

Kendriya Vidyalaya N.A.D. Karanja

Autumn Break Holiday Homework 2022-2023

Class :-12 (A/B/C)

Note :- Students go for according to your Subjects.

Subject :- English

1. Write **any 2 examples for each** of the following writing tasks - Notice (50 words), letter to Editor (150 words), Newspaper report, Job Application with resume and Article (150 words)
2. Read the lesson-'The Interview' and justify the title.
3. On reading the lesson-'Going Places' portray the social background and the life of the people.
4. Read the poem-'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' and describe the status of women described in it.
5. Read 'We too are Human Beings', elaborate the social issue raised and suggest your solutions on it.

Subject :- Hindi (हिंदी)

1) (रंगीन पत्रों पर **किन्हीं 2 विषयों पर** मौलिक/मन से कहानी लिखिए)

*मेरी यादों में बसा वह पेड़

*मुस्कुराती यादें

*रेगिस्तान की बेटी

*छोटी बहन

***हाथों की सुन्दरता**

*** जन्मदिन का अद्भुत तोहफा**

2) संलग्न अभ्यास कार्य पत्रक का प्रिंट लेकर हल करें।

3) पठित पाठों का अध्ययन करें।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय एन.ए.डी. करंजा

अभ्यास कार्य पत्रक (जन-संचार)

कक्षा : बारहवीं

छात्र का नाम : -----

प्रश्न 1) समाचार किसे कहते है ?

उत्तर : -----

2) जनसंचार माध्यम कौन-कौन-से हैं ? जनसंचार के प्रमुख कार्य लिखिए।

उत्तर : -----

3) संपादकीय किसे कहा जाता है ?

उत्तर : -----

4) उलटा पिरामिड शैली क्या है ?

उत्तर : -----

5) रेडियो माध्यम की कमियाँ लिखिए ।

उत्तर : -----

6) मुद्रित माध्यम की विशेषताएँ लिखिए ।

उत्तर : -----

7) पत्रकारीय लेखन से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है ?

उत्तर : -----

8) इंटरनेट पत्रकारिता का इतिहास संक्षेप में लिखिए ।

उत्तर : -----

9) संवाददाता किसे कहते हैं ?

उत्तर : -----

10) पत्रकार कितने प्रकार के बताए गए हैं?

उत्तर : -----

प्रश्न 11) समाचार लेखन में भाषा-प्रयोग कैसा होना चाहिए ।

उत्तर : -----

प्रश्न 12) रेडियो समाचार लिखते समय किन-किन बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना आवश्यक है ?

उत्तर : -----

प्रश्न 13) समाचार लेखन तथा फीचर लेखन में क्या अंतर है ?

समाचार लेखन	फीचर लेखन

प्रश्न 14) स्तम्भ लेखन किसे कहते हैं ?

उत्तर : -----

प्रश्न 15) हिन्दी इंटरनेट पत्रकारिता पर जानकारी दीजिए ।

उत्तर : -----

Subject :- Maths

- a) To do maths activity as per the syllabus covered till now.
- b) To solve the objective questions, Assertion and Reasoning based questions and case study based questions as shared in class.
- c) To solve the question paper of PT-2, held in Sep 2022

Subject :- Physics



Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below :

- (a) *If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.*
- (b) *If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.*
- (c) *If assertion is true but reason is false.*
- (d) *If the assertion and reason both are false.*
- (e) *If assertion is false but reason is true.*

1. Assertion : The coulomb force is the dominating force in the universe.
Reason : The coulomb force is weaker than the gravitational force. [AIIMS 2003]
2. Assertion : If three capacitors of capacitance $C_1 < C_2 < C_3$ are connected in parallel then their equivalent capacitance $C_p > C_s$
Reason : $\frac{1}{C_p} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$ [AIIMS 2002]
3. Assertion : A metallic shield in form of a hollow shell may be built to block an electric field.
Reason : In a hollow spherical shield, the electric field inside it is zero at every point. [AIIMS 2001]
4. Assertion : Electrons move away from a low potential to high potential region.
Reason : Because electrons has negative charge [AIIMS 1999]

5. Assertion : If the distance between parallel plates of a capacitor is halved and dielectric constant is made three times, then the capacitor becomes 6 times.
Reason : Capacity of the capacitor does not depend upon the nature of the material. [AIIMS 1997]
6. Assertion : A parallel plate capacitor is connected across battery through a key. A dielectric slab of constant K is introduced between the plates. The energy which is stored becomes K times.
Reason : The surface density of charge on the plate remains constant or unchanged. [AIIMS 1996]
7. Assertion : Electric lines of force cross each other.
Reason : Electric field at a point superimpose to give one resultant electric field. [AIIMS 1995]
8. Assertion : If a proton and an electron are placed in the same uniform electric field. They experience different acceleration.
Reason : Electric force on a test charge is independent of its mass. [AIIMS 1994]
9. Assertion : Dielectric breakdown occurs under the influence of an intense light beam.
Reason : Electromagnetic radiations exert pressure.
10. Assertion : When charges are shared between any two bodies, no charge is really lost, but some loss of energy does occur.
Reason : Some energy disappears in the form of heat, sparking *etc.*
11. Assertion : Annihilation of electron and positron is an example of decay of charges.
Reason : In the process of annihilation an electron and a positron combine to give a gamma particle.
12. Assertion : Surface of a symmetrical conductor can be treated as equipotential surface.
Reason : Charges can easily flow in a conductor.
13. Assertion : The capacity of a given conductor remains same even if charge is varied on it.
Reason : Capacitance depends upon nearly medium as well as size and shape of conductor.
14. Assertion : A charged capacitor is disconnected from a battery. Now if its plate are separated farther, the potential energy will fall.
Reason : Energy stored in a capacitor is equal to the work done in charging it.
15. Assertion : Charge is invariant.
Reason : Charge does not depends on speed of frame of reference.
16. Assertion : Mass of ion is slightly differed from its element.
Reason : Ion is formed, when some electrons are removed or added so mass changes.
17. Assertion : Charge is quantized
Reason : Charge, which is less than 1 C is not possible
18. Assertion : If a point charge q is placed in front of an infinite grounded conducting plane surface, the point charge will experience a force.
Reason : This force is due to the induced charge on the conducting surface which is at zero potential.
19. Assertion : The surface charge densities of two spherical conductors of different radii are equal. Then the electric field intensities near their surface are also equal.
Reason : Surface charge density is equal to charge per unit area.
20. Assertion : Three equal charges are situated on a circle of radius r such that they form on equilateral triangle, then the electric field intensity at the centre is zero.
Reason : The force on unit positive charge at the centre, due to the three equal charges are represented by the three sides of a triangle taken in the same order. Therefore, electric field intensity at centre is zero.
21. Assertion : On going away from a point charge or a small electric dipole, electric field decreases at the same rate in both the cases.
Reason : Electric field is inversely proportional to square of distance from the charge or an electric dipole.
22. Assertion : The whole charge of a conductor cannot be transferred to another isolated conductor.

- Reason : The total transfer of charge from one to another is not possible.
23. Assertion : Conductors having equal positive charge and volume, must also have same potential. volume, must also have same potential.
Reason : Potential depends only on charge and volume of conductor.
24. Assertion : At a point in space, the electric field points towards north. In the region, surrounding this point the rate of change of potential will be zero along the east and west.
Reason : Electric field due to a charge is the space around the charge.
25. Assertion : A point charge is brought in an electric field. The field at a nearby point will increase, whatever be the nature of the charge.
Reason : The electric field is independent of the nature of charge.
26. Assertion : The force with which one plate of a parallel plate capacitor is attracted towards the other plate is equal to square of surface density per ϵ per unit area.
Reason : The electric field due to one charged plate of the capacitor at the location of the other is equal to surface density per ϵ .
27. Assertion : The lightning conductor at the top of high building has sharp pointed ends.
Reason : The surface density of charge at sharp points is very high resulting in setting up of electric wind.
28. Assertion : Circuit containing capacitors should be handled cautiously even when there is no current.
Reason : The capacitors are very delicate and so quickly break down.
29. Assertion : The tyres of aircraft's are slightly conducting.
Reason : If a conductor is connected to ground, the extra charge induced on conductor will flow to ground.
30. Assertion : A bird perches on a high power line and nothing happens to the bird.
Reason : The level of bird is very high from the ground.

CURRENT ELECTRICITY



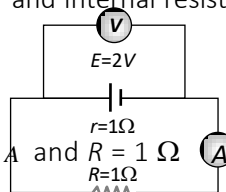
Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below :

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- (d) *If the assertion and reason both are false.*
- (e) *If assertion is false but reason is true.*

31. Assertion : The resistivity of a semiconductor increases with temperature.
Reason : The atoms of a semiconductor vibrate with larger amplitude at higher temperatures thereby increasing its resistivity [AIIMS 2003]
32. Assertion : In a simple battery circuit the point of lowest potential is positive terminal of the battery
Reason : The current flows towards the point of the higher potential as it flows in such a circuit from the negative to the positive terminal. [AIIMS 2002]

33. Assertion : The temperature coefficient of resistance is positive for metals and negative for p -type semiconductor.
Reason : The effective charge carriers in metals are negatively charged whereas in p -type semiconductor they are positively charged. [AIIMS 1996]

34. Assertion : In the following circuit emf is $2V$ and internal resistance of the cell is $1\ \Omega$ and $R = 1\ \Omega$, then reading of the voltmeter is $1V$.



Reason : $V = E - ir$ where $E = 2V$, $i = \frac{2}{2} = 1A$ and $R = 1\ \Omega$ [AIIMS 1995]

35. Assertion : There is no current in the metals in the absence of electric field.
Reason : Motion of free electron are randomly. [AIIMS 1994]
36. Assertion : Electric appliances with metallic body have three connections, whereas an electric bulb has a two pin connection.
Reason : Three pin connections reduce heating of connecting wires.
37. Assertion : The drift velocity of electrons in a metallic wire will decrease, if the temperature of the wire is increased.
Reason : On increasing temperature, conductivity of metallic wire decreases.
38. Assertion : The electric bulbs glows immediately when switch is on.
Reason : The drift velocity of electrons in a metallic wire is very high.
39. Assertion : Bending a wire does not effect electrical resistance.
Reason : Resistance of wire is proportional to resistivity of material.
40. Assertion : In meter bridge experiment, a high resistance is always connected in series with a galvanometer.
Reason : As resistance increases current through the circuit increases.
41. Assertion : Voltmeter measures current more accurately than ammeter.
Reason : Relative error will be small if measured from voltmeter.
42. Assertion : Electric field outside the conducting wire which carries a constant current is zero.
Reason : Net charge on conducting wire is zero.
43. Assertion : The resistance of super-conductor is zero.
Reason : The super-conductors are used for the transmission of electric power.
44. Assertion : A potentiometer of longer length is used for accurate measurement.
Reason : The potential gradient for a potentiometer of longer length with a given source of e.m.f. becomes small.
45. Assertion : The e.m.f. of the driver cell in the potentiometer experiment should be greater than the e.m.f. of the cell to be determined.
Reason : The fall of potential across the potentiometer wire should not be less than the e.m.f. of the cell to be determined.
46. Assertion : A person touching a high power line gets stuck with the line.
Reason : The current carrying wires attract the man towards it.
47. Assertion : The connecting wires are made of copper.
Reason : The electrical conductivity of copper is high.

Subject :- Chemistry

1. Complete Project file on given Topic.

INVESTIGATORY PROJECT

Scientific investigations involving laboratory testing and collecting information

- Study of the presence of oxalate ions in guava fruit at different stages of ripening. (Roll no. 1-5,41)
- Study the quantity of casein present in different samples of milk. (Roll no. 6-10,42)
- Preparation of soybean milk and its comparison with natural milk with respect to curd Formation, the effect of temperature, etc. (Roll no.11-15)
- Study of the effect of Potassium Bisulphate as a food preservative under various Conditions (temperature, concentration, time, etc.) (Roll no. 16-20)
- Study of digestion of starch by salivary amylase and effect of pH and temperature on It. (Roll no.21-25)
- Comparative study of the rate of fermentation of the following materials: wheat flour, Gram flour, potato juice, carrot juice, etc. (Roll no. 26-30)
- Extraction of essential oils present in Saunf (aniseed), Ajwain (carum), Illaichi (cardamom). (Roll no. 31-35)
- Study of common food adulterants in fat, oil, butter, sugar, turmeric power, chilli Powder and pepper. (Roll no. 36-40)

2. Solve previous year question papers till Chapter Alcohol, phenol ,ether .

3. Complete your notebook Classwork and Homework with notes, Intex questions.

4. Complete your practical Record .

5.

Subject :- Biology

1. DRAW ALL THE DIAGRAMS OF MOLECULAR GENETICS AND EXPLAIN IN BRIEF.
2. SOLVE ALL THE SAMPLE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE CBSE.
3. SELECT A TOPIC FOR INVESTIGATORY PROJECT,IT SHOULD BE BASED ON CURRENT BIOSOCIAL SITUATION,MOLECULAR THERAPY—GENE THERAPY,PANDEMICS PAST AND PRESENT,SARS VIRUS HISTORY ETC,IT MUST INCLUDE DATA AND ITS INTERPRETATION OR TOPIC OF YOUR CHOICE.

Subject :- Accountancy

1. Solve the Question Paper of Monthly Test - September.
2. Prepare Project File of Accountancy - Comprehensive Project
 - 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.
3. Solve 2 Questions daily from Partnership in your Accountancy notebook.

Subject :- Business Studies

1. Solve Question Paper of Monthly Test - September.
2. Prepare Project File of Business on any one of the following topics:
 - Principles of Management
 - Business Environment
 - Marketing
3. Prepare notes of the Chapter Consumer Protection and learn them as well.

Subject :- Economics

NATIONAL INCOME AND RELATED AGGREGATES

- Output means _____ unless stated otherwise.
 - Gross output at MP
 - Net output at MP
 - Gross output at FC
 - None of these
- A variable which is measured during a period of time is called _____ variable.
 - Income
 - Stock
 - Expenditure
 - Flow
- In a closed economy _____ is are not included.
 - Foreign sector
 - Government
 - Households
 - Firms
- Which of the following is not a component of domestic income?
 - Operating surplus
 - Compensation of employees
 - Net factor income from abroad
 - Mixed income
- Which of the following is not considered of domestic income?
 - Profit
 - Wages
 - Rent
 - Gifts from abroad
- _____ produces goods and services for satisfactions of collective wants.
 - Households sector
 - Producing sector
 - External sector
 - Government sector
- Value of output can be explained as:
 - Sales + change n stock

- Sales-change in stock
- Sales
- None of these
- The difference between gross capital formation and net capital formation is_____
 - Net factor income from abroad
 - Depreciation
 - Business fixed investment
 - Change in stock
- A growing country is the one whose
 - GNP is rising at current prices
 - GNP is constant at constant prices
 - GNP is rising at constant prices
 - None of these
- Which of the following will be treated as final goods?
 - Seeds used by a farmer in his field
 - Tyres purchased by a transport company
 - Unsold stock of a good lying with the seller
 - Computers purchased by a dealer
- If factor cost is greater than market price, it means that
 - Indirect taxes<subsidies
 - Indirect taxes>subsidies
 - Indirect taxes =subsidies
 - None of these
- Broker's commission on sale/purchase of goods is included in national income as:
 - It is a part of gross capital formation
 - It is a part of compensation of employees
 - It is an income earned from rendering productive services
 - None of these
- Which of the following comes under domestic territory of India?
 - Branch of a foreign bank in India
 - Branch of an Indian bank in U.K.
 - Russian embassy in India
 - Office of World Bank in new Delhi
- An Indian farmer produces wheat without incurring cost of inputs and sells for Rs.1,000 to a miller who grinds wheat into flour and sells for Rs. 1,200 to a baker. The baker sells bread to consumers for Rs. 1,600. Total value added is Rs.
 - 1,600
 - 2,200
 - 1,000
 - 1,400
- Which of the following concepts is used to differentiate between market price and factor cost?
 - Depreciation
 - Net indirect taxes
 - Net factor income from abroad
 - Net exports
- The sum of net value at FC of all the producing units in domestic territory gives:
 - GDP at MP
 - GDP at FC
 - NDP at MP

- NDP at FC
- One of the following is an example of leakage from circular flow of income:
 - Savings by households
 - Government expenditure
 - Investment
 - Export payments
- Net national disposable income is equal to
 - National income +NIT +Net current transfers from abroad
 - NNP at MP +Depreciation
 - GNP at FC+Net current transfers from ROW
 - Personal disposal income +Net factor income from abroad
- National income includes:
 - Factor income
 - Transfer income
 - Both (i) and (ii)
 - Neither (i) or (ii)
- The difference between Private Income and Personal Income is _____
 - Corporate tax
 - Corporate savings
 - Dividend
 - Corporate tax and corporate savings

1. The economic variable which is measured at a given point of time is known as _____.

- (a) fixed inventory (b) flow variable
(c) stock variable (d) None of the above

2. Continuous sectoral flow of goods and money in an economy is known as _____.

- (a) Real flow (b) Nominal flow
(c) Circular flow (d) None of these

3. Continuous sectoral flow of goods and services in an economy is known as _____.

- (a) Real flow (b) Nominal flow
(c) Circular flow (d) None of these

4. In a closed economy, firms depend on the households for the supply of _____.

- (a) goods and services (b) factors inputs
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

5. Continuous sectoral flow of money in an economy is known as _____.

- (a) Real flow (b) Nominal flow
(c) Circular flow (d) None of these

6. Identify flow variable from the following.

- (a) money in your wallet, right now (b) distance between Chennai and Delhi
(c) money income during 2016-17 (d) None of these

7. identify stock variable from the following.

- (a) money in your wallet, right now

- (b) capital formation during 2015-16
 (c) change in money supply after November 8, 2016
 (d) money income during 2016-17
8. Which of the following is best suited as an example of a normal resident of India?
 (a) US national working in WHO office in New Delhi
 (b) An Italian national working in IMF office in Mumbai
 (c) Ambassador of Zaire to India
 (d) Indian Representative to UN
9. _____ is the factor remuneration received by the households for providing their productiveservices to firms as workforce.
 (a) Rent (b) Wages
 (c) Interest (d) Profit
10. Which of the following correctly represents value at Market Price?
 (a) Factor cost + Net indirect taxes (b) Factor cost - Net indirect taxes
 (c) Factor cost + Indirect taxes (d) Factor cost - Indirect taxes
11. Which of the following correctly represents value at national income?
 (a) COE + OS + MISE + NFIFA (b) COE + OS - MISE + NFIFA
 (c) COE-OS-MISE + NFIFA (d) COE - OS - MISE - NFIFA
12. Which of the following correctly represents value of GNP_{FC} ?
 (a) COE + OS + MISE + NFIFA (b) COE + OS + MISE + NFIFA + Depreciation
 (c) COE + OS + MISE + NFIFA - Depreciation (d) COE + OS + MISE - NFIFA + Depreciation
13. Out of the following, which is the only macroeconomic variable?
 (a) Pricing decision by Maruti Suzuki. (b) Fall in the price of oil.
 (c) Measurement of the general price level. (d) Production of foodgrains in India.
14. Which one of the following is not a part of macroeconomics?
 (a) Demand analysis (b) Theory of investment
 (c) Theory of economic growth (d) Theory of income and employment
15. Rate of increase in per capita income depends upon
 (a) rise in national income. (b) fall in population.
 (c) rate of change in both (a) and (b). (d) All of the above.

GIVE REASON TYPE QUESTIONS (TRUE/FALSE)

1. Gross Domestic Product always excludes the value of intermediate goods. Tu
2. Air-frier in your kitchen is a durable consumer good.
3. The value of intermediate consumption is nothing but the gross total value of intermediate goods.
4. All capital goods are producer goods, but all producer goods are not capital goods.
5. Private final consumption expenditure refers to consumption expenditure by the households only.
6. Higher capital formation in an open economy is an indicator of growth of the economy.
7. Depreciation has nothing to do with the efflux of time.

8. Obsolescence, be it expected or unexpected, is a component of depreciation.
9. A new smartphone purchased by a father for his daughter is an example of final good.
10. LED lights imported by an importer are intermediate goods.

MONEY AND BANKING

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS) WITH ANSWERS

- _____ is primary function of money.
 - Transfer of value
 - Medium of exchange
 - Store of value
 - Standard of deferred payment
- Banks are able to create many times more than initial deposit through_____
 - Secondary deposits
 - Advancing loans
 - Accepting deposits
 - Providing overdraft facility
- Which of the following is the Central Bank in India?
 - State Bank of India
 - Punjab national bank
 - Reserve Bank of India
 - New Bank of India
- Which of the following is the qualitative measure of credit control?
 - Coins
 - Currency
 - Cash reserve of banks
 - Demand deposits in banks
- Which of the following is the quality measure of credit control?
 - Margin requirement
 - Cash Reserve Ratio
 - Bank rate
 - Open market operations
- Which of the following statements is correct?
 - Supply of money refers to stock of money held by public at a point of time
 - Supply of money is a flow variable
 - Supply of money includes cash reserve of banks
 - Supply of money refers to bank money
- _____ is the rate of interest charger by the Central Bank on loans given to commercial banks.
 - Bank rate (Repo rate)
 - CRR
 - Statutory liquidity Ratio
 - Reserve Repo Rate
- In order to reduce credit in the country, Reserve Bank of India
 - Reduces Repo Rate
 - Buys securities in the open market
 - Sells securities in the open market

- Adopts Moral Suasion
- _____ is the rate of interest at which banks park their surplus fund with RBI.
 - Cash Reserve Ratio
 - Reverse Repo Rate
 - Bank Rate
 - Legal Reserve Rate
- The creation of _____ is called credit creation.
 - Time deposits
 - Primary deposits
 - Secondary deposits
 - None of these
- Initial deposits made by the people from their own resources are called _____
 - Time deposits
 - Secondary deposits
 - Primary deposits
 - None of these
- _____ is the ratio of bank deposits that a commercial bank must keep as reserve in cash with the Central Bank.
 - Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
 - Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
 - Bank Rate
 - Reserve Repo Rate
- To reduce the supply of money in the economy, the Central Bank _____
 - Raises CRR
 - Lowers the Repo rate
 - Lowers the margin
 - Buys Govt. securities from the market
- Which of the following conditions need to be fulfilled by a financial Institution to become a bank?
 - Advancing loans
 - Accepting deposits
 - Both (i) and (ii)
 - Neither (i) nor (ii)
- _____ is the main function of central Bank.
 - Notes issue
 - Credit creation
 - Accepting deposits from the public
 - None of these
- Deposits which can be withdrawn on demand by the depositors are called _____
 - Time deposits
 - Savings deposits
 - Term deposits
 - Demand deposits
- Full bodied money is that money whose money value and commodity value are:
 - Equal in the market
 - Declared as equal in the market
 - Declared as equal by RBI
 - Different in the market
- Which of the following systems is followed by RBI for issuing currency?
 - Simple deposit system

- Minimum reserve system
- Proportionate system
- Fixed fiduciary issue system
- Demand deposit are:
 - Chequable deposits
 - Non-chequable deposits
 - Deposits which can be withdraw on demand
 - Both (i) and (iii)
- When face value of money is equal to intrinsic value of money, it is called:
 - Credit money
 - Full bodied money
 - Fiat money
 - Fiduciary money
- ‘Medium of exchange’ function of money has solved the barter’s specific problem of :
 - Lack of double coincidence of wants
 - Lack of common measure of value
 - Lack of standard of deferred payment
 - Difficulty is storing wealth
- Demand deposit include:
 - Savings account deposits and fixed deposits
 - Savings accountant deposits and current accountant deposits
 - Current accountant deposits and fixed deposits
 - All types of deposits
- Credit creation by commercial banks is determine by:
 - CRR
 - SLR
 - Initial deposits
 - All the above

1. When the government prints and circulates more currency in the economic system, it may

- (a) bring down the general price level.
- (b) push up the general price level.
- (c) increase the supply of goods in the economy.
- (d) None of the above.

2. To fight deflation, the government should

- (a) increase income tax rate.
- (b) cut back its own expenditure.
- (c) stimulate investment by giving monetary and fiscal incentives.
- (d) increase bank rate.

3. RBI does not perform which one of the following functions?

- (a) Maintains deposit accounts of public
- (b) Issues currency notes
- (c) Maintains foreign exchange accounts
- (d) Acts as banker to the state government.

4. In order to encourage investment in the country, the RBI may
(a) reduce CRR. (b) increase CRR.
(c) sell securities in the open market. (d) increase Bank Rate.
5. RBI needs to control the supply of credit in an economy because
(a) credit is not a good sign of a healthy economy.
(b) credit implies that commercial banks are operating beyond their resources.
(c) credit may expose bank customers to unnecessary risks.
(d) uncontrolled increase in credit may prove inflationary.
6. Find the odd one out among the following:
(a) Bank rate (b) SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio)
(c) Open market operations (d) Margin requirements.
7. If a bank maintains a cash reserve ratio of 5%, with a cash base of Rs. 1,000 crore, the bank creates a total credit of the value of
(a) Rs. 5,000 crore. (b) Rs. 10,000 crore.
(c) Rs. 20,000 crore. (d) Rs. 80,000 crore.
8. To curb inflation, the RBI should not be
(a) raising the bank rate. (b) raising the repo rate.
(c) raising the reverse repo rate. (d) purchasing government securities.
9. The effect of increase in CRR will be reduced or nullified if
(a) Bank rate is reduced.
(b) Securities are sold in the open market.
(c) SLR is increased.
(d) people do not borrow from non-banking institutions.
10. During depression, it is advisable to _____.
(a) lower bank rate and purchase securities in the market
(b) increase bank rate and purchase securities in the open market
(c) decrease bank rate and sell securities in the open market
(d) increase bank rate and sell securities in the open market
11. Find the odd one out among the following:
(a) Margin requirements (b) Bank rate
(c) Variable reserve ratios (d) Open market operations.
12. Find the odd one out from the following:
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Bank of England
(c) IDBI Bank (d) Federal Reserve Bank of the USA
13. Which of the following is not a unique feature of money?
(a) Acceptability (b) Liquidity
(c) Transactional (d) Ductility
14. Money supply bears _____ relation with the rate of inflation in the economy.
(a) positive (b) inverse

(c) proportional (d) no relation

15. Which of the following is not related to credit-creation process?

(a) Uni Bank Model (b) Cash as essential feature

(c) Constant LRR (d) Money Multiplier = Reciprocal of LRR.

GIVE REASON TYPE QUESTIONS (TRUE/FALSE)

State which of the following statements is true or false. Give reasons.

1. Money is a good servant but a bad master.
2. Commercial banks serve as conduit in the economy.
3. Accumulated foreign exchange reserves can be profitably employed in long-term investment projects. "
4. To reduce the volume of credit, bank rate should be reduced.
5. To reduce the volume of credit, CRR should be reduced.
6. To reduce the volume of credit, the Central Bank should purchase government securities.
7. Credit card is a form of money.
8. Central Bank increases Bank Rate in case of inflation.
9. Under deflation it is advisable to sell government securities.
10. Reverse Repo Rate is the rate at which RBI lends funds to the banks.

DETERMINATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Consumption function is the functional relationship between _____ and _____.
(A) AD and AS
(B) Consumption and AD
(C) Consumption, National Income
(D) National income and personal income
2. What does C/Y indicate?
(A) Break-even point
(B) MPC
(C) APC
(D) None of these
3. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is called _____.
(A) MPS
(B) MPC
(C) APC
(D) APS
4. AD curve is a _____.
(A) Positively sloped curve
(B) Negatively sloped curve
(C) Horizontal straight line parallel to x-axis
(D) Vertical straight line parallel to y-axis
5. In a two –sector economy, components of aggregate demand(AD) are:
(A) Consumption and investment

- (B) Government expenditure and investment
 (C) Domestic expenditure and exports
 (D) Government expenditure and private expenditure
6. If $APC=0.7$, then $APS=$ _____
- (A) 1
 (B) 0.3
 (C) 2.3
 (D) None of these
7. _____ refers to actual saving in an economy during a year.
- (A) APS
 (B) Ex- anti saving
 (C) Ex-post saving
 (D) MPS
8. Keynesian theory of employment is based on the assumption of
- (A) Short-run
 (B) Long-run
 (C) Full employment
 (D) None of these
9. Break point is achieved when
- (A) Consumption =Saving
 (B) Consumption =Investment
 (C) National income =consumption
 (D) National income>consumption
10. Which of the following represents Consumptions Function Equation?
- (A) $C = \bar{C} + by$
 (B) $S = -\bar{C} + (1-b)y$
 (C) $K = 1/I-MPC$
 (D) $AD = C+I+G+(X-M)$
11. When a planned savings exceeds planned investment, the level of income and employment will tend to _____.
- (A) Fall
 (B) Rise
 (C) Remain constant
 (D) None of these
12. When economy decides to save whole of its additional income, then value of K will be:
- (A) 0
 (B) 1
 (C) Infinity (∞)
 (D) None of these
13. What happens in the economy when $AD<AS$?
- (A) Producers will reduce production
 (B) Producers will expand production
 (C) The level of Income will be constant
 (D) None of these
14. A fiscal policy measure to correct situation of excess demand is _____
- (A) Increase in govt. expenditure
 (B) Increase in price level
 (C) Increase in price level
 (D) Decrease in govt. expenditure

15. The algebraic relationship between multiplier(K) and saving is :
- (A) $1/1-MPC$
 - (B) $1/MPC$
 - (C) $1/1-MPS$
 - (D) $1/MPS$
16. If APC of an economy is 0.6, savings at the income level of Rs. 1,000 crore will be
- (A) Rs. 100 crore
 - (B) Rs. 300 crore
 - (C) Rs. 400 crore
 - (D) Rs. 600 crore
17. The remedy to rectify the situation of deficient demand is _____
- (A) Increase in tax rate
 - (B) Decrease in bank rate
 - (C) Increase in CRR
 - (D) Increase in government purchase of securities
18. Which of the following forms a part of fiscal policy?
- (A) Cash Reserve Ratio
 - (B) Moral suasion
 - (C) Open market operation
 - (D) Deficit financing
19. Reverse Repo Rate is the rate of interest _____
- (A) At which bank park their surplus fund with RBI ad get interest
 - (B) Which is charged by RBI on loans given to commercial banks.
 - (C) At which commercial banks give loan to enterprises.
 - (D) At which people deposit their savings in commercial banks.
20. Identify the correct statement:
- (A) Excess demand leads to decrease in output.
 - (B) Increase in CRR increases the lending capacity of the banks.
 - (C) Reduction in government spending leads to fall in income.
 - (D) Monetary policy is the policy of the government to control credit and money supply.
21. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is called _____
- (A) MPC
 - (B) APC
 - (C) MPS
 - (D) APS
22. MPC being equal to 0.4, what will be c if income is increased by Rs.100?
- (A) Rs. 60
 - (B) Rs. 50
 - (C) Rs. 40
 - (D) Rs. 70
23. APS is equal to
- (A) $\Delta Y/\Delta S$
 - (B) Y/S
 - (C) $\Delta S/\Delta Y$
 - (D) S/Y
24. Investment which is independent of level of income is called:
- (A) Autonomous investment
 - (B) Fixed investment
 - (C) Induced investment

- (D) Inventory investment
25. Excess demand leads to:
- (A) Gain to creditors
 - (B) Inflationary gap
 - (C) Rise in unemployment level
 - (D) Deflationary gap
26. The value of multiplier is _____
- (A) $1/MPS$
 - (B) $1/MPS$
 - (C) $1/1-MPS$
 - (D) $1/MP-1$
27. If $MPC = 1$, the value of multiplier is _____
- (A) 0
 - (B) 1
 - (C) Between 0 and 1
 - (D) Infinity
28. Aggregate demand can be increased by _____
- (A) Increase in bank rate
 - (B) Selling govt. securities by RBI
 - (C) Increase CRR
 - (D) None of these
29. Demand deposits include _____
- (A) Saving account deposits and fixed deposits
 - (B) Saving account deposits and current accounts deposits
 - (C) Current account deposit and fixed deposits
 - (D) All types of deposits

CHAPTER 3 AGGREGATE DEMAND AND AGGREGATE SUPPLY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. 45° line in the context of equilibrium income is a:
- (a) line of reference. (b) line of identity.
 - (c) line of equality between AD and AS. (d) both (a) and (c).
2. Aggregate Demand schedule shows the relationship between:
- (a) Aggregate Demand and Income. (b) Consumption and Investment,
 - (c) Consumption and Savings. (d) None of these.
3. Autonomous investment curve is always
- (a) a vertical straight line. (b) a horizontal straight line.
 - (c) an upward rising straight line. (d) a curvilinear line.
4. Aggregate Demand is:
- (a) positively related to Income. (b) negatively related to Income,
 - (c) not related to Income. (d) always equal to Income.
5. Aggregate Demand curve:
- (a) is a diagrammatic presentation of Aggregate Demand schedule.

(b) shows desired expenditure corresponding to different levels of income in the economy.

(c) indicates ex-post demand in the economy.

(d) both (a) and (b).

6. When consumption function shoots from Y-axis, it indicates that:

(a) consumption is zero when income is zero.

(b) saving is negative when income is zero.

(c) consumption is positive when income is zero.

(d) Both (b) and (c).

7. Consumption in Keynesian Economics depends upon:

(a) income. (b) saving.

(c) investment. (d) None of these.

8. Minimum level of consumption under Keynesian Economics refers to:

(a) dependent consumption. (b) independent consumption.

(c) autonomous consumption. (d) Both (b) and (c).

9. Constant slope of saving curve indicates that:

(a) saving curve will be a straight line. (b) saving function will be non-linear.

(c) saving function will be linear. (d) Both (a) and (c).

10. When the saving curve crosses the X-axis and income is zero:

(a) autonomous consumption is zero. (b) autonomous consumption is positive,

(c) autonomous consumption is negative. (d) None of these.

11. Average Propensity to Consume is equal to

(a) $\frac{\text{Consumption}}{\text{Income}} \left(\frac{C}{Y}\right)$. (b) $\frac{\text{Change in Consumption}}{\text{Change in Income}} \left(\frac{\Delta C}{\Delta Y}\right)$.

(c) $\frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Consumption}} \left(\frac{Y}{C}\right)$. (d) $\frac{\text{Change in Income}}{\text{Change in Consumption}} \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta C}$.

12. Marginal Propensity to Save is equal to

(a) $\frac{\text{Change in Income}}{\text{Change in Savings}} \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta S}\right)$. (b) $\frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Savings}} \left(\frac{Y}{S}\right)$.

(c) $\frac{\text{Change in Savings}}{\text{Change in Income}} \left(\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}\right)$. (d) $\frac{\text{Savings}}{\text{Income}} \left(\frac{S}{Y}\right)$.

13. Slope of Consumption Function is equal to

(a) $\frac{\text{Consumption}}{\text{Income}} \left(\frac{C}{Y}\right)$. (b) $\frac{\text{Change in Consumption}}{\text{Change in Income}}$

(c) $\frac{\text{Change in Income}}{\text{Change in Consumption}} \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta C}\right)$. (d) $\frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Consumption}} \left(\frac{Y}{C}\right)$.

14. Which of the following is correct?

(a) $APS = \frac{\text{Savings}}{\text{Income}} \left(\frac{S}{Y}\right)$ (b) $MPC = 1 - MPS$

(c) $APC + APS = 1$ (d) All of these

15. In the consumption function, $200 + 0.6Y$, the value of autonomous saving will be (in Rs. crore):

(a) 200. (b) -200. (c) 0.6. (d) 0.4.

CHAPTER 4 DETERMINATION OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

- The value of investment multiplier (k) will always be equal to:
(a) $\left(\frac{1}{1-MPC}\right)$ (b) $\left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta Y - \Delta C}\right)$
(c) $(MPC + MPS)$ (d) $\left(\frac{1}{1-\frac{\Delta S}{\Delta Y}}\right)$
- If the value of investment multiplier increases, it would mean that
(a) Taxes have increased (b) MPC has increased
(c) MPS has increased (d) MPC has decreased
- As per Keynesian Economics, the equilibrium level of income is determined at a level where
(a) ex-ante savings = ex-ante investments. (b) ex-post saving = ex-post investments.
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- Desired saving in an economy during a fiscal year is known as
(a) ex-post savings. (b) ex-ante savings.
(c) ex-post Investments. (d) ex-ante Investments.
- In an economy as per Keynesian Economics desired output will be equal to desired expenditure if
(a) Aggregate Demand < Aggregate Supply (b) Savings > Investments
(c) Aggregate Demand = Aggregate Supply (d) Aggregate Demand > Aggregate Supply
- Perfectly elastic under the classical economics denotes that there is
(a) underutilization of resources in the economy.
(b) excess capacity in the economy.
(c) optimum utilization of resources in the economy.
(d) Both (b) and (c).
- The equilibrium level of output/Income under Keynesian Economics is determined when
(a) $Y = \bar{A} + bY$ (b) $Y = \bar{A} + bY - I$
(c) $Y = \bar{A} \div bY$ (d) $Y = \bar{A} \times bY$
- As per Keynesian Economics, the equilibrium level of income is determined at a level where:
(a) Aggregate Demand is more than 45° line (b) Aggregate Demand is less than 45° line
(c) Aggregate Demand-curve intersects 45° line (d) All of the above
- If the expected flow of goods and services in the economy is less than their expected demand, then:
(a) Aggregate Supply > Aggregate Demand (b) Aggregate Supply = Aggregate Demand
(c) Aggregate Supply < Aggregate Demand (d) None of the above

Indian economy on the eve of independence

Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- 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): India became an exporter of primary products and an importer of finished consumer and capital goods produced in Britain.

Reason (R): Restrictive policies of commodity production, trade, and tariff pursued by the colonial government adversely affected the structure, composition, and volume of India's foreign trade.

2. Assertion (A): During the British rule, the production of cash crops improved the economic condition of farmers.

Reason (R): Farmers were given higher prices to produce cash crops.

3. Assertion (A): Decline of Handicraft Industry led to increase in import of manufactured goods from given below:

Reason (R): The Indian made goods could not withstand the foreign competition of machine-made cheap goods.

4. Assertion (A): The agricultural sector accounted for the largest share of workforce with approximately 75%.

Reason (R): All the states witnessed an increase in dependence of workforce on the agricultural sector.

5. Assertion (A): The opening of Suez Canal in 1869 reduced the cost of transportation.

Reason (R): Suez Canal provided a direct trade route for ships operating between Britain and India.

Reason (R): The main aim motive behind infrastructural development was to serve various colonial interests.

6. Assertion (A): Under British rule, there was a huge export surplus due to excess exports.

Reason (R): India became an exporter of primary products and an importer of finished goods.

7. Assertion (A): Farmers were forced to produce cash crops like cotton or jute instead of conventional crops like rice and wheat during the British Rule.

8. Reason (R): Agriculture was exploited through Zamindari System under the Colonial Rule.

9. Assertion (A): During the Colonial Rule, India's exports exceeded imports, which resulted in a surplus of the balance of trade.

Reason (R): Trade Surplus was used for the development of the Indian Economy.

10. Assertion (A): India's renowned handicraft industry was systematically destroyed due to discriminatory tariff policies of the British Government.

Reason (R): Colonial Government imposed a heavy duty on import of finished goods from Britain.

11. Assertion (A): 1921 is regarded as the Year of the Great Divide'.

Reason (R): After 1921, the total population in India never declined.

12. Assertion (A): India could not develop a sound industrial base under British Rule.

13. Reason (R): The colonial government reduced India to the status of a mere exporter of raw materials to be used by upcoming industries in Britain.

Indian Economy (1950-1990)

Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- 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): Government made use of 'Tariffs' and 'Quotas' to protect goods produced in India from imports.
Reason (R): Restriction on imports of general goods was necessary as the planners wanted to encourage import of luxury goods.
2. Assertion (A): The major policy initiatives i.e., land reforms and green revolution helped India to become self-sufficient in food grains production.
Reason (R): The proportion of people depending on agriculture did not decline as expected.
3. Assertion (A): Land reforms were needed in India as the majority of its population depended on agriculture.
Reason (R): Ownership of land would give incentives to the actual tillers to make improvements.
4. Assertion (A): Industries were reclassified into three categories, viz., Schedule A, Schedule B and Schedule C in Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) 1956.
Reason (R): The system of Industrial Licensing was used for all types of industries after the IPR 1956.
5. Assertion (A): In the first phase of Green Revolution, all the states received the HYV seeds.
Reason (R): The use of HYV seeds primarily benefited the wheat growing regions only.
6. Assertion (A): HYV seeds were the main reason for the agricultural revolution in India.
Reason (R): The major benefit HYV seeds was that they needed less irrigation facilities.
7. Assertion (A): During Industrial Development (1950-1990), many public sector firms incurred huge losses and were, therefore, shut down.
Reason (R): Public sector firms continued to function even though they were putting a drain on the nation's limited resources because of difficulty in closing a government undertaking.
8. Assertion (A): Land reforms were successful in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
Reason (R): Governments of these states were committed to the policy of land reforms.
9. Assertion (A): The concept of Socialist Economy for the country's growth and development was adopted by Soviet Union.
Reason (R): There was no difference in the nature of planning model adopted by India compared with Soviet Union.

Liberalisation Privatisation Globalisation

Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- 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): Every year, government fixes a target for disinvestment of public sector enterprises (PSES)
Reason (R): Disinvestments is an excellent tool for discarding the loss incurring Public Sector Enterprises (PSE's)
 2. Assertion (A): India has become a favourable destination of outsourcing for most of the MNCs.
Reason (R): India has vast skilled and cheap manpower which enhances the faith of MNCs for investment in India.
 3. Assertion (A): After the New Economic Policy announced 1991, domestic competition has increased.
Reason (R): Industrial sector reforms abolished industrial licensing for all the projects, except for a short list of industries.
 4. Assertion (A): Under the Financial Sector Reforms, financial sector was allowed to take decisions on after consulting RBI.
Reason (R): The role of RBI was reduced from regulator to facilitator of financial sector.
 5. Assertion (A): New Economic Policy introduced in 1991 initiated liberalisation of the Indian Economy.
 6. Reason (R): Industrial growth was very slow before 1991.

Human Capital Formation

Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- 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): Expenditure on migration is a source of human capital formation.
Reason (R): Migration to other countries involves the cost of production from one place to another and the higher cost of living in the migrated places.
 2. Assertion (A): The facilities for the formation of human capital have remained adequate.
Reason (R): The resources allocated to human capital formation have been much less than the resources required.
 3. Assertion (A): The spread of education is necessary to control the population growth rate.
Reason (R): Human Capital Formation decreases the quality of life.
 4. Assertion (A): Education contributes to economic growth.
Reason (R): Education confers higher earning capacity on people.

5. Assertion (A): Both education and health increase the income-generating capacity of an individual.
Reason (R): Contribution of an educated and healthy person to the economic growth is more than that of an illiterate and unhealthy person.
6. Assertion (A): on the job training is a source of human capital formation.
Reason (R): After on the job training of employees, firm insist that the workers should work for a specific period of time.
7. Assertion (A): Human Capital Formation is required for the effective use of physical capital.
Reason (R): The formation of human capital raises the life expectancy of the people.
8. Assertion (A): Human Capital Formation is a stock concept.
Reason (R): Stock refers to the variables which are measured at a particular point of time.
9. Assertion (A): Human Capital Formation is an important determinant of economic growth of a nation.
Reason (R): Human Capital Formation Leads to better utilization of resources which enhances their skills and productivity.
10. Assertion (A): Expenditure on education and health are key determinants of human capital formation.
Reason (R): Human Capital Formation is an ongoing and a continuous process.
11. Assertion (A): There is a need to bridge the skill gap in India in order to enhance human capital and bring about more productive labour force.
Reason (R): Skills are tangible in nature and can be separated from its owner.
12. Assertion (A): High level of human capital implies not only high earning potential but also a change in the social and economic outlook.
Reason (R): It transforms the way of thinking and allow an individual to make well informed and rational decisions.
13. Assertion (A): People migrate that can fetch them high earning jobs than what they get in their native places/countries.
Reason (R): Enhanced earnings in the new place exceeds the cost of migration.
14. Assertion (A): Education is a wider concept and encompasses literacy.
Reason (R): A person is considered literate if he has ability to read and write in any language. A person is educated if he can find a work and can earn some income.
15. Assertion (A): Literacy rate in India have increased but so has the absolute number of illiterates.
16. Reason (R): Literacy rates have increased mainly because of the growth in educational facilities. However, the absolute number of illiterates have increased because of tremendous increase in population.
17. Assertion (A): An educated women can make well informed decisions and can reduce the rate of growth of population.
Reason (R): It favourable affects the fertility rate as educated women do not wish to expand the size of their families unnecessarily.
18. Assertion (A): Physical capital helps in the formation of human capital
Reason (R): Physical capital is passive in nature
19. Assertion (A): Human capital formation gives birth to innovation, invention and technological improvements.
Reason (R): Investments in education creates the ability to adopt newer technologies, facilities invention and innovation since an educated workforce generally adapts to modern technologies and innovation.
20. Assertion (A): Physical capital helps in the formation of human capital.

Reason (R): Human capital helps in the formation of physical capital as physical capital is passive in nature.

21. Assertion (A): Literacy rates in India have increased but so has the absolute number of illiterates.

Reason (R): Literacy rates in India have increased mainly because of growth of educational facilities which have not matched the growth of population leading to increased absolute number of illiterates.

22. Assertion (A): Components of human capital and human development are complementary to each other.

Reason (R): Expenditure on components of human capital leads to human development.

Rural Development

Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

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): Rural Banking has always given lesser attention to the credit requirements of small and marginal farmers.

Reason (R): Marginal farmers enjoy better creditworthiness.

2. Assertion (A): Rural Development includes only agricultural development

Reason (R): Rural Development aims at improving the economic and social conditions of people living in villages.

3. Assertion (A): The focus of Self-Help Group (SHG) is largely on the rural poor.

Reason (R): Rural Poor have no sustainable access to the formal banking system.

4. Assertion (A): India ranks first in the world in milk production.

Reason (R): India's milk production increased due to operation Flood.

5. Assertion (A): Indian Government took various measures to improve agricultural marketing.

6. Reason (R): Farmers were often forced to sell at low prices due to lack of required market information.

7. Assertion (A): Diversification of crop production led to shift from single cropping system to multi cropping system.

8. Reason (R): It reduced the income of farmers due to increase in market risk because of price fluctuation.

Subject :- History

- Students complete the following during the holidays

1. Project- Given Topic
2. MAP WORK IN FILE. Already sent in group
3. Given Worksheet solution
- 4 CBSE SAMPLE PAPER WITH SOLUTIONS IN NOTEBOOK.

Subject :- Computer Science

SOLVE PAPER

1.

1	What is the default return value for a function that does not return any value explicitly? a) None b) int c) double d) null	1
2	Which of the following items are present in the function header? a) function name only b) both function name and parameter list c) parameter list only d) return value	1
3	Which of the following keywords marks the beginning of the function block? a) func b) define c) def d) function	1
4	Which of the following function headers is not correct? a) def func(a, b): b) def func(a=1,b,c=2): c) def func(a, b=1,c=2): d) def func(a=1,b=2,c=3):	1
5	A variable declared outside all the functions in a python program, then mention the statements which are True in the context of the variable. 1. This variable will have global scope. 2. This variable will not be accessible from anywhere in the program. 3. This variable will have a large lifetime than local variable. 4. This variable will be referred as Local variable. a. Only 1&2 b. Only 1 c. Only 1&3 d. Only 3	1
6	Carefully observe the code and give the answer: def function1(a): a=a+ "1" print(a) function1("hello") a) hello1 b) cannot perform mathematical operation on strings c) indentation error d) none of these	1

7	The default value for a parameter is defined in function _____ a) calling b) header c) body d) none of these	1
8	Identify the incorrect statement regarding passing parameters to functions. a) You can pass keyword arguments in any order b) You can pass positional arguments in any order c) You can pass both keyword and positional arguments together d) An argument list must have any positional arguments followed by any keyword arguments.	1
9	Which of the following statements are True out of the given below: 1. More than one value(s) can be returned by a function 2. The variable declared inside a function is a Global variable. 3. Once the function is defined , it may be called only once 4. A function is used by invoking it a. 1 & 2 b. 1 & 4 c. 2 & 3 d. 3 & 4	1

10	Which of the following random module function generate a floating point number? a) random() b) randint() c) randrange() d) all of these	1
11	Which of the following groups of functions belongs to CSV module? a) reader(), writer() b) readlines(), writelines() c) writerow(), read() d) writer(), readline()	1
12	Suppose the content of 'moral.txt' is: Sometimes we're tested not to show our weaknesses but to discover our strengths. What will be the output of the following code? file = open("moral.txt") line = file.read() word = line.split() for w in word: if len(w)>8: print(w) file.close() (a) Sometimes weaknesses discover strengths (b) sometimes tested weaknesses strengths (c) sometimes weaknesses strengths (d) tested show our but	1
13	Suppose content of 'mytext.txt' file is: The key to success is to focus on goals, not obstacles. What will be the output of the following code? file = open("mytext.txt", 'r') txt = file.read() print(file.read(10)) a) The key to b) obstacles. c) Error d) No Output	1
14	Which of the following file types can be opened with notepad as well as ms excel? a. Text Files b. Binary Files c. CSV Files d. None of these	1

25	Identify which module is used to read/write data from/in the binary file? a) csv b) random c) pickle d) numpy	1
26	Identify which function is used to read data from the binary file? a) seek() b) load() c) write() d) dump()	1
27	Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file? a) ab b) rw c) r+ d) wb+	1
28	What will be the output of the following code if the contents of the file 'File1.txt' are: String may refer to fileobj = open("File.txt",'w') fileobj.write("Letters\n") fileobj.write("Numbers\n") fileobj.write("Special characters") fileobj.close() fileobj = open("File.txt",'r') print(fileobj.read()) fileobj.close() (a) Special Characters (b) letters (c) String may refer to Letters Numbers Special Characters (d) Letters Numbers Special Characters	1
29	Which of the following statement opens a binary file record.bin in write mode and writes data from a list lst1 = [1,2,3,4] on the binary file? a. with open('record.bin','wb') as myfile: pickle.dump(lst1,myfile) b. with open('record.bin','wb') as myfile: pickle.dump(myfile,lst1) c. with open('record.bin','wb+') as myfile: pickle.dump(myfile,lst1) d. with open('record.bin','ab') as myfile: pickle.dump(myfile,lst1)	1
30	Suppose content of 'Myfile.txt' is: Python is a high level language What will be the output of the following code?myfile = open("Myfile.txt") data = myfile.readlines() print(len(data)) myfile.close() a) 3 b) 6 c) 29 d) none of these	1

31	<p>Suppose content of 'Myfile.txt' is Twinkle Twinkle Little Star How I wonder what you are</p> <p>What will be the output of the following code? <pre>myfile = open("Myfile.txt") record = myfile.read().split() print(len(record)) myfile.close()</pre></p> <p>a) 2 b) 10 c) 52 d) None of these</p>	1
32	<p>Suppose content of 'Myfile.txt' is Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat</p> <p>What will be the output of the following code? <pre>myfile = open("Myfile.txt") vlist = list("aeiouAEIOU")vc=0 x = myfile.read()for y in x: if(y in vlist): vc+=1 print(vc) myfile.close()</pre></p> <p>a)6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9</p>	1
33	<p>Consider the content of the file 'Story.txt': The Tortoise meanwhile kept going slowly but steadily and, after a time, passed the place where the Hare was sleeping. But the Hare slept on very peacefully; and when at last he did wake up, the Tortoise was near the goal. The Hare now ran his swiftest, but he could not overtake the Tortoise in time.</p> <p>What is the output of the following code? <pre>Fileobj = open("story.txt", 'r') S1= Fileobj.read(20)S2= Fileobj.tell() Fileobj.seek(34,0) S3= Fileobj.read(20)print(S3)</pre></p> <p>a) The Tortoise meanwhi b) slowly but steadily c) Hare was sleeping d) he Tortoise in time</p>	1

38	<p>What will be the output of the following code? <code>x = 3</code> <code>def myfunc():</code> <code> global x</code> <code> x+=2</code> <code> print(x, end=' ')</code> <code>print(x, end=' ')</code> <code>myfunc() print(x,</code> <code>end=' ')</code> a. 3 3 3 b. 3 5 3 c. 3 3 5 d. 3 5 5</p>	1
39	<p>What is the output of below program? <code>def say(message, times = 1):</code> <code> print(message * times , end = ' ')</code> <code>say('Hello and')</code> <code>say('World', 5)</code> a. Hello and WorldWorldWorldWorldWorld b. Hello and World 5 c. Hello and World,World,World,World,World d. Hello and HelloHelloHelloHelloHello</p>	1
40	<p>What is the output of the following code snippet? <code>def flipnumber(L,y):</code> <code> for i in range(y):</code> <code> if L[i]%3==0:</code> <code> L[i]**=3</code> <code> if L[i]%2==0:</code> <code> L[i]**=2</code> <code>L=[3,2,4,8,9]</code> <code>flipnumber(L,5)</code> for i in L: print(i,end='#')(a) 9#2#8#16#81# (b) 27#4#16#64#729# (c) 9#8#16#64#729# (d) 27#8#16#81#729#</p>	1

Subject :- Informatics Practices

SOLVE PAPER

1	<p>For 2D plotting using a Python library, which library interface is often used. (a) seaborn (b) plotly (c) matplotlib (d) matplotlib.pyplot</p>	1
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2	Which of the following is not a valid plotting function of pyplot? (a) pie() (b) plot() (c) bar() (d) line()	1
3	Which of the following charts displays information as a series of data points connected by a straight line? (a) scatter (b) pie (c) bar (d) line	1
4	Which of the following functions is used to create a line chart? (a) line() (b) plot() (c) chart() (d) plotline()	1
5	Which of the following function will produce a bar chart? (a) plotbar() (b) plot() (c) bar() (d) barh()	1
6	The data points plotted on a line chart are called _____ (a) points (b) pointers (c) marks graph is a type of chart which displays information as a series of data points (d) markers	1
7	Which argument of bar() lets you set the thickness of bar? (a) thick (b) thickness (c) width (d) barwidth	1
8	Which function lets you set the title of the plot? (a) title() (b) graphtitle(). (c) plottitle() (d) All of these	1
9	What is the minimum number of arguments required for plot() function in matplotlib? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4	1
10	Which function is used to create a histogram? (a) histogram() (b) histo() (c) hist() (d) histtype()	1
11	Which argument must be set with plotting functions for legend() to display the legends ? (a) data (b) label (c) name (d) text	1

12	Which of the following function will create a horizontal bar chart? (a) plot() (b) bar() (c) plotbarh() (d) barh()	1
13	Which of the following functions is used to display the graph in matplotlib? a) plt.display() b) plt.output() c) plt.visible() d) plt.show()	1
14	_____ is one of the arguments of plot() function in matplotlib. (a) figsize (b) save (c) linestyle (d) linelength	1
15	Out of the following, which function cannot be used for customization of charts in Python? a. xlabel() b. colour() c. title() d. xticks()	1
16	_____ is the function to save the graph. a. savefig() b. savefigure() c. savegraph() d. savechart()	1
17	Which function would you use to set the limits for x-axis of the plot? a) limits() b) xlimits() c) xlim() d) lim()	1
18	Pyplot is: a) a collection of methods b) a collection of classes c) a collection of objects d) none of these	1
19	The plot() function allows you to specify multiple settings for your chart/graph such as: a) width, height etc b) show c) color, marker type, size etc d) none of these	1
20	The part of chart which identifies different sets of data plotted on plot by using different colors is called: a) legend() b) title() c) axes() d) figure()	1
21	GPL is primarily designed for providing public license to a _____ a. software b. websites c. literature d. music	1
22	Which of the following is not an activity of active digital footprint? (a) Sharing a Facebook post on getting a new job. (b) Sending an e-mail invitation to your friends on your birthday. (c) Identifying your IP address and location by the web server while browsing. (d) Congratulating your friend on Twitter on receiving good marks.	1

23	Digital footprints are stored _____ a. Temporarily (for few days) b. Permanently c. for 7 days only d. for 3 days	1
24	The digital data trail we leave online unintentionally is called _____ a. Active digital footprints b. Passive digital footprints c. Current digital footprints d. None of the above	1
25	Consider the following statements regarding sending of emails. Statement 1: Write your personal information such as name, bank account number, creditcards details, etc. Statement 2: Be respectful and use appropriate greetings such as Hi, Hello, Dear, etc. Statement 3: Use emotions as often as possible instead of text. Statement 4: Use suitable closing phrases such as Regards, Sincerely, etc. Identify the correct statements. (a) Statement 1 and 4 (b) Statement 2 and 4 (c) Statement 3 and 4 (d) Statement 1 and 2	1
26	_____ is a security device that can help protect your network by filtering traffic and blocking outsiders from gaining unauthorized access to private data on your computer. (a) Protocol (b) Firewall (c) Cracker (d) Spam Filter	1
27	Online posting of rumours, giving threats online, posting the victim's personal information, comments aimed to publicly ridicule a victim is termed as _____ a. Cyber bullying b. Cyber crime c. Cyber insult d. All of the above	1
28	Anyone who uses digital technology along with Internet is a _____ a. Digital citizen b. Netizen c. Both of the above d. None of the above	1
29	Data that can cause substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience and unfairness to an individual, if breached or compromised, is called _____ a. Sensitive data b. Important data c. security data d. None of the above	1
30	IPR stands for _____ a. Indian Property Right b. Intellectual Property Right c. Intelligent Property Right d. Intellectual Property Resource	1
31	_____ provide an exclusive right to prevent others from using, selling, or distributing the protected invention a. copyright b. trademark c. patent d. All of the above	1

32	IT Act, 2000 does not deal with: (a) Providing online classes (b) Providing legal recognition to digital signatures for authentication (c) Providing legal recognition to all transactions conducted via electronic data exchange (d) Providing security measures for electronic records	1
33	Which of the following activity is an example of leaving Active digital footprints? a. Surfing internet b. Visiting a website c. Sending an email to friend d. None of the above	1
34	You and your friend are working together on an IT project. Your friend copies some of the contents from the internet and pastes it in the project. Your teacher checks your project with plagiarism checker tool and finds that the project contains 45% plagiarized material. What is the conclusion of your teacher? (a) Only your friend is guilty of plagiarism. (b) Since only 45% of the content was copied, neither is guilty of plagiarism. (c) Both have committed plagiarism as the evidence proves it. (d) Since both have been doing a school project, they are allowed to copy content from the internet	1
35	A _____ is a type of contract between the creator of an original work permitting someone to use their work, generally for some price. a. Agreement b. License c. Patent d. Copyright	1
36	Hackers try to break security system _____ a. for Identity theft b. for monetary gain c. to leak sensitive information d. All of the above	1
37	Raj and his friends send authentic-looking e-mails to anonymous people claiming to have won a prize of 5,00,000. To claim this prize, individuals must give personal information such as their name, location, contact number, account details, etc., by clicking on the link provided by these scamsters. What type of activity are they involved in? a) Helping people with money b) Phishing c) Cracking d) Copyright infringement	1
38	Following are the precautions to be taken before selling your e-waste. Identify the odd one. (a) Format all your personal information from the device. (b) Contact only authorized recyclers. (c) Take out the batteries from the gadgets. (d) Destroy every component of the device.	1
39	Which of the following is an advantage of open source software? a. You can edit the source code to customise it b. you need to be an expert to edit code c. you have to pay d. can sometimes with two generic for specialist purposes	1
40	Which of the following actions falls under the category of trademark infringement? (a) Selling dosas at your restaurant. (b) Manufacturing shoes in your factory and selling them with Adidas label. (c) Selling branded products at your shop. (d) Sharing links of YouTube videos created by others with your friends.	1

Subject :- Geography

Note- Complete all work in your regular note book

Book -1 Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Chapter-1 Human Geography: Nature and Scope

1. Define human geography?

Ans- Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface". Ratzel

2. Who introduced the concept of determinism?

Ans- Ratzel

3. Who introduced the concept of possibilism?

Ans- Paul Vidal de la Blache

4. Who introduced the concept of neo-determinism or stop and go determinism or middle path or Madhya marg?

Ans- Griffith Taylor

5. Explain about determinism.

Ans-i. The nature is supreme and human is its slave.

ii. The nature is active and man depends on it.

iii. The nature controls the activities of man.

iv. Supporter- Ritter, Kant, Ratzel

6. Explain about possibilism.

Ans-i. The man is supreme and nature is his slave.

ii. The man is active and creates possibilities in nature.

iii. The man controls the nature.

iv. Supporters - Blache, Bruhnes, Fuvbre

7. Explain about neo-determinism or stop and go determinism or middle path or Madhya marg?

Ans- (i) The concept is given by Griffith Taylor.

(ii) It is also called 'Stop and Go Determinism'.

(iii) It is a middle path between Determinism and Possibilism.

(iv) According to this concept, human development should be done without harming the nature.

8. Write about three schools of thoughts in human geography.

Ans- (i) Welfare School of thought - Concerned with social well being of the people a. housing b. Health c. Education

(ii) Radical School of thought- Concerned with causes of poverty, deprivation and social Inequality

(iii) Behavioural School of thought- Given importance to lived experience, perception of space by Social categories

Chapter -2 The world population : Distribution, Density and Growth

1. Write top ten populous countries of the world.

Ans- China, India, U. S. A., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Russia, Mexico.

2. Write formula for calculating population density.

Ans- Population/area

3. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.

Ans- A) Geographical factors- i. water ii. Landform iii. Climate iv. Soil

B) Economic factors- i. Minerals ii. Urbanisation iii. Industrialisation

C) Social factors- i. Communication links ii. Access to resources iii. Literacy

D) Cultural factors- i. religion ii. Customs and traditions

E) Political factors- i. Govt. Investments ii. Political unrest

4. Write main components of population change.

Ans- i) Birth ii) Death iii) Migration

5. Difference between push and pull factors of migration with examples.

Ans-

PUSH FACTORS OF MIGRATION	PULL FACTORS OF MIGRATIO
1. Unemployment 2. Poor Living conditions 3. Unpleasant climate 4. Unsecure life and property 5. No Peace	1. Employment 2. Better living conditions 3. Pleasant climate 4. Secure life and property 5. More Peace

6. Write main characteristics of three stages of demographic transition theory.

Ans-

Stage I	Stage II	Stage III
1. High birth rate & death rate 2. low technology 3. Pop. growth is slow 4. Example- Bangladesh	1. slow declining birth rate & steep declining death rate 2. improved medical facilities 3. Pop. Growth is high 4. Example- Peru, Sri Lanka	1. Low birth rate & death rate 2. High literacy & technology 3. Pop. Growth is slow 4. Example- Japan, USA

Chapter- 4 Human Development

1. Who introduced HDI and give name of country with highest & lowest HDI in the world?

Ans- Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq in 1990. Highest HDI- Norway, Lowest HDI- Niger

2. A country who measures its progress by Gross National Happiness(GNH)

Ans- Bhutan

3. Difference between growth and development.

Ans-

GROWTH	DEVELOPMENT
1. It is Quantitative change 2. It is value neutral 3. Eg- Literacy rate increased from 65% to 85%	1. It is Qualitative change 2. It is value positive 3. Eg- School, hospital added in a village.

4. Write main key areas of human development.

Ans-

Key areas of human development	Indicators
1. Access to resources 2. Health 3. Education	Purchasing Power Parity (in \$) Life expectancy at birth. Adult literacy rate & Gross Enrolment Ratio

5. Explain four pillars of human development.

Ans-

S. NO.	PILLARS	CHARACTERISTICS
1	Sustainability	Continuity in the availability of opportunities.
2	Equity	Equal access to opportunities
3	Productivity	Building capabilities in people
4	Empowerment	The power to make choices

6. Explain four approaches of human development.

Ans-

A. INCOME APPROACH: oldest method, level of income leads to development

B. WELFARE APPROACH: higher the expenditure on education, health, and other amenities by the government.

C. BASIC NEEDS APPROACH: it was introduced by ILO - six basic needs

1. Health 2. Education 3. Food 4. Water supply 5. Sanitation 6. Housing to be given importance

D. CAPABILITY APPROACH: associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Access to education and health facilities.

Chapter- 5 Primary Activities

1. Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing.

Ans-

<u>Nomadic Herding</u>	<u>Commercial Livestock Rearing</u>
1. It is primitive subsistence activity 2. The people move from place to place in search of food and water. 3. Practiced by Nomads. 4. Wild variety of cattles are reared. 5. Local and poor quality of animals are reared.	1. It is commercial activity based on scientific basis. 2. They rear cattle permanently at large ranches. 3. Practiced by settled rich farmers 4. one type of animals are reared 5. Selective and good quality of cattles

6. Practiced in tropical grasslands like Savannas.

are reared.

6. Practiced in temperate grassland like pampas, prairies etc.

2. Differentiate between primitive subsistence agriculture and extensive commercial grain agriculture.

Ans-

Primitive subsistence agriculture

- i. Also called shifting cultivation/ slash and burn agriculture
- ii. practiced by tribes in tropics
- iii. land holdings are small
- iv. do not use fertilizers
- v. Change the land frequently
- vi. It is called JHUMING in N.E. INDIA , MILPA in Mexico, LADANG in Malaysia

Extensive commercial grain agriculture

- i. Practiced in semiarid land of mid latitudes
- ii. Wheat is the main crop
- iii. Corn, barley oats and rye are grown
- iv. Large land holdings
- v. Machines are used
- vi. Low yield per acre but high yield per person
- vii. Practiced in prairies, pampas, veldts, down, Canterbury plains.

3. Write main characteristics of following agricultures.

a. Plantation agriculture

Ans- i) Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit.

ii) It was introduced by the Europeans in their colonies situated in the tropics.

iii) Large land area with tropical climate is needed.

iv) Large capital investment is needed.

v) It is done on the scientific methods. vi) Single crop specialization is there

vii) Cheap labour is required viii) Good transportation is required.

b. Mixed farming-

Ans- Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal domestication.

c. Mediterranean agriculture

Ans- It is a form of commercial farming done near Mediterranean sea. The Viticulture (Grape cultivation) is the most important crop in Mediterranean agriculture.

d. Market gardening and horticulture

Ans- It is the cultivation of high value crops like - fruits, veg., flowers, mainly for

urban markets.

e. Truck farming

Ans- Vegetables and fruits are grown and supplied to urban market overnight by trucks.

4. Difference between collective and cooperative farming.

Ans- COLLECTIVE FARMING- In this farming , there is a social ownership of the means

of production and collective labour . It was introduced in Soviet Union as Kolkhoz.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING- A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for profitable farming.

5. What is mining? What are the factors affecting mining activity?

Ans- Mining- The extraction of minerals from the earth.

*The factors affecting mining -

a) Physical factors - size and grade of minerals

b) Economic factors - Demand, technology, capital.

6. Write two methods of mining.

Ans- a) Surface mining (open cast mining) b) Underground mining (Shaft method)

Q. 6 "Future of shifting cultivation is bleak." Discuss.

Ans- Future of shifting cultivation is bleak due to-

a) It causes land barren b) It causes air pollution c) Tree cutting banned by govt.

d) Forest areas are reducing. e) Settled cultivation adopted by almost all the farmers.

Q. 7 "Market gardening is practiced near urban areas". Why?

Ans- Due to-

a) Veg., fruits and flowers are grown under Market gardening.

b) The product grown is perishable, hence good transportation is required.

c) More demand and big market available in urban areas.

Q. 8 "Large scale dairy farming is the result of the development of transportation and refrigeration". Explain.

Ans- Large scale dairy farming become possible due to -

a) Storage and refrigeration facilities b) No off season

c) Good and quick transportation network d) Practiced nearby urban areas

e) Increasing milk production f) Availability of veterinary services

g) Modern technology involved h) Educating farmers

Chapter - 6 Secondary activities

Q. 1 Explain the following terms-

a) MANUFACTURING- The process of transforming raw material into valuable goods.

b) FOOTLOOSE INDUSTRIES-

*It is light industry involves small labour force. *Do not use raw material but component parts. *It can be located anywhere with road connectivity

*It is non-polluting industries. *Example- Mobile, computer chip etc.

c) HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES-

*Manufacturing goods of an advanced scientific nature.

*Highly skilled & professional workforce involved. *The hub of HTI, called 'Technopolis'

* Example- Robotics, Pharmaceuticals Industries.

2. Explain the features of modern large scale manufacturing.

Ans- i) Mechanisation ii) Uneven geographic distribution

iii) Technological innovation iv) Organisational Structure

v) Specialisation of methods of production vi) Vast Capital

3. Which factors are influencing the location of industries?

Ans- 1) Power 2) Transport 3) Labour 4) Market 5) Raw Material 6) Govt. policy

4. Classified industries based on size, raw material and ownership.

Ans- a) RAW MATERIAL - 1) Agro based 2) Mineral based 3) Chemical based
4) Forest based 5) Animal based

b) SIZE - 1. Cottage Industry 2. Small scale Industry 3. Large Scale Industry

c) OWNERSHIP - 1. Public Sector 2. Private Sector 3. Joint Sector

5. Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continents. Comment.

Ans- Due to the following reasons-

i) Lacking high- technology ii) Illiteracy iii) Unfavourable climate

iv) Lack of Transport and communication v) Lack of skilled labour

vi) Foreign trade is confined to food grains only vii) Lack of large scale industries.

Chapter- 7 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

Q.1 What are Tertiary Activities? Give some examples.

Ans- Tertiary Activities are related to the service sector. It includes-

a) Production- which involves provision of services that are consumed.

b) Exchange- which involves transport and communication.

* Example of tertiary act. - Doctor, Teacher, plumber etc.

Q. 2 What is Trade? Name two types of trade.

Ans- Trade is buying and selling of the items.

*Types of Trade -

i) Wholesale trading (sale of goods from manufacturers to stores)

ii) Retail trading (sale of goods from stores to consumers)

Q. 3 What is Digital Divide ?

Ans- The ICT (Information & Communication Technology) based development is unevenly distributed in the world. Developed countries are far ahead than the developing countries in ICT development . This gap of ICT development is called Digital Divide.

Q.4 What is Outsourcing?

Ans- It is giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and to reduce costs.

*When transferring work to overseas location, it is called 'Off-shoring'

*When transferring work within the country, it is called 'Home-shoring'

*Example- Call centre services, IT services etc.

(In Asia and African countries , IT skilled staff with good English language skills are

available at lower wages)

Q.5 What is the difference between BPO and KPO.

Ans-

S.No.	Basis for comparison	BPO	KPO
1	Stands for	Business Processing Outsourcing	Knowledge Processing Outsourcing
2	Requires	Good communication skill & basic computer knowledge	Specialized knowledge
3	Services	Low end services	High end services
4	Employees	Not so qualified	Highly qualified
5	Expertise in	Process	Knowledge
6	Targets	Cost benefits	Value addition
7	Example	Customer support service (call centres), Tele-marketing etc.	R & D, Banking, Legal services etc.

Q.6 Discuss the significance and growth of the service sector in modern economic development.

Ans- Following services play a vital role in the economic development of the country-

I- TERTIARY ACTIVITY- This act. Is divided into three sub-division-

- a) Trade- There are two types of trade- 1. Wholesale trade 2. Retail trade
- b) Transport - It involves rail, road, water, air services
- c) Communication- There are several ways of tele-communication such as- radio, T.V, Mass-media, Newspaper, Internet, Films etc.

II- QUATERNARY ACTIVITY- This act. Is divided into two sub-division-

- a) Collection & production of Information
- b) Research and Development (R & D)

III- QUINARY ACTIVITY- This act. Is divided into five sub-division-

- a) Specialists
- b) Policy makers
- c) Consultants (legal/medical/finance)
- d) Scientists

e) Top Govt. Officials

Q. 7 Explain in detail the significance of transport & communication services.

Ans- i) Transport - It involves rail, road, water, air services

ii) Communication- There are several ways of tele-communication such as- radio, T.V, Mass-media, Newspaper, Internet, Films etc.

BOOK- I (Map Skill)

Map items for identification only on outline political map of the World

Q. 1. Show the largest country in each continent

Show the largest country in each continent

North America- Canada (2.1)

Latin America- Brazil (2.2)

Africa - Algeria (2.3)

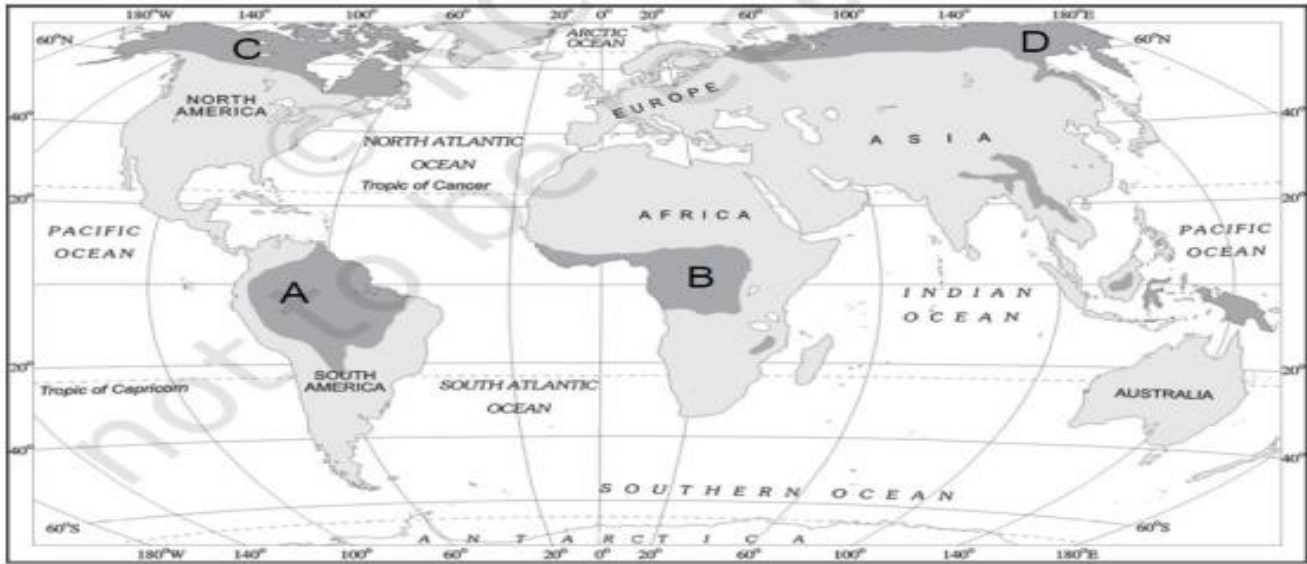
Europe - Russia (2.4)

Asia - Russia (2.5)

Oceania - Australia (2.6)

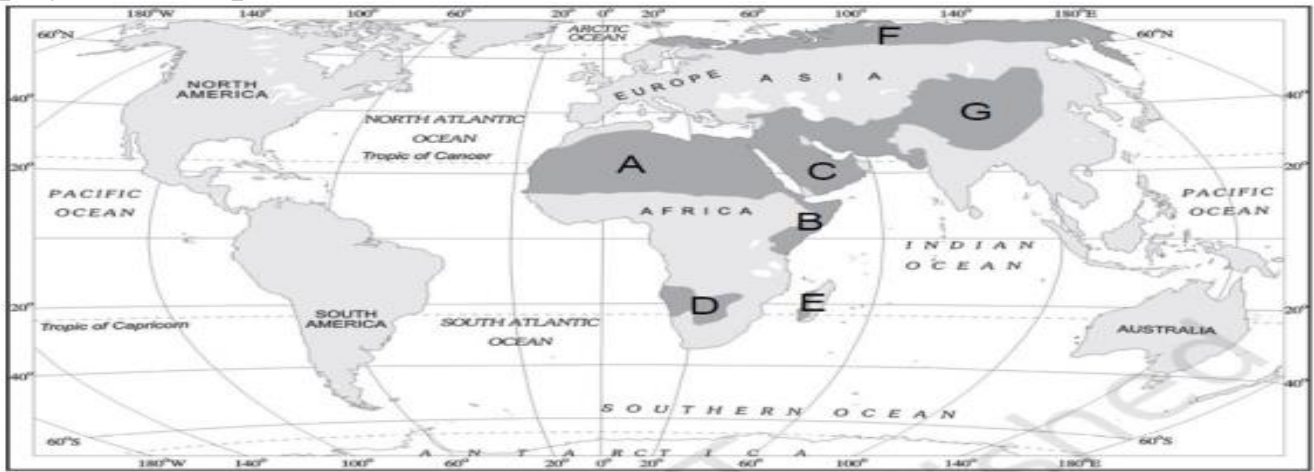


.....
Q. 2. Identify the following areas of Subsistence gathering on the outline physical map of world-



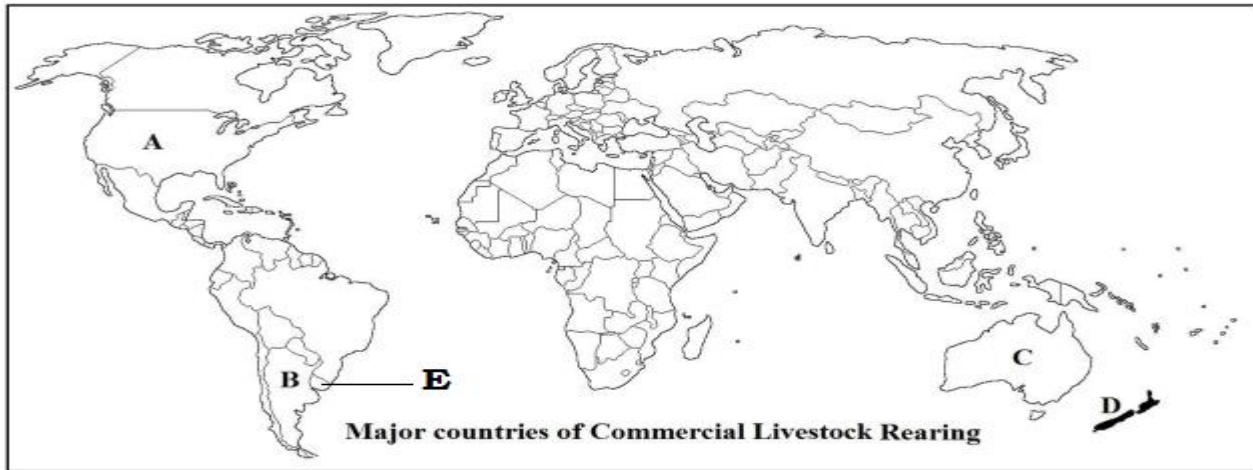
Ans- A- Amazon Basin B- Tropical area of Africa C- Northern Canada D- Northern Eurasia

Q. 3. Identify the following areas of Nomadic Herding on the outline physical map of world -



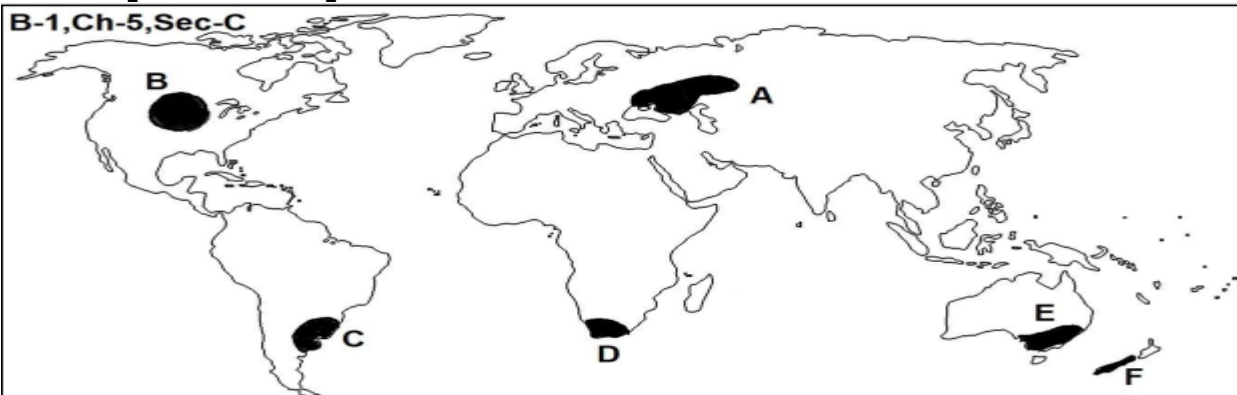
Ans- A- Sahara Desert (Herding Sheeps, Goats & camels) B- Tropical Africa (or Somali peninsula) (Herding Cattle) C- Arabian peninsula D- Kalahari Desert E- Madagascar Island F- Tundra region of Eurasia G- Central China

Q.4. Identify the following Countries involve in Commercial Livestock rearing on the outline political map of world -



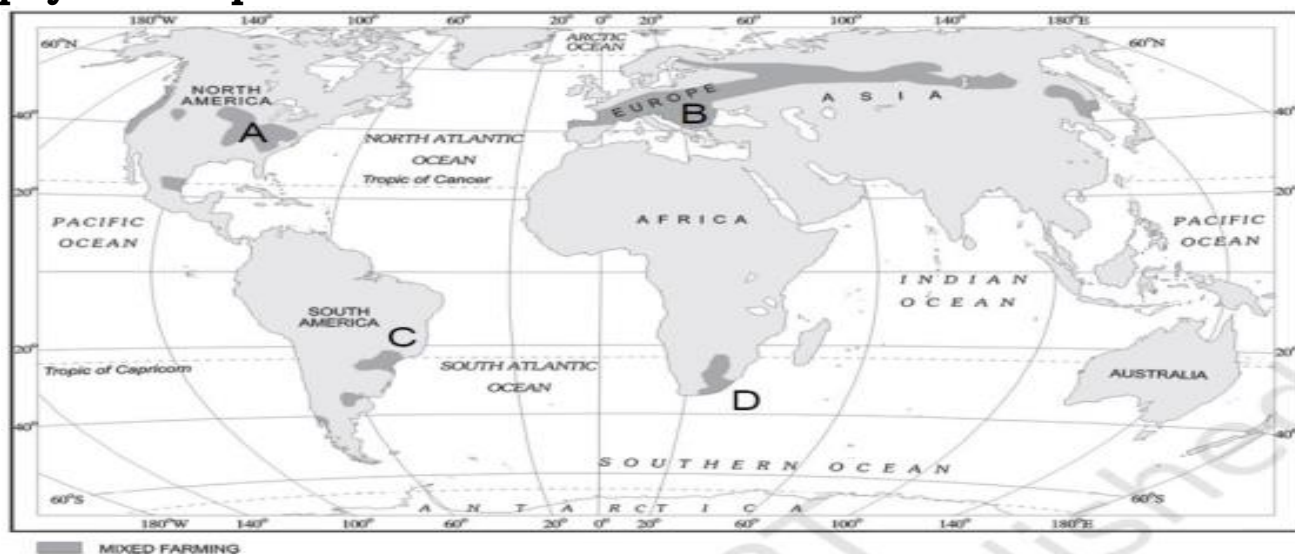
Ans- A- USA B- Argentina C- Australia D- New Zealand E- Uruguay

Q. 5. Identify the following areas of extensive commercial grain farming on the outline political map of world-



Ans- A-Europe (Steppes) B-North America (Prairies)
 C-Argentina (Pampas) D-South Africa (Velds)
 E-Australia (Downs) F-New Zealand (Canterbury plains)

Q. 6. Identify the following areas of mixed farming on the outline physical map of world -



Ans- A- Eastern North America B- Northern Western Europe
 C- Southern part of Brazil D- Southern part of Africa

BOOK- II India: People and Economy (Map Skill)

Q. 1. Show the following on the outline political map of the India-

1. Metropolitan city with largest population.(Greater Mumbai)

2. Metropolitan cities with population more than 10 million

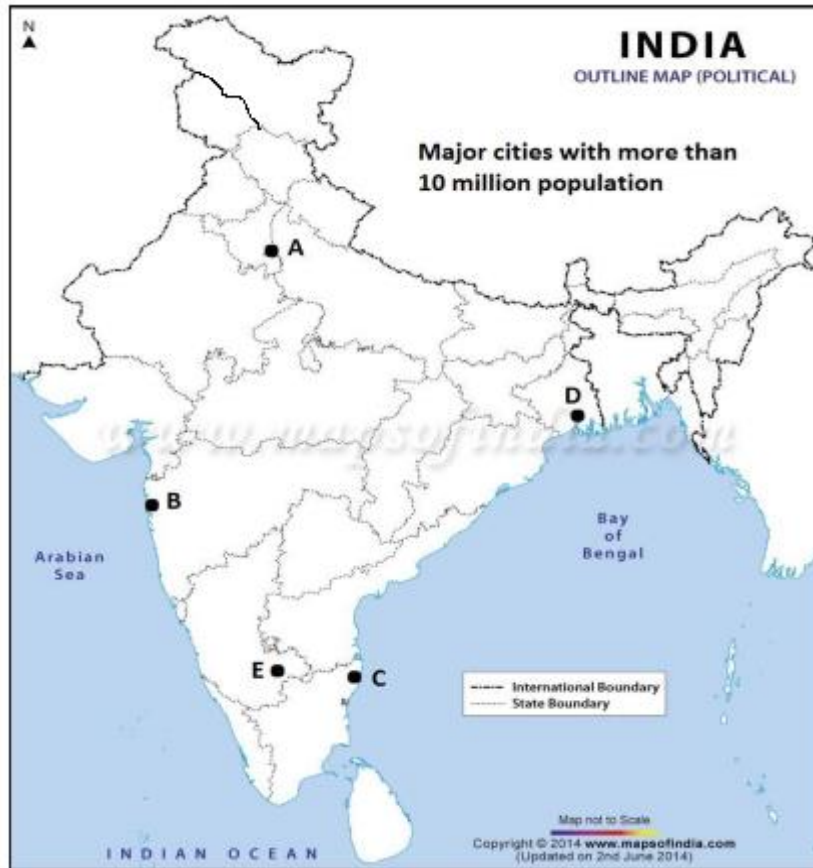
A-Delhi

B-Greater Mumbai

C- Chennai

D- Kolkata

E- Bengaluru



Q. 2. Show the following on the outline political map of the India-

1. State with highest % of Rural Population.

OR

State with lowest level of Urbanization (Himachal Pradesh)

2. State with highest % of Urban Population or

State with highest level of Urbanization (Goa)

3. State with largest population. (U.P.) 4. State with lowest population. (Sikkim)

5. State with largest area. (Rajasthan) 6. State with smallest area. (Goa)

7. State with highest growth rate of population. (Meghalaya)

8. State with lowest growth rate of population. (Nagaland)

9. State with highest density of population. (Bihar)

10. State with lowest density of population. (Arunachal Pradesh)

11. State with highest sex ratio. (Kerala) 12. State with lowest sex ratio. (Haryana)

Q. 3.- Show the following on the outline political map of the India-

1. Largest Rice producing State. (West Bengal)

2. Largest Wheat producing State (U.P.)

3. Largest Cotton producing State (Gujarat)

4. Largest Jute producing State (West Bengal)

5. Largest Tea producing State (Assam)

6. Largest Coffee producing State Karnataka)
7. Largest Sugarcane producing State (U.P.)
8. Largest Jowar producing State (Maharashtra)
9. Largest pulses producing State (Madhya Pradesh)

Ans- For the above question, answers are written against them. Mark the answers (States) on the outline political outline map of India.

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Q. 4 Important mines-

- Iron-ore mines:** Mayurbhanj (Odisha), Bailadila (Chhattisgarh), Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Bellary (Karnataka)

- Manganese mines:** Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh), Shimoga (Karnataka)

- Copper mines:** Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Singhbhum (Jharkhand), Khetari (Rajasthan)

- Bauxite mines:** Katni (Madhya Pradesh), Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) and Koraput (Odisha)

- Coal mines:** Jharia (Jharkhand), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Raniganj (West Bengal), Neyveli (Tamil Nadu)

- Oil Refineries:** Mathura (Uttar Pradesh), Jamnagar (Gujarat), Barauni (Bihar)s

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, Kapalbhati, 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