

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, DAULATPUR
SUMMER BREAK ASSIGNMENTS- 2021-22**

Subject- Biology

Revision Worksheet-1

1. Give the unit of classification?
2. Who gave binomial name of classification?
3. What is meant by identification of a species?
4. Why are classification systems changing every now & then?
5. Differentiate between taxon & category?
6. Describe the role of museum in studying systematic?
7. "Botanical gardens are living herbaria". Comment ?
8. State any five objectives of classification.
9. Explain the utility of systematic & mention the characteristics of new systematics.
10. What are the major divisions of classification, classify man.

Subject- Biology
Revision Worksheet-2

1. Who introduced the five kingdom classification of organisms?
2. To which kingdom the multicellular decomposers belong?
3. Expand PPLO.
4. What is the basis of modern classification?
5. Give one example of a fungus as a source of antibiotics?
6. How are viroids different from viruses?
7. Explain sexual reproduction in bacteria?
8. Discuss the salient features of viruses with the help of diagram?
9. Write the distinct characters of fungi & explain using a diagram.
10. Name the five kingdoms in which the organisms are grouped together?
11. Which organisms are known as “Jokers of plant kingdom”
12. In which class of fungi sexual reproduction does not occur?
13. Explain phylogenetic system of classification?
14. What is the basis of Whittaker’s system of classification?
15. Find out what do the terms “algal bloom” & “red tides” signify?
16. Distinguish between bacteria & cyanobacteria?
17. Describe the salient features of protists?
18. Explain the various methods of asexual & sexual reproduction in fungi?

SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY

Revision Worksheet – 1

Q1. For reaction,

$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$, Identify dihydrogen (H_2) as a limiting reagent in the following reaction mixtures .

- (a) 56 g of N_2 + 10 g of H_2 (b) 35 g of N_2 + 8 g of H_2
(c) 14 g of N_2 + 4 g of H_2 (d) 28 g of N_2 + 6 g of H_2

Q2. At 300 K and 1 atmospheric pressure, 10 mL of a hydrocarbon required 55 mL of O_2 for complete combustion and 40 mL of CO_2 is formed. The formula of the hydrocarbon is

- (a) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{Cl}$ (b) C_4H_6
(c) C_4H_{10} (d) C_4H_8

Q3. 25 g of an unknown hydrocarbon upon burning produces 88 g of CO_2 and 9 g of H_2O . This unknown hydrocarbon contains .

- (a) 20 g of carbon and 5 g of hydrogen
(b) 22 g of carbon and 3 g of hydrogen
(c) 24 g of carbon and 1 g of hydrogen
(d) 18 g of carbon and 7 g of hydrogen

Q4. For the following reaction , the mass of water produced from 445 g of

$\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{110}\text{O}_6$ is : $2\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{110}\text{O}_6(\text{s}) + 163\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 114\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 110\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$

- (a) 490 g (b) 495 g
(c) 445 g (d) 890 g

Q5. The hardness of a water sample (in terms of equivalents of CaCO_3) containing 10^{-3} M CaSO_4 is (Molar mass of $\text{CaSO}_4 = 136\text{ g mol}^{-1}$)

- (a) 100 ppm (b) 10 ppm
(c) 50 ppm (d) 90 ppm

Q6. 1 g of a carbonate (M_2CO_3) on treatment with excess HCl produces 0.01186 mole of CO_2 . The molar mass of M_2CO_3 in g mol^{-1} is

- (a) 1186 (b) 84.3
(c) 118.6 (d) 11.86

Q7. At 300 K and 1 atm, 15 mL of a gaseous hydrocarbon requires 375 mL air containing 20% O_2 by volume for complete combustion. After combustion, the gases occupy 330 mL. Assuming that the water formed is in liquid form and the volumes were measured at the same temperature and pressure, the formula of the hydrocarbon is

- (a) C_3H_8 (b) C_4H_8
(c) C_4H_{10} (d) None

SUBJECT – CHEMISTRY

Revision Worksheet – 2

Q1. Taking N_2 and O_2 as main components of the air (79% N_2 , 21 % O_2 by volume) what is the molecular mass of air ? How has it been arrived at ?

Q2. What is kg-mole ? Find out the total number of electrons in a kg-mole of O_2 .

Q3. The average molar mass of a mixture of methane (CH_4) and ethene (C_2H_4) present in the ratio of a : b is found to be 20.0 g mol^{-1} . If the ratio were reversed, what would be the molar mass of the mixture ?

Q4. A compound made up of two elements A and B has A = 70 % , B = 30 % . Their relative number of moles in the compound are 1.25 and 1.88. Calculate

(i) atomic masses of the elements A and B

(ii) molecular formula of the compound, if its molecular mass is found to be 160.

Q5. 25 cm^3 of 0.2 M solution metal chloride (MCl_x) reacted with 150 cm^3 of 0.1 M $AgNO_3$ solution completely to form the precipitate of $AgCl$. What is the formula of metal chloride ?

Q6. A black dot used as a full stop at the end of a sentence has a mass of about one attogram. Assuming that the dot is made up of carbon, calculate the approximate number of carbon atoms present in the dot ?

Q7. 20.0 mL of a mixture of oxygen (O_2) and ozone (O_3) was heated till ozone was completely decomposed. The mixture on cooling was found to have a volume of 21 mL. Calculate the percentage of ozone by volume in the mixture .

Q8. Insulin contains 3.4% sulphur. Calculate the minimum molecular mass of insulin .

Q9. 1.615 g of anhydrous $ZnSO_4$ was placed in moist air . After a few days, its mass was found to be 2.875 g. What is the molecular formula of the hydrated salt ?

Q10. 4 g carbon were heated with 8 g of sulphur. How much carbon disulphide (CS_2) will be formed when the reaction is complete ? What will be its percentage purity ?

Q11. Gastric juice contains about 3.0 g of HCl per litre. If a person produces about 2.5 litre of gastric juice per day, how many antacid tablets each containing 400

mg of $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ are needed to neutralize all the HCl produced in one day .

Q12. The vapour density of a mixture of NO_2 and N_2O_4 is 38.3 at 26.7 C. Calculate the number of moles of NO_2 in 100 g of the mixture.

Q13. The mass of one litre sample of ozonised oxygen at N.T.P. was found to be 1.5 g. When 100 mL of this mixture at N.T.P. were treated with turpentine oil, the volume was reduced to 90 mL. Calculate the molecular mass of ozone .

Q14. Potassium bromide, KBr contains 32.9 % by mass of potassium. If 6.40 g of bromine reacts with 3.60 g of potassium, calculate the number of moles of potassium which combine with bromine to form KBr .

Q15. Two acids H_2SO_4 and H_3PO_4 are neutralized separately by the same amount of an alkali when sulphate and dihydrogen orthophosphate are formed respectively. Find the ratio of the masses of H_2SO_4 and H_3PO_4 [P = 31] .

Q16. A mixture of formic acid and oxalic acid is heated with conc H_2SO_4 . The gas produced is collected and on its treatment with KOH solution, the volume of the gas decreased by $\frac{1}{6}$ th. Calculate the molar ratio of the two acids in the original mixture.

Q17. A plant virus is found to consist of uniform cylindrical particles of 150 \AA in diameter and 5000 \AA long. The specific volume of the virus is $0.75 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$. If the virus is considered to be a simple particle , find its molecular weight .

Q18. Haemoglobin contains 0.25 % iron by weight. The molecular weight of Haemoglobin is 89600. Calculate the no. of iron atom per molecule of Haemoglobin .

Q19. A mixture of FeO and Fe_3O_4 was heated in air to a constant mass. It was found to gain 10 % in its mass. Calculate the percentage composition of the original mixture .

Q20. The vapour density of a mixture containing NO_2 and N_2O_4 is 38.3 at 27° C . Calculate the mole of NO_2 in 100 mole mixture .

Class-11: English Worksheet #1

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

1. Author's Grandmother had been old and young for the last:

- (a) thirty years
- (b) twenty years
- (c) ten years
- (d) fifteen years

2. Where was grandfather's portrait hung?

- (a) above the mantelpiece
- (b) below the photograph of the grandmother
- (c) above the bureau
- (d) above the table

3. Which thought was almost revolting?

- (a) Grandmother being young and pretty.
- (b) Games grandmother used to play as a child.
- (c) Grandfather being young and handsome.
- (d) Grandfather's long and white beard.

4. Who had always been short and fat and slightly bent?

- (a) Grandfather
- (b) Grandmother
- (c) Author's Great grandmother
- (d) Author's mother

5. Who used to hobble about the house?

- (a) Grandfather
- (b) Grandmother
- (c) Author's mother
- (d) Author's father

6. Name the poetic device in “*She was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity*”.

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Simile
- (c) Personification
- (d) Alliteration

7. “*My grandmother and I were good friends.*” Who words are these?

- (a) Khuswant Singh
- (b) Khuswant Singh's brother
- (c) Khuswant Singh's sister
- (d) Khuswant Singh's mother

8. “That was a turning-point in our friendship.” What was the turning point?

- (a) When author shifted to city
- (b) When the author joined English school
- (c) When Author's Grandmother and author shifted to city
- (d) When author shifted to village

9. Who accepted her seclusion with resignation?

- (a) Grandfather
- (b) Grandmother
- (c) Parents
- (d) Author

10. Who came back home after five years?

- (a) Grandmother
- (b) Grandfather
- (c) Author
- (d) Author's friend

Class-11: English Worksheet #2

Note-Making and Summarising

Passage #1: Demonetisation

Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that all currency notes in the denominations of 1,000 and 500 would be invalid from the midnight of November 8, 2016. In the 50 days between November 10 and December 30, 2016, 15.44 trillion worth of 500 and 1,000 currency notes were withdrawn to track down black money and fake currency that was reportedly funding terror.

Right from Day One, the move attracted sharp criticism from many quarters. Particularly, after it had come to light that almost 99% of the currency notes are back into circulation, and the efficacy of the move was being questioned.

It affected the small industrial units, which predominantly operate in the cash economy. Job opportunities became scarce and economic growth suffered. But does this mean that demonetisation has been an exercise in futility?

We must remember that demonetisation was one of a string of steps that the government has been taking to control black money. First, it had given a three-month window for bringing back unaccounted money stashed in offshore accounts, but the response was not good. The next target was black money within India. The Income Disclosure Scheme of 2016 has been relatively successful. It collected 65,250 crores, seven times more than what one such scheme in 1997 had mopped up. We cannot see the demonetisation move in isolation — this is part of the larger design to unearth black money.

Yes, it has not confiscated hordes of black money. However, the banks have reported lakhs of suspicious transactions where people have deposited a large amount of cash with banks which are disproportionate to income. In due course, the investigative agencies will get into

action and track down these people. We also need to take into consideration the rise in cashless transactions.

We are seeing a rise in the use of debit and credit cards, particularly among initial non-users. Every such transaction leaves a trail behind and makes sure that more and more people will come into the tax net. We cannot ignore the benefits of digitalisation of cash transactions and a definite move towards a cashless economy.

Demonetisation has also improved transmission in the banking system and has led to greater savings. All these initiatives form a pattern. The design is for structural and fiscal changes. We cannot avoid short-term pains for long-term gains.

(a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5 marks)

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3 marks)

Passage #2: Sound Sleep

Getting enough sleep is an important as taking time out to relax. A good night's sleep is essential for preserving the health of your brain and gives you the best chance to meet the coming day with a razor sharp mind. An average person needs about six to eight hour sleep a night—although it is also true that you need slightly less than this as you grow older. With aging, stress and sleep deprivation often feed on each other – stress tends to make it harder for you to fall asleep at night, and sleep deprivation in itself causes stress. Eventually, too little sleep can dramatically interfere with the performance of your memory – something you obviously want to prevent. If you are not getting enough sleep, try going to bed 30 to 60 minutes earlier than your normal bed time for a few days. Lie down on the bed and try to relax by dissociating yourself from your daily routine work. This is normally enough to catch up on any sleep deprivation.

If, however, you suffer from insomnia you should seek the advice of your doctor. The chances are it is already affecting your ability to remember and recall information – and if you are struggling to improve your memory scores, this could be at the root of your problem. Prolonged periods of insufficient sleep can deplete your immune system, make you more accident prone and even cause depression – this can also reinforce a more negative outlook on life, which can contribute to your stress burden. The good news is that your memory and mood should automatically improve once you improve your sleep patterns. Tackle your sleep issues and everything else should fall into place.

Because stress management is so essential to maximize your brain power, if you are not in the habit of setting aside time to relax, make it a priority to do so. Even a minute or two of deep breathing can start to work wonders. Often the best ideas and memories can come to you when you are in a state of relaxation as it is during these moments that you brain stores, processes and plays with the information it has received.

Meditation has long been part of religious and spiritual life, especially in Asia. Today, more and more people are adopting it in Western countries also, for its value of developing peace of mind and lowering stress. There is some evidence that regular meditation can have real sleep gain and health benefits particularly in terms of protecting your brain against aging.

(a) On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, make notes using headings and subheadings. Use recognizable abbreviations wherever necessary (minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it. (5 marks)

(b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words. (3 marks)

CLASS: - XI

MATHEMATICS HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

Qus 1. Convert into radian measures. $5^{\circ} 37' 30''$.

Qus 2. Prove $\cos 70^{\circ} \cdot \cos 10^{\circ} + \sin 70^{\circ} \cdot \sin 10^{\circ} = 1/2$

Qus 3. Evaluate $2\sin \pi/12$.

Qus 4. Find the solution of $\sin x = -\sqrt{3}/2$.

Qus 5. Prove that $[\cos 9^{\circ} - \sin 9^{\circ}] / [\cos 9^{\circ} + \sin 9^{\circ}] = \tan 36^{\circ}$

Qus 6. Find the value of $\tan 19\pi/3$.

Qus 7. Prove that $\cos 4x = 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x$

Qus 8. Prove $[\cos (\pi + x) \cdot \cos (-x)] / [\sin (\pi - x) \cdot \cos(\pi/2 + x)] = \cot^2 x$

Qus 9. Prove that $\tan 56^{\circ} = [\cos 11^{\circ} + \sin 11^{\circ}] / [\cos 11^{\circ} - \sin 11^{\circ}]$

Qus 10. Prove that $\cos 105^{\circ} + \cos 15^{\circ} = \sin 75^{\circ} - \sin 15^{\circ}$

Qus 11. If $\cot x = -5/12$, x lies in second quadrant find the values of other five trigonometric functions.

Qus 12. Prove that $[\sin 5x - 2\sin 3x + \sin x] / [\cos 5x - \cos x] = \tan x$

Qus 13. Prove that $\sin x + \sin 3x + \sin 5x + \sin 7x = 4 \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \sin 4x$

Qus 14. Prove that $\frac{\sec 8\theta - 1}{\sec 4\theta - 1} = \frac{\tan 8\theta}{\tan 2\theta}$

Qus 15. Prove that $\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos (A+B) = \sin^2 (A+B)$

Qus 16. Without using the tables, prove that $\sin 780^{\circ} \sin 480^{\circ} + \cos 120^{\circ} \cos 60^{\circ} = 1/2$.

Qus 17. Prove that $\sin 20^{\circ} \sin 40^{\circ} \sin 60^{\circ} \sin 80^{\circ} = 3/16$.

Qus 18. If α and β are the solutions of the equation $a \tan \theta + b \sec \theta = c$, then show that $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{2ac}{a^2 - c^2}$.

Qus 19. If $\cos(A+B) = 4/5$ and $\sin(A-B) = 5/13$, where A lies between 0 and $\pi/4$, find the value of $\tan 2A$.

Qus 20. If $A + B + C = 180^\circ$, prove that $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2 + 2\cos A \cos B \cos C$.

Qus 21. Find the value of $(1 + \cos \pi/8)(1 + \cos 3\pi/8)(1 + \cos 5\pi/8)(1 + \cos 7\pi/8)$

Qus 22. Find the value of the expression
 $3 [\sin^4(3\pi/2 - A) + \sin^4(3\pi + A)] - 2[\sin^6(\pi/2 + A) + \sin^6(5\pi - A)]$

Qus 23. Find the general solution of the equation $5\cos^2\theta + 7\sin^2\theta - 6 = 0$

Qus 24. Find the general solution of the equation
 $\sin x - 3\sin 2x + \sin 3x = \cos x - 3\cos 2x + \cos 3x$

Qus 25. If θ lies in the first quadrant and $\cos\theta = 8/17$, then find the value of $\cos(30^\circ + \theta) + \cos(45^\circ - \theta) + \cos(120^\circ - \theta)$.

Revision worksheet-1(Computer Organisation)

- Q1. Explain the use of any three input and output devices.
- Q2. State the difference between Primary and secondary storage devices.
- Q3. Write the features of all five generation of computers.
- Q4. Explain the functional components of a computer with the help of diagram.
- Q5. Name the first operational general purpose computer.
- Q6. Differentiate between data and information.

Revision Worksheet-2

Q1. Convert the following Decimal numbers to Binary Number:

- (i) $(195)_{10}$
- (ii) $(95)_{10}$
- (iii) $(100)_{10}$
- (iv) $(23)_{10}$

Q2. Convert the following Binary number to Decimal Number:

- (i) $(11001)_2$
- (ii) $(10011011)_2$
- (iii) $(1010)_2$
- (iv) $(111010)_2$

Sub.: Political Science
Why and How?
Class: XI

Chapter 1: Constitution:

Q1. Who drafted the Indian Constitution?

Q2. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly? Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Q3. When was The Constitution of India adopted?

Q4. What is the nature of India as per the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

Q5. Why is Indian Constitution considered a living document?

Q6. Describe the procedure of amendment of the Indian Constitution.

Q7. Explain the reasons for requiring special majority for amending the Constitution.

Q8. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

‘One likes to ask whether there can be anything new in a Constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world... The only new things, if there can be any, in a Constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country.’

a) Whose words have been referred in the given passage?

b) What was the main new thing according to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during the process of framing the Indian Constitution?

c) Name the lesson from which this passage has been taken.

CH-1- CONSTITUTION :WHY AND HOW EXTRA Q/A

Question 1.

What is Constitution?

Answer:

Constitution of a country is a written document which prescribes it to be a supreme law of the country to decide the structure of the government along with rights and duties of citizens. The Constitution speaks of who would play a vital role in decision-making powers.

Question 2.

What are the features of Constitution?

Answer:

- It is the Supreme Law of Country.
- It maintains a relationship between the government and the citizens of country.
- It constitutes the structure of the government.
- It tells who would play an important role in decision-making powers.

- Question 3.

What is the nature of India as per the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

Answer:

India is a Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic and Republic state.

- Question 4.

Mention the function of Constitution which set some limits on our government but on the other hand it favors the citizens.

Answer:

The Constitution sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.

Question 5.

What is the need and importance of a Constitution?

Answer:

- The Constitution provides a framework within which a government has to work.
- It minimizes the chances of disputes among the various organs of the government as it clearly defines their powers and functions separately.
- It also controls the misuse of power by the government.
- It safeguards the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Question 6.

What do you mean by 'Democratic' with special reference to India?

Answer:

- Democratic denotes to choose democracy as a way of life and run the administration through democratic institutions like legislatures, executive, free and fair judiciary, etc.
- 'Democratic' word in Preamble refers to social and economic democracy except political democracy.

Question 7.

What do the political and economic justice stand for?

Answer:

- Political Justice: Political justice refers to equal political rights to be enjoyed by all the citizens of country where every citizen has right to elect the representatives as well as the right to be elected as representatives.
- Economic Justice: It refers to every citizen to get the equal opportunities to earn one's livelihood as well as equal payment for equal work.

Question 8.

What is Preamble to the Constitution?

Answer:

Preamble to the Constitution is an introductory part of Constitution which enables the people to assess and evaluate the performance of government in the light of objectives laid down into the Preamble.

Question 9.

Mention the four main features of Indian Constitution.

Answer:

- It establishes a Sovereign, democratic republic in India.
- It establishes India as a secular state.
- It has provisions of fundamental rights as well as fundamental duties to the citizens of India.
- It establishes a parliamentary form of government in India.

Question 10.

"India is a secular state". Justify the statement.

Answer:

- The word 'Secular' was put in the Preamble to Constitution through the 42nd Amendment.

- 'Secular' refers that the state has no religion of its own but shows due respect to all religions.
- The state observes complete neutrality in religious matters.
- The 45th Amendment carries equal respect and recognition to all religions.
- No discrimination in India has ever been made against any individual belonging to different communities, religions, castes, etc.

Question 11.

What do you understand by the terms liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble to Constitution?

Answer:

Liberty: It is stated in the Preamble as a goal that the people should have liberty of thought, expression, belief and faith, if the state should remove the obstacles for the individuals to enjoy freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality: The Preamble to the Constitution always emphasizes to remove any sort of discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, race, colour, caste, etc. by making the provisions:

- Article 14— Equality of Justice
- Article 15—Social equality
- Article 16—Equality to achieve administrative services
- Article 17—Untouchability is removed (Social inequality)
- Article 18—All the designations except academic and military were finished.

Fraternity: Fraternity refers to brotherhood means equality of all citizens and their integrity. Everybody in society should be provided with the basic right to food, housing and clothing without any discrimination. Every citizen of the state is to be regarded as the part of decision-making process.

Question 12.

What is the main difference between the position of the head of state in India and that of the USA?

Or

How can you justify that India is a Republic?

Answer:

India is a Republic because the head of the state is the President who is elected by the Electoral College of the Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly for a fixed period of five years.

The difference between the position of the President of India and the USA is that in the USA, the President is the head of the presidential form of democratic government (real head of executive) whereas in India, President is the head of the parliamentary government, i.e. Prime Minister and his Cabinet is real executive and the President is the nominal head of the state.

Question 13.

What is a Constitution? How can we say that Constitution is a living document?

Answer:

A Constitution is a written set of rules and regulations to run the government of a country. It also defines the positions of three organs of the Government, i.e. the executive, the legislature and the judiciary along with to maintain relations between the Government and the citizens.

A Constitution is a living document because:

- It contains provisions to resolve social-economic problems.
- To update at par the provisions of constitution, the amendments are made.
- Judicial interpretations, executive orders, customs also support to the growth of a constitution.
- A Constitution is capable to adopt the new conditions as they arise.

Question 14.

Why should we respect our Constitution?

Answer:

We should respect our Constitution because:

- A Constitution is a supreme and fundamental law of country.
- A Constitution distributes the powers and functions among the three organs of government, i.e. the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
- The Government of India is composed of principles laid down in a Constitution.
- A Constitution maintains relations between the government and the citizens.

Question 15.

“India is a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic”. Justify the statement.

Answer:

India as a Sovereign State:

- India has attained a full status of independent statehood.
- India is no longer under subjugation of any foreign power.
- India is free to conduct her internal and external affairs as she deems desirable.

India as a Democratic State:

- The ultimate source of political and constitutional authority in India is vested with the people.
- Elections are held on regular intervals on the basis of adult franchise.
- Equality is the basic principle of a democratic form of government.
- Citizens of India enjoy the justifiable fundamental rights.
- Rule of Law is an essential feature of Indian Democratic State.

India as a Republic:

- The head of the state is the President of India.
- He is elected by the electoral college of parliament and state assemblies after every five years.

Question 16.

Indian Constitution contains some provisions for social justice. Examine.

Answer:

In India, social justice is lacking due to the fact that persons who enjoy greater wealth and property, have power and others are deprived.

Provisions made in Indian Constitution to end social injustice in India:

- The Indian Constitution has declared the practice of untouchability, a punishable offence.
- The state will provide equal opportunities to all citizens of India.
- No one can be discriminated from using public facilities on the ground of caste, religion, language, etc.
- India works on welfare state's philosophy to the welfare of people and upliftment of weaker sections.
- Constitution has given special privileges to SC's, ST's, OBC's and even to women and minorities.

Question 17.

Write a note on Constituent Assembly.

Answer:

- The Indian Constitution was made by Constituent Assembly.
- It held its first sittings on 9 December 1946 and reassembled on 14 August 1947 by the elected members of Provisional Legislative Assemblies through an election.
- It was composed roughly along the lines suggested by Cabinet Mission and on 26 November 1949, 284 actual members appended their signature to the Constitution.
- Constituent Assembly was made seriously a representative body in which the representation from all section of society was made and accommodated all shades of opinion.
- The Assembly took 166 days spread over two years, eleven months and eighteen days to frame the Constitution finally adopted.

Question 18.

What is the philosophy of Indian Constitution? Discuss.

Answer:

- Framers of Constitution expressed their vision for a new society and polity.
- Despite the differences of opinion the framers reached a consensus to be reflected in the Constitution.

- Indian Constitution was attempted to reach a goal of building a new social order on the basis of democracy, equality and justice.
- It also projected fundamental rights and civil liberties of Indian citizens alongwith fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy.
- Indian Constitution is based on liberal-welfare-democratic society to be reflected in the Preamble.
- Thus the philosophy of Constitution finds its expression in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.

Business Studies

Chapter 1

Nature and Purpose of Business

(1 MARK QUESTION)

Q1. Give an example of activity which is economic in one side and noneconomic on other side.

Q2. Why is business considered an economic activity?

Q3. If a person sells his domestic computer at a profit, will it be considered a business? Also explain the characteristic of business which is being stressed upon in the above said example.

Q4. Name the economic activity in which specialized knowledge is required.

Q5. Why is the insurance known as a tertiary industry?

Q6. Mr Rajnesh sold his furniture & bike on OLX as he was shifting base to London. Is this a business activity? Which element of business is being referred to here?

(3 / 4 MARKS)

Q7. ABC Ltd. is planting a tree on roadside. Which objective it is trying to achieve?

Q8. All human being fulfill their different needs by performing certain activities. Can you suggest and Explain the activities undertaken by them.

Q9. Write four differences among business, profession and employment.

Q10. No business is risk free in the light of this statement, explain the concept of business risk and its any three causes.

Q11. Explain any four objectives of business.

Q12. Define commerce, why is it of great importance in modern life?

Q13. Distinguish between primary & secondary industry Give examples.

Q14. Tea is mainly produced in Assam, while cotton in Gujrat&Maharashtra but they are required for consumption in different parts of the country. How can this hindrance of place be removed? Also under what business activity will it be categorised.

(5 / 6 MARKS)

Q15. Categories the following into business, profession and employment.

(i) A farmer (ii) An advocate (iii) A clerk

(iv) A hawker selling toys for children (v) A doctor

(vi) A person repairing scooter on roadside

Q16. Define business. Explain the characteristics of business (any four)

Q17. Commerce is the sum total of activities that remove hindrances in the free flow of goods from producers to consumers. Explain.

Q.18. Write difference among industry, commerce and trade on any five basis.

Q.19. Profit maximization cannot be the sole objective of a business. Explain.

Q.20. Define trade? Auxiliaries to trade?

DAULATPUR