

Accountancy and Business Studies XI C HOLIDAY HOME WORK.

Accounts holiday homework

1. project 1

a) journal entries with GST

b) showing of financial statements

2. a) what are the different benefits of financial statements of an organisation

b) what are the limitations of single entry system

c) 5 numerical questions of trading and P/L and balance sheet with adjustments

d) 5 numerical questions of trading and P/L and balance sheet without adjustments

e) 5 numerical of statement of P/L

f) 5 numerical questions of conversion method

BUSINESS HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

A) what are the benefits of e-banking

b) explain telecom services in details

c) explain communication services

d) explain types of small scale industries

e) what are the problems faced by SSI

F) explain start up India in details

g) what do u mean by wholesalers?

what are the functions and services of wholesalers?

h) what do u mean by retailers?

what are the functions and services of retailers?

i) explain GST in details

j) explain types of internal trade

k) what are the documents used in internal trade

l) difference between wholesalers and retailers

m) difference between fixed shop and itinerants

n) explain scope of e-business

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA KHURDAROAD
REVISION TEST
CHEMISTRY(p block element)
Class : XI

Roll No:XI

Time:4 hr

Date :

MM :150

-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Why does boron trifluoride behave as Lewis acid? | 1 |
| 2 Why is boric acid (H_3BO_3) monobasic acid? | 1 |
| 3 Why does BF_6^{3-} not exist? | 1 |
| 4 What is the hybridisation of carbon in diamond? | 1 |
| 5 Why is BF_3 weaker Lewis acid than BCl_3 ? | 1 |
| 6 Mention the type of hybrid orbitals of silicon in SiF_6^{2-} ion. | 1 |
| 7 Mention the state of hybridization of B in BH_4^- . | 1 |
| 8 Between AlF_3 and $AlCl_3$, which one will have a higher melting point? | 1 |
| 9 Which one of the following elements exhibits +1 oxidation state as well?
Al, B, Ca, Tl, Be | 1 |
| 10 What is the oxidation state of Ni in $[Ni(CO)_4]$? | 1 |
| 11 Arrange the following in increasing order of Lewis acid character:
BF_3 , BCl_3 , BBr_3 and BI_3 | 1 |
| 12 BCl_3 exists but BH_3 does not. Explain. | 1 |
| 13 What are allotropes? List two characteristic differences between diamond and graphite which are allotropes of carbon. | 2 |
| 14 What happens when (Give reactions only):
(i) Silicon dioxide is treated with hydrogen fluoride.
(ii) Aluminium is treated with dil. NaOH. | 2 |
| 15 (i) How will you explain higher stability of BCl_3 as compared to $TiCl_3$?
(ii) Draw the structure of diborane. | 2 |
| 16 State with equations what happens when borax is heated on a platinum wire loop and the resulting transparent mass is heated with CoO in Bunsen burner. | 2 |
| 17 How are silicones prepared? Write its two uses. | 2 |
| 18 Consider the compounds, BCl_3 and CCl_4 . How will they behave with water? Justify. | 2 |
| 19 Write the resonance structures of CO_3^{2-} and HCO_3^- . | 2 |
| 20 What is the state of hybridisation of carbon in (i) CO_3^{2-} (ii) diamond (iii) graphite? | 2 |
| 21 Rationalise the given statements and give chemical reactions:
Lead (II) chloride reacts with Cl_2 to give $PbCl_4$.
Lead (IV) chloride is highly unstable towards heat.
Lead is known not to form an iodide, PbI_4 . | 2 |

- 22 Suggest reasons why the B–F bond lengths in BF_3 (130 pm) and BF_4^- (143 pm) differ. 2
- 23 Explain structures of diborane and boric acid. 2
- 24 What happens when
- borax is heated strongly?
 - boric acid is added to water? 2
 - aluminium is treated with dilute NaOH?
 - BF_3 is reacted with ammonia?
- 25 Explain the following reactions:
- Silicon is heated with methyl chloride at high temperature in the presence of copper;
 - Silicon dioxide is treated with hydrogen fluoride; 2
 - CO is heated with ZnO;
 - Hydrated alumina is treated with aqueous NaOH solution.
- 26 Give reasons:
- Conc. HNO_3 can be transported in aluminium container.
 - A mixture of dilute NaOH and aluminium pieces is used to open drain.
 - Graphite is used as lubricant.
 - Diamond is used as an abrasive. 2
 - Aluminium alloys are used to make aircraft body.
 - Aluminium utensils should not be kept in water overnight.
 - Aluminium wire is used to make transmission cables.
- 27 (i) Classify following oxides as neutral, acidic, basic or amphoteric:
 CO , B_2O_3 , SiO_2 , CO_2 , Al_2O_3 , PbO_2 , Tl_2O_3 2
- (ii) Write suitable chemical equations to show their nature.
- 28 Why is BF_3 planar molecule but NH_3 is pyramidal? 2
- 29 Account for the following: 2
- Why BF_3 is less acidic than BCl_3 though fluorine is more electronegative than chlorine?
- 30 Arrange the following compounds in decreasing order of property indicated against each. Give reason for your answer: 2
- BCl_3 , AlCl_3 , GaCl_3 , InCl_3 , TlCl_3
 (Stability of + 3 oxidation state.)
- 31 Which of the following is acidic and why? SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , PbO_2 , SnO_2 2
- 32 Boron does not form $[\text{BF}_6]^{3-}$ whereas $[\text{AlF}_6]^{3-}$ exists, why? 2
- 33 If the starting material for the manufacture of silicones is RSiCl_3 , write the structure of the product formed. 2
- 34 Identify the compounds A, X and Z in the following reactions: 2
- (i) $\text{A} + 2\text{HCl} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{NaCl} + \text{X}$
- (ii) $\text{X} \xrightarrow{370\text{K}} \text{HBO}_2 \xrightarrow{>370\text{K}} \text{Z}$
- 35
- (i) $\text{Z} + 3\text{LiAlH}_4 \longrightarrow \text{X} + 3\text{LiF} + 3\text{AlF}_3$
- (ii) $\text{X} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{Y} + 6\text{H}_2$ 2
- (iii) $3\text{X} + 3\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Complete the following chemical equations:

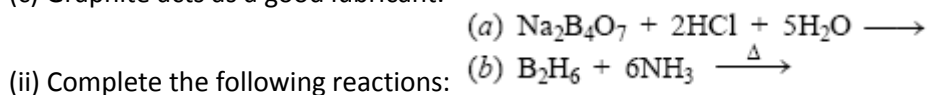
- 36 Explain:
- Boron is unable to form BF_6^{3-} ion. 3
 - $[\text{SiF}_6]^{2-}$ is known whereas $[\text{SiCl}_6]^{2-}$ is not known.
 - Conc. HNO_3 can be stored in aluminium container.
- 37 Write balanced equation for:
- BF_3 is reacted with ammonia. 3
 - Al is treated with dilute NaOH.
 - $\text{CO}(\text{g})$ is heated with ZnO.
- 38 Explain the following reactions:
- Silicon dioxide is treated with hydrogen fluoride. 3
 - Carbon is heated with ZnO.
 - Hydrated Alumina is treated with aqueous NaOH solution.
- 39 (i) How is diborane prepared in the laboratory? Draw its structure. 3
(ii) Explain why CO_2 is a gas whereas SiO_2 is a solid.
- 40 Give reasons of the following statements:
- Boron is unable to form BF_6^{3-} . 3
 - Stability of +1 oxidation state progressively increases for the heavier elements of Group 13.
 - Graphite is used as a dry lubricant in machines running at high temperature.
- 41 When metal (X) is treated with sodium hydroxide, a white precipitate (A) is obtained, which is soluble in excess of NaOH to give soluble complex (B). Compound (A) is soluble in dilute HCl to form compound (C). The compound (A) when heated strongly gives (D), which is used to extract metal. Identify (X), (A), (B), (C) and (D). Write suitable equations to support their identities. 3
- 42
- $\text{BF}_3 + \text{LiH} \longrightarrow$
 - $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow$
 - $\text{NaH} + \text{B}_2\text{H}_6 \longrightarrow$
 - $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
 - $\text{Al} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow$
 - $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{NH}_3 \longrightarrow$
- Write balanced equations for:
- 43 (i) Carbon dioxide is non-polar while water is polar. What conclusion do you draw about their structures from these. 3
(ii) What is dry ice? Why is it so called?
- 44 (i) What are fullerenes? How are they prepared? 3
(ii) Classify the following compounds into acidic, basic and amphoteric oxides: Al_2O_3 , Cl_2O_7
- 45 A non-metallic element of group 13, used in making bullet-proof vests is extremely hard solid of black colour. It can exist in many allotropic forms and has unusually high melting point. Its trifluoride acts as Lewis acid towards ammonia. The element exhibits maximum covalency of four. 3
Identify the element and write the reaction of its trifluoride with ammonia. Explain why does the trifluoride act as a Lewis acid.
- 46 A tetravalent element forms monoxide and dioxide with oxygen. When air is passed over heated element (1273 K), producer gas is obtained. Monoxide of the element is a powerful reducing agent and reduces ferric oxide to iron. Identify the element and write formulae of its monoxide and dioxide. Write chemical equations for the formation of producer gas and reduction of ferric oxide 3

with the monoxide.

- 47 (i) Draw the structure of B_2H_6 .
(ii) What happens when:
(a) boric acid is added to water?
(b) aluminium is treated with dilute NaOH? 5
(iii) Give suitable reason for the following:
(a) $[SiF_6]^{2-}$ is known whereas $[SiCl_6]^{2-}$ not.
(b) In group 14, the tendency for catenation decreases with increasing atomic number.

- 48 (a) $Fe_2O_3 + 3CO \xrightarrow{\Delta}$
(b) $CaCO_3 + 2HCl \longrightarrow$ (ii) Write a brief account on the following: 5
(a) Diamond is covalent, yet it has high melting point.
(b) Atomic radius of gallium (135 pm) is less than that of aluminium (143 pm).
(c) Graphite is a good conductor of electricity but diamond is insulator.

- 49 (i) Account for the following:
(a) Boron trihalides (BX_3) act as Lewis acids.
(b) $PbCl_4$ is a powerful oxidising agent.
(c) Graphite acts as a good lubricant. 5



- 50 (i) Draw the shape of B_2H_6 molecule.
(ii) Give suitable reasons for the following:
(a) $[SiF_6]^{2-}$ is known whereas $[SiCl_6]^{2-}$ not
(b) diamond is covalent, yet it has high melting point. 5
(a) $Na_2B_4O_7 + 7H_2O \longrightarrow$
(iii) Complete the reactions: (b) $B_2H_6 + 3O_2 \longrightarrow$

- 51 (i) Account for the following:
(a) Boron halides do not dimerise like BH_3 .
(b) Carbon shows catenation remarkably.
(c) $PbCl_4$ is a good oxidising agent. 5
(ii) Complete the following reactions:
(a) $B_2H_6 + 3O_2 \longrightarrow$
(b) $BF_3 + 6NaH \xrightarrow{450K}$

- 52 (i) Give reasons:
(a) Graphite is used as a good lubricant.
(b) A mixture of dilute NaOH and aluminium pieces is used to open a drain. 5
(a) $NaH + B_2H_6 \longrightarrow$
(ii) Write balanced equations for the following reactions: (b) $H_3BO_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta}$ (iii) Draw the shape of B_2H_6 molecule.

- 53 (i) Give reasons for the following:
(a) Conc. HNO_3 can be transported in Al container. 5
(b) Diamond is used as an abrasive.

- (ii) What happens when borax is heated strongly?
 (iii) What is the state of hybridization of C in (a) CO_3^{2-} (b) Diamond?

54 Explain the following:

- (i) Silicones are used for making water proof fabrics.
 (ii) Boron does not form B^{3+} ion.
 (iii) Boric acid is considered as a weak acid.
 (iv) Carbon forms covalent compounds while lead forms ionic compounds.
 (v) Graphite is used as a lubricant.

5

55 (i) A certain salt 'X' gives the following results:

- (a) Its aqueous solution is alkaline to litmus.
 (b) It swells up to a glassy material 'Y' on strong heating.
 (c) When conc. HCl is added to a hot solution of 'X' white crystals of an acid 'Z' separates out.
 Write equations for all the above reactions and identify 'X', 'Y' and 'Z'.

5

(ii) Select the members of group 14 that:

- (a) Forms the most acidic dioxide
 (b) Is commonly found in +2 oxidation state

56 (i) Complete the equations for:

- (a) $\text{BF}_3 + \text{LiH} \rightarrow$
 (b) $\text{B}_2\text{H}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$
 (ii) Give reasons:
 (a) Conc HNO_3 is transported in aluminium container.
 (b) Graphite is used as lubricant
 (c) Lead (IV) chloride is highly unstable towards heat.

5

57 (i) Give one method for industrial preparation and one for laboratory preparation of CO and CO_2 each.

(ii) Select the members of group 14 that (a) forms the most acidic dioxide (b) used as semiconductor.

5

(iii) Explain structure of Diborane.

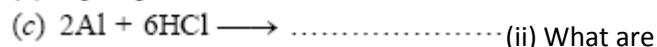
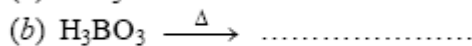
(iv) What are silicones?

58 Give reasons for the following:

- (i) $[\text{SiF}_6]^{2-}$ is known whereas $[\text{SiCl}_6]^{2-}$ is not known.
 (ii) Diamond is covalent, yet has high melting point.
 (iii) Boric acid is considered as a weak acid.
 (iv) Boron is unable to form BF_6^{3-} ion.
 (v) BF_3 behaves as a Lewis acid.

5

59



5

(i) Complete the following reactions:
 fullerenes? How are they prepared?

60 (i) Write chemical equations when:

- (a) Borax is heated strongly.
 (b) Aluminium is treated with dilute NaOH.
 (c) Dimethyldichlorosilane is hydrolysed followed by condensation polymerisation.
 (ii) (a) Explain that CO_2 is a gas while SiO_2 is solid at room temperature.

5

(b) SnCl_2 acts as reducing agent. Explain.

61 (i) Explain:

(a) CCl_4 doesn't hydrolyse unlike SiCl_4 .

(b) Ga has a lower atomic radius compared to Al.

(ii) Write balanced equations for:

(a) Silicon dioxide is treated with hydrogen fluoride.

(b) Boric acid is added to water.

(c) Diborane reacts with NH_3 followed by heating.

Holiday Homework (~~Autumn~~ Break) ^{classmate}
X I-C Winter
Economics H.W.

Date _____
Page _____

- i) consumer equilibrium in case of one commodity
- ii) consumer equilibrium in case of two commodity
- iii) consumer's equilibrium (indifference curve analysis).
- iv) Producer's equilibrium
 - a) Marginal revenue
 - b) Marginal cost approach
- v) Law of variable proportion.
- vi) chain effect - rise in both demand & supply
- vii) Distinguish betⁿ
 - a) Primary & secondary data
 - b) census and sampling method
- viii) what is tabulation? what are the essential parts of a tables
- ix) Explain the method of sampling in brief
- x) 5 question in each of the following
 - a) mean
 - b) Median
 - c) mode
 - d) dispersion
 - e) elasticity

IX(MATH)

Holiday home work

1. Activity- 5 – To verify the angle subtended by an arc at the centre of a circle of its double the angle subtended by the same arc at any other point on the remaining part of the circle.
2. Activity- 6 – To form a cuboid and find the formula for its surface area experimentally.
3. Ex- 13.8 – Questions- 5,6,7,8,9 and 10. In home work copy.
4. Do practice from ch- 9 to 13.
5. Solve one sample paper.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA,

KHURDA ROAD

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SUB- CHEMISTRY

1. Explain Rutherford's alpha particles and scattering experiment and give its observation and conclusion drawn.
2. Establish the relationship between atomic number, mass number, isotopes, isobars and valency of an atom with two examples.
3. Explain the Bohr and Thomson's model of the atom.
4. Draw the atomic structure of oxygen, sodium, chlorine, argon and carbon.
5. If Bromine atom is available in the form of say, two isotopes $^{79}\text{Br}_{35}$ (49.7%) and $^{81}\text{Br}_{35}$ (50.3%), calculate the average atomic mass?
6. (a) Find the number of atoms or molecules present in:-
 - I. 0.5 mole carbon atom
 - II. 2 mole of nitrogen atom
 - III. 7 mole of oxygen molecule
 - IV. 2.5 mole of water molecule

(b) Find the mass of the following :-

- I. 6.022×10^{23} the number of oxygen molecule
- II. 0.5 mole of NaOH molecule
- III. 2 mole of nitrogen molecule

7. Define :-

- a) Law of conservation of mass
- b) Law of constant proportion
- c) Atomicity
- d) Ions
- e) Molecular mass
- f) Dalton atomic theory

8. Compare the simple distillation and fractional distillation.

9. Give the difference between true solution, colloidal solution and suspension.

10.

- I. A student is given a mixture of Naphthalene ball powder and common salt. He need to separate this mixture. How will he do this?
- II. How can we obtain different gases from air?

11.

- I. Why is crystallisation better than evaporation?

II. Write the application of chromatography.

12. What is evaporation? Explain by giving examples the various factors affecting the rate of evaporation.

13. Write the difference between solid, liquid and gas.

14.

I. How does the water kept in a earthen pot becomes cool during summer?

II. What types of clothes should we wear in summer?

K.V. Khurda Road.
CLASS 9TH SST (H.HW)

VSA [1X7=7]

- ① Name the pamphlet written by Abbe sieyes. (1M)
- ② When did Napoleon become the emperor of France. (1M)
- ③ Who bore the burden of taxation during the 'old regime' in France? (1M)
- ④ Name two victorious powers after the second world war. (1M)
- ⑤ What is a water divide? (1M)
- ⑥ Define "Dendritic pattern" of drainage. (1M)
- ⑦ What is Terai region? (1M)
- ⑧ Define democracy and explain its main features? (3M)
- ⑨ Why does educated unemployment become so widespread in urban areas? (3M)
- ⑩ Explain the guiding values of the Indian constitution? (3M)
- ⑪ Discuss the employment scenario in the three sectors of Indian economy? (3M)
- ⑫ Explain the impact of the two world wars on forests in India and Indonesia? (3M)
- ⑬ SA [5X3=15]
Define the mechanism of monsoon.
- ⑭ Define the powers of the Supreme Court of India?
- ⑮ Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen forests and Deciduous forests give suitable examples.

Maps 3 marks

- ① All maps in natural vegetation and wildlife.

SCIENCE HOLIDAY HOME WORK CLASS-IX

PISA ACTIVITY

1. Health and hygiene

Qn 1 Ashok is suffering from a disease. He was convicted by mosquito biting

The symptoms of the disease is vomiting , headache, body pain in joints of bone

Some times he is suffering from fever.

(A)What may be the disease that Ashok suffering

(a)jaundice. (b)cholera. (c)malaria. (d)hooping cough

Ans-

(B)What may be the cause of the. Fever

(a)polluted water. (b)mosquito. (c)polluted air. (d)flies

Ans.

(C)What are the symptoms of the fever?

Ans

2. Science and technology

Qn-2.Ram strike four tennis balls a,b,c and d of different masses m_a m_b m_c and m_d

The tennis balls move with same momenta. The masses are accordingly $m_a > m_b > m_c > m_d$.

(A)Which ball has smallest kinetic energy?

(a) m_a . (b) m_b . (c) m_c . (d) m_d

Ans-

(B) If Ram apply same force to all the tennis ball which are initially at rest then what will be

Their momenta after same time of movement of the balls

(a) $p_a > p_d$. (b) $p_d > p_a$. (c) $p_a = p_b = p_c = p_d$ (d) $p_a = 0$

Ans-

3. Hazards

Qn-3 This year there is scarcity of water in Chennai. The bore wells are lack of water get dry. Nikita wants to find the cause of the problem. She find that due to increasing population with less area more number of buildings manufactured. This buildings resist water to move into the soil. Due to deforestation soil erosion takes place. Rainfall decrease gradually. So that underground water goes deeper and deeper. Nikita become sad for thinking the situation of coming future.

(A) Which problem identified by Nikita in Chennai

(a) cyclone. (b) earth quake. (c) water scarcity. (d) famine

Ans-

(B) What are the possible causes of water scarcity

Ans-

(C) What can be the solution of the problem of water scarcity.

Ans-

(D) Name the other cities in which water scarcity can be expected?

Ans

4. Quality of resource

Qn-4 Now a days fossil fuel coal petroleum goes on decreasing in quantity. If we will not use judiciously then these fuels extinguished in coming futur. thats why solar panels are widely used

In rickshaw ,taxi electrical train are widely used.fuel like hydrogen is planed to use in different vehicles. Other sources of energy tidal energy wind energy geothermal energy are planned to

(A)Which fuel is expected to be extinguished in coming future.

(a)fossil fuel. (b)hydrogen. (c) electricity. (d)oil .

What are the necessary steps suggested to alternate the use of fossil fuel.

Ans-

(B)Which energy is non exhaustible?

(a)wind energy. (b)geothermal energy. (c)tidal energy (d)sunray

Ans-

5. Water pollution

Qn-5 Neha observed the water of ganga . It is polluted with number of pollutants. These pollutants came from industries of cities ,dead bodies of living organisms ,polluted drainage water from different cities due to human activities, use of chemicals pesticides due to agriculture mix with water of ganga.This create serious problem.

(A)Which activity is not the cause of water pollution in ganga

(a) industry activity. (b)agriculture (c)Human activity. (d)smoke

Ans-

(B)What are the main sources of water pollution of ganga.

Ans-

(C)How ganga will prevented from pollution.

संस्कृतम्

मृदावकाश कार्यम्

VI

- ① शब्दरूपाणि - बालक, बालिका, पुत्रश्च, भुवि शत्रु ।
- ② धातुरूपाणि - कृ, चल, पठ
- ③ अभ्यासकार्यम् - क्रीडास्पर्धा, पुष्पोत्सवः, कृषिक कविरीः, विमानयानश्च रचनाम्

VII

- ① शब्दरूपाणि - किञ्च, सत्त (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु)
- ② संख्यावाचक पदानि - (1-100) स्वरः शिल्पमन्त्रश्च
- ③ उपपदविभक्तिः - (पृष्ठ संख्या - 89 रचयिता - 2)
- ④ धातुरूपाणि - कृ, रथा (पंचलकारिषु)

VIII

- ① शब्दरूपाणि - मातृ, पितृ, किञ्च (त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु)
- ② धातुरूपाणि - कृ, अस्, रथा
- ③ अभ्यासकार्यम् - नवमः पाठः, दशमः पाठः, सप्तदशः पाठः

IX

- ① पाँच अभ्यास पत्रों के खण्ड 'ग' (अनुप्रास का अभ्यास)

X

- ⇒ आठ अभ्यासपत्रों का खण्ड 'ग' (अनुप्रास का अभ्यास)

Anant
K.C.P.

Shashi

कक्षा - छठी

गृह कार्य

विषय - हिन्दी

कुल अंक - 40

खण्ड क

1) अपठित गद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों का सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए। (1x5)=5

2) अपठित पद्यांश पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर में से सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए (5x1)=5

(खण्ड - ख)

3) वसंत पठित गद्यांश पढ़कर सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए (5x1)=5

4) वसंत पठित पद्यांश पढ़कर सही विकल्प लिखिए (5x1)=5

5) रामायण से तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए (3x2)=6

(खण्ड ग)

7) व्याकरण से ~~(5x1)=5~~ (5x1)=4

8) वसंत से प्रश्नों के उत्तर (जैसी की रानी, संसार पुस्तक है, जो देखकर भी नहीं देखते, में सबसे छोटी होके) (5x2)=10

CLASS 6th SST

PT-3 model Paper
(Holiday H/w)

VSA (1x7)=7

- (1) Who is Municipal Councillor? - (1 mark)
- (2) What is an FIR? (1M)
- (3) Whose duty is it to replace the streetlights. - 1 mark
- (4) What is the work of a Tehsildar? (1 mark)
- (5) Who was Vallabhai?
- (6) Name the largest continent.
- (7) What is a glacier?

Short answer (3x5=15)

- (8) What is Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005? - (1M)
- (9) Name the countries where Ashoka spread his 'dhamma' (3M)
- (10) Mention the occupation of people who lived in Mathura. (3M)
- (11) What are the major landforms. (3M)
- (12) What are the different types of mountains? (3M)

Long Answer (5x3=15)

- (13) How does the Municipal Corporation earn the money to do its work? (5 marks)
- (14) What do you mean by Silk route. What was its significance? (5M)
- (15) Give the details of all the major continents (5M)
- (16) On an outline map of the world, mark the following mountain ranges:
 - (i) Himalayas
 - (ii) Rockies
 - (iii) Andes

Holiday Homework

Class
VI

Science

- 1) Learn & do revision properly for P.T-III (40 marks)
- 2) Do the solution of LAT in LAT copy.
- 3) Answer the questions. (HW copy)
 - (a) Write the properties of magnet.
 - (b) Define the term :- (i) Shadow
(ii) Reflection
(iii) luminous object
 - (c) What is compass? Write its uses.
 - (d) What are the sources of electricity? Write the name of the power-stations.

Class
VII

- 1) Do revision properly for PT-III (40 marks).
- 2) Answer the following.
 - (a) What are the composition of blood and write their functions?
 - (b) Write the difference between Artery & Vein.
 - (c) Draw labelled diagram of Heart and excretory system.
 - (d) What is dialysis?
 - (e) What is Asexual Reproduction? Name different types of it with example.
 - (f) What is Sexual Reproduction? Write the steps involved in it and explain them.

K.V. Khurda Road (Holiday Home work)

Class - VII

Sub- Social Science.

VSA [1x7=7]

- Q.1. What do advertisement do?
Q.2. Define Censorship.
Q.3. Why do we go to market?
Q.4. Name the continent in which the Amazon Basin located.
Q.5. What do you mean by Transhumance?
Q.6. Where are tropical evergreen forest found?
Q.7. Write one sentence about Sufi saint.

SA [3x5=15]

- Q.8. How was the administration of the Ahom state organised?
Q.9. What changes took place in varna-based society?
Q.10. What are the merits of road ways.
Q.11. Give reasons why the rainforests are depleting?
Q.12. In what ways is a Hawker different from a shop owner.

LA [5x3=15]

- Q.13. In what ways does the media play an important role in a democracy?
Q.14. Distinguish between tropical evergreen forest and tropical deciduous forest.
Q.15. What were the major teachings of Baba George Nanak?
Q.16. On an outline map of India draw the following. [3].
• - Sundarban Biosphere Reserve.
• Kaziranga National Park
• Jir's Forest.

CLASS 8th SST PT-3 model Paper
(Holiday H.w)

VSA (1x7=7).

- (1) what is marginalisation? (1m)
- (2) what is industry? (1marks)
- (3) which is natural fibre? (1m)
- (4) what is TISCO? (1m).
- (5) Name the book written by Tarabai Shinde? (1m)
- (6) Name the people who sharply attacked the Orientalists (1m)
- (7) Name the origin of the Calico. (1m)

Short Answer (3x5=15)

- (8) who are Adivasis? (3 marks)
- (9) what is the role of police? (3 marks).
- (10) why does cotton textile industry spread in Mumbai?
(3 marks)
- (11) why did Ambedkar want to achieve through the temple entry movement (3 marks).
- (12) what did Mahatma Gandhi urge people during the national movement? (5m).

Long Answer (3x5=15)

- (13) Describe marginalisation in context of the Adivasi and muslim communities. (5marks)
- (14) Describe the classification of industries on the basis of raw materials (5marks)
- (15) what helped TISCO expand steel production during the world war? (5m)
- (16) on an outline map of India, locate the places that supply raw materials to TISCO.
 - (i) Odisha
 - (ii) Jharkhand
 - (iii) Chhattisgarh

Class 7 a,b,c (MATH)

1. Draw square, rectangle, circle, semicircle, triangle, parallelogram in the file and find their perimeter and area.
2. Do try these from perimeter and area, algebraic expression and rational number in home work copy. Do practice of examples of ch- 9,10,11,12.