

ST. PBN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (SAMPLE PAPER)
CLASS- IX
SUBJECT- ENGLISH

TIME- 3 HOURS

MM- 80M

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
2. READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

The Lighthouse

Nestled along the rocky shores of a forgotten coastline stood the towering Greyhaven Lighthouse. Built over a century ago, its walls had weathered countless storms, and its beacon had guided sailors through treacherous waters. Legends swirled about its keeper, old Mr. Carrow, who had dedicated his life to ensuring the light never faltered.

Mr. Carrow's days were filled with routine — polishing the lens, maintaining the machinery, and recording ships in his meticulous logbook. Though the lighthouse seemed isolated, it buzzed with life in its own way. The crashing waves, the sharp cries of seagulls, and the occasional ship's horn were his constant companions.

One stormy night, the lighthouse was put to the ultimate test. A cargo ship, caught in the fierce winds, veered dangerously close to the jagged rocks. Mr. Carrow worked tirelessly, adjusting the beam to penetrate the thick fog. His actions saved the ship from certain disaster, solidifying his reputation as a guardian of the sea.

When asked why he chose such a solitary life, Mr. Carrow simply said, "The lighthouse doesn't just guide ships; it reminds us all that even in the darkest times, there's always a light to lead the way."

1. What does Mr. Carrow primarily do during his days?
 - a) Write books
 - b) Record ship movements, polish the lens, and maintain machinery
 - c) Host sailors for dinner
 - d) Repair boats
2. What was the cargo ship's main challenge during the storm?
 - a) A broken rudder
 - b) Running out of fuel
 - c) Thick fog and strong winds near rocks
 - d) Losing its crew
3. What does the lighthouse symbolize according to Mr. Carrow?
 - a) Loneliness

- b) Strength in storms
- c) A guiding light during dark times
- d) Nature's beauty

4. The Greyhaven Lighthouse had been standing for over _____.
5. Mr. Carrow adjusted the beam to save a _____ from crashing into the rocks.
6. Find a word in the passage that means "**extremely careful or detailed**".
7. Find a word in the passage that means "**to move off course**".
8. Why do you think Mr. Carrow found comfort in the lighthouse's "buzz of life," despite his solitude?
9. What lesson can we draw from Mr. Carrow's dedication to his work and the lighthouse's role during the storm?

2m

Q2. II. Read the passage given below.

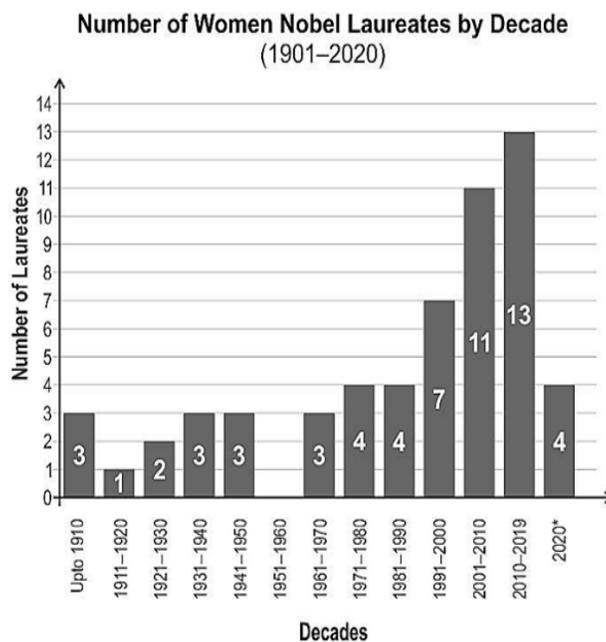
10m

I. The Nobel Prize is an international award administered by the Nobel Foundation and is based on the fortune of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish inventor and entrepreneur. The Nobel prize is awarded for the best contribution in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and to the person who has contributed by and large to bring Peace on Earth. In 1968, Sweden's central bank established the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in memory of Alfred Nobel.

II. A look into the history of the recipients of the award reveals that only 57 women have received the award compared to 873 male recipients. There are various historical reasons for why this is the case, but the trend appears to be improving.

III. Goran Hansson, the permanent secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences in western Europe or North America are women, and even lower if you go to east Asia." All over the world, the number of men working in STEM fields is much higher than the number of women.

IV. Hansson emphasized that they have made sure to identify the problem and also learn about subconscious bias in the prize-awarding committees and academies. "We've had lectures by sociologists, we've had group discussions, we have put quite a lot of effort into it," he said.



3
1

V. "In the end, we will give the prize to those who are found the most worthy, those who have made the most important contributions," he added.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions.

1. According to the passage, the gender disparity among Nobel Prize recipients is due to _____ factors.

- A. historical
- B. economical
- C. sociological
- D. psychological

2. Based on the passage, what efforts are being made by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to address the low representation of female scientists?

- i. The Academy is consciously awarding female scientists from the 2000s.
- ii. The Academy is inviting sociologists to lecture about the gender gap.
- iii. The Academy is hosting group discussions to boost the intelligence of female scientists.

- A. only (i)
- B. only (ii)
- C. (i) and (iii)
- D. (ii) and (iii)

3. According to the passage, Goran Hansson says that there are _____.

- A. more female scientists in East Asia than in Europe
- B. fewer male scientists than female scientists in Europe
- C. fewer male scientists being considered for recognition now
- D. more female scientists being recognized for their work now

4. Which of these can be inferred from the graph showing the number of women Nobel laureates by decade?

- A. No woman received the Nobel prize before the year 1910.
- B. More women have received the Nobel prize since 1971 than men.
- C. At least one woman received the Nobel prize every year since 1901.
- D. Since 1961, women Nobel laureates have been increasing steadily every decade.

5. Which of these pieces of information is NOT present in the passage?

- A. number of Nobel prizes given in the year 2009
- B. number of men who have received Nobel prizes till date
- C. percentage of male scientists belonging to eastern countries
- D. percentage of female scientists belonging to western countries

6. Select the sentence that CORRECTLY uses the phrase 'by and large' as used in paragraph I.

- A. Paula prepared a by and large cake for dinner.
- B. We bought by and large clothes for the campaign.
- C. Most of the lions by and large eat deer when hungry.
- D. She was so excited that she screamed by and large on the road.

7. The Nobel Prize is an international award because it recognizes the achievements made

- _____.
- A. in all subjects
 - B. by all genders
 - C. in all countries
 - D. by all institutions

8. Identify the opinion from these statements about the information shared in the passage.

- A. The Nobel prizes have been awarded to more men than women.
- B. Alfred Nobel's wealth is used to award the Nobel prizes to the winners.
- C. The Nobel prize was awarded for the best contribution in only four fields initially.
- D. Women in general are more inclined to working on world peace than on other subjects.

9. Find the synonym of Beneficiary from the para 2.

10. find the synonym of the word remembered from para 3

Q3. The traits of a musician are given in the box overleaf. Use these and write a short biography in about 100 - 120 words. . 5m

A. R. Rahman: Indian composer, singer, songwriter, music producer, musician and philanthropist; born in Chennai on 6 January 1967; graduated from Trinity College, Oxford University; famous in integrating Indian classical music with electronic music, world music and traditional orchestral arrangements; recipient of the Padmashri and the Padma Vibhushan awards; two Oscars and a Golden Globe; a notable humanitarian and philanthropist; donates and raises money for a number of causes and charities.

OR

All the news channels were reporting the earthquake in Nepal on 25 April 20XX. After watching the effects of the natural disaster, write a diary entry about what you were feeling at that point in time.

Q4. Colonel Vishwanathan, a brave soldier bought an old mansion though many people in the area told him it was haunted. Write a story about Colonel Vishwanathan's encounter with the ghost of "Teen Bhutia Bhavan". 100-120 words 5m

OR

Complete the following story. It has to be a scary story that terrifies people. Give a suitable title to your story.

I stopped my scooter in front of an old and dilapidated building. A haggard, skinny old man with drooping shoulders came towards me. "Don't go in, Sir", he whispered. "It is dangerous..."

Q5. Do as directed

Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks to complete the note about the Saga Dawa Festival of Sikkim. (1x10=10)

- (c) The poet here is using “roads” as symbols of:
- (d) Name the poem and the Poet.
- (e) Who is I in the second line?

OR

Read the extract given below and tick the correct option:

(1x5=5)

Twisting, withering, And then it is done

1. What is done?

- a) Cutting
- b) Chopping
- c) Withering
- d) Killing

2. What twists and withers ?

- a) he bark
- b) The roots
- c) The branches
- d) The leaves

3. Before the tree dies, it becomes

- a) green again
- b) brown and hard
- c) leprous
- d) wet and white

4. How is the tree killed ?

- a) By chopping off its trunk
- b) By hacking its branches
- c) By pulling out its roots
- d) All of the above

5. The poet wants to stamp it in the mind of its readers about:

- a) heinous act by man
- b) shred by shred cutting of the tree
- c) uses of a tree
- d) none of the above

Q7. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow-

1x5=5

GRANDFATHER bought Toto from a tonga-driver for the sum of five rupees. The tonga- driver used to keep the little red monkey tied to a feeding-trough, and the monkey looked so out of place there that Grandfather decided he would add the little fellow to his private zoo.

Q1. Who is the author of this lesson?

- a) Khushwant Singh
- b) Ruskin Bond
- c) Jane Austen
- d) W.B. Yeats

Q2. From where did grandfather buy the monkey?

- a) from the market
- b) from a shop
- c) from the jungle
- d) from a tonga driver

Q3. What is this story about?

- a) humor and adventures of a naughty monkey
- b) Toto love animals
- c) about habitat as of monkeys
- d) None

Q4- What was the price that grandfather paid to buy the monkey?

- a) Rs.10/-
- b) Rs.7/-
- c) Rs.5/-
- d) Rs.6/-

Q5- Why did grandfather buy the monkey?

- a) to have a companion
- b) to help him
- c) to add to the collection of animals in zoo at his home
- d) None

OR

Read the following extract and tick mark the correct options that follow:

Rush hour crowds jostle for position on the underground train platform. A slight girl, looking younger than her seventeen years, was nervous yet excited as she felt the vibrations of the approaching train. It was her first day at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London and daunting enough for any teenager fresh from a Scottish farm.

(i) Who is the 'girl' in the above lines?

- a) Kezia
- b) Wanda
- c) Evelyn Glennie
- d) Isabel Glennie

ii) Where was she going? a) Delhi b) London c) USA d) Brazil

(iii) How old was she? a) seven b) seventeen c) twenty seven d) thirty seven

(iv) Find the word from the extract that means "frightening". a) scary b) fearful c) daunting

d) afraid (v) Why she could only sense music through her body parts? a) she was blind b) she was deaf

c) she was dumb

d) she was lame

Q8. Answer the following questions(any three) in 40-50 words. 3x3=9

1. Which part of her homework did Margi hate the most and why?
2. What do you know about the early life of Bismillah Khan?
3. Why did Kezia admit her fault to her mother but not in front of her father?
4. How does Kalam remember his three close friends from his childhood days?

Q9. Answer the following questions(any three) in 40-50 words. 3x 3=9

1. What proposal did Einstein make to the United Nations? What was its outcome ?
2. Why did the little woman roll the cake again and again?
3. Enlist the things the boys asked his parents to buy for him? (The Lost Child)
4. What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the Kingdom of Fools?

Q10. Answer the following question in about 100-120 words. 1x6=6

Write a note on some of the most memorable performances of Ustad Bismillah Khan as described in the lesson.

OR

Kalam's father had immense innate wisdom. Do you agree? Give example to justify your answer.

Q11. Answer the following question in about 100-120 words. 1x6=6

‘‘When the last leaf falls,I will die’’said Johnsy with finality. Why does she make this statement?

OR

Write the theme or the message of the story ‘The Happy Prince’

MATHEMATICS
SAMPLE PAPER

TIME: 3 Hours

MM: 80

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

General Instructions:

- Section A consists of 20 questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C consists of 6 questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D consists of 4 questions of 5 marks each.
- Section E has 3 case based integrated units of assessment(04 marks each) with sub parts of the value 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.

Section A

1. Decimal representation of a rational number cannot be
 - (i) Terminating
 - (ii) Non-terminating repeating
 - (iii) non-terminating
 - (iv) non terminating and non-repeating.
2. Which of the following is an irrational number?
 - (i) $2.\bar{5}$
 - (ii) π
 - (iii) 2.477
 - (iv) $1.2\bar{77}$.
3. If $p(x)=x^3+2x+1$ is divided by $x-2$ then the remainder is
 - (i) 13
 - (ii) 10
 - (iii) 12
 - (iv) None of these
4. If $(x+1)$ is a factor of the polynomial $p(x)=2x^2+kx$, then $k=$
 - (i) -3
 - (ii) 4
 - (iii) 3
 - (iv) 2
5. A point both of whose coordinates are negative lies in the
 - (i) First quadrant
 - (ii) Second quadrant
 - (iii) third quadrant
 - (iv) forth quadrant
6. $x=5, y=2$ is a solution of the linear equation
 - (i) $x+2y=7$
 - (ii) $5x+2y=7$
 - (iii) $x+y=7$
 - (iv) $5x+y=7$
7. Angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:4:3. The smallest angle of the triangle is
 - (i) 60°
 - (ii) 40°
 - (iii) 80°
 - (iv) 20°
8. Two sides of a triangle are of lengths 5 cm and 1.5 cm. The length of the third side of the triangle cannot be
 - (i) 3.6 cm
 - (ii) 3.8 cm
 - (iii) 4.1 cm
 - (iv) 3.4 cm

9. In quadrilateral ABCD, if $\angle A = 60^\circ$ and $\angle B : \angle C : \angle D = 2 : 3 : 7$, then $\angle D =$
- (i) 175° (iii) 150°
(ii) 135° (iv) none of these.
10. Consecutive angles of a parallelogram are
- (i) equal (iii) complementary
(ii) supplementary (iv) none of these
11. Longest chord of a circle is called its
- (i) Radius (iii) diameter
(ii) Secant (iv) none of these
12. Given three non-collinear points A, B and C. The number of circle which can be drawn through these three points is
- (i) two (iii) zero
(ii) three (iv) one
13. It is not possible to construct a triangle whose sides are
- (i) 3 cm, 3 cm, 6 cm (iii) 15 cm, 8 cm, 17 cm
(ii) 5 cm, 12 cm, 13 cm (iv) 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm.
14. The sides of a triangle are 3 cm, 4 cm and 5 cm; its area is
- (i) 12 cm^2 (iii) 6 cm^2
(ii) 15 cm^2 (iv) 9 cm^2
15. The base radius of a cone is 5 cm and its height is 12 cm. Its slant height is
- (i) 19.5 cm (iii) 13 cm
(ii) 26 cm (iv) 13 cm^2
16. The perimeter of an equilateral triangle is 60 m. Its area is equal to
- (i) $20\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$ (iii) $15\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$
(ii) $50\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$ (iv) $100\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$
17. A right circular cylinder has radius 3.5 cm and height 10 cm. Its volume is
- (i) 385 cm^3 (iii) 365 cm^3
(ii) 380 cm^3 (iv) none of these
18. If a point A lies in between B and C, then
- (i) $BD = \frac{1}{2}AC$ (iii) $AC = BC$
(ii) $AC = 2BC$ (iv) $AB + AC = BC$

ASSERTION – REASON BASED QUESTIONS

In the following questions, a statement of Assertion(A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R).

Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

19. **Assertion(A):** Everything equal to itself.

Reason(R): Things which coincide with one another are equal to one another.

20. **Assertion(A):** The area of an isosceles triangle with base a and each of the equal sides equal to 13 cm is 60 cm².

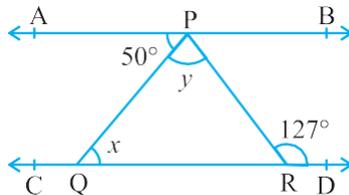
Reason(R): The area of an isosceles triangle with base a and each equal side b is $\frac{b}{4}\sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$.

Section B

21. Show that $0.6666\dots = 0.\bar{6}$ can be expressed in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$.

22. Locate the points $(5, 0)$, $(0, 5)$, $(2, 5)$, $(-3, 5)$ in the Cartesian plane.

23. In given figure, if $AB \parallel CD$, $\angle APQ = 50^\circ$ and



$\angle PRD = 127^\circ$, find x and y .

24. Prove that equal chords of a circle subtend equal angles at the centre.

25. Find the total surface area of a hemisphere of radius 10 cm. (Use $\pi = 3.14$)

Or

Find the volume of the right circular cone with radius 6 cm and height 7 cm.

Section C

26. Simplify (i) $64^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (ii) $32^{\frac{2}{5}}$ (iii) $7^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

27. Find the remainder when $x^3 - ax^2 + 6x - a$ is divided by $x - a$.

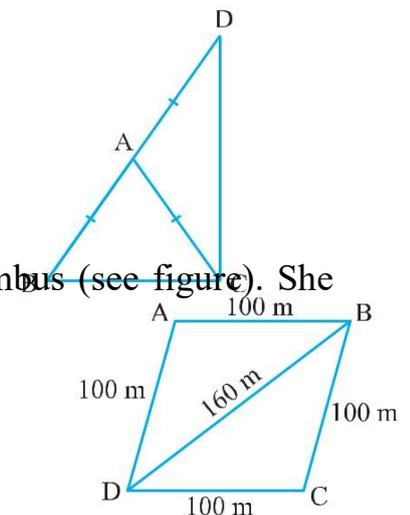
28. The taxi fare in city is as follows: For the first two kilometers, the fare is Rs. 8 and for the subsequent distance is Rs. 5 per km. Taking the distance covered as x km and total fare as Rs. y , write a linear equation for this information and draw its graph.

29. Does Euclid's fifth postulate imply the existence of parallel lines? Explain.

30. $\triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle in which $AB = AC$.

Side BA is produced to D such that $AD = AB$ (see fig).

Show that $\angle BCD$ is a right angle.



31. Sanya has a piece of land which is in the shape of a rhombus (see figure). She wants her one daughter and one son to work on the land and produce different crops. She divided the land in two equal parts. If the perimeter of the land is 400 m and one of the diagonals is 160 m, how much area each of them will get for their crops?

Section D

32. Evaluate the following using suitable identities

(i) $(99)^3$ (ii) $(102)^3$

Or

Give possible expression for the length and breadth of each of the following rectangles, in which areas are given:

(i) Area: $25a^2 - 35a + 12$ (ii) Area: $35y^2 + 13y - 12$

33. Show that the bisectors of angles of a parallelogram form a rectangle.

34. The capacity of a cuboidal tank is 50000 litres of water. Find the breadth of the tank, if the length and depth are respectively 2.5 m and 10 m.

Or

The diameter of the moon is approximately one fourth of the diameter of the earth. Find the ratio of their surface area.

35. The following table gives the distribution of students of two sections according to the marks obtained by them:

SECTION A		SECTION B	
Marks	Frequency	Marks	Frequency
0-10	3	0-10	5
10-20	9	10-20	19
20-30	17	20-30	15
30-40	12	30-40	10
40-50	9	40-50	1

Represent the marks of the students of both the sections on the same graph by two frequency polygons. From the two polygons compare the performance of the two sections.

SECTION E

36. Case Study I:

A quadrilateral ABCD in which $AB = 3\text{cm}$, $BC = 4\text{ cm}$, $CD = 4\text{ cm}$, $DA = 5\text{cm}$ and $AC = 5\text{cm}$.

- i). Find the semi perimeter of triangle ABC.
- ii). Find the semi perimeter of triangle ADC.
- iii). Find the area of quadrilateral of ABCD.

37. Case Study II:

The sides of a rectangular park are 80 m and 90 m respectively. A small triangular area of side 8m, 10m and 6m respectively is to be left out at the four corners of the park for growing flowering plants. The remaining area is to be planted with natural grass.



- i). What is the area of the rectangular garden?
- ii). Find the area used for growing flowering plants.
- iii). If the cost of planting the flowering plant is ₹ 75.50 per m^2 , then find the total cost of planting the flowering plants.

38. Case Study III:

Anil went to buy some vegetables, he bought 'x' kgs. of tomato and 'y' kgs. of potato. The total cost of vegetables comes out to be of Rs. 200. Now if the cost of 1 kg of tomato is Rs. 50 and 1 kg of potato is Rs. 20, then answer the following questions.

- i). If Anil bought 'x' kgs of tomato and 2.5 kgs. of potato, then find the value of 'x'.
- ii). If Anil bought '2' kgs of tomato and 'y' kgs of potato, then find the value of 'y'.

The graph of $5x + 2y = 20$ cuts x-axis at the point.

	<p>Assertion (A): Mechanical Energy is total energy that remains constant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason (R): Mechanical Energy is the sum of Kinetic energy and potential energy. 	1
33.	<p>What is reverberation. OR Define wavelength of a wave.</p>	2
34.	<p>Distinguish between frequency and time period of a sound wave and establish a relationship between them.</p>	2
35.	<p>Give one application for Newton's third law of motion .</p>	3
36.	<p>Draw graphs for (a) Uniform Speed (b)Uniform Acceleration (c) Retardation</p>	3
37.	<p>Explain the working of the human ear with a diagram.</p>	3
38.	<p>Rohit measured his mass on Earth and Moon. His mass was the same on both, but his weight was one-sixth on the Moon compared to Earth. Isaac Newton observed an apple falling from a tree and proposed that every object in the universe attracts every other object with a force which is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.</p> <p>Mass depends on: (a) Location (b) gravity (c) amount of matter (d) none</p> <p>Weight depends on: (a) Mass only (b) gravity only (c) both (d) none</p> <p>$W = ?$ (a) Mg (b) ma (c) mv (d) none</p> <p>On Moon, $g = ?$ (a) 9.8 m/s^2 (b) 1.63 m/s^2 (c) 4.9 m/s^2 (d) 19.6 m/s^2</p>	4
39.	<p>Prove that the value of g is $1/6$ times of value of g on earth's surface . OR In which of the three media, air, water or iron, does sound travel the fastest at a particular temperature? And why</p>	5

General Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions. Some questions have internal choice.
2. Section A questions 1 to 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. Section-B has very short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. Section- C has Short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section-D has Long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
6. Section -E has Case based questions carrying 4 marks each.
7. Section-F has Map-based questions carrying 5 marks with two parts.

(SECTION-A)

Q.1 The National Assembly framed a constitution in 1791 to limit the powers of the_____.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) monarch | c) wealthy man |
| b) businessmen | d) press |

Q.2 In March 1918, Bolsheviks signed a peace treaty with Germany at which of the following places?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Versailles | c) Petrograd |
| b) Moscow | d) Brest-Litovsk |

Q.3 The term ‘Evacuation’ meant

- a) deporting people to gas chambers
- b) deporting people to agricultural fields
- c) deporting people to industries
- d) deporting people to war place

Q.4 The British needed forests in order to build

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) ships | b) railways |
| c) Both (a) and (b) | d) none of these |

Q.5 Which country among India’s neighbours is the smallest?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a) Nepal | c) Sri Lanka |
| b) Bhutan | d) Bangladesh |

Q.6 ‘PIL’ stands for

- a) Public Interest Litigation
- b) Public Interest Limitation
- c) Public Interest Limited
- d) Public Interest Law

Q.7 Which islands of India are called Coral Islands?

- a) Lakshadweep
- b) Andaman and Nicobar
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

Q.8 Which among the following is the largest Peninsular river?

- a) Tapi
- b) Godavari
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Narmada

Q.9 The river Indus rises in

- a) Amarkantak hills
- b) Satpura ranges
- c) Namcha Barwa
- d) Tibet near lake Mansarovar

Q.10 What generally happens to air temperature as we move from the equator to the poles?

- a) it decreases
- b) it increases
- c) it remains constant
- d) None of the above

Q.11 Birth rate is the number of live births

- a) per lakh persons in a year
- b) per thousand persons in a year
- c) per ten thousand persons in a year
- d) per hundred persons in a year

Q.12 When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented in India?

- a) 1978
- b) 1972
- c) 1980
- d) 1974

Q.13 **Assertion (A): The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night.**

Reason (R): 83° 20'E has been selected as the standard meridian of India.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Q.14 Which one of the following is considered as an accountable form of government?

- a) Autocratic government
- b) Dictator government
- c) Democratic government
- d) Military government

Q.15 **Assertion (A):** Constitution says that reservations are not a violation of the Right to Equality.

Reason (R): Sometimes it is necessary to give special treatment to someone to ensure equal opportunity.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Q.16. **Assertion (A): Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of economy.**

Reason (R): There is large-scale disguised unemployment in India.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Q17. State whether the statement is True/False.

Social exclusion is a common indicator of poverty.

Q18. **More educated and healthier people gain through higher _____.**

Q19. Annapurna Scheme (APS) has been launched in April:

- (a) 2000 (b) 2005
(c) 1999 (d) 2003

Q20. Which scheme is not a part of promotion of elementary education in India?

- (a) Mid-Day Meals (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(c) Bridge courses (d) Introduction of vocational streams

(SECTION -B)

Q.21 Why was the Weimar Republic not received well by its own people?

Q.22. How are forests useful to us?

Q.23 Why are peninsular rivers called seasonal?

Or

Why do the monsoon winds change their direction? Give any one reason.

Q. 24. Name the six fundamental rights provided by the Indian Constitution to Indian citizens.

(SECTION-C)

Q.25 How did commercial farming lead to a decline in forest cover during colonial period?

OR

What do you understand by the “broader meaning of democracy”? Explain in brief.

Q.26 Free and fair elections are held in India. Elaborate.

Q.27 What do you understand by the “Retreating Monsoon”? When does it occur?

OR

What were the demands mentioned in Lenin’s ‘April Theses’?

Q. 28 Explain the two methods to estimate poverty line.

OR

How are the children of educated parents different from those of uneducated ones?

Q29. What are the functions of the Food Corporation of India?

(SECTION- D)

Q.30 Describe the problems faced by the Weimar Republic.(any five)

OR

Distinguish between Political Executive and Permanent Executive. (five points)

Q.31 Write a note on the Brahmaputra Drainage System.

OR

“Prime Minister is the head of the government.” Justify the statement.

Q.32 Describe the challenges to free and fair elections in India.(any five)

OR

Explain any five major ideals enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

Q.33. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment?

OR

Explain the targeted anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government.

(SECTION -E)

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Q34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Food security means availability, accessibility, and affordability of food to all people at all times. The poor households are more vulnerable to food insecurity whenever there is a problem of production or distribution of food crops. Food security depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance and action at times, when this security is threatened.

- (a) What do you mean by food security? (2)
- (b) Which dimensions of food means that food is within reach of every person? (1)
- (c) Which has been the most devastating famine that has ever occurred in India? (1)

Q35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

If rights are like guarantees, they are of no use if there is no one to honour them. The fundamental rights in the Constitution are important because they are enforceable. We have a right to seek the enforcement of the above mentioned rights. This is called the Right to Constitutional Remedies. This itself is a Fundamental Right. This right makes other rights effective. It is possible that sometimes our rights may be violated by fellow citizens, private bodies or by the government. When any of our rights are violated we can seek remedy through courts. If it is a Fundamental Right we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the High Court of a state.

- (a) Name any two Fundamental Rights other than Right to Constitutional Remedies. (2)
- (b) Who regarded Right to Constitutional Remedies as, 'the heart and soul' of our Constitution? (1)
- (c) State whether the following statement is True or False (1)

The reservations provided by the Government of India to the backward classes are against the right to equality.

Q36. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Population density provides a better picture of the uneven distribution. Population density is calculated as the number of persons per unit area. India is one of the most densely populated countries of the world. The population density of India in the year 2011 was 382 persons per sq km. Densities vary from 1,102 persons per sq km in Bihar to only 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh.

- (a) Which is the most densely populated state of India? (1)
- (b) Give any one reason for high population of an area. (1)
- (c) What is Birth rate? (1)
- (d) Name two sparsely populated states of India. (1)

(SECTION F)

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

Q37 a) On the outline map of the world, label the following. (2)

- i) France
- ii) Germany

37 b) On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols.

(3)

- i) Mumbai
- ii) The strait that separates Sri Lanka and India.
- iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

अवधि 3 घंटे
सामान्य निर्देश :

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र के दो खंड हैं, खंड अ, और खंड ब ।
2. दोनों खंडों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है ।
3. खंड 'अ' में वस्तुपूरक प्रश्न हैं ।
4. खंड 'ब' में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न हैं ।

खंड अ

प्रश्न1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए । (7)

जिन्दगी के असली मजे उनके लिए नहीं हैं, जो फूलों की छाँह के नीचे खेलते और सोते हैं, बल्कि फूलों की छाँह के नीचे अगर जीवन का कोई स्वाद छिपा है, तो वह भी उन्हीं के लिए है, जो दूर रेगिस्तान से आ रहे हैं, जिनका कण्ठ सूखा हुआ, ओंठ फटे हुए और सारा बदन पसीने से तर है। पानी में जो अमृत वाला तत्त्व है, उसे वह जानता है जो धूप में सूख चुका है, वह नहीं जो रेगिस्तान में कभी पड़ा ही नहीं है। सुख देने वाली चीजें पहले भी थीं और अब भी हैं, फर्क यह है कि जो सुखों का मूल्य पहले चुकाते हैं, और उनके मजे बाद में लेते हैं, उन्हें स्वाद अधिक मिलता है। जिन्हें आराम आसानी से मिल जाता है, उनके लिए आराम ही मौत है। बड़ी चीजें बड़े संकटों में विकास पाती हैं। अकबर ने 13 साल की उम्र में अपने बाप के दुश्मन को परास्त कर दिया था, जिसका एक मात्र कारण यह था कि अकबर का जन्म रेगिस्तान में हुआ था और वह भी उस समय जब उसके बाप के पास एक कस्तूरी को छोड़कर और कोई दौलत नहीं थी। महाभारत में देश के अधिकांश वीर कौरवों के पक्ष में थे। मगर फिर भी जीत पाण्डवों की हुई, क्योंकि उन्होंने लाक्षागृह की मुसीबत झेली थी, क्योंकि उन्होंने वनवास की जोखिम को पार किया था।

1. जिन्दगी के मजे किनके लिए हैं? (1)

- (क) साहसी
(ख) पराक्रमी

- (ग) परिश्रमी
(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

2. पानी के मिठास को कौन समझ सकता है? (1)

- (क) जो बहुत प्यासा हो
(ख) जो रेगिस्तान से चलकर आया हो
(ग) जो पानी की महत्ता समझता हो
(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

3. महाभारत में कौरवों की हार का क्या कारण था? (1)

- (क) लाक्षागृह की मुसीबत झेलना
(ख) अधिकांश वीरों का पक्ष में होना

- (ग) अत्यधिक आराम में होना
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

4. अकबर और पाण्डवों ने जीत हासिल कैसे की थी? (2)

5. जिन्दगी के असली सुख और विकास किनके लिए हैं? (2)

प्रश्न2. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए । (7)

जीना भी एक कला है। लेकिन कला ही नहीं, तपस्या है। जियो तो प्राण ढाल दो जिंदगी में, ढाल दो जीवन रस के उपकरणों में। ठीक है! लेकिन क्यों? क्या जीने के लिए जीना ही बड़ी बात है? सारा संसार अपने मतलब के लिए ही तो जी रहा है। याज्ञवल्क्य बहुत बड़े ब्रह्मवादी ऋषि थे। उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी को विचित्र भाव से समझाने की कोशिश की कि सब कुछ स्वार्थ के लिए है। पिता के लिए पुत्र प्रिय नहीं होता, पति के लिए पत्नी प्रिया नहीं होती सब अपने मतलब के लिए प्रिय होते हैं- आत्मनस्तु कामाय सर्वप्रियं भवति। विचित्र नहीं है यह तर्क? संसार में जहाँ कहीं प्रेम है सब मतलब के लिए। सुना है, पश्चिम के हॉब्स और हेल्वेशियस जैसे विचारकों ने भी ऐसी ही बात कही है। सुन के हैरानी होती है। दुनिया में त्याग नहीं है, प्रेम नहीं है, परार्थ नहीं है, परमार्थ नहीं है केवल प्रचण्ड स्वार्थ। भीतर की जिजीविषा—जीते रहने की प्रचण्ड इच्छा ही अगर बड़ी बात हो, तो फिर यह सारी बड़ी-बड़ी बोलियाँ, जिनके बल पर दल बनाये जाते हैं, शत्रु-मर्दन का अभिनय किया जाता है, देशोद्धार का नारा लगाया जाता है, साहित्य और कला की महिमा गाई जाती है, झूठ है। इसके द्वारा कोई न कोई अपना बड़ा स्वार्थ सिद्ध करता है। लेकिन अन्तर्मन से कोई कह रहा है, यह सोचना गलत ढंग से सोचना है। स्वार्थ से भी बड़ी कोई-न कोई बात अवश्य है, जिजीविषा से भी प्रचण्ड कोई-न-कोई शक्ति अवश्य है। क्या है?

1. सारा संसार किसके लिए जीता है? (1)

(क) अपनों के लिए
(ख) स्वयं के लिए

(ग) दूसरों के लिए
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. दुनिया में प्रस्तुत है- (1)

(क) त्याग
(ख) प्रेम

(ग) प्रचण्ड स्वार्थ
(घ) परमार्थ

3. पश्चिम के विचारकों ने कहा है कि दुनिया में (1)

(क) त्याग नहीं है
(ख) परमार्थ नहीं है

(ग) प्रचण्ड स्वार्थ है
(घ) परार्थ नहीं है।

4. प्रचण्ड स्वार्थ से क्या अभिप्राय है? (2)

5. 'आत्मनस्तु कामायं सर्वप्रियं भवति' से क्या तात्पर्य है? (2)

व्यावहारिक व्याकरण

प्रश्न 3 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्देशानुसार दीजिए।

(16)

1. निम्नलिखित में से दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (2)

- आज ममता विद्यालय नहीं आई है। अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद लिखिए।
- क्या आप फ़िल्म देखने नहीं चलेंगे? अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद लिखिए।
- यदि अच्छे अंक आएँगे तो छात्रवृत्ति मिलेगी। अर्थ के आधार पर वाक्य भेद लिखिए।

2. निम्नलिखित में से दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (2)

- अनुस्वार युक्त दो शब्द लिखिए।
- 'धुआ' शब्द में उचित स्थान पर अनुनासिक का प्रयोग कीजिए।
- नाक व मुँह से निकलने वाली ध्वनि क्या कहलाती है?

3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (2)

- अविकारी शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए दो वाक्य लिखिए।
- शब्द कब पद बन जाता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

4. निम्नलिखित में से चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (4)
- ला उपसर्ग से दो शब्द बनाकर लिखिए।
 - 'उपस्थिति' शब्द में से मूल शब्द और उपसर्ग अलग अलग कीजिए।
 - 'परि' उपसर्ग से दो शब्द लिखिए।
 - 'अड़ियल' शब्द में से मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय अलग अलग कीजिए।
 - 'गुलाब' शब्द में प्रत्यय लगाकर नया शब्द बनाइए।
5. निम्नलिखित में से तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए- (3)
- संधि के कितने भेद होते हैं ?
 - दयानन्द शब्द का संधि विच्छेद करके संधि भेद लिखिए।
 - 'कपीश' स्वर संधि के किस भेद का उदाहरण है?
 - 'नायक' शब्द का संधिविच्छेद कर संधि भेद लिखिए।
6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (3)
- साधारण वाक्य समाप्त होने पर लगाया जाने वाला चिह्न क्या कहलाता है?
 - किसी के द्वारा कहे गए कथन को पुनः लिखने के लिए किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?
 - दो समान शब्दों के मध्य कौन सा विराम चिह्न लगाया जाता है ?

प्रश्न 4 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए। (1x5=5)

कई गलियों के बीच
 कई नालों के पार
 कूड़े-करकट
 के ढेरों के बाद
 बदबू से फटते जाते इस
 टोले के अंदर
 खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ
 खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ।
 उभरी नसोंवाले हाथ
 घिसे नाखूनोंवाले हाथ
 पीपल के पत्ते-से नए-नए हाथ
 जूही की डाल-से खुशबूदार हाथ
 गंदे कटे-पिटे हाथ
 खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ
 खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ।

- कवि का 'खुशबू रचते हैं हाथ' से क्या अभिप्राय है?
 - अगरबत्ती बनाने वाले हाथों से
 - गुलदस्ता बनाने वालों से
 - इत्र बनाने वालों से
 - इनमें से कुछ नहीं
- अगरबत्ती का कारखाना अक्सर कहाँ होता है?
 - किसी तंग गली में
 - घरों और सड़कों के किनारे गंदे पानी के बहाव के लिए बनाए गए रास्ते के पार
 - बदबूदार कूड़े के ढेर के समीप
 - उपरोक्त सभी
- अगरबत्ती बनाने वाले कारीगरों के हाथ कैसे होते हैं?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| i. हाथों में उभरी हुई नसें | iii. कोमल |
| ii. खुशबूदार | iv. उपरोक्त सभी |
4. कवि के अनुसार तंग गलियों में कितनी अगरबत्तियां बनती है?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| i. हजारों | iii. पूरे देश की |
| ii. लाखों | iv. इनमें से कुछ नहीं |
5. गंदे मुहल्ले के गंदे लोग (गरीब लोग) किसकी खुशबू वाली अगरबत्तियाँ बनाते हैं?
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| i. केवड़ा | iii. रातरानी |
| ii. गुलाब | iv. उपरोक्त सभी |

प्रश्न 5. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर सही विकल्प चुनकर दीजिए। (5)

बात सन् 1921 की है, जब रामन् समुद्री यात्रा पर थे। जहाज के डेक पर खड़े होकर नीले समुद्र को निहारना, प्रकृति-प्रेमी रामन् को अच्छा लगता था। वे समुद्र की नीली आभा में घंटों खोए रहते। लेकिन रामन् केवल भावुक प्रकृति-प्रेमी ही नहीं थे। उनके अंदर एक वैज्ञानिक की जिज्ञासा भी उतनी ही सशक्त थी। यही जिज्ञासा उनसे सवाल कर बैठी - 'आखिर समुद्र का रंग नीला ही क्यों होता है? कुछ और क्यों नहीं?' रामन् सवाल का जवाब ढूँढ़ने में लग गए। जवाब ढूँढ़ते ही वे विश्वविख्यात बन गए। रामन् दफ्तर से फुर्सत पाते ही लौटते हुए बटू बाजार आते, जहाँ 'इंडियन एसोसिएशन फॉर द कल्टीवेशन ऑफ़ साइंस' की प्रयोगशाला थी। यह अपने आपमें एक अनूठी संस्था थी, जिसे कलकत्ता के एक डॉक्टर महेंद्रलाल सरकार ने वर्षों की कठिन मेहनत और लगन के बाद खड़ा किया था। उनकी दिल की इच्छा तो यही थी कि वे अपना सारा जीवन शोधकार्यों को ही समर्पित कर दें, मगर उन दिनों शोधकार्य को पूरे समय के कैरियर के रूप में अपनाने की कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं थी। प्रतिभावान छात्र सरकारी नौकरी की ओर आकर्षित होते थे। रामन् भी अपने समय के अन्य सुयोग्य छात्रों की भाँति भारत सरकार के वित्त-विभाग में अफ़सर बन गए। उनकी तैनाती कलकत्ता में हुई।

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. रामन् भावुक प्रकृति प्रेमी के अलावा और क्या थे? | iii. एक व्यवसायी |
| i. एक किसान | iv. एक अधिकारी। |
| ii. एक वैज्ञानिक | |
2. रामन् को किससे गहरा लगाव रहा था?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. स्वयं की योग्यता से | iii. ब्रिटिश सरकार से |
| ii. भारतीय संस्कृति से | iv. अपनी खोजों से |
3. विशालकाय समुद्र के नीले रंग की चमक के पीछे छिपे रहस्य को किसने समझा था?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| i. लेखक ने | iii. चंद्रशेखर वेंकट रामन् ने |
| ii. न्यूटन ने | iv. इनमें से किसी ने नहीं |
4. रामन् की खोज ने किन अध्ययनों को सहज बना दिया?
- | | |
|--|--|
| i. अणुओं-परमाणुओं की आंतरिक संरचनाओं को | |
| ii. नक्षत्रों की चाल के अध्ययन को | |
| iii. समुद्र के जल के अध्ययन को | |
| iv. पृथ्वी के गुरुत्वाकर्षण के अध्ययन को | |
5. 'इंडियन एसोसिएशन फॉर द कल्टीवेशन ऑफ़ साइंस' संस्था का उद्देश्य क्या था?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| i. अनुसंधान करना | iii. वैज्ञानिक चेतना का विकास करना |
| ii. खोजें करना | iv. वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित करना |

(खंड ब)

प्रश्न 6. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25 से 30 शब्दों में दीजिए। (3x2=6)

- पास-पड़ोस की दुकानों से पूछने पर लेखक को क्या पता चला?
- महादेवी जी की लिखावट की क्या विशेषताएँ थीं?
- उपनेता प्रेमचंद ने किन स्थितियों से अवगत कराया?

प्रश्न 7. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25 से 30 शब्दों में दीजिए। (3x2=6)

- 'ढहा आ रहा आकाश' का आशय स्पष्ट करते हुए बताइए कि इससे कवि को क्या लाभ हो सकता है?
- पहले पद में भगवान और भक्त की जिन-जिन चीजों से तुलना की गई है, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए।
- 'मोती, मानुष, चून' के संदर्भ में पानी के महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में दीजिए। (3x2=6)

- लेखिका महादेवी वर्मा गिल्लू को अत्यधिक स्नेह करने के बावजूद लिफाफे में बंद क्यों कर देती थी?
- पाठ के संदर्भ में उनाकोटी में स्थित गंगावतरण की कथा को अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
- लेखक द्वारा पहली पुस्तक खरीदने की घटना का वर्णन अपने शब्दों में कीजिए।

प्रश्न 9. दिए गए बिंदुओं के आधार पर किसी एक विषय पर 100 से 120 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए। (6)

1. नारी तेरे रूप अनेक

संकेत बिंदु-

- नारी के विविध रूप
- विभिन्न पदों पर नारी
- शिक्षा में प्रगति
- सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता

2. बच्चों के कंधों पर बढ़ता बोझ

संकेत बिंदु-

- प्रतियोगिता का दौर
- बच्चों पर प्रभाव
- स्वार्थी प्रवृत्ति

3. ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या

संकेत बिंदु-

- ट्रैफिक जाम की वर्तमान स्थिति
- जाम से निपटने के उपाय
- 'आड-इवेन' योजना

प्रश्न 10. अपने मित्र की दादी जी के आकस्मिक निधन पर शोक संवेदना-पत्र लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। आप 37 B/4, महात्मा गांधी मार्ग, साकेत, दिल्ली निवासी विक्रम हों। (6)

अथवा

आपके मित्र का चयन अपने राज्य की अंडर नाइनटीन क्रिकेट टीम में हो गया है। उसे और परिश्रम करने की सलाह देते हुए शुभकामना-पत्र लगभग 100 शब्दों में लिखिए।

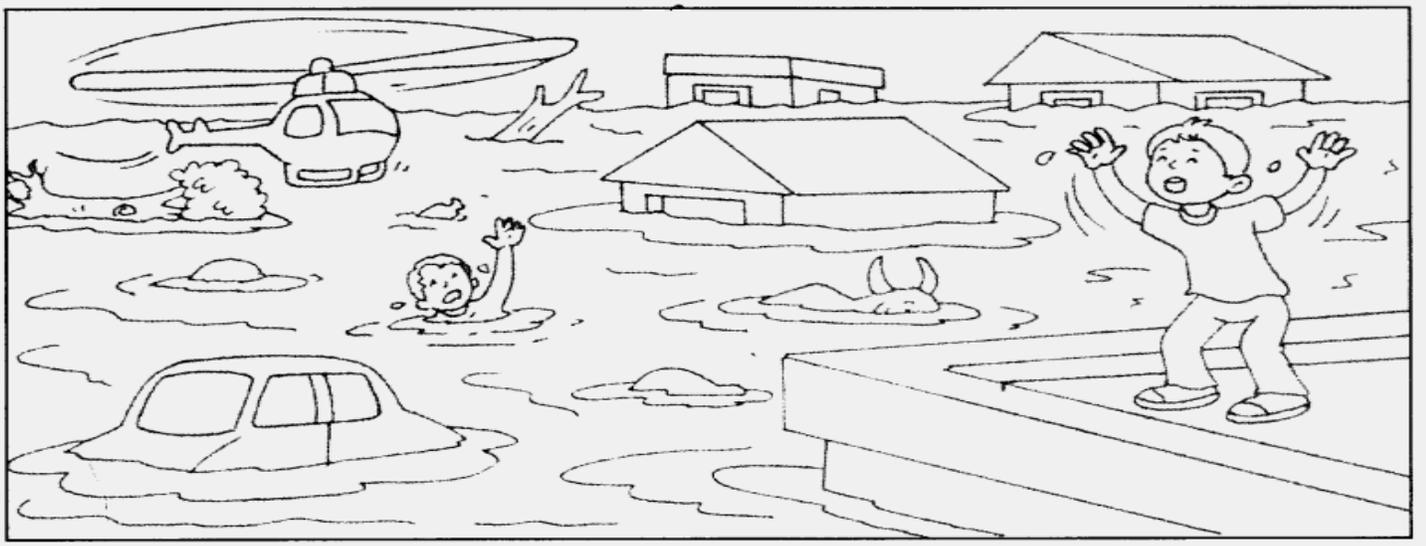
प्रश्न 11. विधानसभा का चुनाव लड़ रहे प्रत्याशी और मतदाता के बीच हुई बातचीत को लगभग 100 शब्दों में संवाद रूप में लिखिए। (5)

अथवा

समाज में फिल्मों का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। फिल्में बनाने का उद्देश्य पैसा कमाना भर रह गया है। इसी संबंध में साहित्यकार और फिल्म निर्माता के मध्य हुई बातचीत को लगभग 100 शब्दों में संवाद रूप में लिखिए।

प्रश्न 12. नीचे दिए गए चित्र का वर्णन लगभग 100 शब्दों में कीजिए।

(5)



**SUBJECT: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SUBJECT CODE-402)**

Time: 2 Hours

M.M:50

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **21 questions** in two sections: Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (5 + 16 =) 21 questions, a candidate has to answer (5 + 10 =) 15 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 2 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (24 MARKS):**

- i. This section has 05 questions.
- ii. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
- iii. There is no negative marking.
- iv. Do as per the instructions given.

7. SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (26 MARKS):

- i. This section has 16 questions.
- ii. A candidate has to do 10 questions.
- iii. Do as per the instructions given.
- iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

**SECTION-A
(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)**

Q1. Answer any 4 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills

(1 × 4 = 4)

- i) Which of the following is a barrier to communication?
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Clear language | b) Active listening |
| c) Noise | d) Feedback |
- ii) The process of converting thoughts into words is called:
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Decoding | b) Encoding |
| c) Feedback | d) Medium |
- iii) The ability to stay calm and handle pressure is related to:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Stress management | b) Time wastage |
| c) Overconfidence | d) Laziness |
- iv) Which of the following shows a positive self-image?
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Avoiding responsibility | b) Accepting mistakes |
| c) Fear of failure | d) Negative thinking |
- v) Which memory unit is equal to 4 bits?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Byte | b) Nibble |
| c) Kilobyte | d) Megabyte |

vi) Shortcut key to run slideshow from current slide is:

a) F5

c) Ctrl + F5

b) Shift + F5

d) Alt + F5

(1 × 5 = 5)

Q5. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions

i) Which pane shows slide layouts and transitions?

a) Slides pane

c) Work pane

b) Task pane

d) Notes pane

ii) Which key removes characters to the left of the cursor?

a) Delete

c) Enter

b) Backspace

d) Tab

iii) Which feature controls object movement on a slide?

a) Slide transition

c) Rehearse timing

b) Custom animation

d) Slide sorter

iv) Which Impress feature ensures uniform slide design?

a) Slide Master

c) Notes

b) Zoom

d) Outline

v) Which colour shows delayed but correct input in Rapid Typing Tutor?

a) Red

c) Green

b) Yellow

d) Orange

vi) Which feature allows rearranging slides easily?

a) Normal view

c) Notes view

b) Slide sorter view

d) Outline view

SECTION – B

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills

(2 × 3 = 6)

(20–30 words each)

Q6. Explain verbal communication with an example.

Q7. State two causes of stress among students.

Q8. How does positive thinking help in daily life?

Q9. What is a presentation software? Where do you use this type of software?

Q10. Write two advantages of teamwork.

Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions

(2 × 4 = 8)

(20–30 words each)

Q11. Define entrepreneurship and mention one example.

Q12. What are the aims of green economy?

Q13. What is slide show view? How can you access it?

Q14. What is cell? What does it contain?

Q15. Mention two benefits of using charts in spreadsheets.

Q16. Differentiate between alphanumeric keys and numeric keypad keys.

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions

(4 × 3 = 12)

(50–80 words each)

Q17.

a) Mention the three key skills required for self-management. Describe each one briefly.

b) What do you understand by the term Management?

Q18.

a) What is touch typing?

b) Explain two advantages of touch typing.

Q19.

a) Describe two advantages of IT in education.

b) Mention one challenge of IT usage.

Q20. Explain different views available in LibreOffice Impress.

Q21. Define the following terms:

- Animation
- Slide Layout
- Cell Address
- Chart