SC🟡RE

ENGLISH
LANGUAGE & LITERATURE
CBSE Class - 10th

12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers
(2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets

Kriti Sharma

One Stop Solution for
CBSE Class 10
Based on NEW SYLLABUS

- CBSE 2024 Solved Papers
- Errorless Solutions
- Elaborative Concept Notes
- 20 Authentic Papers

Score 100 Social Sc
Score 100 MATHEMA
Score 100 SCIEN
Score 100 English Langugae &

English
Mathematics
Social Science
Science

DISHA
Publication Inc

SC100RE

ENGLISH
LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

CBSE Class 10th

12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers
(2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets

Kriti Sharma

💡 **100% Coverage**

CBSE 2024 Solved Papers	Elaborative Concept Notes
Errorless Solutions	20 Authentic Papers

As per the Latest Board Syllabus Issued on 22nd March, 2024

4th Edition

DISHA
Publication Inc

Buying Books from Disha is always Rewarding

This time we are appreciating your writing Creativity.
Write a review of the product you purchased on Amazon/Flipkart

Take a screen shot / Photo of that review

Scan this QR Code ➜
Fill Details and submit | That's it ... Hold tight n wait.
At the end of the month, you will get a surprise gift from Disha Publication

Scan this QR code

Write To Us At
feedback_disha@aiets.co.in

www.dishapublication.com

DISHA™
Publication Inc

Free Sample Contents

This sample book is prepared from the book **"Score 100 English Language & Literature CBSE Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets 4th Edition | PYQs for 2025 Exam".**

ISBN - 9789362250513

MRP- 325/-

In case you like this content, you can buy the **Physical Book** or **E-book** using the ISBN provided above.

The book & e-book are available on all leading online stores.

CONTENTS

Note: Highlighted Questions In the Question Papers are not in current CBSE Syllabus.

SC(100)RE *with Kriti Sharma*

Scan QR Code for Latest CBSE Sample and Information

https://bit.ly/4beRR3n

All India 2024

CBSE Board Solved Paper

Time Allowed : 3 Hours   *Maximum Marks : 80*

General Instructions:

(i) This question paper comprises **11** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.

(ii) The question paper contains **THREE** sections -

    Section - A : Reading Skills

    Section - B : Grammar and Creative Writing Skills

    Section - C : Literature

(iii) Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION - A : READING

(20 Marks)

1. **Read the following passage carefully:**   **10**

(1) The words probiotics, prebiotics, and postbiotics may sound like variations of the same thing, but what a difference a prefix makes. The first is a category of health-promoting microbes. The latter two groups are types of beneficial molecules. But all three biotics are critical for supporting the community of microscopic organisms that live in the gastrointestinal tract, known as the gut microbiome. With both beneficial and harmful bacteria living in the human body, these diet-related factors — the biotics — help tip the balance in the positive direction. It is important to understand their differences, as you'll see, because each of these factors serves a distinct purpose, even as they work together.

(2) Despite their importance for the gut microbiome, the health benefits of these 'biotics', which are present in certain foods or result from their metabolism, extend beyond the digestive tract. A growing body of scientific evidence has linked prebiotics, probiotics, and postirbiotics, with improvements in metabolic diseases — including obesity and cholesterol abnormalities — depressive symptoms and poor sleep quality, among many other conditions.

(3) Besides promoting general gut health, consuming food rich in probiotics can improve irritable bowel syndrome and antibiotic-related diarrhea, prevent traveller's diarrhea, produce vitamins and increase nutrient absorption, and decrease the risk of common infections. In fact, when consumed regularly, probiotics have been found to reduce the occurrence of upper respiratory tract infections (like the common cold).

(4) Many different types of beneficial bacteria are considered probiotics. The most common ones include *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium*, of which there are dozens of strains. "You have to match what it is you're concerned about with the probiotic you should use," says Gregor Reid. Many different types of beneficial bacteria are considered probiotics.

(5) Some foods, such as yogurt, kefir, kimchee, and fermented soybeans and kombucha naturally contain probiotics. But here's where things get complicated: not all fermented foods or yogurts contain probiotics, Reid says. As a consumer, a good starting point is to look for the phrase "contains live and active cultures" on the label; it's even better if specific strains of bacteria are listed, because then you'll know you're getting the right stuff.

(6) Simply put, prebiotics are sources of food for those beneficial microbes — the probiotics. They are typically a form of carbohydrate or fiber that we don't have the enzymes to digest. As a result, they move through the digestive tract to the intestine, where beneficial bacteria (probiotics) can feast on them.

(7) When you consume foods that are rich in probiotics

and prebiotics, the microbes in your gut consume the undigestible prebiotic fiber and produce bioactive compounds called postbiotics. They are ultimately the endgame that we want — they affect how our gut operates and keeps the good bacteria there and the bad bacteria out.

Answer the following questions, based on the above passage:

10

(i) Which of the following statements best describes the author's attitude towards probiotics? **1**

   (a) Probiotics, prebiotics and postbiotics are variations of the same thing, with just a difference of a prefix.

   (b) All fermented foods or yogurts naturally contain probiotics.

   (c) All three biotics are equally important to support microscopic organisms that live in the gut microbiome.

   (d) Only probiotics are important as they can improve irritable bowel syndrome and antibiotic-related diarrhea.

(ii) According to the writer, health benefits of all the 'biotics' extend beyond the digestive tract. Rationalise your response in about 40 words. **2**

(iii) Complete the sentence appropriately. **1**

To get the right probiotic and to match it with your body's requirement, it is important to see the label for _____.

(iv) The passage includes some words that are opposites of each other. From the sets (A) - (E) below, identify two sets of antonyms. **1**

   (a) increase and decrease

   (b) probiotic and postbiotic

   (c) beneficial and harmful

   (d) feast and fermented

   (e) consuming and digestive

(v) Complete the sentence appropriately. **1**

The author wants to stress the fact that there is not just one type of beneficial bacteria considered as probiotic, in fact, some probiotics have _____.

(vi) Based on the reading of the passage, examine in about 40 words, the importance of prebiotics for the human gut

and how they are related to probiotics. **2**

(vii) As a consumer, if you want to pick a probiotic product, what is the most important thing to keep in mind?

Pick the best answer. **1**

   (a) Any fermented product that contains probiotics.

   (b) Checking the label for specific strains of bacteria.

   (c) All products under "probiotics" section in a grocery store are safe to pick.

   (d) Checking the label which clearly says "probiotics" is sufficient.

(viii) "Despite their importance for the gut microbiome, the health benefits of these 'biotics', which are present in certain foods or result from their metabolism, extend beyond the digestive tract." **1**

As per this statement from the passage, how relevant are the 'biotics' for humans? Pick the best answer.

   (a) Their relevance has been proven by scientific evidence.

   (b) Not very relevant as more study is needed.

   (c) Their relevance cannot be generalised for everyone.

   (d) Only probiotics are relevant for humans.

2. Read the following passage carefully: **10**

(1) After more than two years of halted travel, India's tourism and hospitality industry is now cautiously hopeful. Tourism constituted almost 3% of India's GDP and generated around 100 million jobs in 2019. But the sector was severely hit in India — like in other countries — in the past two years.

(2) Indians are now travelling with a vengeance — 'revenge travel', as the phenomenon is called. And many, experts say, now prefer to travel within the country instead of flying to more expensive destinations abroad. The industry is also benefitting from new trends borne of the pandemic such as micro-holidays and workcations.

(3) According to a survey, 51 percent of Indian travellers believed that international travel remained an important means of expanding their horizons and connecting with other cultures. Over two years, the survey said, Indian travellers are now dreaming about their next international trip and more than 70 percent of Indians are excited about being able to travel internationally.

(4)   There has also been an increase in the number of students going abroad to study. The increasing desire to study overseas is credited to the pent-up demand from the pandemic's two-year duration. This has got further pronounced because of growing aspirations and affordability among the middle-class students from Tier II and Tier III cities.

The table below shows foreign travel by Indians for different purposes from 2019 to 2022.

Purpose	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business	14.7 L	2.6 L	1.2 L	4.6 L
Job	25.2 L	7.1 L	8.3 L	21.4 L
Residency	89.5 L	28.9 L	34.6 L	72.5 L
Education	5.8 L	2.6 L	4.4 L	6.5 L
Tourists	63.8 L	13.1 L	12.8 L	30.8 L
Visit	42.1 L	10.1 L	15.1 L	40.9 L
Medical	1,448	390	545	1,253
Pilgrimage	8.8 L	1.1 L	4,139	4.6 L
Others	2.6 L	54,775	58,767	1.6 L
Total	**2.5 Crore**	**66.2 L**	**77.2 L**	**1.8 Crore**

Answer the following questions, based on the above passage:

(i)   Complete the following analogy appropriately, based on your understanding of paragraphs 1 and 2.   **1**

We can say that the situation when people were travelling with a vengeance is comparable to people going out to dine in hordes, because _____ .

(ii)   Fill in the blanks with the appropriate option from those given in brackets, based on your understanding of paragraph 1.   **1**

The statement that, 'Tourism constituted almost 3% of India's GDP and generated around 100 million jobs in 2019', is a/an _____ (fact/opinion) because it is a/an _____ (subjective judgement/objective detail).

(iii)   Justify the following in about 40 words.   **2**

After being cooped up inside their houses for more than two years, Indians are now excited about being able to travel internationally.

(iv)   Based on the given table, for which 'purpose' did Indian foreign travel increase in 2022 as compared to 2019?   **1**

(v)   'The industry is also benefitting from new trends borne of

the pandemic such as micro-holidays and workcations'. Which 'industry' is being talked about here?   **1**

(vi)   As per the given table, for which purpose did maximum number of Indians undertake foreign travel in 2019 and in 2022?

State any one inference that can be drawn from this.   **1**

(vii)   Why are students today choosing to go abroad to study? (Answer in about 40 words.)   **2**

(viii)   Which of the following is the main takeaway from the study mentioned in the passage?   **1**

(a)   International travel remains an important means of expanding the horizons and connecting with other cultures.

(b)   Though travel, both domestic and international, has picked up, it has yet to reach its previous levels.

(c)   Indians are excited about being able to travel internationally.

(d)   The study needs to include experts from Tourism Department to offer any recommendations for further research.

SECTION - B

GRAMMAR AND CREATIVE WRITING

SKILLS GRAMMAR (20 Marks)

3.   Complete **ANY TEN** of the following twelve tasks, as directed: **10×1=10**

(i)   Fill in the blank by using the correct from of the word in the brackets, for the given portion of a letter: **1**

Dear Mr. Sanjay,

I am writing this letter to officially inform you that the management has _____ (approve) the request submitted by you for a business trip to Germany.

(ii)   Read the given sentence from a book review article.   **1**

Identify the error and supply the correction in the sentence.

Isn't it great when you find one of those books that completely pulls you in and make you fall in love with the characters?

Use the given format for your response.

Error	Correction

(iii) Tanmay and Sonia had a conversation about their summer vacation plans. **1**

Report Tanmay's question.

Where are you planning to go this summer vacation?

(iv) Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option, to complete the warning given before a YouTube video. **1**

Any props used in this video that show resemblance to _____ (some/many/any) illegal materials are merely props and should not be taken seriously. Do not try this at home.

(v) Identify the error and supply the correction for the given sentence taken from an article about law. **1**

A literary composition possess its own characteristics and its own standards of merit.

Use the given format for your response.

Error	Correction

(vi) Complete the given narrative by filling in the blank with the correct option. **1**

Summer is an ideal time to take a hike, especially if you _____ the opportunity to explore one of our country's many state and national parks.

(a) are having   (b) will have

(c) have   (d) has

(vii) Read the dialogue between Amit and his sister Ambika regarding his future plan. **1**

Ambika : Are you aiming for a State rank?

Amit: Yes, I am. My teachers are guiding me to get my aim fulfilled.

Select the correct option to complete the reporting of the above dialogue.

Ambika asked Amit whether he was aiming for a State rank. Amit replied in the affirmative and _____ to get his aim fulfilled.

(a) told her that the teachers are guiding him

(b) replied that the teachers were guiding him

(c) told her that his teachers were guiding him

(d) replied that his teachers have been guiding him

(viii) Select the option that identifies the error and supplies the correction for the opening line of a Privacy Policy document. **1**

Your email address can only be recorded if you choose to send a message. It will not be used for any other purpose, and will not be disclosed without your consent.

Option No.	Error	Correction
(A)	can	will
(B)	choose	chooses
(C)	purpose	purposes
(D)	for	of

(ix) Report the following dialogue between a doctor and his patient, by completing the sentence. **1**

Doctor: Do you still have any pain in your lower back?

Patient: No, there is no pain in the lower back, but I feel a numbing sensation in my left leg.

The doctor asked the patient if he still had any pain in his lower back. The patient answered in the negative and explained that _____.

(x) Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option to complete the part of the acknowledgement printed in a textbook. **1**

Every effort _____ made to trace all the copyright holders.

We apologize for some omissions and will gratefully acknowledge them as soon as they can be traced.

(a) were   (b) are being

(c) have been   (d) has been

(xi) Complete the line from a 'Save Trees' song, by filling in the blank with the correct option. **1**

The little tree by the old road fence

Grew in the summer sun.

"I want _____ tall," said the little tree,

"And growing is so much fun."

(a) to grow   (b) to be growing

(c) grown   (d) growth

(xii) Identify the error and supply the correction for the following note in a mobile phone's use guide.   **1**

To maintaining the water-resistant and dust-resistant features of your device, make sure that the SIM card tray openings are free of dust and water.

Use the given format for your response:

Error	Correction

CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS

Note: All details presented in the questions are imaginary and created for assessment purpose.

4.   Attempt **ANY ONE** from (a) and (b) given below:

(a)   The household water supply in your locality is muddy and not fit for drinking. Despite several complaint letters to the civic authorities, the problem is still unresolved.

Write a letter to the editor of a local daily, in about 120 words, expressing your concern at the situation and suggesting measures to resolve the problem and drawing attention of the concerned authorities.

You are Somil/Soumya of 768, Silver's Apartments, Ajitha Vihar, Karampeeth.   **5**
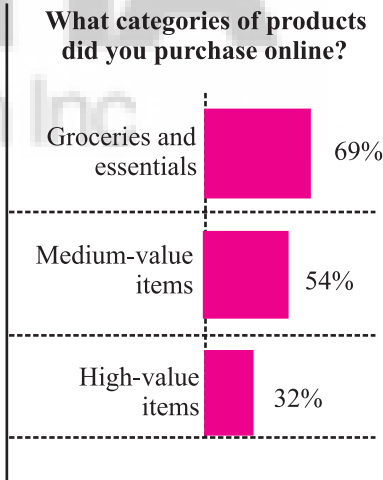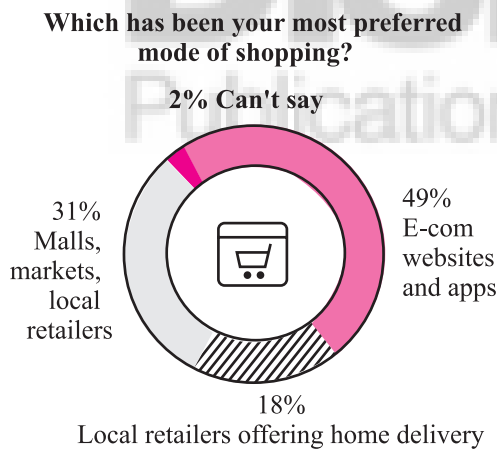
OR

(b)   As Geetanjali/Girish of 83, Star Apartments, Virbagh, you have noticed that a lot of senior citizens in your society are leading lonely lives. Write a letter in about 120 words, to the President of RWA of your society, requesting him to organize more community get-togethers and celebrations to bring cheer to their lonely lives.

5.   Attempt **ANY ONE** from (a) and (b) given below: **5**

(a)   E-commerce business for shopping picked up manifold during the pandemic year and consumers have continued to shop online. Given below is a chart that depicts the various trends associated with E-commerce shopping. Analyze this chart and write an analytical paragraph in about 120 words, by selecting features that support your analysis.

The proliferation of e-commerce in India

Consumers who took to e-commerce during the pandemic year are continuing to use them, a Local Circles survey shows.

Which has been your most preferred mode of shopping?

2% Can't say

31% Malls, markets, local retailers

49% E-com websites and apps

18% Local retailers offering home delivery

What categories of products did you purchase online?

Groceries and essentials — 69%

Medium-value items — 54%

High-value items — 32%

OR

(b)   There are two types of bottles available in the market: glass and plastic. Based on the information given in the chart below, write an analytical paragraph, in about 120 words, assessing the pros and cons of using glass and plastic bottles.

Glass vs. Plastic Bottles

Pros and Cons

GLASS BOTTLES	**PLASTIC BOTTLES**
PROS	**PROS**
• Non toxic, no chemicals	• Easy to use, lightweight
• Environmentally friendly	• Unbreakable
• Easy to clean and sanitize	• Widely available
• Durable, last forever	• Wide variety of options
• Do not absorb odours	• More affordable
• Dishwasher safe	
CONS	**CONS**
• Heavy	• More chemicals
• More expensive	• Shorter life span
• Breakable	• Harder to clean
• Fewer options	• Cannot completely sanitize
	• Can absorb odours

SECTION C: Literature

(40 Marks)

6. Read the following extracts and answer the questions for ANY **ONE** of the given two, (a) or (b): **5**

(a) We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

Never, never, and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement.

Let freedom reign. God bless Africa!

(Nelson Mandela - Long Walk to Freedom)

(i) State any one inference about Nelson Mandela from the given context: **1**

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

(ii) State True or False: **1**

When Mandela says, "God' bless Africa", he intends to mean well-being and welfare of only black people in South Africa.

(iii) "Nelson Mandela's speech is full of optimism." Elaborate in about 40 words with reference to the extract. **2**

(iv) Which phrase would correctly substitute 'so glorious', in the given sentence from the extract.

"The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement."

OR

(b) The expected call came within a few days. Mrs. Pumphrey was distraught. Tricki would eat nothing. Refused even his favourite dishes; and besides he had bouts of vomiting. He spent all his time lying on a rug, panting. Didn't want to go for walks, didn't want to do anything.

I had made my plans in advance. The only way was to get Tricki out of the house for a period. I suggested that he hospitalised for about a fortnight to be kept under observation. (A Triumph of Surgery)

(i) Which of the following is **not** a reason why Mr. Herriot thinks Tricki needs to be taken out of the house for a period? **1**

(a) He wanted to keep Tricki away from Mrs. Pumphrey.

(b) He wanted to keep Tricki under observation.

(c) He wanted to do an experiment on Tricki.

(d) He wanted to improve Tricki's health.

(ii) What was the main reason for Mrs. Pumphrey to be distraught? Answer in about 40 words. **2**

(iii) State True or False:

When Mr. Herriot says, "I had made my plans in advance"- what he actually means is, he had already seen this trauma coming for Tricki.

(iv) Which of the following best describes Mrs. Pumphrey?**1**

(a) unkind and inconsiderate

(b) impractical but compassionate

(c) anxious and ambitious

(d) fearful but confident

7. Read the following extracts and answer the questions for ANY **ONE** of the given two, (a) or (b):

(a) In a world of possessions. People will take

Balls, balls will be lost always, little boy.

And no one buys a ball back. Money is external.

He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,

The epistemology of loss, how to stand up

Knowing what every man must one day know

And most know many days, how to stand up.

(The Ball Poem)

(i) Fill in the blank with one word. **1**

When the speaker says "People will take balls, Balls be lost always, little boy", his tone is _____ .

(ii) The poet says that money is external. What inference can be drawn from this statement?

Answer in about 40 words. **2**

(iii) Which of the following best describes the speaker's attitude towards material possessions? **1**

(a) indifferent   (b) emotional

(c) casual   (d) respectful

(iv) Identify the poetic device used in "And no one buys a ball back". **1**

OR

(b) Don't eat that chocolate, Amanda!

Remember your acne, Amanda!

Will you please look at me when I'm speaking too you ,
Amanda!

(I am Rapunzel, I have not a care;

life in a tower is tranquil and rare;) *(Amanda)*

(i) What is the central idea of the poem as reflected in the lines above? **2**

Answer in about 40 words.

(ii) Complete the sentence with the appropriate option. **1**

"Will you please look at me when I'm speaking to you, Amanda!" tells us that the mother's attitude is _____ .

(a) loving   (b) relaxed

(c) authoritative   (d) thoughtful

(iii) Identify any one poetic device used in the above extract. **1**

(iv) For what reason does Amanda imagine herself to be Rapunzel? **1**

8. Answer **ANY FOUR** of the following five questions in 40-50 words each: **4×3=12**

(i) Maxwell decides to keep an otter as a pet. Elucidate with reference to the fact that owning a pet is a life of commitment. *(Mijbil the Otter)*

(ii) The Tale of Custard the Dragon' is a humorous ballad. How does Ogden Nash create humour and entertainment in the poem?

(iii) Justify the title of the play 'The Proposal' with reference to the characters and plot.

(iv) "Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers."

Elaborate with reference to the chapter "Glimpses of India".

(v) "The Trees" is a symbolic poem and Adrienne Rich has used trees as a metaphor for human beings. What do they symbolize? Explain.

9. Answer **ANY TWO** of the following three questions in 40-50 words each: **2×3=6**

(i) One should never judge a book by its cover. Explain with reference to Ausable and how he outwits Max with his presence of mind. *(The Midnight Visitor)*

(ii) "Horace Danby is a thief who was cheated by another thief." Justify. *(A Question of Trust)*

(iii) How can one say that Ebright's curiosity/inquisitiveness drove him to become a scientist?

(The Making of a Scientist)

10. Answer **ANY ONE** of the following two questions in 100-120 words: **6**

(a) You have been asked to present an evaluation of the approaches of both, the Baby Seagull and the Pilot who was lost in the clouds, towards achieving their dreams of conquering the skies.

Write this presentation draft including your insights, comparing the approaches of both.

You may begin this way: One acknowledges that both, the Seagull and the Pilot, wanted to .... however, ... *(Reference : Two Stories About Flying)*

OR

(b) You have been chosen to address the school assembly, to speak on the epistemology of loss and the resilience of the human spirit during times of crisis. Prepare the speech draft, with reference to the commonality of themes in 'The Ball Poem' by John Berryman and from 'The Diary of Anne Frank'.

You may begin this way:

Good morning everyone.

Today, I'd like to discuss two pieces of literature that offer a powerful insight into how to deal with loss and the resilience of the human spirit required during times of crisis.

You may end this way :

To conclude, I'd like to say that .... Thank you.

11. Answer **ANY ONE** of the following two questions in 100-120 words: **6**

(a) Imagine that. Bholi writes a diary entry, exploring the themes of 'Girl Child' and 'Impact of Education', in the context of her own experiences.

Write this dairy entry, as Bholi.

OR

(b) A character arc is the transformation or development of a character throughout a story and refers to the changes a character undergoes as a result of his/her experiences, challenges and interactions with other characters.

In light of the above information, trace the character are of Griffin in H.G. Wells' 'Footprints without Feet'.

Solutions

SECTION - A

1. (i) Through the given statements, it is stated that all three biotics are equally important to support microscopic organisms that live in the gut microbiome. It is given in the first paragraph: The first is a category of health-promoting microbes. The latter two groups are types of beneficial molecules. But all three biotics are critical for supporting the community of microscopic organisms that live in the gastrointestinal tracts, known as the gut microbiome.

(ii) Health benefits of all the 'biotics' extend beyond the digestive tract. From the second paragraph, it can be stated that 'a growing body of scientific evidence has linked prebiotics, probiotics and postbiotics with improvements in metabolic diseases, including obesity and cholesterol abnormalities, depressive symptoms and poor sleep quality.'

(iii) To get the right probiotic and to match it with your body's requirement, it is important to see the label for '**containing live and active cultures**'.

(iv) Options (a) and (d) are two sets of antonyms: increase/decrease and feast/fermented. Increase means to become or make something larger in number or amount, whereas decrease means to make something lesser or smaller in number. Feast is a large, special meal for many people to celebrate something, while fermented refers to making something go through a chemical change because of the action of yeast or bacteria, which may cause it to produce bubbles or heat.

(v) The author wants to stress the fact that there is not just one type of beneficial bacteria considered as probiotic, in fact, some probiotics **have diverse strains and species with varying beneficial effects**.

(vi) Prebiotics are food sources that are beneficial microbes for probiotics. They are a form of carbohydrate or fiber for which humans do not have enzymes to digest. They then move to the intestine through the digestive tract wherein beneficial bacteria can feast on them.

(vii) As a consumer, if one wants to pick a probiotic product, the most important thing to keep in mind is to check the label which clearly says that 'probiotics'

is sufficient. Therefore, option (d) is the best answer.

(viii) Option (a) is the correct answer. The 'biotics' present in certain foods or those that are an outcome of their metabolism, their health benefits go beyond the digestive tract. A growing body of scientific evidence has linked prebiotics, probiotics and postbiotics to the improvement in metabolic diseases.

2. (i) We can say that the situation when people were travelling with a vengeance is comparable to people going out to dine in hordes, because they are now preferring to travel within their countries instead of flying to more expensive destinations abroad.

(ii) The statement that, 'Tourism constituted almost 3% of India's GDP and generated around 100 million jobs in 2019', is a fact because it is an objective detail.

(iii) Due to the pandemic, travel had reduced. Since Indians believed that international travel is a means of expanding their horizons and connecting with other cultures, they are now excited to travel internationally.

(iv) For the purpose of education, Indian foreign travel increases in 2022 as compared to 2019.

(v) The tourism industry has been benefitting from new trends that have emerged due to the pandemic.

(vi) In 2019, about 89.5 lakh people undertook foreign travel for the purpose of residency while in 2022, it was about 72.5 lakh.

(vii) Students are choosing to go abroad to study since they had been waiting for the pandemic to end while the aspirations and affordability of the middle-class students from Tier II and III cities had begun growing.

(viii) Option (a) is the main takeaway from the study mentioned in the passage, i.e., International travel remains an important means of expanding the horizons and connecting with other cultures.

SECTION - B

3. (i) approved

I am writing this letter to officially inform you that the management has approved the request submitted by you for a business trip to Germany.

Note

BOT Formula for singular verb
B – Body
O – One
T – Thing
Words used: everybody, nobody, anything, anyone, everything
E.g.- Everybody **is** invited to the play at the National Science Centre for an exhibition.
Body (everybody) + **is** (singular verb)

(ii)

Error	Correction
Make	Makes

The improved sentence will be- "Isn't it great when you find one of those books that completely pulls you in and makes you fall in love with the characters?" Since only a single entity is being referred to in this sentence, make will becomes 'makes' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

(iii) Tanmay questioned Sonia about her plans of her summer vacations.

(iv) "Any props used in this video that show resemblance to any illegal materials are merely props and should not be taken seriously. Do not try this at home."

(v) The improved sentence will be- "A literary composition possesses its own characteristics and its own standards of merit." Since the word, 'composition' comprises of a number of elements, yet it is mentioned as singular in nature.

Error	Correction
Possess	Possesses

(vi) Option (c) is the right answer. "Summer is an ideal time to take a hike, especially if you **have** the opportunity to explore one of our country's many state and national parks."

(vii) Option (c) is the correct option. The complete sentence will be, "Ambika asked Amit whether he was aiming for a State rank. Amit replied in the affirmative and **told her that his teachers were guiding him.**"

(viii)

Error	Correction
Can	Will

The improved sentence will be- "Your email address **will** only be recorded if you choose to send a message. It will not be used for any other purpose, and will not be disclosed without your consent."

(ix) The doctor asked the patient if he still had any pain in his lower back. The patient answered in the negative and explained that **he felt a numbing sensation in his left leg.**

(x) Every effort **has been** made to trace all the copyright holders. We apologize for some omissions and will gratefully acknowledge them as soon as they can be traced.

(xi) Option (a) is the correct answer. The sentence will complete as: "I want **to grow** tall," said the little tree…

(xii)

Error	Correction
Maintaining	Maintain

The improved sentence will be- "To **maintain** the water-resistant and dust-resistant features of your device, make sure that the SIM card tray openings are free of dust and water."

4.   (a)

Soumya Kumar

768, Silver Apartments

Ajitha Vihar, Karampeeth

20th March, 2024

Mr. Sandeep Nayak

The Indian Express

23, Statesman Building,

Karampeeth

Subject: Urgent need to address the supply of muddy water for drinking

Dear Editor,

I am writing to bring to your attention the supply of muddy water for drinking. It is disheartening to witness the residents of our locality being subjected to insanitary conditions. The presence of muddy water not only poses serious health risks but also undermines the basic human right to clean and safe drinking water. It is important that immediate action be taken to resolve this issue through the following measures:

• Water Quality Testing: to identify the source of contamination.

• Infrastructure Upgrades: to upgrade and maintain the water treatment system.

• Accountability: hold parties accountable for any negligence towards contributing to the contamination.

It is essential that our local government, water authorities, and community leaders work towards prioritizing the safety of our residents by addressing the issue.

Yours sincerely,
Soumya Kumar

OR

(b)

Geetanjali Sinha
83, Star Apartments
Virbagh

23rd March, 2024

Mr. Vivek Chaudhury
Star Apartments RWA
Vivekanand Marg
Virbagh

Subject: Request for organizing celebrations for senior citizens

Dear Mr. Chaudhury,

I am writing on behalf of the senior citizens of my society to express a concern. As we are aware, loneliness and social isolation among the elderly have become increasingly prevalent issues, due to changing family structures and fast-paced modern life. Many of our senior citizens, despite being surrounded by neighbours, often feel isolated and disconnected during celebrations and festivities.

I would like to propose the idea of organizing celebrations specifically for senior citizens. This could provide them with an opportunity to socialize and feel a sense of belonging within the community. By fostering a supportive environment, we can help remove feelings of loneliness and enhance their well-being.

I kindly request the RWA to consider initiating efforts to organize such celebrations for our senior citizens. These initiatives can serve as meaningful opportunities for our elderly to connect with one another and forge lasting friendships.

Warm regards,
Geetanjali Sinha

Resident, Star Apartments

5. (a) E-commerce has revolutionized the shopping experience by offering convenience, accessibility, and a vast range of products at consumers' fingertips, especially during the pandemic. With the proliferation of online marketplaces and advancements in technology, traditional barriers to shopping, such as geographical limitations and operating hours, have been virtually eliminated. As per a survey by *Local Circles*, it was observed that a vast majority of the respondents (49%) preferred e-com websites and shopping applications to make their purchases, while 31% enjoyed visiting malls, markets and local retailers. The categories of products that were purchased included groceries and essentials (69%), medium value items (54%) and high value items (32%). It has been seen that e-commerce shopping has been the easiest and most relaxing method that people are choosing over the conventional methods in the present-day world.

> *Note*
>
> **Introduction** – write in 2-3 lines
> • The above table suggests ….
> • The chart given above describes ….
> • The data given provides information about …
> **Body** – write in 5-6 lines
> • It is clearly evident from the above graph/from the above chart …
> **Conclusion** – write in 2-3 lines
> • In a nutshell / Overall / To conclude

OR

(b) Among the two types of bottles available in the market, glass bottles are a more sustainable option than plastic bottles. Since they are made of non-toxic materials, they turn out to be environment-friendly, easy to maintain, durable and survive for a long time. On the other hand, though it is easy to handle plastic bottles, without the worry of breakage, they are difficult to maintain as they wear off very quickly and cannot be cleaned completely like glass bottles. The production of glass bottles is quite expensive and tend to break easily, plastic bottles tend to absorb odours, yet remain affordable with a wide variety of options.

SECTION – C

6. **(a)** (i) This statement means that the black people of South Africa had eventually won their freedom from oppressive laws like apartheid. Therefore, their political rights and opportunities were now the same as the white people.

(ii) The statement is true. From this statement he means that the people of Africa will now never have to face any kind of oppression.

(iii) Nelson Mandela, in his speech, talks about how Africa emerged victorious towards achieving peace, justice and human dignity. There was political emancipation wherein people were liberated from the bondages of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and discrimination. He even promised that the beautiful land of Africa will never face any kind of oppression and will always remain free.

(iv) The phrase, 'so glorious' can be substituted by the word, 'magnificent' since the achievement is quite commendable.

OR

(b) (i) Option (c) is the correct option. There is no mention of any kind of experiment to be performed on Tricki.

(ii) The main reason why Mrs. Pumphrey was distraught was because Tricki refused to eat nothing, even his favourite dishes. Rather, he was vomiting. He lay on the rug, panting all the time. He did not feel like doing anything, and did not even go for his walks.

(iii) The statement is true. Mr. Herriot had received a call from Mrs. Pumphrey regarding Tricki's health. He was aware of what may come in the days ahead.

(iv) Option (b) is the right answer. Mrs. Pumphrey was impractical yet very compassionate and caring. She, along with her staff, arranged every comfort possible for Tricki, including his bed and some toys.

7. **(a)** (i) The tone of the poet through these lines is introspective.

(ii) In the poem, when the poet says, 'money is external', he means that money can only buy all worldly or materialistic things. That money cannot buy emotions, attachment, love, childhood, etc. Once these things are lost, they are lost forever and never come back.

(iii) Material possessions can be bought again when lost, but feelings and emotions attached to those possessions can only become memories. Option (a) is the best emotion that describes the speaker's attitude towards material possessions.

(iv) The literary device used in the statement is alliteration.

OR

(b) (i) The central idea of the poem as reflected in the given lines is the upbringing of a child. When Amanda's mother warns her of not eating the chocolate, reminding her of her acne, she expected her to look up to her and listen to her instructions. But Amanda escapes into her imaginary world, ignoring what her mother was saying.

(ii) Option (c) is the correct answer. The mother's attitude is authoritative.

(iii) The poetic device used in the extract is alliteration.

(iv) Amanda imagines herself to be Rapunzel as she wishes to live alone in a tower as Rapunzel so as not to care about anything.

8. **(i)** When the British airline refused to fly the animal, Maxwell booked a flight to Paris with another airline. He carried Mijbil on his knee. The lesson conveys the fact that when one decides to keep a pet, it is a lifetime commitment. This is so because we are responsible for the well-being of that life. In fact, keeping a pet at home is like bringing up and nurturing a child.

(ii) In the poem, 'The tale of Custard the Dragon', Ogden Nash uses literary devices such as simile, repetition, onomatopoeia, poetic license, and alliteration to enhance the humour and rhythm of the poem. The poet deliberately misspelt certain words such as 'winda' and 'realio trulio'. The description of different animals in the poem are also humourous.

(iii) The title of the play is 'The proposal' and it is a very apt one because the whole play is about Lomov proposing Natalya. Right from the beginning to the end of the play, the story revolves round a marriage proposal. Lomov comes to Natalya's house to propose to her but even before he does it, they both start fighting.

(iv) Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous

tales of valour related to their sons and fathers. The Coorg Regiment is one of the most decorated in the Indian Army, and the first Chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa, was a Coorgi. Even now, Kodavus are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a license.

(v) If trees have been used as a metaphor for human beings, then the poem would mean that like the trees, humans too want to break free of the boundaries that life puts on them. Modern life with all kinds of physical comfort has also brought a lot of moral downfall.

9. (i) Ausable outwitted Max by making him believe that there was a balcony in his room by telling him that once a robber had entered the room on the floor below as it was easy to jump from the next building. So it was easy for any robber to steal his documents because of the connection of his balcony and the other building. He thought that someone might steal his secret file which was going to come on that day so he called the police. When the bell rang, Ausable told Max that it must be the police and out of fear, he jumped out of the window. Ausable had just made up a story of the balcony and the police at the door but in real there was no balcony and he had asked the waiter to get water.

(ii) Horace Danby failed to execute his robbery properly even though he had information about the house. But he did not have information about its real occupants. Although he exhibited smartness in knowing the dog's actual name, when the young lady caught him red-handed while trying to break the lock of the safe, he was frightened and could not understand that the woman tricked him into believing her. When the lady assured him that she would let him free without informing the police, yet he opened the safe without wearing gloves, leaving his fingerprints all over the place.

(iii) Ebright had a driving curiosity with a bright mind. From kindergarten, he began collecting butterflies, rocks, fossils and coins. He was interested in astronomy and would sometimes stargaze all night. His curiosity was so profound that his mother brought him equipment for his tests and studies. On reading 'The Travels of Monarch X', his interest in monarch butterflies was aroused and opened a new world of science to him. This was a crucial turning point in his life that later led him to being a wonderful scientist.

10. (a) One acknowledges that both, the Seagull and the Pilot wanted to achieve their dreams of conquering the skies. In the story 'His First Flight', the seagull who appeared quite hungry, wanted to immediately get the fish from his mother's beak. As he dived closer, he fell outwards and downwards into space. When he fell into space, he felt a monstrous terror. It was then that his wings spread outwards. He could feel the tips of his wings cut through the air. Without falling, he was slowly soaring downwards. He then flapped his wings and soared upwards. While, in the story, 'Black Aeroplane', the pilot flew the airplane back to England as he was journeying the skies. When he called the Paris Control, the voice over the radio asked him to turn a few degrees to the west. Knowing that the aircraft did not have enough fuel to fly to the north or south, the pilot flew the airplane straight through the storm. While in the storm, his radio died, the compass stopped working. He then saw another plane, though it did not have any lights, its pilot asked him to follow. Realizing that he was being helped, he followed his plane through the stormy clouds and was able to see two straight lines of light. After landing, when he went to enquire about the other plane, he was surprised to know that there wasn't anyone except for him in the sky. He wondered who was guiding him in order to land safely.

OR

(b) Good morning everyone.

Today, I would like to discuss two pieces of literature that offer a powerful insight into how to deal with loss and the resilience of the human spirit required during times of crisis. In the Diary of Anne Frank, Anne is a thirteen-year old girl who has just stepped into adolescence. Therefore, her mood swings and rebellion towards people keeps growing. She often feels lonely, yet experiences feelings of infatuation. She gets her first period and then realizes she is becoming a mature young woman. With maturity, she struggles to form an identity. On the other hand, in 'The Ball Poem', it talks about how a child attached to his ball looses it in the course of time. Though physical objects can be replaced, but emotions of

innocence attached to them can never be overcome. Through this poem, the little boy discovers what it is like to feel sad after loosing a prized object that is his ball. In both stories, the protagonists go through a rollercoaster of emotions attached to loss and transition from one stage of life to another.

11. **(a)** Dear Diary,

Today I was almost going to be a victim of child marriage. But I am thankful to my parents for sending me to school, where I gained insights about societal issues. Had they not sent me to school, I wouldn't have been strong enough to fend for myself at my wedding. Being a girl, I feel that we have been labelled to be homely creatures, spending all day tending to household chores, looking after our husbands if married or taking care of children and the elderly. If we are sent to school, we can learn a lot about how the society functions, about our rights as females and contribute to our family's well-being. We can become financially independent,

stand against societal practices and support our parents in their old age. I hope that every girl gets an opportunity to go to school, becomes self-reliant and stands up for her rights in the society.

OR

(b) Griffin, from the story, 'Footprints without Feet' was a genius scientist who invented invisibility drugs. He was a very selfish and careless man who never cared for others. Despite the fact that he is the protagonist of the novel, his actions are similar to those of an antagonist. Griffin is an out-of-the-ordinary and eccentric scientist. He invented a method of being invisible, then began looting and killing everyone who got in his way. He was gifted, but he used his intellect for evil purposes. He invents a formula to bend light and reduce the refractive index of physical objects, rendering them invisible, when working alone in his apartment.

SC(100)RE

HINDI - B

CBSE Class 10th

12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers
(2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets

Kriti Sharma

💡 **100% Coverage**

CBSE 2024 Solved Papers	Elaborative Concept Notes
Errorless Solutions	20 Authentic Papers

As per the Latest Board Syllabus Issued on 22nd March, 2024

DISHA
Publication Inc

Typeset By
DISHA DTP Team

Sahi
Disha
Ki Ore

Disha's
SOCIAL
INITIATIVE
*to make the world
a better place.*

*Scan the code to be
a part of the change.*

Follow and join us.

1. Disha uses 100% Recycled Paper in all its books
2. In a thoughtful partnership with the SankalpTaru Foundation, Disha plants trees with every unique book it prints

Buying Books from Disha is always Rewarding

This time we are appreciating your writing Creativity.
Write a review of the product you purchased on Amazon/Flipkart

Take a screen shot / Photo of that review

Scan this QR Code ➔
Fill Details and submit | That's it ... Hold tight n wait. At the end of the month, you will get a surprise gift from Disha Publication

Scan this QR code

Write To Us At
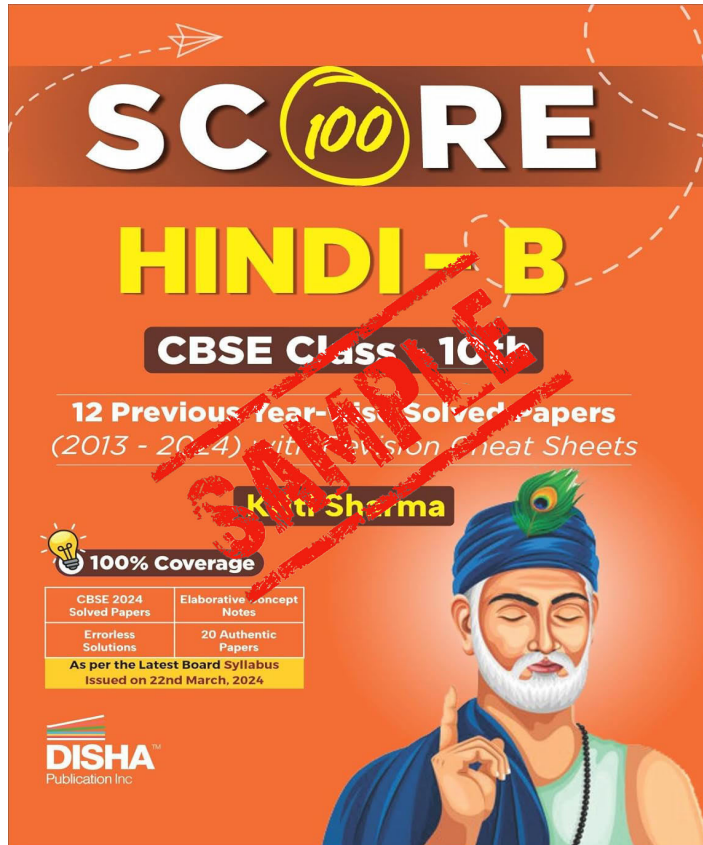feedback_disha@aiets.co.in

www.dishapublication.com

DISHA™
Publication Inc

Free Sample Contents

This sample book is prepared from the book **"Score 100 Hindi B Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets | PYQs for 2025 Exam".**

ISBN - 9789362258984

MRP- 275/-

In case you like this content, you can buy the **Physical Book** or **E-book** using the ISBN provided above.

The book & e-book are available on all leading online stores.

CONTENTS

Note: Highlighted Questions In the Question Papers are not in current CBSE Syllabus.

SC(100)RE *with Kriti Sharma*

Scan QR Code for Latest CBSE Samples, CBSE Notification and

Exam Related Resource Material

https://bit.ly/3Ky5b7a

CBSE Board Solved Paper

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे   अधिकतम अंक : 80

निर्देश:
> निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से अनुपाल कीजिए:
> (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 18 प्रश्न हैं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के उत्तर देना अनिवार्य है।
> (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में दो खण्ड हैं- खण्ड अ और खण्ड ब।
> (iii) **खण्ड अ** में उपप्रश्नों सहित 45 वस्तुपरक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं। दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए कुल 40 प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।
> (iv) **खण्ड ब** में वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, आंतरिक विकल्प भी दिए गए हैं।
> (v) प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए लिखिए।
> (vi) यथासंभव दोनों खण्डों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर क्रमश: लिखिए।

खण्ड अ
(बहुविकल्पी/वस्तुपरक प्रश्न)

1. **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर इसके आधार पर दिए गए प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए:** 5×1 = 5

आज के दौर में जिसे देखो, वही दुखी, परेशान, हताश और उदास नज़र आता है। तमाम तरह की चिंताओं ने लोगों को घेर रखा है। कोई अपनी सेहत को लेकर परेशान रहता है, तो कोई काम-धंधे की मंदी या वेतन में कटौती से दुखी है। किसी को भविष्य की चिंता सता रही है तो कोई अपने मान-सम्मान के बारे में सोच कर मायूस महसूस कर रहा है। जाहिर है, ऐसे में हर कोई खुशी के पीछे भाग रहा है। कई लोग सोचते हैं कि अमीर उद्योगपति या मोटा वेतन पाने वाले पेशेवर लोग खुश रहते हैं और ग़रीबी या आर्थिक विपन्नता ही खुशी से वंचित रहने की एकमात्र वजह है। लेकिन अगर धन से खुशी आती तो दुनिया में कई धनी लोग कुंठा और हताशा में जीवन नहीं जीते। खुशी पैसा नहीं, संतुष्टि का भाव है। यह पैसे से नहीं, हमारे प्रयासों से आती है और सबसे बड़ी बात है कि खुशी के पीछे भागने से खुशी नहीं मिलती। खुशी हमारे बिल्कुल आसपास होती है, जिसे हमें पहचानना और ग्रहण करना होता है।

ज्यादातर लोग खुशी हमेशा बाहर खोजते हैं, जबकि यह उसी परिवार में उपलब्ध होती है, जिसका हम अहम हिस्सा होते हैं। मुश्किल यह है कि आजकल परिवार की परिभाषा सिकुड़ गई है। हम सिर्फ पति-पत्नी और अपने बच्चों को ही परिवार मानने

लगे हैं जबकि भाई-बहन, देवर-देवरानी, जेठ-जेठानी, सास-ससुर, चाचा-मामा आदि सभी इस परिवार के सदस्य होते हैं। जब हम अपने परिवार के सदस्यों की खुशी में सच्चे मन से सम्मिलित होने लगते हैं और उनकी खुशी के लिए सक्रिय रहते हैं, तो खुशी स्वयं हमारे पास आती है। जब हम इस मानसिकता से व्यवहार करते हैं, तो परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य भी हमारे लिए ऐसा ही करते हैं। फिर खुशी न मिलने का कोई कारण नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए हम भले ही एक चारदीवारी में न रह कर अलग रहते हों, अलग खाना बनाते हैं, लेकिन मन से हम अपने संपूर्ण परिवार से जुड़े रह सकते हैं।

(i) आजकल लोगों की चिंता के कारण हैं: (1)
    (a) अस्वस्थ होना, वेतन कटौती, व्यावसायिक मंदी
    (b) आर्थिक मंदी, अस्वस्थ होना, हताशा
    (c) उदासी, वेतन कटौती, व्यावसायिक मंदी
    (d) निराशा, आर्थिक मंदी, अस्वस्थ होना

(ii) खुश रहने के लिए आवश्यक है: (1)
    (a) आर्थिक संपन्नता   (b) प्रतिष्ठित होना
    (c) उद्योगपति होना   (b) संतोषी होना

(iii) प्रत्येक व्यक्ति खुशी के पीछे क्यों भाग रहा है? (1)
    (a) आर्थिक विपन्नता के कारण
    (b) विभिन्न चिंताओं से घिरे होने के कारण
    (c) 'खुशी' से स्वस्थ रह पाएँगे, ऐसी सोच के कारण
    (d) 'खुशी' से पैसा आएगा, ऐसी सोच के कारण

(iv) निम्नलिखित कथन तथा कारण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए: (1)

कथन: हमें अपने परिवार की खुशियों में सच्चे मन से और सक्रियता से उपस्थित रहना चाहिए।

कारण: यही प्रसन्न रहने का एकमात्र साधन है।

विकल्प:

(a) कथन तथा कारण दोनों ग़लत हैं।

(b) कथन ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।

(c) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(d) कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण उसकी ग़लत व्याख्या करता है।

(v) निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से वाक्य गद्यांश से मेल खाते हैं? **(1)**

    I. संपूर्ण परिवार से जुड़कर खुशी पाई जा सकती है।

    II. दादा-दादी, चाचा-चाची, बुआ आदि को मिलाकर परिवार मानना चाहिए।

    III. दुनिया में सभी धनी कुंठाग्रस्त और हताश नहीं हैं।

    IV. तथाकथित खुशी को धन से नहीं खरीदा जा सकता।

विकल्प:

(a) केवल I   (b) II और III

(c) केवल I   (d) I, II, IV

2. **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर इस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त उत्तर वाले विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए:**   **5×1 = 5**

अठारह साल के युवा ग्रैंडमास्टर आर. प्रज्ञानंदा इन दिनों छाए हुए हैं। पाँच बार विश्व चैंपियन रहे मैग्नस कार्लसन के साथ शतरंज वर्ल्ड कप का अंतिम मुकाबला भले ही वह नहीं जीत पाए। पर, कम उम्र में ही सफलता और उम्मीदों का भारी ताज वह पहन चुके हैं। उनकी सादगी, शालीनता पसंद की जा रही है। अच्छी बात है कि वे हार-जीत दोनों में सहज दिखते हैं। बीते साल एक ऑनलाइन शतरंज टूर्नामेंट में कार्लसन को हराने के बाद प्रज्ञान ने कमाल बात कही। उन्होंने कहा, 'यह केवल एक जीत है, कोई अंतिम नहीं। आगे कई चुनौतियाँ हैं। बहुत कुछ करना है। यही हार के साथ होता है। किसी एक हार से सब खत्म नहीं हो जाता।' अब सवाल यह है क्या अपनी सफलता की खुशी मनाना ग़लत है? माइक्रोसॉफ्ट के संस्थापक बिल गेट्स कहते हैं, 'सफलता की खुशी मनाने में हर्ज नहीं है। पर ज्यादा जरूरी है कि हम असफलताओं के सबक पर भी ध्यान देते रहें।'

सफलता के साथ बहुत कुछ बदलता है। कभी हम बदल जाते हैं तो कभी दूसरे। कितनी ही बार तो हमें अपने से आगे दिखना ही बंद हो जाता है। इस कारण कभी हम अतिआत्मविश्वास के शिकार होकर जरूरी मेहनत नहीं करते, तो कभी दूसरी से हमारे रिश्ते खराब हो जाते हैं। ऐसे में सबसे पहले अपने घमंड और

आक्रामक होने की इच्छा को काबू करना जरूरी हो जाता है। कितनी ही प्रतिभाएँ एक-दो बड़ी जीत की चमक-धमक में ही अटक कर रह जाती हैं। या समझ नहीं आता कि आगे क्या? ऐसे में सहजता ही हमारी उपलब्धियों के कद को बढ़ाती है। हम विनम्र रहें, सफलता की चाह हो और मेहनत करने में आगे रहें। ध्यान प्रक्रिया पर हो। हम नतीजा भले ही हार जाएँ, पर हमारा उत्साह बना रहे।

(i) प्रज्ञानंदा की प्रसिद्धि का कारण है: **(1)**

    (a) कम उम्र में शतरंज के क्षेत्र में नाम कमाना

    (b) उनकी सादगी, सरलता और शालीनता

    (c) हार-जीत को समान भाव से स्वीकारना

    (d) जीवन को चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकारना

(ii) 'किसी एक हार से सब खत्म नहीं हो जाता'- पंक्ति का आशय है: **(1)**

    (a) जीत-हार जीवन के दिन और रात हैं।

    (b) असफल होने से जीवन समाप्त नहीं होता।

    (c) हार के बाद जीत अवश्य आती है।

    (d) लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के लिए संघर्ष करना चाहिए।

(iii) बिल गेट्स के अनुसार सफलता की खुशी मनाने से अधिक आवश्यक है: **(1)**

    (a) असफलताओं की चुनौतियों को स्वीकारना

    (b) असफलताओं के कारणों पर ध्यान देना

    (c) नए लक्ष्य के लिए संघर्ष करना

    (d) असफलताओं से शिक्षा ग्रहण करना

(iv) सफलता प्राप्ति के बाद किसे अपने नियंत्रण में रखना आवश्यक है? **(1)**

    (a) दूसरों के प्रति अपने व्यवहार को

    (b) अहंकार और आक्रोश की इच्छा को

    (c) आत्मविश्वास और जीत की खुशी को

    (d) अपने प्रति दूसरों के व्यवहार को

(v) निम्नलिखित कथन तथा कारण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। **(1)**

कथन: सफलता के मद में हमें अपने से आगे दिखना ही बंद हो जाता है।

कारण: हम अति आत्मविश्वास के शिकार होकर जरूरी मेहनत नहीं करते।

    (a) कथन तथा कारण दोनों गलत हैं।

    (b) कथन गलत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।

    (c) कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है।

    (d) कथन तथा कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

3. निर्देशानुसार 'पदबंध' पर आधारित निम्नलिखित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए: **4×1 = 4**

   (i) "जिसकी छत पर दफ्ती की दीवारोंवाली और तातामी की ज़मीनवाली एक सुंदर पर्णकुटी थी।"- इस वाक्य में रेखांकित का पदबंध भेद है: **(1)**

   (a) संज्ञा पदबंध   (b) सर्वनाम पदबंध

   (c) क्रिया पदबंध   (d) विशेषण पदबंध

   (ii) 'वे प्याले हमारे सामने रख दिए गए।'- में रेखांकित का पदबंध भेद है: **(1)**

   (a) संज्ञा पदबंध   (b) क्रिया-विशेषण पदबंध

   (c) विशेषण पदबंध   (d) क्रिया पदबंध

   (iii) "उसकी कल्पना में वह एक अद्भुत साहसी, सुंदर और बलिष्ठ युवक था।"- वाक्य में रेखांकित का पदबंध भेद है:

   (a) संज्ञा पदबंध   **(1)**

   (b) सर्वनाम पदबंध

   (c) विशेषण पदबंध

   (d) क्रिया-विशेषण पदबंध

   (iv) निम्नलिखित में क्रिया-विशेषण पदबंध का उदाहरण छाँटिए:

   (a) वह तेज़ कदमों से चलती हुई वहाँ पहुँची। **(1)**

   (b) वह तेज़ कदमों से चलती हुई वहाँ पहुँची।

   (c) वह तेज़ कदमों से चलती हुई वहाँ पहुँची।

   (d) वह तेज़ कदमों से चलती हुई वहाँ पहुँची।

   (v) "वामीरो भीतर-ही-भीतर कुछ बेचैनी महसूस करने लगी थी।" – में रेखांकित का पदबंध है: **(1)**

   (a) क्रिया-विशेषण पदबंध   (b) संज्ञा पदबंध

   (c) विशेषण पदबंध   (d) क्रिया पदबंध

4. निर्देशानुसार 'रचना के आधार पर वाक्य-भेद' पर आधारित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

   4×1 = 4

   (i) निम्नलिखित में से उपयुक्त सरल वाक्य छाँटकर लिखिए: **(1)**

   (a) निकोबारियों का विश्वास है कि प्राचीन काल में ये दोनों द्वीप एक एक ही थे।

   (b) प्रेम सबको जोड़ता है और घृणा दूरी बढ़ाती है।

   (c) युगल के बलिदान की कथा यहाँ बयान की गई है।

   (d) समाज उसे न केवल याद रखता है बल्कि उसके बलिदान को व्यर्थ नहीं जाने देता।

   (ii) "जो सभ्यता जितनी पुरानी है, उसके बारे में उतने ही ज़्यादा किस्से-कहानियाँ भी सुनने को मिलते हैं।"- रचना के आधार पर यह वाक्य-भेद है: **(1)**

   (a) सरल वाक्य   (b) मिश्र वाक्य

   (c) सामान्य वाक्य   (d) संयुक्त वाक्य

   (iii) "मैं तुमसे परिचय पूछ रही हूँ और तुम बस एक ही राग अलाप रहे हो।" – रचना के आधार पर वाक्य-भेद है:**(1)**

   (a) सरल वाक्य   (b) मिश्र वाक्य

   (c) संयुक्त वाक्य   (d) सामान्य वाक्य

   (iv) निम्नलिखित में से मिश्र वाक्य छाँटकर लिखिए: **(1)**

   (a) यह संबंध परंपरा के विरुद्ध था अतएव उसने भूल जाना ही श्रेयस्कर समझा।

   (b) तताँरा बार-बार उसकी आँखों के सामने था।

   (c) दोनों को समझाने के कई प्रयास हुए किंतु दोनों अडिग रहे।

   (d) आस की एक किरण थी जो समुद्र की देह पर डूबती किरणों की तरह कभी भी डूब सकती थी।

   (v) स्तंभ-I को स्तंभ-II से सुमेलित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन करके लिखिए: **(1)**

स्तंभ-I	स्तंभ-II
1. वह बीच-बीच में दृष्टि इधर-उधर दौड़ाती।	(I) मिश्र वाक्य
2. उन्होंने ऐसी फिल्म बनाई थी जिसे सच्चा कवि-हृदय ही बना सकता था।	(II) संयुक्त वाक्य
3. 'तीसरी कसम' फ़िल्म नहीं थी बल्कि सैल्यूलाइड पर लिखी कविता थी।	(III) सरल वाक्य

   विकल्प:

   (a) 1-(III), 2-(I), 3-(II)   (b) 1-(I), 2-(II), 3-(III)

   (c) I-(III), 2-(II), 3-(I)   (d) I-(II), 2-(III), 3-(I)

5. निर्देशानुसार 'समास' पर आधारित पाँच प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए: **4×1=4**

   (i) 'स्वर्णपदक' समस्त-पद कौन-से समास का उदाहरण है? **(1)**

   (a) द्विगु समास   (b) तत्पुरुष समास

   (c) बहुव्रीहि समास   (d) अव्ययीभाव समास

   (ii) 'आजीवन' समस्त-पद का समास-भेद होगा: **(1)**

   (a) तत्पुरुष समास   (b) कर्मधारय समास

   (c) बहुव्रीहि समास   (d) अव्ययीभाव समास

   (iii) 'भलामानस' समस्त-पद का विग्रह होगा: **(1)**

   (a) भलाई का मानस   (b) भला और मानस

   (c) भला है जो मानस   (d) भलाई के लिए मानस

   (iv) निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिए और सही जोड़े को चुनिए: **(1)**

   (a) घोरतपस्या-बहुव्रीहि समास

   (b) सिनेमाघर-कर्मधारय समास

   (c) पंजाब-द्विगु समास

   (d) क्रोधाग्नि-अव्ययीभाव समास

(v) निम्नलिखित में 'त्रिलोचन' समस्त-पद का सही युग्म है: **(1)**

(a) तीन लोचन का समूह-कर्मधारय समास

(b) तीन हैं जो लोचन-तत्पुरुष समास

(c) तीन हैं लोचन जिसके-द्विगु समास

(d) तीन हैं लोचन जिसके-बहुव्रीहि समास

6. निर्देशानुसार 'मुहावरे' पर आधारित छह प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए: **4×1 = 4**

(i) मुहावरे और अर्थ के उचित मेल वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए: **(1)**

(a) नतमस्तक होना – सिर उठाना

(b) दौड़-धूप करना – धूप में दौड़ना

(c) नज़र रखना – ध्यान रखना

(d) पन्ने रंगना – कागज़ों पर रंग बिखेरना

(ii) 'युद्ध के लिए तैयार होना' अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा है: **(1)**

(a) डींग मारना   (b) तिल का ताड़ बनाना

(c) तू-तू मैं-मैं होना (d) तलवार खींचना

(iii) 'असंभव कार्य कर दिखाना' अर्थ के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा होगा: **(1)**

(a) तारे तोड़ लाना   (b) तूती बोलना

(c) त्योरियाँ चढ़ाना (d) तिल का ताड़ बनाना

(iv) 'हमारी सेना ने दुश्मन को बुरी तरह हरा दिया।' वाक्य में रेखांकित अंश के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा होगा: **(1)**

(a) नमक-मिर्च लगाना (b) छक्के छुड़ाना

(c) खून खौलना   (d) खून जलाना

(v) "मेरी बहन साँप-सीढ़ी के खेल में हार रही थी, अतः उसने गोटियाँ मिलाकर पूरा खेल ही ....दिया।" वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा होगा: **(1)**

(a) घाव हरा होना   (b) गागर में सागर भरना

(c) आँखों में धूल झोंकना (d) गुड़ गोबर कर देना

(vi) 'प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना' अर्थ के लिए मुहावरा होगा: **(1)**

(a) शेर के दाँत गिनना (b) सिर पर कफन बाँधना

(c) चार चाँद लगाना   (d) हवाई किले बनाना

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के लिए सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए: **5×1=5**

विचार लो कि मर्त्य हो न मृत्यु से डरो कभी,
मरो, परंतु यों मरो कि याद जो करें सभी।
हुई न यों सुमृत्यु तो वृथा मरे, वृथा जिए,
मरा नहीं वही कि जो जिया न आपके लिए।
वही पशु-प्रवृत्ति है कि आप आप ही चरे,
वही मनुष्य है कि जो मनुष्य के लिए मरे॥

(i) कवि ने ऐसा क्यों कहा कि मृत्यु से नहीं डरना चाहिए?
(1)

(a) मृत्यु से यश प्राप्त होता है

(b) जन्म-मरण ईश्वर के हाथ में है

(c) मृत्यु के बाद नया शरीर मिलता है

(d) मृत्यु तो अवश्यंभावी है

(ii) कवि कैसी मृत्यु को सुमृत्यु कहता है? **(1)**

(a) बिना किसी पीड़ा के हुई मृत्यु

(b) अपनों के हित प्राप्त होने वाली मृत्यु

(c) महान उद्देश्य के लिए मरने वाले की मृत्यु

(d) स्वार्थ सिद्ध करते समय हुई मृत्यु

(iii) कैसी मृत्यु व्यर्थ है? **(1)**

(a) देश हित प्राप्त होने वाली मृत्यु

(b) जिस मृत्यु को याद न किया जाए

(c) दूसरों के लिए संघर्ष करते हुए प्राप्त मृत्यु

(d) मृत्यु के बाद जो हमेशा याद रहे

(iv) पशु प्रवृत्ति क्या है? **(1)**

(a) अपने लिए जीना-खाना

(b) दूसरों के लिए जीना-खाना

(c) परोपकार का भाव रखना

(d) दूसरों की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचाना

(v) कौन-सा/से वाक्य पद्यांश से मेल खाता है/खाते हैं? **(1)**

I. उदार मनुष्य दूसरों के लिए जीता-मरता है।

II. पशु प्रवृत्ति को समझ के साथ अपनाना चाहिए।

III. मनुष्य जीवन की सार्थकता परोपकार में है।

IV. जीवन में कुछ पाने के लिए स्वार्थी होना पड़ता है।

विकल्प:

(a) केवल I   (b) II, IV

(c) I, III   (d) II, III

8. पद्य खंड पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए उपयुक्त विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए: **2×1=2**

(i) कबीर के अनुसार मीठी बोली का क्या प्रभाव होता है?**(1)**

I. हमारा शरीर शीतल होता है।

II. बोली में अहं का भाव आता है।

III. हमारा काम सरलतापूर्वक हो जाता है।

IV. सुनने वाले को सुखानुभूति होती है।

विकल्प:

(a) I, II   (b) II, III

(c) III, IV   (d) I, IV

(ii) "जिसके चरणों में पला ताल

दर्पण-सा फैला है विशाल" – इन पंक्तियों में कवि ने ताल को किस रूप में चित्रित किया है? **(1)**

(a) पर्वत की परछाई के रूप में

(b) विशाल जल-स्रोत के रूप में

(c) विशाल दर्पण के रूप में

(d) छत्रछाया में पलने वाले के रूप में

9. निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए सही विकल्प को चुनकर लिखिए: **5×1=5**

सालाना इम्तिहान हुआ। भाई साहब फेल हो गए, मैं पास हो गया और दरजे में प्रथम आया। मेरे और उनके बीच में केवल दो साल का अंतर रह गया। जी में आया, भाई साहब को आड़े हाथों लूँ– 'आपकी वह घोर तपस्या कहाँ गई'? मुझे देखिए, मज़े से खेलता भी रहा और दरजे में अव्वल भी हूँ।' लेकिन वह इतने दुखी और उदास थे कि मुझे उनसे दिली हमदर्दी हुई और उनके घाव पर नमक छिड़कने का विचार ही लज्जास्पद जान पड़ा। हाँ, अब मुझे अपने ऊपर कुछ अभिमान हुआ और आत्मसम्मान भी बढ़ा। भाई साहब का वह रौब मुझ पर न रहा। आज़ादी में खेलकूद में शरीक होने लगा। दिल मजबूत था। अगर उन्होंने फिर मेरी फजीहत की, तो साफ कह दूँगा– 'आपने अपना खून जलाकर कौन-सा तीर मार लिया। मैं तो खेलते-कूदते दरजे में अव्वल आ गया।' ज़बान से यह हेकड़ी जताने का साहस न होने पर भी मेरे रंग-ढंग से साफ जाहिर होता था कि भाई साहब का वह आतंक मुझ पर नहीं था। भाई साहब ने इसे भाँप लिया– उनकी सहज बुद्धि बड़ी तीव्र थी और एक दिन जब मैं भोर का सारा समय गुल्ली-डंडे की भेंट करके ठीक भोजन के समय लौटा, तो भाई साहब ने मानो तलवार खींच ली।

(i) कक्षा में प्रथम आने पर छोटे भाई के व्यवहार में बड़े भाई साहब के प्रति झलकने लगा: **(1)**
- (a) प्रसन्नता
- (b) अहंकार
- (c) स्वाभिमान
- (d) गर्व

(ii) छोटा भाई बड़े भाई साहब को आड़े हाथों लेना चाहता था परंतु ऐसा कर नहीं पाया, क्यां? **(1)**
- (a) उनकी डाँट-डपट का डर था
- (b) उसकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी
- (c) लोक-लाज का डर था
- (d) उनसे हमदर्दी हो आई

(iii) छोटे भाई के अव्वल आने पर भाई साहब के व्यवहार में क्या अंतर आया? **(1)**
- (a) वे और अधिक ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ने लगे
- (b) उनके रौब में थोड़ी नरमी आ गई
- (c) वे भी खेल-कूद में भाग लेने लगे
- (d) अपनी पीड़ा भूलकर बेहद प्रसन्न हो गए

(iv) निम्नलिखित कथन तथा कारण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए। उसके बाद दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई एक सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। **(1)**

कथन: भाई साहब गुस्सा हो गए और उन्होंने तलवार खींच ली।

कारण: छोटा भाई सुबह से शाम तक गुल्ली-डंडा खेलकर लौटा था।

विकल्प:
- (a) कथन और कारण दोनों गलत हैं।
- (b) कथन सही है, लेकिन कारण उसकी गलत व्याख्या करता है।
- (c) कथन ग़लत है, लेकिन कारण सही है।
- (d) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं तथा कारण, कथन की सही व्याख्या करता है।

(v) कौन-सा/से वाक्य गद्यांश से मेल खाते हैं? **(1)**
- I. वार्षिक परीक्षा में हर बार की तरह छोटा भाई भी अच्छे अंकों से पास हो गया।
- II. भाई साहब दुखी और उदास हो गए थे।
- III. छोटे भाई ने अपने हाव-भाव से दर्शा दिया कि उन दोनों में कोई बराबरी नहीं है।
- IV. अब बड़े भाई साहब ने छोटे भाई को कुछ भी कहना पूरी तरह से छोड़ दिया था।

विकल्प:
- (a) I, II
- (b) केवल III
- (c) II, III
- (d) III, IV

10. गद्य खंड पर आधारित निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए उचित विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए: **2×1 = 2**

(i) कौन-सा/से वाक्य 'कारतूस' एकांकी से मेल खाते हैं? **(1)**
- I. वज़ीर अली की आज़ादी बहुत ख़तरनाक है।
- II. वकील ने वज़ीर अली की बात ध्यानपूर्वक सुनी और सहायता का पूरा आश्वासन दिया।
- III. इसका मतलब कंपनी के खिलाफ सारे हिंदुस्तान में एक लहर दौड़ गई है।
- IV. लेफ्टीनेंट के अनुसार वज़ीर अली को पकड़ना बहुत सरल है।

विकल्प:
- (a) केवल II
- (b) I, III
- (c) I, II, IV
- (d) III, IV

(ii) 'तताँरा-वामीरों कथा' में तताँरा की कौन-सी विशेषताएँ उभरकर आती हैं? **(1)**
- (a) मिलनसार, संवेदनशील, चालाक
- (b) संवेदनशील, साहसी, निर्दयी
- (c) नेक, साहसी, मददगार
- (d) साहसी, मददगार, निष्ठुर

खण्ड ब
(वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न)

11. गद्य खंड पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में लिखिए: **2×3 = 6**

(क) 'डायरी' का एक पन्ना' पाठ में 26 जनवरी 1931 को अमर-दिन क्यों कहा गया है और उसके लिए क्या तैयारियाँ की गईं? **(2)**

(ख) फ़िल्मकार शैलेंद्र के बारे में लेखक ने क्या कहा है? उन कथनों से आपके मन में शैलेंद्र की कौन-सी छवि उभरती है? **(2)**

(ग) 'अब कहाँ दूसरे के दुख से दुखी होने वाले' पाठ के लेखक की माँ की तरह आपकी माँ भी आपको कुछ हिदायतें देती होंगी, उन्हें अपने शब्दों में लिखिए और बताइए कि आप पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा। **(2)**

12. पद्य खंड पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में लिखिए: **2×3=6**

(क) श्रीकृष्ण के दर्शनों के लिए मीरा कौन-कौन से कार्य करने को तत्पर है? इनसे श्रीकृष्ण के प्रति मीरा के किस भाव का पता चलता है?

(ख) कैफ़ी आज़मी का यह गीत - 'कर चले हम फ़िदा...' किनके बारे में लिखा गया है? इस गीत में उनकी किन विशेषताओं का वर्णन किया गया है?

(ग) 'आत्मत्राण' कविता की कौन-सी दो बातें आपको बहुत प्रेरित करती हैं और क्यों? अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।

https://www.cbseboardonline.com

13. पूरक पाठ्य-पुस्तक पर आधारित निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 60 शब्दों में लिखिए:

2×3 = 6

(क) "लेखक का हरिहर काका से घनिष्ठ जुड़ाव है।" - पाठ में आए इस कथन को तर्क सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(ख) 'सपनों के से दिन' पाठ में लेखक को बचपन में प्रकृति कैसी प्रतीत होती थी? उस समय लेखक फूलों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करता था?

(ग) 'टोपी शुक्ला का दोस्त इफ्फन था लेकिन उसकी घनिष्ठ दोस्ती इफ्फन की दादी से भी थी।' इस कथन को 'टोपी शुक्ला' पाठ के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

14. निम्नलिखित तीन विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर दिए गए संकेत-बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए: **5**

(क) सड़कों को कचरे से बचाओ

संकेत-बिंदु

* हर कोई फेंक रहा कचरा
* सोच बदलने की जरूरत
* स्वच्छता के लिए जागरूकता अपेक्षित

(ख) मेरी रेगिस्तान-यात्रा

संकेत-बिंदु

* धूल ही धूल
* रात की शीतलता और सौंदर्य
* तापमान एवं लोक-संस्कृति

(ग) आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

संकेत-बिंदु

* आज़ादी के 75 वर्ष
* हर घर तिरंगा क्यों?
* विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन

15. (क) आप साहिल/सारा हैं। नगर-निगम अधिकारी को लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखकर अपने मोहल्ले के पार्क की दुर्व्यवस्था को सुधारने का निवेदन कीजिए। पार्क में बिजली और स्वच्छता का अभाव है, जिसके कारण वह असामाजिक तत्वों का अड्डा बन गया है। **5**

अथवा

(ख) आप सुरभि/सौरभ हैं। आप बैंगलुरु घूमने जाने वाले हैं। किसी होटल के प्रबंधक को, ठहरने तथा घूमने की व्यवस्था का व्यय आदि जानने के लिए लगभग 100 शब्दों में पत्र लिखिए।

16. (क) विद्यालय के सांस्कृतिक सचिव के रूप में आप 'अंतर्विद्यालयीय कहानी प्रतियोगिता' की जानकारी देते हुए छात्रों को इसमें भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहन हेतु लगभग 60 शब्दों में एक सूचना तैयार कीजिए। **4**

अथवा

(ख) छुट्टी के बाद स्कूल की बस से घर जाते हुए आपका एक बैग बस में ही छूट गया। बस का रूट नं. और अपने बैग का विवरण देते हुए विद्यालय के सूचना पट्ट पर लगाने के लिए एक सूचना लगभग 60 शब्दों में लिखिए। **4**

17. (क) स्कूल बैग बनाने वाली कंपनी विद्यार्थियों के लिए विशेष बैग बाज़ार में लाना चाहती है, उसके लिए आकर्षक विज्ञापन लगभग 40 शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए। **3**

अथवा

(ख) लाल बाग में पुष्प-प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। उसके प्रचार के लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन लगभग 40 शब्दों में तैयार कीजिए। **3**

18. (क) "अभी धूप चमक रही थी कि अचानक आकाश में काले बादलों का साम्राज्य छा गया और तभी तेज़ ओलों की बौछार ने सड़क पर धमा-चौकड़ी मचा दी..." इस कथा को लगभग 100 शब्दों में आगे बढ़ाकर लिखिए। **5**

अथवा

(ख) नगर-निगम के स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी को लगभग 100 शब्दों में एक ई-मेल लिखिए जिसमें खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने का आग्रह किया गया हो। **5**

व्याख्या सहित हल

खण्ड "अ"

गद्यांश में कही गई मुख्य बातों को अपने शब्दों में विस्तार के साथ व्यक्त किया जाता है तत्पश्चात उसके मूल भाव को स्पष्ट किया जाता है

1. I.   (a)   II. (d)
    III. (b)   IV. (d)
    V.   (d)

2. I.   (a)   II. (b)
    III. (b)   IV. (b)
    V.   (d)

3. I.   (d)   II. (d)
    III. (c)   IV. (b)
    V.   (d)

4. I.   (c)   II. (b)
    III. (c)   IV. (a)
    V.   (a)

5. I.   (b)   II. (d)
    III. (c)   IV. (c)
    V.   (d)

6. I.   (c)   II. (d)
    III. (a)   IV. (b)
    V.   (d)
    VI. (c)

7. I.   (d)   II. (c)
    III. (b)   IV. (a)
    V.   (c)

8. I.   (c)   II. (c)

9. I.   (b)   II. (d)
    III. (b)   IV. (d)
    V.   (c)

10. I.   (d)   II. (d)

खण्ड "ब"

11. (क)

26 जनवरी 1931 का दिन विशेष इसलिए था, क्योंकि इस दिन गुलाम भारत में पहली बार स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया जा रहा था। यह विशेष आयोजन कलकत्ता में मनाया जा रहा था क्योंकि तब तक वहाँ कुछ खास नहीं हुआ था जिससे उनके नाम पर कलंक लग गया था   **(2)**

26 जनवरी 1931 के दिन को अमर बनाने के लिए लोगों ने अपने मकानों पर झंडे फहरा दिए। प्रचार के लिए ही 2000 रुपये खर्च किए गए। कई स्थानों पर जुलूस एवं सभाओं के आयोजन को सुनिश्चित किया गया। बड़े-बड़े नेता अपने कार्यकर्ताओं एवं अपने समर्थकों के साथ जुलूस निकालने एवं झंडारोहण करने के लिए सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर पहुंचने लगे।

(ख)

फिल्मकार शैलेंद्र के बारे में लेखक ने कहा है कि वे एक विशेष प्रकार के संवाद और व्यंग्य का उत्तम प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे। उनकी रचनाओं में सामाजिक मुद्दों का संवादित करने की खासियत थी, जो आम जनता की भावनाओं को छूने की क्षमता रखती थी। उनके फिल्मों में व्यंग्य और संवाद के माध्यम से सामाजिक उत्थान और अधोगति का मुद्दा उठाया गया। इसके अलावा, उनकी रचनाओं में मानवता और इंसानियत की महत्ता को उजागर किया गया है। उनकी कहानियों में गहरा संवेदनशीलता और मानवीय संबंधों को उजागर किया गया है। इन सभी विशेषताओं के माध्यम से, शैलेंद्र की छवि मनुष्यतावादी, समाजसेवी और विचारशील व्यक्तित्व के रूप में उभरती है।   **(2)**

(ग)

माँ हमेशा मेरे लिए एक प्रेरणा का स्रोत रही हैं। उन्होंने मुझे सिखाया कि दूसरों के दुख को समझने और उन्हें सहानुभूति देने में संजीवनी शक्ति होती है। उन्होंने हमेशा सिखाया कि सच्चे खुशियों का असली अर्थ दूसरों के साथ बांटने में है। माँ के शब्दों ने मुझे समझाया कि जीवन में सफलता और सुख का असली मापदंड हमारे दिल की गहराई में छिपा होता है, न कि सिर्फ आर्थिक समृद्धि या सामाजिक स्थिति में। उनकी सीखने से मैंने दूसरों के साथ उत्कृष्ट संबंध बनाने का महत्व समझा है, जो मेरे जीवन को समृद्ध और अर्थपूर्ण बनाता है। उनकी इस प्रेरणादायक शिक्षा ने मुझे एक उदार और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है, जिससे मैं अपने समाज में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाने की कोशिश करता हूँ।   **(2)**

12. (क)

मीरा श्रीकृष्ण के दर्शनों के लिए अत्यंत भक्ति और समर्पण के साथ विभिन्न कार्य करने को तत्पर हैं। वे चाकरी (सेवा) करने, दर्शन के लिए उठने, उनके भजन गाने, सुमिरन करने, और भाव-भक्ति की जागीरी प्राप्त करने की इच्छा व्यक्त करती हैं। वे वृन्दावन की कुंज गलियों में गोविन्द की लीलाओं का गान करने, भगवान के उच्च स्थानों में रहने, और आधी रात में जमुना के तीर पर प्रभु के दर्शन पाने की अभिलाषा रखती हैं।

इन कार्यों से मीरा के श्रीकृष्ण के प्रति अटूट प्रेम और अध्यात्मिक समर्पण का पता चलता है। उनकी भक्ति निस्वार्थ और एकनिष्ठ है, जिसमें वे अपने जीवन को पूरी तरह से भगवान की सेवा और

उनके प्रति अपने प्रेम को समर्पित करने को तैयार हैं। मीरा की भक्ति में एक गहरी व्यक्तिगत अनुभूति और आत्म-समर्पण की भावना निहित है, जो उन्हें ईश्वरीय प्रेम की अद्वितीय उच्चाईयों तक ले जाती है। **(2)**

(ख)

कैफ़ी आज़मी का यह गीत 'कर चले हम फिदा.... भारतीय सैनिकों की अद्वितीय वीरता, त्याग, और देशभक्ति के बारे में लिखा गया है। गीत में उनके साहस और समर्पण की गहराई का चित्रण किया गया है, जहां वे अपनी जानों की परवाह किए बिना, देश की आज़ादी और सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए आगे बढ़ते हैं। गीत उनकी अटूट इच्छाशक्ति और दृढ़ संकल्प को प्रकट करता है, जो विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी नहीं डिगते। सैनिकों का यह दृष्टिकोण उन्हें देश के लिए उल्लेखनीय बलिदान देने की प्रेरणा देता है। **(2)**

(ग)

आत्मत्राण कविता से हमें प्रेरणा मिलती है कि हम अपने काम एवं दायित्वों को पूरी निष्ठा एवं ईमानदारी के साथ पूर्ण करें। हम अपने कार्यों के लिए ईश्वर पर निर्भर न रहें, बल्कि स्वयं के अन्दर ऐसी शक्ति एवं क्षमता विकसित कर लें, जिससे विषम परिस्थितियों एवं कठिनाइयों से जूझने की शक्ति हमारे अन्दर मौजूद हो। हमारा आत्मबल एवं पराक्रम डगमगाए नहीं। हम ईश्वर पर कभी भी संशय न करें। उनकी क्षमता असीमित है, लेकिन अपने प्रभु से हमें अपने दुःखों को हरने की या समाप्त करने की प्रार्थना नहीं करनी चाहिए। हमें ईश्वर की क्षमता पर संशय न करके उनका आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करने तथा शक्ति एवं साहस प्रदान करने की प्रार्थना करनी चाहिए, ताकि हम अपनी मुसीबतों से स्वयं ही संघर्ष कर सकें। **(2)**

13. (क)

लेखक का हरिहर काका से घनिष्ठ जुड़ाव दो प्रमुख कारणों से स्पष्ट होता है। पहला, हरिहर काका लेखक के पड़ोस में रहते थे, और दूसरा, बचपन से ही काका ने लेखक को अपने परिवार के सदस्य की तरह प्यार और दुलार दिया। उन्होंने लेखक को अपने कंधे पर बैठाकर घुमाने के अनुभव से लेकर, उनके सयाना होने पर उनके पहले मित्र बनने तक, एक गहरा और व्यक्तिगत संबंध विकसित किया। यह जुड़ाव केवल पारस्परिक सम्मान और प्रेम पर आधारित नहीं है, बल्कि वैचारिक और भावनात्मक गहराई को भी दर्शाता है, जिसके कारण लेखक हरिहर काका के लिए गहरी चिंता और संवेदना महसूस करता है। **(2)**

(ख)

लेखक को बचपन में घास अधिक हरी और फूलों कि सुगंध अधिक मनमोहक लगती थी। स्कूल के अंदर जाने से रास्ते के दोनों ओर जो अलियार के बड़े ढंग से कटे-छाँटे झाड़ उगे थे, उनके नीम के पत्तों जैसे पत्तों की महक आज भी उन्हें विशेष रूप से याद है। उन दिनों स्कूल की छोटी क्यारियों में फूल भी कई तरह के उगाए जाते थे जिनमें गुलाब, गेंदा और मोतिया की दूध-सी सफ़ेद कलियाँ भी हुआ करतीं। ये कलियाँ इतनी सुंदर और खुशबूदार होती थीं कि हम चंदू चपड़ासी से आँख बचाकर कभी-कभार एक-दो तोड़ लियाँ करते। सुगंध आज भी महसूस कर पाता हूँ, परंतु यह याद नहीं कि उन्हें तोड़कर, कुछ देर सुँघकर फिर क्या किया करते। **(2)**

(ग)

टोपी की इफ़्फ़न की दादी से घनिष्ठ दोस्ती की जड़ें उसकी दादी के द्वारा सुनाई गई रोचक कहानियों और उनके बीच के प्यार में निहित हैं। इफ़्फ़न के घर जाने पर, टोपी अक्सर इफ़्फ़न की दादी के पास बैठना पसंद करता था, जहाँ उसे इफ्फन की दादी और उनकी भाषा में एक सुकून मिलता था। उनकी बोली बहुत भाती थी, और वह इसे अपनी माँ की बोली से जोड़ता था, जिसे वह बहुत पसंद करता था। दादी की कहानियाँ और उनके द्वारा उसे दिया गया प्यार और स्नेह टोपी के लिए बेहद अहम था। इसके विपरीत, टोपी अपनी दादी से नफरत करता था। इस प्रकार उनकी दोस्ती एक गहरे व्यक्तिगत संबंध और समझ के आधार पर थी, जिसने टोपी को एक वैकल्पिक पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध की अनुभूति प्रदान की। **(2)**

अनुच्छेद किसी भी शब्द, सुत्र से संबंध विचार एवं भावों को अर्जित, ज्ञान, निजी अनुभूति से संजोकर प्रवाहमयी शैली के माध्यम से स्पष्ट किया जाता है।

14- (क)   **सड़क को कचरे से बचाओं**

संकेत बिंदु

हर कोई फेंक रहा कचरा **(5)**

सड़कों पर कचरा फेंकने से कई अशुभ परिणाम होते हैं। पहले तो यह पर्यावरण को क्षति पहुंचाता है। फेंका गया कचरा प्रदूषण का कारण बनता है जिससे जल, वायु, और मिट्टी दुष्प्रभावित होती है। यह स्वास्थ्य एवं सुरक्षा सबंधी समस्याओं को भी उत्पन्न कर सकता है, क्योंकि यह मच्छर और बीमारियों का कारण बन सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त सड़कों पर कचरा फेंकने से समाज में आलोचना और असुरक्षा की भावना भी बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए इसे हल करने के लिए जनसामान्य को जागरूक करने और समुदायों को उचित फैसले लेने के लिए कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

सोच बदलने की जरूरत

कचरा सड़कों पर ना फेंका जाए इसके लिए सोच में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। हमें सामाजिक सचेतता और जागरूकता का निरंतर प्रयास करना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमें शिक्षा और जागरूकता के साथ-साथ कानून का पालन करने की भी जरूरत है। जब लोग समझेंगे कि कचरा फेंकना पूरे समुदाय के स्वास्थ्य

और पर्यावरण के लिए कितना हानिकारक हो सकता है, तब हम सब मिलकर इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कदम उठा सकते हैं।

स्वच्छता के लिए जागरूकता अभियान

जागरूकता अभियान के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलू निम्नलिखित हो सकते हैं:

- **'स्वच्छ भारत' अभियान:** यह एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अभियान है जिसका उद्देश्य गलियों, सड़कों तथा अधोसंरचना को साफ-सुथरा करना और कूड़ा साफ रखना है। यह अभियान 2 अक्टूबर, 2014 को आरम्भ किया गया। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने देश को दासता से मुक्त कराया, परन्तु 'स्वच्छ भारत' का उनका सपना पूरा नहीं हुआ।

- **जागरूकता अभियान:** लोगों को स्वच्छता के महत्व और स्वच्छता के लाभों के बारे में शिक्षित किया जा सकता है। लोगों को प्रेरित किया जा सकता है ताकि वे स्वयं स्वच्छता के प्रति सजग रहें और अपने आसपास को साफ रखें।

- **कानूनी संज्ञान:** लोगों को स्वच्छता संबंधी कानूनों के बारे में जानकारी दी जा सकती है ताकि वे कानूनों का पालन करें।

- **सामूहिक अभियान:** समुदाय में सामूहिक सफाई अभियानों का आयोजन किया जा सकता है जो स्वच्छता की जागरूकता बढ़ा सकते हैं।

- **तकनीकी उपाय:** विभिन्न तकनीकी माध्यमों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, जैसे कि सोशल मीडिया, वेबसाइट्स, और संवादात्मक कार्यक्रम जो जागरूकता को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

(ख)   **मेरी रेगिस्तान यात्रा**

संकेत बिंदु:

धूल ही धूल   (5)

रेगिस्तान यात्रा अविश्वसनीय अनुभवों की एक अद्वितीय यात्रा होती है। वहाँ की धूल, वास्तव में एक अलग ही अनुभव और जीवन की सच्चाई सिखाती है। रेगिस्तान में यात्रा करना साहसिकता का अनुभव कराता है। यहाँ विभिन्न प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जैसे कि उच्चतम तापमान, धूप, और रेगिस्तानी जलवायु। इसलिए इस यात्रा में शारीरिक और मानसिक सामर्थ्य को परीक्षण करने का मौका मिलता है। यह हमारी सीमाओं को पार करने की क्षमता दिखाता है। जो जीवन में सहायक और प्रेरणादायक साबित हो सकते हैं।

रात की शीतलता और सौंदर्य

रात की रेगिस्तानी शीतलता और सौंदर्य एक अद्वितीय और प्रेरणादायक अनुभव हो सकता है। रात के समय रेगिस्तान में अन्य स्थलों से अलग होकर वास्तविक स्वतंत्रता और शांति का अनुभव होता है। यहाँ कुछ कारण हैं जो रात की रेगिस्तानी शीतलता और सौंदर्य को विशेष बना देते हैं:

- **सितारों की चमक:** रेगिस्तान में रात के समय आसमान में बिखरे सितारे अनंतता और शांति का अनुभव कराते हैं। यह एक अद्वितीय और सुंदर दृश्य होता है जो मन को शांति और प्रसन्नता में ले जाता है।

- **चाँदनी की रोशनी:** रात की रेगिस्तानी यात्रा में चाँद की रोशनी का अनुभव करना वास्तव में अद्वितीय होता है। चाँद के चमकते हुए तारे और चाँदनी के प्रकाश से रेगिस्तान का माहौल और भी रोमांचक और सौंदर्यपूर्ण बन जाता है।

- **चुप्पी और शांति:** रात के समय रेगिस्तान में चुप्पी का अनुभव करना अत्यंत शांतिपूर्ण होता है। यहाँ कोई शोर और उत्साह नहीं होता, सिर्फ शांति और चुप्पी की अनुभूति होती है जो मन को अंतरात्मा के साथ जोड़ती है।

- **प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य:** रात के समय, रेगिस्तान का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य भी विशेष रूप से प्रकट होता है। चाँदनी की रोशनी में, रेगिस्तान की धरती, छोटे-छोटे पौधे और उनके छायांकित प्रतिबिम्ब एक अद्वितीय और साहसिक परिदृश्य में ले जाते हैं।

तापमान एवं लोक-संस्कृति

रेगिस्तानी यात्रा के दौरान तापमान एवं लोक-संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। यहाँ इस यात्रा के दो मुख्य पहलुओं के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण हैं:

तापमान:

- रेगिस्तानों में तापमान दिन के समय अत्यधिक ऊँचा होता है और रात के समय बहुत ही निम्न होता है जिससे शरीर को अनुकूलित करना पड़ता है।

- यह यात्रा शारीरिक सामर्थ्य को परीक्षण करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है, क्योंकि शरीर को उच्च और निम्न तापमान के साथ संघर्षशील होना पड़ता है।

लोक-संस्कृति:

- रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय लोगों की जीवनशैली, उनकी परम्पराएं, और स्थानीय संस्कृति विशेष महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं और अपनी जीवनशैली को परिवेश के अनुसार समायोजित करते हैं।

- रेगिस्तान में जीने के लिए लोगों को अपने संस्कृति के तत्वों को समझना और अनुसरण करना पड़ता है। यह उनकी सामाजिक संरचना, खाद्य संबंधी परंपराएं अनुभव करने का मौका देती है।

(ग)   **आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव**

संकेत बिंदु:

आजादी के 75 वर्ष   (5)

''आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव'' भारत के स्वतंत्रता के 75 वर्ष के उत्सव को याद करने और मनाने का एक महान अवसर है। यह महोत्सव देशवासियों को उनके स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के महान गौरव को स्मरण करने का मौका देता है, जब वे अंग्रेजों के शासन के

खिलाफ उठे और अपने देश को स्वतंत्रता की ओर ले जाने के लिए जीवन का समर्पण किया। इसके द्वारा हम स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके बलिदान को समर्पित करते हैं जिन्होंने हमें स्वतंत्रता का उपहार दिया।

हर घर तिरंगा क्यों?

''हर घर तिरंगा'' का अभिप्राय यह है कि हर भारतीय नागरिक को अपने घर में राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, यानी तिरंगा, का सम्मान करना चाहिए। तिरंगा न केवल भारत की स्वतंत्रता का प्रतीक है, बल्कि यह देशभक्ति, गर्व, और एकता का प्रतीक भी है। भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का सम्मान करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इसके अलावा तिरंगा एक ऐसा प्रतीक है जो हमें हमारे देश के मूल्यों, नैतिकता, और एकता की ओर प्रेरित करता है। इसलिए ''हर घर तिरंगा'' एक सांस्कृतिक और राष्ट्रीय आदर्श है जो हमें हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के प्रति समर्पितता और सम्मान को बढ़ावा देता है। दोनों अवसर एक साथ जुड़ते हैं ताकि हम अपने देश के स्वतंत्रता के इतिहास का सम्मान करें और उसकी मूल्यवान बातों को समझें और स्वतंत्र भारत के उत्थान में अपना सहयोग दें।

विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन

''आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव'' के अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं और लोगों को इस महत्वपूर्ण अवसर के महत्व को समझाने और स्वतंत्रता के महान गौरव को स्मरण करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। यहां कुछ प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों का उल्लेख किया गया है:

- **राष्ट्रीय तीर्थयात्रा अभियानः** यह कार्यक्रम भारत के प्रमुख धार्मिक स्थलों की यात्रा को समृद्ध करता है और लोगों को उनके महत्व को समझने और स्वतंत्रता के महान अनुभवों को साझा करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।

- **आजादी के 75 सप्ताहः** इस कार्यक्रम में लोगों के बीच विभिन्न सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रतियोगिताएं, कार्यशालाएं, और समारोहों का आयोजन किया जाता है।

- **आजादी के 75 साप्ताहिक संग्रहालयः** इस कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक स्थलों पर आधारित संग्रहालय आयोजित किए जाते हैं जो भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को समर्पित करते हैं।

- **स्वतंत्रता के गीत और नृत्य संध्याः** इस कार्यक्रम में स्थानीय कलाकारों द्वारा भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से प्रेरित संगीत और नृत्य का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है।

- **राष्ट्रीय एथलेटिक्स महोत्सवः** इस कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खेल प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया जाता है जो राष्ट्रीय एकता, सामरिकता और शौर्यता को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

15. (क)

दिनांक-5 मई, 20XX   (5)

सेवा में,

नगर-निगम अधिकारी,

विषय – मोहल्ले के पार्क की दुर्व्यवस्था को सुधारने के संबंध में

श्रीमान जी,

मेरा नाम साहिल है, मैं अपने मोहल्ले के पार्क की दुर्व्यवस्था के संबंध में आपको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पार्क में बिजली और स्वच्छता की बहुत ही कमी है, जिससे यह स्थान असामाजिक तत्वों के लिए आकर्षण का केंद्र बन गया है। यह हमारे समुदाय के लिए एक स्वास्थ्य और सकारात्मक माहौल निर्मित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि कृपया इस समस्या का निराकरण करें और पार्क की स्थिति को सुधारें। बिजली की व्यवस्था को सुधारा जाए और स्वच्छता के लिए नियमित सफाई कराई जाए। यह उन्हें एक सुरक्षित और स्वच्छ माहौल प्रदान करेगा जो हमारे समुदाय के लिए उपयोगी होगा।

आपसे निवेदन है कि इस समस्या का समाधान करने की जल्द से जल्द कृपा करें।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,

साहिल

अथवा

(ख)   (5)

दिनांक-5 मई, 20XX

सेवा में,

XYZ होटल प्रबंधक, बैंगलुरु

विषय-होटल संबंधी व्ययस्था के जानकारी के संबंध में,

श्रीमान जी,

मैं आपके होटल में ठहरने की योजना बना रहा हूँ, और मुझे आपसे कुछ जानकारी चाहिए। मुझे होटल की आवासीय व्यवस्था, भोजन का व्यय, और अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए जानकारी चाहिए। कृपया मुझे आपके होटल की सुविधाओं, ठहरने की कीमत, और भोजन के लिए अनुमानित व्यय बताएं।

आगामी दिनों में बैंगलुरु आने वाला हूँ, और मैं आपके होटल में ठहरना चाहता/चाहती हूँ। मुझे आपके होटल की सुविधाओं और सेवाओं के बारे में सम्पूर्ण जानकारी चाहिए ताकि मैं अपनी यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बना सकूँ।

कृपया मुझे जल्द से जल्द आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करें।

धन्यवाद,

भवदीय,

सौरभ

16. (क)

'अंतर्विद्यालयीय कहानी प्रतियोगिता' में भाग लेने के लिए सूचना

दिनांक-5 मई 20XX   (5)

सभी छात्र/छात्राओं को 'अंतर्विद्यालयीय कहानी प्रतियोगिता' में भाग लेने के लिए सूचित करते हैं। इस प्रतियोगिता में आप अपनी रचनात्मकता और साहित्यिक क्षमता का प्रदर्शन कर सकते हैं। यह

आपके सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण अवसर हो सकता है। प्रतियोगिता के नियमों और प्रावधानों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी के लिए संबंधित विद्यालय के सांस्कृतिक सचिव से संपर्क करें।

अधिक जानकारी के लिए धन्यवाद।

सौरभ

सांस्कृतिक सचिव

अथवा

(ख)   आदरणीय विद्यालय प्रशासन,   (4)

खोया-पाया संदर्भ में

मैंने आज बस में अपना एक बैग छूट गया है, जिसमें मेरी पुस्तकें और नोटबुक हैं। बस का रूट नंबर PQ है। कृपया मेरे बैग को खोजने में मदद करें और उसे स्कूल की सूचना पट्ट पर लगा दें। यह मेरे लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। धन्यवाद।

सही विवरणः

बैग का रंगः काला-नीला

बैग में वस्तुओं की सूचीः 10th क्लास की मैथ और विज्ञान की पुस्तक, टिफिन बॉक्स, औजार बॉक्स।

धन्यवाद,

XYZ

17. (क)

अथवा

(ख)
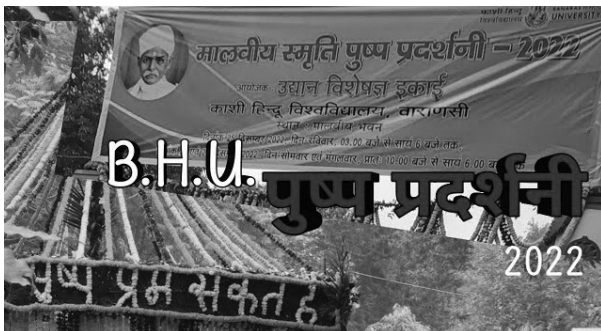
18. (क)   (5)

धूप की चमक के बाद अचानक आकाश पूरी तरह से काले बादलों से छा गया। धरती को अंधकार ने ढक लिया और तेज़ ओलों की बौछार ने सड़क पर धमा-चौकड़ी मचा दी। लोग भागने लगे और एक-दूसरे की मदद के लिए हाथों का साथ देने लगे। बादलों की अचानक परिवर्तन ने सभी को आचंभित कर दिया। बाजार की चहल-पहल अचानक से थम गई, और हर कोई ओलों से बचने के लिए शरण की तलाश में लग गया। बच्चे, जो कुछ ही पल पहले तक खेल रहे थे, अब अपनी माताओं की गोद में सिमट गए थे। वहीं, कुछ साहसी युवा ओलों के बीच दौड़ लगा रहे थे, इस अनोखे दृश्य का आनंद उठाते हुए। जैसे-जैसे बौछार थमी, सड़क पर एक सफेद चादर सी बिछ गई। आकाश से झांकती धूप ने उस सफेदी को और भी चमकीला बना दिया। लोग अपने काम काज में लौट आए, लेकिन इस घटना ने सबके दिलों में एक गहरी छाप छोड़ दी। यह दिन सबके लिए एक यादगार पल बन गया, जिसे वे लंबे समय तक याद रखेंगे। ओलों की वह अचानक बौछार ने न केवल धरती को सफेद चादर में लपेटा, बल्कि लोगों के दिलों को भी एक अनोखी खुशी और साहस से भर दिया।

इस घटना ने हमें यह सिखाया कि जीवन में हमें हमेशा तैयार रहना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनिश्चितता कभी भी हमारे सामने आ सकती है और हमें उससे निपटने की क्षमता होनी चाहिए।

(ख)

दिनांक-5 मई 20XX   (5)

सेवा में,

स्वास्थ्य पदाधिकारी,

विषयः खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने का आग्रह

श्रीमान जी,

मैं आपको सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नगर में खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की स्थिति चिंताजनक है। यह खतरनाक हो सकता है और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को खतरे में डाल सकता है। हमें इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप संबंधित विभागों के साथ मिलकर इस मुद्दे पर कार्रवाई करें। संभावना है कि ऐसी कड़ी कार्रवाई से हम स्थानीय बाजार में मिलावट को रोक सकें और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को सुरक्षित बना सकें।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,

सौरभ

SC⓪RE

MATHEMATICS
STANDARD

CBSE Class - 10th

12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers
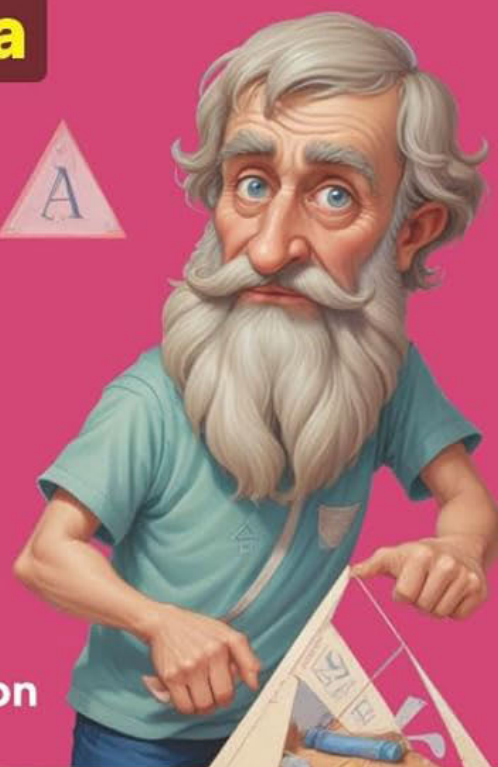(2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets

Kriti Sharma

💡 **100% Coverage**

CBSE 2024 Solved Papers	Elaborative Concept Notes
Errorless Solutions	20 Authentic Papers
As per the Latest Board Syllabus Issued on 22nd March, 2024	

DISHA
Publication Inc

4th Edition

Typeset By
DISHA DTP Team

Sahi
Disha
Ki Ore

Disha's
SOCIAL INITIATIVE
to make the world a better place.

Scan the code to be a part of the change.

Follow and join us.

1. Disha uses 100% Recycled Paper in all its books
2. In a thoughtful partnership with the SankalpTaru Foundation, Disha plants trees with every unique book it prints

Buying Books from Disha is always Rewarding

This time we are appreciating your writing Creativity.
Write a review of the product you purchased on Amazon/Flipkart

Take a screen shot / Photo of that review

Scan this QR Code ➔
Fill Details and submit | That's it ... Hold tight n wait. At the end of the month, you will get a surprise gift from Disha Publication

Scan this QR code

Write To Us At
feedback_disha@aiets.co.in
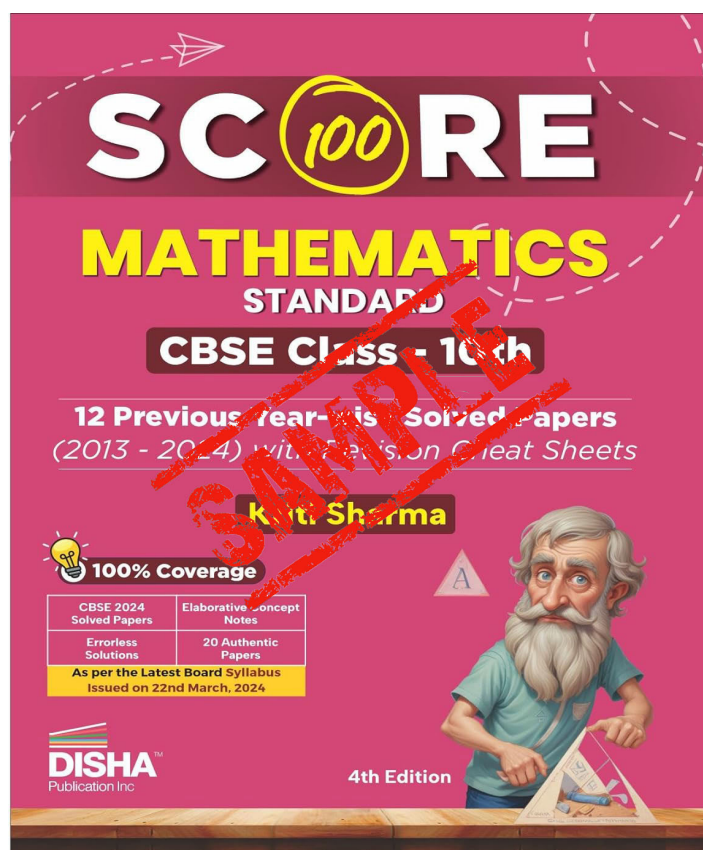
www.dishapublication.com

DISHA™
Publication Inc

1.   CBSE Board Solved Paper (All India 2024)   **1-10**

This sample book is prepared from the book **"Score 100 Mathematics (Standard) CBSE Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets 4th Edition | PYQs for 2025 Exam".**

In case you like this content, you can buy the **Physical Book** or **E-book** using the ISBN provided above.

The book & e-book are available on all leading online stores.

CONTENTS

Note: Highlighted questions in the Question Papers are not in current CBSE Syllabus.

SC⓿⓿RE *with Kriti Sharma*

Scan QR Code for Latest CBSE Samples, CBSE Notification and Exam Related Resource Material

https://bit.ly/3Ky5b7a

All India 2024

CBSE Board Solved Paper

Time Allowed : 3 Hours   *Maximum Marks : 80*

General Instructions:

Read the following instruction very carefully and strictly follow them:

(i) This question paper contains **38** questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper is divided into five sections – **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

(iii) In **Section A**, Question no. **1** to **18** are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and questions number **19** and **20** are Assertion - Reason based questions of **1** mark each.

(iv) In **Section B**, Questions no. **21** to **25** are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions, carrying **2** marks each.

(v) In **Section C**, Questions no. **26** to **31** are Short Answer (SA) type questions, carrying **3** marks each.

(vi) In **Section D**, Questions no. **32** to **35** are Long Answer (LA) type questions, carrying **5** marks each.

(vii) In **Section E**, Question no. **36** to **38** are Case Study Based questions, carrying **4** marks each. Internal choice is provided in **2** marks questions in each Case Study.

(viii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in **2** questions in **Section B**, **2** questions in **Section C**, **2** questions in **Section D** and **3** questions in **Section E**.

(ix) Draw neat diagrams wherever required. Take $\pi = \dfrac{22}{7}$ wherever required, if not stated.

(x) Uses of calculator is **not** allowed.

SECTION - A

This section comprises Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) of 1 mark each.   **20 × 1 = 20**

1. The next (4th) term of the A.P. $\sqrt{18}, \sqrt{50}, \sqrt{98}, \ldots$ is:

(a) $\sqrt{128}$ (b) $\sqrt{140}$

(c) $\sqrt{162}$ (d) $\sqrt{200}$

2. If $\dfrac{x}{3} = 2\sin A, \dfrac{y}{3} = 2\cos A,$ then the value of $x^2 + y^2$ is:

(a) 36   (b) 9

(c) 6   (d) 18

3. If $4\sec\theta - 5 = 0$, then the value of $\cot\theta$ is:

(a) $\dfrac{3}{4}$ (b) $\dfrac{4}{5}$ (c) $\dfrac{5}{3}$ (d) $\dfrac{4}{3}$

4. Which out of the following type of straight lines will be represented by the system of equations $3x + 4y = 5$ and $6x + 8y = 7$?

(a) Parallel   (b) Intersecting

(c) Coincident   (d) Perpendicular to each other

5. The ratio of the sum and product of the roots of the quadratic equation $5x^2 - 6x + 21 = 0$ is:

(a) 5 : 21   (b) 2 : 7

(c) 21 : 5   (d) 7 : 2

6. For the data 2, 9, x + 6, 2x + 3, 5, 10, 5; if the mean is 7, then the value of x is:

(a) 9   (b) 6

(c) 5   (d) 3

7. One ticket is drawn at random from a bag containing tickets numbered 1 to 40. The probability that the selected ticket has a number which is a multiple of 7 is:

(a) $\dfrac{1}{7}$ (b) $\dfrac{1}{8}$

(c) $\dfrac{1}{5}$ (d) $\dfrac{7}{40}$

8. The perimeter of the sector of a circle of radius 21 cm which subtends an angle of 60° at the centre of circle, is:

(a) 22 cm   (b) 43 cm

(c) 64 cm   (d) 462 cm

9. The length of an arc of a circle with radius 12cm is 10π cm. The angle subtended by the arc at the centre of the circle, is:

(a) 120°   (b) 6°

(c) 75°   (d) 150°

10. The greatest number which divides 281 and 1249, leaving remainder 5 and 7 respectively, is:
   - (a) 23
   - (b) 276
   - (c) 138
   - (d) 69

11. The number of terms in the A.P. 3, 6, 9, 12, ... , 111 is:
   - (a) 36
   - (b) 40
   - (c) 37
   - (d) 30

12. The chord of a circle of radius 10 cm subtends a right angle at its centre. The length of the chord (in cm) is:
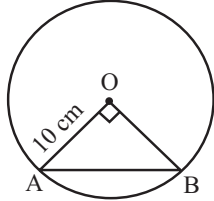
   - (a) $5\sqrt{2}$
   - (b) $10\sqrt{2}$
   - (c) $\dfrac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$
   - (d) 5

13. The LCM of three numbers 28, 44, 132 is:
   - (a) 258
   - (b) 231
   - (c) 462
   - (d) 924

14. If the product of two co-prime numbers is 553, then their HCF is:
   - (a) 1
   - (b) 553
   - (c) 7
   - (d) 79

15. If α and β are the zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = kx^2 - 30x + 45k$ and $\alpha + \beta = \alpha\beta$, then the value of k is:
   - (a) $-\dfrac{2}{3}$
   - (b) $-\dfrac{3}{2}$
   - (c) $\dfrac{3}{2}$
   - (d) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

16. In the given figure, RJ and RL are two tangents to the circle. If $\angle RJL = 42°$, then the measure of $\angle JOL$ is:
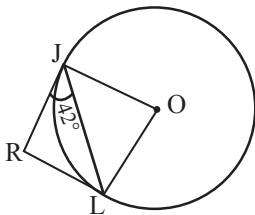
   - (a) 42°
   - (b) 84°
   - (c) 96°
   - (d) 138°

17. In the given figure, in Δ ABC, DE || BC. If AD = 2.4 cm, DB = 4 cm and AE = 2 cm, then the length of AC is:
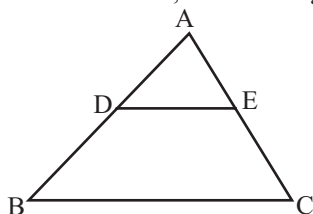
   - (a) $\dfrac{10}{3}$ cm
   - (b) $\dfrac{3}{10}$ cm
   - (c) $\dfrac{16}{3}$ cm
   - (d) 1.2 cm

18. If a vertical pole of length 7.5 m casts a shadow 5m long on the ground and at the same time, a tower casts a shadow 24 m long, then the height of the tower is:
   - (a) 20 m
   - (b) 40 m
   - (c) 60 m
   - (d) 36 m

Questions number 19 and 20 are Assertion and Reason based questions .Two statements are given, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (A), (B), (C) and (D) as given below:

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) are true.

19. Assertion (A) : ABCD is a trapezium with DC || AB. E and F are points on AD and BC respectively, such that EF || AB. Then $\dfrac{AE}{ED} = \dfrac{BF}{FC}$.

Reason (R) : Any line parallel to parallel sides of trapezium divides the non-parallel sides proportionally.

20. Assertion (A) : Degree of a zero polynomial is not defined.

Reason (R) : Degree of a non-zero constant polynomial is 0.

SECTION - B

This section comprises Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.   5 × 2 = 10

21. (a) If two tangents inclined at an angle of 60° are drawn to a circle of radius 3cm, then find the length of each tangent.

OR

(b) Prove that the tangents drawn at the ends of diameter of a circle are parallel.

22. Evaluate: $\dfrac{2\tan 30°.\sec 60°.\tan 45°}{1 - \sin^2 60°}$

23. If α, β are zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 5x^2 - 6x + 1$, then find the value of $\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta$.

24. (a) Find the ratio in which the point P(–4, 6) divides the line segment joining the points A(–6, 10) and B(3, –8).

OR

(b) Prove that the points (3, 0), (6, 4) and (–1, 3) are the vertices of an isosceles triangle.

25. A carton consists of 60 shirts of which 48 are good, 8 have major defects and 4 have minor defects. Nigam, a trader, will accept the shirts which are good but Anmol, another trader, will only reject the shirts which have major defects. One shirt is drawn at random from the carton. Find the probability that it is acceptable to Anmol.

<div align="center">

SECTION - C

</div>

This section comprises Short Answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each. $6 \times 3 = 18$

26. (a) Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

(b) Prove that $\left(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}\right)^2$ is an irrational number, given that $\sqrt{6}$ is an irrational number.

27. (a) If the sum of the first 14 terms of an A. P. is 1050 and the first term is 10, then find the 20th term and the nth term.

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

(b) The first term of an A. P. is 5, the last term is 45 and the sum of all the terms is 400. Find the number of terms and the common difference of the A. P.

28. Prove that the parallelogram circumscribing a circle is a rhombus.

29. Prove that: $\dfrac{\tan A}{1 - \cot A} + \dfrac{\cot A}{1 - \tan A} = 1 + \sec A \, \mathrm{cosec}\, A$

30. Three unbiased coins are tossed simultaneously. Find the probability of getting:

(i) at least one head.

(ii) exactly one tail.

(iii) two heads and one tail.

31. An arc of a circle of radius 10 cm subtends a right angle at the centre of the circle. Find the area of the corresponding major sector. (Use $\pi = 3.14$)

<div align="center">

SECTION - D

</div>

This section comprises Long Answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each. $4 \times 5 = 20$

32. (a) Find the value of 'k' for which the quadratic equation $(k + 1)x^2 - 6(k + 1)x + 3(k + 9) = 0$, $k \neq -1$ has real and equal roots .

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

(b) The age of a man is twice the square of the age of his son. Eight years hence, the age of the man will be 4 years more than three times the age of his son. Find their present ages.

33. From a point on a bridge across the river, the angles of depressions of the banks on opposite sides of the river are 30° and 60° respectively. If the bridges is at a height of 4 m from the banks, find the width of the river.

34. (a) In the given figure, Δ FEC $\cong \Delta$ GDB and $\angle 1 = \angle 2$. Prove that Δ ADE $\sim \Delta$ ABC.

<div align="center">
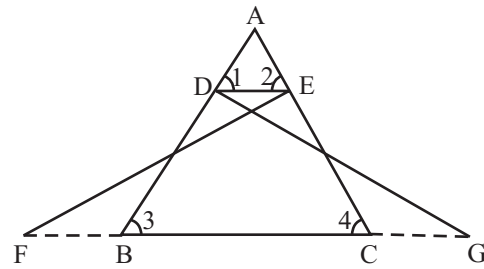
OR

</div>

(b) Sides AB and AC and median AD of a Δ ABC are respectively proportional to sides PQ and PR and median PM of another Δ PQR. Show that Δ ABC $\sim$ Δ PQR.

35. A wooden article was made by scooping out a hemisphere from each end of a solid cylinder, as shown in the figure. If the height of the cylinder is 5.8 cm and its base is of radius 2.1 cm, find the total surface area of the article.

<div align="center">
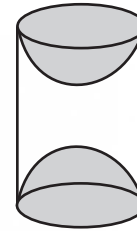
SECTION - E

</div>

This section comprises of 3 Case Study Based questions of 4 marks each. $3 \times 4 = 12$

<div align="center">

Case Study – 1

</div>

36. Essel World is one of India's largest amusement parks that offers a diverse range of thrilling rides, water attractions and entertainment options for visitors of all ages. The park is known for its iconic "Water Kingdom" section, making it a popular destination for family outings and fun-filled adventure. The ticket charges for the park are ₹ 150 per child and ₹250 per adult.

On a day, the cashier of the park found that 300 tickets were sold and an amount of ₹55,000 was collected.

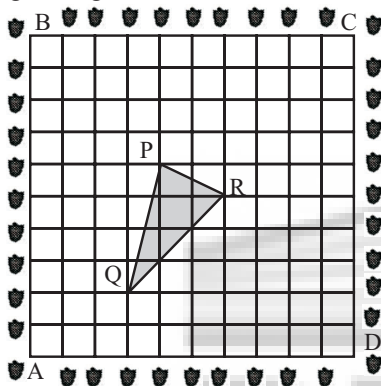Based on the above, answer the following questions:

(i) If the number of children visited be x and the number of adults visited by y, then write the given situation algebraically . **1**

(ii) (a) How many children visited the amusement park that day? **2**

OR

(b) How many adults visited the amusement park that day? **2**

(iii) How much amount will be collected if 250 children and 100 adults visit the amusement park? **1**

Case Study – 2

37. A garden is in the shape of a square. The gardener grew saplings of Ashoka tree on the boundary of the garden at the distance of 1m from each other. He wants to decorate the garden with rose plants. He chose a triangular region inside the garden to grow rose plants. In the above situation, the gardener took help from the students of class 10. They made a chart for it which looks like the given figure.
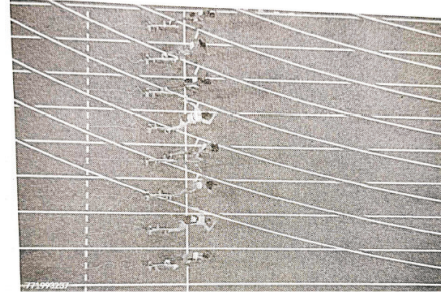

Based on the above answer the following questions:

(i) If A is taken as origin, what are the coordinates of the vertices of ΔPQR? **1**

(ii) (a) Find distances PQ and QR. **2**

OR

(b) Find the coordinates of the point which divides the line segment joining point P and R in the ratio 2 : 1 internally. **2**

(iii) Find out if ΔPQR is an isosceles triangle **1**

Case Study – 3

38. Activities like running or cycling reduce stress and the risk of mental disorders like depression. Running helps build endurance. Children develop stronger bones and muscles and are less prone to gain weight. The physical education teacher of a school has decided to conduct an inter school running tournament in his school premises. The time taken by a group of students to run 100m, was notes as follows:

Time (in Second)	0–20	20–40	40–60	60–80	80–100
Number of students	8	10	13	6	3

Based on the above, answer the following questions:

(i) What is the median class of the above given data? **1**

(ii) (a) Find the mean time taken by the students to finish the race. **2**

OR

(b) Find the mode of the above given data. **2**

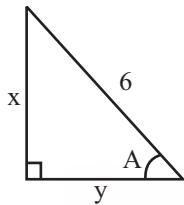(iii) How many students given took time less than 60 seconds. **1**

Solutions

SECTION - A

1. **(c)** A. P is $\sqrt{18}, \sqrt{50}, \sqrt{98} - - - -$

We can write as $3\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, 7\sqrt{2} - - - -$

$d = a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_3 = 2\sqrt{2}$

$a_4 = a + 3d$

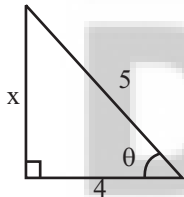$= 3\sqrt{2} + 3 \times 2\sqrt{2} = 9\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{162}$ **[1 Mark]**

2. **(a)** $\sin A = \dfrac{x}{6}, \cos A = \dfrac{y}{6}$

$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = (6)^2 = 36$ **[1 Mark]**

3. **(d)** $4 \sec\theta - 5 = 0$

$\sec\theta = \dfrac{5}{4}$

By Pythagoras Theorem, $x = 3$

$\cot\theta = \dfrac{4}{3}$ **[1 Mark]**

4. **(a)** Given $3x + 4y = 5; \; 6x + 8y = 7$

$\dfrac{3}{6} = \dfrac{4}{8} \neq \dfrac{5}{7}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{1}{2} \neq \dfrac{5}{7}$

Parallel lines   **[1 Mark]**

5. **(b)** $\dfrac{\text{Sum of roots}}{\text{Product of roots}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{-(-6)}{5}}{\dfrac{21}{5}} = \dfrac{6}{5} \times \dfrac{5}{21} = \dfrac{6}{21} = \dfrac{2}{7}$ **[1 Mark]**

6. **(d)** $\dfrac{\text{Sum of all numbers in data}}{\text{Total numbers in data}} = \text{Mean}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{2 + 9 + (x+6) + (2x+3) + 5 + 10 + 5}{7} = 7$

$\Rightarrow 3x + 40 = 49$

$\Rightarrow 3x = 49 - 40 = 9$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{9}{3} = 3$ **[1 Mark]**

7. **(b)** We know that multiple of 7 between 1 to 40 is 7, 14, 21, 28, 35

Total number of outcomes $= 40$

Number of favourable outcomes which are multiple of 7 is $= 5$

Probability $\dfrac{5}{40} = \dfrac{1}{8}$ **[1 Mark]**

8. **(c)** Perimeter of sector of circle $= \dfrac{60°}{360°} \times 2\pi r + 2r$

$= \dfrac{60°}{360°} \times 2 \times \dfrac{22}{7} \times 21 + 2 \times 21 = 64 \text{cm}$ **[1 Mark]**

9. **(d)** Subtended angle $= \dfrac{\text{arc length}}{\text{radius}} = \dfrac{10\pi}{12} = \dfrac{10 \times 180°}{12}$

$= 150°$ **[1 Mark]**

10. **(c)** Since, the number divides 281 an 1249 and leaves the reminder 5 and 7 respectively. So, $281 - 5 = 276$ and $1249 - 7 = 1242$ is completely divided by the required number.

$\therefore$ The greatest such number = H.C.F $(276, 1242) = 138$.   **[1 Mark]**

11. **(c)** $a = 3, d = 6 - 3 = 3$

$T_n = 111$

$\Rightarrow a + (n-1)d = 111 \Rightarrow 3 + (n-1)3 = 111$

$\Rightarrow 1 + n - 1 = 37 \Rightarrow n = 37$ **[1 Mark]**

12. **(b)** $\theta = 90°$, radius $r = 10$ cm $= OA = OB$

$\because$ OAB is a right angle triangle.

$AO^2 + OB^2 = AB^2$

$\Rightarrow 10^2 + 10^2 = AB^2$

$\Rightarrow AB^2 = 200$

$\Rightarrow AB = 10\sqrt{2}$ **[1 Mark]**

13. **(d)** $28 = 2 \times 2 \times 7$

$44 = 2 \times 2 \times 11$

$132 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 11$

$\therefore$ LCM $(28, 44, 132) = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 \times 11 = 924$ **[1 Mark]**

14. **(a)** Since, the numbers are co-prime. So, there will not be any common factor.

$\therefore$ HCF $= 1$ **[1 Mark]**

> **Note**
>
> *HCF of prime number is 1.*

15. **(d)** Given, $p(x) = kx^2 - 30x + 45k$

Sum of zeroes

$= \alpha + \beta = \dfrac{-(-30)}{k} = \dfrac{30}{k}$

and product of zeroes

$= \alpha\beta = \dfrac{45k}{k} = 45$

Since $\alpha + \beta = \alpha\beta$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{30}{k} = 45 \Rightarrow k = \dfrac{2}{3}$ **[1 Mark]**

16. **(b)** Since RJ is a tangent to the circle

$\therefore \quad \angle RJO = 90° \Rightarrow \angle RJL + \angle LJO = 90°$

$42° + \angle LJO = 90° \Rightarrow \angle LJO = 48°$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle JLO = \angle LJO = 48° \ [\because OJ = OL]$

In $\Delta OLJ, \angle JLO + \angle LJO + \angle LOJ = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \quad 48° + 48° + \angle LOJ = 180°$

$\Rightarrow \quad \angle LOJ = 84°$ **[1 Mark]**

17. **(c)** $\because \quad DE\|BC$

Hence by B.P.T. we have,

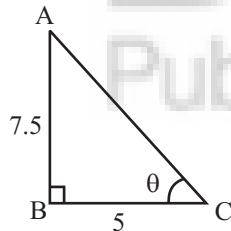$\therefore \ \dfrac{AD}{DB} = \dfrac{AE}{EC} \Rightarrow \dfrac{2.4}{4} = \dfrac{2}{EC}$

$\Rightarrow EC = \dfrac{10}{3}$

Now, $AC = AE + EC = 2 + \dfrac{10}{3} = \dfrac{16}{3}$ cm   **[1 Mark]**

18. **(d)** Let AB be the pole and BC is it shadow.

AB = 7.5 and BC = 5

Let $\angle ACB = \theta$

$\therefore \ \tan\theta = \dfrac{7.5}{5} = \dfrac{3}{2}$

Now, Let PQ be the tower and QR be its shadow.

Since, we are measuring the shadow at the same time. So,

$\angle ACB = \angle PRQ$

$\angle PRQ = \theta$
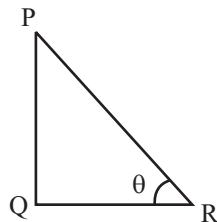
Now, $\tan\theta = \dfrac{PQ}{QR}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{3}{2} = \dfrac{PQ}{24} \Rightarrow PQ = 36$cm   **[1 Mark]**

> **Note**
>
> *At same times Sun's altitude will be same.*

19. **(a)**
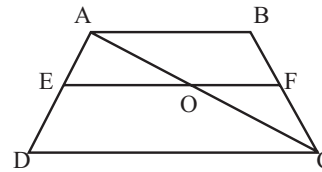
$\because$ AB$\|$ CD and AB$\|$EF $\Rightarrow$ CD$\|$EF

Draw a line which connects A to C.

In $\Delta ADC, \dfrac{AE}{ED} = \dfrac{OA}{OC}$ ...(i)

In $\Delta ABC, \dfrac{BF}{FC} = \dfrac{OA}{OC}$ ...(iii)

From (i) & (ii),

$\dfrac{AE}{ED} = \dfrac{BF}{FC}$ **[1 Mark]**

20. **(b)** Degree of a zero polynomial is not defined as it is of the form $0.x^n + 0.x^{n-1} + ... + 0.x + 0$ where n can be any integer.

Degree of a non-zero constant polynomial is 0 as it can be written as

$p(x) = k = kx°, k \in R - \{0\}$ **[1 Mark]**

<div align="center">

SECTION - B

</div>

21. **(a)** Given: $\angle P = 60°$
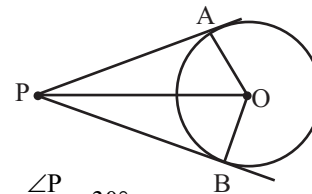
$\because \angle APQ = \dfrac{\angle P}{2} = 30°$

r = OA = 3cm

Also, $\angle PAO = 90°$ **[½ Mark]**

In right angle triangle PAO,

$\tan \angle APO = \dfrac{OB}{AP}$ **[½ Mark]**

$\Rightarrow \tan 30° = \dfrac{3}{AP} \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{3}{AP} \Rightarrow AP = 3\sqrt{3}$ cm.

$\because PB = PA = 3\sqrt{3}$ cm

So, $AP = PB = 3\sqrt{3}$ cm   **[1 Mark]**

(OR)

(b) Given O be the centre of the of circle and PQ be the diameter. AB and CQ are tangents of circle at point P and Q respectively.
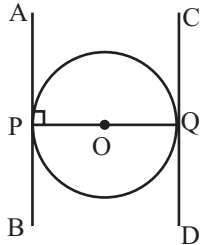
Claim: AB∥CD.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

Proof: ∵ AB is tangent at P. ⇒ AB ⊥ PQ.

and CD is tangent at Q ⇒ CD ⊥ PQ

Now, AB and CD are perpendicular to PQ.

∴　AB∥CD.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

22. $\dfrac{2\tan 30°.\sec 60°.\tan 45°}{1-\sin^2 60}$

$= \dfrac{2\times\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\times 2\times 1}{1-\left(\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} = \dfrac{\dfrac{4}{\sqrt{3}}}{1-\dfrac{3}{4}} = \dfrac{\dfrac{4}{\sqrt{3}}}{\dfrac{1}{4}} = \dfrac{16}{\sqrt{3}}$

$= \dfrac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}.$　　　　　　　　　　　　**[2 Marks]**

23. Given: $p(x) = 5x^2 - 6x + 1$

Sum of zeroes $= \alpha + \beta = \dfrac{6}{5}$

Product of zeroes $= \alpha\beta = \dfrac{1}{5}$　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

Now, $\alpha + \beta + \alpha\beta + = \dfrac{6}{5} + \dfrac{1}{5} = \dfrac{7}{5}$　　**[1 Mark]**

24. **(a)** Let (1 : m) is the required ratio.

∴ $\left(\dfrac{(-6)m+3\times 1}{m+1}, \dfrac{10m+(-8)\times 1}{m+1}\right) = (-4,6)$

⇒ $\left(\dfrac{-6m+3}{m+1}, \dfrac{10m-8}{m+1}\right) = (-4,6)$

Compare both sides, we get　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

$\dfrac{-6m+3}{m+1} = -4$

⇒ −6m + 3 = −4m − 4

⇒ $m = \dfrac{7}{2}$

and $\dfrac{10m-8}{m+1} = 6$

⇒ 10m − 8 = 6m + 6　⇒ $m = \dfrac{7}{2}$

∴ The ratio is (1 : m)

$= \left(1:\dfrac{7}{2}\right) = (2:7)$　　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

OR

(b) Let A ≡ (3, 0), B ≡ (6, 4) and C ≡ (−1, 3).

$AB = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (4-0)^2} = \sqrt{9+16} = 5$

$BC = \sqrt{(6+1)^2 + (4-3)^2} = \sqrt{49+1} = \sqrt{50}$　**[1 Mark]**

$CA = \sqrt{(3+1)^2 + (0-3)^2} = \sqrt{16+9} = 5$

Since, only two sides of the triangle have the same length.

∴ The given vertices forms a isosceles triangle. **[1 Mark]**

25. n(S) = 60

∵ Anmol accepts good shirts and shirts with minor defects.

∴ n(E) = 48 + 4 = 52　　　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

Now, the required probability

$P = \dfrac{n(E)}{n(S)} = \dfrac{52}{60} = \dfrac{13}{15}$　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

SECTION - C

26. **(a)** Suppose, if possible, $\sqrt{3}$ is a rational number. Then, there exist integers a and b such that $\dfrac{a}{b} = \sqrt{3}$, where a and b co-primes.

⇒　$a^2 = 3b^2$　　　　...(i)　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

⇒　3 divides a^2

⇒　3 divides a,　　　(3 is a prime number)

⇒　a = 3p for some integer p

from (i), $(3p)^2 = 3b^2$

⇒　$3p^2 = b^2$　　　　　　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

⇒　3 divides b^2 ⇒ 3 divides b.

∵　3 divides a and b both.

Which is a contradiction because a and b are co-primes

So, our supposition was not correct.

⇒ $\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.　　　　**[1 Mark]**

OR

(b) $(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2(\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3})$

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[1 Mark]

$= 2 + 3 + 2\sqrt{6}$

$= 5 + 2\sqrt{6}$　　　　　　　　　　　　　**[1 Mark]**

∵ $\sqrt{6}$ is an irrational number.

⇒ $5 + 2\sqrt{6}$ is an irrational number.

⇒ $(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})^2$ is an irrational number.　**[1 Mark]**

Note

Product of rational and irrational number is irrational.

27. **(a)** a = 10

S_{14} = 1050 $\Rightarrow \dfrac{14}{2}[2a+13d] = 1050$ **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow$ 20 + 13d = 150 $\Rightarrow$ 13d = 130

$\Rightarrow$ d = 10 **[1 Mark]**

T_{20} = a + 19d = 10 + 19 × 10 = 200

T_n = a + (n – 1)d = 10 + (n – 1) 10 = 10n. **[1 Mark]**

OR

(b) a = 5, l = 45

$S_n = 400 \Rightarrow \dfrac{n}{2}[a+l] = 400$

$\Rightarrow n[5+45] = 800 \Rightarrow n = 16$ **[1½ Marks]**

Since, l = 45 $\Rightarrow$ a + (n – 1)d = 45

$\Rightarrow$ 5 + (16 – 1) d = 45

$\Rightarrow 15d = 40 \Rightarrow d = \dfrac{8}{3}$ **[1½ Marks]**

28. Let ABCD be the parallelogram circumscribing the circle.

$\Rightarrow$ AD‖BC and AD = BC ...(1)

and AB‖CD and AB = CD ...(2)
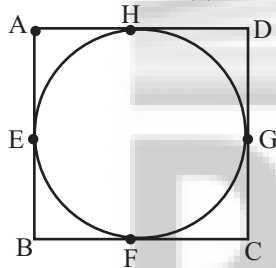
[1 Mark]

∵ AH and AE are tangent from A to the circle.

$\Rightarrow$ AE = AH ...(3)

Since, BE and BF are tangent from B to the circle

$\Rightarrow$ BE = BF ...(4)

Also, CF and CG are tangent from C to circle

$\Rightarrow$ CG = CF ...(5)

Also, DG and DH are tangent from D to circle

$\Rightarrow$ DG = DH ...(6)

Adding (3), (4), (5) and (6); **[1 Mark]**

AE + BE + CG + DG = AH + BF + CF + DH.

$\Rightarrow$ AB + CD = (AH + DH) + (BF + CF)

$\Rightarrow$ AB + AB = AD + BC

$\Rightarrow$ 2AB = AD + AD {AD = BC}

$\Rightarrow$ 2AB = 2AD $\Rightarrow$ AB = AD ...(7)

from equation (1), (2) and (7), we get:

AB = BC = AD = BC

$\Rightarrow$ ABCD is a rhombus **[1 Mark]**

29. L.H.S. = $\dfrac{\tan A}{1-\cot A} + \dfrac{\cot A}{1-\tan A}$

$= \dfrac{\dfrac{\sin A}{\cos A}}{1-\dfrac{\cos A}{\sin A}} + \dfrac{\dfrac{\cos A}{\sin A}}{1-\dfrac{\sin A}{\cos A}}$

$= \dfrac{\sin^2 A}{\cos A(\sin A - \cos A)} + \dfrac{\cos^2 A}{\sin A(\cos A - \sin A)}$ **[1 Mark]**

$= \dfrac{\sin^3 A - \cos^3 A}{\sin A \cos A(\sin A - \cos A)}$ **[1 Mark]**

$= \dfrac{(\sin A - \cos A)(\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A + \cos A \sin A)}{\sin A \cos A(\sin A - \cos A)}$

$= \dfrac{1+\cos A \sin A}{\sin A \cos A} = 1 + \operatorname{cosec} A \sec A$

= R.H.S. **[1 Mark]**

30. S = {HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT}

(i) E_1 = {HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT; THH, THT, TTH}.

$P(E_1) = \dfrac{n(E_1)}{n(S)} = \dfrac{7}{8}$ **[1 Mark]**

(ii) E_2 = {THH, HTH, HHT}

$P(E_2) = \dfrac{n(E_2)}{n(S)} = \dfrac{3}{8}$ **[1 Mark]**

(iii) E_3 = {HHT; HTH, THH}

$P(E_3) = \dfrac{n(E_3)}{n(S)} = \dfrac{3}{8}$ **[1 Mark]**

31. r = 10 cm
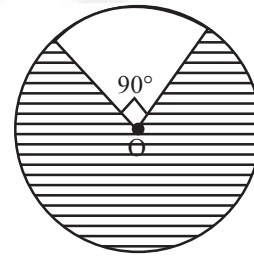
[1 Mark]

The required area = $\dfrac{3}{4} \times \pi r^2$ **[½ Mark]**

$= \dfrac{3 \times \pi \times 100}{4} = 75\pi$

= 75 × 3.14

= 235.5 cm^2 **[1½ Marks]**

Note

Area of quadrant $= \dfrac{1}{4}\pi r^2$

SECTION - D

32. **(a)** Given:

$(k + 1)x^2 – 6(k + 1) x + 3 (k + 9) = 0, k \neq –1$ ...(1)

Equation (1) has real and equal roots, so   D = 0

$\Rightarrow$ $36(k + 1)^2 – 12(k + 9) (k + 1) = 0$ **[2 Marks]**

$\Rightarrow$ $12 (k + 1) [3k + 3 – k – 9] = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $(k + 1) (2k – 6) = 0$ **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow$ $k = –1, 3$.

$\because$ $k \neq –1$

$\therefore$ $k = 3$ **[2 Marks]**

OR

(b) Let the age of the son is x years.

$\therefore$ The age of the man = $2x^2$

Now, after 8 years.

Son's age = (x + 8)   **[1 Mark]**

$\therefore$ Man's age = $2x^2 + 8$

$\Rightarrow$ $3(x + 8) + 4 = 2x^2 + 8$ (According to Question)

$\Rightarrow$ $2x^2 – 3x – 20 = 0$ **[2 Marks]**

$\Rightarrow$ $2x^2 – 8x + 5x – 20 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $(x – 4) (2x + 5) = 0$ **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 4, -\dfrac{5}{2}$

Age can't be negative.

So, x = 4

Now, age of the man = $2(4)^2 = 32$ years   **[1 Mark]**

33.
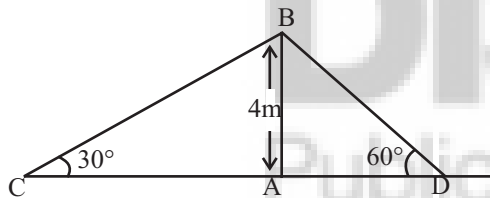
Let AB be the height of the bridge and C and D are the two opposite sides of the river.   **[1 Mark]**

AB = 4m.

In $\triangle ABD$; $\tan 60° = \dfrac{AB}{AD} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \dfrac{4}{AD} \Rightarrow AD = \dfrac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ m

    [1 Mark]

In $\triangle ABC$; $\tan 30° = \dfrac{AB}{CA} \Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{4}{CA} \Rightarrow CA = 4\sqrt{3}$m.

    [1 Mark]

$\therefore$ Width of river = $CA + AD = 4\sqrt{3} + \dfrac{4}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{16}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{16\sqrt{3}}{3}$ cm

    [2 Marks]

34. **(a)** $\because \angle 1 = \angle 2$

$\Rightarrow$ $AE = AD$ ...(1)

Also, $\triangle FEC \cong \triangle GDB$ **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow$ CE = BD   ...(2)   (By CPCT)

Equation (2)/(1):   **[1 Mark]**

$\dfrac{CE}{AE} = \dfrac{BD}{AD}$ **[1 Mark]**

By the converse of the basic proportionality theorem, we have

$\Rightarrow$ BC||DE   **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle 1 = \angle 3$ & $\angle 2 = \angle 4$ (corresponding angle)

and $\angle A = \angle A$ (common angle)

$\therefore$ $\triangle ADE \sim \triangle ABC$ **[1 Mark]**

OR

(b) Given: In $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$, AD is the median of $\triangle ABC$ and PM is median of $\triangle PQR$.

Also,

$\dfrac{AB}{PQ} = \dfrac{AC}{PR} = \dfrac{AD}{PM}$ ...(1)
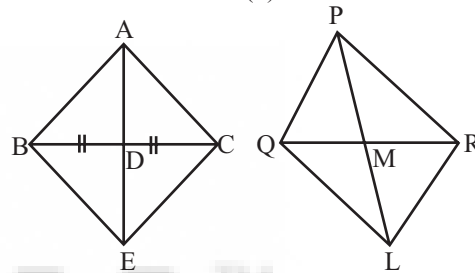
Let us extend AD and PM to point E & L respectively such that   **[½ Mark]**

AD = DE & PM = ML   ...(2)

Now, join B and C to E and Q and R to L.

Also, BD = DC and AD = DE   **[½ Mark]**

$\because$ In $\square ABEC$, diagonals AE and BC bisect each other at D

$\therefore \square ABEC$ is a parallelogram.

$\Rightarrow$ AC = BE and AB = CE   ...(3)

Similarly, we can prove that $\square PQLR$ is a parallelogram

PQ = QL and PQ = LR   ...(4)

From equation (1), (3) & (4), we get:

$\dfrac{AB}{PQ} = \dfrac{BE}{QL} = \dfrac{AD}{PM}$ **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{AB}{PQ} = \dfrac{BE}{QL} = \dfrac{2AD}{2PM}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{AB}{PQ} = \dfrac{BE}{QL} = \dfrac{AE}{PL}$

$\therefore \triangle ABE \sim \triangle PQL$ (By SSS similarity criterion)

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle BAE = \angle QPL$ ...(5)   **[1 Mark]**

Similarly, we can prove that $\triangle AEC \sim \triangle PLR$

$\Rightarrow \angle CAE = \angle RPL$ ...(6)

From equation (5) & (6):

$\angle BAE + \angle CAE = \angle QPL + \angle RPL$

$\Rightarrow \angle CAB = \angle RPQ$ ...(7)   **[1 Mark]**

In $\triangle ABC$ & $\triangle PQR$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{AB}{PQ} = \dfrac{AC}{PR}$ (From (1))

& $\angle CAB = \angle RPQ$ (from (7))

By SAS similarity criterion,

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$ **[1 Mark]**

35. $r = 2.1$ cm, $h = 5.8$ cm
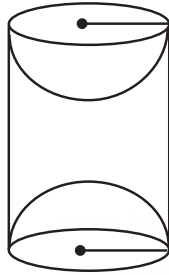
Total surface area = surface area of cylinder + 2 × surface area of Hemisphere.

$= 2\pi rh + 2(2\pi r^2)$ **[2 Marks]**

$= 2\pi\,(2.1) \times 5.8 + 2 \times 2\,\pi(2.1)^2$ **[1 Mark]**

$= 42\pi = 42 \times \dfrac{22}{7} = 132$ cm^2.   **[2 Marks]**

> **Note**
>
> *T.S.A. = C.S.A. + Area of bases*

SECTION - E

36. **(i)** $150x + 250y = 55000$ ...(1)   **[1 Mark]**

$x + y = 300$ ...(2)

(ii) Now, Equation (1) –150 Equations (2), we get

$250y - 150y = 55000 - 45000$ **[1 Mark]**

$\Rightarrow 100y = 10000 \Rightarrow y = 100$

From Equation (2): $x + 100 = 300$

$\Rightarrow x + 100 = 300 \Rightarrow x = 200$

(a) 200 childrens has visited the amusement park.

    [2 Marks]

OR

(b) 100 adults visited the amusement part.   **[2 Marks]**

(iii) Amount collected = $250 \times 150 + 100 \times 250$

$=$ $37500 + 25000 = 62500$

$\therefore$ Rs 62500 will be collected   **[1 Mark]**

37. **(i)**   Co-ordinate of the vertices are,

P(4, 6), Q(3, 2) and R(6, 5).   **[1 Mark]**

(ii) **(a)** $PQ = \sqrt{(4-3)^2 + (6-2)^2} = \sqrt{1+16} = \sqrt{17}$m

$QR = \sqrt{(6-3)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{9+9} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$m

    [2 Marks]

OR

(b) Let S be the required point.

$S = \left(\dfrac{4 \times 1 + 6 \times 2}{2+1}, \dfrac{6 \times 1 + 5 \times 2}{2+1}\right) = \left(\dfrac{16}{3}, \dfrac{16}{3}\right)$ **[2 Marks]**

(iii) $\because PQ = \sqrt{17}$m , $QR = 3\sqrt{2}$ m

and $PR = \sqrt{(6-4)^2 + (5-6)^2} = \sqrt{4+1} = \sqrt{5}$ m

Since, $PQ \neq QR \neq PR$ **[1 Mark]**

$\therefore \triangle PQR$ is not an isosceles triangle

> **Note**
>
> *If any two sides of a triangle are equal then triangle is isosceles triangle. So equalateral triangle is also called iscosecles.*

38.

Time (in seconds)	No. of Students (f)	Cummulative frequency (cf)	x_i	$x_i f_i$
0-20	8	8	10	80
20-40	10	18	30	300
40-60	13	31	50	650
60-80	6	37	70	420
80-100	3	40	90	270
Total	40			1720

$n = \sum f_i = 40 \Rightarrow \dfrac{n}{2} = 20$

(i) Since 40-60 is the class whose cumulative frequency 31 is greater than (and nearest to) $\dfrac{n}{2} = 20$ **[1 Mark]**

So, Median class is 40-60.

(ii) **(a)** $\overline{x} = \dfrac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i} = \dfrac{1720}{40} = 43$ **[2 Marks]**

OR

(b) Since, the maximum number of students are in the internal 40-60 So, Model class is 40-60.

$l = 40$, $h = 20$

$f_1 = 13$

$f_0 = 10$

$f_2 = 6$

Mode

$= l + \left(\dfrac{f_i - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2}\right) \times h = 40 + \left(\dfrac{13-10}{2 \times 13 - 10 - 6}\right) \times 20$

$= 40 + \dfrac{3}{10} \times 20 = 46$ **[2 Marks]**

(iii) Number of students taking time less than 60 second

$= 8 + 10 + 13 = 31$ **[1 Mark]**

SCORE 100

SCIENCE
CBSE Class - 10th

12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers
(2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets

Kriti Sharma

💡 **100% Coverage**

CBSE 2024 Solved Papers	Elaborative Concept Notes
Errorless Solutions	20 Authentic Papers
As per the Latest Board Syllabus Issued on 22nd March, 2024	

DISHA™
Publication Inc

4th Edition

Typeset By

DISHA DTP Team

Sahi
Disha
Ki Ore

Disha's
SOCIAL
INITIATIVE
to make the world a better place.

Scan the code to be a part of the change.

Follow and join us.

1. Disha uses 100% Recycled Paper in all its books
2. In a thoughtful partnership with the SankalpTaru Foundation, Disha plants trees with every unique book it prints

Buying Books from Disha is always Rewarding

This time we are appreciating your writing Creativity.

Write a review of the product you purchased on Amazon/Flipkart

Take a screen shot / Photo of that review

Scan this QR Code ➜

Fill Details and submit | That's it ... Hold tight n wait. At the end of the month, you will get a surprise gift from Disha Publication

Scan this QR code

Write To Us At

feedback_disha@aiets.co.in

www.dishapublication.com

DISHA™
Publication Inc

Free Sample Contents

This sample book is prepared from the book **"Score 100 Science CBSE Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets 4th Edition | PYQs for 2025 Exam".**

ISBN - 9789362253453

MRP- 350/-

In case you like this content, you can buy the **Physical Book** or **E-book** using the ISBN provided above.

The book & e-book are available on all leading online stores.

CONTENTS

Note: Highlighted Questions In the Question Papers are not in current CBSE Syllabus.

SC(100)RE *with Kriti Sharma*

Scan QR Code for Latest CBSE Samples, CBSE Notification and Exam Related Resource Material
https://bit.ly/3Ky5b7a

CBSE Board Solved Paper

Time Allowed : 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions:
Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into six sections - **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
3. **Section A -** Questions number **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
4. **Section B -** Questions number **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40 words**.
5. **Section C -** Questions number **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60 words**.
6. **Section D -** Questions number **30** to **33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120 words**.
7. **Section E -** Questions number **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4 marks**.
8. **Section F -** Questions number **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts - **37**(a) History (**2** marks) and **37**(b) from Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5 marks**.
9. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Question)   **(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent?   **1**
   (a) Tamil Nadu   (b) West Bengal
   (c) Meghalaya   (d) Odisha

2. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.   **1**

Column-I (National Park)		Column-II (State)
i.	Kaziranga	a. Madhya Pradesh
ii.	Jim Corbett	b. Assam
iii.	Sunderbans	c. Uttarakhand
iv.	Bandhavgarh	d. West Bengal

   (a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
   (b) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
   (c) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
   (d) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

3. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.   **1**
   In the begining of the 19th century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban'.
   (a) Pandita Ramabai
   (b) Rashsundari Devi
   (c) Tarabai Shinde
   (d) Kailashbashini Debi

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.   **1**
   I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
   II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
   III. Bardoli Satyagraha
   IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
   (a) I, II, III, IV   (b) II, I, IV, III
   (c) I, II, IV, III   (d) III, IV, II, I

5. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes'?   **1**
   (a) Hinduism   (b) Christianity
   (c) Buddhism   (d) Jainism

6. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815?   **1**
   (a) Chancellor Duke Metternich
   (b) Ernst Renan
   (c) William I
   (d) Otto von Bismarck

7. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option.   **1**
   I.   Bank   II. Moneylender
   III. Cooperatives   IV. Businessman

(a) Only I and II   (b) Only II and III

(c) Only I and III   (d) Only I and IV

8. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India? **1**

(a) Primary   (b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary   (d) Quaternary

9. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization'?

(a) Promoting trade barriers **1**

(b) Removing trade barriers

(c) Controlling the other country through trade

(d) Increasing import, export duty on goods

10. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Assertion (A) : Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents required.

(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.

11. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation? **1**

(a) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.

(b) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.

(c) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.

(d) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

12. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Statement I: Women are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.

Statement II: Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.

(a) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(b) Statement I is false, but II is true.

(c) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

(d) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

13. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India? **1**

(a) Bhojpuri   (b) Garhwali

(c) Nepali   (d) Rajasthani

14. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **1**

Assertion (A) : Multi-party system has been adopted in India.

Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.

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

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

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

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

15. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties? **1**

(a) Amended the Constitution to Prevend defection

(b) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.

(c) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.

(d) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

16. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors? **1**

(a) Primary   (b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary   (d) Quaternary

Note: The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of **Q. No. 16**.

'Floriculture' comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy? **1**

(a) Primary   (b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary   (d) Quaternary

17. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option. **1**

I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.

II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.

III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.

IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.

(a) Only I, II and III are correct.

(b) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(c) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(d) Only II, III and IV are correct.

18. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India. **1**

Subject list in Indian Constitution	Subjects
(a) Union List	– Defence and Commerce
(b) State List	– Police and Agriculture
(c) Concurrent List	– Forest and Communication
(d) Residuary Subjects	– Computer Software and Trade

19. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Statement I: Division of power is good for democratic systems.

Statement II: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

(a) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(b) Statement I is false, but II is true.

(c) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

(d) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

20. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India? **1**

(a) Maharashtra   (b) Jharkhand

(c) Gujarat   (d) Odisha

SECTION - B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)   **(4×2=8)**

21. Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century? **2**

22. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation? Explain. **2**

23. Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad. **2**

24. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example. **2**

OR

(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.

SECTION - C

(Short Answer Type Questions)   **(5×3=15)**

25. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system. **3**

26. Describe any three features of Rabi crop season. **3**

27. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy. **3**

28. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples. **3**

OR

(b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples. **3**

29. Analyse the development of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar states on the basis of literacy. **3**

SECTION - D

(Long Answer Type Questions)   **(4×5=20)**

30. (a) "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement. **5**

OR

(b) "Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Evaluate the statement. **5**

31. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty. **5**

OR

(b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples. **5**

32. (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement. **5**

OR

(b) "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand," Justify the statement. **5**

33. (a) Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy. **5**

OR

(b) Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India. **5**

SECTION - E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions)   **(3×4=12)**

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Loan from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

34.1 How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members? **1**

34.2 What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members? **1**

34.3 Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas? **2**

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly *Bengal Gazette*, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

35.1 In which language was *'Bengal Gazette'* edited by James Augustus Hickey published? **1**

35.2 Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted? **1**

35.3 Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged? **1 + 1 = 2**

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follows :

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the *Club of Rome* advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently in 1974. Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

36.1 Explain the meaning of sustainable development. **1**

36.2 In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? **1**

36.3 Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. **2 × 1 = 2**

SECTION - F

(Map Skill Based Question) **(2+3=5)**

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. **1**

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. **1**

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols : **(3×1=3)**

(i) Bailadila - Iron ore Mines

(ii) Namrup - Thermal Power Plant

(iii) Kandla - Major Sea Port

(iv) Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.37

Attempt any five questions : **(5×1=5)**

37.1 Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

37.2 Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

37.3 Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

37.4 In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located?

37.5 Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.

37.6 Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located.

Solutions

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. **(c)** The bamboo drip irrigation system is particularly prevalent in states like Meghalaya. It's a technique commonly used in hilly regions where conventional irrigation methods might not be feasible.

2. **(d)** Kaziranga National Park lies partly in Golaghat District and partly in Nagaon District of Assam.

Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal.

Bandhavgarh National Park is spread over the Vindhya Hills in Madhya Pradesh.

Jim Corbett National Park is a national park in India located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand state.

3. **(b)** Rashsundari Devi was apparently the first Indian woman to study history. She was a writer by occupation and is the most well known for her autobiography called Amar Jiban, which was published in 1876. She was among the first few Bengali writers who had written autobiographies.

4. **(c)** (i) The Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.
　　(ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, incident on April 13, 1919.
　　(iii) Bardoli Satyagraha began on 12 June 1928. It was eventually led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
　　(iv) Gandhiji called off the movement in February 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.

5. **(c)** The religion that emerged from eastern India and spread through intersecting points on the Silk Routes is Buddhism. Originating in the region of present-day Nepal and northeastern India (particularly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh), Buddhism gradually spread across Asia, facilitated by trade routes like the Silk Road.

6. **(a)** Congress at Vienna was hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815. Its first goal was to establish a new balance of power in Europe.

7. **(c)** Formal sector credit is those that are supervised by the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Note

Banks come under the formal sector. Even cooperatives are registered with the government and fall under the formal sector. The RBI, directly or indirectly, supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans.

8. **(a)** Agriculture and allied activities provide the highest employment in the Indian economy. In India, Agriculture employs 50%-60% of the population. Agriculture is included in the primary sector.

9. **(b)** Liberalization entails reducing government restrictions on economic activities, fostering free market principles. Key features include deregulation, allowing private sector participation, trade liberalization through lowered tariffs, and financial sector reforms like privatization of state-owned enterprises and opening up capital markets to foreign investment. This often leads to increased competition and economic growth.

10. **(a)** Rural families in India often rely on the informal sector for loans due to limited access to formal banking services, bureaucratic hurdles, and lack of collateral. Informal lenders offer quicker and easier access to credit, albeit at higher interest rates, making them a preferred option for many rural households.

11. **(d)** The role of the bank in this credit situation would be best described as (d) the bank saves the farmer from a debt trap. By offering the farmer a loan at a lower interest rate, the bank provides the farmer with an opportunity to repay the high-interest loan from the moneylender and escape the cycle of high debt and interest payments.

12. **(d)** Both statements are true, but statement 2 does not directly explain statement 1.

13. **(c)** The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.

14. **(b)** The assertion (A) is correct, as India indeed adopted a multi-party system. However, the reason (R) provided does not directly explain why India adopted a multi-party system. While India's vastness and social/geographical diversity are factors that contribute to its multi-party system, there are additional reasons behind it.

15. **(d)** The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

16. **(c)** The tertiary sector is also called as service sector. This sector also includes essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. Examples: Education, Utilities, Transportation, Hospitality, etc. For example, we require teachers, doctors, tailors, some of which provide us with personal services.

17. (b) In India, the term 'secularism' was introduced in the year 1976 by the 42nd Amendment of the constitution. Secularism means separating government from religion which simply means that the government of India should not follow or favor any particular religion rather every religion should be favored equally.

18. (b) The 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution has three lists namely, the Union list, state list, and concurrent list that show the division of power between the Union and States concerning certain subjects. The Union List has a total of 97 subjects, the State List has 66 subjects, and the Concurrent List has 47 Subjects.

19. (a) Both the assertion (A) and the reason (R) are accurate. Power sharing is indeed beneficial for democracy. When power is shared among different groups or institutions within a democratic system, it promotes inclusivity, representation, and accountability. One of the key benefits of power sharing is its capacity to mitigate conflicts between various social, ethnic, or religious groups.

20. (d) Odisha is India's largest bauxite producer accounting for about 49% of the total production followed by Gujarat (24%), Jharkhand (9%), Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra (8% each). The remaining was produced by Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

SECTION - B

[Very Short Answer Type Questions]

21. • **Economic Opportunities:** Many Europeans fled to America in the 19th century seeking better economic prospects. Industrialization and agricultural changes in Europe led to overcrowding in cities and displacement in rural areas. America promised vast expanses of land, particularly through initiatives like the Homestead Act of 1862, offering land to settlers willing to cultivate it. This attracted farmers, laborers, and entrepreneurs looking for opportunities to improve their economic circumstances.

• **Religious and Political Freedom:** Europe in the 19th century was marked by social and political unrest, as well as religious persecution in some regions. America, on the other hand, offered greater religious and political freedom. Many immigrants sought refuge from religious discrimination or political persecution, finding in America a place where they could practice their faith freely and participate in democratic processes without fear of repression. This freedom attracted diverse groups, including Jews fleeing pogroms in Eastern Europe and political refugees from revolutions across the continent.

22. • **Instant Communication:** ICT has facilitated real-time communication across borders through emails, video conferencing, instant messaging, and social media platforms. This instantaneous exchange of information has significantly reduced communication barriers, enabling businesses, governments, and individuals to collaborate seamlessly across the globe. As a result, decision-making processes have become more efficient, leading to faster transactions and increased productivity in various sectors.

• **Access to Global Markets:** The internet and digital technologies have provided unprecedented access to global markets for businesses of all sizes. E-commerce platforms, online marketplaces, and digital payment systems have eliminated geographical constraints, allowing businesses to reach customers worldwide. Moreover, ICT has democratised access to information, empowering individuals in remote locations to participate in the global economy by accessing educational resources, job opportunities, and market insights, thus fostering economic growth and development on a global scale.

23. • **Constitutional Provision:** Zila Parishads were formed in India as a part of the Panchayati Raj system, which was introduced through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. This amendment aimed to decentralize power by establishing elected local governments at the village, intermediate (block), and district levels, with Zila Parishads representing the district level.

• **Role and Responsibilities:** Zila Parishads serve as the apex bodies at the district level, responsible for coordinating the functioning of Panchayats within the district. They oversee various developmental activities including planning, implementation, and monitoring of programs related to agriculture, rural development, health, education, infrastructure, and welfare schemes within their jurisdiction.

24. (a) Minerals are naturally occurring inorganic substances with distinct chemical compositions and crystal structures. They are often found in igneous and metamorphic rocks, formed through different geological processes.

Igneous rocks, like granite and basalt, originate from the cooling and solidification of molten magma or lava. During this process, minerals such as quartz, feldspar, and mica crystallize from the cooling magma and become integral parts of the rock.

Metamorphic rocks, such as marble and slate, are formed through the alteration of existing rocks by heat, pressure, or chemically active fluids deep within the Earth's crust. These conditions cause minerals within the original rock to recrystallize and

rearrange into new forms. For example, limestone can metamorphose into marble, with the mineral calcite transforming into larger, interlocking crystals.

OR

(b) The statement emphasizes the abundance of minerals dissolved in ocean water, vital for marine life and human use. For instance, sodium and chloride ions make seawater saline, crucial for maintaining marine ecosystems' balance. Additionally, minerals like magnesium, calcium, and potassium contribute to ocean chemistry, influencing biological processes. These minerals are also extracted for various purposes, such as magnesium for alloy production and desalination processes. Overall, the ocean serves as a vast reservoir of essential minerals indispensable for both natural processes and human activities.

SECTION - C

[Short Answer Type Questions]

25. • **Division of Powers :** India divides powers between the central (union) government and the state governments. The Constitution of India clearly outlines the powers assigned to each level of government, with the Union List containing subjects exclusively under the jurisdiction of the central government, the State List containing subjects under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state governments, and the Concurrent List containing subjects on which both levels of government can legislate.

• **Flexible Federalism:** India's federal system is often described as exhibiting "flexible federalism." While the Constitution delineates the powers of the central and state governments, it also provides mechanisms for altering these powers when necessary. For example, during emergencies, the central government can assume greater authority, and the Constitution allows for the reorganisation of states or the alteration of their boundaries through legislative processes. This flexibility allows for adjustments to accommodate changing socio-political dynamics and administrative needs.

• **Strong Center:** Despite being a federal system, India's political structure often emphasizes a strong central government. The Constitution grants significant powers to the Union government, including matters of national importance such as defense, foreign affairs, and inter-state commerce. Additionally, the Union government has the authority to intervene in state affairs under certain circumstances, such as maintaining law and order,

ensuring the implementation of central policies, or in cases of constitutional breakdown. This feature reflects a balance between decentralization and centralization, with the Union government playing a crucial role in preserving the unity and integrity of the nation.

26. • **Timing:** The Rabi crop season typically occurs during the winter months, starting from October and extending until March or April, depending on the region. It follows the monsoon season, which is crucial for replenishing soil moisture levels. The cooler temperatures during this period are favorable for the growth of certain crops.

• **Crops:** Rabi crops are mainly winter crops that are sown in the autumn and harvested in spring. Some common Rabi crops include wheat, barley, mustard, chickpeas, lentils, and peas. These crops are well-suited to the cooler climate and can thrive even with less water, making them ideal for cultivation during the winter months.

• **Water Availability:** Unlike the Kharif season, which relies heavily on monsoon rains, Rabi crops are generally cultivated with irrigation water. Since the monsoon has already passed, farmers often depend on irrigation from canals, wells, or reservoirs to provide the necessary water for their crops. Proper water management is essential during this season to ensure optimal growth and yield of Rabi crops.

27. • **Representation and Governance :** Political parties serve as vehicles for representation in democracies, aggregating diverse interests and perspectives within society. They formulate policies, nominate candidates for elections, and seek to implement their agenda if elected.

• **Political Competition and Accountability:** This competition encourages parties to respond to citizens' demands, address societal issues, and improve governance to attract voter support. In this way, political parties serve as mechanisms for holding elected officials accountable to the electorate.

• **Formation and Maintenance of Democratic Institutions :** Political parties play a crucial role in the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions. They often operate within a framework of rules and norms that ensure fair competition, protect individual rights, and uphold the rule of law. Through participation in electoral processes, legislative debates, and policy making, parties contribute to the functioning and development of democratic institutions, such as legislatures, judiciaries, and electoral commissions.

28. (a) • **Leadership and Mobilization :** Women played crucial roles in leading and mobilising communities during the Civil Disobedience Movement. For instance, Sarojini Naidu, known as the "Nightingale of India," was a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement. She fearlessly led protests, organised meetings, and inspired masses with her speeches, galvanizing women to actively participate in civil disobedience against British rule.

• **Active Participation :** Women actively participated in acts of the civil disobedience, such as boycotting British goods, picketing, and joining protest marches. An example is the Salt Satyagraha of 1930, where women from all walks of life, including rural areas, joined Mahatma Gandhi in defying the British salt laws. They marched to the beaches, produced salt, and faced arrests, showcasing their commitment to the cause of independence.

• **Symbolism and Sacrifice :** Women's involvement in civil disobedience movements often symbolized their commitment to freedom and sacrifice for the nation's cause. One notable example is that of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, who not only participated in protests but also faced imprisonment for her activism. Her resilience and sacrifice inspired countless others to join the struggle for independence and highlighted the integral role of women in the movement's success.

OR

(b) • **Cultural Identity and Unity :** Indian folklore, including myths, legends, and symbols, served as potent tools to foster a sense of cultural identity and unity among diverse communities across the country. For instance, the figure of Bharat Mata (Mother India) emerged as a powerful symbol of the nation during the Indian independence movement.

• **Resistance Against Colonialism :** Indian folklore and symbols were often used to express resistance against colonial rule and imperialism. The use of traditional symbols and narratives in literature, art, and music became a form of cultural resistance against the cultural hegemony of the British. For example, the stories of valorous kings and warriors from Indian epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were invoked to inspire Indians to fight against oppression and injustice.

• **Cultural Renaissance and Nationalism :** Scholars and artists like Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and Mahatma Gandhi emphasised the importance of reconnecting with India's rich cultural heritage to instill a sense of pride and self-respect among the masses. The promotion of folk dances, music, and traditional arts not only revitalized indigenous cultural expressions but also reinforced the idea of an independent Indian identity rooted in its ancient traditions.

29. The literacy rates in Punjab, Kerala, and Bihar showcase diverse trajectories reflecting the varying socio-economic, cultural, and historical factors shaping each state.

Kerala stands out as a frontrunner in literacy with consistently high rates owing to its robust education system, proactive government policies, and strong social indicators. The state's focus on education dates back to the early 20th century, resulting in widespread literacy campaigns and investments in primary education. Consequently.

Punjab, historically known for its agricultural prosperity, has also made strides in literacy, albeit at a slower pace compared to Kerala. With a relatively better infrastructure and economic stability, Punjab has invested in education, particularly in urban areas. However, challenges such as disparities in rural education and migration of laborers have hindered progress.

On the other hand, Bihar has struggled with low literacy rates due to persistent socio-economic challenges such as poverty, caste-based disparities, and inadequate infrastructure. Despite recent efforts to improve education access, Bihar continues to grapple with issues like teacher vacancies, inadequate school facilities, and low enrollment rates, particularly among marginalized communities.

Note

Kerala boasts one of the highest literacy rates in India, exceeding 95%, contributing significantly to its socio-economic development.

SECTION - D

[Long Answer Type Questions]

30. (a) The French Revolution was a pivotal moment in history, characterized by the overthrow of the monarchy, the establishment of a republic, and the rise of democratic ideals. It fostered a sense of national unity and identity among the French people, as they rallied behind revolutionary slogans such as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The revolutionaries sought to redefine the French nation based on principles of citizenship and sovereignty of the people, rather than allegiance to a monarch or dynasty. This emphasis on sovereignty and rights of the nation's citizens can be seen as an early manifestation of nationalist ideology.

However, it's essential to recognize that nationalist sentiments predated the French Revolution and were not exclusive to France. Throughout history, various factors such as language, culture, religion, and shared historical experiences have contributed to the formation of collective identities and allegiances among different groups of people. For example, the rise of nation-states in Europe during the Renaissance and early Modern periods saw the emergence of national consciousness among peoples such as the English, Spanish, and Dutch.

Moreover, the French Revolution itself was influenced by Enlightenment ideas that emphasized individual rights, social contracts, and the sovereignty of the people. These ideas were not confined to France but circulated widely throughout Europe, inspiring movements for political change and self-determination in other countries.

OR

(b) The statement regarding the dominance of conservatism in European governments following Napoleon's defeat in 1815 reflects a significant aspect of post-Napoleonic Europe, yet it oversimplifies the complex political landscape of the time. While there was indeed a prevailing sentiment favoring conservatism, characterized by a desire to maintain traditional institutions and social hierarchies, the period also witnessed various other ideological currents.

Conservatism did hold sway in many European nations, as monarchies and aristocracies sought to reassert control after the upheaval of the Napoleonic era. The Congress of Vienna, for instance, aimed to restore the pre-Napoleonic order, emphasizing stability and the preservation of existing power structures. However, it would be inaccurate to portray this as the sole driving force behind European governance.

The period also saw the emergence of liberal and nationalist movements, driven by ideals of individual rights, constitutionalism, and the desire for self-determination among various ethnic groups. These forces, though often suppressed by conservative regimes, were nonetheless influential in shaping the political discourse and contributing to later developments such as the Revolutions of 1848.

In conclusion, while conservatism was indeed a dominant force in post-Napoleonic Europe, the political landscape of the time was more nuanced, featuring a dynamic interplay of conservative, liberal, and nationalist ideologies, each leaving its mark on the trajectory of European history.

31. **(a)** Democracy plays a crucial role in reducing inequality and poverty by fostering inclusivity, accountability, and representation. In a democratic society, citizens have the power to elect leaders who are responsive to their needs, thereby ensuring policies that address socio-economic disparities.

For example, in a democratic country, governments can implement progressive taxation systems where the wealthy contribute more to social welfare programms aimed at uplifting the impoverished. Additionally, democratic institutions promote transparency and accountability, reducing corruption and ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and equitably.

Moreover, democracy allows for the protection of individual rights and freedoms, including access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. By empowering marginalized groups to participate in the political process, democracy enables them to advocate for policies that advance their socio-economic status and alleviate poverty.

Furthermore, democratic governance encourages civil society engagement, facilitating the emergence of grassroots movements and initiatives to address inequality and poverty at the community level.

OR

(b) Democracy is considered a legitimate form of government because it provides citizens with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, ensuring that power ultimately resides with the people. Through free and fair elections, individuals can elect representatives who reflect their interests and values, thereby legitimizing the government's authority.

For example, the United States serves as a prominent illustration of democracy's legitimacy. In the U.S., citizens elect officials at various levels of government, including the President, members of Congress, and local representatives. These elected officials are accountable to the electorate and must adhere to the principles outlined in the Constitution. Additionally, democratic systems typically incorporate mechanisms such as the rule of law, separation of powers, and protection of individual rights, further bolstering their legitimacy.

Moreover, democratic governments often encourage participation beyond elections, allowing citizens to engage in civic activities, express dissent, and petition for change through peaceful means. This active involvement fosters a sense of ownership and investment in the political process, reinforcing the legitimacy of the government. Overall, democracy's legitimacy stems from its foundation in popular sovereignty and its capacity to uphold the will and interests of the people.

32. **(a)** The manufacturing sector serves as the cornerstone of a nation's development for several compelling reasons. Firstly, it generates substantial employment opportunities across diverse skill levels, from manual labor to high-tech engineering, fostering economic stability and reducing unemployment rates. This, in turn, stimulates consumer spending and enhances living standards.

Moreover, manufacturing fuels innovation and technological advancement by driving research and development activities. It serves as a catalyst for the growth of associated industries such as transportation, logistics, and services, forming intricate supply chains that amplify economic activity.

Additionally, a robust manufacturing base bolsters a country's resilience against external shocks by reducing dependency on imports and enhancing self-sufficiency. It also contributes significantly to exports, generating foreign exchange earnings and improving the trade balance.

Furthermore, the manufacturing sector fosters regional development by establishing industrial clusters, attracting investments, and facilitating infrastructure development. Ultimately, the manufacturing sector's pivotal role in job creation, innovation, economic diversification, and national self-reliance underscores its status as the backbone of a country's development, driving sustained economic growth and prosperity.

OR

(b) Agriculture and industry indeed complement each other, forming a symbiotic relationship crucial for economic development. Agriculture provides raw materials like crops, livestock, and fibers, essential for various industrial processes. Industries, in turn, supply agriculture with machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, and technology, enhancing productivity and efficiency.

Moreover, industries create employment opportunities for rural populations, reducing dependency on agriculture alone. This diversification encourages economic stability and growth. Additionally, advancements in industrial technology lead to innovations in agricultural practices, improving yields and sustainability.

Conversely, agricultural products serve as inputs for many industries, including food processing, textile manufacturing, and biofuel production. This interdependence fosters economic resilience, ensuring stability in times of fluctuating market conditions. Furthermore, industries often invest in rural infrastructure, such as transportation networks and storage facilities, facilitating the distribution of agricultural products. This collaboration between agriculture and industry fosters balanced regional development, bridging urban-rural divides.

In conclusion, the synergy between agriculture and industry is fundamental for fostering economic growth, ensuring food security, and enhancing livelihoods. Their intertwined relationship underscores the importance of collaboration for sustainable development.

33. **(a)** The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, plays a crucial role in the Indian economy due to several significant reasons. Firstly, it is the largest sector in terms of contribution to GDP, accounting for around 55% of India's GDP. This dominance reflects the country's transition from agrarian to service-based economy, mirroring global trends.

Secondly, the tertiary sector is a significant source of employment, absorbing a considerable portion of India's workforce. This is particularly crucial in a country with a large population like India, where job creation is vital for sustainable development and social stability.

Thirdly, the tertiary sector encompasses a wide range of industries including IT, finance, healthcare, tourism, and education, contributing to economic diversification and resilience. It has propelled India as a global hub for IT services and business process outsourcing, attracting foreign investment and fostering technological advancement.

Moreover, the growth of the tertiary sector has led to urbanization and the rise of metropolitan cities as centers of commerce and innovation. This urban-centric growth has further fueled demand for services, creating a positive feedback loop for economic expansion.

OR

(b) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, plays a significant role in India's employment landscape. Historically, it has been the largest employer, providing livelihoods to a substantial portion of the population.

Agriculture alone accounts for a major share of employment, especially in rural areas where a significant portion of the Indian population resides. Despite the growth of other sectors, agriculture continues to be the primary source of income for a vast number of households.

Additionally, forestry, fishing, and mining sectors also contribute to employment, albeit to a lesser extent compared to agriculture. These sectors provide employment opportunities, particularly in regions where natural resources are abundant.

Furthermore, the primary sector serves as a crucial source of livelihood for millions of people engaged in activities such as farming, animal husbandry, and allied services. It not only sustains rural livelihoods but also supports the overall economy by supplying raw materials for various industries.

In summary, the primary sector remains integral to India's employment scenario, supporting livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, and contributing significantly to the nation's economy.

> **Note**
>
> *The tertiary sector's significance in the Indian economy lies not only in its substantial contribution to GDP but also in its role as a catalyst for employment generation, economic diversification, and urban development.*

SECTION - E

[Case Base Questions]

34. **34.1** Krishak Cooperative secures funds for loans by accepting deposits from its 2300 farmer members. Utilizing these deposits as collateral, it obtains a significant loan from a bank. These funds are then lent to members for various purposes like agricultural needs, construction, and other expenses, facilitating rural development and empowerment.

34.2 Krishak Cooperatives offer loans for various purposes including agricultural implements, cultivation and trade, fishery, construction of houses, and miscellaneous expenses. These loans are secured by members' deposits, allowing the cooperative to obtain funds from banks for lending. Repayment allows for continuous lending cycles benefiting rural communities.

34.3 Cooperatives are desirable in rural areas because they offer accessible and affordable credit to members who may otherwise struggle to obtain loans from traditional sources like banks.

35. **35.1** The "Bengal Gazette" edited by Gangadhar Bhattacharya was published in English.

35.2 James Augustus Hickey was persecuted because he published gossip about the Company's senior officials in India in the Bengal Gazette. This angered Governor-General Warren Hastings, who felt that such publications damaged the image of the colonial government. As a result, Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers to counteract the flow of information that was perceived as harmful to the colonial administration's reputation.

35.3 During the 1780s, Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers in response to the activities of James Augustus Hickey and the Bengal Gazette. These newspapers were encouraged because Hastings perceived them as a means to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.

36. **36.1** Sustainable development is a holistic approach to growth that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs. It integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations, aiming for a balanced and enduring progress that preserves natural resources, fosters equity, and promotes resilience.

36.2 Agenda 21 was accepted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit. It took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

> **Note**
>
> *Agenda 21 is a comprehensive blueprint for sustainable development covering various aspects like environmental protection, social equity, and economic development.*

36.3 The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, resulted in the acceptance of Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development. Two outcomes emerged: heightened global awareness of environmental issues and a commitment to address them through coordinated efforts in environmental protection, social equity, and economic development.

SECTION - F

[Map Skill Based Questions]

37. (a)   (**A**) Nagpur

(**B**) Dandi

(b) [Refer to the given map]

SC🄌RE

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CBSE Class - 10th

12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers
(2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets

Rai Sharma

💡 **100% Coverage**

CBSE 2024 Solved Papers	Elaborative Concept Notes
Errorless Solutions	20 Authentic Papers
As per the Latest Board Syllabus Issued on 22nd March, 2024	

DISHA
Publication Inc

4th Edition

Typeset By

DISHA DTP Team

Sahi Disha Ki Ore

Disha's SOCIAL INITIATIVE

to make the world a better place.

Scan the code to be a part of the change.

Follow and join us.

1. Disha uses 100% Recycled Paper in all its books
2. In a thoughtful partnership with the SankalpTaru Foundation, Disha plants trees with every unique book it prints

Buying Books from Disha is always Rewarding

This time we are appreciating your writing Creativity.

Write a review of the product you purchased on Amazon/Flipkart

Take a screen shot / Photo of that review

Scan this QR Code ➔

Fill Details and submit | That's it ... Hold tight n wait. At the end of the month, you will get a surprise gift from Disha Publication

Scan this QR code

Write To Us At

feedback_disha@aiets.co.in

www.dishapublication.com

DISHA™
Publication Inc

Free Sample Contents

This sample book is prepared from the book **"Score 100 Social Science CBSE Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets 4th Edition | PYQs for 2025 Exam".**

ISBN - 9789362255983

MRP- 325/-

In case you like this content, you can buy the **Physical Book** or **E-book** using the ISBN provided above.

The book & e-book are available on all leading online stores.

CONTENTS

Note: Highlighted questions in the Question Papers are not in current CBSE Syllabus.

SC⑩RE *with Kriti Sharma*

Scan QR Code for Latest CBSE Samples, CBSE Notification and Exam Related Resource Material

https://bit.ly/3Ky5b7a

Time Allowed : 3 Hours   *Maximum Marks : 80*

General Instructions:
Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains **37** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into six sections - **Section A, B, C, D, E** and **F**.
3. **Section A -** Questions number **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
4. **Section B -** Questions number **21** to **24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40 words**.
5. **Section C -** Questions number **25** to **29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60 words**.
6. **Section D -** Questions number **30** to **33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5 marks**. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120 words**.
7. **Section E -** Questions number **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4 marks**.
8. **Section F -** Questions number **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts - **37**(a) History (**2** marks) and **37**(b) from Geography (**3** marks). This question carries total **5 marks**.
9. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Question)   **(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent?   **1**
    (a) Tamil Nadu   (b) West Bengal
    (c) Meghalaya   (d) Odisha

2. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.   **1**

Column-I (National Park)		Column-II (State)
i.	Kaziranga	a. Madhya Pradesh
ii.	Jim Corbett	b. Assam
iii.	Sunderbans	c. Uttarakhand
iv.	Bandhavgarh	d. West Bengal

    (a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
    (b) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
    (c) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
    (d) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

3. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.   **1**
    In the begining of the 19th century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban'.
    (a) Pandita Ramabai
    (b) Rashsundari Devi
    (c) Tarabai Shinde
    (d) Kailashbashini Debi

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.   **1**
    I.   Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
    II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
    III. Bardoli Satyagraha
    IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
    (a) I, II, III, IV   (b) II, I, IV, III
    (c) I, II, IV, III   (d) III, IV, II, I

5. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes'?   **1**
    (a) Hinduism   (b) Christianity
    (c) Buddhism   (d) Jainism

6. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815?   **1**
    (a) Chancellor Duke Metternich
    (b) Ernst Renan
    (c) William I
    (d) Otto von Bismarck

7. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option.   **1**
    I.   Bank   II. Moneylender
    III. Cooperatives   IV. Businessman

(a) Only I and II
(b) Only II and III
(c) Only I and III
(d) Only I and IV

8. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India? **1**

(a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

9. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization'?

(a) Promoting trade barriers **1**
(b) Removing trade barriers
(c) Controlling the other country through trade
(d) Increasing import, export duty on goods

10. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Assertion (A) : Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents required.

(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.

11. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation? **1**

(a) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
(b) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.
(c) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
(d) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

12. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**

Statement I: Women are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.

Statement II: Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.

(a) Statement I is true, but II is false.
(b) Statement I is false, but II is true.
(c) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
(d) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

13. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India? **1**

(a) Bhojpuri
(b) Garhwali
(c) Nepali
(d) Rajasthani

14. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **1**

Assertion (A) : Multi-party system has been adopted in India.

Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.

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

15. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties? **1**

(a) Amended the Constitution to Prevend defection
(b) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.
(c) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.
(d) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

16. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors? **1**

(a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

Note: The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of **Q. No. 16**.

'Floriculture' comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy? **1**

(a) Primary
(b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary
(d) Quaternary

17. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option. **1**

I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.
II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.
III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.

IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.

(a) Only I, II and III are correct.

(b) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(c) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(d) Only II, III and IV are correct.

18. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India.   **1**

Subject list in Indian Constitution		Subjects
(a) Union List	–	Defence and Commerce
(b) State List	–	Police and Agriculture
(c) Concurrent List	–	Forest and Communication
(d) Residuary Subjects	–	Computer Software and Trade

19. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.   **1**

Statement I: Division of power is good for democratic systems.

Statement II: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

(a) Statement I is true, but II is false.

(b) Statement I is false, but II is true.

(c) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

(d) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

20. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India?   **1**

(a) Maharashtra   (b) Jharkhand

(c) Gujarat   (d) Odisha

SECTION - B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)   **(4×2=8)**

21. Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century?   **2**

22. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation? Explain.   **2**

23. Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad.   **2**

24. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example.   **2**

OR

(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.

SECTION - C

(Short Answer Type Questions)   **(5×3=15)**

25. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.   **3**

26. Describe any three features of Rabi crop season. **3**

27. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy.   **3**

28. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.   **3**

OR

(b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples.   **3**

29. Analyse the development of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar states on the basis of literacy.   **3**

SECTION - D

(Long Answer Type Questions)   **(4×5=20)**

30. (a) "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement.   **5**

OR

(b) "Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Evaluate the statement.   **5**

31. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.   **5**

OR

(b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples.   **5**

32. (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement. **5**

OR

(b) "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand," Justify the statement.   **5**

33. (a) Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.   **5**

OR

(b) Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India.   **5**

SECTION - E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions)   **(3×4=12)**

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Loan from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

34.1 How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members?   **1**

34.2 What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members?   **1**

34.3 Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas? **2**

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly *Bengal Gazette*, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

35.1 In which language was *'Bengal Gazette'* edited by James Augustus Hickey published?   **1**

35.2 Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?   **1**

35.3 Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged?   **1 + 1 = 2**

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follows :

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the *Club of Rome* advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently in 1974. Gandhian

philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

36.1 Explain the meaning of sustainable development.   **1**

36.2 In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted?   **1**

36.3 Explain any two outcomes of the Summit.   **2 × 1 = 2**

SECTION - F

(Map Skill Based Question)   **(2+3=5)**

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.   **1**

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.   **1**

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

(3×1=3)

(i)   Bailadila - Iron ore Mines

(ii) Namrup - Thermal Power Plant

(iii) Kandla - Major Sea Port

(iv) Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.37

Attempt any five questions :   **(5×1=5)**

37.1 Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

37.2 Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

37.3 Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

37.4 In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located?

37.5 Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.

37.6 Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located.

Solutions

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. **(c)** The bamboo drip irrigation system is particularly prevalent in states like Meghalaya. It's a technique commonly used in hilly regions where conventional irrigation methods might not be feasible.

2. **(d)** Kaziranga National Park lies partly in Golaghat District and partly in Nagaon District of Assam.

Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal.

Bandhavgarh National Park is spread over the Vindhya Hills in Madhya Pradesh.

Jim Corbett National Park is a national park in India located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand state.

3. **(b)** Rashsundari Devi was apparently the first Indian woman to study history. She was a writer by occupation and is the most well known for her autobiography called Amar Jiban, which was published in 1876. She was among the first few Bengali writers who had written autobiographies.

4. **(c)** (i) The Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.

     (ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, incident on April 13, 1919.

     (iii) Bardoli Satyagraha began on 12 June 1928. It was eventually led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

     (iv) Gandhiji called off the movement in February 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.

5. **(c)** The religion that emerged from eastern India and spread through intersecting points on the Silk Routes is Buddhism. Originating in the region of present-day Nepal and northeastern India (particularly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh), Buddhism gradually spread across Asia, facilitated by trade routes like the Silk Road.

6. **(a)** Congress at Vienna was hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815. Its first goal was to establish a new balance of power in Europe.

7. **(c)** Formal sector credit is those that are supervised by the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

> **Note**
>
> *Banks come under the formal sector. Even cooperatives are registered with the government and fall under the formal sector. The RBI, directly or indirectly, supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans.*

8. **(a)** Agriculture and allied activities provide the highest employment in the Indian economy. In India, Agriculture employs 50%-60% of the population. Agriculture is included in the primary sector.

9. **(b)** Liberalization entails reducing government restrictions on economic activities, fostering free market principles. Key features include deregulation, allowing private sector participation, trade liberalization through lowered tariffs, and financial sector reforms like privatization of state-owned enterprises and opening up capital markets to foreign investment. This often leads to increased competition and economic growth.

10. **(a)** Rural families in India often rely on the informal sector for loans due to limited access to formal banking services, bureaucratic hurdles, and lack of collateral. Informal lenders offer quicker and easier access to credit, albeit at higher interest rates, making them a preferred option for many rural households.

11. **(d)** The role of the bank in this credit situation would be best described as (d) the bank saves the farmer from a debt trap. By offering the farmer a loan at a lower interest rate, the bank provides the farmer with an opportunity to repay the high-interest loan from the moneylender and escape the cycle of high debt and interest payments.

12. **(d)** Both statements are true, but statement 2 does not directly explain statement 1.

13. **(c)** The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.

14. **(b)** The assertion (A) is correct, as India indeed adopted a multi-party system. However, the reason (R) provided does not directly explain why India adopted a multi-party system. While India's vastness and social/geographical diversity are factors that contribute to its multi-party system, there are additional reasons behind it.

15. **(d)** The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

16. **(c)** The tertiary sector is also called as service sector. This sector also includes essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. Examples: Education, Utilities, Transportation, Hospitality, etc. For example, we require teachers, doctors, tailors, some of which provide us with personal services.

17. **(b)** In India, the term 'secularism' was introduced in the year 1976 by the 42nd Amendment of the constitution. Secularism means separating government from religion which simply means that the government of India should not follow or favor any particular religion rather every religion should be favored equally.

18. **(b)** The 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution has three lists namely, the Union list, state list, and concurrent list that show the division of power between the Union and States concerning certain subjects. The Union List has a total of 97 subjects, the State List has 66 subjects, and the Concurrent List has 47 Subjects.

19. **(a)** Both the assertion (A) and the reason (R) are accurate. Power sharing is indeed beneficial for democracy. When power is shared among different groups or institutions within a democratic system, it promotes inclusivity, representation, and accountability. One of the key benefits of power sharing is its capacity to mitigate conflicts between various social, ethnic, or religious groups.

20. **(d)** Odisha is India's largest bauxite producer accounting for about 49% of the total production followed by Gujarat (24%), Jharkhand (9%), Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra (8% each). The remaining was produced by Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

SECTION - B

[Very Short Answer Type Questions]

21. • **Economic Opportunities:** Many Europeans fled to America in the 19th century seeking better economic prospects. Industrialization and agricultural changes in Europe led to overcrowding in cities and displacement in rural areas. America promised vast expanses of land, particularly through initiatives like the Homestead Act of 1862, offering land to settlers willing to cultivate it. This attracted farmers, laborers, and entrepreneurs looking for opportunities to improve their economic circumstances.

• **Religious and Political Freedom:** Europe in the 19th century was marked by social and political unrest, as well as religious persecution in some regions. America, on the other hand, offered greater religious and political freedom. Many immigrants sought refuge from religious discrimination or political persecution, finding in America a place where they could practice their faith freely and participate in democratic processes without fear of repression. This freedom attracted diverse groups, including Jews fleeing pogroms in Eastern Europe and political refugees from revolutions across the continent.

22. • **Instant Communication:** ICT has facilitated real-time communication across borders through emails, video conferencing, instant messaging, and social media platforms. This instantaneous exchange of information has significantly reduced communication barriers, enabling businesses, governments, and individuals to collaborate seamlessly across the globe. As a result, decision-making processes have become more efficient, leading to faster transactions and increased productivity in various sectors.

• **Access to Global Markets:** The internet and digital technologies have provided unprecedented access to global markets for businesses of all sizes. E-commerce platforms, online marketplaces, and digital payment systems have eliminated geographical constraints, allowing businesses to reach customers worldwide. Moreover, ICT has democratised access to information, empowering individuals in remote locations to participate in the global economy by accessing educational resources, job opportunities, and market insights, thus fostering economic growth and development on a global scale.

23. • **Constitutional Provision:** Zila Parishads were formed in India as a part of the Panchayati Raj system, which was introduced through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. This amendment aimed to decentralize power by establishing elected local governments at the village, intermediate (block), and district levels, with Zila Parishads representing the district level.

• **Role and Responsibilities:** Zila Parishads serve as the apex bodies at the district level, responsible for coordinating the functioning of Panchayats within the district. They oversee various developmental activities including planning, implementation, and monitoring of programs related to agriculture, rural development, health, education, infrastructure, and welfare schemes within their jurisdiction.

24. **(a)** Minerals are naturally occurring inorganic substances with distinct chemical compositions and crystal structures. They are often found in igneous and metamorphic rocks, formed through different geological processes.

Igneous rocks, like granite and basalt, originate from the cooling and solidification of molten magma or lava. During this process, minerals such as quartz, feldspar, and mica crystallize from the cooling magma and become integral parts of the rock.

Metamorphic rocks, such as marble and slate, are formed through the alteration of existing rocks by heat, pressure, or chemically active fluids deep within the Earth's crust. These conditions cause minerals within the original rock to recrystallize and

rearrange into new forms. For example, limestone can metamorphose into marble, with the mineral calcite transforming into larger, interlocking crystals.

OR

(b) The statement emphasizes the abundance of minerals dissolved in ocean water, vital for marine life and human use. For instance, sodium and chloride ions make seawater saline, crucial for maintaining marine ecosystems' balance. Additionally, minerals like magnesium, calcium, and potassium contribute to ocean chemistry, influencing biological processes. These minerals are also extracted for various purposes, such as magnesium for alloy production and desalination processes. Overall, the ocean serves as a vast reservoir of essential minerals indispensable for both natural processes and human activities.

SECTION - C

[Short Answer Type Questions]

25. • **Division of Powers :** India divides powers between the central (union) government and the state governments. The Constitution of India clearly outlines the powers assigned to each level of government, with the Union List containing subjects exclusively under the jurisdiction of the central government, the State List containing subjects under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state governments, and the Concurrent List containing subjects on which both levels of government can legislate.

• **Flexible Federalism:** India's federal system is often described as exhibiting "flexible federalism." While the Constitution delineates the powers of the central and state governments, it also provides mechanisms for altering these powers when necessary. For example, during emergencies, the central government can assume greater authority, and the Constitution allows for the reorganisation of states or the alteration of their boundaries through legislative processes. This flexibility allows for adjustments to accommodate changing socio-political dynamics and administrative needs.

• **Strong Center:** Despite being a federal system, India's political structure often emphasizes a strong central government. The Constitution grants significant powers to the Union government, including matters of national importance such as defense, foreign affairs, and inter-state commerce. Additionally, the Union government has the authority to intervene in state affairs under certain circumstances, such as maintaining law and order,

ensuring the implementation of central policies, or in cases of constitutional breakdown. This feature reflects a balance between decentralization and centralization, with the Union government playing a crucial role in preserving the unity and integrity of the nation.

26. • **Timing:** The Rabi crop season typically occurs during the winter months, starting from October and extending until March or April, depending on the region. It follows the monsoon season, which is crucial for replenishing soil moisture levels. The cooler temperatures during this period are favorable for the growth of certain crops.

• **Crops:** Rabi crops are mainly winter crops that are sown in the autumn and harvested in spring. Some common Rabi crops include wheat, barley, mustard, chickpeas, lentils, and peas. These crops are well-suited to the cooler climate and can thrive even with less water, making them ideal for cultivation during the winter months.

• **Water Availability:** Unlike the Kharif season, which relies heavily on monsoon rains, Rabi crops are generally cultivated with irrigation water. Since the monsoon has already passed, farmers often depend on irrigation from canals, wells, or reservoirs to provide the necessary water for their crops. Proper water management is essential during this season to ensure optimal growth and yield of Rabi crops.

27. • **Representation and Governance :** Political parties serve as vehicles for representation in democracies, aggregating diverse interests and perspectives within society. They formulate policies, nominate candidates for elections, and seek to implement their agenda if elected.

• **Political Competition and Accountability:** This competition encourages parties to respond to citizens' demands, address societal issues, and improve governance to attract voter support. In this way, political parties serve as mechanisms for holding elected officials accountable to the electorate.

• **Formation and Maintenance of Democratic Institutions :** Political parties play a crucial role in the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions. They often operate within a framework of rules and norms that ensure fair competition, protect individual rights, and uphold the rule of law. Through participation in electoral processes, legislative debates, and policy making, parties contribute to the functioning and development of democratic institutions, such as legislatures, judiciaries, and electoral commissions.

28. (a) • **Leadership and Mobilization :** Women played crucial roles in leading and mobilising communities during the Civil Disobedience Movement. For instance, Sarojini Naidu, known as the "Nightingale of India," was a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement. She fearlessly led protests, organised meetings, and inspired masses with her speeches, galvanizing women to actively participate in civil disobedience against British rule.

• **Active Participation :** Women actively participated in acts of the civil disobedience, such as boycotting British goods, picketing, and joining protest marches. An example is the Salt Satyagraha of 1930, where women from all walks of life, including rural areas, joined Mahatma Gandhi in defying the British salt laws. They marched to the beaches, produced salt, and faced arrests, showcasing their commitment to the cause of independence.

• **Symbolism and Sacrifice :** Women's involvement in civil disobedience movements often symbolized their commitment to freedom and sacrifice for the nation's cause. One notable example is that of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, who not only participated in protests but also faced imprisonment for her activism. Her resilience and sacrifice inspired countless others to join the struggle for independence and highlighted the integral role of women in the movement's success.

<div align="center">

OR

</div>

(b) • **Cultural Identity and Unity :** Indian folklore, including myths, legends, and symbols, served as potent tools to foster a sense of cultural identity and unity among diverse communities across the country. For instance, the figure of Bharat Mata (Mother India) emerged as a powerful symbol of the nation during the Indian independence movement.

• **Resistance Against Colonialism :** Indian folklore and symbols were often used to express resistance against colonial rule and imperialism. The use of traditional symbols and narratives in literature, art, and music became a form of cultural resistance against the cultural hegemony of the British. For example, the stories of valorous kings and warriors from Indian epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were invoked to inspire Indians to fight against oppression and injustice.

• **Cultural Renaissance and Nationalism :** Scholars and artists like Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and Mahatma Gandhi emphasised the importance of reconnecting with India's rich cultural heritage to instill a sense of pride and self-respect among the masses. The promotion of folk dances, music, and traditional arts not only revitalized indigenous cultural expressions but also reinforced the idea of an independent Indian identity rooted in its ancient traditions.

29. The literacy rates in Punjab, Kerala, and Bihar showcase diverse trajectories reflecting the varying socio-economic, cultural, and historical factors shaping each state.

Kerala stands out as a frontrunner in literacy with consistently high rates owing to its robust education system, proactive government policies, and strong social indicators. The state's focus on education dates back to the early 20th century, resulting in widespread literacy campaigns and investments in primary education. Consequently.

Punjab, historically known for its agricultural prosperity, has also made strides in literacy, albeit at a slower pace compared to Kerala. With a relatively better infrastructure and economic stability, Punjab has invested in education, particularly in urban areas. However, challenges such as disparities in rural education and migration of laborers have hindered progress.

On the other hand, Bihar has struggled with low literacy rates due to persistent socio-economic challenges such as poverty, caste-based disparities, and inadequate infrastructure. Despite recent efforts to improve education access, Bihar continues to grapple with issues like teacher vacancies, inadequate school facilities, and low enrollment rates, particularly among marginalized communities.

Note

Kerala boasts one of the highest literacy rates in India, exceeding 95%, contributing significantly to its socio-economic development.

<div align="center">

SECTION - D

[Long Answer Type Questions]

</div>

30. (a) The French Revolution was a pivotal moment in history, characterized by the overthrow of the monarchy, the establishment of a republic, and the rise of democratic ideals. It fostered a sense of national unity and identity among the French people, as they rallied behind revolutionary slogans such as "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." The revolutionaries sought to redefine the French nation based on principles of citizenship and sovereignty of the people, rather than allegiance to a monarch or dynasty. This emphasis on sovereignty and rights of the nation's citizens can be seen as an early manifestation of nationalist ideology.

However, it's essential to recognize that nationalist sentiments predated the French Revolution and were not exclusive to France. Throughout history, various factors such as language, culture, religion, and shared historical experiences have contributed to the formation of collective identities and allegiances among different groups of people. For example, the rise of nation-states in Europe during the Renaissance and early Modern periods saw the emergence of national consciousness among peoples such as the English, Spanish, and Dutch.

Moreover, the French Revolution itself was influenced by Enlightenment ideas that emphasized individual rights, social contracts, and the sovereignty of the people. These ideas were not confined to France but circulated widely throughout Europe, inspiring movements for political change and self-determination in other countries.

OR

(b) The statement regarding the dominance of conservatism in European governments following Napoleon's defeat in 1815 reflects a significant aspect of post-Napoleonic Europe, yet it oversimplifies the complex political landscape of the time. While there was indeed a prevailing sentiment favoring conservatism, characterized by a desire to maintain traditional institutions and social hierarchies, the period also witnessed various other ideological currents.

Conservatism did hold sway in many European nations, as monarchies and aristocracies sought to reassert control after the upheaval of the Napoleonic era. The Congress of Vienna, for instance, aimed to restore the pre-Napoleonic order, emphasizing stability and the preservation of existing power structures. However, it would be inaccurate to portray this as the sole driving force behind European governance.

The period also saw the emergence of liberal and nationalist movements, driven by ideals of individual rights, constitutionalism, and the desire for self-determination among various ethnic groups. These forces, though often suppressed by conservative regimes, were nonetheless influential in shaping the political discourse and contributing to later developments such as the Revolutions of 1848.

In conclusion, while conservatism was indeed a dominant force in post-Napoleonic Europe, the political landscape of the time was more nuanced, featuring a dynamic interplay of conservative, liberal, and nationalist ideologies, each leaving its mark on the trajectory of European history.

31. **(a)** Democracy plays a crucial role in reducing inequality and poverty by fostering inclusivity, accountability, and representation. In a democratic society, citizens have the power to elect leaders who are responsive to their needs, thereby ensuring policies that address socio-economic disparities.

For example, in a democratic country, governments can implement progressive taxation systems where the wealthy contribute more to social welfare programms aimed at uplifting the impoverished. Additionally, democratic institutions promote transparency and accountability, reducing corruption and ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and equitably.

Moreover, democracy allows for the protection of individual rights and freedoms, including access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. By empowering marginalized groups to participate in the political process, democracy enables them to advocate for policies that advance their socio-economic status and alleviate poverty.

Furthermore, democratic governance encourages civil society engagement, facilitating the emergence of grassroots movements and initiatives to address inequality and poverty at the community level.

OR

(b) Democracy is considered a legitimate form of government because it provides citizens with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, ensuring that power ultimately resides with the people. Through free and fair elections, individuals can elect representatives who reflect their interests and values, thereby legitimizing the government's authority.

For example, the United States serves as a prominent illustration of democracy's legitimacy. In the U.S., citizens elect officials at various levels of government, including the President, members of Congress, and local representatives. These elected officials are accountable to the electorate and must adhere to the principles outlined in the Constitution. Additionally, democratic systems typically incorporate mechanisms such as the rule of law, separation of powers, and protection of individual rights, further bolstering their legitimacy.

Moreover, democratic governments often encourage participation beyond elections, allowing citizens to engage in civic activities, express dissent, and petition for change through peaceful means. This active involvement fosters a sense of ownership and investment in the political process, reinforcing the legitimacy of the government. Overall, democracy's legitimacy stems from its foundation in popular sovereignty and its capacity to uphold the will and interests of the people.

32. (a) The manufacturing sector serves as the cornerstone of a nation's development for several compelling reasons. Firstly, it generates substantial employment opportunities across diverse skill levels, from manual labor to high-tech engineering, fostering economic stability and reducing unemployment rates. This, in turn, stimulates consumer spending and enhances living standards.

Moreover, manufacturing fuels innovation and technological advancement by driving research and development activities. It serves as a catalyst for the growth of associated industries such as transportation, logistics, and services, forming intricate supply chains that amplify economic activity.

Additionally, a robust manufacturing base bolsters a country's resilience against external shocks by reducing dependency on imports and enhancing self-sufficiency. It also contributes significantly to exports, generating foreign exchange earnings and improving the trade balance.

Furthermore, the manufacturing sector fosters regional development by establishing industrial clusters, attracting investments, and facilitating infrastructure development. Ultimately, the manufacturing sector's pivotal role in job creation, innovation, economic diversification, and national self-reliance underscores its status as the backbone of a country's development, driving sustained economic growth and prosperity.

<center>**OR**</center>

(b) Agriculture and industry indeed complement each other, forming a symbiotic relationship crucial for economic development. Agriculture provides raw materials like crops, livestock, and fibers, essential for various industrial processes. Industries, in turn, supply agriculture with machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, and technology, enhancing productivity and efficiency.

Moreover, industries create employment opportunities for rural populations, reducing dependency on agriculture alone. This diversification encourages economic stability and growth. Additionally, advancements in industrial technology lead to innovations in agricultural practices, improving yields and sustainability.

Conversely, agricultural products serve as inputs for many industries, including food processing, textile manufacturing, and biofuel production. This interdependence fosters economic resilience, ensuring stability in times of fluctuating market conditions. Furthermore, industries often invest in rural infrastructure, such as transportation networks and storage facilities, facilitating the distribution of agricultural products. This collaboration between agriculture and industry fosters balanced regional development, bridging urban-rural divides.

In conclusion, the synergy between agriculture and industry is fundamental for fostering economic growth, ensuring food security, and enhancing livelihoods. Their intertwined relationship underscores the importance of collaboration for sustainable development.

33. (a) The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, plays a crucial role in the Indian economy due to several significant reasons. Firstly, it is the largest sector in terms of contribution to GDP, accounting for around 55% of India's GDP. This dominance reflects the country's transition from agrarian to service-based economy, mirroring global trends.

Secondly, the tertiary sector is a significant source of employment, absorbing a considerable portion of India's workforce. This is particularly crucial in a country with a large population like India, where job creation is vital for sustainable development and social stability.

Thirdly, the tertiary sector encompasses a wide range of industries including IT, finance, healthcare, tourism, and education, contributing to economic diversification and resilience. It has propelled India as a global hub for IT services and business process outsourcing, attracting foreign investment and fostering technological advancement.

Moreover, the growth of the tertiary sector has led to urbanization and the rise of metropolitan cities as centers of commerce and innovation. This urban-centric growth has further fueled demand for services, creating a positive feedback loop for economic expansion.

<center>**OR**</center>

(b) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, plays a significant role in India's employment landscape. Historically, it has been the largest employer, providing livelihoods to a substantial portion of the population.

Agriculture alone accounts for a major share of employment, especially in rural areas where a significant portion of the Indian population resides. Despite the growth of other sectors, agriculture continues to be the primary source of income for a vast number of households.

Additionally, forestry, fishing, and mining sectors also contribute to employment, albeit to a lesser extent compared to agriculture. These sectors provide employment opportunities, particularly in regions where natural resources are abundant.

Furthermore, the primary sector serves as a crucial source of livelihood for millions of people engaged in activities such as farming, animal husbandry, and allied services. It not only sustains rural livelihoods but also supports the overall economy by supplying raw materials for various industries.

In summary, the primary sector remains integral to India's employment scenario, supporting livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, and contributing significantly to the nation's economy.

✏️ Note

The tertiary sector's significance in the Indian economy lies not only in its substantial contribution to GDP but also in its role as a catalyst for employment generation, economic diversification, and urban development.

SECTION - E

[Case Base Questions]

34. **34.1** Krishak Cooperative secures funds for loans by accepting deposits from its 2300 farmer members. Utilizing these deposits as collateral, it obtains a significant loan from a bank. These funds are then lent to members for various purposes like agricultural needs, construction, and other expenses, facilitating rural development and empowerment.

34.2 Krishak Cooperatives offer loans for various purposes including agricultural implements, cultivation and trade, fishery, construction of houses, and miscellaneous expenses. These loans are secured by members' deposits, allowing the cooperative to obtain funds from banks for lending. Repayment allows for continuous lending cycles benefiting rural communities.

34.3 Cooperatives are desirable in rural areas because they offer accessible and affordable credit to members who may otherwise struggle to obtain loans from traditional sources like banks.

35. **35.1** The "Bengal Gazette" edited by Gangadhar Bhattacharya was published in English.

35.2 James Augustus Hickey was persecuted because he published gossip about the Company's senior officials in India in the Bengal Gazette. This angered Governor-General Warren Hastings, who felt that such publications damaged the image of the colonial government. As a result, Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers to counteract the flow of information that was perceived as harmful to the colonial administration's reputation.

35.3 During the 1780s, Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers in response to the activities of James Augustus Hickey and the Bengal Gazette. These newspapers were encouraged because Hastings perceived them as a means to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.

36. **36.1** Sustainable development is a holistic approach to growth that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs. It integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations, aiming for a balanced and enduring progress that preserves natural resources, fosters equity, and promotes resilience.

36.2 Agenda 21 was accepted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit. It took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

✏️ Note

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive blueprint for sustainable development covering various aspects like environmental protection, social equity, and economic development.

36.3 The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, resulted in the acceptance of Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development. Two outcomes emerged: heightened global awareness of environmental issues and a commitment to address them through coordinated efforts in environmental protection, social equity, and economic development.

SECTION - F

[Map Skill Based Questions]

37. (a)   (**A**) Nagpur

         (**B**) Dandi

         (b) [Refer to the given map]