

प्रश्न-1. निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए-

आज का विद्यार्थी भविष्य की सोच में कुछ अधिक ही लग गया है। भविष्य कैसा होगा, वह भविष्य में क्या बनेगा, इस प्रश्न को सुलझाने में या दिवास्वप्न देखने में वह बहुत समय नष्ट कर देता है। भविष्य के बारे में सोचिए, लेकिन भविष्य को वर्तमान पर हावी मत होने दीजिए क्योंकि वर्तमान ही भविष्य की नींव बन सकता है। अतः नींव को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि भान तो भविष्य का भी हो, लेकिन ध्यान वर्तमान पर रहे। आपकी सफलता का मूलमंत्र यही हो सकता है कि आप एक स्वप्न लें, सोचें, कि आपको क्या बनना है और क्या करना है और स्वप्न के अनुसार कार्य करना प्रारम्भ करें। वर्तमान रूपी नींव को मजबूत करें और यदि वर्तमान रूपी नींव सबल बनती गई, तो भविष्य का भवन भी अवश्य बन जायेगा। जितनी मेहनत हो सके, उतनी मेहनत करें और निराशा को जीवन में स्थान न दें। यह सोचते हुए समय खराब न करें कि अब मेरा क्या होगा, मैं सफल भी हो पाऊंगा या नहीं? ऐसा करने में आपका समय नष्ट होगा और जो समय नष्ट करती है, तो समय उसे नष्ट कर देता है। वर्तमान में समय का सदुपयोग भविष्य के निर्माण में सदा सहायक होता है। भविष्य के बारे में अधिक सोच या अधिक चर्चा करने से चिंताएँ घेर लेती हैं। ये चिंताएँ वर्तमान के कर्म में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। ये बाधाएँ हमारे उत्साह को, लगन को धीमा करती हैं और लक्ष्य हमसे दूर होता चला जाता है। निःसन्देह भविष्य के लिए योजनाएँ बनानी चाहिए, किन्तु वर्तमान को विस्मृत नहीं करना चाहिए। भविष्य की नींव बनाने में वर्तमान का परिश्रम भविष्य की योजनाओं से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

1. आज का विद्यार्थी अपना समय किन बातों में नष्ट कर देता है?

1. भविष्य की सोच में
2. दिखावा करने में
3. दिवास्वप्न देखने में
4. यथार्थ में जीने में
5. क) कथन i व ii सही हैं
ख) कथन i, iii व iv सही हैं
ग) कथन i, ii व iii सही हैं
घ) कथन ii व iv सही ह

2. कथन (A) और कारण (R) को पढ़कर उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनिए –

कथन (A): भविष्य की चिंताएँ वर्तमान के कर्म में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं।

कथन (R): वर्तमान का परिश्रम भविष्य में लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में सहायक होता है।

क) कथन (A) और कारण (R) दोनों ही गलत हैं।

ख) कथन (A) सही है किन्तु कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

ग) कथन (A) सही है और कारण (R) कथन (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

घ) कथन (A) गलत है किन्तु कारण (R) सही है।

3. वर्तमान भविष्य की नींव कैसे बन सकता है?

प्रश्न-2. निम्नलिखित अपठित काव्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

मुँह ढाँककर सोने से बहुत अच्छा है,
कि उठो ज़रा,
कमरे की गर्द को ही झाड़ लो।
शेल्फ में बिखरी किताबों का ढेर,
तनिक चुन दो।
छितरे-छितराए सब तिनकों को फेंको।
खिड़की के उढ़के हुए,
पल्लों को खोलो।
ज़रा हवा ही आए।
सब रोशन कर जाए।
... हाँ, अब ठीक
तनिक आहट से बैठो,
जाने किस क्षण कौन आ जाए।
खुली हुई फिज़ा में,
कोई गीत ही लहरा जाए।
आहट में ऐसे प्रतीक्षातुर देख तुम्हें,
कोई फरिश्ता ही आ जाए।
माँगने से जाने क्या दे जाए।
नहीं तो स्वर्ग से निर्वासित,
किसी अप्सरा को ही,
यहाँ आश्रय दीख पड़े।
खले हुए द्वार से बड़ी संभावनाएँ हैं, मित्र!
नहीं तो जाने क्या कौन,
दस्तक दे-देकर लौट जाए।

सुनो,

किसी आगत की प्रतीक्षा में बैठना,

मुँह ढाँककर सोने से बहुत बेहतर है।

— कीर्ति चौधरी

1. मुँह ढाँककर सोने से तो अच्छा है, उठो ज़रा – पंक्ति में निहित अर्थ है / हैं –
2. आस – पास घट रही घटनाओं पर ध्यान दो
3. जीवन में सदा गतिशीलता रहो

4. मुँह को ढँककर सोते रहो
5. किसी की परवाह किए बिना सोते रहो

- क) कथन i व iii सही हैं
ख) कथन i व ii सही हैं
ग) कथन i, ii व iii सही हैं
घ) कथन ii व iv सही हैं

6. 'कमरे की गर्द को ही झाड़ लो' इस पंक्ति द्वारा कवि कहना चाहता है कि
क) कमरे की सफाई ही कर लो
ख) कमरे की धूल पर भी ध्यान दो
ग) कमरे के सौंदर्य को खराब मत करो
घ) कम-से-कम कुछ तो रचनात्मक कार्य कर लो

खंड- ख (व्यावहारिक व्याकरण)

प्रश्न-3. (I) निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए-
अभि, बद

(ii) निम्नलिखित शब्दों से प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए-
प्रोत्साहित, ऐतिहासिक

प्रश्न-4. निम्न सामासिक पदों का विग्रह करके समास का नाम लिखिए-
महात्मा, भयभीत, प्रतिदिन, रसोईघर

प्रश्न-5. नीचे दिए गए वाक्य अर्थ की दृष्टि से किस भेद के अंतर्गत आते हैं-
कल कौन आया था?, मैं कल दिल्ली नहीं जाऊँगा।, वाह! मज़ा आ गया।, मेरा नाम अनूप है।

प्रश्न-6 'अलंकार' पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए

(i) निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

“ चारु-चंद्र की चंचल किरणें
खेल रही थी जल-थल में । ”

(ii) केकी रव की नुपुर ध्वनि सुन,
जगती जगती की मूक प्यास।

पंक्ति में कौन-सा अलंकार है?

(iii) अलंकार किन-की शब्दों से मिलकर बना है?

खंड-ग (पाठ्यपुस्तक आधारित प्रश्न)

प्रश्न-7 अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये:

जानवरों में गधा सबसे ज्यादा बुद्धिहीन समझा जाता है। हम जब किसी आदमी को परले दराजे का बेवकूफ कहना चाहते हैं, तो उसे गधा कहते हैं। गधा सचमुच बेवकूफ है या उसके सीधेपन, उसकी निरापद सहिष्णुता ने उसे यह पदवी दे दी है, इसका निश्चय नहीं किया जा सकता। गायें सींग मारती हैं, ब्याई हुई गाय तो अनायास ही सिंहनी का रूप धारण कर लेती हैं। कुत्ता भी बहुत गरीब जानवर है, लेकिन कभी-कभी उसे भी क्रोध आ ही जाता है; किंतु गधे को कभी क्रोध करते नहीं सुना, न देखा। जितना चाही गरीब को मारो, चाहे जैसी खराब, सड़ी हुई घास सामने डाल दो, उसके चेहरे पर कभी असंतोष की छाया भी न दिखाई देगी।

i. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश में किसके सीधेपन के बारे में बताया गया है?

क) गधे के ख) कुत्ते के ग) बैल के घ) भैंस के

ii. किस तरह के आदमी को गधे की संज्ञा दी जाती है?

क) इनमें से कोई नहीं ख) बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति को
ग) बिल्कुल बुद्धिहीन व्यक्ति को घ) सीधे-साधे व्यक्ति को

प्रश्न-8 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

(क) लेखक अपने साथियों से किस प्रकार पिछड़ गया?

(ख) कबीर ने ज्ञान के आगमन की तुलना हवा से न करके आँधी से क्यों की?

(ग) मनुष्य ईश्वर को कहाँ- कहाँ खोजता है?

(घ) लेखिका की नानी की आज़ादी के आंदोलन में किस प्रकार की भागीदारी रही?

(ङ) कहानी 'दो बैलों की कथा' के माध्यम से कौन-कौन-से नीति विषयक मूल्य उभरकर सामने आए हैं

कृतिका

प्रश्न-9. (i) 'इस जल प्रलय में' पाठ के अनुसार लेखक की बाढ़ से घिरे द्वीप पर टहलने की इच्छा अधूरी क्यों रह गई?

(ii) नौजवान के पानी में उतरते ही कुत्ता भी उसके साथ पानी में क्यों उतर गया?

खंड- घ(रचनात्मक लेखन)

प्रश्न-10 अनुच्छेद लिखिए-

मन के हारे हार है मन के जीते जीत विषय पर दिए गए संकेत-बिन्दुओं के आधार पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

- निराशा अभिशाप
- दृष्टिकोण परिवर्तन
- सकारात्मक सोच

प्रश्न-11. अपने मित्र अथवा अपनी सखी को अपने भाई के जन्मदिन पर आमंत्रित करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।

प्रश्न-12 बच्चों में मोबाइल की बढ़ती आदत विषय पर दो महिलाओं के बीच हुई बातचीत को संवाद रूप में लिखिए।

English

(Reading)

Q1. Read the following passage carefully and answer questions that follow:

Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the ten Sikh Gurus, was a great son of India. He led India to sublime heights of glory. He brought about moral resurgence and created order out of disorderly conditions. He was a multifaceted personality. He was a poet, soldier, statesman, leader and a true socialist-all in one. He put life into the dying social order by giving it a wholly new outlook. He was a practical socialist who founded a social order based on equality, fraternity and love. He welded the weak and moulded the mass of our countrymen into a brave and self-reliant people. In him were combined spiritual vision, philosophic insight, democratic spirit, soldierly toughness, unmatched organizing capacity and a gift of poetic intuition and insight. Such a rare combination of qualities would inspire the most downtrodden people to look forward towards a bright future.

Questions

- Who was Guru Gobind Singh?
- How is he called all in one?
- How did he put life into the dying social order?
- How did he inspire the most downtrodden people?
- What did Guru Gobind Singh do for India?
- Find out the word from the passage which means brotherhood (1) g) Give the Noun form of spiritual.

Section B(Writing & Grammar).

Q 2. Develop a short story with the help of the given starting line. Give a suitable title to your story.

(100-120 words)

It was a night in the middle of June It was terrible hot. The air was still. To make it worse there was no electricity. After the day's hard work, I.....

OR

Write an article on the topic Role of school in a child's life..

Q3. Fill in the blanks choosing the most appropriate option from the ones given in the box.

- Butterflies are abundant (a)..... the central African Republic.
- It (b).....home to nearly 600 identified species.
- my favourite hobby, since my childhood, is (C)..... butterflies.

- (1) (a) (i) in (ii)from (iii)for (iv) into
- (2) (b) (i)has (ii) is (iii)was (iv) are
- (3) (c) (i)catch (ii)caught (iii) catching (iv) has been catching.

The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line write the incorrect word and the correction

	Incorrect	Correct
i. The world for technology is	(a).....
ii. one area in what science is	(b)
iii. isolating us. Experts predicted	(c)
iv. that very soon much people	(d)
v. will be able to work from home-		

(Literature) Section -C

Q4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Her mother Some remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight year old Evelyn waiting to play the piano. They called her name and she did not move.

- What was wrong with Evelyn? was
- Who noticed something wrong with Evelyn?
- How was the noticed?

(D) Explain the line: They called his name and she did not move?

Q5. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words

- i. who decided to improve on the quality of the pungi? Did he succeed in his endeavour?
- ii. What pleasure does one gain from the rain falling on the roof ?
- iii. When swallow died, what unusual thing happened?
- iv. why was kezia afraid of her father?
- v. Why does the world remember Einstein as a world citizen?

Q6. Answer the following questions in about 100 words:

- (A) Narrate the story "The little Girl in about 100 words.
(B) Describe in brief, the adventures of Toto, the monkey.

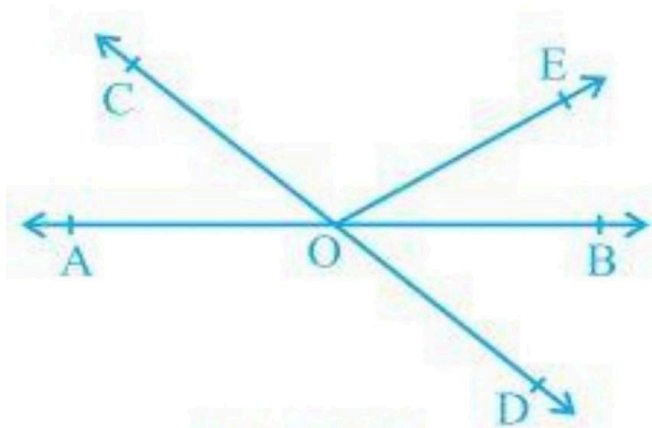
Mathematics

Section-1 (Very short answer type questions)

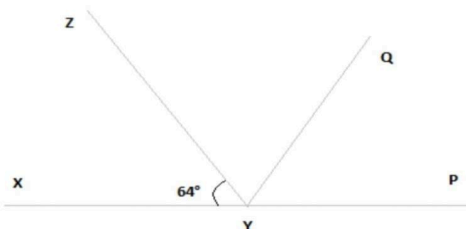
- Q 1. Write down the heron's formula.
Q 2. Find six rational numbers between 3 and 4.
Q 3. Write the coefficient of x^2 in below given equation.
 $2 - x^2 + x^3$
Q 4. Write down the total surface area of cone.
Q 5. What is the sum of complimentary angles ?
Q 6. Write the given below equation in two variable.
 $2x = 3$

Section-2 (Short answer type questions)

- Q 7. Locate $\sqrt{3}$ on the number line.
Q 8. Find the remainder obtained on dividing $P(x) = x^3 + 1$ by $x+1$
Q 10. In Fig. 6.13, lines AB and CD intersect at O. If $\angle AOC + \angle BOE = 70^\circ$ and $\angle BOD = 40^\circ$, find $\angle BOE$ and reflex $\angle COE$.



- Q 11. It is given that $\angle XYZ = 64^\circ$ and XY is produced to point P. Draw a figure from the given information. If ray YQ bisects



$\angle ZYP$, find $\angle XYQ$ and reflex $\angle QYP$.

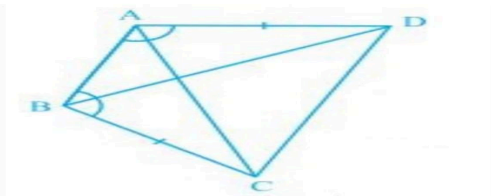
Section-3 (Long answer type questions)

- Q 12. ABCD is a quadrilateral in which $AD = BC$ and $\angle DAB = \angle CBA$ Prove that.

(i) $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle BAC$

(ii) $BD = AC$

(iii) $\angle ABD = \angle BAC$.



- Q 13. Twenty seven solid iron spheres, each of radius r and surface area S are melted to form a sphere with surface area s' . Find the
- (i) Radius r' of the new sphere (ii) ratio of S and S'

Science

Section A (Very short answer type questions)

- (1) Convert 300K in Celsius scale ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- (2) What is the physical state of water at (a) 250°C (b) 100°C .
- (3) Define a saturated solution.
- (4) Who discovered cell and how?
- (5) What does the odometer of an automobile measure?
- (6) What does the path of an object look like when it is in uniform motion?
- (7) Define inertia.
- (10) What do you mean by free fall?

Section B (Short answer type questions)

- (1) A diver is able to cut through water in a swimming pool. Which property of matter does this observation show?
- (2) What type of clothes should we wear in summer?
- (3) Define a colloid and suspension.
- (4) Why is cell called the structural and functional unit of life?
- (5) Give reason: the smell of hot sizzling food reaches you several meters away but to get the smell from cold food, you have to go close.
- (6) A bus decreases its speed from 80 km/hr to 60 km/hr in 5sec. Find the acceleration of the bus.
- (7) Explain why some of the leaves may get detached from a tree if we vigorously shake its branch?
- (8) Define third law of motion with examples.
- (9) State the universal law of gravitation.
- (10) An object has moved through a distance. Can it have zero displacement? If yes, support your answer with an example.

Section C (Long answer type questions)

- (1) How would you confirm that a colourless liquid given to you is pure water?
- (2) How do substances like CO_2 and water move in and out of the cell? Discuss.
- (3) Differentiate between manure and fertilizers.
- (4) Distinguish between speed and velocity.
- (5) Derive Newton's second law of motion.
- (6) What are the differences between mass of an object and its weight.
- (7) A bus starting from rest moves with a uniform acceleration of 0.1m/s^2 for 2 minutes. Find
(a) the speed acquired (b) the distance travelled.

Section D (very long answer type questions)

- (1) Tabulate the differences in the characteristics of states of matter.
- (2) (i) Differentiate between plant and animals cell.
(ii) Differentiate between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell.
- (3) Derive all the three equations of motion.

Social Science

Section - A

Answer the following questions in one or two words –

1. Which is the longest river of India.
2. Which river is called Dakshin Ganga?
3. Where is Dal lake located.
4. Who were Liberals?
5. Who were the Axis Powers?
6. What is the national anthem of France?
7. What was the name of Louisxvi's wife?
8. **Population is _____, not _____ for the country.**
A) A liability, an asset b) A resource, an asset
C) An asset, a liability d) A liability, a resource

9. Population becomes _____ capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.
 A) Working b) Fixed c) Labour d) Human
10. _____ invested in human resource, it did not have any natural resource.
 a) China b) India c) Bangladesh d) Japan
11. Activities like agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, are included in _____ sector.
 a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) None of the above
12. Mining is an activity of the _____ sector.
 a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) None of the above
13. Quarrying is an activity of the _____ sector.
 a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) None of the above
14. What kind of economic activity includes production of goods or services including government service?
 a) Market b) Non- market c) Tertiary d) Primary
15. Non-market activities are the production for _____
 a) Self-consumption b) Commerce c) Trade d) Transportation
16. What helps an individual to make better use of the economic opportunities available before him?
 a) Compensation b) Education c) Employment d) None of the above
17. Maternity leave and childcare are examples of systems for _____
 a) Feminism b) Social security c) Gender equality d) None of the above
18. Health is determined by –
 a) Number of hospitals b) Death rate c) Life expectancy d) Pharmaceuticals
20. Which country has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world?
 A) Bangladesh b) Pakistan c) Nepal d) India
21. Every _____ person in India is poor.
 A) Fourth b) Third c) Other d) All of the above
22. Which of the following are issues related to poverty?
 A) Landlessness b) Unemployment c) Size of families d) All of the above
23. Which of the following are issues related to poverty?
 A) Landlessness b) Unemployment c) Size of families d) All of the above
24. Bihar and Orissa are the _____ states in India.
 A) Richest b) Most populous c) Poorest d) Costliest
25. Under which programme has the target for creating 25 lakh new jobs been set?
 A) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
 B) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY)
 C) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
 D) All of the above
25. When was the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) launched?
 A) 1993 b) 1995 c) 1999 d) 2005
26.is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people?
 A. Dictatorship B. Non Democratic Government
 C. Monarchy D. Democracy
27. How does the definition of democracy help us?
 A. To separate democracy from forms of government that are clearly not democratic
 B. So that we can get voting rights C. To figure out what lies in A Democracy
 D. None
28. How were the rulers of Myanmar elected?
 A. Dictatorship B. By the people
 C. Those who happened to be in control of the army became the rulers D. Monarchy
- 29.. We would end up calling almost every government that holds an election a democracy?
 A. Yes B. No C. May be D. None
30. Which officials must be elected for any government to be called a democracy?
 A. Certain people from different constituencies passing the criteria to be elected
 B. Any adult of the country C. Only Bureaucrats
 D. Heads of different organizations
31. In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in?
 A. 1999 B. 1998 C. 1997 D. 1996
32. He verthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002. Which President of Pakistan was this?

- A. General Pervez Musharraf B. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
C. Farooq Leghari D. Muhammad Mian Soomro

33. In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with

- A. The official heads B. The monarchs
C. Those elected by the people. D. None

34. In China, elections are regularly held after every years for electing the country's parliament?

- A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 3

35. What is the Chinese Parliament called?

- A. National People's Congress B. Chinese Communist Party
C. The Communist party of China D. Peoples Congress

36. It has nearly members elected from all over China?

- A. 2000 B. 3000 C. 2500 D. 3500

37. When did Mexico become independent?

- A. 1979 B. 1981 C. 1980 D. 1982

38. Mexico holds elections after every years to elect its President.

- A. 5 B. 4 C. 6 D. 3

39. Which country has never been under a military or dictator's rule?

- A. Cuba B. Mexico C. India D. Nepal

40. Estonia has made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get.....

- A. The economic rights B. The right to vote
C. Right to women's vote D. All

41. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have

- A. Must have one vote B. Each vote must have one value C. A and B D. None

42. Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in

- A. 1980 B. 1975 C. 1981 D. 1977

43. Zimbabwe's leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence.

- A. Robert Mugabe B. John Beten C. Bean Achebe D. Guten Zugab

44. When was Nelson Mandela sentenced to Jail?

- A. 1960 B. 1964 C. 1963 D. 1961

45. How many years did he spend in Jail?

- A. 25 B. 26 C. 27 D. 28

46. What do you mean by Sovereign?

- A. People have the supreme right to make decisions B. Head of the state is an elected person
C. People should live like brothers and sisters D. The government will not favour any religion

47. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called....?

- A. Apartheid B. Segregation C. Racism D. Casteism

48. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.

- A. Constitutional Assembly B. Constituent Assembly
C. Electoral Assembly D. None

49. When were Elections to the Constituent Assembly held?

- A. 1945 B. 1946 C. 1944 D. 1943

50. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had members.

- A. 268 B. 244 C. 299 D. 276

51. Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called.....?

- A. Constituent Assembly Debates B. Constituent Assembly Minutes
C. Constituent Assembly Agenda D. Constituent Assembly Daily

52. How many volumes were the recordings of the constituent assembly when printed?

- A. 6 B. 10 C. 12 D. 8

53. What is called the soul of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Legislature B. Judiciary C. Executive D. Preamble

54. What is meant by Secular?

A. Citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. But there is no official religion. Government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect

B. All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

C. There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action

D. People have the supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India

55. What is meant by Fraternity?

- A. All of us should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.
- B. All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.
- C. A form of government where people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable. The government is run according to some basic rules
- D. There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they think, how they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thoughts in action

56. Which of these was the most salient underlying conflict in the making of a democratic constitution in South Africa?

- A. Between South Africa and its neighbours
- B. Between men and women
- C. Between the white majority and the black minority
- D. Between the coloured minority and the black majority

57. A distinct section of a document is called ...?

- A. Phrase
- B. Clause
- C. Remark
- D. Subsection

58. On the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city.

- A. 15 July 1779
- B. 14 July 1779
- C. 15 July 1789
- D. 14 July 1789

59. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a?

- A. Peoples party
- B. Peoples' militia
- C. Peoples democracy
- D. Peoples presence

60. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition?

- A. Eastern
- B. Northern
- C. Western
- D. Southern

Q11. A triangular slave trade took place between Europe, the Americas and.....?

- A. Asia
- B. Australia
- C. Africa
- D. None

61. What did the slaves wear after becoming free?

- A. Blue cap
- B. Red cap
- C. White cap
- D. Green cap

62. Who were not considered passive citizens?

- A. Women
- B. Children
- C. Non property men
- D. Wealthy people

63. Who were not considered passive citizens?

- A. Women
- B. Children
- C. Non property men
- D. Wealthy people

64. The third estate comprised.....?

- A. Poor and small peasants
- B. Land less labour
- C. Peasants and artisans
- D. All

65. Which of the following decisions was taken by the convention?

- A. It declared France a constitutional Monarchy
- B. Abolished the Monarchy
- C. All men and women above 21 got the right to vote
- D. Declared France a Republic

66. What was a guillotine?

- A. A device consisted of two poles and a blade to behead people
- B. A fine sword to behead people
- C. A special noose to hang people
- D. None Of these

67. What does the word livres stand for?

- A. Unit of currency in France
- B. Tax levied by the state
- C. Tax levied by the Church
- D. Tax to the Landlord

68. What was Estates General?

- A. Post of army general
- B. A political body
- C. Head of all landed property
- D. Advisor of the king

69. The term old regime is used to describe.....?

- A. France before 1000 BC
- B. Society of France after 1789
- C. Society of France before 1789
- D. None

70. Which of these books was written by John Locke?

- A. The spirit of the laws
- B. Two treatises on Government
- C. The social contract
- D. All

71. In the meeting of the Estates General, the members of the Third Estate demanded that.....

- A. All the estates have one vote together
- B. Each estate should have one vote
- C. Each member of all three estates should have one vote each
- D. None

72. Karl Marx wanted workers to overthrow :

- (a) capitalism
- (b) rule of private property
- (c) accumulation of profits by capitalists
- (d) radicals

73. Which among the following groups was against any kind of political or social change?

- (a) nationalists.
- (b) conservatives
- (c) liberals
- (d) radicals

74. The people who wanted to put an immediate end to the existing governments in Europe (in 1815) were called:

- (a) nationalists.
- (b) liberals.
- (c) revolutionaries
- (d) radicals

75. Which of these statements is/are correct about Europe after the French Revolution?

- (a) Suddenly it seemed possible to change the aristocratic society of the 18th century.
 (b) However not everyone wanted a complete transformation of society.
 (c) Some wanted gradual shift, while others wanted complete change of society.
 (d) All the above
76. Industrialisation did not lead to which of the following problems?
 (a) poor wages. (b) long hours of work. (c) liberalism
 (d) development of new industrialised region
77. What kind of developments took place as a result of new political trends in Europe?
 (a) Industrial Revolution occurred. (b) New cities came up. (c) Railways expanded
 (d) All the above
78. Who conspired in Italy to bring about a revolution?
 (a) Bismarck (b) Karl Marx. (c) Giuseppe Mazzini. (d) None of the above
79. Why did some liberals and radicals become revolutionaries in France, Italy, Russia etc.?
 (a) They wanted to concentrate powers in their own hands
 (b) They wanted to overthrow the existing monarchs
 (c) They were against equal rights
 (d) None of the above
80. When was the Socialist Revolutionary Party formed in Russia?
 (a) 1898 (b) 1900 (c) 1905. (d) 1910
81. By the mid-19th century in Europe, the idea which attracted widespread attention on the restructuring of society was
 (a) Capitalism (b) Socialism. (c) Dictatorship. (d) None of the above
82. The procession of workers to the Winter Palace was attacked by the police killing 100 workers. This incident is called
 (a) Black Sunday. (b) Bloody Sunday
 (c) Rebellious Sunday. (d) Unlucky Sunday
- 83. Until 2015, in Saudi Arabia women did not have the right to vote.**
 A. 2013 B. 2014 C. 2015 D. 2016



Section- b

- Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.
 - Identify Voltaire telling the part played by him in the French Revolution.
 - Name the group of islands laying in the bay of Bengal.
 - Gave an account of the Northern Plain of India.
 - . Explain the term 'Third Estate'.
 - Merits and demerits of democracy.
7. Map Works –
History :- Bordeaux, Paris, Germany, Austria, Turkey, England and USA.
 Map
Geography :-
 i. Neighbouring Countries iv. Plateau

- ii. Mountain Ranges
- iii. Mountain Peaks

- v. Coastal Plain
- vi. The Himalayan Rivers

Computer Application

Section A

Very Short Answer Type Question

- Q.1- What are input devices?
- Q.2- Name three parts in which we can broadly divide a Computer?
- Q.3- Name four basic functions of a Computer?
- Q.4- Draw a block diagram including basic functions of computer?
- Q.5- What is a Computer Process?
- Q.6- What is a Software?
- Q.7- What is a Computer Program?
- Q.8- Write down the different components of CPU?

Section B

Short Answer Type Question

- Q.9- What is Volatile and Non Volatile Memory?
- Q.10- What is Primary and Secondary Memory?
- Q.11- Write down the names of different types of Memory Units?
- Q.12- Name any four type of Softwares?
- Q.13- What is a Computer?

Section C

Long Answer Type Question

- Q.14- What is Computer? Explain with the help of a block diagram?
- Q.15- What is a computer system? Explain with the help of examples?
- Q.16- Explain CPU with the help of a block diagram?