

2009

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

मु.पु. 24 पृष्ठ

कार्यालयीन उपयोग के लिए

निम्न रिक्तियों की सही प्रविष्टि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा की जाए।

परीक्षा के नाम
की सील

हाई स्कूल परीक्षा नियमित



1. विषय कोड 300 परीक्षा का विषय Science

2. परीक्षा का माध्यम English परीक्षा की दिनांक 7-3-2009

केन्द्र क्रमांक की सील
केन्द्र क्रमांक

561002

3. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र का पूर्ण कोड नम्बर कोड सेट
(सेट A, B, C, या D) अनिवार्यतः भरें T-1035 Aउत्तर पुस्तिका का
सरल क्रमांक K 1230545पर्यवेक्षक/केन्द्राध्यक्ष का प्रमाणीकरण
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निम्नानुसार क
उत्तरपुस्तिका ली गई है :-

क :- संख्या शब्दों में 32 अंकों में X

ख :- परीक्षार्थी की बैठक व्यवस्था कक्ष
क्रमांक 32 में है।ग :- उत्तर पुस्तिका पर प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड नम्बर एवं सेट
सही लिखा है।

4. परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (अंग्रेजी अंकों में)

1 9 5 6 1 6 1 2 6

5. नीचे दिये प्रत्येक कालम में ऊपर दिये गये अनुक्रमांक के अंकों
उसी क्रम में शब्दों में लिखा जाए :-

One Nine Five Six One Six One Two Six

BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, MADHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL

क्र.सं.	प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्न	पृष्ठ	प्राप्तांक		
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2	17	4	12	12	4	22		
3	16	5	13	Map	2	23		
4	16	5	14	11	5	24		
5	15	4	15	10	5	25		
6	15	4	16	8	5	26		
7	14	4	17	7	5	27		
8	14	4	18	6	4	28		
9	13	3	19	5	5	29		
10	13	4	20	4	5	30		
कुल प्राप्तांक	शब्दों में		अंकों में					
	20	Nine	One			9	1	

हस्ताक्षर (पर्यवेक्षक)

नाम

Javed Saif Teacher

पता/संस्था

M/s Urdu Imporium KNUW

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा ली गई सभी पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ, मुख्य
उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न हैं।

हस्ताक्षर (केन्द्राध्यक्ष)

परीक्षार्थी, परीक्षक से अपेक्षा है
कि वे पृष्ठ भाग पर दिये गये
निर्देशों का यथेष्ट पालन सुनिश्चित
करेंगे।

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि उपरोक्तानुसार संलग्न पूरक उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या मूल्यांकन के समय सही पाई गई है। होलोग्राफ्ट स्टीकर
चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन किया गया है। मैंने सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का गहन मूल्यांकन किया है। उत्तर
पुस्तिका के अन्दर के अंक एवं कवर पृष्ठ पर दर्शाये अंक एक समान है एवं योग पूर्णतः सही है।

हस्ताक्षर (परीक्षक)

परीक्षक क्रमांक

हस्ताक्षर (उपमुख्य परीक्षक)

दिनांक.....

हस्ताक्षर (मुख्य परीक्षक)

दिनांक.....

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. परीक्षार्थी को अपना अनुक्रमांक/विषय/माध्यम/दिनांक एवं प्रश्न-पत्र का कोड (समूह) मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित करना अनिवार्य है। अन्यत्र कहीं भी नहीं लिखा जाएगा।
2. अनुक्रमांक नीचे दिये गए उदाहरण अनुसार लिखा जाए :-

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3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दोनों ओर पृष्ठों में लिखें। बीच में रिक्त स्थान न छोड़ें। भूल से छूटा/रिक्त स्थान तथा शेष खाली पृष्ठों को क्रास किया जाए।
4. परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र हल करते समय ही, कवर पृष्ठ पर दी गई तालिका में प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख वाले कालम में उत्तरपुस्तिका का वह पृष्ठ क्रमांक अनिवार्य रूप से अंकित करें जिस पर प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखा गया है। यदि पूरक उत्तरपुस्तिका का उपयोग किया गया हो, तो उस पर 25 से प्रारंभ करते हुए पृष्ठ क्रमांक परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं डाले जाएँ।

परीक्षक के लिए निर्देश

1. केवल उन्हीं उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें जिन पर होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर चस्पा है।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया जाये।
3. बिना होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली तथा फटे हुए होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर वाली सभी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन हेतु परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से भेजी जाये।

मूल्यांकन केन्द्र के लिए निर्देश

1. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्राप्तांक की प्रविष्टि करने हेतु केवल वही उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ प्राप्त करें, जिनका मूल्यांकन होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर को चस्पा स्थिति में यथावत् रखते हुए ही किया गया है। यदि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर फटा हुआ पाया जाता है तो ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी को पृथक से सौंपी जाएँ। ऐसे प्रकरणों के प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि **O.M.R. SHEET** में नहीं की जाए। मूल्यांकन केन्द्र अधिकारी ऐसी उत्तरपुस्तिकाएँ पुनः मूल्यांकन के लिये परीक्षा नियंत्रक, माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल को व्यक्तिशः रूप से सौंपेंगे।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ में अंकों एवं शब्दों में अंकित प्राप्तांकों को मिलान कर **O.M.R. SHEET** में अंकों की सटीक प्रविष्टि करें।
3. **O.M.R. SHEET** पर प्रमाणीकरण कर हस्ताक्षर करें।

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Ans-21 In the beginning Pakistan didn't make any official statement with regard to Kashmir. So the govt. of India ask Pakistan to block the Kabilies for infiltrating. But when it was event that the Govt. of India ^{Pakistan} itself was helping the Kabilies, then on the advice of Lord Mountbatten, the then Governor-General, the Govt. of India lodged a complaint in the security council that the Kabilies with the help of Pakistan has attacked Kashmir which is a part of India. This has posed a danger in the international peace and security.

So the security council constituted a team of five countries via: Czechoslovakia, America, Columbia, Argentina, Belgium to study the situation. The team studied the situation and stated the foll. report:-

- (i) Pakistan should remove all of it's troop and should try to remove the person who are not the resident of Kashmir.
- (ii) If Pakistan will fulfill this task then India should also remove most of it's troop from Kashmir.
- (iii) Indians should keep only that much amount of army which is needed by the local officer there to maintain law and order.

The administrator appointed by UNO discuss the modalities of plebiscite with the Govt. of India and Pakistan but the talk failed and he had to submit his resignation.

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Ans-20 Agriculture is our "Primary Occupation."

It includes both ~~an~~ animal rearing and agriculture. The contribution of agriculture in the Indian economy is :-

(i) 17% of the total population of the world depends on Indian agriculture. Two-Third population of India depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

(ii) Two-Third population of India depends on Agriculture for their employment. Either they are engaged in agricultural work or they are engaged in the industries based on agriculture. In India the people receives the largest employment from agriculture only.

(iii) Agriculture gives raw material for making our clothes either directly or indirectly. We get the cotton and jute from agriculture and silk and wool from silkworm and sheep respectively whose life lives are based on agriculture.

(iv) Several industries are based on agriculture.

They are cotton textile industry, jute industry, edible oil industry. Other industries are also indirectly based on agriculture. Like dairy based industry, honey & wax based industry etc.

(v) Indian agriculture is sustaining a large no. of people. They give us carbohydrates, fats, vitamins,

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proteins, minerals etc.

Mahatma Gandhi had said, "The country in which agriculture is not possible, their life itself is not possible."

Ans-19 Five factors which promote globalization are :-

(i) "Extension of Technical Knowledge" :- Due to extension of technical knowledge globalization has developed greatly. The transport service had made it possible to transport the goods from one place to another in low cost and due to communication service, one is able to contact to the people in diff. parts of the world.

(ii) "Process of Liberalization" :- During the decades of 1950 & 1960, India had imported only those good which were very necessary for them like Machinery, Petroleum, Fertilizer etc.

But during the year and decades from 1970 to 1990, some such changes took place due to which India adopted the policy / process of liberalization.

(iii) "Extension of Competition & Market" :- Due to the process of competition, every producer wanted to increase the sell of their product. So the prices of most of goods were less and quality was increased. Due to which the standard of living

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also increased. This promoted globalization.

(iv) Extension of Multinational Company :- Multinational Company plays

an important role in linking one country with another country. This country set up their production unit in those countries in which they get cheaper means of production. This support as well as promote the process of globalization.

(v) Extension in Foreign Trade :- After the second world war, the foreign trade

of almost all the countries increased. This supported globalization. Many international institutions like the "World Bank" and "International Monetary Fund," also lend their valuable support in the extension of Foreign Trade.

Ans-18 Rights of consumers are as follows :-

(i) Right to safety :- It is one of the important rule for the producer that they shall follow the principle of safety of the consumer. For-Ex :- In the pressure cooker there is a safety valve which is faulty can lead to many great accident. The manufacturer of the safety valve should give the great / high quality for it's manufacturing.

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(ii) Right to be informed :- When we buy any commodity we get information like Batch no., Manufacturing Place & Date etc. Similarly when we buy any clothes then we get the washing direction. It is important that the consumer should get this information as it is one of his right to be informed.

(iii) Right to choose :- The consumer can buy any of the commodity which he wants to buy. But no seller or producer can compell them to buy the things which they do not want to buy. This is one of his right to choose any thing he wants acc. to his own will.

(iv) Right to be redressal :- It is also one of the important right of the consumer.

For Ex :- A person named Mathew got admitted in a private hospital for the removal of tonsill. An ENT surgeon operated his removal of tonsills under general anaesthesia. But due to improper anaesthesia condition of mental imbalance occurred in Mathew and he got handicapped for the entire life. The Consumers dispute & redressal committee found hospital guilty for it and ask for the compensation.

Ans-17 Drug or intoxicant is a thing which makes the brain of a person inactive; blood circulation becomes fast and such kicks give momentary pleasure. When the in-

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toxicant is taken then the person loses control over himself. The brain becomes inactive, body also becomes inactive when the effect of this intoxicant is gone. There should be a prohibition on the intoxicant bec. of the foll. reasons:-

- (i) Drug addiction adversely affect the health of a ~~one~~ concerned person. His brain becomes inactive and he has to suffer from various diseases.
- ii) His physical and mental condition deteriorates and he is not able to do more work.
- iii) His financial condition also goes down. The money spend on the drugs can be used for the welfare of the family.
- (iv) Social status of this drug addicts also decreases and they are not looked upon as good person.
- (v) Due to the drug addiction, the crimes, thefts, sex crimes has also increased.

Ans-16. Five features of Indian constitution are as follows:-

- (i) Written And Largest :- Indian constitution is in the written form and is the largest in the world. It consist of 395 Articles, 12 schedule and is divided into 22 parts. Whereas there are 7 Articles in American, 148 Articles in Canadian and 128 articles in Australian Constitution.



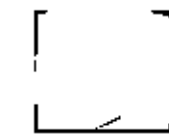
(ii) "Rigid so also flexible" :- Indian constitution is termed as rigid and flexible bec. of his procedure of it's amendment. There are three ways of amendment. Certain ones are amended by simple majority. Some special ones are amended by specific majority and some important ones are amended by specific majority along with 50% consent of total no. of states.

(iii) "Sovereign state" :- India will decide it's own policy of foreign as well as domestic policies. It is not under any rule and can have it's own policy of behaviour at international level.

(iv) "Socialist and Secular state" :- By socialist state is meant that Indian economy is based on socialistic pattern of society. Minimum needs of every Indians must be fulfilled. Socialism as per the Indian constitution must be adopted. By secularist state is meant that the state shall protect the religious belief of every religion but cannot have any religion as state religion. Every one has the right to follow it's own religion, irrespective of caste and religion.

(v) "Parliamentary Form of Govt." :- Indian constitution has adopted the Parliamentary form of Govt. Acc. to which the power of the Executive is in the hands of Council of Ministers and the President is the titular head.

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Ans-15 In the year 1929 in Lahore Convention, the working Committee of Congress, got the approval of starting the Civil Disobedience Movement. Lord Irwin had refused to grant the total Independence to India. But Gandhiji was still hopeful of an agreement. He therefore put 11 demands in front of Lord Irwin. He also concluded that if the demands were not fulfilled then the "Civil Disobedience Movement" will be started.

Gandhiji therefore said that the

- Govt. should consider the reduction in the rate of exchange
- Should consider the reduction in land revenue
- Should put total ban on drinking liquor
- Should give license to keep guns
- Should remove the tax law on the salt
- Should release all the political leaders who refrain from violence
- Should keep control on the Secret Service Commission
- 50% reduction on military expense
- Should consider the reduction in the rate of import and export.

Since viceroy Lord Irwin refuse all these demands so they (Congress leader) under the leadership of Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

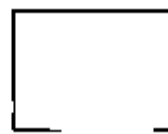
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Ans-14 Five reasons for the "Aggressive Nationalism" were as follows :-

(i) "Dissatisfaction from the working of Congress" :- The aggressive leader like Lala Lajpat Rai, Vipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Aurobind Ghosh etc. were of the view that India could not get liberty by the British faith & non-violence means. Bal Gangadhar Tilak said, "India will not get freedom on a silver platter."

(ii) "Reactionary Policy of Britishers" :- Whatever promises the Indians were given through Queen Victoria's approval and through "Bhartiya Adhinayam Parishad" were all verbal grace. They were not followed in true mean.

(iii) "Natural Famines (Drought & Plague)" :- There was occurrence of drought at Delhi. During this period, the Britishers were busy in organising a grand "Dilli Durbar". There was an outbreak of Plague in Mumbai in 1896. The behaviour of Britishers during this were of indifference.

(iv) "Impact of Western Thinking" :- The knowledge of English enabled many Indians to know about the western revolutionary idea. The victory of Ethiopia and Japanese victory on Russia filled Indians with hope.

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(V) "Partition of BENGAL" :- Lord Curzon in the year 1905 divided Bengal in two parts. "East Bengal & West Bengal." This partition was done in a conspiracy to divide Hindus & Muslims and to weaken the bond of unity bet. them permanently.

Ans-12 National income is the "Total Income Of The Country." It is obtained by adding all the monetary values of all kinds of goods and service produced in the country in a particular period of time or in a year.

It is calculated as follows :-

(a) National Income is obtained by adding ^{the prices of} all kinds of goods & service produced in a particular period of time (1st April to 31st March)

(b) Market prices of all the goods and services are added in which price of one commodity is added only once.

The income earned by the foreign countries is added to it and that earned by foreigners from our country is deducted from it.

Ans-11 Functions of District Panchayat (Any four) are as follows :-

(a) To exercise control over the district Panchayat and village Panchayat and coordinate them and

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guide them.

- (b) To coordinate the schemes of Tanpad Panchayat
- (c) To put forward the state Govt. demands for grants for special purpose and to do such work which the state Govt. directs
- (d) To do such work or to implement such schemes which fall in the area of two or more Tanpad Panchayat

Ans-10 Four consequences of Indo-China war are as follows :-

- (i) The relations between both the countries (i.e. India & China) strained.
- (ii) A large area of India went in the hands of China.

India policy of Non-Alignment and India's International treaty was harmed.

In India's foreign policy, Realism was considered better than Idealism.

Ans-9 "TATYA TOPE" :- Tatya Tope was one of the valiant soldier of the freedom struggle of 1857.

He had the loyalty with Peshwa's. Tatya tope is still remembered for his guerrilla-warfare, stratizing-skill, military accumen, patriotism, courage, perseverance etc. The responsibility of Tatya Nana-Sahab's army was on his shoulders of Tatya-Tope.

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Takya - Tope helped Rani - Lakshmi Bai, to take control on the Gwalior - Fort. Even after the death of Rani - Lakshmi - Bai on 18th June 1858, he continuously engaged himself in guerrilla - warfare and challenged British army in central India and Bundelkhand. He was caught by betrayal & deceit in the Jungle of Aaron (dist - Guna) and was hanged on 18th April 1859 at "Shipuri".

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Ans-8 "By disaster is meant any calamity which is natural or due to human folly. Its effect is widespread. It causes loss of life, property so also to the whole environment.

Some of the disaster are as follows:-

(i) "Natural Disasters":- Earthquake, Eruption of Volcanoes, Tsunami, Flood, Draught, Land-slide, Tornado, Hailstorm, Avalance, Cloud burst etc.

(ii) "Disasters due to Human Folly / mistake":- Chemical disaster, Accidents of all types, War etc.

Ans-7 By Internet is meant "International Network". With the help of this service, man's life is totally changed. Now the man can send message from one place to another, can talk through any one in the world with the help of chat, can



also receives news, can know about the activities, can find out the life-partner, can do business deals, can do the selling and buying of products etc. He can receive information with the help of hundreds and thousands of computers, interconnected with each other.

Ans-6 "Basic Industry" is an industry which provides base to other industry or we can say that the product produce in these country are used by other ^{industries} countries as their base. In this context, Iron & Steel is a "Basic Industry". As this industry gives base for other industry. Right from pins, nails and other small things to machines, aeroplanes, ships etc are made using this and cannot be prepared by any material. Therefore "Iron & Steel" is called as "Basic Industry."

Q-5 Answer the following in one-two words or one sentence :-

Ans-a) Acc. to 2001 census the population of the country was "162.7 crore people".

Ans-b) India is placed "second" in terms of population.

Ans-c) In the "Tertiary Sector" of Economy.

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Ans-d) Economic reforms started by the "process of liberalisation" in the year "1991".

Ans-e) Indian Railway service was started in the year "1837".

Q-4 Choose the correct options :-

a) The no. of members in Rajya Sabha is :-

Ans:- 250

b) Minimum age limit for the candidate of President post is :-

Ans:- 35 years

c) Service (tertiary) sector provides employment :-

Ans:- Directly & Indirectly both

d) Agriculture is included in :-

Ans:- Primary sector

e) In ancient time, India was called :-

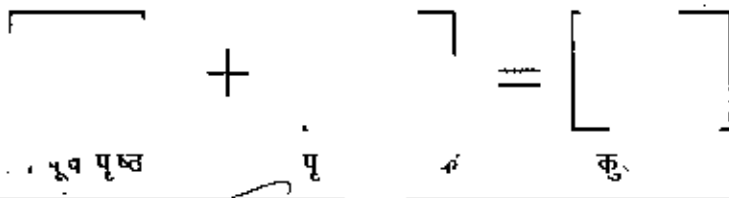
Ans:- Bird of gold

Q-3 State "True & False" :-

a) Supreme Court is the protector of Fundamental Rights.

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Ans: True ✓

b) Muslim League was established in 1906.

Ans: True ✓

c) India did not become Independent on 15th Aug. 1947.

Ans: False ✓

d) Subhash Chandra Bose became the President of Congress in 1938.

Ans: True ✓

e) On the advice of Prime Minister, President can dissolve Parliament.

Ans: True ✓

Q-2 Fill in the blanks :-

(a) Green Revolution is related to increase in food grains.

(b) West Bengal is the most flood effective state.

(c) Residence of Nana Sahib was in Bithur.

(d) In 1942 Cripps Mission came in India.

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(e) The slogan of 'Jai Hind' was given by Subhash Chandra Bose

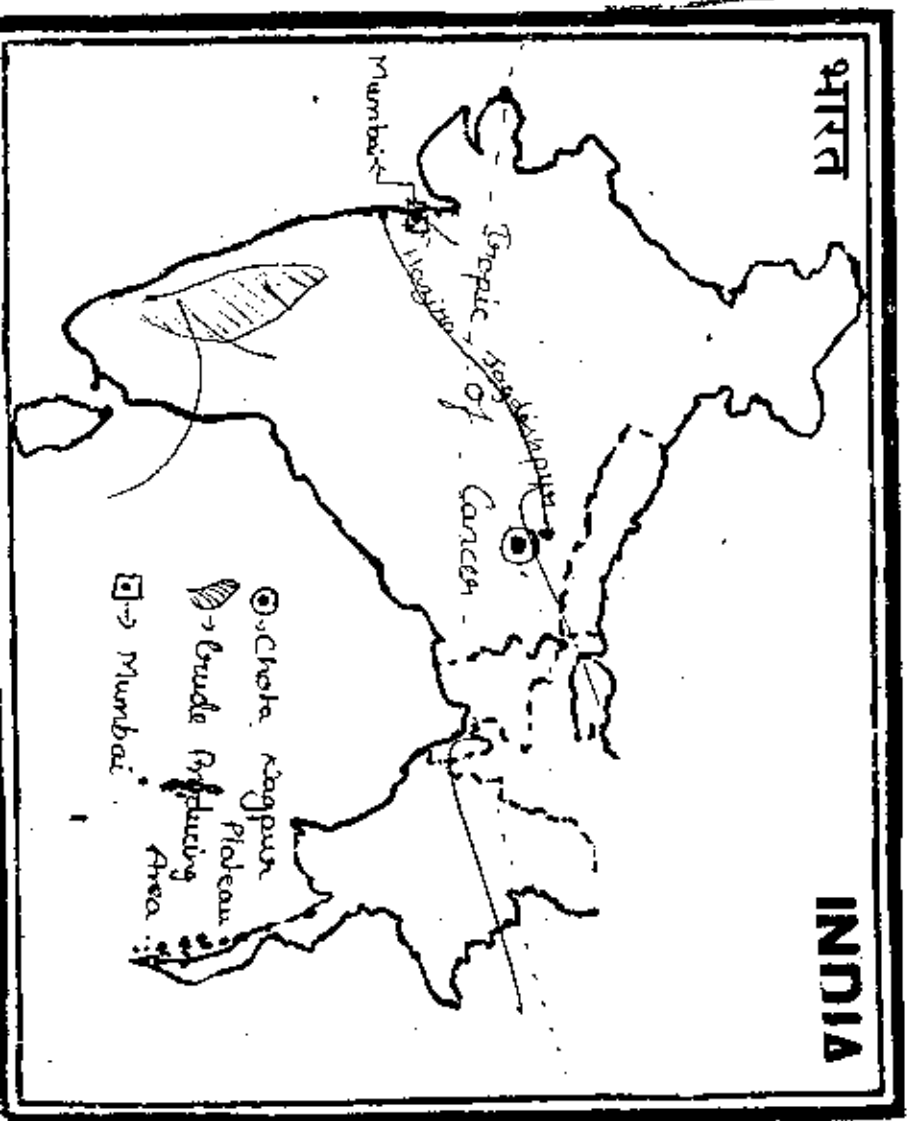
Q-1 Match the following

'A'	'B'
(a) Periyar	Kerala
(b) Dachigam	Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Corbet	Uttarakhand
(d) Cotton Industry	Ahmedabad
(e) D.D.1 & D.D.2	Delhi

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 19 के अंक

कुल अंक



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 20 के अंक

कुल अंक



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 21 के अंक

कुल अंक



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 22 के अंक

कुल अंक



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

पृष्ठ 23 के अंक

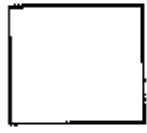
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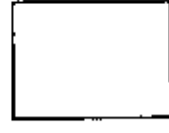
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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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कुल अंक

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पृष्ठ के अंकों का योग