

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

<https://youtu.be/hUS3sO2jIOI> - ACCOUNTANCY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQfFCKWvbWY&list=PLmslG7ciNEz6H8eA7TnJ9v1BdjrdUGmiv&index=8> ,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0gb2gWoI5C4&list=PLmslG7ciNEz6H8eA7TnJ9v1BdjrdUGmiv&index=5> - BUSINESS STUDIES

https://youtu.be/ZetDvJT_twU - ECONOMICS

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SbSvVi9s_CY - BIOLOGY

<https://youtu.be/IwWgmLNmhk> , <https://youtu.be/YVA6sGJ4mvg> ,

https://youtu.be/i5ILf_LYALk

– CHEMISTRY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EDSS TatVMpg> – PHYSICS

HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wETjANEta7o> - LEGAL STUDIES

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tnnB34j76jg> - PSYCHOLOGY

<https://youtu.be/uE2aa9scBjU> - GEOGRAPHY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXrKyOSVhpw> – HISTORY

ENGLISH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9XCQ8O9NSQ>

MATHEMATICS

<https://youtu.be/jxAGn3-V6NY>

OPTIONAL-II

<https://youtu.be/lArQP8sJgF8> - PHYSICAL EDUCATION

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpzWuMDMIig> ,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BrWg1b3hisA> – PAINTING

<https://youtu.be/ZDQRo2h6MPg> - HINDI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j7PywgDvGTA&t=225s> - FMM

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT**

ENGLISH

LITERATURE

1. What was the mood in the classroom when M. Hamel gave his last French lesson?
2. What changes came over little Franz after he heard M. Hamel's announcement?
3. What was unusual about M. Hamel's dress and behaviour on the day of his last French lesson?
4. What changes did the order from Berlin cause in the school?
5. To which country did Saheb's parents originally belong? Why did they come to India?
6. What is Mukesh's dream? In your opinion, did he achieve his dream?
7. Why does the author say that the bangle makers are caught in a vicious web?
8. 'Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/ why not?
9. The bangle makers of Firozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor. Elaborate.
10. Whom does Anees Jung blame for the sorry plight of bangle makers?

Advance level subject- verb agreement

Given below is the link to a video about complex subject verb agreement structures in a sentence.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9XCQ8O9NSQ>

MATHEMATICS

CONTINUITY ASSIGNMENT

1. If the function f is defined by $\frac{1-\cos 4x}{x^2}$, $x < 0$ continuous at $x=0$ $f(x) = a$, $x = 0$

find the value of a. $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{16+\sqrt{x}}-4}$, $x > 0$

2. If the function f is defined by $\frac{\sin(a+1)x+\sin x}{x}$ $x < 0$ is continuous at $x=0$

$f(x) = c$ $x=0$, at $x=0$ then find the values of a, b, c $\frac{\sqrt{x+bx^2}-x}{bx^{3/2}}$ $x > 0$

3. If $f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}$ $x=0$ is continuous at $x=0$

k $x \neq 0$ find k

4. Find the points of discontinuity of the function

$$2\sqrt{x}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$F(x) = 4-2x, 1 < x < \frac{5}{2}$$

$$2x-7, \frac{5}{2} \leq x \leq 4$$

5. If $f(x) = a \sin \frac{\pi}{2} (x+1)$, $x \leq 0$

$\frac{\tan x - \sin x}{x^3}$, $x > 0$ is continuous at $x=0$ find a

ACCOUNTANCY
CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which results in an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of new agreement is called:
 - (a) Revaluation of partnership
 - (b) Reconstitution of partnership
 - (c) Realisation of partnership
 - (d) None of the above
2. The ratio in which a partner surrenders his share in favour of a partner is known as:
 - (a) New profit-sharing ratio
 - (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 - (c) Gaining Ratio
 - (d) Capital Ratio
3. The ratio in which a partner receives a rise in his share of profits is known as:
 - (a) New Ratio
 - (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 - (c) Capital Ratio
 - (d) Gaining Ratio
4. Reserves and accumulated profits are transferred to partners' capital accounts at the time of reconstitution in:
 - (a) Old profit-sharing ratio
 - (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 - (c) Gaining ratio
 - (d) New profit-sharing ratio
5. Increase and decrease in the value of assets and liabilities are recorded through:
 - (a) Partners' Capital Account
 - (b) Revaluation Account
 - (c) Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
 - (d) Balance Sheet
6. In which of the following case, revaluation account is debited?
 - (a) Increase in value of asset
 - (b) Decrease in value of asset
 - (c) Decrease in value of liability
 - (d) No change in value of assets
7. In which of the following cases, revaluation account is credited?
 - (a) Decrease in value of liability
 - (b) Increase in value of liability
 - (c) Decrease in value of asset
 - (d) No change in value of liability
8. Partner's capital account is credited when there is
 - (a) Profit on revaluation
 - (b) transfer of general reserve
 - (c) transfer of accumulated profits
 - (d) All of the above

9. Sacrificing ratio is the difference between:
- New ratio and old ratio
 - Old ratio and new ratio
 - New ratio and gaining ratio
 - Old ratio and gaining ratio
10. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to share future profits equally. Calculate A's gain or sacrifice
- 2/10 (sacrifice)
 - 5/10 (gain)
 - 1/10 (Gain)
 - 1/10 (sacrifice)
11. In case of change in profit-sharing ratio, the gaining partner must compensate the sacrificing partners by paying the proportional amount of
- capital
 - cash
 - goodwill
 - none of the above
12. In case of change in profit-sharing ratio, the accumulated profits are distributed to the partners in
- new ratio
 - old ratio
 - sacrificing ratio
 - equal ratio
13. R, S and T sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:2:3, decided to share future profit and losses equally. They also decided to adjust the following accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting their book figures, by passing a single adjustment entry:
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| General Reserve | 40,000 |
| Profit and Loss A/c (cr.) | 30,000 |
| Advertisement suspense | 10,000 |

The necessary adjustment entry will be:

- Dr. R and Cr. T by Rs. 10,000
 - Dr. T and Cr. R by Rs. 10,000
 - Dr. S and Cr. R by Rs. 10,000
 - Dr. R and Cr. S by Rs. 10,000
14. U V and W are partners sharing profits in the ration of 2:3:5. They also decide to record the effect of the following revaluations and reassessments without affecting the book values of assets and liabilities by passing a single adjustment entry:

	Book Value (Rs)	Revised Value (Rs)
Land and Building	3,00,000	3,50,000
Furniture	1,50,000	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors	60,000	20,000
Outstanding Salaries	10,000	15,000

The single adjustment entry will

- Dr. W and Cr. U by 10,500
- Dr. U and Cr. W by Rs. 10,500
- Dr. V and Cr. U by Rs. 10,500
- Dr. W and Cr. V by Rs. 10,500

15. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. They decide to share the future profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Workmen compensation reserve appearing in the balance sheet on the date if no information is available for the same will be:
- Distributed among the partners in old profit-sharing ratio
 - Distributed among the partners in new profit-sharing ratio
 - Distributed among the partners in capital ratio
 - Carried forward to new balance sheet without any adjustment
16. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:4:1. They decided to share profits equally w.e.f from 1 .4.2019. On that date the profit and loss account showed the credit balance of 96,000 instead of closing the profit and loss account, it was decided to record an adjustment entry reflecting the change in profit sharing ratio. In the journal entry:
- Dr. A by 4,000; Dr. B by 16,000; Cr C by 20,000
 - Cr. A by 4,000; Cr. B by 16,000; Dr C by 20,000
 - Cr. A by 16,000; Cr. B by 4,000; Dr C by 20,000
 - Dr. A by 16,000; Dr. B by 4,000; Cr C by 20,000
17. should compensate in the case of reconstitution of the firm.
18. Increase in the value of assets and decrease in the value of liabilities result in for the existing partners and should be to P/L Adjustment a/c

State whether True or False

19. A partnership is reconstituted due to change in profit sharing ratio
20. A, B and C are sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. They decided to share equally in future. B has neither sacrificed nor gained.

[Ans. 1.(b), 2. (b) 3. (d), 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b), 7. (a), 8. (d), 9.. (b), 10. (d), 11.(c), 12. (b) 13(a) 14. (b) 15.(a) 16(b) 17.Gaining partner, Sacrificing partner 18. gain, credited 19.true 20.True

BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. Suraj is a small entrepreneur involved in the manufacturing of hair wax. He finds that cost of production of 100 gm of hair wax is Rs. 250. He has decided to keep a margin of 15% as profit. Moreover, he has assessed that there is a free competition in this product segment.

In the context of above case:

- Identify the function of marketing being performed by Suraj.
- State briefly the two factors that he is taking into consideration while performing the function as identified in part (1).

Q2. Nischay, after completing his masters in computer engineering decided to start his own business. He visited his uncle Mr. Jaiprakash who has been running a successful business in web designing. He shared with Nischay that the main reason for his success in the business lies in his approach of building a life time relation with his clients. Therefore, his business is not only restricted to designing web sites according to the specifications of the clients but also providing continuous online assistance to them and handling their grievances effectively and doing all this at a profit. He provides these services at competitive prices. Anybody interested in getting the web solutions can contact him through his website. Moreover, whenever the market is sluggish he tries to create demand by offering short-term incentives to the buyers.

In the context of above case:

- Define the term 'Marketing Management'.
- Briefly explain the various elements of marketing mix being pursued by Mr. Jaiprakash by quoting lines from the para.

Q3. Traditional trade or kirana stores constitute 90% of the FMCG (fast moving consumer goods) business in India. HUL is the market leader in FMCG with over 60 lakh outlets. According to industry estimates, Patanjali products are currently available in two lakh traditional retail outlets. 'Availability of the product' is the single largest driver of FMCG sales. A shopper research suggests that 30%-40% consumers shift preference if their favourite brand is not available at the store. **In the context of above case:**

1. Identify the component of marketing mix being discussed in the above lines.
2. State the two main decisions related to the concept identified in part (1).
3. Name the type of channel of distribution adopted by HUL

Q4. Arun and Rukun are good friends. After doing a fashion designing course from a reputed institute, they have set up a garment factory in the rural area of Faridabad to manufacture trendy casual wear like jeans, T-shirts, shirts etc. under the brand name 'Swatantra'. They have employed people from the nearby villages itself in the factory. Moreover, they wish to sell the products through local retailers in the villages and also through 'Flipkart'. **In the context of above case:**

1. Identify the elements of marketing mix being taken into consideration by Arun.
2. Name the two methods of marketing adopted by them.

Q5. "Every time I travelled, people asked me to bring them chips, khakra and pickles from all over the country," says Anoushka. Finally, she and her colleague, Sumeet, decided to make a business out of it. They launched a Facebook page, asked people what they wanted, and they came up with a list of about 100 places and tied-up with two dozen vendors to begin with. They were servicing people from Jaipur who wanted spices from Kerala, people from Panipat who wanted halwa from Jammu and people from Delhi who ordered fresh tea leaves from Darjeeling. Through their business, they wished to bridge the gap between sellers and buyers. The business is now worth millions. Explain any two important activities that Anoushka and Sumeet will have to be involved in for making the goods available to customers at the right place, in the right quantity and at the right time.

ECONOMICS

Q1 Whose estimate of per capita income of India during colonial period was considered very significant

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) V K R V Rao
- (c) William Digby
- (d) R C Desai

Q2 Railway transport was introduced in India in

- (a) 1835
- (b) 1776
- (c) 1850
- (d) 1853

Q3 During British rule more than half of India's foreign trade was restricted to

- (a) Britain
- (b) Iran
- (c) China
- (d) Sri lanka

Q4 In India census is carried out once in every

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 8 years
- (d) 4 years

Q5 The main reason for the stagnation in agriculture sector during British rule was

- (a) Land settlement system
- (b) Industrialisation
- (c) Lack of technology
- (d) Commercialization of agriculture

Q6 Name the important revenue settlement system during British Rule.

Q7 Write the expanded form of TISCO.

Q8 What are capital goods industries?

Q9 When was the first official census carried out in India?

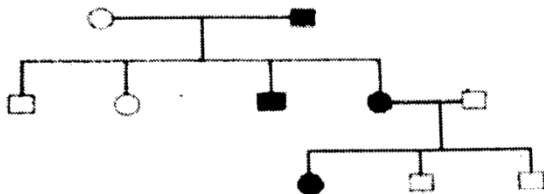
Q10 What does commercialization of agriculture mean?

BIOLOGY

Assignment Inheritance (5)

1. A normal visioned woman, whose father is colour blind, marries a normal visioned man. What would be probability of her sons and daughters to be colour blind? Explain with the help of a pedigree chart.

2.



Study the given pedigree chart and answer the questions that follows :

(A) Is the trait recessive or dominant ?

(b) Is the trait sex-linked or autosomal ?

(c) Give the genotypes of the parents shown in generation I and their third child shown in generation II and the first grand child shown in generation III.

3. Differentiate between Mendelian and chromosomal Disorders.

4. Make a table having type and example of all Mendelian disorders studied by you. Mention the gene affected and consequences.

5. Make a table having type and example of all Chromosomal disorders studied by you.

6. (a) Sickle celled anaemia in humans is a result of point mutation. Explain.

(b) Write the genotypes of both the parents who have produced a sickle celled anaemic offspring.

7. What are mutations and mutagens? What is meant by point mutation?

8. Describe how the honey bee drones are produced and how it is different from the production of a worker bee?

CHEMISTRY

CLASS - XII CHEMISTRY (Amines)

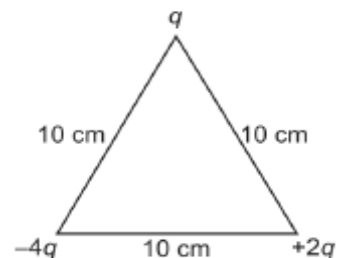
Topic:- Reasoning Questions.

Give Reasons

1. It is difficult to prepare pure amines by ammonolysis of alkylhalides. [2]
2. Amines have higher boiling points than hydrocarbons of similar molecular mass. [2]
3. Aniline is weaker base than cyclohexylamine. [2]
4. Methylamine is a stronger base than aniline. [2]
5. Before nitration, aniline is converted to acetanilide. [2]
6. It is easier to brominate aniline as compared to benzene. [2]
7. Reduction of nitro compound to aniline using iron scrap and HCl is preferred. [2]
8. Aromatic amines cannot be prepared by Gabriel Phthalimide synthesis. [2]
9. During acylation of amines, pyridine is added. [2]
10. Aniline does not undergo Friedel – Craft's reaction. [2]

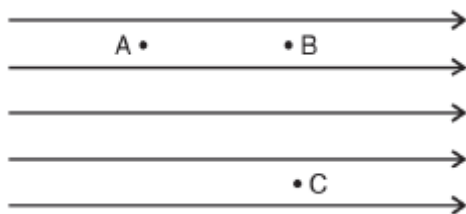
PHYSICS

- 1 Calculate the work done to dissociate the system of three charges placed on the vertices of a triangle as shown. Here, $q = 1.6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}$.



- 2 (a) Calculate the potential at a point P due to a charge of $4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C}$ located 9 cm away.
(b) Hence, obtain the work done in bringing a charge of $2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ C}$ from infinity to the point P . Does the answer depend on the path along which the charge is brought?
- 3 Two point charges $+10 \mu\text{C}$ and $-10 \mu\text{C}$ are separated by a distance of 40 cm in air. Calculate the electrostatic potential energy of the system, assuming the zero of the potential energy to be at infinity.
- 4 Two point charges, $q_1 = 10 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$ and $q_2 = -2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ C}$ are separated by a distance of 60 cm in air.
(i) Find at what distance from the 1st charge, q_1 , would the electric potential be zero.
(ii) Also calculate the electrostatic potential energy of the system.

- 5 A proton is moved in a uniform electric field of 1.7×10^{-4} N/C between two points *A* and *B* separated by a distance of 0.1 m.
 (i) What is the potential difference between the points?
 (ii) How much work is done in the above process?
- 6 Two point charges *A* and *B* of value $+5 \mu\text{C}$ and $+6 \mu\text{C}$ are kept 12 cm apart in air. Calculate the work done when charge *B* is moved by 2 cm towards charge *A*.
- 7 Two point charges $+4 \mu\text{C}$ and $-6 \mu\text{C}$ are separated by a distance of 20 cm in air. At what point on the line joining the two charges is the electric potential zero?
- 8 Calculate the potential at the centre of a square of side $\sqrt{2}$ m, which carries at its four corners charges of $+2 \text{ nC}$, $+1 \text{ nC}$, -2 nC and -3 nC respectively.
- 9 Two point charges $4Q$, Q are separated by 1 m in air. At what point on the line joining the charges is the electric field intensity zero?
 Also calculate the electrostatic potential energy of the system of charges, taking the value of charge, $Q = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ C}$.
- 10 The electric field intensity and potential at a point due to a point charge are 36 N/C and 18 J/C respectively. Calculate (i) magnitude and (ii) position of the charge from the point.
- 11 A proton placed in a uniform electric field of magnitude 2000 N/C moves between two points in the direction of electric field. If the distance between the points is 0.2 m, find the value of (i) p.d. between the points, (ii) work done.
- 12 In a uniform electrostatic field of strength 5×10^5 N/C, what will be the potential difference between the points *A* and *C* as shown? It is given that $AC = 5 \text{ cm}$ and $BC = 3 \text{ cm}$.

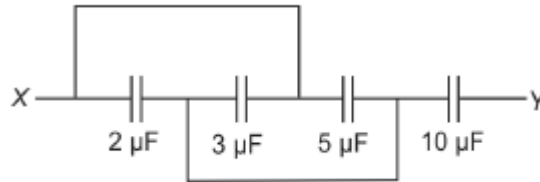


- 13 A parallel plate capacitor is to be designed to have a capacitance of 50 pF and a voltage rating of 1000 V. What minimum area of the plates is required if the space between the plates is to be completely filled with a dielectric of dielectric constant 4 and electric strength 10^6 V m^{-1} ?
- 14 The equivalent capacitance of the combination between *A* and *B* in the given figure is $4 \mu\text{F}$.
 (i) Calculate capacitance of the capacitor *C*.
 (ii) Calculate charge on each capacitor if a 12 V battery is connected across terminals *A* and *B*.



- (iii) What will be the potential drop across each capacitor?

15 Four capacitors are connected as shown in the figure. Calculate the equivalent capacitance

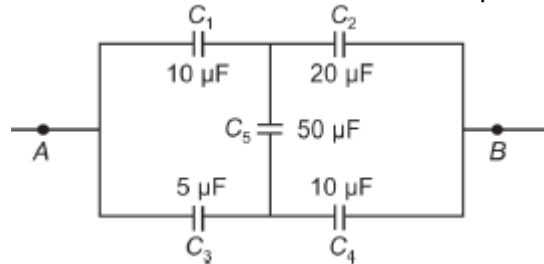


between the points X and Y.

16 When two capacitors of C_1 and C_2 are connected in series, the net capacitance is $3 \mu\text{F}$; when connected in parallel, its value is $16 \mu\text{F}$. Calculate the values of C_1 and C_2 .

17 Two capacitors of capacitances $6 \mu\text{F}$ and $12 \mu\text{F}$ are connected in series with a battery. The voltage across the $6 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor is 2 V . Compute the total battery voltage.

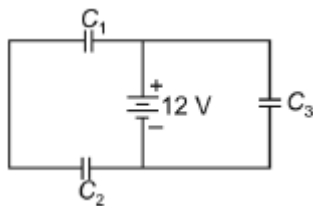
18 Calculate the equivalent capacitance between the points A and B of the circuit given below. If a battery of emf 10 V is connected between the points A and B, calculate the total charge



in the circuit.

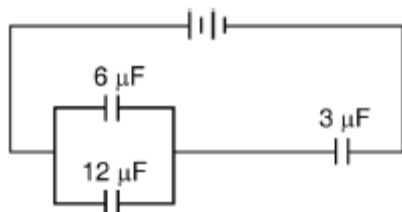
19 Three identical capacitors C_1 , C_2 and C_3 of capacitance $6 \mu\text{F}$ each are connected to a 12 V battery as shown.

Find (i) charge on each capacitor. (ii) equivalent capacitance of the network and (iii) energy stored in the network of capacitors.

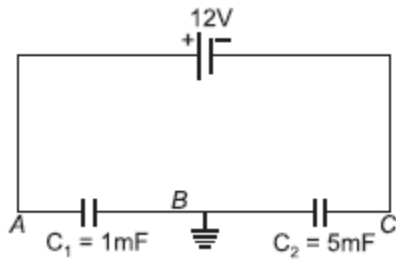


20 In the arrangement of capacitors shown here, the energy stored in the $6 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor is E . Find the following:

- Energy stored in the $12 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor.
- Energy stored in the $3 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor.
- Total energy drawn from the battery.



21 Find the potential at A and C in the following circuit



22 A 5 MeV α -particle is projected towards a stationary nucleus of atomic number 40. Calculate distance of closest approach.

23 Two capacitors of capacitances $10 \mu\text{F}$ and $20 \mu\text{F}$ are connected in series with a 6V battery. If E is the energy stored in $20 \mu\text{F}$ capacitor, what will be the total energy supplied by the battery in terms of E ?

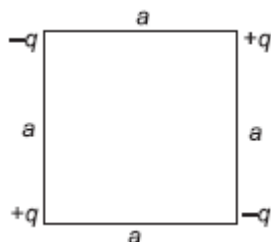
24 What potential difference must be applied to produce an electric field that can accelerate an electron to $1/10$ of velocity of light?

25 The potential at a point A is -500 V and that at another point B is $+500 \text{ V}$. What is the work done by external agent to take $2 \mu\text{C}$ of negative charge from B to A?

26 Eight charged water droplets each of radius 1 mm and charge $10 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}$ coalesce to form a single drop. Calculate the potential of the bigger drop.

27 A point charge of $2 \mu\text{C}$ is kept fixed at the origin. Another point charge of $4 \mu\text{C}$ is brought from a far point to a distance of 50 cm from origin. Calculate the electrostatic potential energy of the two charge system. Another charge of $11 \mu\text{C}$ is brought to a point 100 cm from each of the two charges. What is the work done in placing 11 mC.

28 Four point charges are placed at the corners of the square of edge a as shown in the figure. Find the work done in disassembling the system of charges

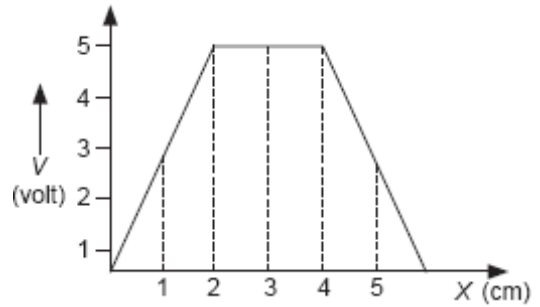


29 What should be the charge on a sphere of radius 4 cm, so that when it is brought in contact with another sphere of radius 2 cm carrying charge of $10 \mu\text{C}$, there is no transfer of charge from one sphere to other?

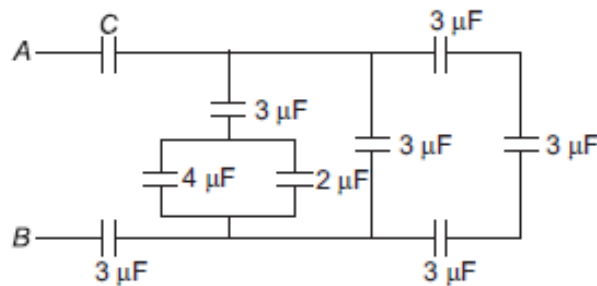
30 Two identical charged particles having charge of $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ C}$ and mass 10 g are kept at a separation of 10 cm and released. What would be the speed of the particles when the

separation between them is very large?

- 31 The variation of electric potential with distance from a fixed point is shown in the figure. What is the electric field at (i) $x = 3$ and (ii) $x = 5$?



- 32 A point charge develops an electric field of 40 N/C and a potential difference of 10 J/C at a point. Calculate the magnitude of the charge and the distance from the point charge.
- 33 A storage capacitor on a RAM (Random Access Memory) chip has a capacity of 55 pF . If the capacitor is charged to 5.3 V , how many excess electrons are on its negative plate?
- 34 For what value of C does the equivalent capacitance between A and B is $1 \mu\text{F}$ in the given circuit.



HISTORY

Write answer of the following questions in not more than 100 words (3 marks)

1. "The notion of saviour is seen in both Hinduism and Buddhism " justify .
2. " Buddhist literature need to be studied to understand the sculpture at sanchi and other place " . Justify .
3. How was Budha,s presence shown through symbols ? Give two examples.
4. Mention any four social groups from which the followers of Budha came .
5. What was the contribution of the rulers of Bhopal for the Stupa at Sanchi's? How was the Stupa saved from destruction ?
6. Why is mid first millennium BCE is often regarded as a turning point in world cultural history?
7. Discuss how and why stupas were built . Describe the structure of stupa with example.
8. Buddhism grow rapidly both during the lifetime of Buddha and also after his death. Justify the statement.
9. Buddha laid stress on right conduct and values . In the light of this message , explain his teaching life.
10. How did Sutta-Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism ? Mention about Buddhist Tipitaka?
11. Describe the impact of Buddhism on Indian society .

Long Answer Type Questions

12. How and why were the stupas built ? Explain
13. Explain the growth of Puranic Hinduism in form of Vaishnavism and Shaivism ? how were they visualised ?
14. Explain the importance of new questions and debate that began from the 6th C BCE regarding Vedic traditions and practice of sacrifices.
15. Why did new religious sect emerged during 6th century BCE?

GEOGRAPHY

Secondary Activities

1. Secondary activities are concerned with _____, _____ and _____.
2. Explain the characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing.
3. Mention the influential factors for the set up of industry.
4. Compare between large scale manufacturing and small scale manufacturing.
5. Define agri business.

PSYCHOLOGY

(VERY SHORT QUESTIONS: 2 MARKS)

- 1) What is a psychological test?
- 2) What is unconditional positive regard?
- 3) Explain the concept of stress.
- 4) Explain contextual intelligence.
- 5) Give any two limitations of behavioural ratings.
- 6) Give any two criticisms of psychoanalytic theory of personality.
- 7) What are archetypes?
- 8) What is self-actualization?

(SHORT QUESTIONS: 3 MARKS)

- 9) How are creativity tests different from intelligence tests?
- 10) Discuss Erikson's concept of identity crisis.
- 11) What is self-report measures? Explain any two problems associated with personality assessment.
- 12) Explain interview as a method in the assessment of personality.
- 13) What did Carl Jung mean by collective unconscious?
- 14) How do Alfred Adler and Karen explain personality development?
- 15) Explain the behavioural approach to study personality.

LEGAL STUDIES

- Q1. What are the essentials required for the transferor to make a valid transfer?
- Q2. What was stated in Cooper vs. Copper, 1874? How is the doctrine applicable?
- Q3. What is the essentials for transfer under Section 118, TPA?
- Q4. Name and explain any four different kinds and features of Intellectual Property?

OPTIONAL II
PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chapter IV

Physical education and sports for CWSN

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1. The full form of ADHD is
- (a) Attitude deficit hyperactivity disorder
 - (b) Arrogant deficit higher disorder
 - (c) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 - (d) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- Q2. What is the basic characteristic of OCD patients?
- (a) Repetitive activities
 - (b) Fun loving
 - (c) Eating lots of food
 - (d) Passive nature
- Q3. Which is not the type of disorder?
- (a) ADHD
 - (b) OPD
 - (c) ASD
 - (d) OCD
- Q4. Which is not considered as one of the disability types
- (a) Physical disability
 - (b) Intellectual disability
 - (c) Cognitive disability
 - (d) Hygienic disability
- Q5. Which of the following is not included in causes of ADHD?
- (a) Genetic factor
 - (b) Low birth weight
 - (c) Brain injuries
 - (d) Colour of skin

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q1. Elaborate the meaning of disability.
- Q2. Briefly discuss the concept of disorder.
- Q3. Explain any three causes of disability.
- Q4. Explain about SPD.
- Q5. What do you mean by oppositional defiant disorder?

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q1. What is OCD? Elaborate the causes of OCD.
- Q2. Discuss the advantages of physical activities for children with special needs in detail.
- Q3. What do you mean by disability etiquettes? Mention any five general disability etiquettes.
- Q4. What is autism spectrum disorder? Discuss its causes in detail.

PAINING

CHAPTER 2 – THE RAJASTHANI SCHOOL OF MINIATURE PAINTING (PAINTINGS-CHAUGAN PLAYERS AND KRISHNA ON SWING)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) The artist of 'CHAUGAN PLAYERS' Painting is:
- A. Utkal ram
 - B. Dana
 - C. Sahibdin
 - D. Nihal chand
- Q.2) The 'CHAUGAN PLAYERS' Painting belongs to:
- A. Bundi sub-school
 - B. Mewar sub-school
 - C. Jodhpur sub-school
 - D. Bikaner sub-school
- Q.3) The artist of 'KRISHNA ON SWING' Painting is:
- A. Nuruddin
 - B. Utkal ram
 - C. Dana
 - D. Nihal chand
- Q.4) The period of 'KRISHNA ON SWING' Painting is:
- A. 17th century
 - B. 16th century
 - C. 18th century
 - D. 15th century

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) Write a short note on compositional arrangement of the painting 'CHAUGAN PLAYERS'.
- Q.2) Write a short note on the subject matter of 'KRISHNA ON SWING' Painting.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) On the basis of compositional arrangement and subject matter, which painting do you like most and why 'CHAUGAN PLAYERS' or 'KRISHNA ON SWING'.

CHAPTER 2 – THE RAJASTHANI SCHOOL OF MINIATURE PAINTING (PAINTINGS-RADHA BANI THANI AND BHARAT MEETS RAMA AT CHITRAKUTA)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1) What is the period of the painting 'RADHA BANI-THANI'?
- A. 1750 A.D.
 - B. 1760 A.D.
 - C. 1740 A.D.
 - D. 1770 A.D.

Q.2) Who is the artist of the painting 'RADHA BANI-THANI'?

- A. Nihal Chand
- B. Utkal Ram
- C. Dana
- D. Sahibdin

Q.3) The painting 'BHARAT MEETS RAMA AT CHITRAKUTA' belongs to:

- A. Bundi Sub-School
- B. Mewar Sub-School
- C. Jaipur Sub-School
- D. Bikaner Sub-School

Q.4) How many figures are there in the painting 'BHARAT MEETS RAMA AT CHITRAKUTA'?

- A. 49
- B. 50
- C. 48
- D. 47

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Write a short note on the subject matter of the painting 'RADHA BANI-THANI'.

Q.2) Mention two points on the subject matter of the painting 'BHARAT MEETS RAMA AT CHITRAKUTA'.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Give a detailed description of following two paintings:

- A. RADHA BANI-THANI
- B. BHARAT MEETS RAMA AT CHITRAKUTA

HINDI

Question 1:

संवदिया कि क्या विशेषताएँ हैं और गाँववालों के मन में संवदिया की क्या अवधारणा है?

ANSWER:

संवदिया कि विशेषताएँ इस प्रकार हैं-

(क) दिए गए संवाद को जैसे है, वैसा ही बोलना पड़ता है।

(ख) संवाद के साथ भावों को भी वैसे का वैसा बताना पड़ता है।

(ग) संवाद को समय पर पहुँचाना एक संवदिया की विशेषता होती है।

(घ) संवदिया को भावनाओं में नहीं बहना चाहिए। उसे संवाद को भावनाओं से अलग रखना चाहिए।

(ङ) उसे मार्ग का ज्ञान होना चाहिए।

(च) संवाद को पहुँचाने में गोपनियता बहुत आवश्यक है।

गाँववालों के मन में अवधारणा है कि संवदिया एक कामचोर, निठल्ला तथा पेटू आदमी होता है, जिसके पास कोई काम नहीं होता, वह संवदिया बन जाता है।

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Question 2:

बड़ी हवेली से बुलावा आने पर हरगोबिन के मन में किस प्रकार की आशंका हुई?

ANSWER:

बड़ी हवेली से जब हरगोबिन को बुलावा आया, तो उसके मन में आशंका हुई कि अवश्य कोई गुप्त संदेश ले जाना है। इस संदेश की खबर चाँद-सूरज, पेड़ों तथा पक्षियों को भी नहीं लगनी चाहिए।

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Question 3:

बड़ी बहुरिया अपने मायके संदेश क्यों भेजना चाहती थी?

ANSWER:

बड़ी बहुरिया के लिए मायके ही वह स्थान रह गया था, जहाँ वह आश्रय की उम्मीद पा सकती थी। अतः वह अपने घरवालों को अपनी दशा बताने के लिए यह संदेश भेजना चाहती थी। उसका संदेश सुनकर वह चाहती थी कि मायके वाले उसे लेने आ जाएँ।

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Question 4:

हरगोबिन बड़ी हवेली में पहुँचकर अतीत की किन स्मृतियों में खो जाता है?

ANSWER:

हरगोबिन ने जब बड़ी हवेली में कदम रखा, तो उसे बीते समय में हवेली के ठाट-बाट की याद हो आई। बड़े भैया के रहते हुए इस हवेली की शान ही अलग थी। घर में नौकर-नौकरानियों, लोगों तथा मज़दूरों की भीड़ हर समय रहा करती थी। बड़ी बहुरिया मेंहदी लगे हाथों से ही कई नाइन परिवार की ज़िम्मेदारियाँ उठाया करती थीं। अब वह दिन नहीं है। हवेली नाम की बड़ी हवेली रह गई है और यहाँ की बड़ी बहुरिया कि हालत अब नौकरानियों से कम नहीं है।

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Question 5:

संवाद कहते वक्त बड़ी बहुरिया की आँखें क्यों छलछला आईं?

ANSWER:

संवाद कहते वक्त बड़ी बहुरिया का दुख आँखों के ज़रिए बाहर आ गया। संवादिया के आगे उन्हें अपनी दशा व्यक्त करनी पड़ी। अभी तक उन्होंने अपनी दशा को सबसे छुपाया हुआ था लेकिन अब संवादिया उनकी दशा को जानता था। अपनी करुण दशा का वर्णन करते हुए, उनकी आँखें छलछला आईं।

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Question 6:

गाड़ी पर सवार होने के बाद संवादिया के मन में काँटे की चुभन का अनुभव क्यों हो रहा था? उससे छुटकारा पाने के लिए उसने क्या उपाय सोचा?

ANSWER:

गाड़ी पर सवार होकर उसे बड़ी बहुरिया का एक-एक वचन काँटे के समान चुभ रहा था। आज तक वह जितने भी संवाद लेकर गया था, वे ऐसे नहीं थे। इसमें एक बेचारी बेटी अपनी माँ से सहायता के लिए पुकार रही थी। उसकी मार्मिक दशा का वर्णन उसके एक-एक वचन से होता था। उसके वचन संवादिया को दुखी कर रहे थे। उसने उनसे छुटकारा पाने के लिए पुराने संदेशों को याद करने लगा। साथ ही उसने एक पुराना संवादिया गीत भी याद किया।

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Question 7:

बड़ी बहुरिया का संवाद हरगोबिन क्यों नहीं सुना सका?

ANSWER:

बड़ी बहुरिया उस गाँव की लक्ष्मी थी। अपने गाँव की लक्ष्मी की दशा दूसरे गाँव में जाकर सुनाना उसे अपमान लगा। उसे यह सोचकर बहुत शर्म आई की उसके गाँव की लक्ष्मी इतने कष्ट झेल रही है और गाँव अब तक कुछ नहीं कर पाया। उनके रहते हुए उनके गाँव की लक्ष्मी किसी और गाँव से सहायता माँगे, यह तो गाँववालों के लिए डूब मरने वाली बात है। अतः वह बड़ी बहुरिया का संवाद सुना नहीं सका।

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Question 8:

'संवदिया डटकर खाता है और अफर कर सोता है' से क्या आशय है?

ANSWER:

इसका अर्थ है कि संवदिया जिनका संवाद लेकर जाता है और जिसको संवाद देता है, उस घर में बहुत आवभगत होती है। अतः वह घरों में मज़े से खाता है और यात्रा की थकान उतारने के लिए आराम से सोता है। यही उसका काम है। संवदिया होने के नाते अपनी आवभगत करवाना और विश्राम करना उसका अधिकार है।

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Question 9:

जलालगढ़ पहुँचने के बाद बड़ी बहुरिया के सामने हरगोबिन ने क्या संकल्प लिया?

ANSWER:

जलालगढ़ पहुँचने के बाद बड़ी बहुरिया के सामने हरगोबिन ने संकल्प लिया कि वह अब निठल्ला नहीं बैठेगा। बड़ी बहुरिया के लिए हर काम एक बेटे के समान करेगा। अब वह माँ के समान उसकी देखभाल करेगा और उसे सारे कष्टों से दूर रखेगा।

CHALLENGES OF NATION BUILDING

CHAPTER I



THREE CHALLENGES FACED BY INDEPENDANT INDIA

1. The first and immediate challenge was to shape a nation which was united and should accomodate the vast diversity that exist in our diversity.
2. The second challenge was to establish democracy. India adopted representative democracy based on parliamentary form of government
3. Third challenge was to ensure developement and well being of each and every section of society irrespective of all existing differences



These three challenges are divided in the first three chapters where we will study the first challenge of nation building in first chapter and the other two challenges in next two chapters



PARTITION: A BLACK PAGE IN INDIAN HISTORY

Who thought that the end of British rule will pose a next bigger challenge to nationalist leader ?

This challenge was partition which was a result of two nation theory advanced by Muslim league that demanded the creation of not one but two independent countries , India and Pakistan. This partition was not merely a separation of territories but separation of hearts. On 14-15 August 1947, two nations came into existence , India (for Hindus and Sikhs) and Pakistan (for muslims)

The Congress opposed two nation theory but political competition between muslim league and Congress and british role led to partition.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE PROCESS OF PARTITION

- There were two areas of Muslim concentration one in the west and the other in the east.

SOLUTION: It was decided that Pakistan will comprise of two territories , East Pakistan and West Pakistan separated by a long expanse of Indian territory.

- Not all muslim majority areas wanted to be with Pakistan. For example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, leader of North Western Frontier province opposed two nation theory.

SOLUTION: His voice was ignored and NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan.

- Punjab and Bengal , Muslim majority provinces, had very large areas where non muslims were in majority.

SOLUTION: It was decided that these two provinces would be bifurcated according to the religious majority

- The fourth problem was of minorities. Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs

Felt like they were trapped in Pakistan and same number of Muslims felt trapped in India.

SOLUTION: No major decision was taken to solve this as it was thought that the violence will come down to an end but instead of decreasing it kept on increasing. The minorities were left with no option except to leave their homes at a few hours' notice.

CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION

Partition was the Largest, tragic, abrupt and unplanned movement of people.

- Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata came to be known as communal zones where Hindus and Sikhs avoided going to muslim majority areas similarly muslims avoided visiting to Hindu majority areas.
- People who moved across the borders went through immense sufferings and atrocities.
- Many women across the borders were abducted, raped and were made to convert religion and were forced to marry.
- Writers, poets, film makers in India and Pakistan tried to express the sufferings of people.
- With partition, financial assets such as tables, chairs, typewriters, musical instruments of police band also got divided
- It was estimated that five to ten lakh people were killed across the borders.

AREA COVERED BY PRINCELY STATES

British India

British Indian provinces

Princely states



PRINCELY STATES

The British Indian Provinces were controlled by the Britishers but these Princely States were controlled by the princes who ruled it. This was also called as [paramountcy or suzerainty of British crown](#).



THE PROBLEM WITH PRINCELY STATES

- Just before independence, the British announced that Princely States were free to join either India or Pakistan or can establish themselves as independent states. This decision was left to the rulers, which posed itself as a serious problem to the unity of India.
- The ruler of Travancore and the Nizam of Hyderabad announced that the state had decided on independence.
- Rulers like Nawab of Bhopal were averse (against) to joining the constituent assembly.
- This response gave rise to the possibility of the further divisions of Indian union.
- Since the independence, India aimed at unity, self-determination, democracy but princely states were running their government in non democratic manner.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH

It was very important for Indian government to integrate India. This work was handled by the then India's deputy prime minister and Home Minister Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. The Indian National Congress was opposed by the Muslim League that took the view that states should be free in choosing the way they want.

GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH WAS GUIDED BY THREE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Most of the people living in princely states wanted to become a part of India.
2. To accommodate the plurality, the government was prepared to give autonomy to some states.
3. The integration and consolidation of territories of the nation has assumed supreme importance.

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY SARDAR PATEL IN INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

- The rulers of most the states accepted to to become a part of Indian union by signing a document called ‘ instruments of accession’
- Still the accession of some states like Junagadh, Hyderabad,Kashmir,Manipur was more difficult.
- The issue of junagadh was resolved after a plebiscite(a vote by the people of country or a region on a question that is very important)
- The issue of Kashmir will be discussed in 8th chapter.
- The issue of Hyderabad and Manipur will be discussed in next slides

HYDERABAD AND MANIPUR

HYDERABAD

- Hyderabad was the largest of the princely states. Its ruler carried the title of 'nizam' and he was one of world's richest men.
- Nizam's oppressive rules made peasants of Telangana and women to rise against him .
- The Nizam responded by unleashing a para military force known as razakars murdered, maimed (injure), raped, looted particularly the non-muslims.
- The central government of India ordered army to tackle this situation. After few days of intermittent fighting, the Nizam surrendered
- In such a way Hyderabad became a part of Indian union.

MANIPUR

- Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh signed the instrument of accession but demanded state autonomy.
- Maharaja held election in Manipur in June 1948 (first part of India to hold elections) and became a constitutional monarchy.
- In the legislative assembly of Manipur there were a sharp differences over the question of merger of Manipur with India.
- The government succeeded in pressurising Maharaja to sign merger document in September 1949, without consulting legislative assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger in Manipur.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES

1. After partition and integration of princely states the next challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the states.
2. During colonial rule, the state boundaries were drawn for administrative convenience.
3. But our national leaders rejected these divisions and promised that the boundaries will be drawn on linguistic basis.
4. But after independence and partition, our leaders felt that carving out States on basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES

5. And it would also draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced.
6. Due to these two reasons, the central leadership decided to postpone matters, the need was felt because the fate of princely states was not decided and the memory of partition was still fresh.
7. This decision was challenged by local leaders and people. Protest began like Vishalandhra movement that demanded that the telugu speaking areas should be seperated from Madras province.
8. Potti sriramalu, a congress leader went on indefinite fast that lead to his death after 56 days, it caused great unrest among people in Andhra region.

REORGANIZATION OF STATES

9. People lost their lives in police firing.
10. Finally , PM announced the formation of a seperate Andhra state in December 1952.
11. These struggles forced central authority to appoint a State Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look up the question of redrawing boundaries.
12. State Reorganization Act was passed in 1956 which led to the formation of 14 states and 6 union territories.

Informatics practices Assignment

Topic: Series pandas

- Q.1 Which method is used to make a DataFrame?
- Q.2 Write the syntax of DataFrame method.
- Q.3 Is series is a one-dimensional array which is labelled and can hold any data type?
- Q.4 Which function allows us to manipulate data and create new variables in pandas library.
- Q.5 Which function is used to read the dataset from a large text file?
- Q.6 Are DataFrames container for Series.
- Q.7 Data structures in Pandas can be mutated in the terms of ____ but not of _____.
- Q.8 Explain Series In pandas. How To Create Copy Of Series In pandas?
- Q.9 Define Python pandas
- Q.10 Mention The Different Types Of Data Structures In pandas?
- Q.11 What Is A pandas DataFrame? How we can Create An Empty DataFrame In pandas?
- Q.12 Explain Reindexing In pandas.
- Q.13 Write the name of methods used with series with their purpose
- Q.14 Write the name of methods used with DataFrame with their purpose
- Q.15 How can we calculate the standard deviation from the Series?
- Q.16 Creating a Series using List and Dictionary
- Q.17 Create series using NumPy functions
- Q.18 Get index and values of a serie

Video links

<https://youtu.be/vaMtjqzzoK0>

<https://youtu.be/EaMhhHkhOfU>

Computer science

- Q1. Write a python program to read last 2 lines of a text file.
Q.2 Write a python program to count number of lines in a text file.
Q.3 Write a python program to print from line 2 to line 5 (assuming the file has more than 5 lines)
Q.4 Write a python program to insert a new line at the beginning of the file
Q.5 Write a python program to move the contents of a file to an list
Q.6 Write a python program to check given IP address is present in a file
Q.7 What Will Be the Output of the Following Code Snippet?

```
fo = open("myfile.txt", "w+")
print ("File name is : ", fo.name)
seq="File handling is easy in python"
fo.writelines(seq)
fo.seek(0,0)
for line in fo:
    print (line)
fo.close()
```

- Q.8 What Will Be The Output Of The Following Code Snippet?

```
import sys
print ('Enter your name: ',)
name = ""
while True:
    c = sys.stdin.read(1)
    if c == '\n':
        break
    name = name + c
print ('Entered name is:', name) #assume that entered name is mykvs.in
```

Video links

<https://youtu.be/ixEeeNjjOJ0>