1. "बढ़ता तापमानः एक वैश्विक समस्या" विषय पर 200 शब्दों का एक अनुच्छेद लिखें।
2. बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं हेतु अपने मित्र को शुभकामना पत्र लिखिए ।
3. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

(क) **निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए-**

दोनों बैलों का ऐसा अपमान कभी न हुआ था। झूरी इन्हें फूल की छड़ी से भी न छूता था। उसकी टिटकार पर दोनों उड़ने लगते थे। यहाँ मार पड़ी। आहत-सम्मान की व्यथा तो थी ही, उस पर मिला सूखा भूसा। नाँद की तरफ आँखें तक न उठाईं। दूसरे दिन गया ने बैलों को हल में जोता, पर इन दोनों ने जैसे पाँव न उठाने की कसम खा ली थी। वह मारते-मरते थक गया; पर दोनों ने पाँव न उठाया। एक बार जब उस निर्दयी ने हीरा की नाक पर खूब डंडे जमाए, तो मोती का गुस्सा काबू के बाहर हो गया। हल लेकर भागा। हल, रस्सी, जुआ, जोत, सब टूट-टाट कर बराबर हो गया। गले में बड़ी-बड़ी रस्सियाँ न होतीं, तो दोनों पकड़ाई में न आते।

    i.   दोनों बैलों का किसने और किस तरह अपमान किया? उसने ऐसा क्यों किया?
    ii.   बैलों के प्रति झूरी और गया के व्यवहार में क्या अंतर था ?
    iii.   मोती को क्रोध क्यों आया? क्रोधावेश में उसने क्या किया ?

(ख) **किसान जीवन वाले समाज में पशु और मनुष्य के आपसी संबंध को कहानी में किस तरह व्यक्त किया गया है ?**

(ग) **कांजीहौस में किन्हें कैद किया जाता है तथा उनके साथ कैसा व्यवहार होता है?**

(घ) **कहानी में बैलों के माध्यम से कौन-कौन से नीति-विषयक मूल्य उभरकर आए हैं?**

(ङ) **'दो बैलों की कथा' के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए कि एकता में शक्ति होती है।**

(च) **गया के घर से भागकर आए हीरा-मोती को देख झूरी, बच्चे और उसकी पत्नी ने किस प्रकार प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की?**

(छ) **कबीरदास के जीवन पर एक लेख लिखिए ।**

(ज) **वाक्य किसे कहते है ? इसके प्रकार व उदाहरण सहित लिखिए ।**

(झ) **काबा फिरि कासी भया, रामहिं भया रहीम।**
मोट चून मैदा भया, बैठि कबीरा जीम।।

    i.   मनुष्य के मन से धार्मिक भेदभाव मिटने से क्या परिवर्तन हुए?
    ii.   दोहे में 'मोट चून' किसे कहा गया है? वह मैदा कैसे बन गया?

(ञ) **'मानसरोवर' से कबीर का क्या आशय है?**

(ट) **कबीर ने ईश्वर-प्राप्ति के लिए किन प्रचलित विश्वासों का खंडन किया है?**

(ठ) **कबीर की साखी में 'विष' और 'अमृत' किसके प्रतीक हैं?**

(ड) **कबीर के अनुसार हंस किसका प्रतीकार्थ है? वह अन्यत्र क्यों नहीं जाना चाहता है?**

(ढ) **सुबरन कलश किसका प्रतीक है? मनुष्य को इससे क्या शिक्षा ग्रहण करनी चाहिए?**

(ण) **नगरपालिका अध्यक्ष को नियमित सफाई न होने के संबंध मे आवेदन-पत्र ।**

ENGLISH

Passage 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

Wangari Maathai devoted her life in protecting our planet and serving its people. As an academic, an activist and the founder of the Green Belt Movement, Wangari believed that saving our planet and changing our world went hand in hand. Through her work with the Green Belt movement, Wangari provided thousands of women

with job training and opportunities and was responsible for the planting of millions of trees in her native country, Kenya. Wangari died of ovarian cancer in 2011, but not before leaving a substantial mark on the world she loved so much.

Wangari was born in a small village in Kenya in 1940. When she was eight years old, her family decided to send her to school. This was an unusual opportunity for girls in Kenya at this time but Wangari soon began to excel academically. In 1960, she earned a scholarship that allowed her to travel to the United States and attend college. She studied at a small Catholic school in Kansas where, in 1964, she earned her bachelor's degree in biology. From there, she moved to the University of Pittsburgh, where she earned a master's degree in biological sciences. After completing her master's degree, Wangari briefly studied in Germany before returning to Africa, where she continued her education at the University of Nairobi in her home country of Kenya. In 1971, she earned her doctorate in veterinary anatomy, making her the first woman in all of East and Central Africa to earn a doctorate degree. She continued to make history throughout her career in academics, eventually becoming the first woman in the region to chair a department and the first to become an associate professor.

In addition to her work as a professor, Wangari was also extremely active with the National Council of Women. In 1976, the same year she began chairing the Veterinary Anatomy department at the University of Nairobi, Wangari began talking to the Council of Women about an idea that would form the basis of the Green Belt Movement.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

(i) The main purpose of Wangari Maathai's life was to protect our
(ii) At what age, did Wangari Maathai go to school?
(iii) In which subject did Wangari Maathai pursue her higher education ?
(iv) In 1976 Wangari Maathai seeded the idea of Green Belt Movement. (True/False)
(v) Wangari believed that the world couldn't be changed without
(a) women's involvement   (b) Green Belt Movement
(c) saving the planet   (d) her contribution
(vi) Identify the word from para 2 whose antonym is 'common'. (a) unusual (b) small (c) opportunity (d) excel
(vii) Wangari could travel and attend college in the United States because
(a) she was academically excellent.
(b) she had earned a scholarship for her academic excellence in Kenya.
(c) her family had sent her to school.
(d) had worked to save the planet.
(viii) State True/False. Wangari was the first woman to earn a doctorate degree in all of East and Central Africa.

Passage. 2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2 × 4 + 1 × 4 = 12 marks]

Andrew Motion, Former poet laureate

My background was very unbookish, and there was absolutely no expectation from my family of my ever reading very much or even writing anything. I wanted to birdwatch and be left alone. Then I was taught English by Peter Way (Mr Way to me), and it was as though he walked into my head and turned all the lights on.

He manifested in everything he said and did that poems were not a strange addition to life, but a part of it. And that is one of the great lessons of my life. He didn't know he was doing this, but he gave me my life. He lent me poems he liked and I showed him poems I had written, which weren't really poems but more an explosion of words. But he took me completely seriously.

Shazia Mirza, Comedian

My drama teacher Mrs Fisher-Jones was a great teacher. She always told me I was really funny and that I should develop that. I didn't know what that meant– I hadn't even heard of stand-ups then. She would let us write our own plays and do improve. There were loads of us who didn't go into the arts but still remember what a brilliant teacher she was. I still get Christmas cards from her now. She says she always knew what I would do.

Trevor Baylis, Inventor

I failed my 11+ and went to Dormers Wells secondary modern in Southall after the second world war. We were considered to be inferior to those at grammar school and we were made to feel that as well. To start with, I didn't want to know. Teaching me must have been like trying to communicate with a slab of tripe. One teacher in particular encouraged me to get hands on. He taught woodwork and metalwork and showed me, literally, how to use a spanner. He would show you how to drill a bit of wood, how to sharpen your tools etc. He was a very bright type, a very intelligent chap but he was a very fatherly type too. This was before the days when health and safety came into the equation and we didn't have safety helmets but that helped me grow up as well. My teacher had to know about first aid because every lesson someone would cut their finger, so he was also a nurse as well.

(i)   What did Andrew Motion fondly call his teacher as ?
(ii)   What encouraged Andrew Motion to show his poems to his teacher?
(iii)   Which sentence in para 3 shows that Shazia Mirza is still in contact with her drama teacher, Mrs Fisher-Jones?
(iv)   Was it difficult to teach Trevor Baylis? How do you know?
(v)   When Andrew Motion says that he had an 'unbookish' background, he means that
(a) there were no books in his house.   (b) his family members didn't like reading books.
(c) he disliked reading books.   (d) his family was not much educated.

    (vi) The expression 'explosion of words' in para 1 means use of
(a) words that have auditory effect.   (b) words that left strong impact.
(c) too many words.   (d) words that described the explosion of bomb.

    vii) Which word in para 4 means an instrument or a device?

(ix)   What did Mrs Fisher-Jones know Shazia Mirza would do well ?

Passage 3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [8]

A pond ecosystem, a basic unit in ecology formed from the cohabitation of plants, animals, microorganisms, and a surrounding environment, refers to a community of freshwater organisms largely dependent on each of the surviving species to maintain a life cycle. Ponds shallow water bodies barely reach 12 to 15 feet indepth and allow the sun to penetrate to its bottom, allowing freshwater plants to grow. A pond ecosystem consists of algae, fungi, microorganisms, plants, and various fish, which may fall into three distinct classifications: producer, consumer, and decomposer. The pond's natural cycle begins with the producers and then to the consumers before ending with the decomposers.

A pond's ecosystem consists of abiotic environmental factors and biotic communities of organisms. Abiotic environmental factors of a pond's ecosystem include temperature, flow, and salinity. The percentage of dissolved oxygen levels in a water body determines what kind of organisms will grow there. After all, fish need dissolved oxygen in order to survive; however, anaerobic bacteria will not thrive in an ecosystem pumped with dissolved oxygen. A water body's salinity may also determine the different species present. For instance, marine organisms tolerate salinity, while freshwater organisms will not thrive when exposed to salt. In fact, freshwater ecosystems often have plant species present which will absorb salts that are dangerous for freshwater organisms.

A pond ecosystem consists of four habitats, including the shore, surface film, open water, and bottom water. The shore, depending on its rocky, sandy, or muddy composition, lures in various organisms. For instance, rocky shores may not allow plants to grow, while muddy or sandy shores attract grasses, algae, earthworms, snails, protozoa, insects, small fish, and microorganisms. The pond's surface breeds excellent ground for water striders, marsh traders, free-floating organisms, and organisms that can walk on the surface of water. An open-water habitat permits sizable fish, plankton, phytoplankton, and zooplankton to grow. Phytoplankton includes a large variety of algae, while zooplankton refers to insect larvae, rotifers, small crustaceans and invertebrates. Fish feed on plankton, or tiny organisms. The bottom-water habitat varies depending upon the pond's depth. Shallow ponds with sandy bottoms provide a nesting environment for earthworms, snails, and insects. Deep-ended ponds have muddy bottoms, which allow various microorganisms, such as flatworms, rat-tailed maggots, and dragonfly nymphs to reproduce and survive.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following :

(i)   Which type of organisms is found in the pond ?
(ii)   What does a fish need to survive ?
(iii)   Zooplanktons are insect larvae, rotifers, small crustaceans invertebrates. (True/False)

(iv)   Where are flatworms found?

(v)   Which two organisms cannot thrive together ?
    (a) anaerobic bacteria and algae   (b) fish and anaerobic bacteria
    (c) protozoa and fish   (d) earthworms and flatworms

(vi)   The shore of a pond with grasses and snails can be
    (a) sandy   (b) muddy   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) either (a) or (b)

(vii)   Which among the following doesn't determine the type of species in a water body ?
    (a) penetration of sunlight to the bottom   (b) percentage of oxygen present
    (c) salinity   (d) none of the above

(viii)   Choose the option which doesn't have the correct pair of organism and habitat.
    (a) marsh traders - bottom of the pond   (b) snail - shore of the pond
    (c) water striders - surface of the pond   (d) rotifers - open water of the pond

Passage 4: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [2 × 4 + 1 × 4 = 12 marks]

Some of us think that writing is only for writers. But writing is for all of us. As Julia Cameron notes in her book The Right to Write: An Invitation and Initiation into the Writing Life, "I believe we all come into life as writers."

Writing can be beneficial for all of us, because it can be therapeutic. One of the most powerful parts of therapy is cultivating the ability to observe our thoughts and feelings, said Elizabeth Sullivan, a licensed marriage and family therapist in San Francisco. And that's what writing helps us do.

"Most of us do not think in complete sentences but in self-interrupted, looping, impressionistic cacophony," she said. Writing helps us track our spinning thoughts and feelings, which can lead to key insights (e.g., I don't want to go to that party; I think I'm falling for this person; I'm no longer passionate about my job; I realize how I can solve that problem; I'm really scared about that situation.)

Writing is "speaking to another consciousness – 'the reader' or another part of the self. We come to know who we really are in the present moment," she said.

Writing also creates a mind-body-spirit connection, she said. "When you use your hands to pen or type something directly from your brain, you are creating a powerful connection between your inner experience and your body's movement out in the world."

We hold worries, fears and memories in our bodies, Sullivan said. When we use the body in positive ways – such as dancing or writing — we stay in the present moment, we inhabit our bodies, and we can heal ourselves, she said.

"Writing is a small movement but it is incredibly powerful when you are writing down what is in your mind."

Here are three types of writing you can try : "
Free write. Free writing or journaling is simply writing what's on your mind. It's letting it all hang out without censoring yourself. According to Sullivan, this could be: "Today I woke up and found the car window smashed and I wondered if the glass replacement guys go out at night and do it."
Pen Poetry. "Poetry is a natural medicine; it is like a homeopathic tincture derived from the stuff of life itself–your experience," writes John Fox in Poetic Medicine: The Healing Art of Poem-Making.
Compose a letter. Sullivan suggested writing a short letter to a loved one. Imagine this person has written to you and asked you: "How are you doing, really?" Another exercise is to "write to someone with whom you have 'unfinished business' without sending it." The goal is for you to gain a clearer understanding of your own thoughts and feelings about the person, she said.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following: [2×4=8]

(i)   Why does Julia Cameron believe that we all come into life as writers ?
(ii)   What is the most important therapeutic quality of writing ?
(iii)   Whose consciousness does a writer touch through his or her writing ?
(iv)   How does Elizabeth Sullivan describe our thinking? Why does she say so ?

2. **Answer the following questions : [1×4=4]**

(v) Which word in the passage means 'a coarse unpleasant noise'?

(vi) How can a person clear his or her misunderstanding with someone ?

(vii) The word 'tincture' can be replaced with the word

(a) trace   (b) potion   (c) touch   (d) flavour

(viii) Which of the following, according to the passage, is not true about writing ?

(a) Writing is a static activity of the brain.   (b) Writing is a process of self-discovery.

(c) Writing is a positive way of using our body.   (d) Writing helps us streamline our thoughts.

SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR

Type 1: Descriptive Writing:

1. Reading a newspaper regularly is significant for the development of writing skills. Write an article in 100- 150 words explaining how reading of a newspaper regularly helps to develop writing skills.

2. 'Two heads are better than one.' This proverb emphasises the importance of team work. Write an article or an experience of your life in 100-150 words that highlights the importance of team work in getting success.

Type 2: Diary Entry

1. Your grandparents and you decided to give a surprise celebration to your parents on their wedding anniversary. Make a diary entry of the celebration with the help of hints given below and your own ideas. You are Rekha/Ravi.

   Hints : It was 11.30 pm - grandparents and I pretend an argument - parents asked grandparents - grandparents showed something on the dining table - they scared parents — I pretended nervousness - parents removed the cloth to see what was there - parents astonished - grandparents and I wished them - celebrated with songs etc.

Type 3: Story Writing

1. Write a short story based on the given outline or cue/s in about 150-200 words.
    Meena could hear her mother calling her to the kitchen. But she was too lazy to leave her warm bed on a rainy Sunday morning. Meena was left mouthagaped when she saw her mother from the threshold of the kitchen. "Oh! Mother ..."

2. You are Raj or Ritu, a caretaker at a children's home which looks after orphaned children. You volunteered to teach them. While teaching them, you came across Kavita who changed your life. Taking help from the hints given below, complete the story of how Kavita changed your life and supply a suitable title and moral to it.
    Hints : Kavita, a partially deaf girl of 11 years – you are also an orphan – you always complain and whine – you always remind students of their orphaned life – Kavita gives a powerful speech – she says she is no more an orphan – Children's home is her family – you realise that life is not about complaining but celebrating the positives.

Type 4: Grammar

Make a tense chart. Take 2 examples and make all forms of tenses with their affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences.

Type 5: Vocabulary

1. Read English newspaper/ English comic/ English stories/poems/book or any chapter daily. Daily write atleast 2-3 new words that you find, with their meaning and synonym. Make a sentence with the word. Write in your copy.

AI Home Assignment

1. How do you understand whether a machine/application is AI based or not? Explain with the help of an example.

2. How are three domain of AI related together.

3. Write and Explain Five application of AI with example.

4. How chat-bot accurately understand what user has spoken ?

5. Design a rough layout of the floor plan of your dream's smart home?

6. List any five features that may help in addressing sustainable development issues?

7. How computer Vision and NLP may prove helpful in addressing sustainable development issues?

8. Write and explain the possibilities of AI in education and training field?

9. Write the various Domain of AI. Explain with Example?

10. Explain how AI can be used in following with examples:

    a. Toys

    b. Develop Recipe

    c. Medicines

    d. Diagnose Disease

    e. Self-Driving Vehicles

    f. Agriculture

    g. Talking with Machines

    h. News Broadcasting

    i. Image recognition

SCIENCE

WRITE DOWN THE ANSWERS OF GIVEN QUESTIONS IN YOUR SCIENCE NOTEBOOK:

1. Convert the following temperatures to the celsius scale.
(a) 293 K (b) 470 K.
2. Convert the following temperatures to the kelvin scale.
(a) 25°C (b) 373°C.
3. Give reason for the following observations.
(a) Naphthalene balls disappear with time without leaving any solid.
(b) We can get the smell of perfume sitting several metres away.
4. Arrange the following substances in increasing order of forcesof attraction between the particles— water, sugar, oxygen.
5. What is the physical state of water at—(a) 25°C (b) 0°C (c) 100°C ?
6. Give two reasons to justify—
(a) water at room temperature is a liquid.
(b) an iron almirah is a solid at room temperature.
7. Why is ice at 273 K more effective in cooling than water at thesame temperature?
8. What produces more severe burns, boiling water or steam?
9. Name A,B,C,D,E and F in the following diagram showing
change in its state
----

1. Why does a desert cooler cool better on a hot dry day?
2. How does the water kept in an earthen pot (matka) become cool during summer?
3. Why does our palm feel cold when we put some acetone or petrol or perfume on it?
4. Why are we able to sip hot tea or milk faster from a saucer rather than a cup?
5. What type of clothes should we wear in summer?
----

1. Which separation techniques will you apply for the separation of the following?
(a) Sodium chloride from its solution in water.
(b) Ammonium chloride from a mixture containing sodium chloride and ammonium chloride.
(c) Small pieces of metal in the engine oil of a car.
(d) Different pigments from an extract of flower petals.
(e) Butter from curd.
(f) Oil from water.
(g) Tea leaves from tea.
(h) Iron pins from sand.
(i) Wheat grains from husk.
(j) Fine mud particles suspended in water.
2. Write the steps you would use for making tea. Use the wordssolution, solvent, solute, dissolve, soluble, insoluble, filtrate and residue.
3. Pragya tested the solubility of three different substances at different temperatures and collected the data as given below(results are given in the following table, as grams of substance dissolved in 100 grams of water to form a saturated solution).
(a) What mass of potassium nitrate would be needed to produce a saturated solution of potassium nitrate in 50 grams of water at 313 K?
(b) Pragya makes a saturated solution of potassium chloride in water at 353 K and leaves the solution to cool at room temperature. What would she observe as the solution cools? Explain.
(c) Find the solubility of each salt at 293 K. Which salt has the highest solubility at this temperature?
(d) What is the effect of change of temperature on the solubility of a salt?
4. Explain the following giving examples.
(a) saturated solution
(b) pure substance
(c) colloid
(d) suspension
5. Classify each of the following as a homogeneous or heterogeneous mixture.soda water, wood, air, soil, vinegar, filtered tea.
6. How would you confirm that a colourless liquid given to you is pure water?
7. Which of the following materials fall in the category of a "pure substance"?
(a) Ice
(b) Milk
(c) Iron
(d) Hydrochloric acid
(e) Calcium oxide
(f) Mercury
(g) Brick
(h) Wood
(i) Air.
8. Identify the solutions among the following mixtures.
(a) Soil
(b) Sea water
(c) Air
(d) Coal
(e) Soda water.
9. Which of the following will show "Tyndall effect"?
(a) Salt solution
(b) Milk

(c) Copper sulphate solution
(d) Starch solution.
10. Classify the following into elements, compounds and mixtures.
(a) Sodium
(b) Soil
(c) Sugar solution
(d) Silver
(e) Calcium carbonate
(f) Tin
(g) Silicon
 (h) Coal
(i) Air
(j) Soap
(k) Methane
(l) Carbon dioxide
(m) Blood
11. Which of the following are chemical changes?
(a) Growth of a plant
(b) Rusting of iron
(c) Mixing of iron filings and sand
(d) Cooking of food
(e) Digestion of food
(f) Freezing of water
(g) Burning of a candle.

Maths

Q1. . Write
   (a) 10 Natural numbers   (b) 10 Whole numbers   (c) 10 Integers
   (d) 10 Rational numbers   (e) 10 Irrational numbers

Q2. Find six rational numbers between 2 and 3

Q3. Locate the following on number line
   (a) √2   (b) √5   (c) 4.235   (d)   3.25252525--------- up to 4 decimal places
   (e) √4.5

Q4. Find three irrational between the rational numbers $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$

Q5. Simplify the following
   (a) (3 - √5) (2 + √3)   (b) (√5 + √3)^2 (c) (√7 - √2) (√7 + √2)   (d) (5 + √5) (3 - √3)

Q6. Rationalise the denominators of the following
   (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\frac{\sqrt{40}}{\sqrt{3}}$

Q7. Express the following in the form of $\frac{p}{q}$
   (a) 0. 999999--------   (b) 0.33333--------   (c) 0.455555---------   (d) 0.2353535---------

Q8. Classify the following as rational or irrational
   (a) $\sqrt{29}$ (b) $\sqrt{625}$ (c) 0.567   (d) 0. 747474-----------   (d) 2.020020002 ----------

Q9. If a = 2 + $\sqrt{3}$ then find the value of a $-\frac{1}{a}$

Q10. Find the value of following
    (a) (49)$^{1/2}$ (b) (81)$^{3/4}$ (c) (216)$^{-1/3}$ (d) (32)$^{3/5}$ (e) (9)$^{3/2}$

Q11.   Simplify
    (a) 6$^{2/5}$ x 6$^{3/5}$ (b) 2$^{2/3}$ x 2$^{1/5}$ (c) 5$^{1/2}$ x 9$^{1/2}$ (d)   13$^{1/5}$ x 17$^{1/5}$

Q12. Write three examples of each of the following
    (a) Monomial   (b) Binomial   (c) Trinomial   (d) Linear polynomial
     (e) Quadratic polynomial   (f) Cubic polynomial   (g) constant polynomial

Q13. Write the degree of each of the following polynomials
   (a) $5y^7 + 25y - 6$ (b) $7 - z^{100}$ (c) $1 + x$ (d) 45
Q14. Write an example of a binomial of degree 43.
Q15. Write an example of a binomial which is linear polynomial.

PROJECT ACTIVITY

Prapare the charts of the following

   (i)   Laws of exponents
   (ii)   Algebraic Identities
   (iii)   Formulas of area and perimeter of different closed figures as- Rectangle, square
           Rhombus, Triangle , Circle etc
   (iv)   Formulas of surface areas and volume of different three dimensional shapes
           As - Cube , Cuboid , Cylinder, Cone , Sphere etc.

SOCIAL. SCIENCE

1.write the timelines of French Revolution.

2.Make a chart of political symbols which are given during French Revolution.

3. Make at least 15-20 mcq's to each chapter which we have taught.

4. Write the question answer in their homework copy and learn also.

5. Draw an India's political map on drawing sheet.