personal bias.  
Reason (R) Statistics helps in enhancing human knowledge by using its method of interpretation of primary data.
51. Assertion (A) As the sample size increases, variable tends to become close to census values. Reason (R) Samples are always collected from different groups of heterogeneous data randomly.
52. Assertion (A) Internal sources of data are narrow ended. Reason (R) Data primarily collected within the organisation has limited scope.
53. Assertion (A) No method of collecting primary data is free from personal prejudices.  
Reason (R) Chances of errors increases when the investigator is not trained.
54. Assertion (A) Collection of secondary data need more efforts than primary data.  
Reason (R) Secondary sources of information are less reliable as compared to primary sources.
55. Assertion (A) Census method of conducting survey includes each and every item of the universe.  
Reason (R) Samples are the representatives of the groups of homogeneous data.

#### **CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS CASE STUDY**

Sometimes formulation of plans and policies requires the knowledge of future trends. For examples, an economic planner has to decide in 2019 how much the economy should produce in 2020. In other words, one must know what could be the expected level of consumption in 2020 in order to decide the production plan of the economy for 2020. In this situation one might make subjective judgment based on the guess about consumption in 2020. Alternatively, one might use statistical tools to predict consumption of past years or of recent years obtained by surveys. Thus, statistical methods help to formulate appropriate economic policies that solve economic problems. Fill in the blanks

1. Statistical methods help to analyse ----- and formulate ----- to solve them.

2. In economic policies, statistics plays a vital role in -----.
3. Statistics is applied in -----.  
 (A) Economics Business management (B) Commerce and industry  
 (C) All of these
4. Statistics is of no use to economics without data. TRUE/FALSE

**CASE STUDY- 2**

Statistics does not recognise individual items. Consider the statement, “the weight of Mr X in the college is 70 KG”. This statement does not constitute statistical data. Statistical methods are not going to investigate anything about this statement. Whereas, if the weights of all the students of the college are given, statistical methods may be applied to analyse that data. Statistics is both a science and an art. It is systematic and finds applications in studying problems in economics, business, astronomy, physics, medicine etc. Statistical methods are sophisticated in nature. Everyone is not expected to possess the intelligence required to understand and to apply these methods to practical problems. This is the job of an expert, who is well-versed with statistical methods.

1. Statistical laws are universal. True/ False
2. The average marks scored by Mohan in mathematics is not a statistic. True/False Choose correct answer:
3. Statistics are:  
 (A) Aggregate of facts (B) Numerically expressed  
 (C) Collected for a pre-deter mind purpose (D) All of these
4. Statistics is:  
 (A)Science (B) Arts  
 (C) A and B both (D)None of these

**CASE STUDY- 3**

Economics is derived from Greek words and used to be studied as a part of political system. Later, the importance of statistics was realised and studied as a separate discipline. On the other hand, statistics is derived from Latin word and gained its importance from its very beginning. Statistics is a different subject but has its importance in almost all disciplines. Economics and statistics are two inter-related subjects. Economic policies are formed with the help of statistical information, also the validity of economic theories is proved by statistical methods of interpretation. In all, it can be said that economics cannot work in isolation without statistics.

1. Statistics always deals with ..... data.  
 (a) homogeneous (b) heterogeneous  
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
2. Which of the following activities can be considered as economic activities?  
 (a) Production (b) Investment  
 (c) Consumption (d) All of the above
3. Choose the correct statement from given below.  
 (a) The word ‘Economics’ means household management.  
 (b) Statistics only deals with quantitative facts.  
 (c) Non-economic activities do not involve use of money.  
 (d) Interpretation of data comes after analysis of data.
4. Which of the following is not a limitation of statistics?  
 (a) It only deals with aggregate of facts.



- (b) Its results can be misleading.
  - (c) It is not capable for further mathematical treatment.
  - (d) Its results can be proven incorrect without reference.
5. Assertion (A) Economics has no importance when studied in isolation of statistics. Reason (R) Validity of economic laws depends upon the empirical evidences. Alternatives
- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (c) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true
  - (d) Both are false

#### **CASE STUDY- 4**

ABC Corporation Limited is a company which produces garments: Mr Viaan, who is the manager of the company, keeps proper record of companies cost and revenue statement. In present time, due to rising competition from foreign companies as well as changing consumer's taste and preferences, it has become really difficult for Mr Viaan to maintain ABC Corporation's profit levels. In order to withstand foreign competition, Mr Viaan decided to conduct a survey to know about changing pattern of consumer's demand across country. Also, in order to increase profits, it is important for the company to establish itself internationally by matching the demand of international buyer's as well.

1. Mr Viaan keeps proper record of statistical information related to the company. Which of the following source of data is represented in this case?
  - (a) Internal source of data
  - (b) External source of data
  - (c) Primary source of data
  - (d) Secondary source of data
2. Which of the following survey method should be used to know the changing demand of the buyers?
  - (a) Census method
  - (b) Sample method
  - (c) Personal investigation
  - (d) Either (a) or (b)
3. Consumer's demand for garments changes regularly. Which of the following method of collecting primary data is most suitable in this situation?
  - (a) Direct personal interview
  - (b) Indirect oral interview
  - (c) Information through local correspondents
  - (d) Telephonic interview
4. Investigator choose wrong samples for conducting the survey to know about change in demand trends. This is referred to as ..... error.
  - (a) sampling
  - (b) non-sampling
  - (c) biased
  - (d) Both (a) and (c)
5. Assertion (A) Telephonic interviews can be substituted for the situation where information related to changing pattern of demand is required, provided respondents are reluctant to give information. Reason (R) Statistical information plays a vital role for the companies to keep earning profits. Alternatives
  - (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false
  - (d) Both are false

#### **CASE STUDY- 4**

You are Rohan Verma, an investigator who wish to conduct a survey to study the smoking behaviour of university students. For this reason, you prepared a questionnaire based upon the objective of the

survey and keeping in mind the size of the target group, trained 5 people to complete the survey. Your target group comprised of 1,500 students across 10 different colleges. You followed all methods of statistics to ensure the accuracy of the data.

1. Which of the following source of data is referred in the above situation?  
(a) Primary data (b) Secondary data (c) Internal data (d) None of these
2. The person who helps the investigator in collecting information is known as .....  
(a) Enumerator (b) Respondent (c) Investigator (d) None of these
3. Which method of collecting primary data will be most suitable in the above situation?  
(a) Direct personal investigation  
(b) Indirect oral investigation  
(c) Information through local correspondents  
(d) None of the above
4. Most important step to be followed after preparing the questionnaire will be ...  
(a) pre-testing (b) post-testing (c) pilot survey (d) Both (a) and (c)
5. Assertion (A) Indirect oral investigation method is less reliable but economical.  
Reason (R) When information is collected from third party, information should be verified before analysis.

Alternatives

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

### CASE STUDY- 5

The first and most popular data collection techniques for eliciting idiosyncratic emotion content are structured and semi structured in-depth interviews with open-ended and probing questions activating an athlete's recall of thoughts and feelings prior to and during best and worst performances. It is usually recommended in pilot and exploratory studies to generate idiosyncratic labels and then to aggregate most selected items into a stimulus list or standardised emotion scale. Case study research typically includes multiple data collection techniques and data are collected from multiple sources. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations (direct and participant), questionnaires, and relevant documents. The use of multiple data collection techniques and sources strengthens the credibility of outcomes and enables different interpretations and meanings to be included in data analysis. This is known as triangulation.

1. Which are the multiple sources of collection of data available?  
(a) Internal and External (b) Primary and Secondary  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
2. The method discussed in the case study is a method of .....  
(a) collecting primary data (b) collecting secondary data  
(c) conducting survey (d) All of the above
3. Assertion (A) Various methods of quantitative facts ensure credibility of information. Reason (R) Unverified data leads to misleading conclusion and defeat the purpose of study.

Alternatives

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false
  - (d) Both are false
4. Open-ended surveys are those which includes .....
- (a) fixed opinions
  - (b) varied opinions
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
5. Triangulation refers to
- (a) multiple data collection techniques and sources to strengthens the credibility of outcomes.
  - (b) enables different interpretations and meanings to be included in data analysis.
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

**Subject :- History**

- 1. Write important notes of each taught lessons .
- 2. MAP WORK ( Chapter 2 TO 5,)
- 3. Make 5 - VSA , 5 - SA , 5 - LA Question and answer from TAUGHT chapter s
- 4. Write a short note on ROMAN EMPIRE
- 5. Make a sample paper with solution

Maximum marks - 40

Time - 3 hours

6. All students will make a notebook/ File on Odisha state explaining-  
Introduction, History of the Odisha state, culture, national icons, social , CULTURE, DRESS,FOOD ,ARTS, MONUMENTS ETC.

7. SOLVE WORKSHEET ALREADY GIVEN



## Subject :- Computer Science

SOLVE QUESTION PAPER

### PART – A

1. 1 TB is equivalent to ?
  - a.  $2^{10}$  bytes
  - b.  $2^{10}$  MB
  - c.  $2^{10}$  GB
  - d.  $2^{10}$  KB
2. Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
  - a. Printer
  - b. Key board
  - c. Mouse
  - d. Arithmetic & Logic unit
3. .... represents raw facts, where-as. .... is data made meaningful.
  - a. Information, reporting
  - b. Data, information
  - c. Information, bits
  - d. Records, bytes
4. What is a light pen?
  - a. Mechanical Input device
  - b. Optical input device
  - c. Electronic input device
  - d. Optical output device
5. Identify Input Device(s):
  - a. Speaker
  - b. Printer
  - c. Keyboard
  - d. Scanner
6. ASCII stands for
  - a. American Stable Code for International Interchange
  - b. American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
  - c. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
  - d. American Standard Code for Interchange Information
7. 1 nibble = ?
  - a. 8 bits
  - b. 4 bits

c. 2 bits

d. 9 bits

8.  $(ABC)_{16}$  to  $( )_8$

a. 5273

b. 101112

c. 2748

d. 5274

9. What will be the output of the following  $(11001100.11)_2$  to  $( ? )_{10}$  a. 204.75    b.

204.7

c. CC.C

d. 314.6

10.  $(178.25)_{10}$  to  $( ? )_8$

a. 263.27

b. 262.2

c. 26.2

d. 252.2

11. What will be result of  $(123.5)_{10}$  to  $( ? )_2$

a. 1111011.1

b. 1111011.01

c. 1111000.1

d. 1001000.1

12. ASCII is a \_\_\_\_\_ code.

a. 1 Byte

b. 7 bit

c. 2 Bytes

d. 8 Bit

13. The output of a 2-input OR the gate is 0 only when it's

a. both inputs are 0

b. either input is 1

c. both inputs are 1

d. either input is 0

14. The base of Hexadecimal number is

a. 2

b. 16

c. 10

d. 8

15. In logic algebra, variables can assume only two values: either.....or 1.

a. 2

b. 3

c. 0

d. 4

16. software is the term for a program being run by the computer.

17. The expanded form of ISCII is **Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange.**

18. OMR is capable of recognizing a pre-specified type of mark madewith dark pencil or ink.

19. In binary number system, left-most bit is called the MOSTsignificant bit.

20. The AND operation is Boolean multiplication.

### PART – B

- Q1. Why is primary memory termed as “destructive write” memory but “non-destructive read” memory? 1
- Q2. What is a truth table? 1
- Q3. What is Unicode ? How is it useful? 1
- Q4. What is the difference between an interpreter and a compiler? 2
- Q5. What is the utility of these software? (a) disk defragmenter (b) backup software2Q6. Briefly explain the basic architecture of a computer. 3
- Q7. What are RAM and ROM? How are they alike?  
How are they different? 1+0.5+1.5=3
- Q8. Prove using truth table: 3
- a)  $X \cdot (X+Y) = X$
- b)  $a(b+c) = ab + bc$
- c)  $X+YZ = (X+Y)(X+Z)$
- Q9. Draw truth table and logic circuit of NOR gate and XOR gate. 4

## Subject :- Informatics Practices

### SOLVE QUESTIONS

Note: All questions are compulsory

#### SECTION A

1. Identify Input/Output Devices from the following 1  
a. RAM                      b. Monitor                      c. Light pen                      d. speaker
2. Which of the following is hardware? 1  
a. RAM Chip                      b. Windows OS                      c. Compiler                      d. keyboard
3. \_\_\_\_\_ works as an interface between Computer and the Hardware \_\_\_\_\_ 1
4. Any device/part which is tangible ( easily seen, felt, or noticed) is called \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
converts source code into object code
5. An Example of volatile memory is \_\_\_\_\_ 1
6. Nonvolatile means \_\_\_\_\_ 1
7. Android is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ 1
8. The main three parts of Mobile CPU are \_\_\_\_\_, Application 1
9. Processing Unit and Graphics processing Unit.
10. In mobile System , SoC stands for \_ 1

#### SECTION B

- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Which of the following is a valid identifier:<br>i. 1sum ii. _sum iii. total marks iv. float | 1 |
| 2  | Identify the datatype of the following<br>a.False b. "true" c. 34 d. 45.0                    | 2 |
| 3  | Identify System Software(s) from the following<br>a. UNIX b. Paint Brush c. Windows d. DOS   | 1 |
| 4. | In Python IDLE we can work in two modes _____&<br>_____                                      | 1 |

### CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

1. Priyanka is wants to type a NOTICE for school on computer but she is 3 confused about few things. Help her by giving answers of the following :
  - a. Which Software should be used for this purpose
  - b. The software used to type NOTICE comes under which category of Software
  - c. Where to Save NOTICE ? The storage device which will be used to store this NOTICE, comes under Primary Storage or Secondary Storage?
2. Rohit wants to create a variable to store Rollno & percentage in python but he 2 does not know how to do this. Help him by suggesting proper python variable & its type.
3. Ram has made program to add two numbers. Though program is not 1 showing any error but he is not getting desired output. Help him to find out actual problem

N1.=5

N2.=8

R=N1+N2

print(Sum is )

---



## **Subject :- Geography**

**Note- Complete all work in your regular note book**

1. Make a political map of India with states and Union Territories, use different colours to show different states. Learn capital of all states and union territories.

2. Complete following map skill, diagram and figures in regular note book.

Book- Fundamentals of Physical Geography

- a. Figure 3.4 The interior of the earth
- b. Figure 3.5 Volcanic eruptions
- c. Figure 4.1 Ocean floor
- d. Figure 4.2 Distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes
- e. Figure 4.3 Sea floor spreading
- f. Figure 4.5 Major & Minor plates of the world
- g. Figure 4.6 Movements of the Indian plates

Book- India: Physical Environment

- h. Figure 1.1 India: Administrative division
- i. Figure 1.2 Location of the India in the eastern world
- j. Figure 1.3 Major rivers of India

3. What is the difference between Globe and Map? Write any three differences.

4. What do you understand by latitudes and longitudes?

5. What is Atlas?

6. Define scale.
7. What is use of compass?
8. Write main Cardinal Directions.
9. Which type of colors uses to draw water bodies, mountains, plateau and plains in maps?
10. What is the basic difference between map and sketch?
11. What are uses of Physical maps, Political maps and Thematic maps?
12. Construct conventional symbols of following.  
(a)Broad Gauge Railway Line (b)Metre Gauge Railway Line (c)Metalled Road  
(d)Unmetalled Road (e)International Boundary (f)District Boundary  
(g)Tank (h)Bridge (i)Temple (j)Church (k)Mosque (l)Chhatri
13. On the outline map of the world, locate following points with degree.  
(a)Equator (b)Tropic of Cancer (c)Tropic of Capricorn (d)Arctic Circle  
(e)Antarctic Circle (f)Prime Meridian/GMT (g)International Date Line  
(h)Indian Standard Time (IST) Line
14. On the outline map of the world, show the following:
  - Continents- Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.
  - Oceans- Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean/Antarctic Ocean.
  - Mountain Ranges- Rocky Mountains, Andes Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Alps Mountains, Ural Mountains, Himalayas Mountains, Atlas Mountains, Drakensberg Mountains and Great Dividing Range.
  - Rivers- Amazon River, Nile River, Ganga River
15. Revises of all chapters i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4 (Book-I), Chapter 1(Book- II) with political map of India and world.

## **Subject :- Political Science**

**Complete project work of concerned class as per given in syllabus by  
CBSE.**

## **Subject :- Physical and Health Education (Games and Sports)**

30 Minutes physical fitness exercises daily work out – and any one brain game ie- Chess, Cross word, and Rubiks cube etc.

Individual games skill practice- ie- Volleyball, Football, Basket ball, Football, Badminton, Skipping rope, indigenous games- Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, lotto, Gilli danda, Five stones, Lagori – etc if safe space available in your home and under parents observation.

Yoga- Sitting Yoga Asana, Standing Yoga Asana, Pranayam- Uddigadha( omkar jap) pranayama , Anulom-Vilom, Brastika, Kapalbhathi, Bramri Pranayam (under parents observation or Yoga expert)

Write down any five rules and regulation of only one game as your choice on your note book and draw the diagram with showing measurement (to make chart) any one play field ( court) ie- Football, Kbaddi, Kho-kho, Basket ball , Cricket , Badminton etc as your choice and submit home work report and chart in sports dept. after vacation.

Strictly follow the guideline by govt.regarding Covid-19

*WISH YOU ALL THE BEST*

*STAY SAFE,*

*BE HAPPY AND HEALTHY*

Submit holiday  
homework on first day  
of reopening of the  
Vidyalaya