

CEP-2025-26
ਪੰਜਾਬੀ (ਦਸਵੀਂ)
ਅਸਾਈਨਮੈਂਟ ਨੰ. 3

C1.1	ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਲਈ ਢੁਕਵੀਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਚਰਚਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਹਿਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਿੱਟੇ 'ਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਦਾ ਹੈ।
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1. ਕਿਸ ਉਮਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨ 'ਤੇ ਉਕਰੇ ਲਫਜ਼ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਭੁੱਲਦੇ ਨਹੀਂ?

ੳ. ਜਵਾਨੀ ਵਿੱਚ

ਅ. ਬੁਢਾਪੇ ਵਿੱਚ

ੲ. ਬਚਪਨ ਵਿੱਚ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

2. ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਵਹਿਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਿਆ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਸੱਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਪੱਛਮੀ

ਅ. ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ

ੲ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

3. 'ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ' ਨਿਬੰਧ ਕਿਸ ਲੇਖਕ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਗਿਆਨੀ ਦਿੱਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਅ. ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ

ੲ. ਡਾ. ਬਲਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸ. ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ।

4. ਕਿਹੜੇ ਧਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਖ਼ਾਸ ਅਹਿਮੀਅਤ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ

ਅ. ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ

ੲ. ਈਸਾਈ ਧਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

5. 'ਅਰਦਾਸ' ਦਾ ਸਮਾਨਾਰਥਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੱਸੋ -

ੳ. ਬੇਨਤੀ

ਅ. ਪ੍ਰਾਰਥਨਾ

ੲ. ਅਰਜ਼ੋਈ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

6. ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਅਰਦਾਸ ਕਿਸ ਚੀਜ਼ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਆਪਣੇ ਭਲੇ ਦੀ

ਅ. ਸਰਬੱਤ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਦੀ

ੲ. ਆਪਣੇ ਰਿਸ਼ਤੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਦੀ

ਸ. ਆਪਣੇ ਗੁਆਂਢੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਭਲੇ ਦੀ।

7. ਅਰਦਾਸ ਕਦੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਜਨਮ ਸਮੇਂ

ਅ. ਮਰਨ ਸਮੇਂ

ੲ. ਵਿਆਹ ਸਮੇਂ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਸਾਰੇ।

8. ਕੀ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਮਹਾਰਾਜ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੀ ਨੀਂਦ ਆਈ?

ੳ. ਦਵਾਈ ਖਾ ਕੇ

ਅ. ਖੇਡ ਕੇ

ੲ. ਅਰਦਾਸ ਕਰ ਕੇ

ਸ. ਸੈਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ।

9. ਬਾਬਾ ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਕਬੂਲਿਆ?

ੳ. ਬਾਬਾ ਬਾਲਕ ਸਿੰਘ

ਅ. ਸ. ਕਾਬਲ ਸਿੰਘ

ੲ. ਸ. ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸ. ਸ. ਕਪੂਰ ਸਿੰਘ।

10. 'ਦਸਵੰਧ' ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਦੱਸ ਕੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਦਾਨ

ਅ. ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਵਾਂ ਭਾਗ

ੲ. ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਅੱਠਵਾਂ ਭਾਗ

ਸ. ਕਮਾਈ ਦਾ ਦਸਵਾਂ ਭਾਗ।

11. 'ਬਾਬਾ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸ ਦਾ ਸੂਚਕ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸਨਮਾਨ ਦਾ

ਅ. ਅਪਮਾਨ ਦਾ

ੲ. ਬਹਾਦਰੀ ਦਾ

ਸ. ਕੁਰਬਾਨੀ ਦਾ।

12. ਬਾਬਾ ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸਵਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਡਾਕ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਕਦੋਂ ਚਾਲੂ ਕੀਤਾ?

ੳ. 1960

ਅ. 1860

ੲ. 1760

ਸ. 1890.

13. 'ਬਾਬਾ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਅਰਬੀ

ਅ. ਹਿੰਦੀ

ੲ. ਪੰਜਾਬੀ

ਸ. ਗੁਜਰਾਤੀ।

14. ਕਾਲੀਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਜੋਬਨਵੰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਕੀ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਨਾਟਕ

ਅ. ਕਹਾਣੀ

ੲ. ਵਾਰਤਕ

ਸ. ਕਵਿਤਾ।

15. ਕਾਲੀਦਾਸ ਦੀ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਕੱਚਾ ਦੁੱਧ

ਅ. ਕੱਚਾ ਪਾਣੀ

ੲ. ਪਤਲੀ ਲੱਸੀ

ਸ. ਖੱਟਾ ਦੁੱਧ।

16. ਕਾਲੀਦਾਸ ਨੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕਾਵਯ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁੱਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਰਘੁਵੰਸ਼

ਅ. ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸੰਭਵ

ੲ. ਰਿਤੂ ਸੰਹਾਰ

ਸ. ਮੇਘਦੂਤ।

17. ਕਾਲੀਦਾਸ ਨੂੰ 'ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੈਕਸਪੀਅਰ' ਕਿਸ ਨੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਪੱਛਮ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ

ਅ. ਪੂਰਬ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ

ੲ. ਉੱਤਰ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ

ਸ. ਦੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ।

18. 'ਅਭਿਗਯਾਨ ਸ਼ਾਕੁੰਤਲਾ' ਕਿਸ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਚਿਤ ਹੈ?

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| ੳ. ਕਹਾਣੀ | ਅ. ਨਾਟਕ |
| ੲ. ਕਵਿਤਾ | ਸ. ਲੇਖ। |

19. ਕਾਲੀਦਾਸ ਦੇ ਨਾਟਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਅੰਤ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ?

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| ੳ. ਦੁਖਾਂਤ | ਅ. ਸੁਖਾਂਤ |
| ੲ. ਹਾਸ-ਰਸ | ਸ. ਕਰੁਣਾਮਈ। |

20. 'ਰਘੁਵੰਸ਼' ਮਹਾਂਕਾਵਿ ਦੇ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਸਰਗ ਹਨ?

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| ੳ. 19 | ਅ. 6 |
| ੲ. 8 | ਸ. 7 |

21. 'ਕੁਮਾਰ ਸੰਭਵ' ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਸ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਮਿਲਨੀ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੈ?

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| ੳ. ਸ਼ਿਵ ਤੇ ਪਾਰਬਤੀ ਦੀ | ਅ. ਦੁਸ਼ਯੰਤ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਕੁੰਤਲਾ ਦੀ |
| ੲ. ਪੁਰੂਵਰਸ਼ ਤੇ ਉਰਵਸ਼ੀ ਦੀ | ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ। |

22. 'ਮੇਰੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਵਡੇਰੇ' ਨਿਬੰਧ ਦਾ ਲੇਖਕ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ?

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| ੳ. ਡਾ. ਨਰਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਪੂਰ | ਅ. ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤ ਸਿੰਘ |
| ੲ. ਡਾ. ਬਲਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ | ਸ. ਬਲਰਾਜ ਸਾਹਨੀ। |

23. ਬਾਬਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਭੈਣ ਕਿਸ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਪੰਡ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਈ?

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| ੳ. ਕਣਕ | ਅ. ਝੋਨਾ |
| ੲ. ਜੁਆਰ | ਸ. ਬਾਜਰਾ। |

24. ਲੋਕ ਭਲਵਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਗਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ?

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| ੳ. ਘਿਓ | ਅ. ਮਠਿਆਈ |
| ੲ. ਦੁੱਧ | ਸ. ਕੜਾਹ। |

25. ਸਾਡੇ ਬਾਬੇ ਖਾਣ ਲਈ ਬੈਠ ਗਏ।

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| ੳ. ਕੜਾਹ | ਅ. ਰੋਟੀ |
| ੲ. ਮਠਿਆਈ | ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ। |

26. ਬਾਬੇ ਦਾਸ ਨੇ ਕਾਹਦੀ ਲਟੈਣ ਚੁੱਕ ਕੇ ਘਰ ਲਿਆਂਦੀ?

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| ੳ. ਕਿੱਕਰ ਦੀ | ਅ. ਬੋਹੜ ਦੀ |
| ੲ. ਟਾਹਲੀ ਦੀ | ਸ. ਪਿੱਪਲ ਦੀ। |

27. 'ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਵਾਰਾਂ', 'ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ' ਅਤੇ 'ਮੇਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ' ਪੁਸਤਕਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤ ਸਿੰਘ

ਅ. ਬਲਰਾਜ ਸਾਹਨੀ

ੲ. ਪ੍ਰਿੰ. ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸ. ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ।

28. 'ਤੁਰਨ ਦਾ ਹੁਨਰ' ਲੇਖ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਚਿਹਰੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਝੁਰੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਤੁਰ ਕੇ

ਅ. ਹੱਸ ਕੇ

ੲ. ਅਰਾਮ ਕਰਕੇ

ਸ. ਮਿਹਨਤ ਕਰ ਕੇ।

29. ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਤਜਰਬਾ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਤੁਰਨ ਨਾਲ

ਅ. ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਾਲ

ੲ. ਗਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ

ਸ. ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਨਹੀਂ।

30. ਤੁਰਨ ਨਾਲ ਦਰਖਤ ਕਿਹੋ-ਜਿਹੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

ੳ. ਕਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵਰਗੇ

ਅ. ਨਾਟਕਾਂ ਵਰਗੇ

ੲ. ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਰਗੇ

ਸ. ਲੇਖਾਂ ਵਰਗੇ।

31. ਤੁਰਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ ਕੌਣ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ

ਅ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ

ੲ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਮਰਦਾਸ ਜੀ

ਸ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ।

32. 'ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਿਸ ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਕਹਾਣੀਕਾਰ ਲਈ

ਅ. ਮਰਦ ਲਈ

ੲ. ਔਰਤ ਲਈ

ਸ. ਬੱਚੇ ਲਈ।

33. "ਕੁਝ ਵੰਡ ਸੁਦੈਣੇ ਕਾਇਰ ਪਿਉ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਮੁੰਡਾ ਜੰਮਿਆ।" ਇਹ ਵਾਰਤਾਲਾਪ ਕਿਸ ਰਚਨਾ 'ਚੋਂ ਲਈ ਗਈ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਕੁਲਫੀ

ਅ. ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮਾ

ੲ. ਧਰਤੀ ਹੇਠਲਾ ਬਲਦ

ਸ. ਨਾਇਕ।

34. ਕੁਲਫੀ ਲਈ ਕਾਕਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕਿੰਨੇ ਪੈਸੇ ਮੰਗ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ?

ੳ. ਆਨਾ

ਅ. ਟਕਾ

ੲ. ਧੋਲਾ

ਸ. ਰੁਪਇਆ।

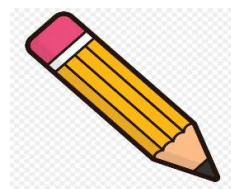
35. ਕੁਲਫੀ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਏ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਬਿਹਬਲ' ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

ੳ. ਛੇਤੀ-ਛੇਤੀ

ਅ. ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਸਿੱਕਾ

ੲ. ਬੇਚੈਨ

ਸ. ਅੱਗੇ ਵਧਣਾ।



1. A cylindrical pencil sharpened at one edge is the combination of
(a) a cone and a cylinder (b) frustum of a cone and a cylinder
(c) a hemisphere and a cylinder (d) two cylinders
2. The volume of cylinder having height 'h' and radius of base 'r' is
(a) $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ (b) $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^2 h$ (c) $\pi r^2 h$ (d) $\pi r^3 h$
3. The curved surface area of a sphere is 616 cm^2 . Its radius is
(a) 7 cm (b) 5 cm (c) 6 cm (d) 8 cm
4. Two cubes each of side 'a' are joined end to end to form a solid(cuboid). Find the volume of the resulting cuboid.
(a) a^3 (b) $2a^3$ (c) $3a^3$ (d) $4a^3$
5. The radii of two cylinders are in the ratio of 2:3 and their heights are in the ratio 5: 3. Find the ratio of their volumes.
(a) 27:20 (b) 20:27 (c) 4:9 (d) 9:4
6. A cylinder and a cone area of same base radius and of same height. The ratio of the volume of cylinder to that of cone is.....
(a) 3:1 (b) 1:3 (c) 2:3 (d) 1:1
7. The surface areas of two spheres are in the ratio 16:9. The ratio of their volumes is:
(a) 64:27 (b) 4:3 (c) 16:9 (d) 163: 93.
8. The volumes of two spheres are in the ratio 125:64. The ratio of their surface areas is:
(a) 5:4 (b) 4:5 (c) 25:16 (d) 16:25
9. What will be the ratio of the surface area to the volume of the sphere if radius is one unit?
(a) 3:1 (b) 2:1 (c) 4:3 (d) 1:3
10. How many cubes of edge 2cm can be made from a cube of edge 8cm-
(a) 64 (b) 80 (c) 32 (d) 48
11. If the radius of a sphere becomes 2 times, then its surface area will become:
(a) 2 times (b) 3 times (c) 4 times (d) 8 times.
12. If the radius of a sphere becomes 3 times, then its volume will become:
(a) 3 times (b) 6 times (c) 9 times (d) 27 times.
13. If the edge of a cube is doubled. How many times its volume will be?
(a) 2 times (b) 6 times (c) 4 times (d) 8 times

14. If the height and the base of the cone is equal to the height and the base of the cylinder, then the ratio of their volumes will be-
- (a) 2:1 (b) 3:1 (c) 1:3 (d) 3:2
15. A cone and a hemisphere have the same base radius and the same volume. The ratio of their height and radius is.....
- (a) 2 : 1 (b) 2 : 3 (c) 2 : 5 (d) 3 : 4
16. The ratio of the volume of a cube to that of a sphere which exactly fits inside the cube is:
- (a) $6 : \pi$ (b) $\pi : 6$ (c) $\pi : 12$ (d) $12 : \pi$
17. A solid cube of side 12 cm is cut into 64 small equal cubes. The total surface area increases by:
- a) 4 times b) 6 times c) 8 times d) 9 times
18. The diameter of a metallic sphere is 6 cm. It is melted and recast into smaller spheres of diameter 2 cm each. How many such spheres can be made?
- a) 9 b) 18 c) 27 d) 36
19. If a cone of greatest possible volume is hollowed out from a solid wooden cylinder, then the ratio of the volume of remaining wooden to the volume of cone hollowed out is.....
- (a) 1:1 (b) 1:3 (c) 2:1 (d) 3:1
20. A cube and a cuboid have the same volume. The edge of the cube is 10 cm and the cuboid has base 20 cm $\times$ 5 cm. The height of cuboid is:
- a) 10 cm b) 20 cm c) 25 cm d) 50 cm
21. If the volume and surface area of a sphere are numerically equal, its radius is:
- a) 1 unit b) 1.5 unit c) 3 unit d) 4.5 unit
22. A hemisphere of radius r is placed on top of a cylinder of same radius r and height r . The ratio of total surface area of hemisphere to curved surface area of cylinder is:
- a) 2:1 b) 3:2 c) 4:3 d) 5:3
23. If the height of a cone is tripled and its radius doubled, its volume increases by factor:
- a) 6 b) 9 c) 12 d) 18
24. If the radius of a cone is halved and its height is tripled, what happens to its volume?
- a) Remains same b) Becomes $\frac{3}{4}$ c) Becomes $\frac{3}{8}$ d) Becomes $\frac{9}{8}$
25. A cylindrical glass of radius 4 cm contains water up to a height of 8 cm. A solid spherical ball is dropped and the level rises by 2.25 cm. Find radius of the sphere.
- a) 2 cm b) 3 cm c) 4 cm d) 5 cm

26. A cylinder, a cone, and a hemisphere have equal bases and same height. The ratio of their volumes is:

- a) 3:2:1 b) 1:2:3 c) 3:1:2 d) 2:3:1

27. If the radius of base of a cone is increased by 10%, and height decreased by 10%, the volume changes by approximately:

- (a) +10% (b) +5% (c) -5% (d) none of these

28. A sphere is inscribed inside a cube. The ratio of their volumes is:

- a) $\pi/6$ b) $2\pi/3$ c) $3/2$ d) none of these

29. A cone, a hemisphere and a cylinder have the same base radius and same height. Which has maximum volume?

- a) Cylinder b) Cone c) Hemisphere d) All equal

30. If a cube of side 'a' is melted and recast into a sphere, the radius of sphere is proportional to:

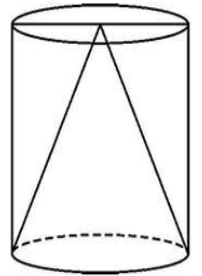
- a) a b) a^3 c) a d) a

31. If a hemisphere's curved surface area equals the total surface area of a circle of radius r, then radius of hemisphere =?

- a) $\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}$ b) $\sqrt{r}$ c) 2r d) r/π

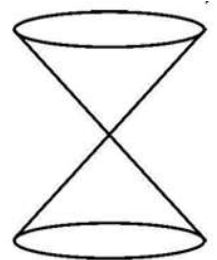
32. The volume of air in a hollow cylinder is 450 cm^3 . A cone of same height and radius as that cylinder is kept inside it. The volume of empty space in the cylinder is.....

- (a) 225 cm^3 (b) 150 cm^3 (c) 250 cm^3 (d) 300 cm^3



33. Two identical cones are joined as shown in figure. If radius of base is 4cm and slant height of the cone is 6 cm, then height of the solid is

- (a) 8cm (b) $4\sqrt{5}$ cm (c) $2\sqrt{5}$ cm (d) 12cm



34. A cone and a cylinder have the same base radius and volume. The (height of cone : height of cylinder) is :

- (a) 1 : 1 (b) 3 : 1 (c) 1 : 3 (d) 3 : 2

Class: 10th- Science
Assignment-3 (English Medium)

S No	Competency	Competency Detail
1	C-1.1	Classify matter based on observable physical (solid, liquid, gas, shape, volume, density, transparent, opaque, translucent, magnetic, non-magnetic, conducting, non-conducting) and chemical (pure, impure, acid, base, metal, non-metal, element, compound) characteristics.

1. During a science lab activity, a student broke a thermometer by mistake. The teacher told the student not to touch the liquid substance. The teacher explained that it is a metal which exists in a liquid state even at room temperature and it is obtained by heating its sulphide ore in the presence of air. Identify the metal and its ore,

- 1) Mercury; Cinnabar
- 2) Sodium; Sodium chloride
- 3) Aluminium; Bauxite
- 4) Iron; Haematite

2. Paramjit bought a can of fruit juice. He noticed that the can is coated with a shiny metal to prevent corrosion. He wondered why it is coated with tin and not zinc. Which of the following is the correct reason?

- 1) Tin is cheaper than zinc
- 2) Zinc is more reactive and can spoil the food
- 3) Zinc does not stick to Can
- 4) Tin is harder than zinc

3. A student tested conductivity of HCl and acetic acid solutions using a light bulb. The bulb glows dimly for acetic acid as compared to HCl because—

- 1) It ionises partially
- 2) It has more hydrogen
- 3) It is insoluble in water
- 4) It is a salt

4. In the lab, a student saw a bottle with a special warning symbol on it, as shown below. Out of curiosity, he tried to open the bottle. The teacher immediately stopped him and said – “This liquid should not be touched directly; it is used only with safety equipment.” He also explained that for such substances, wearing gloves and safety glasses are always necessary. Choose the correct reason from the options below:

- 1) The liquid is sweet in taste.
- 2) The liquid is corrosive and can damage skin.
- 3) The liquid is safe but looks dangerous.
- 4) None of above.



5. A student tested three metals: iron, copper and cobalt with a magnet. Which two metals will be attracted towards the magnet?

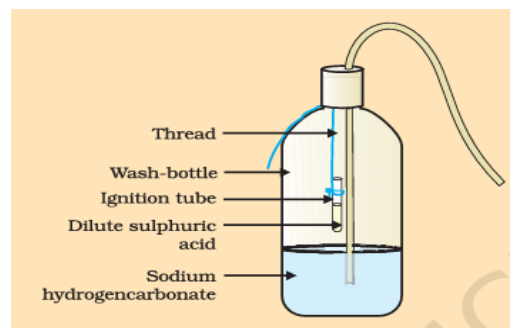
- 1) Iron and copper
- 2) Iron and cobalt
- 3) Copper and cobalt
- 4) Copper and aluminium

6. After eating too many spicy foods at a village meal, Ranjit felt acidity and stomach discomfort. Which type of medicine is used for treating indigestion?

- 1) Antibiotic
- 2) Analgesic.
- 3) Antacid
- 4) Antiseptic

7. Ravi set up an experiment at home (as shown in figure). One day, a small fire broke out in the kitchen. When the setup was pressed the inner glass tube broke and the acid mixed with soda. Many bubbles were formed, releasing a special gas that extinguished the fire within seconds. Based on this, choose the *incorrect* statement.

- 1) This gas is called an "invisible gas".
- 2) This gas is oxygen, used to extinguish fire.
- 3) The weight of this gas is greater than air
- 4) Gas is produced when acid reacts with a carbonate



8. Diamond, graphite and fullerene are different forms of the same element. This property is known as.

- 1) Isomerism
- 2) Allotropy
- 3) Polymorphism
- 4) Hybridisation

9. In the village, Roshan was cleaning the courtyard. While cleaning, an ant stung him. Roshan felt a lot of pain and burning. Since there was no medicine nearby, his grandmother applied baking soda paste on it and he felt relieved Why does baking soda gave relief to him?

- 1) Because it is acidic.
- 2) Because it neutralises the formic acid in an ant sting
- 3) Because it produces heat.
- 4) Because it reacts with oxygen.

10. The teacher explained that gold cannot be dissolved in a single acid, so a mixture of two acids is prepared for this purpose, which is called aqua regia. It is a freshly prepared mixture of—

- 1) HCl and HNO_3 (3:1)
- 2) HCl and H_2SO_4 (1:1)
- 3) H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 (3:1)
- 4) HCl and NaOH (3:1)

11. A student noticed that her teacher's silver ornaments had turned black after a few months. This black layer is formed due to—

- 1) Ag_2O
- 2) Ag_2S
- 3) AgCl
- 4) AgNO_3

12. Sandeep's relatives live in Delhi, so when he went to Delhi, one day his relatives took him to see the Qutub Minar he observed a tall iron pillar near the Qutub Minar. They noticed that even after standing for over 1600 years, the pillar showed very little rusting. He was very

surprised about how this could be possible. What scientific principle explains why the Iron Pillar remains rust-free for centuries?

- 1) It contains a little aluminium.
- 2) High phosphorus forms a protective layer
- 3) Coated with paint regularly
- 4) Iron never rusts naturally

13. In the school laboratory, a student mixed two compounds of carbon in the presence of a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid. A sweet fruity smell was observed after gentle heating. This reaction is known as esterification. It is a reaction between—

- 1) Two acids
- 2) Two alcohols
- 3) Alcohol and acid
- 4) Acid and base

14. From sugarcane juice, alcohol can be made and used as a fuel. It is considered eco-friendly because—

- 1) It causes more pollution
- 2) It is non-renewable
- 3) It burns cleanly with less smoke
- 4) It wastes energy

15. During the rainy season, a child noticed that an electric pole was conducting current because it was wet. When he asked the teacher, he learned that water is a good conductor of electricity. But later, when he tested with distilled water in the lab, no current flowed. Why is rainwater a good conductor while pure distilled water is not?

- 1) Rainwater contains dissolved salts and acids.
- 2) Distilled water contains many impurities.
- 3) Distilled water does not contain free ions.
- 4) Both 1 and 3.

16. The main disadvantage of using detergents instead of soaps is

- 1) They are not effective in hard water
- 2) They are costly to manufacture
- 3) They are non-biodegradable and pollute water bodies
- 4) They cannot be stored

17. During a chemistry demonstration, the teacher showed a non-metal that glimmers naturally. Which non-metal has a high natural lustre?

- 1) Gold.
- 2) Sulphur.
- 3) Iodine.
- 4) Phosphorus

18. Which of these metals can be cut with a knife due to its softness?

- 1) Sodium
- 2) Iron
- 3) Copper
- 4) Aluminium

19. During a visit to her grandmother's house, Komal tried to keep lemon pickle in a copper vessel, but her grandmother stopped her because

- 1) Pickle becomes sweet.
- 2) Copper turns soft
- 3) Copper loses its shine.
- 4) Acid in pickle reacts with copper, forming harmful salts.

Class: 10th (CEP- Social Science) Worksheet -3

Competency	Competency Details
C-3.6	Develops sensitivity towards judicious use of natural resources and suggests measures for its conservation
C 3.5	Critically evaluates the impact of human interventions
C-7.4	Traces the beginning and importance of large-scale trade and commerce (including e-commerce) between one country to another – the key items of trade in the beginning and how it kept changing.
C-1.1	Explains historical events and processes using different types of sources, with specific examples from Indian history.

1. I am an inseparable part of human life. From a small needle to a large ship, I am used in their making. I am also used in human food.

- a) Minerals b) Natural Vegetation c) Animals d) Rocks

2. This metal is extracted from the raw ore bauxite. Being light and a good conductor of heat, it is widely used in the aircraft and electrical industries. Name this metal.

- a) Aluminium b) Manganese c) Mica d) Iron

3. Life seems impossible without it. It is widely used in homes, agriculture, and industries. What is it?

- a) Electricity b) Atomic Energy c) Gold d) None of these

4. The following features belong to which source of energy?

1. It is environment-friendly.

2. It is used as an alternative to cooking gas in developing areas.

- a) Tidal Energy b) Biogas c) Wind Energy d) Geothermal Energy

5. Which mineral region shown on the map of India contains the mineral that is most widely used in the industrial sector?

a) Coal Region

b) Gold Region

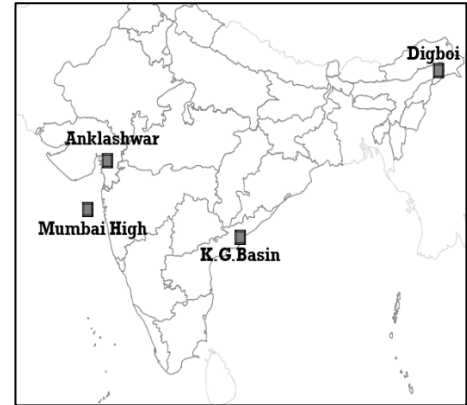
c) Iron Region

d) Copper Region



6. On the map of India, which regions show natural resources that need to be used carefully to prevent their depletion?

- a) Coal Region
- b) Gold Region
- c) Oil Region
- d) Copper Region



7. Which sector of the economy converts raw materials into usable and valuable goods?

- a) Manufacturing Industries
- b) Shops
- c) Markets
- d) None of these

8. Before India's independence, where were most of the industrial units established?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Kolkata
- c) Chennai
- d) All of the above

9. This industry in India is self-reliant and manages everything from raw material to the marketing of its products. Which industry is this?

- a) Sugar Industry
- b) Textile Industry
- c) Iron and Steel Industry
- d) Food Industry

10. What is the name of the Mega Food Park established in Ludhiana?

- a) Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited
- b) Tata Iron and Steel Company
- c) Oil India Limited
- d) Dabur Industries

11. Which of the following is not a major shipbuilding centre in India?

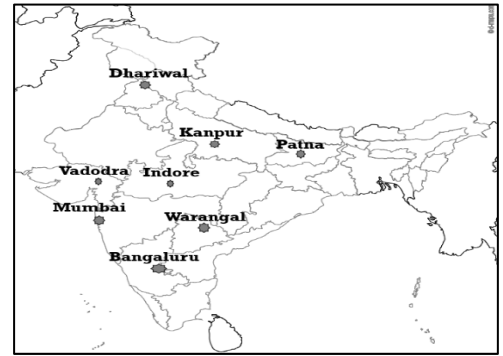
- a) Visakhapatnam
- b) Kochi
- c) Kolkata
- d) Delhi

12. Air pollution not only harms human health but also affects animals, birds, plants, buildings, and the atmosphere. Can you tell which gases cause air pollution when their quantity increases in the air?

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon Monoxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) None of these

13. Which industry is shown on the map of India?

- a) Iron Industry
- b) Fertilizer Industry
- c) Cotton Textile Industry
- d) Mega Food Park



14. The Five-Year Plans in India began in 1951. Later, when new economic reforms were needed, the New Economic Policy was adopted. When was the New Economic Policy adopted in India?

- a) 1991 AD.
- b) 1981 AD.
- c) 1947 AD.
- d) 1950 AD.

15. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a major international organization that sets rules for global trade. In July 2023, it had 164 member countries. When did India become its member?

- a) February 1, 1996 AD.
- b) March 1, 1998 AD.
- c) January 1, 1995 AD.
- d) April 1, 1999 AD.

16. Considering the economic contribution of Multinational Companies (MNCs) in India, explain how they affect the Indian economy by selling their products and services at different prices in various countries.

- a) By competing with domestic producers and selling their products at lower prices.
- b) By competing with domestic producers and selling their products at higher prices.
- c) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
- d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect.

17. Due to Sandeep's illness, his business suffered a loss because his expenditure exceeded his income. Similarly, when a country's government spends more than its income and faces a shortage in the treasury, what is this situation called?

- a) Fiscal Deficit
- b) Bank Deficit
- c) Balance of Payment
- d) None of these

18. Jagjit took a loan from a bank and started a wooden toy manufacturing unit near Barnala, Punjab. For the first 4–5 years, he earned good profits. But after import restrictions were lifted under WTO agreements, cheap toys from China entered India. What was the impact on small Indian producers?

- a) Their product sales decreased.
- b) Their normal profits fell.

c) Small units closed down.

d) All of the above are correct.

19. Fair globalization means that all countries in the world should get equal benefits from globalization. Which of the following should be ensured in fair globalization?

a) The interests of poor countries should not be harmed.

b) It should not be based on exploitation.

c) It should be based on mutual understanding and cooperation among countries.

d) All of the above

20. From 1792 to 1797, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a minor, who handled the administration of the Shukerchakia Misl? What was this period called?

a) Period of the Triumvirate

b) Third Phase

c) Adult Period

d) None of these

21. In 1805, Maharaja Ranjit Singh attacked which city and obtained the famous Zamzama cannon made of copper and brass?

a) Bhasin

b) Amritsar

c) Lahore

d) Akalgarh

22. Between 1811-1813, Maharaja Ranjit Singh annexed Hoshiarpur, Mukerian and Batala regions into his empire. These areas belonged to which Misl?

a) Kanaihya Misl

b) Ramgarhia Misl

c) Ahluwalia Misl

d) Bhangi Misl

23. This beautiful region was known as the “Paradise of the East.” Maharaja Ranjit Singh annexed it to the Sikh Empire on 5 July 1819. Which region is this?

a) Kashmir

b) Multan

c) Dera Jat

d) Peshawar

24. On 26 June 1838, a treaty was signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the British and Shah Shuja. What was this treaty called?

a) Bilateral Treaty

b) Tripartite Treaty

c) Ferozepur Treaty

d) Peshawar Treaty

25. Peshawar, located in the northwest of Punjab, was known for its geographical and military importance. When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer this region?

a) April 30, 1837

b) April 30, 1838

c) August 15, 1821

d) September 30, 1813

Contribution by: Hardevinder Singh (Lec. English) SOE(G) Chamkaur Sahib, Roopnagar, Ranjit Kaur (Lec. History) GSSS School Chhina Bet, Gurdaspur & Mandeep Kaur (S.S Mistress) G.G.S.S.S DAKHA, Ludhiana.

CEP 2025-26
Class 10th Subject: English
Worksheet -3

Sr. No.	Competency	Competency Detail
1.	C-1.1	Identifies main points and summarises from careful listening or reading of the text (news articles, reports, editorials)

Questions (1–6): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Nature has given us everything—air to breathe, water to drink, and food to eat. Trees give us fruits, shade, and oxygen. Rivers bring water for drinking and farming. Mountains store snow and rain. But in return, humans are cutting trees, polluting water, and destroying forests. If we keep harming nature, life on the Earth will become difficult. Clean air, green forests, and fresh water are our real wealth. We must learn to protect them. Planting trees, saving water, and saying no to plastic can help nature heal again. It is our moral responsibility to preserve the environment for future generations. Sustainable living and responsible use of natural resources are essential for maintaining ecological balance. Government initiatives and community participation can play a major role in environmental conservation. Let us act wisely today to ensure a cleaner, greener, and healthier planet for tomorrow.

Q1. What are the main gifts of nature?

- a) Air, water, and food
- b) Cars and machines
- c) Gold and money
- d) Roads and houses

Q2. How can we behave responsibly to protect our nature?

- a) by depending on government
- b) by calling forest officers daily
- c) by planting more trees and saving water
- d) by using more and more plastic.

Q3. What are people doing to nature?

- a) Protecting it
- b) ruining it
- c) Cleaning it
- d) Ignoring it

Q4. What will be the adverse effect of destroying nature?

- a) Life will become difficult
- b) Nature will improve
- c) It will rain more
- d) People will be rich

Q5. What are three ways to protect nature?

- a) Cut trees, waste water, use plastic
- b) Burn waste, dig land, use petrol
- c) Plant trees, save water, avoid plastic
- d) None of these

Q6. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences on how you help protect nature in your daily life.

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Questions (7–12): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

There was a young man who wanted to achieve success hurriedly. He asked his father to suggest him the quick ways to achieve success. His father gave him a piece of land and said, "Grow crops here." The boy worked hard for months. He ploughed the field, watered it, and waited patiently. When harvest time came, he earned a very good income. The father smiled and said, "Now you have learned the real secret of success --hard work, patience and real feeling of getting fruit of hardwork." The boy realised that shortcuts do not bring lasting success. Efforts and dedication always give the best results.

Q7. What did the father give his son?

- a) A book b) A piece of land c) A house d) Money

Q8. What did the boy learn?

- a) How to make money easily b) To hire labour
c) To avoid farming d) Hard work and patience bring success

Q9. When did the boy earn a good income?

- a) After harvest b) Before harvest c) During summer d) In winter

Q10. What is the moral of the story?

- a) Shortcuts lead to success b) Money is everything
c) Hard work gives real success d) Luck matters most

Q11. Why did the father smile at the end?

- a) His son had learned the lesson b) He became rich
c) He was tired d) The field was empty

Q12. Give the antonym synonym of patiently.

- a) valiant - weak
b) disloyal – loyal
c) heroic – timid
d) impatiently – enduring

Questions (13–18): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Every morning, newspapers reach our homes with the latest news. But have you ever thought how they are made? Reporters collect information from different places. Editors check the facts and prepare articles. Designers arrange text and pictures, and finally, huge printing machines roll out thousands of copies. The journey of a newspaper shows teamwork and dedication. It connects people to their country and the world. However, in the digital age, many people now read news on phones and computers. Still, printed newspapers remain a symbol of truth and trust.

Q13. Who collects information for newspapers?

- a) Editors b) Designers c) Printers d) Reporters

Q14. What do editors do?

- a) Print newspapers b) Check facts and prepare articles
c) Distribute copies d) Sell papers

Q15. What does the newspaper symbolise?

- a) Truth and trust b) Entertainment c) Profit d) Travel

Q16. What do people use today to read news?

- a) Books b) Radios
c) Phones and computers d) Posters

Q17. What quality does newspaper production show?

- a) Competition b) Teamwork and dedication
c) Speed d) Waste

Q18. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences about why it is important to read news regularly.

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Questions (19–24): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Time is one of the most valuable things in our life. It cannot be bought, borrowed, or stored. Once it passes, it never returns. Successful people know the importance of time and plan their activities carefully. Those who waste time often regret it later. Students, especially, must use their time wisely. Waking up early, studying regularly, and completing work on time are signs of a disciplined learner. Time management helps in achieving goals and reduces stress. On the other hand, laziness and delay can spoil even the best opportunities. The proverb “Time and tide wait for none” reminds us that time keeps moving whether we use it well or not. Every moment is precious. If we learn to value time, success will follow naturally.

Q19. What is said to be most valuable in life?

- a) Time b) Money c) Fame d) Strength

Q20. What happens if we waste time?

- a) We gain success b) We regret later
c) We become strong d) We feel happy

Q21. Which of the following is a sign of discipline?

- a) Waking up late b) Watching TV
c) Playing all day d) Completing work on time

Q22. What does the proverb “Time and tide wait for none” mean?

- a) Time waits for everyone b) Time once lost never comes back
c) Time moves slowly d) Time is endless

Q23. How does time management help?

- a) It increases stress b) It wastes time
c) It reduces stress and helps achieve goals d) It makes work boring

Q24. Textual Question: Write 2–3 sentences about why valuing time is important for students.

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Questions (25–30): Study the poster carefully and answer.

World Peace Day - Spread Love, Not Hate

21st September



Q25. What is the theme of the poster?

- a) National Peace b) World Peace c) Faith and Hope d) Positivity

Q26. Which symbol of peace is shown in the poster?

- a) Tree b) Dove c) Book d) Candle

Q27. What message does the slogan “Spread Love, Not Hate” give?

- a) Respect and kindness create peace b) Anger is powerful
c) Love is not important d) Hatred unites people

Q28. When is World Peace Day celebrated?

- a) 1st January b) 15th August
c) 5th June d) 21st September

Q29. What does white colour symbolise?

- a) Love b) Hate
c) Unity d) Peace

Q30. Textual Question: Write the central idea of the poster in 2–3 sentences.

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Worksheet 3
CEP 2025-26
कक्षा-दसवीं
विषय-हिंदी



- C 1.1- विभिन्न मौखिक गतिविधियों (चर्चा, साक्षात्कार, सार्वजनिक भाषण) और लेखन गतिविधियों (निबंध, पत्र, लेख, प्रपत्र) के माध्यम से प्रभावी संचार के लिए भाषा का उपयोग करता है, जिसमें नए मीडिया (ईमेल, ऑडियो और दृश्य सामग्री) शामिल हैं।
- C1.2: अपने अनुभवों और दूसरों के अनुभवों से विभिन्न शैलियों (वर्णनात्मक, विवेचनात्मक, प्रेरक) में लिखता है।
- C-1.3 वास्तविक जीवन की परिस्थितियों (निमंत्रण, भाषण, शोक संदेश, सूचनाएँ, रचनात्मक नारे, विज्ञापन, आदि) और स्कूल समाचार पत्र / पत्रिका/जर्नल के लिए लिखता है।

निम्नलिखित बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों में सही विकल्प को चुनें-

1. किसान संसार को समृद्ध कैसे बनाते हैं?
(क) अन्न उगा कर (ख) गाड़ियाँ बना कर
(ग) लोहा और इस्पात बना कर (घ) खिलौने बना कर
2. 'हम राज्य लिए मरते हैं' कविता किस की रचना है?
(क) हरिवंशराय बच्चन (ख) सुमित्रानंदन पंत
(ग) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त (घ) तुलसीदास
3. फूल हमें क्या संदेश देते हैं?
(क) निराश रहने का (ख) झूमते रहने का
(ग) हमेशा मुस्कुराते रहने का (घ) उदास रहने का
4. बुलबुला विलीन हो कर क्या पा जाता है?
(क) आशय (ख) स्वर्ग
(ग) नरक (घ) सफलता
5. छात्राएँ बस में क्या कर रही थीं?
(क) कबड्डी खेल रही थीं। (ख) पढ़ाई कर रही थीं।
(ग) लोक- नाच प्रस्तुत कर रही थीं। (घ) अंताक्षरी खेल रही थीं।
6. कार्यक्रम के दौरान छात्र- छात्राएँ क्या देख कर डर गए?
(क) साँप (ख) शेर
(ग) हाथी (घ) बाघ
7. बसंती की पड़ोसन कौन थी?
(क) रेखा (ख) रेशमा
(ग) बेला (घ) राधा
8. बुजुर्ग बसंती को किसका पत्र मिला?
(क) अपनी माता का (ख) अपने पिता का
(ग) अपनी पुत्री का (घ) अपने पुत्र का
9. साधु ने तावीज़ का प्रयोग किस पर किया?
(क) हाथी पर (ख) कुत्ते पर
(ग) देवताओं पर (घ) मंत्रियों पर

10. राजा ने राज्य में किस चीज के फैलने की बात दरबारियों से पूछी?
 (क) प्लेग (ख) भ्रष्टाचार
 (ग) भुखमरी (घ) बेइमानी
11. तावीज़ों को बनाने का ठेका किसे दिया गया?
 (क) राजा को (ख) साधु बाबा को
 (ग) मंत्री को (घ) प्रजा को
14. बैजनाथ में कौन-सी नदी बहती है?
 (क) गंगा (ख) यमुना
 (ग) सरस्वती (घ) गोमती
13. लेखक और उनके मित्र कहाँ ठहरे थे?
 (क) डाक बंगले में (ख) होटल में
 (ग) धर्मशाला में (घ) किसी के घर में
14. बस पर सवार लेखक ने साथ-साथ बहने वाली किस नदी का जिक्र किया है?
 (क) यमुना नदी (ख) गोदावरी नदी
 (ग) गोमती नदी (घ) कोसी नदी
15. 'काँटा' शब्द का विशेषण शब्द क्या होगा?
 (क) काटना (ख) काट
 (ग) कँटीला (घ) काँटे
16. 'खाना' शब्द का विशेषण शब्द क्या होगा?
 (क) भोजन (ख) खुराक
 (ग) खर्चीला (घ) खानाबदोश
17. 'शर-सर' समरूपी भिन्नार्थक शब्दों का अर्थ क्या होगा?
 (क) मान, वस्तु (ख) खुशबू, शपथ
 (ग) दुख, रुची (घ) तीर, तालाब
18. 'देश से द्रोह करने वाला.....' अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द क्या होगा?
 (क) देशप्रेमी (ख) देशद्रोही
 (ग) देशवासी (घ) नागरिक
19. 'सदा रहने वाला.....' अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द क्या होगा?
 (क) गंभीर (ख) आज़ाद
 (ग) शाश्वत (घ) चिरंजीवी
20. 'हवा' शब्द के अनेकार्थक शब्द चुनें: -
 (क) लाभ, प्रयोजन (ख) कुल, बाँस
 (ग) वायु, अफवाह (घ) शक्ति, सेना
21. 'तीर' शब्द के अनेकार्थक शब्द चुनें: -
 (क) हिस्सा, दौड़ (ख) किनारा, बाण
 (ग) अनाज, दूसरा (घ) नियम, उपवास
22. शुद्ध वाक्य चुनें: -
 (क) सेब काटकर बच्चों को खिलाओ। (ख) काटकर सेब बच्चों को खिलाओ।
 (ग) खिलाओ बच्चों को सेब काटकर। (घ) सेब खिलाओ बच्चों को काटकर।

23. 'व्यर्थ खर्च करना' निम्नलिखित में से किस मुहावरे का अर्थ होगा?
 (क) मोती परोना (ख) विपत्ति मोल लेना
 (ग) रुपया पानी में फेंकना (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
24. सूचना लिखते समय क्या नहीं लिखा जाता?
 (क) तिथि (ख) शीर्षक
 (ग) सूचना देने वाले का नाम और पद (घ) सूचना पाने वाले का कुशल - क्षेम
25. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी सूचना विद्यालय से संबंधित नहीं है?
 (क) छात्रवृत्ति संबंधी (ख) अभिभावक शिक्षक बैठक संबंधी
 (ग) ब्याज की दर संबंधी (घ) सेक्शन बदलने संबंधी
26. प्रतिवेदन का क्या अर्थ है?
 (क) नोटिस (ख) इशतिहार
 (ग) रिपोर्ट (घ) आवेदन
27. आपका नाम संजीव कुमार है। आप स्कूल की रेड क्रॉस संस्था के अध्यक्ष हैं। आपको एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करना है। आपके स्कूल में लगाए गए 'नेत्र चिकित्सा शिविर' में श्री मोहनलाल मुख्यातिथि थे। डॉ० जीवन शर्मा ने नेत्र जांच की और सतपाल सिंह ने सबका स्वागत किया। इस प्रतिवेदन के अंत में किसके हस्ताक्षर होंगे?
 (क) मोहन लाल (ग) संजीव कुमार
 (ख) जीवन शर्मा (घ) सतपाल सिंह
28. 'वधू+उत्सव' का संधि शब्द क्या होगा?
 (क) वधूत्सव (ख) वधुत्सव
 (ग) वधुउत्सव (घ) वधोत्सव
29. 'तथा + एव' का संधि शब्द क्या होगा?
 (क) तथाएव (ख) तथाऐव
 (ग) तथैव (घ) तैथैव
30. 'नीम हकीम खतरा जान' लोकोक्ति का अर्थ क्या होगा?
 (क) विरोधी की चाल समझना (ख) बार-बार समझाने पर भी समझ न आना
 (ग) प्रसिद्धि के अनुसार गुण न होना (घ) अधूरा ज्ञान हानिकारक होता है।
- निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:-
- मित्र के चुनाव में सतर्कता का व्यवहार करना चाहिए क्योंकि अच्छे मित्र के चुनाव पर ही हमारे जीवन की सफलता निर्भर करती है। जैसी हमारी संगत होगी, वैसे ही हमारे संस्कार भी होंगे। अतः हमें दृढ़ चरित्र वाले व्यक्तियों से मित्रता करनी चाहिए। मित्र एक ही अच्छा है। अधिक की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। बेकन का इस संबंध में कहना है--" समूह का नाम संगत नहीं। जहाँ प्रेम नहीं है, वहाँ लोगों की आकृतियाँ चित्रवत हैं और उनकी बातचीत झांझर की झंकार है।" अतः जो हमारे जीवन को उत्तम और आनंदमय करने में सहायता दे सके, ऐसा एक मित्र सैकड़ों की अपेक्षा अधिक श्रेष्ठ है।
31. हमारे जीवन की सफलता किस पर निर्भर करती है?
 (क) अच्छे मित्र के चुनाव पर (ख) बुरे मित्र के चुनाव पर
 (ग) चतुर मित्र के चुनाव पर (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
32. हमें कैसे व्यक्तियों से मित्रता करनी चाहिए?
 (क) घमंडी व्यक्तियों से (ख) दृढ़ चरित्र वाले व्यक्तियों से
 (ग) कपटी व्यक्तियों से (घ) दुराचारियों से

33. कैसा मित्र श्रेष्ठ है?

(क) जो हमें अवनति की तरफ लेकर जाए

(ख) जो हमारा शोषण करे

(ग) जो हमारा सही मार्गदर्शन करे

(घ) जो मुसीबत में हमें मझधार में छोड़ जाए

34. 'सतर्क' शब्द का अर्थ है:-

(क) झुंड

(ख) श्रेष्ठ

(ग) संस्कार

(घ) सावधान

35. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का शीर्षक क्या होगा?

(क) दुश्मन

(ख) शत्रु

(ग) मीत

(घ) मित्र का चुनाव

36. निम्न पंजाबी गद्यांश का हिंदी अनुवाद करें।

ਪੂਰੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ 8 ਮਾਰਚ ਦਾ ਦਿਨ ਮਹਿਲਾ ਦਿਵਸ ਵਜੋਂ ਮਨਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਨੀਤੀਆਂ ਵੀ ਬਣਾਈਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵੱਲ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਧਿਆਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਵੱਲ ਵੀ ਠੋਸ ਕਦਮ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੈ। ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੁੱਦ ਵੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਅਤ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਆਤਮਨਿਰਭਰ ਬਣਨ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ।

ਪੂਰੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵ में 8 मार्च का दिन महिला दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। सरकारों की ओर से महिलाओं के विकास के लिए कई नीतियाँ बनाई जाती हैं। लड़कियों की शिक्षा की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। शिक्षा के साथ-साथ महिलाओं की सुरक्षा की ओर भी ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। लड़कियों को स्वयं भी शिक्षित होकर आत्मनिर्भर बनने की आवश्यकता है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक - दो पंक्तियों में दीजिए-

37. दिवाकर की नए स्कूल में किसने मदद की?

उत्तर - दिवाकर की नए स्कूल में नीरू मैडम ने मदद की।

38. दिवाकर को अपने मन में अधूरेपन का अहसास क्यों होता था?

उत्तर- दिवाकर अपाहिज था और दूसरे बच्चों की तरह उछल-कूद नहीं कर सकता था। इसलिए उसे अपने मन में अधूरेपन का अहसास होता था।

39. नौकर ने बसंती का सामान कहाँ रखा?

उत्तर- नौकर ने बसंती का सामान बरामदे के साथ वाले कमरे में रखा।

40. लेखक और उनके मित्रों की निराशा और थकावट किसके दर्शन से छूमंतर हो गई?

उत्तर -लेखक और उनके मित्रों की निराशा और थकावट हिम-दर्शन से छूमंतर हो गई।

मार्गदर्शक

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