



# **BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR**

## **SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK**

**Session: 2026-27**

**Class - IX**

**Subject- English**

### **Q.1: Summer Journey into Timeless Wisdom**

**Have you ever wondered how ancient words spoken thousands of years ago still whisper truths into our modern lives?**

*This summer, step into the world of timeless wisdom through the Bhagwad Gita and the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Reflect, imagine, and create as you listen to the voice of ages – and discover the warrior and sage within you!*

#### **Objective:**

- To cultivate wisdom, reflection, and creativity by engaging with the teachings of the Bhagwad Gita and the Guru Granth Sahib Ji through reading or listening.

#### **Compulsory Tasks:**

**1. Wisdom Diary (Daily Entry)**

**2. Podcast Homework: (Weekly Task)**

#### **General Requirements:**

- Use A4 sheets according to your requirement.
- Language: Simple, clear, correct, and reflective English.
- Presentation: Neatly handwritten or typed, using headings, margins, and proper structure.
- Creativity: Add small decorative elements like simple borders, motifs, or scripture-related symbols.
- Authenticity: Personal thoughts and reflections are highly valued.

#### **Important Note:**

- You may refer to simple English translations available on YouTube.
- Choose teachings that truly inspire you.
- Let your entries reflect your own voice, thoughts, and feelings.
- Plagiarism will not be entertained – originality will be appreciated.

### **How to do?**

**Section 1- (a) Wisdom Diary (Writing Assignment - Daily Reflection Task)  
(Duration: 15 min/day)**

#### **Daily Task:**

- Read one Shloka (Bhagwad Gita) OR one Hymn (Guru Granth Sahib Ji). **(You are free to choose any other scripture.)**

- Listen to simple explanation if needed from digital audio & video platforms.
- Write your reflections by answering:

### Weekly Wisdom Diary Questions:

1. Quote the Shloka/Hymn.
2. What does this Shloka/Hymn teach me? (2-3 lines)
3. How can I apply this teaching in my life today? (One real situation)
4. Draw a small symbol or doodle related to the idea.
5. Reflecting on the teachings from either the Bhagwad Gita or the Guru Granth Sahib Ji, **write a rhyming poem** that captures a core message from one of their verses. (Weekly Task)

### Section 1- (b) Podcast Homework (Speaking Assignment - Every Week)

#### Podcast Recording Task:

- Select one Shloka or Hymn every week.
- Students are encouraged to use digital platforms such as YouTube for understanding concepts and may use basic audio/video editing tools for podcast creation. Proper file naming and digital submission practices should be followed.
- Record yourself and your family members in answering these points:

#### Podcast Guiding Questions:

1. Recite the Shloka or Hymn (try with correct pronunciation).
2. What is the central idea? (Explain simply in English.)
3. Why did you choose this today? (One personal reason)  
(Record in English)
4. Send your podcast videos to your subject teacher's mail id:  
[ankur090176@bpsg.edu.in](mailto:ankur090176@bpsg.edu.in) OR [nitesh090104@bpsg.edu.in](mailto:nitesh090104@bpsg.edu.in)

## **Q2. (Art Integration Project - Explore Through Brochures)**

### **Digital Travel Brochure Design (ICT Integrated Task)**

#### **Explore the Wonders of Rajasthan and Nagaland!**

*Ever wondered what it's like to explore the royal palaces of Rajasthan or the serene landscapes of Nagaland?*

*Now's your chance to showcase these incredible destinations in your very own travel brochure!*

**Objective:** To create a creative and informative Travel Brochure that showcases the art, culture, heritage, festivals, sports, culinary richness, or jewellery traditions of Rajasthan and Nagaland through engaging writing and presentation.

**Design and create any two brochures from the following exciting options.**

Each brochure should be creative, colourful, and written using engaging and persuasive language.

Choose ANY TWO from the following brochure types:

S.No.	Project Topic	Rajasthan Integration	Nagaland Integration	Work to be Included on A4 Sheets
1	Traditional Costumes	Ghagra, Odhni, Pagdi	Naga shawls, tribal attire	Costume sketches, labels, fabric patterns
2	Folk Dances	Ghoomar, Kalbelia	Warrior dances, Chang Lo	Dance poses, costume drawings, meanings
3	Traditional Jewellery	Kundan, Meenakari	Bead jewellery, brass ornaments	Jewellery designs, symbolism charts
4	Handicrafts	Blue pottery	Bamboo and cane craft	Craft process, designs, uses
5	Musical Instruments	Ravanhatta, Algoza	Log drum, bamboo flute	Instrument diagrams and functions
6	Folk Songs and Music	Manganiyar folk songs	Tribal harvest songs	Lyrics, instruments, cultural role
7	Traditional Art Forms	Mandana art	Tribal wall art	Motif drawings, color studies
8	Traditional Houses	Mud and sandstone houses	Bamboo stilt houses	House diagrams and comparison
9	Festivals	Desert Festival, Teej	Hornbill Festival, Moatsu	Festival posters, rituals, attire
10	Wedding Customs	Rajput wedding rituals	Tribal marriage traditions	Ritual sequence and illustrations
11	Food Culture	Dal Baati Churma	Smoked meat and rice dishes	Recipe charts, food sketches
12	Traditional Kitchens	Clay utensils	Bamboo utensils	Kitchen layouts and utensil drawings
13	Water and Forest Conservation	Stepwells, rainwater harvesting	Sacred forests and conservation	Conservation methods with diagrams

14	Wildlife	Camel, desert fox	Mithun, hornbill	Animal charts and habitat maps
15	Women in Crafts	Embroidery and pottery	Weaving and beadwork	Artisan profiles and craft samples
16	Textile Traditions	Bandhani and block printing	Naga shawl weaving	Textile motifs and weaving steps
17	Headgear and Hairstyles	Turbans	Feathered tribal headgear	Style sketches and significance
18	Heritage and Monuments	Forts and palaces	Tribal heritage villages	Monument drawings and timelines
19	Traditional Sports	Camel polo, Kabaddi	Archery, wrestling	Sports rules and illustrations
20	Farming Practices	Desert farming	Terrace farming	Farming tools and crop charts
21	Natural Resources	Sandstone, camel products	Bamboo, forest produce	Resource maps and uses
22	Folk Tales and Legends	Rajput legends	Naga myths	Story summaries and illustrations
23	Decorative Arts and Masks	Decorative mirror work	Tribal masks	Mask designs and craft patterns
24	Warrior Traditions	Rajput warriors	Naga warrior culture	Weapons and warrior costume sketches
25	Tourism Brochure	Jaipur, Jaisalmer	Kohima, Kisama	Maps, attractions, travel plans
26	Traditional Markets	Rural bazaars	Tribal weekly markets	Market scene drawings and products
27	Climate and Lifestyle	Desert climate	Mountain climate	Climate comparison charts
28	Farming Tools and Irrigation	Persian wheel, wells	Bamboo irrigation	Tool sketches and explanations
29	Symbols and Identity	Rajput emblems	Tribal clan symbols	Symbol charts and meanings
30	Storytelling Traditions	Puppet storytelling	Oral tribal storytelling	Storyboards and scripts
31	Textile and Painting Motifs	Floral and geometric prints	Tribal geometric motifs	Design collections and analysis
32	Music in Rituals	Wedding and festival music	Ceremonial tribal music	Music charts and illustrations

33	Religious and Sacred Places	Temples and shrines	Sacred forests and morungs	Site drawings and cultural notes
34	Occupations and Livelihood	Pottery, tourism	Weaving, bamboo craft	Occupation charts and interviews
35	Eco-tourism	Desert safaris	Forest and village tourism	Eco-tour plans and awareness posters
36	Rural Life Comparison	Village lifestyle	Tribal village lifestyle	Daily life comparison charts
37	Cultural Identity Through Crafts	Block printing and embroidery	Shawls and bead art	Craft illustrations and conclusion

### Objective:

To create a creative and informative Travel Brochure that showcases the art, culture, heritage, festivals, sports, culinary richness, or jewellery traditions of Rajasthan and Assam through engaging writing and presentation.

### Brochure Design Requirements:

- Create the brochure using digital tools such as Canva, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Google Slides
- If on paper, set page size to A4 (Landscape preferred)
- Divide the page into 3 columns to represent a tri-fold brochure (4 panels)
- Use the given links for help:  
<https://youtube.com/shorts/oGgC5eGIwZY?si=Rh-EV6hWDzfJAN0P>  
<https://youtu.be/uCcPDSE6vLw?si=6VO6CzqL3Z5WzErc>
- Title and Slogan: Every brochure must have a catchy title and a short slogan.
- Sections: Proper sections like Introduction, Highlights, Interesting Facts, and Conclusion.
- Pictures: Include hand-drawn pictures, printed images, borders, or traditional patterns.
- Language: Use persuasive, engaging, and grammatically correct English.
- Neatness: Keep the layout clean and colourful. Avoid overcrowding text.
- Creativity: Design the brochure to look attractive and professional.

### What to Include in Your Brochure:

- Introduction to Rajasthan and Assam (as per the theme you select)
- Highlight 3–4 major places, events, or products for each state
- Fun/interesting facts to grab attention
- Short captions, slogans, and attractive lines
- Maps, traditional motifs, or cultural symbols (optional but appreciated)

### Presentation:

- Use colours, designs, headings, and bullet points to make the brochure look beautiful.
- **You may make it digitally (using Canva/PowerPoint) or by hand (recommended for Art Integration).**
- Decorate without overcrowding the information. Balance visuals and text.

**Submission Instructions:**

- Submit your project neatly compiled.
- Write your Name, Class, Section, Roll Number clearly on the first page.
- Last Date of Submission: 6th July 2026

**Q.3 Summer Life Skills Digital Journal: Learn, Practice, and Shine!**

**Instructions:**

Every week, learn or practice one home-related skill (examples: financial awareness, cooking a simple dish, cleaning, helping out siblings, fixing small things, managing house budget, etc.).

**Maintain your record in the given table.**

Take a picture of yourself while practicing each skill as proof of your journey toward becoming self-dependent.

**Daily Learning Table:**

Date	Skill/ Task Learned	How I did it?	What I learnt?	Feeling (Happy/Proud/Challenged)	Picture attached (Yes/No)

(Extend the table if required. You can go with Microsoft Excel or Google Sheet Table.)

**Weekly Reflection Table:**

ESTD. 2019

Week Number	Most Interesting Task This Week	Lesson Learnt (in 3-4 lines)
Week 1		
Week 2		
Week 3		
Week 4		
Week 5		
Week 6		
Week 7		

## Birla Public School Ganganagar

### REPORT

#### Summer Life Skills Journal - Final Reflection

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class & Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll Number: \_\_\_\_\_

#### My Journey of Growth

1. The most useful skill I learned:
2. The most challenging task for me was:
3. My proudest achievement during this project:
4. A memorable moment I captured:
5. One lesson I will always remember:

#### Final Declaration

"I hereby declare that I have completed my Summer Life Skills Journal honestly and learned valuable lessons for becoming more independent."

Signature of Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Parent/Guardian: \_\_\_\_\_

"The focus of this project is regular effort and honest expression, not perfection. Students are encouraged to keep their work simple, meaningful, and stress-free."

#### Q4. Tenses

##### 1. Error Detection and Correction (Advanced)

Each sentence contains **one or more tense-related errors**. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

1. No sooner did the guests had arrived than the lights went out.
2. If the scientist would have verified the data, the experiment will not fail.
3. By next July, she will have been worked here for fifteen years.
4. Hardly I had entered the room when everyone started laughing.
5. The teacher said that honesty is being the best policy.
6. He acted as though he has owned the company for decades.
7. We were discussing the issue when the manager would suddenly interrupt us.
8. If you practised regularly, you would have won the tournament last year.
9. They have been travelling since five hours before the storm began.
10. Had the police arrived earlier, the thief would be arrested immediately.

## 2. Fill in the Blanks with Appropriate Tense Forms

Use the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. By the time the board results \_\_\_\_\_ (announce), the students had already started applying to colleges.
2. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/misplace) the documents, we would not be facing this problem now.
3. The patient \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) from severe headaches before the doctors diagnosed the illness.
4. Scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ the speech \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) when the microphone stopped working.
5. By next month, the researchers \_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) the survey for over two years.
6. He talks as though he \_\_\_\_\_ (know) every secret in the world.
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I would not have trusted him so easily.
8. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the road since dawn when the accident occurred.
9. Before the principal arrived, the students \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) the hall.
10. Had she informed me earlier, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her without hesitation.

## 3. Sentence Transformation (Highly Difficult)

Rewrite the sentences according to the instructions without changing the meaning.

1. As soon as he completed the presentation, he left the office.  
(Begin with "No sooner...than")
2. She started learning classical dance at the age of six and still continues.  
(Use present perfect continuous tense.)
3. The train had left before we reached the station.  
(Begin with "By the time...")

4. He did not revise properly; therefore, he failed the examination.  
(Use *third conditional*.)
5. The rain stopped. Then the players resumed the match.  
(Use "*after*" with *perfect tense*.)
6. I regret not informing the authorities earlier.  
(Begin with "*I wish...*")
7. The manager will complete the report before the deadline.  
(Use *future perfect tense*.)
8. The students were making noise, so the teacher became angry.  
(Use "*while*" correctly.)
9. She pretended that she did not recognize me.  
(Use "*as though*".)
10. We reached the theatre. The movie had already begun.  
(Combine using "*by the time*".)

#### 4. Passage Editing (Very Advanced)

The following passage contains tense errors. Identify and correct them.

Last winter, our school organizes an educational tour to Delhi. We leave early in the morning and reaches the station before sunrise. While we waited for the train, our teacher was explaining the importance of historical monuments. By the time the train had arrived, everyone already become excited. During the journey, some students were singing while others has been playing cards. After we had reached Delhi, we visit several famous places. The guide told us that many emperors are building those monuments centuries ago. While we explored the museum, one student suddenly faints because he had not eaten properly. Fortunately, the teachers handled the situation quickly. By the end of the trip, we learn many valuable lessons and created unforgettable memories.

#### 5. Advanced Conditional and Hypothetical Structures

Complete the sentences meaningfully using appropriate tense forms.

1. If the authorities had acted sooner, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Had the pilot not reacted immediately, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If she were more confident, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. By the time the firefighters arrived, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you had informed me earlier, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Unless the company changes its policies, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If the witness had spoken the truth, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He talks as though \_\_\_\_\_.
10. By next December, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 6. Challenge Section – Integrated Tenses and Logic

Rewrite each sentence using the word given in brackets.

1. The thief escaped before the police arrived. (*by the time*)
2. She started working here in 2020 and still works here. (*present perfect continuous*)
3. He was exhausted because he had worked continuously for twelve hours. (*having*)
4. As soon as the match ended, the crowd cheered loudly. (*no sooner*)
5. I regret wasting so much time. (*wish*)
6. If you do not apologize, they will not forgive you. (*unless*)
7. The teacher entered the class while the students were arguing. (*when*)
8. He failed because he ignored the instructions. (*had*)
9. We reached the airport too late to catch the flight. (*by the time*)
10. She behaves as if she owns the entire building. (*as though*)

### ग्रीष्मकालीन अवकाशीय गृहकार्य

#### **प्रश्न-1 निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।**

चंपारण सत्याग्रह के बीच जो लोग गांधी जी के संपर्क में आए वे आगे चलकर देश के निर्माताओं में गिने गए। चंपारण में गांधी जी न सिर्फ सत्य और अहिंसा का सार्वजनिक हितों में प्रयोग कर रहे थे बल्कि हलुवा बनाने से लेकर सिल पर मसाला पीसने और चक्की चलाकर गेहूँ का आटा बनाने की कला भी उन बड़े वकीलों को सिखा रहे थे, जिन्हें गरीबों की अगुवाई की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जानी थी। अपने इन आध्यात्मिक प्रयोगों के माध्यम से वे देश की गरीब जनता की सेवा करने और उनकी तकदीर बदलने के साथ देश को आजाद कराने के लिए समर्पित व्यक्तियों की एक ऐसी जमात तैयार करना चाह रहे थे जो सत्याग्रह की भट्टी में उसी तरह तपकर निखरे, जिस तरह भट्टी में सोना तपकर निखरता और कीमती बनता है। गांधी जी की मान्यता थी कि एक प्रतिष्ठित वकील और हज़ामत बनाने वाले हज़ामत में पेशे के लिहाज़ से कोई फ़र्क नहीं, दोनों की हैसियत एक ही हैं। उन्होंने पसीने की कमाई को सबसे अच्छी कमाई माना और शारीरिक श्रम को अहमियत देते हुए उसे उचित प्रतिष्ठा व सम्मान दिया था। कोई काम बड़ा नहीं, कोई काम छोटा नहीं, इस मान्यता को उन्होंने प्राथमिकता दी ताकि साधन शुद्धता की बुनियाद पर एक ठीक समाज खड़ा हो सके। आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान आत्मनिर्भर, स्वावलंबी और आत्म-सम्मानित देश के रूप में विश्व-बिरादरी के बीच अपनी एक खास पहचान बनाए और फिर उसे बरकरार भी रखे।

(क) सत्याग्रह की भट्टी में गांधी जी ने किसे तपाया ?

- 1- गरीब जनता को    2- देश के समर्पित व्यक्तियों को    3- सिर्फ वकीलों को  
4- इनमें से सभी

(ख) चंपारण सत्याग्रह गांधी जी ने क्यों चलाया?

- 1- चक्की में गेहूँ पीसने के लिए    2- हिंदुस्तान को आजाद कराने के लिए  
3- मसाला पीसने के लिए    4- ईश्वर की आराधना के लिए

(ग) गाँधी के अनुसार सभी कार्य होते हैं -

1- समान

2- एक दूसरे से बड़े

3- एक दूसरे से छोटे

4- एक दूसरे से छोटे - बड़े

(घ) 'शुद्धता' शब्द पद का कौन -सा भेद है ?

1- संज्ञा

2- सर्वनाम

3- क्रिया

4- विशेषण

(ङ) आपकी दृष्टि से आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान में गांधी जी का कौन -सा सपना साकार हुआ ?

1- आत्मनिर्भर

2- स्वावलंबी

3- विश्व-बिरादरी में पहचान

4- इनमें से सभी

(ii) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

धरती का स्वर्ग श्रीनगर का 'अस्तित्व' डल झील मर रही है। यह झील इंसानों के साथ-साथ जलचरों, परिंदों का घरौंदा हुआ करती थी। झील से हज़ारों हाथों को काम और लाखों को रोटी मिलती थी। अपने जीवन की थकान, मायूसी और एकाकीपन को दूर करने, देश-विदेश के लोग इसे देखने आते थे। यह झील केवल पानी का एक स्रोत नहीं, बल्कि स्थानीय लोगों की जीवन-रेखा है, मगर विडंबना है कि स्थानीय लोग इसको लेकर बहुत उदासीन हैं। समुद्र-तल से पंद्रह सौ मीटर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित डल एक प्राकृतिक झील है और कोई पचास हज़ार साल पुरानी है। श्रीनगर शहर के पूर्वी और उत्तर-पूर्वी दिशा में स्थित यह जल-निधि पहाड़ों के बीच विकसित हुई थी। सरकारी रिकार्ड गवाह है कि 1200 में इस झील का फैलाव पचहत्तर वर्ग किलोमीटर में था। 1847 में इसका क्षेत्रफल अड़तालीस वर्ग किमी आँका गया। 1983 में हुए माप-जोख में यह महज साढ़े दस वर्ग किमी रह गई। अब इसमें जल का फैलाव आठ वर्ग किमी रह गया है। इन दिनों सारी दुनिया में ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का शोर है और लोग बेखबर हैं कि इसकी मार इस झील पर भी पड़ने वाली है। इसका सिकुड़ना इसी तरह जारी रहा तो इसका अस्तित्व केवल तीन सौ पचास साल रह सकता है। इसके पानी के बड़े हिस्से पर अब हरियाली है। झील में हो रही खेती और तैरते बगीचे इसे जहरीला बना रहे हैं। सागसब्जियों में अंधाधुंध रासायनिक खाद और कीटनाशक दवाएँ डाली जा रही हैं, जिससे एक तो पानी दूषित हो गया, साथ ही झील में रहने वाले जलचरों की कई प्रजातियाँ समूल नष्ट हो गईं। आज इसका प्रदूषण उस स्तर तक पहुँच गया है कि कुछ वर्षों में ढूँढ़ने पर भी इसका समाधान नहीं मिलेगा। इस झील के बिना श्रीनगर की पहचान की कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती। यह भी तय है कि आम लोगों को झील के बारे में संवेदनशील और भागीदार बनाए बगैर इसे बचाने की कोई भी योजना सार्थक नहीं हो सकती है।

(क) डल झील से किसकी पहचान है ?

1- कश्मीर की

2- श्रीनगर की

3- बद्रीनाथ की

4-

केदारनाथ

(ख) झील में रहने वाले जलचरों की कई प्रजातियाँ के नष्ट होने का क्या कारण है?

1- ग्लोबल वार्मिंग

2- जैविक खाद

3- रासायनिक खाद

4- फैक्ट्रियाँ

(ग) डल झील का क्षेत्रफल है -

1- घट रहा है

2- बढ़ रहा है

3- स्थिर है

4- सभी

(घ) डल झील कितने साल साल पुरानी है?

1- तीस हज़ार

3- पचास हज़ार

2-चालीस हज़ार

4- साठ हज़ार

(ङ) 'फैलाव' शब्द है -

1- विशेषण  
क्रिया -विशेषण

2- संज्ञा

3- सर्वनाम

4-

प्रश्न -3 निम्नलिखित शब्दों में उपसर्ग तथा मूलशब्द अलग कीजिए।

1-अधिपति

2- अध्यक्ष

3-अध्ययन

4-अध्यापन

5-अनुक्रम

6-अनुताप

7-अनुज

8-अनुकरण

9-अनुमोदन

10-अपकर्ष

11- अपमान

12- अपकार

13-

अभिनंदन

14-अभिलाप

15-अभिमुख

16-अभिनय

17-अभ्युत्थान

18-अभ्युदय

19-अवगणना

20-अवतरण

21-अवकृपा

22-अवगुण

23-आकंठ

24-आजन्म

25-आगमन

26- आदान

27-आक्रमण

28- आकलन

29-उत्कर्ष

(1) अनुक्रमांक 1-5 राजस्थान एवं नागालैंड राज्यों की पारंपरिक वेशभूषा का चित्र और पी पी टी बनाएँ।

(2) अनुक्रमांक 6-10 दोनों राज्यों के प्रमुख वाद्य यंत्रों (जैसे राजस्थान का रावणहत्था और नागालैंड का बाँस

का ट्रम्पेट) के मॉडल बनाएँ या उनका तुलनात्मक चार्ट तैयार करें।

(3) अनुक्रमांक 11-15 कार्डबोर्ड और आइसक्रीम स्टिक की मदद से एक राजस्थानी झोंपड़ी और एक

नागा घर का 3D मॉडल बनाएँ।

(4) अनुक्रमांक 16-20 मोजे या कपड़े की मदद से एक राजस्थानी कठपुतली बनाएँ या कागज पर नागालैंड की

शॉल के ज्यामितीय डिजाइन तैयार करें।

(5) अनुक्रमांक 20-25 एक तुलनात्मक तालिका बनाएँ जिसमें इन त्यौहारों को मनाने के तरीके और उनके पीछे

की कहानियों का वर्णन हो।

(6) अनुक्रमांक 26-29 एक बड़े चार्ट पेपर के बीच में रेखा खींचकर एक तरफ राजस्थान और दूसरी तरफ

नागालैंड की कला दिखाएँ।

प्रश्न-4 - निम्नलिखित विषयों पर दिए गए संकेत बिंदुओं के आधार पर लगभग 100 से 120 शब्दों में अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

1. विद्यार्थी और अनुशासन

- संकेत बिंदु -
- विद्यार्थी जीवन में अनुशासन का महत्त्व
  - वर्तमान स्थिति

- अनुशासनहीनता के कारण
- 2- कंप्यूटर: आज की जरूरत
- संकेत बिंदु- • भूमिका
- कंप्यूटर के उपयोग
- कंप्यूटर से हानियाँ

प्रश्न-5 . दिए गए चित्रों को देखकर 80-90 शब्दों में उसका वर्णन कीजिए।

1.



प्रश्न-6 . जन्मदिन के अवसर पर सुन्दर उपहार प्राप्त करने पर चाचाजी को पत्र लिखिए।

### A. काव्य आधारित परियोजनाएँ (Poetry-Based Projects)

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
1	"साखी" पर मधुबनी चित्रकला	कबीर की साखियों को मधुबनी कला में चित्रित करना
2	कबीर के दोहों की कैलिग्राफी	सुंदर हस्तलेखन प्रदर्शनी तैयार करना
3	'बड़े भाई साहब' कहानी का स्टोरीबोर्ड डिजाइन	घटनाओं का चित्रात्मक क्रम
4	"बड़े भाई साहब" का नाट्य मंचन	कहानी का अभिनय
5	"मनुष्यता" कविता पोस्टर	कविता के संदेश पर पोस्टर बनाना
6	कविता की भावभूमि पर 3D मॉडल	कविता के दृश्य का मॉडल निर्माण
7	राष्ट्रभक्ति कविताओं का कोलाज	देशभक्ति चित्र एवं पंक्तियों का संयोजन
8	प्रकृति वर्णन पर वॉटरकलर पेंटिंग	प्रकृति दृश्य चित्रित करना
9	कविता का कॉमिक स्ट्रिप रूपांतरण	कविता को कॉमिक रूप देना
10	"डायरी का एक पन्ना" स्कैपबुक	चित्र एवं सामग्री संग्रह
11	ईदगाह" कहानी का स्टोरीबोर्ड डिजाइन	घटनाओं का चित्रात्मक क्रम

12	'ईदगाह" कहानी के संदेश पर पोस्टर	नैतिक संदेश का पोस्टर
13	समाचार रिपोर्ट रूपांतरण	कहानी को समाचार शैली में लिखना
14	'ईदगाह' कहानी पर डिजिटल कॉमिक	डिजिटल माध्यम में कॉमिक निर्माण
15	'बड़े भाई साहब' कहानी पर डिजिटल कॉमिक	डिजिटल माध्यम में कॉमिक निर्माण
16	कहानी के संदेश पर पोस्टर	नैतिक संदेश का पोस्टर
17	समाचार रिपोर्ट रूपांतरण	कहानी को समाचार शैली में लिखना
18	पात्रों का इंटरव्यू अभिनय	पात्रों के संवाद प्रस्तुत करना
19	कहानी का वैकल्पिक अंत	नए अंत का चित्रण
20	समास पर फ्लोचार्ट	समास के प्रकार दर्शाना
21	मुहावरों की चित्र प्रदर्शनी	मुहावरों को चित्रों से समझाना
22	लोकोक्तियों का पोस्टर	लोकोक्तियों का सजावटी प्रदर्शन
23		
24	अलंकारों का दृश्यात्मक चार्ट	उदाहरण सहित चार्ट बनाना
25	पर्यायवाची माइंडमैप	रंगीन शब्द नेटवर्क
26	समास पर फ्लोचार्ट	समास के प्रकार दर्शाना
27	मुहावरों की चित्र प्रदर्शनी	मुहावरों को चित्रों से समझाना
28	लोकोक्तियों का पोस्टर	कहावतों का सजावटी प्रदर्शन
29	शब्द भेद इन्फोग्राफिक	शब्दों का वर्गीकरण चार्ट
30	अलंकारों का दृश्यात्मक चार्ट	उदाहरण सहित चार्ट बनाना
31	पर्यायवाची माइंडमैप	रंगीन शब्द नेटवर्क
32	हिंदी और लोकसंगीत प्रोजेक्ट	संगीत और साहित्य संबंध
33	क्षेत्रीय वेशभूषा मंचन	पारंपरिक पोशाक के साथ अभिनय
34	विराम चिह्न कॉमिक	विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग दिखाना
35	वाक्य भेद रोल प्ले	विभिन्न वाक्यों का अभिनय
36	लोककथाओं का चित्रकथा रूप	चित्रों द्वारा कहानी प्रस्तुति
37	राज्यों की बोलियों का चार्ट	विभिन्न भाषाई रूप दिखाना
	हिंदी और लोकसंगीत प्रोजेक्ट	संगीत और साहित्य संबंध
	क्षेत्रीय वेशभूषा मंचन	पारंपरिक पोशाक के साथ अभिनय
	लोककथाओं का चित्रकथा रूप	चित्रों द्वारा कहानी प्रस्तुति

## B. कहानी आधारित परियोजनाएँ

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
1	"बड़े भाई साहब" का नाट्य मंचन	कहानी का अभिनय
2	"डायरी का एक पन्ना" स्कैपबुक	चित्र एवं सामग्री संग्रह
3	कहानी पात्रों के मुखौटे	पात्रों के मास्क बनाना
4	कहानी का स्टोरीबोर्ड डिजाइन	घटनाओं का चित्रात्मक क्रम
5	"ईदगाह" मिट्टी कला मॉडल	मेले/चिमटे का मॉडल बनाना
6	कहानी पर डिजिटल कॉमिक	डिजिटल माध्यम में कॉमिक निर्माण
7	कहानी के संदेश पर पोस्टर	नैतिक संदेश का पोस्टर
8	समाचार रिपोर्ट रूपांतरण	कहानी को समाचार शैली में लिखना
9	पात्रों का इंटरव्यू अभिनय	पात्रों के संवाद प्रस्तुत करना
10	कहानी का वैकल्पिक अंत	नए अंत का चित्रण

### C. व्याकरण आधारित परियोजनाएँ

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
1	समास पर फ्लोचार्ट	समास के प्रकार दर्शाना
2	मुहावरों की चित्र प्रदर्शनी	मुहावरों को चित्रों से समझाना
3	लोकोक्तियों का पोस्टर	कहावतों का सजावटी प्रदर्शन
4	शब्द भेद इन्फोग्राफिक	शब्दों का वर्गीकरण चार्ट
5	अलंकारों का दृश्यात्मक चार्ट	उदाहरण सहित चार्ट बनाना
6	पर्यायवाची माइंडमैप	रंगीन शब्द नेटवर्क
7	विलोम शब्द फ्लिपबुक	विपरीत शब्दों की पुस्तक
8	संधि-विच्छेद पेपर मॉडल	कागज से संरचना बनाना
9	विराम चिह्न कॉमिक	विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग दिखाना
10	वाक्य भेद रोल प्ले	विभिन्न वाक्यों का अभिनय

### D. लोककला एवं संस्कृति आधारित परियोजनाएँ

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
1	राजस्थान लोककला व कविता	लोककला के साथ कविता प्रस्तुति

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
2	वारली कला में कहावतें	वारली शैली में चित्रांकन
3	फुलकारी कला द्वारा दोहे	पंजाबी शैली में सजावट
4	पिथोरा कला में वर्णमाला	गुजराती लोककला प्रयोग
5	उत्तराखंड लोकगीत संबंध	लोकगीत और साहित्य अध्ययन
6	मधुबनी कला से कविता चित्रण	कविता आधारित चित्रकारी
7	लोककथाओं का चित्रकथा रूप	चित्रों द्वारा कहानी प्रस्तुति
8	राज्यों की बोलियों का चार्ट	विभिन्न भाषाई रूप दिखाना
9	हिंदी और लोकसंगीत प्रोजेक्ट	संगीत और साहित्य संबंध
10	क्षेत्रीय वेशभूषा मंचन	पारंपरिक पोशाक के साथ अभिनय

### E. पर्यावरण एवं सामाजिक विषय आधारित परियोजनाएँ

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
1	जल संरक्षण स्लोगन कला	जागरूकता स्लोगन बनाना
2	स्वच्छता अभियान नुक्कड़ नाटक	स्वच्छता संदेश का मंचन
3	वृक्षारोपण कविता एवं पोस्टर	पर्यावरण संरक्षण संदेश
4	प्लास्टिक मुक्त भारत कोलाज	चित्र एवं संदेश संग्रह
5	महिला सशक्तिकरण नाट्य प्रस्तुति	सामाजिक संदेश अभिनय
6	बाल श्रम चित्र प्रदर्शनी	समस्या का चित्रण
7	पर्यावरण बचाओ पोस्टर	रैली हेतु पोस्टर निर्माण
8	सड़क सुरक्षा जिंगल	सुरक्षा संदेश गीत
9	डिजिटल इंडिया कॉमिक	डिजिटल भारत का चित्रण
10	संविधान मूल्यों पर कला	लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की प्रस्तुति

### F. रचनात्मक एवं डिजिटल परियोजनाएँ

क्रमांक	परियोजना विषय	गतिविधि
1	हिंदी कविता एनीमेशन वीडियो	कविता का वीडियो निर्माण
2	साहित्यकारों की डिजिटल टाइमलाइन	लेखकों का कालक्रम
3	कहानी का पॉडकास्ट	श्रव्य प्रस्तुति
4	हिंदी समाचार बुलेटिन अभिनय	समाचार प्रस्तुति

## क्रमांक परियोजना विषय

## गतिविधि

5	पुस्तक समीक्षा वीडियो ब्लॉग	पुस्तक विश्लेषण
6	QR कोड आधारित परियोजना	डिजिटल सामग्री लिंक
7	AI/Canva पोस्टर डिजाइन	तकनीकी पोस्टर निर्माण
8	हिंदी ई-पत्रिका निर्माण	डिजिटल पत्रिका बनाना
9	मुहावरों का रील वीडियो	छोटे वीडियो निर्माण
10	इंटरैक्टिव प्रदर्शनी	डिजिटल सहभागिता प्रस्तुति

## CBSE Perspective से Best Themes

### क्रमांक थीम

1	भारतीय संस्कृति
2	लोककला समन्वय
3	पर्यावरण जागरूकता
4	नाटक एवं अभिनय
5	डिजिटल प्रस्तुति
6	Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Integration
7	Interdisciplinary Learning

## Recommended Indian Art Forms to Integrate

### क्रमांक भारतीय कला रूप

1	मधुबनी कला
2	वारली कला
3	गोंड कला
4	फुलकारी
5	पिथोरा कला
6	कठपुतली कला
7	लोकनृत्य
8	लोकगीत
9	पेपर क्लिपिंग
10	कैलिग्राफी

ESTD. 2019

## क्रमांक भारतीय कला रूप

11 पोस्टर मेकिंग

### Subject -Mathematics

1. The degree of  $4x + 7$  is:  
a) 0                      b) 1                                      c) 2                                      d) 3
2. The zero of  $x - 5$  is:  
a) -5                      b) 0                                      c) 5                                      d) 1
3. Which is a linear polynomial?  
a)  $x^2 + 1$                       b)  $x + 3$                                       c)  $x^3 - 2$                                       d)  $x^4$
4. If  $p(x) = 2x + 1$ , then  $p(1) =$   
a) 1                      b) 2                                      c) 3                                      d) 4
5. The graph of a linear polynomial is:  
a) Curve                      b) Straight line                                      c) Circle                                      d) Parabola
6. The coordinates of the origin are:  
a) (1, 0)                      b) (0, 1)                                      c) (0, 0)                                      d) (1, 1)
7. The point (3, 4) lies in:  
a) First quadrant                      b) Second quadrant                      c) Third quadrant                      d) Fourth quadrant
8. The point (-2, 5) lies in:  
a) First quadrant                      b) Second quadrant                      c) Third quadrant                      d) Fourth quadrant
9. The point (-3, -4) lies in:  
a) First quadrant                      b) Second quadrant                      c) Third quadrant                      d) Fourth quadrant
10. The point (5, -6) lies in:  
a) First quadrant                      b) Second quadrant                      c) Third quadrant                      d) Fourth quadrant
11. The x-coordinate of a point is also called:  
a) Ordinate                      b) Abscissa                                      c) Origin                                      d) Axis
12. The y-coordinate of a point is called:  
a) Abscissa                      b) Origin                                      c) Ordinate                                      d) Quadrant
13. A point on the x-axis has:  
a)  $x = 0$                                       b)  $y = 0$                                       c)  $x = y$   
d)  $x \neq 0$
14. A point on the y-axis has:  
a)  $x = 0$                                       b)  $y = 0$                                       c)  $x = y$   
d)  $x \neq 0$
15. The point (0, -5) lies on:  
a) x-axis                      b) y-axis                                      c) origin                                      d) first quadrant
16. The point (7, 0) lies on:  
a) x-axis                      b) y-axis                                      c) second quadrant                      d) third quadrant
17. Which of the following lies on both axes?  
a) (1, 0)                      b) (0, 1)                                      c) (0, 0)                                      d) (1, 1)

18. The sign of coordinates in the second quadrant is:  
 a) (+, +)                      b) (-, +)                      c) (-, -)                      d) (+, -)
19. The sign of coordinates in the fourth quadrant is:  
 a) (+, +)                      b) (-, +)                      c) (-, -)                      d) (+, -)
20. The point (-5, 0) lies on:  
 a) x-axis                      b) y-axis                      c) third quadrant                      d) origin
21. What are the coordinates of the origin?
22. What is the x-coordinate of any point lying on the y-axis? Explain.
23. Identify the quadrant in which the following points lie:  
 (i) (-3, 4)                      (ii) (5, -2)                      (iii) (-6, -1)
24. Write the coordinates of a point which lies:  
 (i) On x-axis                      (ii) On y-axis
25. A point A is 5 units to the right of origin and 3 units above it. Write its coordinates.
26. A point B is 4 units left of origin and 6 units below it. Locate its quadrant.
27. The coordinates of a point are (x, y) where  $x > 0$  and  $y < 0$ . In which quadrant does it lie?
28. Find the distance between points A (3, 4) and B (7, 1).
29. Find the distance between points C (-2, 3) and D (4, -3).
30. A rectangular room is represented on a coordinate plane with corners at O (0, 0), A (10, 0), B (10, 8), and C (0, 8).
- Find the length and breadth of the room.
  - Find the coordinates of the midpoint of AC.
  - Find the distance between A and C.
31. If two points have the same x-coordinate, what can you say about the line joining them?
32. If  $(x, y) = (y, x)$ , what can you conclude about x and y?
33. Without plotting, check whether the points A (-3, -4), B (0, 0), and C (6, 8) are collinear.
34. Find the coordinates of the midpoint of the line joining A (2, 4) and B (6, 8).
35. Find the coordinates of a point which divides the line segment joining (2, 2) and (6, 6) into two equal parts.
36. A point P is equidistant from A (2, 3) and B (6, 3). Find the possible coordinates of P.
37. A triangle has vertices A (1, 2), B (4, 6), and C (6, 3).  
 Prove whether the triangle is right-angled or not using distance formula.
38. Identify the degree and number of terms in the following:  
 (i)  $5x^3 - 2x + 7$  (ii)  $3x^2y + xy^2$  (iii) 999
39. Classify the following polynomials based on degree and number of terms:  
 i. (i)  $x^2 + 3x + 5$  (ii)  $7x - 2$  (iii)  $4x^3$
40. Write a polynomial of degree 4 in one variable.
41. Find the value of  $p(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$  at: (i)  $x = 2$  (ii)  $x = -1$
42. If  $p(x) = x^3 - 4x$ , find:  $p(0)$ ,  $p(1)$ ,  $p(-2)$
43. Check whether  $x = 2$  is a zero of  $p(x) = x^2 - 4$
44. Find the zero of the linear polynomial:  $3x - 7$
45. If  $p(1) = p(-1)$ , what can you say about the polynomial?
46. If all coefficients of a polynomial are zero, what is its degree?

47. A taxi charges ₹50 as a fixed fee and ₹10 per km.

- Write the polynomial representing total fare for  $x$  km.
- Find the fare for 5 km.
- Find the distance when total fare is ₹150.

48. Find the value of  $k$  if  $x = 2$  is a zero of the polynomial:  $p(x) = kx + 4$

49. A polynomial  $p(x) = ax + b$  has zero at  $x = -3$ . Find the relation between  $a$  and  $b$ .

50. Without solving, tell whether the graph of  $y = 3x + 2$  will intersect the  $x$ -axis. Justify.

### Maths: Art Integration Project

Roll.No.	Topic Name of Project
1	Study lines of symmetry in tall buildings and city structures.
2	Explore geometric patterns and shapes used in mosque designs.
3	Study basic geometry and symmetry in ancient temple architecture.
4	Explore angles, curves, and arches used in cathedral buildings.
5	Study geometric shapes used in suspension bridge designs.
6	Explore the use of geometry in modern building construction.
7	Study repeating patterns and fractal designs in buildings.
8	Explore geometric shapes and symmetry in religious architecture.
9	Study symmetry and geometric patterns in Art Deco buildings.
10	Explore the use of proportion and balance in architectural design.
11	Study spirals and symmetry used in lighthouse structures.
12	Explore tessellations and repeating tile patterns in art and architecture.
13	Study geometry used in the layout of gardens and parks.
14	Explore symmetry and geometric planning in castles and forts.
15	Study simple geometric shapes used in modern architecture.
16	Explore geometric patterns seen in city skylines and buildings.
17	Study geometry and measurement used in famous monuments.
18	Explore geometric patterns used in traditional house designs.
19	Study shapes and geometric designs in modern movable structures.
20	Explore abstract geometric art forms used in architecture.
21	Study repeating geometric patterns used in building designs.
22	Explore circles, curves, and conic shapes used in architecture.
23	Study geometric patterns used in street art and murals.
24	Explore symmetry and geometric patterns in Islamic architecture.
25	Study geometry and sound arrangement in concert hall design.
26	Explore angular shapes and geometry used in modern houses.
27	Study computer-based geometric patterns used in architecture.

Roll.No.	Topic Name of Project
28	Explore geometric layouts and space planning in museums.
29	Study geometric dome structures and their strength.
30	Explore symmetry and geometric designs used in mansions.
31	Study angular geometry and decorative patterns in buildings.
32	Explore geometric and abstract shapes used in Cubist architecture.
33	Study symmetry and arrangement used in interior design.
34	Explore geometric layouts used in markets and shopping areas.
35	Study geometry and design used in sports stadiums.
36	Explore geometric patterns and symmetry used in entrance gate designs.

## SUBJECT- Science

**Student Name: -**

**Roll No.: -**

### General instructions:

- Complete all the work in the respective portion of the class work notebook.
- Maintain cleanliness and avoid spelling mistakes.
- Write in good handwriting.
- Complete the work neatly with proper numbering.
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.

## Art Integration Project Topics

### Riddles

1. A few friends are enjoying their sea voyage in a boat full of apples. On the way, they feel hungry and decide to eat the apples. Together, they eat two dozen apples. When they have eaten the apples, will there be any change in the water level?
2. How can you throw a ball as hard as you can and have it come back to you, even if it does not hit anything, there is nothing attached to it, and no one else catches and throws it?
3. Many have heard it, but nobody has ever seen it. It will not speak until spoken to. What is it?
4. What is green but not a leaf: copies others but not a monkey?  
What sleeps through the day and cries through the night? The more it cries, the more it creates light.

### Chemistry

#### 1. The "Vanishing" Solid (Sublimation)

- **The Mystery:** You place a mixture of common salt and ammonium chloride in a china dish and heat it under an inverted funnel plugged with cotton. After some

time, one substance "disappears" from the dish and appears as a solid on the cool walls of the funnel.

- **Creative Question:** If these particles were "impatient travellers," explain why they skipped the "Liquid Station" entirely to go from Solid to Gas. How would you separate iodine from sand using this same "shortcut"?
- 2. The "Boiling Point" Race (Simple vs. Fractional Distillation)**
- **The Scenario:** You have two mixtures. Mixture A is Acetone and Water (boiling points differ by more than  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Mixture B is two components of crude oil with boiling points very close to each other.
  - **Conceptual Question:** Why does Mixture B require a "Fractionating Column" (a tower of glass beads) while Mixture A does not? Explain how the glass beads act as "hurdles" to ensure only the purest vapour reaches the top.
- 3. The "Refinery" Architect (Fractional Distillation)**
- **The Task:** Imagine you are an engineer at an oil refinery. Crude oil enters the bottom of a tall tower as a hot vapour.
  - **Critical Thinking:** As the vapour rises and cools, different liquids condense at different heights. Why do heavy oils settle at the bottom while petrol and gases climb to the very top? Relate this to the "Ultimate Treasure" of energy that runs our modern world.
- 4. The "Clumping" Catalyst (Coagulation)**
- **The Scenario:** A village pond is filled with muddy water where the clay particles are so fine that they never settle down (a colloid). A scientist adds a small piece of **Alum** (Phitkari) to the water.
  - **Creative Question:** How does Alum act as a "Biological Glue" or catalyst to force these tiny, stubborn particles to clump together and sink?
  - **Application:** In our "Shield vs. Foundation" theme, why is coagulation a critical first step in making river water safe for the "Ultimate Treasure" of our health?

### **The "Separation Master" Challenge (Synthesis)**

- **The Complex Mixture:** You are given a beaker containing:
  1. Naphthalene balls (crushed)
  2. Salt
  3. Water
  4. Oil
- **The Question:** Design a "Step-by-Step Rescue Plan" to recover every single item in its pure form. You must use **Sublimation**, a **Separating Funnel**, and **Distillation**. Which technique would you use first, and why is the order of separation the most important part of the "Investigated World of Science"?

ESTD. 2019

Physics

#### SECTION A: DEFINITIONS

Motion

Scalar and Vector Quantities

Speed

Velocity

Acceleration

Uniform and non-uniform motion

## SECTION B: DERIVATIONS (LOGICAL + GRAPHICAL APPROACH)

1. First Equation of Motion (Graph Method)

2. Second Equation (Area Method)

3. Third Equation (Elimination Method)

Show full algebra steps neatly

## SECTION C: GRAPH ANALYSIS

Case 1: Position time graphs

Case 2: Velocity-time graph

## SECTION D: NUMERICALS

Q1. A car accelerates from 5 m/s to 25 m/s in 10 s, then moves with constant velocity for 5 s. Find the total distance.

Q2. A body starts from rest and covers equal distances in successive seconds. Is motion uniform?

Q3. (Graph-Based)

The velocity-time graph forms a triangle with base 6 s and height 12 m/s. Find displacement.

Q4. A train travels the first half distance at 40 km/h and the second half at 60 km/h. Find the average speed.

## SECTION E: INVESTIGATORY ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Human Reaction Time

- Drop a ruler
- Catch it
- Calculate reaction time using the motion formula

Activity 2: Acceleration Experiment

- Use a toy car on an inclined plane
- Measure time for different distances
- Observe acceleration

Activity 3: Real Graph Plotting

- Record the motion of the bicycle
- Plot velocity-time graph

## SECTION F: CASE STUDY (APPLICATION BASED)

Case: Sudden Braking of a Car

- Why are seat belts important?
- Role of negative acceleration

- What happens to passengers?

### SECTION G: HOTS (HIGHER ORDER THINKING QUESTIONS)

1. Can displacement be zero but distance non-zero? Explain with an example.
2. Why is average velocity not always equal to average speed?
3. Can acceleration be negative and velocity positive?
4. Why do we use graphs instead of equations sometimes?

### SECTION H: CREATIVE PROJECT WORK

Topic: "Physics of Motion in Sports & Transportation"

Include:

- Cricket ball motion
- Car braking system
- Roller coaster
- Rocket launch

Add:

- Diagrams
- Newspaper cuttings
- QR codes (optional for videos)

### SECTION I: PRESENTATION (IMPORTANT FOR MARKS)

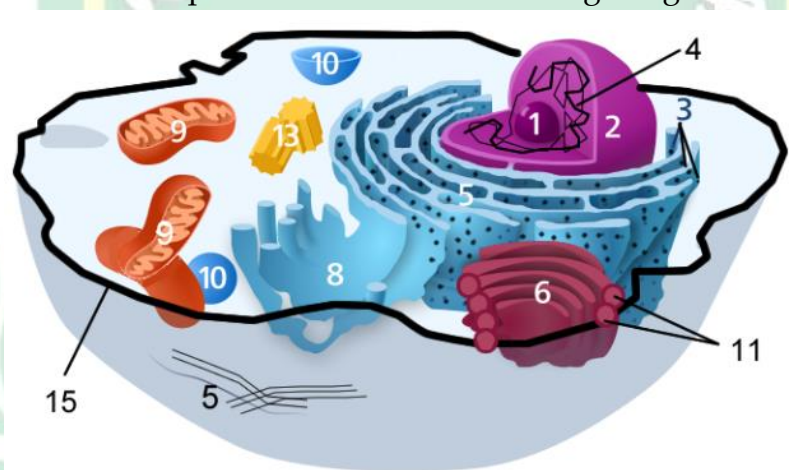
- ✓ Use colored pens for headings
- ✓ Draw graphs on graph paper
  - ✓ Use boxes for formulas
- ✓ Add index + acknowledgement
- ✓ Add cover page with theme:

*Biology*

**Answer the following questions.**

- Q1.** What is the limit of resolution of the human eye? Why can't we see most cells with the naked eye?
- Q2.** What is the difference between a unicellular and a multicellular organism? Give one example of each.
- Q3.** A student uses a light microscope with a 10X eyepiece and a 10X objective lens. The field of view diameter is 4 mm, and she counts 20 onion cells across the diameter. Estimate the size of one onion cell.
- Q4.** A potato piece placed in plain water swells, but the same piece placed in a concentrated salt solution shrinks. Explain why.
- Q5.** What is diffusion? How is it different from osmosis?
- Q6.** Why do plant cells have a cell wall but animal cells do not? What is the cell wall made of?
- Q7.** When a Rhoeo leaf peel is placed in a concentrated sugar solution, the inner content of the cell shrinks, but the overall cell size remains the same. Why? What is this phenomenon called?

- Q8.** A plant looks wilted even though the soil has some moisture. How does the vacuole explain this condition?
- Q9.** Explain the fluid-mosaic model of the cell membrane. How does it control the movement of substances in and out of the cell?
- Q10.** Describe the experiment to demonstrate osmosis using potato pieces in plain water and concentrated salt solution. State your observations and conclusions.
- Q11.** Compare the structure and functions of the cell wall and the cell membrane. Why does a plant cell need both?
- Q12.** Compare the structure and functions of mitochondria and chloroplasts. How are they structurally similar to each other?
- Q13.** What is the difference between mitosis and meiosis? Explain with the number of daughter cells produced and their chromosome content. Why is meiosis important for sexual reproduction?
- Q14.** A farmer preserves amla (Indian Gooseberry) by adding large amounts of sugar to make murabba. Explain the scientific principle behind this preservation method. What will happen to bacteria that land on the murabba?
- Q15.** Identify and label the parts 1-15 from the following image.



## Activities

### 1. Cell Analogy Collage

Objective: Relate cell parts to real-world systems. Materials: Old magazines, scissors, glue, and chart paper. Activity:

- Create a collage comparing a cell to a city or factory (e.g., nucleus = control centre, mitochondria = power plant).
- Label each analogy and explain the reasoning.
- Present it as a mini poster or digital slide.

### 2. Tomato Skin Shivel Test

Objective: Understand dehydration in hypertonic environments. Materials: Tomato halves, sugar or salt. Activity:

- Sprinkle salt or sugar on one half, leave the other plain.
- Observe after a few hours – the treated half shrivels as water exits cells.

ROLL NO.	ART INTEGRATION PROJECT
1	Matter Around Us Through Madhubani Art
2	States of Matter Represented Using Warli Painting
3	Diffusion Process Illustrated via Rangoli Designs
4	Changes of State Through Clay Modelling
5	Evaporation and Its Factors via Poster Art
6	Particle Nature of Matter Through Collage Art
7	Separation Techniques Using 3D Craft Models
8	Mixtures vs Pure Substances in Folk Art Style
9	Water Cycle and States of Matter Using Diorama
10	Physical vs Chemical Changes Through Comic Strip
11	Atomic Structure Basics Through Paper Quilling
12	Solutions and Solubility Using Creative Charts
13	Air Composition Through Mandala Art
14	Role of Temperature in Matter via Infographics
15	Everyday Chemistry in the Kitchen Through Sketch Art
16	Motion Graphs Through Creative Line Art
17	Distance-Time Graph Using String Art
18	Speed vs Velocity via Visual Storyboard
19	Newton's Laws Through Cartoon Illustration
20	Balanced and Unbalanced Forces Using Models
21	Friction in Daily Life via Poster Design
22	Gravitational Force Through Folk Paintings
23	Free Fall Concept Using Flipbook Animation
24	Work and Energy via Craft-Based Models
25	Sound Waves Through Mandala Patterns
26	Propagation of Sound via 3D Diorama
27	Reflection of Sound Using Art Installations
28	Human Ear Structure via Clay Modelling
29	Energy Transformation Through Collage
30	Simple Machines in Artistic Design Form
31	<b>Human Organ System Mosaic:</b> Create a mosaic using colored paper pieces to depict major organ systems (digestive, respiratory, circulatory).
32	<b>PMicroscopic World Gallery</b> Use digital drawing tools to illustrate microscopic views of cells, tissues, or microorganisms.
33	<b>Sustainable Farming Poster</b> Design posters promoting eco-friendly farming, soil conservation, and biodiversity protection.
34	<b>Seed to Sapling – Growth Timeline Art</b> Capture photos of a seed growing into a plant over two weeks and compile them into a photo collage.
35	<b>DNA Structure Craft:</b> Construct a DNA double helix using beads, wires, or colored paper strips.
36	<b>Cancer Awareness Mural – Art for Health:</b> Paint a mural comparing normal vs. cancerous cell division, emphasising prevention and awareness.

37	<b>Diversity Mandala – Patterns of Life</b> Design a mandala or rangoli representing biodiversity – concentric circles for kingdoms (Monera to Animalia).
38	Cell City- The Living Metropolis” 3D Model: Cardboard, clay, or recycled materials.

## Subject: Social Science

### General Instructions:

- Make front page for your scrapbook stating BIRLA PUBLIC SCHOOL GANGANAGAR, followed vertically by SUMMER HOLIDAY HOMEWORK, SESSION-2026-27, SUBJECT -SOCIAL SCIENCE, YOUR NAME AND ROLL NO, CLASS, SUBJECT, TEACHER NAME.
- Write in good handwriting.
- Complete the work neatly with proper numbering.
- Use your own creativity to make it look attractive.
- **Do Worksheet Question on Class Work Notebook**
- **Share the Question paper Word and PDF file to your respective Subject teacher through mail.**
- **Mail Id: [bablu090222@atlas.betpilani.org](mailto:bablu090222@atlas.betpilani.org)( Mr. Bablu), [suraj090215@bpsg.edu.in](mailto:suraj090215@bpsg.edu.in) (Mr. Suraj Sharma)**

### 1. Art Integration Project (Nagaland & Rajasthan)

#### ❖ Objective:

To understand cultural, geographical, economic, and social connections between Nagaland and Rajasthan.

#### Instructions:

- Prepare a **handwritten project (8-10 pages)**.
- Include **maps, pictures, charts, and creative art work**.
- Follow proper format: *Cover Page* → *Index* → *Content* → *Conclusion* → *Bibliography*.

**Roll Number-wise Topic Distribution:**( Each student must make an **individual Project**.)

Roll No.	Topic
1	<p><b>1. “Hello Nagaland!” – Learn &amp; Speak Basic Naga Language</b></p> <p>Students learn greetings and self-introduction in a basic Naga language (Ao, Angami or Nagamese) and compare it with Rajasthani greetings.</p> <p><b>Students will:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce themselves in Nagamese</li> <li>• Create bilingual flashcards</li> <li>• Perform roleplay conversations</li> </ul> <p><b>Real-Life Learning:</b> Communication skills, cultural respect, language diversity.</p>
2	<p><b>2. “My School vs Their School”</b></p>

	<p>Compare education systems, school life, uniforms, transport and activities in Nagaland and Rajasthan.</p> <p><b>Activity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Survey classmates</li> <li>• Make comparison charts ,Suggest improvements for Indian schools</li> </ul> <p><b>Economy Link:</b> Education and literacy affect national development.</p>
3	<p><b>3. “Digital Rajasthan vs Digital Nagaland”</b></p> <p>Research how technology is changing villages, schools and businesses.</p> <p><b>Include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet access</li> <li>• Smart classrooms</li> <li>• Online shopping</li> <li>• Digital payments</li> </ul> <p><b>Student Outcome:</b> Understanding Digital India and modern economy.</p>
4	<p><b>4. “Future Career Opportunities in Both States”</b></p> <p>Students explore jobs and industries.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Handloom</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• IT sector</li> <li>• Music &amp; arts</li> </ul> <p><b>Interactive Task:</b> Create a “Career Fair” presentation.</p>
5	<p><b>5. Local Craft to Global Brand</b></p> <p>Study how traditional products become international brands.</p>
6	<p><b>6. “What Makes a State Rich?”</b></p> <p>Compare sources of income in both states.</p> <p><b>Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism economy</li> <li>• Handicrafts</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Bamboo industry</li> <li>• Mining</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b> Students act as economists and suggest new business ideas.</p>
7	<p><b>7. “Tourism Startup Challenge”</b></p> <p>Students design a tourism company connecting Rajasthan and Nagaland.</p>

	<p><b>Include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget</li> <li>• Tourist attractions</li> <li>• Local food</li> <li>• Cultural shows</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> Entrepreneurship and financial thinking.</p>
8	<p><b>8. "Traditional Food, Modern Nutrition"</b> Compare healthy eating habits and nutrition. <b>Activity:</b> Prepare food charts and healthy meal plans. <b>Link:</b> Health affects productivity and economy.</p>
9	<p><b>9. "Women Power in Both States"</b> Study the role of women in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business</li> <li>• Handicrafts</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Leadership</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation:</b> Poster exhibition or interview project.</p>
10	<p><b>10. "Music Industry of India"</b> Compare folk music and modern music opportunities. <b>Activity:</b> Create fusion music using local instruments. <b>Economy Link:</b> Entertainment industry and employment.</p>
11	<p><b>11. "Smart Village Designers"</b> Design future villages combining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainwater harvesting of Rajasthan</li> <li>• Eco-friendly bamboo ideas of Nagaland</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Sustainable development understanding.</p>
12	<p><b>12. "Student Budget Challenge"</b> Students plan a 5-day educational tour to both states. <b>Include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel budget</li> <li>• Food expenses</li> <li>• Hotel costs</li> <li>• Shopping</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> Maths + financial literacy.</p>

13	<p><b>13. "Social Media Influencer for Culture"</b></p> <p>Students create:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reels ideas</li> <li>• Posters</li> <li>• Tourism campaigns</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning:</b> Responsible digital creativity and promotion.</p>
14	<p><b>14. "Climate Change Detectives"</b></p> <p>Study climate differences and their effects on life.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desert climate</li> <li>• Hilly rainfall climate</li> </ul> <p><b>Real-Life Connection:</b> Environment and agriculture economy.</p>
15	<p><b>15. "One India Cultural News Channel"</b></p> <p>Students become reporters and present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural news</li> <li>• Economic news</li> <li>• Sports updates</li> <li>• Festivals</li> </ul> <p><b>Interactive:</b> Live classroom newsroom.</p>
16	<p><b>16. "Fashion Industry Project"</b></p> <p>Compare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal weaving</li> <li>• Bandhani</li> <li>• Handloom business</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity:</b> Design eco-friendly fashion collections.</p>
17	<p><b>17. "Youth Entrepreneurship Model"</b></p> <p>Students invent a small startup using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamboo crafts</li> <li>• Camel leather art</li> <li>• Jewellery</li> <li>• Handicrafts</li> </ul> <p><b>Goal:</b> Understand small businesses and Indian economy</p>
18	<p><b>18. "Transport and Trade Connection"</b></p> <p>Compare transport systems and trade routes.</p> <p><b>Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads</li> <li>• Railways</li> <li>• Air transport</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goods transportation</li> </ul> <p><b>Learning:</b> Transport helps economic growth.</p>
19	<p><b>19. "Unity Through Sports"</b> Compare sports culture and famous players.</p> <p><b>Interactive:</b> Organize mini traditional games event.</p>
20	<p><b>20. "Nagaland Introduction Stage Presentation"</b> Students give complete introduction speeches in simple Nagamese.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> "Hello, my name is Aarav. I am from India. I study in Grade 8."</p> <p><b>Add:</b> Traditional dress, music and map presentation.</p>
21	<p><b>21. "How Culture Creates Employment"</b> Study how festivals create jobs.</p> <p><b>Compare:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hornbill Festival</li> <li>• Desert Festival</li> </ul> <p><b>Economy Connection:</b> Tourism income and local business growth.</p>
22	<p><b>22. "Young Parliament of India"</b> Students debate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which state development model is better?</li> <li>• How can states learn from each other?</li> </ul> <p><b>Skills:</b> Critical thinking and leadership.</p>
23	<p><b>23. "India's Diversity App Design"</b> Students design a mobile app idea teaching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language</li> <li>• Food</li> <li>• Tourism</li> <li>• Culture</li> </ul> <p><b>Advanced Skill:</b> Technology + creativity.</p>
24	<p><b>24. "Eco-Friendly Art Market"</b> Create handmade products and organize a classroom market.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Understand profit, marketing and customer needs.</p>
25	<p><b>25. "Life of a Teenager in Both States"</b> Compare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily routine</li> <li>• Hobbies</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internet use</li> <li>• Family life</li> <li>• Education pressure</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Empathy and social understanding.</p>
26	<p><b>26. "From Local Craft to Global Brand"</b> Study how local products can become international brands.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamboo products</li> <li>• Block printing</li> <li>• Handloom textiles</li> </ul>
27	<p><b>27. "The India Integration Podcast"</b> Students record podcast episodes discussing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culture</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Student life</li> <li>• Language learning</li> </ul>
28	<p><b>28. "Science Behind Traditional Living"</b> Explore scientific reasons behind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamboo houses</li> <li>• Thick desert walls</li> <li>• Traditional clothing</li> </ul>
29	<p><b>29. "Comparing Development Indicators"</b> Students compare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy rate</li> <li>• Tourism income</li> <li>• Forest resources</li> <li>• Urban development</li> </ul> <p><b>Skill:</b> Basic data interpretation.</p>
30	<p><b>30. "Culture Exchange Week"</b> A complete classroom event where groups represent different aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language</li> <li>• Dance</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Innovation</li> <li>• Student lifestyle</li> </ul>
31	<p><b>31. Desert vs Hills Survival Challenge</b> Study how people survive in different climates.</p>
32	<p><b>32. Tourism Startup India</b> Create a travel company connecting Rajasthan and Nagaland.</p>
33	<p><b>33. Student Budget Planner</b></p>

	Plan a low-budget educational tour for students.
34	<b>34. Future Careers Expo</b> Research industries and career opportunities in both states.
35	<b>35. Women Changemakers of India</b> Research successful women from both states.
36	<b>36. India's Cultural Podcast</b> Record podcast episodes discussing culture and student life.
37	<b>37. Traditional Games Championship</b> Research and organize local games from both states.
38	<b>38. "Fashion Industry Project"</b> Compare: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal weaving</li> <li>• Bandhani</li> <li>• Handloom business</li> </ul> <b>Activity:</b> Design eco-friendly fashion collections.
39	<b>39. "What Makes a State Rich?"</b> Compare sources of income in both states. <b>Topics:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism economy</li> <li>• Handicrafts</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Bamboo industry</li> <li>• Mining</li> </ul> <b>Activity:</b> Students act as economists and suggest new business ideas.

## 2. CBSE Project Work:

### ❖ Instructions:

- Prepare a **project file (8-10 pages)**.
- Each student must choose a **different sub-topic**.

### Project Format:

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Content (with data, examples, case study)
4. Conclusion
5. Bibliography

### Topics:

- A. Democracy
- B. Election

### ◆ Roll No. wise division of topics:

Roll No.	Main Topic	Sub-topic	Area/Focus
1	Democracy	Meaning of Democracy	Definition and key features
2	Democracy	Accountability in Democracy	Role of government accountability

3	Democracy	Rule of Law	Equality before law
4	Democracy	Democratic Rights	Freedom, equality and justice
5	Democracy	Direct Democracy	Referendum and initiative
6	Democracy	Representative Democracy	Role of elected representatives
7	Democracy	Parliamentary Democracy	Features of Indian parliamentary system
8	Democracy	Presidential Democracy	USA presidential system
9	Democracy	Ancient Roots of Democracy	Democracy in ancient India & Greece
10	Democracy	Democracy and Freedom Struggle	Role in Indian independence movement
11	Democracy	Indian Constitution and Democracy	Democratic principles in Constitution
12	Democracy	Present Value of Democracy	Importance in modern society
13	Democracy	Corruption as a Challenge	Political corruption
14	Democracy	Inequality in Democracy	Social and economic inequality
15	Democracy	Illiteracy and Democracy	Effect on voting and awareness
16	Democracy	Political Instability	Coalition politics and instability
17	Democracy	Democracy in India	Major democratic features
18	Democracy	Democracy in USA	Federal democratic system
19	Democracy	Democracy in Europe	European democratic practices
20	Democracy	Democracy vs Non-democracy	Comparison with dictatorship
21	Election	Importance of Elections	Role in democracy
22	Election	Free and Fair Elections	Meaning and necessity
23	Election	Voter Participation	Importance of voting
24	Election	Challenges in Elections	Money & muscle power
25	Election	FPTP Electoral System	Features and advantages
26	Election	PR System	Proportional Representation system
27	Election	Comparison of Electoral Systems	FPTP vs PR
28	Election	Electoral System in India	Suitability of FPTP in India
29	Election	Election Commission of India	Structure and composition
30	Election	Functions of Election Commission	Conducting elections
31	Election	Role of Election Commission	Ensuring fair elections
32	Election	Electoral Reforms	Suggested reforms in India
33	Election	Electoral Process in India	Steps of election process
34	Election	Electoral Rolls	Preparation and importance

35	Election	Constituencies in India	Delimitation and reservation
36	Election	Election Officials	Duties and responsibilities
37	Election	National Political Parties	Major national parties
38	Election	Regional Political Parties	Role in Indian politics
39	Election	Opposition Parties in Democracy	Functions, challenges & reforms

### 3. Question Paper :

#### Blueprint:

Section	Type	Marks
A	MCQs(Including 2 Assertion Reason Question) = (8×0.5)	4
B	Very Short Answer Type Questions = (3×0.5)	1.5
C	Short Answer Type Questions = (3×1.5)	4.5
D	Long-answer type questions = (2×2.5)	05
	Case-based questions = (2×1)	2
	Map Based Questions = (3×1)	3
<b>Total</b>		20

#### Syllabus Covered:

- Social Science: Meaning, Scope & Importance
- Landforms: Earth's Living Canvas(Map Work-Mountains, Plains, Plateau & Coasts)

### 4. Question Bank to Learn(Chapter-wise):

#### 1. Social Science: Meaning, Scope & Importance

- **Social Science** - A branch of study that examines human society, relationships, and how people interact within communities and institutions.
- **Society** - An organized group of people who share a common culture, territory, and way of life.
- **Human Behaviour** - The actions, decisions, and interactions of individuals influenced by social, cultural, and economic factors.
- **Culture** - The collective customs, traditions, language, beliefs, and values passed from one generation to another.
- **Economics** - The study of how people use limited resources to satisfy unlimited wants, including production and consumption.
- **Political Science** - The study of governance, political systems, public policies, and distribution of power.
  - **History** - The study of past events, helping us understand how societies evolved over time.
  - **Geography** - The study of Earth's physical features and how humans interact with their environment.
  - **Sociology** - The study of social relationships, institutions, and patterns of social behaviour.
  - **Anthropology** - The study of human origins, evolution, and cultural development across time.
  - **Interdisciplinary Approach** - Using knowledge from different subjects together to better understand complex social issues.
  - **Citizenship** - The status of being a member of a country with rights (like voting) and responsibilities (like obeying laws).
  - **Democracy** - A system of government where people have the power to choose their leaders and participate in decision-making.

- **Sustainable Development** – Development that meets present needs without harming the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
- **Globalization** – The process by which countries become more connected through trade, communication, and cultural exchange.
- **Social Justice** – Ensuring fairness, equality, and equal opportunities for all individuals in society.
- **Diversity** – The presence of different cultures, languages, religions, and traditions within a society.
- **Resources** – Materials or assets (natural, human, or capital) used to meet human needs.
- **Environment** – The natural surroundings, including land, water, air, plants, and animals, that support life.
- **Social Institutions** – Organized systems in society (like family, education, religion) that fulfill basic needs and maintain order.
- **Family** – The basic unit of society where individuals are related by blood, marriage, or adoption.
- **Community** – A group of people living in the same area or sharing common interests.
- **Norms** – Accepted rules and expectations that guide behaviour in society.
- **Values** – Beliefs about what is right, wrong, important, or desirable.
- **Equality** – The state where all individuals have equal rights and opportunities.
- **Inequality** – Unequal distribution of wealth, opportunities, or privileges among people.
- **Poverty** – A condition where people lack basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing.
- **Urbanization** – The process of people moving from rural areas to cities.
- **Rural Area** – Countryside regions with low population density and agricultural activities.
- **Urban Area** – Densely populated areas with advanced infrastructure and services.
- **Migration** – Movement of people from one place to another for work, education, or better living conditions.
- **Labour** – Human effort used in the production of goods and services.
- **Market** – A place or system where buyers and sellers interact to exchange goods and services.
- **Trade** – Buying and selling of goods and services between people or countries.
- **Governance** – The process of decision-making and implementation of laws in a country.
- **Rights** – Legal or moral entitlements enjoyed by individuals.
- **Duties** – Responsibilities that citizens are expected to fulfill.
- **Secularism** – The principle of separating religion from the state.
- **Nationalism** – A sense of pride and loyalty towards one's nation.

## 2. Landforms: Earth's Living Canvas

- **Landform** – Natural physical features of the Earth's surface, such as mountains, plains, and plateaus.
- **Relief** – The difference in height and slope of various landforms on Earth's surface.
- **Mountain** – A high landform with steep slopes and a peak, often formed by tectonic forces.
- **Plateau** – A flat-topped elevated landform that rises sharply above surrounding areas.
- **Plain** – A broad, flat, low-lying area that is often fertile and suitable for agriculture.
- **Valley** – A low area between hills or mountains, usually formed by rivers or glaciers.
- **Hill** – A raised area of land, smaller and less steep than a mountain.
- **Desert** – A dry region receiving very little rainfall, with sparse vegetation.
- **River** – A natural stream of flowing water that moves from higher to lower ground, shaping landforms.
- **Delta** – A triangular landform formed at the mouth of a river due to deposition of sediments.
- **Erosion** – The process by which soil and rocks are worn away by wind, water, or ice.
- **Deposition** – The process where eroded materials are laid down in new locations.

- **Weathering** – The breaking down of rocks into smaller pieces due to physical, chemical, or biological processes.
- **Volcano** – An opening in the Earth’s crust through which molten lava, ash, and gases erupt.
- **Earthquake** – Sudden shaking of the Earth’s surface caused by movement of tectonic plates.
- **Tectonic Plates** – Large pieces of Earth’s crust that move slowly and cause landform changes.
- **Fold Mountains** – Mountains formed when layers of rock are compressed and folded (e.g., Himalayas).
- **Block Mountains** – Mountains formed due to faults or cracks in the Earth’s crust.
- **Coastal Landforms** – Features formed by sea waves along coastlines, such as cliffs and beaches.
- **Glacial Landforms** – Landforms created by the movement of glaciers, like U-shaped valleys.
- **Interior Forces** – Forces from within the Earth that build landforms (e.g., earthquakes, volcanism).
- **Exterior Forces** – Forces like wind, water, and ice that shape and wear down landforms.
- **Crust** – The outermost layer of the Earth where we live.
- **Mantle** – The thick layer beneath the crust made of semi-solid rock.
- **Core** – The innermost layer of the Earth, extremely hot and dense.
- **Lithosphere** – The rigid outer part of the Earth including crust and upper mantle.
- **Hydrosphere** – All water bodies on Earth such as oceans, rivers, and lakes.
- **Atmosphere** – The layer of gases surrounding the Earth.
- **Biosphere** – The zone where land, water, and air interact to support life.
- **Continents** – Large landmasses on Earth (Asia, Africa, etc.).
- **Ocean Basin** – Large depressions on Earth’s surface that hold oceans.
- **Island** – A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
- **Peninsula** – Land surrounded by water on three sides.
- **Isthmus** – A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas.
- **Canyon** – A deep valley with steep sides, usually formed by river erosion.
- **Waterfall** – A steep drop in a river’s course.
- **Floodplain** – Flat land near a river that gets flooded during heavy rains.
- **Sand Dunes** – Mounds of sand formed by wind in deserts.
- **Glacier** – A large mass of slow-moving ice.
- **Moraine** – Deposits of rocks and soil left behind by glaciers.
- **Cliff** – A steep rock face, often found along coasts.
- **Beach** – A sandy or pebbly shore along a sea or lake.
- **Lagoon** – A shallow water body separated from the sea by sandbars or reefs.
- **Fault** – A crack in the Earth’s crust where movement occurs.

## WORKSHEET - SOCIAL SCIENCE

### Part - I

#### Topics Covered:

- *Minimum Learning Outcomes(April & May Month)*

#### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (1×10 = 10 marks)

1. The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of:
 

a) Asia	b) India	c) Africa	d) Europe
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2. The Indian Standard Time is based on:
 

a) 82°30' E longitude	b) 75° E longitude
c) 90° E longitude	d) 60° E longitude

3. The total number of continents in the world is:
  - a) 5
  - b) 6
  - c) 7
  - d) 8
4. The largest ocean in the world is:
  - a) Atlantic Ocean
  - b) Indian Ocean
  - c) Arctic Ocean
  - d) Pacific Ocean
5. Latitude lines run:
  - a) East to West
  - b) North to South
  - c) Diagonally
  - d) Circular only
6. Longitude lines meet at:
  - a) Equator
  - b) Poles
  - c) Tropics
  - d) Prime Meridian
7. Which country is NOT a neighbour of India?
  - a) Nepal
  - b) China
  - c) Brazil
  - d) Bangladesh
8. The capital of Rajasthan is:
  - a) Udaipur
  - b) Jaipur
  - c) Jodhpur
  - d) Kota
9. Who was the first President of India?
  - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b) Rajendra Prasad
  - c) Sardar Patel
  - d) B.R. Ambedkar
10. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
  - a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - b) Subhash Chandra Bose
  - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

**Section B: Fill in the Blanks (1×10 = 10 marks)**

1. The imaginary lines running parallel to the Equator are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Prime Meridian is at \_\_\_\_\_ longitude.
3. India lies in the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The smallest continent is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the 'roof of the world'.
6. The capital of India is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The ocean to the south of India is \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
8. India shares its north-western border with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The first Vice President of India was \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The study of Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section C: Match the Following (1×5 = 5 marks)**

Column A	Column B
1. Equator	a. 0° Longitude
2. Prime Meridian	b. Largest Ocean
3. Pacific Ocean	c. 0° Latitude
4. Nepal	d. Neighbour of India
5. Jaipur	e. Capital of Rajasthan

**Section D: Map-Based Questions (5 marks)**

1. Mark the following on the map:
  - Tropic of Cancer
  - Indian Standard Meridian
  - Any 3 states of India with capitals
2. Label:
  - Any 2 neighbouring countries
  - One ocean surrounding India

**Part - II**

**Syllabus Covered**

1. *Social Science: Meaning, Scope & Importance*
2. *Landforms: Earth's Living Canvas*

**Section A: Assertion-Reason (1×8 = 8 marks)**

*Choose the correct option:*

- 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

1. **Assertion (A):** Social Science helps in solving real-life problems.  
**Reason (R):** It studies human behaviour and social systems.
2. **Assertion (A):** Plateaus are less suitable for agriculture than plains.  
**Reason (R):** Plateaus have uneven and rocky surfaces.
3. **Assertion (A):** Democracy strengthens active citizenship.  
**Reason (R):** It allows people to participate in decision-making.
4. **Assertion (A):** Rivers create fertile landforms.  
**Reason (R):** They deposit sediments during floods.
5. **Assertion (A):** Cultural diversity enriches society.  
**Reason (R):** It brings different ideas and perspectives together.
6. **Assertion (A):** Earthquakes mostly occur near plate boundaries.  
**Reason (R):** Tectonic plates move and interact in these areas.
7. **Assertion (A):** Urbanization leads to better economic opportunities.  
**Reason (R):** Cities have more industries and services.
8. **Assertion (A):** Glaciers shape landforms.  
**Reason (R):** Moving ice erodes and deposits materials.

**Section B: Case Study Questions (2×6 = 12 marks)**

**Case Study 1: Social Awareness in a Community**

A village faced water scarcity. The people studied rainfall patterns, consulted experts, and built rainwater harvesting systems. Over time, water availability improved, and the village became self-sufficient.

**Questions:**

1. Identify the Social Science discipline involved in studying rainfall patterns.
2. Explain how an interdisciplinary approach helped solve the problem.
3. Suggest one more sustainable practice the village can adopt.

**Case Study 2: Changing Landforms**

A river flowing through a region started depositing large amounts of silt near its mouth. Over time, a triangular landform developed, supporting agriculture and settlements.

**Questions:**

1. Name the landform formed.
2. Which process is responsible for its formation?
3. Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of living in such an area.

**Section C: Very Short Answer (1×8 = 8 marks)**

1. Define **interdisciplinary approach** in one sentence.
2. What is meant by **relief**?
3. Name one example of an **interior force**.
4. What is **citizenship**?
5. Identify one **coastal landform**.
6. What is **erosion**?
7. Give one example of a **social institution**.
8. What is a **plateau**?

**Section D: Short Answer Questions (3×4 = 12 marks)**

*(Answer in 3–4 lines each; competency-based)*

1. A region with fertile plains supports dense population. Explain the relationship between landforms and human settlement.
2. How does studying Social Science help individuals make informed decisions in daily life? Give two examples.
3. Compare **interior forces** and **exterior forces** with one example each and explain their impact on landforms.
4. A desert region has low population density. Analyze the geographical reasons behind it.

**Section E: Long Answer Questions (5×2 = 10 marks)**

*(Answer in detail; competency-based, application-oriented)*

1. A government is planning to develop a hilly region for tourism. Analyze the possible advantages and challenges of such development in terms of environment, economy, and society. Suggest measures for sustainable development.
2. "Social Science plays a crucial role in building a responsible society." Justify this statement by explaining its importance in promoting awareness, equality, and informed citizenship with suitable examples.



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