



**ST. TERESA SCHOOL**  
**INDIRAPURAM GHAZIABAD**

**HOLIDAY HOMEWORK – CLASS X**  
**(2026–27)**

SN	Subject	Home work
1	English	<p><b><u>LESSONS –</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <i>Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> (Prose)</li><li>● <i>Mrs. Packletide’s Tiger</i> (Prose)</li><li>● <i>The Frog and the Nightingale</i> (Poem)</li><li>● <i>Not Marble, Nor the Gilded Monuments</i> (Sonnet 55)</li></ul> <p><b><u>Holiday Homework Instructions</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Complete all the work neatly.</li><li>● Use coloured pens/pencils wherever required.</li><li>● Maintain proper handwriting and presentation.</li><li>● Submit the homework in your <b>English Notebook</b>.</li><li>● Originality and creativity will be appreciated.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Work to be done -</u></b></p> <p>1. Title and Author Learn and write:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The full title of the lesson/poem</li><li>- The name of the author/poet</li></ul> <p>2. Theme(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Identify and explain one or two major themes explored in the text.</li></ul> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Sacrifice and Responsibility</li><li>· Jealousy and Pretence</li><li>· Exploitation and Innocence</li><li>· Power of Art and Poetry</li><li>· Determination and Hard Work</li><li>· Pride and Showmanship</li></ul> <p>3. Tone and Mood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· <i>Not Marble, Nor the Gilded Monuments</i></li></ul> <p>How does the poet express the immortality of poetry and human emotions in the</p>

sonnet?

Write your response in about **80–100 words**.

4. Personal Reflection / Critical Thinking (30–40 words each)

· *Two Gentlemen of Verona*

Q. What qualities of Nicola and Jacopo impressed you the most?

Q. What lesson do we learn from the boys' sense of responsibility and sacrifice?

· *Mrs. Packletide's Tiger*

Q. What does the story teach us about jealousy and showmanship?

Q. Do you think Mrs. Packletide truly achieved success? Why or why not?

· *The Frog and the Nightingale*

Q. What message does the poem give about self-confidence and manipulation?

Q. Why is it important to believe in one's own abilities?

· *Not Marble, Nor the Gilded Monuments*

Q. How does poetry become more powerful than material things according to the poet?

Q. What message does the poet give about the power of words and art?

5. Creative Writing Skills

A. Application Writing (Short)

· You are unable to attend school for two days due to illness. Write an application to the Principal requesting leave. (*Word Limit: 50–60 words*)

B. Factual Description

· Describe a school health camp organised for students. Include details about the arrangements, activities conducted, participation of students, and the importance of health awareness. (*Word Limit: 100–120 words*)

C. Article Writing (*MCB Unit 1 – Health and Well-Being*)

· Write an article on the topic:

- "Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body"

- Highlight the importance of physical fitness, mental well-being, healthy eating habits, and regular exercise in students' lives. (*Word Limit: 120–150 words*)

D. Letter to the Editor (*MCB Unit 2 – Education*)

- Many students today focus only on marks and examinations, while moral values and life skills are often ignored. Write a letter to the Editor of a national newspaper expressing your concern and suggesting ways schools can provide value-based and practical education. (*Word Limit: 120–150 words*)

2	Science	<p><b>SUBMISSION GUIDELINES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To be done in Subject notebook.</li> <li>● Use a sharp pencil and ruler for all ray diagrams.</li> <li>● Focus on the strict application of the sign convention for numerical.</li> <li>● Submit within the first week of resuming classes.</li> </ul> <p><b>PHYSICS</b></p> <p><b>SECTION A - REFLECTION &amp; SPHERICAL MIRRORS (Core Concepts)</b></p> <p>1. Task 1: Concept Mapping &amp; Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Differentiate between a real and a virtual image (give 3 points).</li> <li>● List three practical uses of concave mirrors and two practical uses of convex mirrors in daily life.</li> </ul> <p>2. Task 2: The "Why" Questions</p> <p>Explain the reasoning behind these scenarios (Answer in 2-3 lines each):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why do we prefer a convex mirror as a rear-view mirror in vehicles?</li> <li>● Why is a concave mirror used by dentists to examine patients' teeth?</li> </ul> <p><b>SECTION B - REFRACTION &amp; LENSES (Core Concepts)</b></p> <p>3. Task 3: Refractive Index Analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Define absolute refractive index.</li> <li>● The refractive index of glass is 1.5 and that of water is 1.33. Which medium is optically denser? Explain what happens to the speed and bending of light when it travels from water to glass.</li> </ul> <p>4. Task 4: Lens Power Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Define 1 Dioptre.</li> <li>● A doctor prescribes a corrective lens of power +1.5 D. Find the focal length of the lens. Is the prescribed lens diverging or converging?</li> </ul> <p><b>SECTION C - RAY DIAGRAM PRACTICE (Visual Skills)</b></p> <p>5. Task 5: Mirror Tracing</p> <p>Draw clear, labelled ray diagrams for a concave mirror when the object is placed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Between the principal focus (F) and the centre of curvature (C).</li> <li>● At the centre of curvature (C).</li> </ul> <p>(State the position, size, and nature of the image formed in both cases).</p> <p>6. Task 6: Lens Tracing</p> <p>Draw clear, labelled ray diagrams for a convex lens when the object is placed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Beyond 2F<sub>1</sub>.</li> <li>● Between the principal focus (F<sub>1</sub>) and the optical centre (O).</li> </ul> <p><b>SECTION D - NUMERICAL ANALYSIS (Mathematical Application)</b></p> <p>7. Task 7: Mirror Formula</p> <p>An object 5.0 cm in length is placed at a distance of 20 cm in front of a convex mirror with a radius of curvature of 30 cm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Find the position of the image.</li> <li>● Determine the nature and size of the image.</li> </ul> <p>(Ensure strict adherence to the New Cartesian Sign Convention).</p> <p>8. Task 8: Lens Formula</p>
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A concave lens has a focal length of 15 cm.

- At what distance should the object be placed from the lens so that it forms an image at 10 cm from the lens?
- Calculate the magnification produced by the lens.

### SECTION E - THINKING & ANALYSIS (HOTS)

9. Task 9: Assertion-Reason Questions

Read the following statements and choose the correct option (A, B, C, or D).

(Options: A = Both true and R explains A; B = Both true but R does not explain A; C = A is true, R is false; D = A is false, R is true).

- Assertion (A): The centre of curvature is not a part of the spherical mirror.  
Reason (R): It lies strictly outside its reflecting surface.
- Assertion (A): Light travels faster in glass than in air.  
Reason (R): Glass is optically denser than air.

10. Task 10: Case-Based Question

A student is projecting the image of a candle flame on a screen using a lens. He notes that the image is highly enlarged and inverted.

- Identify the type of lens used.
- Where is the object placed relative to the focal length of the lens?

### SECTION F - EXPERIMENT & REAL-LIFE (Practical Application)

11. Task 11: Home Experiment (The Spoon Test)

- Aim: To observe image formation by curved surfaces.
- Procedure: Look at your face in the inner (hollow) and outer (bulging) curved surfaces of a shiny, clean steel spoon. Slowly move the spoon closer to and further away from your face.
- Observation: Record how the nature (erect/inverted) and size of your image change for both sides of the spoon.
- Conclusion: Relate the inner and outer surfaces to specific types of spherical mirrors

### CHEMISTRY

Q.1 Compare the active ingredients (A.I.) present in a sample of mineral water, coconut water, and cold-drink (You can take a bottle of any brand of your choice).

Q.2 A, B, and C are three elements which undergo chemical change according to the following equations:

1.  $A_2O_3 + 2B \rightarrow B_2O_3 + 2A$
2.  $3CSO_4 + 2B \rightarrow B_2(SO_4)_3 + 3C$
3.  $CO + 2A \rightarrow A_2O_3 + 3C$

Arrange them in increasing order of reactivity.

Q.3 Equal lengths of Magnesium ribbons are taken in test tubes 'A' and 'B'. Hydrochloric acid is added to test tube 'A' and Acetic acid is added to test tube 'B'.

		<p>In which tube (A or B) the length of Magnesium ribbon becomes short after 05 minutes? And why?</p> <p>Q.4 With the help of a chemical reaction, explain how a soda-acid fire extinguisher helps in putting out a fire?</p> <p>Q.5 (a) Dry HCl (g) does not change the colour of dry litmus paper? Justify. (b) Rainwater conducts electricity at a faster rate than distilled water?</p> <p>Q.6 Explain completely by giving all reactions involved in: ○ (a) Solvay Process ○ (b) Chlor-alkali Process</p> <p>Q.7 By which property does a bleaching powder sample change the colour of a red rose?</p> <p><b>BIOLOGY</b></p> <p>Q.1 Rahul participated in a marathon race. After running continuously, he started breathing rapidly and sweating heavily. Questions: 1. Why does Rahul breathe faster during running? 2. Which life process releases energy during physical activity? 3. Why do muscles sometimes develop cramps after heavy exercise? 4. Which gas is required in large quantity during running and why?</p> <p>Q.2 A plant kept in darkness for several days becomes pale and weak. Which life process is affected first and why?</p> <p>Q.3 During fasting, the body still gets energy even without food intake. Explain how this happens</p> <p>Q.4 A student covered one side of a leaf with petroleum jelly. Predict how this will affect gaseous exchange and transpiration.</p> <p>Q.5 Why do plants wilt when they do not get enough water? Explain the role of water transport in plants.</p> <p>Q.6 A child eats very little fiber-rich food and drinks less water. He frequently suffers from constipation. Questions: 1. Which part of the digestive system absorbs water from undigested food? 2. Why is roughage important in food? 3. Which life process is directly affected here? 4. Suggest two healthy eating habits to avoid constipation.</p>
3	Mathematics	<p>The foundation of success lies in consistent effort and thoughtful learning. This holiday homework encourages students to utilize their vacation productively by balancing relaxation with creativity, reading, research, and practice.” It is in accordance with experiential and competency-based learning. Students are encouraged to complete the activities with originality, creativity, and proper</p>

presentation while enjoying the process of learning.”

**PROJECT TOPIC:**

- Finding the height of flag pole using the criteria of Similar Triangles.
- To understand the relation between the discriminant and the nature of roots of a quadratic equation.

**Guidelines for Project Preparation:**

- Ø The project should be neat, informative, and creatively designed.
- Ø Include a proper cover page with project title, student details, and relevant illustrations.
- Ø Add an index and arrange the content systematically.
- Ø Mention the aim of the project in the beginning.
- Ø Mention real-life applications wherever possible.
- Ø Write the conclusion in your own words highlighting what you learned from the project.
- Ø Mention the sources of information in the bibliography section.
- Ø Use neat handwriting and maintain cleanliness throughout the file.
- Ø Avoid copying directly from the internet, originality and creativity will be appreciated.
- Ø The file should be hard bound.

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS FROM SMART MINDS BOOK TO BE DONE IN SMART MINDS NOTEBOOK**

**CHAPTER-1[ REAL NUMBERS]**

1. Pg-39 {Q29, Q31, Q32, Q33}
2. Pg-40 {Q36, Q38, Q43, Q44, Q46, Q47, Q49}
3. Pg-41 {Q53}
4. Pg-60 {Q82, Q84, Q90}
5. Pg-62 {Q102}
6. Pg-68 {Q153, Q155, Q156, Q164}

**CHAPTER-2[POLYNOMAIL]**

1. Pg -109 {Q33}
2. Pg-130 {Q55}
3. Pg -131{Q 58,Q 63}
4. Pg-141{Q130}

5. Pg -146{ Q 15}

**CHAPTER-3 [LINEAR EQUATIONS IN TWO VARIABLES]**

1. Pg-170 {Q25, Q26, Q27}
2. Pg-171 {Q30, Q31, Q32, Q35, Q36}
3. Pg-188 {Q51}
4. Pg-189 {Q54, Q56, Q59, Q62, Q65}
5. Pg-191 {Q72}
6. Pg-211 {Q82, Q84}
7. Pg-212 {Q88, Q90, Q91}
8. Pg-213 {Q95, Q100, Q101, Q105, Q107}
9. Pg-215 {Q114}
10. Pg-220 {Q141, Q147}
11. Pg-221 {Q156, Q157, Q163}

**CHAPTER-4 [QUADRATIC POLYNOMAIL]**

1. Pg -241 {Q9,11}
2. Pg -250 { Q 29}
3. Pg -251 {Q32,34}
4. Pg -266 {Q57,64}
5. Pg- 282 {Q74,77}
6. Pg -283 {Q79,81,86,87,88,92}
7. Pg -284 {Q103,110}
8. Pg -293 {Q188,189}
9. Pg -285 {Q114}

**CHAPTER -5 [ A.P.]**

1. Pg -316 {Q 18}
2. Pg-317{Q 22,26,28,33,39}
3. Pg-318{Q48,65}
4. Pg-319{Q67}
5. Pg-344{Q100,104}

		<p>6. Pg -345{Q 127,130,138}</p> <p>7. Pg -348{Q 150}</p> <p><b>CHAPTER-6[ TRIANGLE]</b></p> <p>1. Pg -423{Q 69,73}</p> <p>2. Pg -428{Q 94,96}</p> <p>3. Pg-434{ Q 127,129}</p> <p>4. Pg-435{Q133,137}</p> <p>5. Pg -436{Q 138,141}</p> <p>6. Pg -437{Q 148}</p>
4	Sanskrit	<p>१ ग्रीष्मावकाश गृह कार्य</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● यात्रा: वृतांतः</li> </ul> <p>अवकाशे त्वं स्व परिवारेण सह कस्मिंचिद् स्थाने भ्रमितुं गमिष्यसि ततः स्व यात्रायाः वृतांतः संस्कृते लिखत। (अवकाश में परिवार के साथ यदि कहीं घूमने जाते हैं तो वहां की यात्रा का वृतांत लिखें।)</p> <p>परीक्षायाः पाठ्यक्रमे प्रदत्ताः संधि, प्रत्यय, समासाः, अशुद्धि संशोधन, पत्रादयस्य अभ्यासः करणीयः</p> <p>परीक्षा में दिए पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार विषयों का अभ्यास करें।</p>
5	Hindi	<p><b>निर्देश-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● प्रत्येक खंड से केवल एक प्रश्न करें।</li> <li>● यह कार्य व्याकरण की अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करें।</li> </ul> <p><b>खंड(क)</b></p> <p>-अनुच्छेद-लेखनः</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'बड़े भाई साहब' के संदर्भ में: "किताबी ज्ञान बनाम व्यावहारिक अनुभव" विषय पर एक प्रभावशाली अनुच्छेद लिखिए।</li> <li>2. 'डायरी का एक पन्ना' के संदर्भ में: "देशभक्ति और युवा पीढ़ी का दायित्व" विषय पर संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर अनुच्छेद लिखिए।</li> <li>3. 'सपनों के-से दिन' के संदर्भ में: "मेरा बचपन और स्कूल के वे दिन" विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए अनुच्छेद लिखिए।</li> </ol> <p><b>खंड(ख)</b></p> <p>औपचारिक पत्र-लेखनः</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. मान लीजिए आप 'डायरी का एक पन्ना' के दौर में हैं। पुलिस द्वारा स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और महिलाओं पर किए गए अमानवीय लाठीचार्ज के विरोध में किसी राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्र के संपादक को एक पत्र लिखिए।</li> <li>2. 'सपनों के-से दिन' पाठ में पीटी मास्टर द्वारा बच्चों को दी जाने वाली कठोर शारीरिक प्रताड़ना के विरोध में विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य (हेडमास्टर शर्मा जी) को बाल-अधिकारों की रक्षा हेतु एक शिकायती पत्र लिखिए।</li> <li>3. अपने क्षेत्र के शिक्षा अधिकारी को पत्र लिखकर सरकारी स्कूलों में खेल-कूद की सामग्री और अच्छे खेल प्रशिक्षकों (पीटी टीचर) की नियुक्ति करने का अनुरोध कीजिए।</li> </ol> <p><b>खंड(ग)</b> सूचना-लेखन:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. विद्यालय के 'साहित्य क्लब' के सचिव की ओर से 'कबीर की साखियाँ और नैतिक मूल्य' विषय पर होने वाली अंतर-विद्यालयी वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता के लिए एक सूचना तैयार कीजिए।</li> <li>2. 'डायरी का एक पन्ना' पाठ से प्रेरणा लेते हुए विद्यालय में 'शहीद दिवस' पर आयोजित होने वाली 'देशभक्ति गीत प्रतियोगिता' के लिए विद्यार्थियों को आमंत्रित करते हुए सूचना लिखिए।</li> <li>3. आपके विद्यालय के खेल विभाग द्वारा गर्मियों की छुट्टियों में 'विशेष खेल प्रशिक्षण शिविर' (Cricket &amp; Football Camp) का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। खेल कप्तान की ओर से एक सूचना आलेख तैयार कीजिए।</li> </ol> <p><b>खंड(घ)</b> विज्ञापन-लेखन:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'सपनों के-से दिन' पाठ में बच्चे पुरानी किताबें पढ़कर अगली कक्षा में जाते थे। पुरानी पुस्तकों की खरीद-बिक्री (Second-hand Books Store) के लिए 25-50 शब्दों में एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।</li> <li>2. कबीर की साखियों पर आधारित 'सूफी और कबीर भजन संध्या' के टिकटों की बिक्री बढ़ाने के लिए एक सुंदर विज्ञापन बनाइए।</li> <li>3. गर्मियों की छुट्टियों में बच्चों के लिए आयोजित होने वाले 'व्यक्तित्व विकास शिविर' (Personality Development Camp) के लिए एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।</li> </ol>
6	French	<p>Le moulin hanté</p> <p>Pendant les vacances, Roger passe une semaine chez son cousin, Marc Chatel à la campagne dans le sud de la France. Un après-midi, les deux amis font une promenade à bicyclette vers un vieux moulin à vent.</p> <p>- Tu vois ce moulin-là, Roger, il est hanté, dit Marc.</p>

- Hanté ! Sans blague !

- Ouviairement. Pendant la nuit, on entend des bruits et des voix. Pendant la nuit, on voit un spectre. Roger ne répond pas. Il a une idée. Cettenuit-là, quand tout le monde dort, lui et son ami vont vers le moulin. En arrivant, ils se cachent. Soudain une voiture arrive. Un homme descend. De tête aux pieds il est complètement blanc. Il ouvre le coffre, prend une grosse boîte et il entre dans le moulin. Nos deux amis se cachent et regardent à travers un trou.

- Jules ! Jules ! Es-tu là ? L'homme appelle à une voix basse.

- Oui, c'est toi, Pierre ? Une autre voix répond.

- Oui, c'est moi. J'ai des boîtes dans la voiture.

A travers le trou, nos deux amis regardent l'autre homme portant un pantalon blanc et une veste blanche. Sa figure et ses mains sont blanches aussi. C'est le meunier, chuchote Roger à l'oreille de Marc. Ils regardent les deux hommes qui vont chercher les autres boîtes. Ils rentrent vite à la maison et ils racontent leur aventure à M. Chatel qui téléphone à la Police. Deux jours plus tard la Police annonce qu'elle a arrêté le meunier et ses hommes qui sont des contrebandiers.

Q.1 Répondez (1×2=2 Marks)

(i) Pourquoi dit Marc que le moulin est hanté ?

(ii) Qui téléphone à la police ?

Q.2. Trouvez dans le texte : (½×4=2 Marks)

(i) Le contraire de: « partir » (entrer/arriver/rentre).....

(ii) Le contraire de: « trouver » (se perdre/chercher/regardent/cherchent).....

(iii) Un mot qui veut dire: « Un voleur » (vol/contrebandier/police/spectre).....

(iv) Un verbe qui veut dire: « Parler à voix basse » (téléphoner/chuchoter/annoncer/arrêter).....

Q3. Complétez avec un mot du texte : (½×4=2 Marks)

(i) Il y a une villa blanche ..... le lac. (dans/à travers/chez/par)

(ii) Elle a mis toutes ses lettres dans une ..... (moulin/semaine/boîte/trou).

(iii) Il a fait une longue ..... dans le jardin. (voyage/aventure/idée/promenade)

(iv) Pendant les vacances, il a fait un tour du ..... (monde/maison/meunier/voix)

Q4. Ecrivez vrai ou faux : (1×4=4 Marks)

(i) Roger et Marc sont en vacances. ....

(ii) Les deux garçons ont peur du spectre. ....

(iii) M. Chatelet est un contrebandier. ....

		<p>(iv) ‘Le spectre’ n’est qu’un homme habillé en blanc. ....</p> <p>2. Vous invitez votre ami(e) à passer quelques jours dans votre maison à la campagne. Rédigez l’invitation.</p> <p>3. Complétez le texte avec les mots donnés : (grand, partir, habite, à la, toujours, lire, voudrait, où, rencontre, petit) Michel, un jeune garçon, ..... avec sa famille dans un ..... village. Il aime ..... et il va souvent ..... bibliothèque ..... il lit l’histoire du monde. Il rêve ..... des villes et des pays et il ..... les visiter. Il aime beaucoup voyager. Un jour, il ..... un ami qui lui dit qu’il fait un ..... voyage et va visiter beaucoup de villes. Ils décident de ..... en voyage ensemble. <span style="float: right;">5</span></p> <p>4. Mettez le dialogue dans le bon ordre : Un dialogue entre x et y qui discutent leur projet d’avenir ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pas vraiment. La loi m’intéresse.</li> <li>• Oui, après mon bac, je m’inscrirai dans un IUT pour faire mes études en technologie. Et toi ?</li> <li>• Alors, les examens vont bientôt finir. As-tu réfléchi à ton avenir ?</li> <li>• La technologie ne m’intéresse pas. Je voudrais faire la loi.</li> <li>• Ce cours de loi, est-il difficile ?</li> <li>• Bonne chance mon ami pour ton avenir. <span style="float: right;">5</span></li> </ul> <p>5. Répondez : Où obtient-on le bac ? Quels cours suit-on dans un IUT ? Quel est le diplôme délivré dans un lycée ? Qui a écrit ‘Le Petit Prince’ ? Quelles sont les formalités pour avoir une carte de lecteur ? Nommez deux magazines français. Qu’est-ce qu’un quotidien ? Nommez-en deux. Qu’est-ce qu’un hebdomadaire ? Nommez-en deux. Qu’est-ce qu’un mensuel ? Nommez-en deux</p>
7	Social science	<p style="text-align: center;">General Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The question paper comprises six sections – A, B, C, D, E, and F. All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>2. Section A contains 10 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.</li> <li>3. Section B contains 4 Very Short Answer Type Questions of 2 marks each.</li> <li>4. Section C contains 4 Short Answer Type Questions of 3 marks each.</li> <li>5. Section D contains 1 Case-Based Question carrying 4 marks.</li> <li>6. Section E contains 2 Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each.</li> </ol>

## I. HISTORY

### Section A: Multiple Choice Question (1 Mark Each)

1. Which of the following elements best describes the symbolic meaning of the broken chains in 19th-century European nationalist imagery?
  - (a) Beginning of a new era
  - (b) Being freed from absolute servitude
  - (c) Readiness to fight
  - (d) Willingness to make peace
2. Identify the appropriate reason why Mahatma Gandhi chose to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in 1919:
  - (a) It forced Indian soldiers to serve in overseas British military assignments.
  - (b) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and detain prisoners without trial for two years.
  - (c) It closed down all indigenous cotton mills in the textile hubs of western India.
  - (d) It imposed a high state tax on basic food grain production and distribution.
3. Which treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation in 1832?
  - (a) Treaty of Versailles
  - (b) Treaty of Vienna
  - (c) Treaty of Constantinople
  - (d) Treaty of Frankfurt
4. Who among the following led the peasant movement in Awadh during the Non-Cooperation Movement, demanding a reduction in revenue and the abolition of begar?
  - (a) Alluri Sitarama Raju
  - (b) Baba Ramchandra
  - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (d) Shaikat Ali
5. What was the underlying purpose of the Zollverein formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia?
  - (a) To coordinate military efforts across European empires
  - (b) To establish a loose political alliance with France
  - (c) To create a unified economic territory by lifting tariff barriers
  - (d) To suppress secret underground student societies
6. Why did the Dalits and lower-class leaders hesitate to join the initial phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement?
  - (a) They were deeply loyal to the British provincial governors.

		<p>(b) They were alarmed by the high taxes on local agricultural lands.</p> <p>(c) They feared the dominance of conservative high-caste Hindus (Sanatanis) within the Congress party.</p> <p>(d) They disagreed with the flag design proposed by the Swadeshi committee.</p> <p>7. Identify the dynamic painter who depicted Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure—calm, composed, divine, and spiritual:</p> <p>(a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay</p> <p>(b) Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>(c) Abanindranath Tagore</p> <p>(d) Natesa Sastri</p> <p>8. Which country was famously described by Metternich as the place where "If France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?</p> <p>(a) Germany</p> <p>(b) Italy</p> <p>(c) England</p> <p>(d) France</p> <p>9. What did the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 dictate to plantation workers in Assam?</p> <p>(a) They were permitted to travel freely to their native villages without permissions.</p> <p>(b) They were legally forbidden from leaving their tea gardens without prior official permission.</p> <p>(c) They were forced to enlist in the British army during international wars.</p> <p>(d) They were given equal ownership rights over land holdings.</p> <p>10. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?</p> <p>(a) Kaiser William I</p> <p>(b) Otto von Bismarck</p> <p>(c) King Victor Emmanuel II</p> <p>(d) Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>11. Why did the Simon Commission face widespread protests and black flags upon its arrival in India in 1928?</p> <p>(a) It recommended splitting large states along linguistic lines.</p> <p>(b) It did not contain any Indian member on its constitutional panel.</p> <p>(c) It proposed an increase in salt taxes for rural communities.</p> <p>(d) It was chaired by an absolute military dictator.</p> <p>12. The Balkan region, which became a major source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871, was under the loose administrative control of which major empire?</p>
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		<p>(a) Habsburg Empire  (b) Ottoman Empire  (c) Russian Empire  (d) British Empire</p> <p>13. Which agreement signed in September 1932 granted reserved seats to the Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils?  (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact  (b) Poona Pact  (c) Rowlatt Pact  (d) Lucknow Pact</p> <p>14. What type of political conservative model was established across Europe following the structural defeat of Napoleon in 1815?  (a) Liberal Democratic Republics  (b) Autocratic Monarchies  (c) Socialist Communes  (d) Constitutional Federations</p> <p>15. Assertion (A): In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha in the Kheda district of Gujarat.  Reason (R): The peasants of Kheda were deeply affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, and could not pay the high revenue demanded by the state.  (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.</p> <p>16. Assertion (A): The Scottish Highlanders were permitted to speak their Gaelic language and wear their national dress after the Act of Union 1707.  Reason (R): The Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.  (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.</p> <p>17. Assertion (A): The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in cities.  Reason (R): Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth, and poor people could not afford to buy it.  (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.</p>
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		<p>(d) A is false but R is true.</p> <p>18. Assertion (A): Giuseppe Mazzini was described by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich as "the most dangerous enemy of our social order". Reason (R): Mazzini disdained absolute monarchies and fiercely advocated for democratic, unified republics.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>19. Assertion (A): The business classes in India grew cold toward the Civil Disobedience Movement during its second phase. Reason (R): They were worried by the spread of violent activities, prolonged business disruptions, and the growing influence of socialism within the younger leadership of the Congress.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>20. Assertion (A): Nationalism in Europe led directly to a wave of anti-colonial movements across Asian countries. Reason (R): European powers willingly transferred democratic rights to all their overseas imperial colonies after 1848.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)</b></p> <p>21. State any two core changes brought about by the Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804) to simplify administrative structures.</p> <p>22. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to start the historic Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram? Give two primary reasons.</p> <p>23. What was the significance of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815? Mention any two of its main decisions.</p> <p>24. How did the violent incident at Chauri Chaura alter the course of the national movement in India?</p> <p><b>Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks Each)</b></p> <p>25. "The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe." Support this statement with three relevant economic arguments.</p> <p>26. Explain the role played by Alluri Sitarama Raju in leading the tribal peasants of the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.</p>
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27. Analyze how culture (poetry, art, and music) played a vital role in developing the idea of nationalism through Romanticism in Europe.
28. Discuss three distinct ways in which the First World War directly disrupted the economic and political situation in colonial India.
29. Describe the features of the radical guerrilla movement led by the tribal community in the Gudem Hills during the 1920s. How did their view of Swaraj differ from Gandhi's peaceful approach?

**Section D: Case-Based Questions (4 Marks Each)**

30. Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

In places like the German states, small principalities, and parts of Central Europe, the memory of a glorious past was revived through cultural expressions. It was through a focus on vernacular languages and the collection of local folklore that the message of nationalism was taken to large, illiterate populations. This was especially true in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by Great Powers—Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. Language too played a critical role. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

1. How did artists take the message of modern nationalism to illiterate populations? (1 Mark)
2. Name the artist who used his musical compositions to transform simple folk dances into powerful symbols of national identity. (1 Mark)
3. Analyze how language became an instrument of national resistance against foreign domination in partitioned Poland. (2 Marks)

31. **Read the text and answer the questions that follow:**

Nationalist symbols and visual images helped bind a diverse population into an imagined community. In the nineteenth century, with the growth of nationalism, the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

1. Who first conceptualized and created the visual image of Bharat Mata? (1

Mark)

2. How was Bharat Mata portrayed in Abanindranath Tagore's painting to highlight her spiritual identity? (1 Mark)
3. Explain why nationalist leaders emphasized collecting local folklore, bards, and traditional songs during the anti-colonial freedom struggle. (2 Marks)

**32. Read the text and answer the questions that follow:**

The mid-eighteenth century witnessed no 'nation-states' as we know them today. What we know as Germany, Italy, and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies, and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions—the Tyrol, Austria, and the Sudetenland—as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.

1. Name the major socio-political entity that controlled the Alpine regions, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venetia. (1 Mark)
2. Mention one defining administrative characteristic of Central and Eastern Europe during the mid-eighteenth century. (1 Mark)
3. Explain why it was difficult to forge a unified sense of national identity among the populations living within these multi-ethnic empires. (2 Marks)

**Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 Marks Each)**

33. Explain the long, multi-stage historical process that led to the Unification of Germany under Prussian leadership. Who was the chief architect of this movement?

OR

Trace the process of the Unification of Italy. Highlight the distinct political and military contributions made by Count Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi.

34. Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920? Detail how the movement spread and unfolded across different social spheres: in towns/cities, the rural countryside, and colonial plantations.

OR

Examine the circumstances surrounding the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. Discuss how different social groups—such as rich peasants, poor peasants, industrial workers, and business merchants—participated in it with their own unique expectations.

**Section F: Map-Based Questions (5 Marks)**

35. (A) Locate and label Two prominent on the political outline map of India. Identify them using the historical clues provided:
1. A: The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
  2. B: The location in Punjab where the tragic Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on April 13, 1919.
36. (B) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following historical sites using appropriate symbols:
1. Champaran (Bihar): The site of the Satyagraha movement of peasants against the oppressive indigo plantation system.
  2. Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh): The place where a violent clash forced Mahatma Gandhi to halt the Non-Cooperation Movement.
  3. Dandi (Gujarat): The coastal spot where Mahatma Gandhi manufactured salt, breaking the colonial salt monopoly.

**II. GEOGRAPHY**

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)**

1. On the basis of the status of development, resources like solar and wind energy in Rajasthan that have a huge potential but have not yet been fully utilized are classified as:
  - (a) Developed Resources
  - (b) Stock
  - (c) Reserves
  - (d) Potential Resources
2. Black soil, ideal for growing cotton and locally known as Regur soil, is predominantly found in which of the following regions?
  - (a) Indo-Gangetic Plains
  - (b) Deccan Trap Region
  - (c) Coastal Plains of Odisha
  - (d) Himalayan Mountain Belt
3. The historic first Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 was explicitly convened to address urgent global issues of:
  - (a) Universal commercial trade and custom tariffs
  - (b) Environmental protection and socio-economic development
  - (c) Nuclear disarmament and geopolitical boundary definitions
  - (d) Global labor immigration and manufacturing standards
4. Which type of soil develops a reddish color due to a wide diffusion of iron

		<p>in crystalline and metamorphic rocks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Laterite Soil</li><li>(b) Arid Soil</li><li>(c) Red and Yellow Soil</li><li>(d) Alluvial Soil</li></ul> <p>5. Multi-purpose river valley projects were proudly hailed as the "Temples of Modern India" by which historical leader?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Mahatma Gandhi</li><li>(b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</li><li>(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</li><li>(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru</li></ul> <p>6. In which of the following states is the traditional "Guls" or "Kuls" diversion channel irrigation system widely practiced?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Western Himalayas</li><li>(b) Semi-arid plains of Rajasthan</li><li>(c) Coastal deltas of West Bengal</li><li>(d) Central plateau areas of Madhya Pradesh</li></ul> <p>7. Roof-top rainwater harvesting is an ancient water conservation method that has now been made legally mandatory for all houses in which Indian state?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Rajasthan</li><li>(b) Tamil Nadu</li><li>(c) Kerala</li><li>(d) Karnataka</li></ul> <p>8. Land that is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is categorized under land-use data as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Current Fallow Land</li><li>(b) Culturable Waste Land</li><li>(c) Permanent Pastures</li><li>(d) Fallow other than current fallow</li></ul> <p>9. Which human activity is primarily responsible for severe land degradation in states like Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Mining and quarrying</li><li>(b) Overgrazing by livestock</li><li>(c) Over-irrigation leading to waterlogging and salinity</li><li>(d) Large-scale industrial deforestation</li></ul> <p>10. The water balance on Earth consists of fresh water comprising only about what percentage of total global water resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) 71%</li><li>(b) 2.5%</li><li>(c) 96.5%</li></ul>
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		<p>(d) 10.5%</p> <p>11. What unique structural feature is constructed inside main houses or courtyards in semi-arid zones of Rajasthan to store drinking water?</p> <p>(a) Guls (b) Kuls (c) Tankas (d) Khadins</p> <p>12. A major ecological drawback of regulating and damming rivers for multi-purpose projects is:</p> <p>(a) Excessive groundwater recharge across the basin (b) Prevention of industrial and municipal waste mixing (c) Poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir (d) Total elimination of seasonal monsoon flash floods</p> <p>13. The absolute legal right to exploit oceanic resources up to 200 nautical miles from a country's baseline belongs to that nation's:</p> <p>(a) Territorial Waters zone (b) Exclusive Economic Zone (c) International Waters domain (d) Continental Shelf baseline</p> <p>14. Which dam is built across the Mahanadi River basin to regulate floods and integrate water conservation?</p> <p>(a) Bhakra Nangal Dam (b) Hirakud Dam (c) Tehri Dam (d) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam</p> <p>15. Assertion (A): Laterite soil is highly suitable for intensive cultivation only after applying heavy doses of chemical fertilizers and manure. Reason (R): Laterite soil develops in tropical areas with high temperatures and heavy rainfall, which causes intense leaching and very low humus content.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>16. Assertion (A): Resources are free gifts of nature and can be used infinitely without any systematic long-term planning. Reason (R): Indiscriminate use of resources has led to major global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, and environmental pollution.</p>
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- (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.

17. Assertion (A): Today, water scarcity is a growing concern even in areas with abundant or heavy annual rainfall.

Reason (R): Rapid urbanization, industrial expansion, and unequal access to water across different social groups lead to overexploitation and pollution of freshwater.

- (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.

18. Assertion (A): Contour ploughing is an effective method used to check soil erosion in flat coastal delta regions.

Reason (R): Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope forms a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope.

- (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.

19. Assertion (A): Large multi-purpose dams have faced strong resistance from local communities and environmental groups like the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Reason (R): Construction of large dams causes massive displacement of local people, submerges vast agricultural lands, and destroys natural river habitats.

- (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.

20. Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is highly fertile and widely distributed across the northern plains of India.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is deposited by the three major Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra.

- (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.

**Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)**

21. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility and give one example for each category.
22. State any two traditional techniques used for water harvesting in ancient India.
23. What is meant by Sustainable Economic Development? Why is it essential?
24. Differentiate between Khadar and Bangar alluvial soils on the basis of their texture and concentration of calcium nodes.

**Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks Each)**

25. "India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources." Justify this statement with three distinct regional examples.
26. Analyze three major reasons why multi-purpose projects have come under scrutiny and opposition in recent years.
27. Suggest any three effective farming measures to control or check soil erosion in hilly and mountainous terrains.
28. Explain how growing population, industrialization, and urban lifestyles are putting severe quantitative and qualitative pressure on water resources in India.
29. Differentiate between Net Sown Area and Gross Cropped Area with reference to land-use patterns in India.

**Section D: Case-Based Questions (4 Marks Each)**

30. *Read the text and answer the questions that follow:*

Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil. Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil. Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil are equally important. Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials. On the basis of the factors responsible for soil formation, color, thickness, texture, age, chemical and physical properties, the soils of India are classified into different types.

1. Mention any two natural forces that actively contribute to the dynamic formation of soil. (1 Mark)
2. Identify the organic component of the soil that determines its fertile capability. (1 Mark)
3. Explain how climate and relief features act as dominant factors in shaping

the characteristics of soil in a region. (2 Marks)

31. *Read the text and answer the questions that follow:*

In semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 meters deep, 4.27 meters long and 2.44 meters wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground tankas. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected.

1. Which parts of the house are traditionally connected to collect water using the tanka system? (1 Mark)
2. Why is the first spell of monsoon rain usually discarded and not stored in the tankas? (1 Mark)
3. Evaluate two advantages of using underground tankas as a reliable domestic water supply during hot summer months. (2 Marks)

32. *Read the text and answer the questions that follow:*

Human activities have led to severe depletion of forest cover and degradation of land resources. Land degradation is a major structural challenge facing our agricultural landscape. At present, there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India. Approximately 28 percent of it belongs to the category of forest degraded area, 56 percent of it is water eroded area and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.

1. What percentage of India's total degraded land is classified as a water-eroded area? (1 Mark)
2. Name two states where heavy industrial mining and excavation activities have caused large-scale deforestation. (1 Mark)
3. Analyze how mining sites contribute directly to the visual and structural degradation of land after their excavation operations end. (2 Marks)

**Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 Marks Each)**

33. What is Resource Planning? Detail the three multi-stage steps involved in resource planning in a developing country like India. Why is resource conservation essential?

OR

Define Soil Erosion. Examine the major human and natural causes of soil erosion, and outline five systematic conservation steps to protect the topsoil.

34. Discuss the concept of a Multi-purpose River Valley Project. Detail both the primary developmental benefits and the negative environmental consequences associated with these large engineering structures.

OR

Examine the localized crisis of Water Scarcity in India. Detail how rainwater harvesting acts as an ecologically sound and economically viable alternative to large dams for water conservation.

**Section F: Map-Based Questions (5 Marks )**

35. (A) Geography Locating and Labeling

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following multi-purpose dams with appropriate symbols in their correct states:

1. 1. Salal Dam
2. 2. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
3. 3. Tehri Dam

36. (B) Locate and label on same outline map of India them using the descriptive keys provided:

1. A: The extensive soil type that covers the westernmost state of India, characterized by high sand content and salinity [3].
2. B: The soil region covering hilly terrains, characterized by high humus accumulation but prone to intense leaching in heavy rainfall zones.

**III. ECONOMICS**

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)**

1. What is the standard scientific tool used to evaluate whether an adult individual is undernourished, calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters?
  - (a) Human Development Index (HDI)
  - (b) Body Mass Index (BMI)
  - (c) Per Capita Income Ratio
  - (d) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
2. If Country X has a high per capita income but its citizens lack political freedoms, a secure public health infrastructure, and a safe environment, it proves that:
  - (a) Material wealth is the single absolute metric of human happiness.

		<p>(b) Per capita income is completely useless for national calculations.  (c) Income alone is a partial indicator that cannot buy non-material goods and services.  (d) The country is lagging behind solely due to a poor banking sector.</p> <p>3. The average income of a country is calculated by dividing:  (a) Total National Income by the total number of working youth  (b) Total Income of the country by its total population  (c) Gross Domestic Product by total import values  (d) Agricultural profits by industrial production returns</p> <p>4. Which of the following states of India has an exceptionally low Infant Mortality Rate due to its high focus on human provisioning, literacy, and health facilities?  (a) Bihar  (b) Uttar Pradesh  (c) Kerala  (d) Punjab</p> <p>5. Assertion (A): Different people can hold conflicting or variant developmental goals for the exact same scenario.  Reason (R): What may be considered development for a wealthy industrialist (like building a massive hydro dam) could mean complete destruction and displacement for local tribal groups.  (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.</p> <p>6. Assertion (A): The World Bank uses Per Capita Income as the sole primary criterion to classify countries into rich and poor categories in its World Development Reports.  Reason (R): Per Capita Income gives a completely accurate picture of how wealth is distributed among the individual citizens of a nation.  (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.</p> <p><b>Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)</b></p> <p>7. Define the term Net Attendance Ratio as a vital indicator of educational advancement.</p> <p>8. Provide two primary reasons why the issue of sustainability is critical for economic development.</p> <p><b>Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks Each)</b></p>
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9. "Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you need to live well." Justify this statement with three relevant examples of non-material development.
10. Why is the resource issue of groundwater overexploitation in states like Punjab a warning sign for the future sustainability of development in India? Give three arguments.

**Section D: Case-Based Questions (4 Marks Each)**

11. Read the data table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

State	Per Capita Income (INR)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	Literacy Rate (%)	Net Attendance Ratio (Class I-V)
State A	1,80,000	30	82	75
State B	2,10,000	42	70	60
State C	95,000	12	94	85

1. Which state possesses the highest material wealth based on Per Capita Income? (1 Mark)
2. Define the term Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) based on the context of public healthcare indicators. (1 Mark)
3. Evaluate why State C must be considered more advanced in human capabilities despite having the lowest economic per capita income among the three states. (2 Marks)

**Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 Marks Each)**

12. Explain how the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) measures national progress via the Human Development Report. Contrast its multi-dimensional criteria with the narrow economic method used by the World Bank.

OR

"Public facilities and collective community infrastructure are the most efficient ways to ensure human welfare." Elaborate on this statement with examples focusing on public health, food security, and education.

#### IV. POLITICAL SCIENCE

##### *Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)*

1. In Belgium, power-sharing arrangements were meticulously designed to resolve deep-seated structural conflicts between which two linguistic groups?
  - (a) French-speaking and German-speaking
  - (b) Dutch-speaking and French-speaking
  - (c) English-speaking and Dutch-speaking
  - (d) Sinhala-speaking and Tamil-speaking
2. Which of the following subjects falls strictly under the Concurrent List in India, allowing both the Union and State governments to frame laws?
  - (a) Defence
  - (b) Foreign Affairs
  - (c) Education
  - (d) Agriculture
3. A system of "Checks and Balances" is another structural name used for which specific form of power-sharing?
  - (a) Vertical division of power among different levels of government
  - (b) Horizontal distribution of power among different organs of government
  - (c) Power shared among distinct religious and linguistic social groups
  - (d) Power shared between rival political parties and pressure groups
4. Identify the country that serves as an excellent example of a 'Holding Together' federation:
  - (a) United States of America
  - (b) Switzerland
  - (c) Australia
  - (d) India
5. Assertion (A): The Sri Lankan government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures after gaining independence in 1948.  
Reason (R): The democratically elected government wanted to establish and secure the absolute dominance of the Sinhala-speaking community.
  - (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.
6. Assertion (A): Under the Indian federal system, the Union Government has exclusive legislative jurisdiction over 'Residuary Subjects' like computer software.  
Reason (R): Residuary subjects are those specific matters that did not exist

or come up when the original multi-tier Constitution was being drafted.

- (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.

**Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)**

- 7. Differentiate between prudential and moral reasons for power-sharing with a single clear argument for each.
- 8. State any two administrative changes introduced in the structural division of power in Belgium to give autonomy to regional governments.

**Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 Marks Each)**

- 9. What is meant by Decentralization? Mention any two major steps taken toward decentralization in India through the Constitutional Amendment of 1992.
- 10. "The real success of federalism in India cannot be attributed merely to the clearly laid out constitutional provisions." Support this statement with three arguments based on the nature of democratic politics in India.

**Section D: Case-Based Questions (4 Marks Each)**

11. Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

In a democracy, power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

- 1. Why is the separation of power among the legislature, executive, and judiciary described as a 'horizontal' distribution? (1 Mark)
- 2. What is the primary operational objective behind a system of checks and balances? (1 Mark)
- 3. Differentiate horizontal power-sharing from vertical power-sharing based on their structural setup and allocation of authority. (2 Marks)

**Section E: Long Answer Questions (5 Marks Each)**

- 12. Define Federalism. Highlight and explain any four fundamental features that characterize a robust federal system of government.

OR

Analyze the tragic consequences of Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka. How did

		the systematic refusal to share power with the minority Tamil community plunge the nation into a catastrophic civil war?
8	Artificial Intelligence	<p>Revise Pre Term 1 syllabus :</p> <p><b>AI book</b></p> <p><b>Unit 1: Revisiting AI Project Cycle &amp; Ethical Frameworks for AI</b></p> <p><b>Unit 2: Advanced Concepts of Modelling in AI</b></p> <p><b>Unit 3: Evaluating Models</b></p> <p><b>Employability Skills</b></p> <p><b>Unit-1 Communication Skills</b></p> <p><b>Unit -2 Self-management</b></p> <p>* Revision worksheet of chapter 3 has been uploaded in your Google classroom, solve it in your AI notebook.</p>