



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:- X
Time- 3 Hrs.

Subject:- English
M.M.-80

General Instructions:-

- The paper consists of 2 parts (Part-A and B)
- All questions are compulsory.
- Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- Do not exceed the prescribed word-limit while answering the questions.

PART-A [40 Marks]

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10 Marks)

1. I was the last child of a small-time government servant, in a family of five brothers. My very earliest memory of my father is as that of a district employment officer in Koraput, Orissa. It was and remains as back of beyond as you can imagine. There was no electricity; no primary school nearby and water did not flow out of a tap. As a result, I did not go to school until the age of eight; I was home-schooled.
2. My father used to get transferred every year. The family belongings fit into the back of a jeep, so the family moved from place to place; without any trouble, my mother would set up an establishment and get us going. Raised by a widow who had come as refugee from Bangladesh, she was matriculate when she married my father. My parents set the foundation of my life and the value system which makes me what I am today and largely defines what success means to me.
3. My father had been given a jeep by the government. There was no garage in the office, so the jeep was parked in our house. My father refused to use it to commute to the office. He told us that the jeep was an expensive resource given by the government; it was not 'his jeep' but the government's insisting that he would use it only to tour the interiors, he would walk to his office on normal days. He also made sure that we sat in the jeep only when it was stationary.
4. That was our early childhood lesson in governance, a lesson that corporate managers learn the hard way. Indeed, some never do.
5. The jeep's driver was treated with respect due to any other member of my father's office. As small children, we were taught not to call him by his name. We had to use the suffix 'dada' whenever we were to refer to him in public or in private. When I grew up to own a car and a driver by the name of Raju was appointed. I repeated the lesson to my two small daughters. They have, as a result, grown up to call Raju, 'Raju Uncle'- very different from many of their friends who refer to their family drivers as 'my driver'.
6. When I hear that term from a school or college going person, I cringe. To me, the lesson was significant. You treat small people with more respect than big people. It is more important to respect your subordinates than your superiors.

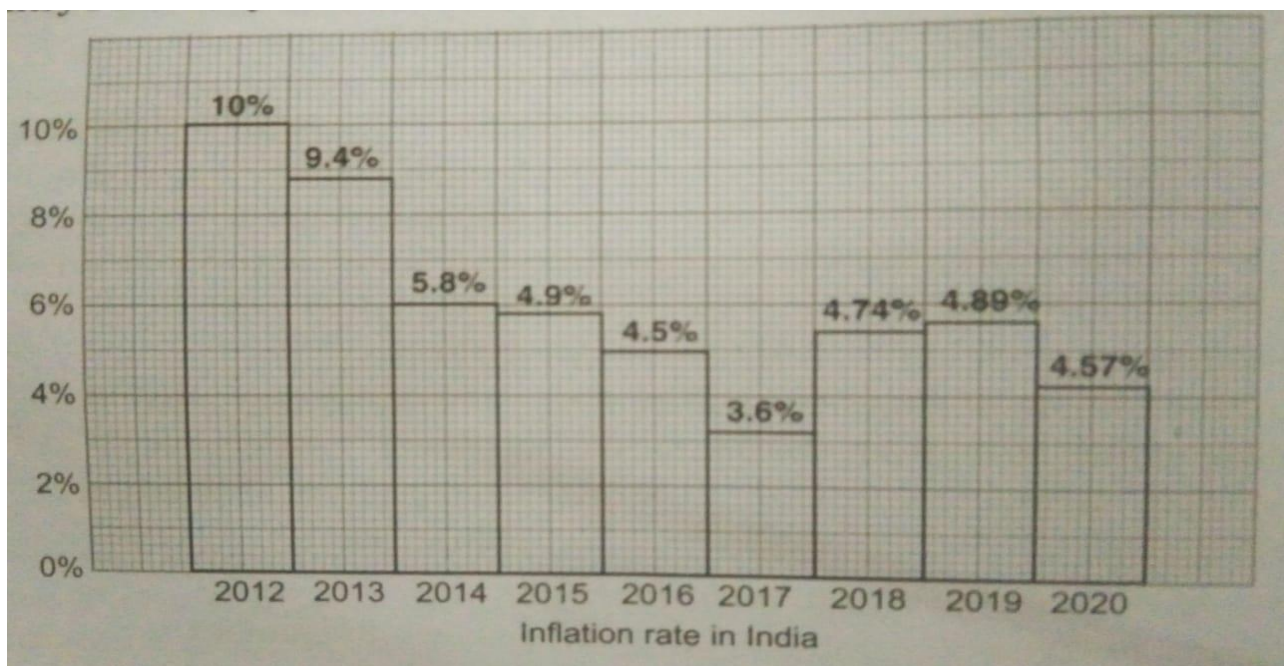
1.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any ten of the following questions. (1x10=10)

- (a) The narrator did not go to school until the age of eight because:
- (i) There was no electricity in the village.
 - (ii) There was no primary school nearby his home.
 - (iii) Water did not flow out of a tap.
 - (iv) All of these.
- (b) The narrator's family moved from place to place every year because:
- (i) They did not get as good school as he desires.
 - (ii) They did not get as good home as he desired.
 - (iii) Of lack of drinking water.
 - (iv) His father used to get transferred every year.
- (c) The narrator's mother originally belonged to :
- (i) Odisha
 - (ii) Bangladesh
 - (iii) Manipur
 - (iv) Rajasthan
- (d) The narrator's father parked the jeep of his office in his own house as:
- (i) He has too much spare space in his house.
 - (ii) It was the order of his senior.
 - (iii) He needed that car even in his house.
 - (iv) There was no garage in his office.
- (e) According to the narrator's father, the jeep given by government is:
- (i) A luxurious resource.
 - (ii) A cheap resource.
 - (iii) Cause for dullness
 - (iv) An expensive resource.
- (f) The narrator sat in the jeep only when:
- (i) He had to go far away place.
 - (ii) He had to go to interiors.
 - (iii) The jeep was serviced.
 - (iv) All of these.
- (g) "As small children, we were taught not to call him by his name." here his name refers to:
- (i) the narrator's name
 - (ii) the narrator's father's name
 - (iii) the narrator's teacher's name
 - (iv) the driver of the narrator's father
- (h) The narrator taught his daughters to call his driver:
- (i) by his name
 - (ii) not by his name
 - (iii) my driver
 - (iv) my papa's driver

- (i) The narrator learnt a lesson that:
- (i) big people should be treated with more respect than small people.
 - (ii) small people should be treated with more respect than big people.
 - (iii) both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) neither (i) nor (ii)
- (j) The narrator's daughters call the driver of the narrator:
- (i) Raju
 - (ii) Raju uncle
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (k) In paragraph 2, the word which means 'to pass out from high school' is:
- (i) Bend
 - (ii) Respect
 - (iii) Matriculate
 - (iv) Initiative
- (l) The antonym of 'economical' as given in para 3 is:
- (i) Normal
 - (ii) Stationary
 - (iii) Expensive
 - (iv) Insisting

2. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (10 marks)**

1. Inflation refers to the rise in prices of most goods and services of daily or common use, such as food, clothing, housing, recreation, transport etc. Inflation measures the average price change in a basket of commodities and services over time. The opposite and rare fall in the price index of this basket of items is called 'deflation.' Inflation is indicative of the decrease in the purchasing power of a unit of a country's currency. This is measured in percentage.



2. The purchasing power of a currency unit decreases as the commodities and services get dearer. This impacts the cost of living in a country. When inflation is high, the cost of living gets higher as well, which ultimately causes deceleration in economic growth. A certain level of inflation is required in the economy to ensure that expenditure is promoted and hoarding money through savings is demotivated.
3. Generally, money loses its value over time, so people must invest money to ensure the economic growth of a country.
4. Inflation is measured by two main indices in India – WPI(Wholesale Price Index) and CPI (Consumer Price Index), with which Indian measure wholesale and retail level price changes, respectively. The CPI calculates the difference in the price of commodities and services such as food, medical care, education, electronics etc. which Indian consumers buy for use. WPI calculates the goods or services sold by businesses for selling further.
5. Some main reasons for the increase in prices – high demand and local production or supply of multiple commodities create a demand-supply gap, which causes a hike in prices. Moreover, excess circulation of money causes inflation as money loses its purchasing power. Apart from this, the people having much money tend to spend more which causes increased demand and hike in prices.
6. Inflation exists when money supply exceeds available goods and service or inflation is attributed to budget deficit financing.

2.2. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any ten of the following questions. (1x10=10)

- (a) what does the inflation refer to?
 - (i) rise in the prices of goods.
 - (ii) rise in the prices of services.
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (v) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (b) The inflation is measured in:
 - (i) points
 - (ii) percentage
 - (iii) units
 - (iv) per thousand
- (c) As per the graph, the highest inflation rate was in the year.
 - (i) 2012
 - (ii) 2014
 - (iii) 2018
 - (v) 2019

- (d) In our country, what is the inflation measured by?
- (i) Wholesale Price Index
 - (ii) Consumer Price Index
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (e) What happens when the inflation gets higher?
- (i) the income of people gets higher
 - (ii) the cost of things remain intact
 - (iii) the cost of things gets lower.
 - (iv) the cost of things gets higher
- (f) Why do you think a certain level of inflation is required?
- (i) It ensures that expenditure is promoted.
 - (ii) It ensures the economic growth of a country
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (g) Why do you think people must invest money?
- (i) Generally money loses its value over time.
 - (ii) to ensure the economic growth of a country
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)
- (h) As per the graph, what was the inflation rate in 2018 in our country?
- (i) 3.6%
 - (ii) 4.74%
 - (iii) 4.5%
 - (iv) 4.89%
- (i) Why does excess circulation of money causes inflation?
- (i) money loses its value
 - (ii) money increases its purchasing power
 - (iii) money loses its purchasing power
 - (v) all of these

- (j) According to the graph, what was the inflation rate in 2015 in our country?
- (i) 5.8%
 - (ii) 4.5%
 - (iii) 3.6%
 - (iv) 4.9%
- (k) What was the inflation rate, according to the graph, in our country in 2014?
- (i) 9.4%
 - (ii) 5.8%
 - (iii) 4.9%
 - (iv) 6.9%
- (l) What is/are the main factor(s) that cause a hike in prices?
- (i) high demand and poor production of supply
 - (ii) low demand and high production of supply
 - (iii) high demand and high production of supply
 - (iv) low demand and low production of supply

Literature (10 Marks)

3. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow.[5x1=5]

It was during the meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the north-east huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body, and when he returned he exclaimed, "These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins. The big drops are ten cent pieces and the little ones are fives."

Questions:

- (a) During the meal:
- (i) big drops of snow began to fall
 - (ii) big drops of rain began to fall
 - (iii) thick fog covered the landscape
 - (v) it started drizzling

- (b) According to Lencho, the big drops of rain are:
- (i) nothing
 - (ii) five cent pieces
 - (iii) harmful
 - (iv) ten cent pieces
- (c) The cause of Lencho's happiness is:
- (i) the rainfall
 - (ii) the meal
 - (iii) mountains
 - (iv) his house
- (d) What are clouds compared with?
- (i) Big drops of rains
 - (ii) Simple rain drops
 - (iii) Hailstones
 - (iv) Mountains
- (e) Give the adjective form of 'pleasure'.
- (i) Pleasing
 - (ii) Pleasant
 - (iii) Please
 - (iv) Pleased

OR

That evening, after I had finished the rest of my homework, the note about the essay caught my eye. I began thinking about the subject while chewing the tip of my fountain pen. Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking. I thought and thought, and suddenly I had an idea: I wrote the three pages Mr Keesing had assigned me and was satisfied. I argued that talking is a student's trait and that I would do my best to keep it under control, but that I would do my best to keep it under control, but that I would never be able to cure myself of the habit since my mother talked as much as I did if not more, and that there's not much you can do about inherited traits.

Questions:

- (a) What is the main feature of an essay according to Anne?
- (i) to explain the given topic
 - (ii) to give convincing arguments
 - (iii) both above
 - (v) None of the above

- (b) What did Anne argue in the essay
- (i) talking was a student's trait
 - (ii) she got it from her mother
 - (iii) nothing could be done about this inherited trait
 - (iv) all above
- (c) What does the idiom 'caught my eye' mean?
- (i) repulsive
 - (ii) divert attention
 - (iii) attract attention
 - (iv) none of the above
- (d) What do you understand by inherited traits?
- (i) particular quality of one's personality which one inherits from parents
 - (ii) characters or qualities that are transmitted from parent to offspring by coded cytologic data
 - (iii) both above
 - (iv) None of the above
- (e) Find the antonym of 'usualness' from the passage?
- (i) trait
 - (ii) inherit
 - (iii) control
 - (iv) None above

4. Read the stanza given below and answer the questions that follow: [5x1=5]

He stalks in his vivid stripes

The few steps of his cage

On pads of velvet quiet,

In his quiet rage.

Questions:

- (a) The tiger moves around in the:
- (i) zoo
 - (ii) cage
 - (iii) forest
 - (iv) park

- (b) The tiger is able to take only a few steps because:
- (i) the forest is too small
 - (ii) the cage is too small
 - (iii) the park is too small
 - (iv) the zoo is too small
- (c) One cannot hear the sound of tiger's footsteps because:
- (i) he has very soft feet like velvet
 - (ii) he was unable to move anywhere
 - (iii) he was moving in the cage
 - (iv) no one goes near him
- (d) The tiger is angry because:
- (i) he is not given care
 - (ii) he is hungry
 - (iii) he is not free
 - (iv) none of these
- (e) The tiger tries to control his anger by:
- (i) sitting in the cage
 - (ii) closing his eyes
 - (iii) looking at the spectators
 - (iv) quietly walking in the cage

OR

The way a crow

Shook down on me

The Dust of Snow

From a hemlock Tree

Questions:

- (a) Where was the crow sitting?
- (i) snow-laden roof
 - (ii) on the branch of a palm tree
 - (iii) on the branch of a hemlock tree
 - (iv) snow-laden lamp-post

- (b) What does the hemlock tree signify?
- (i) death and fear
 - (ii) life and enthusiasm
 - (iii) positive aspects of life
 - (iv) None of these
- (c) How has the dust of snow affected the poet?
- (i) changed his mood
 - (ii) he was gladdened
 - (iii) both above
 - (iv) none of the above
- (d) What is meant by 'The Dust of Snow'?
- (i) dust covered with snow
 - (ii) dust which looks like snow
 - (iii) flakes of snow
 - (iv) none of these
- (e) Who has penned the above line?
- (i) Robert Brown
 - (ii) Robert Frost
 - (iii) William Shakespeare
 - (iv) William Wordsworth

Grammar (10 Marks)

5. Choose the correct answers from the options given below. (Attempt any three). [1x3=3]

- (a) It seems that they would need _____ workers for the construction.
- (i) little
 - (ii) either
 - (iii) more
 - (iv) some

(b) _____ man that we saw turned out to be a thief.

- (i) A
- (ii) The
- (iii) That
- (iv) This

(c) Can _____ help me?

- (i) many
- (ii) nobody
- (iii) everybody
- (iv) anybody

(d) He should work _____ and take a break.

- (i) less
- (ii) little
- (iii) a little
- (iv) more

6. Choose the correct answer from the options given below. (Attempt any four) **[1x4=4]**

(a) There is Post office in this area.

- (i) some
- (ii) no
- (iii) any
- (iv) few

(b) There is sugar in the pot.

- (i) some
- (ii) any
- (iii) little
- (iv) few

- (c) How kgs of sugar do you want?
- (i) much
 - (ii) many
 - (iii) some
 - (iv) little
- (d) Had you worked hard, you have won a scholarship.
- (i) may
 - (ii) would
 - (iii) might
 - (iv) can
- (e) We obey the law of our country. (obligation)
- (i) must
 - (ii) should
 - (iii) may
 - (iv) might

7. Choose the correct answer from the option given below.

(Attempt any 3)

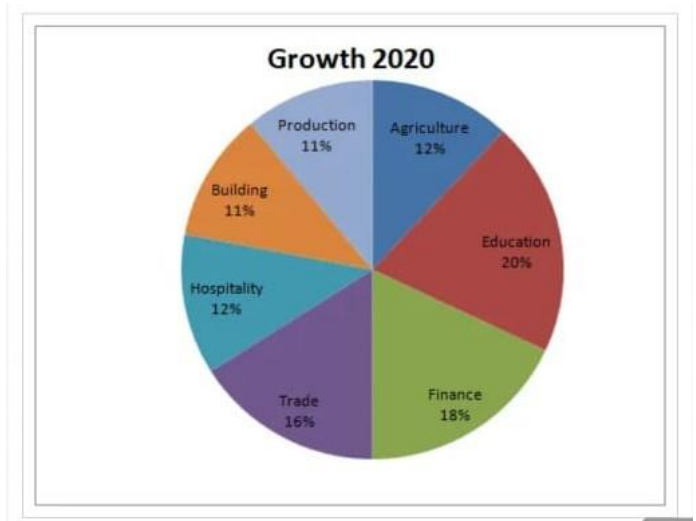
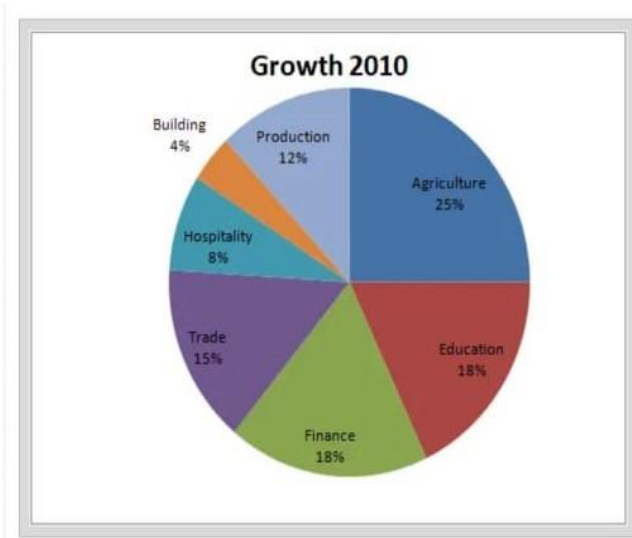
[1x3=3]

- (a) He often his purse.
- (i) is forgotten
 - (ii) will forget
 - (iii) forgets
 - (iv) was forgotten
- (b) When the bell rings, the students to their classroom.
- (i) go
 - (ii) are going
 - (iii) will be going
 - (iv) will go
- (c) Neither Anushka nor Shreya present in the office yesterday.
- (i) have been
 - (ii) were
 - (iii) are
 - (iv) was

- (d) Early to bed and early to rise a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
- (i) make
 - (ii) makes
 - (iii) have made
 - (iv) are making

Part – B [40 Marks]

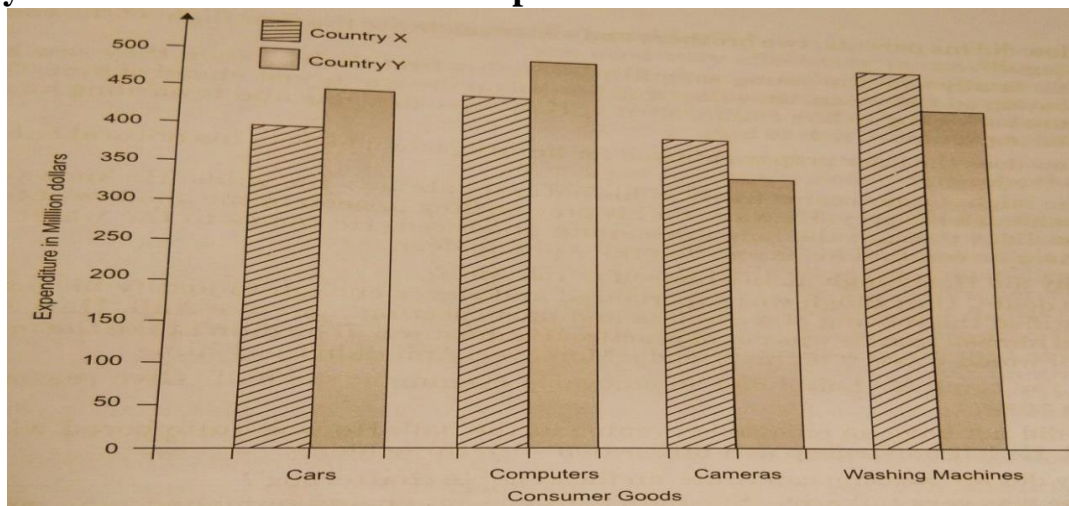
8. Write an Analytical Paragraph based on the Pie Charts showing the percentage growth in different sectors in India from the year 2021 to 2020. (Word limit 100-120) [5]



OR

The chart below shows the expenditure of two countries X and Y on consumer goods in 2020 in US million dollars.

Summarise and write an analytical paragraph highlighting main features and necessary details in 100-120 words. Compare where relevant.



9. You are Hemant/Himakshi. Write a letter to the Editor of The Herald, New Delhi expressing your anguish over the problems faced by people due to illicit liquor and the deadly chemicals like anthrax.
(Word-limit-100-120) [5]

OR

You are Subhash Pandit, a resident of Rainawari in Srinagar. The stone-pelting youths, students and regular incidents of arson, sabotage and violence in the Valley, have once again brought the issue of national integration in the forefront of national politics. Write a letter to the Editor of TOI suggesting ways and means to bring peace and tranquillity in the Valley.

Literature [30 Marks]

10. Answer any two questions in 20-30 words each, from [A] and [B] respectively. [4x2=8]

[A] (any two) [2x2=4]

- (i) “The sight of the food maddened him...” What does this suggest? What compelled the young seagull to finally fly?
- (ii) “And stares with his brilliant eyes.....at the brilliant stars.” Why are the eyes brilliant? What is common between the eyes and the stars?
- (iii) What is the central idea of the poem “Fire and Ice”?

[B] (any two) [2x2=4]

- (i) Describe Hari Singh’s dilemma at the station. Why didn’t he jump into a compartment of the Lucknow Express when he could?
- (ii) Do you think Tricky was enjoying his stay at the hospital?
- (iii) What made James Harriot expect a call from Mrs Pumphrey?

11. Attempt ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from [A] and [B] respectively. [4x3=12]

[A] (any two)

- (i) What was Mr Keesing’s reaction after reading Anne’s poem on the third essay that he had given to her to write?
- (ii) What risk did the narrator of “The Black Aeroplane” take while flying? Describe the feelings.
- (iii) Could everyone fulfil the obligations personal or social in South Africa?

[B] (any two)

- (i) Was Tricky suffering from any ailment in reality? If not, then what made him inactive and lethargic?
- (ii) Had Anil really forgiven Hari Singh? Support your answer with evidence.
- (iii) Why was it difficult for Hari to rob Anil?

12. Answer ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. [5]

[A] The narrator had two options of avoiding the terrible storm clouds. Why didn't he use them? Was his decision of flying straight into storm clouds a sound decision? Give a reasoned answer.

OR

[B] "Paper has more patience than people". Do you agree with the statement?

13. Answer ANY ONE of the following in 100-120 words. [5]

[A] "Excess of everything is bad. Comment in the wake of Mrs Pumphrey's love for Tricky.

OR

[B] Money can't make a man as much as education can. Elucidate the statement with reference to "A Thief's Story".



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QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:-X
Time- 3 Hrs.

Subject:- Mathematics
M.M.-80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains two parts A and B.
2. Both Part A and Part B have internal choices.

Part - A:

1. It consists of two sections- I and II.
2. Section I has 16 questions of 1 mark each. Internal choice is provided in 5 questions.
3. Section II has 4 questions on case study. Each case study has 5 case-based sub-parts. An examinee is to attempt any 4 out of 5 sub-parts.

Part - B:

1. It consists of 3 sections - III, IV and V
2. Section III - Question No 21 to 26 are Very short answer Type questions of 2 mark each,
3. Section IV - Question No 27 to 33 are Short Answer Type questions of 3 marks each
4. Section V - Question No 34 to 36 are Long Answer Type questions of 5 marks each.
5. Internal choice is provided in 2 questions of 2 marks, 2 questions of 3 marks and 1 question of 5 marks.

PART - A SECTION-1

Section - 1 has 16 questions of 1 marks each. Internal Choice is provided in 5 questions:

1. $n^2 - 1$ is divisible by 8, if n is
(a) An integer (b) A natural number (c) An odd integer (d) An even integer
2. If α and β are the zeroes of quadratic polynomial
 $p(x) = 4x^2 - 5x - 1$, what is the value of $\alpha^2 \beta + \alpha \beta^2$
(a) $\frac{2}{16}$ (b) $\frac{-7}{8}$ (c) $\frac{-5}{16}$ (d) None of these

OR

If one of the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $(k-1)x^2 + kx + 1$ is -3 , then the value of k is

- (a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{-4}{3}$ (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{-2}{3}$

3. The 4th term from the end of the A.P. - 11, -8, -549 is
 (a) 37 (b) 40 (c) 43 (d) 58
4. Two circles touch each other externally at P. AB is a common tangent to the circle touching them at A and B. The value of $\angle APB$ is
 (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 60° (d) 90°
5. The relationship between mean , median and mode for a moderately skewed distribution is
 (a) Mode = 2 Median - 3 Mean
 (b) Mode = Median - 2 Mean
 (c) Mode = 2 Median - Mean
 (d) Mode = 3 Median - 2 Mean
6. For some integer m, every even integer is of the form
 (a) m (b) m+1 (c) 2m (d) 2m+1
7. If $\sqrt{5}$ and $-\sqrt{5}$ are two zeroes of the polynomial $x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x - 15$, then its third zero is
 (a) 3 (b) -3 (c) 5 (d) -5
8. How many terms of the A.P 27, 24, 21 should be taken so that their sum is zero
 (a) 29 (b) 19 (c) 18 (d) 17

OR

If $\frac{1}{x+2}$, $\frac{1}{x+3}$, $\frac{1}{x+5}$ are in A.P. then x =

- (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 2
9. If the median of the data 24, 25, 26 , x+2 , x+3 , 30, 31, 34 is 27.5 , then x =
 (a) 27 (b) 25 (c) 28 (d) 30
10. If two tangents inclined at angle of 60° are drawn to a circle of radius 3 cm , the length of each tangent is equal to
 (a) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ cm (b) 6 cm (c) 3 cm (d) $3\sqrt{3}$ cm

OR

If PT is tangent drawn from a point P to a circle touching it at T and O is the centre of the circle , then $\angle OPT + \angle POT =$

- (a) 30° (b) 60° (c) 90° (d) 180°
11. The remainder when the square of any prime number greater than 3 is divided by 6 , is
 (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 4

12. If the zeroes of quadratic polynomial $ax^2 + bx + c$ $c \neq 0$ are equal then
- (a) c and a have opposite sign
 - (b) c and b have opposite sign
 - (c) c and a have the same sign
 - (d) c and b have the same sign

OR

If α, β, γ are the zeroes of the polynomial $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, then $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 =$

- (a) $\frac{b^2 - ac}{a^2}$
- (b) $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a}$
- (c) $\frac{b^2 + 2ac}{b^2}$
- (d) $\frac{b^2 - 2ac}{a^2}$

13. If the 2nd term of an A.P. is 13 and 5th term is 25, what is the 7th term?

- (a) 30
- (b) 33
- (c) 37
- (d) 38

14. The mean of first n odd natural numbers is $\frac{n^2}{81}$, then n =

- (a) 9
- (b) 81
- (c) 27
- (d) 18

15. The length of the tangent drawn from a point 8 cm away from the centre of a circle of radius 6 cm is

- (a) $\sqrt{7}$ c.m.
- (b) $2\sqrt{7}$ c.m.
- (c) 10 c.m
- (d) 5 cm

16. If the nth term of an A.P. is $(2n+1)$, find the sum of first n terms of the A.P.

- (a) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
- (b) 2^2+n
- (c) $n(n+3)$
- (d) $n(n+2)$

OR

The nth term of an A.P. the sum of whose n terms is S_n is

- (a) $S_n + S_{n-1}$
- (b) $S_n - S_{n-1}$
- (c) $S_n + S_{n+1}$
- (d) $S_n - S_{n+1}$

Section - II

Case study based questions are compulsory. Attempt any four sub parts of each question. Each sub part carries 1 mark.

17. To enhance the reading skills of grade X students the school nominates you and two of your friends to set up a class library. There are two section A and Section B of grade X. There are 32 students in section A and 36 students in section B.

- (i) What is the minimum number of books you will acquire for the class library so that they can be distributed equally among students of section A or Section B?

- (a) 144
- (b) 128
- (c) 288
- (d) 272

(ii) If the product of two positive integer is equal to the product of their H.C.F and L.C.M is true then , the H.C.F. (32 ,36) is

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

(iii) 36 can be expressed as a product of its prime as

- (a) $2^2 \times 3^2$ (b) $2^1 \times 3^3$ (c) $2^3 \times 3^1$ (d) $2^0 \times 3^0$

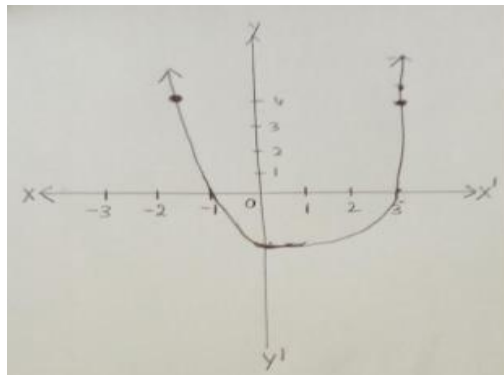
(iv) $7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 15 + 15$ is a

- (a) Prime number (b) Composite number
(c) Neither prime nor composite (d) None of the above

(v) If p and q are positive integers such that $p=ab^2$ and $q=a^2b$ where a , b are prime numbers , then L.C.M (p,q) is

- (a) ab (b) $a^2 b^2$ (c) $a^3 b^2$ (d) $a^3 b^3$

18. Due to heavy storm an electric wire got bent as shown in the following figure. It followed a mathematical shape answer the following questions:



(i) Name the shape in which the wire is bent

- (a) spiral (b) elliptical (c) Parabolic (d) linear

(ii) How many zeroes are there for the polynomial representing the shape of the wire ?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 0

(iii) The zeroes of the polynomial represented by the wire are

- (a) - 1 , 5 (b) - 1 , 3 (c) 3, 5 (d) - 4 , 2

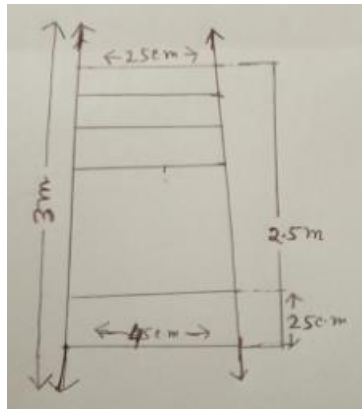
(iv) The expression of the polynomial representing the wire is

- (a) $x^2+2x- 3$ (b) $x^2- 2x+ 3$ (c) $x^2- 2x- 3$ (d) $x^2+ 2x +3$

(v) The value of the polynomial at $x = - 1$ is

- (a) 6 (b) - 18 (c) 18 (d) 0

19. A carpenter wants to manufacture a 3 meter ladder having rungs 25 cm apart the rungs decrease uniformly in length from 45 c.m. at the bottom to 25 cm at the top and the top and bottom rungs are 2.5 metre apart



Based on the above information answer the following questions:

(i) Total number of rungs in the ladder is

- (a) 10 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) 12

(ii) The length of rungs from bottom to top form an A.P with first and last terms as 45 cm and 25 cm respectively. The common difference of the A.P. formed is

- (a) - 2 c.m. (b) -2.5 c.m (c) 4.5 c.m (d) 2 c.m

(iii) The length of the middle rung is

- (a) 33 cm (b) 35 c.m (c) 37 cm (d) 35.5 cm

(iv) Length of the wood required for the ladder

- (a) 68.5 metres (b) 9.85 metres (c) 5.85 metres (d) 8.85 metres

(v) If the wood costs Rs. 100 per metre the cost of the ladder is

- (i) Rs. 685 (b) Rs. 585 (c) Rs. 885 (d) Rs. 985

20. A stopwatch was used to find the time that it took a group of students to run 100 m. The following table exhibits the time intervals and the number of students completing the 100 m race in these intervals.

Time (in sec)	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No. of Students	8	10	13	6	3



- (i) Estimate the mean time taken by a student to finish the race
(a) 54 (b) 63 (c) 43 (d) 50
- (ii) What will be the upper limit of modal class?
(a) 20 (b) 40 (c) 60 (d) 80
- (iii) The construction of cumulative frequency table is useful in determining the
(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All of the these
- (iv) The sum of lower limit of median class and modal class is
(a) 60 (b) 100 (c) 80 (d) 140
- (v) How many students finished the race within 1 minute?
(a) 18 (b) 37 (c) 31 (d) 8

PART - B

SECTION - III

**All questions are compulsory. In case of internal choice, attempt any one.
Each question carries 2 marks each.**

21. Prove that a positive integer n is prime number, if no prime p less than or equal to \sqrt{n} divides n .
22. If α and β are zeroes of the quadratic polynomial $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$, find a polynomial whose zeroes are $2\alpha + 1$ and $2\beta + 1$.

OR

Find the zeroes of the polynomial $x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x - 2$ and verify the relation between the coefficients and zeroes of the polynomial.

23. Divide 32 in to four parts which are in A.P. such that the product of extremes is to the product of mean is 7:15 .

OR

Find the sum of all three digit natural numbers, which are divisible by 7.

24. Suba Rao started work in 1995 at an annual salary of Rs. 5,000 and received a Rs. 200 raise each year . In what year did his annual salary will reach Rs. 7000?

OR

If $(m+1)^{\text{th}}$ term of an A.P. is twice the $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term, prove that $(3m+1)^{\text{th}}$ term is twice the $(m+n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term.

25. The radii of two concentric circles are 13 cm and 8 c.m AB is a diameter of the bigger circle. BD is a tangent to the smaller circle touching it at D. Find the length of AD.
26. Find the value of p, if the mean of the following distribution is 20.

xi	15	17	19	20+p	23
fi	2	3	4	5p	6

SECTION - IV

All questions are compulsory. In case of internal choice, attempt any one.

Each question carries 3 marks each.

27. A rectangular courtyard 18 m 72 cm long and 13 m 20 cm broad. It is to be paved with square tiles of same size. Find the least possible no of such tiles.
28. If the polynomial $x^4 - 10x^3 + 35x^2 - 48x + 25$ is divided by $x^2 - 4x + k$, the remainder comes out to be $(2x+a)$, find the value of k and a.
29. Find all zeroes of the polynomial $2x^4 + 7x^3 - 19x^2 - 14x + 30$ if two of its zeroes are $\sqrt{2}$ and $-\sqrt{2}$.
30. The sum of n, 2n, 3n terms of an A.P. are S_1, S_2, S_3 respectively. Prove that $S_3 = 3(S_2 - S_1)$.

OR

If m th term of an A.P. is $\frac{1}{n}$ and nth terms is $\frac{1}{m}$ then find the sum of mn terms of the A.P.

31. Two circles with centre A and B of radii 3 cm and 4 cm respectively intersect at two points C and D such that AC and BC are tangents to the two circles. Find the length of the common chord CD.

OR

PQ is a chord of length 8 cm of a circle of radius 5 cm. The tangents at P and Q intersect at point T. Find the length T.P.

32. If the median of the following frequency distribution is 46, find the missing frequency.

C.I.	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Total
f	12	30	?	65	?	25	18	229

33. If the first term of an A.P. is 3 and sum of first five terms is equal to one fourth of the sum of the next five terms, find the sum of first 20 terms.

SECTION - V

All questions are compulsory. In case of internal choice, attempt any one.

Each question carries 5 marks each.

34. Compare the modal ages of two groups of students appearing for a competitive examination .

Age (In years)	16-19	19-22	22-25	25-28	28-31
Group I	49	80	45	26	23
Group II	53	87	44	39	30

OR

Find the mean of the following data by step deviation method and hence find the mode, given that median of the data is 42.5

Class	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Frequency	4	8	10	12	10	4	2

35. Use Euclid's division lemma to show that the cube of any positive integer is either of the form $9m$, $9m+1$ or $9m + 8$ or some integer m and check whether 6^n can end with the digit 0 for any natural number n .
36. For which values of a and b are the zeroes of $q(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + a$ also the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = x^5 - x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + b$? Which zeroes of $p(x)$ are not the zeroes of $q(x)$?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:- X
Time- 3 Hrs.

Subject:- Science
M.M.-80

General Instructions:-

- All Questions are compulsory.
- Marks are indicated against each questions.

PHYSICS

Section - A

- “The resistance of a conductor is 1Ω ”. What is meant by this statement? [1]
- Describe the two importance of parallel combination of a domestic circuit. [1]
- State the difference between the wire used in the element of an electric heater and in the fuse wire. [1]

OR

In an electric circuit, state the relationship between the direction of conventional current and the direction of flow of electrons.

- State Ohm's law. [1]
- Draw a schematic diagram of an electric circuit consisting of a battery of three cells each of $1.5V$, 5Ω , and 15Ω resistors and a plug key, all connected in series. [1]
- A large number of free electrons are present in metal yet no current flows in the absence of electric potential across it. Explain the statement with reason. [1]

OR

List two differences between a voltmeter and an ammeter.

Section - B

- Define resistivity of a material and deduce its SI unit. [2]

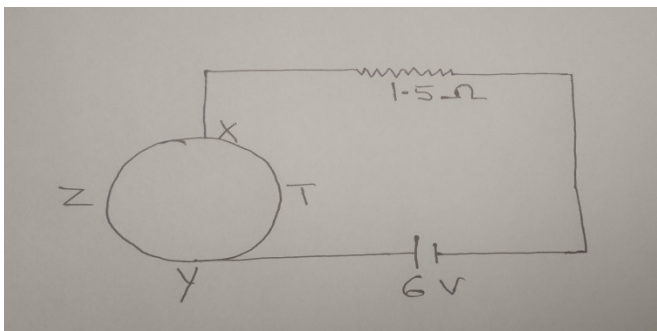
OR

A cylinder of material is $10cm$ long and has a cross section of $2cm^2$. If its resistance along the length be $20\ ohm$, what will be its resistivity in number and units?

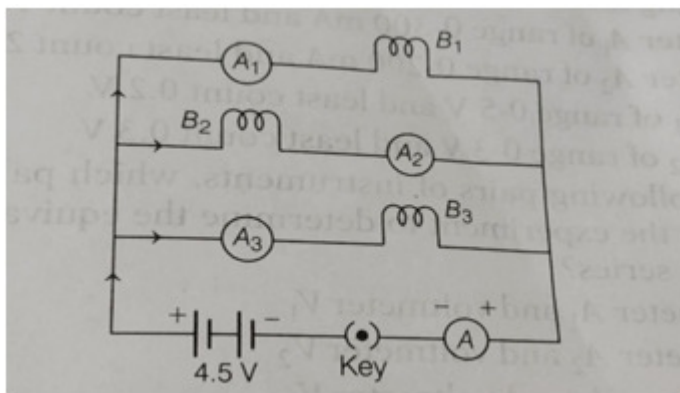
8. Show how you would join three resistors each of resistance 9Ω so that the equivalent resistance of the combination is [2]
- (i) 13.5Ω
- (ii) 6Ω

Section - C

9. (a) Explain the factors affecting resistivity of the conductor. [3]
- (b) In the circuit given below the resistance of the path $XTY=2\Omega$ as that of $XZY=6\Omega$
- (i) Find the equivalent resistance between X and Y
- (ii) Find the current in the main circuit.

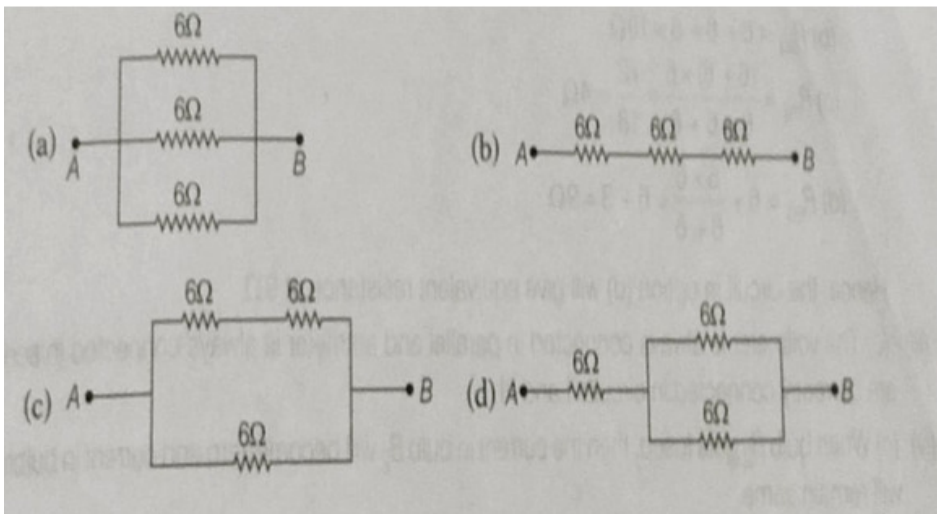


10. Read the following and answer any four questions from 10(i) to 10(v) [1x4=4]
- Neha decorates the window of a room using three identical bulbs B_1 , B_2 and B_3 in the figure. When all the three bulbs glow, current of $3A$ is recorded by ammeter A .



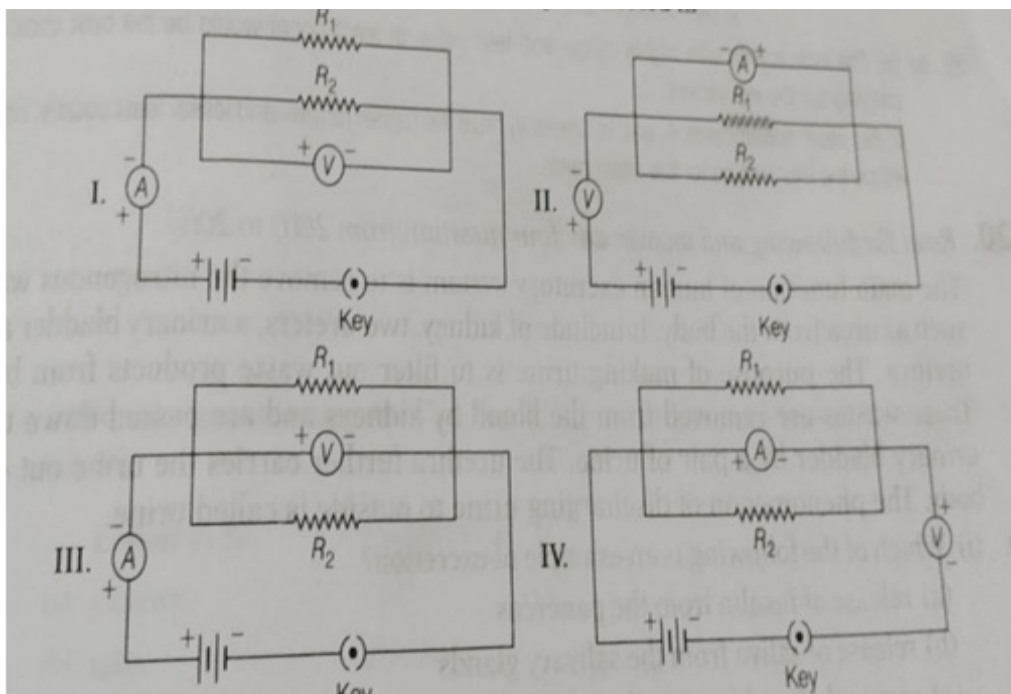
- 10 (i) The problem in connecting the bulbs in series combination is
- (a) The applied voltage is an evenly distributed among all the bulbs
- (b) There will be less power consumption
- (c) The bulbs will glow with less brightness
- (d) The bulbs will get fused easily

10 (ii) Which of the following combinations of resistors give equivalent resistance of 9 Ohm?



10 (iii) In the experiment for finding the equivalent resistance of two resistors connected in parallel the voltmeter has been correctly connected in

- (a) Circuit 1 only
- (b) Circuit 2 only
- (c) Both circuit 1 and 3
- (d) Both Circuits 2 and 4



10 (iv) What is the maximum resistance which can be made using five resistors each of $(1/5)$ ohm?

- (a) 5 ohm (b) 10 ohm (c) 1 ohm (d) 25 ohm

10 (v) A wire of resistance 1 ohm is elongated by 10%. The resistance of the elongated wire is:

- (a) 1.1 ohm (b) 11.1 ohm (c) 1.21 ohm (d) 13.1 ohm

11. Following and answer any four question from 11(I) to 11(v). [1×4=4]

Mr. Sharma called an electrician to do wiring in his newly constructed house. Electrician made the connections of three points of 80W each and four tube light of 40W each.

11(i) The most convenient way to do household wiring is in

- (a) Series combinations
- (b) Parallel combination
- (c) Maybe series or parallel combination
- (d) Neither series nor parallel combination

11 (ii) The advantage of the combination in which household wiring is done, is

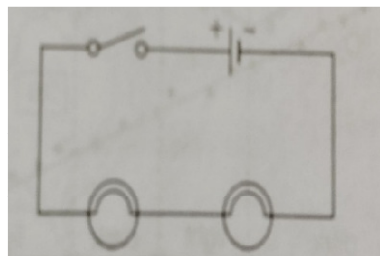
- (a) The reciprocal equivalent resistance is less than that of each device.
- (b) If one device gets damaged there will be no effect on other devices.
- (c) The current from the source is greater than the current through each device
- (d) There will be more power consumption by the devices

11(iii) If all the devices are used for 10h daily, Total energy consumed in a day is

- (a) 2 kWh
- (b) 3 kWh
- (c) 4 kWh
- (d) 5kWh

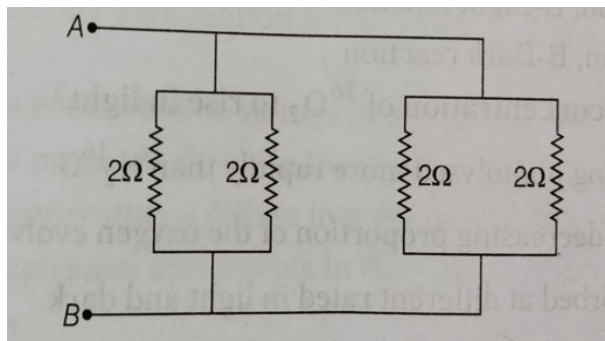
11 (iv) The following figure represents

- (a) Two lamps, one cell and a switch connected in parallel combination
- (b) Two lamps, one cell and a switch connected in series combination
- (c) Two lamps, and two cells in series combination
- (d) Two lamps, two cells and a voltmeter in series combination



11(v) The equivalent resistance of the following circuit is

- (a) 0.25Ω
- (b) 0.5Ω
- (c) 0.725Ω
- (d) 1Ω



Section - D

12. (a) Describe an activity to verify the relation between current and potential difference.
(b) Two lamps, one rated 100w at 220v and the other 60w at 220v are connected in parallel to electric main supply. What current is drawn from the line if the supply voltage is 110v ?

[5]

OR

- (a) Derive an expression for heat produced in a conductor of resistance R , when a current I flows for time t . Hence explain Joule's law of heating effect.
(b) An electric refrigerator rated 400W operates 8 hour per day. What is the cost of the energy to operate it for 30 days at Rs. 3 per kWh ?

CHEMISTRY

Section A

1. Give an example of endothermic combination reaction. [1]
2. Why does silver Chloride turns grey in sunlight? [1]
3. Complete the equation [1]
 $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow$

OR

What happens when carbon monoxide (g) reacts with hydrogen (g) at 340 atm. (write equation)

The following questions consist of two statements- Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- (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

4. Assertion (A) The aqueous solution of glucose and alcohol do not show acidic character.
Reason (R) Aqueous solution of glucose and alcohol do not give hydrogen ion. [1]
5. Read the following and answer any four questions [1x4=4]
Salt of a strong acid and a strong base is neutral with pH value of 7. NaCl (common salt) is formed by a combination of hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide solution. This is the salt which is used in food. The Common salt thus obtained is an important raw material for various materials of daily use, such as sodium hydroxide, baking soda, washing soda, bleaching powder etc.
- (i) Which of the following does not form an acidic salt?
- a) nitric acid
 - b) carbonic acid
 - c) hydrochloric acid
 - d) sulphuric acid
- (ii) Which of the following salts has no water of crystallisation
- a) Blue Vitriol
 - b) Washing soda
 - c) Baking soda
 - d) Gypsum
- (iii) The formula of baking soda is
- a) K_2CO_3
 - b) $KHCO_3$
 - c) $NaHCO_3$
 - d) Na_2CO_3
- (iv) Which of the following is treated with chlorine to obtain bleaching powder
- a) $CaSO_4$
 - b) $Ca(OH)_2$
 - c) $Mg(OH)_2$
 - d) KOH
- (v) Which of the following salts is used for removing the permanent hardness of water
- a) Washing soda
 - b) baking soda
 - c) bleaching powder
 - d) sodium hydroxide

Section B

6. On heating blue coloured powder of copper nitrate in a test tube, copper oxide (black) , oxygen gas and a brown gas is formed.
- (a) Write a balanced chemical equation of the reaction.
 - (b) Identify the brown gas X evolved.
 - (c) Identify the type of reaction. [2]
7. Why is the amount of gas collected in one of the test tubes double of the amount collected in the other in electrolysis of water experiment. Name this gas. [2]

OR

Consider the following equation given below and answer the questions that follow:



- a) Name the substance which is getting oxidised.
- b) Name the substance which is getting reduced.
- c) Name the oxidising agent.
- d) Name the reducing agent

Section - C

8. Give one example each of (write equations) [3]
- (a) Thermal decomposition reaction
 - (b) Electrolytic decomposition reaction
 - (c) Photo decomposition reaction
9. You are given two solutions A and B. The pH of solution A is 6 and pH of solution B is 8. [3]
- i) Which solution is acidic and which is basic?
 - ii) Which solution has more H^+ concentration?
 - iii) Why is HCl a stronger acid than acetic acid?
10. Ferrous sulphate crystals are heated in a test tube. [3]
- i) List any two observations.
 - ii) Name the type of chemical reaction taking place.
 - iii) Write balanced chemical equation for the reaction and name the products formed.

Section - D

11. a) Why does tooth decay start when the pH of mouth is lower than 5.5?
- b) Name the acid present in an ant sting and give its chemical formula. Also give the common method to get relief from the discomfort caused by an ant sting.
- c) What happens when nitric acid is added to an egg - shell? (write equation) [2+2+1=5]

OR

- a) Why does distilled water not conduct electricity, whereas rain water does?
- b) State the chemical property in each case on which the following uses of baking soda are based:
 - i) as an antacid
 - ii) as a constituent of baking powder
- c) While diluting an acid, why is it recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to the acid? [2+2+1=5]

BIOLOGY

1. What is the significance of emulsification of fats? [1]
2. Why CO₂ transported through blood plasma whereas O₂ transported through RBCs? [1]

OR

Out of goat and a tiger, which one will have a longer small intestine?

Justify your answer.

3. Plants have low energy needs as compared to animals. Explain. [1]

OR

What is common for *cuscuta*, ticks and leeches?

4. How is the food pushed forward in the alimentary canal? [1]

For question numbers 5 and 6, two statements are given one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R) . Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

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

5. Assertion : The opening and closing of the stomatal pore is a function of the guard cells. [1]

Reason: Stomatal pores are the site for exchange of gases by diffusion.

OR

Assertion : Human beings have a complex respiratory system.

Reason: Human skin is impermeable to gases.

6. Assertion : Transpiration cools leaf surface. [1]
Reason: Transpiration helps in transportation of sugar in plants.

7. Read the following and answer **any FOUR** questions from 7 (i) and 7 (v).
Photosynthesis is a biochemical process of manufacture of organic food from CO₂ and water with the help of solar energy inside chlorophyll containing cells. Oxygen is liberated out during this process. [1X4=4]

7(i) The internal energy reserve in autotrophs is

- (a) Glycogen
- (b) Protein
- (c) Starch
- (d) Fatty acid

7(ii) Oxygen liberated during photosynthesis comes from

- (a) Water
- (b) Chlorophyll
- (c) Carbon di oxide
- (d) Glucose

7(iii) Which of the following statements about the autotrophs is incorrect?

- (a) They synthesize carbohydrates from carbon di oxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.
- (b) They store carbohydrates in the form of starch.
- (c) They convert carbon di oxide and water into carbohydrates in the absence of sunlight.
- (d) They constitute the first trophic level in a food chain.

7 (iv) Choose the event that does not occur in photosynthesis.

- (a) Absorption of light energy by chlorophyll.
- (b) Reduction of carbon di oxide to carbohydrates.
- (c) Oxidation of carbon to carbon di oxide.
- (d) Conversion of light energy to chemical energy.

7 (v) Which of the following equations is the summary of photosynthesis?

- (a) $6\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (b) $6\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{sunlight} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (c) $6\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{chlorophyll} + \text{sunlight} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- (d) $6\text{CO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{chlorophyll} + \text{sunlight} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Section - B

8. Leaves of a healthy potted plant were coated with vaseline. Will this plant remain healthy for long? Give reasons for your answer. [2]

OR

How is the small intestine designed to absorb digested food?

9. Why is the rate of breathing in aquatic organisms much faster than in terrestrial organisms? [2]

SECTION C

10. Explain the three pathways of breakdown of glucose in living organisms. [3]

OR

What are the functions of gastric glands present in the walls of the stomach?

11. Give reasons: [1+1+1=3]
(a) Arteries form capillaries
(b) Residual volume of air is present in the lungs.
(c) In mammals separation of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood is necessary.

12.
(a) Differentiate between photosynthesis and respiration (any two points)
(b) How are the alveoli designed to maximize the exchange of gases? [2+1=3]

SECTION - D

13. [3+1+1=5]
(a) Give the schematic representation to show double circulation in mammals.
(b) Veins are thin walled and have valves. Justify.
(c) Ventricles have a thicker muscular wall than atrium. Why?



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI
QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:- X
Time:- 3 Hrs.

Subject:-Social Science
F.M. :- 80

General Instructions:-

All Questions are compulsory.
Marks are indicated against each question.

HISTORY (20 Marks)
SECTION- A

1. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? (1)
 - (a) Otto von Bismarck
 - (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (c) Metternich
 - (d) Johann Gottfried Herder
2. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure: (1)
 - (a) cloth
 - (b) thread
 - (c) land
 - (d) height
3. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a: (1)
 - (a) Trade Union
 - (b) Customs Union
 - (c) Labour Union
 - (d) Farmer's Union

SECTION- B

4. What was the Napoleonic Code ? (3)
5. Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy in Europe ? (3)

OR

Explain any three reasons for the conflict in the Balkans.

SECTION- C

6. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic

monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:-

6.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology ? (1)

- A. Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon
- B. Preservation of two sects of Christianity
- C. Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere
- D. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

6.2 Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna Congress in 1815 from the following options. (1)

- A. To declare competition of German unification
- B. To restore conservative regime in Europe
- C. To declare war against France
- D. To start the process of Italian Unification

6.3 What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option. (1)

- A. To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
- B. To establish socialism in Europe
- C. To introduce democracy in France
- D. To set up a new Parliament in Austria

6.4 How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option. (1)

- A. With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty
- B. Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy
- C. Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe
- D. By giving power to the German confederation

SECTION- D

7. What steps were taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective belonging, among the people of France ? (5)

OR

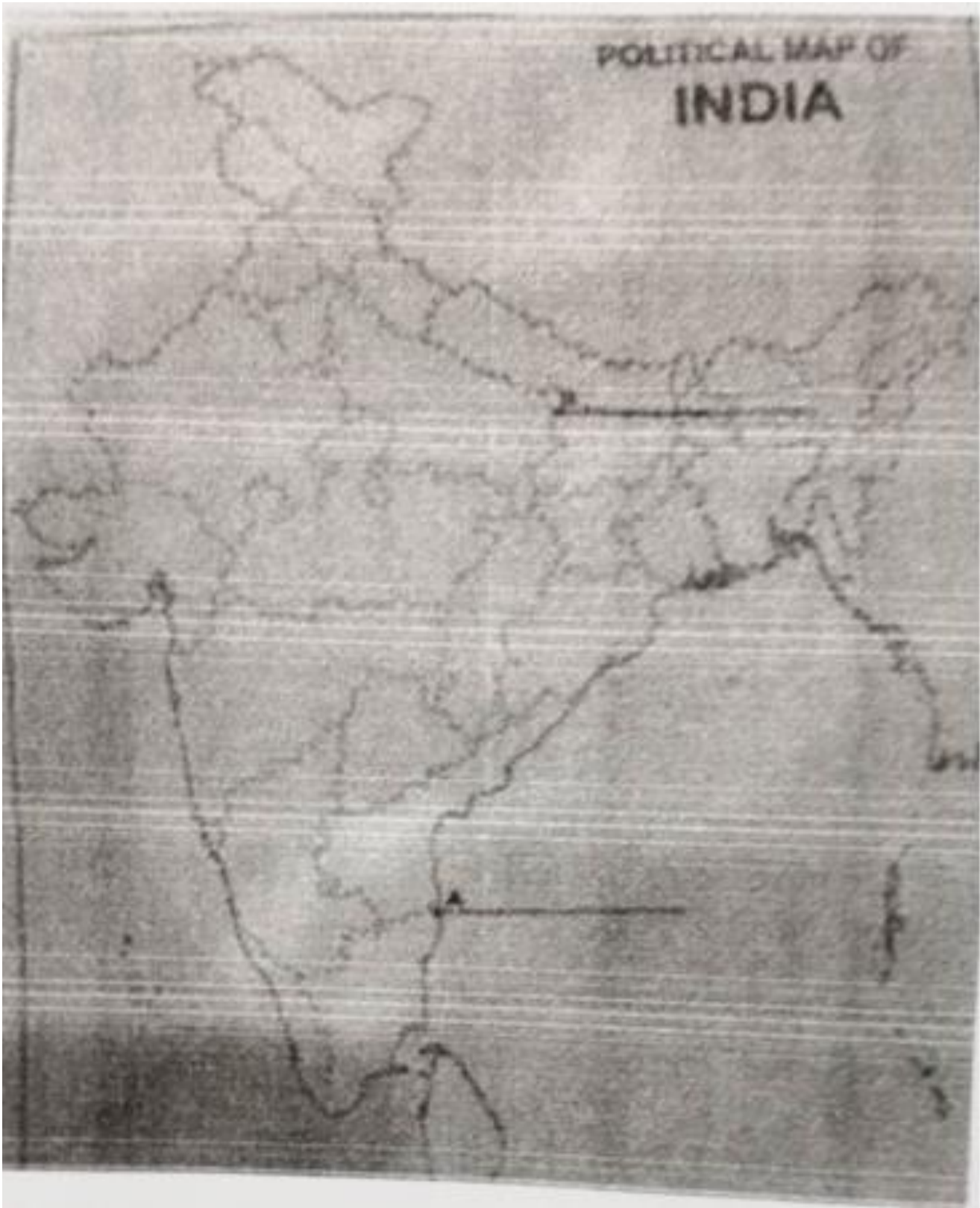
‘Habsburg Empire was a patchwork of many different regions and people in Europe’. Discuss.

SECTION- E

8. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on your answer sheet. (2)

- A. Indian National Congress Session at this place in 1927.
- B. Mahatma Gandhi organised a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters.

POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA



POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

SECTION- A

1. Who elects the community government in Belgium ? (1)
 - (a) People belonging to one language community only.
 - (b) By the leader of Belgium.
 - (c) The citizens of the whole country.
 - (d) The community leaders of Belgium.
2. The word 'ethnic' signifies : (1)
 - (a) different religions.
 - (b) social division on shared culture.
 - (c) a violent conflict between opposite groups.
 - (d) a careful calculation of gains and losses.
3. The system of Panchayati Raj involves : (1)
 - (a) The village, block and district levels.
 - (b) The village and state levels.
 - (c) The village, district and state levels.
 - (d) The village, state and Union levels.
4. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list : (1)
 - (a) the state law prevails.
 - (b) the central law prevails.
 - (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdiction.
 - (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.
5. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the : (1)
 - (a) Union list.
 - (b) State list.
 - (c) Concurrent list.
 - (d) Residuary subjects.

SECTION- B

6. What were the provisions of 1956 Act, in Sri Lanka? (3)

OR

- Examine the main elements of Belgian model of power sharing.
7. Explain any three features of federalism. (3)

SECTION- C

8. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows :

The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union government or what we call the central government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union government and the State governments.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option :

- 8.1. Foreign affairs comes under : (1)
(a) Union list
(b) State list
(c) Concurrent list
(d) Residuary subjects
- 8.2. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list? (1)
(a) Police
(b) Trade
(c) National defence
(d) Commerce
- 8.3. Subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made, comes under : (1)
(a) Concurrent list
(b) Residuary Subjects
(c) State list
(d) Union list
- 8.4. How much seat is reserved for women in Panchayat elections? (1)
(a) 1/2
(b) 3/4
(c) 1/3
(d) 1/4

SECTION- D

9. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Explain. (5)

ECONOMICS (20 Marks)

SECTION- A

1. Development of a country can generally be determined by : (1)
(a) its per capita income
(b) its average literacy level
(c) the health status of its people
(d) all the above
2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India ? (1)
(a) Bangladesh
(b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal
(d) Pakistan
3. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs.5000. If the income of three families is Rs.4000, Rs.7000 and Rs.3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? (1)
(a) Rs.7,500
(b) Rs.3,000
(c) Rs.2,000
(d) Rs.6,000

4. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered : (1)
- (a) over weight
 - (b) long height
 - (c) under nourished
 - (d) short height

5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : (1)
- Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals
Reason (R): People want freedom, equality, security and respect.
Options :
- (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

6. In what way is the criterion, used by the World Bank for measuring development, different from the one used by UNDP? Discuss. (3)
7. Why are developmental goal different for different people? Explain with the help of examples. (3)

SECTION- C

8. Read the source given below and answer the following questions :
Besides seeking more income, one-way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect for others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

Answer the following MCQ's by choosing the most appropriate option :

- 8.1 Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here. (1)
- (a) Social development
 - (b) Cultural development
 - (c) National development
 - (d) Economic development
- 8.2 Countries with higher income are _____ than others with less income. (1)
- (a) Less developed
 - (b) More developed
 - (c) Less stronger
 - (d) More organised
- 8.3 Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as : (1)
- (a) Capital income
 - (b) National income
 - (c) Per capita income
 - (d) GDP

- 8.4. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as: (1)
- (a) Knowledge rate
 - (b) Literacy rate
 - (c) Attendance rate
 - (d) Excellence rate

SECTION- D

9. What is meant by sustainable development? Explain with the help of examples. (5)
- OR**
- “For development people look at a mix of goals”. Explain with help of example.

GEOGRAPHY (MARKS 20)

1. Fill in the blank:

The total geographical area of India is _____ million sq. km. (1)

OR

The pattern of net sown area is over _____ per cent of total area in Punjab and Haryana.

2. The most widespread relief feature of India is (1)
- A. Mountains
 - B. Plateaus
 - C. Plains
 - D. None of these

3. Fill in the blanks of the following table with suitable information: (1/2+ 1/2 =1)

Resources on the basis of exhaustibility

Resource	Examples/Type
(A)	Solar and wind energy
(B)	Mineral and Fossil fuels

4. Identify the soil with the help of the following features. (1)

- It develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.
- Mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH<6.0), generally deficient in plant nutrients.
- It is generally humus poor under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environment

5. From which Five Year Plan has India made concerted efforts for achieving the goals for resource planning? (1)
- A. First Five Year Plan
 - B. Third Five Year Plan
 - C. Fifth Five Year Plan
 - D. Eighth Five Year Plan

6. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? (3)

7. **Read the text given below and answer the following questions:** (4)

Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

Black soils are black in colour and are also known as *regur* soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as *black cotton soil*.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option

- 7.1 _____ is the most widely spread and important soil in India. (1)
- A. Laterite soil
 - B. Black soil
 - C. Alluvial soil
 - D. Arid soil
- 7.2 In which of the following states alluvial soil is found? (1)
- A. Rajasthan
 - B. Karnataka
 - C. Goa
 - D. Mizoram
- 7.3 Which is/are the important factors for the formation of black soil? (1)
- A. Climatic condition.
 - B. Parent rock material
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above.

- 7.4 Black soil is deficient in (1)
- A. Calcium carbonate
 - B. Magnesium
 - C. Potash
 - D. Phosphoric contents

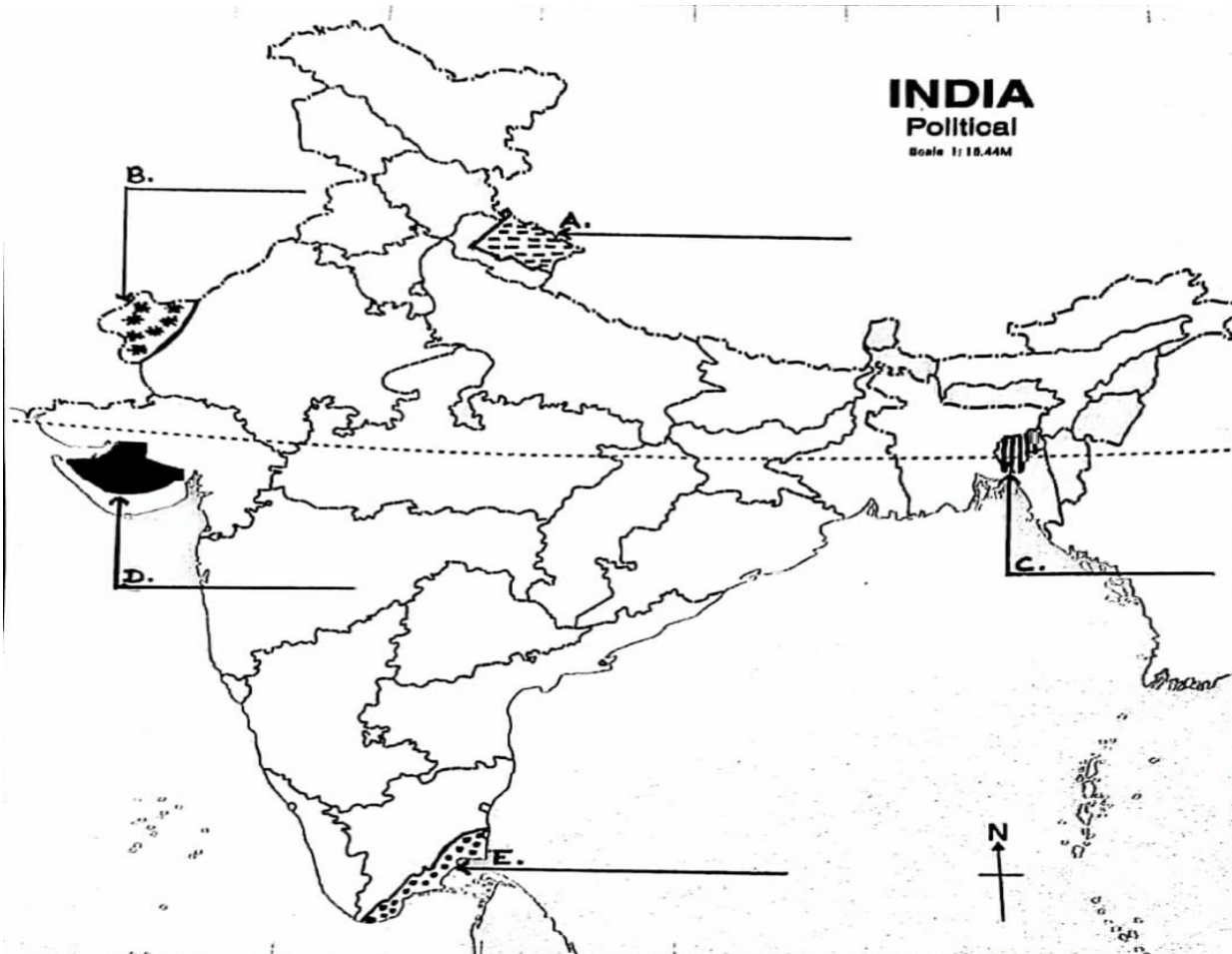
8. Explain any five human activities which are responsible for land degradation in India. (5)

OR

Describe any five important characteristics of arid soils.

9. Five features A, B, C, D and E are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write the correct names of any **Three** on the answer script. (3)

- A. Type of soil
- B. Type of soil
- C. Type of soil
- D. Type of soil
- E. Type of soil





दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, राँची
चयन परीक्षा (2021-2022)

कक्षा- दसवीं
निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

विषय-हिन्दी
अधिकतम अंक : 80

सामान्य निर्देश:

इस प्रश्न-पत्र के दो खंड हैं – खंड 'अ' और 'ब'
खण्ड 'अ' में कुल 9 वस्तुपूरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। सभी प्रश्नों में उपप्रश्न दिए गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। खंड 'ब' में कुल आठ वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं।

खंड- 'अ'
(वस्तुपूरक – प्रश्न)
अपठित गद्यांश

1. नीचे 2 गद्यांश दिए गए हैं। किसी गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। [1X5=5]

गद्यांश – I

जिस देश के निवासी अपने देश के कल्याण में अपना कल्याण, देश के अभ्युदय में अपना अभ्युदय, देश के कष्टों में अपना कष्ट और देश की समृद्धि में अपनी सुख-समृद्धि समझते हैं वह देश के उत्तरोत्तर उन्नतशील होता है। यही नहीं, वह देश अन्य देशों के सामने गौरव से आना मस्तक ऊँचा कर सकता है। देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए देशवासियों का देशभक्त होना नितांत आवश्यक है। जिस देश में बालक, वृद्ध, नारियाँ और युवक अपने राष्ट्र की बलिवेदी पर अपने स्वार्थों को चढ़ाकर उस पर तन, मन, धन निछावर करते हैं वही देश-शक्तिशाली होता है। किसी देश के पास अच्छे अस्त्र-शस्त्र हों, अच्छे कारखाने हों, उपजाऊ खेत हो पर कर्मठ, समर्पित और देशभक्त देशवासी न हों तो वह देश दुर्बल ही कहा जाएगा। क्योंकि देश का कल अणुबमों, तोप-तलवारों में नहीं देशवासियों के चरित्र पर निर्भर होता है।

(क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक होगा—

- देश की उन्नति और उसके नागरिक
- देश की समृद्धि में उसके नागरिकों का योगदान
- देश की प्रगति और अभ्युदय
- देश-भक्ति और देशवासी

(ख) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का केन्द्रीय भाव है —

- देश के नागरिकों के गुणगान पर देश की उन्नति निर्भर होती है।
- नागरिकों की बलिदान भावना ही किसी देश की उन्नति का रहस्य है।

- (iii) किसी देश की उन्नति का मूलमंत्र उसके नागरिक हैं।
(iv) देश निछावर होने को तत्पर नागरिक ही उसे समृद्ध व शक्तिशाली बना सकते हैं।

(ग) किसी देश की उन्नति निर्भर करती है उसके नागरिकों की –

- (i) सुख–समृद्धि पर
(ii) देशभक्ति पर
(iii) अच्छे स्वास्थ्य पर
(iv) स्वार्थ–पूर्ति पर

(घ) देश के शक्तिशाली होने के लिए आवश्यक है कि उसके नागरिक –

- (i) स्वार्थ–रहित हो
(ii) हृष्ट–पुष्ट हों
(iii) चरित्रवान् हो
(iv) बलिदानी हों

(ङ) देश का वास्तविक बल है –

- (i) वीर सैनिक
(ii) उपजाऊ खेत
(iii) कल–कारखाने
(iv) कर्मठ नागरिक

अथवा

हमारी सभ्यता साहित्य पर आधारित है और साहित्य में हित अर्थात् कल्याण के भाव का समाविष्ट होना आवश्यक है। मनुष्य सौन्दर्य–चेतना को धारण करता हुआ कल्याण के मार्ग से विमुख न हो जाए, इस दृष्टि से साहित्य में हित की भावना रखी गई है। इस प्रकार साहित्य शब्द और अर्थ से युक्त वह रचना है, जिसमें कल्याण की भावना निहित होती है।

साहित्य में जीवन की उपयोगिता के विषय में कभी–कभी संदेह किया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि जो स्वभाव से अच्छे हैं, वे अच्छे ही रहेंगे, चाहे कुछ भी पढ़ें। जो स्वभाव से बुरे हैं, वे बुरे ही रहेंगे, चाहे कुछ भी पढ़ें। इसे सत्य मान लेना मानव चरित्र को बदल देना होगा। इस कथन में सत्य की मात्रा बहुत कम है। हम कितने भी पतित हो जाएँ, पर असुन्दर की ओर हमारा आकर्षण नहीं हो सकता।

मनुष्य स्वभाव से देव तुल्य है। जमाने के छल-प्रपंच और परिस्थितियों के वशीभूत होकर वह अपना देवत्व खो बैठता है। साहित्य, इसी देवत्व को अपने स्थान पर प्रतिष्ठित करने की चेष्टा करता है। साहित्य उपदेशों से नहीं, नसीहतों से नहीं, अपितु हृदय के कोमल भावों को स्पंदित करके और मन के कोमल तारों को झनझना कर अपना अभीष्ट प्राप्त करता है।

(क) कल्याण का भाव किसमें होना आवश्यक है?

- (i) देवता में
- (ii) उपदेशों में
- (iii) साहित्य में
- (iv) विचारों में

(ख) मनुष्य अपने देवत्व को कब नहीं खोता है?

- (i) सद्मार्ग से विमुख होकर
- (ii) परिस्थितियों के वशीभूत होकर
- (iii) छल-प्रपंच से वशीभूत होकर
- (iv) कल्याण की भावना समाविष्ट कर।

(ग) लेखक के अनुसार मनुष्य का स्वभाव कैसा है?

- (i) छल-प्रपंच युक्त
- (ii) परोपकारी
- (iii) देव-तुल्य
- (iv) राक्षसी

(घ) गिरा हुआ मनुष्य भी किस ओर आकर्षित नहीं हो सकता?

- (i) लूट के धन की ओर
- (ii) देश प्रेमी की ओर
- (iii) दूसरे मनुष्य की ओर
- (iv) असुंदर की ओर

(ङ) उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के लिए उचित शीर्षक हो सकता है?

- (i) कल्याण की भावना
- (ii) परोपकार की भावना
- (iii) साहित्य की जीवन में उपयोगिता
- (iv) कल्याण भाव का समावेश

2. नीचे 2 गद्यांश दिए गए हैं। किसी गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। [1X5=5]

समाज का पूरा विकास तब तक नहीं हो सकता, जब तक हमारे देश का एक-एक व्यक्ति शिक्षित नहीं हो जाता।

शिक्षित किसान अच्छी खेती करने के साथ-साथ गाँवों के विकास में भी अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं। शिक्षित महिलाएँ अपने परिवार और समाज का भला कर सकती हैं। साक्षरता के अभाव में हमारे देश के किसान तथा मज़दूर सदियों से अज्ञान और अंधविश्वास में डूबे हुए हैं।

लोकतंत्र में प्रजा ही शासक होती है। यदि राजा ही अनपढ़ और गँवार हो, तो वह देश की बागडोर कैसे सँभाल सकता है? भारत को 'गाँवों का देश' कहा जाता है। हमारे देश में अधिकतर लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं। इनमें किसानों और मज़दूरों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है। अनपढ़ लोगों की सबसे अधिक संख्या भी इन्हीं की है। सबसे ज्यादा शोषण अनपढ़ व्यक्तियों का ही होता है। चालाक व्यापारी, नेता और सरकारी अधिकारी सभी इनकी लाचारी का लाभ उठाते हैं। यदि देश के ये अनपढ़ लिखना-पढ़ना सीख जाएँ, तो जागरूक हो सकते हैं। वे अपना अच्छा – बुरा सोच सकते हैं। वे व्यापारियों, नेताओं और अधिकारियों के चंगुल में फँसने से बच सकते हैं।

(क) शासक को कैसा होना चाहिए?

- (i) निडर
- (ii) शिक्षित
- (iii) परोपकारी
- (iv) परिश्रमी

(ख) देश का विकास कब संभव होगा?

- (i) जब सभी कृषि करें
- (ii) जब सभी ईमानदार
- (iii) जब सभी शिक्षित हों
- (iv) जब सही की पहचान हो

(ग) अंधविश्वास का अर्थ है –

- (i) अंधों का विश्वास
- (ii) विश्वास अंधा होता है
- (iii) विश्वास ही न करना
- (iv) बिना सोचे-समझे विश्वास करना

(घ) अच्छी खेती के लिए क्या आवश्यक है?

- (i) कृषि के लिए अच्छी जमीन
- (ii) सरकारी सहायता
- (iii) शिक्षित होना
- (iv) अच्छा बाजार

(ङ) चालाक लोग किस चीज का लाभ उठाते हैं?

- (i) लोगों के अशिक्षित होने का
- (ii) लोगों के निर्धन होने का
- (iii) लोगों की अनुभवहीनता का
- (iv) लोगों की मूर्खता व सीधेपन का

अथवा

संस्कृत में एक कहावत है कि दुर्जन दूसरों के राई के समान मामूली दोषों को पहाड़ के समान बड़ा बनाकर देखता है और अपने पहाड़ के समान बड़े पापों को देखते हुए भी नहीं देखता। सज्जन या महात्मा ठीक इससे विपरित होते हैं। उनका ध्यान दूसरों की बजाए केवल अपने दोषों पर जाता है। अधिकांश व्यक्तियों में कोई-न-कोई बुराई अवश्य होती है। कोई भी बुराई न होने पर व्यक्ति देवता की कोटि में आ जाता है। मनुष्य को अपनी बुराइयों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, न कि दूसरों की कमियों को लेकर छीटाकशी करने या टीका-टिप्पणी करना का। अपने मन की परख मन को पवित्र करने का सबसे उत्तम साधन है। आत्मनिरीक्षण आत्मा की उन्नति का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मार्ग है। महात्मा कबीर ने कहा है कि जब मैंने मन की पड़ताल की तो मुझे अपने जैसा बुरा कोई न मिला। महात्मा गाँधी ने कई बार स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि मैंने जीवन में हिमाचल जैसे, बड़ी भूल की है। अपनी भूलों पर ध्यान देना या उन्हें स्वीकार करना आत्मबल का चिह्न है। जो लोग दूसरों के सामने अपनी भूल नहीं मानते और न ही अपने को दोषी स्वीकार करते हैं, वे सबसे बड़े कायर हैं। जिनका अंतःकरण शीशे के समान उजला है, उन्हें झट अपनी भूल महसूस हो जाती है। मन तो दर्पण है। मन में पाप है तो जग में पाप दिखाई देता है। पवित्र आचरण वाले अपने मन को देखते हैं तो उन्हें लगता है कि अभी इसमें कोई कमी रह गई है, इसलिए वे अपने को बुरा कहते हैं। यही उनकी नम्रता व साधना है।

(क) दुर्जन व सज्जन व्यक्ति अपनी किस विशेषता के कारण भिन्न होते हैं?

- (i) शारीरिक
- (ii) पवित्र आचरण
- (iii) चारित्रिक
- (iv) उपर्युक्त सभी

(ख) उन्नति का सर्वश्रेष्ठ मार्ग किसे माना गया है?

- (i) टीका-टिप्पणी
- (ii) आत्मनिरीक्षण
- (iii) नम्रता
- (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ग) दुर्जन व्यक्ति दूसरों के दोषों को किसके समान देखता है?

(i) राई (ii) शीशे (iii) पहाड़ (iv) नदी

(घ) मन को पवित्र करने का सबसे उत्तम साधन क्या है?

(i) छीटाकशी (ii) मन की परख (iii) संगति (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ङ) कोई भी बुराई न होने पर व्यक्ति किस कोटी में आ जाता है?

(i) देवता (ii) दानव (iii) सज्जन (iv) दुर्जन

3 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रेखांकित पदबंधों के भेद बताएँ – [1x4=4]

(क) मेरे पड़ोस वाले भाई साहब आज जा रहे हैं।

(ख) पार्क में एक सुंदर बच्चा खेल रहा है।

(ग) हमेशा विलंब से आने वाले तुम आज जल्दी कैसे आ गए।

(घ) घर से भागा हुआ लड़का आज मिल गया।

4 निर्देशानुसार वाक्य रूपांतरण कीजिए – [1x4=4]

(क) सुरेश ने सुबह उठकर चाय पी। (संयुक्त वाक्य में)

(ख) मेरे कहने पर सब मान गए। (मिश्र वाक्य में)

(ग) प्रातः काल होते ही चिड़ियाँ चहचहाने लगीं। (संयुक्त वाक्य में)

(घ) मेरे कहने पर सब मान गए। (मिश्र वाक्य में)

5

(क) निम्नलिखित समस्त पदों का विग्रह करके समास का नाम लिखें। [2]

पंचवटी, रसोईघर

(ख) निम्नलिखित समास विग्रहों के समस्त पद बनाकर समास का नाम लिखें— [2]

नीला है जो कंठ, अकाल से पीड़ित

6 निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित मुहावरों द्वारा कीजिए – [4]

- (क) राणा जैसे कुशल खिलाड़ी के लिए यह प्रतियोगिता जीतनाहै।
(ख) गुस्से में मदन घर छोड़कर चला गया, लेकिन दो दिन में उसेहो गया।
(ग) उससे सावधान रहना, वह तो है।
(घ) आई0 आई0 टी0 में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए रमन नेकर दिया।

7 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्पों में से चुनकर लिखिए– [1x4=4]

(अ) हरि आप हरो जन री भीर

द्रोपदी री लाज राखी, आप बढ़ायो चीर।

भगत कारण रूप नरहरि, धर्यो आप शरीर

बूढतो गजराज राख्यो, काटी कुंजर पीर।

दासी मीराँ लाल गिरधर, हरो म्हारी भीर।।

(क) कवयित्री के अनुसार किसकी प्राण रक्षा के लिए हरि ने नरहरि का शरीर धारण किया था?

(i) द्रोपदी (ii) गजराज (iii) प्रह्लाद (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ख) 'बूढतो गजराज राख्यो, काटीकुंजर पीर' का भाव है –

(i) आपने गजराज को मगरमच्छ से बचाया

(ii) आपने डूबते गजराज को पीड़ा से मुक्त किया

(ग) हरि किसकी साड़ी को बढ़ाते चले गए?

(i) मीरा (ii) द्रौपदी (iii) राधा (iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(घ) मीरा गिरधर से किसकी पीड़ा हरने के लिए कह रही हैं?

(i) द्रौपदी की (ii) गजराज की (iii) स्वयं की (iv) प्रह्लाद की

(आ) जब मैं था तब हरि नहीं, अब हरि है मैं नाँहि ।

[1x4=4]

सब अँधियारा मिटि गया, जब दीपक देख्या माँहि ।।

सुखिया सब संसार है, खाए अरू सोवै ।

दुखिया दास कबीर है, जागै अरू रोवै ।।

(क) मनुष्य को ईश्वर का साक्षात्कार कब होता है?

(i) मन से अहंकार का भाव समाप्त होने पर

(ii) मन में ज्ञान रूपी प्रकाश भरने के बाद

(iii) मनुष्य द्वारा ईश्वर का स्मरण करते ही

(iv) (i) तथा (ii) दोनों

(ख) यहाँ अँधियारा और दीपक क्रमशः किसके प्रतीक हैं?

(i) अज्ञान तथा ज्ञान के

(ii) दुख तथा प्रसन्नता के

(iii) असफलता तथा सफलता के

(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(ग) कवि के अनुसार सच्ची खुशी कब प्राप्त होती है?

(i) सिर्फ खाने एवं सोने से

(ii) प्रभु की आराधना में लीन हो जाने से

(iii) सांसारिक विषय-वासनाओं में लीन रहने से

(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(घ) संत कबीर क्यों जागते एवं रोते हैं?

(i) लोगों के ईश्वर भक्ति से दूर होने के कारण

(ii) लोगों द्वारा भक्ति का आसान मार्ग अपनाने के कारण

(iii) अपने व्यक्तिगत दुःख –तकलीफ के कारण

(iv) इनमें से कोई नहीं

8 निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर विकल्पों में से चुनकर लिखिए –

[5]

महज इम्तिहान पास कर लेना कोई चीज नहीं, असल चीज है बुद्धि का विकास। जो कुछ पढ़ो, उसका अभिप्राय समझो। रावण भूमंडल का स्वामी था। ऐसे राजाओं को चक्रवर्ती कहते हैं? आजकल अंग्रेजों के राज्य का विस्तार बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है पर इन्हें चक्रवर्ती नहीं कह सकते। संसार में अनेक राष्ट्र अंग्रेजों का आधिपत्य स्वीकार नहीं करते, वे बिल्कुल स्वाधीन हैं। रावण चक्रवर्ती सम्राट था। संसार के सभी महीप उसे कर देते थे। बड़े-बड़े देवता उसकी गुलामी करते थे। आग और पानी के देवता भी उसके दास थे, मगर उसका अंत क्या हुआ? घमंड ने उसका नामोनिशान तक मिटा दिया। कोई उसे एक चुल्लू भर पानी देने वाल भी न बचा। आदमी कुकर्म चाहे करे पर अभिमान न करे इतराए नहीं। अभिमान किया और दीन दुनिया दोनों से गए।

प्रश्न –

(i) भूमंडल का स्वामी कौन था?

- (क) आग के देवता
- (ख) पानी के देवता
- (ग) रावण
- (घ) शाहेरूम

(ii) लेखक के भाई ने असल चीज किसे बताया?

- (क) इम्तिहान पास करना
- (ख) बुद्धि का विकास
- (ग) अभिमान करना
- (घ) कठिन मेहनत कर कुछ पाना

(iii) अंग्रेज चक्रवर्ती क्यों नहीं बन पाए?

- (क) क्योंकि वे बहुत क्रूर थे।
- (ख) कई राष्ट्रों ने अंग्रेजों का आधिपत्य स्वीकार नहीं किया
- (ग) अंग्रेजों की रणनीति ठीक नहीं थी
- (घ) हिंदुस्तानियों से नफरत करते थे

- (iv) मनुष्य को भूलकर भी क्या नहीं करना चाहिए?
 (क) कर्म (ख) अभिमान (ग) नशा (घ) दूसरों की बुराई
 (v) रावण के विनाश का कारण क्या था?
 (क) सारे संसार को अपना दास समझाना
 (ख) देवताओं को भी अपने आगे सर झुकाकर खड़े रखना
 (ग) मन में अहंकार रखना
 (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

खण्ड – ब (वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

- 9 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें –
- (क) बड़े भाई को अपने मन की इच्छाएँ क्यों दबानी पड़ती थी? [2]
 (ख) पुलिस ने बड़े –बड़े पार्कों तथा मैदानों को क्यों घेर लिया था? 'डायरी का एकपन्ना' पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर लिखें। [2]
 (ग) सुभाष बाबू के जुलूस का भार किस पर था? [1]
- 10 कबीरदास ने अपने दोहे में निंदक को समीप रखने की सलाह दी है? क्या आप भी अपने निंदक को पसंद करते हैं? निंदक के प्रति सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण रखते हुए उससे होने वाले लाभों के बारे में लिखें। [4]
- 11 (क) हरिहर काका को महंत और अपने भाई एक ही श्रेणी के क्यों लगने लगे? [3]
 (ख) कथावाचक और लेखक के बीच क्या संबंध था? इसके क्या कारण थे? [3]
- 12 निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत –बिन्दुओं के आधार पर 80–100 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए – [6]
- (क) इंटरनेट – क्रांति अथवा भ्रांति
 संकेत बिन्दु –
- अर्थ और प्रभाव
 - उपयोगिता
 - दुरुपयोग
- (ख) परिश्रम का महत्व
 संकेत बिन्दु –
- परिश्रम से सफलता और विकास
 - अकर्मण्यता
 - निष्कर्ष

(ग) हिंदी की विकास यात्रा –
संकेत बिन्दु –

- हिन्दी का उद्भव
- विकास
- वर्तमान स्थिति

- 13 आपके क्षेत्र में कई लोग मकानों की मरम्मत के लिए अपने घर के सामने की आधी सड़कें इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जिससे अन्य लोगों को आने-जाने में अत्यधिक परेशानी होती है। इन लोगों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए नगर विकास प्राधिकरण के सचिव को पत्र लिखिए। [5]

अथवा

वृक्षों की कटाई रोकने के लिए सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने हेतु किसी समाचार –पत्र के संपादक के नाम पत्र लिखिए।

- 14 गर्मी की छुट्टियों में दसवीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों के लिए विद्यालय में विशेष कक्षाओं का आयोजन किया जाएगा। प्रधानाचार्य की ओर से इस आशय की सूचना 30–40 शब्दों में लिखें। [5]

अथवा

होली के अवसर पर आपके मोहल्ले में हास्य कवि सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। सभी मोहल्लेवासियों को समय एवं स्थान की जानकारी देते हुए 30–40 शब्दों में सूचना लिखें।
(सांस्कृतिक समिति के सचिव की ओर से)

- 15 'आमरस' नामक एक नया पेय बाजार में आया है, उसका 25–30 शब्दों में विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए। [5]

अथवा

प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी कराने में अग्रणी 'कृष्णा कोचिंग इंस्टीट्यूट' हेतु 25 से 50 शब्दों में से एक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।

- 16 दिए गए प्रस्थान बिन्दुओं के आधार पर 100–120 शब्दों में एक लघु कथा लिखिए— [5]

सड़क के किनारे भीड़ बढ़ती जा रही थी। एक व्यक्ति काफी देर से दुर्घटना में घायल पड़ा था। भीड़ तमाशाबीन बनी हुई थी। लोग मोबाइल में व्यस्त थे। अचानक एंबुलेंस आई और उस युवक को अस्पताल ले गई। डॉक्टरों ने बहुत कोशिश की, पर उसे बचा न सके।



दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, राँची
चयन परीक्षा (2021-2022)

कक्षा- दसवीं
निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

विषय-संस्कृतम्
अधिकतम अंक : 80

अ भागः	अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरण पठित अवबोधनम्	25 अंकाः 15 अंकाः
आ भागः	अपठित अवबोधनम् रचनात्मक-कार्यम् पठित अवबोधनम्	10 अंकाः 15 अंकाः 15 अंकाः

अ भागः 40 अंकाः

- 1 अधोलिखित वाक्येषु रेखांकितपदस्य संधिच्छेदं / संधि पदं चिनुत (केवलं प्रश्नचतुष्टयम्) [1x4=4]
- (i) वागीशा एका मेधाविनी छात्रा अस्ति ।
(क) वाक्+ईशा (ख) वाक् + इशा (ग) वाक्+ईशा (घ) वागी+शा
- (ii) बालः+च वाटिकायां भ्रमति ।
(क) बालश्च (ख) बालोच (ग) बालोऽच (घ) बालस्च
- (iii) एतन्न इच्छाम्यमहम् ।
(क) एतत् + न्न (ख) एत+न्न (घ) एतत्+न (घ) एत+ न
- (iv) कदा एतैः+गम्यते विद्यालयम्?
(क) एतैर्गम्यते (ख) एतैश्गम्यते (ग) एतैगम्यते (घ) एतोगम्यते
- 2 रेखांकितपदानां समासं विग्रहं वा विकल्पेभ्यः चिनुत – [1x4=4]
- (i) धूमस्य अभावः ये कक्षं कुरु ।
(क) धूमाभावः (ख) धूमभाव (ग) उपधूमम् (घ) निर्धूमम्
- (ii) इच्छाम् अनतिक्रम्य फलानि खाद् ।
(क) इच्छानिक्रम्य (ख) सइच्छा (ग) यथेच्छा (घ) यथेच्छम्
- (iii) पिककाकयोः भेदं कथया
(क) पिकस्य च काकस्यं च (ख) पिककाकः तयोः (ग) पिकः च काकयोः (घ) पिकयोः च काकयोः च

(iv) वायुमण्डलम् भृषं भृशं दूषितम् ।

(क) वायुना मण्डलं (ख) वायोः मण्डलं (ग) वायस्य मण्डलम् (घ) वायुनाम् मण्डलम्

3 अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखांकितपदानां प्रकृतिप्रत्ययं विभाज्य विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं उत्तरं चिनुत – [1x4=4]

(i) माता पुत्रान् अवदत् – आयुष् + मतुप् भवत ।

(क) आयुष्मन्तः (ख) आयुष्मत्तुप् (ग) आयुष्मान् (घ) आयुर्वान्

(ii) माता यशोदा श्रीकृष्णस्य पालिका आसीत् ।

(क) पाली+का (ख) पाल+इक (ग) पालक+टाप् (घ) पालक+डीप्

(iii) एते नगर+ठक् कुत्र गच्छन्ति?

(क) नागरिकाः (ख) नागरिकः (ग) नगरठक् (घ) नागरकाः

(iv) परिश्रमस्य महत्ता सर्वदा तिष्ठति ।

(क) महत्+ता (ख) महत्त+टाप् (ग) महत्+त्व (घ) महत्+तल्

4 अधोलिखितवाक्यानां वाच्यपरिवर्तनं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं पदं चित्वा कुरुत – [1x3=3]

(i) 'सैनिकैः देशसेवा ।

(क) क्रियते (ख) क्रियेते (ग) कुर्वन्ति (घ) क्रियन्ते

(ii) यूयम् कुरुथ

(क) कार्येण (ख) कार्याणि (ग) कार्यैः (घ) कार्याः

(iii) स्वगृहम् प्रति गम्यते ।

(क) अहम् (ख) मया (ग) सः (घ) ते

5 विकल्पेभ्यः उचितकालबोधकशब्दान् चित्वा रिक्त-स्थानानि पूरयत – [1x4=4]

(i) मम विद्यालये 7:45 वादने वादविवाद प्रतियोगिता अभवत् ।

(क) पादोन अष्टवादने (ख) पादोन सप्तवादने (ग) सपाद सप्तवादने (घ) सार्धसप्तवादने

(ii) सर्वप्रथमम् छात्राः 8:00 वादने सरस्वतीवंदनां अकुर्वन् ।

(क) सप्त (ख) अष्ट (ग) सार्ध अष्ट (घ) सार्धनव

(iii) 8:30 वादने प्राचार्यस्य निर्णयस्य घोषणा अभवत्

(क) सार्ध सप्त (ख) सार्ध अष्ट (ग) सपाद अष्ट (घ) नव

(iv) ततः 9:15 वादने धन्यवाद ज्ञापनं अभवत् ।

(क) नव (ख) सार्धनव (ग) सपाद नव (घ) पादोन नव

6 विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं अव्ययपदं चित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत –

[½x6=3]

(i)अशोकः नाम नृपः अभवत् ।

(क) सहसा (ख) वृथा (ग) संप्रति (घ) पुरा

(ii)नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता ।

(क) यत्र (ख) ह्यः (ग) उच्चैः (घ) तथा

(iii)आगमनम् अभवत् अत्रभवताम् ।

(क) अपि (ख) इदानीम् (ग) सहसा (घ) कुतः

(iv)कलहं मा कुरु ।

(क) वृथा (ख) ह्यः (ग) यदा (घ) सहसा

(v) यूयम् सर्वेदिल्लीनगरम् गमिष्यथ ।

(क) ह्यः (ख) श्वः (ग) अधुना (घ) इदानीम्

(vi) यदि राजा प्रजापालकः अस्ति.....प्रजा अपि सुखी तिष्ठति ।

(क) बिना (ख) अपि (ग) एवं (घ) तर्हि

7 शुद्धं पदं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा वाक्यं संशोधयताम् ।

[1x3=3]

(i) मम समीपे द्वादशानि पुस्तकानि सन्ति ।

(क) द्वादशः (ख) द्वादश (ग) द्वादशम् (घ) द्वादशाः

(ii) अधुना भवान् गृहं गच्छन्तु

(क) भवन्तः (ख) भवत् (ग) भवतः (घ) भवन्तौ

(iii) पितुः सह पुत्रः अपि अगच्छत् ।

(क) पितस्य (ख) पित्रेण (ग) पित्रा (घ) पितरम्

8 रेखांकितपदमाश्रित्य उचितविकल्पेन प्रश्ननिर्माणम् कुरु –

[1x5=5]

(i) शतशकटीयानं कज्जलमलिनं धूमं मुञ्चति ।

(क) किं

(ख) कथं

(ग) किमर्थम्

(घ) कीदृशम्

(ii) पुरा त्वया मह्यम् व्याघ्रत्रयं दत्तम् ।

(क) कस्मै

(ख) कम्

(ग) किमर्थम्

(घ) केषाम्

(iii) अरयः व्यायामिनं न अर्दयन्ति ।

(क) कः

(ख) कौ

(ग) के

(घ) कैः

(iv) हिमकरः बालभावात् शिवमस्तके शोभते ।

(क) कस्मिन्

(ख) कुत्र

(ग) कथम्

(घ) कीदृशे

(v) अयम् अपूर्वः मानवानां सरस्वत्यवतारः ।

(क) काम्

(ख) कानाम्

(ग) कासाम्

(घ) केषाम्

9 प्रसंगानुसारं विकल्पेभ्यः उचितं अर्थं चित्वा लिखत—

[1x4=4]

(i) सरसिरूहनाभस्य इयं श्लाध्या कथा ।

(क) प्रशंसनीया

(ख) श्रवणीया

(ग) ज्ञानवर्धका

(घ) अतिरोचका

(ii) व्यायामिनः सकाशं जरा न आयाति ।

(क) व्याधिः

(ख) दुखम्

(ग) सुखम्

(घ) वार्धक्यम्

(iii) माम् अत्तुम् कलहायमानौ निजपुत्रौ चपेटया प्रहरन्ती सा मया दृष्टा ।

(क) द्रष्टुम्

(ख) भक्षयितुं

(ग) नेतुम्

(घ) ग्रहितुम्

(iv) तनुः पेषयत् अयम् सदा वक्रम् भ्रमति ।

(क) पुत्रः

(ख) शरीरः

(ग) शरीरम्

(घ) जीवनम्

10 प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः भाषिकार्यस्य उचित उत्तरं चित्वालिखत

[1x6=6]

(i) शिशुजनः लालनीयः एव भवति । अस्मिन् वाक्ये विशेष्य पदं किं अस्ति?

(क) शिशुजनः

(ख) एव

(ग) भवति

(घ) लालनीयः

(ii) रे रे धूर्त त्वया दत्तम् मह्यम् व्याघ्रत्रयम् पुरा ।

अत्र 'त्वया' एतत् सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् अस्ति?

(क) सिंहाय (ख) जम्बुकाय (ग) राजपुत्राय (घ) बुद्धिमत्यै

(iii) 'न चैनं सहसाक्रम्य जरा समाधिरोहति' अत्र 'समाधिरोहति' क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति?

(क) चैनं (ख) जरा (ग) सहसा (घ) आक्रम्य

(iv) 'कदाचित्' एतस्य विपर्ययपदं किं अस्ति?

(क) सर्वदा (ख) नूनम् (ग) यद्यपि (घ) तथापि

(v) 'एकान्ते कान्तारे क्षणमपि मे स्यात् संचरणम् अत्र क्रियापदं किं अस्ति?

(क) संचरणम् (ख) क्षणमपि (ग) स्यात् (घ) एकान्ते

(vi) जलम् इत्ये इत्यर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम् भवेत्?

(क) पयः (ख) काननम् (ग) रसालम् (घ) नवमालिका

आ भागः (वर्णनात्मकप्रश्नाः) 40 अंकाः

11 अधोलिखितम् गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत –

विज्ञानं मानवस्य हस्ते एतादृशं साधनम् अस्ति यत् सः तस्य सेवायै तत्परः वर्तते । यथा यातायाताय बहूनि साधनानि सन्ति शीतात् रक्षायै तापयन्त्राणि, ग्रीष्मस्य तापं दूरीकर्तुं च व्यजनानि वातानुकूलयन्त्राणि च सन्ति । खाद्यपेयवस्तूनां शीतीकरणाय उष्णीकरणाय चापि विविधानि यन्त्राणि आविष्कृतानि । गृहादिकं प्रकाशेन उज्ज्वलं कर्तुं, समस्तविद्युत्-उपकरणानां संचालनाय च विद्युतः ऊर्जा प्रयुज्यते । अन्यच्च मनोरंजनाय दूरदर्शनं, सन्देशप्रेषणाय दूरभाषः, अन्य विविधकार्येभ्यः संगणकम् इत्यादयः नवीनाः आविष्काराः ।

अद्यतनः मानवः विज्ञानं विना जीवनस्य कल्पनाम् अपि कथं करोतु? यथा सूत्रधारस्य इच्छया पुत्तलिका भ्रमति नृत्यति च तथा मानवोऽपि विज्ञानस्य दासः जातः । तस्य स्वतन्त्रता छिन्ना जाता । तेन रचितानि भीषणानि शस्त्राणि तम् एव भीषयन्ति । अधुना सः तेभ्यः रक्षितुम् उपायान् अन्विष्यति । हा! कीदृशीविडम्बना ।

I एकपदेन उत्तरत –

[1x2=2]

(i) पुत्तलिका कस्य इच्छया भ्रमति?

(ii) मानवः कस्य दासः जातः?

II पूर्णवाक्येण उत्तरत –

[2x2=4]

(i) विज्ञानस्य के लाभाः सन्ति?

(ii) त्रयाणां नवीनाविष्काराणां नामानि लिखत ।

III अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तम् शीर्षकम् संस्कृतेन लिखत । [1]

IV यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत [1x3=3]

(क) 'करोतु' क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम् अस्ति?

(ख) 'भीषणानि अस्त्राणि' अनयोः विशेष्य पदं किं अस्ति?

(ग) 'तस्य सेवायै तत्परः।' अत्र तस्य एतत् सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम् अस्ति?

12 'पुत्रः अनुरागः छात्रावासे वसति । तस्य ग्रामः भस्मीभूतः एतस्य सूचनार्थं पुत्रं प्रति मात्रा लिखिते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि

मंजूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दैः पूरयित्वा पत्रं पुनः लिखत -

[½x10=5]

कुल्लुनगरम्

(i)

दिनांकः.....

प्रियपुत्र अनुराग!

चिरंजीवी (ii)।

अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु । वत्स! अहम् एतस्मिन् पत्रे स्वग्रामस्य दुःखदघटनया (iii)अवगतं कर्तुम् इच्छामि ।

गतसप्ताहे अकस्मात् अस्माकम् ग्रामः वह्निना (iv)भूतः । अतः सर्वे जनाः गृहविहीनाः जाताः । सर्वकारः

सहायकसामग्रीः व्यतरत् परं ताः अपि पर्याप्ताः न सन्ति । जनपदस्य अन्येभ्यः (v)अपि जनाः

स्व-स्व-आर्थिकशारीरिक- योगदानं दातुं (vi)आगच्छन्ति । यदि तवापि पाठ्यक्रमः पूर्णः जातः तर्हि

(vii)अपि अत्र (viii)संकटापन्ने काले (ix)कर्तुम् आगच्छ इति मे

इच्छा ।

(x)जननी

शीला

[मंजूषा - एतस्मिन्, भव, सहयोगम्, हिमाचल प्रदेशतः, ग्रामेभ्यः, त्वम्, त्वाम्, तव, ज्वलितः, प्रतिदिनम्]



अथवा

मंजूषाप्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया निम्नलिखितं विषयं अधिकृत्य पंचसंस्कृतवाक्येषु एकम् अनुच्छेदं लिखत – [1x5=5]

'परिश्रमस्य महत्त्वम्'

मंजूषा – साफल्यम्, आलस्यम्, रिपुः, मित्राणि पठनम्, ज्ञानार्जनम्, निराशा, सुखानि, दुखानि, विद्याप्राप्तिः नित्यम्

14 संस्कृतभाषायां अनुद्यताम् –

[1x5=5]

- (i) कर्ण दुर्योधन का मित्र था।
- (ii) तुमदोनों दूध पियो।
- (iii) हमें अपने स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।
- (iv) गंगा का जल पवित्र होता है।
- (v) मैंने याचक को धन दिया।

15 अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत—

मार्गे गहनकानने सा एकं व्याघ्रं ददर्श। सा व्याघ्रमागच्छन्तं दृष्ट्वा धाष्टर्यात् पुत्रौ चपेटया प्रहृत्य जगाद —कथम् एकैकशो व्याघ्रभक्षणाय कलहं कुरुथः? अयमेकस्तावद्विभज्य भुज्यताम्। पश्चात् अन्यः द्वितीयः कश्चिल्लक्ष्यते।' इति श्रुत्वा व्याघ्रमारी काचिदियमिति मत्वा व्याघ्रो भयकुलचित्तो नष्टः।

I एकपदेन उत्तरत — [½x2=1]

- (i) कीदृशः व्याघ्रः पलायितः?
(ii) बुद्धिमती कं विभाज्य खादितुं कथयति?

II एकवाक्येन उत्तरत — [1x2=2]

- (i) व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा बुद्धिमती किं अकरोत्?
(ii) बुद्धिमत्याः वचनं श्रुत्वा व्याघ्रः ताम् किं अमन्यत्?

16 अधोलिखितं पद्यं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत —

व्यायामो हि सदा पथ्यो बलिनां स्निग्धभोजनाम्
स च शीते वसन्ते च तेषां पथ्यतमः स्मृतः

I एकपदेन उत्तरत — [½x2=1]

- (i) कः सदा एव पथ्यः?
(ii) शीते वसन्ते च कः पथ्यतमः स्मृतः।

II एकवाक्येन उत्तरत — [1x2=2]

- (i) केषाम् व्यायामः पथ्यतमः कथ्यते?
(ii) कस्मिन् ऋतौ व्यायामः पथ्यतमः भवति?

17 नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नान् उत्तरत —

रामः — सूर्यचन्द्रयोः को वा भवतोर्वशस्य कर्ता?

लवः — भगवन् सहस्रदीधितिः।

रामः— कथमस्मत् समानाभिजनौ संवृतौ?

विदूषक — किम् द्वयोरप्येकमेव प्रतिवचनम्?

लवः — भ्रातरावावां सोदर्यौ।

रामः — समरूपः शरीरसन्निवेशः। वयसस्तु न किञ्चिदन्तरम्।

लवः — आवाम् यमलौ।

I एकपदेन उत्तरत –

[½x2=1]

(i) कौ यमलौ स्तः?

(ii) कुशलवयोः वंशस्य कर्ता कः?

II एकवाक्येन उत्तरत –

[1x2=2]

(i) रामः लवकुशौ किं पृच्छति?

(ii) विदूषकः रामं किं अपृच्छत्?

18 मंजूषायाः सहायतया श्लोकस्य अन्वयं लिखत्–

[½x4=2]

प्रस्तरतले लतातरुगुल्मा नो भवन्तु पिष्टाः ।

पाषाणी सभ्यता निसर्गे स्यान्न समाविष्टा ।।

मानवाय जीवनं कामये नो जीवन्मरणम् । शुचिः ।

अन्वयः1..... लतातरुगुल्मा :2..... नो भवन्तु । पाषाणी–सभ्यता निसर्गे समाविष्टा
.....3..... स्यात् । मानवाय जीवनं4..... जीवन् मरणम् न ।

मंजूषा – न , कामये, पिष्टाः, प्रस्तरतले

19 कथाक्रमानुसारेण वाक्यानि पुनः लेखनीयानि –

[½x8=4]

(i) भवान् कुतः भयात् पलायितः?

(ii) पश्चात् अन्यः द्वितीयः कश्चिल्लक्ष्यते ।

(iii) जम्बुककृतोत्साहात् व्याघ्रात् कथं मुच्यताम्?

(iv) यत्रास्ते सा धूर्ता तत्र गम्यताम् ।

(v) त्वया महत्कौतुकम् आवेदितं यत् मानुषादपि विभेषि?

(vi) व्याघ्रोपि सहसा नष्टः गलबद्धशृगालकः

(vii) निजबुद्ध्या विभुक्ता सा भयात् । व्याघ्रस्य भामिनी ।

(viii) यदि एवं तर्हि मां निजगले बद्ध्वा चल सत्वरम् ।



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP RANCHI
Qualifying Examination (2021-22)

Class- X
Time: 3 Hrs.

Subject: French
M.M: 80

Paper A

Objective(40 MARKS)

Section 1

Culture and civilisation

- I. Cochez la bonne reponse : (10 aux choix) 10M
1. Quest-ce que c'est camembert?
a) Village b) vin c) fromage
 2. En quelle jour célèbre festival de cannes?
a) 1st juillet b) 21st june c) 1st mai
 3. Où se trouve musée d'orsay ?
a) Paris b) Nice c) Lyon
 4. Où est paris située?
a) sur rivière garonne b) seine c) Loire
 5. Qui était jaques prevert ?
a) poète b) Écrivain c) professeur
 6. Dans quelle classe entre-t-on au collège?
a) Troisième classe b) sixième classe c) deuxième classe
 7. Où fait-il aller pour faire le baccalauréat?
a) Lycée b) collège c) université
 8. Quest-ce que c'est " Le bordeaux"?
a) vie b) vin c) None
 9. Qui s'appelle aussi le vie lumière?
a) Paris b) Lille c) Nice
 10. Le festival de avignon est _____
a) Festival de théâtre b) festival de mort c) None

Section 2

Writing (10 MARKS)

II. Mettez le texte dans le bon ordre:

10 M

1. Voici l'argent. Au revoir.
2. C'est tout ? ,
3. Non, je veux aussi un demi kilo de haricots verts et un bon chou. Qa fait combien ?
4. Bonjour, monsieur. Que voulez-vous aujourd'hui ?
5. Au revoir et bonne journee.
6. Je voudrais 1 kilo de tomates et 1 kilo de pommes de terre.
7. Qa fait 20€ au total.

Section 3 Grammer (15 MARKS)

IV. Conjuguez les verbes aux temps convenables: (3 aux choix) :

3M

1. (ouvrir) le porte ,s'il te plait !
a) Ouvre b) ouvres c) ouvrirait
2. Le mois prochain , vous (pouvoir) venir chez nous.
a) Pouriez b) pourrez c) peux
3. Quels verbes (apprendre) - il hier ?
a) A- t-il- appris b) apprend c) apprendre
4. Nous (voyager) en avion le mois prochain .
a) Voyageons b) Voyageron c) voyageions

V. Complétez avec les adjectifs :

12M

Mathilde est une fille (**beau**) et (**souriant**). Elle a un frère (**grand**) et (**sportive**). Mathilde est (**courageux**) et (**intelligent**). Elle est (**petit**). Elle a les cheveux (**brun**) et (**court**). Elle habite dans une maison (**ancien**), (**propre**) et (**confortable**).

Section 4

Unseen passage (5MARKS)

IX. Lisez bien le texte et répondez aux questions qui suivent :

L'Inde a réussi à placer sa sonde en orbite de Mars, un succès pour cette première mission indienne vers la planète rouge. "L'Inde a réussi à atteindre Mars.

Félicitations à vous tous, au pays tout entier. L'histoire s'écrit aujourd'hui", a annoncé le premier ministre depuis le siège de la mission pilotée par l'agence spatiale indienne (ISRO) à Bangalore, au sud du pays.

La sonde Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) - également baptisée « Mangalyaan >> par les Indiens - avait décollé le 5 novembre 2013. Elle a été conçue et produite en un temps record et avec un budget réduit, l'Inde atteignant son objectif de devenir le premier pays d'Asie à atteindre Mars. Seuls les États-Unis, la Russie et l'Europe ont réussi dans cette entreprise jusque-là. Avec un budget de 74 millions de dollars, la mission indienne n'a coûté qu'une fraction de la sonde « MAVEN >> de la NASA.

La sonde indienne est munie de capteurs destinés à mesurer la présence de méthane dans l'atmosphère de Mars, qui accréderait l'hypothèse d'une forme de vie primitive sur cette planète.

1.1 Choisissez la bonne réponse :

4 M

(a) La planète rouge est _____

(i) Mars (ii) «Mangalyaan >> (iii) NASA

(b) ISRO est _____

(i) une planète (ii) une sonde (iii) une agence spatiale

(c) Le premier pays d'Asie d'atteindre Mars est _____

(i) l'Inde (ii) les États-Unis (iii) la Russie

(d) MOM avait décollé le _____

(i) 6 octobre 2013 (ii) 5 novembre 2013 (iii) 5 novembre 2014

1.2. Cherchez dans le texte : (2 aux choix)

1M

A. Le contraire de < moderne>

B. La forme nominale de < succéder>

C. La forme verbale de < l'écriture>

Paper B Subjective (40 MARKS)

Section 1 (10 MARKS)

X. Répondez aux questions (10 aux choix)

10M

1. Nommez une grand cathédrale de paris.
2. Quest-ce-que le "bordeaux".
3. Qui est céline dion ?
4. Qui a écrit < Le petit prince>
5. Qui a crée le festival d'Avignon
6. Nommez deux journaux français
7. Dans quelle classe entre en collège?
8. Nommez des monument français ?
9. Donnez quelques exemple de fast food.
10. Nommez les fête français?
11. Quest-ce-que le CROUS?
12. Quest -ce - que le < sorbonne> ?

Section 2

Writing(7 MARKS)

XI. Écrivez une lettre à votre ami en décrivant votre vacance d'été. (environ 80 mots)

Ou

Vous êtes à Paris. Écrivez une lettre à vos parents en Inde en décrivant le système éducatif français. (80 mots)

Section 3 Grammer (18 MARKS)

XII. Complétez les phrases avec les adjectifs :

10M

1. (**ancien**) Le tableau est , la peinture est
2. (**mauvais**) Les gâteaux sont , les baguettes sont
3. (**seul**) Le jeune homme est , la fille est aussi.
4. (**mignon**) Le bébé est..... , les petites filles sont
5. (**léger**) Cette valise est mais mon sac est plus
6. (**secret**) C'est un dossier , C'est une mission
7. (**cher**) Ce couturier-ci est mais cette couturière-là est plus
8. (**doux**) Il a un regard mais elle a une voix
9. (**gentil**) Mon amie Marie est..... , son frère est aussi.
10. (**menteur**) Cette fille est une grande , son ami est aussi

XIII. Mettez à l'impératif :

5M

1. (**Résumer**) votre travail.
2. (**Partir**) tout de suite, nous sommes en retard.
3. (**Se laver**) tes jambes sont sales.
4. (**Donner**) les-moi s'il te plaît.
5. (**Avoir**) de la patience, s'il te plaît.

XIV. Complétez avec un article partitif ou contracté : [du, de la etc. / au, à la etc.] 3M

1. Il mange salade verte.
2. Va bibliothèque chercher les livres.
3. Je vais prendre fromage ce soir.

Section 4 Unseen passage (5 MARKS)

XVII. Lisez les textes suivants et répondez aux questions qui suivent :

DÉPART DES ANGLAIS

Que reste-t-il de l'influence anglaise aux Indes ? Pratiquement rien ou presque rien !

Les « civils servants » britanniques sont partis sans regarder en arrière, sans chercher à rester un peu plus : toute l'administration indienne est passée entre des mains indiennes ou pakistanaises : l'armée elle-même s'est vidée de ses éléments anglais. Telle ville, comme Allahabad, grand centre d'influence anglaise et qui contenait plusieurs milliers d'Anglais, n'en a plus, me dit-on, que quelques unités. La démission de l'ancien conquérant a donc été sincère et intégrale.

Et aujourd'hui, que reste-t-il de la période anglaise ? Tout ou rien ? Est-ce que l'Inde du vingt et unième siècle a complètement oublié cette période coloniale qui était à la fois riche et pauvre ? Riche en contact avec l'Angleterre et l'Europe; pauvre en manque d'indépendance et de liberté.

Ensuite cette rivalité entre l'Inde et le Pakistan a connu des guerres. Mais, c'est le moment de changer tout cela. Il faut maintenant créer un sous-continent indien fort et prospère.

1. Répondez : **2M**

- 1) Comment sont partis les Britanniques après l'indépendance de l'Inde ?
- 2) . D'après vous, la période coloniale britannique était riche ou pauvre ? Pourquoi ?

2. Dites vrai ou faux. **2M**

- 1) Les « civils servants » britanniques ne voulaient pas partir. _____
- 2) Allahabad était un grand centre commercial. _____
- 3) L'armée s'est vidée des éléments pakistanais. _____
- 4) C'est le moment de changer tout. _____

3. Donnez : **1M**

- 1) Le contraire de < tout >
- 2) La forme nominale de < regarder >



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL

SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class:- X
Time- 3 Hrs.

Subject:- German
M.M.-80

SECTION - A (LESEN)

I. Lies den Text und beantworte die Fragen. [8]

Die Nudeln sind nicht nur zum Essen da, das haben die Schüler des Goethe-Gymnasiums aus Kassel mit interessanten Experimenten gezeigt. In diesem Jahr haben 36 von 135 Schülern der 9 Klasse das Wahlfach Physik genommen. „Physik hat mich schon immer interessiert, weil sie simpel und logisch ist“, erklärt Anna Scharf (15), eines von drei Mädchen im Kurs von Physik-Lehrer Jens Pflüger. Thema des ersten Halbjahres im Physik- Wahlfach war „Brücken bauen“. Die Schüler mussten dabei auch ganz praktisch arbeiten und aus Nudeln Brücken bauen! Die Brücken mussten mindestens einen Meter lang sein und zehnmal mehr Gewicht tragen können als sie selber wiegen. Also, wenn eine Brücke 2 Kilogramm hatte, musste sie 20 Kilogramm tragen. Die Schüler durften nur mit Nudeln und heißem Klebstoff arbeiten. Ein halbes Jahr haben die jungen Physiker in Gruppenarbeit die „Nudel-Brücken“ konstruiert. Am Ende haben sie dann ihre Modelle präsentiert.

Die stabilste Brücke aus Nudeln ist 1,6 Kilogramm schwer und trägt über 17 Kilogramm., Da kann meine zweijährige Tochter sitzen, und die Brücke geht nicht kaputt“, sagt Physik-Lehrer Jens Pflüger. Ich finde es cool, dass wir aus Nudeln Brücken gemacht haben“, sagt Anna. Ihr und den anderen Schülern hat der Job als Brücken-Konstrukteur Spaß gemacht.

A. Beantworte die Fragen. [6]

1. In welchem Fach haben die Schüler Experimente gemacht?
2. Wie findet Anna Scharf Physik?
3. Welche Materialien durften die Schüler bei der Brücken-Konstruktion benutzen?
4. Wie lange haben die Schüler an den Modellen gearbeitet?
5. Wie ist die stabilste Brücke? 6. Schreib eine Überschrift zu dem Text.

B. Such Gegenteile aus den Texten. [2]

1. leicht x _____
2. Anfang x _____

II. Lies den Text und beantworte die Fragen. [7]

Kommunikationstypen

Veronika, 41: Ich persönlich kommuniziere gern schriftlich. E-Mail ist für mich da ideal - das ist schnell und direkt. Manchmal schreibe ich aber auch einen Brief oder eine Postkarte. Die Karten oder die Briefumschläge gestalte ich dann auch. Außerdem verwende ich nur

besondere Briefmarken. Mein Handy benutze ich eher selten, SMS schreibe ich aus Prinzip nicht. Das ist mir zu unpersönlich. Ab und zu telefoniere ich per Skype, vor allem mit Freunden, die im Ausland leben.

Detlef, 60: Was sich die jungen Leute heute per SMS mitteilen, haben wir früher auf Zettel geschrieben. In der Schule, auf dem Pausenhof -auf Zetteln haben wir besprochen, wer wen gut oder schlecht findet wann und wo wir uns treffen, ... Ich habe noch ein paar von den Briefchen, die der Lehrer damals nicht einkassiert hat. Heute schreibe ich immer noch gern Briefe, zum Beispiel an meinen Freund Klaus, der in Australien lebt und den ich nur sehr selten sehe. Ich freue mich immer, wenn in meinem Briefkasten auch ein Brief liegt.

Jessica, 32: Ich bin Bürokauffrau und sitze fast den ganzen Tag am PC. Deswegen bin ich abends froh, wenn das Ding mal aus ist! Wenn ich reden will, schicke ich meinen Freunden eine SMS und wir treffen uns. Spontan und schnell. Mit meiner Cousine Annika, die zurzeit in Frankreich studiert, chatte ich oft, weil es fast nichts kostet. Nur die Kosten fürs Internet eben.

Andreas, 24: Ich bin ziemlich kommunikativ und finde Skype genial, besonders für Menschen, die weit voneinander entfernt leben. Man kann so viel chatten und telefonieren, wie man will. Mein Freund arbeitet zurzeit in New York, und da bin ich froh, dass wir nicht nur miteinander sprechen, sondern uns auch sehen können, wenn die Webcam eingeschaltet ist.

A. Wer sagt das? Ergänze die Namen:

[3]

1. _____ schreibt keine SMS.
2. _____ findet Skype genial.
3. _____ hat einen Beruf, den sie hauptsächlich am PC ausübt.
4. _____ hat eine Cousine, die im Ausland studiert.
5. _____ schreibt ab und zu mal einen Brief.
6. _____ findet SMS schreiben unpersönlich.

B. Beantworte die Fragen.

[4]

1. Wie kann man schriftlich schnell kommunizieren?
2. Wie kann man sich spontan schnell verabreden?
3. Warum chattet Jessica oft mit ihrer Cousine?
4. Was sind die Vorteile von Skype?

SECTION -B (SCHREIBEN)

III. E-Mail schreiben:

[8]

Deine deutsche Freundin Silke hat dich in ihrer letzten Mail über deine Schule gefragt. Schreib Ihr eine E-Mail und erzähl von deiner Schule. Schreib etwas zu den folgenden Punkten:

- Welche Schule besuchst du? Wie lange dauert die Schule?

- Wann und wie viele Pausen hast du in der Schule?
- hat die Schule eine Kantine? Was kann man da kaufen?
- Wie findest du das Essen in der Schulkantine?

IV. Dialog schreiben:

[7]

Du bist mit deiner Mutter in einem deutschen Restaurant. Du bestellst das Essen für euch Was sagst du? Was sagt der Kellner? Schreib dazu einen Dialog.

SECTION -C (GRAMMATIK)

V. Setze die Konnektoren ein.

[8]

1. _____ ich genug Geld habe, will ich mir kein neues Auto kaufen.
2. Herr Saha hat mir gesagt, _____ er spät zu Party kommt.
3. Ich fliege im Herbst nach Berlin, _____ ich genug Geld habe.
4. Wir möchten wissen, _____ wir Bald einen Test haben.
5. Ich denke, _____ die Lehrerin uns helfen wird.
6. Sie gehen im Park spazieren, _____ das Wetter sehr schön ist.
7. _____ ich Sports getrieben habe, bin ich müde.
8. Ich hatte kein Auto, _____ ich in die Stadt gezogen bin.

VI. Schreibe die Sätze im Präteritum um.

[8]

1. Der Lehrer spricht mit dem Studenten.
2. Sie antwortet auf ihre Frage.
3. Der Mechaniker repariert den Wagen.
4. Er macht das Fenster auf.
5. Der Mann fragt ihn nicht.
6. Am Sonntag schlafen Frank und Vera lange.
7. Welche Länder findest du interessant?
8. Die Ferien sind super.

VII. Ergänze die Präpositionen.

[8]

1. Robert kommt _____ zu Hause und holt mich ab. [nach/bei/von]
2. Ich bin _____ Bahnhof. Wo bist du? [in/am/von]
3. Wo liegt die Post? - Da, gleich _____ die Ecke. [um/in/an]
4. Entschuldigung! Wie komme ich am besten _____ Post? [zum/zur/auf]
5. Gehen wir jetzt nach Hause oder _____ Lena? [um/in/zu]

6. Gehst du gern _____ Kino? [ins/ans/zum]
7. Hallo Daniel Du siehst ja toll aus! Warst du _____ Frisör? [am/beim/mit]
8. Wann kommst du heute _____ Hause zurück?
[von/nach/zu]

VIII. Verbinden die zwei Sätze. [4]

1. Peter fragt. Hast du genug Geld?
2. Ich weiß nicht. Es gibt Probleme bei der Arbeit.
3. Ich möchte wissen. Wie oft bist du zu Partys gegangen?
4. Es ist unsicher. Die Kinder gehen heute mit.

IX. Was passt zusammen? [4]

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Frau Stein zog nach Barcelona um. | A. obwohl er für eine Prüfung lernen muss. |
| 2. Mia hatte hohes Fieber, | B. ob seine Frau das Auto genommen hat. |
| 3. Mein Bruder weiß nicht, | C. nachdem sie Spanisch gelernt hatte. |
| 4. Karl will ausgehen, | D. als sie von dem Unterricht gekommen ist. |

X. Ergänze die passenden Adjektive in den richtigen Formen. [8]

schwierig - alt - gern - hässlich - kurz - viel – laut - gut

1. Mein Handy ist _____ als Kevins Handy. Ich habe es ein Jahr und er hat es fünf Monate.
2. Die neue Lampe gefällt mir überhaupt nicht. Sie ist _____ als die alte Lampe.
3. Ich bin nicht gut in Mathematik. Ich finde Mathe _____ als Deutsch
4. Im Winter sind die Tage in Deutschland _____ als die Nächte.
5. Ich sehe gern Fußball im Fernsehen. Mein Bruder sieht Fußball aber noch _____ als ich.
6. Mein Bruder spielt gut Tennis, aber meine Schwester spielt noch _____ als er.
7. In der A-Klasse sind 35 Schüler es und ist _____ als in der B-Klasse. Dort sind nur 22 Schüler.
8. Kannst du heute einkaufen gehen? Du hast _____ Zeit als ich

SECTION -D (KURSBUCH)

XI. Lies den Text und Antwort die Fragen:

Lehrer, Schüler und Eltern probieren in vielen Schulen in Köln Alternativen zum bisherigen Kantinenangebot und geben Noten von 1 bis 6 für Aussehen, Geschmack und Qualität der

neuen Gerichte. Auf die Frage, wo es denn besser schmeckt, zu Hause oder in der Kantine, sieht Testesser Robin Hörmann in der Gesamtschule Rodenkirchen erst kurz zu seiner Mutter Sandra. Sie ist auch Testesserin und vom neuen Schulessen positiv überrascht. „Genauso gut wie zu Hause“, sagt Robin dann, und seine Mutter lacht: „Er hat total recht!“

Jeder glaubt, dass Kinder und Jugendliche Pommes und Pizza lieben, also eher die fetten, nicht sehr gesunden Gerichte. Aber das stimmt nicht. Auf den Fragebögen der Testesser sieht man, dass gesunde Gerichte wie Karotten oder Kartoffelsuppe den Schülern ebenso gut schmecken wie Pommes oder Nudeln mit Soße. Nur frisch müssen die Zutaten sein, gut gekocht und schön serviert!

„Unser Essen soll immer besser werden“, sagt auch Rosemarie Gassner von der Gutenbergschule. „Da helfen uns die ehrlichen Antworten unserer Testesser sehr. Und für gutes Essen zahlen die meisten Eltern gern ein bisschen mehr nach dem Motto: „Lieber gut als nur günstig.“

A. Antwort die folgenden Fragen:

[5]

- a. Welche Gerichte sind bei den Kindern und Jugendlichen beliebt?
- b. Wo wird das Testessen gemacht?
- c. Was machen die Testesser? Warum?
- d. Wie können die Testesser dabei helfen?

B. Richtig oder falsch:

[5]

- a. Kinder mögen keine Pommes und Pizza.
- b. Kartoffelsuppe und Karotten Essen die Kinder und Jugendlichen nur ungern.
- c. Frische Zutaten spielen eine große Rolle im Geschmack der Gerichte.
- d. Die Eltern sind bereit, für gutes Essen mehr Geld auszugeben.
- e. Sandra sagt das Robin ist total recht.



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAIL TOWNSHIP, RANCHI
QUALIFYING EXAMINATION (2021-2022)

Class: X
Subject: Information Technology

Max Marks: 50
Time: 2 Hrs.

General Instructions:

Section-A: 10 multiple-type questions each of 1 mark, total $10 \times 1 = 10$ marks

Section-B: 12 questions, 11 have to be attempted, each of 2 marks, total $11 \times 2 = 22$ marks

Section-C: 8 questions, 6 have to be attempted, each of 3 marks, total $6 \times 3 = 18$ marks

Section A: Objective Type **(1X10=10)**

Read the questions carefully and give the best answers from (a, b, c, d) to the questions.

- 1) Find in the following is NOT an element of communication within the communication process cycle?
 - (a) Channel
 - (b) Receiver
 - (c) Sender
 - (d) Time

- 2) Which method of communication will you use to apply leave at work?
 - (a) e-mail
 - (b) Poster
 - (c) Newsletter
 - (d) Blog

- 3) What is the action of the senders to send their messages?
 - (a) Gestures
 - (b) Speaking
 - (c) Reading
 - (d) Writing

4) Which of the list below is an example of oral communication?

- (a) Newspapers
- (b) Letters
- (c) Phonecall
- (d) e-mail

5) What are the types of words we should use for verbal communication?

- (a) Acronyms
- (b) Simple
- (c) Technical
- (d) Jargons

6) What is the use of e-mails?

- (a) To communicate with many people at the same time.
- (b) To share documents and files.
- (c) To talk to each other in real-time.
- (d) To keep a record of communication.

7) Which one is a positive/better facial expression?

- (a) Frowning while concentrating
- (b) Maintaining eye contact
- (c) Smiling continuously
- (d) Rolling up your eyes

8) What does an upright or straight body posture convey or show?

- (a) Pride
- (b) Professionalism
- (c) Confidence
- (d) Humility

9) Which is NOT an appropriate non-verbal communication at work?

- (a) Keeping hands in pockets while talking
- (b) Talking at moderate speed
- (c) Sitting straight
- (d) Tilting head a bit to listen

10) Which of the following statement is true about communication?

- (a) 50% of our communication is non-verbal
- (b) 20% communication is done using body movements, face, arms, etc.
- (c) 5% communication is done using voice, tone, pauses, etc.
- (d) 7% of communication is done using words.

Section B: Subjective Type

Answer any 11 out of 12 (2X11=22)

11. Explain the importance of Feedback.
12. Write the importance of Stress and Stress Management.
13. Differentiate Between Interests and Abilities.
14. What are the disadvantages of Non-Verbal Communication?
15. How does yoga help to manage stress?
16. What is an Operating System? Give Examples.
17. Write a note on Communication Cycle.
18. Explain the three main barriers of effective communication?
19. Explain Parts of Speech and give examples of Active & Passive voice.
20. What are the importance and technique of Time-management?
21. How do internal and external motivation different?
22. What do you understand by setting goal? Explain.

Section B: Subjective Type

Answer any 6 out of 8 (3X6=18)

23. What do you mean by Entrepreneur?
24. What are the principles of Sustainable Development?
25. Explain 7C's of Communication?
26. How Entrepreneur helps in capital formation?
27. What are the benefits of Online Shopping?
28. Write about the types of Operating System.
29. Write uses of 5 input and output Devices with examples.
30. Explain 3 steps of Stress management.
