



## 2. कविता का शीर्षक 'उत्साह' क्यों रखा गया है?

**उत्तर** – इस कविता का शीर्षक 'उत्साह' इसलिए रखा गया है क्योंकि कवि के मन में न बादल को लेकर उत्साह है। बादल मन में उत्साह की भावना जगाता है। यह उत्साह क्रांति आने के प्रति भी है।

## 3. कविता में बादल किन-किन अर्थों की ओर संकेत करता है?

**उत्तर** – कविता में बादल निम्नांकित अर्थों की ओर संकेत करता है।

**(क)** बादल पीड़ित-प्यासे जनों की प्यास को बुझाने वाला है।

**(ख)** बादल क्रांति के अर्थ की ओर भी संकेत करता है। यह क्रांति लोगों की इच्छाओं की पूर्ति का माध्यम बनेगी।

**(ग)** बादल ललित कल्पना की ओर भी संकेत करता है।

**(घ)** बादल जन-जन की आकांक्षा को पूरा करने वाला है।

**(ङ)** बादल नवजीवन के अर्थ की ओर संकेत करता है।

**(च)** बादल 'नूतन कविता' के अर्थों की ओर भी संकेत करता है।

## 4. 'उत्साह' कविता का संदेश क्या है?

**उत्तर**-'उत्साह' प्रतीकात्मक कविता है। इसमें बादल को उत्साह के प्रतीक-रूप में प्रकट किया गया है। कवि बादल से निवेदन करता है कि वह सारे गगन को घेर कर छा ले। वह बच्चों के धुंघराले केशों-सा आकाश में फैल जाए। वह किसी संघर्षशील कवि के समान जन-जीवन में नया उत्साह भर दे।

वह अपनी विद्युत शक्ति से समाज में गरजे, बरसे और जोश का संचार करे। सारा संसार पीड़ा और ताप से दुखी हो। लोग व्याकुल और अनमने हो। तब बादल शीतल जल की धारा बनकर जन-जीवन को शांति दें।

## हिन्दी भाषा

**औपचारिक पत्र**- आपकी बड़ी बहन डॉक्टर बनना चाहती है, इसके लिए वह 'प्रवेश परीक्षा' की तैयारी कर रही है, वह सफल हो सके, इसकी शुभकामना देते हुए पत्र लिखें।

## अपठित गद्यांश

किसी शहर में एक नट मण्डली आई हुई थी। लोग भीड़ लगाकर नट के करतब देख रहे थे। भीड़ में दो चोर भी थे। उन्होंने देखा कि नट एक पतली सी रस्सी पर बड़े ही आराम से बिना किसी सहायता के चल रहा है। दोनों चोरो ने सोचा कि यदि यह नट हमारे साथ आ जाये तो चोरी करने में बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी। यह सोचकर दोनों चोरों ने नट से बात की। नट ने उन्हें मना कर दिया। चोर उसे बाँधकर अपने साथ ले गए, और रात में एक सेठ की हवेली के नीचे ले जाकर चाकू

दिखाते हुए कहा "इस मुंडेर पर चलकर तुम अंदर जाकर दरवाजा खोलो". मुंडेर इतनी पतली थी कि उस पर कोई इंसान तो क्या कोई छोटा जानवर भी नहीं चल सकता था. चोर उस पर चढ़ा और एक कदम चलकर धड़ाम से नीचे गिर पड़ा. दोनों चोर चिल्लाते हुए बोले "तमाशा दिखाते हुए तो तुम पतली सी रस्सी पर चल रहे थे, यहाँ कैसे गिर पड़े? " चोर मासूमियत से बोला "ढोल बजाओ ढोल, क्योंकि मैं ढोल बजने पर ही रस्सी पर आराम से चल पाता हूँ. " नट क्री बात सुनकर चोरों ने अपना सिर पीट लिया.

**उपर्युक्त अपठित गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए –**

प्रश्न 1- शहर में कौन सी मंडली आई थी?

प्रश्न 2- नट किस पर बड़े आराम से चल रहा था?

प्रश्न 3- बताइए कि चोरों ने क्या सोच कर नट से बात की?

प्रश्न 4- नट के मना करने पर चोरों ने उसके साथ कैसा बर्ताव किया?

प्रश्न 5 -गद्यांश में आये विशेषण शब्द लिखिए।

### Chapter - The Thief's Story

#### Questions and Answers

**Q1. What are Hari Singh's reactions to the prospect of receiving an education? Do they change over time? (Hint: Compare, for example, the thought: "I knew that once I could write like an educated man there would be no limit to what I could achieve" with these later thoughts: "Whole sentences, I knew, could one day bring me more than a few hundred rupees. It was a simple matter to steal — and sometimes just as simple to be caught. But to be a really big man, a clever and respected man, was something else.") What makes him return to Anil?**

Ans. Hari Singh feels that education can make him earn a lot of money in an honest way. His prospect on receiving an education does not change over time. He feels that he can earn much more if he gets education. He returns to Anil because Anil trusts him, feeds him, treats him well and even teaches him.

**Q2. Why does not Anil hand the thief over to the police? Do you think most people would have done so? In what ways is Anil different from such employers?**

Ans. Anil did not hand over the thief to the police maybe because he knew that Hari Singh had realized his mistake. He was feeling guilty for what he had done and wanted to mend his ways. This was the reason why he had come back and put the money back to its place. Anil wanted to give him a chance to become a better person.

No, I don't think that anybody in today's world would have done so because to do so, a person needs to have a lot of patience and compassion which is missing in most of the people today. In today's world a thief is considered a criminal even if he realizes his mistake. It takes a lot of courage to trust someone who has broken your trust once. Although i feel that if a person

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realizes his mistake, he must be given another chance to win back your trust.

**Q3. Who does 'I' refer to in this story?**

Ans. In this story, "I" refers to the thief who introduces himself as Hari Singh.

**Q4. What is he "a fairly successful hand" at?**

Ans. He was a "fairly successful hand" at robbing and duping people of their money.

**Q5. What does he get from Anil in return for his work?**

Ans. When he asks Anil that he wants to work for him, Anil clearly says that he will; not be able to pay him. They mutually decide that if the thief would be able to cook food for him, then Anil would feed him. But soon, Anil comes to know that he cannot cook. So, Anil tells Hari, the thief that he would teach him to cook food, teach him to write his name and full sentences and also to add numbers. Apart from this, Hari also used to steal one rupee from the grocery money every day.

**Q6. How does the thief think Anil will react to the theft?**

Ans. The thief thought that on discovering that he had been robbed, Anil would definitely be sad but he would be sad because of the loss of trust and not because of the loss of money.

**Q7. What does he say about the different reactions of people when they are robbed?**

Ans. The thief says that according to his experience, upon being robbed the greedy man showed fear, the rich man showed anger and the poor man showed acceptance towards whatever had happened with him.

**Q8. Does Anil realise that he has been robbed?**

Ans. Yes, probably Anil knew that he had been robbed because all the notes were wet and damp from last night. He still did not say anything to the thief and gave him 50 rupees and told him that from now on, Anil will be paying him money as salary every month.

**Chapter - From the diary of Anne Frank**

**Question and Answers**

**Q1. What makes writing in a diary a strange experience for Anne Frank?**

A. It was the first time Anne was writing in a diary. She felt that later no one would be interested in reading about the thoughts of a young girl. Both these facts made it a strange experience for her.

**Q2. Why does Anne want to keep a diary?**

A. Anne wanted to keep a diary and write in it because she had a lot going on in her head. She had no friend with whom she could talk about such personal stuff. Thus, she decided to maintain a diary.

**Q3. Why did Anne think she could confide more in her diary than in people?**

A. According to Anne Frank, “paper has more patience than people”. She chose to confide more in her diary because she felt there was no friend who could listen to her with enough patience.

**Q4. Why does Anne provide a brief sketch of her life?**

A. Anne feels it would be weird to just simply jot down facts without giving her background. In case someone might read it in future, he/she won't be able to understand vaguely stated facts. Thus, she decided to provide a brief sketch of her life.

**Q5. What tells you that Anne loved her grandmother?**

A. The fact that Anne spent some part of her childhood with her grandmother is self-sufficient to imply connection between the two. Also, she explicitly mentioned in her diary that she misses her grandmother more than anyone is aware of is evident enough that she loved her grandmother.

**Q6. Why was Mr Keesing annoyed with Anne? What did he ask her to do?**

A. Mr Keesing, Anne's math's professor was annoyed with her because she would not stop talking during his lectures as a result of which, he gave her assignments as punishments.

**Q7. How did Anne justify her being a chatterbox in her essay?**

A. Anne explained that she got this habit of speaking too much from her mother, mentioning that it was inherited.

**Q8. What made Mr Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?**

A. On being given the third assignment as punishment, Anne wrote a satirical piece which was quite promising. Thus, finally, the professor allowed her to talk.

**Q9. Was Anne right when she said that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen-year-old girl?**

A. Yes, Anne was right in thinking that the world would not be interested in the musings of a thirteen - year - old girl. As she was a common girl, no one would want to know her feelings and so, no one would read her diary.

**Q10. There are some examples of diary or journal entries in the ‘Before You Read’ section. Compare these with what Anne writes in her diary. What language was the diary originally written in? In what way is Anne's diary different?**

A. Anne's diary was actually written in Dutch. Her diary is different from that of others on various aspects. She had named her diary “Kitty”. She thought of it as her only true friend. She could confide in Kitty. She treated it as another person because according to her, “Paper has more patience than people”. She started by writing “Dearest kitty” and ended the account by writing, “Yours Anne”.

**Q11. Why does Anne need to give a brief sketch about her family? Does she treat ‘Kitty’**

**as an insider or an outsider?**

A. Anne feels it would be weird to just simply jot down facts without giving her background. In case someone might read it in future, he/she won't be able to understand vaguely stated facts. Thus, she decided to provide a brief sketch of her life. She treats "kitty" as an insider as it was her only true friend with whom she could share each and everything.

**Q12. How does Anne feel about her father, her grandmother, Mrs Kuperus and Mr Keesing? What do these tell you about her?**

A. According to Anne, her father is the most lovable man one could ever come across. She loved and missed her grandmother more than she showed. She was on good terms with her teachers except the old fogey, Mr Keesing who taught them mathematics. The headmistress, Mrs Kuperus was her class teacher and both were very close to each other. Mr Keesing often punished Anne with extra assignments as a punishment for her talkative nature. These indicate that Anne was affectionate and a loving person.

**Q13. What does Anne write in her first essay?**

A. In her essay, Anne mentions that she will try her best to minimise talking between lectures but this is a trait she inherited from her mother and it is difficult to eliminate an inherited trait. Also, her mother talks as much as she does, if not more. She also stressed that talking was a necessary quality for a good student.

**Q14. Anne says teachers are most unpredictable. Is Mr Keesing unpredictable? How?**

A. Yes, Mr Keesing is an unpredictable person. He is angry with Anne for being talkative in class and gives her extra assignments as a punishment. But later, he finds her essays to be witty and amusing. This brings a change in him and he accepts her arguments. He develops a funny bone too and starts cracking jokes in the class. This change in Mr Keesing's nature shows that he is unpredictable.

**Q15. What do these statements tell you about Anne Frank as a person?**

**i. We don't seem to be able to get any closer, and that's the problem. Maybe it's my fault that we don't confide in each other.**

A. This shows that Anne does not confide in people very easily. It is difficult for her to make personal relations where she could share what's going on in her mind.

**ii. I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would, but I want the diary to be my friend.**

A. This statement indicates that Anne does not have a close friend she could confide in. She was lonely despite having family and friends. Thus, she wanted the diary to be her only true friend.

**iii. Margot went to Holland in December, and I followed in February, when I was plunked down on the table as a birthday present for Margot.**

A. This statement is indicative of the love between the sisters. On migration, Anne was the last one to be brought to Holland and it was done on the birthday of her elder sister to surprise her.

**iv. If you ask me, there are so many dummies that about a quarter of the class should be kept back, but teachers are the most unpredictable creatures on earth.**

A. Anne feels that there are many weak students in the class who should be detained. Almost one - fourth of the class did not deserve promotion but the teachers, decision could not be predicted.

**v. Anyone could ramble on and leave big spaces between the words, but the trick was to come up with convincing arguments to prove the necessity of talking.**

A. Anyone could write senseless stuff while leaving big gaps in order to fill up a number of pages and submit the assignment easily. But Anne wanted to give such arguments which could prove that it was necessary for her to talk. She wanted to write sensible stuff.

**From the diary of Anne Frank Grammar Exercises**

**Match the compound words under ‘A’ with their meanings under ‘B’. Use each in a sentence.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
Heartbreaking	-obeying and respecting the law
Homesick	-thinking about pleasant things, forgetting about the present
Blockhead	-something produced by a person, machine or an organisation
Law-abiding	-producing great sadness
Overdo	-An occasion where vehicles/machines stop working
Daydream	-an informal word which means a very stupid person
Breakdown	-missing home and family very much
Output	-do something to an excessive degree

**Answers-**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Sentences</b>
Heartbreakin g	-producing great sadness	It would be heartbreaking to see it all collapse.
Homesick	-missing home and family very much	He was homesick for America after five weeks in Europe.
Blockhead	-an informal word which means a very stupid person	He did not understand the lecture as he is a blockhead.

Law-abiding	-obeying and respecting the law	The spirit of freedom turned Nelson Mandela from a law-abiding attorney into a criminal.
Overdo	-do something to an excessive degree	I'd simply overdone it in the gym.
Daydream	-thinking about pleasant things, forgetting about the present	He was lost in a daydream.
Breakdown	-An occasion where vehicles/machines stop working	Breakdowns could totally disrupt production.
Output	-something produced by a person, machine or an organisation	This machine gives a good output.

### Animals - Poem

#### Question and Answers

**Q1- Notice the use of the word 'turn' in the first line, "I think I could turn and live with animals..." What is the poet turning from?**

A1- The poet is turning away from living in the world of human beings. He finds animals more placid and self-contained and therefore, he wants to live with them.

**Q2- Mention three things that humans do and animals don't?**

A2- The three things that humans do and animals don't are as follows:

Humans complain and cry about the miseries and sorrows they face.

Humans lie awake in the night thinking about their wrongdoings.

Humans also keep telling others about their religiousness and duties towards God.

**Q3- Do humans kneel to other humans who lived thousands of years ago? Discuss this in groups?**

A3- Yes humans kneel to other humans who lived thousands of years ago. They could be some ancestors, saints or the preachers whom they follow religiously. They worship them and follow their preaching.

**Q4- What are the 'tokens' that the poet says he may have dropped long ago, and which the animals have kept for him? Discuss this in class. (Hint: Whitman belongs to the Romantic tradition that includes Rousseau and Wordsworth, which holds that civilisation has made humans false to their own true nature. What could be the basic aspects of our nature as living beings that humans choose to ignore or deny?)**

A4- The word tokens according to the poet is the good qualities in human beings. The poet feels that nowadays good qualities do not exist in human beings. They have lost them for the sake of worldly things which they want to achieve at any cost.

## Letter of Complaint

Question 1.

The unsanitary conditions in your colony are causing multiple diseases. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner bringing the problem to his notice and request him to take urgent action in the matter. You are Deepak/Deepa of C 2/8, Ankur Enclave, New Delhi.

Answer:

C 2/8, Ankur Enclave  
New Delhi

20 August 20XX

The Municipal Commissioner  
Shahdara  
Delhi 1100XX

Subject: Insanitary conditions in the colony

Dear Sir

I have been a resident of Ankur Enclave for the past eleven years. I would like to bring to your notice the insanitary conditions in our colony. Rubbish and garbage lie in heaps. Lack of drainage system raises a persistent foul smell in the area.

During rainy season water stagnates in pits on the street which makes the whole condition even worse. These become the breeding ground for mosquitoes, which expose the residents to multiple diseases like dengue, malaria, etc. Our colony has become an unhealthy and disease-prone area. Every day, someone or the other is succumbing to deadly diseases. Some of the families have also shifted lock, stock, and barrel to better localities.

You are requested to take an immediate remedial action to set things right.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully  
Deepa

Homework

Question

You are Shubham/Subhi Tyagi of 1, Ashok Road, Lucknow. You are deeply concerned about the increasing number of road accidents in your area. You strongly feel that reckless driving by the youngsters is the primary cause of such accidents. Write a letter to the Traffic Police Commissioner requesting him to take prompt and appropriate action. Give concrete suggestions to deal with the problem.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOCIAL STUDIES</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Civics</u> <b><u>Chapter -Federalism</u></b></p> <p><b>Read the chapter Federalism . Underline the key words and find out the meanings. Answer the following questions in civics note book.</b></p> <p>Q.1) what is federalism? ANS. 1) Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.</p> <p>Q.no. 2). What are the two levels of government? Ans. 2) A federation has two levels of government. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.</p> <p>i) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. ii) Governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.</p> <p>Q. No.3) Differentiate between unitary and federal system.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Unitary System</p> <p>There is only one level of government or the Sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.</p> <p>The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government. The Central Government cannot order the state government to do something.</p> <p>The central government is supreme, and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. Their powers may be broadened and narrowed by the central government.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Federal System</p> <p>There are two or more levels (tiers) of government.</p> <p>State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Q.no.4 What are the key features of federalism? The key features of federalism are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.</li> <li>2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.</li> </ol> <p>The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.</li> <li>5. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.</li> <li>6. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.</li> </ol> <p>Q.no.5 Mention the different routes through which federations can be formed. Ans.5. Two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism: mutual trust between the government of different levels and agreement to live together. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit. This kind of —coming together federation is formed in the USA, Switzerland and Australia.</li> </ol>	<p>Unitary System</p> <p>There is only one level of government or the Sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.</p> <p>The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government. The Central Government cannot order the state government to do something.</p> <p>The central government is supreme, and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. Their powers may be broadened and narrowed by the central government.</p>	<p>Federal System</p> <p>There are two or more levels (tiers) of government.</p> <p>State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.</p>
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2. The second route is that a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. This kind of ‘holding together’ federations is followed in India, Spain and Belgium countries

Q.no.6 What makes India a federal country?

Ans.6 All the features of the federal system apply to the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The Indian Constitution is a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. The 3 lists are mentioned below:

- 1) Union List: It includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.
- 2) State List: It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.
- 3) Concurrent List: It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. The list includes education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will be considered.

Q.no.7 How is federalism practiced?

The real success of federalism in India is attributed to its nature of democratic politics. Have a look at some of the major ways in which federalism is practised in India.

Linguistic States

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India. From 1947 to 2017, many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. Some States have been formed by the people who spoke the same language. These states are known as the Linguistic States.

Language Policy

A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. States too have their own official languages and government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Centre-State relations

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. If no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties can ally with many parties including several regional parties to form a Government at the Centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.

Q . Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992

The constitutional amendment of 1992 introduced the concrete shape of decentralisation. The three tier of democracy have been made more effective. The provisions of constitutional amendment are as follows

A) To hold regular elections to the local government bodies has been made compulsory

B) Reservation of seats for SC ,ST and OBC in the elected bodies

C) 1/3 that is 33% of the seats to be reserved for women

D) To conduct elections for the local government

bodies at rural and urban levels , state election commission an independent institution has been constituted

e) The state Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government

	bodies
<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p><b>Ch. 4: Basic HTML5 element.</b></p> <p>Application Based Questions:</p> <p>1. Identify the error(s) in the following HTML5 code and then write the correct code.  <code>&lt;p style="size: xx-large; fontcolor: maroon; text-align: center; border: groove 5px orange"&gt;</code></p> <p>Ans. <code>&lt;p style="font-size: xx-large; color: maroon; text-align: center; border: groove 5px orange"&gt;</code></p> <p>2. Gurmeet wants to write headings in his web page in such a way that first letter of every word appears in capital and rest are small. Which property should he use for this purpose?</p> <p>Ans. Text-transform property.</p> <p>3. Tamanna wants to write the most prominent heading and give a thematic break after each paragraph. Name the tags she will use for this purpose.</p> <p>Ans. Most prominent heading: <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>; thematic break: <code>&lt;hr&gt;</code>.</p> <p>4. Purvi wants to draw a line each of a different colour after every paragraph. How would she add this effect.</p> <p>Ans. <code>&lt;hr style="color: _____"&gt;</code></p>
<b>DRAWING</b>	<p>Topic- landscape</p> <p>Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.</p>

ARTWORK  
Landscape  
MEDIUM  
Poster Colour



ARTWORK  
Landscape  
MEDIUM  
Water Colour



ARTWORK  
Landscape  
MEDIUM  
Water Colour



ARTWORK  
Landscape  
MEDIUM  
Water Colour

