



**Arsh Vidya Kendra ,  
Gurugram**

**Summer**

**Holiday**

**Homework**

**Grade - VII**

**Enjoy**

**Your**

**Vacations**

### **General Instructions:-**

- **Every subject holiday homework do in separate notebook.**
- **Do neat and clean work.**

### **Subject – English**

#### **Q 1) Complete the following exercise with a, an, the or (x):-**

Once upon..... time, there was ..... green and beautiful planet. It was sun in..... solar system in ..... relatively remote part of.....galaxy. Members of.....Galactic Council knew that..... planet was about 4 and 5 billion years old, but no one was sure exactly how long life had existed there. .... Galactic Council had been watching Green, as they called it, for millennia. It was..... responsibility of.....Council to observe and monitor all planets that harboured effort to predict which ones might destroy themselves. Thus .....Council could intervene if it had to. Each planet had its own watcher, and Planet Green's was Ambassador Gorkon. His job was to visit Green and investigate thoroughly. On this occasion, Gorkon was making his report to Mr Xau, .....Galactic Council.

#### **Q 2) Complete the paragraph with the present continuous or simple present tense Verb:-**

I.....(work) for a construction company. We.....(build) roads, dams bridges and things like that. At the moment, my company.....(produce) a plan for a new motorcycle. I usually.....(work) in the roads department, but this month I..... (work) in the department that.....(build) bridges. So my whole working day is different now. I normally .....(spend) a lot of time outdoors because I .....(go) to the construction sites. But with new project, I..... (spend) a lot of time in the workshop. At the moment, we .....(test) a model of one of the new bridges.

#### **Q 3) Read the following passage carefully:-**

The Arctic region of North America, called the Tundra, is covered with snow throughout the year. In earlier times, the Eskimos lived there leading a nomadic life. They roamed the land in search of food for their families. The Eskimos lived in igloos which were made from ice blocks and snow. Their main food was the meat of animals which they killed or trapped around their land. The Eskimos had separate roles and duties for the men and women. It was the father's work to do hunting and fishing. He also had to make boats, tools, sledges and weapons out of animal skins, bones, ivory and stones. He was also responsible for providing the transportation system of the family. The mother's duty was to skin and cut up the animals and prepare the meat. She also had to cook the meals and make all her family's clothes from the skin. Sometimes, she helped to collect food by catching small fish or by gathering birds' eggs. The children at the age of nine or ten started learning the skills they needed by watching their parents. The girls would watch and learn from their mothers how to cook and sew. The boys would follow their fathers to learn all the skills about hunting and fishing. The grandparents looked after the children and told them stories. They also taught them about the Eskimo way of life. Most Eskimos today lead a modern way of life. They live in wooden houses in the village. Their houses have all the facilities of modern living. They buy their food, clothes and weapon from the store owned by the Europeans. Their children attend the village school. Nowadays, the Eskimos move from place to place on snowmobiles, their most common form of transport.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly.

- a) Where is the Tundra located?
- b) Why did the Eskimos lead a nomadic life?
- c) What was the main food of the Eskimos?
- d) Who was responsible for providing transportation for the family?
- e) What was the mother's task at home?
- f) Who looked after the children?
- g) How do present age Eskimos live?
- h) Which word in the passage means the same as 'wandering'?

#### **Q 4) Read the following passage carefully:-**

Tourism officials in Australia are describing it as 'the best job in the world', They want someone to work on a tropical island off the Queensland coast. No formal qualifications are needed, but

candidates must be willing to swim, snorkel, dive and sail. In return, the successful applicant will receive a salary of \$150,000 (\$103,000, £70,000) for six months and get to live rent-free in a three-bedroom villa, complete with pool. Anthony Hayes, Chief Executive, Tourism Queensland, said: 'It doesn't sound too bad, does it? We are looking for someone to tell the stories of the Great Barrier Reef, and we have come up with what we think is the dream job. The post is being advertised as 'caretaker' on Hamilton Island in Australia's Whitsunday Islands. The new recruit will work for just 12 hours a month. Duties include feeding some of the hundreds of species of fish and collecting the island's mail. They will also need to prepare a blog, a photo diary and video updates to attract tourists to the area. There are hundreds of islands along the Great Barrier Reef, Mr Hayes told the BBC. 'We are looking for someone who can go and explore all the different islands, then report back to the world on what they see. We need a special person. They are going to be pretty busy having a good time. Hamilton Island, where the temperature is warm all year round, is the largest inhabited island in the region. It boasts blue skies, crystal water and pure sands. About two million tourists visit the various islands each year, but most stay on the mainland and visit only on day trips. The job is being advertised around the world. Candidates have until 22 February to submit an online video application. In May, 10 shortlisted candidates, voted for by visitors to the Tourism Queensland website, will be invited to the islands for a four-day final interview process. The successful candidate will start the new job on 1 July. Mr Hayes says he is expecting thousands of applications: I'm having to beat my staff off with a stick at the moment because most of them want to apply too!

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly.

- a) In which country is the job?
- b) What qualifications must the candidate have?
- c) C. How many hours will the new recruit work?
- d) List the duties to be performed.
- e) Why must the different islands be explored?
- f) Describe Hamilton Island.
- g) How many tourists visit the islands each year?
- h) Why do you think it is being called the best job in the world?

**Q 5) Read the following passage carefully:-**

Travelling by train is not very expensive and is quite comfortable. Hence, railway stations are always in a state of hustle and bustle. The travellers are always seen rushing towards their trains. Last Sunday, I went to the Chennai Central Station to see off my friend. He was going to Kolkata by the Howrah Mail. The waiting hall was crowded with all sorts of passengers. There was a long queue in front of the booking window. Everyone seemed to be in a hurry. A passenger's pocket was also picked, but the pickpocket was caught red-handed and handed over to the police. I bought the ticket and returned to where my friend was waiting. We soon reached the platform. Passengers were eagerly waiting for the arrival of the train. Some were sitting on benches and smoking while others were reading newspapers. A few were pacing up and down the platform. The vendors were having a busy time. There was a rush at the tea stall. The coolies in red uniforms were sitting in a line. The train rolled in. There was noise and commotion everywhere. There was a great rush at the doors of the compartments. Many passengers got down and a lot more boarded the train. Coolies were seen carrying heavy bundles of luggage on their heads. The whole platform was in a state of chaos. Luckily, my friend got a comfortable seat near a window. Soon everyone was settled. It was time for the train to depart. The guard blew the whistle and waved the green flag. The engine whistled and the train began to move. There was waving of hands and handkerchiefs. The train accelerated and in a very short span, left the station. The platform started looking deserted, but not for long. The scene would be repeated as soon as the next lot of passengers arrived.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly.

- a) What does the author say about travelling in the train?
- b) What experience did the author have while buying the ticket?
- c) What interesting scene has been described by the author? d. What happened when the train rolled in?

**Q 6) Complete the story by filling in the missing pronouns:-**

**UNHELPFUL FRIENDS**

Bunny rabbit lived in the forest.....had many friends. .... was proud of his friends. One day Bunny rabbit heard the loud barking of wild dogs. .... was very scared. ....decided to ask for help. .... quickly went to his, deer. .... said, Dear friend, some wild dogs are chasing ..... Can ..... chase..... away with your sharp antlers? The deer said, 'That is right,.....can. But now..... ask busy. Why don't .....ask bear for help?' Bunny rabbit ran to the bear. 'My dear friend, ..... are very strong.Please help ..... Some wild dogs are after..... . please chase ..... away he requested the bear. The bearreplied..... am sorry. .... am hungry and tired ..... need to find some food. Please ask the monkey for help. Poor Bunny went to the monkey. The elephant, the goat and all his other friends. Buny felt sad that ..... was ready to help ..... understood that ..... had to think of a way out by ..... hid under a bush. .... lay very still. The wild dogs did not find the bunny. .... went chasing other animals. Bunny rabbit learnt that ..... had to learn to survive by ..... not depending on his unhelpful friends.

**Q 7) Underline the nouns and identify the kind of noun it is:-**

Mrs Rachel Lynde lived just where the Avonlea main road dipped down into a little hollow, fringed with alders and ladies eardrops and traversed by a brook that had its source away back in the woods of the old Cuthbert place; it was reputed to be an intricate, headlong brook in its earlier course through those woods, with dark secrets of pool and cascade but by the time it reached Lynde's Hollow it was a quiet, well-conducted little stream, for not even a brook could run past Mrs Rachel Lynde's door without due regard for decency and decorum; it probably was conscious that Mrs Rachel was sitting at her window, keeping a sharp eye on everything that passed, from brooks and children up, and that if she noticed anything odd or out of place she would never rest until she had ferreted out the whys and wherefores thereof.

**Q 8) Complete the conversation. Put in the past simple negatives and questions:-**

Raj:.....(you/have) a nice weekend in Paris?

Dev: Yes, thanks. It was good. We looked around and then we saw a show. too much.

Raj: what sights .....(you/see)?

Dev: We had a look round the Louvre. .... (I/not/know) there was so much in there.

Raj: And what show..... (you/go) to?

Dev: Oh, a musical. I forget the name. .... (I/not/like) it.

Raj: Oh, dear. And..... (Savita/ enjoy) it.

Dev: No, not really. But we enjoyed the weekend trips. Savita did some shopping, too, but (I/not/want) to go shopping.

**Q 9) Rewrite the passage using the simple future tense form of each of the verbs given in the brackets:-**

I (get) up early in the morning. I (go) for a morning walk in the park. I (eat) my breakfast and I (go) to visit my grandparents in the countryside. When I return, I (help) my mother with her cooking. After eating my lunch, I (read) for a couple of hours. I (play) scrabble for an hour when my friend comes over. When she leaves, I (start) working on my project ! gather) the necessary information for the collage and (watch) television for an hour. Then, I (eat) my dinner with myfamily. After dinner, I (take) my little puppy for a walk.

**Q 10) Read the following passage carefully:-**

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me, And what can be the use of him is more than I can see. He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head, And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed. The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow- Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow, For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball, And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all. He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play, And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way. He stays so close beside me, he's a coward you can see; I'd think shame to stick to nursie as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up, I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;  
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant sleepy-head, Had stayed at home behind me and was fast  
asleep in bed.

Poet

(Robert Louis Stevenson)

On the basis of your reading, answer the following questions briefly.

- a) Why does the poet call the shadow 'a coward' and 'lazy'?
- b) How do 'proper children' grow, according to the poet?
- c) What is the significance of the fact that the shadow is like the poet from the 'heel up to the head"?
- d) Why do you think the shadow did not accompany the poet when he went out one early morning?

**Subject – Social Studies**  
**History**

**Q 1) Read the passage and give answers according to it:-**

During the Medieval Period, India was a tapestry of diverse and vibrant cultures, characterized by significant political, economic, and cultural changes. This era, roughly spanning from the 6th to the 16th century, witnessed the rise and fall of several dynasties, including the Gupta, Chola, Rajput, and Mughal empires. The introduction of Islam in the Indian subcontinent through invasions and trade significantly influenced the region's culture and architecture, leading to the construction of iconic structures like the QutubMinar and the Taj Mahal. The Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire unified large parts of India, fostering a fusion of Persian and Indian art, language, and cuisine. The Bhakti and Sufi movements emerged during this time, promoting religious and social reforms. Despite the internal strife and external invasions, this period saw remarkable advancements in literature, science, and trade, making medieval India a pivotal epoch in the subcontinent's history.

Answer these questions:-

- 1) How did the introduction of Islam influence the culture and architecture of Medieval India?
- 2) Discuss the significance of the Delhi Sultanate in the unification of India during the Medieval Period.
- 3) What were the key contributions of the Bhakti and Sufi movements to Indian society in the Medieval Period?
- 4) Describe the political landscape of India during the rise of the Mughal Empire.
- 5) What were some of the advancements in literature, science, and trade during Medieval India?

**Q 2) Read the paragraph on Cartography and give the answer according to it:-**

The history of cartography, or map-making, stretches back thousands of years, evolving significantly over time. Early maps were rudimentary, often depicting only local areas and created using materials like clay tablets or animal hides. The ancient Babylonians, Greeks, and Romans made significant contributions, with Ptolemy's "Geographia" being a cornerstone of early cartographic knowledge. During the Age of Exploration in the 15th and 16th centuries, cartography advanced with the help of improved navigational instruments and the discovery of new lands. This period saw the creation of more accurate maps and the introduction of projection techniques like those by Gerardus Mercator, whose Mercator projection became crucial for sea navigation. The development of printing technology also allowed for wider dissemination of maps. In the modern era, satellite imagery and digital mapping technologies have revolutionized cartography, making it more precise and accessible than ever before.

- 1) Which ancient civilization is known for creating early maps using clay tablets?
  - a) Egyptians
  - b) Babylonians
  - c) Greeks
  - d) Romans
- 2) Who authored the "Geographia," a significant early work in cartography?
  - a) Ptolem
  - b) Mercator
  - c) Columbus
  - d) Magellan
- 3) The Mercator projection, crucial for sea navigation, was introduced during which historical period?
  - a) The Middle Ages
  - b) The Age of Exploration
  - c) The Renaissance
  - d) The Industrial Revolution
- 4) What technological advancement allowed for the wider dissemination of maps in the modern era?
  - a) Clay tablets



- b) Animal hides
  - c) Printing technology
  - d) Satellite imagery
- 5) In what way has modern cartography been revolutionized, making it more precise and accessible?
- a) Use of clay tablets
  - b) Introduction of navigational instrument
  - c) Development of projection techniques
  - d) Satellite imagery and digital mapping technologies

**Q 3) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

Between 700 and 1200 CE, India experienced significant political developments marked by the rise and fall of various dynasties. The period saw the dominance of the Rajput kingdoms in northern India, with notable dynasties such as the Pratiharas, the Chandelas, and the Chauhans. In the Deccan and South India, the Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, and later the Cholas emerged as powerful states, contributing to the region's cultural and architectural advancements. The period also witnessed the establishment of the Islamic rule in the northwestern parts of India with the Ghaznavid and Ghurid invasions, which laid the groundwork for the Delhi Sultanate.

- 1) Which dynasty was dominant in northern India during the period 700-1200 CE?
  - a) Cholas
  - b) Chalukyas
  - c) Pratiharas
  - d) Rashtrakutas
- 2) Which region was primarily controlled by the Cholas between 700-1200 CE?
  - a) Northern India
  - b) Deccan Plateau
  - c) North western India
  - d) Southern India
- 3) The Ghaznavid and Ghurid invasions were significant because they:
  - a) Unified the Indian subcontinent
  - b) Established Islamic rule in north western India
  - c) Were defeated by the Rajput kingdoms
  - d) Led to the decline of the Chola dynasty
- 4) Which of the following was a notable Rajput dynasty?
  - a) Pratiharas
  - b) Rashtrakutas
  - c) Cholas
  - d) Pallavas
- 5) The groundwork for which future empire was laid by the Ghaznavid and Ghurid invasions?
  - a) Mughal Empire
  - b) Maratha Empire
  - c) Delhi Sultanate
  - d) Vijayanagara Empire

**Q 4) Read the passage and give answers:-**

The Tripartite Struggle was a period in Indian history during the 8th and 9th centuries when three major powers—the Gurjara-Pratiharas, the Palas, and the Rashtrakutas—contended for control over the fertile and strategically important region of Kannauj in North India. This prolonged conflict arose as each kingdom sought to establish dominance and expand its territory. The struggle significantly influenced the political landscape of India, leading to frequent battles and alliances. Despite the eventual decline of these powers, the Tripartite Struggle played a crucial role in shaping medieval Indian history.

Answers these questions:-

- 1) Who were the three main powers involved in the Tripartite Struggle?

- 2) What was the primary region of conflict during the Tripartite Struggle?
- 3) Why did the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, and Rashtrakutas want to control Kannauj?
- 4) How did the Tripartite Struggle affect the political landscape of India during the 8th and 9th centuries?
- 5) What was the outcome or impact of the Tripartite Struggle on the involved kingdoms?

**Q 5) Read the passage and give the answer.**

The Rajputs are a prominent warrior class in Indian history, renowned for their valor, chivalry, and strict adherence to codes of honor. Originating from the Indian subcontinent, the Rajputs ruled over various kingdoms, most notably in the regions of Rajasthan and Gujarat. They played a crucial role in defending their territories against numerous invasions, including those by the Mughals. The Rajputs' culture is rich with tales of heroism, legendary battles, and magnificent forts, such as those in Jaipur and Udaipur. Their legacy is also marked by a strong sense of pride and commitment to duty, which continues to influence Indian culture and history.

Answers these questions:-

- 1) Who are the Rajputs and what are they renowned for?
- 2) In which regions did the Rajputs predominantly rule?
- 3) What significant role did the Rajputs play in Indian history?
- 4) Name two famous forts associated with the Rajput legacy.
- 5) How does the legacy of the Rajputs influence Indian culture today?

**Q 6) Read the passage and give the answer:-**

The Arab invasion of Sindh, led by Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 CE, marked the first major Muslim incursion into the Indian subcontinent. Sent by the Umayyad Caliphate, Qasim's forces defeated Raja Dahir, the local ruler, and established Islamic governance in the region. This event introduced new administrative practices, cultural exchanges, and trade connections between the Arab world and the Indian subcontinent. The conquest of Sindh also facilitated the spread of Islam in the region, leaving a lasting impact on the local culture and society.

Answer these questions:-

- 1) Who led the Arab invasion of Sindh in 712 CE?
- 2) Which local ruler was defeated by Muhammad bin Qasim during the Arab invasion?
- 3) What were some of the significant changes introduced in Sindh following the Arab invasion?
- 4) How did the Arab invasion of Sindh influence trade and cultural exchanges?
- 5) Why is the Arab invasion of Sindh considered a significant event in Indian history?

**Q 7) Read the passage and give the answer:-**

Mahmud of Ghazni, a prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid Empire, conducted numerous invasions into the Indian subcontinent between 1000 and 1027 AD. His main objective was to amass wealth and spread Islam. Mahmud's invasions targeted rich and prosperous regions, including the temple city of Somnath, which he famously looted and destroyed in 1025. These invasions, marked by their brutality and destruction, left a significant impact on Indian history, leading to the weakening of local kingdoms and the establishment of Islamic rule in parts of northern India. Mahmud's actions also paved the way for subsequent invasions by other Central Asian powers.

- 1) Who was Mahmud of Ghazni?
  - a) A Mughal emperor
  - b) A Gupta king
  - c) A Ghaznavid ruler
  - d) A Maratha warrior
- 2) What was one of Mahmud of Ghazni's main objectives during his invasions?
  - a) To spread Buddhism
  - b) To amass wealth
  - c) To explore new lands
  - d) To establish trade routes
- 3) Which temple city did Mahmud of Ghazni famously loot and destroy?
  - a) Varanasi



- b) Mathura
  - c) Somnath
  - d) Puri
- 4) What was the impact of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions on Indian history?
- a) Strengthening of local kingdoms
  - b) Establishment of European colonies
  - c) Weakening of local kingdoms
  - d) Spread of Hinduism
- 5) Between which years did Mahmud of Ghazni conduct his invasions into the Indian subcontinent?
- a) 950 and 975 AD
  - b) 1000 and 1027 AD
  - c) 1050 and 1075 AD
  - d) 1100 and 1125 AD

**Q 8)** Why do you think Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions had a long-lasting impact on the history of India?

**Q 9)** Imagine you are a young child living in a village in northern India during the time of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasions. One day, you hear that Mahmud's army is approaching your village.

- 1) How do you and your family prepare for the arrival of Mahmud's army?
- 2) How might the village elders react to protect the people and the temple treasures?
- 3) If you could send a message to Mahmud of Ghazni, what would you say to him to convince him not to harm your village?

These questions encourage you to think about the historical event from the perspective of someone who might have experienced it, making history come alive through your imagination.

**Q 10) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

Foreign trade in India plays a pivotal role in the nation's economy, serving as a significant driver of growth and development. With a rich history dating back centuries, India has long been engaged in trade with various nations across the globe, exchanging goods, services, and ideas. Today, India's foreign trade encompasses a diverse range of sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, and services, contributing substantially to GDP. Exporting commodities like textiles, gems and jewelry, pharmaceuticals, and software services, India enjoys a favorable trade balance. However, challenges such as fluctuating exchange rates, trade barriers, and global economic uncertainties persist, necessitating strategic policies to bolster trade relations and ensure sustained growth.

- 1) What role does foreign trade play in India's economy?
  - a) Minimal
  - b) Significant
  - c) Negligible
  - d) No role
- 2) Which sectors are involved in India's foreign trade?
  - a) Agriculture only
  - b) Manufacturing only
  - c) Services only
  - d) Diverse sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, and services
- 3) What are some of India's major export commodities?
  - a) Electronics and automobiles
  - b) Textiles, gems and jewelry, pharmaceuticals, and software services
  - c) Food and beverages
  - d) Heavy machinery
- 4) What challenges does India face in foreign trade?
  - a) Stable exchange rates
  - b) Trade liberalization

- c) Fluctuating exchange rates, trade barriers, and global economic uncertainties
  - d) Decreasing demand for Indian goods
- 5) What is the status of India's trade balance?
- a) Negative
  - b) Balanced
  - c) Positive
  - d) Unpredictable

**Q 11)** Imagine you are a trader for the East India Company arriving in India during its expansion era. Describe three things you might encounter or experience as you establish trade routes and settlements in India.

### **Geography**

**Q 12)** Imagine you are a tree in a forest. Describe the sights, sounds, and feelings you experience throughout the four seasons of the year. How do changes in the environment affect you?

**Q 13) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

The environment is the delicate ecosystem that sustains all life on Earth. It encompasses various elements, including air, water, soil, plants, and animals, all interconnected in a complex web of relationships. Human activities like deforestation, pollution, and overexploitation of natural resources threaten this delicate balance. Conservation efforts are crucial to protect biodiversity and mitigate climate change. Preserving the environment ensures a sustainable future for generations to come.

- 1) What does the term "environment" refer to?
  - a) Only the air around us
  - b) The delicate ecosystem that sustains life
  - c) Human-made structures
  - d) Only plants and animals
- 2) Which of the following is NOT a component of the environment?
  - a) Air
  - b) Water
  - c) Computers
  - d) Soil
- 3) What threatens the delicate balance of the environment?
  - a) Conservation efforts
  - b) Overexploitation of natural resources
  - c) Preservation of biodiversity
  - d) Planting more trees
- 4) Why are conservation efforts crucial?
  - a) To destroy the environment
  - b) To disrupt the delicate balance
  - c) To protect biodiversity and mitigate climate change
  - d) To exploit natural resources more efficiently
- 5) What does preserving the environment ensure?
  - a) Unsustainable future
  - b) Depletion of resources
  - c) Sustainable future for generations to come
  - d) More pollution

**Q 14) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

The environment comprises both biotic and abiotic components, forming intricate ecosystems. Biotic factors encompass all living organisms, from microscopic bacteria to towering trees, which interact and depend on each other for survival. These include plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms, shaping the environment through their activities. Abiotic factors, on the other hand, are non-living elements like sunlight, water, air, temperature, and soil. They provide the necessary

resources and physical conditions for life to thrive. Together, biotic and abiotic factors create a delicate balance in nature, sustaining diverse habitats and supporting the interconnected web of life.

- 1) Which of the following is an example of a biotic factor in an ecosystem?
  - a) Sunlight
  - b) Soil
  - c) Trees
  - d) Air
- 2) What does the term "abiotic" refer to in an environment?
  - a) Living organisms
  - b) Non-living elements
  - c) Plants and animals
  - d) Microscopic organisms
- 3) Which of these is NOT an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?
  - a) Temperature
  - b) Water
  - c) Birds
  - d) Soil
- 4) What role do biotic factors play in an environment?
  - a) Providing non-living elements
  - b) Interacting with each other
  - c) Supporting the physical environment
  - d) Regulating temperature
- 5) Why are abiotic factors essential for life in an ecosystem?
  - a) They provide energy for plants
  - b) They regulate population growth
  - c) They form the physical environment
  - d) They control the food chain

**Q 15) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

The atmosphere is a vital layer of gases surrounding the Earth, extending several kilometers above its surface. Comprising mainly nitrogen and oxygen, with traces of other gases, it acts as a protective shield, regulating temperature, blocking harmful solar radiation, and facilitating life-sustaining processes. Divided into several layers based on temperature variation, the atmosphere is crucial for weather patterns, climate regulation, and supporting life forms on Earth. Its dynamic nature influences everything from air quality to the behavior of oceans. Understanding its composition and characteristics is essential for comprehending Earth's interconnected systems and addressing environmental challenges.

Answer these Questions:

- 1) What are the primary gases present in the Earth's atmosphere?
- 2) How does the atmosphere protect the Earth from harmful solar radiation?
- 3) Describe the significance of the atmosphere in regulating temperature.
- 4) What are the different layers of the atmosphere based on temperature variation?
- 5) How does the atmosphere influence weather patterns and climate regulation?

**Q 16) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

The hydrosphere is the portion of Earth that encompasses all water in various forms, including oceans, rivers, lakes, glaciers, and groundwater. It plays a vital role in sustaining life on the planet, regulating climate, and shaping landscapes through erosion and deposition processes. Oceans, covering about 71% of Earth's surface, are the largest part of the hydrosphere and are home to a diverse array of marine life. Freshwater sources such as rivers and lakes support terrestrial ecosystems and provide essential resources for human activities like agriculture, industry, and drinking water supply.

Answer these questions:-

- 1) What is the hydrosphere?

- 2) How does the hydrosphere impact climate regulation?
- 3) Why are oceans considered the largest part of the hydrosphere?
- 4) What role do freshwater sources like rivers and lakes play in the hydrosphere?
- 5) How does the hydrosphere support both marine and terrestrial ecosystems?

**Q 17) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

The biosphere is a delicate web of life that encompasses all living organisms and their interactions with each other and their environment. It includes various ecosystems such as forests, oceans, grasslands, and deserts, each teeming with diverse forms of life. From the tiniest microorganisms to the largest mammals, every organism plays a vital role in maintaining the balance of the biosphere. Plants produce oxygen, while animals consume it, forming intricate food webs. Human activities, however, have disrupted this balance through pollution, deforestation, and climate change, threatening the stability of the biosphere and the survival of countless species.

- 1) What does the biosphere encompass?
- 2) How do plants contribute to the biosphere?
- 3) Describe the impact of human activities on the biosphere.
- 4) Explain the concept of a food web within the biosphere.
- 5) Why is it important to maintain the balance of the biosphere?

**Q 18) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

The human environment is the intricate interplay between humans and the surrounding world they inhabit. It encompasses both the physical and cultural aspects of our surroundings. Humans interact with the environment in myriad ways, altering landscapes, building cities, and developing technologies to suit their needs. However, these interactions can have profound consequences, affecting ecosystems, climate, and biodiversity. Preservation and sustainability are thus crucial considerations in human-environment dynamics, ensuring that future generations can continue to thrive on a healthy planet.

- 1) What is meant by the term "human environment"?
- 2) How do humans interact with their environment?
- 3) Why is it important to consider preservation and sustainability in human-environment interactions?
- 4) Can you provide examples of how humans alter landscapes?
- 5) Discuss the consequences of human activities on ecosystems and biodiversity.

**Q 19) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

Human impact on the environment has been profound, resulting in a myriad of consequences. Industrialization and urbanization have led to increased pollution levels, deforestation, and habitat destruction. Emissions from vehicles and factories contribute to air pollution, while chemical runoff contaminates water sources. Deforestation for agriculture and urban development disrupts ecosystems and reduces biodiversity. Climate change, driven by greenhouse gas emissions, further exacerbates environmental degradation, causing disruptions in weather patterns and ecosystem stability. Overall, human activities have significantly altered the natural environment, posing challenges for both ecosystems and human societies.

- 1) What are the consequences of industrialization and urbanization on the environment?
  - a) Reduced pollution levels
  - b) Increased biodiversity
  - c) Increased pollution levels
  - d) Enhanced ecosystem stability
- 2) Which of the following is a major contributor to air pollution?
  - a) Planting trees
  - b) Riding bicycles
  - c) Emissions from vehicles and factories
  - d) Recycling plastic
- 3) What is one result of deforestation?
  - a) Increased biodiversity

- b) Enhanced ecosystem stability
  - c) Habitat destruction
  - d) Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- 4) What drives climate change?
- a) Increased biodiversity
  - b) Deforestation
  - c) Greenhouse gas emissions
  - d) Reduced pollution levels
- 5) How do human activities affect ecosystems?
- a) They enhance ecosystem stability
  - b) They reduce pollution levels
  - c) They disrupt ecosystems and reduce biodiversity
  - d) They decrease greenhouse gas emissions

**Q 20)** How do human activities like building cities and factories affect the environment around us?

Political Science

**Q 21) Read the passage and give the answers:-**

Democracy is a form of government where power rests with the people, either directly or through elected representatives. It emphasizes equality, freedom, and participation of citizens in decision-making processes. In a democratic system, every individual has the right to express their opinions, vote in elections, and hold their leaders accountable. It promotes diversity, tolerance, and the protection of human rights. Through democratic principles, societies strive for fairness and justice, ensuring that the voices of all members are heard and considered in shaping the course of their collective future.

- 1) What is democracy?
- a) Rule by a single individual
  - b) Rule by the military
  - c) Rule by the people
  - d) Rule by the elite class
- 2) What does democracy emphasize?
- a) Oligarchy
  - b) Freedom and equality
  - c) Authoritarianism
  - d) Dictatorship
- 3) In a democratic system, who holds the power?
- a) The military
  - b) Elected representatives
  - c) Monarchs
  - d) Business tycoons
- 4) What rights do citizens have in a democracy?
- a) Limited rights
  - b) No rights
  - c) Extensive rights
  - d) Conditional rights
- 5) What values does democracy promote?
- a) Exclusivity and discrimination
  - b) Tolerance and diversity
  - c) Censorship and control
  - d) Oppression and suppression

**Q 22)** "Imagine you're a citizen in a newly established democratic society. Describe how you would participate in shaping government decisions and policies.

**Q 23)** How does inequality impact individuals and societies, and what measures can be taken to address it effectively?

**Q 24) Read the passage and give answers based on it:-**

The government has introduced a new scheme aimed at promoting equality across various sectors. This initiative includes measures to provide equal opportunities for education, employment, and healthcare, regardless of socio-economic background. Additionally, the scheme emphasizes the need for fair representation and participation in decision-making processes, ensuring that marginalized communities have a voice in governance. By addressing systemic barriers and implementing affirmative action policies, the government aims to create a more equitable society where every individual has the chance to thrive.

- 1) What is the primary objective of the government's scheme mentioned in the paragraph?
  - a) Promoting economic growth
  - b) Ensuring equality across sectors
  - c) Expanding military capabilities
  - d) Reducing environmental pollution
- 2) Which of the following is NOT a focus area of the government's scheme?
  - a) Education
  - b) Employment
  - c) Healthcare
  - d) Agricultural subsidies
- 3) What does the government emphasize in the scheme regarding decision-making processes?
  - a) Equal representation
  - b) Only elite participation
  - c) Biased decision-making
  - d) Non-participation
- 4) What kind of barriers does the government aim to address through the scheme?
  - a) Environmental barriers
  - b) Social barriers
  - c) Political barriers
  - d) Technological barriers
- 5) Who is the intended beneficiary of the government's scheme?
  - a) Only the wealthy
  - b) Marginalized communities
  - c) International corporations
  - d) Religious institutions

**Q 25) Read the paragraph based on Universal Adult Franchise and give answers according to it:-**

Universal Adult Franchise is a fundamental principle in democratic societies, granting every adult citizen the right to vote regardless of gender, race, religion, wealth, or social status. It ensures that each individual has an equal opportunity to participate in the democratic process and influence the direction of their nation. This principle upholds the essence of democracy, promoting inclusivity and representation. By allowing all adults to vote, societies aim to reflect the diverse perspectives and interests of their populace, fostering a more equitable and just governance system.

- 1) What does Universal Adult Franchise grant?
  - a) The right to drive
  - b) The right to vote
  - c) The right to own property
  - d) The right to free education
- 2) Universal Adult Franchise ensures voting rights regardless of:
  - a) Age
  - b) Gender
  - c) Occupation
  - d) All of the above
- 3) What principle does Universal Adult Franchise uphold?



- a) Meritocracy
  - b) Democracy
  - c) Autocracy
  - d) Oligarchy
- 4) Why is Universal Adult Franchise important in a democracy?
- a) It promotes exclusivity
  - b) It ensures equal opportunity to participate in governance
  - c) It limits citizens' rights
  - d) It reinforces discrimination
- 5) What does Universal Adult Franchise aim to reflect?
- a) Diverse perspectives and interests
  - b) Exclusive viewpoints
  - c) c) Limited representation
  - d) Singular ideologies

**Q 26) Read the passage and give answers:-**

Elections in India are a cornerstone of its democratic system, where citizens exercise their right to choose representatives. These elections occur at various levels, including national, state, and local. The process involves eligible voters casting their votes for candidates representing different political parties. The Election Commission of India oversees the conduct of elections, ensuring fairness and transparency. Political parties campaign extensively, promoting their ideologies and candidates. On Election Day, citizens participate in large numbers, making their voices heard through the ballot box, thus shaping the nation's governance.

- 1) Who oversees the conduct of elections in India?
- a) President of India
  - b) Election Commission of India
  - c) Prime Minister of India
  - d) Supreme Court of India
- 2) Where do elections in India occur?
- a) Only at the national level
  - b) Only at the state level
  - c) Only at the local level
  - d) At national, state, and local levels
- 3) What do citizens do on Election Day?
- a) Celebrate
  - b) Cast their votes
  - c) Attend political rallies
  - d) Stay at home
- 4) What is the purpose of political parties campaigning?
- a) To entertain voters
  - b) To promote their ideologies and candidates
  - c) To criticize the government
  - d) To organize protests
- 5) What role do citizens play in elections?
- a) They design election ballots
  - b) They oversee election procedures
  - c) They cast their votes to choose representatives
  - d) They count the votes

**Q 27) Read the paragraph based on Political Parties in India and give the answer:-**

In India, political parties play a pivotal role in shaping the country's democratic landscape. The Indian political system is marked by a multi-party structure, with several national and regional parties vying for power. Major political parties include the Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and regional parties like the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) and

the Trinamool Congress (TMC). These parties represent diverse ideologies, interests, and social groups, influencing policymaking and governance at various levels. However, issues like corruption, factionalism, and lack of internal democracy often challenge their effectiveness.

- 1) Which of the following is NOT a major political party in India?
  - a) Indian National Congress (INC)
  - b) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
  - c) Communist Party of India (CPI)
  - d) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
- 2) What role do political parties play in India?
  - a) Shaping the country's democratic landscape
  - b) Influencing policymaking and governance
  - c) Representing diverse ideologies and interests
  - d) All of the above
- 3) Which party is known for its presence at the national level in Indian politics?
  - a) Trinamool Congress (TMC)
  - b) BahujanSamaj Party (BSP)
  - c) All India Anna DravidaMunnetraKazhagam (AIADMK)
  - d) None of the above
- 4) What challenge often hampers the effectiveness of political parties in India?
  - a) Lack of internal democracy
  - b) Excessive transparency
  - c) Unity among party members
  - d) None of the above
- 5) Which type of political parties are the Indian National Congress (INC) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)?
  - a) Regional parties
  - b) National parties
  - c) Local parties
  - d) None of the above

**Q 28) Read the paragraph based on Coalition Government in India and give the answer:-**

In India, a coalition government is formed when multiple political parties join hands to govern collectively. Typically occurring when no single party wins a clear majority in parliamentary elections, coalition governments are characterized by cooperation and compromise among diverse political ideologies. These governments often require delicate negotiation and consensus-building to pass legislation and implement policies. While they can foster inclusivity and represent diverse interests, they may also face challenges in decision-making and stability due to differing agendas among coalition partners.

- 1) What is a coalition government?
  - a) A government formed by a single political party
  - b) A government formed by multiple political parties
  - c) A government appointed by the monarch
  - d) A government elected by the judiciary
- 2) When does a coalition government typically form in India?
  - a) When a single party wins a clear majority
  - b) When multiple parties refuse to cooperate
  - c) When there is a political crisis
  - d) When no single party wins a clear majority
- 3) What is a challenge often faced by coalition governments?
  - a) Lack of diverse representation
  - b) Difficulty in passing legislation
  - c) Authoritarian rule
  - d) Uniformity in decision-making

- 4) What is required for coalition governments to govern effectively?
  - a) Conflict and rivalry
  - b) Consensus and compromise
  - c) Rigid adherence to party ideologies
  - d) Centralized decision-making
- 5) Which of the following is an advantage of coalition governments?
  - a) Stability in decision-making
  - b) Exclusivity in policy formulation
  - c) Inclusivity in representing diverse interests
  - d) Rapid legislative process

**Projects:-**

- 1) Make a working model of The Earth and the solar System.
- 2) Working model of Earth: Rotation and Revolution.
- 3) Working / 3D model of Major Landforms of the earth.
- 4) 3D model of India's physical Features.

Choose any one model according to your preference and make it.

विषय - हिंदी

प्रश्न 1) अनुनासिक से सम्बंधित कुछ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न:-

1) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए -

- i) उगँली
- ii) उँगली
- iii) मँगल
- iv) जँगल

2) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए, जिसमें उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग हुआ है -

- i) साँतवा
- ii) ध्वनिंया
- iii) सातवाँ
- iv) अँश

3) 'नांद' में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

- i) नांद
- ii) नाँद
- iii) नादं
- iv) नँद

4) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से अनुनासिक के उचित प्रयोग वाले शब्द छाँट कर लिखिए-

- i) लंगड़ा
- ii) लगंडा
- iii) लंगंडा
- iv) लँगड़ा

5) 'फूंकना' में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

- i) फूंकना
- ii) फूँकना
- iii) फूकँना
- iv) फूकनाँ

6) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए -

- i) धुआँ
- ii) धुँआँ
- iii) धुँआ
- iv) धुआं

7) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए, जिसमें उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग हुआ है

- i) गँगा
- ii) अँग

iii) बाँसुरी

iv) आँश

8) 'हसमुख' में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

i) हंसमुख

ii) हँसमुख

iii) हसँमुख

iv) हसमुँख

9) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से अनुनासिक के उचित प्रयोग वाले शब्द छाँट कर लिखिए

i) नादँ

ii) गवाँर

iii) अगुँली

iv) सँवारना

10) 'मुह' में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

i) मुंह

ii) मुँह

iii) मुहँ

iv) मुहं

11) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए -

i) किँतु

ii) रँगीला

iii) हिँसा

iv) नीँद

12) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए, जिसमें अनुनासिक का प्रयोग होता है

i) पूँछिए

ii) सँभव

iii) माँसपेशियाँ

iv) लिखीँए

13) 'पूँजीपति' में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

i) पूँजीपति

ii) पूंजीपति

iii) पूंजीपतिं

iv) पूर्जीपति

14) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से अनुनासिक के उचित प्रयोग वाले शब्द छाँट कर लिखिए -

i) गाँव

ii) हिँसा

iii) उत्तरांचल

iv) प्रारंभ

15) 'महगाई' में उचित स्थान पर अनुस्वार लगाकर मानक रूप लिखिए -

i) महंगाई

ii) मँहगाई

iii) महगाँई

iv) महँगाई

प्रश्न 2) रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करे:-

1) \_\_\_\_\_ का सार्थक समूह शब्द कहलाता है।

2) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ और \_\_\_\_\_ के आधार पर शब्द के भेद हैं।

3) जिन शब्दों में लिंग, वचन तथा काल से प्रभाव पड़ता है, वे \_\_\_\_\_ शब्द कहलाते हैं।

4) जो शब्द दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के मेल से बनते हैं, उन्हें \_\_\_\_\_ शब्द कहते हैं।

5) विश्व में \_\_\_\_\_ भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं।

6) मन के भाव प्रकट करने का साधन \_\_\_\_\_ है।

7) हिंदी \_\_\_\_\_ लिपि में लिखी जाती है।

8) प्रत्येक भाषा की लिपि \_\_\_\_\_ होती है।

9) हमारे देश की राजभाषा \_\_\_\_\_ है।

प्रश्न 3) रचना के आधार पर वाक्य रूपांतरण पर आधारित कुछ बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न:-

1) 'आप घर जाएँगे या पार्क जाएँगे।' वाक्य संबंधित है-

i) संयुक्त वाक्य से

ii) सरल वाक्य से

iii) मिश्र वाक्य से

iv) प्रश्न वाक्य से

2) 'राम आया; सब प्रसन्न हो गए।' वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण है-

i) राम आया और सब प्रसन्न हो गए।

ii) जैसे ही राम आया सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।

iii) राम के आते ही सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।

iv) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

3) 'उसने पिज्जा खाया और चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

i) उसने जैसे ही पिज्जा खाया, वैसे ही चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।

ii) पिज्जा खाते ही वह चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।

iii) वह पिज्जा खाकर चकराकर गिर पड़ा।

iv) पिज्जा वह जैसे ही खाया चक्कर खाकर गिर पड़ा।

4) 'राधा दौड़कर मेरे पास आई।' वाक्य का संयुक्त रूप है-

i) राधा दौड़ी और मेरे पास आई।



- ii) राधा तेजी से दौड़कर मेरे पास आयेगी।
- iii) राधा जल्दी-जल्दी दौड़ी एवं मेरे पास आई।
- iv) राधा जैसे ही दौड़ी मेरे पास आ आई।
- 5) 'ममता आई और चली गई। वाक्य का सरल रूप निम्न विकल्पों से चुनें-
- i) जैसे ही ममता आई वह चली गई।
- ii) ममता आई और गई।
- iii) ममता आकर चली गई।
- iv) ममता आई और खड़े-खड़े चली गई।
- 6) 'कमाने वाला खाएगा।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य में रूप होगा-
- i) कमाने वाला ही खाता है।
- ii) कमाने वाला ही खाएगा।
- iii) जैसे ही वह कमाएगा तबसे खाएगा।
- iv) जो कमाएगा वह खाएगा।
- 7) 'जब मजदूरों ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया तब वे चले गए।' वाक्य का संयुक्त रूप है-
- i) मजदूर अपना काम पूरा कर के चले गए।
- ii) मजदूरों ने अपना काम पूरा किया और वे चले गए।
- iii) जैसे ही मजदूरों ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया वे चले गए।
- iv) मजदूरों ने अपना कार्य किया और चले गए।
- 8) 'सांझ हुई और पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य रूपांतरण है-
- i) जैसे ही सांझ हुई पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।
- ii) शाम होते ही पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।
- iii) सांझ को पक्षी घोंसले में आ गए।
- iv) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
- 9) 'जैसे ही सिपाही ने इशारा किया गाड़ी चल दी।' वाक्य का भेद है-
- i) सरल वाक्य
- ii) मिश्र वाक्य
- iii) संयुक्त वाक्य
- iv) देशज वाक्य
- 10) 'आपके इसलिए अच्छे अंक गए क्योंकि अपने कड़ी मेहनत की थी।' वाक्य किस भेद से संबंधित है?
- i) मिश्र वाक्य
- ii) संयुक्त वाक्य
- iii) सरल वाक्य
- iv) आश्रित वाक्य
- 11) 'सत्य बोलो, परंतु कटु सत्य न बोलो।' वाक्य संबंधित है-
- i) मिश्र वाक्य

- ii) सरल वाक्य
- iii) संयुक्त वाक्य
- iv) कटु वाक्य

12) 'आप पानी पिँँगे अथवा जूस।' वाक्य का भेद है-

- i) सरल वाक्य
- ii) मिश्र वाक्य
- iii) संयुक्त वाक्य
- iv) प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य

13) पुष्प खिले, सभी प्रसन्न हो गए। वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य में रूपांतरण है-

- i) पुष्प के खिलते ही सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
- ii) जैसे ही पुष्प खिले सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
- iii) पुष्प खिले और सभी प्रसन्न हो गए।
- iv) इन में से कोई नहीं

14) 'सुमेश ने फुटबॉल खेला और चला गया।' वाक्य का सरल रूप है-

- i) सुमेश फुटबॉल खेलते-खेलते चला गया।
- ii) सुमेश फुटबॉल का खेल खेलकर चला गया।
- iii) सुमेश फुटबॉल खेलकर चला गया।
- iv) सुमेश फुटबॉल खेलते ही चला गया।

15) 'लाभदायक कार्य करो।' वाक्य का मिश्र वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) लाभ वाला कार्य करो।
- ii) वही कार्य करो जो लाभदायक हो।
- iii) लाभ वाला कार्य ही करो।
- iv) ऐसा कार्य करो जिसमें लाभ हो।

16) 'नीरजा प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास गई क्योंकि उसे अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करना है।' वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) नीरजा अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करने प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास गई।
- ii) प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास नीरजा अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार के लिए गई।
- iii) प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास नीरजा इसलिए गई क्योंकि उसे अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करना था।
- iv) नीरजा को अपनी हिंदी भाषा में सुधार करना है इसलिए वह प्रेम प्रकाश त्रिवेदी के पास गई।

17) 'गिलास नीचे गिरा और टूट गया।' वाक्य संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) गिलास नीचे गिरा और टूट गया।।
- ii) गिलास नीचे गिरकर टूट गया।
- iii) गिलास नीचे गिरते ही टूट गया।
- iv) जैसे ही गिलास नीचे गिरा वह टूट गया।

18) 'अंकित की कलम छूटकर गिर गई।' वाक्य संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण होगा-

- i) अंकित की कलम छूटते ही गिर गई।
- ii) अंकित की कलम छूटकर गिर गई।
- iii) अंकित की कलम छूटी और गिर गई।
- iv) जैसे ही अंकित की कलम छूटी वह गिर गई।

19) 'बादल घिरे और मोर नाचने लगा।' वाक्य संबंधित है-

- i) संयुक्त वाक्य से
- ii) सरल वाक्य से
- iii) मिश्र वाक्य से
- iv) प्रश्न वाक्य से

20) 'राम प्रथम आते ही खेलने लगा।' वाक्य का संयुक्त वाक्य रूपांतरण है-

- i) राम प्रथम आया और खेलने लगा।
- ii) जैसे ही राम प्रथम आया वह खेलने लगा।
- iii) राम के प्रथम आते ही वह खेलने लगा।
- iv) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

प्रश्न 4) नीचे दिए गये औपचारिक पत्र लिखो:-

- 1) विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को शुल्क माफ़ कराने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र लिखिए।
- 2) विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य को शुल्क माफ़ कराने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र लिखिए।
- 3) अपने क्षेत्र की सफ़ाई के लिए नगर निगम के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए।
- 4) अपने क्षेत्र के पत्रवाहक के डाक-वितरण में गड़बड़ी की शिकायत करते हुए डाकपाल को पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न 5) निम्न संयुक्त व्यंजनों से दो - दो शब्द बनाओ:-

- 1) प्त
- 2) ट्र
- 3) ब्द
- 4) ख्य
- 5) स्त
- 6) ग्य
- 7) प्र

प्रश्न 7) निम्न अपठित गद्यांश पढ़ो और प्रश्नों के उत्तर छांटो:-

- 1) माउंट एवरेस्ट, जिसे नेपाल में सागरमाथा के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, दुनिया की सबसे ऊंची चोटी है। 8,848 मीटर की प्रभावशाली ऊंचाई पर स्थित, यह दुनिया भर के पर्वतारोहियों और साहसी लोगों के लिए एक प्रतिष्ठित गंतव्य है। माउंट एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ना एक कठिन और चुनौतीपूर्ण उपलब्धि है जिसके लिए महीनों की तैयारी और उच्च स्तर की शारीरिक फिटनेस की आवश्यकता होती है। शिखर तक की यात्रा लगभग 5,364 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर स्थित बेस कैंप से शुरू होती है। वहां से, पर्वतारोही खतरनाक बर्फबारी, खड़ी चट्टानों और अप्रत्याशित मौसम की स्थिति के माध्यम से नेविगेट करते हुए विश्वासघाती

आरोहण की एक श्रृंखला शुरू करते हैं। उन्हें कुख्यात खुम्बू आइसफॉल का सामना करना पड़ता है, जो चढ़ाई का लगातार बदलता और खतरनाक हिस्सा है। जैसे-जैसे पर्वतारोही ऊपर चढ़ते हैं, वे “मृत्यु क्षेत्र” का सामना करते हैं, जो 8,000 मीटर से ऊपर का क्षेत्र है जहाँ ऑक्सीजन का स्तर खतरनाक रूप से कम है, जिससे मानव शरीर के लिए कार्य करना बेहद मुश्किल हो जाता है। इस ऊंचाई पर, पर्वतारोहियों को ऊंचाई की बीमारी और अन्य जानलेवा स्थितियों का खतरा होता है। इन चुनौतियों के बावजूद, शिखर तक पहुंचने का आकर्षण साहसी लोगों को आकर्षित करता रहता है। माउंट एवरेस्ट की चोटी पर पहुंचना एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है जिसके लिए अत्यधिक दृढ़ संकल्प, लचीलापन और टीम वर्क की आवश्यकता होती है। रास्ते में, पर्वतारोही अनुभवी शेरपा गाइडों पर भरोसा करते हैं, जिन्हें पहाड़ और उसके मार्गों का व्यापक ज्ञान है। हालाँकि, माउंट एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ना जोखिम के बिना नहीं है। पहाड़ की कठोर प्रकृति ने पूरे इतिहास में कई पर्वतारोहियों के जीवन लेने का दावा किया है। हिमस्खलन, दरारें और अत्यधिक ठंड लगातार खतरे हैं। पर्वतारोहियों के लिए उपयुक्त गियर से सुसज्जित होना, कठोर प्रशिक्षण से गुजरना और उनकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार निर्णय लेना महत्वपूर्ण है। माउंट एवरेस्ट नेपाल के लोगों के दिलों में एक विशेष स्थान रखता है। यह न केवल एक राजसी शिखर है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय गौरव और लचीलेपन का प्रतीक भी है। शेरपा लोग, जो पीढ़ियों से एवरेस्ट क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं, पर्वतारोहियों का समर्थन करने और पहाड़ की अखंडता को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

- i) माउंट एवरेस्ट की ऊंचाई कितनी है?
- ii) शिखर पर चढ़ने के दौरान पर्वतारोहियों को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है?
- iii) “मृत्यु क्षेत्र” क्या है और यह खतरनाक क्यों है?
- iv) पर्वतारोही की यात्रा के दौरान उनकी सहायता कौन करता है?
- v) माउंट एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ना एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि क्यों मानी जाती है?

2) बंदर और खरगोश एक जंगल में रहते थे। वे बहुत अच्छे दोस्त थे और साथ-साथ खेलते रहते थे। एक दिन उन दोनों ने नदी के पास जाकर खेलने की योजना बनाई। उन्होंने पास की एक नदी के पास मजे करने की सोची। वे दोनों नदी के किनारे पहुँचे और मजे करने लगे। खेलते खेलते बंदर एक पेड़ पर चढ़ गया और खरगोश नदी के किनारे बैठा गया। बंदर ने खरगोश को ऊपर से देखा और बोला, “तुम क्यों नहीं नहा रहे हो ? नदी में तैरना तो बहुत मजेदार होता है।” खरगोश ने मुँह बनाते हुए कहा, “मैं तैरना नहीं जानता। मुझे पानी में जाना पसंद नहीं है।” इसके बाद, बंदर ने खरगोश को नदी में तैरने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। खरगोश ने घबराकर कहा, “क्या तम्हे लगता है मुझे पानी में जाना चाहिए।? मुझे डर लग रहा है।” बंदर ने खरगोश को शान्त करने की कोशिश की और कहा, “जब तुम कोई नया काम सीखने के लिए तैयार हो, थोड़ा सोचो और आगे बढ़ो। घबराओ मत।” खरगोश ने सोचा और फिर बंदर की बात मान ली। खरगोश ने नदी में तैरना सीख लिया और वह बंदर के साथ बहुत मजे करने लगा। वे दोनों बहुत खुश थे क्योंकि खरगोश नया कौशल को सीखने के लिए तैयार था और उन्होंने एक-दूसरे का साथ दिया।

- i) बंदर और खरगोश किस जगह में रहते थे?
- ii) बंदर और खरगोश ने क्या करने की योजना बनाई?
- iii) खरगोश को नदी में तैरना क्यों पसंद नहीं था?

iv) बंदर ने खरगोश को कैसे प्रोत्साहित किया?

3) संसार में सबसे मूल्यावान वस्तु समय है क्योंकि दुनिया की अधिकांश वस्तुओं को घटायाबढ़ाया जा सकता है, पर समय का एक क्षण भी बढ़ा पाना व्यक्ति के बस में नहीं है। समय के बीत जाने पर व्यक्ति के पास पछतावे के अलावा कुछ नहीं होता। विद्यार्थी के लिए तो समय का और भी अधिक महत्व है। विद्यार्थी जीवन का उद्देश्य है शिक्षा प्राप्त करना। समय के उपयोग से ही शिक्षा प्राप्त की जा सकती है। जो विद्यार्थी अपना बहुमूल्य समय खेलकूद-, मौजमस्ती तथा आलस्य में खो देते हैं वे - जीवन भर पछताते रहते हैं, क्योंकि वे अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने से वंचित रह जाते हैं और जीवन में उन्नति नहीं कर पाते। मनुष्य का कर्तव्य है कि जो क्षण बीत गए हैं, उनकी चिंता करने के बजाय जो अब हमारे सामने हैं, उसका सदुपयोग करें।

i) संसार में सबसे मूल्यावान वस्तु क्या है?

ii) व्यक्ति के बस में क्या नहीं है?

iii) किस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी पछताते हैं?

iv) मनुष्य का क्या कर्तव्य है?

4) शरीर को स्वस्थ या निरोग रखने में व्यायाम का कितना महत्व है, इस पर कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज की भाग-दौड़ से भरी जिंदगी ने मनुष्य को इतना व्यस्त कर दिया है कि वह यह भी भूल गया है कि इस सारी भाग-दौड़ का वह तभी तक हिस्सेदार है जब तक कि उसका शरीर भी स्वस्थ है। जो व्यक्ति अपने शरीर की उपेक्षा करता है वह अपने लिए रोग, बुढ़ापे तथा मृत्यु का दरवाजा खोलता है। वैसे तो अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए संतुलित भोजन, स्वच्छ जल तथा शुद्ध वायु संयम तथा नियमित जीवन सभी कुछ आवश्यक है किंतु इन सबमें व्यायाम करने वाले व्यक्ति में कुछ ऐसी अद्भुत शक्ति आ जाती है कि अपने सारे शरीर पर उसका अधिकार हो जाता है।

i) व्यायाम का क्या महत्व है?

ii) आज व्यक्ति क्या भूल गया है?

iii) शरीर की उपेक्षा करने वाला व्यक्ति क्या नुकसान करता है ?

iv) अच्छे स्वास्थ्य के लिए क्या-क्या आवश्यक हैं?

**Subject – Maths**  
**(Do in separate notebook)**

- 1) At Srinagar temperature was  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  on Monday and then it dropped by  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  on Tuesday. What was the temperature of Srinagar on Tuesday? On Wednesday, it rose by  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What was the temperature on this day?
- 2) A plane is flying at the height of 5000 m above the sea level. At a particular point, it is exactly above a submarine flowing 1200 m below the sea level. What is the vertical distance between them?
- 3) Mohan deposits ₹ 2,000 in a bank account and withdraws ₹ 1,642 from it, the next day. If withdrawal of amount from the account is represented by a negative integer, then how will you represent the amount deposited? Find the balance in Mohan's account after the withdrawal.
- 4) A water tank has steps inside it. A monkey is sitting on the topmost step (i.e., the first step). The water level is at the ninth step.
  - (i) He jumps 3 steps down and then jumps back 2 steps up. In how many jumps will he reach the water level?
  - (ii) After drinking water, he wants to go back. For this, he jumps 4 steps up and then jumps back 2 steps down in every move. In how many jumps will he reach back the top step?
- 5) Suman studies for  $5\frac{2}{3}$  hours daily. She devotes  $2\frac{4}{5}$  hours of her time for Science and Mathematics. How much time does she devote for other subject?
- 6) A piece of wire is of length  $12\frac{3}{4}$  m. If it is cut into two pieces in such a way that the length of one piece is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  m, what is the length of other piece?
- 7) A rectangular sheet of paper is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cm long and  $10\frac{2}{3}$  cm wide. Find its perimeter.
- 8) The cost of Mathematics book is Rs  $25\frac{3}{4}$  and that of Science book is Rs  $20\frac{1}{2}$ . Which cost more and by how much?
- 9) Shikha plants 5 saplings in a row in her garden. The distance between two adjacent saplings is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. Find the distance between the first and the last sapling.
- 10) Ravish reads  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of a book in 1 hour. How much part of the book will he read in  $2\frac{1}{5}$  hours?
- 11) Lipika reads a book for  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours every day. She reads the entire book in 6 days. How many hours in all were required by her to read the book?
- 12) Find the area of a rectangular park which is  $41\frac{2}{3}$  m along and  $18\frac{3}{5}$  m broad.
- 13) If milk is available at Rs  $17\frac{3}{4}$  per liter, find the cost of  $7\frac{2}{5}$  liters of milk.
- 14) Sharada can walk  $8\frac{1}{3}$  km in one hour. How much distance will she cover in  $2\frac{2}{5}$  hours?
- 15) A sugar bag contains 30kg of sugar. After consuming  $\frac{2}{3}$  of it, how much sugar is left in the bag?
- 16) Each side of a square is  $6\frac{2}{3}$  m long. Find its area.
- 17) There are 45 students in a class and  $\frac{3}{5}$  of them are boys. How many girls are there in the class?
- 18) By what number should  $6\frac{2}{9}$  be multiplied to get  $4\frac{4}{9}$ ?
- 19) The product of two numbers is  $25\frac{5}{6}$ . If one of the numbers is  $6\frac{2}{3}$ , find the other.
- 20) The cost of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  kg of apples is Rs 400. At what rate per kg are the apples being sold?
- 21) By selling oranges at the rate of Rs  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per orange, a fruit-seller gets Rs 630. How many dozens of oranges does he sell?
- 22) In a charity show Rs 6496 were collected by selling some tickets. If the price of each ticket was Rs  $50\frac{3}{4}$ , how many tickets were sold?
- 23) A man says, "I am thinking of a number. When I divide it by 3 and then add 5, my answer is twice the number I thought of". Find the number.
- 24) If a number is tripled and the result is increased by 5, we get 50. Find the number.
- 25) Shikha is 3 years younger to her brother Ravish. If the sum of their ages 37 years, what are their present age?
- 26) Mrs Jain is 27 years older than her daughter Nilu. After 8 years she will be twice as old as Nilu. Find their present ages?



- 27) A bag contains 25 paise and 50 paise coins whose total value is Rs 30. If the number of 25 paise coins is four times that of 50 paise coins, find the number of each type of coins.
- 28) The length of a rectangular field is twice its breadth. If the perimeter of the field is 228 meters, find the dimensions of the field.
- 29) Simplify :  $3x - 2(2x - 5) = 2(x + 3) - 8$
- 30) Simplify :  $(6x - 2)/9 + (3x + 5)/18 = (1/3)$
- 31) Mr. John earns Rs. 6300 for working in 7 days. How much he will earn in 30 days?
- 32) If 18 meters of cloth cost Rs. 2250. How many meters of it can be bought for Rs. 5000?
- 33) If 7.5 liters of milk cost Rs. 50, then how much milk will cost Rs. 2500?
- 34) If 15 men can weave 90 meters of cloth in a day, how many meters of cloth can be woven by 7 men in a day?
- 35) A car can cover a distance of 522 km on 36 litres of petrol. How far can it travel on 14 litres of petrol?
- 36) If 6 oil tankers can be filled by a pipe in  $4(1/2)$  hours, how long does the pipe take to fill 4 such oil tankers?
- 37)  $3/4$  of the salary per month is Rs 600. What is the salary per month?
- 38) The cost of 32 tables is Rs 23520. Find the number of such tables that can be purchased for Rs 51450.
- 39) Fifteen postcards cost Rs 2.25. What will be the cost of 36 postcards? How many postcards can we buy in Rs 45?
- 40) A rail journey of 75 km costs Rs 215. How much will a journey of 120 km cost?
- 41) If the sales tax on a purchase worth Rs 60 is Rs 4.20. What will be the sales tax on the purchase worth of Rs 150?
- 42) 52 packets of 12 pencils each, cost Rs 499.20. Find the cost of 65 packets of 10 pencils each.
- 43) Weight of 8 identical articles is 4.8 kg. What is the weight of 11 such articles?
- 44) 6 books weigh 1.260 kg. How many books will weigh 3.150 kg?
- 45) 8 men complete a work in 6 hours. In how many hours will 12 men complete the same work?
- 46) A typist takes 80 minutes to type 24 pages. How long will he take to type 87 pages?
- 47) ₹750 support a person for 15 days. For how many days will ₹ 2,500 support the same person?
- 48) If 3 dozen eggs cost ₹ 90, find the cost of 3 scores of eggs. [1 score = 20]
- 49) If the fare for 48 km is ₹ 288, what will be the fare for 36 km?
- 50) If 9 lines of a print, in a column of a book, contain 36 words, how many words will a column of 51 lines contain?

## Subject - Computer

<b>Project</b>	<p>Roll no. - 1 to 10 Write any five commonly used Functions in MS – Excel with proper definition, syntax and example on A3 size sheet.</p> <p>Roll no. - 11 to 20 Write the errors that happen when you enter a formula in MS – Excel with proper error and reasons on A3 size sheet.</p> <p>Roll no. - 21 to 27 Draw and write about any four types of charts that are related with MS – Excel on A3 size sheet.</p> <p>Complete the Worksheet 1 (based on chapters 1 and 2) given in the book on page no. 28. Kindly do in the book only.</p> <p>Learn the Chapter – 2 full for FA – 2.</p> <p>Complete the worksheet that is attached given below.</p>
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- 1) Which of the following is showing a range of cells?  
a) A2 + B3                                      b) A3 : E3                                      c) A2 & C2
- 2) Which of the following is a formula?  
a) =A1 + A5                                      b) %A1 - A2                                      c) +=A1 + A3
- 3) The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns square root of a number.
- 4) The \_\_\_\_\_ function return the current date.
- 5) Write the functions of the following: -
- 6) To get the text in lowercase - \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) To show the current date and time - \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) To get leftmost characters from a string - \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) To get smallest value from a range - \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) What is Excel?

Ans - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 11) What is Cell Referencing?

Ans - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 12) What is a function?

Ans - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Subject – Science

### Q 1) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-

Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals are components of food. These components of food are called nutrients and are necessary for our body. All living organisms require food. Plants can synthesise food for themselves but animals including humans cannot. They get it from plants or animals that eat plants. Thus, humans and animals are directly or indirectly dependent on plants. Plants are the only organisms that can prepare food for themselves by using water, carbon dioxide and minerals. The raw materials are present in their surroundings. The nutrients enable living organisms to build their bodies, to grow, to repair damaged parts of their bodies and provide the energy to carry out life processes. Nutrition is the mode of taking food by an organism and its utilization by the body.

The mode of nutrition in which organisms make food themselves from simple substances is called autotrophic (auto = self; trophos= nourishment) nutrition. Therefore, plants are called autotrophs. Animals and most other organisms take in food prepared by plants. They are called heterotrophs (heteros = other).

- 1) What are the components of food?
  - a) Vitamins
  - b) Carbohydrates
  - c) Proteins
  - d) All of the above
- 2) Which organism are autotrophs?
  - a) Humans
  - b) Animals
  - c) Bacteria
  - d) Plants
- 3) Plants produce food by using which of the following components.
  - a) Water
  - b) Carbon dioxide
  - c) Starch
  - d) Both (a) & (b)
- 4) Define autotrophic nutrition?
- 5) What are the things enabled by nutrients to living organisms?

### Q 2) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-

Leaves are the food factories of plants. Therefore, all the raw materials must reach the leaf. Water and minerals present in the soil are absorbed by the roots and transported to the leaves. Carbon dioxide from air is taken in through the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves. These pores are surrounded by 'guard cells'. Such pores are called stomata. Water and minerals are transported to the leaves by the vessels which run like pipes throughout the root, the stem, the branches and the leaves. They form a continuous path or passage for the nutrients to reach the leaf. They are called vessels. The leaves have a green pigment called chlorophyll. It helps leaves to capture the energy of the sunlight. This energy is used to synthesise (prepare) food from carbon dioxide and water. Since the synthesis of food occurs in the presence of sunlight, it is called photosynthesis (Photo: light; synthesis :to combine). So we find that chlorophyll, sunlight, carbon dioxide and water are necessary to carry out the process of photosynthesis. It is a unique process on the earth. The solar energy is captured by the leaves and stored in the plant in the form of food. Thus, sun is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.

- 1) What are the food factories of plants?
  - a) Leaves
  - b) Roots
  - c) Stem
  - d) None of the above
- 2) Leaves contain ..... pigment.

- a) Chlorophyll
  - b) Green pigment
  - c) carotenoid
  - d) Both (a) & (b)
- 3) ..... is the ultimate source of energy for all living organisms.
- a) Moon
  - b) Sun
  - c) Infrared light
  - d) Visible light
- 4) How does the leaves capture the sunlight energy?
- 5) Define photosynthesis?

**Q 3) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Plants synthesise carbohydrates through the process of photosynthesis. The carbohydrates are made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. These are used to synthesise other components of food such as proteins and fats. But proteins are nitrogenous substances which contain nitrogen. Nitrogen is present in abundance in gaseous form in the air.

However, plants cannot absorb nitrogen in this form. Soil has certain bacteria that convert gaseous nitrogen into a usable form and release it into the soil. These are absorbed by the plants along with water. Also, you might have seen farmers adding fertilisers rich in nitrogen to the soil. In this way the plants fulfil their requirements of nitrogen along with the other constituents. Plants can then synthesise proteins and vitamins.

Besides leaves, photosynthesis also takes place in other green parts of the

Plant — in green stems and green branches. The desert plants have scale- or spine-like leaves to reduce loss of water by transpiration. These plants have green stems which carry out photosynthesis.

- 1) Carbohydrates are made up of which of the following components?
- a) Hydrogen
  - b) Carbon
  - c) Oxygen
  - d) All of the above
- 2) ..... is a nitrogen containing compound.
- a) Carbohydrates
  - b) Hydrogen
  - c) Oxygen
  - d) Proteins
- 3) Which organisms convert gaseous nitrogen into a useable form?
- a) Earthworm
  - b) Cattle
  - c) Microbe
  - d) Bacteria
- 4) How does desert plants reduce loss of water by transpiration?
- 5) How do plants fulfil their requirements of nitrogen?

**Q 4) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Oxygen which is essential for the survival of all organisms is produced during photosynthesis. In the absence of photosynthesis, life would be impossible on the earth. During photosynthesis, chlorophyll containing cells of leaves, in the presence of sunlight, use carbon dioxide and water to synthesise carbohydrates. The process can be represented in an equation: During the process oxygen is released. The presence of starch in leaves indicates the occurrence of photosynthesis. Starch is also a carbohydrate

Carbon dioxide+ water  $\xrightarrow{\text{sunlight}}$  carbohydrate+ oxygen

- 1) Which of the following organism produces oxygen?
- a) Humans
  - b) Plants

- c) Bacteria
  - d) Fungi
- 2) Photosynthesis occurs in the presence of light?
- a) True
  - b) False
  - c) Both (a)&(b)
  - d) None of the above
- 3) ..... component is essential for the survival of all the living organisms.
- a) Oxygen
  - b) Carbon dioxide
  - c) Nitrogen
  - d) Hydrogen
- 4) Write the equation of photosynthesis?
- 5) What is the indication of the occurrence of photosynthesis in a plant?

**Q 5) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Take two potted plants of the same kind. Keep one in the dark (or in a black box)for 72 hours and the other in sunlight. Perform iodine test with the leaves of both the plants. Record the results. Now leave the pot which was earlier kept in the dark, in the sunlight for 3 – 4 days and perform the iodine test again on its leaves. Record the observations in a notebook. The leaves other than green also have chlorophyll. The large amount of red, brown and other pigments mask the green color.



Photosynthesis takes place in these leaves also. You often see slimy, green patches in ponds or stagnant water bodies. These are generally formed by the growth of organisms called algae. Algae are green in color because they contain chlorophyll which gives them the green color. Algae can also prepare their own food by photosynthesis.

- 1) For how many hours does the potted plant needs to be kept in dark.
- a) 42 hours
  - b) 65 hours
  - c) 2 hours
  - d) 72 hours
- 2) Which colour of leaf have the maximum chlorophyll?
- a) Red
  - b) Brown
  - c) Orange
  - d) Green
- 3) ..... are the slimy green patches in the pond.
- a) Plant
  - b) Bacteria
  - c) Algae

d) Fungi

4) Which organism other than plant can form its own food and through which process?

5) Give a reason. The formation of green patches form in a pond?

**Q 6) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Plants can prepare their own food by the process of photosynthesis but animals cannot. Animals get their food from plants, either directly by eating plants or indirectly by eating animals that eat plants. Some animals eat both plants and animals. Recall that all organisms including humans require food for growth, repair and functioning of the body.

Animal nutrition includes nutrient requirement, mode of intake of food and its utilisation in the body. The components of food such as carbohydrates are complex substances. These complex substances cannot be utilised as such. So they are broken down into simpler substances. The breakdown of complex components of food into simpler substances is called digestion.

1) Humans require.....for growth and repair of cells and tissues in the body.

a) Plants

b) Protein

c) Fat

d) Food

2) Plants can prepare food by the process of capturing of sunlight with help of chlorophyll and this process is known as .....

a) Metabolism

b) Catabolism

c) Photosynthesis

d) Digestion

3) Carbohydrates are.....substances.

a) Simple

b) Complex

c) Digestible

d) Fatty

4) Define digestion.

5) How do animals get their food?

**Q 7) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

The food passes through a continuous canal which begins at the buccal cavity and ends at the anus. The canal can be divided into various compartments: (1) the buccal cavity, (2) food pipe or oesophagus, (3) stomach, (4) small intestine, (5) large intestine ending in the rectum and (6) the anus. Is it not a very long path. These parts together form the alimentary canal (digestive tract). The food components gradually get digested as food travels through the various compartments. The inner walls of the stomach and the small intestine, and the various glands associated with the canal such as salivary glands, the liver and the pancreas secrete digestive juices. The digestive juices convert complex substances of food into simpler ones. The digestive tract and the associated glands together constitute the digestive system.

1) The food passes through an alimentary canal which is a..... type of canal.

a) Discontinuous

b) Continuous

c) Straight

d) Round

2) Which parts or glands of the human body secrete the digestive juices which are required for the breakdown of food in the body?

a) Liver

b) Pancreas

c) Salivary gland

d) All of the above

3) .....juice convert complex food substances into simpler ones.



- a) Digestive juice
- b) Pancreatic juice
- c) Liver juice
- d) Salivary juice

4) The canal can be divided into how many compartments?

5) Name the glands which are associated with the canal?

**Q 8) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Normally bacteria are present in our mouth but they are not harmful to us. However, if we do not clean our teeth and mouth after eating, many harmful bacteria also begin to live and grow in it. These bacteria break down the sugars present from the leftover food and release acids. The acids gradually damage the teeth. This is called tooth decay. If it is not treated in time, it causes severe toothache and in extreme cases results in tooth loss. Chocolates, sweets, soft drinks and other sugar products are the major culprits of tooth decay.

Therefore, one should clean the teeth with a brush or datun and dental floss (a special strong thread which is moved between two teeth to take out trapped food particles) at least twice a day and rinse the mouth after every meal. Also, one should not put dirty fingers or any unwashed object in the mouth.

1) Normally Bacteria that are present in human mouth are ..... to the human teeth.

- a) Harmful
- b) Not harmful
- c) Good
- d) None of the above

2) The bacteria breakdown.....substances present in the leftover of food.

- a) Sugars
- b) Acids
- c) Protein
- d) All of the above

3) One should not put.....in the mouth.

- a) Dirty fingers
- b) Dirty food
- c) Plastic
- d) Germs

4) What are the major culprits of tooth decay?

5) How many times the teeth should be cleaned and why.

**Q 9) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

Vinay with a group of adventurous friends went to river rafting in Manali in winters. There the tented accommodations on the river bank .He noticed that at every camping site the basic element of all the tents was a long, narrow strip of heavy black cotton. Every tent had a room heater; the travelers were advised to place room heaters at the ground level for effective heating. At night it was chilling so, bonfire was arranged by the camp owner for the travelers to provide warmth in open cool spaces. When Vinay was sitting beside a campfire, his body facing the fire got hot while the side facing away from the fire stays cold.

1) Which of the following is a method of heat transfer?

- a) Convection
- b) Radiation
- c) Conduction
- d) All of the mentioned

2) Why Vinay's body facing the fire got hot while the side facing away from the fire stays cold because of:

- a) The transfer of heat by convection
- b) The transfer of heat by radiation
- c) The transfer of heat by conduction

- d) All of the above
- 3) If heater is placed at a height, then:
  - a) cold air above this height will not be heated by heater
  - b) the hot air comes down to get heat from heater
  - c) cold air below this height will not be heated by heater
  - d) cold air rises up in the room to get heated.
- 4) Why all tents are black in colour at the campsite.
- 5) Why white colour fabric tent is preferred on in a hot weather place and why?

**Q 10) Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:-**

All of us use water in our homes and make it dirty. Rich in lather, mixed with oil, black–brown water that goes down the drains from sinks, showers, toilets, laundries is dirty. It is called wastewater. This used water should not be wasted. We must clean it up by removing pollutants. Clean water that is fit for use is unfortunately not available to all. It has been reported that more than one billion of people have no access to safe drinking water. This accounts for a large number of water-related diseases and even deaths. People even children walk for several kilometers to collect clean water. The increasing scarcity of freshwater is due to population growth, pollution, industrial development, mismanagement and other factors. Realizing the urgency of the situation on the World Water Day, on 22 March 2005, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the period 2005–2015 as the International Decade for action on “Water for life”. All efforts made during this decade aim to reduce by half the number of people who do not have access to safe drinking water.

- 1) Which of the following is waste water?
  - a) Dirty water
  - b) Fresh water
  - c) Good water
  - d) Bad water
- 2) The increased scarcity of water is due to which of the following reasons?
  - a) Population growth
  - b) Less population
  - c) More people
  - d) Overexploitation
- 3) .....billion of people have no excess to safe drinking water.
  - a) One
  - b) Two
  - c) Five
  - d) Ten
- 4) Who walks several kilometers to collect clean water?
- 5) What causes water related disease and even death?

**Q 11) Answer the following questions in brief:-**

- 1) Have you ever noticed a gap in the railway tracks between two pieces of metal rails?  
Is it essential?  
What is its purpose?
- 2) What would happen if bridges do not have expansion gaps?  
Why transmission wires are hung loosely between the poles during winter?
- 3) Which instrument is used to measure the body temperature when a person has fever? Explain.  
Any physical quantity needs a unit of measurement:  
2 Kg of Sugar, 1 Litre of milk and so on. What is the unit of temperature? Explain
- 4) What is the significance of kink in a clinical thermometer?  
Why a clinical thermometer is not used to measure the temperature of boiling water.  
Have you seen a doctor shaking his thermometer before and after use? Do you know why?
- 5) Where does digestion begin?  
What is the role of saliva in digestion?  
What is the role of acid and mucus in the stomach?  
What is the role of liver in digestion?

Where does digestion end?

Have you noticed that cows constantly chew food? What is this called?

**Q 12) High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Questions:-**

- 1) Find out the places in the world, including India where insectivorous plants are found. Find out which mineral is missing in the soil in these places. Make a poster with information about any 1 plant. (On A-4 Sheet)
- 2) Investigate how a hot air balloon works. Write its principle in 4-5 lines.
- 3) How important is our dental hygiene? How can you keep your teeth healthy? Write any two diseases associated with teeth common now days.

**Project Work:-**

Roll No. 1 to 10: Make a chart/poster on Human Digestive System

Roll No. 2 to 20: Make a chart/poster on Arrangement of teeth / Different types of teeth in Human.

Roll No. 16 to 30: Make a chart/poster on any thermometer of your choice.

## विषय - संस्कृत

- 1) प्रतिदिन संस्कृत पुस्तक में से एक - एक पाठ पढ़ें |
- 2) प्रतिदिन एक पृष्ठ सुलेख लिखें |
- 3) नीचे दिए गए चलचित्र गतिवधि को देखकर मॉडल बनाए |

अनुक्रमांक - 1 से 10

<https://youtube.com/shorts/CmKBGdWg3Vk?si=j47wMXcb2ZobZGqZ>

अनुक्रमांक - 11 से 20

<https://youtube.com/shorts/PI30fwy73GA?si=2x8z-5xIYJ17Fxd>

अनुक्रमांक - 21 से 30

<https://youtu.be/-dENwC6RbZA?si=2l0T8HvX8373Usg6>