English

Grammar Practice

Questions for Practice

1. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct tense and rewrite the following:

India (have) many calendars which Indians (use) since very early times. More than thirty (be) still in use. One difficulty about having so many calendars (be) that the same date (fall) of different days according to each.

KEY:

i. has

ii. have been using

iii. are

iv. is

v. falls

2. Put the verbs in bracket in the correct tense and rewrite the following:

i. The efficiency of a truck_____by the load it can take.

a. knows

b. is known

c. has been known

d. has known

ii. Last week every day my maid ___ a plate.

a. breaks

b. was broken

c. broke

d. has broken

iii. If I _____ one more question, I would have passed.

a. had answered

b. would answer

c. has answered

d. would have answered

iv. The minister promised ____ me a post in his department.

a. to have given

b. having given

c. have given

d. to give

v. Please don't _____ when you go out.

a. leave opening the door

b. leave the door open

c. leave the door opened

d. leave open the door

KEY: i. (b)

ii. (d)

iii. (a)

iv. (d)

v. (b)

3. The following passage has not been edited. There is an error in each line against

which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet against the correct blank number as given in the example. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

Nothing, they say, was more constant than change. e.g. was – is

Science, being a dynamic subject, was regularly witness (a) _____
to changes, as old theories periodically gets discarded (b) _____
and new ideas regularly pop up. We are living at very (c) ___
interesting times. A scientific temper, having lain (d) ___
quiescent for some years, is get charged with a slew of (e) ___
new discoveries tumbling in of laboratories around the globe. (f) ___

Key:

a. was – is

b. gets – get

c. at – in

d. A - The

e. get – getting

f. in – out

4. Correct the following sentences using proper tense forms

a. I am liking it very much.

b. Madhu is always writing beautiful poems.

c. If you will go to Ludhiana, buy a good shawl for me.

d. Where you got this pen from?

e. Rohit is working in this film for ten years.

f. These students prepare for their exams these days.

Key:

a. I like it very much

b. Madhu writes beautiful poems

c. If you go to Ludhiana, buy a good shawl for me.

d. Where did you get this pen from?

e. Rohit has been working in this firm for ten years.

f. These students are preparing for their exams these days.

5. Rewrite the following sentences after making necessary correction of errors:

a. The Aryans were brave peoples.

b. The rider's hat was blown off by the strong wind.

c. I am the one who am to blame.

d. Five plus seven are twelve.

e. He has won the tournament in 1986.

f. Choose only such friends whom you can trust.

g. The poor people of the village buy neither vegetables nor grow them.

Key:

a. The Aryans were brave people.

b. The rider's hat was blown off by a strong wind.

c. I am the one who is to blame.

d. Five plus seven is twelve.

e. He won the tournament in 1986.

f. Choose only such friends who you can trust.

g. The poor people of the village neither buy vegetables

History

Instructions for Students-

The quiz will be based only on the prescribed chapter covered in class.

Students must read the chapter thoroughly before participating.

Students should read carefully to the question before answering.

I am sending you assignment of 2 questions. You have to solve this work in your notebook in a neat and clean way. You have to submit this work after the opening of school to me.

1. The Manchu empire was overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925) who is unanimously regarded as the founder of modern China. He came from a poor family and studied in missionary schools where he was introduced to democracy and Christianity. He studied medicine but was greatly concerned about the fate of China. His programme was called the Three Principles (San min chui). These were nationalism – this meant overthrowing the Manchu who were seen as a foreign dynasty, as well as other foreign imperialists; democracy or establishing democratic government; and socialism regulating capital and equalising landholdings. Sun Yat-sen's ideas became the basis of the political philosophy of the Guomindang. They identified the 'four great needs' as clothing, food, housing and transportation. After the death of Sun, Chiang Kaishek (1887-1975) emerged as the leader of the Guomindang as he launched a military campaign to control the 'warlords', regional leaders who had usurped authority, and to eliminate the communists. He advocated a secular and rational 'this-worldly' Confucianism, but also sought to militarise the nation. The people, he said, must develop a 'habit and instinct for unified behaviour'. He encouraged women to cultivate the four virtues o 'chastity, appearance, speech and work' and recognise their role as confined to the household. Even the length of hemlines was prescribed.

2. The CCP had been founded in 1921, soon after the Russian Revolution. The Russian success exercised a powerful influence around the world and leaders such as Lenin and Trotsky went on to establish the Comintern or the Third International in March 1918 to help bring about a world government that would end exploitation. The Comintern and the Soviet Union supported communist parties around the world but they worked within the traditional Marxist understanding that revolution would be brought about by the working class in cities. Its initial appeal across national boundaries was immense but it soon became a tool for Soviet interests and was dissolved in 1943. Mao Zedong (1893-1976), who emerged as a major CCP leader, took a different path by basing his revolutionary programme on the peasantry. His success made the CCP a powerful political force that ultimately won against the Guomindang. The Guomindang blockade of the Communists' Soviet forced the party to seek another base. This led them to go on what came to be called the Long March (1934-35), 6,000 gruelling and difficult miles to Shanxi. Here, in their new base in Yanan, they further developed their programme to end warlordism, carry out land reforms and fight foreign imperialism. This won them a strong social base. In the difficult years of the war, the Communists and the Guomindang worked together, but after the end of the war the Communists established themselves in power and the Guomindang was defeated.

    1. Explain the establishment of The Republic of China.
    2. "When the Japanese invaded China in 1937, the Guomindang retreated. The long and exhausting war weakened China." Explain the statement with the context of The Rise of the Communist Party of China.
    3. Link for quiz

https://wayground.com/join?gc=06280166

Punjabi

ਲੇਖ ਰਚਨਾ :

ਲੋਹੜੀ (250 ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੱਕੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੇ ਲਿਖੋ)

Political Science

Chapter: Local Governments

*Some Important Learning Points

1. Meaning of Local Government

Local government refers to governing institutions at the village, town, and city level that deal with local issues and administration.

2. Importance of Local Governments

They promote democracy at the grassroots level and ensure people's participation in decision-making.

3. Two Levels of Local Government

Rural Local Government (Panchayati Raj Institutions)

Urban Local Government (Municipalities and Municipal Corporations)

4. Panchayati Raj System

It is a three-tier system in rural areas:

Gram Panchayat

Panchayat Samiti (Block level)

Zila Parishad (District level)

5. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)

It gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and made them more powerful and democratic.

6. Urban Local Bodies

These include Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats, and Municipal Corporations for towns and cities.

7. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (1992)

It strengthened urban local governments by giving them constitutional recognition.

8. Role of Local Governments

They look after local development, sanitation, water supply, roads, education, and health services.

6 Marks Questions

*Written Work

Q1. Explain the significance of local governments in India.

Answer:

1. Local governments strengthen democracy at the grassroots level.

2. They encourage people's participation in governance.

3. They help in understanding local needs and problems.

4. They promote political awareness among citizens.

5. They reduce the burden on state and central governments.

6. They contribute to social and economic development at the local level.

Q2. Describe the three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system.

Answer:

1. Gram Panchayat – Works at the village level and looks after basic needs.

2. Panchayat Samiti – Operates at the block level and coordinates village panchayats.

3. Zila Parishad – Functions at the district level and supervises lower bodies.

4. All members are elected by the people.

5. The system ensures decentralisation of power.

6. It helps in effective rural administration.

Q3. What are the main features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

Answer:

1. It gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

2. It introduced a three-tier system in rural areas.

3. It ensured regular elections every five years.

4. It provided reservation for women and SC/ST.

5. It established State Election Commissions.

6. It aimed at strengthening grassroots democracy.

Q4. Explain the role of urban local bodies in India.

Answer:

1. Urban local bodies manage cities and towns.

2. They provide basic services like water, sanitation, and roads.

3. They help in town planning and development.

4. They maintain public health and cleanliness.

5. They promote citizen participation in urban governance.

6. They support economic growth in urban areas.

Economics

Dear students

Read all the key details of chapter carefully and at the end there is quiz related to topic. It is mandatory to solve all quiz questions.

<p align="center">MEAN</p>

1. Meaning of Mean

Arithmetic Average

Measure of Central Tendency

Represents the central value of data

2. Formula of Mean

(a) Individual Series

Mean ($\bar{x}$) = $\Sigma X / n$

(b) Discrete Series

Mean ($\bar{x}$) = $\Sigma fX / N (\Sigma f)$

(c) Continuous Series

Assumed Mean Method

Step Deviation Method

3. Methods of Calculating Mean

Direct Method

Assumed Mean Method

Step Deviation Method

4. Properties of Mean
- Based on all observations
- Rigidly defined
- Affected by extreme values
- Algebraic sum of deviations from mean is zero

5. Merits of Mean
- Simple to calculate
- Widely used
- Suitable for further algebraic treatment

6. Demerits of Mean
- Affected by extreme values
- Not suitable for qualitative data
- Cannot be determined graphically

7. Uses of Mean
- Comparison of data
- Basis for statistical analysis
- Useful in economics, business, and research

8. Real-Life Examples
- Average marks of students
- Average income of a family
- Average rainfall of a region

Now use the following link to solve the Quiz:

https://forms.gle/L1VXJgmzjhS42jqs7

Maths

Convert 40° 20′ into radian measure.

Convert 6 radians into degree measure.

Find the radius of the circle in which a central angle of 60° intercepts an arc of length 37.4 cm

The minute hand of a watch is 1.5 cm long. How far does its tip move in 40 minutes?

If the arcs of the same lengths in two circles subtend angles 65°and 110° at the centre, find the ratio of their radii.

A wheel makes 360 revolutions in one minute. Through how many radians does it turn in one second?

Learn and practice.

(i) $\cos x + \cos y = 2\cos\dfrac{x+y}{2}\cos\dfrac{x-y}{2}$

(ii) $\cos x - \cos y = -2\sin\dfrac{x+y}{2}\sin\dfrac{x-y}{2}$

(iii) $\sin x + \sin y = 2\sin\dfrac{x+y}{2}\cos\dfrac{x-y}{2}$

(iv) $\sin x - \sin y = 2\cos\dfrac{x+y}{2}\sin\dfrac{x-y}{2}$

Quiz https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/ugc/story.php?title=ndu2ntm3manmjd