

Holiday Homework
Sample Paper
Class: X
Subject: Mathematics(Basic) (241)

General Instructions:

1. This paper contains 38 compulsory questions and is divided into Sections A, B, C, D and E.
2. Section A: Q.1–20, 1 mark each; Q.1–18 are MCQs and Q.19–20 are Assertion–Reason. /
3. Section B: Q.21–25, 2 marks each. Section C: Q.26–31, 3 marks each. Section D: Q.32–35, 5 marks each. Section E: Q.36–38, 4 marks each.
4. Internal choices are provided in 2 questions of Section B, 2 questions of Section C, 2 questions of Section D, and in the 2-mark subpart of every question in Section E.
5. Use $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required. Calculators are not allowed. Draw neat figures wherever required.

SECTION – A

Questions 1–18 are MCQs. Choose the correct option.

1. The HCF of 867 and 255 is: [1]
(A) 17 (B) 51 (C) 85 (D) 102
2. If the denominator of a rational number in lowest form is $2^3 \times 5^2$, its decimal expansion is: [1]
(A) non-terminating recurring (B) terminating (C) irrational (D) an integer always
3. The zeroes of $x^2 - 5x + 6$ are: [1]
(A) 1,6 (B) 2,3 (C) -2,-3 (D) 3,4
4. If one zero of $2x^2 - 7x + 3$ is 3, the other zero is: [1]
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{3}{2}$ (D) 2
5. The discriminant of $x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$ is: [1]
(A) 36 (B) 0 (C) 9 (D) -9
6. The pair $2x + 3y = 5$ and $4x + 6y = 10$ has: [1]
(A) no solution (B) one solution (C) two solutions (D) infinitely many solutions
7. The distance of $(-3, 5)$ from the y-axis is: [1]
(A) 3 (B) -3 (C) 8 (D) 2
8. The midpoint of $(2, 3)$ and $(8, 9)$ is: [1]
(A) $(4, 5)$ (B) $(5, 6)$ (C) $(6, 7)$ (D) $(3, 4)$
9. If two similar triangles have corresponding sides in the ratio 3:5, their areas are in the ratio: [1]
(A) 3:5 (B) 6:10 (C) 9:25 (D) 25:9
10. If $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$ and θ is acute, then $\sec \theta$ is: [1]
(A) $\frac{3}{5}$ (B) $\frac{4}{5}$ (C) $\frac{5}{4}$ (D) $\frac{4}{3}$
11. The value of $\sin 30^\circ$ is: [1]
(A) 0 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (D) 1
12. Which is correct? [1]
(A) $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$ (B) $1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$ (C) $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$ (D) $\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 1$
13. The area of a 90° sector of radius 14 cm is: [1]
(A) 154 cm^2 (B) 308 cm^2 (C) 77 cm^2 (D) 616 cm^2
14. The circumference of a circle of radius 7 cm is: [1]
(A) 22 cm (B) 44 cm (C) 49 cm (D) 154 cm
15. For the data 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, the median is: [1]
(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 8
16. For the data 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, the mean is: [1]
(A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 9
17. If a and b are coprime, then $\text{HCF}(a, b)$ is: [1]
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) $a + b$ (D) ab
18. If α and β are zeroes of $x^2 - 7x + 10$, then $\alpha\beta$ is: [1]
(A) -7 (B) 7 (C) 10 (D) -10
19. Assertion (A): The area of a sector of 60° with radius 6 cm is $6\pi \text{ cm}^2$. Reason (R): Area of a sector of

angle θ and radius r is $(\theta/360)\pi r^2$.

[1]

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true.

20. Assertion (A): The median of 1,2,3,4,5 is 3. Reason (R): For an odd number of observations arranged in ascending order, the middle observation is the median. [1]

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true.

SECTION – B

21. Find the HCF of 196 and 38220 by prime factorisation.

[2]

22. Find the remainder when $2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 5$ is divided by $x - 3$.

[2]

23. Solve $x^2 - 7x + 12 = 0$ by factorisation.

[2]

OR: Solve $x^2 + 6x + 5 = 0$ by factorisation.

24. Solve $2x + y = 7$ and $x - y = 2$ by substitution.

[2]

OR: Solve $3x + y = 11$ and $x - y = 1$.

25. Find the point dividing the line segment joining (2,3) and (8,9) internally in the ratio 1:2. [2]

SECTION – C

26. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. If $AD = 3$ cm, $DB = 2$ cm and $AE = 4.5$ cm, find EC .

[3]

27. If $\tan A = 3/4$ and A is acute, find $\sin A$ and $\cos A$.

[3]

28. Prove $(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta) = \cos^2 \theta$.

[3]

29. Find the area of a sector of angle 120° and radius 7 cm.

[3]

OR / अथवा: Find the area of a semicircle of radius 7 cm. / 7 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले अर्धवृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात कीजिए।

30. Find the mean of the grouped data: class intervals 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, 30–40; frequencies 4, 6, 8, 2. [3]

31. Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.

[3]

OR / अथवा: Prove that $5 + 2\sqrt{3}$ is irrational. / सिद्ध कीजिए कि $5 + 2\sqrt{3}$ अपरिमेय है।

SECTION – D

32. (a) Show briefly why $\sqrt{3}$ cannot be rational.

(b) Find the quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are $2 + \sqrt{3}$ and $2 - \sqrt{3}$, and verify the relation between its zeroes and coefficients.

[1+4=5]

33. Solve $2x^2 - 7x + 3 = 0$ using the quadratic formula.

(4)

Also, if $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and $AB:DE = 3:5$, find $BC:EF$.

(4)

साथ ही, यदि $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ तथा $AB:DE = 3:5$ है, तो $BC:EF$ ज्ञात कीजिए।

(1)

OR / अथवा:

Solve $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ by factorisation.

(4)

If two similar triangles have corresponding sides in ratio 2:3, find ratio of their areas.

(1)

34. Solve by elimination and verify: $2x + y = 8$ and $x - y = 1$.

(4)

If $\theta = 60^\circ$, write $\sin \theta$.

(1)

OR

Solve $x + y = 7$ and $2x - y = 5$ by elimination.

(4)

If $\theta = 30^\circ$, write $\cos \theta$.

(1)

35. Find the area of the triangle with vertices (2,3), (4,7), (6,3).

(4)

If $\sec \theta = 13/12$ and θ is acute, find $\tan \theta$.

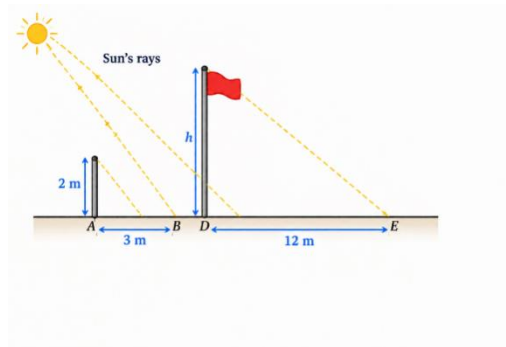
(1)

SECTION – E

Case-study based questions. | Each question carries 4 marks.

36. A school wants to determine the height of a flagpole without measuring it directly. At the same time of the day, a 2 m high vertical pole casts a shadow of 3 m, while the flagpole casts a shadow of 12 m. Since the

Sun's rays make the same angle with the ground, the two triangles formed by the poles and their shadows are similar. [4]



(a) Which criterion proves that the two triangles are similar? (1)

1. SSS 2. SAS 3. AAA 4. RHS

(b) Write the ratio of the heights of the two poles. (1)

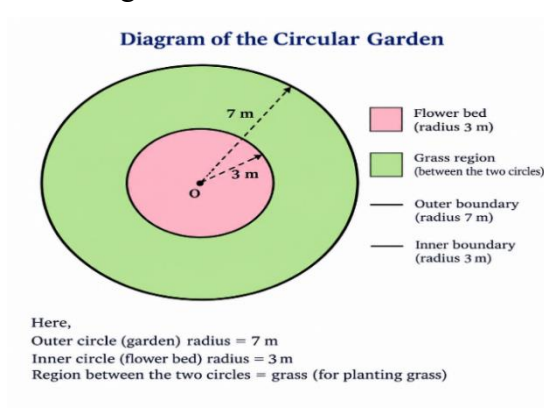
(c) Internal Choice [2]

Option I: Find the height of the flagpole.

OR

Option II: If the shadow of the flagpole were 15 m, find its height.

37. A school has a circular garden of radius 7 m. A small circular flower bed of radius 3 m is made at the centre of the garden. The region between the two circles is used for planting grass.



(a) What is the area of the circular flower bed? [1]

(b) What is the area of the complete circular garden? [1]

(c) (i) Find the area of the region used for planting grass. [2]

OR

(ii) If the radius of the inner circle is 5 m and the radius of the outer circle is 10 m, find the area of the region used for planting grass. [2]

38. The marks obtained by 40 students of a class in a Mathematics test are given below:

Marks	Number of Students
0–10	3
10–20	5
20–30	9
30–40	12
40–50	7
50–60	4

The teacher wants to analyse the performance of the students using the mean and mode of the grouped data.

(a) Identify the modal class. [4]

(b) Find the class mark of the class interval 40–50. [1]

(c) Option I: Find the mean marks of the students. [1]

[2]

OR Option II: Find the mode of the given distribution.

[2]

Holiday Homework
Sample Paper
Class: X
Subject: Mathematics Standard (041)

General Instructions / सामान्य निर्देश :

1. This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. The paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E
3. Section A has 20 questions of 1 mark each. Questions 1–18 are MCQs and Questions 19–20 are Assertion–Reason
4. Section B has 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C has 6 questions of 3 marks each. Section D has 4 questions of 5 marks each.
5. Section E has 3 case-study based questions of 4 marks each.
6. Internal choice is provided in 2 questions of Section B, 2 questions of Section C, 2 questions of Section D, and in the 2-mark sub-question of each case study
7. Use $\pi = 22/7$ wherever required, unless otherwise stated. Calculators are not allowed
8. Draw neat figures wherever required.

SECTION A – $20 \times 1 = 20$

1. Find the HCF of 96 and 404. / 96 तथा 404 का HCF ज्ञात कीजिए।
(A) 16 (B) 12 (C) 8 (D) 4
2. Which of the following has a terminating decimal expansion?
(A) $13/40$ (B) $7/12$ (C) $11/18$ (D) $17/30$
3. If the zeroes of $x^2 - 7x + 12$ are α and β , then $\alpha + \beta$ is / यदि $x^2 - 7x + 12$ के शून्यक α तथा β हैं, तो $\alpha + \beta$ है:
(A) 12 (B) -7 (C) 7 (D) -12
4. A quadratic polynomial has zeroes 2 and -3 . Which polynomial is possible?
(A) $x^2 + x - 6$ (B) $x^2 - x - 6$ (C) $x^2 + 5x + 6$ (D) $x^2 - 5x + 6$
5. For $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$, the nature of roots is / $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ के मूलों की प्रकृति है:
(A) real and equal (B) real and distinct (C) not real (D) irrational only
6. The roots of $2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ are / $2x^2 - 5x - 3 = 0$ के मूल हैं:
(A) 3, $-1/2$ (B) -3 , $1/2$ (C) 1, $-3/2$ (D) 2, -3
7. The pair $2x + 3y = 5$ and $4x + 6y = 10$ has / युग्म $2x + 3y = 5$ तथा $4x + 6y = 10$ के:
(A) no solution (B) unique solution (C) infinitely many solutions (D) two solutions
8. The point dividing (2, 3) and (8, 9) internally in ratio 1:2 is / (2, 3)
(A) (4,5) (B) (6,7) (C) (5,6) (D) (3,4)
9. Distance between $(-2, 3)$ and $(4, 3)$ is / $(-2, 3)$ तथा $(4, 3)$ के बीच दूरी है:
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8
10. If two similar triangles have corresponding sides in ratio 3:5, their areas are in ratio
(A) 3:5 (B) 6:15 (C) 9:25 (D) 25:9
11. If $\tan \theta = 3/4$, θ acute, then $\sec \theta$ is / यदि $\tan \theta = 3/4$ तथा θ न्यून कोण है, तो $\sec \theta$ है:
(A) $3/5$ (B) $4/5$ (C) $5/4$ (D) $4/3$

12. The value of $\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$ is / $\sin 60^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 30^\circ$ का मान है:

- (A) 0 (B) $1/2$ (C) $\sqrt{3}/2$ (D) 1

13. Which identity is correct?

- (A) $1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ (B) $1 + \cot^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ (C) $1 - \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta$ (D) $\sin^2\theta - \cos^2\theta = 1$

14. If $\tan \theta = 1$, then θ ($0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$) is / यदि $\tan \theta = 1$ तथा $0^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$ है, तो θ है:

- (A) 30° (B) 45° (C) 60° (D) 90°

15. Area of a sector of angle 90° and radius 14 cm is / 14 सेमी त्रिज्या तथा 90° कोण वाले वृत्तखंड का क्षेत्रफल है:

- (A) 154 cm^2 (B) 308 cm^2 (C) 616 cm^2 (D) 77 cm^2

16. Circumference of a circle of radius 7 cm is / 7 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले वृत्त की परिधि है:

- (A) 22 cm (B) 44 cm (C) 154 cm (D) 49 cm

17. The median of 4, 7, 9, 11, 15 is / 4, 7, 9, 11, 15 का माध्यिका है:

- (A) 7 (B) 9 (C) 11 (D) 15

18. The mean of 6, 8, 10, 12 is / 6, 8, 10, 12 का माध्य है:

- (A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 11

19. Assertion (A): The median of 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 is 7. Reason (R): For an odd number of observations, the middle observation is the median.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true

20. Assertion (A): If a rational number has a terminating decimal expansion, its denominator in lowest form has no prime factors other than 2 and 5. Reason (R): A terminating decimal can be written as a fraction with denominator 10^n .

- (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. / A सत्य है पर R असत्य है।
(D) A is false but R is true. / A असत्य है पर R सत्य है।

SECTION B – $5 \times 2 = 10$

21. Use Prime factorisation to find the HCF of 867 and 255. [2]

22. Find the remainder when $2x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 5$ is divided by $x - 2$. [2]

OR / अथवा: Find the zeroes of $x^2 - 9x + 20$ and verify the relation between zeroes and coefficients. / $x^2 - 9x + 20$ के शून्यक ज्ञात करके शून्यकों तथा गुणांकों के बीच संबंध सत्यापित कीजिए।

23. Solve: $2x + y = 7$, $x - y = 2$. / हल कीजिए: $2x + y = 7$, $x - y = 2$. [2]

24. Find the coordinates of the point which divides A(-2, 3) and B(4, 9) internally in the ratio 1:2. [2]

OR / अथवा: Find the distance between P(-3, 4) and Q(5, -2). /

25. In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$, $AD = 4 \text{ cm}$, $DB = 6 \text{ cm}$ and $AE = 3 \text{ cm}$. Find EC. [2]

SECTION C – $6 \times 3 = 18$

26. Prove that $\sqrt{5}$ is irrational. / सिद्ध कीजिए कि $\sqrt{5}$ अपरिमेय है। [3]

27. If the zeroes of $p(x) = 2x^2 - 7x + 3$ are α and β , find $\alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha\beta$. Hence form a quadratic polynomial whose zeroes are 2α and 2β . [3]

28. Solve $3x + 2y = 12$ and $5x - 2y = 4$ by elimination method. [3]
29. Prove that the points A(1,2), B(4,6) and C(7,10) are collinear. [3]
30. In two similar triangles, the ratio of corresponding sides is 4:7. If the area of the smaller triangle is 64 cm^2 , find the area of the larger triangle. [3]
- OR / अथवा: In $\triangle ABC$, $DE \parallel BC$. If $AD:DB = 2:3$ and $AC = 15 \text{ cm}$, find AE .
31. Find the mean of the following grouped data:
- Class intervals / वर्ग-अंतराल: 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, 30–40
- Frequency / बारंबारता: 4, 6, 8, 2 [3]

SECTION D – $4 \times 5 = 20$

32. In a right triangle ABC, $\angle B = 90^\circ$ and $\tan A = 3/4$. Find $\sin A$, $\cos A$ and $\sec A$. Also verify $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$. [5]
33. Prove the identity: $(1 - \sin \theta)(1 + \sin \theta) / \cos^2 \theta = 1$, where defined. Hence evaluate the expression for $\theta = 30^\circ$. [5]
34. A circular garden has radius 14 m. A 90° sector is used as a flower bed. Find (i) the area of the sector and (ii) the area of the remaining part of the garden. [5]

OR / अथवा:

A circular sheet of radius 21 cm has a 60° sector removed. Find the area of the remaining sheet.

35. The following distribution gives the marks of 40 students. Find the median using the appropriate formula.

Marks / अंक: 0–10, 10–20, 20–30, 30–40, 40–50

Frequency / बारंबारता: 5, 7, 12, 9, 7

[5]

OR / अथवा:

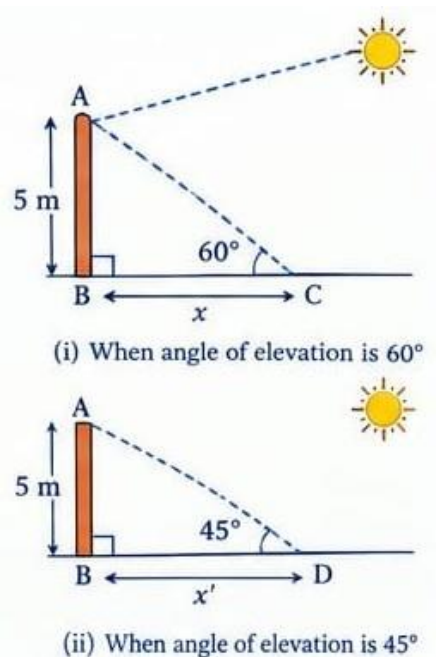
The following distribution gives the daily expenditure (₹) of 40 families. Find the mode.

Expenditure: 100–200, 200–300, 300–400, 400–500, 500–600

Frequency: 4, 7, 12, 10, 7

SECTION E – CASE STUDY BASED / खण्ड E – केस-स्टडी आधारित

36. In a right-angled triangle, the angle of elevation of the sun is 60° . A vertical pole of height 5 m casts a shadow of length x on the ground. Find the length of the shadow. If the angle of elevation of the sun changes to 45° , what will be the new length of the shadow? (Take $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$)



(a) If the angle of elevation of the sun decreases from 60° to 30° , what happens to the length of the shadow of a vertical pole of fixed height?.

[1]

(b) Find the length of the shadow when the angle of elevation is 60° .

[1]

(c) Find the new length of the shadow when the angle of elevation is 45° .

[2]



37. A train covers a distance of 300 km at a uniform speed.

If the speed of the train is increased by 10 km/h,
the journey takes 1 hour less than the original time.

(a) Form the quadratic equation representing the given situation. (1)

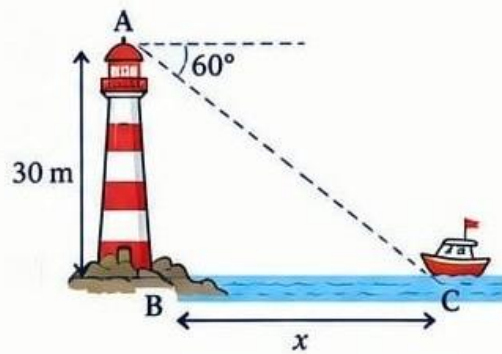
(b) Find the discriminant of the quadratic equation. (1)

(c) Find the original speed of the train using the quadratic formula. (2)

OR /

Find the time taken by the train to cover 300 km at its original speed.

38. From the top of a 30 m high lighthouse, the angle of depression of a boat in the sea is 60° . Find the distance of the boat from the base of the lighthouse. (Take $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$)



(a) In the given situation, which trigonometric ratio relates the height of the lighthouse to the horizontal distance of the boat from its base? [1]

(b) Find the distance of the boat from the base of the lighthouse. [2]

(c) If the angle of depression of the boat is 45° , find the distance of the boat from the base of the lighthouse. [1]

Holiday Homework

Class XB

Section A: Literature – First Flight

1. What ideals did Nelson Mandela wish to establish in South Africa? How did he define courage?
2. How does the poet contrast the tiger's life in the zoo with its life in the forest?
3. Describe the natural beauty of Coorg and mention two activities that tourists can enjoy there.
4. What is the central idea of the poem *The Trees*? How does the movement of the trees symbolise freedom?
5. Why did Anne Frank decide to write a diary? Why did she name it “Kitty”?

Section B: Literature – Footprints Without Feet

Answer the following questions in about 40–50 words each.

6. How did the young lady deceive Horace Danby, and what lesson did he learn from the experience?
7. How did Griffin become invisible, and how did he misuse his scientific discovery?

Section C: Writing Skills

8. Inquiry Letter

You are Rahul/Riya, living at 24, Station Road, Bhubaneswar. You wish to join a computer course during the summer vacation. Write a letter to the Director of Bright Computer Institute, Bhubaneswar, inquiring about the courses available, duration, fees, class timings, and admission procedure.

Write the letter in the proper formal format.

Section D: Grammar

A. Modals

9. Students _____ obey the rules of the school. (must/might)
10. _____ I come in, sir? (May/Must)
11. You _____ respect your elders. (should/can)
12. It _____ rain today because the sky is cloudy. (might/ought)
13. When she was younger, she _____ run very fast. (could/should)

B. Narration Change

14. He said, “I am busy now.”
15. Riya said to me, “Are you feeling well?”
16. The teacher said to the students, “The Earth moves around the Sun.”
17. Mohan said, “I have completed my homework.”
18. She said to me, “Where do you live?”

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Class X – Physical Activity Trainer

Part B – Subject Specific Skills

Q1. Unit 1: Roles and Responsibilities of Early Years Physical Activity Facilitator

Explain the roles and responsibilities of an Early Years Physical Activity Facilitator. Also describe the qualities of a good teacher.

Q2. Unit 2: Assessment and Evaluation of Students

What is the difference between assessment and evaluation? Explain their importance in monitoring students' progress in physical activities.

Q3. Unit 3: Free-play

What is free-play? Explain its importance in the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development of children.

Q4. Unit 4: Monitoring and Inventory Management

What is inventory management? Explain the importance of maintaining sports equipment records and checking equipment regularly.

Q5. Unit 4: Monitoring and Inventory Management

Prepare a sample inventory register for a school's sports equipment. Include the name of the equipment, opening stock, equipment received, equipment issued, damaged items, and closing stock.

ଶ୍ରେଣୀ-ଦଶମ

ବିଷୟ -ଓଡ଼ିଆ

ଶରତ ଛୁଟି କାଳୀନ ଗୃହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

୧.ରଚନା

(i)ଜାତୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ରେ ଛାତ୍ର ର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ

(ii)ବିବିଧତା ରେ ଏକତା -ଭାରତ ର ବିଶେଷତା

୨.ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଙ୍କୁ ପତ୍ର

(i)ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା କୁ ସରକାରୀ ଭାଷା ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସ୍ତରରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଦାବି ଜଣାଇ ଏକ ଦୈନିକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ର ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ ।

(ii)'ନିଶା ନିବାରଣ 'ସମ୍ପର୍କ ରେ ଏକ ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଲେଖା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଯେକୌଣସି ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ର ର ସମ୍ପାଦକ ଙ୍କ ନିକଟ କୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ।

୩- 'ଜାଗ ବନ୍ଦନ ହରା ' କବିତା ର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖା ।

୪- ସମସ୍ତ କ୍ରିୟା ହୀନ ରୁଡ଼ି ର ଅର୍ଥ ସହ ରୁଡ଼ି କୁ ନେଇ ବାକ୍ୟ ଖାତା ରେ ଲେଖିବା ସହ ଘୋଷବ ।

**10
SETS**

Model Question Papers for Practice

ଆଦର୍ଶ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପତ୍ର ନମୁନା-୧

ସମୟ : ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୮୦

(ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ ।)

SECTION - A

1. ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁଛେଦଟିକୁ ପାଠ କରି ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ ।

[5×2=10]

କେବେକେବେ ବୌଦ୍ଧଭିକ୍ଷୁମାନେ ରୂପଶ୍ରୀର କୁଟୀରକୁ ଆସନ୍ତି ଭିକ୍ଷାପାଇଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ରୂପଶ୍ରୀ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦୂରଦୂର ମାର୍ ମାର୍ କରି ଚଢ଼ିଦିଏ । ବୌଦ୍ଧଭିକ୍ଷୁମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ତା'ର ଦେହସାରା ଯେମିତି ବିଷ ଚରିଯାଏ । କରୁଣାର ଆବରଣତଳେ କି ନିଷ୍ଠରୁଣ ଜୀବ ଏମାନେ ? ଘର ନାହିଁ, ଦ୍ଵାର ନାହିଁ, ମା' ନାହିଁ, ପୁଅ ନାହିଁ, ଝିଅ ନାହିଁ, ମମତା ନାହିଁ — ଅଥଚ କିଏ ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ କହିଥିଲା ଏ ପୃଥିବୀକୁ ଆସି ପୃଥିବୀର ଦୁଃଖ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତିର ଭାର ବଢ଼ାଇବା ପାଇଁ ? ରୂପଶ୍ରୀ କେବେ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିନାହିଁ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଶୁଣିଛି— ସେଦିନ କୁଆଡ଼େ କି ଗୋଟିଏ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣମୀର ରାତି । କପିଳବାସୁର ରାଜପ୍ରାସାଦରେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଯିଏ ଯୁଆଡ଼େ ଶୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଲେଣି । ସୁକୁମାରୀ ଗୋପା ସୁକୋମଳ ଉପାଧ୍ୟାନ ଉପରେ ପୁଷ୍ପିତ କବରୀର ଭାର ରଖି ଶୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଛନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କ କୋଳରେ ଶିଶୁ ରାହୁଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିଦ୍ରା ଅଟେତନ । ରାତ୍ରିର ସେହି ନିଷ୍ଠବ୍ଧ ପ୍ରହରରେ ଗୌତମ ସେହି ଶୟନକକ୍ଷ ଛାଡ଼ି ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀର ଶୈରିକ ବସନ ପିନ୍ଧି ବାହାରିଲେ କପିଳବାସୁର ସୁପ୍ତ ରାଜପଥରେ । ଆଉ ପଛରେ ରଖିଗଲେ ଏକ ବିରାଟ ଅଶାନ୍ତି, ଶେଷହୀନ ହା-ହା କାର ଓ ତୃପ୍ତିହୀନ ତୃଷ୍ଣା । ଯେତେଥର ରୂପଶ୍ରୀ ଗୋପାଙ୍କ କଥା ଭାବିଛି, ... ସେତେଥର ରାଜରାଣୀ ଗୋପାଙ୍କ ଦୁଃଖରେ ପ୍ରାଣ ତା'ର କାନ୍ଦି ଉଠିଛି । ଶିଥିଳ, ରକ୍ତହୀନ ଦୁଇ ଗଣ୍ଠ ଉପରେ ବହି ଆସିଛି ଦୁଇଧାର ଲୁହ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ :

- ବୌଦ୍ଧଭିକ୍ଷୁମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ରୂପଶ୍ରୀର ମନରେ କି ଭାବନା ଜାଗରିତ ହୁଏ ?
- ରୂପଶ୍ରୀ କାହିଁକି ବୌଦ୍ଧଭିକ୍ଷୁମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ଚଢ଼ି ଦିଏ ?
- ରୂପଶ୍ରୀ କ'ଣ ପାଇଁ ଆଖୁରୁ ଲୁହ ଝରାଇଛି ?

(iv) ଗୌତମ କେତେବେଳେ ଗୃହତ୍ୟାଗକରି ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସବ୍ରତ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କଲେ ?

(v) ରାହୁଳ କିଏ ?

SECTION - B

2. ଯେକୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଷୟରେ ରଚନା ଲେଖ । [6]

(i) ଏକ ଦେଶ ଏକ ନିର୍ବାଚନ

(ii) ଜଳ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ

(iii) ଜାତୀୟ ଦିବସ ପାଳନର ପ୍ରାସଙ୍ଗିକତା

3. “ଭୂତଳ ଜଳ ହ୍ରାସ” ଶୀର୍ଷକ ତୁମଲିଖିତ ଏକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଜଣାଇ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ସମ୍ପାଦକଙ୍କୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ । [6]

କିମ୍ବା, “ସରକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ମାତୃଭାଷା ପ୍ରଚଳନର ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵ” ଶୀର୍ଷକ ତୁମ ଲିଖିତ ଏକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଜଣାଇ କୌଣସି ଏକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ସମ୍ପାଦକଙ୍କୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ ।

(ବି.ହ୍ର :- ପ୍ରକୃତ ନାମ ବା ଠିକଣା ବଦଳରେ ‘କ’ ବା ‘ଖ’ ପରି କାଳ୍ପନିକ ନାମ ବା ଠିକଣା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯିବ ।)

SECTION - C

4. ଲକ୍ଷଣ, ଉଦାହରଣ ଓ ଯତିପାତ ସହ ଯେକୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ଛନ୍ଦକୁ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ । [1×4=4]

ଟୋପି ଟୋପି ଗୋପାତନ୍ଦନ ମଣ୍ଡିଛନ୍ତି କି ସଜେ, ଟେକି ବାରେ ଚାହାଁ ମଥୁରା ଦାଣ୍ଡେ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ବିଜେ ।

(i) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ?

(ii) ଏହାର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଓ ଯତିପାତ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର ।

5. ସୂଚନା ଅନୁସାରେ ବାକ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କର । (ଯେକୌଣସି 2ଟିର) [2×1=2]

(i) ଦେଇଥିଲେ ପାଇ । (ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟ କର)

(ii) ମୁଁ ଯେଉଁ ବହିଟି ବରାଦ କରିଥିଲି, ଆଣିଛ ?

(ସରଳବାକ୍ୟ କର)

(iii) ବାଟୋଇଟି ହାଲିଆ ହୋଇ ରାସ୍ତାରେ ପଡ଼ିଗଲା । (ଯୌଗିକବାକ୍ୟ କର)

6. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ରୁଚିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ସାର୍ଥକ ବାକ୍ୟ ଗଠନ କର । (ଯେକୌଣସି 2ଟିର) [2×1=2]

- (i) ଗୋଟିଏ ଚାଉଳରେ ଗଢ଼ା
- (ii) ଅନ୍ଧର ଲଉଡ଼ି
- (iii) ମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ଚେତୁଳିଆ ବିଛା କାମୁଡ଼ିବା

7. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଆଧାରରେ ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି 2ଟିର) [2×1=2]

- (i) ଭୌଗଳିକ
- (ii) ଅଧୀନସ୍ଥ
- (iii) ବିରାମର

SECTION - D

8. ସପ୍ତସଙ୍ଗ ସରଳାର୍ଥ ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି 1ଟିର)

[1×5=5]

- (i) ସମୟସ୍ରୋତରେ ନିଃସହାୟ ଶୁଷ୍କ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ପରି ମୁଁ ଭାସି ଚାଲିଛି ।
- (ii) ଏହାର ଶେଷଫଳ କ'ଣ ହେବ, ତାହା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଗର୍ଭରେ ନିହିତ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେବଳ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ହିଁ ଚାଲିଛି ।

9. ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି 3ଟିର)

[3×2=6]

- (i) ଇଂରେଜ ଶାସକମାନେ କାହା ବଳରେ ଜନତାଙ୍କୁ ଦୂରରେ ରଖୁଥିଲେ ?
- (ii) ଦେଶୀ ସରକାର କାହା ବଳରେ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଦୂରରେ ରଖୁଛନ୍ତି ?
- (iii) “ନରେନ୍ ଦୁଇ ପିତାଙ୍କୁ ହରାଇଲେ” – ଏଠାରେ ଦୁଇ ପିତା କାହାଙ୍କୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?
- (iv) ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ ଆଦିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଅତିଥି ହୋଇଥିଲା ବେଳେ କ'ଣ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କଲେ ?
- (v) କେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରେ ଧରଣୀ ଶସ୍ୟଶ୍ୟାମଳା ହୋଇଉଠେ ?

10. ଉତ୍ତର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

[10×1=10]

- (i) କାହାର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର କୁଟିରକୁ ଦୁର୍ଗ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?
(a) ସାର ମାଉସୀ (b) ଗୋବିନ୍ଦଭାଇ
(c) ନନ୍ଦ (d) ଗ୍ରାମର ଶ୍ରମଜୀବୀ
- (ii) ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରେ କାହାକୁ “ଅନୈତିକତା ବିଶ୍ୱାସଘାତକ” କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?
(a) ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ (b) ନନ୍ଦ
(c) ଯଶୋଦା (d) ଶ୍ରୀରାଧା
- (iii) ବଂଶୀଧର ସାମନ୍ତରାୟ କେଉଁ କଲେଜର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ରହିଥିଲେ ?
(a) ରଜାଧର ମେହେର କଲେଜ

(b) ଖଲିକୋଟ୍ କଲେଜ

(c) ରେଭେନ୍ସା କଲେଜ

(d) ବିଜେବି କଲେଜ

(iv) ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ସୋପାନ କେଉଁମାନେ ଆରୋହଣ କରିଥିଲେ ବୋଲି କୁହନ୍ତି ?

(a) ହିନ୍ଦୁମାନେ

(b) ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିଆନମାନେ

(c) ଇସ୍ଲାମମାନେ

(d) ମୁସଲମାନମାନେ

(v) ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧାତୁ ଓ ଉପାଦାନ ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଭାବରେ ଆହରଣ କରିବା କେଉଁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଯୋଗୁଁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇଛି ?

(a) ଜୀବବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(b) ପଦାର୍ଥବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(c) ରସାୟନ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(d) ଉଡ଼ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(vi) ଇଉରାଜଲରେ କେଉଁ ଭାଷା ହିନ୍ଦୁ ସହିତ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତାକରି ପଛରେ ପଡ଼ିଗଲେ ?

(a) ଫ୍ରେଞ୍ଚ

(b) ଜର୍ମାନୀ

(c) ପୋଲିସ

(d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ

(vii) ଅନୁଦାଶଙ୍କର ରାୟ କେଉଁଠାରେ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ ?

(a) ସମ୍ବଲପୁର

(b) ଡେଙ୍କାନାଳ

(c) ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର

(d) କଲିକତା

(viii) ମଠ ସଙ୍ଗଠନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନରେନ୍‌ଙ୍କୁ କିଏ ସହାୟତା କରିଥିଲେ ?

(a) ଶରତଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗୁପ୍ତ

(b) ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣାନନ୍ଦ

(c) ପ୍ରେମାନନ୍ଦ

(d) ଶୁଦ୍ଧାନନ୍ଦ

(ix) ମଣିଷକୁ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣମାତ୍ରକେ ବଦଳେଇ ଦେବାର ଶକ୍ତି କାହା ପାଖରେ ଥିଲା ?

(a) ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଠ

(b) ବୁଦ୍ଧ

(c) ଶ୍ରୀରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ

(d) ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ିକ

(x) କ'ଣ ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦଙ୍କ ବିଦେଶଯାତ୍ରାର ସମ୍ବଳ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

(a) ମହୀଶୂର ମହାରାଜାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଅର୍ଥ

(b) କ୍ଷେତରୀ ମହାରାଜାଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଅର୍ଥ

(c) ଗୁରୁଭାଇମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ସଂଗୃହୀତ ଅର୍ଥ

(d) ଉସାହୀ ଶିଷ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସଂଗୃହୀତ ଚାନ୍ଦା

11. ସପ୍ତସଙ୍ଗ ସରଳାର୍ଥ ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି 1ଟିର) [5]

- (i) ବିରସକୁ ମନ୍ଦକରି ମନ୍ଦହାସ ଜନ୍ମେ ବୋଲେ କି କରିବ ଏଡ଼େ ହାନ ପରାକ୍ରମେ ଯେ ।
- (ii) ମହାରାଜନ ନିଶ୍ୱାସ ବୁଲାଇ ବେନି ତୋଳା ବେନି ଭୁଜେ ଆକ୍ରୋଷି ଧଇଲେ କମଳା ।

12. ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି 3ଟିର)

[3×2=6]

- (i) ସମୁଦ୍ରକୁଳ କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସୁଶୋଭିତ ?
- (ii) ଶିବ କାହିଁକି ବ୍ୟାସ ସରୋବରରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଥିଲେ ?
- (iii) ବିଂଶତିକର କାହାକୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ? ଏହାର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

(iv) ସରସତୀଙ୍କ ବାପାଝଙ୍କାର ସହିତ କାହାକୁ ତୁଳନା କରାଯାଇଛି ?

(v) ମାଟି ଚେରମୂଳ ଗଛଲତା ସାଇତି ରଖିବା ପଛରେ କି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ରହିଛି ?

13. ଉତ୍ତର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

[10×1=10]

(i) ଉତ୍କଳ ଜନନୀଙ୍କ ଶରୀରକୁ କିଏ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉଛି ?

(a) ନଦୀ (b) ପବନ (c) ହ୍ରଦ (d) ସମୁଦ୍ର

(ii) ଭୀମ କେଉଁ ଦୈତ୍ୟକୁ ମାରି କୈଳାସ ପର୍ବତକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିଥିଲେ ?

(a) ରାବଣ (b) ହିରଣ୍ୟାକ୍ଷ (c) ଅଶୃଷ୍ଣା (d) ତାରକାସୁର

(iii) ରାବଣକୁ ଦେବରିପୁ ବୋଲି କିଏ ସମୋଧାନ କରିଥିଲେ ?

(a) ବିଭୀଷଣ (b) ଶୁକ ଓ ସାରଣ

(c) ସୁଗ୍ରୀବ (d) ଅଙ୍ଗଦ

(iv) ଉଚ୍ଚ ଓଁକାର ଧ୍ବନିକୁ କାହା ସହିତ ତୁଳନା କରାଯାଇଛି ?

(a) କଳିଙ୍ଗର ମଧୁରଗାନ (b) ସରସତୀଙ୍କ ବାଣୀ ଝଙ୍କାର

(c) କୋଇଲିର କୁହୁତାନ (d) ସମୀରର ସଙ୍ଗୀତଗାନ

(v) ମନସୁଖ ଲାଗି ମାଟିମା' କେଉଁଠାରେ ହସକଥା ଭରି ରଖୁଛି ?

(a) ନଈ ସମୁଦ୍ରରେ (b) ସରୁଜ ବଣରେ

(c) ସମୁଦ୍ର କୂଳରେ (d) ଝରଣା କୂଳରେ

(vi) ସିଂଘନାଦ ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

(a) ମଇଁଷି ସିଂଘରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ଏକ ବାଦ୍ୟ

(b) ସିଂହପରି ଗର୍ଜନ କରିବା

(c) ଏକ ଅମୋଘ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର

(d) ବିରାଟ ଗଛର ଗଣ୍ଡି

(vii) ପଠିତ କବିତାରେ କାହାକୁ ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନା-ଦୁକୁଳ-ବାସିନୀ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

(a) ଚିଲିକାକୁ (b) ଦିଗଙ୍ଗନାକୁ

(c) ଭାଲେରିକୁ (d) ବନଭୂମିକୁ

(viii) କବି ଅନନ୍ତ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ କେଉଁ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରାର କବିତା ରଚନାକରି ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଲାଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

(a) ରୋମାଣ୍ଟିକ୍ (b) ବସ୍ତୁବାଦୀ

(c) ବିଭୂପ୍ରେମ (d) ସାମ୍ୟବାଦୀ

(ix) ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମୁଦ୍ରକୁ ପର୍ବତରେ ପୋତିବାକୁ ବିଚାର କରିଥିଲେ କାହିଁକି ?

(a) ନିଜର ଶକ୍ତି ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ଲାଗି

(b) ସୀତାଙ୍କୁ ପାଇବାର ଆଶାକରି

(c) ରାବଣକୁ ନିଧନ କରିବାକୁ

(d) ସର୍ବମୟା ଲଙ୍କା ଧ୍ବସ୍ତ କରିବାକୁ

(x) ତରଙ୍ଗ ପରି କିଏ ଶୋଭା ଧାରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

(a) ଶୁଭ୍ରତଟିନୀ (b) ନୀଳସମୁଦ୍ର

(c) ନୀଳପର୍ବତମାଳା (d) ଘଞ୍ଚବନଭୂମି

14. ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି ଚୈତ୍ର)

[6×1=6]

(i) ଗୁଡାମରେ କୁଜାଣଲ କାଠ କାଟିବାକୁ କେତେ ଦିଆଯାଏ ?

(ii) ଲେଖକ ଧଅ କାଠକୁ କାହିଁକି କିଣିବାକୁ ଚାହିଁଲେ ?

(iii) ରକ୍ତର ନଦୀ କିଏ ପାଲଟିଲା ?

(iv) ରାଜେଶ୍ୱରୀ କାହା ସହ ଯୁଦ୍ଧକରି ମୃତ୍ୟୁବରଣ କଲେ ?

(v) ବରଗଛ କୋରଡ଼ରେ କେଉଁ ଗଛ ଭାବିଥିଲା ?

(vi) ସୁବ୍ରତଙ୍କ ଘରର ଦରଜା ଖୋଲିଲେ କ'ଣ ଆଖିରେ ପଡ଼େ ?

(vii) ପ୍ରୀତି କାହିଁକି କଇଁ କଇଁ ହୋଇ କାନ୍ଦି ଉଠିଲେ ?

(viii) କେତେଜଣ ବଡ଼େଇ ଦେଉଳ ତୋଳାରେ ଲାଗିଥିଲେ ?

(ix) “ଛାମୁ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପୂଜାରୀ” – ଏହା କାହାର ଭକ୍ତି ?

ଆଦର୍ଶ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପତ୍ର ନମୁନା-୨

ସମୟ : ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୮୦

(ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ ।)

SECTION - A

1. ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁଛେଦଟିକୁ ପାଠ କରି ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ ।

[5×2=10]

କଟକର ସୁନାରୁପା ତାରକସିକାମ ଜଗତରେ ସର୍ବତ୍ର ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଲାଭ କରିପାରିଛି । ଏହା ମଧୁବାବୁଙ୍କ ଉତ୍କଳ ଶିଳ୍ପୋନ୍ମତି ଚେଷ୍ଟାର ଫଳ । ଉତ୍କଳ ଚେନେରୀ ବା ଯୋଡା କାରଖାନାର ସ୍ଥାପୟିତା ଥିଲେ ଉତ୍କଳଗୌରବ ମଧୁସୂଦନ । ସହସ୍ର ବେକାର ଓଡ଼ିଆଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ନ ସଂସ୍ଥାନ ଓ ଚମଡ଼ାଶିଳ୍ପର ଉନ୍ନତିଲାଗି ଏହି କାରଖାନା ସ୍ଥାପିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଗୋଧୂତମ, କୁମ୍ଭୀରଚମ ପ୍ରଭୃତିରୁ ଯେ ଉତ୍କଳ ଯୋଡା, ବ୍ୟାଗ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ହୋଇପାରେ, ଏହା ପ୍ରଥମେ ମଧୁସୂଦନଙ୍କ ମଣ୍ଡିଷରୁ ବାହାରି ଥିଲା । ମଧୁସୂଦନ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ହିସାବରେ ଉତ୍କଳଚାନ୍ଦେରୀ ଚଳାଇଥିଲେ ବହୁତ ଲାଭ କରିପାରିଥାନ୍ତେ, ମାତ୍ର ତାହା ହେଲା ନାହିଁ । ତାଙ୍କର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଖ୍ୟାତି ବଢ଼ାଇ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଜାତି ଖରାପ ଜିନିଷ ତିଆରି କରି ଠକି ପଇସା ରୋଜଗାର କରୁଛି ଏ ଅପକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଯେପରି ନଘରୁ । ତେଣୁ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚମଡ଼ା ବା ଗୋଟାଏ ଯୋଡାରେ ଦୋଷ ଦେଖିଲେ ସେ ଗୋଛାଗୋଛା ଚମଡ଼ା ନିଆଁରେ ପୋଡ଼ି ପକାଇଥିଲେ । ଏଥିରେ ବହୁତ କ୍ଷତି ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଉତ୍କଳଚାନ୍ଦେରୀଯୋଗୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ରଣଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ଓ ଦରିଦ୍ର ହେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା, କିନ୍ତୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଶେଷ ଜୀବନରେ ବିଶେଷ ଅର୍ଥାଭାବ ଘଟିଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ଦିନେହେଲେ ଆତ୍ମସମ୍ମାନ ହରାଇ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ସେ ସର୍ବଦା କହୁଥିଲେ, “ଆଲୋ ସଖି, ଆପଣା ମହତ ଆପେ ରଖି ।”

- (ii) ବ୍ୟାସଦେବ ବହୁତ ଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଥିଲେ । (ବିବୃତିମୂଳକ)
 ବ୍ୟାସଦେବ ଆଦୌ ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ନ ଥିଲେ । (ନାସ୍ତିମୂଳକ)
 ବ୍ୟାସଦେବ କି ଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଥିଲେ ! (ବିସ୍ମୟସୂଚକ)
 ବ୍ୟାସଦେବ କ'ଣ କମ୍ ଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଥିଲେ ? (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ)

MCQ

କରୁଣାବତାର ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅହଲ୍ୟାକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିଥିଲେ ।

ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଅହଲ୍ୟା ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୋଇଥିଲେ ଓ ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କରୁଣାବତାର ।

(B) କରୁଣାବତାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଅହଲ୍ୟା ଉଦ୍ଧାର ହୋଇଥିଲା ଓ ସେ ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ।

(C) ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କରୁଣାବତାର ଥିଲେ ଓ ସେ ଅହଲ୍ୟାକୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିଥିଲେ ।

(D) ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସିଏ, ଯିଏ କରୁଣାବତାର ଓ ସେ ଅହଲ୍ୟା ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିଥିଲେ ।

ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ରାଜବେଶ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ବେଶ ଧାରଣ କଲେ ।

ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ରାଜା ଥିଲେ ଓ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ହେଲେ ।

(B) ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ରାଜବେଶ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ଓ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ହେଲେ ।

(C) ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ରାଜା ଥିଲେ ଓ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସମୟରେ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ହେଲେ ।

(D) ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ରାଜବେଶ ତ୍ୟାଗ କଲେ ଏବଂ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ବେଶ ଧାରଣ କଲେ ।

ଧନୁର୍ବର ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାବଣକୁ ବିନାଶ କରିଥିଲେ ।

ଏହି ସରଳବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଧନୁର୍ବର ଥିଲେ ଓ ତାଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ରାବଣ ବିନାଶ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

(B) ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଧନୁର୍ବର ଥିଲେ ଓ ସେ ରାବଣକୁ ବିନାଶ କରିଥିଲେ ।

(C) ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଧନୁର୍ବର ଥିଲେ, ଯିଏ ରାବଣକୁ ବିନାଶ କରିଥିଲେ ।

(D) ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ରାବଣକୁ ବିନାଶ କରିଥିଲେ; କାରଣ ସେ ଧନୁର୍ବର ଥିଲେ ।

4. ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦୟରେ ଆକାଶ ନିର୍ମଳ ଦେଖାଗଲା ।

ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦୟ ହେଲା ଓ ଆକାଶ ନିର୍ମଳ ଦେଖାଗଲା ।

(B) ଯେହେତୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦୟ ହେଲା ଓ ସେହେତୁ ଆକାଶ ନିର୍ମଳ ଦେଖାଗଲା ।

(C) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦୟ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଆକାଶ ନିର୍ମଳ ଦେଖାଗଲା ।

(D) ନିର୍ମଳ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉଦୟ ହେଲା ଓ ଆକାଶ ନିର୍ମଳ ଦେଖାଗଲା ।

5. ଅଳ୍ପ ବୟସ୍କ ବାବର ପାନିପଥ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଜୟଲାଭ କରିଥିଲେ ।

ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ବାବର ଅଳ୍ପ ବୟସ୍କ ଥିଲେ ଓ ସେ ପାନିପଥ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଜୟଲାଭ କରିଥିଲେ ।

(B) ବାବର ଅଳ୍ପ ବୟସ୍କ ଥିଲେ ଓ ସେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଜୟଲାଭ କରିଥିଲେ ।

(C) ପାନିପଥ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଓ ବାବର ବିଜୟୀ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ।

(D) ବାବରକୁ ଅଳ୍ପ ବୟସ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଓ ସେ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ବିଜୟ ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲେ ।

6. ପିତୃମାତୃ ହୀନ ଦରିଦ୍ର ବାଳକଟି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼େ ।

ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ବାଳକଟି ପିତୃମାତୃହୀନ ଓ ସେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼େ ।

(B) ବାଳକଟି ପିତୃମାତୃହୀନ ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼େ ।

(C) ଦରିଦ୍ର ବାଳକଟି ପିତୃମାତୃହୀନ ଅଟେ ଓ ସେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼େ ।

(D) ବାଳକଟି ପିତୃମାତୃହୀନ କିନ୍ତୁ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼େ ।

7. ସେ ପୁରୀ ଓ କଟକ ଯାଇଥିବ ।
ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ସେ ପୁରୀ ଯିବ ଓ ସେ କଟକ ଯାଇଥିବ ।
(B) ସେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିବ ଓ କଟକ ବି ଯାଇଥିବ ।
(C) ସେ ପୁରୀ ଯିବ ଓ କଟକ ବି ଯିବ ।
(D) ସେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିବ ଓ କଟକରେ ଥିବ ।
8. ନିଜର ଆଲୋକ ନ ଥିବା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋକରେ ଆଲୋକିତ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହି ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରର ନିଜର ଆଲୋକ ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋକ ପାଇଁ ଆଲୋକିତ ହୁଏ ।
(B) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଆଲୋକ ହୀନ ଓ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋକରେ ଆଲୋକିତ ହୁଏ ।
(C) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରର ନିଜର ଆଲୋକ ନାହିଁ; ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋକରେ ଆଲୋକିତ ହୁଏ ।
(D) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଆଲୋକକୁ ନିଜର କରେ ଓ ଆଲୋକିତ ହୁଏ ।
9. ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କର ଉପଦେଶ ଅଳ୍ପଜାତ୍ର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।
ଏହି ସରଳବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଉପଦେଶ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତି ଓ ଅଳ୍ପଜାତ୍ର ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।
(B) ଶିକ୍ଷକ ସବୁଜାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଉପଦେଶ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତି; ମାତ୍ର ଅଳ୍ପଜାତ୍ର ତାହା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।
(C) ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପଦେଶ ସବୁଜାତ୍ର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, କେବଳ ଅଳ୍ପଜାତ୍ର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।
(D) ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଉପଦେଶ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତି ଓ ସବୁଜାତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅଳ୍ପଜାତ୍ର ଉପଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।
10. ସେ ଚୋରି କଲା ଓ ଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଲା ।
ଏହି ଯୌଗିକବାକ୍ୟକୁ ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ଯେହେତୁ ସେ ଚୋରି କଲା, ସେହେତୁ ଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଲା ।
(B) ସେ ଚୋରି କରିବାରୁ ଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଲା ।
(C) ସେ ଚୋରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାରୁ ଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଲା ।
(D) ଚୋରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହିଁ ତା' ଦଣ୍ଡର କାରଣ ଅଟେ ।

11. ସଂଧ୍ୟା ହେଲା ଓ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନେ ନିଜନିଜ ବସାକୁ ଫେରିଲେ ।
ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ସଂଧ୍ୟା ହେଲେ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନେ ନିଜନିଜ ବସାକୁ ଫେରନ୍ତି ।
(B) ସଂଧ୍ୟା ହିଁ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନଙ୍କର ନିଜନିଜ ବସାକୁ ଫେରିବାର କାରଣ ଅଟେ ।
(C) ସଂଧ୍ୟା ହେବାରୁ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବସାକୁ ଫେରିଲେ ।
(D) ସଂଧ୍ୟା ହେଲେ ସବୁ ପକ୍ଷୀମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ବସାକୁ ଫେରନ୍ତି ।
12. ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରନ୍ତି ଓ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।
ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ପରିଶ୍ରମୀ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।
(B) ପରିଶ୍ରମ କଲେ ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ର ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବେ ।
(C) ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର ପରିଶ୍ରମ ହିଁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବାର କାରଣ ଅଟେ ।
(D) ପରିଶ୍ରମୀ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।
13. ମଧୁବାବୁ ଏଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତ ପାସ୍ କଲେ କିନ୍ତୁ କଲିକତାକୁ ରେଳବାଟ ନ ଥିଲା ।
ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?
(A) ମଧୁବାବୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତ ପାସ୍ କଲେ, କଲିକତାକୁ ରେଳବାଟ ନ ଥିଲା ।
(B) ମଧୁବାବୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତ ପାସ୍ କଲେ, ସେତେବେଳେ କଲିକତାକୁ ରେଳବାଟ ନ ଥିଲା ।
(C) ମଧୁବାବୁ ଏଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତ ପାସ୍ କଲେ, ସେତେବେଳେ କଲିକତାକୁ ରେଳବାଟ ନ ଥିଲା ।
(D) ଯେତେବେଳେ ମଧୁବାବୁ ଏଣ୍ଡାନ୍ତ ପାସ୍ କଲେ କିନ୍ତୁ କଲିକତାକୁ ରେଳବାଟ ନ ଥିଲା ।

14.

ରାତି ପାହିଲା ଓ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କ୍ଷେତକୁ ଗଲେ ।

ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଯେଣୁ ରାତି ପାହିଲା, ତେଣୁ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କ୍ଷେତକୁ ଗଲେ ।

(B) ଯଥା ରାତି ପାହିଲା, ତଥା ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କ୍ଷେତକୁ ଗଲେ ।

(C) ଯେହେତୁ ରାତି ପାହିଲା, ସେହେତୁ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କ୍ଷେତକୁ ଗଲେ ।

(D) ଯେତେବେଳେ ରାତି ପାହିଲା, ସେତେବେଳେ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ କ୍ଷେତକୁ ଗଲେ ।

15.

ଏକାଗ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତରେ ଭଗବାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କର ଏବଂ ସେ ତୁମର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଦୂର କରିବେ ।

ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଯେତେବେଳେ ତୁମେ ଏକାଗ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କର, ସେତେବେଳେ ସେ ତୁମର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଦୂର କରିବେ ।

(B) ଯଦି ତୁମେ ଏକାଗ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତରେ ଭଗବାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କର, ତେବେ ସେ ତୁମର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଦୂର କରିବେ ।

(C) ଯେହେତୁ ତୁମେ ଏକାଗ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତରେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କଲ, ତେଣୁ ସେ ଭଗବାନ ତୁମର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଦୂର କରିବେ ।

(D) ଯେ ଏକାଗ୍ର ଚିତ୍ତରେ ଭଗବାନଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରେ, ସେ ତାଙ୍କର ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ଦୂର କରନ୍ତି ।

16.

ତୁମେ ମୋତେ ବହିଟି ଦେଇଥିଲ କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହା ଛିଣ୍ଡା ବହି ।

ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଯେଉଁ ବହିଟି ମୋତେ ମିଳିଥିଲା, ତାହା ଛିଣ୍ଡା ଥିଲା ।

(B) ମୋତେ ଛିଣ୍ଡା ବହି ମିଳିଥିଲା, ଯାହା ତୁମେ ଦେଇଥିଲ ।

(C) ତୁମେ ମୋତେ ଯେଉଁ ବହିଟି ଦେଇଥିଲ, ତୁମର ସେହି ବହିଟି ଛିଣ୍ଡାବହି ଥିଲା ।

(D) ତୁମେ ମୋତେ ଯେଉଁ ବହିଟି ଦେଇଥିଲ, ସେଇଟି ଛିଣ୍ଡା ବହି ।

17.

ପିଲାଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରେ ଓ ଭଲ ପଢ଼େ ।

ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଯେଉଁ ପିଲାଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରେ, ସେ ଭଲ ପଢ଼େ ।

(B) ଯେହେତୁ ପିଲାଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରେ, ସେହେତୁ ସେ ଭଲ ପଢ଼େ ।

(C) ଯଦିଓ ପିଲାଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରେ, ତେଣୁ ସେ ଭଲ ପଢ଼େ ।

(D) ଯେତେବେଳେ ପିଲାଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରେ, ସେତେବେଳେ ସେ ଭଲ ପଢ଼େ ।

18.

ଫିହଟି କ୍ଷୁଧାତୁର ଥିଲା କିନ୍ତୁ ସେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟଟିକୁ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କଲା ନାହିଁ ।

ଏହି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ, ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଫିହଟି କ୍ଷୁଧାତୁର ଥିଲା, ତଥାପି ସେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟକୁ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କଲା ନାହିଁ ।

(B) ଯେଉଁ ଫିହଟି କ୍ଷୁଧାତୁର ଥିଲା, ସେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟକୁ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କଲା ନାହିଁ ।

(C) ଯେହେତୁ ଫିହଟି କ୍ଷୁଧାତୁର ଥିଲା, ସେହେତୁ ସେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟକୁ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କଲା ନାହିଁ ।

(D) ଯେ ଫିହଟି କ୍ଷୁଧାତୁର ଥିଲା, ସେ ମନୁଷ୍ୟକୁ ଭକ୍ଷଣ କଲା ନାହିଁ ।

19.

ଯେ ସଦା ସତ୍ୟକଥା କହେ, ସେ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଭଲ ମଣିଷ ହୁଏ ।

ଏହି ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) ସଦା ସତ୍ୟକଥା କହୁଥିବା ମଣିଷ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଭଲ ମଣିଷ ହୁଏ ।

(B) ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଭଲ ମଣିଷ ହୁଏ ।

(C) ଭଲ ମଣିଷ ସଦା ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ।

(D) ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ମଣିଷ ସଦା ଭଲ ।

20.

ଯେଉଁ କଥା ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ପାଡ଼ାଦିଏ, ତାହା କଦାପି କୁହନାହିଁ ।

ଏହି ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ କଲେ, ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ହେବ ?

(A) କଦାପି ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ପାଡ଼ା ଦିଅ ନାହିଁ ।

(B) କଦାପି ଅନ୍ୟକୁ ପାଡ଼ା ଦେଇ କଥା କୁହ ନାହିଁ ।

(C) ପାଡ଼ାଦାୟୀ କଥା କଦାପି ଅନ୍ୟକୁ କୁହ ନାହିଁ ।

(D) ପାଡ଼ା କଥା ଅନ୍ୟକୁ କୁହ ନାହିଁ ।

कक्षा - 10 (हिंदी कोर्स 'A' - कोड: 002)

शरदकालीन एवं शीतकालीन अवकाश गृहकार्य (25 दिवस)

भाग 1: रचनात्मक लेखन (Creative Writing) - [विशेष प्राथमिकता]

- अनुच्छेद लेखन (120-150 शब्द): निम्नलिखित विषयों में से प्रत्येक पर एक-एक सुंदर अनुच्छेद लिखिए:
 - जीवन में खेलों का महत्व और अनुशासित जीवन
 - डिजिटल भारत: तकनीक का बदलता स्वरूप और हमारी जिम्मेदारी
 - बढ़ता प्रदूषण: समस्या और समाधान
- पत्र लेखन (औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक):
 - औपचारिक पत्र: अपने क्षेत्र में नियमित सफाई न होने की शिकायत करते हुए नगर निगम अधिकारी को पत्र लिखिए।
 - अनौपचारिक पत्र: अपने छोटे भाई को समय का सदुपयोग करने की प्रेरणा देते हुए पत्र लिखिए।
- विज्ञापन लेखन (25-50 शब्द):
 - विद्यालय में आयोजित होने वाले 'वार्षिक कला एवं हस्तशिल्प मेला' के लिए एक आकर्षक विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए।
 - पानी बचाने (जल संरक्षण) का संदेश देते हुए एक जागरूकता विज्ञापन बनाइए।
- ई-मेल एवं संदेश लेखन:
 - ई-मेल: पुस्तक विक्रेता को नई पाठ्यपुस्तकें मँगवाने हेतु एक ई-मेल लिखिए।
 - शुभकामना संदेश: दीपावली या नववर्ष के पावन अवसर पर अपने सहयोगियों/मित्रों को बधाई व शुभकामना संदेश लिखिए।

भाग 2: व्यावहारिक व्याकरण (Grammar Section)

- रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेद: सरल, संयुक्त और मिश्र वाक्य की परिभाषा एवं 5-5 उदाहरण लिखिए तथा 10 वाक्यों का परस्पर वाक्य-रूपांतरण कीजिए।
- वाच्य (Voice): कर्तृवाच्य, कर्मवाच्य और भाववाच्य की पहचान करते हुए 10 वाक्यों का वाच्य-परिवर्तन कीजिए।
- पद परिचय (Part of Speech Analysis): संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया और अव्यय पदों का परिचय देने हेतु 5 वाक्यों के रेखांकित पदों का पद-परिचय दीजिए।

भाग 3: पाठ्यपुस्तक याद करने व दोहराने का कार्य (Textbook Learning)

1. क्षितिज भाग - 2 (गद्य एवं काव्य खंड)

- गद्य खंड:
 - नेताजी का चश्मा (स्वयं प्रकाश) - सभी मुख्य प्रश्न-उत्तर एवं पाठ का सार याद करें।
 - बालगोबिन भगत (रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी) - बालगोबिन भगत के चरित्र की विशेषताएँ एवं पाठ आधारित प्रश्न याद करें।
 - लखनवी अंदाज़ (यशपाल) - पतनशील सामंती संस्कृति पर व्यंग्य वाले प्रश्न याद करें।
- काव्य खंड:

- पद (सूरदास) - गोपियों का उद्धव पर व्यंग्य और 'राजधर्म' याद करें।
- राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद (तुलसीदास) - चौपाइयों का अर्थ एवं लक्ष्मण-परशुराम का संवाद याद करें।
- आत्मकथ्य (जयशंकर प्रसाद) एवं उत्साह / अट नहीं रही है (सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला') - भाव-सौंदर्य एवं शिल्प-सौंदर्य याद करें।

2. कृतिका भाग - 2

- माता का आँचल (शिवपूजन सहाय): ग्रामीण जीवन और बाल-सुलभ क्रीड़ाओं से जुड़े प्रश्न-उत्तर याद करें।
- साना-साना हाथ जोड़ि... (मधु कांकरिया): प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य, लेखिका के अनुभव और सिक्किम की संस्कृति पर आधारित प्रश्न याद करें।
- मैं क्यों लिखता हूँ? (अज्ञेय): प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव और अनुभूति के अंतर से संबंधित उत्तर याद करें।

**EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL,
KIRMIRA**
AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK
CLASS X – SCIENCE

Name: _____

Roll No.: _____

Subject Teacher: _____

Session: 2026–27

Chapters: Reflection and Refraction of Light; The Human Eye and the Colourful World; Current Electricity.

General Instructions

1. Attempt all 99 questions in a separate, neat science notebook.
2. Each question carries 2 or 3 marks, as indicated.
3. Draw neat, labelled diagrams wherever required. Use a pencil and ruler for ray diagrams and circuit diagrams.
4. Show formulae, substitutions, calculations and units clearly in numerical problems.
5. Write answers in your own words and submit the completed work on the date announced by the school.

Total Questions: 99 — Marks per Question: 2–3

Chapter 1: Reflection and Refraction of Light

Questions 1–33

1. **(2 marks)** State the two laws of reflection of light. Draw a labelled diagram showing the incident ray, reflected ray and normal.
2. **(2 marks)** Distinguish between a real image and a virtual image formed by a spherical mirror. Give one example of each.
3. **(2 marks)** Why is a convex mirror preferred as a rear-view mirror in vehicles? State two reasons.
4. **(3 marks)** Explain the relationship between the position of an object and the nature, size and position of the image formed by a concave mirror when the object is placed (i) beyond C, (ii) at C and (iii) between F and C.
5. **(2 marks)** Define the principal focus and focal length of a spherical mirror. How are the radius of curvature and focal length related?
6. **(3 marks)** State the two laws of refraction of light. Explain why a ray bends towards the normal when it enters an optically denser medium from a rarer medium.
7. **(2 marks)** Define the refractive index of a medium. Write its relationship with the speed of light in vacuum and in that medium.
8. **(3 marks)** Why does a pencil partially immersed in water appear bent at the water surface? Explain the phenomenon with a labelled diagram.

9. (2 marks) What is meant by the power of a lens? State its unit and the relationship between power and focal length.
10. (3 marks) Differentiate between a convex lens and a concave lens on the basis of shape, action on parallel rays and sign of focal length.
11. (3 marks) Draw ray diagrams for a concave mirror when an object is placed (i) at the centre of curvature and (ii) between the principal focus and the pole. State the nature of the image in each case.
12. (3 marks) Draw ray diagrams to show image formation by a convex lens when the object is placed (i) beyond $2F_1$ and (ii) between F_1 and $2F_1$.
13. (3 marks) Draw a labelled ray diagram for image formation by a concave lens when the object is placed at a finite distance from it. State the nature and relative size of the image.
14. (3 marks) Derive the relation between the radius of curvature R and focal length f of a spherical mirror, using the paraxial-ray approximation.
15. (3 marks) Write the mirror formula and define all the symbols used. Explain the Cartesian sign convention for spherical mirrors with a suitable diagram.
16. (3 marks) Write the lens formula and explain the sign convention used for object distance, image distance and focal length.
17. (2 marks) Define linear magnification for a spherical mirror and write its mathematical expression in terms of image distance and object distance.
18. (3 marks) Derive the expression for magnification produced by a thin lens in terms of image distance and object distance, using similar triangles.
19. (3 marks) An object is placed 30 cm in front of a concave mirror of focal length 15 cm. Calculate the image distance and state the nature of the image.
20. (3 marks) A convex mirror has a focal length of 20 cm. An object is placed 30 cm in front of it. Calculate the image distance using the mirror formula.
21. (3 marks) An object of height 4 cm is placed 20 cm in front of a concave mirror. Its image is formed 40 cm in front of the mirror. Calculate the magnification and image height.
22. (3 marks) A convex lens of focal length 10 cm forms an image of an object placed 15 cm in front of it. Calculate the image distance and state the nature of the image.
23. (3 marks) An object 5 cm high is placed 30 cm in front of a convex lens of focal length 20 cm. Calculate the image distance and image height.
24. (2 marks) A concave lens has a focal length of -25 cm. Calculate its power in dioptres and state whether it is a converging or diverging lens.
25. (3 marks) A lens has a power of $+2.5$ D. Calculate its focal length in metres and centimetres. Identify the type of lens.
26. (3 marks) A ray of light travels from air into glass of refractive index 1.5. If the speed of light in air is approximately 3×10^8 m/s, calculate the speed of light in glass.

27. (3 marks) A student uses a concave mirror to obtain a sharp, inverted image of a distant tree on a screen. Where should the screen be placed approximately? Explain why the image is small.
28. (3 marks) A dentist uses a mirror to examine the teeth of a patient. Identify the type of mirror used and explain the conditions under which it produces a magnified image.
29. (3 marks) A student places an object at the principal focus of a convex lens. Describe the position of the image and explain the result using a ray diagram.
30. (3 marks) Two lenses have powers $+3\text{ D}$ and -2 D . Calculate their combined power when placed in contact and identify the nature of the combination.
31. (3 marks) A swimming pool appears shallower than its actual depth. Explain the phenomenon using refraction and state the relationship between real depth, apparent depth and refractive index for near-normal viewing.
32. (3 marks) A convex lens forms a real image twice the height of an object. If the object is 15 cm from the lens, determine the image distance and focal length, assuming the image is formed on the opposite side of the lens.
33. (3 marks) A student accidentally interchanges a convex lens and a concave lens in a laboratory experiment. Describe one practical method of identifying each lens using parallel rays or a distant object. Justify the method scientifically.

Chapter 2: The Human Eye and the Colourful World

Questions 34–66

34. (3 marks) Draw a labelled diagram of the human eye and explain the functions of the cornea, iris and retina.
35. (2 marks) What is the power of accommodation of the human eye? How does the focal length of the eye lens change when viewing a nearby object?
36. (3 marks) What is the least distance of distinct vision for a normal adult eye? Explain why a normal eye cannot see objects clearly when they are brought too close to it.
37. (3 marks) Explain myopia. State two possible causes of this defect and describe how it can be corrected.
38. (3 marks) Explain hypermetropia. State its causes and describe how a suitable lens helps a person suffering from this defect to see nearby objects clearly.
39. (2 marks) What is presbyopia? Explain why it commonly occurs with advancing age.
40. (3 marks) Differentiate between myopia and hypermetropia on the basis of the objects seen unclearly, the position of image formation and the type of corrective lens used.
41. (2 marks) What is the function of the ciliary muscles in the human eye? Explain how they help the eye focus on objects at different distances.
42. (3 marks) What is dispersion of light? Explain how white light splits into its constituent colours when it passes through a glass prism.

43. (2 marks) Why does a prism disperse white light, whereas a rectangular glass slab generally does not produce a clearly separated spectrum at the emergent side?
44. (3 marks) Draw ray diagrams showing image formation in a myopic eye (i) without correction and (ii) after correction with a suitable lens.
45. (3 marks) Draw ray diagrams showing image formation in a hypermetropic eye (i) without correction and (ii) after correction with a suitable lens.
46. (3 marks) Draw a labelled diagram of a glass prism showing the path of a ray of white light and the spectrum obtained on a screen. Mark red and violet at their correct positions.
47. (3 marks) Explain the formation of a rainbow. Describe the roles of refraction, dispersion and internal reflection of sunlight in a water droplet.
48. (2 marks) What is atmospheric refraction? Give one natural phenomenon that occurs due to it.
49. (3 marks) Explain why stars twinkle but planets generally do not twinkle noticeably, using the concept of atmospheric refraction.
50. (3 marks) Explain why the Sun is visible about two minutes before actual sunrise and about two minutes after actual sunset.
51. (3 marks) What is the Tyndall effect? Explain how it helps us understand the scattering of light, giving two examples from daily life.
52. (2 marks) Why is the sky blue during the day? Explain your answer in terms of the scattering of light by the atmosphere.
53. (3 marks) A person can see distant objects clearly but cannot see nearby objects distinctly. Identify the defect, explain where the image of a nearby object forms, and state how the defect is corrected.
54. (3 marks) A student can see objects clearly only up to 2 m. Calculate the power of the corrective lens required to enable the student to see distant objects clearly.
55. (3 marks) A person has a near point of 50 cm instead of the normal 25 cm. Calculate the power of the lens required to read a book held at 25 cm, assuming the lens forms a virtual image at the person's near point.
56. (2 marks) A student observes a rainbow after rainfall while the Sun is shining. State the relative positions of the Sun, the observer and the rainbow-producing water droplets.
57. (3 marks) Why does the Sun appear reddish at sunrise and sunset? Explain why the same Sun appears nearly white around midday.
58. (2 marks) Why are danger signals commonly made red rather than blue or violet? Explain using the relative scattering of different colours of visible light.
59. (3 marks) A beam of white light passes through a glass prism and forms a spectrum. Identify the colour that deviates the most and the colour that deviates the least. Explain the reason.

60. (3 marks) A student wearing spectacles finds that the letters of a book appear blurred when the book is held very close to the eyes. Explain how the near point and accommodation of the eye determine the clarity of the letters.
61. (3 marks) A person experiences difficulty seeing both nearby and distant objects clearly while ageing. Identify the likely vision defect and explain why bifocal or progressive lenses may be prescribed.
62. (3 marks) During a science demonstration, a beam of sunlight entering a dusty classroom becomes visible. Explain why the path of light becomes visible and identify the physical phenomenon responsible.
63. (3 marks) Two students give different explanations for the blue colour of the sky: one says that the atmosphere reflects blue light, while the other says that it scatters shorter wavelengths more strongly. Identify the correct explanation and justify it.
64. (3 marks) An astronaut observes the sky from the Moon and finds it black even when the Sun is shining. Explain why the sky appears black on the Moon but blue on Earth.
65. (3 marks) A student claims that stars twinkle because their brightness changes continuously. Evaluate this statement and explain the actual cause of twinkling.
66. (3 marks) The Sun appears flattened near the horizon and appears slightly higher than its actual position. Explain how atmospheric refraction accounts for these observations.

Chapter 3: Current Electricity

Questions 67–99

67. (2 marks) Define electric current. Write its SI unit and the mathematical relationship between electric charge, current and time.
68. (2 marks) What is electric potential difference? Define one volt in terms of work done and electric charge.
69. (3 marks) State Ohm's law. Draw a circuit diagram to verify it experimentally and explain the expected relationship between voltage and current.
70. (2 marks) Define electrical resistance. State two factors on which the resistance of a uniform metallic conductor depends.
71. (3 marks) Define resistivity. Write its mathematical relation with resistance, length and cross-sectional area. State the SI unit of resistivity.
72. (3 marks) Explain why the resistance of a wire increases when its length is increased, while its cross-sectional area is kept constant.
73. (3 marks) Differentiate between the series and parallel combinations of resistors on the basis of current, potential difference and equivalent resistance.
74. (3 marks) Derive the expression for the equivalent resistance of three resistors connected in series.

75. (3 marks) Derive the expression for the equivalent resistance of two resistors connected in parallel.
76. (2 marks) Why are domestic electrical appliances connected in parallel rather than in series? Give two reasons.
77. (3 marks) Draw a labelled circuit diagram showing a battery, key, resistor, ammeter and voltmeter arranged correctly to verify Ohm's law. Explain the correct connections of the two measuring instruments.
78. (3 marks) Three resistors of resistances R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are connected in series across a battery. Derive the relation for the total potential difference across the combination.
79. (3 marks) Two resistors R_1 and R_2 are connected in parallel across a battery. Using the fact that the potential difference across both resistors is the same, derive the equivalent resistance formula.
80. (3 marks) Draw circuit diagrams showing two resistors connected (i) in series and (ii) in parallel with a battery. Explain how the current divides in the parallel combination.
81. (3 marks) State Joule's law of heating. Derive the expression $H = I^2 R t$ for the heat produced in a resistor in time t .
82. (2 marks) Define electric power. Write its expressions in terms of current and voltage, and in terms of current and resistance.
83. (3 marks) Explain the heating effect of electric current. Describe one useful application of this effect and explain why heating elements are often made from alloys.
84. (2 marks) What is the commercial unit of electrical energy? Establish the relationship between one kilowatt-hour and joules.
85. (3 marks) A charge of 600 C flows through a conductor in 5 minutes. Calculate the electric current flowing through it.
86. (3 marks) A potential difference of 12 V is applied across a resistor of $4\ \Omega$. Calculate the current through the resistor and the charge flowing through it in 2 minutes.
87. (3 marks) A wire of resistance $10\ \Omega$ is stretched to twice its original length without any change in volume or resistivity. Calculate its new resistance.
88. (3 marks) Three resistors of $2\ \Omega$, $3\ \Omega$ and $5\ \Omega$ are connected in series to a 20 V battery. Calculate the equivalent resistance and the current flowing through the circuit.
89. (3 marks) Two resistors of $6\ \Omega$ and $3\ \Omega$ are connected in parallel across a 6 V battery. Calculate the equivalent resistance and the total current drawn from the battery.
90. (3 marks) A wire of resistance $12\ \Omega$ is cut into three equal parts. The three pieces are then connected in parallel. Calculate the equivalent resistance of the combination.
91. (3 marks) An electric heater draws a current of 5 A from a 220 V supply. Calculate its power and the electrical energy consumed in 2 hours, in kilowatt-hours.
92. (3 marks) A 100 W bulb is operated for 8 hours daily. Calculate the electrical energy consumed in 30 days in kilowatt-hours and the cost at Rs. 6 per unit.

- 93. (3 marks)** A current of 2 A flows through a $10\ \Omega$ resistor for 5 minutes. Calculate the heat produced in the resistor.
- 94. (3 marks)** Two wires made of the same material have equal lengths, but one has twice the diameter of the other. Compare their resistances and explain the result using the relationship between resistance and cross-sectional area.
- 95. (3 marks)** A student connects an ammeter in parallel and a voltmeter in series with a resistor. Identify the errors, explain why these connections are incorrect and state the proper connections.
- 96. (3 marks)** A household uses an electric iron rated 1,000 W for 2 hours and a fan rated 80 W for 10 hours in one day. Calculate the total electrical energy consumed in a day in kilowatt-hours.
- 97. (3 marks)** Two bulbs rated 60 W and 100 W are designed for the same 220 V supply. Calculate their resistances and identify which bulb has the greater resistance. Assume both operate at their rated voltage.
- 98. (3 marks)** A fuse wire melts when excessive current flows through it. Explain the principle behind the working of an electric fuse and why it is connected in series with the appliance.
- 99. (3 marks)** A student connects two identical resistors first in series and then in parallel to the same ideal battery. Compare the total current drawn in the two cases and explain which arrangement draws more current and why.

End of Holiday Homework

Complete all questions neatly and revise the concepts regularly.

CBSE CLASS 10 CHEMISTRY

Summer Holiday Homework Assignment • Academic Session 2026–27

Subject: Science (Chemistry)

Total Marks: 20

Time Allowed: 45 Mins

Chapters Covered: Chemical Reactions & Equations, Acids, Bases & Salts, Metals & Non-metals, Carbon & its Compounds

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- Write neatly and present balanced chemical equations wherever applicable.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK × 4 = 4 MARKS)

- Which of the following observations helps us to determine that a chemical reaction has taken place? [1]
A) Change in state
B) Evolution of a gas
C) Change in temperature
D) All of the above
- A solution turns red litmus blue; its pH is likely to be: [1]
A) 1
B) 4
C) 5
D) 10
- Which of the following non-metals is lustrous (shiny)? [1]
A) Sulphur
B) Oxygen
C) Iodine
D) Nitrogen
- The functional group present in ethanol (C_2H_5OH) is: [1]
A) Aldehyde ($-CHO$)
B) Alcohol ($-OH$)
C) Carboxylic acid ($-COOH$)
D) Ketone ($-CO-$)

SECTION B: VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 MARK × 4 = 4 MARKS)

- Balance the following chemical equation: $Fe + H_2O \rightarrow Fe_3O_4 + H_2$ [1]
- Name the synthetic indicator that turns pink in a basic solution. [1]
- Why are ionic compounds generally soluble in water but insoluble in kerosene or petrol? [1]
- Write the molecular formula and structural formula of cyclohexane. [1]

SECTION C: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS × 3 = 6 MARKS)

- What is a precipitation reaction? Explain with the help of a balanced chemical equation. [2]
- Give scientific reasons: (i) Platinum, gold, and silver are used for jewelry. (ii) Sodium & potassium are stored in kerosene. [2]
- What is a homologous series? State any two characteristics of a homologous series. [2]

SECTION D: CASE-BASED QUESTION (6 MARKS × 1 = 6 MARKS)

- Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: [6]

"Acids and bases are essential for various biological and industrial processes. When an acid reacts with a base, neutralisation takes place, producing salt and water. The strength of an acid or base depends on the concentration of hydrogen ions (H^+) or hydroxide ions (OH^-) produced."

- What is a neutralisation reaction? Give one balanced chemical equation as an example. [2]
- Tooth decay starts when mouth pH drops below 5.5. Why does this happen and how can it be prevented? [2]
- State the chemical name and formula of bleaching powder. How is it prepared? [2]

CLASS 10 BIOLOGY - HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Comprehensive Assignment & Practice Questions

Section A: Life Processes

1. State the role of hydrochloric acid (HCl) in our stomach. What happens if there is excess acid secretion?
2. Draw a neat and labeled diagram of the human alimentary canal and label any four parts.
3. Explain the mechanism of gaseous exchange in plants during day and night time.
4. Describe the double circulation of blood in human beings. Why is it necessary?
5. Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic respiration with examples of organisms in each case.

Section B: Control and Coordination

1. What is a synapse? What happens at the synapse between two neurons?
2. How does phototropism occur in plants? Explain with the help of an experiment.
3. Name the hormones secreted by the following endocrine glands and state one function of each:
 - a) Thyroid
 - b) Insulin
 - c) Adrenal
4. Explain the reflex arc with the help of a flow chart or diagram.
5. Why is the use of iodized salt advisable in our diet?

Section C: How do Organisms Reproduce?

1. Differentiate between asexual and sexual reproduction. Why is sexual reproduction considered advantageous for evolution?
2. Explain the various methods of asexual reproduction with suitable examples:
 - a) Fragmentation
 - b) Regeneration
 - c) Budding

3. Draw a longitudinal section of a flower and label the male and female reproductive parts.
4. Describe the structure and functions of human male and female reproductive systems.
5. What are the various methods of contraception? Explain how population control helps in individual and national health.

Section D: Heredity and Evolution

1. State Mendel's Law of Independent Assortment with the help of a dihybrid cross.
2. How do Mendel's experiments show that traits are inherited independently?
3. Explain how sex determination is genetic in human beings.
4. Differentiate between acquired and inherited traits with one example for each.
5. What are homologous and analogous organs? Give one example of each and state how they provide evidence for evolution.

Section E: Our Environment

1. What is a trophic level? Why is the flow of energy in an ecosystem unidirectional?
2. What is ozone? How is it formed in the upper atmosphere and why is its depletion a cause for concern?
3. Explain biological magnification (biomagnification) with an example.
4. Suggest three methods to reduce plastic waste in daily life.
5. Distinguish between biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances with examples.

Autumn break questions
Class - X
SST (HISTORY)

Q.No.1. "The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.' Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.

Q No. 2. "Gandhiji felt the Khilafat issue as an opportunity to bring Hindus and Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement." Explain the statement.

Q.No. 3. Explain the participation of women in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q.No. 4. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association in 1930? Describe his achievements.

Q.No. 5. Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement. Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement

Social Science

Class - 10th

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- ① Map - State and Capitals of India.
- ② Map painting all chapters history and Geography.
- ③ Project - Consumer Rights.
- ④ Last 2 years (2025 and 2026) Previous year question papers. (Book) open book exam.
- ⑤ Mineral. Manufacturing Industries - Notes

~~15/11/25~~

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS: 10

Holiday Homework

1. State and Capitals Map Pointing of India

On an outline political map of India, locate and label all states and their capitals.

2. Map Pointing – Geography and History

Complete map-pointing work for all chapters of Geography and History as prescribed in the Class 10 syllabus. Use separate outline maps where required and label each location neatly.

3. Previous Two Years' Question Papers (2025 & 2026)

Solve the Social Science question papers for 2025 and 2026. Write the answers neatly and revise the questions after completion.

4. Project: Consumer Rights

Prepare a project on Consumer Rights. Include an introduction, meaning of a consumer, consumer rights and responsibilities, ways to seek redressal, the role of consumer organisations, and a conclusion. Add suitable pictures, examples, and a bibliography.

5. Notes: Minerals and Energy Resources

Prepare clear, point-wise notes on the chapter “Minerals and Energy Resources.” Cover types of minerals, their occurrence and distribution, conservation of minerals, conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, and energy conservation.