Unit 6: Web Applications (Basics)

Assignment Solutions

Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is required to establish a computer network?
   a. Two or more computers
   b. Connections between computers
   c. Information and resources to share
   d. All of these

   Ans. d

2. Which of the following features is supported by a network?
   a. Resource-sharing
   b. Data security
   c. Centralized management
   d. All of these

   Ans. d

3. Which of the following classifies a network spanning a city?
   a. LAN
   b. MAN
   c. WAN
   d. Peer-to-peer

   Ans. b

4. Which of the following network topologies connects all the resources to a common channel?
   a. Bus
   b. Star
   c. Ring
   d. Comet

   Ans. a

5. Which of the following denies access to a service or system by a legitimate user?
   a. Trojan Horse
   b. Worm
   c. DoS
   d. Man-in-the-middle

   Ans. c

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is LAN?

   Ans. LAN is a localized network. This type of network is useful when you want to connect two different departments in a building.

2. Define peer-to-peer network.

   Ans. In this type of network, all the connected computers are equal, i.e., none of the computers is the sole in-charge of the operations of the network.

3. What do you understand by a client-based network?

   Ans. A client-based network is a more refined server-based network which employs the processing power of a client workstation to execute some functions locally and requesting further processing from the server.

4. What is network topology?

   Ans. Network topology refers to the basic geometric layout according to which the server and clients are connected via a channel.

5. Define the Internet.

   Ans. The Internet is defined as a worldwide network of computers connected to each other for sharing information.

Short Answer Questions-I

1. Why do we need accessibility options?

   Ans. Web applications are primarily designed to work on every platform irrespective of the location, hardware, software, or language. Also, the Web applications are designed to be used by multiple users irrespective of their hearing, sight, or cognitive ability. Web accessibility is essential to make Web applications and websites accessible to a wider audience. In other words, Web accessibility ensures that people can perceive, navigate, understand, and interact with the Web application.

2. How can you categorize the accessibility features available in Windows 7?

   Ans. Windows 7 generally provides some common accessibility features which can be categorized as:
   - **Accessibility features for visually impaired users:** People with limited eyesight can benefit from features like text-to-speech, enlarged cursor, and high-contrast themes.
   - **Accessibility features for low-hearing or deaf users:** Features like closed-captioning help in visually conveying the information to deaf users.
   - **Accessibility features for limited mobility users:** Keyboard shortcuts and sticky keys help people with limited mobility in effectively using the computer.

3. Enlist some differences between server-based and client-based networks.

   Ans. A server-based network provides greater security and centralized control where a dedicated server controls all the network operations. A client-based network is a more refined server-based network which employs the processing power of a client workstation to execute some functions locally and requests further processing from the server.

Short Answer Questions-II

1. Enlist the differences between the bus, ring, and star topologies.

Ans. The following points describe the differences between three topologies:

- ❍ The Bus topology is most commonly used in LANs wherein the server, clients, and shared resources are all directly connected to a single common channel known as the bus. The channel runs through the network from one end to another.
- ❍ In the Ring topology, all the computers are connected in a large closed-loop circuit so that each computer is linked to two adjacent computers on either side. In this topology, the message sent by a sender is received by every client in the network; however, the message can only be read by the receiver to whom it is addressed.
- ❍ In the Star topology, all clients are individually connected to a centrally located server via a direct channel. This topology was commonly used with the mainframe computers. The entire communication over the network takes place through the central server.

2. Enlist seven layers of the OSI model.

Ans. The following are the seven layers of the OSI model:

- ❍ Layer 7- Application layer
- ❍ Layer 6 -Presentation layer
- ❍ Layer 5 -Session layer
- ❍ Layer 4 -Transport layer
- ❍ Layer 3 -Network layer
- ❍ Layer 2 -Data Link layer
- ❍ Layer 1- Physical layer

3. How does instant messaging work?

Ans. To use instant messaging services, users need to install an instant messaging software application, and log in to the application using their correct credentials. Once a user logs in, the connection information such as port number and IP address of the user are sent to the IM server. The server, in turn, creates a temporary file holding the information of the client. In case the server finds an online connection, it sends the information back to the client. Also, the server sends the information about the client to the online contact. The information exchange allows both the users to communicate with each other either directly or via the server.

4. Write a short note on instant messaging architecture.

Ans. In most cases, IM systems work in the client-server architecture for sending and receiving messages and other IM operations. In this case, all the messages exchanged between users are directed via the server. In this model, when a user wants to communicate with another user, both must connect to the same IM service using their credentials. Once logged in, messages will be exchanged between the two through the server on the basis of their privacy settings. The client-server instant messaging architecture can be symmetric, wherein each server in the group performs identical operations. Alternatively, the architecture can be asymmetric, wherein each server is dedicated to perform a specific activity like logging in, managing users, or forwarding a message.

5. How does an IM deal with an automatic sign-in issue?

Ans. In instant messaging, the authentication process uses the Single Sign-On (SSO) mechanism in which the user is authenticated only once and automatically logged in to the system.

To overcome the issue of automatic sign in, IM systems employ Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart or CAPTCHA.

Long Answer Questions

1. Write a detailed note on the accessibility features enlisted in the Ease of Access Center in Windows 7.

Ans. The basic accessibility features listed under the Explore all settings section on the Ease of Access Center are as follows:

- ❍ **Use the computer without a display:** This feature is very useful for people who are unable to view things on the screen.
- ❍ **Make the computer easier to use:** This feature lets you adjust various settings related to the display of the computer screen. It is useful for the people having eyesight problem.
- ❍ **Use the computer without a mouse or keyboard:** This feature is useful for people who are not capable enough or have some kind of difficulty in using the keyboard or mouse.
- ❍ **Make the mouse easier to use:** This feature is helpful in deciding the looks of a pointer on screen or making it appear larger on screen so that a person with a weak eyesight can see the pointer on screen.
- ❍ **Make the keyboard easier to use:** This feature is useful for making the usage of keyboard easier for people who are experiencing difficulty in using the keyboard normally.
- ❍ **Use text or visual alternatives for sounds:** This feature is helpful for those who cannot hear or face some kind of difficulty in hearing sounds clearly.

2. Write down some benefits and risks involved in networking.

Ans. The following are the advantages of networking:

- ❍ **Communication:** Interconnected computers can communicate with each other using special technologies.
- ❍ **Data sharing:** Interconnected computers can share data over the Internet easily and quickly.
- ❍ **Resource sharing:** Interconnected computers can share hardware devices such as a color printer.
- ❍ **Internet access sharing:** All the interconnected computers can share a common high-speed Internet connection by sharing the bandwidth.
- ❍ **Data security:** A business network allows administered officials to share critical data of a company more securely.
- ❍ **Performance enhancement:** In some cases, networking can ensure performance enhancement by sharing the computation modules between various networked computers.

Despite so many advantages, networking also involves some challenges and risks:

- ❍ **Setup Cost:** Setting up a network involves investing in software and hardware equipment, which is expensive.
- ❍ **Administration Cost:** Networked computers require ongoing management and administration.
- ❍ **Undesirable sharing:** Sometimes people may share undesirable data such as a virus that causes more harm than good.
- ❍ **Undesirable behavior:** The ease of sharing with networking also allows people to misuse company resources by downloading illicit material.
- ❍ **Data Security:** A network that is not properly secured may put critical shared data at risk. Hackers may target and misuse the unsecure data with unauthorized access.

3. Write a detailed note on the types of networks.

Ans. Computer networks are classified on the basis of geography as well as roles of the components. On the basis of geography, networks are classified as follows:

○ **Local Area Network (LAN):** LAN is a localized network. This type of network is useful when you want to connect two different departments in a building.

○ **Metropolitan Area Network (MAN):** MAN is a bigger version of LAN. MAN covers a larger area than LAN, but smaller than WAN. MAN generally connects two or more LANs or Campus Area Networks (CANs).

○ **Wide Area Network (WAN):** WAN is a type of network used to cover a wide geographical area or region. It links different metropolitan cities, countries and national boundaries.

On the basis of component role, networks are classified as follows:

○ **Peer-to-peer network:** In this type of network, all the connected computers are equal, i.e., none of the computers is the sole in-charge of the operations of the network.

○ **Server-based network:** This type of network provides greater security and centralized control where a dedicated server controls all the network operations.

○ **Client-based network:** This is a more refined server-based network which employs the processing power of a client workstation to execute some functions locally and requesting further processing from the server.

4. How can you start a blog?

Ans. The following are the steps involved in creating a blog:

1. Type the address of the Web-hosting site in the Address bar of your Web browser. E.g. Wordpress.com
2. Click the Get Started button
3. Enter a site name for your blog.
4. Enter the Education in the "What will be your site" about text box.
5. Select the Offer education, training, or mentoring check box.
6. Click the Continue button.
7. Enter the domain for your site.
8. Click the Select button for selecting free domain.
9. Click the Start with free button to select a plan. The Create your account page appears.
10. Enter your email address, user name.
11. Enter a username.
12. Click the Continue button.
13. Follow the instructions as prompted.
14. Click the Add button besides Blog Posts option.
15. Enter the Title and Content for your Blog.
16. Click the Publish button.

5. How does an online transaction work?

Ans. Processing of payment takes place in two stages. This includes authorization for payment approval and settlement to transfer money to the receiver's account. Authorization process involves the following steps:

○ A customer purchases an item on a website using a debit card or credit card.

○ The payment information is received by the payment gateway which encrypts the received data to ensure privacy and forwards the same to the payment processing system.

○ The payment processor sends a payment request to the issuing bank of the customer to ensure the customer has enough credit in his account to pay the bills.

○ The issuing bank responds with an approval or a denial.

○ The payment processor forwards the answer back to you confirming the approval of sale and informs the bank of the merchant to credit your account.

The entire authorization process executes in a few seconds. After authorization, the settlement process involves the following steps:

○ The issuing bank of the cardholder transfers funds to the bank of the merchant which deposits the amount in the merchant's bank account.

○ Funds are available to the merchant and you are notified with a credit account confirmation message.

○ Sometimes the settlement process may take a couple of days for effective completion and payment transfer. In some cases, the bank may retain a partial amount called reserve in case the customer returns the purchased goods in future.

6. What are the potential threats affecting the Internet? How can you resolve them?

Ans. The following are some of the potential threats affecting the Internet:

○ **Malicious software:** Malicious software, often called Malware, may disrupt the operations of your computer, gain access to your privacy information, and may gather sensitive data.

○ **Denial-of-Service Attack:** The DoS attack makes a computer's resources unavailable to the user.

○ **Phishing:** This attack targets online users to extract sensitive information, like username, password, or credit card information.

○ **Application Vulnerability:** Some applications that access user resources may have security vulnerabilities like flawed authentication checks and memory safety bugs.

Some remedies for resolving the Internet security threats that may affect a computer system include:

○ **Encryption:** In this method, the data is encoded in a manner so that it can only be read by an authorized user.

○ **Digital Signature:** The digital signatures help in authenticating the content by verifying the author, signature date, and signature time.

○ **Firewall:** A firewall serves as a barrier between the Internet and LAN.

○ **Antivirus Software:** These are security programs for protecting a programmable device from security threats that work by detecting and eliminating malware and viruses.

1. **Fill in the balanks with either/neither/each/every :**
    i) _____ eligible adult should come to vote.
    ii) _____ member of the group was given a driving test.
    iii) We have a small gathering at our house _____ Sunday.
    iv) Trees have been planted on _____ side of the road.
    v) _____ time I go to connaught place, I get caught in a traffic Jam.
2. **Fill in the blanks with [some or any] :**   **[1x5]**
    i) I do not think you will have _____ more trouble from him.
    ii) I doubt if there are _____ good story books in the library.
    iii) Could you give me _____ idea of when this vacancy will be filled?
    iv) Buy _____ shirt. They are all made from superior quality cloth.
    v) If you have _____ questions, you can ask them now.
3. **Fill in the blanks with (will or going to) form:**
    i) Karan has joined a medical college. He _____ be a doctor.
    ii) If the situation turns violent, the police _____ open fire.
    iii) I am sure the authorities _____ (not) tolerate any violence.
    iv) He _____ help me in my work. He assured me yesterday.
4. **Fill in the blanks with since / for :**
    i) _____ yesterday
    ii) _____ last year
    iii) _____ several years
    iv) _____ a short time

NOTRE DAME H.C.SCHOOL

Sub- GEOGRAPHY : CLASS-X

chapter-1   RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Some important Questions to be solve by students

1. "Indiscriminate use of Resource has led to numerous problems". Justify this statement.
2. Explain the three steps involved in the resource planning in India.
3. Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. Describe this statement.
4. Write a brief note on Rio de Janerio Earth summit,1992.   (HOTS)
5. Define national resource.
6. Why is conservation of resources important to all levels?
7. Mention three characteristics of Black soil.
8. What is soil erosion? Explain measures to check soil erosion.
9. Why has land under agriculture increased in 1998-1999 in comparison to 1950-1951? Give two reason.

Subject Teacher- Norbert Jamatia

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ENGHLISH LITERATURE : CLASS-X

Chapter 1 A letter to God

1. Why did Lencho say the raindrops were like new coins?
2. How did the rain change? What happened to lencho's fields?
3. Who and What did lencho have faith in? what did he do?
4. Was lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?
5. Why does the postmaster send money to lencho ? why does he sign the letter God?
6. Did lencho try to find out who had sent the money to him? why/Why not?
7. Who does Lencho think has taken the rest of money ? what is the Irony in the situation?
8. There are two kinds of conflict in the story between Humans and nature and between Humans themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated.

Some very Important Questions (HOTS)

9. Sketch the character of Lencho in the light of his faith in God.   (CBSE 2015)
10. "Humanity still exist" is what one gets to know after reading A LETTER TO GOD in which firm faith in God of a poor farmer and helpfulness of the post office employees are aptly depicted. Write a short paragraph on the human qualities.

Subject Teacher- Norbert Jamatia

INDIAN HISTORY & POLITICS [class-x]

Chapter- Nationalism in India

Set II   PREPARED BY- NORBERT JAMATIA

1. The anarchical and revolutionary crimes Act of 1919;
   a) Authorized the government to imprision any person without trial.
   b) Made different sets of rules to deal with political and ordinary detenus
   c) Empowered the government with powers of summary trials and execution of any one suspected to be a revolutionary.
   d) Introduced censorship of the vernacular press
2. Those who Joined Mahatma Gandhi during the champaran satyagraha in 1917 included:
   a) Vallabhai patel and Vinoba Bhave
   b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
   c) Rajendra Prasad and Anugraha Narayan sinha
   d) Mahadev desai Maniben patel
3. According to poona pact :
   a) Depressed classes were to have separate electorates
   b) Sikhs and Indian Christians would get minority status
   c) The number of seats reserved for the depressed classes were nearly doubled
   d) The candidates for the depressed classes seats would be chosen by the congress in consultation with the depressed classes federation
4. Why was simon commission appointed before the passage of the stipulated ten years after the 1919 reforms?
   a) The British Government capitulated to nationalist demands in the wake of excessive revolutionary activities
   b) The nationalist pressure became too heavy for the British Government
   c) The conservative Government of Britain was faced with the electoral defeat in the impending election and did not want to leave the constitutional issue to the labour Government.
   d) All the above
5. Which of the following facts are true about the civil Disobedience Movement?
   a) The movement had no definite beginning
   b) In many parts of the country people refused to pay Land revenue
   c) People boycotted foreign goods and liquor
   d) Gandhi gave the cry of 'Do or Die'.
6. With Reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:
   1) Champaran satyagraha
   2) Dandi March
   3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
   4) Partition of Bengal

The correct chronological order of these events is :

    a) 1, 4, 3, 2   b) 4, 1, 2, 3   c) 1, 4, 2, 3   d) 4, 1, 3, 2

7. In which of the following years was the All- India Trade union congress formed in Bombay?

    a) 1910   b) 1919   c) 1920   d) 1921

8. Mahatma Gandhi's first attempt at leading an All India struggle was his call for a satyagraha against which one of the following?

    a) The public safety Bill

    b) Rowlatt Act

    c) The Government of India Act 1919

    d) The Trade dispute Act

9. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India leaving south Africa forever in which year?

    a) 1914   b) 1915   c) 1916   d) 1919

10. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on :

    a) January 30, 1918   b) 13th April 1919   c) 14th August 1920   d) 3rd July 1930

11. The first Indian woman president of the Indian National congress was :

    a) Sarojini Naidu   b) Kasturba Gandhi   c) Annie Besant   d) vijaylakshmi pandit

12. During the Indian freedom struggle, the simon commission was appointed to

    a) Examine the working of the reforms of 1919

    b) Determine the relations of the British Government with the Indian states

    c) Review the provisions of the Rowlatt Act

    d) Explore the possibility of granting dominion status to India.

13. In 1917 at champaran (Bihar) the government forced farmers to undertake:

    a) Indigo cultivation   b) opium cultivation   c) land ceiling   d) Jute cultivation

14. With which of the following did civil disobedience movement in India commence?

    a) The Dandi March   c) No tax campaign by sardar patel

    b) The unfurling of the national flag by Nehru   d) Mahatma Gandhi's fast.

15. Why were the Indians dissatisfied with the simon commission?

    a) There was no Indian member in the commission

    b) Indians never wanted to review of the working of the Act of 1919

    c) It recommended the Dyarchy in the provinces should be abolished

    d) None of the above.

তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে

কবি শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়

১) সহজ করে বাঁচা কি আর খাঁচাতে সম্ভব?

তিনপাহাড়ের নকশিকাঁথায় শিশুর কলরব" – ক) কার কোন কবিতার অন্তর্গত? খ) খাঁচাতে কি আর বাঁচা সম্ভব বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়েছে? গ) নকশিকাঁথায় শিশুর কলরব বলতে কী বোঝো?

উত্তর: ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি কবি শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের 'তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে' কবিতার অন্তর্গত।

খ) খাঁচাতে কি আর বাঁচা সম্ভব বলতে গণ্ডীবদ্ধ জীবনে বেঁচে থাকার কোনো অর্থ হয় না। খাঁচার পাখি যেমন অসহায়, খাচায় বদ্ধ জীবনে যেমন তার কোনো আনন্দ থাকতে পারে না, ঠিক তেমনি শহরে জীবনের সংকীর্ণ গন্ডিতে আবদ্ধ থেকে জীবনের সত্যিকারের আনন্দ উপলব্ধি করা যায় না। কারণ সেই জীবনের মধ্যে কোন বৈচিত্র নেই - আছে কেবল গতানুগতিকতা।

গ) তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে এর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য অনির্বচনীয়। সকালের সোনালী সূর্যের আলোয় পাহাড়ের কোলে সবুজ মাঠ গুলিকে দেখলে মনে হয় যেন কেউ সযত্নে নকশা কেটে রেখেছে। সকালের সোনালী আলোয় উদ্ভাসিত হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিশু কলকাকলিতে পূর্ণ হয়ে ওঠে নকশী কাঁথার মাঠের গ্রামগুলি।

২) "পুব আকাশে আস্তে ধীরে আলোর ঘোমটা খোলে,

শান্ত সবুজ গাঁ ভেসেছে তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে" - ক) কার লেখা কোন কবিতার অন্তর্গত? খ) আলোর ঘোমটা খুলে বলতে কি বোঝো? গ) আলোর ঘোমটা খুলতে 'তিনপাহাড়ের কোলে' কি পরিবর্তন লক্ষ করা যায়?

উত্তর: ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি কবি শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের "তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে" কবিতার অন্তর্গত।

খ) আলোর ঘোমটা খুলে বলতে সকালে সোনালী সূর্যের আলো ফুটে ওঠার কথা ব্যক্ত করা হয়েছে। রাত্রির অবসানে ধীরে ধীরে প্রভাত হয়। সূর্যের সোনালী আলোয় চারিদিক উদ্ভাসিত হয়ে ওঠে। কবি কল্পনা করছেন যেন ঘোমটা ঢাকা রাত্রির অন্ধকারে আবৃত ছিল যে সৌন্দর্য, সূর্যের ঘোমটা খোলার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে অন্ধকার অপসারিত হয়ে চারিদিক আলোয় আলোকিত হয়ে দৃষ্টিগোচর হয়।

গ) আলোর ঘোমটা খোলার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে সবুজ গ্রামগুলিকে সোনালী আলোয় উদ্ভাসিত দেখায়। এতক্ষণ যা ঘোমটার আড়ালে ছিল, ঘোমটা অপসারিত হলে তা আলোয় প্রত্যক্ষ

গম্য হয়ে ওঠে। তিন পাহাড়ের কোলের সবুজ গালিচায় ঢাকা গ্রামগুলি তাদের সৌন্দর্যের ডালি নিয়ে চোখের সামনে উদ্ভাসিত হয়ে ওঠে।

৩) পথ হারিয়ে যায় যেদিকে, সেদিকে পথ আছেই,

ঝরনা, কাঁদড়, টিলা, পাথর বনভূমির কাছেই" – ক) কার লেখা কোন কবিতার অন্তর্গত? খ) পথ হারিয়ে যায় যেদিকে বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়েছে? গ) সেই দিকেই পথ আছে – বলতেই বা কী বোঝানো হয়েছে?

উত্তর: ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি কবি শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের "তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে" কবিতার অন্তর্গত।

খ) আলোচ্য অংশে কবি তিন পাহাড়ের কোলের প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্যের কথা ব্যক্ত করেছেন। তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে বনভূমিতে চলার পথের চিহ্নমাত্র নেই। তাই চলার পথ নিজেদেরই করে নিতে হয়। পথ হারাবার সম্ভাবনা সব সময়ই থেকে যায়।

গ) তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে নির্জনতা সেখানকার আবহ নির্মাণ করে। সেখানে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট তৈরি পথ না থাকার ফলে সেখানে সকলেই পথ হারায়। কিন্তু পথ হারালেও হারানো পথের শেষেই আবার নতুন পথের সন্ধান করে নিতেই হয়।

৪) "হাওয়াবিলাসী তিন জোড়া চোখ আটকে গেল ফ্রেমে" – ক) কার কোন কবিতার অন্তর্গত? খ) হাওয়াবিলাসী তিন জোড়া চোখ বলতে কী বোঝো? গ) আটকে গেল ফ্রেমে কথাটির দ্বারা কি বোঝানো হয়েছে?

উত্তর: ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি কবি শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের "তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে" কবিতার অন্তর্গত।

খ) এখানে তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে বেড়াতে যাওয়া তিনজন যুবকের কথা বলা হয়েছে। তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে বেড়াতে যাওয়া তিনজন যুবকের তিন জোড়া চোখ সেখানকার নৈসর্গিক সৌন্দর্যে আটকে যায়।

গ) শহরে গণ্ডিবদ্ধ জীবন থেকে মুক্তি পেয়ে তিন জোড়া চোখ অন্ধকারে তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে স্টেশনে নামে। সেখানকার নৈসর্গিক সৌন্দর্যে তারা অভিভূত হয়ে পড়ে। সেখানকার সৌন্দর্য দেখে মনে হয় যেন ফ্রেমে বাঁধা একটি সুন্দর ছবি। তাই তারা চোখ ফিরিয়ে নিতে পারে না।

৫) "জনমানবহীন স্টেশন আকাশ ভরা তারা এমন একটি দেশে আসলে সকলে পথ হারায়" – ক) কার কোন কবিতার অন্তর্গত? খ) তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে এর প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য কিরূপ? গ) সেখানে সকলের পথ হারাবার সম্ভাবনা আছে কেন?

উত্তর: ক) আলোচ্য অংশটি কবি শক্তি চট্টোপাধ্যায় তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে কবিতার অন্তর্গত।

খ) তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে স্থানটি জনমানবহীন। চারদিক নিস্তব্ধ। কোন সাড়াশব্দ নেই। মাথার উপর আকাশ তারায় তারায় ভরা। তিন পাহাড়ের কোলে নির্জন অরণ্য কোন তৈরি পথ নেই। তাই যেকোন স্থানে পথ তৈরি করে নেওয়া সম্ভব। ঝরনা, কাঁদড়, টিলা, পাথর এর মধ্য দিয়ে সেই অজানা পথ। সকালে সূর্য যখন তার লাল ঘোমটা খোলে, তখনই প্রতিভাত হয় চোখের সামনে গাছের সবুজ শাড়ি পড়ে থাকা তিন পাহাড়ের কোলের গ্রামগুলি। গ্রামগুলি জেগে ওঠে শিশুর কলরবে।

গ) পথ হারাবার সম্ভাবনা থেকে যায় কারণ সেখানে কোনো পথ নেই। চলতে গিয়ে নিজেদের চলার পথ করে নিতে হয়। তাই হারানো পথের শেষেই আবার নতুন পথের সন্ধান মেলে। এরূপ অজানা, অচেনা দেশে অরণ্যের মাঝে পথ হারানোর সম্ভাবনা তো সমধিক।

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Prabal Sarkar

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE : CLASS- X

NELSON MANDELA : LONG WALK TO FREEDOM -by   Nelson R Mandela

__Prepared by Norbert Jamatia__

Long walk to freedom is an extract from the autobiography of Nelson Mandela, the first black president of south Africa. It starts with the ceremonial installation of the first democratic government of south Africa. It tells us about Mandela's views about freedom. It also tells about Mandela's childhood, adolescence, 27 years of his prison and his Journey as a freedom fighter. It also mentions the contributions of other freedom fighters of his nation.

On 10th may, 1994 the first democratic non racial government of south Africa was installed. The ceremony took place in a sandstone ampitheatre formed in Pretoria. After taking Oath, Mandela addressed the guest. He promised to create a society of which all humanity would be proud. He promised that he would work to remove all kinds of poverty, sufferings, oppression and discrimination from the society.

On the auspicious day, Mandela regretted the loss of thousands of people and remembered their sacrifices for the freedom. He was pained that he could not thank them. Mandela believed that the freedom fighters are the real wealth of the country. Mandela believed that being white/black is not the token of one's goodness or superiority. No one is born hating other people due to colour or religion. People should Love each other, as love comes naturally and not by force.

Mandela realized that he could not enjoy his freedom when his community was not free. The desire for freedom for people as a whole changed his whole life.

Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition: 1x10

1. He cut the tree _____ an axe.
   a) By   b) with   c) at   d) none of these
2. He agreed _____ my plan .   (to / with)
3. The cat ran _____ the house.   (after/ with)
4. They were walking _____ the road. (over / along)
5. An epidemic broke _____ in the town last year. (out/ over)
6. He sat _____ me   (beside/ by)
7. He has a car _____ a scooter   (beside/ besides)
8. She jumped _____ the well.   (in /into)
9. His car ran _____ a dog   (over/ behind)
10. I haven't seen her _____ January (since/ after)

Rearrange the following group of phrase/words to make meaningful sentences:
1. The temple architecture/form an/ sculptures and paintings/ of / essential part
2. The architecture/ is/ an artistic/ in some temples/masterpiece
3. Is / situated in/ the konark temple/ corner of puri/ north-eastern/the
4. People / lakhs of / every year/ visit/ the /konark temple
5. The sun god/ dedicated/ to/ this / temple /beautiful / is
6. Easy / very/ it/ to open / it was
7. To sleep / night / decided/ every / they / a hotel / in
8. Quickly/ very / the clothes/ they / and food / packed
9. The / problems/bags/ heavy/ in carrying/ had/ they

History: class-x

Nationalism in India/Growth of Nationalism and struggle

SET -1

1. Gandhi emerged as undisputed leader of congress at its _____ session.
   a) Lucknow , 1916
   b) Calcutta, September 1920.
   c) Nagpur , December 1920
   d) Lahore, 1926

2. Gandhi's concept of Dharma Raj was
   a) Where every body performs his duties
   b) Where every religion had equal opportunities and freedom
   c) Both 'a' and 'b'
   d) State systems based on universal morality

3. Which one of the following Ashrams was not set up by Gandhi
   a) Phoenix Ashram   b) Tolstoy Farm   c) sevagram   d) Gandhi Ashram

4. The India national congress found wide acceptance initially among :
   a) Peasant and working class
   b) Landlords
   c) Educated middle class
   d) Businessmen

5. The first Muslim president of Indian national congress was :
   a) Ajmal khan   b) Abul kalam Azad   c) Muhammad Ali Jinhna d) Badruddin Tyyabji

6. Who said the following of the Indian national congress: A safety Valve for the escape of great and growing forces generated by our own actions was urgently needed?
   a) Annie Besant   b) A. O. Hume   c) lord Rippon d) lord Curzon

7. Vande Mataram was first sung at the session of the Indian National congress in
   a) 1886   b) 1892 c) 1896 d) 1904

8. The first president of Indian National congress was
   a) A. O. Hume   b) B. Malabari   c) Badruddin Tyyabji   d) W. C. Bannerji

9. The term 'congress' was derived from
   a) The history of North America   b) Irish history   c) British common wealth d) none of these

10. Who was the head of the committee formed by the government to enquire into Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
    a) General dyer   b) John simon   c) Hunter   d) none of these

11. Who said, "good Government was never a good substitute for self government"?
    a) Raja Ram mohan Roy   c) swami Dayananda saraswati
    b) Ramkrishna paramhsa   d) swami Vivekananda

12. Which one of the following was a revolutionary who later turned into a yogi and a philosopher?

a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak   b) Aurobindo Ghosh c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Agarkar

13. Delhi became the capital of India in

a) 1910   b) 1911   c) 1913   d) 1916

14. Who was the viceroy of India at the time of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

a) Lord Curzon b) Lord Hardinge   c) Lord Chelmsford   d) Lord Irwin

15. The capital of the British Indian empire was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi because

a) Delhi was located at the centre of the empire

b) The climate of Delhi was suitable for Europeans

c) Calcutta was the hotbed of revolutionaries

d) Delhi was the Traditional seat of imperial powers

16. 'Mahatma' was added before Gandhiji's name during

a) Champaran satyagraha

b) Rowlatt satyagraha

c) Amritsar session 1919

d) Initial stage of khilafat movement

17. Who gave the slogan 'inquilab Zindabad'?

a) Iqbal   b) M.K. Gandhi   c) Bhagat singh   d) subhas Chandra Bose

18. Who said " I therefore want freedom immediately, this very night, before dawn if it can be had"?

a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru   b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad   c) Mahatma Gandhi   d) Annie Besant

19. Put in chronological order :

I. Gandhi's return to India

II. Lucknow pact

III. Outbreak of world war I

IV. Champaran movement

a) I , II, III, IV   b) III, II, I, IV   c) II, I, III, IV   d) III, I , II, IV

20. Who among the following started khilafat movement?

a) Sir sayed Ahmed khan

b) M . Ali Jinhna

c) Mahatma Gandhi

d) Ali Brothers

INDIAN HISTORY & POLITICS –X

CHAPTER- NATIONALISM IN INDIA

SET-3   PREPARED by- Norbert Jamatia

1. When was the first round table conference held?
   a) 1925   b) 1930   c) 1931   d) 1932
2. When did the chauri-chaura incident took place?
   a) 1917   b) 1922   c) 1924   d) 1919
3. Why did people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919 at Amritsar (Punjab) even after the declaration of Rowlatt Act?
   a) To protest against the Rowlatt Act
   b) To protest against the arrest of their popular leader and to attend the annual Baisakhi fair
   c) both (a) & (b) is correct
   d) None of the above.
4. The Quit India movement started at :
   a) Delhi on Aug. 15, 1942
   b) Bombay on Aug.8, 1942
   c) Lahore on July 7, 1942
   d) Wardha on Aug 7, 1942
5. Quit India movement started after the failure of
   a) Cripps' proposal
   b) Simon recommendation
   c) Cabinet mission
   d) None of the above.
6. The date April 6, 1930 is known in Indian History for :
   a) Dandi march by Mahatma Gandhi
   b) First round table conference
   c) Gandhi- Irwin pact
   d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
7. Consider the following statements –
   The objective of the Montague Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 was
   a) To give more power to the local government
   b) To establish diarchy in the provinces
   c) The extension of provincial government
      Which of these statements are correct?
8. Gandhiji was arrested and sentenced to six years imprisonment:
   a) During the Non-cooperation movement
   b) After the suspension of Non-cooperation movement
   c) As soon as the non-cooperation resolution was adopted by the congress
   d) To make sure that the non-cooperation movement would fail.

9. Which of the fact mentioned below are true of Gandhiji's technique of satyagraha?

   1) A satyagrahi is not to submit to what he considers as wrong

   2) He should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the evil –doer

   3) He should struggle against the evil doer, but not hate the evil doer
   4) Satyagraha is meant to be practiced by the weak and the helpless people
       a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 b) 1 and 2   c) 1 , 2, 3   d) 1, 2, 4
10. The Gandhi- Irwin pact proclaimed the suspension of
    a) Non- cooperation movement
    b) Dandi March
    c) Civil disobedience movement
    d) None of the above

POLITICAL SCIENCE ; CLASS –X

CHAPTER – POWER SHARING   prepared by Norbert Jamatia

Set 1

1. Sri-lanka became independent in the year ----------------
   a) 1958   b) 1960   c)1947   d) 1948
2. What are similarities between Belgium and srilanka ?
   a) Both are poor countries   b) both are non- democratic countries c) both are democratic countries d) none of these.
3. Which one is the major caste group of sri- lanka ?
   a) Christian and tamil b) buddist and hindu c) sinhali and Christian d) sinhali and tamil
4. There is a third kind of government apart from the central government and the state in Belgium. What is this government known as ?
   a) Regional government   b) provincial government c) community government d) local government
5. Which type of power does the community government to Belgium enjoy ?
   a) The government has the power regarding culture related issue
   b) The government has the power regarding education related issue
   c) The government has the power regarding language related issue.
   d) None of the above .
6. Which is not one of the form of power sharing ?
   a) Horizontal division of power
   b) Vertical division of power
   c) Division of power among social group
   d) Division of power between people
7. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangenment ;
   a) Central government , state government , local bodies
   b) Legislature , executive , judiciary ,
   c) Among different social groups
   d) Among different pressure group
8. Power sharing gives the people right to be consulted or any other characteristic. T/F
9. Powering sharing does not allow different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different power . T/F
10. Correct and rewrite question
    In sri- lanka an act was passed in 1995 to recognized tamil as the official language , disregarding Sinhala .

7 समास (Compound)

प्र:- समास किसे कहते हैं?

परिभाषा— "परस्पर संबंध रखने वाले दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों को मिलाकर जब नया सार्थक शब्द बनाया जाता है तो, उस मेल को 'समास' कहते हैं।"

संस्कृत धातु अस् 'संक्षेप करना' में सम् उपसर्ग जोड़कर समास शब्द निष्पन्न हुआ है, जिसका अर्थ है समाहार या मिलाप। इस प्रकार हम पाते हैं कि समास का वास्तविक अर्थ 'संक्षेपीकरण' हुआ; जैसे—चंद्र के समान मुख को हम चंद्रमुख भी कह सकते हैं।

समास रचना में दो शब्द (पद) होते हैं। पहला पद 'पूर्वपद' कहा जाता है और दूसरा पद 'उत्तरपद' तथा इन दोनों के समास से बना नया शब्द समस्तपद; जैसे :

पूर्वपद + उत्तरपद	समस्तपद	पूर्वपद + उत्तरपद	समस्तपद
दश + आनन (हैं जिसके)	दशानन	राजा + (का) पुत्र	राजपुत्र
घोड़ा + सवार (घोड़े पर सवार)	घुड़सवार	यश + (को) प्राप्त	यशप्राप्त

प्र:-समास विग्रह किसे कहते हैं? समास-विग्रह

जब समस्तपद के सभी पद अलग-अलग किए जाते हैं, तब उस प्रक्रिया को 'समास-विग्रह' कहते हैं; जैसे—'सीता-राम' समस्तपद का विग्रह होगा सीता और राम।

प्र:- समास के भेद (Kinds of Compound)

1. तत्पुरुष समास (Determinative Compound)
2. कर्मधारय समास (Oppositional Determinative Compound)
3. द्विगु समास (Numeral Compound)
4. अव्ययीभाव समास (Adverbial Compound)
5. द्वंद्व समास (Copulative Compound)
6. बहुव्रीहि समास (Attributive Compound)

समास (पाठ्यपुस्तक पर आधारित)

समस्तपद	विग्रह
विश्वविजयी	विश्व का विजयी
देशभक्ति	देश की भक्ति
दुर्भाग्य	बुरा भाग्य
परलोक	दूसरा लोक
वियोगिनी	वियोग में डूबी है जो
हिमपात	हिम का पात
रेलगाड़ी	रेल की गाड़ी
पर्वतारोही	पर्वत का अरोही
श्रमसाध्य	श्रम से साध्य
आश्चर्यचकित	आश्चर्य से चकित
निस्संकोच	बिना संकोच के
मार्मिक	मर्म को छूने वाली
सपरिवार	परिवार सहित
विश्वविख्यात	विश्व में विख्यात
सुयोग्य	योग्य है जो
प्रयोगशाला	प्रयोग की शाला
शोधकार्य	शोध का कार्य
भारतीय	भारत में रहने वाले
मदमस्त	मद से मस्त
क्रांतिकारी	क्रांति लाने वाला
राजपुरुष	राजा का पुरुष
महादेव	देवों में महान है जो देव
उलटना-पुलटना	उलटना और पुलटना

1 शब्द और पद

प्रः- शब्द किसे कहते है?

परिभाषा—एक या अधिक अक्षरों से बनी हुई स्वतंत्र, सार्थक ध्वनि को 'शब्द' कहते हैं; जैसे—राम, स्कूल, आत्मा, विद्वान आदि।

शब्द और पद

ये शब्द जब तक वाक्य में प्रयुक्त नहीं किए जाते तब तक स्वतंत्र होते हैं, लेकिन वाक्य में प्रयुक्त इन शब्दों का अस्तित्व स्वतंत्र न रहकर वाक्य के लिंग, वचन, कारक और क्रिया के नियमों से अनुशासित हो जाता है। व्याकरण के नियमों में बंधने से ये शब्द, शब्द न रहकर पद बन जाते हैं।

प्रः- पद किसे कहते है?

परिभाषा—वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द ही 'पद' कहलाते हैं।

इस प्रकार प्रचलित भाषा में शब्द को ही पद कहा जाता है, लेकिन दोनों में स्पष्ट अंतर पाया जाता है। वाक्य से परे शब्द, 'शब्द' होता है और वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द 'पद'। 'शब्द' शब्दकोश में पाए जाते हैं, लेकिन वाक्य और भाषा पद में। वाक्य पदों से मिलकर बनता है शब्दों से नहीं। वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द की आकृति और रूप में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। इस परिवर्तन के सहायक शब्दांश को व्याकरण की 'विभक्ति' कहते हैं। विभक्ति वाक्य के प्रत्येक पद में गुप्त अथवा प्रकट रूप से विद्यमान रहती है; जैसे—'राम गोविंद को देखता है।'—इस वाक्य में राम निर्विभक्ति पद है और 'देखता है' क्रिया का कर्ता है। कर्तृत्व प्रकट करने के कारण यह पद है, यद्यपि कोई विभक्ति साथ नहीं है। इस अध्याय में हम पदभेदों पर विचार करेंगे।

प्र. शब्द (पद) के भेद

रूप परिवर्तन अथवा प्रयोग के आधार पर शब्द के मुख्यतः दो भेद होते हैं : (1) विकारी और (2) अविकारी।

```
                          शब्द
             _____|_____
            |                                       |
          विकारी                                 अविकारी
      _____|_____                     _____|_____
     |   |    |    |                    |        |        |        |
   संज्ञा सर्वनाम विशेषण क्रिया    क्रियाविशेषण समुच्चयबोधक संबंधबोधक विस्मयादिबोधक
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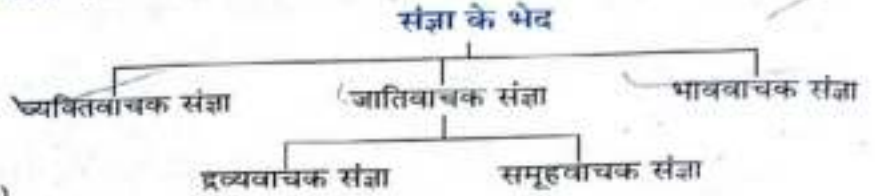
संज्ञा (Noun) किसे कहते हैं?

'राम ने आगरा में सुंदर ताजमहल देखा।' इस वाक्य में हम पाते हैं कि 'राम' व्यक्ति का नाम है; 'आगरा' स्थान का नाम है; 'ताजमहल' एक वस्तु का नाम है तथा 'सुंदर' एक गुण का नाम है। इस प्रकार ये चारों क्रमशः व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु और भाव के नाम हैं। व्याकरण में नाम को 'संज्ञा' कहते हैं। अतः ये चारों संज्ञाएँ हुईं।

परिभाषा—'किसी प्राणी, स्थान, वस्तु तथा भाव के नाम का बोध कराने वाले शब्द संज्ञा कहलाते हैं।'

संज्ञा के भेद (Kinds of Noun)

संज्ञा के मुख्य रूप से तीन भेद हैं :

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (Proper Noun)
2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा (Common Noun)
3. भाववाचक संज्ञा (Abstract Noun)

संज्ञा के भेद
- व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
- जातिवाचक संज्ञा
  - द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा
  - समूहवाचक संज्ञा
- भाववाचक संज्ञा

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (Proper Noun)—जिस संज्ञा शब्द से एक ही व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के नाम का बोध हो, उसे 'व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा' कहते हैं। व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, 'विशेष' का बोध कराती है 'सामान्य' का नहीं। प्रायः व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा में व्यक्तियों, देशों, शहरों, नदियों, पर्वतों, त्योहारों, पुस्तकों, दिशाओं, समाचार-पत्रों, दिनों, महीनों आदि के नाम आते हैं।

2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा (Common Noun)—जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी जाति के संपूर्ण प्राणियों, वस्तुओं, स्थानों आदि का बोध होता हो, उसे 'जातिवाचक संज्ञा' कहते हैं। गाय, आदमी, पुस्तक, नदी आदि शब्द अपनी पूरी जाति का बोध कराते हैं, इसलिए जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहलाते हैं। प्रायः जातिवाचक संज्ञा में वस्तुओं, पशु-पक्षियों, फल-फूल, धातुओं, व्यवसाय संबंधी व्यक्तियों, नगर, शहर, गाँव, परिवार, भीड़-जैसे समूहवाची शब्दों के नाम आते हैं।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा के दो उपभेद हैं—**(क)** द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा तथा **(ख)** समूहवाचक संज्ञा। वस्तुतः अंग्रेजी व्याकरण में इन दो भेदों को और बताया गया है और इस प्रकार संज्ञा के कुल पाँच भेद किए जाते हैं। इसी आधार पर कुछ लोग हिंदी में भी संज्ञा के पाँच भेद मानते हैं। वास्तव में ये दोनों भी एक प्रकार से 'जाति' को ही प्रकट करते हैं, अतः इन्हें जातिवाचक के उपभेदों के रूप में लिया जा रहा है :

(क) द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा (Material Noun)—कुछ संज्ञा शब्द ऐसे द्रव्य या पदार्थों का बोध कराते हैं, जिनसे अनेक वस्तुएँ बनती हैं। द्रव्य या पदार्थ का बोध कराने वाली संज्ञा को 'द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा' कहा जाता है; जैसे :

1. स्टील, लोहा, पीतल (बर्तनों के लिए)
2. लकड़ी (फर्नीचर के लिए)
3. प्लास्टिक (खिलौनों के लिए)
4. ऊन (स्वेटर आदि के लिए)
5. सोना-चाँदी (आभूषणों के लिए)

द्रव्यवाची संज्ञा शब्दों का प्रयोग प्रायः 'एकवचन' में ही किया जाता है, क्योंकि ये शब्द गणनीय नहीं होते।

(ख) समूहवाचक संज्ञा (Collective Noun)—जो संज्ञा शब्द किसी समुदाय या समूह का बोध कराते हैं 'समूहवाचक संज्ञा' कहलाते हैं।

जहाँ भी समूह होगा वहाँ एक से अधिक सदस्यों की संभावना होगी, जैसे—दरबार, सभा, कक्षा, सेना, टीम, भीड़, दल सभी समूहवाचक शब्द हैं।

इन शब्दों का प्रयोग एकवचन में होता है, क्योंकि ये एक ही जाति के सदस्यों के समूह को एक इकाई के रूप में व्यक्त करते हैं।

3. भाववाचक संज्ञा (Abstract Noun)—जिस संज्ञा शब्द से प्राणियों या वस्तुओं के गुण, धर्म, दशा, कार्य, मनोभाव आदि का बोध हो, उसे 'भाववाचक संज्ञा' कहते हैं। प्रायः गुण-दोष, अवस्था, व्यापार, अमूर्तभाव तथा क्रिया के मूल रूप भाववाचक संज्ञा के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

भाववाचक संज्ञा कितने प्रकार के होते हैं?

भाववाचक संज्ञाओं की रचना मुख्य पाँच प्रकार के शब्दों से होती है :

1. जातिवाचक संज्ञाओं से
2. सर्वनाम से
3. विशेषण से
4. क्रिया से
5. अव्यय से

| पदबंध |

प्रश्न─ पदबंध किसे कहते हैं?

जब एक से अधिक पद सामूहिक रूप में किसी एक व्याकरणिक इकाई, जैसे─संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण, क्रिया, क्रियाविशेषण आदि की जगह प्रयुक्त हों, तो उस 'बँधी इकाई' को पदबंध कहते हैं। दूसरे शब्दों में, अनेक पदों के योग से बने वाक्यांश को, जो एक ही पद का काम करता है, पदबंध कहते हैं। जैसे─

GEOGRAPHY [CONTEMPORARY INDIA II]

CHAPTER – 1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

– NORBERT JAMATIA

1. What are International resources ?
   Ans- The resources which are out of control of any other country of the world and can be used by the international community are known as International resources.
2. Define national resource?
   Ans- All type of resources within the political boundaries and oceanic area upto 12 nautical miles from the coast of a country are known as national resources.
3. Give some example of national resources?
   Ans- Roads , canals , dams, railways, all the minerals water resources forest wildlife and land within the political boundaries of the country.
4. What are biotic and abiotic resources? Give some example.
   Ans- Biotic resources are obtained from living material. These includes flora and fauna such as fish livestock , human beings. These resources can be renewed.
    Abiotic resources are obtained from non living things. These include rocks metal land mountain rivers, etc. These cannot be renewed.
5. What are Renewable and Non-Renewable resources .
   Ans- These resources can be renewed by the physical or chemical process. They can be renewed in a short period of time. The solar energy, forest, water and wild life are examples of these resources.
   These resources cannot be renewed or reproduced. They can take millions of years to form. Minerals and fossil fuel are example of these non- renewable resources.
6. What is meant by sustainable development ?
   Ans ------------------------------------- pls refer textbook/ sets given.
7. What is bad land or ravines? In india bad land is found in which basin?
   Ans- In the area of gully erosion the land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In India bad land are found in the Chambal river basin and such lands are called ravines.
8. Name the three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it?
   Ans- Black soil are found in the states of maharastra, gujurat , and Madhya Pradesh. They are ideal for growing cotton.
9. Explain the main characteristic of black soil ?
   Ans- The main characteristic of the black soils are as follows-
   i)   These soils are made up of extremely fine clayey material.
   ii)   They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.
   iii)   They are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but lacks phosphoric contents.
   iv)   These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilt immediately after the first shower or during the pre monsoon period.

10. What is meant by the Idea of satyagraha?

Ans- The Idea of satyagraha was started by Mahatma Gandhi. He emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. If the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice then physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor.

Without being aggressive a satyagrahi could win the battle through non- violence. Gandhiji believed that his dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

11. Briefly explain the satyagraha movement organized between 1916-1918 by gandhiji ?

Ans- mahatma Gandhi successfully organized satyagraha movement in various places;

i) In 1917 he travelled champaran in bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

ii) In 1917, he organized a satyagraha to support the peasant of the kheda district of gujurat affected by crop failure and could not pay the revenue and the demanded of that revenue collection be relaxed .

iii) In 1918 mahatma Gandhi went to ahmedabad to organized a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

12. Why was Rowlatt act of 1919 unpopular among Indians ?

Ans- Rowlatt act was passed by the imperial legislative council without the support of Indian members. The act gave enormous power to the government to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisioners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a Hartal on 6th April.

Indian people reacted to it stoutly. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, they decided to launch a nation wide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.

13. What was khilafat agitation ? why did gandhiji gave support to this agitation?

Ans- The first world war had ended with the defeat of ottoman turkey. There were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the ottoman emperor , the spiritual head of the Islamic world the khalifa.

To defend the khalifa's temporal power a khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in march 1919 by Muhammad ali and shaukat ali.

Gandhiji supported it because he saw it was an opportunity to bring Muslim under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

14. How did non cooperation become a movement ?

Ans- Non -cooperation movement began on 1st August 1920. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages;

i) It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded.

ii) Boycott of civil services, army , police courts and legislative council.

iii) Boycott school, colleges, and foreign goods.

Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used repression a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

15. Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off non cooperation movement?
    Ans- Mahatma Gandhi believed in a non violent struggle against the british oppression. But the non- cooperation movement took a violent turn at chauri chaura in Gorakhpur district of uttarpradesh in 1922.
    Here the police fired upon a group of demonstrators. The agitated mob set a police station on fire and burnt 22 policemen alive. This violent incident shocked Gandhiji and he called off the non -cooperation movement.
16. How did the non cooperation movement spread in cities across the country?
    Ans- i) The movement started with middle class participation in the cities .
          ii) Thousand of students left government controlled school and college.

          Iii) Headmistress and teachers resign and lawyers gave up their legal practice

          iv) The council election were boycotted in most province, except madras .

political science [power sharing]

17. What does majoritarianism mean?
    Ans- A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and need of the minority.
18. Name the country where ethnic struggle led to violence and revolt after 1956?
    Ans- Sri-lanka
19. How and when was Sinhala recognized as the official language of sri lanka ?
    Ans- Sinhala was recognized as the official language of sri lanka in 1956.
20. Why power sharing is desirable. Give reason?

ECONOMIC CLASS –X

Chapter – development (understanding economic development)

SET –I

1. The circulation of per capita income of all countries is made in
   a) Rupees b) dollars c) yen d) pounds
2. National development is measured by –
   a) Average income and per capita income
   b) Net attendance ratio
   c) National income
   d) Human development index
3. Which of the following is also called average income ?
   a) Per capita income
   b) National income
   c) Total income
   d) None of these .
4. _____ measure the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group
5. The number of death of children less than one year of age per 1000 live birth is referred as _____.
6. A person is considered as over weight if his BMI is
   a) Less than 22   b) less than 20 c) less than 18 d) above 28
7. Which organization publishes the human development report ?
   a) UNO   b) WHO   c) UNDP   d) HDR
8. Developmental goals are different for different people. Which of the following statements is true to justify it?
   a) Development or progress does not mean one and same thing for every individual . each individual has his/her own notion of development
   b) People seek things that are most important for them, i.e, things can fulfill their aspiration or desires
   c) Both a and b
9. One of the main criterion for comparing the development of different
   a) Population b) income   c) education   d) family background
10. Human development index level in india can be improved through _____
11. One of the best way to reduced over usage of ground water is _____
12. The total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age is referred as _____.

GEOGRAPHY – X

CHAPTER – RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

SET- 1 prepared by – Norbert Jamatia

1. Which of the following is not the basis of the classification of resources?
    a) Origin   b) shape   c) ownership d) exhaustibility
2. Which of the following is based on exhaustibility?
    a) Community resources   b) national resources c) individual resources d) renewable resources
3. Which of the following is not a renewable resource?
    a) Solar energy b) water c) Metals d) forest and wildlife
4. Rocks and minerals are examples of
    a) Abiotic resources   b) biotic resources c) renewable resources d) non- renewable resources
5. What is the meaning of sustainable development?
    a) Development should take place without damaging the environment
    b) Development should not compromise with needs of the future generations.
    c) Development should take place on technological and level of their feasibility
    d) Both A & B
6. Which of the following defines the sustainable development?
    a) Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation
    b) Present generation fulfills the needs while considering the needs of future generation as well
    c) It means utilization of natural resources by the past , present and forthcoming future generation
    d) To meet the needs of the future generation even if the needs of the generation go unmet.
7. What is the total geographical area of india?
    a) 1.38 million sq. km   b) 2.28 million sq.km c) 3.28 million sq.km d) 4.48 million sq.km
8. Land not available for cultivation is called
    a) Forests   b) barren and waste land   c) fallow land d) net sown area
9. The land which cannot be used for cultivation is
    a) Good land b) bad land c) fallow land d) arable land
10. Which one of the following is an example of cultivable waste land ?

a) Grossed cropped area b) uncultivable land c) barren waste land d) current follow land

11. Which is the most important soil of india?
    a) Black soil b) alluvial soil c) red soil d) laterite soil

12. What is black soil known as –
    a) Fertile soil b) Regur soil c) Barren soil d) khaddar soil

13. Which type of soil has a good capacity to hold moisture?
    a) Alluvial soil b) arid soil c) forest soil d) black soil

14. Which state has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development ?
    a) Jharkhand   b) Madhya Pradesh c) Arunachal Pradesh d) Chhattisgarh

15. Where are the earth summit held in 1992?
    a) Brazil   b) India   c) USA   d) France