**Read the passage given below.**

1. The white tiger is an offspring of Bengal tiger, which has the necessary gene for white coloring. It has beautiful black stripes on a white coat. This species of animal has blue eyes and a pink nose.

2. A pure white tiger is totally white without any stripe, which is due to the presence of double recessive allele in the genetic code. It happens only in the Bengal tiger subspecies, and only one in 10,000 births can have it naturally. White tigers are rarely seen in the wild, and only twelve of them have been spotted in India since last one-hundred years. Tigers have a life-span of 10-15 years. They are solitary animals, and are fond of hunting at night. Their diet consists of any animals that they can catch, and can eat up to 40 pounds of meat at one time. After such a big meal, they usually remain away for several days from food.

3. They are slow runners, but good swimmers. They are poor climbers and cannot climb a tree easily. They live in an area ranging from 10 to 30 square miles depending upon the availability of prey, water and shelter. Habitat loss, poaching and expansion of human population have together contributed to their becoming endangered. They are widely hunted for their body-parts, which are used in traditional Chinese medicines.

4. Genetic inbreeding is another reason for their endangerment. Due to shortage in their number, this species of animal has been subjected to inbreeding. It has resulted in high mortality rates and severe disabilities. About 80 percent of the white tiger cubs are born with serious birth-defects related to inbreeding, and they soon die-off.

5. The critical condition of this animal has attracted the attention of conservationists worldwide. World Wildlife Federation (WWF), defenders of wildlife, and many other wildlife organizations are working with the support of the government for the cause of protecting them from becoming extinct. Once they become extinct, it will not be possible to bring them back to life.
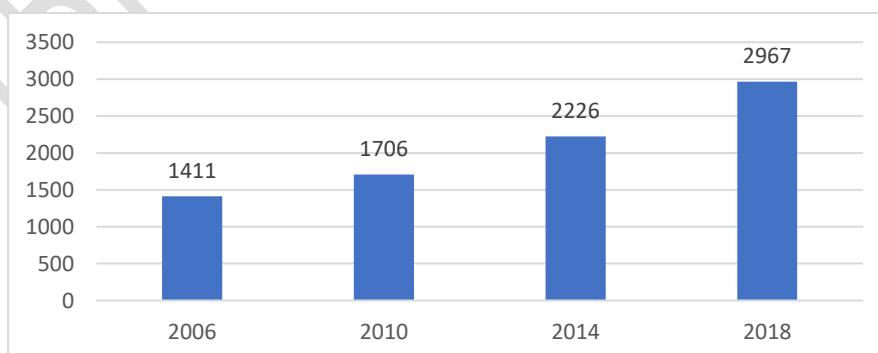


On the basis of your reading, answer all the questions that follows:

a) The factors that have put tiger species in the category of endangered species are:

i. habitat loss      ii. Poaching      iii. genetic inbreeding      iv. all of these

b) Choose the statements that are NOT TRUE about the tigers.

A. The tigers are social animals.　　　　B. The tigers are slow runners.

C. The tigers can climb a tree.　　　　D. The tigers have become endangered.

i. both A & B　　　ii. both A & C　　　iii. both B & C　　　iv. both B & D

c) What is the life span of a tiger?

 i. 5-10 years　　　ii. 10-15 years　　　iii. 15-20 years　　　iv. 20-25 years

d) The White Tiger is an offspring of

i. Rajasthan tiger　　ii. Chennai tiger　　iii. Punjab tiger　　iv. Bengal tiger

e) The report of the tiger census given above from 2014 to 2018 is _____.

 i. depressing　　　ii. Disgusting　　　iii. encouraging　　　iv. Decreasing

## Rearranging the Sentences

Look at the words and phrases below in each activity. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example.

**1. Example:**

**The most important task / is to defend / an air attack / of the Air Force / by an enemy / the country / against.**

**The most important task of the Air Force is to defend the country against an air attack by an enemy**.

(a) When the enemy / destroy the enemy planes / sends planes to attack, our planes must

(b) We can / the enemy planes / the approach of / if we know about / do this only

(c) We have / called Radar / of equipment / for this purpose / a special kind

(d) The Air Force / the enemy planes / by shooting down / can protect / our places

(e) from the body / fasting also / removes / poisons

(f) every four hours / the fast / take liquids / during

(g) the fast / grapes / is recommended / and oranges / during / juice of lemons

(h) may also / vegetable soup / your doctor / recommend

## 3. PRONOUNS

**Q.Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns**.

1. Be sure that everyone brings ____ own book.
2. Mark and _____ have been very good friends for years.
3. If_____ calls, tell them that _____ Will be back in an hour.
4. Did you see Tom and _____ at the match?
5. Between you and _____ who is a better cricketer?
6.Each person in the room turned _____ head to the front when the teacher entered.
7. The local government plans to cut _____ budget for recreation.
8. _____ who purchased one of the paintings was pleased.
9. Christopher and _____ want to travel to the far East someday.
10. The cost of the repairs shocked both my brother and _____

## Literature
## 2. Children at work

**Q.1. Multiple choice questions:**

1. Panicked means-
a)　Worried　　　b)　Shocked　　　c)　Hurried　　　d)　Angry
2. Weeding means-

a)	Remove seeds	b)	Remove grass	c)	Remove fruits	d)	Removed flowers

3. Shove means-

a)	Pull	b)	Push	c)	See	d)	Die

4. Gulped down means-

a)	Gobble	b)	Swallowed	c)	Chewed	d)	Hunger

5. Crookedly means-

a)	Straight	b)	Not straight	c)	Bent	d)	Curved

## CHAPTER-3 THE SELFISH GIANT

### Q.1. Multiple choice questions:

1. A giant is –
   a. An imaginary or mythical being of human form but superhuman size
   b. Demon
   c. God
   d. Superhuman

2. The meaning of word 'Prosecuted' is-
   a. Punished
   b. Died
   c. Fainted
   d. Cried

3. The giant built a-

a. A High wall	b. A Low Wall	c. A medium height wall	d. A narrow lane

4. Synonym of giant is-

a. Gigantic	b. frivolous	c. Vivacious	d. Superfluous

5.Meaning of Trespass is –

a. Entering without permission	b. Entering with permission

c. Disobeying	d. Not entering.

## CHAPTER-4 THE TREASURE WITHIN

### Q.1. Multiple choice questions:

**1.** Hafeez contractor have nightmares about-

(i) Maths (ii) English  (iii) Hindi (iv) Science

**2.** Hafeez Contractor was –

(i) A doctor (ii) a teacher (iii) an architect  (iv) a journalists

**3.** Nightmare is-

(i) a bad dream (ii) a sweet dream (iii) a dream (iv) an imaginary story

**4.** Hafeez was most interested in-

(i) funny pranks (ii) studying (iii) reading novels (iv) dancing

**5.** Cakewalk is –

(i) difficult to achieve (ii) easy to achieve (iii) walking on cake (iv) a cake which walks

## CHAPTER- 2: THE TSUNAMI

### Q.1. Multiple choice questions:

a)      The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are to the _____ of India.
   (i) East        (ii)West        (iii)North        (iv)South
   b)  Sanjeev was a
   (i)Policeman   (ii) Manager  (iii)Teacher      (iv)Gardener
   c)  An archipelago is:
   (i) a group of many islands and the surrounding sea.
   (ii) a group of three islands.
    (iii) a group of many islands and surrounding plants.
   (iv) a group of many islands and surrounding land.
   d)  A tsunami is-
   (i) A powerful wave caused by storm
   (ii) A powerful storm caused by wave
   (iii) A powerful wave caused by an earthquake
   (iv) A powerful earthquake caused by a storm
    e) Nancowry is -
   (i) an island in Nicobar  (ii) an instrument   (iii) a national park

## Chapter 3 Glimpses of the Past

### Q.1. Multiple choice questions:

   a. The first war of independence was occurred in-
   (i) 1859        (ii) 1857                  (iii)1859
   b.  Indian princess were-
   (i) short-sighted    (ii) far-sighted        (iii) intelligent
   c.  Ram Mohan Roy , a learned man from-
   (i) Rajasthan        (ii) Bengal        (iii) Tamilnadu
   d.  In 1835, Macaulay suggested a change, that is
   (i) to teach English language to indians
   (ii) to teach trade
   (iii) to teach French
   e.  Oh my countrymen! Let your eyes fill with tears, was sung by-
   (i) Asha Bhonsle      (ii) Lata Mangeskar     (iii) Sarojini Naidu

### Poem No. 2 Geography Lesson

### Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions:

a.      The poet of the poem is -
   (i) Zulfikar Bose    (ii) Zulfikar Ghose  (iii)  Zafar Ghose
b. 'Haphazard' means-
   (i)  planned            (ii)unplanned         (iii) arranged
c.The logic of geography is that land and water attracted-
   (i) man          (ii) animals          (iii) insects
d. 'Delineated' means -

(i) shown        (ii) hidden      (iii) vanish

e. Seen from the window of an aeroplane, the city appears

   (i) as haphazard as on ground   (ii) as neat as map        (iii) as developed as necessary

# हिन्दी कार्य-पत्रिका

## पाठ – 4 दीवानों की हस्ती

प्रश्न 1- निम्नलिखित पद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए-

किस ओर चले? यह मत पूछो,

चलना है, बस इसलिए चले,

जग से उसका कुछ लिए चले

जग को उसका कुछ दिए चले,

दो बात कही दो बात सुनी,

कुछ हसे और कुछ रोए।

छककर सुख दुख के घूँटों को

हम एक भाव से पिए चले।

1. प्रस्तुत कविता के कवि का नाम बताइए।

2. कवि जग से क्या लेता है और जग को क्या देता है?

3. कवि लोगों से क्यों मिलता है?

4. कवि सुख दुख की स्थिति में हमें क्या करने का संदेश दे रहा है?

5. उपरोक्त काव्यांश में आए विलोम शब्दों को छाँटकर लिखें।

प्रश्न 2 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उनपर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

हम भिखमंगों की दुनिया में,

स्वंच्छद लुटाकर प्यार चले,

हम एक निसानी से उर पर,

ले असफलता का भार ले चले ।

अब अपना और पराया क्या ?

आबाद रहें रुकने वाले।

हम स्वंय बंधे थे और स्वंय

हम अपने बंधन तोड़ चले।

1. 'हम' किसके लिए काव्यांश में आया है?
2. कौन कहाँ प्यार लूटना चाहता है?
3. कवि कों किस बात का अफ़सोस है?

## बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्न

प्रश्न-3 कवि किस बात के लिए संघर्षरत रहता है?

(क) समाज की भलाई के लिए

(ख) समाज की बुराई के लिए

(ग) अपने लिए

(घ) किसी के लिए नहीं

प्रश्न-4 'उर' शब्द का अर्थ बताइए -

(क) हृदय     (ख) हाथ     (ग) घर     (घ) हार

प्रश्न-5 कविता पढ़कर कवि की क्या - क्या विशेषताएँ स्पष्ट होती हैं?

(क) दीवाना- मस्ताना,

(ख) सुख दुःख बाँटने वाला,

(ग) उल्लास से भरा हुआ

(घ) उपर्युक्त सभी

प्रश्न-6 कवि किन बंधनों को तोड़ने की बात कर रहा है?

(क) समाज में व्याप्त बुराइयों,

(ख) रूढ़िग्रस्त रीती - रिवाज़ों के परंपरागत बंधनों को तोड़ने की बात

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) दोनों

(घ) कोई नहीं

**अतिलघु प्रश्न**

प्रश्न 7 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के अर्थ लिखकर वाक्य प्रयोग करें-

हस्ती, आलम, उल्लास, छककर, स्वच्छंद, उर, आबाद ।

प्रश्न 8 विलोम शब्द लिखें-

संतोष, कठिन, सुख, अपना, असफलता, बंधन ।

प्रश्न 9 उपसर्गों से शब्द बनाइए-

अ, भर, नि, वि, प्र, सु ।

प्रश्न 10 प्रत्ययों से शब्द बनाइए-

ता, वान, शाली, पूर्वक, जनक, इक ।

**लघु प्रश्न**

प्रश्न-11 कवि सुख - दुःख की भावना से निर्लिप्त क्यों है?

प्रश्न-12 कवि सुख और दुःख को किस भाव से ग्रहण करता है?

प्रश्न-13 कवि ने दुनियाँ को भिखमंगा क्यों कहा है?

प्रश्न-14 कवि जग को अपना क्या योगदान देना चाहता है?

प्रश्न-15 कवि की मंज़िल निश्चित क्यों नहीं है?

प्रश्न-16 'हम स्वंय बँधे थे और स्वंय हम अपने बंधन तोड़ चले' - पंक्ति का अर्थ बताइऐ?

प्रश्न-17 कविता में ऐसी कौन-सी बात है जो आपको सबसे अच्छी लगी?

प्रश्न-18 कवि ने अपने आप को दीवाना क्यों कहा है?

प्रश्न-19 कवि ने अपने जीवन को मस्त क्यों कहा है?

प्रश्न-20 बेफिक्री का जीवन जीने वाले एक भाव से क्या करते है? (दीवानों की हस्ती)

प्रश्न-21 दीवानों की डगर अन्य लोगों की डगर से किस तरह भिन्न होती है?

प्रश्न-22 दीवानों की हस्ती कविता में दीवाने कैसा जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं?

**दीर्घ प्रश्न**

प्रश्न-23 कवि ने अपने आने को 'उल्लास' और जाने को 'आँसू बनकर बह जाना' क्यों कहा

है?

प्रश्न-24 भिखमंगों की दुनिया में बेरोक प्यार लुटानेवाला कवि ऐसा क्यों कहता है कि वह अपने हृदय पर असफलता का एक निशान भार की तरह लेकर जा रहा है? क्या वह निराश है या प्रसन्न है?

# CLASS – VIII (MATHS)
## Ch – 3 (Understanding Quadrilaterals)

### SECTION – A

**Q. No. 1 to 5 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Select the correct option**

1. The number of diagonals in a polygon of n sides is

   (a) $\frac{n\,(n-1)}{2}$        (b) $\frac{n\,(n-2)}{2}$        (c) $\frac{n\,(n-3)}{2}$        (d) n(n-3).

2. The angles of a quadrilateral ABCD taken in an order are in the ratio 3 : 7 : 6 : 4. Then ABCD is a

   (a) kite        (b) parallelogram        (c) rhombus        (d) trapezium

3. If the diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect each other at right angles, it will be a

   (a) rhombus        (b) trapezium        (c) rectangle        (d) kite

4. The sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is

   (a) 180°        (b) 270°        (c) 360°        (d) 300°

5. How many sides does an octagon have?

   (A) 7        (b) 8        (c) 9        (d) 10

**In Q. Nos. 6 to 10, fill in the blanks of 1 mark each**

6. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at _____angles.
7. The number of diagonals in triangle is _____.
8. For constructing a unique quadrilateral at least _____measurements are required.
9. If diagonals of a quadrilateral bisect at right angles it is a_____.
10. The diagonals of a _____ intersect at right angles.

**Q. Nos. 11 to 15, find whether following statement is True/False**

11. Every rectangle is a parallelogram.
12. Every rhombus is a kite.
13. Every parallelogram is a trapezium.
14. Diagonals of a rectangle are perpendicular to each other.
15. For constructing a unique parallelogram lengths of only two sides should be given.

**Q. Nos. 16 to 20 are very short answer type questions of 1 mark each**    –

16. The measure of an angle of a parallelogram is 70°. Find its remaining angles.
17. If two adjacent angles of a parallelogram are equal, find the angles. What do you call such a parallelogram?
18. The adjacent angles of a parallelogram are (3x – 12)° and (52 + 2x)°. Find the angles of the parallelogram.
19. In the given figure 1, PQRS is a parallelogram. If ∠Q = 50° and ∠PRS = 70°, find ∠QRP and ∠SPR
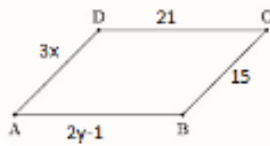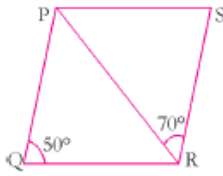
Fig. 1            fig. 2



20. In the following fig. 2, ABCD is a parallelogram, find x and y.


## SECTION – B

**Q. No. 21 to 30 are short answer type questions carry 2 marks each**

21. **A quadrilateral has three acute angles, each measure $80°$. What is the measure of the fourth angle?**

22. **In a quadrilateral ABCD, $\angle D$ is equal to $150°$ and $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C$. Find $\angle A$, $\angle B$ and $\angle C$.**

23. **The angles of a quadrilateral are in the ratio of 1:2:3:4. What is the measure of the four angles?**

24. **In quadrilaterals,**

    **(a) which of them have their diagonals bisecting each other?**

    **(b) which of them have their diagonal perpendicular to each other?**

    **(c) which of them have equal diagonals?**

25. Find the measure of four angles of a parallelogram whose consecutive angles are in the ratio 1 : 3.

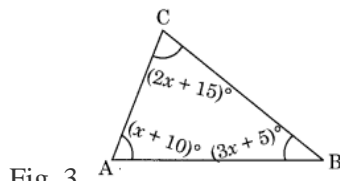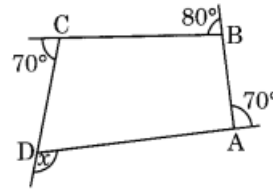26. In the given fig. 3, find x



Fig. 3                 fig. 4

27. In the given fig. 4, ABCD is a quadrilateral. Find the value of x.

28. Find the measure of an interior angle of a regular polygon of 9 sides.

29. If one angle of a parallelogram is $110^0$, then find other angles.
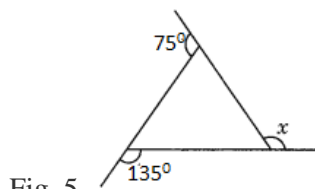
30. Find the measure of x, in fig. 5,



Fig. 5


## SECTION – C
**Q. No. 31 to 40 are short answer type questions (II type) carry 3 marks each**

31. Adjacent sides of a rectangle are in the ratio 5 : 12, if the perimeter of the rectangle is 34 cm, find the length of the diagonal.

32. The opposite angles of a parallelogram are $(3x + 5)^0$ and $(61 - x)^0$. Find the measure of four angles.

33. In the given parallelogram ABCD fig. 6, find the value of x and y.
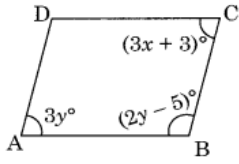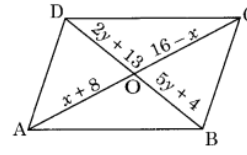


Fig. 6

fig. 7

34. In fig. 7, ABCD is a parallelogram. Find x and y.

35. Find the number of sides of a regular polygon whose each exterior angle measures $18^0$.

36. Find the number of sides of a regular polygon whose each interior angle measures $140^0$.

37. What is the measure of each exterior angle of a regular polygon of
   (a) 6 sides                    (b) 15 sides?

38. Is it possible to have a regular polygon whose each exterior angle measures $35^0$? Justify.

39. Is it possible to have a regular polygon whose each interior angle measures $124^0$? Justify.

40. One angle of a parallelogram is three times the other. What is the measures of all the angles of a parallelogram?

## SECTION – D
### Q. No. 41 to 50 are large answer type questions carry marks each

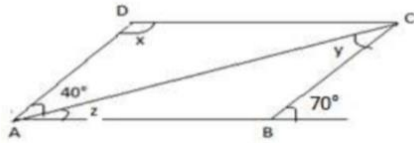41. Find the values of x, y and z in the given parallelogram ABCD(fig. 8).



Fig. 8

42. Explain why a rectangle is a convex polygon.

43. RENT is a rectangle its diagonals meet at O (fig. 9). Find x, OR = 2x +4 and OT = 3x +1.
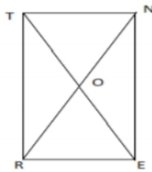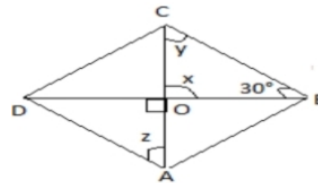


Fig. 9                         fig. 10

44. Find the values of x, y and z of a rectangle ABCD. (fig. 10).

45. Write three properties of a parallelogram.

46. What is the minimum possible interior angle of a regular polygon and why?

47. ABCD is an isosceles trapezium (fig. 11) in which AB and CD are parallel. Find the other angles.



Fig. 11                         fig. 12

48. ABCD is a parallelogram. Find x and y (fig. 12).

49. Write the difference between diagonals of a square and a rhombus.

50. Find the values of x and y in the given (figure 13).

Fig. 13

# Ch – 5 (Data Handling)

## SECTION – A

**Q. No. 1 to 5 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Select the correct option**

1. The method of conveying numerical information by bars is called
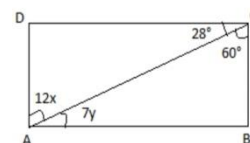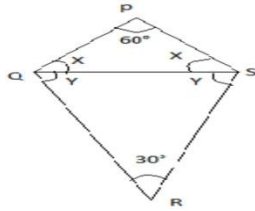   (a) pictograph        (b) bar graph        (c) pie-graph        (d)stick graph
2. In the following data, the frequency of 40 is 40, 44, 40, 34, 46, 32, 44, 46, 30, 42, 48, 38, 44, 36, 40, 34, 42, 32, 44, 40, 44, 48, 52, 37, 32.
   (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 3
3. The sum of central angles in a pie chart is
   (a) $90^0$        (b) $180^0$        (c) $360^0$        (d) none
4. The probability of an event cannot exceed ------
   (a) 0        (b) 1        (c) ½        (d) none
5. The class width of class 63-72 is
   (a) 63        (b) 72        (c) 8        (d) 9

**In Q. Nos. 6 to 10, fill in the blanks of 1 mark each**
6. Data is divided into two groups. Each data is called a _____.
7. The range of data 63, 60, 53, 52, 61, 59 is_____.
8. If an event is impossible. It has probability _____.
9. The _____is the difference between the highest and the lowest observation.
10. Number of times an observation occurs is called its_____.

**Q. Nos. 11 to 15, find whether following statement is True/False**
11. A certain event has a probability of zero.
12. The sum of all central angles in a pie chart is $180^0$.
13. Ungrouped data is represented using a histogram.
14. In a pie chart two or more central angles can be equal.
15. Getting a prime number on throwing a die is an event.

**Q. Nos. 16 to 20 are very short answer type questions of 1 mark each**
16. A man's monthly salary is ₹ 4800 and his monthly expenses on travel are ₹ 500. What will be the central angle representing travel expenses in the pie chart.
17. If in the pie chart representing the number of students having interest in reading various kinds of books, the central angle of the sector representing students reading fiction is $40\frac{1}{2}^0$ What is the percentage of students interested in reading fiction?
18. In a lottery , there are 5 prizes and 20 blanks. What is the probability of selling a prize?

19. One card is drawn from a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card is king?

20. Find the fourth class interval for a grouped data whose first and second class intervals are 10 –15 and 15 –20 respectively.

## SECTION – B

### Q. No. 21 to 25 are short answer type questions carry 2 marks each

21. A box of sweets contains 7 pieces of Malaichap and 8 pieces of Rasgullas. Two pieces of sweets are taken out from the box at random. Determine the probability that—
    (a) both will be Rasgullas
    (b) only one will be Rasgulla.

22. Read the bar graph given below, and answer the following questions:
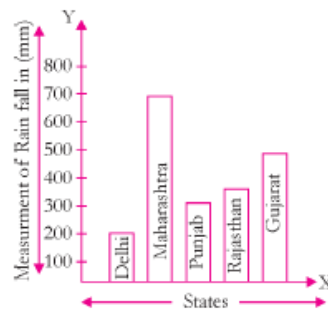


(a) Delhi is the state which receives --------- . (maximum/minimum)
(b) Name of the state with maximum rainfall.
(c) Which state has 500 mm of rainfall.
(d) Punjab receives --------- mm. of rainfall.

23. The following data represents the number of applicants for the various posts in a new school:

| Post | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of applicants | 27 | 9 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 8 |

Construct a bar graph of the data.

24. The following table shows the favourite sports of 250 students of a school:

| Sports | Cricket | Football | Badminton | Swimming | Tennis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of students | 70 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 65 |

Represent the above data by a bar graph.

25. If in the pie chart representing the number of students opting for different streams of study out of a total strength of 3300 students, the central angle for the sector representing commerce is 96°, what is the number of students who opted for commerce stream?

## SECTION – C

### Q. No. 26 to 30 are short answer type questions (II type) carry 3 marks each

26. The following bar graph represents the average monthly fees charged by the public schools of a city over period of six years 2001 to 2006. Read the graph and answer the following questions:
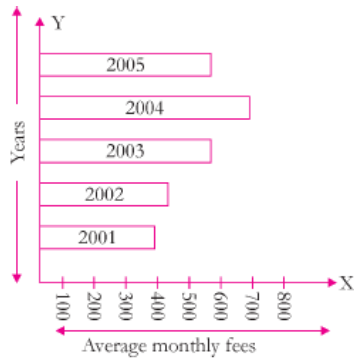
(a) What is the period covered in the bar graph?

(b) How much was the increase in the fees from 2001 to 2004 ?

(c) When was the fees minimum?

(d) What was the maximum fees?

(e) Did the fees increase uniformally?

27. A bowl of fruits contains one papaya, one pomegranate, two oranges and two peaches. Two pieces of fruits are chosen at random and eaten.

Find the probability that—

(a) Both the pieces of fruit eaten are oranges.

(b) A papaya and a pomegranate are eaten.

(c) Atleast one peach is eaten.

28. The top speeds of thirty different land animals have been organised into a frequency table. Draw a

histogram for the given data.

| Maximum Speed (km/h) | Frequency |
|---|---|
| 10-20 | 5 |
| 20-30 | 5 |
| 30-40 | 10 |
| 40-50 | 8 |
| 50-60 | 0 |
| 60-70 | 2 |

29. The Construct a pie chart for the given data:

| Method of travel | Walk | Bike | Car | Bus |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frequency | 9 | 3 | 6 | 12 |

30. The marks scored in a test by a class of 25 students are as follows:

24, 23, 25, 20, 20,18, 21, 19, 15, 12, 23, 20, 22, 23, 20, 16, 17, 23, 21, 22, 20, 18, 24, 18, 25,

Prepare a frequency distribution table for the data using tally marks and also draw a bar graph to represent the same.

## SECTION – D

### Q. No.31 to 35 are large answer type questions carry marks each

31. The given pie chart represents the number of valid votes obtained by five students who contested for school elections. The total number of valid votes polled were 540.
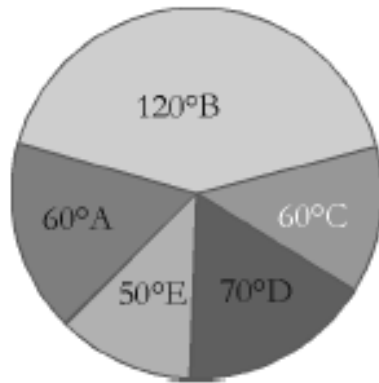
(i) Who won the election?

(ii) By how many votes did the winner defeat the nearest rival?

(iii) Who got the least number of votes ?

32. Given below is a bar graph showing the heights of five mountain peaks:



Read the bar graph carefully and answer the following questions:

(a) Which is the highest peak and what is its height?

(b) What is the ratio of the height of the highest peak and the next highest peak?

(c) Which is the lowest peak ?

(d) What is the difference between the heights of the highest and the lowest peaks?
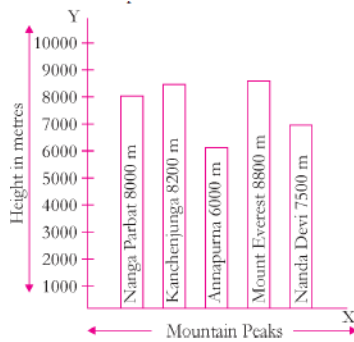
(e) Arrange the heights of the given peaks in descending order of their heights.

(f) What is the difference between the heights of Nanda Devi peak and Annapurna peak?

33. The number of students admitted in different faculties of a college are given below.

| Faculty | Commerce | Arts | Science | Law | Computer | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of students | 450 | 300 | 1200 | 1000 | 650 | 3600 |

Represent the above information by a pie-chart and bar graph.

34. A financial counsellor gave a client this pie chart describing how to budget his income. If the client brings home Rs. 50,000 each month, how much should he spend in each category?



1. Housing
2. Food (including eating out)
3. Car Loan & Maintenance
4. Utilities
5. Phone
6. Clothing
7. Entertainment
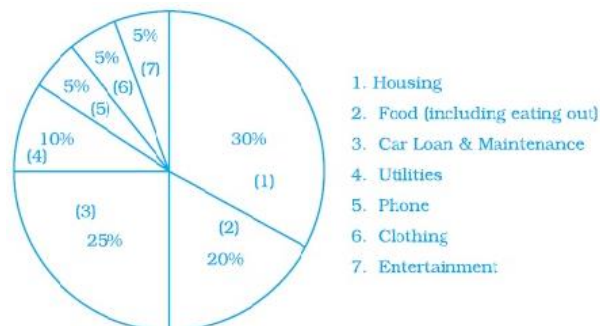
35. The following data represents the approximate percentage of water in various oceans. Prepare a pie chart for the given data.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pacific | 40% |

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlantic | 30% |
| Indian | 20% |
| Others | 10% |

## SCIENCE

## CHAPTER -4

## METAL AND NON-METALS

**Q1- MCQ(S)**

(a) The property of metal used for making temple bells is-

(i) ductility (ii) malleability (iii)sonority (iv) hardness

(b) Rust is formed when iron combines with -

(i) nitrogen (ii) hydrogen (iii) moist air (iv) ozone

(c) The property by which a substance can be drawn into thin sheets is called-

(i) ductility (ii) hardness (iii) malleabilty (iv) sonority

(d)The oxides of non-metal are generally_____in nature

(i)acidic (ii) basic (iii) neutral (iv) none of these

**Q2 VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. What will be the change in the colour of copper sulphate solution when magnesium is added to it.

2. Write the name of the metal which is used in household electric wiring.

3. Name one metal which highly unreactive.

4. What happens when copper vessels is exposed to moist air for a long time.

5. What is meant by rusting of iron?

**Q3 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1.Objects made of silver become bkack with passage of time. Explain.

2. What is meant by reactivity series of metals.

3. Give reason for the following:

(a) The electric wires are made of copper

(b) Gold and silver are used for making jewellery.

(c)Graphite is used for making electrodes in electric cells.

(d)Which non-metal is used as the disinfectant to purify and clean water

**Q4 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. State any five physical properties on the basis of which metals can be

distinguished from non-metals

2. Give reasons for following:

(a) Wires can not be drawn from wood

(b) oxygen is not brittle

(c) sulphur can not be used for making pipes.

(d) Sodium is stored in kerosene oil.

**Q5 HOTS**

1. Could we store lemon pickle in aluminium container?

2. Utensils made of pyrex glass can be used for heating. Is glass a metal?

3. Why does magnesium ribbon start floating on hot water?

## CHAPTER -5

## COAL AND PETROLEUM

**Q1- MCQ(S)**

(a) Which of the following is not an exhaustible natural resource?

(i) forest (ii) mineral (iii)air (iv) wildlife

(b) _____is a hard fossil fuel.

(i) petroleum (ii) natural gas (iii) coal (iv) wood

(c) Which of the following is not obtained by destructive distillation of coal

(i) coke (ii) petrol (iii) coal tar (iv) ammonical liquor

(d)Which of the following is a clean fuel?

(i)coke (ii) petrol (iii) CNG (iv) kerosene

**Q2 VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Why should fossil fuels be conserved?

2. What are the useful fractions obtained by the fractional distillation ofpetroleum?

3. Where is coal mainly found in India?

**Q3 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1.What are petrochemicals? Name ant two petrochemicals.

2. What is meant by refining of petroleum?

3. What are fossil fuels? How do fossil fuels cause air pollution?

4. Why is petroleum called 'Black Gold'?

5. Ritika goes with her father to car showroom. Her father is

confused whether to buy a CNG model or a petrol model.

(a) What would you suggest him and why?

(b) What do we learn on opting a CNG model?

## Q4 LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by destructive distillation of coal?

2. What are the products obtained by the destructive distillation of coal?

3. How is coal formed in nature?

## Q5 HOTS

1. Why does petroleum float on water?

2. Why do different types of coal have different composition?

3. Can we prepare coal and petroleum in the laboratory?

## SOCIAL STUDIES

CH -2 (CIVICS) UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Bi-Hinduism started in the year

a. 1870

b. 1878

c. 1865

d. 1861

2. Which one of the following is a fundamental right?

a. Right to freedom of religion

b. Right to property

c. Right to work

d. All of these

3. The right provided by constitution are called

a. Governmental Right

b. Optional Right

c. Economic Right

d. Fundamental Right

4. Muslim league demand for _____ constitutional assembly

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

5. Secularism is added in constitution by the amendment of :-

a. 42th

b. 62th

c. 47th

d. 73th

Ans : (a)

6. After 42th amendment the first line of Indian preamble is "we people of India _____

a. Sovereign

b. Secularism

c. Democratic

d. All of these

7. Secularism means

a. State is against to all religious

b. State accept only one religion

c. State will not give any special concern with any religion

d. None of these

8. Right to freedom of religion is written in

a. Act 25 - 29

b. Act 14 - 18

c. Act 56

d. Act 51

9. On the basis of _____ right to freedom of religion can be resisted? a. Public arrangement

b. Morality

c. Health

d. All of these

10. In which country Non-Muslim are not allowed?

a. USA

b. Saudi Arabia

c. India

d. None of these

11. The most important aspect of secularism is its _____ of religion from state a. Include

b. Separation

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

12. Which of the following are included in right to freedom of religion? a. Right to freedom of conscience

b. Freedom against forced religious instructions

c. Practice & propagation of religion

d. All of these

13. Non-interference means:-

a. Respect the sentiments of all religion

b. Respect only one religion

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

14. History provides many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the ground of

a. Exclusion

b. Religion

c. Law

d. Caste

15. Can there be different views with in the same religion?

a. yes

b. No

c. Can't say

d. may be

16. Is India a secularism country?

a. yes

b. No

c. Can't say

d. may be

17. Separation of same religion from the state in democratic societies is because of a. To interrupt religious teaching

b. To protect the freedom of individual exit from their religion

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

18. Indian constitution grants the right to freedom of religious communities to set up their own school & colleges

a. Yes

b. no

c. Can't Say

d. None of these

Ans : (b)

19. In USA, separation between state & religion means

a. Prohibition free exercise of religion

b. Respect an religion

c. Neither the state nor the religion can interfere in affair of one another d. None of these

Ans : (c)

20. France passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious signs or symbols in year

a. Feb 2004

b. Jan 2007

c. Dec 2006

d. Dec 2007

21. 'Id' is a festival of

a. Muslim

b. Hindu

c. Sikh

d. None of these

Ans : (a)

22. Coercion means:-

a. Freedom of speech

b. Freedom of religion

c. Force someone to do something

d. All of these

23. There are maximum number of

a. Hindu

b. Muslim

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

24. Is castism should be there?

a. Yes

b. No

c. Can't say

d. may be

25. Scared book of Muslim is:-

a. Ved

b. Kuran

c. Namaj

d. All of these

26. Where the Hindu worship their God?

a. Temple

b. Masjid

c. Both (1) & (2)

d. None of these

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q1. What is Secularism? Explain about Indian Secularism and its difference from other democratic countries.

Q2. Why is it Important to Separate Religion from the State?

Q3. Can you think of a recent incident, from any part of India, in which the secular ideals of the Constitution were violated and persons were persecuted and killed because of their religious backgrounds?

Q4. In India, can the State discriminate against citizens on the grounds of their religion? Q5. What is Religion? What are the major religions practised all over the world? Q6. What is the 4th point of the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution? ' Q7. Describe the main objectives of the Secular State. Mention three. Q8. List the different types of religious practice that you find in your neighbourhood. This could bebe different forms of prayer, worship of different gods, sacred sites, different kinds of religious music and singing etc. Does this indicate freedom of religious practice?

Q9. Give some historical examples of discrimination.

Q10. Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

Q11. One religious community does not dominate another. Why is this objective important? Give one example of a violation of this objective.

Q12. Why is it important that government schools not promote any one religion? What are the provisions made by the government to follow religious equality in schools? Q13. What is meant by the freedom to interpret?

Q14. How many of the holidays from the annual calendar of your school pertain to different religions? What does this indicate?

Q15. Give some examples of different views within the same religion. Q16. Explain the term coercion.

Q17. What does intervene mean?

Q18. Describe the law passed by France in Feb 2004 banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols.

Q19. Write a short note on the "Pledge of Allegiance."

Q20. Imagine yourself as a Hindu or Muslim living in a part of the United States of America where Christian fundamentalism is very powerful. Suppose that despite being a US citizen, no one is willing to rent their house to you. Do you think retaliation is not the proper response to this problem? What would happen if different groups followed this path?

Chapter 2-FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

Multiple choice questions

Q.1- What was required by the British army for fighting with Burma, Afghanistan, Egypt? a. Muskets

b. Matchlocks

c. Both a and b

d. None of these

Q.2- After which war two sons of Tipu Sultan were taken as hostages by Cornwall? a. First Mysore War

b. Third Mysore War

c. Second Mysore War

d. None of these

Q.3- The Maratha chiefs were held together in a confederacy under the Peshwa, Who were the members?

a. Scindia

b. Holkar

c. Bhonsle and Gaikwad

d. All of these

Q.4- In which year Vasco de Gama, the Portuguese explorer discovered the sea route to India?

a. 1498

b. 1497

c. 1456

d, 1435

Q.5-Who were the three powerful Nawabs of Bengal?

a. Siraj-ud-Daulah

b. Murshid Quli Khan

c. Ali Vardi Khan

d. All of these

Q.6- Who was the last powerful Mughal Empire?

a. Akbar

b. Aurangzeb

c. Shah Jahan

d. All of these

Q.7- Which new power was emerging on the political horizon by the 2nd half of the 18th century?

a. East India Company

b. Indian Company

c. French Company

d. None of these

Q.8- Who was Bahadur Shah Zafar?

a. First Mughal Emperor

b. Last Mughal Emperor

c. Indian leader

d. None of these

Q.9- What do you mean by Mercantile?

a. Freedom fighter

b. Mughal Emperor

c. Business enterprises

d. None of these

Q.10- When did the sea route of India was discovered?

a. 1498

b. 1456

c. 1475

d .1463

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

Q1 What attracted European trading market to India?

Q2 What do you mean by the term mercantilism

Q3 Where and when the first English ship sailed down?

Q4 Who was Vasco Da Gama?

Q5 Who were involved in conspiracy against Nawab Siraj -ud-Daulah? Q6 Which governor general annexed Punjab?

Q7 Who was the last Nawab of Awadh?

Q8 What do you mean by 'puppet ruler'?

Q9 Write the main causes of battle of Plassey.

Q10 What are the causes of trade war among European companies? Q11 What is meant by Subsidiary alliance? Which state were under this system ? Q12 Why did the company remove Mir Zafar and Mir qasim from the throne of Bengal? Q13 What was "doctrine of lapse"? Which governor general made best use of it and how?

Q14 What changes were introduced in the composition of company's rule? Q15 Throw some light on the battle of Buxar. How did the assumption of Diwani as a result of this war benefit the East India company?

Q16 Explain how the system of administration of East India company was different from the Indian rulers.

Q17Discuss the causes and consequences of the fourth Maratha War Q18 Who was Tipu sultan? Describe how British defeated Tipu sultan. Q19 How did British annex Awadh and what was its consequences?

CH 2 - (GEO) LAND,SOIL, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. 90% of the total world population resides in ................. of the land area.

(a) 10%

(b) 20%

(c) 30%

(d) 40%

Q2. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called .................

(a) Soil

(b) Land

(c) Minerals

(d) Humus

Q3. The breaking up of rocks is known as .................

(a) Erosion

(b) Reclamation

(c) Degradation

(d) Weathering

Q4. ................. is a process in which heavy rains wash away the fertile part of the soil.

(a) Cultivating

(b) Mulching

(c) Leaching

(d) Conservation

Q5. Out of the total fresh water available, nearly ................. is in the form of "ICE" and is found in glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland, mountain regions, etc.

(a) 1%

(b) 2%

(c) 3%

(d) 4%

Q6. ................. is the decline in the productive capacity of land for some time or permanently.

(a) Land Reclamation

(b) Land Degradation

(c) Land use

(d) Land Profile

Q7. Natural Vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone called ..................

(a) Lithosphere

(b) Hydrosphere

(c) Atmosphere

(d) Biosphere

Q8. Species of some animals are on the verge of extinction as their population has decreased considerably. Such species are known as ..................

(a) Endangered Species

(b) Extinct Species

(c) Dying Species

(d) Dead Species

Q9. Sliding of huge debris, rocks and other material down the slope is know as ..................

(a) Volcanic Eruptions

(b) Landslides

(c) Earthquakes

(d) Tsunami

Q10. Which factor is not responsible for the formation of soil?

(a) Time

(b) Organisms

(c) Technology

(d) Relief

Q11. .................. of the earth's surface is covered with water.

(a) One-Fourth

(b) Two-Fourth

(c) Three-Fourth

(d) Fourth-Fourth

Q12. Trees in these .................. shed their leaves in a particular season in order to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration: (select the incorrect one)

(a) Evergreen Forests

(b) Tundra

(c) Deforestation

(d) Deciduous Forests

Q13. Species of plants and animals that do not exist now but existed in the past are called ..................

(a) Endangered Species

(b) Extinct Species

(c) Dying Species

(d) Dead Species

Q14. .................. soil is derived from the weathering of the igneous and metamorphic rocks.

(a) Red Soil

(b) Black Soil

(c) Laterite Soil

(d) Mountain Soil

Q15. .................. irrigation can be used in dry regions, where evaporation is very high.

(a) Sprinklers

(b) Bucket

(c) Drip

(d) Save Water

Q16. A natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations is known as ..................

(a) Wildlife Sanctuaries

(b) Bioreserves

(c) Botanical Gardens

(d) National Parks

Q17. In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is known as the .................

(a) Interdependence

(b) Ecology

(c) Ecosystem

(d) Food Circle

Q18. It is the uppermost layer, Rich in humus & minerals and Consists of Sand, Silt & Clay.

(a) Sub Soil

(b) Top Soil

(c) Alluvial Soil

(d) Black Soil

Q19. The fresh water is continuously being renewed and recharged through the ................

(a) Hydrological Cycle

(b) Oxygen Cycle

(c) Rock Cycle

(d) Renewable Cycle

Q20. In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover, this process is known as ................

(a) Strip Cropping

(b) Contour Barriers

(c) Terrace Cultivation

(d) Shelter Belts

Q.21. which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?

(a) Time

(b) Soil texture

(c) Organic matter

(d) Mulching

Q.22. which is the most appropriate method to check soil erosion on steep slopes?

(a) Shelter belts

(b) Mulching

(c) Terrace cultivation

(d) Contour barriers

Q.23. which one of the following is not in favor of the conservation of nature?

(a) Switch off the bulb when not in use.

(b) Close the tap immediately after using.

(c) Dispose poly packs after shopping

(d) Constructing Rock Dams

Q.24. which one of the following determines the land use pattern?

(c) Minerals

(a) Climate

(b) Topography

(d) All of these

Q.25. Where is the Kaziranga National Park is situated?

(a) West Bengal

(b) Manipur

(c) Assam

(d) Orissa

Q.26. which areas can be avoided for building settlements?

(a) Terrace farming

(b) Landslide

(c) Contour Ploughing

(d) Odisha

Q.27. what do you mean by shelter belts?

(a) Wind movement to protect soil cover

(b) Wind movement to erosion

(c) Belt for trees

(d) None of these

Q.28. what do you mean by Fallow land?

(a) Group of plants in areas having similar climatic condition.

(b) Land covered with grass shrubs on which animals graze freely

(c) Marginal land kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility

(d) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors

Q.29. What do you mean by Biome?

(a) Group of plants in areas having similar climatic condition.

(b) Land covered with grass shrubs on which animals graze freely

(c) Marginal land kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility

(d) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors.

Q.30. which one of the following explain the term Weathering?

(a) Marginal land kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility

(b) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors.

(c) Groups of plant in areas having similar climatic condition.

(d) Land covered with grass shrubs on which animals graze freely

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which are the different ways in which the land can be used? Mention the common determinants of the land use pattern.

Q2. What is known as Soil Erosion?

Q3. List out some methods of soil conservation.

Q4. Explain the process of Rain Harvesting.

Q5. Mention the methods adapted to contain landslides.

Q6. Describe how the soil is formed.

Q7. Which are the climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Q8. Which are the factors leading to soil degradation?

Q9. Forest fire is a threat to the entire region of fauna and flora. Why does it occur? Give 3 reasons.

Q10. Mention some control measures to stop a forest fire.

Q11. Describe National Park and Biosphere reserves.

Q12. What is CITES?

Q13. Why is land considered an important resource?

Q14. Name any two steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

Q15. Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Q16. Ganga–Brahmaputra plain of India is an overpopulated region. True or False?

Q17. Discuss some more reasons which are responsible for changes in land use pattern. Has your place undergone any change in the land use pattern in recent years?

Q18. Discuss 'terrace farming' and 'intercropping'.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Describe the dangers faced by natural vegetation and wildlife.

Q2. Explain about soil composition or the layers of soil.

## CASE STUDY GEOGRAPHY:

Land is among the most important natural resources. It covers only about thirty per cent of the total area of the earth's surface and all parts of this small percentage are not habitable. The uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is mainly due to varied characteristics of land and climate. The rugged topography, steep slopes of the mountains, low-lying areas susceptible to water.

Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as Land use. Land can also be divided on the basis of private land and community land. community land. Private land is

owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources.

Question 1.

In which of the following continents is Tanzania situated?

(a) Europe

(b) Asia

(c) Africa

(d) South America

Question 2.

Which of the following is the most important natural resource ?

(a) Land

(b) Water

(c) Air

(d) All of these


Question 3.

The uneven distribution of population in the world is due to the varied characteristics of

(a) land and climate

(b) climate

(c) vegetation

(d) settlements

Question 4.

The example of common property resource is

(a) community land

(b) individual building

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

Question 5.

is the use of land for different purposes like agriculture, forestry, mining, construction of buildings, houses, industries and road.

(a) Land degradation

(b) Land use

(c) Landfilling

(d) Land digging

## SANSKRIT
### तृतीय: पाठ:-डिजीभारतम (प्रश्नोतर)

क.   कुत्र "डिजिटल इण्डिया " इत्यस्य चर्चा भवति ?

ख.   केन सह मानवस्य आवश्यकता वर्तते ?

ग.    आपणे वस्तूनां क्रयसमये केषाम अनिवार्यता न भविष्यति ?

घ.   कस्मिन उद्योगे वृक्षा: उपयुज्यन्ते ?

ङ.   अद्य सर्वाणि कार्याणि केन साधितानि भवन्ति ?

च.   प्राचीनकाले विद्या कथं गृह्यते स्म ?

छ.   वृक्षाणाम कर्तनं कथं न्यूनतां यास्यति ?

ज.   चिकित्सालये कस्य आवश्यकता अद्य न अनुभूयते ?

झ.   वयं कस्यां दिशि अग्रेसराम ?

ञ.   वस्त्रपुटके केषाम आवश्यकता न भविष्यति ?

ट.   अद्य संपूर्णेविश्वे कस्य चर्चा श्रूयते ?

ठ.   प्राचीनकाले ज्ञानस्य आदान-प्रदानं कथम् आसीत् ?

ड.   कस्य आविष्कारेण मनोगतानां भावानां कर्गदोपरि लेखनं आरब्धम ?

ढ.   'डेबिट कार्ड' 'क्रेडिट कार्ड' इत्यादि केषाम् स्थानं गृहीतवन्तौ ?

ण.    सर्वाणि कार्याणि अधुना केन यन्त्रेण सम्पाद्यते ?

त.   मुद्राहीनाय विनिमयाय के सहायका: सन्ति ?

थ.   पठनार्थं पुस्तकानां समाचारपत्राणाम अनिवार्यता कीद्दशी भविष्यति ?

द.   अपरिचितमार्गस्य ज्ञानार्थ कस्य आवश्यकता न भविष्यति ?

ध.   ' सर्वाणि कार्याणी ' अत्र विशेषणपदं किम् ?

### चतुर्थ: पाठ: - सदैव पुरतो निधेहि चरणम

क.   स्वकीयं साधनं किं भवति ?

ख.   पथि के विषमा: प्रखरा: ?

ग.   सततं किं करणीयम ?

घ.   एतस्य गीतस्य रचयिता क: ?

ङ.   स: कीद्दश: कवि: मन्यते ?

च.   पशव: कीद्दश: सन्ति ?

छ.   दुष्करं किं भवति ?

ज.   पुरत: किं निधेयम ?

झ.   पथि किं किं काठिन्यं वर्तते ?

ञ.   गीतस्य रचनाकार: कुत्र चरणम् निधातु कथयति ?

ट.   निजनिकेतनं कुत्र अस्ति ?

ठ.   गीतकार: कं विनैव नगारोहणम् करोति ?

ड.   पथि कीद्दशा: पशव: परित: सन्ति ?

ढ.   गमनं कीद्दशम् कथितम् अत्र ?

ण.   गीतकार: कां हातुं कथयति ?

त.   राष्ट्रे कां विधातुं कथयति स: ?

थ.   ध्येयस्मरणम् कथं कर्तव्यम् ?

द.   ' हिंस्ना पशव: ' अत्र किं विशेषणपदं अस्ति ?

ध.   ' स्वकीयं बलं 'अत्र किं विशेष्यपदं अस्ति ?

### पंचम: पाठ: - कंटकेनैव कंटकम

क. व्याधस्य नाम किम आसीत ?

ख. चंचल: व्याघ्रम कुत्र दृष्टवान ?

ग. कस्मै किमपि अकार्यम न भवति ?

घ. बदरी गुल्मानां पृष्ठे का निलीना आसीत ?

ङ. सर्व: किं समाहिते ?

च. नि:सहायो व्याघ्रे किमयाचत ?

छ. चंचलेन वने किं कृतम ?

ज. व्याघ्रस्य पिपासा कथं शान्ता अभवत ?

झ. जलं पीत्वा व्याघ्र: किम अवदत ?

ञ. चंचल : ' मातृस्वस: | ' इति कां संबोधितवान |

ट. जाले पुनः बद्धं व्याघ्रं दृष्ट्वा व्याध: किम अकरोत ?

ठ. जाले क: बद्ध: आसीत् ?

ड. जलं क: पिबत् ?

ढ. व्याघ्र: व्याधाय किं न्यवेदयत् ?

ण. व्याध: व्याघ्रं किम् अवदत् ?

त. के निवर्तन्ते ?

थ. नदीजलम् किम् अवदत् ?

द. केषु छेदनं भवति ?

ध. मानवा: वृक्षान् प्रति किं कृत्वा स्वार्थम् समीहन्ते ?

न. अवसरे क: आगच्छत् ?

न. चंचल: लोमशिकां किम् अवदत् ?

प. क: पुनः कूर्दनम् अकरोत् ?

जाले बद्ध: व्याघ्र: किम् अकरोत् ?

## COMPUTER

## CHAPTER 3 : Introduction to Database

1. What is a Database? Write features of Database.

2. Create a database by using MS ACCESS and insert 10 Records.

3. Write a query for search, delete, insert, update.

4. Create Form  in MS ACCESS by using the above database.

5. Create a Report  in MS ACCESS by using the above database.

6. What do you understand by Primary Key?

7. What do you understand by attribute & tuple?

8. Explain features of Primary key and alternate key in detail.

9. Explain correct steps to start MS ACCESS.

10. What do you understand by Data Types?

11. Explain elements of a table.

12. Define the following terms:

Tuple, Field, Record, Database, RDBMS

13. Explain Database Management System and Rational Database management System.

14. Explain Data Types in DBMS.

15. Explain the following data types.

a. Memo   b. OLE object   c. Yes/No

16. Define the following

a. Candidate Key   b. Primary Key   c. Alternate Key

17. Rakesh is a computer game lover and has a large number of game DVD as part of his collection. His friends keep borrowing his DVDs from him and he loses track of which friend has borrowed which DVD.

18. Trace the history of databases. Give a PowerPoint presentation on the topic.

19. **Case study based Questions:**

Consider the following Table (Fabric) and Answer any four  questions that follow:

| FabricID | Fname | Type | Disc |
|---|---|---|---|
| F001 | Shirt | Woollen | 10 |
| F002 | Suit | Cotton | 20 |
| F003 | Tunic | Cotton | 10 |
| F004 | Jeans | Denim | 5 |
| F006 | Shorts | Cotton | 7 |

a. To insert the following record ("F005", "Kurta", "Woollen",5)
b. To display only those fabric whose disc is more than 10
c. To display those records whose type is "Woollen"
d. To modify the fabric shirt by increasing discount by 10
e. To delete the record of fabric 'F003' from table.


**Chapter 4: Introduction to Microsoft Access 2010**

1. Name the two views in which you can create table in Access. Describe any one of them.

2. What do you define in field grid of Design view window?

3. A bank database contains the following field along with data. Mention the suitable data type for each field.

| Customer Id | Account Number | Account Type | Date of opening | NRI | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1001 | 78653 | Saving | 11/08/2021 | N | 800000 |

| 1004 | 22747 | Saving | 08/12/2021 | Y | 900000 |
|------|-------|--------|------------|---|--------|
| 1004 | 13537 | current | 06/03/2021 | N | 100000 |

4. Write steps to create a table.

5. Write step to insert record into the table.

6. Explain the difference between filter and sort.

7. An access table is used as the data source for creating mail merge operation in word. Give a presentation on how it is done.

8. **Case study based Questions:**
Consider the following Table and Answer the questions that follow:

**TABLE: Patient**

| NAME | P_NO | DATE_ADMIN | DOC_NO |
|------|------|------------|--------|
| Mrs. Vimla Jain | P0001 | 10/11/11 | D201 |
| Miss IshitaKohli | P0012 | 10/11/11 | D506 |
| Mr Vijay Verma | P1002 | 10/17/11 | D201 |
| Mr Vijay verma | P1567 | 11/22/11 | D233 |

**Answer any four questions**

a) Mention the suitable data type (with size if applicable) for storing the "Name" and

"Date_Admin" details.

b) Insert given data in above table ("Mr. Ankur", "P1988", 10/12/12, D765).

c) Identify the primary key in the given table. Justify

d) Display patient name, date of admission and doctor no for Mrvijay verma.

e) Change the doctor number of patient number "P0012" to "D529".