## Class IX Holidays Homework Session 2019 - 20

Note: Do the homework in your subject notebooks or as per the given instructions.

ENGLISH			
1. Read any one of the following books and write a book review. It should have the cover page, theme, message, interesting characters and storyline along with pictures.(150-200 words) (Make separate sub-headings)(To be done in the notebook)  1. Train To Pakistan 2. Great Expectations 3. Alice Through the Looking Glass 4. The Book Thief 5. The Little Prince 6. Oliver Twist 7. Little Women 8. Steve Jobs: The Man who Thought Different 9. Journey To the Center of the Earth 2. Design your own newspaper with important news/events on any of the following and write a few lines on each article that you paste:(To be done on coloured A4 size sheets) a. Education b. Environment c. Lok Sabha Elections d. Sports 3. Write a diary entry in 100-120 words based on a task which you accomplished though you had thought it impossible earlier.(To be done in the notebook) 4. Integrated Grammar Practice Worksheet (Paste the worksheet in the notebook) Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct form of the pronouns.			
"You hurt my feelings yesterday," Mrs Monica said to the students. ca told the students that had hurt feelings .     2. She said to the girls, "From tomorrow Mrs.Reena will teach you French." ne girls that from the next day Mrs.Reena would teach English.			
the blanks with the correct form of past tense using the words given in brackets.			
<ol> <li>After Neha(finish) her breakfast, she (leave) the flat.</li> <li>You (take) the photos of the parade with your new camera, didn't you?</li> <li>Ravi (reach) the party after the cake (had/be) cut.</li> <li>The brothers (not/fight) at the street corner, but at home.</li> </ol> Q3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given in brackets.			
1. After I (a) (graduate) from college, I think I (b) (take) a long holiday and travel in Europe. If you (c) (take) a Euro rail ticket, you can travel inexpensively. So I will (d) (not/have/spend) too much for my travel expenses. After I (e) (come) back to Turkey, I (f) (start) looking for a job. I (g) (accept) a job that fits my lifestyle and expectations. I (h) (not/want) to work long hours.  Q4. Fill in the blanks using enough, most, each, either, neither, much, many.			
<ol> <li> team won the match because it was abandoned due to rain.</li> <li>You can take piece of the cake, as both are of the same size.</li> <li>The students don't know about the history of their country.</li> </ol>			

4.	How of	you are coming to the party?		
5.	We don't have	oranges, and we also don't have	sugar.	

### Q5. Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentence.

- 1. White/see/building/colossal/that
- 2. Container/the/from/found/missing/I/items/some
- 3. Planned/I/nothing/have/the/for/trip
- 4. Highest/is/which/the/movie/year/of/grossing/the
- 5. Achieved/hard work/be/success/through/can
- 6. Respect/we/everyone/should/with/treat

#### HINDI

क) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

अलग-अलग वर्षों में पैदा हुए लोग विभिन्न पहलुओं के हिसाब से एक-दूसरे से भिन्न होते हैं। दुनिया तेज़ गित से बदल रही है और इस तरह अलग-अलग समय में पैदा हुए लोगों के बीच अंतर अनिवार्य है। उदाहरण के लिए यिद हम भारत के बारे में बात करते हैं तो आजादी से पहले पैदा हुए लोग आज जन्मी पीढ़ी से अलग हैं। दो पीढ़ियों की सोच के बीच एक बड़ा अंतर होता है? सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक माहौल के बीच एक बड़ा अंतर है। जनरेशन अंतर से तात्पर्य दो पीढ़ियों के बीच के अंतर से है। समाज निरंतर गित से बदलता है इसलिए जीवन शैली, विचारधारा, राय, विश्वास और लोगों के समग्र व्यवहार भी समय के साथ बदलते हैं। यह परिवर्तन नए विचारों को जन्म देता है और अनुचित रूढ़िवादिता को तोड़ता है और इसके बदले में समाज पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है। हालांकि कई बार यह दो पीढ़ियों के बीच संघर्ष का एक कारण बन जाता है। पीढ़ी के अंतराल की वजह से माता-पिता और बच्चों के रिश्ते अक्सर प्रभावित होते हैं। यह देखा गया है कि माता-पिता बच्चों पर अपने मूल्यों और विचारधाराओं को लागू करने की कोशिश करते हैं जबिक बच्चे खुद की एक अलग दुनिया की खोज करना चाहते हैं। पीढ़ी के अंतराल के कारण कई रिश्तों में टकराव की स्थिति देखी गई है। कई अभिभावकों और बच्चों में उनके मतभेदों के कारण मनमुदाव होता है जिन्हें उन्हें समझना चाहिए कि यह स्वाभाविक है क्योंकि उनके बीच एक पीढ़ी का अंतर है। वैचारिक भूमि न भी मिले परंतु यदि नैतिक आधार सुदृढ़ हों तो इस खाई को पार करना आसान हो सकता है

- 1. पीढ़ी अंतराल या जनरेशन गैप से आप क्या समझते हैं? समझाइए
- 'परिवर्तन' का पीढ़ी अंतराल पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव बताइए?
- इस तरह का अंतराल किन-किन समस्याओं को खड़ा कर देता है?
- पीढ़ी अंतराल के के कारण आने वाली समस्याओं को दूर करने का उचित उपाय क्या है?
- 5. गद्यांश में आए 'इक' प्रत्यय वाले शब्दों को लिखिए

ख) दिए गए पद्यांश को पढ़कर उत्तर अपने शब्दों में दीजिए-

धर्म का दीपक, दया का दीप, कब जलेगा,कब जलेगा, विश्व में भगवान? कब सुकोमल ज्योति से अभिसिक्त हो, सरस होंगे जली-सुखी रसा के प्राण? है बहुत बरसी धरित्री पर अमृत की धार, पर नहीं अब तक सुशीतल हो सका संसार। भोग-लिप्सा आज भी लहरा रही उद्दाम, बुद्ध हों कि अशोक,गांधी हो कि ईशु महान, सिर झुका सबको, सभी को श्रेष्ठ निज से मान, मात्र वाचिक ही उन्हें देता हुआ सम्मान, दग्ध कर पर को स्वयं भी भोगता दुःख दाह, जा रह मानव चला अव भी पुरानी राह

प्रश्न- किव ईश्वर से क्या पूछ रहा है? प्रश्न- आज भी समाज की क्या स्थिति है? प्रश्न- महात्मा गांधी और गौतम बुद्ध जैसे महात्माओं के प्रयास के बाद भी मानव कहाँ जा रहा है?

## ग) निर्देशान्सार उत्तर दें-

सही स्थान पर अनुस्वार का प्रयोग करें-

सुदर, पक्ति, चकाचौध, शृगार, ससर्ग, वचित, गध, उपरात, सौदर्य, सस्कृति,कैप, अधिकाश, सपूर्ण, सुदर, रगीन, तबू, नीद, ठडी, पुज, हिमपिड, अत्यत, कुकिग, सिलिडर, चितित, कौधा, शकु, लबी, आनद, फ़ेक, सभावना, अकित, अतरग, बैगनी, आशका, बिदु, खिच, अशों, गेद, सेटर, सक्रमण, गुजायमान, अतिम, स्टैड,पसद, गदा, रौदते, सीगो, खभात, पकज, कठ, भयकर, प्रपच, शख,सदर्भ, आतक, ताडव, शृखला, शूटिग, हस्तातरण, शाति, अधकार, वदना, शकर, भयकर

-सही स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग करें-

गाव, मुह, धुधले, कुआ, चाद, भाति, काच, बाट, अधेर, मा, फूकना, आखें, धुआ, चाद, काप, महगाई, जाऊगा,जालियावाला, ऊगली, ठूस, गूथ, बूदा-बादी, गाव, आगन, बाध, साप, कुए, पाच, फुकार, फू-फू, दात,झाका, मुहजोर, उड़ेल, बास, सभाले, धसकर, चाद, बास,काच,गाठ,बूद, भवरा, हसना, लाघना, झाकना, दात, पाच, बासुरी, आचल, अगूठी, चादनी, हाकना, हस

सही स्थान पर नुक्ते का प्रयोग करें-

गौर, कतरा, राज, जिरह, कायनात, फर्श, ऑफर, खत, गफलत, तेज, फलक, बेबाक, माकूल, जर्रा, जमीदार, साफ, सफर, जिक्र, बाजार, जिन्दा, जंजीर, फायदा, नमाज, जायज, गिरफ्तार, फौजी, रिलीज, सफेद, हजार, आजाद, मजहब, फरियाद, नाजायज

दिए गए शब्दों में यथा स्थान नुक्ता/ अनुस्वार/ अनुनासिक का प्रयोग करें

अनुस्वार	अनुस्वार	अनुस्वार	अनुस्वार	नुक्ता	नुक्ता
व	व	व	व		
अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक	अनुनासिक		

	सुदर	सुदर,	अधिकाश,	उगली	इजरायल	काफी
	प्रेमचद	पक्ति,	सपूर्ण	काच	रिलीज	फिल्म
	<b>उ</b> ट	चकाचौध,	रगीन	बूदें	ब्लेजर	जमीन
	शकु	शृगार,	रगी	रोए	कमजोर	ट्रैफिक
	दात	धुआ,	अगूठा, बाधकर	पूछ	मजदूर	फसल
	जाच	चाद	तब्	काच	जिंदगी,	जर्द
	अकित	काप,	नीद	झाकते	इज़्जत,	नजर
	गवार दिसंबर	महगाई,	ठडी	मडल	मरीज	गजब
	गध	जाऊगा	पुज,	मत्री	जुल्म	गीजर
	मेहदी	ससर्ग,	जालियावाला,	सक्षिप्त,	जरा	जोर
	कुआ	वचित,	<b>ऊग</b> ली	प्रशसक,	खाक	जेवर
	फूकना	उपरात,	ठूस	संचालक,	राज	अशराफ
	संचयन	सौदर्य,	गूथ	ग्रथकार,	हाइफन	बरफ
	बूदा-बादी भाति	सस्कृति	हिमपिड	सपन्न	पाक	आवाज
	कहा मजन	बद	अत्यत, कुकिग,	गाव	गमगीन	ज्यादा
	मयक	बधन ,	सिलिडर,	आगन	फरेब	ख्याल मजहब
		पतग,	चितित	बाध	सफर	जिम्मेदारी ताजगी
		सबध,	पाच	साप	कागज	काफिला
		ज़िदा,			गजल	
					नज्म	
<b>├</b>				•	•	•

# घ) वर्ण-विच्छेद करें-

चिहन-	प्रासंगिक-
मृगया-	अनुकरणीय-
धनुष-	परीक्षण-
सर्वाधिकार-	श्रीवृद्धि-
दीवार-	त्रिशंकु-
हृदय-	राजर्षि-
द्वारिका-	नामंज़ूर-
अन्याय-	गलबहियाँ-
राष्ट्रपति-	कृष्ण-
सुशोभित-	केन्द्रीय-
ज्ञानार्जन-	उच्चारण-
कृपालु-	ईर्ष्यालु-
असमर्थ-	इंसानियत-
धृतराष्ट्र-	दक्षिणा-
व्यावहारिक-	गिल्लू-

सांसारिक-	धर्म-
क्षत्रिय-	अतिथि-
संगीत-	प्रादुर्भाव
कर्मठ-	राष्ट्रीयता-
प्रतिक्रिया-	उम-
काल्पनिक-	अखिल-
सत्ता-	विद्यालय-

## ड) निर्देशानुसार उत्तर दीजिए-

• निम्नलिखित उपसर्गों का प्रयोग करके नए शब्द बनाइए-अव, प्र,सं,अ, अधः, सम्, स्व

 निम्नलिखित प्रत्यय का प्रयोग करके नए शब्द बनाइए-ई, तम,आहट, ता,पूर्ण,वादी, ,दार

निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय और मूल शब्द अलग कीजिए-

असहनशील, गैर-ज़िम्मेदारी, असफलता, सुनियोजित, अस्वच्छता, कुरूपता, अस्पष्टता, अपमानित, प्रमाणिक, अधार्मिक, सुप्रसिद्धि,अज्ञानता, बेअकली, बेरोज़गारी, प्रतिस्थापित, अवमानित, अतिसम्मानित, अनुशासित, अक्षमता, प्रागैतिहासिक

## च) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में उचित स्थान पर विराम चिहन लगाइए-

- किसान अपने खेत में गेह्ँ जौ मक्का जौ बाजरा आदि फसलें उगाता है
- यह सरकार निकम्मी है कुछ करती नहीं तभी बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है
- सुशील अपनी माँ से बात-बात पर नाराज होता है
- तुम बाजार क्यों गये क्या किये किसके साथ गये क्या खरीदा
- संस्कृत भाषा में वचन के तीन भेद होते है एकवचन द्विवचन बह्वचन
- वाह आज आप बह्त स्मार्ट लग रहे हैं
- विद्याथी सफलता पाने के लिये दिन रात मेहनत करते है
- सुभाष चंद्र बोष का नारा था तुम मुझे खून दो मैं तुम्हे आजादी दूँगा
- डॉ ए पी जे अब्दुल कलाम भारत के राष्ट्रपति थे
- एक दिन हम आपके आयेंगे |
- हाय अभागी बेटी तुझ तक कैसे पहुँच सके ये अब
- बेशक यह मामला केवल आर्थिक नहीं है
- विनय क्दता फाँदता भाग गया
- त्म बी ए में अच्छे अंक लेकर पास हो सकते हो
- धन्य धन्य वे नर हैं मैले जो करत गात किनया लगाए धुरी ऐसी लारिकान की
- अरे तो लौट कैसे आया पिक्चर नहीं देखी क्या
- एक आदमी ने घृणा से एक तरफ थूकते हुए कहा क्या ज़माना आ गया है

- उसने मुझसे पूछा क्या में उसके साथ जाना चाह्ँगी
- देखते-देखते वहाँ के बादल सफेद पूनी जैसे हो गए
- बैंजनी के बाद क्रमशः नीले आसमानी हरे पीले नारंगी और लाल वर्ण का नम्बर आता

## च) संधि कीजिए-

तथा + अस्तु=	पद + उन्नति=	सर्व + उच्च=	चिर + आयु=
समान + अंतर=	प्रति + एक=	विद्या + आलय =	हिम+आलय=
वधू+ उत्सव =	मातृ+ऋण=	कवि+इच्छा=	नदी+ ईश=
महा+उत्सव=	सदा+एव =	महा+ औषध=	महा+ऐश्वर्य=
अति+ अल्प=	पौ+अन=	ने+अयन=	पितृ+आज्ञा=

## छ) बिखन अभ्यास-

- सहेली/ मित्र के दादाजी के आकस्मिक निधन का समाचार सुनकर उसे सांत्वना देते हुए एक पत्र लिखिए
- शिक्षण संस्थानों में छात्रों की सुरक्षा को लेकर दो मित्रों के बीच हुए सम्भावित संवादों को लिखिए
- 'केश संजीवनी' नाम के हेयर ऑयल का प्रचार करते हुए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए
- ज) 'अतिथि तुम कब जाओगे' अध्याय को ध्यानपूर्वक पढकर एक समीक्षात्मक परियोजना (प्रोजेक्ट वर्क) तैयार कीजिए जिसमें निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं का समावेश हो-
  - कवर पेज, पात्र परिचय, कहानी का सारांश, मिलने वाली शिक्षा, तस्वीरों के साथ

#### **MATHEMATICS**

### Instructions

- 1. Paste this worksheet and do it in your mathematics notebook.
- 2. Complete all the assignments (if left) till topic covered in your mathematics notebook of 2,3,4.
- 3. Assignments are uploaded on entab.
- 4. Prepare one project aesthetically and relatable to real life as per CBSE guidelines given on CBSE website (<a href="http://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lelm407.pdf">http://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/lelm407.pdf</a>) where every aspect of the topic selected should be discussed. Should be of at least 15-20 pages. Print out of content is not allowed, only pictures can be printed.

oject should have the following key aspects:

- Certificate
- Acknowledgement
- · Why this was selected?
- Index
- Introduction
- Details of the project
- . Future scope
- Bibliography (mention the links/reference)

#### Worksheet

	Which of the following is a national growth and
1	Which of the following is a rational number?
	(a) $\sqrt{63}$
	(b) √250
	(6)
	(d) $\sqrt{123}$
2	Find two rational numbers between 0.1 and 0.3.
3	Simplify: $(4+\sqrt{3})(4-\sqrt{3})$
4	Simplify. Caracter 4-7
4	<del></del>
	Rationalize the denominator of $\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$
	redictionalize the deformitator of \$\frac{1}{2}\$
5	Date and the standard from
	Express <b>0.245</b> as a fraction in the simplest form.
6	Write the following cubes in the expanded form
	$1.(5p - 3q)^3$
	i.(3a + 4b) <sup>3</sup>
7	If $x + y = 12$ and $xy = 32$ . Find the value of $x^2 + y^2$
8	If $x + y = 12$ and $xy = 32$ , Find the value of $x^2 + y^2$ If $3x + 2y = 12$ and $xy = 6$ , find the value of $9x^2 + 4y^2$ .
9	1
	$x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = 27$ , find the values of each of the following:
	If x find the values of each of the following:
	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}}}$
	a. $x + \frac{1}{x}$
	a. f
	X
	b. <b>x</b>
10	Which is not a polynomial
	a. $4x^2 + 2x - 1$
	3
	y + <del>-</del>
	b. $\mathbf{y}$ c. $\mathbf{x}^3 - 1$
11	Find value of k, if $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $4x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + k$ .
12	2 5 . 5 2
	What is the value of $3\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$ ?
13	The polynomial $ax^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ and $2x^3 - 5x + a$ when divided by $(x - 2)$ leave the remainders $p$ and
l	respectively. If p-2q=4 find a
14	Draw the graph of the equation $2x - 3y = 12$ . At what points, the graph of the equation cuts the x
	axis and the y-axis?
15	Draw the graph of $9x - 5y + 160 = 0$ . From the graph find the value of y when $x = 5$ .
16	The taxi fare in a town is Rs 10 for the first kilometre and Rs 6 per km for the subsequent distant
	Taking the distance as x km and total fare as Rs. y, write a linear equation for information, what
17	be total fare for 15 km? draw graph In which quadrant or on which axis do each of the points (-2,4), (3,-1), (-4,0), (2,3) lie?
18	What is the abscissa of origin?
19	At what point axis intersect origin
20	What are the coordinates of a point whose ordinate is 5 and lying on the y-axis?
21	A point is such that (abscissa of the point, other than zero) that it equals to the ordinate of the
	point. In which quadrants can the point lie?
22	What are the coordinates of a point whose ordinate is 5 and lying on the y-axis?
	What are the coordinates of a point whose ordinate is a and lying off the y-axis:

23	if $x^2 - 3x + 2$ divides $x^3 - 6x^2 + ax + b$ exactly, then find the value of 'a' and 'b'
24	a. b. $(a-b)^3 + (b-c)^3 + (c-a)^3$
25	If a, b, c are all non-zero and $a + b + c = 0$ , prove that $\frac{a^2}{bc} + \frac{b^2}{ca} + \frac{c^2}{ab} = 3$ .
26	Using factor theorem, factorize each of the following polynomials:
	a. $x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x + 10$
	b. $2y^3 - 5y^2 - 19y + 42$
27	$\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$ $\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}$
	If $x = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$ and $y = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$ , find the value of $x^2 + y^2 + xy$
28	Determine rational numbers p and q if
	$\frac{7+\sqrt{5}}{7-\sqrt{5}} - \frac{7-\sqrt{5}}{7+\sqrt{5}} = p - 7\sqrt{5} q.$
29	6 √6 4√3
	Simplify: $\frac{6}{2\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}$
30	( 14)
	If $x = 2 + 3\sqrt{2}$ , then find the value of $\begin{pmatrix} x + \overline{x} \end{pmatrix}$ .

#### SCIENCE

#### Level I

- 1. A Substance has no mass .Can you consider it as a matter?
- 2. What happen to the boiling point of a liquid when atmospheric pressure decreases?
- 3. On suffering from fever which will lower your body temperature, more ice or ice cold water?
- 4. Why Kelvin Scale is regarded better than Celsius scale of temperature?
- 5. Explain the following giving example

urated solution b) Pure substance c) Colloid d) Suspension

- 6. Define average speed. Give two examples.
- 7. Give two use of graphical representation of motion.
- 8. Explain three examples of uniform and non uniform motion from our daily life. Give its graphical representation.

#### Level II

- 1. Ice, Water and steams are the three states of a substance and not different substances. Justify
- 2. Change the following temperatures to Kelvin scale a) -273 ° C b) -40 °C
- 3. 'Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion'. Comment
- 4. To make a saturated solution ,36g of sodium chloride is dissolved in 100g of water at 293 K ,find its concentration at this temperature.
- 5. What volume of ethyl alcohol and water must be mixed together to prepare 250ml of 60% by volume of alcohol in water?
- 6. Sucrose crystal obtained from sugarcane and beetroot are mixed together .Will it be a pure substance or a mixture? Give reasons for the same

7. A cyclist once goes round a circular track of diameter 105m in 5 minutes .Calculate his speed.

#### Level III

- 1. Make a mind map of Matter in our surrounding.
- 2. Suggest an activity to show that the rate of diffusion of liquids decreases with increase in density of the liquid. Give its procedure, observation and conclusion.
- 3. Silver iodide, Agl is a yellow crystalline solid. But when it is exposed to sunlight, it form solid grey silver and iodine. Why? Give one practical application of this reaction and write the equation also.
- 4. A) Define uniform acceleration. What is the acceleration of a body moving with uniform velocity?

A particle moves over three quarter of a circle of radius r. What is the magnitude of its displacement?

5. Make use of graphs (velocity –time) to represent:

Iniform acceleration ii) Positive acceleration iii) Negative acceleration iv) Uniform velocity v) Body at rest vi) Non uniform motion

#### **PROJECT WORK**

A. Make a working model on any topics given below-

culture and food security b) Energy and conservation c) Health d) Environment issues and concerns e)Disaster Management

should be working and should solve problems of the society. Model should be original and innovative. (Refrain from making basic models on volcanic eruptions, rainwater harvesting and greenhouse effect).

B. Design a SCI-Newspaper of A-3 size. It must contain at least 10 newspaper articles related to latest inventions, contributions and discoveries in science. Be as creative as you can to add more aspects like scientific cartoons, predictions etc.

NOTE:Complete your assignments and Back exercise questions done till date. Attempt both sets of May test assessment in your notebook. Begin reading with Force and Laws of Motion from NCERT.

### **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

The Topic for the project is **Disaster Management** 

## Guidelines for the project

### Refer NCERT Disaster Management Book, Chapter 1 and 2.

- Collect information from various sources like newspapers, photographs, article from magazine,internet, eye witness, accounts, etc, Regarding the event and the problems faced by the disaster victims.
  - A case study of supplement and build up on the project shall be appreciated.
  - Criteria for evaluating project work include content accuracy, originality, presentation and creativity.
  - The project should be hand written. Print outs will not be accepted.
  - All the photographs should be labeled and acknowledged.
  - Project should be developed and presented in the order: Index;acknowledgement;introduction;content;bibliography
  - Cover page showing project title, student's name, class and section and academic session(year).
  - List of contents with page number (approx...15-20 A 4 sheets)
  - Get the sheets spiral bound after it is being done.

NOTE: Only eco friendly material to be used.

#### Worksheet 1

- Q1.Why was the treasury empty when Louis XVI ascended the throne?
- Q2.What was the name of the direct tax collected by the states from the peasants in the 18th century of Frence?
- Q3.What was 'tithe'?
- Q5 What do you mean by Subsistence Crises?
- Q6 Describe the division of french society before French revolution?
- Q7 Which social group emerged in the 18th century in france?
- Q8How did the political system work in France under the constitution of 1791?
- Q9.Describe the concept of Active and passive citizen in France.
- Q10 What was the importance of the declaration of the rights of Man?
- Q11What was the estate general? Which demand of the third Estate did louis XVI reject?
- Q12. How did the peasants protest against the feudal lords or nobles in the countryside of France?

Q13Define the following

<u> </u>	being the following
а	Preamble
b	Sex ratio
С	Population growth
d	Food security
е	Migration
f	Literacy rate
g	Malnutrition
h	Seasonal and chronic hunger

### Q14 Give answers or reasons of the following

а	Constitution making became important in South Africa	
b	Factors that led to the decline of the PDS	
С	Two special schemes launched in 2000 to ensure food security	
		Ш
d	Compromises made by blacks and whites after south africa became democracy	
е	Social Indicators of Poverty in India	
f	Enlist anti poverty measures of the current government	
g	Problems in the functioning of Ration shops	
h	Main features of national Rural Employment guarantee act 2005	

## Q15.Causes of French Revolution

- Political Causes:
- Economic causes
- Social causes
- Other causes

Q16 Give a brief account of inter state disparity in poverty in India. Q17 Survey(Sketch a bar graph showing population of different states of India) Q18 Multiple Choice questions 1. Name the organisation who launched protest marches and strikes against the policies of segregation. (i) African Socialist Congress (ii) African National Conference (iii) African National Congress (iv) None of the Above 2. Who are called 'blacks' in South Africa? (i) The native people of South Africa. (ii) The people who came to South Africa from other countries. (iii) The minority group in South Africa. (iv) None of the Above 3. On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment? (i) For treason (ii) For murder (iii) For corruption charges (iv) All the Above 4. When did South Africa become a democratic country? (i) 26 May, 1995 (ii) 26 April, 1994 (iii) 26 May, 1994 iv) 24 April, 1996 5. Where was the 1931 session of Indian National Congress held? (i) Ahmedabad (ii) Calcutta (iii) Karachi (iv) Nagpur 6. Which revolution in the world inspired the Indians to set up a socialist economy? (i) American Revolution (ii) Russian Revolution (iii) French Revolution (iv) American Revolution 7. What is the name of the body which framed the Constitution of India? (i) Assembly of Congress (ii) Constituent Assembly (iii) National Assembly (iv) General Assembly 8. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? (i) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (ii) Abul Kalam Azad (iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (iv) H. C. Mookherjee 9. An introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution is termed as:

(i) Article	(ii) Preamble		
(iii) Preface	(iv) Introduction		
10. What kind of 'Equality' doe	s our Preamble provide?		
(i) Job and opportunity	(ii) Status and opportu	ınity	
(iii) Law and status	(iv) All the above		
11.The most affected groups in	n rural areas facing food inse	curity are:	
(a) landless people	(b) traditional artisans	3	
(c) beggars	(d) all the above		
12. MSP is stand for:			
<ul><li>(a) Minimum Support Price</li><li>(d) None of these</li></ul>	(b) Maximum Support	t Price (c)	Marginal Support Price
13. Green Revolution of 1960s	s was associated with:		
(a) use of HYV seeds None of these	(b) tree plantation p	rogramme (c) fis	heries development (d)
14. P D S is associated with:			
(a) fair price shops (d) none of the above	(b) cooperative stores	(c)	super bazars
15. Revamped Public Distribut	ion System provides benefits	s to:	
(a) cities cooperative societies	(b) remote and backward are	eas (c)	self-help groups (d)
16. White Revolution of the co	untry is associated to:		
(a) sugar (d) none of the above	(b) milk	(c)	paper
17. Annapurna Scheme fulfills	the food requirements of:		
(a) indigent senior citizens young persons	(b) children	(c) pregnant ladie	s (d)
18. Antyodaya cards are relate	ed to		
(a) all poors none of the above	(b) poorest of the poor	(c) person	s below poverty line (d)
19. Antyodaya Anna Yojana a	nd Annapurna Scheme are li	nked with :	
(a) Public distribution system of the above	n (b) mid-day meal	(c) special nutrition	on programme (d) none

20. Under the Public Distribution Sy	stem foodgrai	ns give	n per family p	er m	onth	is:				
(a) 40 kg (d) 20 kg	kg		(c)	25	kg					
21. In which state more than 90% ra	ation shops are	e run by	cooperatives	S						
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) (d) Bihar	Tamil	Nac	lu			(c)	)	0	rissa	
22. The society which facilitated set	ting up of grain	n banks	in different r	egior	ns is :	:				
(a) Amul (Gujarat) (Maharashtra)		(b)	Academy	of	De	velopm	ent	Sci	ence	
(c) Mother Dairy (Delhi)		(d) None of the above								
23. NREGA provides:										
(a) 200-days of assured work None of the above	(b) 100-days	s of ass	ured work		(c) N	o assur	ed wo	rk	(d)	
24. Minimum Support Price is annou	unced by the g	governn	nent to provid	e :						
(a) incentives to farmers for raising farmers	g production	(b) ince	ntives to trad	ers to	earı	n maxim	num p	rofit	from	
(c) incentives to moneylenders to	to lend maximum to farmers				(d) none of the above					
25. Seasonal hunger mostly found i	n:									
(a) urban areas (d) both (a) and (b)	(b) rural are	as			(c)	metro	cities			
26.In which crop largest increase in	production as	a resul	t of Green Re	evolu	tion?	•				
(a) wheat (d) none of the above	(b) rice				(c)	maize				
27. Main purpose of buffer stock is :	:									
(a) to save food grains from pest a	rom pest attack (b) to stop			price	price fluctuations					
(c) to meet the crisis of low produc	oduction (d) both (b)			) and	and (c)					
28. Who is the nodal officer at distric	ct level?									
(a) Commissioner Collector	(b) Superint	endent	of police		(c) D	istrict of	ficer		(d)	
29.What is Food security means:										
(a) availability of food all the above	(b) accessib	oility of f	ood		(c) a	ffordabi	lity of	foo	d (d)	

30. Massive starvation takes pla	ce due to:							
(a) rise in the price of essential commodities		(b) decline in production of foodgrains						
(c) drought	(d) I	(d) both (a) and (b)						
31. Chronic hunger refers to :								
(a) low income (b) inadequate	quantity of food (c) inade	equate quality of food (d) all the abo	ove					
32. The most devastating famine	e occurred in India in 194	13 in :						
(a) Assam Orissa	(b) Bengal	(c) Bihar	(d)					
33. In which of the following stat	es do we find the largest	number of food insecure people?						
(a) Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa		(b) Bihar, Jharkhand and Gujarat						
(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and	e) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu		(d) Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka					
34. In which state of India, Amul	Dairy is situated?							
(a) Rajasthan Bihar	(b) Gujarat	(c) Karnataka	(d)					
35. Who released a special stan	np entitled 'Wheat Revol	ution' in July 1968?						
(a) Mahatma Gandhi Nehru	(b) Indira Gandhi	(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d	l) Motilal					
36. The price that is announced	before the sowing seaso	on is called:						
(a) Issue price Minimum support price	(b) Fair price	(c) Market price (d)						
37. To whom the yellow card is i	ssued?							
(a) To shop keeper the poverty line	(b) To land lord's (c	(b) To land lord's (c) To government employee (d) People below						
38. Which are the special target	groups in Antyodaya An	na Yojana?						
(a) Poorest of the poor these	(b) Poor and non-p	(b) Poor and non-poor (c) Backward class (d) None of						
39. Food for Work Programme	was launched in which o	f the following years?						
(a) 2003 (b) 2001 (c) 2004 (d)	2005							
0. Kalahandi is situated in which	of the following states?							
(a) Orissa (b) Punjabndriya Bh	andar (c) Mother Dairy (	d) None of these						
41. Which among the following	schemes was initiated	or the poor in all areas?						

- (a) TPDS (b) RPDS (c) AAY (d) All of these
- 42. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through
  - (a) IFCI (b) FCI (c) IDBI (d) FICCI