RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -I

Class - Xith

Subject- Hindi

गद्यांश भाग-1

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश के आधर पर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक लगभग 20 शशब्दों में लिखिए।

हर बड़ा साहित्यकार साहित्य ओर विशषकर शब्द की गरिमा और मर्यादा पर लड़ मरने को तैयार रहता हैं। बच्चन जी के साथ भी कुछ ऐसा ही है। उन्होंने जितना आदर अपन साहित्य का किया, उतना ही भारत तथा बिदेशों के साहित्य काभी। और इसिलए समय-समय पर अनुवाद संबंधी नीति बनाते हुए उन्होंने भाषा की गरिमा बनाए रखने पर बहुत बल दिया। विदेश मंत्रालय में उन दिनों भी कठिन अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद हाट-बाजार वाली हिंदी में करने के बारे में एक आग्रह था। इस पर बच्चन जी बहुत बिगड़ते थे। उनका कहना था कि अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद बाजार स्तर की हिंदी में माँगना हिंदी के साथ अन्याय करना है। जब-जब हिंदी अंग्रेजी के स्तर तक उठने की कोशिश करती है तो उस पर तुरंत दोष लगाया जाता है कि वह कठिन ओर क्लिष्ट है और जब वह उससे घबराकर अति सरलता की ओर जाती है तो उसे अपरिपक्व कह दिया जाता है। बच्चन जी ने अपने गद्य और पद्म दोनों में हो एक सुंदर, सुगठित और सरल हिंदी का प्रयोग करके यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि आवश्यकता के अनुसार संस्कृत की ओर झुकती हिंदी भी लोकप्रिय और लोकरंजक हो सकती है।

- (क) ' हाट-बाज़ार वाली हिंदी का आशय है-
- (ख)' अन्याय' में कौन- सा उपसर्ग है ?
- (ग) बच्चन जी किस प्रकार की हिंदी कें विरोधी थे ?
- (घ) सरकारी अधिकारी स्तरीय हिंदी का क्या कह कर विरोध करते थे(च) उचित शीर्शक लिखिए। गद्यांश भाग-2

समस्याएँ वस्तुतरू जीवन का पर्याय हैं। यदि समस्याएँ न हों, तो आदमी प्रायरू अपने को निष्क्रिय समझने लगेगा। ये समस्याएँ वस्तुतरू जीवन की प्रगति का मार्ग प्रशम्त करती

हैं। समस्या को सुलझाते समय, उसका समाधान करते समय व्यक्ति का श्रेष्ठतम तत्त्व उभरकर आता है। धर्म, दर्शन, ज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान इन्हीं प्रयत्नों की दन हैं। पुराणों में अनेक कथाएँ यह शिक्षा देती हैं कि मनुष्य जीवन की हर स्थिति'में जीना सीखे व समस्या उत्पन्त होने पर उसके समाधान के उपाय साचे। जो व्यक्ति जितना उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण कार्य करेगा, उतना ही उसके समक्ष समस्बाएँ आएँगी ओर उनके परिप्रेक्ष्य में ही उसकी महानता का निर्धारण किया जाएगा।

दो महत्त्वपूर्ण तथ्य रमरणीय हैं-प्रत्यक समस्या अपने साथ संत्रपं लेकर आती ह। प्रत्येक संघर्ष के गर्भ में विजय निहित रहती है। समस्त ग्रंथों और महापुरुषों के अनुभवों का निष्कर्ष यह है कि संघर्ष से डरना अथवा उससे विमुख होना लोकिक व पारलांकिक सभी दृष्टियों से अहितकर हैं, मानव -धर्म के प्रतिकूल ह और अपने विकास को अनावश्यक रूप से बाधित करना है। आप जागिए, उंठिए, दृढ़-संकल्प और उत्साह एवं साहस के साथ संघर्ष रूपी विजय-रथ पर चढ़ जाएँ और अपने जीवन के विकास की बाधाओं रूपी शत्रुओं पर बिजय प्राप्त कीजिए।

- (क) मनुश्य का श्रेश्ठतम कब उभर कर सामने आता है-
- (ख) 'निश्किय' का विलोम लिखिए-
- (ग) समस्याएँ आने पर मनुश्य क्या सिखता है ?
- (घ) 'विजय' का निवास कहाँ होता है (च)उचित शीर्शक लिखिए।

अंतरा भाग-1 (गद्य खण्ड)

पाठ-1 (ईदगाह)

प्रश्न १. प्रेमचंद की साहित्यिक तथा भाशागत विशेश्ताओं का परिचय देते हुए उनकी कृतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

- प्रश्न २. ' उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखे बदल लें ,तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाए।'इस कथन का आशय स्पश्ट कीजिए।
- प्रश्न 3. 'ईदगाह' कहानी में बच्चों के बीच पुलिस के बारे में दो तरह की धारणाएँ हैं आप किस धारणा से सहमत है ? तर्क दीजिए।
- प्रश्न 4. बच्चों में लालच एवं एक-दूसरे से आगे निकल जाने की होड़ के साथ-साथ निश्छलता भी मौजूद होती है। कहानी से कोई दो प्रसंग चुन कर इस मत की पुश्टि कीजिए।

- (क) रमजान के पूरे तीस.....तैयारियाँ हो रही है।
- (ख) यह कानिचटिबिल.....पचास रूपये घर भेजते है।

पाठ-२ (दोपहर का भोजन)

- प्रश्न 1. ' अमरकांत अपम बोलचाल की भाशा का प्रयोग करते हैं जिससे कहानी की संवेदना उभर कर आ जाती है ।'' दोपहर के भोजन' कहानी के आधार पर स्पश्ट कीजिए ।
- प्रश्न2. आपके अनुसार सिद्धेश्वरी के झूठ सौ सत्यों से भारी कैसे है अपने शब्दा में उत्तर दीजिए।
- प्रश्न3. '' उसने पहला ग्रास मुँह में रखा और तब न मालूम कहाँ से उसकी आँखों से टपटप आँसू चूने लगं।'' इस कथन के आधार पर सिद्धेश्वरी की व्यथा समझाइए।

प्रश्न4. आशय स्पश्ट कीजिए :

- (क) वह मतवाले की तरह उठी और गगरे से लोटा भर पानी लेकर गटागट चढ़ा गई।
- (ख) मुंशी जी ने चने के दानों की ओर इस दिलचस्पी से दृश्टिपात किया जैसे उनसे बातचीत करने वाले हों।

पाठ-3 (टार्च बेचने वाला)

- प्रश्न १. हरिशंकर परसाईके जीवन का संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी साहित्यिक विशेश्ताएँ लिखिए।
 - प्रश्न2. ' टार्च बेचने वाला' रचना के प्रयोजन और व्यंग्य को अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
 - प्रश्न ३. भव्य पुरुश ने कहा -'' जहाँ अंधकार है, वही। प्रकाश है।'' इसका क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न4. आशय स्प ट कीजिए-

- (क) '' आजकल सब जगह अंधेरा छाया रहता है रातें बेहद काली होती हैं। अपना ही हाथ नहीं सूझता।
 - (ख)''धंधा वही करूँगा, यानी टार्च बेचूँगा। बस कंपनी बदल रहा हूँ।''

पाठ-४ (गूँगे)

प्रश्न 1. '' गूँगे में ममता है, अनुभूति है और है मनुयत्व''-कहानी के आधार पर अस वाक्य की विवेचना कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. 'गूँगे' कहानी को पढ़कर आपके मन में कौन-कौन से भाव उत्पन्न होते हैं और क्यो ?

प्रश्न3. '' मनुय की करूणा की भावना उसके भीतर गूँगेपन की प्रतिच्छाया है।'–कहानी के इस कथन को वर्तमान सामाजिक परिवेश के संदर्भ में स्पट कीजिए।

प्रश्न4 निम्नलिखित गद्यांशोकी संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

- (क)करूणा ने सबको....जी जान लड़ रहा हो।
- (ख) और ये गूँगे....क्योंकि वे असमर्थ हैं।

पाठ-5 (ज्योतिबा फुले)

प्रश्न 1. सुधा अरोड़ा के जीवन का संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी रचनाओं और साहित्यिक विशेताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. ज्योतिबा फुले द्वारा प्रतिपादित आदर्श परिवार क्या आपके विचारों के आदर्श परिवार से मेल खाता है ? पक्ष-विपक्ष में उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रश्न 3. अस्पृश्य जातियों के उत्थान के बारे में ज्योतिबा ने क्या उपाय किए ?

प्रश्न4. सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए।

(क) महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले ने वर्ण, जाति और वर्ग-व्यवस्थामें निहित शोण-प्रक्रिया को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बताया......आंदोलन करना चाहिए।

पाठ-6(खानाबदोश)

प्रश्न 1. 'खानाबदोश' कहानी के शीर्क की सार्थकता पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. भटठे की जिंदगी कैसी थी?

प्रश्न3.'खानाबदोश' कहानी में आज के समाज की किन-किन समस्याओं को रेखांकित किया गया है। इन समस्याओं के प्रति कहानी कार के दृटिकोण का स्पट कीजिए।

प्रश्न4. आशय स्पट कीजिए।

- (क) अपने देश की सूखी रोटी भी परदेश के पकवानों से अच्छी होती है।
- (ख) सपनों के काँच उसकी आँख में किरकिरा रहे है।

पाठ-7

प्रश्न 1. 'उसकी पूरी जिंदगी भूल का एक नक्शा है।' इस कथन द्वारा लेखक व्यक्ति के बारे में

क्या कहना चाहता है ?

प्रश्न2. जातिवाद राजनीति पर कैसे पकड़ करता जा रहा है ?

प्रश्न3. व्यक्ति ने तैश में आकर समाज ओर परिवार के बारे में जो विचार रखे, उससे आप कहाँ तक सहमत है ?

प्रश्न4. व्याख्या हेतु।

- (क) उसके बाल सफेद...... खूबसूरत चौखटा है।
- (ख) लेकिन मेरी गति.....स्वीकार न कर सकता।

पाठ-८ (उसकी माँ)

प्रश्न 1. पूरी कहानी में जानकी न तो श्शासन-तंत्र के समर्थन में है न विरोध में, किंतु लेखक न उसे केंद्र में ही नही रखा बल्कि कहानी का शीक बना दिया। क्यों ?

प्रश्न2. '' धीरे-धीरे जोंक की तरह हमारे देश का धर्म , प्राण आक्र धन चूसती चली जा रही है। यह शासन प्रणाली।''लाल के साथियों के इस कथन से आप कहाँ तक सहमत है ?

प्रश्न ३. आशय स्पट कीजिए।

- (क) पूलिस वाले केवल.... धीरे-धीरे धुलाना मिटाना है।
- (ख) चाचा जी, नश्ट हो जानासहस्त्र भुजाओं की सिखयाँ है।

पाठ-९ (भारतवर्श की उन्नित कैसे हो सकती है ?)

प्रश्न १. भारतेंदु हरियचंद्र के जीवन एवं साहित्य का संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी भाशा-शैली पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न2. हमारे देश में छाए आलस्य पर भारतेंदु ने क्या कहा है ?

प्रश्न3. 'अपने देश में अपनी भाशा में उन्नित करो' से लेखक का क्या तात्पर्य है ? वर्तमान संदर्भों में इसकी प्रांसगिकता पर विचार कीजिए।

प्रश्न4. जिस प्रकार ट्रेन बिना इंजन के नहीं चल सकती ,ठीक उसी प्रकार 'हिंदुस्तानी लोगों को चलाने वाला हो ' से लेखक अपने देशवासियों के मूल कारण खोजने के लिए क्यों कहा है ?

प्रश्न ५. सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए।

(क) भाइयों ,राजा-महाराजों का.....रसातल ही पहुँचोगे।

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इतने ऊँचे उठो कि जितना उठा गगन है। देखो इस सारी दुनिया को एक दृष्टि से सिंचित करो धरा, समता की भाव-वृष्टि मे जाति-भेद की, धर्म-वेश की काले गोरे रंग-द्वेष की ज्वालाओं-से जलते जग में इतने शीतल बहों कि जितना मलय पवन है।

नए हाथ से, वर्तमान का रूप सँवार नई तूलिका से चित्रों के रंग उभारों नए राग को नृतन स्वर दो भाषा को नृतन अक्षर दो युग का नई मूर्ति-रचना में इतने मौलिक बनो कि जितना स्वयं सृजन हैं।।

चाह रहे हम इस धरती को स्वर्ग बनाना अगर कहीं हो स्वर्ग, उसे धरती पर लाना सूरज, चाँद, चाँदनी, तारे सब है प्रतिपल साथ हमारे दो कुरूप को रूप सलाना इतने सुंदर बनो कि जितना आकर्षण है।

- (क) 'इतने ऊँचे उठो कि जितना उठा गगन है ? पंक्ति का आशय है-
- (ख) सारी दुनिया को क दृश्टि से देखने का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किससे नहीं है-
- (1) सबको समान भाव से देखना
- (2) जाति-पाँति का भेद-भाव न करना
- (3) एक आँखबंद करके सिर्फ दूसरी आँख से देखना।
- (4) रंग के आधार पर लोगों में भेद-भाव न करना।
- (ग) 'नए हाथ से वर्तमान का रूप सँवारो ' पंक्ति में 'नए हाथ' से तात्पर्य है-
- (घ) निम्नलिखित में से किस बात का संबंध इस कविता से नहीं हैं।
- (1) समस्त सृश्टि से समता स्थापित करना
- (2) भाशा को नए अक्षर देना
- (3) इस धरती को स्वर्ग बनाना
- (4)इस धरती को स्वर्ग के पास हो जाना
- (च) 'सिंचित ' श्शब्द में प्रत्यय है-

काव्यांश भाग-2

हँस लो दो क्षण खुशी मिली गर बरना जीवन-भर क्रंदन है। किसका जीवन हँसी-खुशी में इस दुनिया में रहकर बीता ? सदा-सर्वदा संघर्षों को इस दुनिया में किसने जीता ? खिलता फूल म्लान हो जाता हँसता-रोता चमन-चमन हें। कितन रोज चमकते तारे कितने रह-रह गिर जाते हैं, हँसता शिश भी छिप जाता है जब सावन घन घिर आते हैं। उगता-ढलता रहता सृरज जिसका साक्षी नील गगन हैं। आसमान को छूने वाली, वे ऊँची-ऊँची मीनारें! मिट्टी में मिल जाती हैं वे छिन जाते हैं, सभी सहारे। दूर तलक धरती की गाथा मौन मुखर कहता कण-कण है। यदि तुमकों मुसकान मिली तो मुसकाओं सबके संग जाकर। यदि तुमको सामर्थ्य मिला तो थामों सबको हाथ बढ़ाकर झाँको अपने मन-दर्पण में प्रतिविंबित सबका आनन हें।

- (क) कवि के अनुसार जीवन क्या है ?
- (ख) आशय स्पश्ट कीजिए- 'हँसता –रोता चमन–चमन है।'
- (ग)' खिलता फूल म्लान हो जाता' में कवि क्या कहना चाहता है ?(घ)'मिट्टी में मिल जाने ' का आशय स्पश्ट कीजिए-(च) मनुश्यों को अपनी शक्ति का उपयोग किस प्रकार करना चाहिए ?

काव्य खण्ड : - (अंतरा भाग - 1)

पाठ - १ (कबीर)

- प्रश्न १. कबीर के जीवन का संक्षित परिचय देते हुए उनकी साहित्यिक विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- प्रश्न 2. इस देश में अनेक धर्म, जाति, मजहब और संप्रदाय के लोग रहते हैं, किंतु कबीर हिंदु और मुसलमानो की ही बात क्यो करते थें ?
- प्रश्न 3. कबीर निगुर्ण संत परंपरा के कवि हैं। और यह पद (बालम आवौ हमारे गेहरे) साकार प्रेम की ओर संकेत करता है। इस संबंध में अपने विचार लिखिए।
- प्रश्न ४. "कौन राह जाई" का प्रश्न कबीर के सामने भी था। क्या इस तरह का प्रश्न आज समाज में मौजूद हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - प्रश्न ५. सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए।
 - (क) अरे इन दौहुन राह न पाई।..... कौन राह हे जाई।। पाठ – २ (सूरदास)
- प्रश्न १. सूरदास के जीवन का संक्षित परिचय देते हुए उनकी साहित्यिक विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - प्रश्न २. 'सूरदास श्रृंगार और वात्सल्य के अद्वितीय कवि है' सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - प्रश्न ३. 'गिरिधर नार नवावति' से सखी का क्या आश्य हैं ?
 - प्रश्न ४. सूरदास की भक्ती भावना का संक्षेप में विवेचन किजिए।
 - प्रश्न 5. श्रीकृष्ण पर मुरली का प्रभाव किन किन रूपो में दृष्टिगोचर होता हैं?
 - प्रश्न ६. 'कृष्ण को सूजान कनौडे' क्यो कहा जाता हैं ?
 - प्रश्न ७. इन पंक्तियो का काव्य सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीनिए।

- (क) खेलते में को काको गुसैया। हारे हारे जीते श्रीदामा, बरबस ही कत करत रिसैयाँ।
- (ख) अति आधीन सुजान कनौड, गिरिधर नार नवावति। आपुन पौठि अधर सज्जा पर, कर पल्लव पलुटावति।

पाठ - ३ (देव)

- प्रश्न 1. 'दरबार' सवैया में किस प्रकार के प्रकार के दरबारी वातावरण की ओर संकेत है ?
- प्रश्न २. संकलित सवैया कवित्त के आधार पर देव की काव्य भाषा पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखों।
- प्रश्न 3. 'हँसी की चोट' सवैये में चित्रित विरहिणी की कृशता का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए।
 - प्रश्न 4. 'सपना' कवित्त में किस प्रसंग का वर्णन हुआ है ?
 - प्रश्न 5. 'नट की बिगरी मित' से कवि का क्या आश्य है ?
- प्रश्न 6. देव के दरबारी चाटुकरिता और दंभपूर्ण वातावरण पर किस प्रकार व्यंग्य किया है ?
 - प्रश्न ७. आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - (क) हेरि हियो जु लियो हरि जु हरि
 - (ख) सोए गए भाग मेरे जानि वा जगन में
 - (ग) साहिब अंधा, मुसाहिब मूक, सभा बाहिरी
 - पाठ ४ (पद्माकर)
 - प्रश्न 1. रीतिकालीन कवि पद्माकर जी की साहित्यिक विशेषताएँ बताइएँ।
 - प्रश्न 2. 'और' की बार बार आवृति से अर्थ में क्या विशिष्टता उत्पन्न हुई हैं ?
- प्रश्न 3. होली के अवसर पर सारा गोकुल गाँव किस प्रकार रंगो के सागर में डूब जाता है ? पद के आधार पर लिखिए।
 - प्रश्न ४. कवि ने सावन ऋतु की किन किन विशेषताओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित

किया	है	?

प्रश्न ५. संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

- (क) औरे भाँति छवि छै गए।
- (ख) कहें पद्माकर परोस ताहि करत मने नहीं।

पाठ - ५ (सुमित्रानंदन पंत)

- प्रश्न 1. 'कर्म और गुण समान हो वितरण' पंक्ति के माध्यम से कवि कैसे समाज की ओर संकेत कर रहा है?
 - प्रश्न २. सामाजिक समानता की छवि की कल्पना किस तरह अभिव्यक्त हुई है?
 - प्रश्न 3. 'गोपन मन' को भाषा देने से कवि का क्या आशय है?
 - प्रश्न 4. 'विधवाओं का अंतर रोदन' से कवि का क्या आशय है ?
 - प्रश्न 5. पीली जल रजत जलद से बिंबित से कवि का क्या आशय है?
- प्रश्न 6. बस्ती के छोटे से गाँव के अवसाद को किन किन उपकरणों द्वारा अभिव्यक्त किया गया है?

प्रश्न ७. आशय स्पष्ट कीनिए।

- (क) तामप्रण, पीपल से, शतमुख/झरते चंचल स्वर्णिम निर्झर।
- (ख) व्यक्ति नहीं, जग की पीरपाटी/दोषी जन के दुःख कलेश की।
- (ग) धुआ अधिक देती है आगे बुनती जाला।

पाठ - 6 (महादेवी वर्मा)

- प्रश्न १. महादेवी वर्मा के जीवन का परिचय देते हुए उनकी रचनाओं एवं काव्यगत विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- प्रश्न 2. 'हार भी तेरी बनेगी कित्याँ बिछाना' पंक्तियो में पंगत और दीपक की किन विशेषताओं को महादेवी वर्मा ने रेखांकित किया है ?
- प्रश्न 3. 'यह कविता संपनो को सत्य में ढालने का संदेश है' इस कथन से आप कहाँ तक सहमत है ?

- प्रश्न 4. मार्ग की बाधाओं को कवियत्री पे किन किन प्रतीको के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया है ?
 - प्रश्न ५. कविता में 'अमरता सुत' संबोधन किसके लिए और क्यो आया है?
- प्रश्न 6. सपनो को सत्य रूप में ढालने के लिए कवियत्री ने किन यथार्थ पूर्ण स्थितियों का सामना करने को कहा है?

प्रश्न ७. प्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए।

- (क) चिर सजग आँखे उनीदी जाग तुझको दूर जाना।
- (ख) नभ तारक सा खंडित पुलिकत कंचन हरिक, पिघला? पाठ – ७ (नरेंद्र शर्मा)
- प्रश्न 1. 'जागृति नही अनिद्रा मेरी' से कवि का क्या आशय है ?
- प्रश्न २. अंधकार भरी धरती पर ज्योति चकफेरी क्यों देती है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- प्रश्न 3. कविता के आधार पर बताइए कि कवि की दृष्टि में बाहर का अँधेरा भीतरी दुःस्वप्नों से अधिक भयावह क्यों हैं?
- प्रश्न 4. अंतर्नयनो के आगे से शिला न तम की हट पाती है' पंक्ति में 'अंतर्नयन' और तम की शिला' से कवि का क्या तात्पर्य है ?
 - प्रश्न ५. सन्नाटा कम गहरा हो जाता है?
 - प्रश्न ६. निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों का भाव सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - (क) देख देख दुःस्वप्न भयंकर अधिक भयावह है तम बाहर!
 - (ख) करवट नहीं बदलता है तम, मन उतावलेपन में अक्षम!
 - (ग) आती नही उषा, बस केवल आने की आहट आती है!
 - पाठ ८ (नागार्जुन)
- प्रश्न १. 'बादल को घिरते देखा है' कविता के आधार पर नागार्जुन की भाषा शैली पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- प्रश्न 2. कवि सत्य किसे कहते हैं ? कविता ने किस कवि सत्य का उल्लेख किया है ?

- प्रश्न 3. कविता के चित्रित प्रकृति चित्रण एंव जन जीवन को अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
- प्रश्न 4. इस कविता में बादलों के स्प्रैदर्य चित्रण के अतिरिक्त और किन दृश्यों का चित्रण किया गया है?

प्रश्न ५. संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

- (क) ऋतु बसंत का सुप्रभात था अगल-बगल स्वर्णिम शिखर थे।
- (ख) ढूँढा बहुत परंतु लगा क्या जाने दो, वह कवि कल्पित था। पाठ – ९ (श्रीकांत वर्मा)
- प्रश्न 1. श्रीकांत वर्मा के जीवन का संक्षित परिचय देते हुए उनकी काव्यगत विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा उनकी प्रमुख रचनाओं का नमोल्लेखन कीजिए।
 - प्रश्न २. 'मनुष्य क्यो मरता है ?' पंक्ति में निहित व्यग्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- प्रश्न 3. मगध के माध्य से 'हस्तक्षेप' कविता किस व्यवस्था की ओर इशारा कर रही है ?
- प्रश्न ४. व्यवस्था को 'निरकुश' प्रवृत्ति से बचाए रखने के लिए उसमें 'हस्तक्षेप' जरूरी है कविता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अपना मत दिजिए।
- प्रश्न 5. इस कविता में जिस प्रकार के वातावरण का उल्लेख है, उस स्थिति को क्या कहते हैं ? क्या हमारे देश ने ऐसी स्थिति को झेला है ?
 - प्रश्न ६. निम्नलिखित काव्य-पंक्तियों के निहित काव्य-सोंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - (क) कोई छींकता तक नही भंग न हो जाए।
 - (ख) कोई टोकता तक नही टोकने का रिवाज न बन जाए। पाठ – १० (धूमिल)
- प्रश्न 1. 'वैसे हम स्वजन है,..... क्योंकि हम पेशेवर गरीब है से कवि का क्या आशय है ? अगर अमीर होते तो क्या स्वजन और करीब नहीं होते ?
- प्रश्न २. कवि ने इस कविता में पाँच जोडी आँखो की चर्चा की है जबकी उसने चार जोड़ी आँखो का विवरण दिया है, पाँचवी जोडी आँखे किसकी हैं बताएँ और व किसका प्रतीक प्रस्तुत कर रही हैं?

- प्रश्न ३. 'घर में वापसी' कविता के आधार पर धूमिल की भाषा शैली पर संक्षित टिप्पणी लिखार।
- प्रश्न 4. 'रिश्ते खुलते नही'– कवि के सामने ऐसी कौन सी विवशता है जिससे आपसी रिश्ते भी नही खुलते।
- प्रश्न 5. माँ की आँखो को तीर्थ-यात्रा की बस के दो पंचर पहिए कहकर कवि ने माँ की किस स्थिति की ओर संकेत किया है?

प्रश्न ६. भाव स्पष्ट कीजिए।

- (क) रिश्ते है, लेकिन खुलते नहीं है।
- (ख) और हम अपने खून में इतना भी लोह नही पाते कि हम उससे एक ताली बनवाते और भाषा के भुन्नासी ताले को खोलते।

अंतराल (गद्य खण्ड)

पाठ - 1 (अंडे के छिलके)

प्रश्न 1. मोहन राकेश के जीवन और साहित्य के विषय में संक्षेप में लिखिए।

प्रश्न 2. 'अंडे के छिलक' एकांकी से क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है ?

- प्रश्न 3. सरकार की धूम्रपान न करने की वैधानिक चेतावनी और बड़े-बुजुर्गो की धूम्रपान की मनाही के पीछे कौन-से कारण है?
 - प्रश्न ४. इस एकांकी में लेखक क्या कहना चाहता है?

प्रश्न ५. मुल्यपरक प्रश्न :-

- (क) पराया घर तो लगता ही है पालिश होकर आई है।
- यह कथन किसका है? इस कथन के माध्यम से वह ऐसा क्यू कह रही है?
 वक्ता किसकी किस विशेषता को उजागर कर रही है?
- आप अपने कमरे को किस प्रकार रखते हैं ? यह पाठाश आपको क्या प्रेरणा देता हैं ?
- प्रश्न 6. अंड़े खना 'चंद्रकांता संतित' पढ़ना आदि किन्ही संदर्भों में गलत नही है फिर भी नटक के पात्र इन्हे छिपकर करते हैं। क्यों ? आप उनकी जगह होते तो क्या करते ?

- पाठ २ (बड़ौदा का बोर्डिंग स्कूल)
- प्रश्न 1. 'लेखक जन्मजात कलाकार है' इस आत्मकथा में सबसे पहले यह कहाँ उद्धाटित होता है ?
- प्रश्न 2. कला के प्रति लोगो का नजरिया पहले कैया था? उसमें अब क्या बदलाव आया है?
 - प्रश्न 3. बताएँ मकबूल ने पेंटर बनने का सफर किस प्रकार तय किया?
- प्रश्न 4. प्रचार-प्रसार के पुराने तरीको और नवीन तरीको में आपको कौन-सा तरीका पयंद है और क्यो ?
 - प्रश्न ५. मुल्यपरक प्रश्न :-
 - ◆ मदरसे का सलाना जलसा उड़कर आ बैठी।
- (क) इस पाठांश में किस बात का जिक्र हो रहा है ? आपके स्कूल में इसे कैसे मनाया जाता है ?
- (ख) इसमें मकबूल की किस विशेषता का पता चलता है ? क्या आप में ये विशेषताएँ है ?
 - प्रश्न ६. रानी पुर बाजार में किसने, किसको क्यों दुकान खुलवाई?
 - पाठ ३ (आवारा मसीहा)
- प्रश्न 1. 'आवारा मसीहा' पाठ के आधार पर लेखक विष्णु प्रभाकर एंव शरत्चंद्र के कथाशिल्प का परीचय दीजिए।
- प्रश्न 2. "तीन बर्ष पहले का यहा आना कुछ और प्रकार का था" लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कहां ?
- प्रश्न 3. बचपन में शरत के क्या-क्या शौक थे? उसके साथी इसमें कैसे मदद करते थे?
- प्रश्न 4. उस समय वह सोच भी नहीं सकता था की मनुष्य को दुःख पहुचाने के आलावा भी साहित्य का कौई और उद्देश्य हो सकता है। लेखक ने ऐसा क्यों कँहा? आपके विचार में साहित्य के कैन-कैन से उद्देश्य हो सकते हैं?

- ◆ सोंदर्य बोध भी कम नही था। काम आगे नही बढ़ सका।
- (क) यह किसके सौंदर्य बोध की बात हो रही है? वह व्यक्ति किस प्रकार का था?
- (ख) युपर्युक्त पाठांश से लेखक की किस मनः स्थिति का पता चलता है ? आपके विचार में क्या ऐसा व्यक्ति जीवन में सफल हो पाता है ?
 - अभिव्यक्ति और माध्यम (जन संचार के लधु उतरीय प्रश्न)
 - प्रश्न 1. संचार क्या है ? परीभाषित किजिए।
 - प्रश्न २. समाचार किस शैली में लिखे जाते है?
 - प्रश्न ३. पत्रकारीता क्या है
 - प्रश्न ४. संचार क्या है ? परीभाषित किजिए।
 - प्रश्न ५. फीडबैक से क्या अभिप्राय है?
 - प्रश्न ६. एनकोडिंग से क्या तात्पर्य है ? उदाहरण देखकर समझाइए।
 - प्रश्न ७. पौराणिक काल के प्रथम समाचार वाचक का नाम बताइए।
 - प्रश्न ८. जनसंचार के वर्तमान प्रचलित रूप कौन-कौन से है ?
 - प्रश्न ९. भारत में टेलीविजन की शुरूआत कब हुई?
 - प्रश्न १०. भारत में सबसे पहले प्रसारित मूक और बोलती फिल्म का नाम बताइए।
 - प्रश्न १ १ . विशेष लेखन से क्या आशय है ?
 - प्रश्न 12. मुद्रित माध्यम की क्या विशेषता है?
 - प्रश्न 13. पत्रकारीता में 'बीट' से क्या तात्पर्य है?
 - प्रश्न 14. पिरामिड शैली क्या है?
 - प्रश्न १५. संपादन का क्या अर्थ है?
 - दीर्घ उतरीय प्रश्न
 - प्रश्न १. संपादन के सिद्धांतो पर प्रकास डलिए।
 - प्रश्न २. जनसंचार के कार्यों का उल्लेख संक्षेप में किजिए।

- प्रश्न ३. इंटरनेट माध्यम के उपायों को विस्तार से समझाइए।
- प्रश्न ४. पत्रकार कितने प्रकार के होते है ? संक्षेप में लिखिए।
- प्रश्न ५. मुद्रित प्रणाली, रेडियो तथा टी॰ वी॰ के कार्यो को समझाइए।
- प्रश्न 6. प्रिंट माध्यम की विशेषताओ व लाभों को विसतार से समझाइए।
- प्रश्न ७. निम्नलिखित पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए। (कोई एक)
- (क) इंटरनेट
- (ख) समाचार पत्र
- (ग) सिनेमा
- (घ) टेलीविजन
- (ड) रेडियो
- प्रश्न ८. आलेख तैयार किजिए। (कोई एक)
- (क) दहेज प्रथा
- (ख) बच्चों में पढ़ाई के प्रति अरुचि
- (ग) बाल श्रमिक की समस्या
- प्रश्न १. फीचर क्या है? एक अच्छे फीचर की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -I

Class - Xith

Subject-English

1. Read the passage given below:

- 1. No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammer is complex. Bx changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have cleaver grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'vou, another person and L'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun we. Gramma is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. So the question which has baffled many linguists is- who created grammar?
- 2. At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar 1s created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started from scratch. Amazing], however, this is possible.
- 3. Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had nu opportunity to learn cach others languages, they developed a make- shift language called to pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and who did what to whom? Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for al group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue.

Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders, they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed Creoles, aid they are invented by children.

- 4. Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. More over, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, "a deaf people were isolated from each other but in 1979 anew government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were thought speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to event their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no consistent grammar However, the children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign System was already around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the sign of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid an compact, and it utilised a large of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. Anew Creole was born.
- 5. Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were Ireoles at first. The English past tense-ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do'. 'It ended' may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were party created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.
- 1.1. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate opinion:
 - (a) In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?
 - (i) To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures.
 - (ii) To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar.
 - (iii) To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.
 - (iv) To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language.
 - (b) What can be inferred about the slaves' pidgin language?
 - (i) It contained complex grammar.
 - (ii) It was based on many different languages.
 - (iii) It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.

(iv) Jt-was created by	the land-owners.
(c) All the following	sentences about Nicaraguan sign language are true EXCEPT :
(i) The language has	been created since 1979.
(ii) The language is b	pased on speech and lip readings.
(iii) The language in	corporates signs which children used at home.
(iv) The language wa	as perfected by younger children.
(d) Which idea is pre	esented in the final paragraph?
(i) English was prob	oably once a creole.
(ii) The English past	tense system is inaccurate.
(iii) Linguists have p	roven that English was created by children.
(iv) Children say En	glish past tenses differently from adults.
1.2. Answer the follo	owing question briefly:
(a) What is very muc	ch common to all the languages ?
(b) How can we trace	e who has created grammar
(c) What can be attr	ibuted as a consequence of the Atlantic slave trade?
(d) What is pidgin?	
(e) What are creoles	
(f) Why does the au the children?	ther say that even the most widespread languages were party created by
1.3. Find words fron	n the passage which mean the same as the following:
(a) set	(para 5)
(6) complicate	(para 3)
2. Read the given pas	ssage carefully:
This freedom, it is almodo all they can while tresistance to suggestion	countries, intelligence is still free to ask whatever question it chooses. est certain will not survive another war. Educationists should, therefore, there is yet time to built up in the minds of their charges, a habit of an If such resistance is not built up, the men and women of the next1 hercy of that skillful propagandist who contrives to seize the instruments

of information and persuasion. Resistance to suggestion can be built up in two ways. First, children can be taught to relay on their own internal resources and not to depend on incessant stintulation from without. This is doubly important. Reliance on external stimulation is bad for the character. Moreover, such stimulation is the stuff with which propagandists bait their books, the jam in which dictators counsel their ideological pills. An individual relies much on external stimulation there by exposes himself to the full force of whatever propaganda is being made in his neighborhood. For a majority of people in the west, purposeless reading, purposeless listening in purposeless listening to radios, purposeless looking at films have become addiction, psychological, equivalents of alcoholism and morphinism.

- 2. Things have come to such a pitch that there are many millions of men and women who suffer real distress if they are cut-off for a few-days or even for few-hours from newspapers, radio and music or movie pictures. Like a addict to the drug, they have to indulge their vice not because of their indulgence gives them any real pleasure but because, unless they indulge they feel painful subnormal and incomplete. Even by intelligent people, it is not taken for granted that such psychological addictions are inevitable and even desirable, that there is nothing to be alarmed at in that fact that the majority of civilized men and women are now incapable of living on their own s spiritual resources, but have become exactly dependent on incessant stimulation from without.
- 3. How can the children be taught to rely upon their own Spiritual resources and resist the temptation to become reading addicts, hearing addicts, seeing addicts? First of all they can be taught how to entertain themselves, by playing things themselves, by playing musical instruments, by purposeful study, by scientific observation and by the practice of some art and so on. But such education of the hand and the intellect is not enough. Psychology has its . Gresham's law. it is: that bad money that derives out the good. Most people tend to perform the actions that require least efforts, to think the taught that are easiest to fill, the emotions that are most vulgarly commonplace, to give rein to the desires that are most nearly animal.
- 4. And they will tend to do this even if they possess the knowledge and skill to do otherwise. Along with the necessary knowledge and skill must be given the will to use them even under the pressure of incessant temptation to take the line of least resistance and become an addict to psychological drugs. Most people will not wish to resist these temptations unless they have a coherent philosophy of life, which makes it reasonable and right for them to do so. The other method of heightening resistance to suggestions is purely intellectual and consists in training young people to subject the diverse devices of the propagandists to critical analysis. The first thing that educators must do is to analyze the words currently used in newspapers, on platforms by preachers and broadcasters. Their critical analysis and constructive criticism should reach out to the children and the youth, with such clarity that they learn to react to forceful suggestions to right way at the right time.

2.1. On the basis your understanding of the above passage, answer the following questions

	(a) The majority of po	eople in the West are bec	oming an addict due to:
	(a) purposeless propa	ganda	(5) use of narcotics and alcohol
	(c) external stimulati	on	(d) external persuasion
	(d) What should we t	each our children?	
	(a) never to be apres t	o propagandists	(b) to rely on their own internal resources
	(c) to keep away from	n stimulation	(d) to from the habit of self retrospection
	12, Answer the follow	ving questions briefly:	
	(a) What is 'Resistance	ce to suggestion'?	
	(b) Why and when do	o most of the people con	ne under distress?
	(c) What is Gresham	's law?	
	(d) What to the job of	fan educator	
	(e) What should we to	each to our children in t	ne beginning
	(f) Who is an addict?		
	2.3. Find words from	the passage which mean	n the same as the following:
	(a) continuous	(para 1)	
	(b)believe	(para 3)	
	3 Read the following	passage carefully:	
w w w W B	asy to get caught up in hat is important to us, soing from school and who your are, what you where you would like to eing clear about who your future. The	the fast pace and press, what we want to according to your job or callike and what new you are, will help you to re is a lot of emphasis in	ant first step in creating balance in your life. Itisting schedule of our busy lives. We lose sight of applish. May be you have always been this busy. Treer. Never really taking the time to get to know that areas you would like to strengthen in your life. Things you would like to learn and experience. The make better choices, choices that will positively popular business books on how to set goals, runtern't seem to be much emphasis on finding out

who we are, what we really want and why we want it. The experts tell us it's important to have a

business plan to start or grow our busi.ess. It's a tool to see where your business is and how your 21

by choosing the most appropriate option:

business is being headed.

- 2. Listen, look, touch and smell all that the world around you has to offer. Trust that your feelings are the right guides for you. Notice all the should and have to that come up everyday. Are these really important to you? Can you change the circumstances that make you feel this way? Take a moment, sometime everyday just for you. Just sit or stand quietly and pause. Take several deep breaths and take a moment to be still. Don't do anything, just !"ke hold of that moment for yourself and do absolutely nothing.
- 3. As you get to know yourself better and bring your life into balance you will realize that you are a unique and important person. Your life has a purpose, everything that you say and do matters. Believe in yourself, be proud of who you are and what you have to offer to others. You are exactly where you are supposed to be. It is always good to write something. It not _ only helps you in planning your career but also keeps you updated about yourself. Whatever be the circumstances, don't be panic and always try to relax. Remember, getting nervous 1s not the solution. Learn to enjoy your work.
- (a) On the basis of your reading of the passage make notes on it using a suitable format. Use recognisable abbreviations wherever necesary. Give a suitable title to the passage.
 - (b) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, write a summary in about 80 words.
- Q.1 The student's council of your school has organised an excursion to Ajanta. And Ellora for the students of class XI and XII during winter vocation. As the President of the council, Write a notice not more than 50 words telling the student about this Excursion and inviting them for joining if you are Akhilesh / Arpita.
- Q.2 The Electricity Board has decided to install the new electronic meters in your society. Write a public notice in not more than 50 words to inform the resident in this regard. You are the President of Residents. Welfare Associations Mayur vihar Phase III.

THE PORTARAIT OF A LAOY

- 1. Describe the narration's grand mother's life in the village in contrast with kind of the life she led in city.
 - 2. Give a character sketch of narrator's grandmother.
- 3. Would you agree that the author's grandmother was a strong person in Character? If yes give instances to show this.
- 4. Describe the narration's grandmother life in the village in contrast with kind of the life she led to the city.
 - 5. Which moment to the day used to be the grandmother?
 - 6. "We protested but she ignored our protest". Who protested and why?

- 7. Narrate the why in which the sparrow expressed their sorrow when the author's grandmother died.
 - 8. How does the author describe his grandmother?
 - 9. Why was the grandmother disturbed with the teaching in the English medium school?
 - 10. "that was the turning point in our relationship" What was the turning point.

'WE' RE NOT AFRAID TO DIE IF WE CAN ALL BE TOGETHER.

- 1. List the step taken by the captain.
- a. To protest the skip when the rough weather begin.
- b. To check floating of the water in the skip.
- 2. Whatwas the first indication of the disaster?
- 3. What happened with sue &. What did she do?
- 4. When/ whet preparations did the narrator make for voyage?
- 5. What happened on the morning of 3rd January?
- 6. Describe the boat "Wave Walter".
- 7. How was the weather on 2nd January?
- 8. What happened after the ominous silence?
- 9. Describe the story we'ra not afraid to Die. It we can all be together?
- 10. Why did the captain take on two crewmen with them?

The SUMMERS OF BEAUTIFUL WHITE HORSE

- 1. Write down the character skater of the following:-
- a. Aran b. Mourad c. Uncle khosrow d. John Byre
- 2. How did Aram justify Mourad's act of stealing?
- 3. What were the Characteristics of the Garogholanion family?
- 4. Could Aram learn to ride the horse?
- 5. Who visited Aram's house the afternoon after Aram rode the horse?
- 6. Why did Mourad steel the horse and what made him return it to its rightful owner?

RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -II

Class - Xith

Subject-English

- 1. Read the given passage carefully:
- 1. We have been brought up to fear insects. We regard them as unnecessary creatures that do more harm than good. Man continually wages war on them, for they containimate his food, earry diseases or devour his crops. They sing or bite without provocation. They fly uninvited into our rooms on summer nights, or beat our lighted windows. We live in dread not only of unpleasant insects like spiders or wasps, but of quite harmless ones like moths. Reading about them increases our understanding without dispelling our fears. Knowing that the industrious ant lives in a highly organised society does nothing to prevent us from being filled with revulsion when we find hordes of them crawling over a carefully prepared picnic lunch.
- 2 No matter how much we like honey, or how much we have read about the uncanny sense of direction which bees possess, we have a horror of being stung. Most of our fears are unreasonable but they are difficult to erase. At the same time, however, insects are strangely fascinating. We enjoy reading about them, especially when we find that like the praying matis, they lead perfectly horrible lives. We enjoy staring at them entranced as they go about their business, unaware we hope) of our presence. Who was not stood in awe at the sight of a spider pouncing on a fly. or a column of ants triumphantly bearing home an enormous dead battle.
- 3. Last summer, I spent days in the garden watching thousands of ants crawling up the trunk of B ray prized peach tree. The tree has grown against a warm wall on a sheltered side of the house. I am especially proud of it, not only because it has survived several severe winters, but because it occasionally produces luscious peaches. During the summer, I noticed that the leaves of the tree were beginning to wither. Clusters of tiny insects called aphids were to be found on the underside of the leaves. They were visited by a large colony of ants which, even though it failed to get rid of the ants, kept me fascinated for twenty-four hours. I bound the base of the tree with a sticky tape, making it impossible for the ants to reach the aphids. The tape was so sticky that they did not dare to cross It.
- 4. For a long time, I watched them scurrying around the base of the tree in bewilderment. I even went out at midnight with a torch and noted with satisfaction (and surprise) that the ants were still swarming around the sticky tape without being able to do anything about it. I got up²⁴ early next morning hoping to find that the ants had given up in despair. Instead, I saw that they

had discovered a new route. They were climbing up the wall of the house and then on to the leaves of the tree. I realized sadly that I had been completely defeated by their ingenuity. The ants had been quick to find an answer to my thoroughly unscientific methods!

an	its had been quick to find an answer to m	y thoroughly unscientific methods!	
th	1.1. On the basis of your reading of the e given options:	above passage answer the following questions from	n
	(a) People on carrying a war against the insects because-		
	(i) These harm us	(ii) These disturb our peace	
	(iii) These crawl over our food.	(iv) These sting us.	
	(b) Which one is a harmless insect? -		
	(i) Spider	(ii) ant	
	(iii) Wasp	(iv) moth.	
	(c) An ant has a specific quality:		
	(i) To live in an organised society	(ii) Never to sting without provocation	
	(iii) To follow its workers	(iv) To eat, drink and be marry.	
	(d) The writer formed his peach tree as "prized" because-		
	(i) It has survived several winters.	(ii) It is a store-house of ants	
	(iii) It gives honey to the ants	(iv) It produces luscious fruits.	
1.2, Answer the following questions briefly:			
	(a) What is our attitude towards the insects?		
	(b) Why do we try to exterminate them?		
(c) Why does the author say that knowing about the insects does not keep a man to change his attitude to insects?			
(d) What made the ants visit the "prized" peach tree of the writer?			
(e) Why did the ants have to find out a new route?			
	(f) What is very specific about the insect	ts?	
1.3. Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:			
	(i) making somebody angry	(para 1)	25

(para 2)

(ii) Skill and cleverness

- 2. Read the given passage carefully:
- 1. All of us do some kind of work to ward off our starvation or to gain sufficient material wealth with a view to maintaining that standard of living which our physical and intellectual powers have helped us to reach. But there is another kind of work which is completely divorced from the burdensome process of our livelihood and which is undertaken for the sake of amusement or interest or the direction of our surplus stores of energy in some new and useful channels of refined tastes. This delightful occupation, combining work with pleasure or hobby, as it is properly termed, calls for the application of our highest faculties and gives proper form to our healthy instincts, purposeful habits and disciplined behavior. In our carefree and vacant hours, it allows these faculties to perform their natural functions and to display their instinctive greatness. We devote our leisure to the pursuit of this pleasant task and derive advantages which compare favorably with those we obtain from the bread earning routine of our daily life. Hobbies widen the sphere of our cultural activities, give refinement to our tastes and show us the path that leads to our systematic mental and moral development. Our tendencies and inclinations also find in them an outlet for a healthy and progressive expression.
- 2. A hobby is a favourite subject or occupation that is not one's main business. In this age of machinery which has taken upon itself most of the laborious duties of physical exertion formerly performed by man, thus creating for him pleasant intervals of rest and leisure, it should not be difficult for him to devote sometime to the pursuit of a new interest that can add some charm, colour or zest to his life. The spare time must not be frittered away in idleness or spent on such work as overtaxes his mind and body after they have performed their normal functions for the day. The new interest will be worthwhile only if it provides relaxation and change from ordinary occupation, banishes the drabness of routine work and produces a feeling that life is both charming and meaningful. 3. The choice of hobbies like the choice of books for purposes of reading, is not an easy task. Some hobbies demand a little guidance from experienced persons. Our sudden attachment to them without the backing of this preliminary knowledge may result in wasting of our resources of time and money, and in the end compel us to abandon them. Some hobbies are rather expensive, and therefore beyond the means of ordinary people who can ill afford to spend large sums of money on them. Not a few are incompatible with our temperament and taste. We must not, therefore, allow the glamour of certain hobbies to blind us to their reality, howsoever tempting they may appear to us, nor should we begin to cherish them thoughtlessly because we find other people so devotedly attached to them. In the first flush of enthusiasm, many have rushed into unsuitable hobbies only to find themselves turning away from them in a state of great disillusionment. In a few rare and exceptional cases, a sudden and instinctive choice of some hobby sometimes proves to be the right one. We must not, however, forget that tinkering with the hobby is a joyless and wasteful process, unattended by any appreciable gains. Scattered interests in half a dozen or more odd hobbies is also not a desirable end. 26
 - 2.1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions by

and a character mann the grown of the			
(a) We remain busy in doing some kind of work in order to:			
(i) have material wealth	(ii) remove starvation		
(iii) have happiness and to pass tin	ne (iv) All of these/None of these		
(b) A hobby is the best source to:			
(i) have an outlet for our hidden of	expressions		
(ii) interact with great personalities	es.		
(iii) remove slackness from our mi	nds		
(iv) abandon bad habits			
2.2. Answer the following question	ns briefly :		
(a) What is a hobby according to t	he writer?		
(b) Write two best advantages of a hobby?			
(c) Why should one be very careful in selecting a hobby?.			
(d) Under what circumstances do we have to discard a hobby?			
(e) How does a hobby refine our tastes?.			
(f) Why is the choice of books for reading is not an easy task?			
2.3. Find words from the passage	which mean the same as the following:		
(a) separated	(para 1)		
(b) to give up	(para 3)		
3. Read the following passage carefully:			
There are two problems which cause great worry to our educationists the			

making a choice from the given options:

There are two problems which cause great worry to our educationists - the problem of religious and moral instruction in a land of many faiths and the problem arising out of a large variety of languages.

Taking up the education of children, we see that they should be trained to love one another, to be kind and helpful to all, to be tender to the lower animals and to observe and think right. The task of teaching them how to read and write and to count and calculate is important, but it should not make us lose sight of the primary aim of moulding personality in the right way. For this, it is necessary to call into aid, culture, tradition and religion. But in our country we have, in the same school, to look after boys and girls born in different faiths and belonging to families

that live diverse ways of life and follow different forms of worship associated with different denominations of religion. It will not do to tread the easy path of evading the difficulty by attending solely to physical culture and intellectual education. We have to evolve a suitable technique and method for serving the spiritual needs of school children professing different faiths. We would hereby promote an atmosphere of mutual respect, a fuller understanding and helpful co-operation among the different communities in our' society. Again we must remain one people and we have therefore to give basic training in our schools to speak and understand more languages than one and to appreciate and respect the different religions prevailing in India. It is not right for us in India to be dissuaded from this by considerations as to overtaking the young mind. What is necessary must be done. And it is not in fact too great a burden.

Any attempt to do away with or steamroll the differences through governmental coercion _ and indirect pressure would be as futile as it would be unwise. Any imposition of a single way : of li"find form of worship on all children or neglect of a section of the pupils in this respect or barren secularization will lead to a conflict between school and home life which is harmful. On the other hand, if we give due recognition to the different prevailing faiths in the educational institutions by organizing suitable facilities for religious teaching for boys and girls of all communities, we are rather broadening their views and influencing them of having great national values.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in points only, using headings and sub-headings. Also use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary (minimum four). Supply a suitable title to it.
 - (b) Write a summary of the above passage in about 80 words.

SECTION - B: (WRITING SKILLS)

4. You have received an invitation to be the judge for a Literary Competition in St. Ann's School. Send a reply in not more than 50 words, confirming your acceptance. You are Mohan/Mohini.

Or

Draft an invitation on behalf of Mrs. and Mr. Ashok Mittal of 73-L, Model Town, Delhi which they use to invite their friends and relatives on the occasion of getting their daughter Miss Muskaan admitted in her M.B.B.S course in Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi. (words limit 50)

5. Lack of job opportunities in the rural areas is forcing people to migrate to cities. Every big city thus has a number of slums in it. Life in these slums is miserable.

Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a national newspaper on how we can improve the living condition in these slums. You are Ishani/Arman of C/S Lodhi Colony Apartments, New Delhi.

The drinking water supplied to your locality Anandlok Colony, Kanpur has a dirty colour and foul smell. As a Secretary of the Residents, Welfare Association write a letter in 120-150 words to the Chief Engineer, Water Authority, Kanpur complaining about the problem and requesting him to take necessary action at the earliest.

6. The rising prices of essential commodities make life difficult for the common man. AS a concerned citizen, write an Article in 150-200 words on 'Rising Prices'. Suggest solutions to solve this problem. You are Amit/Anita.

Or

While watching TV what we generally dislike most are commercial breaks, yet, a number of advertisements do add to our information. Write an article in 150-200 words on 'Advertisements as a source of information'. You are Karuna/Karan.

7. Smoking and chewing tobacco is a very bad habit. You have seen that even some school students indulge in it to the detriment of their health. Write a speech to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students to keep away from this bad habit. You are Bhushan/Bhavleen, Head Boy/Girl of your school. (Write in 200 words) -

Or

"The policy of no detention till class VIII is not in the interest of students.' Write a debate in 150-200 words either in favor of or against the motion. You are Lalita/Ramlal of XII studying in Dev Nagar Public School, Delhi.

Read the following extract and then answer the questions that following:-

1. "Some twenty thirty year later—she'd lough at the snap short. "see Betty and Dolly". She'd say " and look how they Dressed us for the beach," The sea holiday was has post, mini is her laughter. Both way with the laboured ease of lose".

Questions 1.

- a. Why did she laugh?
- b. b. Explain laboured ease of loss.
- c. C. Why does the poetess say "the sea holiday was has past, mine is her laughter?
- II. "Now she's been dead nearly as many years as that girl lived. And of this circuenstarces There is nothing to say at all. It silence silencer".

Questions

- 1. Who does she refer to?
- 2. What does the circumstances refer to?
- 3. Explain its silence silence.

Q.3 The laburnum top is silent, quite still In the afternoon yellow September sunlight, A

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few leaves yellowing, all its seeds fallen.

- a. why is laburnum look silent?
- b. What is the season referred to here?
- c. What has happened to the leaves and seeds?
- d. What is that which is starting about the gold finch?
- Q.4 Answer the following question: -
- a. What do you like most about the poem?
- b. What is compared to a machine?
- c. Describe the sound of the gold finch.
- d. What does the gold finch do?

DISCOVERINGTUT

- 1. Describe the king TUT and his family.
- 2. What was the results of CT Scan?
- 3. Who found TUT 's mummy? What problem did he face?
- 4. How are Carter's investigation was resented why?
- 5. Why was Zahi How ass worried? How did he get rid of his worry?
- 6. Who was tha last heir of the powerful dynasty? Describe is brief.
- 7. Who was hoard carter? What was his contribution?
- 8. What were the contents of Tut's tomb?

RANGA'S MARRIAGE-

- 1. How was Rangas's home coming a great went?
- 2. Who was Ratna? Why did Ranga fall is love with her?
- 3. Why was the village astrologer roped in by the narrator?
- 4. What were Ranga's view about marriage?
- 5. What is so special about the village Hasahalli according to narrator?
- 6. How was Shyama, The narrator become a match maker?
- 7. Why do you think Ranga and Ratna named their son after Shyama?
- 8. What was shastri angry with the narrator?
- 9. Do you believe in astrology? Is it a hear as represented by the narrator?
- 10. Do you find a change in Ranga's thinking after he met Ratna?

RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -III Class - Xith

Subject-English

SECTION 'A': READING

- Q. 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:
- 20 1. The effects of plastic bags on the environment are really quite devastating. While there are many objections to the banning of plastic bags based solely on their convenience, the damage to the environment needs to be controlled.
- 2. There is no way to strictly limit the effects of plastic bags on the environment because there is no disposal method that will really help to eliminate the problem. While reusing them is the first step, most people don't do that. These bags are not durable enough to survive numerous trips to the store. The best that citizens can do is to reuse them.
- 3. The biggest problem with this is that once they have been soiled they end up in the trash, which, then ends up ir the landfill or is burned. Either solution is very poor tor the environment. Burning emits toxic gases that harm the atmosphere and increase the level of VOCs in the air while landfills hold them indefinitely as part of the plastic waste problem throughout the globe.
- 4. One of the greatest problems is that an estimated 300 million plastic bays end up in the Atlantic Ocean alone. These bags are very dangerous for sea life, especially those of the mammal variety. Any hunting mammal can easily mistake the size, shape and texture of the plastic bag for a meal and find its airway cut off. Needless deaths from plastic bags are increasing every year.
- 5. The environmental balance of the waterways is being thrown off by the rate of plastic bags finding their way into the mouths and intestinal tracts of sea mammals. As one species begins to die off at an abnormal rate, every other living organism in the waterways is impacted.
- 6. The indefinite period of time that it takes for the average plastic bag to break down can be literally hundreds of years. Every bag that ends up in the woodlands of the country threatens the natural progression of wildlife. Because the break down rate is so slow the chances that . the bag will harmlessly go away are extremely slim. Throughout the world plastic bags are responsible for deaths by suffocation of woodland animals as well as inhibiting of soil nutrients. The land31 litter that is made up of plastic bags has the potential to kill over and over again. It has been

estimated that one bag has the potential to unintentionally kill one animal every three months due to unintentional digestion or inhalation.

- 7. While it's a noble thought to place the plastic bags in the recycling bin every week, studies have proven that there are very few recycling plants that actually recycle them. Most municipalities either burn them or send them off to the landfill after sorting. This is because it can be expensive to recycle this type of plastic. It doesn't melt down easily and is often not fit to be reused in its original form.
- 8. The premise of recycling these bags is nice. Yet funding for the upgrading of the recycling units just has not happened and thus less than 1% of all plastic bags are sent to recycling plants worldwide. Most are left to become a pollution problem in one way or another.
- 9. There are always alternatives to plastic bags and the search for more alternatives continues. Paper bags are a possible option but they also take their toll on the environment. The use of trees to increase the production of paper products will also have a negative environmental effect.
- 10. Reusable plastic bags are being introduced in regions that want to outlaw the plastic bags altogether. These are stronger and more durable and can be used for three to five trips to the store. Of course, the reusable cloth bag is fast becoming a favourite among environmental supporters. While thus so far no bag is without its issues, still these are the bags that are currently recommended for use to help protect environmental concerns.
- 1.1 On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions with the help of the given options:
 - (i) People object to the banning of plastic bags because they are:
 - (a) durable
 - (b) convenient
 - (c) easily disposable.
 - (d) useful
 - (ii) The environmental balance of the waterways is being thrown off because:
 - (a) the amount of plastic bags is decreasing the water level
 - (b) the breaking rate of these bags is slow
 - (c) many species of sea mammals are dying
 - (d) there are 300 million plastic bags lving in Atlantic Ocean
 - (iii) What do most municipalities do to the plastic bags:

(a) send them off to the landfill
(b) recycle them
(c) clean and send them for reuse
(d) leave them undestroyed
(iv) The best option to replace plastic bags is:
(a) paper bags
(b) reusable plastic bags
(c) cloth bags
(d) all of the above
(v) What is the first step to solve the problem of plastic waste?
(a) Reuse
(b) Replace
(c) Recycle
(d) All of these
1.2 Answer the following questions briefly:
(i) Why is reusing plastic bags not considered practical?
(ii) Why is the disposal of plastic bags considered damaging to the environment?
(iii) How do plastic bags endanger the life of animals in te sea and on land?
(iv) What factors discourage the recycling of plastic bags?
(v) How are reusable plastic bags better than ordinary plastic bags?
(vi) What is the disadvantage of using paper bags?
1.3 Answer any three of the following questions in 25-30 words:
(I) Why the effects of plastic bags on environment cannot be limited? .
(ii) What is the biggest problem with plastic bags?
(iii) How are plastic bags dangerous for sea life?
(iv) In what ways is land litter of plastic bags harmful?

- 1.4 Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
- (I) Choking (para 6)
- (ii) Costly (para 7)
- (iii) brought in (para 10)
- Q. 2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome, and an excess of work is always very painful. However, work is not, to most people, more painful than idleness. There are, in work, all grades; from mere relief of tedium up to the profoundest delights, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most people have to do is not interesting in itself, but even that work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills a good many hours of the day without the need for deciding what one shall do. Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been more pleasant here. To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover, the exercise of choice is tiresome in itself. Except, in case of people with unusual initiative, it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided that the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer from unspeakable boredom. At times, they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa or by flying around the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after youth is past. Accordingly, the more intelligent rich men week nearly as hard as if they were poor.

Work, therefore is desirable, first and foremost as a preventive of boredom, although uninteresting work is as boring as having nothing to do. With this advantage of work, another associated advantage is that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided that a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vaguer, he is likely to find far more zest than an idle man would possibly find.

The second advantage of most paid work and some of the unpaid work is that it gives chances of success and opportunities for ambition. In most work, success is measured by income and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. However, dull work too, becomes bearable, if it is a means of building up a reputation. Continuity of purpose is one of the most essential ingredients of happiness and that comes chiefly through work.

2.1 On the basis of your reading of the above Passage, make notes using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary.

- 2.2 Write a summary of the Passage in not more than 80 words using the notes made and also suggest a suitable title.
- Q 1. Your school Akash public school Agra need a canteen manger. On behalf of the principle, Write on advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local daily. Mention the educational and professional qualifications, other qualities required in the manger. Who to apply to and the last date for the receipt of applications.
- Q 2. You are the general manger of a leading industrial concern. You need a chartered Accountant for yours office. Draft an advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in National Daily, New Delhi under the classified column.
- Q 3. By mistake you forgot your briefcase in on auto rickshaw. It contains some important document. At the end of the day, you were amazed to find that auto rickshaw drivers had taken the taken the trouble of returning the briefcase intact at your guest house. Write a letter to the editor, the statesmen mentioning that house by survives ever in these hard times.
- Q 4. A students on anxieties never end . After clearing the board Examination, There is the uncertainty of getting admission in a college and a course of one's choice. The cut-off percentage in good colleges reses every year. There are hardly any opening for the average students. Write a latters to the editor of a national daily stating of the problems. And giving suggestions regarding job opportunities for students after passing class XII.
 - (Q) Read the following extract and then answer the questions that following:-

"Eternal I rise impalpable out of the land the bottomless sea, upward to heaven, whence vaguely formed, altogether changed, and yet the some".

Questions:-

- a. Who is "I" is the above lines? b. Explain 'yet the same'. c. From where does ' I rise and where does it go?
 - Q. Answer the following Question:-

VOICE OF THE RAIN

1. What is the phrase 'Strange to till' mean? 2. What will happen if it doesn't rain? 3. List the pain of opposites found in the poem. 4. Why are the last two lines put within the brackets?

LANDSCAPE OF THE SOUL

1. Explain the concept of shenphui 2. What was wu Doozi asked to do? 3. What happened which astonished the Emperor? 4. What is the difference between European art and Asian Art? 5. How is Nek Chand's were viewed by the art people the world over? 6. The landscape is an 35 inner one, a spiritual one and conceptual space. 7. Who was Jean Dubufflet? What was his

contribution to art? 8. How has Nek Chand been hailed? 9. What do you mean by Yang and Yin? 10. What is the Daoist view of the universe?

ALBERT EINSTEIN AT SCHOOL-

- 1. How did Mr Brawn treat Albert?
- 2. Who was Elsa? What advice did she give to Albert?
- 3. What were MR. Koch's views about Albert Einstein?
- 4. What were the head teacher's view regarding Albert?
- 5. What impression do you form about Albert? From the interaction that he had with his history teacher?
 - 6. What did Albert plan to do after leaving the school?
 - 7. What do you think of young Einstein?
 - 8. In what mood did Albert leave Mvnich?
 - 9. Albert was quite nervous when he met the doctor. What does this Show.
 - 10. Who was Dr. Ernst Weil? How did he help Albert?

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -IV Class - Xith

Subject-English

SECTION 'A': READING

- 1. Read the passage carefully:
- 1. On a hot April morning in 1917, Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Patna by train from Calcutta. It was his first visit to the city and he had come to fight for the indigo farmers in Champaran, at the invitation of indigo agriculturist Rajkumar Shukhla. "I must confess that I did not then know even the name, much less the geographical position of Champaran," he wrote in his autobiography. But that did not deter him from working tirelessly in the region for close to a year, leading his first successful civil disobedience movement in India. This is the hundredth year of the landmark struggle and there have already been a slew of commemorative events. The latest will take place today at the India International Centre, and has been organised a panel discussion and a film on Champaran. Says historian Mridula Mukherjee, "The Champaran movement is significant because it was the first political action that Gandhi led in India for a deeply oppressed peasantry in a remote part of the country."
- 2. The oppression of Champaran's indigo farmers by white planters dated back to the 19th century, in 1848 a British civil servant wrote that "not a chest of indigo reached England without being stained with human blood." By the time Gandhi arrived, the indigo farmers '! were in the grip of the pernicious tinkathia system they were forced to dedicate three out of 20 parts of their land to the cultivation of indigo. Not only did the pleasants get poor remuneration, they were also subject to almost 40 different kinds of bizarre, illegal cesses called abwabs. If the planters wanted to buy elephant for shikaar, the tenants had to raise money and this was called hathiahi. Similar taxes were extorted for purchasing horses or cars (ghorahi, motorahi). And so on.
- 3. When Gandhi arrived in Champaran, he introduced a new, different kind of political activity. He demonstrated the hallmarks of his future political actions for the first time in India, particularly his ability to effectively mobilise people. Says Dr Mukherjee, "People say that Gandhi was charismatic, that's why he was able to mobilise millions of people. But the truth is that he understood people at the grassroots because of the hard work he put in the number of people he met every day of his life, the hundreds of people he corresponded with, the weekly 37 journal he brought out..... His unerring political instinct was born out of tremendous

experience." In Champaran, he decided that the peasants were so crushed, it would be useless to go to law courts for a reprieve. "The real relief for them is to be free from fear. We cannot sit still until we have driven tinkathia out of Bihar," he wrote. With that goal in mind, he swung into action, Along with a band of trusted associates, mostly local vakils, he toured the region relentlessly, He travelled third class in trains, walked miles in the scorching sun, sometimes rode on elephant back buffeted by hot, dusty winds, as he went from village to village. They had "recorded testimonies of thousands of tenants and become acquianted with almost all the grievances of Champaran." So Gandhi knew each and every trouble very soon.

- 4. But from the moment he set foot in Patna on April 10, Gandhi was on the rader of the British. On April 15, he had arrived in Motihari, only to set off at nine the next morning for J asaulipatti village where he had heard of the Oppression of a farmer. He was intercepted three Hours after and delivered an ultimatum by the Commissioner a "danger" to "public tranquility." Gandhi replied that he would "submit to the order by suffering the penalty of civil disobedience." By April 18, Gandhi was Preparing to go to jail. The news Of his possible arrest had spread like wildfire in Motihari and thousands of tenants started assam being in the court from that morning. Gandhi was told that if he promised to leave and not return, the case against him would be withdrawn. He refused. On April 20, a confused, jittery administration, which had thought that Gandhi would offer defence, withdrew the case.
- 5. When his arrest had seemed imminent, Gandhi displayed yet another hallmark of his political action the practical, organisational aspect. He put together a plan: if he went to jail, his associates would take over the work. If they were arrested, others would take over. If they were picked up, Rajendra Prasad, Shambhushataran and Anugrah Narayan Sinha would step in. And so on. Ultimately the government was compelled to appoint a Commission of Inquiry and nominated Gandhi as one of its members. The tinkathia system was abolished and the planters partially refunded the money that they had extorted from the peasants.
- 6. The success of the first civil disobedience movement is all the more significant because, as Gandhi said, when he arrived, no one knew him (despite his fame from his South African days) and the Congress party was practically unknown in those parts. But the rea] significance of Champaran was, in the words of his biographer DG Tendulkar, the fact that Gandhi "forged a weapon by which India could be made free."
- 1.1. On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following questions from the given options:
 - (a) The main purpose of Mahatma Gandhi to arrive in Patna was
 - (i) acceding to Rajkumar Shukhla's request
 - (ii) to fight with the atrocities over the Indians.
 - (iii) to fight for the Indigo farmers in Champaran.

	(iv) to start for the Indian freedom struggle.							
	(b) The Champa	ran movement was very	significant because:					
	(i) it was the laun	nching of national move	ement.					
	(ii) it was the first	t political action of Gan	dhi					
	(iii) it was to redr	ress the demands of the p	peasants					
	(iv) it was to Supr	ress the white planters.						
	(c) In order to be	uy elephants for 'Shikaa	r' the tenants had to raise:					
	(i)Motihari		(ii) ghorahi					
	(iii) cropahi		(iv) hathiahi					
	(d) Gandhi set of	ff for Jasaulipatti village	with a view to aware himself of:					
	(i) law and order	Situation	(ii) oppression of a farmer					
	(iii) grievances of	f the locals	(iv) transquility of the people.					
	1.2. Answer the f	following questions very	briefly:					
	(a) Why did Gan	Why did Gandhi lead his first political action in India? (
	(b) What were th	e conditions of the indi	go peasants in Champaran ?					
(c) Gandhi introduced a different kind of political activity in Champaran. It wa								
	(d) What was dec	cided by Gandhi in Cha	mparan?					
	(e) Why was an u	ıltimatum given to Gan	dhi?					
	(f) In case Gandh	ni was sent to jail, which	of the action plan would be followed?					
	1.3. Find words f	from the passage which	mean the same as the following:					
	(i) Peace ((para 4)						
	(ii) Farmers ((para 2)						
	Zo 2. Resd the gi	ven passage carefully :						
tŀ			rld loves a winner, it is important that you recognise e healthy enough to enjoy your success. Stress can					

strike anytime, in a fashion that may leave you unware of its presence in your life. While a certain amount of pressure is necessary for performance, it is important to be able to recognise your individual limit. For instance, there are some individuals who accept competition in a

'healthy fashion. There are others who collapse into weeping wrecks before an exam or on comparing mark-sheets and finding that their friends have scored better.

- 2. Stress is a body reaction to any demands or changes in its internal and external environment. Whenever, there is a change in the external environment such as temperature, pollutants, humidity and working conditions, it leads to stress. In these days of competition when a person makes up his mind to surpass what has been achieved by others, leading to an imbalance between demands and resources, it causes psycho-social stress. It is a part and parcel of everyday life.
- 3. Stress has a different meaning, depending on the stage of life you are in. The loss of a toy or a reprimand from the parents might create a stress shock in a child. An adolescent who fails an examination may feel as if everything has been lost and life has no further meaning. In an adult the loss of his or her companion, job or professional failure may appear as if there is nothing more to be achieved.
- 4. Such signs appear in the attitude and behaviour of the individual, as muscle tension in various parts of the body, palpitation and high blood pressure, indigestion and hyper-acidity. Ultimately the result is self-destructive behaviour such as eating and drinking too much, smoking excessively, relying on tranquilisers. There are other signs of stress such as trembling, shaking, nervous blinking, dryness of throat and mouth and difficulty in swallowing.
- 5. The professional under stress behaves as if he is a perfectionist. It leads to depression, lethargy and weakness. Periodic mood shifts also indicate the stress status of the students, executives and professionals.
- 6. In a study sponsored by World Health Organisation and carried out by Harvard School of Public Health, the global burden of diseases and injury indicated that stress diseases and accidents are going to be the major killers in 2020.
- 7. The heart disease and depression-both stress diseases-are going to rank first and second in 2020. Road traffic accidents are going to be the third largest killers. These accidents are also an indicator of psycho-social stress in a fast-moving society. Other stress diseases like ulcers, hypertensions and sleeplessness have assumed epidemic proportions in modern societies.
- 8. Aperson under stress reacts in different ways and the common ones are fright, fight and flee depending upon the nature of the stress and capabilities of the person. The three responses can be elegantly chosen to cope with the stress so that stress does not damage the system and become distress.

When a stress crosses the limit, peculiar to an individual, it lowers his performance capacity. Frequent crossings of the limit may result in chronic fatigue in which a person feels lethargic, disinterested and is not easily motivated to achieve anything. This may make the person40 mentally undecided, confused and accident prone as well. Sudden exposure to un-nerving

stress may also result in a loss of memory. Diet, massage, food supplements, herbal medicines, hobies, relaxation techniques and dance movements are excellent stress busters.

2.1. On the basis of your reading understanding of the passage answer the following

questions by choosing the most appropriate option: (a) Select a suitable title: (i) Forms of stress (ii) Meaning of stress (iii) Stress and its Alied Ailments (iv) Stress (b) The stress related ailment would be _____ in 2020. (i) a major killer (ii) saving (iv) no more trouble Ne wee (iii) cured 2.2. Answer the following questions briefly: (a) What is most essential for performance? (b) Which two factors bring stress? (c) What are the symbols that a person is under stress? (d) In what way does a stressed fellow react? (e) Write two diseases caused due to stress. (f) When the stress crosses the limits, how does a person conduct? 2.3. Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: (a) decent (para 1) (para 3) (b) dampness 3. Read the given passage carefully:

1. In the democratic countries, intelligence is still free to ask whatever question it chooses. This: freedom, it is almost certain will not survive another war. Educationists should, therefore, do all they can while there is yet time to built up in the minds of their charges, a habit of resistance to suggestion. If such resistance is not built up, the men and women of the next generation will be at the mercy of that skillful propagandist who contrives to seize the instruments of information and persuasion. Resistance to suggestion can be built up in two -ways. First, children can be taught to rely on their own internal resources and not to depend on incessant stimulation from without. This is doubly important. Reliance on external 41 stimulation is bad for the character. Moreover, such stimulation is the stuff with which

propagandists bait their books, the jam in which dictators counsel their ideological pills. An individual relies on external stimulation there by exposes himself to the full force of whatever propaganda is being made in his neighborhood. For a majority of people in the West, purposeless reading, purposeless listening in, purposeless listening to radios, purposeless looking at films have become addiction, psychological equivalents of alcoholism and morphinism.

- 2. Things have come to such a pitch that there are many millions of men and women who suffer real distress if they are cut-off for a fewdays or even for few hours from newspapers, radio and music or movie pictures. Like a addict to the drug, they have to indulge their vice not because of their indulgence gives them any real pleasure but because, unless they indulge they feel painful subnormal and incomplete. Evenby intelligent people, it is not taken for granted that such psychological addictions are inevitable and even desirable, that there is nothing to be alarmed at in that fact that the majority of civilized men and women are now incapable of living on their own spiritual resources, but have become exactly dependent on incessant stimulation from without.
- 3. How can the children be taught to rely upon their own spiritual resources and resist the temptation to become reading addicts, hearing addicts, seeing addicts? First of all they can be taught how to entertain themselves, by playing things themselves, by playing musical instruments, by purposeful study, by scientific observation and by the practice of some art and so on. But such education of the hand and the intellectual is not enough. Psychology has its Gresham's law, it is: that bad money that derives out the good. Most people tend to perform the actions that require least efforts, to think the taught that are easiest to fill, the emotions that are most vulgarly commonplace, to give rein to the desires that are most nearly animal.
- 4. And they will tend to do this even if they possess the knowledge and skill to do otherwise. Along with the necessary knowledge and skill must be given the will to use them even under the pressure of incessant temptation to take the line of least resistance and become an addict to psychological drugs. Most people will not wish to resist these temptations unless they have a coherent philosophy of life, which makes it reasonable and right for them to do so. The other method of heightening resistance to suggestion is purely intellectual and consists in training young people to subject the diverse devices of the propagandists to critical analysis.

The first thing that educators must do is to analyze the words currently used in newspapers, on platforms by preachers and broadcasters. Their critical analysis and constructive criticism should reach out to the children and the youth, with such clarity that they learn to react to forceful suggestions rightly and at the right time.

- (a) On the basis of reading of the above passage make notes on it by using headings and subheading. Make use of suitable abbreviations.
- (b) Prepare a summary of the passage about 80 words keeping in view your notes. Also 42 suggest a suitable title.

- Q 1. You are greatly disturbed by loud speakers blowing at high volume, particularly during festival times. Use of loud speakers is made without caring for the place of local residents. Write a letter to the superintendent of police of your area requesting him to strictly enforce the low which prohibits the use of loud speaker beyond 11pm you are Rishi raj Narain, living at R-75 ,Sector-14 Rk puram ,New Delhi.
- Q 2. Write a letter to the Traffic Manager, Northern Railway, New Delhi, reporting the loss of your suitcase your journey from Kolkata to Delhi in Rajdhani Express.
- Q 3. Your school has opened a new activity wing for the kindergarten student for which you require play equipment. Write a letter to the manager, Ok Toys 21, Daryaganj, Delhi in about 120-150 words placing on order for educational toys and other play equipment. You are Neeral Naresh, Manger, DML public school, Delhi.
- Q 4.As the sports instructor of APL Public School. Write a letter to your local dealer placing an order for certain sports goods.
- Q 5 . The dowry custom is one of the biggest social evils in India. It has given rise to suicide, Corruption and normal degradation. Write an article in about 150-200 words on the topic Dowry. A heinous, social Crime.
- Q 6 .Incidents of child abuse. Are on the rise, resulting in to increasing number of child deaths per day. Write an article in about 150-200 words on the topic 'Child Abuse'.
 - Q7. Read the following extract and then answer the question that follows:-
- (1) "And who art thou? Said I to the soft falling shower, Which, strange to tell, gave me an answer, as here translated; Ian the poem of Earth, said the voice of the rain"

Question:-

- 1. Name the poem and the poet.
- 2. What was 'strange to tell'?
- 3. Why does the poet say 'as home translated?
- II. "Eternal I rise in palpable out of the land and the bottom less sea, Upward to heaven, when a, vaguely formed, altogether changed, and get the same".
 - 1. Who is 'I' in the above lines?
 - 2. From where does 'I' rise and where does it go.
 - 3. Explain 'yet the same'.
 - Q8. Answer the question that follows:-

Ailing Planat

- 1. Why is earth compared to a patient?
- 2. What do you mean by sustainable development?

- 3. When was green movement started? What is its aim?
- 4. Do its problem of overpopulation directly effect our everyday life?
- 5. What does the notice "The world's most dangerous animal" at a case in the Wsalcn, Zambia, Signify?
 - 6. Howare the earth's principal biological system being depleted?
 - 7. Do you believe that "Loves are never respected nor enforced in India?
 - 8. The problem of overpopulation directly affects our everyday life Discuss.
- 9. Define the concept of sustainable development. How do the Earth's vital reveal a patient in declining health?
 - 10. The world's forest cover is in pathetic state comment with reference chapter.

Mother's Day

- 1. Bring out the main idea of the play "Mother's Day".
- 2. Who are Mrs pearson and Fitzgerald? Compare the Character of the both with each other?
- 3. If drama a good medium for conveying a social massage?
- 4. How drop George Pearson treat feel humiliated?
- 5. How does its changed Mrs Pearson treat Doris and cyril?
- 6. Why do the two women exchange their personalities?
- 7. What do Doris and Cyril conclude about the changed behaviour of Mrs Pearson?
- 8. What is the value of democratic quality of equality at the family level' in our country? Why is it that those who preach equality outside fair practise it at home. Discuss this keeping in view the play 'Mother's Day'

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Formative Assessment -V

Class - Xith

Subject-English

- Q.1. Recently you attended a seminar on Adult Education organised by the CBSE. The programme was held at VKT public school Delhi. Write a report 150 -200 words to be published it. The Indian Express; New Delhi. You are Garv | Gaurika, special correspondent of "The Indian Express".
- Q.2. As a student reporter of your school news-bulletin, Write a report in about 150-200 words on the worker's Day Celebrations in the school.
- Q.3 Racism is bad. Anyone and everyone can be exposed to racism. Write a speech in about 150-200 words on the topic 'Racism' to be delivered in the morning assembly.
- Q 4. Peer pressure is use for development. If there is no fear pressure at all then there would be no goal or aim to succeed. Write a speech on the topic. "Is peer pressure more Beneficial than Not?" To be delivered on aunt of children's Day celebration in your school
- Q 5. The policy of reservation of seats for admission to the professional Courses is good for the deprive reactions. Write a debate in 150-200 words either for or against the motion.
- Q 6. You are Nishant/ nisha, a student of class-XII. You are asked to participate in the debate competition and speak in favour of motion. Joint family is the most appropriate way of life. Your debits should not exceed 200 words.
 - Q7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:-

When did my childhood go? Was it the day I ceased to be eleven. Was it the time I realised that Hell and Heaven, Could not be found in Geography, And therefore could not be, Was that the day!

Questions.

- 1. Name the poem and the poet.
- 2. At what age does the poet think he lost his childhood?
- 3. What did the poet realise? Did the poet find on answer to his question?

THE CHILDHOOD

1. How does the poet take the loss of his childhood?

- 2. What differentiates childhood from adulthood?
- 3. Which do you think are the most poetic lines? Why.
- 4. What is the attitude of the poet towards the adults?

BROWNING VERSION

- 1. Who is Frank? What impression to you from about him?
- 2. Why has Taplow come to see Crocker Harris?
- 3. Taplow calls Crocker-Harris hardly human? Why?
- 4. What was funny about Crocker telling a joke.
- 5. What is 'remove'? What does Taplow think about it.
- 6. What do gather about Crocker Harris from the play?
- 7. Comment on the attitude shown by Taplow to words Crocker Harris?
- 8. Give a pen portrait of Crocker Harris?
- 9. Does frank seen to encourage Taplow Comments on Crocker Harris?

ADVENTURE

- 1. Write down the character sketch of the following:-
- a. Prof. Gaitonde b. Prof. Rajender deshpande.
- 2. Justify the title of the story.
- 3. What message did this chapter is given to its readers?
- 4. What attracted Gangadhar's attention at the Azad Maidan?
- 5. Why were Gangadhar's investigations in complete?
- 6. What surprised Prof. Gaitonde?
- 7. In what sense is the story fantasy?
- 8. What is catastrophic theory. How is it used in the chapter?

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Formative Assessment -V

Class - Xith

Subject-English

- Q.1 You are Simran Gupta. Write an application for the poet of TGT (Maths)in a reputed public school with a bio-data.
- 2. Write an application for the post of Assistant professor in English in St. Joseph and Mary College, New Delhi with a bio-data. You are Singini Roy.
 - 3. Read the following extract and answer the question that following: -

Father and son, We both must live. On the some globe and the some land. He speaks: I cannot understand My self, why after grows from grief. We each put out on empty hand, Longing for something to forgive.

Question:-

- 1. Explain on the some globe and the some level.
- 2. What grows from quiet and why.
- 3. Who are we? What do they long for?

Answer the following question:-

THE TALE OF MELON CITY

- Q.1 Narrate The Tale of Melon City in your own words.
- Q2.Describe why everyone was happy to se 'o melon' as their king.
- Q3. Draw a character sketch of the king as described in 'The Tale of Melon City.
- Q4. Why did the king order to build as arch?
- Q.5 Who was the wisest man? What advice did he give?
- Q6. How did the architect clam that he was innocent?
- Q7. What are the principal of Laissez-Faire?
- Q8. What solution did the king give when he saw that the crowd was getting restless?

SILK ROAD-

- Q1. Where was the narrator and his party going?
- Q2. Why did Tsetan stop the care to junb out?

- Q3. What was special about the house of Name ds?
- Q4. The article has been titled 'Silk Road'. Justify it.
- Q5. What happened when the author was Leaving Ravu?
- Q6. Describe the author's meeting with Norbu?
- Q7. Write a note on Tsetan's support to the author during the journey?
- Q8, How did the people of Darche live?

THE GHAT OF ONLY WORLD-

- Q1. Shahid was truly gregarious person Comment.
- Q2. What impression do you from of Agha Shahid Ali as a mean?
- Q3. Write a note on the early friendship between Shahid and the writer?
- Q4. What was the nightmare that lusted shahid again and again?
- Q5 Who was James merrie? How did he influence shahid's poetry?
- Q6. How did shahid feel on his trips to India?
- Q8. What do you understand of the Indian Diaspora from this piece?

BIRTH-

- Q1. What did Andrew think as he sat by the Kitchen fine?
- Q2. How did the child show signs of life?
- Q3. How did Andrew feel as he come out of the room?
- Q4. How did the child Come to life at last?
- Q5. How did Andrew save the mother?
- Q6. Draw a character sketch of Dr. Andrew.
- Q7. Do you know of any incident when someone has been brought back life from the brink of death through medical help? Discuses medical procedures such as organ transplant and organ regeneration that as used to save human life.

FATHERTOSUN -

- Q1. Why is the father angry?
- Q2. What does the father went?
- Q3. What is the problem of the father?
- Q4 How is the father's helplessness brought out in the poem?
- Q5. What does the line "Silence Surrounds us" stand for.

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Formative Assessment - I

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - SETS AND FUNCTIONS

Q.1 If 5 is the set of all prime number and $M = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$, then evaluate the following

(1) MU (5NM)

(2) (5-M) N (M-5)

Q.2 In a group of 1000 people, there one 750 people who can speak Hindi and 400 who can speak English. How many can speak Hindi only?

Q.3 If
$$A = \{1,2,3,4\}$$
, $B = \{2,3,4,5\}$, $C = \{1,3,4,5,6,7\}$ verify that $A n (BUC) = (ANB) U (ANC)$

Q.4 Find the domain and Range of the function

$$f = \left(x \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} : xER, x \neq 1\right)$$

Q.5 Find the domain of fcx): - $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$

Q.6 Find the domain of real function fcx) define by fcx) = $\sqrt{\frac{1-1x1}{4-1x1}}$

Q.7 Find the domain of fcx): - $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1x1}}$

Q.8 Cot $R = \{(1,3), (4,2), (2,4), (2,3), (3,1), \}$ be a relation on the set $= \{1,2,3,4\}$ Examine whether given relation is a function or not by giving reasons.

Q.10 If fcx) =
$$\frac{x-1}{x+1}$$
, then show that $+\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = -fcx$

Q.11 If
$$fcx = y = \frac{ax - b}{cx - a}$$
, then Prove that $f(y) = x$

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Formative Assessment - II

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION

Q.1 Use the principle of mathematical indiction to prove the following statements for all nEN

(a)
$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + \dots + n \times (n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

(b)
$$a + (a+b) + (a+2b) + \dots + [a+(n-1),d] = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1).d]$$

- (c) $10^{2n-1} + 1$ is divisible by 11 for nEn
- Q.2 Use the principle of mathematical indiction, prove that 41^n 14^n is a multiple of 27 for all natural number n.
 - Q.3 Use the principle of mathematical indiction to prove that every natural number n.

$$1 \times 3 + 2 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3^2 + \dots + n \times 3^n = \frac{(2n-1) \cdot 3^{n+1} + 3}{4}$$

Q.4 Use the principle of mathematical indiction to prove the following statement for all nEN

(i)
$$(1) + (1+3) + (1+3+5) + \dots + nterms = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

(ii) Use the principle of mathematical indiction to prove that every natural number n.

$$\left(1+\frac{3}{1}\right)\left(1+\frac{5}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{7}{9}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{2n+1}{n^2}\right) = (n+1)^2$$

- (iii) n(n+1)(2n+1) is divisible by 6.
- (iv) Prove that $\cos \theta, \cos 2\theta, \cos 2^2\theta$ $\cos 2^{n-1}\theta = \frac{sm2^n\theta}{2^nsm\theta}$, for all nEN

Q.6 Find the middle term in the expansion of
$$\left(3x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)^7$$

Q.7 Find the 3rd term from the end in the expansion
$$\left(\frac{3x}{5} - \frac{5}{2x}\right)^8$$

Q.8 Find the value of
$$\left(a^2 - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}\right)^4$$

Q.9 Find the expansion of
$$(3x^2 - 2au + 3a^2)^3$$
 using binomial theorem.

Q.10 Find n, if the ratio of the fifth term from the beginning to the fifth term from the end in the expansion of
$$\left(3\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)^n is\sqrt{6:1}$$

Q.11 Find the term in dependent of x in the expansion of
$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{3}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2x^2}}\right)^{10}$$

Q. 12 If
$$p$$
 is a real number and if the middle term in the expansion of

$$\left(\frac{p}{2}+2\right)^8$$
 is 1120, find p

Q.13 If the seventh term from the beginning end in the expansion of
$$\left(\sqrt[3]{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}}\right)^n$$
 and equal, find the value of n.

Q.15 If the middle term of
$$\left(\frac{1}{x} + x smx\right)^{10}$$
 is equal to $7\frac{7}{8}$, then find the value of x

Q.14 If the coefficients of Second, third and forth term in the expansion of $(1+x)^{2n}$ are in A.P, Show that $2n^2-9n+7=0$

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Formative Assessment - III

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - SEQUENCES AND SERIES

Q.1 Consider the sequence defined by

$$an = an^{2} + bn + c,$$

if $a_{2} = 3$, $a4 = 13$ and $a7 = 113$, Show that
 $3an = 17n2 - 87n + 115$

- Q.2 Write the 5th term of the sequence whose nth term is $\left(\frac{1+(-1)^n}{2}3^n\right)$
- Q.3 In an A.P, if the mth term id m, show that rth term is m+n-r
- Q.4 Prove that in any A.P,

$$am + nam - n = 2am$$

Q.5 If the Pth, 9th and rth term of an A.P

a,b,c respectively prove that

$$a(q-r) + b(r-p) + c(p-q) = o$$

- Q.6 Determine K so that 4k + 8, 2k2+3k+6, 3k2 + 4k + 4 are three consultive term of an A.P
- Q.7 The sum of three numbers in A.P is 12 and the sum their cubes is 408. Find the numbers.
 - Q.8 Find five numbers in A.P. Whose sum is 25 and the sum of whose square is 135.
 - Q.9 If 5, S2, 53 are the sums of n, 2n, 3n terms of an A.P, show that $53 = 3(5_2 5_1)$
 - Q.10 Find the sum of the following series up to n term

$$\frac{1^3}{1} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{1 + 3 + 5} + \dots$$

Q.11 Show that
$$\frac{1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 3^2 + \dots + n \times (n+1)^2}{1^3 \times 2 + 2^2 \times 3 + \dots + n^2 \times (n+1)} = \frac{3n+5}{3n+1}$$

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Formative Assessment - IV

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Q.1 Express 50° 37' 30" in radians

Q.2 Find the value of
$$sm\ 22\frac{1}{2}^{0}$$
, $\cos\ 22\frac{1}{2}^{0}$, $\tan\ 22\frac{1}{2}^{0}$

Q.3 Find
$$7\frac{1}{2}^0 us 7\frac{1}{2}^0$$
 and $\tan\left(11\frac{1}{4}\right)^0$

Q.4 Prove that:-
$$sm18^{0} = \frac{\sqrt{5-1}}{4}$$
 and $cos18^{0} = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$

Q.5 Prove that :-
$$fm 10^{\circ}$$
. $fm 30^{\circ}$. $fm 50^{\circ}$. $fm 70^{\circ}$. = $\frac{1}{16}$

Q.6 If fm (b+c-a), fm (c+a-b), fm (a+b-c) are in arithmetic progression, prove that tan a, tan b, tan c are in Arithmetic progression.

Q.7 Prove that
$$\cos\theta = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + 2\cos 4\theta}}$$

Q.8 Prove that

(a)
$$\frac{1 - \tan^2(45^0 - A)}{1 + \tan^2(45^0 - A)} = \sin 2A$$

(b)
$$\cos^2 \frac{\Lambda}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{3\Lambda}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{5\Lambda}{8} + \cos^2 \frac{7\Lambda}{8} = 2$$

Q.9 For any real number θ and \times , $\sin \theta = \sin \times$, implies $\theta = n\Lambda + (-1)^n.2$ here nEI

Q.10 Solve
$$\tan \theta + \tan 2\theta + 3 \tan \theta \cdot \tan 2\theta = \sqrt{3}$$

Q.11 Solve:
$$\cos x + \cos 3x = \cos 2x$$

Q.12 Solve
$$: 4 \sin^2 \theta - 8 \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

Q.13 Solve:
$$\cos + \sin x = \cos 2x + \sin 2x$$

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Formative Assessment - V

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - THE CASTESIAN CO - ORDINATE SYSTEM

Q.1 If the segment soining the points (a,b) and (c,d) subtends an angle Q at the origin, Prove that $\cos\theta = \frac{ac+bd}{\sqrt{(a^2+b^2)(c^2+d^2)}}$

Q.2 In what ratio does the point $\frac{1}{2}$,6 divide the line segment soining the points (3,5) and (-7,9)?

Q.3 The three vertices of a rhombus, taken in order, one (2,-1), (3,4) and (-2,3) find the forth vertex.

Q.4 Find the vertices of the triangle the mid - points of whose sides one (3,1), (5,6) and (-2,3).

Q.5 Prove that the co-ordinate of the centroid of a triangle whose vertices ane A(x,y), $B(x_2,y_2)$ and $C(x_3,y_3)$ are $x = \frac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}$ and $y = \frac{y_1+y_2+y_3}{3}$

Q.6 Find the area of a triangle whose vertices are A(x,y), $B(x_2,y_2)$ and $C(x_3,y_3)$

Q.7 Show that the equation of the locus of points such that the difference of their distances from two fixed point (ae,o) and (-ae,o) is 29, is $x = \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{a^2(e^2-1)} = 1$

Q.8 The points (a, o), (o, b) and (x, y) are collinear. Using slopes, prove that $x = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

Q.9 Find the locus of the centroid of the triangle, whose vertices are (a cust, a smt), (b smt, -b cust) and (1,0), where t is a parameter i.

Q.10 Find the area of the triangle the co-ordinate of the mid point of whose sides are (3,-1), (5,3) and (1,-3) respectively

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Formative Assessment - VI

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - COMPLEX NUMBERS

Q.1 Find the value of
$$\frac{(1+i)^2}{(1-i)^2} + \left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^2$$

Q.2 Find the value of
$$\frac{i^{592} + i^{590} + i^{588} + i^{584}}{i^{582} + i^{580} + i^{578} + i^{576}}$$

Q.3 Evaluate
$$\left(i^{41} + \frac{1}{i^{257}}\right)^9$$

Q.4 Find the value of x and y, if
$$\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}x-5\right)+\sqrt[2]{5}iy=\sqrt{2}$$

Q.5 Prove that
$$Im(z,z_2) = Re(z_2)$$
. $Im(z_2) + Im(z_2) Re(z_2)$

Q.6 If
$$(x+iy)^{\frac{1}{3}} = a+ib$$
, prove that $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 4(a^2 - b^2)$

Q.7 If
$$x+iy=\sqrt{\frac{a+ib}{c+id}}$$
, prove that

Q.9 Find the modules of
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{c^2 + d^2}$$

Q.10 Put
$$\left(\frac{2+i}{3-i}\right)^2$$
 in the from $r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$

Q.11 Prove that any points z lies on the line joining z, z_2 if and only if

$$org\left(\frac{z-z1}{z^2-z^1}\right)=0$$

Q.12 Find the modules and amplitude of $\frac{2+i}{4i+(1+i)^2}$

Q.13 Evaluate :- $(\cos 18^{\circ} + i \sin 18^{\circ}) (\cos 54^{\circ} + i \sin 54^{\circ}) (\cos 108^{\circ} + i \sin 108^{\circ})$

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Formative Assessment - VII

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - LINEAR INEQUALITIES

- Q.1 Find the Region when all the inequalities x+y>,0, 2x+y<4, x>,0 and y<2 hold good. Find the co-ordinates of the vertices of the region
- Q.2 In drilling world's temperature T in degree Celsius, x km below the surface of Earth, was given by T = 30 + 25(x+3), 3 < x < 15
- Q.3 I θ of a person in given by formula $I\theta = \frac{MA}{CA} \times 100$ where MA is the mental age and CA is chronological age. If $70 \le I\theta \le 130$ for a group of 15 year children, find the range of their mental age.
- Q.4 A manufactures has 600 liters of a 12 % solution of acid. Hour many liters of a 30% acid solution must be added to it so that acid content in the resulting mixture cwill be more than 15% but less that 18%?
 - Q.5 Draw the group of the following unequally ties and shaded the solution if any

$$x + 2y >, /6$$

 $x+y >, /2$
 $2x+y >, /14$
 $x>/0, y>/0$

- Q.6 A manufacturer has 400 liters of a 12% solution of acid. How many liters of a 30% acid solution must be added to it so that acid content in the resulting mixture ewill be more than 1% but less than 18%?
- Q.7 Solve the system of in equation graphically x+y>/3, 7x + 6y < 42, x < 5, y < 4x < 5/0, y>/0

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Formative Assessment - IX

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS.

- Q.1 How many 2 digit even numbers can be formed from the digit 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, if
- (i) repetiotion of digit is not allowed?
- (ii) repetiotion of digit is not allowed?

Q.2 If
$$\frac{1}{L9} + \frac{1}{L10} = \frac{x}{L11}$$

Q.3 Find r, if p (10,r+1): p(11,r) = 30:11

Q.4 If $56p_{r+6}$: $54p_{r+3} = 30800$: 1, find r.

- Q.5 In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'KURUKSHETRA' be arranged?
- Q.6 In how many distinct permutations of the letters in MISSISSIPPI do the four I's not come together?
- Q.7 Find the number of arrangement of the letters of the word MATHEMATICS. In hour many of there valueless occur together?
- Q.8 How many word can br formed by arranging the letters of the word 'UNIVERSITY' so that the valueless remain together?

Q.9 If
$$n_{a0} = n_{a2}$$
, determine n, have n^{c5}

Q.10 If
$$n-1_{cr} = n_{cr}$$
: $n+1_{cr} = 6:9:13$, find n and r

Q.11
$$15_{cr} = 15_{cr-1} = 11:5$$
, find r .

- Q.12 If $n_{cr-1} = 36$, $n_{cr} = 84$ and $n_{cr+1} = 126$ then r find value of r
- Q.13 A student is to answer 10 out of 13 questions. Hour many choices has he? How many, if he must answer the first two questions? How many, if he must answer at least 3 out of the first questions?
 - Q.14 How many word can be formed by taking 4 letters at a time from the letters of

the word "MORADABAD"

Q.15 How many words can be formed by taking 4 letters at a time from the letters of the words "RING MID WAYS"?

Q.16 IF
$$\frac{1}{4c_n} = \frac{1}{5c_n} + \frac{1}{6c_n}$$
 find n

Q.17 Let Tn denotes the numbers of triangles which can be formed using the vertices if Tn+1-Tn=21, find the value of n

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Formative Assessment -X

Class - XI th

Subject-Maths

TOPIC - BINOMIAL THEOREM

Q.1 Find the number of term in $(2x+3y^2)^5$

Q.2 Using binomial theorem, expand each of the following expressions-

(a)
$$\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)^6$$

(b)
$$\left(\frac{2}{x} - \frac{x}{2}\right)^5$$

- Q.3 Using binomial theorem, find the value of $(a+b)^4 (a-b)^4$
- Q.4 Prove that $\sum_{r=0}^{n} 3^{rn} c_r = 4^n$
- Q.5 Find the 13th term in the expansion of $\left(9x \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)18, x > 0$

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Formative Assessment -XI

Class - Xith

Subject- Maths

TOPIC - STARLIGHT LINES

- Q.1 If the straight line y = mx + c passes through the points (2,4) and (-3,6), find the values of m and c
- Q.2 Find the eqⁿ of the circle passing through the points (1,1) and (2,2) ans whose radius is 1
 - Q.3 Find the eqⁿ of the medians of triangle, whose vertices are (-1,8), (4,-2) and (-5,-3).
 - Q.4 Find the eqⁿ of the medians of triangle, the co-ordinate of whose vertices are (-1,6), (-3,-9), and (5,-8),
- Q.5 A line of length 2 sides with its ends on two perpendicular lines. Find the locus of its mid points.
 - Q.6 Find the value of x if the points (2x,2x)(3,2x+1) and (1,0) are collinear.
 - Q.7 Three points A(x,y), B(x2,y2) and collinear
- Q.8 If G be the centroid and I be the in center of the triangle with vertices A(-36, 7) B (20, 7) and c(0,-8) and $GI = \frac{25}{3} \sqrt{205} r$ find the value of r
 - Q.9 Find the in center of a triangle with vertices (7,1) (-1,5) and $(3+2\sqrt{3})$, $(3+4\sqrt{3})$
 - Q.10 Find the eqⁿ of the medians of triangle, the co-ordinate of whose vertices are (-1,6), (-3,-9), and (5,-8),
- Q.11 If *p* be the measure of the perpendicular segment from the origin on the line whose intercepts on the axes are *a* and *b*, show that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$
 - Q.12 Find the eqⁿ of line for which p=2, $smw = \frac{4}{5}$

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Formative Assessment -XII

Class - Xth

Subject- Maths

TOPIC - COMIC SECTION

Q.1 Find the eqⁿ of the circle passes through the center of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 8x + 10y - 7$ = 0 and is concentric crith the circle

Q.2 Find the eqⁿ of the circle through the points (1,1) and (2,2) and whose radius is 1

Q.3 If (x-1) is the directrix of the parabola $y^2 - kx + 8 = 0$, then show that one of the value of k is 4

Q.4 Find the co-ordinate of a point on the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ focal distance is 4.

Q.5 An arch is in the form of a parabola with its axis vertices. The arch is 10m high and 5m wide at the base. Hour wide is it 2m from the vertex the parabola?

Q.6 If the parabola $y^2 = 4$ ax passes through (3,2), then find the length of its latus rectum

Q.7 Find the equation of an ellipse whose focus is the point (3,4), whose directrix is the line 3x + 4y = 5 and whose eccentricity is 2/3.

Q.8 Find the length of the major and the minor axes, the co- ordinate of the foci the vertices, the eccentricity and the of eqⁿ the directrixes of the ellipses.

(a)
$$\frac{x^2}{169} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$(b) \frac{x^2}{225} + \frac{y^2}{289} = 1$$

$$(c) \frac{x^2}{100} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

$$(d) \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$$

(e)
$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

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Class - Xith

Subject- Maths

TOPIC - PROBABILITY

- Q.1 Out of a total of 600 volts 20% are too large and 10% are too small the reminders are considered to be suitable If a bolt is picked up at random, find the numbers of suitable bolts.
- Q.2 A has 3 sharse in a lottery wntaining 3 prizes and 6 blanks. What is the probability of winning a prize by A
- Q.3 4 cards are drown from a will shuffled deck of 52 cards. What is the probability of obtaining 3 diamonds and one spade?
- Q.4 In a certain lottery 10,000 tickets are sold ten prizes are awarded. what is the probability of not getting a prize if you buy (a) one ticket (b) two ticket (c) 10 tickets.

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Class - Xith

Subject- Maths

TOPIC - CIVITS AND DERIVATIVES

Q.1 Evaluate each of the following limits

(a)
$$\frac{Lim}{x \to -2}$$
 $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3}}{1 + x + x^2 + x^3}$

$$(b)\frac{Lim}{x\to 0} \qquad \frac{ax+b}{ax+d}$$

$$(c)\frac{Lim}{x \to \frac{1}{2}} \qquad \frac{\theta x^3 - 1}{16x^{4-1}}$$

$$(d)\frac{Lim}{x \to 2} \qquad \frac{x^2 - 4}{\sqrt{3x - 2} - \sqrt{x + 2}}$$

$$(c)\frac{Lim}{x \to \frac{1}{a}} \qquad \frac{a^{3x^4} - 1}{a^{3x^3} - 1}$$

Q.2 Show that
$$\frac{Lim}{x \to 0}$$
 $\frac{(1+x)^n - 1}{x} = n$

Q.3
$$y = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x}}$$
 then prove that $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$

Q.4 If
$$y = x \sin x$$
 prove that $\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} = cof x$

Q.5 Differentiate
$$\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - x + 1}$$
 w.r.h x

Q.6 If
$$y = \sec x + \tan x$$
 show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = y \sec x$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = y(1-y)$

Q.7 Find the derivative of $sce^2 x w$. $rh tan^2 x$

Q.8 If
$$\frac{1}{\tan x} - \frac{1}{\cot x}$$
 prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} + (\cos \sec^2 n) = 0$

Q.9 If
$$y = \frac{2-3x+x^2}{7x+8}$$
, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = -2$

Q.10 If
$$y = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$$
, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Q.11 If
$$f(c+y) = f(x)$$
 for all x, y cohere + (0) = 3, and $f(4) = 2$ find $f'(4)$

Q.12 Find the value of x, at which the first derivative of the function

$$\left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2$$
 w.r to x is $3/4$

Q.13 Find the derivative of
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2$$
 w.r to x.

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Class - Xith

Subject- Maths

TOPIC - INTRODUCTION TO THREE DIMENTIONAL GEOVETRY

- Q.1 Find the perpendicular distance of the point p(a,b,c) from the co-ordinate axes.
- Q.2 Find the co-ordinate of the point equidistance from the four points (a,o,o), (o,b,o), (o,o,c) and (o,o,o),
- Q.3 Find the co-ordinate of the point which divides the joints of (-2,3,5) and (1,-4,-6) in the ratio.
 - (i)2:3 internally
- (ii) 2:3 internally
- Q.4 P(-1,-1,-1), Q(1,3,2), R(5,11,8) are three points in a straight line. Find the ratio in which Qdivides PR
- Q.5 Show that the three points A(2,3,4), B(-1,2,-3), and C(-4,1,-10) are collinear and find the ratio in which C divides AB.
- Q.6 Show that the four points (1,1,1), (-2,4,1), (-1,5,5) and (2,2,5) are the vertices of a square.
- Q.7 The mid points of the sides of a triangle ABC are (1,5,-1), (0,4,-2) and (2,3,4) find the vertices.
- Q.8 Find the co-ordinate of the centroid of the triangle whose vertices are (1,5,-2), (3,2,7) and (-7,-1,4) that
- Q.9 If the origin is the centroid of a triangle ABC having vertices A(a, 1, 3), B(-2, b, -5), and C(4, 7, C) find the values of a, b, c.

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Formative Assessment -XVI

Class - Xth

Subject- Maths

TOPIC - INTRODUCTION TO THREE DIMENTIONAL GEOVETRY

- Q.1 While calculating the mean and variance of 10 readings a student wrongly used reading 52 for the correct reading 25. He obtained the mean and variance as 45 and 16 respectivly. Find the correct mean and variance.
 - Q.2 Find the mean, variance and 5-D correct mean and variance.
 - (i) First *n* natural numbers
 - (ii) variance of *n* natural numbers
- Q.3 The mean and variance of 8 observations are 9 and : 25 respectively. If six of the observations are 6,7,10,12,12, and 13, find the remaining two observations.
 - (i)2:3 internally
- (ii) 2:3 internally
- Q.4 Find the 5-D from the data

xi	10	20	30	40	50	60	total
ti	9	18	25	17	14	7	100

Q.5 Calculate the mean deviation about median age for the age distribution of 100 person given below.

Age	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55
Number	5	6	12	14	26	12	16	9

Q.6 The diameter of circle (in mm) drawn in a design are given below:

Diameter in mm	33-36	37-40	41-44	45-48	49-52
No. of circles	15	17	21	22	25

Calculate the standard deviation and mean diameter of the circles.

Q.7 The sum and sum of squares corresponding to length x (in cm and weight y (in gm) of 50 plant products are given below

$$\sum_{i=1}^{50} n = 212 = \sum_{i=1}^{50} n^2 = 902.8, \sum_{i=1}^{50} y = 261, \sum_{i=1}^{50} yi^2 = 1457.6$$

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Formative Assessment -I

Class - XI th

Subject- Political Science

भाग - 1

अध्याय -1 (संविधान क्यों और कैसे)

प्रश्न 1. संविधान का प्रथम कार्य क्या है ?

प्रश्न2. भारतीय संविधान कम दो प्रमुख स्त्रोतों के नाम लिखिए।

प्रश्न3. संविधान सभा का निर्माण कब हुआ ? संविधान के पूर्ण होने की अविध क्या थी ?

प्रश्न4. भारतीय संविधान तथा इंग्लैड के संविधान में प्रमुख अंतर क्या है

प्रश्न ५. भारत के संविधान की आलोचना के चार बिंन्दु लिखिए।

अध्याय (२) भारतीय संविधान में अधिकार

प्रश्न १ . संविधान और अधिकार के बीच क्या सम्बन्ध है ? अपने शब्दों में स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न २. मौलिक अधिकार व नीति-निर्देशक तत्वों में अंतर समझाइए।

प्रश्न3. अधिकार तथा कर्तव्य दोनों एक-दूसरे से सम्बंधित है। स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न4. 'अवसर की समानता' पर टिप्पणी लिखो।

प्रश्न ५. संवैधानिक उपचारों के अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करते वाले आदेशों या लेखों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

अध्याय(3) चुनाव और प्रतिनिधित्व

प्रश्न 1. निश्पक्ष चुनाव का क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न2. भारतीय निर्वाचन प्रणाली की किन्ही दो किमयों का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न3. बहु दलीय प्रणाली के दोश क्या हैं।

प्रश्न4. सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधाकार से क्या अभिप्राय है।

प्रश्न 5. विधान मण्डलों में दस प्रतिशत महिलाओं कों सदस्यता नही दिलवा सके। इस स्थिति के सुधार हेतु आप क्या सुझाव देंगे ?

अध्याय-४ कार्य पालिका

प्रश्न 1. विश्व में कार्य पालिका कितने प्रकार की है ?

प्रश्न2. स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कार्य पालिका का क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न ३. संसदीय कार्य पालिका का क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न4. राश्ट्रपति पर महाभियोग कैसे चलाया जाता है ?

प्रश्न ५. राश्ट्रपति की शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

अध्याय-५ विधायिका

प्रश्न १ . अनुच्छेद ७४ का उल्लेख करे, जो कि संसदीय शासन प्रणाली को मजबूत बनाती है।

प्रश्न2. सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व का क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न ३. भारतीय संसद के गठन और उसकी श्शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न4. कोई विधेयक कानून बनाने के लिए किन-किन अवस्थाओं से गुजरता है, इसका वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न ५. संसद हमारे लिए क्यों आवश्यक है ?

अध्याय-६- न्यायपालिका

प्रश्न 1. न्यायपालिका का प्रमुख कार्य क्या है ?

प्रश्न2. उच्चतम न्यायालय के अपीलीय अधिकार क्षेत्र का वर्णन करो।

प्रश्न ३. हमें स्वतन्त्र न्यायपालिका की आवश्यकता क्यों है ?

प्रश्न4. न्यायिक सक्रियता का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न 5. जनहित याचिका गरीब व्यक्तियों की सहायता किन तरीकों से करती है ?

अध्याय-७ संघवाद

प्रश्न १ . अनुच्छेद १ का अध्ययन कीजिए और बताईए की भारत एक संघवाद है कि नहीं।

प्रश्न2. केन्द्र सूची तथा राज्य सूची का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न ३. भारत में अवशिश्ट शक्तियाँ किसके पास है।

प्रश्न4. सरकारिया आयोग क्या है ? इसका गठन कब हुआ ?

प्रश्न 5. राज्यपाल की नियुक्ति कैसे की जाती है ?

अध्याय-८ स्थानिय शासन

प्रश्न १. नगर निगम के कार्य का उल्लेख कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. पंचायत के कार्यो की जाँच पड़ताल कीजिए।

प्रश्न3. बलवन्त राय मेहता समिति के बारे में आप क्या जानते है ?

प्रश्न4. पंचायती राज व्यवस्था जनता को अधिक राजनैतिक शिक्षा देती है। इस वाक्य को साबित कीजिए।

प्रश्न 5. मेयर कौन होता है ?

अध्याय-९ संविधान-एक जीवन्त दस्तावेज

प्रश्न १ . एक जीवन्त दस्तावेज का अर्थ बताइए ।

प्रश्न2. अनुच्छेद ३६८ का उल्लेख करें।

प्रश्न 3. केशवानन्द भारती विवाद का संविधान पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न4. 42 वें संविधान संशोधन के विश्य में आप क्या जानते है ?

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Formative Assessment -I

Class - XI th

Subject- Political Science

भाग−2

अध्याय-1 राजनितिक सिद्धान्त का परिचय

प्रश्न १ . राजनितिक सिद्धान्त् क्या है ?

प्रश्न2. राजनीति विज्ञान को सर्व व्यापी विज्ञान किसने और क्यों कहा ?

प्रश्न ३. '' राज्य और सरकार राजनितिक सिद्धान्त् का प्रमुख विश्य है'' स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न4. रातनीति वर्ग संधर्श का अध्ययन है। स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न 5. राजनीति विज्ञान में 'मानव व्यवहार' के अध्ययन से आप क्या समझते है ?

अध्याय-२ स्वतंत्रता

प्रश्न 1 . सकारात्मक स्वतंत्रता का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न2. सामाजिक प्रतिबन्धों को न्यायोचित टहराने के आधार कौन-कौन से को सकते है ?

प्रश्न3. आत्मकथा 'फ्रीडम फ्राम फीयर () की लेखिका किस देश की है, और वह किन बातों को ले कर इसमें चर्चा कर रही है ?

प्रश्न4. जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल के हानि सिद्धान्त की व्याख्या कीजिए।

प्रश्न ५. स्वतंत्रता एक प्रा.तिक अधिकार है। इसे साबित कीजिए।

अध्याय-३ समानता

प्रश्न १. समानता का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न2 लिंग-भेदभाव क्या है ? स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न ३. समानता और स्वतन्त्रता एक-दूसरे की पूरक है। समझाइए कैसे ?

प्रश्न4. अवसरो कीसमानता से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न ५. समानता प्रा.तिक के खिलाफ है।

अध्याय-४ सामाजिक न्याय

प्रश्न 1. समाज को अपने शब्दों में प्रभावकारी रूप से बताइये।

प्रश्न2. जॉन रॉल्स के विवरणात्मक न्याय के सिद्धान्त का वर्णन करो।

प्रश्न3 सामाजिक न्याय के नाम पर सबको समान समझा जाना चाहिए। अपने शब्दो में स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न4. आर्थिक न्याय की अवधारणा को स्पश्ट कीनिए।

प्रश्न 5. संरक्षण कारी विभेद क्या है ?

अध्याय-५ अधिकार

प्रश्न 1. अधिकार क्यों जरूरी है अपने शब्दो में स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. अधिकार कौन प्रदान करता है ?

प्रश्न ३. सूचना का अधिकार क्या है। इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न4. अधिकार के साथ मौलिक १शब्द क्यों जोड़ा गया है

प्रश्न 5. क्या अधिकार असीम होते है ? अपने उत्तर के सर्मथन में तर्क दीजिए।

अध्याय-६ नागरिकता

प्रश्न 1. नागरिकता किसे प्राप्त होती है ?

प्रश्न2. रक्त वंश सिद्धान्त का क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न3. किसी नागरिक की नागरिकता कैसे समाप्त हो सकती है ?

प्रश्न4. दोहरी नागरिकता क्या है ?

प्रश्न ५. एक आदर्श नागरिक के गुणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

अध्याय-७ राष्ट्रवाद

प्रश्न1. राश्ट्रवाद का विकास कब और कैसे हुआ।

प्रश्न2. राश्ट्र-निर्माण से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न3. राज्य और राश्ट्र में चार अंतर बताओं।

प्रश्न4. राश्ट्रवाद की भावना विश्व एकता के मार्ग में परेशानी पैदा करता है। इसे स्पश्ट कीजिए।

अध्याय-८ धर्म-निरपेक्षता

प्रश्न 1. धर्म-निरपेक्षता भारतीय संदर्भ में लिखिये।

प्रश्न2. धर्म-निरपेक्ष तथा पंथ निरपेक्ष में क्या अंतर है ?

प्रश्न ३. धार्मिक कट्टरता से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न4. धर्म-निरपेक्षता तथा धार्मिक राज्य में कोई एक अंतर बताओ।

अध्याय-९ शान्ति

प्रश्न 1. शान्ति शब्द का संक्षेप में वर्णन करो।

प्रश्न2. युद्ध करना कब न्यायसंगत होता है

प्रश्न 3. विश्व में शान्ति क्यों जरूरी है।

प्रश्न4. अशान्ति का कारण भूखमरी से है। इस वाक्य को अपने श्शब्दों में स्पश्अ कीजिए।

अध्याय-१० विकास

प्रश्न १ . विकास अमीर लोगों के लिए होता है आँकड़े सहित समझाईए।

प्रश्न2. पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए।

प्रश्न3. भारत में विस्थापित लोग अपने खोए हुए। अधिकारों की मॉग क्यों कर रहे है ?

प्रश्न4. मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था के मॉडल पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059

Formative Assessment -I

Class - XI th

Subject- History

कक्षा-11-विश्य हिस्ट्री - अनुभाग-1 : प्रारंभिक समाज पाठ -1 समय की शुरूआत से

प्रश्न 1. होमोनिडों का उद्भव कहाँ से हुआ ? दो प्रमाण दीजिए।

प्रश्न2. अस्ट्रेलोवपिथिकस कैसे लुप्त हो गये ?

प्रश्न 3. कार्बन १ ४ विधि क्या है ?

प्रश्न4. अस्ट्रेलोवपिथिकस तथा होगों में क्या अंतर बताइये।

प्रश्न 5. पाशण काल को किन तीन प्रमुख भागों में बाँटा गाया है ?

प्रश्न6. प्रारंभिक मानव सपना भोजन किस प्रकार प्राप्त करते होंगे ?

प्रश्न7. अपमार्जन तथा संग्रहण से आप क्या समझते हो ?

प्रश्न8 अग्निकुंड अथवा चूल्हे किस बात का प्रतिक है ? इसके क्या लाभ थे ?

प्रश्न 9. अल्टामीरा (Altamira) के गुफा चित्र के विश्य में आप क्या जानते है ?

प्रश्न 1 0. मानव के सीधे खड़े होने की स्थिति का उसे क्या लाभ मिला ?

प्रश्न १ 1 . आज का मानव किस प्रजाति का है प्राइमेट की दो विशेश्तायें लिखिए।

प्रश्न १ २. पशुपालन ने आदि मानव के जीवन में क्या परिवर्तन आये ?

प्रश्न १ ३. भाशा का विकास किस प्रकार हुआ ?

प्रश्न १४. पहिए के अविश्कार ने आदि मानव के जीवन में किस प्रकार क्रांति ला दी ? वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न १ 5. आग की खोज ने मानव जीवन का कैसे प्रभावित किया ?

प्रश्न १ ६. आदिकालीन मानव किन-किन तरीकों से भोजन जुटाता था ?

प्रश्न १ ७ . कृषि की खोज का मानव जीवन में क्या महत्व है समझाइए।

प्रश्न १ ८ वर्तमान के आधार पर अतीत पर विचार करते हुए आखेटक- संग्रहक समाज कम विश्य में लिखिए।

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. शिकारी- संग्राहक समाज से हम कौन सी शिक्षा ग्रहण करते है ?

प्रश्न2. औजार के निर्माण के संम्बध में मनुश्यों और जानवरों में फर्क क्या है ?

प्रश्न3. पक्षियों से हम कौन सी शिक्षा ग्रहण करते है ?

प्रश्न4. लैसकांक्स और शोवे एवं आल्टामीरा की गुफाओं में जानवरों की सैकड़ो चित्रकारियों पर मुख्यतः किस प्रकार के उठाये गये थे ?

मानचित्र कार्य

प्रश्न १. अफ्रीका के मानचित्र पर आदि मानव के साक्ष्य सम्बंधी निम्नलिखित स्थानों को दर्शाङ्ये।

- (1.) दर-ए-सुल्तान (मोरक्को)
- (2.) बार्डर केव (दक्षिण अफ्रीका)

पाठ-2 लेखन कला और शहरी जीवन

प्रश्न 1. यह कहना क्यों सही होगा कि खानाबदोश पशुचारक निश्चित रूप से शहरी जीवन के लिए खतरा थे ?

प्रश्न2. आप ऐसा क्यों सोचते हैं कि पुराने मंदिर बहुत कुछ घर जैसे ही होंगे ?

प्रश्न 3. शहरी जीवन शुरू होने के बाद कौन-2 सी नई संस्थायें अस्तित्व में आई ?

प्रश्न4. किन पुरानी कहानियों से हमें मेसोपोटामिया की सभ्यता की झलक मिलती हैं ?

प्रश्न5. शहरी जीवन का प्रांरभ कहाँ हुआ ? इस स्थान की भौगोलिक स्थित बताइए।

प्रश्न6. लेखन कला का क्या महत्व है ? मे. कम लोग किस प्रकार के लिखा करते थे ?

प्रश्न7. मेसोपोटामिया में किन तीन प्रकार के नगरों का निर्माण हुआ ?

प्रश्न8 मेसोपोटामिया के लोगों ने समय का विभाजन किस प्रकार किया ?

प्रश्न9 मेसोपोटामिया के लोगों की धार्मिक आस्थाओं के विश्य मे बताइये।

प्रश्न10 असुरबनिपाल कौन था ? उसकी प्रमुख उपलब्धियाँ क्या थी ?

प्रश्न १ 1 . मेसोपोटामिया के लोग किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयात-निर्यात करते थे ?

प्रश्न १ २ गणित के क्षेत्र में मेसोपोटामिया की क्या देन थी ?

प्रश्न १ ३. शहरी जीवन में श्रम विभाजन का क्या महत्व है ? वर्णन कीजिए ।

प्रश्न १ ४. मेसोपोटामिया की विश्व सभ्यता में क्या देन है ?

प्रश्न १ ५. मेसोपोटामिया के ३२ नगर की मुख्य विशुश्तायें बताइए।

मानचित्र कार्य-

विश्व के मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित नदियों को दर्शाइए :

(क) दजला नदी (य) फरात नदी (य) सिंधु नदी (घ) नील नदी

अनुभाग-2 ःसाम्राज्य

पाठ-3 तीन महाद्वीपों में फैला साम्राज्य

प्रश्न 1. चौथी सदी ई. के उत्तरार्ध में सिकंदर के सैनिक अभियानों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न2. प्रथम सदी के मध्य में जूलियस सीज़र के अधीन रोम साम्राज्य का विस्तार बताइए।

प्रश्न ३. पैपाइरस पौघे के विश्य में लिखिए तथा इसकम उपयाग बताइए।

प्रश्न4. रोमन साम्राज्य के राजनीतिक इतिहास में कौन-कौन से मुख्य खिलाड़ी थे ?

प्रश्न 5. रोम साम्राज्य के विशेश संदर्भ में गृह युद्ध का अर्थ स्पश्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न6. रोम साम्राज्य के संदर्भ में गणतंत्र का अर्थ समझाइए

प्रश्न7. रोम साम्राज्य में पाए जाने गये एम्फोरा के विश्य में लिखिए।

प्रश्न8. मौसमी प्रवास का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न 9. रोम साम्राज्य में दास प्रजनन की आवश्यकता क्यों हुई ?

प्रश्न १ ०. अश्वारोही या नाईट वर्ग के विश्य में संक्षेप में लिखिए। वे सीनेटरो से किस प्रकार भिन्न थे ?

प्रश्न १ १ . रोम साम्राज्य में (परवर्ती काल) में नौकरशाही अपेक्षा.त धनाड्य क्यों थी ?

प्रश्न १ २. वुध्देववाद का क्या तात्पर्य है ? रोम साम्राज्य के एक अन्य बड़े धर्म के रूप में यहुदी 78 धर्म का उल्लेख कीजिए।

प्रश्न 1 3. एकाश्म (Monolith) का अर्थ बताइये, समात या संस्कृति के संदर्भ में इसका क्या अर्थ है ?

प्रश्न १ ४. इसाईकरण की प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रश्न १ 5. भाषा ,साहित्य और दर्शन के क्षेत्र में रोंम वालों की क्या देन है ?

प्रश्न १ ६. जूलियट सीजर का रोमन समाज में क्या स्थान है ?

प्रश्न १ ७ . कला विशेश्कर वास्तुकला के क्षेत्र में रोम वालो की क्या देन है ?

प्रश्न 1 8 रोमन साम्राज्य के पतन के प्रमुख कारण बताइये।

प्रश्न १ ९. राम साम्रात्य के आर्थिक विस्तार का वर्णन कीजिए।

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. आंगस्टस कौन था ? रोम के इतिहास में उसका क्या योगदान रहा ?

प्रश्न2. रोम के लोग सैनेट क्यों चाहते थे ?

प्रश्न3. रोम के नौकरशाहों पर भ्रश्टाचार का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न4. दास श्रमिको की आपूर्ति में कमी आने का कारण क्या था ? इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ ?

प्रश्न 5. श्शांति स्थापित होने के पश्चात दास श्रमिकों का काया पलट हो गया। स्पश्ट करें ?

मानचित्र कार्य-

विश्व के मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को दर्शाइये:

(क) समरकंद

(ख) मदीना

(ग) मक्का

(घ) दिमश्क

(इ) डैन्यूब नदी

(च) राइन नदी

पाठ-४ इस्लाम का उदय और विस्तार

(लगभग 570-1200ई°)

(Origin and Expansion of Islam)

प्रश्न 1. सांतवी २७० के आरंभिक दशकों में बेदुइयों के जीवन की क्या विशेश्तायें थी ?

प्रश्न2. अब्बासी क्रांति से आप का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न 3. यूरोप और एशिया पर घर्मयुद्धों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न4. अरब में काजी (न्यायधीश) के क्या कार्य थे ?

प्रश्न 5. पैगम्बर मुहम्मद ने अपने आपको खुदा का संदेश वाहक कब घोश्ति किया ? उन्होंने लागों को कौन-कौन सी बाते बताई ?

प्रश्न 6 जिहाद पर एक लधु टिप्पणी लिखिए।

प्रश्न7. खिलाफत की संस्था का निर्माण कैसे हुआ ?

प्रश्न8. तुर्क कौन थे संक्षेप में बताइये।

प्रश्न9. इस्लाम के विकास के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये ?

प्रश्न १ ०. अख सभ्यता की विश्व को क्या देन है ?

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न (Value Based Questions)

प्रश्न 1. पैगम्बर मुहम्मद की शिक्षा का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न2. हम अब्बासियों को क्यों याद करते है ?

प्रश्न3. फिरदौसी कौन था ? हम उन्हें क्यों याद करते है ?

प्रश्न4. सूफीवाद अपने किन मूल्यों के कारण लोकप्रिय हुआ ? हमें इससे क्या मुल्य ग्रहण करने चाहिए ?

पाठ-५ यायावर साम्राज्य

प्रश्न १. चंगेज खाँ कौन था ? उसका साम्राज्य किन-किन महाद्वीपों में था ?

प्रश्न2. मंगोल कौन थे ? बाबर का मंगोलों से क्या सम्बन्ध था ?

प्रश्न3. मार्को पोलो कौन था ? वह किसलिए प्रसिद्ध हुआ ?

प्रश्न4. मंगोल (चंगेज खान की) सेना ने एक विशाल एवं संगठित सेना का रूप कैसे धारण किया ?

प्रश्न 5. मंगोलो के लिए व्यापार इतना महत्वपूर्ण क्यों था ?

प्रश्न6. मंगोल कबीलों की मुख्य विशेश्ताये बताइये।

प्रश्न7. बारबेरियन या बर्बर शब्द की व्याख्या कीजिए।

प्रश्न8. हरकारा पद्धति क्या थी ? चंगेज खान की संचार प्रणाली की मुख्य विशेश्तायें बताइये। 80

प्रश्न9. चंगेज खान के सैनिक सफलताओं के कारण बताइये।

प्रश्न १ ० चंगेज खान की आलोकप्रियता के तीन कारण बताइये।

प्रश्न १ १ . भारत के संदर्भ में मंगोलों के आक्रमणों के प्रभावों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

प्रश्न १ २. तैमूर कौन था ? उसके भारत पर आक्रमणका विवरण देजे हुए लिखें कि उसके आक्रमण के क्या प्रभाव पड़े ?

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. पुरानी दशमलव पद्धति क्या थी ? चंगेज खान ने कौन –सा कठोर नियम बनाया ?

प्रश्न2. तैमूर की अकांशा क्या थी ? उसने क्या संकोच अनुभव किया ?

प्रश्न3. इतिहास कारो ने चंगेज खान को किस रूप में अनुभव किया ?

अनुभाग-3 बदलती परम्पराएँ

पाठ-6 तीन वर्ण

प्रश्न 1. फ्रांस के प्रारंभिक सांमती समाज के प्रमुख लक्षणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. नाइर एक अलग वर्ग क्यों बने अरैर उनका पतन क्यो हुआ ?

प्रश्न3. मध्यकालीन मठों का क्या कार्य था ? मठों में भिक्षुओं को किन नियमों का पालन करना पढ़ता था ?

प्रश्न4. फ्रांस के सर्फ और रोम के दास के जीवन की दशा की तुलना कीजिए।

प्रश्न ५. यूरोप में सामंतवाद की उत्पति कब हुई ? सामंत प्रथा के गुण लिखिए।

प्रश्न 6. ऐष तथा टीच शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न ७ मध्यकालीन चर्च के गुणतथा दोश क्या थे ?

प्रश्न8. ९वीं तथा १६वींसदी के मध्य को यूरोप में अंधकार युग क्यों कहा जाता था ?

प्रश्न 9 फ्रांस में अभिजात वर्ग की दशा का वर्णन करो।

प्रश्न १ ०. सामंतवाद के पतन के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रश्न १ १ १ वीं श॰ तक येरोप का आर्थिक विस्तार कुछ धीमा पड़ गया, ऐसा किन कारणों से हुआ ?

प्रश्न १ २. मेनर क्या था ? मेनर की जागीर के विश्य में संक्षेप में बताइये। मूल्य आधरित प्रश्न

बेनेडिक्टीन मठों में भिक्षुओं के लिए रखी गई हस्तलिखित पुस्तक में निहित मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए ।

पाठ-७ बदलती हुई सांस्कृतिक परम्पराएँ

प्रश्न 1. मानवतावादी विचारों का अनुभव सबसे पहले इतालवीं श्शहरो में क्यों हुआ ?

प्रश्न2. मानवतावादी विचारों के क्या अभिलक्षण थे ?

प्रश्न ३. प्रोटेस्टेंट सुधर आन्दोलन के मुख्य उदेश्य क्या थे ?

प्रश्न4. धर्म सुधार आन्दोलन के प्रमुख प्रभाव क्या हुए ?

प्रश्न 5. मैगलन की खोज यात्राओ का वर्णन करो।

प्रश्न ६. समुद्री खेजो के पीछे वास्तविक प्ररेक तत्व क्या थे ?

प्रश्न7. छापेखाने का अविष्कारक कौन था ? युरोप में पहली छपी हुई पुस्तक कौन सी थी ?

प्रश्न8. पुर्नजागरण से आप क्या समझते हो ? इसके प्रमुख कारण लिखिए।

प्रश्न ९. धर्मसुधार आन्दोलन से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसके मुख्य उदेश्य क्या थे ?

प्रश्न १ ०. यूरोप के लोगों के दृश्टिकोाण में पुर्नजागरण के आगमन से क्या मुख्य परिवर्तन आए ?

प्रश्न १ 1 . धर्म सुधार आन्दोलन में मार्टिन लूथर के योगदान की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए।

प्रश्न १ २. किस तरह से भौगोलिक खोर्जोंने आधुनिक युग को लाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई ?

प्रश्न १ ३. किन सफलताओं या कारणों से निम्नलिखित नाम प्रसिद्ध है ?

पैट्रिक, माइकल एंजिलो,रफेल,टाँमस मूर,मेकियावली,लियोनार्दो द विन्सी,गुटन बर्ग,मार्टिन लूथर,गैलिलियो,कोपर निकस,दांते,फ्रांसिस बेकन।

प्रश्न १ ४. वैज्ञानिक क्रांतिक्या थी ? इसका लोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

मूल्य आधरित प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. इनेशियस ने क्या किया ? जेमुइट कौन थे ? हमें उनसे कौन सी शिक्षा ग्रहण करनी

चाहिए?

प्रश्न2 मुद्रण प्रोद्योगिक का हमारे ऊपर क्या उपकार रहा है ? ऐसे तीन उपकारों को सूची बद्ध कीजिए।

स्रोत आधरित प्रश्न

निकोल मैक्यावली...... अपना स्वार्थ देखना

(क) उपयुक्त गद्यांश के आधार मैक्यिवेली के मनुश्य के स्वभाव के बारे में मुख्य विचारों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(ख)मानवतावादी संरु.ति की एक विशेश्ता का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(ग) १ ४वीं तथा १ ५वीं शताब्दी में इटली के लोगों की विशेश्ताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

मनचित्र कार्य-

इटली के मानचित्र पर 14 वीं श॰ के इतालवी राज्यो को दर्शाइये।

पाट-८ संस्कृतियों का टकराव

प्रश्न 1. एजटेक और मैसोपोटामिया के लोगों की सभ्यता की तुलना कीजिए।

प्रश्न2. ऐसे कौन से कारण हक जिन से 15 वीं श॰ में युरोपिय नौचालन को सहायता मिली ?

प्रश्न 3. दक्षिण अमेरिका की खोज ने यूरोपिये उपनिवेश को कैसे जन्म दिया ?

प्रश्न4. अमेरिका में दास प्रथा के प्रमुख कारण बताइये।

प्रश्न 5. इंका लोगों के कृषि उत्पादन क्या-क्या थे ?

प्रश्न6. कोलंबस की वापसी यात्रा अधिक कठिन क्यों थी?

प्रश्न ७. स्वाहिली शब्द से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

प्रश्न8. अफ्रीका में इस्लाम का प्रचार कब हुआ ? अफ्रीकी सभ्यता पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न9. माया लोगों की अति उपलब्धियाँ क्या थी ?

प्रश्न १ ०. नई खोजों का अमेरिका पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न १ 1 . अमेरिकी सभ्यताओं के विज्ञान की जानकारी दें ?

प्रश्न १ २. पिंजारो कौन था ? अमेरिका (इंका प्रदेश) में इसकी सफलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न १. यूरोप वासियो के उन गुणों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होने उन्हें समुद्री मार्गो की खोज के लिए प्ररित किया।

अनुभाग-४ः आधुनिकीकरण

पाठ-९ औद्योगिक क्रान्ति

प्रश्न १. ब्रिटेन १७७३ से १८१५ तक कई यूद्धों में लिप्त रहा इसका ब्रिटेन के उद्योगो पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न2. नहर और रेलवे के सापेक्षिक अधिकार क्या-क्या है ?

प्रश्न 3. बताइए की ब्रिटेन के औद्योगिककरण के स्वरूप पर कच्चे मालकी आपूर्ति का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न4. ब्रिटेन में स्त्रियों के भिन्न-भिन्न वर्णो के जीवन पर औद्योगिक क्रांति का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न 5. विश्व के भिन्न-भिन्न देशों में रेलवे आ जाने से वहाँ के जन जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न6. औद्योगिक क्रांति सबसे पहले किस देश में शुरू हुई ? प्रांरभ में मजदूर वर्ग के जीवन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न7. कारखाना पद्धति की मुख्य विशेश्ताएँ बताइये।

प्रश्न8. औद्योगिक क्रांति का इंग्लैंड के श्रमिकों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न ९. किस प्रकार से औद्योगिक क्रान्ति ने पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा दिया ?

प्रश्न १ ०. इंग्लैड में होने वाली औद्योगिक क्रांति का भारत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न १ 1 . औद्योगिककरण के कारण अधिक शिक्षा की आवश्यकता कैसे हुई ?

प्रश्न १ २.औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के दुश्परिणाम बताइये।

प्रश्न १ 3. कार्ल मार्क्स के अनुसार समाजवाद क्या है ?

प्रश्न १ ४. कारखना पद्धित से आप क्या समझते हो ?

प्रश्न १ ५. बाड़ा पद्धित क्या है ? इससे क्या हानि हुई ?

- प्रश्न १ ६. ब्रिटेन के औद्योगिककरण में भाप की शक्ति का क्या महत्व था ?
- प्रश्न १ ७. 'स्पिनिंग जेनी ' मशीन का अविश्कार कब हुआ और इसका क्या लाभ था ?
- प्रश्न १ ८. औद्योगिक क्रांति के इंग्लैंड में आरम्भ होने के प्रमुख कारण बताओ।
- प्रश्न १ १ . ब्रिटेन में कपड़ा उद्योग में क्रान्ति लाने वाले आविश्कारों का विवरण दीजिए।
- प्रश्न 20. फ्रांस में औद्योगिक क्रांति अत्यंत धीमी गति से क्यों शुरू हुई ?
- प्रश्न २ 1. '' वाष्प इंजन का औद्योगिक क्रांति में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है।'' सक्षेप में स्पश्ट कीजिए।
 - प्रश्न २ 2 . औद्योगिककरण के लिए कौन-कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ अनुकूल है ?
- प्रश्न23. ट्रेड यूनियन (Trade Unions) से आप क्या समझते हो ? इसके स्थापित होने के प्रमुख उददेश्यों का वर्णन करो।
 - प्रश्न24. कोयला और लोहा उद्योग में क्रांति लाने वाले आविश्कारों का वर्णन करो।
 - प्रश्न 2 5. ब्रिटेन की औद्योगिक क्रांति का भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?
- प्रश्न २ ६. ब्रिटेन की सरकार द्वारा श्रिमकों की दशा सुधारने के लिए कौन-कौन से कानूनी कदम उठाये गये ?

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

- प्रश्न 1. लाग मैनचेस्टर में सेंट पीटर्स मैदान में क्यो इक्ट्ठे हुए ? क्या उनका इकट्ठा होना उचित था ? अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए।
 - पाठ-10 मूल नागरिकों का विस्थापन
 - प्रश्न 1. अमेरिकियो के लिए 'फ्रंटियर' के क्या मायने थे ?
- प्रश्न2. इतिहास की किताबों में आस्ट्रेलिया के मूल निवासियों को शामिल क्यों नहीं किया गया था ?
- प्रश्न3. लोगों की संस्कृति को समझने में संग्रहालय की गैलरी में प्रदर्शित चीजें कितनी कामयाब रहती है ?किसी संग्रहालय को देखने के अपने अनुभव के आधार पर सोदाहरण विचार किरिए।
- प्रश्न4. आस्ट्रेलिया के स्थानीय लोगों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए कौन-कौन से महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय85 लिए गये थे ?

प्रश्न 5. ' नेटिव ' शब्द का क्या अर्थ है ? आस्ट्रेलिया के नेटिव क्या कहलाते थे ?

प्रश्न ६. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में दास प्रथा का अन्त किस प्रकार हुआ ?

प्रश्न7. 'गोल्ड रश' को किस बात ने जन्म दिया ? यह क्या था ?

प्रश्न8. चिरोकी कौन थे ? उनके साथ क्या अन्याय हो रहा था ?उनका विस्थापन किस प्रकार हुआ ?

प्रश्न ९. अमेरिका के मूल बाशिंदों की मुख्य विशेशमाएं बताइए।

प्रश्न १ ०. वाम पम बेल्ट क्या है ?

प्रश्न १ १. साम्राज्यवाद से आप क्या समझते हो ?उन यूरोपिय देशों के नाम लिखे जिन्होंने साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा दिया ।

प्रश्न १ २. उत्तरी अमेरिका की सामाजिक आर्थिक विशेश्तायें बताइये।

प्रश्न १ 3. उपनिवेशीकरण को प्रेरित करने वाला मुख्य कारक कौन सा था ?उपनिवेशीकरण की प्र.ति में पाई ताने वाली विविधताओं के उदाहरण दीजिए।

प्रश्न १ 4. 'सभ्य' और असभ्य मनुश्य के विश्य में विभिन्न विचारों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

प्रश्न १ ५. उत्तरी अमेरिका में उद्योगों के विकसित होने के कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए।

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न 1. मूल बाशिंदों के अपनी जमीन, संसाधन तथा जंगलों के विश्य में विचारों स्पश्ट करते हुए बताइये कि हमें उनसे किन सामाजिक मूल्यों का पता चलता है ?

प्रश्न2. मूल बाशिंदो में कौन सा मानवीय गुण अनुकरणीय है ?

- (1) आस्ट्रेलिया के मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित शहरों को दर्शाइये।
- (क) सिडनी (ख)पर्थ (ग)डार्विन (घ)मेलबांर्न (ड)केनबरा

पाठ-11- आधुनिकीकरण के रास्ते

प्रश्न १. मेजी पुर्नस्थापना से पहले की वे अहम धटनाएँ क्या थी, जिन्होंने जापान तीव्र आधुनिकीकरण को संभव किया ?

प्रश्न2. पश्चिमी ताकतों द्वारा पेश की गई चुनौतियों का सामना छींग राजवंश ने कैसे किया ?

प्रश्न3. सनयात सेन के तीन सिद्धान्त क्या थे ?

प्रश्न4. चीन में बाक्सर विद्रोह का क्या कारण था ?

प्रश्न ५. जापान पर अमेरिकी नियंत्रण (१९४५-४७) का क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न ६. अफीम युद्ध से आप क्या समझते है ? चीन पर पड़े अफीम युद्ध के प्रभावों वर्णन कीजिए ?

प्रश्न7. जापान के उभरते हुए सैन्य वाद का विवरण दें।

प्रश्न8. मेजी शिक्षा-पद्धित में पढ़ाये जाने वाले नये विश्यों का क्या लक्ष्य था ?

प्रश्न9. 'सर्वहारा की पानाशही' से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न १ ० चीन में साम्यवादियों की सफलता के पाँच कारण बताइये।

प्रश्न १ 1. मेइजी सुधारों से जापानी रहन-सहन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न १ २. चीन-जापान युद्ध के क्या कारण थे ? संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

प्रश्न १ ३. रूस-जापान युद्ध के क्या कारण थे ?

प्रश्न १ ४. चीन की साम्यवादी पार्टी की भूमिका पर टिप्प्पणीलिखिए।

प्रश्न 1 5. (जापान) हिरोशिमा तथा नागासाकी पर अमेरिका ने बम क्यों गिराया ? बम गिराने के मुख्य दो कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

प्रश्न १ ६. जापान में मेजी शासन के अधीन अर्थ व्यवस्था का आधुनिकीकरण किस प्रकार हुआ ? उद्योगों के विकास का पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

प्रश्न १ ७. जापान का एक महान शक्ति के रूप में उदय का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न १ ८ . चीन में १९१४ ई. तक राश्ट्रवाद आन्दोलन के उत्कर्श का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्रश्न १ 'चान में परीक्षा ' प्रणाली पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।

प्रश्न २ ०. जापान और चीन ने आधुनिकता के लिए क्या-क्या मार्ग अपनायें ?

प्रश्न २ १ . शोगुन कौन थे ? उनके द्वारा अपनाई गई नीतियों के जापान पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

प्रश्न २ २ . माओ का 'आगे की ओर छलांग ' कार्यक्रम क्यों असफल रहा ?

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पीपुल्स...... प्रतिशत था ।

प्रश्न 1. 'सर्वहारा की तानाशाही ' से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्रश्न2. चीन की नई सरकार किस सिद्धान्त पर आधारित थी ?

प्रश्न3. किस देश का दावा 'सर्वहारा की तानाशही' कायम करने का था ?

प्रश्न4 'पीपुल्स कम्यून्स ' क्या था ?

प्रश्न ५. पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक चाइना की सरकार कब कायम हुई ?

मूल्य आधारित प्रश्न

प्रश्न. चीनी क्रांतिकारियों ने क्या संकल्प लिया था ?

मानचित्र कार्य- (Map Work)

- (1) विश्व के मानचित्र में निम्न प्रमुख शहरों को दर्शाइये।
- (क) टोक्यो (ख)हिरोशिमा (ग)नागासाकी (घ)होकोइंदा

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Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 1 Economics

Chapt	ter. 1 Economics				
Multiple choice Questions:					
Q1.Which of the following is not con	ncerned with the problems of choice?				
(a)Excessive Income	(b) Alternative use of Resources				
(c) Unlimited Wants	(d) Limited (Scarce) Resources				
Q2. Economic problem arises due to	the fact that:				
(a) Resources are scare	(b) Human wants are un limited				
(c)Resources have alternative uses	(d) All of these				
Q3. Scarcity of resources exists:					
(a) At the micro level	(b) At the macro level				
(c) Micro as well as macro level	(d) none of these				
Q4. A statement which does not offe	r any suggestion is known as:				
(a) Positive statement	(b) Normative statement				
(c)both (a) and (b)	(d) None of there				
Q5. Consumer is sovereign under:					
(a) Controlled economy	(b) Free economy				
(c) Mixed economy	(d) Both (b) and©				
Q6.Slpe of production possibility ca	rve is(a) Straight line (b) Convex to the origin (c)				

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Q7. The shape of transformation curve in changed by:

Concave to the origin (d) None of there

(a) Opportunity cost

(b) Total cost

(c)Marginal opportunity cost

- (d) None of these
- Q8 When MRT is constant, the PPC will be
- (a) Convex curve sloping downward
- (b) A horizontal straight line
- (c)A straight line sloping downward intercepting both X and Y Axis
- (d) None of these

Short question:

- Q1. Explain central problem of an economy
- Q2. What is scarcity?
- Q3. What is an economic problem?
- Q4. Why does an economic problem arise?
- Q5. What is an economy?
- Q6. Define production possibility curve?
- Q7.Draw a PPC and show the following on it
- (a) full utilization of resources
- (b) underutilization of resources
- (c) Growth of resources
- Q8. When does PPC carve shift right words or left words

Hot and application questions

(1) "massive an employment shifts the PPC to the left" defend refute (2) Why should there be huge unemployment in India when scare city of resources is a universal fact

Value based question:-

- 1. If more and more resources are constantly explored and new technics of production are constantly discovered, Don't you think a day will come when over central problem will be solved ones for all?
- 2. For those working under MGNRGEA, the govt. has raised minimum employment from 100 to 150 day's during a year. How put it impact the actual and potential level of output in the economy

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 2 Consumers equilibrium

Multiple choice question:-

Q.1 In which analysis can utility be measured in definite numbers such as 1,2,3,4 etc.?

(a) cardinal utility analysis

(b) ordinal utility analysis

(c) both

(a) and

(b) (d) none of these

Q2. the condition of consumer equilibrium when only one commodity is consumed

(a) MU=TU

(b)MU>TU

(c)MU<TU

(d) none of these.

Q3 Consuming two goods, a consumer attains equilibrium when:

1)
$$\frac{Mux}{Px} > \frac{MUY}{PY}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{Mux}{Px} > \frac{MUY}{PY}$$

3)
$$\frac{Mux}{Px} > \frac{MUY}{PY}$$

4)
$$\frac{Mux}{Px} > \frac{MUx}{PUY}$$

Q4. A consumer will purchase more of good X than good Y only when:

Smart questions

Q1. Define utility.

Q2. Explain: TU and MU

Q3. Explain the relation between TU and MU through table and diagram.

Q4. Define cardinal utility.

Q5. Define ordinal utility.

Q6. What is budget line.

- Q7. Write the equation of budget line.
- Q8. What are budget sets?
- Q9. Explain indifference curve with the table of diagram.
- Q10. What is Marginal Rate of Substitution? Why MRS falls?
- Q11. What is the shape of the indifference wave?
- Q12. Explain the proportion of indifference curve.
- Q13 What in indifference map?
- Q14What is monotonic preferences?

Long Question:-

- Q1. Explain the condition of consumer's equilibrium when he consumer a single commodity.
- Q2. Explain the condition of consumer is equilibrium when he consumer two commodities.
 - Q3. When does a consumer gets equilibrium though indifference curve analysis.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 3 Consumer's equilibrium, utility Analysis

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- Q1. In case of normal goods, demand curve shows:-
- (a) A negative slope

(b) A positive slope

(c) Zero slope

- (d) None of there
- Q2. When at the price of S per unit of a commodity. A's demand is for 11 units, B's demand is for 14 units and C's demand is for 8 units, then market demand will be;
 - (a) 11 units

(b) 14 units

(c) 17 units

- (d) 33 units
- Q3. As a result of rise in consumer's income, demand curve for coarse grain(inferior good):
 - (a) Become a horizontal straight line
 - (b) Become a vertical straight line
 - (c) Shifts to the right (d) Shifts to the Left
- Q4. Change in quantity demanded of commodity due to change in its own price, other things remains constant is called:
 - (a) Cross price effect
- (b) price effect

(c)income effect

(d) Substitution effect

Short Question:-

Q1. Define demand

- Q2. Explain the determinants of demand
- Q3. What is demand Function?
- Q4. Explain individual demand schedule.
- Q5. Explain market demand schedule.
- Q6. Explain individual demand waves.
- Q7. Explain market demand waves.
- Q8. What are Giffin goods?

Long Question:-

- Q1. Explain the low of demand with the help of a table and a diagram
- Q2. Distinguish between 'change in demand' and 'change in quantity demanded.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

	Part-A	Micro Eco	nomics					
	Chapter:	4 (Elasticity	of demand)					
	Multiple Choice Questions:							
	Q1. $\frac{P}{q} \times \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P}$ Is the formula of mean	asuring price e	elasticity der	nand thorough:				
	(a) Proportionate method	(b) Percent	tage method	1				
	© Geometric method	(d) Both	(a) and	(b)				
	Q2. On all points a rectangular hyp	erbola demano	d curve elast	ic of demand is:				
	(a) Equal to unitary	(b) Zero	(b) Zero					
	(c) Greater then unitary	d) Less tha	d) Less than unitary					
	Q3.Ed>/ represents:-							
	(a) Elastic demand	(b) Inelasti	(b) Inelastic demand					
	(c) Unitary demand	(d) None o	(d) None of there					
	Q4. In case of Ed=, demand curve i	S:-						
	(a) A horizontal straight line	(b) Down word sloping curve						
	(c) A vertical straight line	(d) None of there						
cl	Q5. For a commodity =(-) 0.2 nange in quantity demanded is:-	and elasticity	of demand	=(-) 0.3, the percentage				
	(a) 6 (b) 40 (c)	(-)6	(d) 10					
	Short Questions:-							

Q1. What is meant by price elasticity of demand?

Q2. What is meant by perfectly elastic demand?

- Q3. What is meant by perfectly realistic demand?
- Q4. When is elasticity of demand called unitary?
- Q5. When is demand elastic?
- Q6. When is demand inelastic?

Numerical of price elasticity of demand

- Q1. A consumer spender 100 on a good priced at 4per unit. When price fall by 50 per cent, the consumer continues to spend 100 on the good. Calculate price elasticity of demand by percentage method.
- Q2. Price elasticity of demand of Good -X is -2 and of Good -Y is -3. Which of the two good is more price elastic and why?
- Q3. At 26 per unit, the demand for a commodity is 30 unit. If the price increases from 26 to 30 per unit, the demand decreases to 15 units. Calculate the price elasticity of demand.
- Q4. Price of the commodity increases from 50 to 60 per unit. What should be the view quantity so that elasticity of demand is established to be unitary?
 - Q5. Give the formula to find out elasticity of demand by percentage method.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 5 (Production Function And Return to a Factor)

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q1. Short run production function is related to

(a) the law of variable proportion

(b)return to scale

(c)both A and B

(d) None of these

Q2. When total product is maximum then marginal product

(a) Decrease

(b) Increase

(c) is also maximum

(d)is zero

Q3. Marginal product curve is a

(a) U-shaped curve

(b)inverse U-shaped curve

(c)Rectangular hyperbola

(d) none of these

Q4. Per unit production of the variable factor is called:

(a)total product

(b) average product

(c)marginal product

(d) none of these

Short Questions

Q1. Distinguish between fixed and variable factor?

Q2. Distinguish between short run and long run?

Q3. Explain the following

(a) TP (Total product)

(b) MP (Marginal product)

- (c)AP (Average product)
- Q4. Distinguish between variable proportion and return to scale?
- Q5. Explain the relation between TP and MP?
- Q6. Explain the relation between MP and AP?

Long Question

Q1. Explain the law of variable proportion with the help of a table and diagram?

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 6 Price elasticity of Demand

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q1. Which of the following is correct

(a) TC=TFC XTVC

(b) TC = TFC/TVC

(c)TC = TFC + TVC

(d) TC = TFC - TVC

Q2. When production costs zero then fixed cost is:

(a) Zero

(b) Negative

(c)Positive

(d) Equal to variable cost

Q3. Which of the following indicates the fixed cost?

(a) Electricity bill

(b) Expenses on raw material

(c) Wages of daily workers

(d) Interest on fixed capital

Q4. Average fixed cost (AFC) is indicates by:

(a) Rectangular hyperbola

(b) A straight line parallel to x - Axis

(c) A straight line parallel to y - Axis

(d) A U-Shaped curve

Q5. Which of the following is correct:

(a) MC=TFCXTVC

(b) TC = TFC - TVC

(c) MC = TCn - TCn - 1

(d) TC = TFC/Q

Short Questions:

Q1. What do you mean by Cost?

Q2. Distinguish between explicit cost and implicit cost?

- Q3. Explain the following:
- (a) Fixed cost (TFC) (b) Variable cost (TVC) © TC
- Q4. Show that TFC, TVC, and TC and a single curve?
- Q5. Explain the following:
- (a) Average fixed cost (AFC) (b) Average variable cost (AVC) (c) Average cost (AC)
- Q6. Explain marginal cost. Why is MC curve 'U' Shaped?
- Q7. Show the area under MC Curve is TVC?
- Q8. Explain the relation between MC and AC?
- Q9. Explain the relation between AC and AVC?
- Q10. Why the distance between AC and AVC keeps on falling when output is increased?
 - Q11. Explain the relation between MC, AC and AVC?

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 6 Revenue

Multiple Choice Questions:

Q1. Revenue

(a)cost-profit

(b) cost + profit

(c) cost x profit

(d) cost/profit

Q2. for a perfect competitive firm, prise is:

(a) greater than MR

(b) equal to AR

(c) Equal to MR

(d) both

(b) and (c)

Q3. Average Revenue:

(a) can be negative

(b) cannot be negative

(c) is Zero when TR is zero

(d) both (b) and

d (c)

Q4. Which of the following equation is incorrect:

(a) AR = PXQ/Q

(b) AR = P + Q

(c) AR = P - Q

(d) AR = P / Q

Q5. When MR is zero, then:

(a) TR is minimum

(b) TR is maximum

(c) TR is zero

(d) TR is equal to MR

Short Questions

Q1. Define revenue?

- Q2. Define Total revenue?
- Q3. Define Average Revenue?
- Q4. What is meant by marginal revenue?
- Q5. What is the shape of TR under perfect competition?
- Q6. What is the relation between marginal revenue and average revenue under perfect competition?
- Q7. What are the shapes of average revenue and marginal revenue curves under monopoly and monopolistic competition?
- Q8. Why do the marginal revenue and average revenue curves look like under monopoly and monopolistic competition?
 - Q9. Complete the following table

Output (units)	Average Revenue₹	Total Revenue₹	Marginal Revenue₹
1	20	•••••	•••••
2	•••••	36	•••••
3	•••••	•••••	9
4	13	52	•••••
5	•••••	•••••	2

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 7 (Producer's equilibrium)t

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Q1. Difference between TR and TC is maximum when:

(a) AR = MR

(b) MR = MC

(c)MR = AC

(d) mc = ac

Q2. Normal profit occurs when:

(a) AR > AC

(b) AR = AC

(c)AR < AC

(d)TR > TC

Q3. In the context of producer's equilibrium which one is wrong?

(a) Minimum difference between TR and TC

(b) MR = MC

(c) Producer gets maximum profit

(d) In equilibrium situation, producer has no tendency to change his production.

Q4. At break - even point, a firm makes:

(a) normal profit

(b) extra normal profit

(c)extra normal losses

(d) none of these

Q5. If TC = 25 and TR = 30 it is case of:

(a) abnormal profit

(b) normal profit

(c)abnormal loss

(d) break even point

Short questions:

Q1. Who is producer?

- Q2. What is producer's equilibrium?
- Q3. Explain MC MR approach for producer's equilibrium?
- Q4. Given below the cost schedule of a product produced by the firm .The market price per unit of the product at all levels of output is 12.using marginal cost and marginal revenue approach, find out the level of equilibrium output give reason for your answer:

Output (units)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Average Cost ₹	12	11	10	10	10.4	11

Long Question:

1. Explain the condition of producer's equilibrium (MR = MC approach) through the help of table and a diagram

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 8 Theory of supply

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- Q1. According to low of supply:
- (a) There is positive relation between supply and price.
- (b) There is negative relation between supply and price.
- (c) There is constant relation between supply and price.
- (d) There is no relation between supply and price.
- Q2. The low of supply does not apply to:
- (a) Agricultural products
- (b) Industrial products
- (c)Perishable commodities
- (d) Both
- (a) and

(c)

- Q3. Movement along the supply curve occurs due to:-
- (a) Increase in own price of the commodity
- (b) Decrease in own price of the commodity.
- © Factors other then own price of the commodity
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Q4. Supply is more elastic in case of:-
- (a) Very short period

(b) Short period

© Long period

- (d)Both
- (b) and
 - (c)

Q5. Of 18% in price of the commodity causes 27% decrease in its supply, elasticity df05 supply will be:

Short Question:

- Q1. Define supply
- Q2. Distinguish between supply and stock.
- Q3. Define individual supply schedule.
- Q4. Define market supply schedule.
- Q5. Define individual supply curve.
- Q6. Define market supply curve
- Q7. Define supply function.
- Q8. Explain the function.
- Q9. How will change input price effects the supply of the commodity?
- Q10. How will change in technology effects the supply of the commodity?

(d) 2.5

- Q11. Explain the low of supply.
- Q12. Distinguish between increase in supply and expansion in supply.
- Q13. Distinguish between decrease in demand and contraction in supply.
- Q14 Explain different kind of elasticity of supply.
- Q15. How does the imposition of GST affect the supply curve of a firm?
- Q16. How does an increase in the number of firms in a market affect the market supply curve? Q17. A producer supplier 100 unit of a good at a price of 20 per unit. Price elasticity of supply is 2. At what price will be supply 50 units? Calculate.
- Q18. When price of a good visas from 12 per unit to 15 per unit, the producer supplier 50 percent more output. What is the price elasticity of supply? Calculate.

Long Question:

Q1. Distinguish between 'Movement along the supply curve' and shift in supply curve.s

Or

Distinguish between 'Change in quantity supplied' and 'Change in supply'.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 9 - (Forms Of Market)

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Q1. In which kind of market, firm is a price taker?

(a) Perfect competition

(b) Monopoly

(c)Monopolistic competition

(d) Oligopoly.

Q2. 'A firm can sell more only at the lower price' .To which market waved you relate this statement?

(a) Perfect competition

(b) monopoly

(c) Oligopoly

(d) duopoly.

Q3. Under monopoly, affirm has:

(a) Partial control over price

(b) Full control over price

(c) No control over price

(d) None of ther

Q4. Homogeneous products are sold under:

(a) Collusive oligopoly

(b) Non-collusive oligopoly

© Perfect oligopoly

(d) Imperfect oligopoly

Short Question:-

Q1. Define market.

Q2. What is the price maker firm?

Q3. Why are AR and MR equal under perfect competition?

Q4. What is the shape of demand curve under monopolistic competition?

Q5 What is the shape of demand curve under monopoly?

Long Question:

- Q1. Define perfect competition market. Explain its features.
- Q2. Define monopoly market. Explain its features.
- Q3. Define monopolistic competition market. Explain its features.
- Q4. Define oligopoly. Explain its features.
- Q5. Why is the demand curve under monopolistic competition market more elastic then under monopoly?

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-A Micro Economics

Chapter: 10 (Market Equilibrium under perfect competition)

Multiple Choice Questions:

- Q1. In the situation of market equilibrium
- (a) Market demand= Market supply
- (b) Market demand > Market supply
- (c) Market demand < Market supply
- (d) None of these
- Q2. If demand for a product falls, Equilibrium price will:
- (a) Fall
- (b) Rise
- (c) Either of the two
- (d) maither of the two.

- Q3. Market price is related to:
- (a) Short period

(b) Vary short period

(c) Long period

- (d) Vary long period.
- Q4. At px= 5 demand for good -xis30 unit and supply of good -x is 20 unit, its is a situation of:
 - (a) Excess demand
- (b) Excess supply

© Equilibrium

(d) None of these

Question:-

- Q1. What is equilibrium price? How is it determined?
- Q2. What do you mean by excess demand?
- Q3. What do you mean by excess supply?

- Q4 Market for a good is in equilibrium. Its demand increases show it chain of effects on equilibrium price and quantity.
- Q5. The demand of commodity is perfectly elastic, its supply increases, show its chain of effects on equilibrium price and Quantity.
- Q6. Show the effects on equilibrium price and quantity when there is simultaneous increases in demand and supply .
 - Q7. What do oyu mean by ceiling price? What are its consequences?
- Q8. What do you mean by floor price (minimum support price) What are its consequences?

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter: 1 (Concept of Economics)

- Q1. Who is the consumer?
- Q2. Define the term producer.
- Q3. "Statistics defines in the form of aggregates of numerical facts". Give example.
- Q4. Statistical methods are substitute for common sense. Explain these statement.
- Q5. Statistical is that scince witch is related to the analysis os statical date. Explain with on example.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter-2 (Collection of date)

- Q1. Define date. What are the main sources of date?
- Q2. Distinguish between primary and secondary source of date.
- Q3. Different Ate between primary and secondary date.
- Q4. What is meant by questionnaire? What is the difference between questionnaire and schedule?
 - Q5. Define the terms
 - (i) Investigator
 - (ii) Enumerator, and
 - (iii) Respondent.

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Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Lesson -3 (Census and Sample maths of collection of Date)

- Q1. What is meant by censes method? What are the uses?
- Q2. What is meant by sample method? What are its use?
- Q3. What is the difference between censes method and sampling method?
- Q4. Mention four main merits of censes method.
- Q5. What are the main merits of random sampling?
- Q6. What is the difference between universe and sample?

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter -4 (Organisation of data)

- Q1. What is meant by classification of data? State its objectives.
- Q2. What is Frequency distribution? What are the main points underlying the construction of a frequency distribution.
- Q3. The following data is of the age of 25 students of class XI. Arrange there data is the form of a frequency distribution
 - 15,16,16,17,18,18,17,15,15,16,16,17,15,16,15,16,16,18,15,17,17,18,10,16,15.
 - Q4. Convert the following data in a simple frequency distribution:
 - 5 Students obtained less than 3 marks.
 - 12 Students obtained less than 6 marks.
 - 25 Students obtained less than 9 marks.
 - 33Students obtained less than 12 marks.
- Q5. An economic survey revealed that 30 families in the town incur following expenditure in a day(rupees)
- 11 12 14 16 16 17 18 18 20 20 20 21 21 21 22 22 23 23 24 25 25 26 27 28 28 31 32 32 33 36
- (i)Convert these data in the form of a frequency distribution , using the following class intervals.
 - 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39.
 - (ii) How many families spend more then 29 rupees a day?

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Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter -5 (Presentation of data -Textual and tabular presentation)

- Q1. What is the table.
- Q2. Explain the kind of a table with their example.
- Q3. Mention the simple rules (any four) to prepare a table.
- Q4. In a sample study about the coffee habits in two towns, following data were observed:

Town X: 52% persons were moles

25% were coffee drunken and

16% were male coffee drinkers

Town Y: 55% persons were moles

28% were coffee drinkers and

18% were mole coffee drinkers

Represent the above data in a tabular form.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - XIth

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter -6-7 (Diagrammatic presentation of data)

- Q1. Write down the short note on the following:-
- (a) Bar diagram
- (b) Pie -diagram
- Q2. Represent the following data by multiple-bar-diagram:-

Department	year-2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Arts	600	550	500
Science	400	500	600
Commerce	200	250	300

- Q3. What do you mean by rectangular diagram?
- Q4. Define an a give curve.
- Q5. Define the term of multiple bars and frequency curve.
- Q6. Draw a less than frequency curve from the following data:-

Wealth(in lacs): 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 No of companies: 2 3 7 11 15

50-60 60-70

7 23

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter-8 (Arithmetic Line-Graphs or Time Series Graphs)

- Q1. Define a graph. Describe its types.
- Q2. Describe the advantages of graphic presentation.
- Q3. Plot an annual profits of a firms on a time series graph:

Year:	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Profit(0	000₹) 60	72	75	65	80	95

Q4. The following are the sales figures of TVs of Firm A, during 2012-2017:

 Year:
 2012
 2013
 2014
 2015
 2016
 2017

 Sale:
 2,155
 2,201
 2,250
 2,190
 2,095
 2,170

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Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter -9 (measures of Central Tending- Arithmetic Mean)

- Q1. Define on arithmetic mean.
- Q2. The pocket allowances of 6 boys is Rs. 6,12,18,24,30 and 36. Find out arithmetic mean.
 - Q3. Write down the formula of weighted mean.
 - Q4. The following weight in Kg. Of 14 persons are give below:-
 - 20, 28, 34, 39, 42, 53, 59, 68, 72, 74, 78, 79.

Calculate mean by direct method.

Q5. Calculate weighted mean from the following information:

Items: 96, 102, 104, 124, 148, 164
Weights(in kg) 5, 6, 3, 7, 12, 9

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter 10 (Measures of control Tendency-Median and mode)

- Q1. Define the term of median.
- Q2. What do you mean by the term of mode?
- Q3. What do you understand by quartile?
- Q4. Find out median valve from the following data:-
 - 25, 15, 23, 40, 26, 23, 26, 20, 28
- Q5. Calculate the median and Q1 and Q3 from the following:

Wages: 0-10, 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60

Number 5, 7, 8, 12, 28, 22 of workers

60-70 70-80

10 8

- Q6. Find out the valve of made from the following data:-
- X: 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50
- F: 5, 8, 12, 6, 4
- Q7. The arithmetic mean 38.2 and median 41.6 of distribution than find out the value of mode.

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter-11 (Measures of Dispersion)

- Q1. Define range
- Q2. Define Quartile deviation
- Q3. Define coefficient of quartile deviation.
- Q4 Find out Range, Semi- quartile deviation and coefficient of quartile deviation from the following data:

Size:- 1-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-25, 26-30 Frequency:- 5 12 20 25 10 5

- Q5. Explain the construction of Lorenz curve taking on imaginary set of data.
- Q6. Find out quartile deviation and the coefficient of quartile deviation of the following series. Wager of view workers in Rupees:-

170, 82, 110, 100, 150, 150, 200, 116, 250

Q7. Find out mean deviation of the following series from mean and median:

Size: 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

Frequency: 2 4 5 31 2 1 4

Q8. Find out the standard deviation of the makes recurred by 10 stodats:

S, No-1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Marks-43 48 65 57 31 60 37 48 78 59

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter-12 (Correlation)

- Q1. Define correlation. Give its importance.
- Q2. What is meant by correlation. Explain its various kinds.
- Q3. Calculate the coefficient of correlation b/w the hights of father in inches x and then sons (y):
 - X: 65, 66, 57, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72
 - Y: 67, 56, 65, 68, 72, 72, 69, 71
- Q4 Calculate the valve of coefficient of correlation by korl pearson method from the following data:
 - X: 10, 12, 11, 13, 12, 14, 9, 12, 14, 13
 - Y: 7, 9, 12, 9, 13, 8, 10, 12, 7, 13,

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Formative Assessment -Part - A & B

Class - Xith

Subject-Ecomomics

Part-B Stats

Chapter -13 (Index Number)

- Q1. Define the term Index Number
- Q2. What is base year? How it is choose? Explain?
- Q3. State the significance of comnadities in the year 2011 and 2016. Calculate the price index by price relative method:

Commodities	price 2011	price 2016
A	45	55
В	60	70
С	20	30
D	50	75
E	85	90
F	120	130

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Formative Assessment -XI

Class - XI th

Subject-Economics

Chapter-12

- Q.1 Define the term of correlation and mention its measuring method.
- Q.2 Explain the merits and demerits of correlation. Any four point.
- Q.3 When is rank correlation more precise then simple correlation coefficient?
- Q.4 Calculate the coefficient of correlation b/w the heights of father in inches (x) and then sons (y):
 - x: 65, 66, 57, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72
 - y: 67, 56, 65, 68, 72, 72, 69, 71.
- Q.5 Find out the coefficient of correlation by Rank method from the following in information:
 - x: 87, 82, 89, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98
 - y: 29, 63, 52, 46, 48, 50, 54, 55.
- Q.6 Calculate the value of coefficient of correlation by karl pearson method from the following data:
 - x: 10, 12, 11, 13, 12, 14, 9, 12, 14, 13
 - y: 7, 9, 12, 9, 13, 8, 10, 12, 7, 13.
- Q.8 The following marks are obtained by 10 students in statistics and economics in a test. Find out coefficient of correlation by rank method:-
 - Statistics: 84, 51, 91, 60, 68, 62, 86, 58, 35, 49.
 - Economics: 78, 36, 98, 25, 75, 82, 92, 62, 65 39.

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Formative Assessment -XII

Class - XI th

Subject-Economics

Choose the correct option from the followings:-

- 1. The paasche's index number is based on:
- (a) Base year quantities

- (d) Current year quantities
- (c) Average of current & base year
- (d) None of the above
- 2. The index is used to measure changes in total money value called:
- (a) Price index

(b) Quantity Index

(c) Value index

- (d) None of these
- 3. A consumer prices index measures changes in:
- (a) Retail prices

- (b) Whole sale prices
- (c) Producers prices
- (d) None of these
- 4. Define the term of Index number.
- 5. What is base year? How it is choose? explain.
- 6. State the significant of consumer's price index number.
- 7. Following are the prices of commodities in the year 2011 and 2016. Calculate the price index by price relatives methods.

Commodities	Price in 2011	Price 2016
A	45	55
В	60	70
С	20	30
D	50	75
E	85	90
F	120	130

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RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 **Formative Assessment -I**

Class - XIth

Subject-Business

UNIT:1

example.

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF BUSINESS

Q1. Name the trade where import of goods is made before the export of good. (1) Q2. Haresh produces wheat not for sale but for Personal Consumption. Will it be a business activity? (1)Q3. Why do we in sine good? (1)Q4. Which industry provides services to primary and secondary industry? (1) Q5. The occupation in which people work for other and get remunerated in return is known as (c) profession (d) None of them (1)(a) Business (b) Employment Q6. Classify the following activities into economic and non-economic activities. (a) Sonia Cooking food for her family (b) A person selling cold drinks on the station (c) A student praying in temple for good marks in test (d) Doctor treating patients at his clinic (4)Q7. Discus the following objectives of business: -(i) Social Responsibility (ii) Productivity profit earning. (4)

Q8. Discuss the meaning of 'Genetic' and Extractive Industries with the help of 5

(4)

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Class - Xith

Subject-Business

UNIT:2

FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION

- Q1. Identify the type of partner highlighted in the following statement:
- (i) this partner does not take part in the day -to day activities of the business.
- (ii) He gives an impression of his being partner to other by his words or conduct.
- (iii) He allows the use of his goodwill to benefit the firm and can be represented as a partner.
- (iv) He is represented as partner and in spite of knowing this, he does note deny such impression.
 - (v) His association with the firm is not disclosed to general Public. (5)
 - Q2. Which from of business organisation is suitable in the following cases:
 - (i) The business organisation should have stability and continuity.
 - (ii) There should be minimum expenses in starting the business.
 - (iii) The business organisation should be suitable from the point of view investors.
 - (iv) The ancestral property is to be used for doing the business.
 - (v) More funds and Professional services are required (5)
 - Q3. Comment "Kanta is the most active in case of Hindu Undivided family business". (3)
 - Q4. What do you understand by a sale proprietorship firm? Explain its merits and .

(5)

Q5. Discuss the various merits and limitation of Joint stock company. (5)

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Class - XIth

Subject-Business

UNIT:3

PRIVATE PUBLIC AND GLOBAL ENTER PRISES

- Q1. Identify the form of public sector enterprises in the following cases:
- (a) It is under the control of concerned minister of the department.
- (b) It enjoys maximum autonomy in all management activities.
- (c)LIC and Air India are the example of this form of enterprises.
- (d) Minimum 51% of the paid up capital is held by the government.
- (e) This enterprise is most suitable when national security is concerned.
- Q2. Why global enterprises are considered superior to other business organisation?
- Q3. How did the government play a significant role in development of infrastructure?
- Q4. Discuss the various benefits of joint venture?
- Q5. "Indian economy may be classified into two sectors "Discuss the two sectors.

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Formative Assessment -IV

Class - XIth

Subject- Business

UNIT:4

BUSINESS SERVICE.

- Q1. Which of the following is not a function of insurance?
- (a)Risk Sharing

(b) Assist in capital formation

(c)Lending of funds

- (d) None of the above
- Q2. Which of the following is not applicable in life Insurance contract?
- (a)Conditional contract

(b)Unilateral contract

(c)Indemnity contract

- (d) None of the above
- Q3. What are services? Explain their distinct characteristics?
- Q4. What is meant by 'Bank Draft'?
- Q5. Briefly discuss the following postal saving schemes
- (1) Recurring deposit account
- (2) National saving certificate
- (3) Public Provident fund
- Q6. Write short notes on
- (i) Speed post

- (ii)Registered post
- (iii) Under postal certificate
- (iv)Parcel
- Q7. Explain principal of insurable instant and mitigation of loss?
- Q8. Differentiate between various types of goods and services?
- Q9. Explain the nature of Business services?

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Formative Assessment -V

Class - Xith

Subject-Business

UNIT:5

EMERGING MODES OF BUSINESS

- Q1. E-Commerce does not include:
- (a) A business interaction with its suppliers
- (b) A business interaction with its customers
- (c) Interaction among the various department within the business.
- (d) Interaction among the geographically dispersed the business.
- Q2. It is not an application of E-business
- (a) Online bidding

- (b)Online procurement
- (c)Interaction Online trading
- (d)Contract R &D
- Q3. Write short notes on:
- (i)B2C Commerce: and

- (ii) C2C Commerce
- Q4. Online transaction is prone to 'Transaction Risks' Discuss various type of transactions risks. How can type be avoided?
 - Q5. Discuss the various types of E-business transactions.

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Formative Assessment -VI

Class - XIth

Subject-Business

UNIT:6

Social Responsibilities of Business and Business ethics

- Q1. Business has various social responsibilities towards different interest groups. Identify the relevant interest group in the following cases.
 - (i) Enterprises should act according to well accepted values of the society.
 - (ii) Business should provide fair return on their capital investment
 - (iii) Business should avoid any type of pollution
 - (iv)Business enterprise must pay taxes regularly and honestly.
 - (v)Business should supply good quantity goods at reasonable prices.
 - (vi) There should be proper and safe working conditions.
 - Q2. Identify whether the following statement are true or false
 - (i) Profit maximisation by hook or crook should be the main aim of every business.
- (ii)Business enterprises should not pay adequate and regular dividend to shareholders as they cannot demand it.
- (iii) Employees will stay with business only is they are satisfied with their working conditions.(iv)Expenditure on social causes is the drain on business resources
- (v)Business should adopt eco-friendly production and marketing processes to ensure environment protection.
- Q3. What do you understand by social responsibilities by business? How is it different from legal responsibility?
 - Q4. Briefly explain
 - (a) Air pollution (b) Water pollution(c) Land pollutions
 - Q5. Why do you enterprises need to adopt pollution control measures?
 - Q6. Discuss the various arguments against social responsibility?

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Formative Assessment -VII

Class - XIth

Subject-Business

UNIT:7

SOURCES OF BUSINESS FINANCE

- Q1. The term 'Redeemable' is used for
- (a) Fixed capital requirement

(b) Ploughing back of profits

(c) Working capital requirements

- (d) lease financing
- Q2. Under the lease agreement, the lease gets the rights to
- (a) Share profits earned by the lessor
- (b) Participate in management of the organisation
- (c) Use the asset for a specific period
- (d) Sell the assets.
- Q3. What is business finance? Why do business need funds? Explain.
- Q4. What do you mean by "Business Finance"?
- Q5. Give the meaning of public deposit. How can a company raise the money through public deposit? Can such deposits be used to meet long- term financial of the business? State its Merits and Demerits?

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Formative Assessment -VIII

Class - XIth

Subject- Business

UNIT:8

SMALL BUSINESS

- Q1. Identify the type of unit (small scale) in the following cases:
- (i) Minimum 50% production is supplied to a parent unit and investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rupees 25 lakhs
 - (ii) Investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rupees 25lakhs
 - (iii) Investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rupees 10 lakhs
 - (iv) Investment in plant and machinery does not exceed rupees 1lakhs
- Q2. State any one incentive provided by the government for industries in backward and hilly areas.
- Q3. Why do small scale industries have low bargaining power in purchasing row material?
 - Q4. Why are small scale industries unable to supply good quality products?
 - Q5. Why does small business lack managerial skill.
- Q6. Discus the various points which highlight the role of small scale business in the development of rural India.
- Q7. Small scale sector in India faces let of problem in its day -to day functioning. Explain five such problems.

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Formative Assessment -IX Class - XIth

Subject- Business

UNIT:9

INTERNAL TRADE

- Q1. Identify the type of fixed shop large retailer in the following cases.
- (I) Business transaction are conducted though postal communication.
- (ii) Bata and nirula's are the examples of this type of retailor
- (iii) Pin to plane are the motto of this retail store.
- (iv) This retailor provide various facilities and services to their consumers such as restaurant, travel and information bureau telephone both, rest room. etc.
 - (v) This retailing is successful only when education is widespread.
 - Q2. Discuss the various arguments in favour of and against
- Q3. Imagine life without your local market. What difficulties would a consumer face it there is no retail shop?
 - Q4. Discuss the various points of difference between retailer and whole seller.
 - Q5. Explain the role of chambers of commerce and industry in promotion of tread.
 - Q6. Discuss the various documents used in internal trade.
 - Q7. Explain the services rendered by retailor to wholesalers and manufactures.

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Formative Assessment - X

Class - XIth

Subject-Business

UNIT:10

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Q1. which one of the following is not amongst India's major trading partners?

- (a)USA
- (b)UK
- (c)Germany
- (d) New Zealand
- Q2. Which of the following do not form part of duty drawback scheme?
- (a) Refund of excise duty
- (b) Refund of custom duties
- © Refund of export duties
- (d) Refund of income dock charges at the port of
 - shipment
- Q3. Why is it said licensing is an easier way to expand globally?
- Q4. What are the major items that are exported from India?
- Q5. What do you mean by International Business?
- Q6. How International business different from Domestic Business?
- Q7. Rekha garments has received an order to export 2000 men's trouser to shift import Ltd. located in Australia. Discuss the procedure that Rekha garments would need to go through for executing the export order.

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Formative Assessment - I

Class - Xith

Subject- Accountancy

Chapter- 1 and 2 -Introduction of Accounting and Basic terms

- Q.1 Mr. Sunrise started a business for buying and selling of stationery with 5,00,000 as an airedale investment. Of which, he paid 1,00,000 for furniture, 2,00,000 for buying stationary items. He employed a sales person and clerk. At the end of the Month he paid 5,000 as their salaries. Out of the stationery bought, he sold some stationery for 1,50,000 for cash and some other stationery for 1,00,000 on credit basis to Mr. Ravi. Subsequently. He bought stationery items of 1,50,000 from Mr. Peace in the first week of the next Month. There was a fire accident and he lost 30,000 worth of stationery. A part of the furniture, which cost 40,000, was sold for 45,000. From the above, answer the following:-
 - (I) What is the amount of capital which Mr. Sunrise started business.
 - (ii) What are the fixed as sets he brought?
 - (iii) What is the value of the goods purchased.
 - (iv) Who is the creditors and state the amount pay abele to him.
 - (v) What are the expenses?
 - (vi) What is the gain he earned?
 - (vii) What is the lass he incurred?
 - (viii) Who is the debtor? What is the amount receivable from him?
 - (ix) What is the total amount of expenses and lasses incurred?
- (x) Determine if the following are assets, liabilities, Sales, Debtors, creditors, sales, debtors, creditors, salary to manger, discount to debtors, Capital of the owner.
 - Q.2. Match the item given under 'A' with the correct item under 'B'
 - (I) Am invested by owner in the-Liability business.
 - (ii) Amount owed by the business- Capital to out Siders.

- (iii) Excess of total expenses over- Drawings total revenue.
- (iv) Assets having physical existence-Loss
- (v) Money with drawn from business for personal use-Tangible Assets

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Formative Assessment - II

Class - XIth

Subject- Accountancy

<u>Chapter-3,4,5- Theory Base of Accounting Bases of Accounting and Accounting Equation</u>

- Q.1. Manish purchased a machinery you 50,000. Manish wants to treat the entire amount of 50,000 as an expense in the year. Do you think Manish is justified in treating full cost of the machinery as an expense in the year of the purchase? Give reason for your answer.
- Q.2. In a financial year, Vinod had total seles of 7,40,000, out of which 5,60,000 eire received in cash. The total expanses paid by him were 3,80,000, out of which 30,000 belongs to next year and 10,000 are still out standing. Determine Vinod's income for the year as per-(i) Cash basis of Accounting (ii) Accrual basis of Accounting.
- Q.3. Ajeet started a business on 1st April 2016 with the capital of 3,50,000. During the , he invested 65,000 as capital and withdrew 45,000 for his Personal car. He had goods amounting to 22,000 purchased on credit for which no payment had been made. He also look a loan of 15,000 from ICJCJ Bank. Calculate the profit and loss and capital as on 31.3. 2017, were 3,50,000.
- Q.4. Sunil started the business with a capital of 1,00,000 following transactions took place during the year-
 - (I) Deposited 60,000 in bank.
 - (ii) purchased goods from Shyam 30,000.
- (iii) Sold goods costing 20,000 for 25,000 to pradeen out of which 7,000 received in cash.
 - (iv) Paid salary 6,000 but salary still unpaed 1,000.
 - (v) Received commission 3,000 including 500 in cash.
 - (vi) Sold goods casting 5,000 at a loss of 500 in cash.
 - (vii) Received 17,400 from Pradeen in full settlement of this account by cheque.
 - (viii) Returned goods to Shyam 2,000.
- (ix) Issued a cheque of 27,200 to shyam in full settlement of his account. Use37 accounting equation to give effect to above transactions.

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Formative Assessment - III

Class - Xith

Subject-Accountancy

Chapter-6 and 7 Accounting Procedure. Rules of Debit and Credit and origin of transactions (voucheres)

Q.1. Classify the following Accounts into personal, Real and Nominal Accounts:-

(I) Interest (ii) Accrued Interest (iii) Loan A|C

(iv) Land & Building (v) Purchases Return (vi) Discount Allowed

(vii) Outstanding salary (viii) Motor Vehicle (ix) Rent recd. in advance

(x) Shyam (surlier) (XI) free hold premises (XII) Capital A|C

(XIII) Sales A|C (XIV) Ramesh (Debtor) (XV) Bad Debts.

Q.2. Prepare 'T' shape A C of a creditor, Sumit Particulars

(I) Purchased goods from Sumit ₹ 1,00,000

(ii) Paid cash of Sumit ₹31,000

(iii) Paid cheque to Sumit ₹45,000

(iv) Returned good s to Sumit ₹ 6,000

(v) Discount received from Sumit ₹800

(vi) Goods again purchased for cash from Sumit ₹ 2,500

(vii) Goods again purchased from sumit on credit ₹ 45,000

Q.3. Match the items under 'A' with the correct items under 'B'

(I) Cash Memo- (a) Prepared when cash is paid

(ii) Cheque-(b) Prepared by seller at the time of credit sell

(iii) Debit voucher- (c) Drawn upon specified bank and is payable on demand.

(iv) Invrice - (d) used to deposit cash or cheques in to bank

(v) Pay- in- slip-(e) Prenared by seller on cash sales.

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Formative Assessment - IV

Class - Xith

Subject- Accountancy

Chapter 8 and 9 Journal and Ledger-

q.1. Pass necessary journal entrees for the following transactions of Mohit Traders, Post them to the ledger (Cash A \mid C, Purchase A \mid C, M \mid S Hema Traders A \mid C, Sales A \mid C).

2016 January	₹
1-Started business with cash.	3,00,000
5-Opened Bank A C	1,20,000
6- purchased furniture	20,000
10-Bought goods for cash from M S Runa Traders	30,000
12- Perchesed goods from M S Hema Traders	42,000
15 Sold goods for cash	30,000
17- Sold goods to M S Gupta Traders	12,000
18- Rent paid	4,000
22- Paid Trade Expenses	1,000
25- Received cash from Gupta Traders	12,000
26- Goods returned to Hema Traders	2,000
27- Cash paid to Hema Traders	40,000
30- Bought pastage stumps	100
31- Paid salary	4,000

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Formative Assessment - VI

Class - Xith

Subject- Accountancy

Chapter 10,12 Special Purpose Book (Cash Book), Bank Reconciliation statement.

- Q.1. From the following transactions. Prepare a Cash Book . with cash and Bank columns:
 - 2016(Oct) 1. Balance of cash in hand ₹24,000 and in a Bank ₹20,000.
 - Oct.2. Received cash from Rajveer ₹1,000 and allowed him dis count ₹30
 - Oct.3. Paid in to the Bank ₹2,000
 - Oct.4. Paid to Karan by cheque ₹320 in full settlement of ther account for ₹350
 - Oct. 5. Received from cash sales, cash ₹275 and cheque ₹225
 - Oct.6. Paid the purchases by cheque ₹645.
 - Oct.7. Paid by cheque of Sager ₹725 in full settlement of ₹800
 - Oct.8. Drew from Bank for office use ₹900 and ₹100 for personal use.
- Q.2. The cash book of Kishan showed a balance of ₹12,000 on 31st December 2016. The figure didn't agree with the pass-book. A comparison of the two revealed the following:
- (I) The bank has debited Kishan with ₹1,000 the annual premium on his life policy according his standing instructions and ₹ 100 as bank charges.
 - (ii) The bank has credited Kishan by ₹ 2,000, the precedes of a bill.
- (iii) Kishan paid in cheque totaling ₹ 2,100 on December 26, Of which those for ₹1560 were collected in December and one for ₹ 150 was returned as dishonor on 31st December, which Kishan received on 2ndJanuary,2017. The rest were collected and credited in January 2017.
- (iv) The cash collection on 31st December totaling ₹610 was entered in the cash Book in Bank column on the same day but it was banked on 2nd January, 2017.
- (v) Kishan issued cheque totaling ₹ 2,870 of which these of ₹ 850 has not been presented by 31st December.

Prepare Bank Reconciliation statement as an 31st December 2016.

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RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment - VII

Class - Xith

Subject- Accountancy

Chapter-13 and 14 (Trial Balance and Depreciation)

Q.1. From the following Balance as on 31stMarch 2017, prepare the Trial Balance.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Capital	13,000	Bank Loan	4,200
Drawings	1,200	Carriage	200
Purchases 1	2,000	Debtors	5,500
Sales	24,000	Returns Inward	350
Opening stock	8,000	bank charges	250
Creditors	5,000	Postage	120
B P	3,400	Printing	370
Furniture	1,200	Discount Allowed	620
Free hold Premises	6,000	Interest Recd.	60
General expenses	1,500	bank	500
Wages	6000	cash	50
Salary	3,500	B R	2,300

Q.2. Star Ltd Parched 10 Trucks at 5,40,000 each. On 1stJanuary2014, one of the truck is involved in an accident and completely destroyed. A sum of ₹ 3,24,000 is received from the insurance Company in full settlement. On the same date another truck is purchased by the company for a sum day ₹ 60,000 . The company write off depreciation @ 20% p.a. on the original cost and closes its book every year on 31st March. Give the trucks A|C for 3year ending 31st March 2014

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Formative Assessment - VIII

Class - Xith

Subject- Accountancy

Chapter 15 and 16 (Provision and Reserve & Accounting for bills of exchange)

- Q.1. Distinguish between Reserve and Provisions on the basis of
- (i) Basic nature (ii) Effect on taxable profits (iii) Use for payment of Dividend.
- Q.2. Determine the date of Maturity in the following cases-

	Date of all bill	Tenure Period
a-	1st Jan., 2016	3 Months
b-	30th June, 2016	30 Days
C-	1st July, 2016	60 Days
d-	27 Nov.,2016	3Months
e-	12th July,2016	30 day
f-	27th Oct., 2015	4 Months

Q.3. A sold goods to B for ₹ 20,000 on 1st April ,2016. He drew a bill on B for the amount due payable after 3Months. B accepted the bill and returned it to A. A discounted the bill on 4th May with his Bank @ 12% p.a. on the due date the bill was dishonored and bank paid ₹100 as noting charges. B requested. A to draw a new bill for 3 Months . A Agreed to B's proposal, provided B Pays interest @ 10% p.a. along with noting charges in cash. On the due date of second bill, B showed his inability to meet the bill and requested. A to accept ₹10,000 in cash and drew a third bill for the balance along with ₹300 towards interest for 2 Months A agreed . The third bill was met on due date . Pass necessary Journal Entries in the book of both the parties.

RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment - IX

Class - Xith

Subject-Accountancy

Chapter_17 and 20- Rectitication of errors and Accounts from Incomplate Ricords-Single Entry system.

- Q.1. Rectification the following errors.
- (I) Credit purchases from Aryan ₹9,000 were recorded as ₹900
- (ii) Goods sold to Sumit for ₹2000 was wrongly passed through the purchases book.
- (iii) Sales return of 300 by Surender recorded in returns out word book. as 3000.
- (iv) Goods worth 100 were taken by the prohrieltor for his personal use which was not recorded in the books.
 - (v) 10,000 spent on the extension of building was debited repairs A C
 - (vi) A credit sales of ₹2000 to Balram was posted to Krishan's A|C
 - (vii) Machinery sold on credit to Shyam for 2,310 was entered in the sales book.
- Q.2. X & Y who keeping their book by single entry give you the following information.

Particulars	1-1-2016₹	31-12-2016₹
Stock	18,500	40,000
Debtors	13,000	15,000
Creditors	11,000	2,300
B R	4,000	3000
Building	10,800	10,800
Bank	4,000	2,000 (Overdraft)

- (i)A Protrusion for ₹1,000 is required for doubtful debts.
- (ii) Depreciation @ 5% is to be written off on building
- (iii) Salaries out standing ₹ 3,500.
- (iv) Insurance is prepaid to the extent of $\stackrel{?}{\overline{\checkmark}}$ 250.
- (v) Drawing of X During the year were 10,000 Calculate the profit made during the year using statement of Affairs Method.

RING MIDWAYS SR. SEC. PUBLIC SCHOOL Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment - X

Class - Xith

Subject- Accountancy

Chapter-19 - Adjustment in preparing Finzncial statement

Q1. The following are the balances extracted from the book of M|S Hari LaL Traders as on 31st December 2016.

Particulars	(rs)	particulars	(rs)
Capital	31,500		
Drawings	5,000		
Furniture& Fittings	2,600		
Bank overdraft	4,200		
Creditors	13,300		
Business Premises	20,000		
Stock (1-1-2016)	22,000		
Debtors	18,600		
Rent Received	1,000		
Purchases	1,10,000		
Sales	1,50,000		

Statements;-

- (i)Stock on hand on 31-12-2016 was ₹20,000
- (ii)Rent ₹300 is still due to be received.
- (iii) Salaries ₹750 are yet unpaid.
- (iv) Write of bad debits ₹600 Make provision of 5% an debtors for bad and doubtful debits and a prevision of 2% for discount.
 - (v) Depreciate business premises by ₹300 and furniture and fitting by ₹266(vi) Tax

out standing 700

- (vii) The manger is entitled to a commission 10% of Net profit after charging his commission.
- Q.2. Prepare Trading & P \mid L A \mid C for the year ending on 31-12-2016 and balance sheet on that date from the following Trial Balance.

Am	particular	Am
10,000	B R	7,000
50,000	Discount	1,000
25,000	Wages & salaries	5,000
90,000	Cash	6,000
2,000	bank	12,000
10,000	credit items	
2,000	Capital	1,00,000
5,000	Return out word	1,000
1,000	Provision for	
	doubtful debts	2,000
1,200	Creditors	30,000
1,500	B P	7,700
40,000	Sales	1,28,000
	10,000 50,000 25,000 90,000 2,000 10,000 2,000 5,000 1,000 1,200 1,500	10,000 B R 50,000 Discount 25,000 Wages & salaries 90,000 Cash 2,000 bank 10,000 credit items 2,000 Capital 5,000 Return out word 1,000 Provision for doubtful debts 1,200 Creditors 1,500 B P

Adjustment:-

- (I) The closing stock on 31-12-16 is ₹40,000
- (ii) Provision for doubtful debits is to maintained at 5% on debtors.
- (iii) Repriced furniture & fixture and Plant & Machinery @ 10% P.a.
- (iv) Machinery costing ₹20,000 was purchased on 1.10.16.
- (v) Allow interest on capital @5% P.a.
- (vi) A fire accrued in 23-12-16 and stock of the value of ₹7,000 was destroyed. It was fully insured and the insurance co. admitted the full claim.

Answers

Chapter-1 and 2

- Q.1.(i) Mr sunrise started business with a capital of $\stackrel{?}{\stackrel{?}{\sim}} 5,00,000$.
- (ii) He brought furniture of ₹1,00,000
- (iii) The value of goods purchased is ₹3,50,000(2,00,000 to 1,50,000).
- (iv) Mr. peace is the creditor and amount payable to him is ₹ 1,50,000.
- (v) The amount of expenses ₹5,000 paid as salaries.
- (vi) The gain earned is ₹5,000 an sale of furniture.
- (vii) The low incurred is ₹30,000 due to goods by fire.
- (viii) The debtor is Mr. Ravi and the amount receivable from him is ₹1,00,000.
- (ix) The total amount of expenses and lasses ₹ 35,000 (5000 salary +30,000 loss by fire).
 - (x) sales : Revenue / salary to Manger- expanses.

debtors : Assets / Discount to debtors - expanses.

Creditors : liabilities / Capital of the owner-Liabilities.

Q.2. (i) -; (ii) -a; (iii) -d; (iv)e; (v) c

Chapter 3,4 and 5

- Q,1 According to Going concern is assumed that business shall continue for an indefinite period of time. On the basis of this assumption ,fixed assets are recorded as their cost and depreciation is charged on the basis of there expected live. So machinery will be shown as an asset in the balance sheet at the cast price of ₹50,000 less depreciation for year.
 - Q.2. (i) 1,60,000
- (ii) ₹3,80,000
- Q.3. lass-₹57,000, capital as on 31.3.2017 3,13,000.

Q.4 Cash +Bank +stock = Lia + Capita; 48,000 +50,200 +3,000 = 1,500 +1,00,200

Chapter 6 and 7

Q.1 Personal A|C. II, III, VII, IX, X, XII,

Real A C IV, VIII, XI Nominal A|C I, V, VI, XIII, XV Q.2 Credit Balance of Sumit A C 61,700. iii (a); i(e); ii(c); iv (b); v(d)Q.3 Chapter 8 and 9 Q.1 Cash A|C (Dr) 1,22,900, Purchase A|C(Dr)72,000, Q.2 Is Hema traders (Nil), sales A C (er, 42,000) Chapter-10,12-Q.1 Cash Balance = ₹24,175, Bank Balance ₹19,535 Q.2 credit balance as per pass. Book ₹12,600 Answers Chapter -13 and 14. Q.1 Total of Trial Balance ₹49,660 Q.2 Bal. an 31.3.2014 ₹27,57,000 (i) ₹21,87,000 and (ii) ₹ 5, 80,000 Chapter 15 and 16 Q. (a) 4th April 2016 (b) 2nd Auguest 2016 (c) 2nd sep. 2016 (d) 2nd March 2017 (f) 1st March 2016 (2 olbeis leap year) (e) 14th Aug. 2016 Chapter-17 and 20 Q.1 (i) Purchases A C Dr 8100 TO Aryan 8100 (ii) Sumits A|CDr4000 To purchases A | C 2000 To sales A C 2000 (iii) Return inward A C Dr 300 Return out ward A | C Dr 3000 To surinder 3300

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(iv) Drawing A C Dr	100
To purchases A C	100
(v) Building A C Dr	10,000
To Repair A C	10,000
(vi) Balram Dr	2000
To Krishn	2000
(vii) Sales A C Dr	2310
To Machinery A C	2310

Q.2 Staminate of Affair (1.1.16)- capital, ₹39,300 Statement of Affair (31.12.16)-capital ₹59,710 Net profit ₹17,610.

Chapter-19 Q.1 Gross Profit ₹34,200, Net Profit- ₹11,947 Balance sheet = ₹59,092.

Q.2 Grass profit ₹52,000, Net profit ₹32,300 Balance sheet ₹1,65,000.

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - 1

M, C, Q

	7.		1			_ 0		1		~ ~	1	
प्र.1	डनम	स	कान	सा	चनाव	का	समस्या	स	सम्बन्धित	नहा	ह	:
											-	

(1) अत्यधिक आय

- (2) संसाधनों के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग
- (३) अनन्त आवश्श्कताएँ
- (4) सीमित साधन
- प्र.२ आर्थिक समस्या के उत्पन्न होने के कारण है :
- (1) संसाधनों का सीमित होना (2) मनुश्य की आवश्यकताओं का सीमित होना
- (3) संसाधनों के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग (4) उपरोम्त सभी
- प्र.३ संसाघनों की दुर्लभता उत्पन्न होती है :
- (1) व्यश्टि के स्तर पर (2) समश्टि के स्तर पर
- (3) व्यश्टि और समिश्ट स्तर पर (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।
- प्र.४ एक ऐसा कथन जिसमें कोई सुझाव न दिया गया हो :
- (1) आदर्शात्मक अर्थशास्त्र (2) वास्तविक अर्थशास्त्र
- (3) (1) और (2) दोनों में (4) इनमें से कोड़े नहीं ।
- प्र.५ एक उपभोक्ता स्वतंत्र होता है :
- (1) नियंत्रित अर्थव्यवस्था में (2) स्वतंत्र अर्थव्यवस्था में
- (3) मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था में (4) (1) और (2) दोनों में
- प्र.६ उत्पादन सम्भावना वक्र का ढाल होता है :
- (1) सीधी सरल रेखा
- (२) नतोदर

(३) उनतोदर

- (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- प्र.७ उत्पादन सम्भावना वक का आकार परिवर्तीत होता है :

(1) अवसर लागत द्वारा

- (2) कुल लागत द्वारा
- (3) सीमांत अवसर लागत द्वारा
- (4)इनमें से कोई नही।

प्र.८ जब स्थिर हो तो उत्पादन सम्भावना वक :

(1) उन्नोतर, नीचे की ओर ढलवा होगा

- (2) अक्ष के समांतर सीधी रेखा होगा
- (3)नीचे की ओर ढालुसीधी सरल रेखा, और दोनों अक्षों को छूती हुई।
- (4)इनमें से कोई नही।
- प्र.१ एक अर्थव्यवस्था की केन्द्रीय समस्याओं का वर्णन करें
- प्र.२ दुर्लभता से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.३ आर्थिक समस्या से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.४ आर्थिक समस्या क्यों उत्पन्न होती है ?
- प्र.५ एक अर्थव्यवस्था से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.६ उत्पादन सम्भावना वक को परिभाश्ति करें।
- प्र.७ एक उत्पादन सम्भावना वक्र बनाइए और उसमें निम्न को दर्शाइए :
- (1) संसाधनो का पूर्ण प्रयोग
- (2) संसाधनो का अल्प प्रयोग
- (३) संसाधनो का विकास
- प्र.८ उत्पादन सम्भावना वक दायी ओर और बायी ओर कब खिसकेगा ?

Hot - 2 Application Questions

- प्र.१ 'अत्यधिक बेरोजगारीउत्पादन सम्भावना वक को बायी ओर खिसका देगी ' सही या गलत, समझाईए ।
- प्र.२ जब संसाधनों की दुर्लभता एक सार्वभोमिक समस्या है तो भारत में बेरोजगारी क्यो पाई जाती है ?

Value Bases Questions

- प्र.1 यदि नई-नई तकनीक का अविश्कार होता रहता है और नए-नए संसाधनों की खोज होती रहती है तो क्या एक दिन ऐसा आयेगा कि अर्थव्यवस्था में कोई आर्थिक समस्या नहीं होगी ?
- प्र.२ जो मजदूर , में कार्य कर रहे है, सरकार ने उनके कार्य दिवसो की संख्या 100 से बढ़ाकर 150 दिन कर दी है। इसका एक अर्थव्यवस्था के वास्तविक और संभावित उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभव पड़ेगा ?

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - २ (उपभोक्ता संतुलन)

M, C, Q

प्र.1 किस विश्लेश्ण में उपयोगिता को निश्चित संख्याओं ; जैसे -1, 2, 3, 4 आदि में पाया जाता है ?

(1) गणनावाचक उपयोगिता विश्लेश्ण

(2) कमवाचक उपयोगिता विश्लेश्ण

(3) दोनों (1) और(2)

(4) इनमें से कोई नही।

प्र.२ जब किसी वस्तु की केवल एक ईकाई का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो उपभोक्ता संतुलन होगा :-

(1) MU = TU

(2) MU > TU

(3) MU < TU

(4) इनमें से कोई नही।

प्र.3 दो वस्तुओं की स्थिति में, उपभोक्ता संतुलन तब प्राप्त होता है जब :-

$$(1)\frac{MUx}{Px} > \frac{MUy}{Pv}$$

(2)
$$\frac{MUx}{Px} < \frac{MUy}{Py}$$

$$(3)\frac{MUx}{Px} = \frac{MUy}{Py}$$

(4)
$$\frac{MUx}{Px} = \frac{TUx}{TUy}$$

प्र.४ वक का आकार होता है:-

(1) ऊपर की ओर ढलान वाला

(2) नीचे की ओर ढलान वाला

(3) मूल बिंदु के नतोदर

(4 क्षैतिज सीधी रेखा।

Short Questions

प्र.१ उपयोगिता की परिभाश दीजिए ।

प्र.२ TU और MU को समझाइए ।

प्र.3 TU और MU के संम्बन्ध को समझाइए

प्र.४ गणनावाचक उपयोगिता का वर्णन करें।

प्र.५ कमवाचक उपयोगिता का वर्णन करें।

- प्र.६ बजट-रेखा से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.७ बजट-रेखा का समीकरण लिखें।
- प्र.8 बजट समूह (Bodget set)से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.९ अनिधमान वक को एक तालिका और चित्र द्वारा समझाइए।
- प्र.10 'सीमांत प्रति स्थापन दर ' से क्या अभिप्राय है ? MRS कम क्यों होती रहती है ?
- प्र.१ १ अनिधमान वक्र का आकार कैसा होता है और क्यों ?
- प्र.1 2 अनिधमान वक्र की विशे ताओं का वर्णन करें।
- प्र.13 अनिधमान मानचित्र से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

Long Questions:

- प्र.१ उपभोक्ता संतुलन से क्या अभिप्राय है एक वस्तु की स्थिति में उपभोक्ता उपभोक्तासंतुलन की व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- प्र.२ एक उपभोक्ता दो वस्तुओं का प्रयोग करता है।उपयोगिता दृश्टिकोण की सहायता से उसकेसंतुलन की व्याख्या कीजिए।
 - प्र.३ अनिधमान वक विश्ले ण द्वारा उपभोक्ता के संतुलन को समझाईए।

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - ३ (माँग का सिद्धांत)

M, C, Q

प्र.1 सामान्य वस्तुओ की स्थिति में, माँग वक दर्शाता है :

(1) ऋणात्मक ढलान

(2) धनात्मक ढलान

(3) शून्य ढलान

(4)इनमें से कोई नही।

प्र.२ जब किसी वस्तु की रू 5प्रति ईकाई कीमत पर की माँग 11 इकाईयाँ, की माँग 14 इकाईयाँ तथा की माँग 8 इकाईर्या है तो बाजार माँग होगी :

(1) 1 1 इकाईया

(2)14 इकाईयाँ

(3) 17 इकाईयाँ

(4) 3 ३ इकाईयाँ

प्र.3 उपभोक्ता की आय में वृद्धि से मोटे- अनाज (घटिया वस्तु) का माँग वक :

(1) क्षैतिज रेखा बन जाता है

(2) उन्ध्वीधर सरल रेखा बन जाता है

(2) दाई ओर खिसकता है

(4) बाई ओर खिसकता है।

प्र.४ अन्य बातें समान रहने पर , किसी वस्तु की अपनी कीमत में परिवर्तन के कारण माँगी गई मात्रा में परिवर्तन को कहते है :

(1) तिरछा कीमत प्रभाव

(2) कीमत प्रभाव

(3) आय प्रभाव

(4) प्रतिस्थापन प्रभाव

Short Questions:

प्र.१ माँग की परिभाश दे।

प्र.२ माँग को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन करें।

प्र.3 माँग फलन से क्या अभिप्रय है ?

प्र.4 व्यक्तिगत माँग अनुसूची से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.५ बाज़ार माँग अनुसूची से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.6व्यक्तिगत माँग वक से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र. 7 बाज़ार माँग वक अनुसूची से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.८ गिफिन वस्तुओं से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

Long Questions:

प्र.१ माँग के नियम को तालिका और चित्र द्वारा समझाइए।

प्र.2 'माँग में परिर्वतन' और 'माँगी गई मात्रा में परिवर्तन ' में अन्तर स्पश्ट करें।

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - ४ (माँग की लोच)

	M, C, Q	
	प्र.१ माँग की लोच को मापने का सूत्र है :	
	(1) आनुपातिक विधि द्वारा	(2) प्रतिशत विधि द्वारा
	(3) दोनो(1) और (2)	(4)इनमें से कोई नही।
होती है		igular Hyperbola)माँग वक के सभी बिंदुओ पर माँग की लोच
	(1) इकाई के बराबर	(2)शुन्य
	(3) इकाईसे अधिक	(4) इकाई से कम
	प्र.3 Ed 71दर्शाता है :	
	() लोच दार माँग को	() बेलोचदार माँग को
	()इकाई लोच दार माँग का	()इनमें से कोई नही।
	प्र.4 Ed = 8 की स्थिति में, माँग वक होता है	:
	(1) X- अक्ष के समांतर	(२) एक सीधी रेखा
	(3) Y-अक्षके समांतर	(4)इनमें से कोई नही।
	प्र.५ किसी वस्तु के लिए $\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta P}$ (-)0.2 तथा व	माँग की लोच =(-) 0.3 माँगी गई मात्रा में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन है :
	(1) 6	(2)40
	(3) (–)6	(4) 10

Short Questions:

प्र.1 माँग की कीमत लोच से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.२ पूर्णतया लोचदार माँगसे क्या अभिप्राय है ?

- प्र.३ पूर्णतया बेलोचदार माँगसे क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.4 माँग की लोचदार ' इकाई के बराबर ' कब होती है ?
- प्र.५ 'माँग की लोच' लोचदार कब होती है ?
- प्र.६ अ'माँग की लोच' बेलोचदार कब होती है ?

माँग की लोच'पर सांख्यात्मक प्रश्न -

- प्र.१ एक उपभोक्ता ४ रूपये प्रति इकाई कीमत पर एक वस्तु पर रु१०० खर्च करता है। उस वस्तु की कीमत ५० बढ़ जाने पर भी उपभोक्ता रु१०० ही खर्च करता है। प्रतिशत विधि द्वारा माँग की कीमत ज्ञात करों।
- प्र.2 −वस्तु की माँग की कीमत लोच = −2 और वस्तु की माँग की कीमत लोच = −3/इनमें से कौन सी वस्तु की माँग की कीमत लोच अधिक लोचदार है और क्यों।
- प्र.3 ₹26 प्रति इकाई कीमत पर किसी वस्तु की माँग 30 इकाईयाँ है। यदि वस्तु की कीमत ₹26 से बढ़कर ₹30 हो जाती है उस वस्तु की मांग 15 इकाई कम हो जाती है। माँग की कीमत लोच ज्ञात करों।
- प्र.4 किसी वस्तु की कीमत ₹50 प्रति इकाई से बढ़कर ₹60 प्रति इकाई हो जाती है। उस वस्तु की मांग नई मांग कितनी होगी यदि मांग की कीमत लोच इकाई हो।
 - प्र.५ अप्रतिशत विधि द्वारा माँग की कीमत लामच ज्ञात करने का सूत्र लिखें।

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ – ५ (उत्पादन फलन और एक कारक के प्रतिफल)

M, C, Q

- प्र.1 अल्पकालीन उत्पादन फलन संबंधित है :
- (1) परिवर्ती अनुपात के नियम से (2)पैमाने के प्रतिफल से

(3) दोनों (1) तथा (2)

- (4) इनमें से कोई नही।
- प्र.2 जब कुल उत्पाद (TP) अधिकतम होता है तो सीमांत उत्पाद ():
- (1) घटता है

(2) बढ़ता है

(3) अधिकतम होता है

- (4) शून्य होता है
- प्र.3सीमांत उत्पाद (MP) वक्र का आकार :
- (1) U-होता है

- (2) U- का उल्टा होता है
- (3) आयाताकार अतिपरवलय होता है (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं।
- प्र.४ परिवर्ती कारक के प्रति इकाई उत्पादन को कहा जाता है :
- (1) कुल उत्पाद

(2) औसत उत्पाद

(३) सीमांत उत्पाद

(4)इनमें से कोई नही।

Short Questions:

- प्र.1 स्थिर साधन और परिवर्ती साधनों में अंतर स्पश्ट करें।
- प्र.२ अल्प काल और दीर्घ काल में अंतर स्पश्ट करें।
- प्र.३ निम्न को समझाए :
- (1)कूल उत्पाद (TP) (2)सीमांत उत्पाद (MP) (3)औसत उत्पाद (AP)
- प्र.4 ' एक साधन के प्रतिफल' और ' पैमाने के प्रतिफल' में अंतर स्पश्ट करें।
- प.५ सीमांत उत्पाद और कुल उत्पाद में अंतर बताइए।

प्र.६ सीमांत उत्पाद औरऔसत उत्पाद में अंतर बताइए।

Long Questions:

प्र.१ परिवर्ती उत्पातों के नियम को तालिका और चित्र द्वारा समझाइए।

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - 6 (लागत)

M, C, Q

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही है ?

- (1) $TC = TFC \times TVC$
- (2) $TC = TFC \div TVC$
- (3) TC = TFC + TVC
- (4) TC = TFC TVC

प्र.२ जब उत्पाद का स्तर श्शून्य हाता है, तब बंधी लागत होती है :

(1) श्रन्य

(2)ऋणात्म

(३) घनात्मक

- (4)परिवर्ती लागत के बराबर
- प. 3 निम्न में से कौन सा बंधी लागत को दर्शाता है ?
- (1) बिजली का बिल

- (2) कच्चे माल पर खर्च
- (3) दैनिक श्रमिको की मजदूरी
- (4) स्थाई पूंजी पर ब्याज
- प्र.4 औसत बंधी लागत (AFC) प्रकट होती है :
- (1) आयात कार अतिपरवलय द्वारा
- (2) X अक्ष के समांतर एक सरल रेखा
- (3) Y अक्ष के समांतर एक सरल रेखा (4) U आकार के वक्र द्वारा

प. इनिम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही है ?

- (1) $MC = TFC \times TVC$
- (2) TC = TFC TVC
- (3) $MC = TC_n TC_n 1$
- (4) $TC = TFC \div TVC$

Short Questions:

- प्र.१ लागत से क्या अभिप्राय है।
- प्र.२ स्पश्ट लागत और निहित लागत का अंतर स्पश्ट करें।
- प्र.3 निम्न का वर्णन करें।

- (1) स्थिर लागत (TFC) (2) कुल लागत (TC) (3) परिवर्ती लागत (TVC)
- प्र.४ कुल स्थिर लागत कुल परिवर्ती लागत और कुल लागत को एक ही वक पर दर्शाइए।
- प्र.५ निम्न का वर्णन करें।
- (1) औसतस्थिर लागत (AFC) (2) औसत परिवर्ती लागत(AVC) (3) औसत लागत (AC)
- प्र.६ सीमांत लागत का अर्थ स्पश्ट करें। सीमांत लागत वक ' ' के आकार का क्यो होता है।
- प्र.७ दर्शाए कि सीमांत लागत वक के नीचे का क्षेत्र ' कुल परिवर्ती लागत होता है।
- प्र.८ MC और AC के सम्बन्ध को चित्र द्वारा समझाइए।
- प्र.९ AC और AVC के सम्बन्ध को चित्र द्वारा समझाइए।
- प्र.१० जैसे -जैसे उत्पादन में वृद्धि की जाती है और के बीच का अंतर क्यों घटाता जाता है ?
- प्र.११ और के सम्बन्ध को चित्र द्वारा समझाइए।

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Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र) पाठ - 6 (आगम)

M, C, Q

प्र.1 आगम:-

(1)लागत- लाभ

(2) लागत + लाभ

(३)लागत लाभ

(4) लागत/लाभ

प्र.२ एक पूर्ण- प्रतियोगिता बाज़ार में, कीमतः

(1) MR से अधिक होती है (2) AR के बराबर होती है

(3) MR के बराबर होती है (4) दोनों (2) और (3)

प्र.३ औसत आगमः

(1) ऋणात्मक हो सकती है (2) ऋणात्मक नहीं हो सकती है

(3) शून्य होती है जब TR शून्य हो (4) दोनो (2) और (3)

प्र.4 इनमें से कौन सा समीकरण सही है ?

 $(1)_{AR} = \frac{P \times Q}{O}$

(2) $AR = P \times Q$

(3) AR = P - Q

(4) $AR = P \div Q$

प्र.5 जब MR शून्य हो तो :

(1) TR न्यूनतम होता है

(2) TR शून्य होता है

(3) TR अधिकतम होता है

(4) TR=MR होता है

Short Questions:

प्र.1 आगम (संप्राप्ति) की परिभाशा दें।

प्र.२ कुल आगम की परिभाशा दें।

प्र.३ औसत आगम की परिभाशा दें ।

- प्र.4 सीमांत आगम से क्या अभिप्राय है
- प्र.५ पूर्ण-प्रतियागिता बाज़ार में कुल आगम वक () का आकार कैसा होता है ?
- प्र.६पूर्ण-प्रतियागिता बाज़ार में कुल आगम और औसत आगम का सम्बंध बताइए।
- प्र.७ एकाधिकार और एकाधिकारात्मक प्रतियोगिता बाज़ार में माँग वक्र का आकार कैसा होता है।
- प्र.८ एकाधिकार और एकाधिकारात्मक प्रतियोगिता बाज़ार में माँग वक्र एक जैसे क्यों होते है और इनमें क्या अंतर है ?
 - प्र.९ निम्न तालिका को पुरा करें। उत्पादन (इकाई) औसत आगम (रु) कुल आगम(रु) सीमांन्त आगम(रु)

1	20	-	_
2	-	36	-
3	-	-	9
4	13	52	-
5	_	-	_

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भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - ७ (उत्पादक का संतुलन)

M, C, Q

प्र.1 कुल आगम और कुल लागत (TR & TC) का अंतर अधिकतम होता है जब :

(1) AR = MR

(2) MR = MC

(3) MR = AC

(4) MC = AC

प्र.२ सामान्य लाभ होता है जब :

(1) AR>AC

(2) AR=AC

(3) AR < AC

(4) TR > TC

प्र.3 उत्पादक संतुलन के संदर्भ में कौन -सा कथन गलत है ?

- (1) TR तथा TC के बीच न्यूनतम अंतर होना
- (2) MR = MC होना
- (3) उत्पादक को अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त होना
- (4) संतुलन की स्थिति में उत्पादक का अपने उत्पादन में िसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन न करना

प्र.४ समविच्छेद बिंदु क्या दर्शाता है ?

(1) सामान्य लाभ

(२) असामान्य लाभ

(3) असामान्य हानि

(4) इनमे से कोई नहीं।

प्र5 यदि TC=25 और TR=30, तो यह स्थिति है:

(1) सामान्य लाभ

(२) असामान्य लाभ

(३)असामान्य हानि

(4) समविच्छेद बिंदु

Short Questions:

प्र.1 उत्पादक से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

- प्र.२ उत्पादक संतुलन से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.3 उत्पादक संतुलन की MC MR विधि समझाइए।

प्र.4 नीचे एक उत्पादक की किसी वस्तु को बनाने की लागत अनुसूची दी गई है। वस्तु की प्रत्येक उत्पादन क्षेत्र पर वस्तु की कीमत ₹12 प्रति इकाई है। MR और MC विधि का प्रयोग करके उत्पादक का संतुलन ज्ञात करें। अपने उत्तर का कारण भी बताइए।

उत्पादन (इकाई)	1	3	3	4	5	6
औसत लागत (₹)	12	11	1 0	1 0	10.4	1 1

प्र.1 और विधि का प्रयोग करके एक उत्पादक के संतुलन की अवस्था का वर्णन करें।

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059

Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ – ८ (पूर्ति का सिद्धान्त)

M, C, Q

- प्र.1 पूर्ति के नियम के अनुसार :-
- (1)वस्तु की कीमत और पूर्ति में घनात्मक संबंध है।
- (2)वस्तु की कीमत और पूर्ति मे ऋणात्मक संबंध है।
- (3)वस्तु की कीमत और पूर्ति के बीच स्थिर संबंध है।
- (4)वस्तु की कीमत और पूर्ति के बीच कोई संबंध नहीं है।
- प्र.२ पूर्ति का नियम लागु नही होता :
- (1) कृषि वस्तुओं पर

(२) औधोगिकवस्तुओं पर

(३)नाशवान वस्तुओं पर

- (4) दोनों (1) और (3)
- प्र.३ पूर्ति वक पर संचालन होता है :
- (1) वस्तु की अपनी कीमत में वृद्धि के कारण
- (2) वस्तु की अपनी कीमत में कमी के कारण
- (3)वस्तु की अपनी कीमत के अतिरिक्त अन्य तत्वों के कारण
- (4) दोनों (1) तथा (2)
- प्र.४ पूर्ति अधिक लोचदार होती है :
- (1) अति अल्पकाल की स्थिति में

(2) अल्पकाल की स्थिति में

(3) दीर्घकाल की स्थिति में

(4) दोनों (1) और (3)

प्र.५ यदि वस्तु की कीमत में 18% गिरावट होने के कारण पूर्ति में 27 की कमी होती है तो पूर्ति की लोच होगी:

(1) 1.5

(2) 0.5

(3) 0.67

(4) 2.5

Short Questions:

- प्र.१ पूर्ति की परिभाश दीजिए ।
- प्र.२ पूर्ति और स्टाँक में अंतर स्पश्ट करें।
- प्र. 3 व्यक्तिगत पूर्ति अनुसूची को परिभाश्ति करें।
- प्र.४ बाज़ार पूर्ति अनुसूची के क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.५ व्यक्तिगत पूर्ति वक से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.६ बाज़ार पूर्ति वक से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.७ पूर्ति फलन से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.८ पूर्ति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन करें।
- प्र.९ उत्पादन के साधनो की कीमत में परिवर्तन से पूर्ति कैसे प्रभावित होती है
- प्र.१ ० तकनीक में परिवर्तन, पूर्ति को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।
- प्र.११ पूर्ति के नियम को समझाइए।
- प्र.१ २ पूर्ति में वृद्धि और पूर्ति में विस्तार का अर्थ स्पश्ट करें।
- प्र.1 3 'पूर्ति में कमी ' और 'पूर्ति में संकुचन ' का अंतर स्पश्ट करें।
- प्र.14 पूर्ति की लोच के प्रकारों का वर्णन करों।
- प्र.१५ व्याने से किसी वस्तु की पूर्ति पर क्या प्रभव पड़ेगा ?
- प्र.१ 6 फर्मों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने से किसी वस्तु की बाज़ार पूर्ति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?
- प्र.17 एक विकेता रु20 प्रति इकाई कीमत पर किसी वस्तु की 100 इकाईयों की पूर्ति करता है। वस्तु की पूर्ति की लोच 2 हैं किस कीमत पर वह वस्तु की 50 इकाईयों की पूर्ति करेगा ?
- प्र.18 जब किसी वस्तु की कीमत रु12 प्रति इकाई से बढ़ कर, रु15 प्रति इकाई हो जाती है तो एक उत्पादक 50 पूर्ति बढ़ा देता है। पूर्ति की कीमत लाच ज्ञात करों।

Long Questions:

प्र.1 'पूर्ति में परिवर्तन' और 'पूर्ति की गई मात्रा में परिवर्तन ' का अंतर स्पश्ट करों।

अथवा

' पूर्ति वक का खिसकाव ' और 'पूर्ति वक पर चलन' का अंतर स्पश्ट करें।

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059

Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - ९ (बाज़ार के प्रमुख रूप)

M, C, Q

- प्र.1 किस बाजार में फर्म कीमत स्वीकार होती है ?
- (1) पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता बाज़ार में

- (2) एकाधिकार में
- (3) एकाधिकारात्मक प्रतियोगिता में
- (4) अल्पाधिकार में
- प्र.२ ' एक फर्म केवल कम कीमत पर की वस्तु की अधिक मात्रा बेच सकती है ।' आप इस कथन को किस बाज़ार से संबंधित करेगें :
 - (1) पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता

(2) एकाधिकार

(३) अल्पाधिकार

- (४)द्वैद्धाधिकार
- प्र.3 एकाधिकार के अंतर्गत फर्म का :
- (1) कीमत पर आंशिक नियंत्रण होता है
- (2)कीमत पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण होता है

(3)कीमत पर कोई नियंत्रण होता

(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

- प्र.४ समरूप वस्तुएँ बेची जाती है :
- (1) गठबंधन अल्पाधिकार में

(2) गैर गठबंधन अल्पाधिकार में

(3) पूर्ण अल्पाधिकार में

(4) अपूर्ण अल्पाधिकार मे

Shorts Questions:

- प्र.1 बाज़ार से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.२ कीमत निधारक से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.3 पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता बाज़ार में और बराबर क्यों है ?
- प्र.४ एकाधिकारात्मक प्रतियोगिता में फर्म का मांग वक्र कैसा होता है ?
- प्र.5 एकाधिकार बाज़ार में फर्म का मांग वक्र कैसा होता है ?

Long Questions:

- प्र.१ पूर्ण प्रतियोगिताबाज़ार से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसकी विशेश्ताओं का वर्णन करो।
- प्र.२ एकाधिकार बाज़ार से क्या अभिप्राय है ?इसकी विशेश्ताओं का वर्णन करो।
- प्र.३ एकाधिकारात्मक प्रतियोगिताबाज़ार से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसकी विशेश्ताओं का वर्णन करो।
- प्र.४ अल्पाधिकारबाज़ार से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसकी विशेश्ताओं का वर्णन करो।
- प्र.५ एकाधिकारात्मक प्रतियोगिताबाज़ार में मांग वक,एकाधिकार बाज़ार के मांग वक की तुलरा में अधिक लोचदार क्यों होता है ?

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059

Assessment-1

Class - Xith

Subject- Economics

भाग - A (व्यष्टि अर्थशास्त्र)

पाठ - 10 (पूर्ण प्रतियोगिता बाज़ार मे संतुलन कमित का निर्धारण)

M, C, Q

प्र.1 बाज़ार संतुलन की स्थिति में :

(1) बाज़ार मांग = बाज़ार पूर्ति

(2)बाज़ार मांग > बाज़ार पूर्ति

(3) बाज़ार मांग < बाज़ार पूर्ति

(3) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.2 यदि किसी वस्तु की मांग कम होती है तो संतुलन कीमत में ः

(1) कमी होगी

(2) वृद्धि होगी

(3) कमी तथा वृद्धि दोनों होगी

(4) दोनों में से कोई भी नहीं होगा।

प्र.3 बाज़ार कीमत संबधित है

(1) अल्पकाल से

(2) अति अल्पकाल से

(3) दीर्घकाल से

है :

(4) अति दीर्घकाल से

प्र.4 Px = ₹5पर, वस्तु - X के लिए मांग 30 इकाईयाँ है तथा वस्तु - X की पूर्ति 20 इकाईयाँ है, यह स्थिति

(1) अतिरिक्त मांग की

(2) अतिरिक्त पूर्ति की

(3) संतुलन की

(4) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

Questions:

प्र.1 साम्य कीमत से क्या अभिप्राय है ? यह कैसे निर्धारित होती है ?

प्र.२ अत्यधिक मांग से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.3 अत्यधिक पूर्ति से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.४ एक अर्थव्यवस्था का बाज़ार संतुलन में है । इस की मांग बढ़ जाती है। इससे कीमत और मात्रा में पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की श्रृंखला बताइए।

प्र.५ किसी वस्तु की मांग पूर्णतया लोचदार है। इस वस्तु की पूर्ति बढ़ जाती है। पूर्ति बढ़ने के कारण वस्तुकीमत

और मात्रा में पड़ने वाले प्रभावों की श्रंखला बताइए।

प्र.६ मांग और पुर्ति दोनों में एक साथ वृद्धि का साम्य कीमत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

प्र.७ उच्चतम कीमत निर्धारण से क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसका क्या परिणाम होता है ?

प्र.८ पटल या न्यूनतम कीमत निर्धारणसे क्या अभिप्राय है ? इसका क्या परिणाम होता है ?

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -II

Class - XI th

Subject- अर्थशास्त्र

PART - B (सांख्यिकी)

- प्र.1 उपभोक्ता कौन है ?
- प्र.२ उत्पादक कौन है
- प्र.३ आर्थिक नियोजन में साख्कि का क्या महत्व है ? व्याख्या कीजिए ।
- प्र.४ उदाहरणों की सहायता से 'मात्रात्मक' तथा 'गुणात्मक' आकड़ो में मदद कीजिए।
- प्र.5झूठ तीन प्रकार के होते है -झूठ सफेद झूठ तथा सांख्कि। इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -II

Class - XI th

Subject- अर्थशास्त्र

PART - B (सांख्यिकी)

- प्र.१ प्रत्यक्ष मौखिक अनुंसधान से क्या अभिप्राय है इसके गुण व अवगुण लिखिए।
- प्र.२ प्राथमिक आँकड़ा और द्वीतीयक आँकड़ों से आप क्या समझते है ? दोनों में कौन सा बेहतर है ?
- प्र.३ निम्नलिखित की परिभाशा दीजिए ।
- (1) अन्वेश्णकता
- (2) गणनाकार
- (३) उतरदाता
- प्र.4 द्वितीयक आँकड़ो के प्रयोग के संबंध में उठाई जाने वाली सावधानियों का वर्णन करों।
- प्र.5 'भारत की जनगणना और के प्रकाशनों और रिर्पोटों के रूप में प्रकाशित होने वाले महत्वपूर्ण आँकड़ें कौन-कौन से है ?

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059 Formative Assessment -II

Class - XI th

Subject- अर्थशास्त्र

PART - B (सांख्यिकी)

- प्र.1 प्रतिदर्श प्रणाली से आप क्या समझते है ? यह प्रणाली किस स्थिति में अधिक उपयुक्त होती है ?
- प्र.२ जनगणना और प्रतिदर्श विधि में अंतर लिखिए?
- प्र.३ विश्वसनीयता. समय और लागत. के संदर्भ में जनगणना तथा प्रतिदर्श विधियों में तुलना कीजिए।
- प्र.4 जनगणना विधि से क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण में किन त्रुटियों की संभावना की कल्पना की जा सकती है ?
- प्र.५ याद्च्यिक प्रतिदर्श तथा स्तारित प्रतिदर्श की व्याख्या करते हुए दोनों में अंतर कीजिए। दोनों का एक उदाहरण दीजिए।

Main Najafgarh Road, Vipin Garden, New Delhi-110059

Formative Assessment -II

Class - XI th

Subject- अर्थशास्त्र

PART - B (सांख्यिकी)

- प्र.1 संतत श्रृंखला से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- प्र.2 खुले सिर वाली शृंखला कौन -सी शृंखला होती है ?
- प्र.3 पाँच व्यक्तियों का दैनिक खर्च कमशः रू-15, 20, 35, 40, 55, है। विस्तार क्या है ?
- प्र.४ एक परीक्षा में 25 विद्यार्थियों नें निम्नलिखित अंक प्राप्त किए है :
- 44 45 48 49 52 53 54 56 58
- 61 62 65 68 35 56
- (1) इन आकड़ों को आवृति विवरण के रूप में निम्नलिखत वर्गान्तर के अनुसार क्रमबद्ध कीजिए।:
- 20 29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50-59
- 60-69

- (2) संक्षयी आवृति वितरण बनाइए।
- प्र.५ निम्नलिखित आंकड़ो से एक आवृति वितरण बनाइए। असिम्मलित विधि का प्रयोग करें। पहला वर्ग ५–१० का लिखिए।
 - 12 36 40 30 28 20 19 10 10
 - 19 27 15 26 10 19 7 45 33
 - 26 37 5 20 11 17 37 20 20
 - प्र.६ इन अवधारणाओं का वर्णन करें।
 - (1) वर्गान्तर

- (2) व्यक्तिगत श्रृंखला
- (3) आवृति श्रृंखला
- (४) आवृति विवरण

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अध्याय - 6 और 7

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

(1)दण्ड आलेख

(2) वृतीय आलेख

प्र.२ निम्नलिखित आकड़ो का बहुगुणी दण्ड आलेख प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

विभाग:	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
कला :	600	500	500
विज्ञान :	400	500	600
वाणिज्य :	200	250	300

प्र.3 आयतचित्र से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.४ संक्षयी आवृति वक का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्र.५ आवृति बहुभज तथा आवृति वक की परिभाशा दीजिए।

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अध्याय - 8

प्र.1 आयतचित्र से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

प्र.२ ओजाइन (तोरण) की परिभाशा दीजिए।

प्र.३ संक्षयी आवृति वक्र का वर्णन कीजिए।

प्र.४ आवृति बहुभज तथा आवृति वक्र की परिभाशा दीजिए।

प्र.५ 'से कम' संक्षयी आवृति वक को निम्नलिखित आवृति वितरण की सहायता से बनाइए।

सम्पति : (लाखों में) :

0-10

10-20

20-30

30-40

कम्पनियों की संख्या :

2

3

7

40-50

50-60

60-70

11

57

23

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अध्याय - ९ और १०

प्र.१ निम्न सारणी में किसी गाँव के 150 खेतों में गेहूँ के प्रति हेक्टेयर पैदावार दी गई है। उत्पादित फसलों का संमातर माध्य मध्यिका तथा बहुलक ज्ञात कीजिए।

खेतों की संख्या

उत्पादित फसल (हेक्टेयर कि. ग्रा)

50-53							3	
53-56							8	
56-59							14	
59-62							30	
62-65							36	
65-68							28	
68-71							16	
71 -74							10	
74 -77						Į	5	
प्र.२ निम्न आँकड़ो से	मध्य र्मा	ध्यका त	था बहु	ुलक ज्ञात	कीजिए	:		
अंक	0-10	10-2	20	20-30	30	-40	40-50	50-60
विद्याथियों की संख्या	5	7		1 5	2	25	20	8
प्र.३ ५० विद्यार्थियों व	ने परीक्षा व	री। पास	छात्रों	का परिणा	म इस	प्रकार है	5	
अंक :	4	5	6	7	8	9		
छात्रों की संख्या :	8	10	9	6	4	3		
यदि सभी विद्यार्थियों	की औसत	T 5.16	है तो	फेल छात्रों	की औ	सत बत	ाइए ।	

- प्र.४ १५ संख्याओं का माध्य १२ है तथा अन्य ४५ संख्याओं का माध्य १४ है। सभी ६० सख्याओं को साथ लेकर माध्य ज्ञात करें।
 - प्र.५ निम्न आँकड़ो से मध्यका का मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।

 - प्र.६ एक वितरण का सामान्तर माध्य ३८.२ तथा मध्यका ४१.६ है भूयिश्टक का संभाज्य मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।
 - प्र.७ मध्यका के दोष लिखिए।

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अध्याय - 11

प्र.1 निम्नलिखित आँकड़ो के चतुर्थक विचलन तथा चतुर्थक विचलन गुंणाक ज्ञात कीजिए। नौ कर्मचारियों का वेतन (रु में):-

170, 82, 110, 100, 150, 150, 200, 116, 250

प्र.२ माध्यिका का प्रयोग करते हुए माध्य विचलनतथा माध्य विचलन गुंणाक ज्ञात कीजिए।

वर्गान्तर: 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60

आवृति : 15 19 14 20 18 14

प्र.३ निम्न आँकड़ो के माध्य की सहायता से माध्य विचलन ज्ञात कीजिए ।

मदों का आकार 3-4 4-5 5-6 6-7 7-8 8-9

आवृति 3 7 22 60 85 32

प्र.4 निम्न तालिका का मानक विचलन ज्ञात करें।

10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28

प्र.५ १० विद्यार्थियों के मानक विचलन ज्ञात कीजिए।

क्रमांक: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

अंक: 43 48 65 57 31 60 37 48 78 59

प्र.६ १०० विद्यार्थियों के परीक्षा में प्राप्त किए गए अंको का मानक विचलन ज्ञात कीजिए।

अंक: 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70 70-80

80-90

1

विद्यार्थियों की सं : 19 3 2 49 24 2 0 181

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अध्याय - 12

प्र.1 x तथा के y निम्नलिखित चर मूल्यों से एक प्रकीर्श आरेख बनाइए तथा परिणाम का निर्वाचन कीजिए :

x: 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

y: 78 72 66 60 54 48 42 36 30 24 18 12

प्र.२ कार्ल पियरसन विधि का प्रयोग करते हुए पति और पत्नी की आयु का सह-संबंध ज्ञात कीजिए :

पति (आयु): 23 27 28 29 30 31 33 35 36

पत्नी (आयू): 18 20 22 27 29 27 29 28 29

प्र.3 एक बेबी प्रतियोगिता में दो निर्णायको ने 12 प्रत्याशियों को निम्न कोटियाँ प्रदान कीं। दोनों निर्णायकों में किस हद तक सहमति पाई जाती है ? श्रेणी सह–संबंध गुणांक कीजिए ।

प्रत्याशी : A B C D E F G Н Ι K L निर्णायक x: 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 11 12 9 निर्णायक y: 12 9 6 10 3 5 4 7 8 2 1 1

प्र.४ निम्नलिखित आँकड़े 900 विद्यार्थियों की विभिन्न आयु वर्गो में खेलने की रुचियों के बारे में है।सह-संबंध गुणांक कीजिए।

आयु वर्ग :	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
छात्रों की संख्या :	250	200	150	120	100	80
नियमित खिलाड़ी :	200	150	90	48	30	12

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Chapter-13

आर्थिक सांख्यिकी

प्र.१ २००४ को आघार व मानते हुए ;२००५ और २००९ के सूचकांक ज्ञात कीजिए।

वर्षः	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
कीमतें(रु)	1 0	14	16	20	22	24

प्र.२ निम्नलिखित आँकड़ो के कीमत निर्देशिांक ज्ञात करने के लिए (1) सरल मूल्य अनुपात (2) औसत मूल्य अनुपात विधि द्वारा सूचकांक तैयार कीजिए :

वस्तुएँ	A	В	С	D	E	F
२००९ में कीमतें(रु)	20	30	10	25	40	50
२०१४ में कीमतें(रु)	25	30	1 5	35	45	55

प्र.३ निम्नलिखित आँकड़ो की सहायता से २००४ को आधार व मानते हुए निम्नलिखित सूत्रों के आधार पर सूचकांक ज्ञात कीजिए :

(1) लास्पीयर विधि

(2) पाश्चें विधि

(3) फिशर विधि

	वस्तुएँ								
वर्ष	Α		В		С		D		
	कीमत	मात्रा	कीमत	मात्रा	कीमत	मात्रा	कीमत	मात्रा	
2004	24	8	9	3	16	5	1 0	3	
2014	30	10	10	4	20	8	9	4	

प्र.४ निम्न आँकड़ों से जीवन निर्वाह लागत सूचकांक ज्ञात करों।

मदें	कीमत	भार	
गेहूँ	241	1 0	
ਗਰਕ	150	4	
मैदा दाले	200	2	
दाले	170	2	83
तेल	125	2	

- प्र.५ हमें सूचकांक की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ?
- प्र.६ कीमत सूचकांक तथा मात्रा सूचकांक में क्या अंतर है ?