| Maximum Marks: 50 | CLASS-XI ,   ENGLISH | TIME- 1.5 HOURS |

General Instructions:

    a. This paper is divided into four sections: A, B, C, D. All the sections are compulsory.

    b. Separate instructions are given in each section and question, wherever necessary.
       Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.

    c. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION-A (READING)

Q. 1. Read the passage and on the basis of your understanding of the passage answer the questions given below: (10)

1. India has never subscribed to the doctrine of militarism and war in her history. Here war was never treated as an ideal. It was only tolerated as unavoidable and inevitable, and all attempts were made to check it and bring it under control. In spite   of the frequency of wars in ancient India, in spite of highly developed military organization, techniques of war and imperialism, and in spite of the open justification of war as national policy, the heart of India loved pacifisms as an ideal capable of realization. India′s symbolic role was that of a peacemaker and it sincerely pinned its faith on the principle of 'Live and let live′. At least philosophically, India′s intelligence supported the cause of peace not only in national affairs but in international affairs also. All the great seers of the yore visualized the unity of life, permeating all beings, animate or inanimate, which ruled out killing and suicidal wars.

2. This doctrine of philosophical pacifisms practised by ancient *Aryans* is, no doubt, a question of controversial nature. Certainly, the great Indian teachers and *savants* stuck to this doctrine tenaciously and in their personal life they translated it into practice and preached it to masses and even to princes of military classes.

3. Another culture of those times, the existence of which has been proved by the excavations of *Mohan-jo-Daro*, also enunciated the doctrine of pacificism and friendship to all. Strangely enough, the Indus Valley civilization has revealed no fortification and very few weapons.

4. Ahimsa or the doctrine of non-violence in thought, speech and action assumed a gigantic importance in the Buddhist and Jain period. By a constant practice of this virtue, man becomes unassailable by even wild beasts, who forgot their ferocity the moment they entered the circumference of his magnetic influence. The monks and nuns of these churches were apostles of peace, who reached every nook and corner of the world and delivered the message of love to war-weary humanity. The greatest votary was the royal monk *Ashoka*, who in reality was responsible for transforming Ahimsa as an act of personal virtue, to Ahimsa as an act of national virtue.

5. Many a historian recounting the causes of the downfall of the *Mauryas*, hold the pacific policy of *Ashoka* which had eschewed the aggressive militarism of his predecessors, responsible for an early decay of the military strength of the state and its consequent disintegration, leading to the rise of *Sungas, Kanvas* and *Andhras*. But, in reality the fault lies with the weak successors of *Ashoka*, who could not wield the weapon of non-violence with a skill and efficiency which required the strength of a spiritual giant like *Ashoka*. They failed due to their subjective weakness: Pacifism itself was no cause of their failure.

6. Besides the foregoing philosophical and religious school of thought, even many political authorities gave their unqualified support to the cause of pacifisms. They recognized the right of rivals to exist, not mainly as enemies, but as collaborators in the building of a civilization operation. Thus, for centuries, in the pre-*Mauryan* India, scores of small independent republics existed and flourished without coming in clash with each other.

7. With regard to *Kautilya*, the much maligned militarist and the so called Machiavelli of India, He thinks that the object of diplomacy is to avoid war.

8. The Mahabharata observes in the connection, "A wise man should be content with what can be obtained by the expedients of conciliation, gift and dissention." It denounces the warring world of men by comparing it to a dog-kennel. "First there comes the wagging of tails, then turning of one

round to other, then the show of teeth, then the roaring and then comes the commencement of the fights. It is the same with men; there is no difference whatever." *Yajnavalkya* adds: "War is the last expedient to be used when all others have failed." Likewise, *Sri Krishna* whose *Bhagwad-Gita* has been styled by some as a song of the battle, should not be considered out and out militarist. When all the three expedients were exhausted, then alone the fourth was resorted to.

9. All possible avenues of peace such as negotiation, conciliation through conference, meditation and so on, were explored before the war was resorted to. This proves that the heart of ancient India was sound and it longed for peace, although war also was not treated as an anathema, which was to be avoided as far as possible. (Words– 737)

(*Extract from 'Culture India-Pacifism has been the Ideal' by Sri Indra*)

1.1 Answer each of the questions given below by choosing the most appropriate
option: (1X4=4)

(i)   The heart of India loved ____
   a) a highly developed military organization
   b) techniques of wars and imperialism
   c) loans
   d) pacifism
(ii) Principle of 'Live and let live' means
   a) imperialism
   b) militarism
   c) frequency of wars among nations
   d) role of peace makers
(iii) Aryans preached and practised this to the masses
   a) non-violence
   b) freedom of speech and action
   c) philosophical pacifisms
   d) practice of military organization
(iv) Mahabharata compares the warring world with
   a) wise men
   b) dog kennel
   c) song of the battle
   d) militarist

1.2 Answer the following questions briefly: (1X4=4)
   (i) How was war treated in India?
   (ii) Describe India's preparedness for war in spite of their belief in Pacifism.
   (iii) How did the Aryans practice the Doctrine of Pacifism?
   (iv) What is Ahimsa?

1.3 Pick out the words/phrases from the passage which are similar in meaning to the following:
(1X2=2)

   (i) defensive wall (para 3)
   (ii) the beginning (para 8)

SECTION: B (ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS)

2. You are XYZ from class XI – E of A.E.C.S. # 4, Rawatbhata. You have secured 100% marks in English in the recently held Half Yearly Examination. The Principal of your school has persuaded you to share the secret of your success with your schoolmates. You decide to deliver a speech on the topic 'English is an extremely scoring subject' in the morning assembly. Write the speech in about 150 words.   10

OR

In most Indian families, particularly in rural areas, the girl child is considered inferior to the male child. As a result of this bias, a daughter is considered a burden and she suffers

discrimination in the matter of food, freedom, health and education. Write an article in 150 – **200 words showing how such an attitude is harmful and unjust. You are Subhash/ Snigdha.   10**

Section - C. Grammar

Q.3. There is a word missing in each line .Write the word for grammatical and cohesive understanding alongwith the word preceding and   succeeding it. The first word   has   been done as an example.   **8x1/2** = 4

It been so for generations. The Patil family	e.g. it <u>had</u> been
had landowners without being cultivators.	(a)
One morning while the tenants cultivating	(b)
the land, there an order from the Deputy	(c)
Collector that the land was to taken away	(d)
from the landlord and was to be to the	(e)
tenants. Ramsa Patil made a poor man by	(f)
the new law. Ramsa been promised a	(g)
compensation but never got one. Moreover,	
the law did not seem to improved the condition	(h)
of the farmers.	

Q.4. Rearrange the following words/ phrases to form meaningful sentences .   **2x1 = 2**
   a. you where have this all while been ?
   b. at top voice , the man his of demanded the admission shouting.

Q.5. Read the following extract and answer the questions.   **3x1 = 3**
   " I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust layers of   the globe,
  And all that in them without me were seeds only, latent, unborn;
  And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my own origin,
  And make pure and beautify it''.

      a.   What does 'I' do on descending?
      b.   How does 'I' affect those that have seeds in them?
      c.   Explain the meaning of the last line of the extract.

Q. 6. Answer any three of   the following questions in 30 – 40 words each**.**   **(3x3 = 9)**
   What is the significance of   Green Movement in the   modern   world?
   a.   What do you understand by the terms 'outsider art?
   b.   Why was there a huge crowd in front of Ranga's home? What did they find on the contrary?
   c.   What is important for Einstein- facts or ideas? Give reason(s) for your answer.

Q. 7. Answer the following question in about 150 words.   6

   How do we contribute leaving our successors a scorchecd planet of advancing desert, impoverished landscapes and an ailing environment ?
                                             Or
   What do you understand by 'outsider art? Write a note on worldwide recognition of Nek Chand's contribution to outsider art.

Q. 8. Answer the following question in about 150   words.   6
   What was the narrator's interest in Ranga's marriage? How did the narrator arrange the marriage of Ranga with Ratna ?
                                             Or
   The school system often curbs individual talent. Discuss it with reference to the chapter, 'Albert Einstein at School'.

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Unit Test –II (2018-19)

Time: 1 & Half Hrs.   Class-XI (PHYSICS)   M.M. -35

Q.1] What physical quantity does the area under the force-displacement curve represent?   1M

Q.2] Define coefficient of restitution with its formula.   1M

Q.3] Which physical quantity is conserved when a planet revolves around the sun?   1M

Q.4] Give the expression for work done if angle between force $\vec{F}$ & displacement $\vec{s}$ is Ө. Also find the dimensions and S.I. unit of work.   2M

Q.5] How do you calculate the work done by a variable force?   2M

Q.6] State & prove the theorem of perpendicular axes on moment of inertia.   2M

Q.7] An elastic spring force constant k is compressed by an amount x. Show that its potential energy is $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$.   3M

Q.8] What is the meaning of 'Collision' in physics? Differentiate between elastic and inelastic collision. Give one example each.   3M

Q.9] What is the moment of inertia of a rod of mass M and the length L about an axis perpendicular to the it through one end?   3M

Q.10] Derive an expression for moment of inertia of a thin circular ring about an axis passing through the centre and perpendicular to the plane of the ring.   3M

Q.11] Prove that the acceleration of a solid cylinder rolling without slipping down an inclined plane is $\frac{2}{3}g\ sin$.   3M

Q.12] In a ballistics demonstration, a police officer fires a bullet of mass 50.0 g with speed 200m/s on a soft plywood of thickness 2.00 cm. The bullet emerges with only 10% of its initial kinetic energy. What is the emergent speed of the bullet?   3M

Q.13] A solid cylinder of mass 10kg and radius 15cm is rolling perfectly on a plane of inclination 300. The coefficient of static friction, μ_s=0.25. (i)Find the force of friction acting on the cylinder. (ii)What is the work done against friction during rolling? (iii) If the inclination Ө of the plane is increased, at what value of Ө does the cylinder begin to skid, and not roll perfectly?   3M

Q.14] Show that angular momentum is conserved. Prove that the angular momentum of a particle is twice the product of its mass and areal velocity. How does it lead to the Kepler's second law of planetary   motion?   5M

Atomic Energy Central School No.4, Rawatbhata
Unit Test-II-– 2018-19
Maximum Marks : 35   Class: XI, Chemistry   Time   : 1 hour 30 min

Note:
1. All questions maximum marks are displayed in front of the question.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Use of calculator is prohibited.

Q.1. What is an isolated system?   1

Q.2. Write the conjugate acid and base of H_2O 1

Q.3. Illustrate Hess's Law of constant heat summation with an example.   2

Q.4. Calculate the standard entropy of melting of ice. The standard enthalpy of melting of ice is   2
6.00 kJ mol^{-1}.

Q.5.   a. State Le Chatelier's principle.   2
   b. Predict the effect of increasing temperature on the following chemical equilibriums :
      (a) $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3 +$ heat
      (b) $N_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO$ (g) – heat

Q.6. The equilibrium constant K for the reversible reaction is A=B is 2 X 10^{3}at 350K. The rate constant   2
of the forward reaction in the presence and absence of a suitable catalyst at the same temperature
are **5 X 10^4 sec^{-1} and 4X10^{-6}**sec^{-1} respectively. What are the rate constant of the reverse reaction in
the absence and presence of the catalyst.

Q.7. At 700 K, the equilibrium constant, K$_p$, for the reaction   2
      $2SO_3$ (g) $\rightarrow 2SO_2$ (g) + O_2 (g)
is (1.80 x 10^{-3}Pa). What is the numerical value in moles per liter of K$_c$for this reaction at   the same
   temperature?

Q.8. Indicate if each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) :   3
   8.1.The internal energy change (ΔE) of a reaction is equal to the energy exchanged provided
      temperature and pressure remains constant.
   8.2.Energy is released in the breaking of chemical bonds.
   8.3.The enthalpy of chemical reaction depends on the amount of substance that has reacted.
   8.4.Heat of combustion is always negative.
   8.5.The nature of heat released depends on path of reaction.
   8.6.Molecules of gases have no tendency to spread.

Q.9. Balance the following equation in basic medium by ion-electron method: 3
$$P_4 + OH^{-1} \rightarrow PH_3 + H_2PO_2^{1-}$$

Q.10. 10.1. What is the pH of the solution? What is the pH of an aqueous solution with hydrogen ion   3

concentration equal to 1×10^{-5} mol L^{-1} ?

10.2. What is the concentration of hydrogen ions in the solution having OH^- concentration equal to 0.05 mol L^{-1}? Is the solution acidic, basic or neutral?

Q.11.   a. Define solubility product.   3
      b. Write an expression for the solubility product of AgCl.
      c. What is the advantage of the knowledge of solubility product?

Q.12. In the following reactions identify the oxidants and reductants.   3
      a. $2 Mg (s) + O_2 (g) \rightarrow 2 MgO$
      b. $H_2 (g) + Cl_2 (g) \rightarrow 2HCl (g)$
      c. $Cr_2O_3 + 2Al \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2Cr$

Q.13. Define oxidation and reduction in terms of oxidation number   3
    What is meant by disproportionation? Explain with example

Q.14. a.How do heat capacity at constant volume and that at constant pressure are related? Derive the   5
      relationship.
    b. Calculate the heat of combustion of glucose from the following data:
      $C(graphite) + O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g)$; $\Delta H = - 395.0$ kJ
      $H_2(g) + 1/2\ O_2(g) \rightarrow H_2O(l)$; $\Delta H = - 270$ kJ
      $6C + 6H_2(g) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6(s)$; $\Delta H = - 1170$ kJ
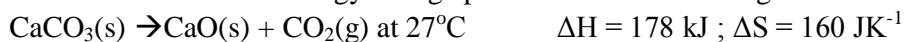   (graphite)   (glucose)

OR

 A. Explain the terms
     i.   Enthalpy of combustion
     ii.   Enthalpy of formation
 B. Calculate the free energy change per mole of the following reaction
$CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow CaO(s) + CO_2(g)$ at 27^oC $\Delta H = 178$ kJ ; $\Delta S = 160$ JK^{-1}
Is this reaction spontaneous at this temperature and find out on which temperature reaction reached at equilibrium.

Time: 1 ½ hr   **CLASS – XI**   MM: 50

Section- A   1 x 6 = 6

1. Find the 4th term in the expansion of $(x - 2y)^{12}$.
2. For what values of x, the numbers $\frac{-2}{7}$, x, $-\frac{7}{2}$ are in G.P.

3. Find the sum to n terms of A.P., whose k^{th} term is 5k+1.
4. Find the slope of a line which makes an angle of 30° with positive direction of y-axis measured anti clockwise.
5. Find the equation of line which makes intercepts -3 and 2 on the x- and y– axes respectively.
6. Expand $(1 - 2x)^5$

Section- B   2 x 5 =10

7. If the coefficients of $(r - 5)^{th}$ and $(2r - 1)^{th}$ terms in the expansion of $(1 + x)^{34}$ are equal, find r.
8. The sum of first three terms of a G.P. is $\frac{13}{12}$ and their product is -1. Find the common ration and terms.
9. If a,b,c are in G.P. and $a^{\frac{1}{x}} = b^{\frac{1}{y}} = c^{\frac{1}{z}}$ prove that x, y, z are in A.P.

10. Find the distance of point (-1,1) from the line 12(x+6) = 5(y-2).
11. P(a,b) is the midpoint of a line segment between axes. Show that the line is $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 2$

Section- C   4x 4 =16

12. Show that 9^{n+1} -8n – 9 is divisible by 64, whenever n is a positive integer.

Or

Find a if the coefficient of x^2 and x^3 in the expansion of $(3+ax)^9$ are equal.

13. The sum of two numbers is 6 times their geometric mean, show that the numbers are in the ratio $(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) : (3 - 2\sqrt{2})$.

14. Find the angle between the lines $y-\sqrt{3}x-5= 0$ and $\sqrt{3}y-x+6 = 0$

Or

Find the image of point (3,8) with respect to the line x+3y=7 assuming the line to be plane mirror.

15. (a) If P is the length of perpendicular from the origin to the line whose intercepts on the axes are a and b, then show that $\frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$

(b) Evaluate $((\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})^6 - (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^6$

Section D   6 x 3 =18

16. The coefficient of $(r - 1)^{th}$, r^{th} and $(r + 1)^{th}$ terms in the expansion of $(x + 1)^n$ are in the ratio 1:3:5. Find n and r.
17. Find the area of triangle formed by the lines y – x = 0, x + y= 0 and x - k= 0

Q.No.1.   (a) Write a short not on any two of the following: [4]

(i) goto statement   (ii) nested loops   iii) 2-D array   iv) setf()

(b) Write suitable examples for string declaration and initialization?   [2]

(c) What is the difference between break and continue statement?   [1]

(d) What is the difference between get and getline functions?   [1]

(e) Give a suitable example for setw()?   [2]

Q.No.2.   (a) Give the output for the following: (Ignore the header file etc.)

(i) void main()   [2]

```
{ long number = 5572331, result=0;

do

{

result *= 10;

int digit=number %10;

result += digit;

number /= 10;

} while(number);

cout<<"Output="<<result<<endl;
```

(ii) for(int i = 11 ; i>=1 ; i - = 2)   [1]

```
{   for(int j = 1 ;  j <= i ; j + = 2)

    cout<<i<<" ";

cout<<"\n";

}
```

(iii) char s1[]={"ICC Cup-2019!!"};   [2]

```
int total=0, d=0, e=0;

for(int i = 0; s1[i]!='\0' ; ++i)

{ if(isalnum(s1[i]) )

    total ++;

  else if(ispunct(s1[i]) )

      d++;

    else

    e++;

}

cout<< "Total=" << total<<"Punct = "<<d<<"Oth= "<<e<<endl;
```

(iv) char outer, inner; [2]

```
        for(outer = 'F'; outer >= 'A'; --outer)

{

for( inner = 'A'; inner <= outer; inner++)

cout<<inner<<" ";

cout << endl;

}
```

Q.No.3. Write programs in C++ for the followings:

(a) Display the Fibonacci series up to 10 terms. [3]
   OR

Print the sum of series: $1 - x + x^2/2 - x^3/3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots x^n/n$

(b) Print the following pattern:

[3]

```
1

22

333
```

4444

55555

(c) Enter 10 numbers in an array and search a particular number is in array or not?

(d) Enter 10 numbers in an array and update the array elements as replace all zeros by 2 and replace all odd numbers by 5 and subtract 2 in all even elements. Display the array after modification.

[3]

[3]

i.e. if array contains: 8, 4, 7, 9, 0, 16, 19, 0, 26, 31

then after modify: 6, 2, 5, 5, 2, 14, 5, 2, 24, 5

OR

Enter 10 numbers in an array and find the max. (Largest) and min (Smallest) element present in array and display the numbers with their positions in the array.

(e) Enter a 2-d matrix of 3x4 order and display the sum of each row.

(f) Enter a string and count the letters in lower case in the string.

----

[3]

[3]

Note: All questions are compulsory, marks as indicated.

1. Expand: PGR and GA   1x5=5

2. Name the end product of fermentation in plant cell and animal cell.

3. In light reaction what is LHC and write its type.

4. Which single molecule forms the reaction centre in light reaction?

5. What is biosynthetic phase?

6. By looking at a plant externally can you tell whether a plant is C_3 or C_4? Why and how?   2x5=10

7. Name the environmental factors which affecting photosynthesis, which one is rate limiting factor?

8. What do you understand by photoperiodism and vernalisation?

9. Define RQ.wht is its value for fats?

                        Or

    What are respiratory substrates? Name the most common respiratory substrate.

10. What is ETS. Where it is take place?

11. What are the main steps in aerobic respiration? Where does it take place?   3x5=15

12. Distinguish between :

    (i)   Glycolysis and Citric acid cycle.

    (ii)   Anatomy of leaf of C_3 and C_4 plants.

13. RuBisCO is an enzyme that act as a carboxylase and oxygenase. Why do you think RuBisCO carries out more carboxylation in C_4 plants?

14. Give the schematic representation of Glycolysis?

15. List five main groups of natural plant growth regulators. Write a note on discovery, physiological function and agricultural /horticultural application of any one of them.

                            OR

    (i)   Arithmetic growth (ii) Geometric growth   (iii) Sigmoid growth curve

16. Describe the steps of dark reaction, why it is called as "dark reaction" if it is also takes place in light?

                            OR

    (i)   What are assumptions made during the calculation of net gain of ATP?

    (ii)   Discuss " the respiratory pathway is an amphibolic pathway".

खण्ड -क

प्रश्न -1 निम्नलिखित गदयांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढिए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -   5

मनुष्य अपने नैतिक गुणों से ही जीवधारियों में श्रेष्ठतम माना जाता है । हर व्यक्ति जीवन -पर्यंत सुख की खोज में रहता है । तन के सुख मनुष्य और पशु -पक्षी सभी को समान रूप से चाहिए ,किन्तु मन और आत्मा के सुख   केवल मनुष्यों के लिए है । मन के जितने भी सुख हैं ,उनमें सबसे बड़ा है परोपकार का सुख । किसी अंधे को सड़क पार कराने, किसी भूखे को रोटी खिलाने, किसी प्यासे की प्यास बुझाने, किसी निराश -हताश को आशान्वित करने अथवा किसी लाचार, गरीब और जरूरतमन्द के काम आने मे जो सुख मिलता है, उसकी किसी भी सुख या आनंद से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती अपने लिए तो दुनिया मे सभी प्राणी जीते है, पर जब हम अपने जीवन को दूसरों के लिए अर्पित कर देते तो हमारा जीवन धन्य हो जाता है ।

(क) अपनी किस विशेषता के कारण मनुष्य सभी प्राणियों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना जाता है ?

(ख) मनुष्य और पशु के सुखों में क्या भिन्नता है?

(ग) जीवन की धन्यता कब अनुभव होती है ?

(घ) परोपकार के कुछ उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए ?

(ड) उपर्युक्त गदयांश के लिए एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए ?

प्रश्न -2 निम्नलिखित काव्यांश   को पढ़ कर पूछ गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर   दीजिए -   5

जान पड़ता नेत्र देख बड़े -बड़े

हीरकों मे गोल नीलम हैं जड़े ।

स्वर्ग का यह सुमन धरती पर खिला

नाम इसका उचित ही है उर्मिला

प्र- (क) इन पंक्तियों मे कवि ने किसके सौंदर्य का वर्णन किया है ?

 (ख) कवि को नायिका के नेत्र कैसे जान पड़ते हैं?

(ग) कवि ने नायिका को स्वर्ग का सुमन क्यों कहा है ?

(घ) इन पंक्तियों मे किस अलंकार का प्रयोग किया गया है ?

(ड) सुमन शब्द का अर्थ बताइए ।   खण्ड (ख)

प्र 3 निम्न लिखित मे से किसी एक का संक्षेप मे निबंध लिखिए -   5

(क)मेरा प्रिय कवि (ख) नारी शिक्षा   (ग) समय का महत्व

प्र 4 खोई हुई पुस्तकें लौटने के लिए आभार प्रदर्शित करते हुए किसी अपरिचित को पत्र लिखिए।   5

प्र 5 (क) सांकेतिक संचार से क्या तात्पर्य है ?   1

(ख) मौखिक संचार का क्या आशय है ?   1

(ग)जन संचार से आप क्या समझते हैं ?   1

(घ)भारतीय   सिनेमा पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए ।   2

खण्ड -ग

प्र 6 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षेप मे लिखिए -   2+2+1

(क)अध्यापक ने अच्छे अंक लाने पर भी अमित को किस तरह ट्यूशन के लिए प्रेरित किया ?

(ख) अमित की माँ ने गणित की ट्यूशन के लिए उसे क्यों मना किया ?

(ग)जामुन के पेड़ के लेखक का नाम लिखिए ।

प्र 7 निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर काव्यांश के आधार पर लिखिए -   2+2+1

(क)चंम्पा ने ऐसा क्यों कहा की कलकत्ता पर बजर गिरे ?

(ख)चंपा को इसपर क्यों विश्वास नहीं होता कि गांधी बाबा ने पढ़ने -लिखने की बात कही होगी?

(ग) आपके विचार में चंपा ने ऐसा क्यों कहा होगा कि मैं तो नहीं पढ़ूँगी ?

प्र 8 आलो -आंधारि रचना बेबी की व्यक्तिगत समस्याओं के साथ -साथ कई सामाजिक मुद्दों को समेटे है । किहीं दो समस्याओं पर अपने विचार प्रकट कीजिए ।   5

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1. Define test ?   3

2. What is physiology ?   3

3. What do you understand by body type?   3

4.   Define oxygen debt?   3

5.   Write about voluntary muscles.   3

6.   What are anthropometric measurement? what equipments are required for

   taking the measurement.   5

7.   Name the type of blood carpuscles found in our body?   5

8.   What do you mean by BMI? Explain the procedure of calculating the BMI. 5

9.   Body structure of an individual is the indicator of many aspects of his /her

   health and nature. Explain.   5