



THE TIMES OF INDIA

www.toistudent.com

TODAY'S EDITION

Keep revising, with the sample paper, prepared by your teacher
PAGE 2



Check out why JK Rowling, author of the famous Harry Potter series, is a role model for youngsters
PAGE 3



Perez wins Azerbaijan GP after Verstappen crashes out
PAGE 4



STUDENT EDITION

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 2021



WEB EDITION

CLICK HERE: PAGE 1 AND 2

CBSE introduces 'coding', 'data science' from current session

Complying with the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, CBSE has introduced coding and data science as skill subjects in schools. Sharing the information, Union education minister Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank tweeted: "Under the NEP 2020, we promised to introduce coding and data science in schools. I'm happy to see CBSE fulfilling the promise right in the session of 2021 itself".



1 According to educators, coding is a creative activity, which students from any discipline can engage in; it helps in building computational thinking, develop problem solving skills, critical thinking and exposure to real life situations to solve issues in various realms

2 It is being introduced as a skill module of 12 hours duration in classes VI to VIII. The idea is to simplify the coding learning experience by nurturing design thinking, logical flow of ideas, and applying this across the disciplines

3 Faculty and student handbooks have been created with support from Microsoft so that the students can work on applied projects and integrate coding across multiple subjects and make learning fun

4 While faculty resources will empower the faculty for teaching these concepts, the handbooks cover real life examples on coding, builds exposure to ethics of coding, and provides exercises and applications using the open source makecode platform



The NEP-2020 has laid stress on the skilling of students, and has recommended that by 2025, at least 50 per cent of learners (through school and higher education system) should have exposure to vocational education, for which a clear

action plan with targets and timelines will be developed

Currently, the CBSE offers nine skill modules at the middle school level, 18 skill subjects at the secondary level and 38 skill subjects at the senior secondary level

to upgrade the skills and proficiency of young generation, and explore various career options available

More than 20 lakhs students are presently studying skill subjects at the secondary and senior secondary level in approximately 12,000 schools

Monsoons are likely to get WETTER AND MORE DANGEROUS



Global warming is likely to make India's monsoon season wetter and more dangerous, new research suggests. Scientists have known for years that climate change is disrupting monsoon season. Past research based on computer models has suggested that the global heating caused by greenhouse gases, and the increased moisture in the warmed atmosphere, will result in rainier summer monsoon seasons and unpredictable, extreme rainfall events.

The monsoon season, which generally runs from June to September, brings enormous amounts of rain to South Asia that are crucial to the region's agrarian economy. Climate change, which could reshape the region and history, is a guide to those changes



Environment



The researchers had no time machine, so they used the next best thing: mud. They drilled core samples in the Bay of Bengal, in the northern Indian Ocean, where the runoff from monsoon seasons drains away from the subcontinent. The core samples were 200 metres long and provided a rich record of monsoon rainfall. Wetter seasons put more fresh water into the bay, reducing the salinity at the surface. The plankton that live at the surface die and sink to the sediment below, layer after layer. Working through the core samples, scientists analysed the fossil shells of the plankton, measuring oxygen isotopes to determine the salinity of the water they lived in. The high-rainfall and low-salinity times came after periods of higher concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide, lower levels of global ice volume and subsequent increases in regional moisture-bearing winds

Facebook suspends Trump's account for 2 years, will reassess later



Facebook has announced that former President Donald Trump's accounts will be suspended for two years, freezing his presence on the social network until early 2023, following a finding that Trump stoked violence ahead of the deadly Jan 6 insurrection at the Capitol. The former president called Facebook's decision on the suspension "an insult." The two-year ban replaced a previous ruling that ordered Trump to be suspended indefinitely.

At the end of the suspension, the company will assess whether Trump's "risk to public safety" has subsided, Nick Clegg, Facebook's vice president of global affairs, wrote in a blog post. He said Facebook will take into account "external factors" such as instances of violence, restrictions on peaceful assembly and other markers of civil unrest. Facebook also announced that it would end a contentious policy that automatically exempted politicians from rules banning hate speech and abuse, and that it would stiffen penalties for public figures during times of civil unrest and violence



Tiffany Haddish set to play Olympic icon Florence Griffith Joyner in biopic



Actor-comedian Tiffany Haddish is set to portray former US track and field athlete Florence Griffith Joyner in an upcoming biopic. Known as Flo-Jo, Joyner helped popularise track and field in the US with her record-breaking Olympic run and flashy personality and style.

Entertainment

Many of the records that Joyner set in the 1988 Olympics, include those in the 100 m and 200 m

Moody's pegs India GDP growth at 9.3 pc in FY22

Moody's Investors Service has pegged India's GDP growth at 9.3 per cent in the current fiscal ending March 2022 and 7.9 per cent in FY23. "The reimposition of lockdown measures along with behavioural changes on fear of contagion will curb economic activity, but we do not expect the impact to be as severe as during the first wave," it said.



India's economy contracted by 7.3 per cent in fiscal 2020-21. The pandemic, it said, will leave new economic scars and deepen pre-pandemic constraints. "Over the longer term, we expect real GDP growth to average around 6 per cent," it said

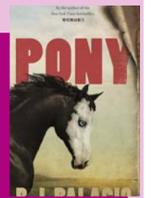
Quote unquote

Curriculum is a vibrant thing. We can't sleep on the curriculum for decades. Changes happening around the world have to come into the teaching-learning process. Even arts, science and commerce streams should go for it. We have to replicate and re-model the classroom-type education. Human-to-human touch is important. A blended way of education (classroom and online) is essential, making use of the strength of technology.
ANIL D SAHASRABUDHE, head, AICTE



RJ PALACIO'S NEXT BOOK, 'PONY', TO BE PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER

Random House Children's Books has announced that Palacio's 'Pony' will be published Sept 28, with an announced first printing of 500,000 copies. It is a world apart from her million-selling debut 'Wonder'.



Story of a young boy's "harrowing yet distinctively beautiful journey" in the mid-1800s, 'Pony' is Palacio's first novel that doesn't feature characters from 'Wonder', a contemporary story of a fifth-grader with a disfigured face that was inspired in part by Natalie Merchant song of the same name

BOOK

SHARPEN YOUR SKILLS
IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

PRACTICE PAPER SET BY DHARA MEHTA, SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATOR, ZEBAR SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, AHMEDABAD

SECTION-A (1X16=16)

- Q1. Identify the correct statement with regard to the aspect that best suits 'the Frankfurt Parliament' from the following options. [1]
A) The Parliament consisted of people from all the class of the society.
B) The Parliament shows that women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.
C) The Parliament shows unification of various states with clergy on higher positions.
D) The Parliament shows it has been headed by a Monarch and the royal family.
- Q2. Name the association formed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the year 1930. [1]
A) Deprived Class Association
B) Depressed Classes Association
C) Derived Class Association
D) Demonstrated Class Association
- Q3. Which of the following was the reason for launching Satyagraha against the Rowlett Act 1919? [1]
A) Forced recruitment in rural areas to join the British army
B) Empower the Government to repress political activities and detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
C) Protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incident
D) Collect high revenue to meet out the war expenditure
- Q4. _____ industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in the Gulf countries. [1]
A) Pama Dabi- Rajasthan
B) Dahiya- Odisha
C) Kuruwa- Jharkhand
D) Khil- Tamil Nadu
- Q5. Choose the correctly matched pair with regard to Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options: [1]
A) Pama Dabi- Rajasthan
B) Dahiya- Odisha
C) Kuruwa- Jharkhand
D) Khil- Tamil Nadu
- Q6. Fill in the blank: [1]
Peas: Rabi crop, Bajra: Kharif crop, _____: Zaid crop
A) Moong B) Muskmelon
C) Jowar D) Paddy
- Q7. Identify the soil with the help of the following features: [1]
■ Extremely clayey material, ideal for growing cotton
■ Well-known for its capacity to hold moisture
■ Develops deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.

- Ans. _____
Q8. A type of millet, is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation. [1]
A) Ragi B) Jowar C) Bajra D) Rajma
- Q9. In the capital city Brussels of Belgium, the percentage of French speaking people and Dutch speaking people were 80% and _____ respectively. [1]
A) 40% B) 20% C) 50% D) 80%
- Q10. Define the term 'majoritarianism'. [1]
- Q11. Which administrative authority legislates on the residuary subjects? [1]
Ans. _____
- Q12. Read the given data and find out which country has the most equitable distribution of income:

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2019				Average
	Citizen 1	Citizen 2	Citizen 3	Citizen 4	
Country A	400	2000	400	1200	860
Country B	600	5000	600	600	1,490
Country C	10500	11000	9000	8500	9400
Country D	800	4800	700	5000	2,410

- a) Country A b) Country B
c) Country C d) Country D
- Q13. Read the information given below and select the correct option: [1]
Raman is a marginal industrial labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer the factory owner, for credit who charges an interest rate of 9 percent per month. Raman repays the money by working physically for the factory owner on his farmhouse. Over the years his debt will:
A) Increase - because of non-payment of monthly amount and increasing interest
B) Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less
C) Reduce - as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment
D) Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour
- Q14. Which one of the following options describe 'Debt Trap'? [1]
A) When credit

- helps in buying of seeds, fertilizers etc.
B) When credit enhances earning capacity of borrower.
C) When credit is repaid with high interest rate.
D) When credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very difficult.
- Q15. Read the given statements in context to steps that government should take to ensure fair globalisation and choose the correct option: [1]
A) Its policies must protect the interests of only of the rich and the powerful and not all the people in the country.
B) The government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and only the cloth factory workers get their rights.
C) The government can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
D) The government should not use trade and investment barriers as it cannot negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.
- Q16. In the question below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option: [1]
Assertion (A): People look at mix of goals.
Reason (R): People seek only for equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect.
Options:
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 true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.

SECTION-B (3X6=18)

- Q17. Describe various problems in unifying people in India by the end of 20th century. [3]
Q18. Describe the main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna. [3]
Q19. Explain any three measures of conservation of resources with the help of examples. [3]
Q20. "The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in India". Analyse the statement. [3]
Q21. What are the difference between formal and informal sources of credit? [3]
Q22. What is Sustainable Development? Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? [3]

SECTION-C (4X4=16)

- Q23. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]
From the very beginning the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people. The ideas of La patrie (the fatherland) and la citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the royal standard. The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs and dues were abolished, and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French Nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations. When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students, and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:
Q23.1. State how did the idea of collective identity among people emphasize the notion of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. [1]
A) By promoting idea of la patrie and la citoyen
B) By promoting royal standards
C) By diversifying laws
D) By promoting regional dialects
(a) Identify who elected Estate General from the following options: [1]

- A) French generals and chiefs
B) Body of active citizens
C) Monarch and nobility
D) Revolutionaries and soldiers
(b) Who were the members of Jacobin clubs? Select the appropriate option: [1]
A) Students and revolutionaries
B) Middle class and revolutionaries
C) Students and educated middle class
D) Army and commoners
(c) What was the impact of the outbreak of revolutionary wars? Select the appropriate option: [1]
A) Idea of monarchy arose
B) Idea of territorial expansion
C) Idea of military rule emerged
D) Idea of Nationalism abroad
- Q24. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]
If we classify the various industries based on a particular criterion then we should be able to understand their manufacturing better. Industries may be classified as follows: On the basis of source of raw materials used: Agro-based: cotton, woolen, jute, silk, textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil. Mineral based: iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.
According to their main role: Basic or key industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. Iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminium smelting, Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers- sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.
On the basis of capital investment: A small scale industry is defined with reference to the maximum investment allowed on the assets of a unit. This limit has changed over a period of time. At present the

- maximum investment allowed is rupees one crore. On the basis of ownership: Public sector owned and operated by government agencies - BHEL, SAIL etc. Private sector industries owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals - TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.
Joint sector industries which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Oil India Ltd. (OIL) is jointly owned by public and private sector: Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. They pool in their resources and share their profits or losses proportionately such as the sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala.
Based on bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods: Heavy industries such as iron and steel. Light industries that use light raw materials and produce light goods such as electrical industries.
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:
Q24.1. _____ sector industries are owned and operated by producers and suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. [1]
A) Public B) Private
C) Joint D) Cooperative
(a) Industries can be classified on the basis of a particular criterion. Identify under which classification the following industries will fall: [1]
A) credibility of politicians
B) people's movements
C) economic inequalities
D) power struggle
Q25.4. Democracies are based on political equality because: [1]
A) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth

- and income.
B) The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their vote.
C) All individuals have equal right in electing representatives.
D) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon.
- Q26. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]
In general, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets; where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs; and where the availability of other factors of production is assured. In addition, MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests. Having assured themselves of these conditions, MNCs set up factories and offices for production. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. Any investment is made with the hope that these assets will earn profits.
At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production. But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:
Q26.1. Which are the additional benefits that MNCs look for? [1]
A) Availability of labour
B) Government policies
C) Closeness to the market
D) Availability of resource
(a) According to the given passage, what is foreign investment? [1]
A) Investment made by farmers.
B) Investment made by local companies.
C) Investment made by MNC.
D) Investment made by urban traders.
(b) Which one of these is a major benefit of joint production between a local company and a Multinational company? [1]
A) MNC can bring latest technology for production.
B) MNC will have partial control on price fluctuations.
C) MNC can develop but cannot buy all local companies.
D) MNC can ask local companies to sell products under their brand name.
Q26.2. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to _____. [1]
A) set up new factories
B) buy existing local companies
C) form partnership with local companies
D) buy new machines

SECTION-D
(5X5=25)

- Q27. Describe various problems in unifying people in India by the end of the 20th century. [5]
Q28. Define balance of trade. Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years. [5]
Q29. 'Political Parties are necessary condition for the democracy'. Analyse the statement. [5]
Q30. What is power sharing? What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these. [5]
Q31. How can employment opportunities be increased in both rural and urban areas? Explain. [5]

SECTION-E (2+3=5)

- MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS
Q32.1. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: [2]
A) Indian National Congress Session was held at this place in December, 1920.
B) Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for indigo planters.
Q32.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols. [3]
a) Sardar Sarovar Dam b) Namrup Thermal Plant c) Pune Software Technology Park d) Haldia Port e) Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

These questions are meant for practice purpose only. Students are advised to check format, syllabus and marks for Board test papers with their teachers. Questions have been given by teachers and NIE is not responsible for them.



- question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:
Q25.1. Choose the correct statement in favour of democracy from the below options. [1]
A) Democracies are based on political inequality.
B) All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
C) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy appropriate share of wealth and incomes.
D) The poor constitute a small proportion of our voters.
Q25.2. Which among the following statement is correct regarding economic equalities in democracy? [1]
A) Reduction of poverty is evident in all democratic government.
B) The ultra-rich members constitute a large proportion of our voters and party favours them.
C) In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
D) Those at the bottom of the society get sufficient resources from the government.
Q25.3. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing
(1)
A) credibility of politicians
B) people's movements
C) economic inequalities
D) power struggle
Q25.4. Democracies are based on political equality because: [1]
A) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth

Classification	Industry
a. On the basis of raw materials	1. Small scale industry
b. On the basis of capital investment	2. Agro-based and mineral based industry
c. On the basis of ownership	3. Heavy and light industry
d. On the basis of bulk and weight	4. Public, Private, Joint, Cooperative sectors

- Choose the correct option:
A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

