

CCT – ENGLISH

CLASS - XI

Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

The Miyawaki Method is unique method of re-creating the conditions for a mature forest to arise within decades rather than centuries. Japanese botanist, Akira Miyawaki endowed the Miyawaki technique to create dense forests within a small parcel of land. At the heart of the method is the identification of a combination of native plant species best suited to the specific conditions at any given planting site.

Rejuvenating the soil is one of the basics of creating a mini-forest on a degraded site. In fact, it's the critical first step—the goal is to simulate the living soil of a healthy, mature forest. In the absence of a loose soil with plenty of organic matter, trees will struggle to grow properly. In a Miyawaki forest project, the soil is typically recharged by decompacting and amending the site with organic materials.

Planting density is another signature of the Miyawaki Method. Conventional wisdom says that plants compete for light, water, and soil nutrients; therefore, plants should have lots of space between them to reduce that competition. But it's not how a Miyawaki forest works. For a Miyawaki forest, the standard planting density is three plants per square meter. This density helps achieve the goal of ecosystem regeneration. After all, in a natural forest, plants are not evenly and widely spaced. Dense planting stimulates mutualistic and competitive interactions among the plants and facilitates connections with soil microorganisms. It also promotes virtuous competition for sunlight, hastening upward growth.

Mulching is a critical component of the Miyawaki Method. After planting, the ground is covered with a thick mulch similar to fallen leaves on a forest floor. Indeed, once the young trees have had a chance to mature, they will contribute leaf mulch to the forest floor naturally. Mulch protects the bare soil from water loss by evaporation, from erosion, and from temperature extremes. Mulch also suppresses weed growth and eventually decomposes into the soil, enriching it.

As they become established over the first few years, the plantings typically need occasional watering and weeding, but after three years the young forest patches are developed enough to shade out weeds and shelter the soil. They are then generally self-sufficient and need no maintenance of any sort—no pruning, no watering, no fertilizing, no pest control—ever.

1. Identify the process not involved in the creation and maintenance of Miyawaki forest
 - a. Continuous watering throughout its existence
 - b. Rejuvenating the soil with organic materials.
 - c. Density of planting.
 - d. Mulching the soil.

Answer: Option a) Continuous watering throughout its existence

2. Identify the text structure of the above passage
 - a. Sequence text
 - b. Cause/effect

- c. Compare/contrast
- d. Problem solution

Answer: Option a) Sequence text

3. Pick the option that does not denote the advantages of mulching as given in the passage
- a. Mulching helps to prevent water loss
 - b. Prevents soil erosion
 - c. Enhances the forest density
 - d. Prevents temperature extremes

Answer: Option c) Enhances the forest density

4. Pick the option that describes, “ a protective covering spread or left on the ground”
- a. Rejuvenating
 - b. Decompacting
 - c. Mulching
 - d. Pruning

Answer: Option c) Mulching

CCT 11th hindi Question & answer

अवकाश से तात्पर्य है- छुट्टी का समय। उस समय व्यक्ति इस बात के लिए स्वतंत्र होता है कि वह कोई काम करे या न करे। यह समय दैनिक कामों और उत्तरदायित्वों से मुक्ति का समय होता है। आमतौर पर व्यक्ति अवकाश का समय शौक-शुगल के कार्यों पर बिताता है। लोग सैर के लिए बाहर जाते हैं, बागवानी आदि करते हैं अथवा ताश खेलते हैं या घर में खेले जाने वाले और बाहर खेले जाने वाले खेल खेलते हैं। कुछ लोग अपने खाली समय में कुछ नहीं करते। वे पूरा आराम करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए यह प्रायः आवश्यक होता है जो शारीरिक एवं मानसिक परिश्रम के कार्य करते हैं। आराम करना इसलिए अच्छा होता है जिससे व्यक्ति कुछ समय के बाद फिर से अपना काम करने के लिए फिर तैयार हो सके। खाली समय के उपयोग के अन्य तरीके भी हैं। उदाहरण के रूप में कई लोग ऐसे परिश्रम करने वाले काम भी अपने अवकाश के

समय में करते हैं जो उनके काम से बिल्कुल भिन्न हो। ऐसे लोग काम में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए दूसरे प्रकार का काम करते हैं। वास्तव में यह अपने अवकाश का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग हैं। आराम का यह अर्थ नहीं कि हम सभी क्रियाकलापों को छोड़ दें बल्कि यह केवल काम का परिवर्तन है जिससे काफी राहत मिलती है जो शरीर, मस्तिष्क और मानसिक स्थिति के लिए अच्छी है। यह अवकाश का रचनात्मक उपयोग है।

दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि लोग अवकाश का ठीक प्रयोग नहीं करना जानते। हम में से अधिकांश लोग अपने खाली समय को व्यर्थ गंवा देते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि कुछ ना करना हमारे खाली समय का सबसे अच्छा उपयोग है, परंतु इससे हमारी बेचैनी बढ़ती है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि बेकार आदमी का मस्तिष्क भूत का बंगला होता है, सर्वथा सत्य है। यदि हम खाली बैठते हैं तो हमारी इच्छाएँ और कल्पनाएँ अपना कार्य शुरू कर देती हैं। उनको नियंत्रित करने का एकमात्र उपाय यह है कि उन्हें किसी न किसी प्रकार के श्रम के द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाए। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि जो समय हमें खाली मिले, हमें चुपचाप अथवा बेकार बैठकर नहीं गंवाना चाहिए।

अवकाश के समय को गुजारने के लोकप्रिय तरीके उपन्यास पढ़ना, सिनेमा देखना और शिकार खेलना आदि हैं। यदि यह सब काम केवल समय काटने के लिए किए जाए तो अच्छे हैं। हमारे शौक केवल अवकाश के समय बिताने का एक उपाय मात्र नहीं होने चाहिए बल्कि ये ऐसे होने चाहिए जिससे समय उपयोगी ढंग से बीते।

ऐसा कहा जाता है कि विश्व के पूर्वी देशों का जीवन आराम का है। यह बात सच है। पश्चिम में समय ही पैसा है और समय का हिसाब मिनटों और सेकंडों में रखा जाता है। संभवत यही कारण है कि अनेक क्षेत्रों में पश्चिम बहुत आगे हैं। भारत के लोगों ने हाल ही में समय के मूल्य को पहचानना शुरू किया है। यदि हम एक प्रगतिशील राष्ट्र का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो हमें अपने समय का, इस समय की अपेक्षा सबसे अधिक युक्तिसंगत रूप से प्रयोग करना होगा।

1. पश्चिमी देशों ने किस प्रकार प्रगति की है?

- a) अवकाश के समय में कुछ ना करके।
- b) अवकाश के समय का गुणवत्तापूर्ण उपयोग करके।
- c) दूसरे देश के संसाधन पर कब्जा करके।

d) अच्छा भोजन करके।

2. गद्यांश के अनुसार भारत में अवकाश का समय लोगों द्वारा प्रायः किस प्रकार बिताया जाता है?

- a) बागवानी, ताश खेलना, उपन्यास पढ़ना।
- b) नई खोज करना, शिकार करना, सैर- सपाटा।
- c) लंबी पैदल यात्रा, उपन्यास पढ़ना, राफ्टिंग।
- d) ताश खेलना, नई खोज करना, शिकार करना।

3. 'पढ़ना' से भाववाचक संज्ञा क्या होगी?

- a) पढ़
- b) पढ़ाई
- c) पढ़ना
- d) पढ़ा

4. प्रस्तुत गद्यांश की विषय-वस्तु क्या है?

- a) मनुष्य के उत्तरदायित्व
- b) अवकाश के समय पर चिंतन
- c) परिश्रम का महत्त्व
- d) परिश्रम और मनोरंजन

ANSWERS-

- 1) b) अवकाश के समय का गुणवत्तापूर्ण उपयोग करके।
 - 2) a) बागवानी, ताश खेलना, उपन्यास पढ़ना।
 - 3) b) पढ़ाई
 - 4) b) अवकाश के समय पर चिंतन
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ECONOMICS

Read the below given text carefully and answer the questions that follow

An index number is a statistical device for measuring changes in the magnitude of a group of related variables. It represents the general trend of diverging ratios, from which it is calculated. It is a measure of the average change in a group of related variables over two different situations. The comparison may be between like categories such as persons, schools, hospitals etc. An index number also measures changes in the value of the variables such as prices of specified list of commodities, volume of production in different sectors of an industry, production of various agricultural crops, cost of living etc. Conventionally, index numbers are expressed in terms of percentage. Of the two periods, the period with which the comparison is to be made, is known as the base period. The value in the base period is given the index number 100. If you want to know how much the price has changed in 2005 from the level in 1990, then 1990 becomes the base. The index number of any period is in proportion with it. Thus an index number of 250 indicates that the value is two and half times that of the base period. Price index numbers measure and permit comparison of the prices of certain goods. Quantity index numbers measure the changes in the physical volume of production, construction or employment. Though price index numbers are more widely used, a production index is also an important indicator of the level of the output in the economy

1. Which of the following are the major characteristics of index numbers?

- a. It is expressed in percentages
- b. It measures the net or relative changes in variables
- c. It measures changes over a period of time
- d. All of the above**

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct about average prices if the price index is 110?

- a. The prices have increased by 10 per cent**
- b. The prices have increased by 110 per cent
- c. The prices have decreased by 10 per cent
- d. None of the above

3. What is the name of the monthly price index that takes price changes in consumer goods and services and uses it to determine changes in the price of those products over a period of time?

- a. Wholesale price index
- b. Consumer price index**
- c. Paasche's index
- d. None of the above

4. The purchasing power of money is _____.

- a. Not equal to the price index number

- b. Reciprocal of the price index number
- c. Equal to the price index number
- d. None of the above

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POLITICAL SCIENCE

Read the below given text carefully and answer the questions that follow

Secularism takes different forms with varying stances on where and how religion should be separate from other aspects of society. People of any religious denomination can support a secular society, but the adoption of secularism as an identity is typically associated with non-religious individuals, including atheists. Political secularism encompasses the schools of thought in secularism that consider the regulation of religion by a secular state. Religious minorities and non-religious citizens in a country tend to support political secularism while members of the majority religion tend to oppose it. Secular nationalists are people that support political secularism within their own state.

1. Which of the following statements is not true in secularism?

- a) Secularism takes different forms
- b) Religious minorities tend to support political secularism
- c) Non-religious citizens do not support political secularism
- d) All of the above

2. Which of the following statements is true about Indian secularism?

- a) State intervention in religion is possible
- b) Maintenance of principled distance
- c) Various work to prevent religious domination
- d) All of the above

3. Secularism in Indian constitution does not include:

- a) No official religion of the state
- b) Doctrine of benevolent neutrality
- c) Separation of state and religion

d) Doctrine of principled distance

4. Which of the following is an example of "positive secularism" practiced in India?

- a) Government funding of religious schools
- b) State control over religious places of worship
- c) Imposition of a ban on religious gatherings
- d) Providing reservation for minority religious communities

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GEOGRAPHY

Read the below given passage and answer the following.

Biodiversity is important for human existence. All forms of life are so closely interlinked that disturbance in one gives rise to imbalance in the others. If species of plants and animals become endangered, they cause degradation in the environment, which may threaten human beings own existence. There is an urgent need to educate people to adopt environment_friendly practices and reorient their activities in such a way that our development is harmonious with other life forms and is sustainable. There is an increasing consciousness of the fact that such conservation with sustainable use is possible only with the involvement and cooperation of local communities and individuals. For this, the development of institutional structures at local levels is necessary. The critical problem is not merely the conservation of species nor the habitat but the continuation of process of conservation. The Government of India along with 155 other nations have signed the Convention of Biodiversity at the Earth Summit held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. It concluded that sustainable development was an achievable global goal while focusing on economic, social and environmental concerns. The Rio Declaration states that the only way to have long term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection. Agenda 21 is a declaration signed by world leaders to prevent environmental damages, poverty, diseases etc.

- 1) Which among the following is the goal of Rio Summit?
 - A) To control population
 - B) To control pollution
 - C) To achieve global development.
 - D) To achieve global sustainable development
- 2) The only way to have long term economic progress is _____
 - A) To limit industries
 - B) Utilize more resources
 - C) To link with environmental protection
 - D) To link with government policies
- 3) What is UNCED?

- A) United nations conference on environment and development
- B) United nations convention on environment and development
- C) United nations convention on economic development.
- D) None of the above

4) What is SDG?

- A) Sustainable Development Goals
- B) Sustainable Development for Economic Goals
- C) Self Reliant developmental Goals
- D) None of the above

ANSWERS

1)D

2)C

3)A

4)A