

Subject – English I

Marking Scheme of English-I

General guidelines

(i)Comprehension

- All answers should be **written in past tense.**
- For **each spelling mistake** in an answer, **1/2 a mark would be deducted.** (In case the **same spelling error is repeated, the mistake** should be considered **as only one.**)
- In case of **punctuation, tense** or any other **grammatical error in an answer,** the **overall deduction should be ½ a mark.**

(ii) Questions on ‘Fill in the blanks’. (Q.3, Q.8, Q.9 and Q.10)

- The **complete sentence should be written** in the answer sheet, and the **specific word** for filling the blank **should be underlined.**
- 1 mark will be deducted from total marks if the above criteria is not met.

(iii)General

- **For all other questions, ½ a mark should be deducted for each spelling mistake.**

Q1.Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: [15]

(a) Prince Siddhartha was a kind and gentle child. (2)

(b) Devadatta was jealous of him because Siddhartha was loved by everyone in the palace. (2)

(c) While walking in the forest one day, they saw a swan flying. (1)

(d) Devadatta had shot down the flying swan with his arrow. (1)

(e) Siddhartha gently pulled out the arrow from the wing of the bleeding swan. He then got a little juice from cool leaves and put it on the wound to stop the bleeding. He stroked the swan softly with his hand to comfort it. (2)

(f)The teacher listened to both the boys and explained to them, that one who saves a life is greater than one who tries to kill it. He therefore decided that Siddhartha should be the true owner of the injured swan since he had saved its life. (2)

- (g) The story teaches us that life is precious, and hence we need to preserve it. (2)
 (h) *loved* ---- **hated** ; *found* ---- **lost** (1+1)
 (i) The other word for '**gently**' is -----**softly** (1)

Q2. Divide the following sentences into 'subject' and 'predicate'. [1X5]

Subject	Predicate
(a) The woman holding a baby in her arms	is my aunt.
(b) Grapes	grow in vineyards.
(c) You	keep your toys in the proper place
(d) The students of the junior section	have prepared an excellent project report
(e) The Automobile Exhibition	will begin tomorrow

Q3. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns as instructed in the brackets. [1X4]

- (a) Name of any singer beginning with a 'Capital Letter'
 (b) crew
 (c) silk / cotton / satin etc.
 (d) people / subjects / servants etc.

Q4. Rewrite these sentences by changing the gender of the underlined words. [1X6]

- (a) The old **widower** with **his** three young **granddaughters** went for a picnic.
 (b) My cousin is the **daughter-in-law** of a renowned **poetess**.
 (c) The **lioness** and the cubs lived in the dense forest.

Q5. Identify the 'genders' of the underlined nouns. [1X5]

- (a) doctors ---- **common**
 (b) cars ---- **neuter**
 (c) nuns ---- **feminine** ; victims ---- **common**
 (d) tiger ---- **masculine**

Q6. Change the following sentences into their 'plural' forms. [1X7]

- (a) The **babies** are crawling slowly.
 (b) **Those boys** sharpened the **knives**.
 (c) The **mice** were scampering noisily at night.

Q7. Identify the kind of sentences from the clues given in the help-box. [1X5]

- (a) request
 (b) statement

- (c) regret
- (d) desire
- (e) advice

Q8. Fill in the blanks with correct 'personal pronouns'. [1X4]

- (a) I had just come from Kolkata, but the taxi driver kept me waiting for a long time.
- (b) They have no interest in doing their job.
- (c) You must learn to do your own work.
- (d) I have a pet cat; it does not like to drink milk.

Q9. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of 'verbs' given in the brackets. [1X5]

- (a) Myanmar is the present name of Burma.
- (b) The captain always has the privilege of selecting his team.
- (c) I am upset that our foreign trip has been cancelled.
- (d) Last year, our school had won the inter-zone quiz competition.
- (e) Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader.

Q10. Add 'ed' or 'ing' to the verb given in the brackets to complete the sentences. [1X3]

- (a) The bus is waiting at the corner now. It waited there for two hours.
- (b) The students are using computer in class this year.

Q11. Complete the table with the different forms of verbs shown below. [1X6]

	Present	Past	'ing' words
(a)	make	<u>made</u>	<u>making</u>
(b)	keep	<u>kept</u>	<u>keeping</u>
(c)	travel	<u>travelled</u>	<u>travelling</u>

Q12. State the 'parts of speech' of the underlined words. [1X3]

- (a) The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.

brown ---- adjective

jumped ---- verb

over ---- preposition

Q13. Do as directed, following the instructions in the brackets. [12]

(a) screen, shallow, stare, swallow (2)

(The words should be in this order only, if any word is not in correct place ½ a mark is to be deducted.)

(b) Exclamatory sentence (1)

(c) Darjeeling is famous for its beautiful scenery. (1)

(d) My mother served a delicious breakfast. (2)

(e) My father said, "I would like you to excel in studies."

(Distribution of marks-

My - Capital letter (1)

Comma (,) after said – (1)

Inverted commas("---")- (1)

Full stop- (1)

(f) The food was served on the table. (1+1)

Main Verb ---- served

Helping Verb ---- was

.....X.X.X.....

Subject: English-2

Marking Scheme of English2

FM: 80

General guidelines to be followed to allocate marks:

- **All answers should be written in Past Tense. ½ mark is to be deducted if it is not so. For example, if the answer for Q1 a): (i),**

Sample Answer	Marks to be awarded
The mother of the sick girl <u>says</u> these words.	0.5/1
The mother of the sick girl <u>said</u> these words.	1/1

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark is to be deducted for spelling. If the same spelling mistake is repeated throughout the answer sheet, then $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark to be deducted only once.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark to be deducted for wrong usage of punctuation mark and capital letters.
- Children may write answers in their own words, provided answers are factually correct with no grammatical errors.
- A child is to be allotted full marks in an answer only when all the above criteria are met.
- Read the referral answers carefully before you assign the mark to a particular answer.
- Marks are indicated in brackets.
- Assign individual marks to subparts of a question and then write the total marks obtained in that particular question. Especially while correcting Reference to Context.
- Word meanings and write one word for these-If the answer is exactly the same as provided, then only full mark is to be given. For each spelling mistake $\frac{1}{2}$ marks will be deducted.
- In Q3. For complete the lines of the poem, words should be exactly as in the poem and written in the same format. If it is not so the child will be given 1 mark out of 4 marks.

Q1 Read the lines and answer the questions with reference to context.

[8]

- i. The mother of the sick girl said these words. (1)
- ii. The speaker saw a pea plant taking root in the crack of the window. She was filled with pleasant thoughts of the soothing effect the young pea plant would have on her sick daughter. The thought itself delighted her and she was extremely happy. (2)
- iii. Immediately the mother moved the daughter's bed nearer to the window and left for work. (2)
- iv. When her mother returned from work, one day, the girl said that she was feeling much better and hoped that she would be able to go out soon.
As the pea plant grew, it had a great influence on the sick girl. She was filled with positivity about leading a normal life. She thought she would be able to go out soon. (3)

b)

[8]

- i. She refers to the young girl in the photograph. (1)

- ii. Granny said that the girl in the photograph was wicked. She played with ruffian boys, went to muddy pool for a swim and rode on the back of buffaloes. None of the boys dared to tease her as she would scratch and pull their hair out. (3)
- iii. The narrator tried to find things in common between the girl in the photograph and granny. Granny still had the devilish smile. Therefore, he agreed with her. (2)
- iv. This line is from the lesson 'The Photograph.' (1)
- v. The famous author Ruskin Bond has written this. (1)

c) [7]

- i. 'I' refers to Jerome. K. Jerome. (1)
- ii. He makes this observation when he is packing for the trip. (1)
- iii. He wakes up in cold perspiration, gets out of bed and hunts for it. And in the morning he packs it without using it and has to unpack again to get it. And then he repacks and forgets it. (3)
- iv. At the last moment, he had to rush upstairs and he carried it to the railway station, wrapped up in his pocket handkerchief. (2)

d) [10]

i) Parading means showing off and masquerading means going to parties wearing masks. (2)

ii) William Wordsworth is the poet. The poet desires to be under the shade of the tree when the Sun has set. He would like to count the stars coming out in twos and threes rather than go to parties in London. (1+2)

iii) William Wordsworth is a nature poet. The twittering of birds, the gushing water, the sovereign cry of the melodious cuckoo, the soft half-moon are considered to be innocent blisses on a summer evening. (3)

iv) This is an open question therefore any of the answer given below will be correct. (1+1)

Yes, as a ten year old I would like to go to a party and enjoy the company of my friends.

OR

No, I would not go to a party but like the poet spend my time in star gazing and hear the melodious songs of the birds.

Q2. Answer the following questions. [23]

a) Tom Sawyer was a ten year old boy. He lived with his aunt. Aunt Polly was his guardian, his parents had died recently. His heart was always in doing mischief. He went to the town school, respected his

teachers but learnt next to nothing. He had many friends and the town of St. Petersburg by the bank of river Mississippi was ideal for his adventures. (3)

Aunt Polly was tired of his mischiefs and wished to catch him red-handed. She got this opportunity when one day, Tom returned very late in the evening soaked in dirt and dust. So, she gave him a heavy punishment to whitewash the thirty-yard fence. (1)

b) Tom had been given a heavy punishment to whitewash the thirty yard fence. At first he was sad and thought it would take him years to complete the work. As he picked up the paintbrush an idea struck him. He would try to enter into a bargain with his friends for an exchange of a chance to whitewash the fence. Therefore, he pretended to be an artist.(2)

At the end of the day Tom had learnt a great law of human action. In order to make someone want a thing, it is necessary to make the thing difficult to get. He had also learnt that work consists of what a person has to do and play consists of what a person likes to do. (2)

c) The big kite spoke words of encouragement to motivate the little kite. When he was unable to persuade him to fly, he simply took off and bade goodbye thinking that the little kite would be inspired and will try to fly just like him. (2)

d) George and Harris had to pack the hampers. (2)

The author thought that the thing would soon be exciting as George and Harris were careless and forgetful. (1)

It was George's turn to pack the butter. Unknowingly, Harris stepped on it and they scraped it and tried to put it down on a chair. Harris sat on that chair and soon they were looking for it all over the room. They thought it was the most extraordinary thing to happen. The butter had disappeared mysteriously. Then they started moving round the room looking for it. George went around Harris and found the butter stuck to his back. Finally, they got it off and packed it in the teapot. (2)

e) Five years ago Injun Joe had gone to Dr. Robinson's house and had asked for something to eat. Dr. Robinson had insulted him and had called him "a good for nothing fellow". His father had sent Injun Joe to prison on a false charge. So, Injun Joe wanted to take revenge. (2)

f) Muff Potter was charged with the murder of Dr. Robinson. (1)

The Knife that was found beside the dead body belonged to Muff Potter. So, he was charged with murder. (2)

g) After the trial , though everyone praised Tom and Huck , the two boys were seized with fear- fear of being killed by Injun Joe. Injun Joe had escaped from the court and the sheriff 's men tried hard to find him but in vain. (2)

Q3. Complete the lines of the poem.

Here is a tramp who stands and gazes
And here is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart runaway in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever! (4)

- a) A homeless person is referred as tramp. (1)
b) He is gazing at the fast moving railway carriage. He too has a strong desire to board the train and travel to far off land. (1+1)
c) These are the lines which suggest that it's a fast moving train.
1. Faster than fairies , faster than witches,
2. Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches
And charging along like troops in a battle
3. All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain.
4. And ever again in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

[The child will write any one of the above] (1)

d) The poet is thrilled and excited to see the things through the window of the railway carriage. But at the end of the journey sadness returns to him because all these things were just a glimpse and gone forever. (2)

e) The lines of the poem have a great influence on the reader. The reader too feels that he is sitting in a fast moving railway carriage. (2)

Q4) Word meaning [Word as well as meaning has to be written. Deduct one mark from 4 marks if the child has not copied the words] (1X4)

- influence- effect someone's thoughts
- rummaged- searched by moving things carelessly
- scramble- climb awkwardly
- thronged-crowd around

Q5) Write one word (1X4)

- tempted
- soothing
- sovereign
- tranquil

Q6) **Fill in the blanks**

(1X4)

- a) Tom said nothing but kept looking at the marble with **admiring** eyes.
- b) Mother Nature decided to **provide** for the fifth pea that had slipped into a crack and was surrounded by **soft moss**.

.....X.X.X.....

Subject – Mathematics

Marking Scheme of Mathematics

Std IV

FM 80

General Guideline and Criteria for marking:

- i. Marks for each question along with step markings (wherever required) have been provided on the right hand side of each question.*
- ii. [] Square bracket implies total marks for that question.*
- iii. () Small bracket gives the marks for each step in solving the problem.*
- iv. } right curly bracket gives marks for a block of steps.*

Q 1. Fill in the blanks

[10]

- a) Twenty three lakh fourteen is written as 23,00,014.
- b) Write the number 909009 using commas 9,09,009.
- c) The place value of 8 in the number 7685400 is 80,000.
- d) The successor of 6723909 is 67,23,910.
- e) The smallest 5-digit number using the digits 0, 9, 4, 5 and 3 is 30,459.
- f) $10000 + 5000 + 40 + 3 =$ 15043.
- g) $56790 - 0 =$ 56790.

- h) The smallest factor of 15 is 1 and the largest factor is 15.
 i) The third multiple of 16 is 48.

Note: 1 mark for each correct answer in the blank.

Q 2.

[3+3+3+1]

- a) Add the following numbers

47459, 48946 and 713

$$48946 + 47459 + 713 = 97,118$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48946 \\ 47459 \\ + \quad 713 \\ \hline 97118 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans.} = 97,118$$

Note: 3 marks for correct answer. No step marks.

- b) Subtract the following numbers:

$$900000 - 63298 = 836702$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 900000 \\ - \quad 63298 \\ \hline 836702 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Ans.} = 8,36,702$$

Note: 3 marks for correct answer. No step marks.

- c) Find the dividend when divisor = 53, quotient = 12 and remainder = 6.

$$D = Q \times Dv + R \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

$$D = 12 \times 53 + 6 \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

$$D = 636 + 6 \quad \text{-----} \quad (1)$$

$$D = 642 \text{ ans.}$$

Note: 1 mark for each step.

- d) $196 \times 100 = \underline{19600}$ ----- (1)

Q 3.

[2+2+2+1+3]

- a) Convert ₹4.75 into paise.

(show working)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 ₹1 = 100p \\
 \therefore ₹4 = 4 \times 100p = 400p \\
 ₹4.75 = ₹4 + 75p \\
 ₹4.75 = 400p + 75p \\
 = 475p \text{ ans.}
 \end{array}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (1/2) \\ \\ (1) \\ (1/2) \end{array}$$

Note: If any of the 3 steps is missing, deduct marks for those steps

b) Convert 7085 paise to rupees and paise .

(show working)

$ \begin{array}{l} 7085 \text{ paise} = 7085 \div 100 \text{ p} \\ = ₹70.85 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \overline{)7085} \begin{array}{l} 70 \\ 85 \end{array} \\ \underline{-700} \\ 85 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 85 \end{array} $	(1)
<p>Note: If any of the 3 steps is missing, deduct marks for those steps</p>		

c) How many 50 paise coins will you get for 3 rupees?

Ans. = 6----- (2)

Note: 2 marks for correct answer.

d) 9 rupees 50 paise is written as ₹9.50.----- (1)

e) 38575, 38675, 38775 , 38875 , 38975 , 39075.----- (3)

(Complete the series)

Q 4.

[

4+4+1+1]

a) Multiply 7065 by 25 and write the product in words.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7065 \\
 \times 25 \\
 \hline
 35325 \\
 141300 \\
 \hline
 176625
 \end{array}
 \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} (3)$$

Note: No step marking

Ans. = One lakh seventy six thousand six hundred twenty five.--

(1)

Note: (1/2 mark to be deducted for any spelling mistake or if the first word has been started with small letter)

b) Divide 4625 by 32 and find the quotient and remainder.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 32 \overline{)4625} \quad (144) \\
 \underline{- 32} \\
 142 \\
 \underline{- 128} \\
 145 \\
 \underline{- 128} \\
 17
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 32 \overline{)4625} \\ \underline{- 32} \\ 142 \\ \underline{- 128} \\ 145 \\ \underline{- 128} \\ 17 \end{array}} \right\} (3)$$

Note: No step marking

$$\begin{array}{r}
 32 \\
 \times 4 \\
 \hline
 128
 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q = 144 \\ R = 17 \end{array} \right\} (1)$$

c) $296 \times 1000 = \underline{296000}$.------(1)

d) $14 \times 3000 = \underline{42000}$.------(1)

Q 5.

[3+3+2+2]

a) Find all the factors of 28.

$1 \times 28 = 28$

$2 \times 14 = 28$

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$7 \times 4 = 28$

\therefore factors of 28 are 1,2,4,7,14,28------(3)

Note: each factor carries 1/2 mark . No marks to be awarded for the working.

b) Write the first six multiples of 13.

Ans: The first 6 multiples of 13 are 13, 26, 39, 52,65and 78-----

-(3)

Note: each multiple carries 1/2 mark. No marks to be awarded for the working.

c) Is 4 a factor of 164?

(show working)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \overline{)164} (41 \\
 \underline{-16} \\
 04 \\
 \underline{-4} \\
 0
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{)164} (41 \\ \underline{-16} \\ 04 \\ \underline{-4} \\ 0 \end{array}} \right\} (1)$$

Note: No step marking

Ans: 4 divides 164 exactly. So 4 is a factor of 164.------(1)

d) Is 140 a multiple of 6?

(show working)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \overline{)140} (23 \\
 \underline{-12} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-18} \\
 2 \text{ -----remainder}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{)140} (23 \\ \underline{-12} \\ 20 \\ \underline{-18} \\ 2 \text{ -----remainder} \end{array}} \right\}$$

Note: No step marking

Ans: Here 6 does not divide 140 exactly. So 140 is not a multiple of 6.(1)

Q 6.

[4+4+2]

a) The cost of one school bag is ₹854. Find the cost of 26 such school bags.

$ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cost of a school bag} = ₹854 \\ \therefore \text{cost of 26 such school bags} = ₹854 \times 26 \\ \hspace{10em} = ₹22204 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{Cost of a school bag} = ₹854 \\ \therefore \text{cost of 26 such school bags} = ₹854 \times 26 \\ \hspace{10em} = ₹22204 \end{array}} \right\} (2) $ <p>Ans: = The cost of 26 such bags is ₹22204 ----- (1/2)</p>	$ \begin{array}{r} 854 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 5124 \\ +17080 \\ \hline 22204 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 5124 \\ +17080 \\ \hline 22204 \end{array}} \right\} (1\frac{1}{2}) $
--	--

b) There are 63679 bags of rice and wheat in a storeroom. The number of wheat bags is 34762. Find the number of rice bags.

Note: No step marking

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{No. of rice and wheat bags in the store room} = 63679 \\
 \text{No. of wheat bags} = 34762 \\
 \therefore \text{no. of rice bags} = 63679 - 34762 \\
 = 28917
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{r} 63679 \\ - 34762 \\ \hline 28917 \end{array}} \right\} (2) \quad \left. \begin{array}{r} 63679 \\ - 34762 \\ \hline 28917 \end{array} \right\} (1\frac{1}{2})$$

Ans.= There are 28917 rice bags in the store room. --- (1/2)

Note: The statements in the answers to the above 2 word problems should be similar as provided in the solution given above. In case the statements are wrong, then 1 mark is to be deducted. No marks to be deducted for spelling errors.

c) Fill in the boxes with a digit to make the number exactly divisible:

i) 605 by 2-----(1)

Note: digits 0,2,4,6,8 are the correct options. The child can write any one of these options.

ii) 728 by 5-----(1)

Note: digits 0 and 5 are the correct options. The child can write any one of these options.

Q 7. Simplify the following

[4+4+2]

a) $16 + \frac{40}{8} - 4 \times 3$
 $= 16 + 5 - 12$ ----- (1)
 $= 9$ ----- (1)
 ans ----- (1)

b) $\frac{55}{11} + 10 \times 3 - 29$
 $= 5 + 30 - 29$ ----- (1)
 $= 5 + 1 - 29$ ----- (1)

$$= 35 - 29 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$$= 6 \text{ ans. ----- (1)}$$

$$\text{c) } \overset{55}{35 + 20} - 10$$

$$= 55 - 10 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

$$= 45 \text{ ans. ----- (1)}$$

Q 8.

[4+2+2+2]

- a) Mark made 195 cookies. He packed them equally in 13 packets.
How many cookies did he put in each packet?

No. of cookies Mark made = 195 No. of packets he packed them in = 13 \therefore no. of cookies he put in each packet = $195 \div 13$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad = 15$	} (2)	$\begin{array}{r} 13 \overline{)195} \quad (15) \\ \underline{-13} \\ 65 \\ \underline{-65} \\ 0 \end{array}$	} (1½)
Ans. = Mark puts 15 cookies in each packet. ----- (½)			

Note: Please follow the instruction provided in Question 6 for word problems a) and b).

- b) Is 564 exactly divisible by 3?

(use the divisibility rule and show the working)

Adding the digits,
 $5 + 6 + 4 = 15$
 The sum, 15, is exactly divisible by 3. } (1)

\therefore the given number 564 is exactly divisible by 3---- (1)

- c) Which of these numbers are exactly divisible by 5?

i) 782 ii) 8560 iii) 7895 iv) 6154

Ans. 8560 and 7895 ----- (2)

d) Which of these numbers are exactly divisible by 10?

i) 8000 ii) 975 iii) 660 iv) 8794

Ans. 8000 and 660 ----- (2)

.....**xxx**.....

Marking Scheme of Science

General guidelines.

**** ½ marks should be deducted for spelling errors from each word in A1, 2, 3, 4, 7d, 7e. However if the word is misspelt grossly, then no marks should be awarded.***

**** The child may write the answers in his own words but the underlined important facts must be included. ½ marks should be deducted for spelling errors in the underlined terms from each subtotal in A5, 6, 7 and 8.***

**** Note: The important and relevant points in some answers have been underlined.***

SECTION – A

A1. Name the following.

[1x5]

- a) Oesophagus
- b) Hydrilla / Tape grass
- c) Dentine
- d) Mushroom / Mould
- e) Iodine

A2. Fill in the blanks.

[1x13]

- a) Roughage does not have any nutritional value but helps to prevent constipation.
- b) Pulp is the central part of the tooth which is full of nerves and blood vessels.
- c) Saliva secreted by the salivary glands, converts starch into soluble sugar in the mouth.
- d) Water removes waste in the form of sweat and urine.

A3. Give one word for the following.

[1x3]

- a) Calcium
- b) Anus

c) Habitat

A4. Complete the table by filling in the blanks.

[3]

NUTRIENTS	DEFICIENCY DISEASES
a. Vitamin A	<u>Night blindness / poor vision</u>
b. <u>Vitamin C</u>	Scurvy
c. Iron	<u>Anaemia</u>

SECTION - B

A5. Define the following terms.

[6]

a) **Adaptation** – The process of adjustment of plants in a particular environment is called adaptation. (1+1)

*Eg. Rose plants have thorns to protect them from enemies.

(** Any other suitable example which shows adaptation may also be written.*)

b) **Balanced diet** – A diet in which all the nutrients, including roughage and water are present in proper amount.

Such a diet keeps us healthy and free from diseases. (1+1)

c) **Transpiration** – The process in which plants lose water through stomata in the form of water vapours is known as transpiration.

(1+1)

A6. Give reasons for the following.

[6]

a) Some aquatic plants like lotus and water lily have a waxy protective covering on their leaves to prevent rotting. (1+1)

b) Consuming excessive fatty food is harmful because it makes a person bulky due to storage of fat in the body.

This condition is called obesity. (1+1)

c) Mangrove trees grow in swampy and marshy areas with sticky and clayey soil. This type of soil has less air space making it difficult for plants to grow. Hence the plants have breathing roots that grow upwards. (1+1)

A7. Answer the following.

[27]

- a) Proteins are the building blocks of our body.
They help in the –
- . growth and repair of the body, (1)
 - . formation of new cells, (1)
 - . repairing the damaged cells. (1)
- Proteins help in the formation of new cells and in growth. Young children are in the growing stage and hence need more proteins in their food. (1+1)

- b) Photo means light and synthesis means putting together.
The process by which green plants prepare food in the form of simple sugar, by putting together all the raw materials in the presence of sunlight is called photosynthesis. (1+1)
- The raw materials required for photosynthesis are –
- . water and minerals absorbed from the soil, (1)
 - . carbon dioxide taken in from the air through stomata, (1)
 - . chlorophyll –the green pigment that traps sunlight, (1)
 - . sunlight that joins with carbon dioxide and water to form glucose. (1)

(*If the complete answer for raw materials is written as in the referral answer, then 4 marks should be awarded. If the names of the raw materials are only mentioned, then only ½ marks for each term should be awarded.)

- c) Plants growing in deserts have certain modifications which help them to grow there.
- . Leaves are reduced to spines to save water. (1)
 - . Have long roots that go deep into the soil in search of water. (1)
 - . Stems become green and fleshy to prepare food for the plant. (1)
- Cactus / Babool / Keekar can survive in a desert. (1)

- d) Human beings have two sets of teeth in their life time –
- .Temporary teeth
 - .Permanent teeth (1+1)
- The differences are –
(1x3)

Temporary teeth	Permanent teeth
a. Also known as milk teeth.	Also known as adult teeth.
b. Appear after the age of 6 months.	Appear after the age of 6 years.
c. This is a set of 20 teeth.	This is a complete set of 32 teeth.

- e) The juices that mix with the food in the small intestine are –

- . Intestinal juice (1)
- . Bile juice (1)
- . Pancreatic juice (1)

.The three juices help in the complete digestion of food in this organ. (1)

.The digested food is absorbed by the blood vessels which carry the nutrients to all parts of the body. (1)

f) (1+1)

Evergreen trees	Deciduous trees
Such trees have leaves all through the year.	Such trees shed their leaves periodically.

SECTION - C

A8. Study the pictures given below and answer the questions.

[13]

a)

- i) Such trees grow in cold, hilly areas. (1)
- ii) They have needle like leaves and bear cones instead of flowers. (1+1)

b) i) It is the stomach. (1)

ii) The walls of the stomach secrete gastric juices. (1)

iii) Proteins are broken down in this organ. (1)

iv) If we don't eat food for long hours, the acid present in our stomach starts eating the cells of the stomach causing wounds called ulcers. (1+1)

c) i) These food items are rich in carbohydrates. (1)

ii) Carbohydrates provide energy to our body. (1)

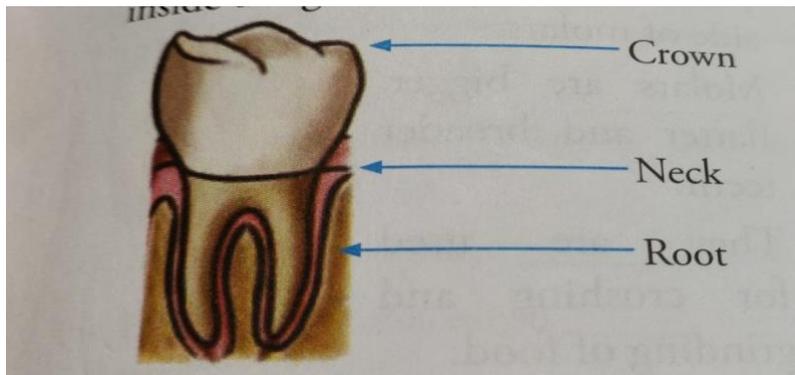
d) i) It is algae. (1)

ii) It grows on unclean surfaces. (1)

iii) It is green in colour and can perform photosynthesis. (1)

A9. The external structure of a tooth.

[1+3]



(* 1 mark to be given for a proper and good diagram. 3 marks for the three labels. $\frac{1}{2}$ marks should be deducted for every spelling error.)

.....X.X.X.....

Subject: Social Studies

Marking Scheme of Social Studies

FM:80

#General guidelines for correction of answer script.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ mark would be deducted for spelling mistakes in the names of important 'personalities', 'states' and 'terms' that are crucial to the answers.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mark would be deducted if the names of important 'personalities', 'states', 'names of months' and 'deserts' are not written in capital letters.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ mark would be deducted if the spelling of true and false is wrong.
- The child may write the answers in his own words but it should be factually correct.
- For fill in the blanks 1 mark would be deducted on the whole if the sentences are not copied
- Kindly refer to the individual guidelines given for question no. 4,5,10 and 11.

Section-A

Q1.Name the following-

[2x4=8]

- a) Martin Luther King Jr
- b) Nicolas Copernicus
- c) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
- d) Goa/Maharashtra/Gujarat/Rajasthan (Any 2)

Q2.State whether the statements are true or false-

[1x4=4]

- a) True
- b) True
- c) False
- d) False

Q3. Choose the correct answer.

[1x4=4]

- a) (ii) archives
- b) (ii) rich mineral deposits and dense forest
- c) (iii) 8th December 1985
- d) (i) Arabian Sea

Q4. Define the following terms-

[2x2=4]

- a) Tributaries - **small streams or rivers connected to the main river.**
- b) Artefacts -**remains of objects made in the past.**

#NOTE:-

- **If the meaning is wrong no marks to be allotted.**
- **½ mark would be deducted on the whole if the 'term' is not written.**

Q5.Match the following

[1x4=4]

Ans.

- a) Marco Polo - Italian traveller
- b) Nelson Mandela - South Africa
- c) Bheda Ghat - Jabalpur
- d) Garo and Khasi Hills - Meghalaya

#NOTE:1 mark would be deducted on the whole if the correct pattern is not followed. No marks will be allotted if lines are drawn to match the answers or if numbers are used to match the answers.

Q6. Fill in the blanks.

[1x8=8]

- a) People wrote on clay and silk cloth before paper was invented.
Ans.metal/stone/wood
- b) The earliest calendars were the solar and lunar calendars.
- c) Vaisakha, Jyestha and Asadha are the months of the Saka Calendar.
(Sravana, Bhadrapada,Asvina, Kartika, Margasirsa, Pausa, Phalguna, Chaitra)(**any three**)
- d) The Atacama in South America is known as the driest desert.

Q7.Complete the following table:-

[1x6=6]

State	Capital	Language Spoken
a) Assam	<u>Dispur</u>	<u>Axomiya</u>
b) <u>Karnataka</u>	Bengaluru	<u>Kannada</u>
c) Tamil Nadu	<u>Chennai</u>	<u>Tamil</u>

Section-B

Q8. Write the difference between the following terms.

[2x4=8]

Ans.

a) Island	Peninsula
-----------	-----------

An island is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.	A peninsula is a land mass surrounded by water on three sides.
b) BCE	CE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC stands for Before Christ. • BC is being replaced by the term BCE (Before Common Era). <p>(1 difference to be mentioned.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AD stands for Anno Domini – the year of the Lord, the time after the birth of Christ. • AD is being replaced by the term CE (Common Era). <p>(1 difference is to be mentioned.)</p>
c) Religious	Non - Religious
Books that deal with religion are part of religious records.	Non-Religion records maybe poems written about great wars and victories, biographies of kings, and dramas about the kings or ordinary people. <u>[Poems ,biographies and dramas are also acceptable]</u>
d) Dusk	Dawn
The time just after sunset is called dusk.	The time just after sunrise when there is a faint light in the sky is called dawn.

Q9. Give reasons for the following-

[2x3=6]

a) The coldest regions of the Earth are the poles.

Ans.The coldest regions of the Earth are the poles because the Polar Regions do not receive direct sunlight during winter.

b) A calendar is very important to us.

Ans.A calendar is very important to us because we need – **(any 2)**

- To organize our lives in a better way.
- Mark the important dates, events, festivals, etc
- Plan the various activities of our own lives.

c) History is divided into three broad periods.

Ans.History is divided into three broad periods as each period has certain common features. This makes it easier for historians to study each period in detail.

Q10. Answer the following Questions-

[18]

- a) **Ans.** Archaeologists work in stages. (4)
- They first select sites which they think will have the remains of the past.
 - Once a site is found they dig very carefully using proper tools.
 - In case an old object is found it is handled very carefully so that it does not get damaged.
 - Archaeologists then study the source and gather facts about the past.

- b) **Ans.** Plateaus are called tablelands because (4)
- **They are highlands** with a **broad and flat surface on the top.** {2}
 - They rise abruptly above the surrounding plains. {1}
 - A plateau may have steep slopes on one or more sides. {1}

- c) **Ans.** (4)

Georgian calendar	Saka Calendar
i) It is the most widely used civil calendar.	i) It is the official civil calendar used in India.
ii) It is known as the Christian calendar.	ii) It is the Indian National calendar.
iii) It was started by Pope Gregory XIII in the year 1582.	iii) It is the official calendar issued by the Government of India and was adopted in March 1957.
iv) In a leap year the month of February has 29 days.	iv) In a leap year Chaitra has 31 days.

#Note: No marks would be allotted if the difference is not similar to the one given in the answer script.

- d) (3)

Ans.The system of showing various events in history in a chronological order according to the dates in which they occurred is called timeline. We use the timeline to understand which events happened when.

#Note: 1 mark is allotted to each point that is underlined.

e) (3)

Ans.The imaginary line that separates the lighted portion of the Earth from the portion which is in darkness is known as circle of illumination.

#Note: 1 mark is allotted to each point that is underlined.

Q11. Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions that follow. [10]



a) (2)

Ans.Our national flag is called **tiranga**, meaning **tricolour**.

b) (6)

Ans. Our national flag has three colours saffron, white and dark green.

- **saffron** stands for **bravery and sacrifice** at the top {1+ ½ + ½ }
- **white** stands for **truth and purity** in the middle {1+ ½ + ½ }
- **dark green** stands for **faith and fertility** at the bottom {1+ ½ + ½ }

#NOTE: 1 mark is allotted for the colour of the flag.

½ mark is allotted for what each colour stands for.

c)

(1+1)

Ans .There is a navy blue wheel which represents the 'Wheel of Law' at the centre of the flag.

#Note: 1 mark is allotted to each point that is underlined.

SUBJECT- HINDI I

MARKING SCHEME OF HINDI I

उत्तर-पत्र

मूल्यांकन हेतु दिशा-निर्देश :

1. क. निबंध में सभी बिंदुओं पर प्रकाश डालें।
ख. चार अशुद्ध वर्तनी (Spelling) के लिए 1 अंक काटा जाएगा।
2. वर्तनी (Spelling) शुद्ध करो प्रश्न में वर्तनी गलत होने पर कोई अंक नहीं दिया जाएगा।
3. प्रत्येक अशुद्ध वर्तनी (Spelling) के लिए $\frac{1}{2}$ अंक काटा जाएगा।
4. शुद्ध वर्तनी (Spelling) के लिए $\frac{1}{2}$ अंक काटा जाएगा। (शब्द वाले उत्तर में)

प्र.1 क.

मेरा विद्यालय

[10]

विद्यालय क्या है. विद्यालय का महत्व. नाम. रूप. प्राचार्य. शिक्षक.
सुविधाएँ. शिक्षा एवं उत्सव. कार्यक्रम. आदि।

ख.

दशहरा

त्योहारों का महत्व. कब मनाया जाता है. क्यों मनाया जाता है. कैसे
मनाया जाता है. संदेश।

ग.

अगर मैं पक्षी होता

प्रकृति में पक्षी का महत्व. पक्षी होने का अनुभव. पक्षी होने के लाभ
एवं हानियाँ।

प्र.2 क. संसार का नियम है— जैसा करोगे वैसा भोगे [2X5=10]

ख. अच्छा कार्य करने वाला अच्छा फल भोगता है।

ग. बुरे कार्य करने वाला दंड भुगतता है।

घ. बुरे काम का अंत बुरा होता है।

ड. मनुष्य को अच्छे कर्म करने चाहिए जिससे दूसरों को शीतलता मिले और स्वयं भी सुख-शांति पा सके।

च. दंड = सजा (1)

कर्म = काम (1)

शीतलता = ठंडक (1)

छ. संसार, व्यक्ति, मनुष्य (3)

प्र.3 पत्र लेखन [8]

अपना पता (1)

दिनांक ($\frac{1}{2}$)

संबोधन ($\frac{1}{2}$)

अभिवादन ($\frac{1}{2}$)

पत्र का मुख्य विषय वस्तु ($3\frac{1}{2}$)

समापन (1)

नाम (1)

प्र.4 रिक्त स्थानों को भरिए — [1X5=5]

क. भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई को वर्ण/अक्षर कहते हैं।

ख. वर्णों के सार्थक समूह को वर्णमाला कहते हैं।

ग. किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी तथा भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

घ. हिन्दी देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाती है।

प्र.5 रेखांकित संज्ञा शब्दों के भेद लिखिए –

[1X5=5]

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| क. कक्षा | – | समूहवाचक संज्ञा |
| ख. सोना | – | द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा |
| ग. वृक्ष | – | जातिवाचक संज्ञा |
| घ. हरियाली | – | भाववाचक संज्ञा |
| ङ. गंगा | – | व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा |

प्र.6 तत्सम और तद्भव शब्दों को अलग कर लिखिए –

[1X4=4]

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| तत्सम | तद्भव |
| घोड़ा | नासिका |
| भँवरा | घृत |

प्र.7 लिंग बदलकर वाक्यों को दोबारा लिखिए –

[1X5=5]

- क. सम्राज्ञी दयालु है।
ख. दादीजी कमरे में हैं।
ग. चूहिया बक्से के अंदर है।
घ. यह पुस्तक अध्यापिका की है।
ङ. भारत देश में अनेक वीरांगना हैं।

प्र.8 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के लिए दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए [2X3=6]

अनल – आग, अग्नि (पावक)

जल – पानी, नीर (सलिल)

पवन – हवा, वायु (समीर)

प्र.9 निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए – [1X4=4]

विष x अमृत

अस्त x उदय

लिखित x मौखिक

कठोर x कोमल

प्र.10 अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द लिखिए – [1X4=4]

क. अजातशत्रु

ख. सदाचारी

ग. अदृश्य

घ. अमूल्य

प्र.11 वर्ण विच्छेद कीजिए – [1X3=3]

कबूतर – क् + अ + ब् + ऊ + त् + अ + र् + अ

महिला – म् + अ + ह् + इ + ल् + आ

लोटा – ल् + ओ + ट् + आ

प्र.12 मुहावरों के अर्थ लिखिए – [1X5=5]

-
- क. मूर्ख बनना
ख. शर्मिदा होना
ग. शेखी मारना
घ. बदल जाना
ड. व्यर्थ में दखल देना

प्र.13 शब्दों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए –

[1X5=5]

प्रयास, भूमि, परीक्षा, पोशाक, सुषमा

SUBJECT – HINDI II

MARKING SCHEME OF HINDI II

मूल्यांकन हेतु दिशा निर्देश

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें—

क. प्रश्न उत्तर

ख. रिक्त स्थान भरो

ग. वाक्यांश पूरे करो

घ. कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो

नोट— पूरे वाक्य में उत्तर न देने पर एक अंक काटा जाएगा।

2. प्रश्न उत्तर में 4 अशुद्ध वर्तनी में एक अंक काटा जाएगा।

3. प्रत्येक अशुद्ध वर्तनी के लिए 1/2 अंक काटा जाएगा। (शब्द वाले उत्तर में)

4. सुमेल कीजिए प्रश्न में दोनों भाग अवश्य लिखें। दोनों भाग नहीं लिखने पर प्राप्त अंक में से 1 अंक काटा जाएगा।

5. वाक्य बनाओ वाले प्रश्न में वाक्य अपने शब्दों में होना चाहिए। पाठ के वाक्यों को कॉपी करना मना है।

1.क. खेलने से शरीर की कसरत ,पसीने के रूप में शरीर में जमी गंदगी बाहर शरीर और मन में ताजगी चुस्त और फुर्तीले बनते	1अंक 1अंक 1अंक
ख. सभी हाथी के बारे में अपनी राय दे रहे थे स्वयं को सही बताने पर अड़े एक-दूसरे की बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं	1 अंक 1 अंक 1 अंक
ग. वे मेला देखने जा रहे थे।उन्हें मेले में खर्च करने के लिए पैसे मिले थे। इन पैसे से वे मेले से खिलौने,मिठाइयाँ,बिगुल,गेंद आदि अनगिनत चीजे लाने की सोच रहे थे।	1.5 अंक 1.5 अंक
घ. मनुष्य की आवश्यकताएँ प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है। माँग की पूर्ति के लिए मनुष्य हवा,पानी और वातावरण को स्वच्छ रखने वाले वनों,वृक्षों को अंधाधुंध काटकर पर्यावरण में गड़बड़ी पैदा कर रहा है।	1 अंक 2 अंक
ड. सेहतमंद रहने के लिए स्वच्छ रहना जरूरी स्वच्छ नहीं रहेंगे तो तरह-तरह की बीमारियों के कीटाणु हमारे शरीर में अपना घर बना लेंगे और हम बीमार पड़ जाएँगे। स्वस्थ रहने के लिए हमारे शरीर,कपड़े,दाँत और आस-पास के वातारण का स्वच्छ रहना भी आवश्यक	1/2 अंक 1.5 अंक 1 अंक
च. रात को पेड़-पौधे ऑक्सीजन लेते हैं और कार्बन -डाइ-ऑक्साइड छोड़ते हैं। रात में पेड़ों के नीचे सोने से कार्बन -डाइ-ऑक्साइड मिलने की वजह से हमारा दम घुट सकता है।	1.5 अंक 1.5 अंक
छ. तीसरे अंधे का हाथ हाथी के पेट पर लगा,उसने हाथी को मटके जैसा बताया चौथे अंधे ने हाथी के सूँड़ को टटोला ,हाथी को रस्सा जैसा बताया	1.5 अंक 1.5 अंक
2. स्वास्थ्य-सेहत अद्भुत- न्यारा,अनोखा	1 अंक 1 अंक

प्रसन्न-खुश	1 अंक
विकास-बढ़ोतरी, वृद्धि	1 अंक
उत्सव-जलसा	1 अंक
इच्छा-चाह, अभिलाषा	1 अंक
पर्यावरण-वातावरण	1 अंक
संकट-मुसीबत	1 अंक
लुप्त-समाप्त	1 अंक
पथ-रास्ता, मार्ग	1 अंक
3. क. कीटाणु , प्रवेश	2 अंक
ख. तीस, ईद	2 अंक
ग. शुद्ध , पेड़-पौधों	2 अंक
घ. सोना, जागना	2 अंक
ड. लकड़ियाँ, वस्तु	2 अंक
4. क. स्वस्थ दिमाग निवास करता है ।	2 अंक
ख. अद्भुत ढंग से की है ।	2 अंक
ग. पूरा हाथी नहीं ।	2 अंक
घ. सद्भाव और कितना विवेक है ।	2 अंक
ड. भारत के भविष्य हैं ।	2 अंक
5. क. तुम भी सब कुछ पा सकते हो, छू सकते हो नभ के तारे ।	2 अंक
ख. उन सबसे है लड़ा हिमालय। हुआ सभी से बड़ा हिमालय ।	2 अंक
6. क. एक अंधे ने महावत से कहा ।	2 अंक
ख. हामिद ने अमीना से कहा ।	2 अंक
ग. चौथे अंधे ने अन्य अंधों से कहा ।	2 अंक
घ. अमीना ने हामिद से पूछा ।	2 अंक
7. क. खड़ा हिमालय — सोहनलाल द्विवेदी	1 अंक
ख. अंधों का हाथी — महावत	1 अंक

- ग. ईदगाह – हामिद 1 अंक
घ. पेड़-पौधे-हमारे दोस्त- पर्यावरण संरक्षण 1 अंक
ड. स्वास्थ्य ही धन है – व्यायाम 1 अंक
8. अपने शब्दों में वाक्य बनाओ (2 , 2 , 2 अंक)
पौष्टिक, संरक्षण, स्वस्थ
9. क. आँधी 1 अंक
ख. चर्चा 1 अंक
ग. सुहावना 1 अंक
घ. प्रवेश 1 अंक
ड. रहस्य 1 अंक

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Marking Scheme of Computer

Q1. Fill in the blanks: [1 x 5 = 5]

(Copy the sentences)

- a. A computer works on the principle: input, processing and output.
- b. The person who writes computer program is known as programmer.
- c. In GW BASIC RUN command is used to execute the program.
- d. 1 KB= 1024 Bytes.
- e. Nibble is a group of 4 bits.

[1 mark for every correct answer. ½ mark to be deducted for each incorrect spelling.]

Q2. Write the True or False for the following statement: [1 x 5 = 5]

(Only write the answers)

- a. Hard disk is a magnetic disk.

Ans: True

- b. Software is collection of input devices.

Ans: False

- c. REM command in GW BASIC is used to write the remark for the program.

Ans: True

- d. RAM is a type of permanent memory.

Ans: False

- e. Internal memory is faster than secondary memory.

Ans: True

[1 mark for every correct answer (1 mark to be deducted from the entire question if student writes T or F instead of True or False)]

Q3. Match the following: [1 x 5 = 5]

(Rewrite the correct sentence)

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| a. PROM | - Data written in this cannot be changed. |
| b. Bit | - 0 or 1 |
| c. EPROM | - Data written in this can be change or erase by us. |
| d. EEPROM | - Data written in this can be erased by electrical charges only. |

e. RAM - Volatile Memory

[1 mark for every correct answer. ½ mark to be deducted for each incorrect spelling.]

Q4. Name the following:
3 = 10]

[2 + 2 + 3 +

(Write only answers)

a. Any two types of software.

Ans: Any two types of software are: -

- i. System software
- ii. Application software
- iii. Utility software

[1 mark each for any two correct answer. ½ mark to be deducted for each incorrect spelling.]

b. Any two types of circular storage device.

Ans: Any two types of circular storage devices are: -

- i. Compact Disk (CD)
- ii. Digital Versatile Disk (DVD)
- iii. Blu Ray Disk (BRD)

[1 mark each for any two correct answer. ½ mark to be deducted for each incorrect spelling.]

c. Any three types of data.

Ans: Any three types of data are: -

- i. Alphabetic data
- ii. Numeric data
- iii. Alphanumeric data

[1 mark each for any three correct answer. ½ mark to be deducted for each incorrect spelling.]

d. Any three devices in which memory card can be used.

Ans: Any three devices in which memory card can be used are: -

- i. Computer
- ii. Smartphone or Mobile
- iii. Laptop
- iv. Web camera
- v. Bluetooth speaker

[1 mark each for any three correct answer. ½ mark to be deducted for each incorrect spelling.]

Q5. Answer the following questions:

[6 + 4 + 2 + 3=15]

(Do not copy the questions)

[* 1 mark for each point.

*1/2 mark to be deducted for each spelling error.

*Can express the point in his own words but meaning should not differ.]

a. Write any three differences between hardware and software.

Ans:

	<u>Hardware</u>	<u>Software</u>
i.	Hardware is the tangible part (the parts that can be touched) of the computer.	Software is the non- tangible part (the parts that cannot be touched) of the computer.
ii.	Hardware is the physical part of the computer.	A set of instruction given to the computer is software.
iii.	Hardware works under the control set of instructions.	Software is developed by writing instructions using programing language.
iv.	Hardware of a computer are interconnected and can be used to control the computer operations – Input and output.	Software tells the computer what work to do.
v.	Hardware includes all the input, processing, output and memory devices.	Software is of two main types: System software and Application software.

b. Write any two differences between RAM and ROM.

Ans: Any two differences between RAM and ROM are: -

	<u>RAM</u>	<u>ROM</u>
i.	RAM is a volatile memory.	i. ROM is a non – volatile memory.
ii.	RAM is a temporary memory.	ii. ROM is a permanent memory.
iii.	In RAM data, instruction or information are lost when the computer is switched off.	iii. The data, instruction or information in ROM are not lost when the computer is switched off.
iv.	RAM stores data, instruction or information for the work done on the computer.	iv. ROM tells the computer what to do with the data, instruction or information.

c. Write about **any two** types of COMPACT DISK.

Ans: **Any two** types of COMPACT DISK are: -

- i. CD-ROM (Compact Disk – Read Only Memory): -
It is a pre – recorded compact disk which is only used for reading.
- ii. CD – R (Compact Disk – Recordable): -
These are blank compact disk which can be used for storing data only once.
- iii. CD – R/W (Compact Disk – Rewritable): -
These are blank compact disk which can be used for storing data multiple times.

d. Write **any three** points about Magnetic Tape.

Ans: **Any three** points about Magnetic Tape are: -

- i. A magnetic tape is a storage device.
- ii. A magnetic tape is used to store large amount of data.
- iii. A magnetic tape stores data in magnetic form.
- iv. A magnetic tape drive is a storage device that makes use of magnetic tape as a

medium for storage.
- v. Magnetic tape storage has always been used with large computer system.
- vi. The highest capacity a magnetic tape can store up to 5TB of data.

Q6. Write the GW BASIC program for the following:

[8 x 5 = 40]

(Do not copy the questions)

a. Write a program to display first five months of the year in different lines.

Ans: CLS
NEW } 1 marks

10 REM: " Program to display first five months of the year in different lines" } 1 marks

20 PRINT " JANUARY "
30 PRINT " FEBRUARY "
40 PRINT " MARCH "
50 PRINT " APRIL "
60 PRINT " MAY " } 5 marks

70 END

RUN OR PRESS F2 BUTTON

OUTPUT

JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY



1 marks

- b. Write a program to display the names of any three states with their capital in different lines.

Ans: CLS
NEW



1 mark

10 REM: " Program to display the names of any three states with their capital in different lines"

20 PRINT " JHARKHAND " " RANCHI "
30 PRINT " MAHARASHTRA " " MUMBAI "
40 PRINT " WEST BENGAL " " KOLKATA "



6 marks

70 END

RUN OR PRESS F2 BUTTON

OUTPUT

JHARKHAND RANCHI
MAHARASHTRA MUMBAI
WEST BENGAL KOLKATA



1 mark

- c. Write a program to display the names of three fruits along with their colours in different lines.

Ans: CLS

NEW

1 mark

10 REM: " Program to display the names of any three fruits along with their colours
in different lines"

20 PRINT " APPLE " " RED "

30 PRINT " MANGO " " YELLOW "

40 PRINT " PINEAPPLE " " GREEN "

6 marks

70 END

RUN OR PRESS F2 BUTTON

OUTPUT

APPLE RED

MANGO YELLOW

PINEAPPLE GREEN

1 mark

d. Write a program to display your following details: name, class, Section, school name, Phone Number in different lines.

Ans: CLS

NEW

1 mark

10 REM: " Program to display my details in different lines"

1 mark

20 PRINT " RAHUL "

30 PRINT " 4 "

40 PRINT " A "

50 PRINT " 9988776655 "

60 PRINT " ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL DORANDA "

5 marks

70 END

RUN OR PRESS F2 BUTTON

OUTPUT

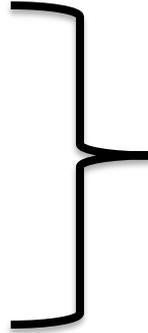
RAHUL

4

A

9988776655

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL DORANDA



1 mark

- e. Write a program to display the names of any five input devices used with the computer in different lines.

Ans: CLS

NEW



1 mark

10 REM: " Program to display the names of any five input
devices used with the computer in different lines"



1 mark

20 PRINT " KEYBOARD "

30 PRINT " MOUSE"

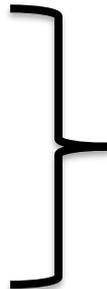
40 PRINT " JOYSTICK "

50 PRINT " TRACKBALL "

60 PRINT " LIGHT PEN "

70 END

RUN OR PRESS F2 BUTTON



5 marks

OUTPUT

KEYBOARD

MOUSE

JOYSTICK

TRACKBALL

LIGHT PEN



1 mark
