



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: PHYSICS**CLASS-10****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC: HUMAN EYE AND COLOURFUL WORLD****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The human eye forms the image of an object at is :
(A) Cornea (B) iris (C) pupil (D) retina
2. The change in focal length of an eye-lens is caused by the action of the :
(A) pupil (B) retina (C) ciliary muscles (D) iris
3. The least distance of distinct vision for a young adult with normal vision is about :
(A) 25m (B) 2.5 cm (C) 25 cm (D) 2.5 m
4. Refraction of light in the eye occurs at :
(A) the lens only (B) the cornea only
(C) both the cornea and the lens (D) the pupil
5. To focus the image of nearby object on the retina of an eye :
(A) the distance between eye-lens and retina is increased
(B) the distance between eye-lens and retina is decreased
(C) the thickness of eye-lens is decreased
(D) the thickness of eye-lens is increased
6. The term “accommodation” as applied to the eye, refers to its ability to :
(A) control the light intensity falling on the retina
(B) effect the inverted image formed on the retina
(C) vary the focal length of the lens
(D) vary the distance between the lens and retina
7. Which of the following controls the amount of light entering the eye?
(A) ciliary muscles (B) lens (C) iris (D) cornea
8. The human eye possesses the power of accommodation. This is the power to:
(A) alter the diameter of the pupil as the intensity of light changes
(B) distinguish between lights of different colours
(C) focus on objects at different distances
(D) decide which of the two objects is colours.

9. The human eye can focus objects at different distances by adjusting the focal length of the eye-lens. This is due to :
 (A) presbyopia (B) accommodation
 (C) near-sightedness (D) far-sightedness
10. The defect of vision which cannot be corrected by using spectacles is:
 (A) myopia (B) presbyopia (C) cataract (D) hypermetropia
11. A person cannot see the distant objects clearly (though he can see the nearby objects clearly.) He is suffering from the defect of vision called:
 (A) cataract (B) hypermetropia (C) myopia (D) presbyopia
12. Though a woman can see the distant objects clearly, she cannot see the nearby objects clearly. She is suffering from the defect of vision called:
 (A) long-sight (B) short-sight (C) hind-sight (D) mid-sight
13. A young man has to hold a book at arm's length to be able to read it clearly. The defect of vision is :
 (A) astigmatism (B) myopia (C) presbyopia (D) hypermetropia
14. After testing the eyes of a child, the optician has prescribed the following lenses for his spectacles :
 Left eye : + 2.00 D Right eye : + 2.25 D
 The child is suffering from the defect of vision called:
 (A) short-sightedness (B) long-sightedness
 (C) cataract (D) presbyopia
15. A person got his eyes tested. The optician's prescription for the spectacles reads:
 Left eye : - 3.00 D Right eye : - 3.50 D
 The person is having a defect of vision called:
 (A) presbyopia (B) myopia (C) astigmatism (D) hypermetropia

Very short answer type Questions:

1. What kind of lens is present in the human eye ?
2. Name two parts of the eye which refract light rays (or bend light rays).
3. Name the part of the eye :
 (A) which controls the amount of light entering the eye.
 (B) on which the image is formed.
 (C) which changes the focal length of eye-lens.

4. What is the name of :
(A) the curved, transparent front surface of the eye ?
(B) the light-sensitive layer in the eye ?
5. Where is the image formed in a human eye ?

Short answer type Questions:

1. Why is a normal eye not able to see clearly the objects placed closer than 25 cm.
2. What changes take place in the shape of eye-lens :
(A) when the eye is focused on a near object ?
(B) when the eye is focused on a distant object ?
3. The eye of a person are focused (i) on a nearby object, and (ii) on a distant object, turn by turn. In which case :
(A) The focal length of eye-lens will be the maximum ?
(B) The converging power of eye-lens will be the maximum ?
4. What change is made in the eye to enable it to focus on objects situated at different ? Illustrate your answer with the help of diagrams ?
5. How is the amount of light entering the eye controlled ?

Long answer type Questions:

1. (A) Draw a simple diagram of the human eye and label clearly the cornea, iris, pupil, ciliary muscles eye-lens, retina, optic nerve and blind spot.
(B) Describe the working of the human eye with the help of the above diagram.
(C) How does the eye adjust itself to deal with light of varying intensity?
2. (A) Explain the function of the following parts of the eye:
(A) Cornea (B) iris (C) pupil (D) ciliary muscles
(E) eye-lens (D) retina (D) optic-nerve
(B) If you walk from a dark room into sunlight and back again into dark room, how would your pupils alter in size? What makes this happen?
(C) Explain why, we cannot see our seats first when we enter a darkened cinema hall from bright light but gradually they become visible.

3. (A) What is long-sightedness? State the two causes of long-sightedness (or hypermetropia). With the help of ray diagrams, show:
 (I) the eye-defect long-sightedness
 (II) correction of long-sightedness by using a lens.
 (B) An eye has a near point distance of 0.75m. What short of lens in spectacles would be needed to reduce the near point distance to 0.25 m ? Also calculate the power of lens required. Is this eye long-sighted or short-sighted ?
 (C) An eye has a far point of 2 m. What type of lens in spectacles would be needed to increase the far point to infinity ? Also calculate the power of lens required. Is this eye long-sighted or short-sighted ?

Case based Study

1. What shape are your eye-lenses :
 (A) when you look at your hand ?
 (B) When you look at a distance tree?
2. Suggest how your irises help to protect the retinas of your eyes from damage by bright light.
3. A short-sighted person has a near point of 15 cm and a far point of 40 cm.
 (A) Can he see clearly an object at a distance of :
 (I) 5 cm (II) 25 cm (III) 50 cm
 (B) To see clearly an object at infinity, what kind of spectacle lenses does he need?

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	B	C
Que.	11	12	13	14	15					
Ans.	C	A	D	B	B					



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: CHEMISTRY**CLASS-10****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC: ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS (INTRODUCTION TO IMPORTANCE OF PH IN EVERYDAY LIFE)****Multiple Choices Questions**

- A solution turns red litmus blue, its pH is likely to be
(A) 1 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 10
- A solution reacts with crushed egg-shells to give a gas that turns lime-water milky. The solution contains
(A) NaCl (B) HCl (C) LiCl (D) KCl
- Which one of the following types of medicines is used for treatment indigestion
(A) Antibiotic (B) Analgesic (C) Antacid (D) Antiseptic
- According to Arrhenius acid gives
(A) H^+ in water (B) OH^- in water (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) OH^- in acid medium
- Milk of magnesia is an
(A) Acid (B) Antacid (C) Alkali (D) Rock salt
- Noble metals are dissolved in
(A) Conc. HNO_3 (B) Conc. HCl (C) Conc. H_2SO_4 (D) Aqua-regia
- Which of the following is not a strong acid?
(A) H_2SO_4 (B) CH_3COOH (C) HNO_3 (D) HCl
- Which of the following method is not used in preparing a base?
(A) Burning of metal in air. (B) Adding water to a metal oxide.
(C) Reaction between an acid and base. (D) Heating metal carbonates.
- Which of the following statements is true for acids?
(A) Bitter and change red litmus to blue (B) Sour and change red litmus to blue
(C) Sour and change blue litmus to red (D) Bitter and change blue litmus to red
- An aqueous solution turn red litmus solution blue. Excess addition of which of the following solution would reverse the change?
(A) Baking powder (B) Lime
(C) Ammonium hydroxide solution (D) Hydrochloric acid

11. To protect tooth decay, we are advised to brush our teeth regularly. The nature of the tooth pastes commonly used is
(A) acidic (B) neutral (C) basic (D) corrosive
12. Which of the following statements is correct about an aqueous solution of an acid and a base?
(i) Higher the pH, stronger the acid. (ii) Higher the pH, weaker the acid.
(iii) Lower the pH, stronger the base. (iv) Lower the pH, weaker the base.
(A) (i) and (iii) (B) (ii) and (iii) (C) (i) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iv)
13. Which of the following phenomena occur, when a small amount of acid is added to water?
(i) Ionisation (ii) Neutralisation (iii) Dilution (iv) Salt formation
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iii) (C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)
14. Which of the following substance will not give carbon dioxide on treatment with dilute acid?
(A) Marble (B) Limestone (C) Baking soda (D) Lime
15. Which of the following statement is not correct?
(A) All metal carbonates react with acid to give a salt, water and carbon dioxide.
(B) All metal oxides react with water to give salt and acid.
(C) Some metals react with acids to give salt and hydrogen.
(D) Some non-metallic oxides react with water to form an acid.
16. Which of the following is(are) true when HCl(g) is passed through water?
(A) It does not ionise in the solution as it is a covalent compound.
(B) It ionises in the solution.
(C) It gives both hydrogen and hydroxyl ion in the solution.
(D) It forms hydronium ion in the solution due to the combination.
17. The pair of the solutions which have pH value less than 7, is
(A) solution of washing soda and solution of vinegar
(B) solution of soap and solution of washing soda
(C) solution of copper sulphate and solution of washing soda
(D) solution of copper sulphate and vinegar
18. pH of soda water is
(A) 7 (B) < 7 (C) > 7 (D) 0
19. About (i) CsOH (ii) KOH (iii) Be(OH)_2 the correct statement is
(A) All are bases
(B) (ii) and (iii) are bases, (i) is acidic
(C) (i) is acidic (ii) is basic (iii) is amphoteric
(D) (ii) and (iii) are basic, (i) is amphoteric

In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as

- (A) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not a correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) If assertion is true and reason is false.
- (D) If both assertion and reason are true.

20. **Assertion:** Phenolphthalein is an acid-base indicator.

Reason: Phenolphthalein gives different colours in acidic and basic medium.

Very short answer type Questions

1. While diluting an acid, why is it recommended that the acid should be added to water and not water to the acid.
2. What are strong acids and weak acids. Give an example for each.
3. What do you mean by olfactory indicators?
4. What is neutralization reaction? Give one example.
5. Zinc is an amphoteric metal. Justify with reaction.

Short answer type Questions:

1. Give the chemical names of acids present in
(i) ants (ii) lemon (iii) milk (iv) tomato
2. Though the compounds such as glucose and alcohol have hydrogen atoms in their molecule yet they are not categorised as acids, why?
3. A milkman adds a very small amount of baking soda to fresh milk.
(i) What is the effect of addition of baking soda to milk?
(ii) Why does this milk take long time to set as curd?
4. Equal lengths of Mg ribbon are taken in test tubes A and B. Hydrochloric acid is added to test tube A. While acetic acid is added to test tube B. In which case the reaction would occur more vigorously and why? Write the chemical equations for reactions in test tube A and B.
5. You are provided with three test tubes A, B, C which contain distilled water, acidic and basic solutions. If you are given blue litmus paper only, how will you identify the nature of the solutions in three test tubes.

Long answer type Questions:

1. Name the gas that liberates when an acid reacts with a metal. Illustrate your answer with an example giving the balanced equation for the reaction involved. How would you test the gas evolved?
2. Account for the following.
 - (a) Dry HCl gas does not change the colour of dry blue litmus paper.
 - (b) Antacid tablets are used by a person suffering from stomach pain.
 - (c) Toothpaste is used for cleaning teeth.
3. A dry pellet of a common base 'B' when kept in open absorbs moisture and turns sticky. The compound is also formed by Chloralkali process. Identify B. What type of reaction occurs when B is treated with dilute hydrochloric acid. Write the chemical equation.

Case based Study

1. Madhu was asked to determine the melting point of a given organic solid. For this, she used a bath containing conc. H_2SO_4 . When she was looking at the thermometer, she lost her concentration and became a little casual. The beaker containing boiling sulphuric acid fell on her clothes. Her clothes were burnt and she got severe burns on hands.
Answer the following questions.
 - (I) Why did she get severe burns on her hands?
 - (II) What precautions do you suggest which she should take in future?
2. Rahul was playing with his friends. Suddenly, Rahul was stung by a honeybee and was in great pain. Immediately, his friends called his mother. She applied a coating of toothpaste on the affected area and then took him to the doctor.
Read the above passage and answer the following questions.
 - (I) What could be the reason for this burning pain?
 - (II) Why did his mother apply toothpaste on the affected area?

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	B	C	A	B	D	B	C	C	D
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	C	D	B	D	B	B	D	B	A	A

DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

COURSE: CLASS – 10
TOPIC: REAL NUMBERS

DPP NO. 1

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Four bells toll at intervals of 10 sec., 15 sec., 20 sec. and 30 sec. respectively. If they toll together at 10:00 am, at what time will they toll together for the first time after 10 am?
(A) 10 : 01 am (B) 10 : 02 am (C) 10 : 00 : 30 am (D) 10 : 00 : 45 am
2. $\sqrt{2}$ is –
(A) An integer
(B) A rational number
(C) An irrational number
(D) None of these
3. $\pi = \frac{\text{Circumference of the circle}}{\text{Diameter of the circle}}$
(A) A rational number
(B) A whole number
(C) A positive integer
(D) None of these
4. HCF(p,q,r). LCM (p,q,r) =
(A) $\frac{pq}{r}$ (B) $\frac{qr}{p}$ (C) p,q,r (D) None of these
5. If $\sqrt[3]{32} = 2^x$ then x is equal to
(A) 5 (B) 3 (C) $\frac{3}{5}$ (D) $\frac{5}{3}$
6. If a is a positive integer and p be a prime number and p divides a^2 , then
(A) a divides p (B) p divides a (C) p^2 divides a (D) None of these
7. If $a,b,c \in R$ and $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ab + bc + ca$, then –
(A) $a = b = c$ (B) $a = b = c = 0$ (C) a,b,c are distinct (D) None of these
8. If x and y are positive real numbers, then –
(A) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} > \sqrt{x+y}$ (B) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} < \sqrt{x+y}$ (C) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{x+y}$ (D) None of these

9. Between any two distinct rational numbers –
 (A) There lie infinitely many rational numbers.
 (B) There lies only one rational number.
 (C) There lie only finitely many numbers.
 (D) There lie only rational numbers.
10. The product of divisors of 7056 is –
 (A) $(84)^{48}$ (B) $(84)^{44}$ (C) $(84)^{45}$ (D) None of these
11. In how many ways can 576 be expressed as a product of two distinct factors ?
 (A) 10 (B) 11 (C) 21 (D) None of these
12. If p and q are co-prime numbers, then p^2 and q^2 are
 (A) Coprime (B) not coprime (C) even (D) odd
13. If $a^{1/x} = b^{1/y} = c^{1/z}$, $b^2 = ac$, then find the value of $\frac{x+z}{2y}$
 (A) 1 (B) -1 (C) 2 (D) 3
14. The greatest number of five digits exactly divisible 279 is-
 (A) 99603 (B) 99837 (C) 99882 (D) 99881
15. A number lies between 300 and 400. If the number is added to the number formed by reversing the digits, the sum is 888 and if the unit's digit and the ten's digit change places, the new number exceeds the original number by 9. Find the number.
 (A) 339 (B) 341 (C) 378 (D) 345
16. Three numbers which are co-primes to each other are such that the product of the first two is 551 and that of the last two is 1073. The sum of the three numbers is
 (A) 75 (B) 81 (C) 85 (D) 89
17. $7 \times 11 \times 13 \times 15 + 15$ is a
 (A) Prime number (B) Composite number
 (C) Neither prime nor Composite (D) None of these
18. What is the greatest number that will divide 307 and 330 leaving remainder 3 and 7 respectively?
 (A) 16 (B) 23 (C) 19 (D) 17
19. Which is the least number which when doubled will be exactly divisible by 12, 18, 21 and 30.
 (A) 2320 (B) 1260 (C) 630 (D) 196

20. If the number $2345p60q$ is exactly divisible by 3 and 5, then the maximum value of $p + q$ is
- (A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15

Very short answer type Questions:

1. Explain why $(17 \times 5 \times 11 \times 3 \times 2 + 2 \times 11)$ is a composite number?
2. The LCM of two numbers is 14 times their HCF. The sum of LCM and HCF is 600. If one number is 280, then find the other number.
3. Find the least number which when divided by 6, 15 and 18 leave remainder 4 in each case.
4. "The product of three consecutive positive integers is divisible by 6". Is this statement true and false? Justify your answer.
5. Determine the number nearest to 11000 but greater than 100000 which is exactly divisible by each of 8, 15, and 21.

Short answer type Questions:

1. Show that square of any positive integer cannot be of the form $7q + 3$ or $7q + 5$ or $7q + 6$, for any integer q .
2. The sum of LCM and HCF of two numbers is 1260. If their LCM is 900 more than their HCF, find the product of two numbers.
3. Let m, n, o, p be positive rational such that $m + \sqrt{n} = o + \sqrt{p}$, then either $m=o$ and $n=p$ or m and o are squares of rationals.
4. Show that there is no positive integer p for which $\sqrt{p-1} + \sqrt{p+1}$ is rational.
5. Show that any positive odd integer of the form $8m+1$ or $8m+3$ or $8m+5$ or $8m+7$ where m is some integer.

Long answer type Questions:

1. Find the greatest numbers that will divide 445,572, and 699 leaving remainders 4, 5, and 6 respectively.
2. If d is the HCF of 56 and 72, find x and y satisfying $d=56x+72y$. Also, show that x and y are not unique.
3. Prove that if x and y are odd positive integers, then x^2+y^2 is even but not divisible by 4.

Case based Study

1. The department of Computer Science and Technology is conducting an international seminar. In the seminar, the number of participants in Mathematics, Science and computer Science are 60, 84 and 108 respectively. The coordinator has made the arrangement such that in each room, the same number of participants are to be seated and all of them being is of the same subject. Also they allotted the separate room for all the official other than participants.



- (I) The total number of participants is:
 (A) 60 (B) 84 (C) 108 (D) 252
- (II) The minimum number of rooms required, if in each room, the same number of participants are to be seated and all of them being in the same subject is:
 (A) 12 (B) 20 (C) 21 (D) None of these
2. Sandhya on the very first day of her job in a bank, noticed that there are six bells which keep on tolling at regular intervals. She noticed that toll of their intervals are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 minutes respectively. If all the six bells commence tolling together, at 10 a.m., then answer the following questions: Based on the given information, answer the following questions:
- (I) At what time will they again toll together?
 (A) 12.00am (B) 1:00pm (C) 2.30pm (D) 3.00pm
- (II) How many times these bells will toll together during the working hours of Sandhya's job, if Sandhya works for 8 hours in a day?
 (A) 2 hr (B) 4 hr (C) 3 hr (D) 6 hr

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	C	A	D	D	B	A	A	C	C
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	C	A	A	C	D	C	B	C	C	B

Case based Study

1. (I) (D)
 (II) (C)
2. (I) (A)
 (II) (B)



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY**CLASS-10****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC: CONTROL AND COORDINATION****Multiple Choices Questions**

1. If the tip of a seedling is cut off, growth as well as bending ceases because it hampers
(A) perception of light stimulus (B) transpiration
(C) respiration (D) photosynthesis
2. A plant bends towards the source of light when exposed to the light on only one side. Which of the following is the best explanation of the phenomena?
(A) It needs light for photosynthesis
(B) The apices of their stems are attracted by light
(C) Some auxin accumulates on the shaded side to induce greater cell elongation on that side
(D) Light stimulates the cells on the illuminated side to increase in length
3. The movement of plant organs in response to the force of gravity is called
(A) hydrotropism (B) phototropism (C) heliotropism (D) geotropism
4. A high concentration of synthetic auxins is generally used for
(A) weed control
(B) enhancing root initiation
(C) controlling of cell enlargement
(D) preventing the growth of the lateral buds
5. Movement of pollen tube towards ovule is:
(A) Chemotropism (B) Hydrotropism (C) Thigmotropism (D) Phototropism
6. Cytokinins are known to
(A) inhibit cytoplasmic movement (B) help in retention of chlorophyll
(C) influence water movement (D) promote abscission layer formation
7. Ethylene is a
(A) solid hormone (B) gaseous enzyme (C) gaseous hormone (D) liquid gas mixture

8. The hormone that promotes reabsorption of water from glomerular filtrate is
(A) oxytocin (B) relaxin (C) vasopressin (D) calcitonin
9. In the human body which is the master gland?
(A) Adrenal (B) Pancreas (C) Pituitary (D) None of the above
10. Hypersecretion of growth hormone in a period of growth leads to
(A) Midget (B) Anaemia (C) Acromegaly (D) Cushing syndrome
11. Failure or reduced insulin production causes
(A) Diabetes insipidus (B) Diabetes mellitus (C) Both A and B (D) Cretinism
12. Reflex action in a body is not
(A) inborn (B) automatic & quick
(C) voluntary (D) protective in nature
13. Synapse is a close proximity of
(A) two veins (B) two arteries (C) two lymphatics (D) two neurons.
14. The largest part of brain is
(A) Corpora quadrigemina (B) Medulla oblongata
(C) Cerebellum (D) Cerebrum
15. The study of nervous system and its disorders is called
(A) neurogenesis (B) hematology (C) neuroglia (D) neurology
16. In reflex action the reflex arc is formed by
(A) brain → spinal cord → muscles (B) receptor → spinal cord → muscles
(C) muscle → receptor → brain (D) muscles → spinal cord → receptor
17. The sensation of sight in human brain is perceived by
(A) optic lobe (B) occipital lobe (C) frontal lobe (D) parietal lobe
18. Abscission layer is formed by
(A) ABA (B) Auxin (C) Cytokinin (D) Gibberellin
19. Hormone that promotes the development of secondary sexual characters in male.
(A) Testosterone (B) Progesterone (C) Estrogen (D) MSH
20. The part of the brain that maintains balance and posture of body.
(A) Cerebellum (B) Pons (C) Hypothalamus (D) Medulla Oblongata

Very short answer type Questions:

1. Define hormones. Name the hormones secreted at puberty in males and females?
2. What do you mean by tropic and nastic movements? Give one example of each
3. Name the part of hind brain which takes part in regulation of respiration.
4. What is reflex action and reflex arc?
5. How are involuntary actions and reflex actions different from each other?

Short answer type Questions:

1. Differentiate between endocrine and exocrine glands.
2. Name the parts of the endocrine system called the master gland, also write the names of the hormones produced by it.
3. Describe an activity to demonstrate phototropism.
4. Describe the structure of neurons with the help of a well labelled diagram.
5. What is the difference between sensory and motor neurons?

Long answer type Questions:

1. Write the functions of the hormones produced by the following glands/organs
(i) Thyroid gland (ii) Pancreas (iii) Ovary (iv) Testes (v) Kidney
2. What is hydrotropism? Describe an experiment to demonstrate ‘hydrotropism’
3. Write down the source, site of action and functions of the following hormones.
(i) Auxins (ii) gibberellins (iii) Adrenaline (iv) Ethylene (v) LH

Case based Study

1. Some plants like the pea plant climb up other plants or fences by means of tendrils. These tendrils are sensitive to touch. When they come in contact with any support, the part of the tendril in contact with any support, the part of the tendril in contact with the object does not grow as rapidly as the part of the tendril away from the object. This causes the tendril to circle around the object and thus cling to it. More commonly, plants respond to stimuli slowly by growing in a particular direction. Because this growth is directional, it appears as if the plant is moving.

- (I) What is the difference between movement shown by touch me not plant and plant bending towards light
- (II) Name of a Phyto hormone which
 (i) Inhibits growth (ii) Promotes growth
2. Adrenaline is secreted directly into the blood and carried to different parts of the body. The target organs or the specific tissues on which it acts include the heart. As a result, the heart beats faster, resulting in supply of more oxygen to our muscles. The blood to the digestive system and skin is reduced due to contraction of muscles around small arteries in these organs. This diverts the blood to out skeletal muscles. The breathing rate also increases because of the contractions of the diaphragm and the rib muscles. All these responses together enable the animal body to be ready to deal with the situation. Such animal hormones are part of the endocrine system which constitutes a second way of control and coordination in out body.
- (I) Which hormone is called as 3F hormone
 (A) Adrenaline (B) Thyroxine (C) Progesterone (D) Estrogen
- (II) Adrenaline is produced by
 (A) Pituitary gland (B) Thyroid gland (C) Adrenal gland (D) Parathyroid gland

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	A	C	D	A	A	B	C	C	C	C
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	B	C	D	D	D	B	A	A	A	A

Case based study

2. (I) (A)
 (II) (C)



DPP

Daily Practice Problems

SUBJECT: HISTORY**CLASS-10****DPP NO. 1****TOPIC : THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE****Multiple Choice Questions:**

- Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna -
(A) Britain (B) Russia (C) Prussia (D) Switzerland
- Who said "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold" ?
(A) Garibaldi (B) Mazzini (C) Metternich (D) Bismark
- Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation ?
(A) Treaty of Versailles (B) Treaty by Vienna
(C) Treaty of Constantinople (D) None of these
- Who was responsible for the unification of Germany ?
(A) Bismarck (B) Cavour (C) Mazzini (D) Garibaldi
- Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its name from among the following options.



- (A) Marianne (B) Germania (C) Philip Viet (D) La Italia
- Where was Zollverein setup?
(A) Austria (B) Russia (C) Japan (D) Prussia
 - When was the Act of Union signed?
(A) 1705 (B) 1707 (C) 1709 (D) 1710
 - Garibaldi is one of the most celebrated freedom fighter of _____.
(A) Japan (B) Italy (C) German (D) France

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9. Sorrieu's vision of society which is so idealistic that it is unlikely to exist is called
(A) Democratic (B) Absolutist (C) Conservatist (D) Utopian
10. The civil code introduced by Napoleon is
(A) 1802 (B) 1804 (C) 1806 (D) 1808

Very short answer type Questions:

1. What is "Statue of Liberty"? What does the statue signify?
2. What does liberalism stand for?
3. Why was Zollverein set up in Prussia in 1834? What was its significance?
4. Name two secret societies set up in Italy in early 19th century
5. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?

Short answer type Questions:

1. What are the most important achievements of the French Revolution of 1789 ?
2. What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people ?
3. What was indicated by Metternich's remark "If France sneezes, rest of Europe catches cold"?
4. What was the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament (1848) ? Why did it fail ?
5. Who was Cavour ? Examine any two of his contributions.

Long answer type Questions:

1. Mention the main factors responsible for the rise of nation state.
2. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.
3. Briefly trace the process of the Unification of Germany and Unification of Italy.

Case based Study

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow :

1. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johan Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people -das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularized. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audience who were mostly illiterate.

- (I) Which of the following statement best describes the Romantic Movement ?
 (A) It was about the emotions of patriotism towards one's state.
 (B) It was a cultural movement which sought to develop nationalist sentiments.
 (C) It was a literary movement to focus on vernacular languages.
 (D) Both (b) and (c)
- (II) Who among the following celebrates nationalism through opera music ?
 (A) Garibaldi (B) Grimm Brothers (C) Karol Kurpinski (D) Mazzini
- (III) Define Volksgeist.
 (A) Spirit of the self (B) Patriotic emotions
 (C) Tendency to follow the rules (D) Spirit of the nation
- (IV) **Assertion (A) :** It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation true spirit of the nation was popularised.
Reason (R) : Recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation building.
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
 (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
2. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.
- (I) Who ruled France in 1830s and was forced to flee after unemployment caused workers to revolt on roads?
- (II) Were people guaranteed rights after they came out on roads on revolt in France in 1830s? If yes, name one such right.
- (III) Why was 1830 the year of great economic hardship in Europe?

ANSWER KEY										
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	D	C	C	A	B	D	B	B	D	B