

ENGLISH

Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Innocent animals are still the victim of the greed of the riches."—justify the statement with reference to the context of "Mrs. Packletide,'s Tiger".
2. " Fame can sway us away from the reality. But one should know to keep a balance on the roller coaster rides of life." Did the nightingale know how to keep that balance? Explain.
3. War brings only futility. How did it poison the lives of the two small children in the prose " Two Gentlemen of Verona?"

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate.

It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.

1. The writer uses the term 'culture' to refer to
 - A) the cultivation of a plant or garden by a community
 - B) one's acquisition of knowledge
 - C) the way of life of a particular people living together in one place
 - D) one's acquaintance with literature and art
2. The passage suggests that universal education
 - A) is, in fact, aggravating the existing problems of the modern world
 - B) is the solution to the problems in the modern world
 - C) would prevent us from transmitting culture to the future generation
 - D) would help retain the cultural values
3. The culture of a community is said to deteriorate when
 - A) there is a fall in its educational standards
 - B) the family life fails to play its part
 - C) there is universal education
 - D) it adopts the modern system of instruction
4. The culture of a community is transmitted
 - A) more by school than the family
 - B) more by family than school
 - C) equally by both
 - D) by the peer group

5. According to the poet education is

- A) the sharpening of the wits
- B) Tapping and encouraging the inherent values in man
- C) the substitution of old traditions with new one
- D) the development of moral standards

5. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Pashmina, popularly known as cashmere wool, derived its name from Pashm, which refers to the under fleece of the Himalayan mountain goat, called Chyangra (*Capra Hircus*) which lives in the high altitude of 12,000 feet in Himalayan regions of Nepal where the temperature drops below -40 degrees and in some remote regions of Tibetan Plateau. One pashm goat yields 3 to 8 ounces for fiber a year. This wool has a thousand years of history of being woven into shawls, and blankets, and praised for its exquisite softness, long life, warmth, and beauty.

The thermo conductivity of this wool is very high and proves to be the best insulator. Pure Pashmina wool is coarse and too delicate to wear. So, it undergoes a process that makes it soft as silk and is referred as cashmere. Pure Pashmina comes from Tibet and not Kashmir.

Manufacturers weave Pashmina garments with a blend of silk. The proportion varies from 80:20 percent to 50:50 percent. More the proportion of Pashmina, higher is the price of those clothes. Clothes with a blend of silk and pashmina is adored in the western world.

In the early ages, Pashmina was a royal symbol and was known as Fiber for Kings. During the 15th century, weaving of Tapestry shawls was introduced from Turkistan by Zain-ul-Abdin, the ruler of Kashmir. Exquisitely soft, light weight, and still warm, this royal luxury was patronized by successive rulers like Akbar. When the Mughal empire collapsed these weavers became unemployed. Later on in the 19th century, Pashmina became a craze in France after Napoleon presented an exotic shawl to Empress Josephine.

1. The passage deals with —

- A) Pashmina's popularity all over the world
- B) The origin and evolution of pashmina
- C) The wide demand of Pashmina silk
- D) The craft of Kashmir- pashmina industry

2. The collapse of Mughal empire—

- A) Led to the downfall of pashmina production
- B) Led to poor export rate of pashmina
- C) Resulted in the lack of royal patronage
- D) Resulted in the financial crisis and unemployment of its craftsmen.

3. The high price of Pashmina garments chiefly depends-

- A) On the higher proportion of silk blended with it.
- B) On their royal brands
- C) On the higher proportion of Pashmina blended with the silk.
- D) On its regional origin

4. Find out the statement which is incorrect-

- A) The thermo conductivity of Pashmina wool is one of its remarkable features.
- B) Pure pashmina is actually the under fleece of Himalayan mountain goat.
- C) The weaving of Tapestry shawls was introduced by the ruler of Kashmir, hence pure Pashmina comes from Kashmir and not from Tibet.
- D) Pashmina fiber transcended the Asian boundaries and was adored in France in 19th century.

5. 'Pashmina became a craze in France' - substitute the word 'craze' with a suitable synonym-

- A) Insanity
- B) Infatuation
- C) Enthusiasm
- D) Vogue

1. वे मूर्ति देख कर रुक गए । इसका मिश्र वाक्य होगा -

(क) उन्होंने मूर्ति को देखा और रुक गए ।

(ख) वे मूर्ति को देख कर रुक गए ।

(ग) जैसे ही उन्होंने मूर्ति को देखा , वैसे ही वे रुक गए ।

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं ।

2. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से मिश्र वाक्य पहचान कर नीचे दिए गए सबसे सही विकल्प को चुनिए -

(क) उसके अनुसार वह बहुत बुद्धिमान है ।

(ख) उसने कहा कि वह बहुत बुद्धिमान है ।

(ग) वह अपने को बुद्धिमान मानता है ।

(घ) वह मानता है कि वह बुद्धिमान है ।

कूट

(I) केवल क सही है ।

(II) ख और ग सही है ।

(III) ख और घ सही है ।

(IV) ग और घ सही है ।

3. निम्नलिखित में से सरल वाक्य पहचान कर नीचे दिए गए सही विकल्प को चुनिए -

(क) राधा ने जो पुस्तक माँगी, वह उसे मिल गई ।

(ख) राधा के पुस्तक माँगते ही वह उसे मिल गई ।

(ग) राधा ने जैसे ही पुस्तक माँगी , वैसे ही उसे मिल गई ।

(घ) राधा ने पुस्तक माँगी और उसे मिल गई ।

कूट

(I) केवल क सही है ।

(II) केवल ख सही है ।

(III) ख और ग सही है ।

(IV) ग और घ सही है ।

4. इनमें से कर्मवाच्य का उदाहरण है -

(क) किसानों ने खेतों में कीटनाशक दवाई का छिड़काव किया ।
किया जाता है ।

(ख) किसान द्वारा खेतों में कीटनाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव

(ग) किसान खेतों में कीटनाशक दवाइयों का छिड़काव करते हैं ।

(घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं ।

5. इनमें भाववाच्य का उदाहरण है -

(क) सोहन से चला नहीं जाता ।

(ख) सोहन अब घर नहीं जाएगा ।

(ख) सोहन दूर तक जाएगा ।

(घ) सोहन नहीं चलता है ।

6. राजा द्वारा प्रजा को कष्ट दिए गए । इसका कर्तृवाच्य होगा -

(क) राजा से प्रजा को कष्ट मिला ।

(ख) राजा ने प्रजा को कष्ट दिए ।

(ग) राजा द्वारा प्रजा को कष्ट दिए जाने लगे ।

(घ) राजा प्रजा को कष्ट देता है ।

7. गोपियों को उद्धव का शुष्क संदेश पसंद ना आने का मुख्य कारण था -

(क) उद्धव के कठोर शब्द एवं अति कटु व्यवहार ।

(ख) उद्धव में वाक्पटुता की कमी एवं हृदयहीनता ।

(ग) गोपियों का प्रेम मार्ग के स्थान पर ज्ञान मार्ग को पसंद करना ।

(घ) गोपियों का ज्ञान मार्ग के स्थान पर प्रेम मार्ग को पसंद करना ।

8. सूरदास के 'पद ' के आधार पर बताइए कि गोपियों ने उद्धव को दूर्भाग्यशाली क्यों कहा ?

(क) वे श्री कृष्ण के साथ रहते हुए भी उनसे प्रेम ना कर सके ।

(ख) वे श्री कृष्ण का कृपापात्र नहीं बन सके ।

(ग) वे श्रीकृष्ण को योग नहीं सिखा सके ।

(घ) वे श्रीकृष्ण को लेकर ब्रज नहीं आ सके ।

9. परशुराम के क्रोध को शांत करने के लिए राम ने उनसे क्या कहा ?

(क) धनुष तोड़ने वाला कोई राजकुमार है ।

(ख) धनुष तोड़ने वाला आपका कोई सेवक होगा ।

(ग) धनुष तोड़ने वाला आपका कोई मित्र होगा ।

(घ) यह धनुष अपने आप टूट गया ।

10. लक्ष्मण ने शिव-धनुष के टूटने के विषय में परशुराम को क्या सफाई पेश की ?

(क) श्रीराम ने तो इसे केवल छुआ था , पर यह छूते ही टूट गया , फिर इसमें श्रीराम का क्या दोष ।

(ख) पुराना होने के कारण वह धनुष जर्जर हो गया था , इसलिए टूट गया ।

(ग) धनुष अधिक भारी था , इसलिए प्रत्यंचा चढ़ाते हुए टूट गया ।

(घ) धनुष की डोरी छोटी होने के कारण , प्रत्यंचा चढ़ाते हुए टूट गया ।

11. पाठ के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 25-30 शब्दों में लिखिए -

(क) शिवजी का धनुष टूटने पर क्रोधित परशुराम को शांत करने के लिए राम ने क्या कहा ? ' राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद ' पाठ के आधार पर लिखिए ।

(ख) गोपियों ने श्रीकृष्ण को अपने हृदय में किस प्रकार बसाया हुआ है ? सूरदास के ' पद ' के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

(ग) सूरदास के ' पद ' के आधार पर बताइए कि कृष्ण के किस कार्य को गोपियाँ अन्याय मानती हैं ?

(घ) राम के वचन सुनकर परशुराम ने क्रोधित होकर क्या कहा ? ' राम-लक्ष्मण-परशुराम संवाद ' पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए ।

BENGALI

১) ‘ শব্দ + চন্দ্র’ সন্ধিযুক্ত শব্দ কী হবে?

২) ‘অলঙ্কার’- শব্দটিতে কোন দুটি ধ্বনি বা বর্ণের মধ্যে সন্ধি হয়েছে?

৩) এমন একটি শব্দ লেখো যাতে স্বর + ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির সন্ধি হয়েছে।

৪) সন্ধির ফলে বর্ণের তৃতীয় বর্ণটি বর্ণের প্রথম বর্ণে পরিণত হওয়ার দৃষ্টান্ত দাও।

৫) খাঁটি বাংলা সন্ধির নিয়মে ‘আল্লা’ শব্দটির সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ করলে কী হবে?

৬) ‘দংশন’ - পদটির পূর্বপদের শেষ ধ্বনি বা বর্ণ কী হবে?

৭) “জলজ্যান্ত একজন লেখককে এত কাছ থেকে কখনো দেখিনি তখন ...।”- এই দেখার ফল কী হয়েছিল?

৮) “বিকলে চায়ের টেবিলে ওঠে কথাটা”- কোন কথাটা? চায়ের টেবিলে ‘কথাটা ওঠে’ মানে কী?

৯) “ তিন পাশাড়ের নকশি কাঁথায় শিশুর কলরব”- বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়েছে?

১০) “শক্ত সবুজ গাঁ”- বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়েছে?

SANSKRIT

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि लिखत :-

नाहं स्वर्गं न मोक्षं वा कामये किन्तु अर्थानां परित्राणाय एव मे निश्चयः। अस्य याञ्चा वृथा मा अस्तु। इत्युक्त्वा स राजा वैद्योक्तविधिना नीलोत्पलम् इव एकं चक्षुः शनैः अक्षतम् उत्पाद्य प्रीत्या याचकाय समर्पितवान्। सः अपि तत् नेत्रम् यथास्थानम् अस्थापयत्। ततो महीपालः कंसः द्वितीयं नेत्रमपि शनैः निष्कास्य तस्मै ददौ। अथ विस्मितः शक्रः अचिन्तयत् - अहो धृतिः! अहो सत्त्वम्! अहो सत्त्वहितैषिता।

I. एकपदेन उत्तरत -

(i) कः स्वर्गं मोक्षं वा न इच्छति?

(ii) कः तन्नेत्रं यथास्थानम् अस्थापयत्?

II. पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत -

(i) राजा वैद्योक्तविधिना किं शनैः उत्पाद्य याचकाय समर्पितवान्?

III. भाषिककार्यम् -

(i) अनुच्छेदे ‘नेत्रम्’ पदस्य पर्यायः कः लिखितः?

(क) चक्षुः

(ख) एकम्

(ग) अक्षतम्

(घ) द्वितीयम्

(ii) ‘ अहो सत्त्वहितैषिता ’ इति कस्य चिन्तनम्?

- (क) विस्मितस्य (ख) शक्रस्य (ग) वैद्यस्य (घ) नृपस्य
 (iii) ' अद्य विस्मितः शक्रः अचिन्तयत्। ' अत्र विशेषणपदं किम्?
 (क) अथ (ख) शक्रः (ग) विस्मितः (घ) अचिन्तयत्
 (iv) अनुच्छेदे 'ददौ' इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदम् किम्?
 (क) तस्मै (ख) महीपालः (ग) राजा (घ) नेत्रम्

2. अधोलिखितेषु रेखांकितपदानां सन्धिं विच्छेदं वा विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत :-

I. प्रभो + अत्र कथम् आगतः?

- (क) प्रभोत्र (ख) प्रभोऽत्र (ग) प्रभूत्र (घ) प्रभौत्र

II. पावनं वेदमन्त्रं पठतु भवान्।

- (क) पाव + नम् (ख) पा + वनम् (ग) पो + अनम् (घ) पौ + अनम्

3. अधोलिखितेषु रेखांकितपदानां समासं विग्रहं वा विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत :-

I. षडेते पाठकगुणाः सन्ति।

- (क) पाठकस्य गुणाः (ख) पाठके गुणाः (ग) पाठकात् गुणाः (घ) पाठं करोति यः

II. शारदा सर्वदा अस्ति।

- (क) सर्व ददाति इति (ख) सर्वा दत्तः इति (ग) सर्व दत्ता इति (घ) सर्वाम् ददाति

III. सत्यसमं तपः नास्ति।

- (क) सत्यात् समम् (ख) सत्येन समम् (ग) सत्याय समम् (घ) सत्यस्य समम्

4. मित्रं प्रति लिखितम् पत्रं मञ्जूषापदैः पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत :-

(i) -----

(ii) ----- गौरवः

सस्नेहम् (iii) ----- ।

गतमासे अहं (iv) ----- मात्रा च सह भ्रमणार्थं मेघालयप्रदेशम् अगच्छम्।

(v) ----- सौन्दर्यम् अद्भुतम्। (vi) ----- सुन्दरं पर्वतीयस्थलम्

(vii) ----- वृक्षैः पर्वतैः च सुसज्जिता इयं वस्तुतः देवभूमिः एव अस्ति। इमं सुन्दरं प्रदेशं दृष्ट्वा (viii) ----- यत् पर्वताः सदैव रम्याः एव। अहं त्वया सह अपि एकवारं

(ix) ----- तत्र गन्तुम् इच्छामि। आशासे आवां शीघ्रमेव तत्र पर्वतानां मध्ये

भविष्यावः।

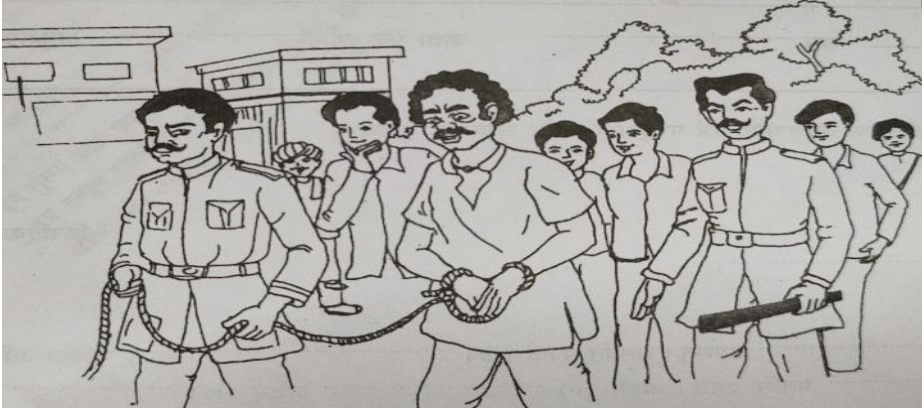
सर्वेभ्यः मम नमस्काराः कथनीयाः। शीघ्रं मिलामः।

(x) ----- मित्रम्

रमेशः

मञ्जूषा - { भवतः, इदम्, केरलतः, विशालैः, नमस्काराः, पुनः, अनुभूयते, मेघालयप्रदेशम्, पित्रा, पियमित्र }

5. प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया चित्रस्य वर्णनं संस्कृते पञ्चसु वाक्येषु कुरुत :-



मञ्जूषा - { बन्दी, आरक्षकः, भवनानि, जनसम्मर्दः, वृक्षाः, नयति, दर्शकाः

MATHEMATICS

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION :

1. To enhance the reading skills of grade X students, the school nominates you and two of your friends to set up a class library. There are two sections- section A and section B of grade X. There are 32 students in section A and 36 students in section B

Answer the following questions:

i. What is the minimum number of books you will acquire for the class library, so that they can be distributed equally among students of Section A or Section B?

- a) 144 b) 128 c) 288 d) 272

ii) If the product of two positive integers is equal to the product of their HCF and LCM is true then, the HCF (32, 36) is

- a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8

iii) 36 can be expressed as a product of its primes as

- a) $2^2 \times 3^2$ b) $2^3 \times 3^3$
c) $2^4 \times 3^4$ d) $2^5 \times 3^5$

iv) $7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 15 + 15$ is a

- a) Prime number
b) Composite number
c) Neither prime nor composite
d) None of the above

V) If p and q are positive integers such that $p = ab^2$ and $q = a^2b$, where a, b are prime numbers, then the LCM (p, q) is

- a) ab. b) a^2b^2 . c) a^3b^3 d) a^4b^4

2. Draw the graph of a quadratic polynomial $Y = X^2 - 2x - 8$ and observe the zeroes of the polynomials.

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

3. To verify the conditions of consistency/ inconsistency for a pair of linear equations in two variables by graphical method.

i) $5x+6y=8$
 $8x+5y=3$

ii) $7x+3y=5$
 $14x+6y=7$

iii) $7x+8y=5$
 $14x+16y=10$

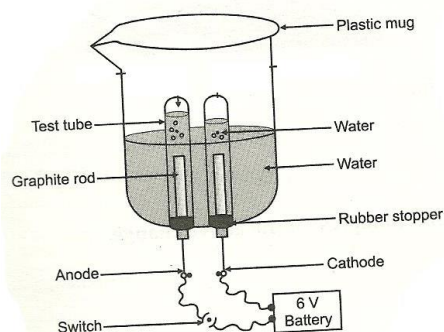
4. Draw a mind map of the polynomial chapter.

For graph and case study based Question, use the graph copy provided by the school

For Mind map, use the 1/4 coloured chart paper.

SCIENCE

- Assertion (A): A ray passing through the centre of curvature of a concave mirror after reflection is reflected back along the same path.
Reason (R): The incident rays fall on the mirror along the normal to the reflecting surface.
(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
- Assertion (A): Mirror formula can be applied to plane mirror.
Reason (R): A plane mirror is a spherical mirror of infinite focal length.
(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
- A man standing in front of a spherical mirror, finds his image having a very small head and a fat body. Name the way the type of mirrors used.
- An object placed at a distance of 12 cm in front of a concave mirror of radius of curvature 30 cm. List four characteristics of the image formed by the mirror.
- “The magnification produced by a spherical mirror is -3”. Mention four information from this statement that we can obtain.
- Identify gas A evolved at anode in the given set up.



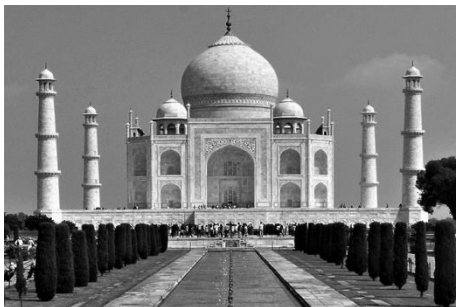
- (a) Oxygen (b) Ozone (c) Hydrogen (d) Carbon dioxide.

- Following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate option given below:
(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.

Assertion (A) : Brown fumes are produced when lead nitrate is heated.

Reason (R) : Nitrogen dioxide gas is produced as a by product due to the decomposition of lead nitrate.

8. Marble's popularity began in ancient Rome and Greece, where white and off-white marble were used to construct a variety of structure, from hand-held sculptures to massive pillars and buildings.



(I) Chemical formula of the compound which was used to the above historical monuments.

(II) Which products are obtained on strong heating of that compound?

(III) If any gas is formed, how will you identify? Mention the chemical reaction.

9. While eating you are advised not to talk. Why are you advised so?
10. If you compare your rate of breathing by feeling your chest movement with the number of times a fish opens and closes its mouth. Which will be higher and why?
11. Write one feature which is common to each of the following pairs of terms/organs:
i) Glycogen and starch ii) Chlorophyll and hemoglobin iii) Gills and Lungs iv) Arteries and Veins
12. In the process of Photosynthesis food A is prepared which gets converted into food B. What are A and B? Why is A converted to B?
13. What is common for cuscutea, ticks and leeches?
14. Name the substrates for the following enzymes
a. trypsin
b. amylase
c. pepsin
d. lipase
15. Meat is easier to digest as compared to grass. Why?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Section A

A. Identify the correct option:

1. Mention the main cause of land degradation in Punjab.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Intensive cultivation | c) Over- irrigation |
| b) Deforestation | d) Over grazing |

2. **Assertion (A):** The process of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between two.

Reason(R): The denudation of soil covers and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

3. **Assertion (A)** Supposes the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio in secondary stage is 47%.

Reason (R) More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is correct.

4. Assertion (A): Horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of the government placed at same level to exercise different powers.

Reason(R): The separation ensures that different organs can exercise unlimited power.

(a) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

Section B

1. Identify the famous leader? What does the picture tell us about him?



2. Read the cartoon and answer the question that follow: -



What do you interpret from this cartoon?

A.i) In 2005, Russian Constitution gave more power to its president and the president of another country also visited Russia; both are talking.

ii) In mid 2005, Russian Constitution gave less power to its president and the president of another country also visited Russia; both are talking.

iii) In 2004, Russian Constitution gave less power to its president and the president of another also visited Russia that very year; both are talking.

iv) In 2004, Russian Constitution gave more power to its president and the president of another also visited Russia that very year; both are talking.

B. Who are the two leaders shown in the above image?

i) Mikhail Gorbachev and Donald Trump

ii) Donald Trump and Joe Biden

iii) Mikhail Mishustin and Donald Trump

iv) President Vladimir Putin and President Bush.

C. The leaders depicted in the image belong to which countries ?

- i) Russia and U.S.A
- ii) Turkey and Korea
- iii) India and Sri Lanka
- iv) Russia and India

Section C

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views:

‘Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions ... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production, defense. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family ... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family?’

Louise Otto-Peters (1819–95) was a political activist who founded a women’s journal and subsequently a feminist political association. The first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following editorial: ‘Let us ask how many men, possessed by thoughts of living and dying for the sake of Liberty, would be prepared to fight for the freedom of the entire people, of all human beings? When asked this question, they would all too easily respond with a “Yes!”, though their untiring efforts are intended for the benefit of only one half of humanity – men. But Liberty is indivisible! Free men therefore must not tolerate to be surrounded by the unfree ...’

An anonymous reader of the same newspaper sent the following letter to the editor on 25 June 1850:

‘It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without however getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same ... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?’

Q1. ‘A cattle herder possessed the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right.’ What type of bias does this reflect?

Q2. Identify the reason why the liberal politician Carl Welcker believes that women require protection of man?

Q3. How does gender equality help in ensuring the dignity of women?

Q4. Give two examples of Indian Women who have voiced for gender equality.

Section D

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. "Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundary ". Justify this statement.

2. Maximum no. of people of West Bengal prefers tea as a beverage crop and in Karnataka most of the people prefer coffee as a beverage crop. According to you analyze the reason behind it.

3. Gaurav currently residing in Surat applied for a job in an educational learning hub “my CBSE guide” located in Delhi. He got selected in an interview. The company offered him a handsome salary. However, Gaurav is confused. Apart from salary, what other goals he should keep in mind while taking up a new job?

4. Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others”. Defend or Refute.
