

## **ENGLISH LANGUAGE HOME ASSIGNMENT**

### **I. Write a composition on any one of the following [300-350 words]:**

1. As a part of the community service week organised by your school, you and your friends were sent to an orphanage. Describe your experience in detail.
2. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Express your view about this statement.
3. Write an original short story based on the theme: 'Pride comes before a fall'.

### **II. Select one of the following:**

- a. Write a letter to your friend describing your visit to a village fair. Your letter must include all the details about what you saw and how you felt.
- b. Write a letter to the principal of your school requesting him/her to grant you two days leave so that you can participate in a tournament.

### **III. Email and Notice-**

- a. You are the secretary of the Quiz Club. Write a notice for the school notice board, inviting students from classes 9 and 10 to take part in the Inter-House Quiz Competition.
- b. Write an e-mail to a well-known Quiz Master, requesting him to conduct the quiz.

### **IV. Do as directed:**

1. Anil is the fastest runner in the school. [.....as Anil.]
2. It is pity our vacation is not longer. [ I wish....]
3. If you are not a member you can not borrow books. [ Only.....]
4. You will surely miss the train. Hurry up! [ Join the sentence without using and.but,so]
5. As soon as the curtain came down the applause rang out. [ No sooner....]

## ENGLISH LITERATURE HOME ASSIGNMENTS

STUDENTS ARE ADVISED TO GO THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF EVERY TEXT AND SOLVE THE QUESTIONS WHICH FOLLOW.

### THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

#### ACT III ANALYSIS

SCENE III- Shylock escorts the bankrupt Antonio to prison. Antonio pleads with Shylock to listen, but Shylock refuses. Remembering the many times Antonio condemned him as a dog, Shylock advises the merchant to beware of his bite. Assured that the duke will grant him justice, Shylock insists that he will have his bond and tells the jailer not to bother speaking to him of mercy. Solanio declares that Shylock is the worst of men, and Antonio reasons that the Jew hates him for bailing out many of Shylock's debtors. Solanio attempts to comfort Antonio by suggesting that the duke will never allow such a ridiculous contract to stand, but Antonio is not convinced. Venice, Antonio claims, is a wealthy trading city with a great reputation for upholding the law, and if the duke breaks that law, Venice's economy may suffer. As Solanio departs, Antonio prays desperately that Bassanio will arrive to "see me pay his debt, and then I care not" (III.iii.36).

SCENE IV- Lorenzo assures Portia that Antonio is worthy of all the help she is sending him, and that if Portia only knew the depths of Antonio's love and goodness, she would be proud of her efforts to save him. Portia replies that she has never regretted doing a good deed, and goes on to say that she could never deny help to anyone so close to her dear Bassanio. Indeed, Antonio and Bassanio are so inseparable that Portia believes saving her husband's friend is no different than saving her own husband. She has sworn to live in prayer and contemplation until Bassanio returns to her, and announces that she and Nerissa will retire to a nearby monastery. Lorenzo and Jessica, she declares, will rule the estate in her absence.

Portia then sends her servant, Balthasar, to Padua, where he is to meet her cousin, Doctor Bellario, who will provide Balthasar with certain documents and clothing. From there, Balthasar will take the ferry to Venice, where Portia will await him. After Balthasar departs, Portia informs Nerissa that the two of them, dressed as young men, are going to pay an incognito visit to their new husbands. When Nerissa asks why, Portia dismisses the question, but promises to disclose the whole of her purpose on the coach ride to Venice.

SCENE V- Quoting the adage that the sins of the father shall be delivered upon the children, Launcelot says he fears for Jessica's soul. When Jessica claims that she will be saved by her marriage to Lorenzo, Launcelot complains that the conversion of the Jews, who do not eat pork, will have disastrous consequences on the price of bacon. Lorenzo enters and chastises Launcelot for impregnating a Moorish servant. Launcelot delivers a dazzling series of puns in reply and departs to prepare for dinner. When Lorenzo asks Jessica what she thinks of Portia, she responds that the woman is without match, nearly perfect in all respects. Lorenzo jokes that he is as good a spouse as Portia, and leads them off to dinner.

## QUESTIONS

Referring closely to Act III, answer the following questions.

- I. How does Lorenzo try to persuade Portia in helping Antonio?
- II. Why must Portia help Antonio?
- III. What does Jessica tell about Bassanio in Scene IV?
- IV. What impression do you get of Launcelot from Scene IV?

## PROSE

### THE BLUE BEED- ANALYSIS

The short story "The blue bead" written by Norah Burke in 1953 is all about a twelve-year-old girl; her heroic deed and a simple, innocent wish.

The story starts with the description of a river and a crocodile and then transitions into the description of a twelve-year-old poor girl Sibia. Though she was too poor to buy gems or even blown glass beads, she loved to admire the various types of beads, Kashmiri clothes, even the shining tin trays that were sold in a Bazaar or market near the railhead of the village. All the females in her village had different necklaces made from colourful glass beads which grew in abundance in the jungle, sewn by their respective family needles. But Sibia's family needle was snapped in half, so she had to wait until they could afford a new needle again.

Sibia rescues a woman from the deadly jaws of a crocodile and even admits her to the hospital. Sibia goes back into the jungle to get her grass, sickle and fork. The fork was lying near a rock and while picking it up she comes across a pretty blue bead. She plucks it out of water and her joy knew no bounds when she saw that it was already pierced, ready for use. A happy girl, she was returning home. On her way back, she comes across her mother who's searching for her. She scolds her for being late, as she was afraid that something wrong might have happened to Sibia. In answer, Sibia narrates what actually happened and shows her mother the blue bead. And with that it's a wrap to the story.

### QUESTION

- I. Who was Sibia? How old was she?
- II. What did Sibia dream of buying?
- III. Why could Sibia make a necklace?
- IV. Who did Sibia save from the crocodile?

### ALL SUMMER IN A DAY- ANALYSIS

In 'All summer in a day', a group of school children live on planet Venus with their families, or in the author's words, a group of rocket men and women who has gone to Venus to set up civilization. The children, mostly around nine years old, are waiting eagerly for a special occasion; for the sun to come out. It has been raining continuously seven years in Venus and now the scientists of Venus have predicted that the sun will come out for a short period of time on that particular day, after that it's seven more years of continuous rain. You can imagine how overwhelmed and excited the kids must be feeling. None of the children has seen the sun while Margot, an earthling from Ohio knows a lot about the sun and this leads the other children to grow jealous of Margot. The entire story is about Margot's as well as the other children's journey of becoming friends.

## QUESTIONS

- I. Who was Margot? How old was she?
- II. On which Planet does this story take place?
- III. Why were the other children so excited about the sun?
- IV. Why were the other children jealous of Margot?

## POETRY

### THE PATRIOT- ANALYSIS.

*The Patriot*, a dramatic monologue by Robert Browning is actually tragic poem of a man who allegedly dedicated his entire life to supporting his Country, but his efforts were forgotten. The poem is heavy with irony as it describes a man who had given everything up for his people and was initially revered by them, only to be killed at their hands without a second thought in the end. *The Patriot* consists of six stanzas which are interestingly divided by numbered headings, almost as if Browning was telling us that each stanza is a chapter in the Patriots life. The first three stanzas or chapters reflect the feelings and accomplishments the Patriot underwent and the last three chapters describe his unfortunate sentencing and his death. *The Patriot* also has a Sub-heading titled 'An Old Story' this is much like the title of a novel. The Presence of a sub-heading supports the idea that Browning designed his poem to be read as a story, in which each stanza is actually a chapter from the life of the Patriot.

## QUESTIONS

- I. Bring out the irony present in the poem?
- II. What was the actual fault of the Patriot?
- III. What is the subtitle of the poem?
- IV. What do you mean by 'dramatic monologue'?

### NINE GOLD MEDALS- ANALYSIS

Nine Gold Medals is a poem that beautifully illustrates the team spirit among nine athletes. Athletes from all over the country assembled to put their running skills to test after intense training. All the participants were ready to lay their hands on the gold, silver and bronze medals. Spectators thronged the field to cheer the participants. The participants' names were announced through the loudspeakers and the pistol was fired. All the participants started running. Suddenly, the youngest participant stumbled and fell with his knees on the ground. He cried in anguish as his dreams came crashing down. As the spectators looked on, the other eight athletes stopped running and came to the young man one by one. Together, they helped the young man get up on his feet. They joined hands and walked towards the finishing post. The one hundred meters race had turned to a walk. Yet, when they reached the finishing post, there were nine happy faces. The poet says that though none of them actually finished the race, their act of helpfulness towards their competitor actually won them nine gold medals.

## QUESTIONS

- I. What was the special Olympic about?
- II. Did the participants actually win the medals?
- III. What made the youngest athlete cry out in anguish?
- IV. What does the poem tell us about the athletes?

# MATHEMATICS

## Chapter:-Banking

### Assignment:-1

- Types of bank accounts-1.Savings bank account  
2.Current bank account  
3.Fixed Deposit bank account  
4.Recurring Deposit bank account

**Interest (I)** =  $P * \frac{n(n+1)}{2*12} * \frac{r}{100}$ ; P=Principal, n=number of months for which the money is deposited, r=rate of interest.

**Maturity Value (MV)** =  $P*n + I$

Example1:- Arvind deposits rs.1600 per month in a cumulative account for three years at the rate of 9% p.a. s.i. Find the amount he will get at the time of maturity.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ans- Interest (I)} &= P * \frac{n(n+1)}{2*12} * \frac{r}{100} \\ &= 1600 * \frac{36*37}{2*12} * \frac{9}{100} = 7992\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{MV} &= P*n + I \\ &= (1600*36) + 7992 \\ &= 65592\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the amount he will get at the time of maturity is rs.65592.

Home Work:- Exercise 2[1,3,5,8,11]

## Chapter:-Quadratic Equation In One Variable

### Assignment:-2

**Standard** form of a quadratic equation is  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ ; where  $a \neq 0$

A number  $\alpha$  is a **root** of the quadratic equation  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ , iff  $a\alpha^2+b\alpha+c=0$ .

Example1- If  $-a$  is the solution of the equation  $x^2+3ax+k=0$ , find the value of k.

Ans- Since  $-a$  is the solution of the given equation therefore it satisfies the equation

$$\text{Hence, } a^2 - 3a^2 + k = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } k = 2a^2$$

Hence the value of k is  $2a^2$ .

Home Work:- Exercise 5.1[1(v),2(iii),3(i),5(i,ii),6]

साहित्य सागर - (Short stories)

कह-उ - महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार - लेखक - यशपाल

पात्र परिचय -

1. सैठ - एक धर्मपरायण, धनी सैठ
2. सैहानी - सैठ की पत्नी
3. धन्ना सैठ - कुंदनपुर नगर के सैठ
4. धन्ना सैठ की पत्नी
5. कुत्ता - जिसे सैठ रोटी खिलाने में

यशपाल द्वारा रचित कहानी 'महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार' में मानवीय कर्तव्यों को दर्शाया गया है। इस कहानी में महायज्ञ का अलसी अर्थ समझना ही लेखक का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। परीपकार, निःस्वार्थ भाग, व दया यही गुण महान हैं। इस कहानी के माध्यम से लेखक ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि यश प्राप्त की कामना से धन खर्च कर किया गया यज्ञ सच्चा यज्ञ नहीं अपितु निःस्वार्थ भाव से प्राणिमात्र की रक्षा के लिए किया गया कर्म ही सच्चा महायज्ञ है।

एक नगर में एक धनवान सैठ रहते थे। वे विनम्र, उदार और धर्मपरायण थे। उन्होंने अनेक यज्ञ भी किए थे। एक दिन अचानक वे बहुत गरीब हो गए। सैठ-सैहानी मूर्खों मरने लगे। उन दिनों यज्ञ बेचने की प्रथा थी। विवश होकर सैठ ने एक यज्ञ बेचने का निश्चय किया। कुंदनपुर नगर में धन्ना सैठ रहते थे। उनकी पत्नी को देवी शक्ति प्राप्त थी जिससे वह तीनों लोंकी की बात जान लेती थी। सैठ जी ने धन्ना सैठ को यज्ञ बेचने का निश्चय किया। सैहानी ने पड़ोस से आठ लाख चार मोटी रोटियाँ बनाकर सैठ को दे। कुंदनपुर जाते-जाते थक जाने के बाद सैठ जी को एक कुआँ दिखावा वहाँ पानी पीकर आराम करने और खाने के लिए रुके जैसे ही उन्होंने खाना खाया, एक कमजोर और कई दिनों से मूर्ख कुत्ता उन्हें दिखा। उन्होंने एक-एक करके अपनी दो रोटियाँ उस मूर्ख कुत्ते को खिलवा दिया। कुत्ते में थोड़ी जान आ गई पर अभी भी वह ठीक से चल नहीं पा रहा था

सेठ ने अपनी बाकी दो शीटियाँ भी खिन्ना दी। शाम को सेठ कुंदनपुर पहुँचे तब सेठानी ने शर्त रखी की वे केवल उनका महायज्ञ स्वरीदंगी। सेठ आश्चर्यचकित हो गये उन्हें लगा कि वे लोग यज्ञ स्वरीदना नहीं चाहते हैं इसलिए ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं। तभी घन्ना सेठ की पत्नी ने समझाया कि एक मूर्ख कुन्ने को अपनी चारों शीटियाँ खिन्नाकर उन्हीने जो कार्य किया है वह किसी महायज्ञ को कम नहीं है। सेठ ने कहा किसी मूर्ख को खिन्नाना यज्ञ नहीं बल्की यह एक मानवोचित कर्तव्य है जो उसने किया। यह कहकर सेठ वापस लौट आया। रात को जब सेठानी दीया जलाने बाहर आई तो दहलीज का पत्थर उठा हुआ था। वह एक तहखाने का रास्ता था। तहखाना जवाहरतों से जगमगा रहा था। एक अदृश्य आवाज ने उन्हें बताया कि स्वयं मूर्ख रहकर अपनी सारी शीटियाँ उस मरणासन कुन्ने को खिन्नाकर उन्हीने जो महायज्ञ किया यह उसी का पुरस्कार है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो -

- Q1. उपर्युक्त कहानी से सेठ जी के किस चारित्रिक गुण का पता चलता है? लगभग 50 शब्दों में स्पष्ट करो -
- Q2. मरणासन शब्द का अर्थ लिखो। कौन मरणासन था? उसको जीवनदान किसने - किस प्रकार दिया?
- Q3. इस कहानी से आपको क्या शिक्का मिलती है? कहानी का उद्देश्य स्पष्टा करने हुए बताएं।
- Q4. 'महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार' कहानी से कहानीकार ने किस आदर्श की स्थापना की है?
- Q5. कहानी के शीर्षक का औचित्य स्पष्ट करें।

## साहित्य सागर - (Poems)

वह जन्मभूमि मेरी - सौदन लाल द्विवेदी

कावि परिचय - गाँधी वादी विचारधारा के प्रतिनिधि कावि श्री सौदन लाल द्विवेदी जी का जन्म उत्तर प्रदेश के फतेहपुर जिले में बिंदकी गाँव के एक सम्पन्न परिवार में सन् 1905 में हुआ था।

द्विवेदी जी का यह कविता देश-प्रेम से भरा-पूरा है जिसमें भारत के सौंदर्य व महानता का वर्णन है। कावि ने अपनी जन्मभूमि भारत की महानता का वर्णन किया है। कावि कहते हैं कि यह मेरी जन्मभूमि ही है और मातृभूमि ही है।

प्रथम पद्यों में कावि ने उत्तर में हिमालय तथा दक्षिण में समुद्र से घिरे भारत देश की सुंदरता का वर्णन किया है। हिमालय की ऊँचाई देखकर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मानो वह आकाश को छू रहा हो। भारत के दक्षिण में हिन्द महासागर है ऐसा लगता है कि इसकी लहरें भारत माता के चरण छी रही हैं। यहाँ गंगा, यमुना और सरस्वती जैसी पवित्र नदियाँ बहती हैं। इन नदियों के कारण ही देश में हरियाली है, वन और प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य है। यह स्वर्ण भूमि है अर्थात् अन्न रूपा रत्नों को जन्म देने वाली है। जिस प्रकार माता हमारा लालन पालन करती है वैसे ही यह भूमि भी अपने अन्न जल से हमारा भरण-पोषण करती है इसलिए कावि इसे मातृभूमि ही कहते हैं।

कावि कहते कि हिमालय की पहाड़ियों में अनेक झरने बहते हैं जो आगे चलकर नदियों में मिल जाते हैं। स्थान स्थान पर आमों के बाग हैं जहाँ कौयल की सुरीली आवाज सुनाई पड़ती है। झाड़ियों में चिड़ियों का कलरव सुनाई पड़ता है। वन और मन को आनन्दित करने वाली मलय पर्वत से सुगंधित हवा बहती है।

कावि कहते हैं कि जिस भूमि का वर्णन कर रहे हैं वह उनकी धर्मभूमि है क्योंकि यहाँ ऐसे कई ऋषि मुनियों का जन्म हुआ है जिन्होंने हमें धर्म के मार्ग पर चलने के लिए

(यह पृष्ठ) - अर्थात् 10, 3112

पेरित किया है। वह उनकी कर्मभूमि इसलिए है क्योंकि वह उन्हें इस कर्म-प्रधान संसार में निरंतर कर्म करने के लिए प्रेरित करती है। कवि कहते हैं कि इस धरती से प्रेम करना, इसकी रक्षा करना यह हमारा धर्म है और कर्तव्य है।

इस देश का गौरव हमारे पूर्वजों ने भी बढ़ाया है। कवि कहते हैं कि यही वह देश है जहाँ मर्यादापुरुषोत्तम श्री राम ने जन्म लिया है। इसी भूमि पर जनक नंदिनी सीता का जन्म हुआ। आज भी समाज उनके आदर्शों से प्रेरणा लेता है। श्री कृष्ण ने गीता के रूप में जो उपदेश दिए हैं वे विश्व प्रसिद्ध हैं। गौतम बुद्ध ने जन्म लिया और संसार की मोह-माया का त्याग कर ज्ञान की खोज की। हिंस्र न करने और जीवों पर दया करने का पाठ गौतम बुद्ध ने ही पढ़ाया। उन्होंने सच्चे ज्ञान का दीपक जलाया। इसलिए कवि ने जन्मभूमि को बुद्धभूमि भी कहा है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें -

- Q1. भारत को पुण्यभूमि और स्वर्णभूमि क्यों कहा गया है?
- Q2. भारत को कवि ने अपनी धर्मभूमि और कर्मभूमि क्यों कहा है?
- Q3. गौतम कौन थे? उन्होंने मानवता को दुखों से छुड़कारा दिलाने के लिए क्या संदेश दिया? उन्होंने संसार की दीपक कैसे दिखाया?
- Q4. श्री कृष्ण ने कौन-कौन से ग्रंथों में किसे-किसे क्या उपदेश दिया था? (एकांकी संक्षेप)
- Q5. बहू की कविदा, एकांकी के लेखक का परिचय लिखो।
- Q6. सुखी डाकी, एकांकी के दादा मूलराज का चरित्र-चित्रण करते हुए एकांकी में उनकी भूमिका को स्पष्ट करें।









## Chapter – The Union Parliament

### Civics

Parliament :- Parliament is the legislature which performs the function of law making.

Union Parliament is a bi bicameral legislature. It has two Houses : i) The council of states or Rajya Sabha(the upper house) and ii) The house of the people or Lok Sabha(the lower house)

\*Loksabha :-

- i) Its term is fixed at 5 years by the constitution of India.
- ii) The present strength of the Lok Sabha is 545 members.
- iii) The Speaker is the Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha.

\*Rajya Sabha :-

- i) The Rajya Sabha is called a Permanent House.
- ii) The present strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 members.
- iii) The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the rajya Sabha .

### Home work

- i) What is meant by the term Parliament?
- ii) Name the two houses of Indian Parliament.
- iii) Mention the present strength of the Lok sabha?
- iv) Who is the ex – officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?
- v) Mention the tenure of the Lok Sabha.

## Chapter – The First War Of Independence(1857)

### History

- In 1857 ,there occurred a series of events which were referred to as Sepoy Mutiny by British and the First War Of Independence by Indians.
- The revolt first began at Barrackpore.
- A Brahmin soldier named Mangal Pandey led an attack on the adjutant of the 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry on 29<sup>th</sup> March,1857.He was arrested and hanged on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1857.
- Causes of Revolt
  - A) Political Cause :- i) The Doctrine Of Lapse
    - ii) Discourtesy to the Mughal Emperor
    - iii) Treatment meted out to Nana Saheb
    - iv) Annexation of Awadh
  - B) Religious & Social cause :- i) Fears regarding Mass Conversion to Christianity ii) Introduction of Railways and Telegraphs iii) fears regarding English Education.
  - C) Economic Cause :- i) The ruin of trade & handicrafts ii) big famines iii) inhuman treatment meted out to the Indigo cultivators.
    - i) Military cause :- i) low salary and poor prospects of promotion ii) General service enlistment act iii) introduction of the Enfield rifles[the immediate cause]

### **Home work**

- i) The first war of Independence happened in which year?
- ii) Mention any two political causes of the revolt of 1857.
- iii) What was the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857?
- iv) Mention any two social causes of the First war of Independence.

# Geography

## Soil Resource in India

**Soil** - Soil is the thin surface layer on the earth, comprising mineral, organic material, living organism, water.

### Types of Soil

**Alluvial soil**- Another name is transported soil. It is light to dark in color, rich in Potash, Humus, and good for crop production. It can be found in riverine plain of North and South India.

**Black Soil**- Formed in-situ i.e found where formed, retain moisture, deeper the soil, more moisture it can hold. It is black in color and rich in Aluminum, Iron Potash, and Magnesium. Fertility is high and suitable for cotton, rice, wheat, millet cultivation. It can be found in Deccan region.

**Red soil**- Formed due to weathering, acidic in nature, less fertile, rich in iron oxide. Need application of fertilizer and irrigation for cultivation.

**Laterite soil**- Formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall. It is red brown in color due to iron oxide. It is suitable for plantation of coffee, rubber and coconut.

### Soil Erosion- causes-

- Running Water
- Wind
- Men ,Plants, Animals
- Faulty method of agriculture

**Soil Conservation**- It is an effort, made by man to prevent soil erosion to retain the fertility of fertility.

### QUESTIONS

1. Write two characteristics of alluvial soil.
2. Write two characteristics of Black soil.
3. Laterite soil is suitable for which type of crops.
4. Why Red soil is not suitable for cultivation?
5. Why Black soil is known as in-situ soil.
6. Write the causes of soil erosion.
7. Define soil conservation.
8. Under which condition red soil can be formed?

### Natural Vegetation

Among most valuable resources of India forest plays a very important role in climate as well as important for economic development.

## **Type of Forests**

1) Tropical Evergreen forest-In the states of West Bengal, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra where heavy rainfall occur these forests can be found.

Trees - Rosewood, Ebony, Gurjan, Sisam, Toon.

Features-Dense forest, thick canopy, hard wooded forest.

2) Tropical Deciduous Forest-Odisha, M.P, Bihar, T.N, Karnataka, Tripura, Assam, U.P, Uttarakhand in these states it can be found.

Features-These forests shed their leaves for about 6-8 weeks during the spring and they are pure stand.

Trees- Sal, Teak, Sandalwood, Myrobalan, Palas, Mahua.

3) Thorn forest-In North Western India in rain shadow region of Western Ghats it can be found.

Trees - Khajuri fruit, Khair, Babool.

Feature-Plants are known as Xerophytes, they have spines and thick fleshy stems.

4) Tidal Forest-It can be found in areas flooded by sea water. E.g.-delta of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari.

Trees -Sundari, Goran, Hogla.

Features- Dense forest and plants have breathing roots and stilt like roots.

5) Mountain Forests-They occur in the temperate zone of the Himalaya, Nilgiri and Annamulai mountain region.

Trees- Chir, Pine, Cedar, Fir, Spruce, Deodar.

Features-They are pure stand, soft wooded and evergreen in nature.

Forest Conservation-To protect the forest from different harmful effects is known as forest conservation.

**Methods-** 1) Afforestation.

2) Reforestations.

3) Social forestry programme.

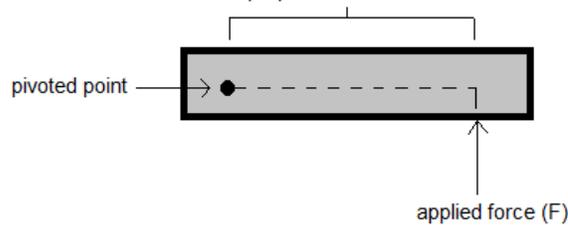
4) Agro forestry

## **QUESTIONS:**

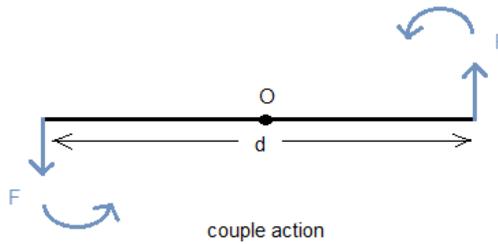
1. Write the name of main trees of tropical Evergreen forest with two characteristics.
2. Write the name of main trees of tropical deciduous forest with two characteristics.
3. Write the name of main trees of mangrove forest with characteristics.
4. Write two characteristics of desert forest.
5. What are the main trees of Mountain forests?
6. Write two features of Mountain forest.
7. What is forest conservation?
8. Write the methods of forest conservation.

CLASS-X  
SUBJECT-PHYSICS  
CHAPTER-1: FORCE

- Force  $F = \text{rate of change of momentum} = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{d(mv)}{dt} = ma$  ( $a = \text{acceleration}$ ,  $m = \text{mass}$ )
- Moment of force (or Torque) = force  $\times$  perpendicular distance from axis of rotation (or pivoted point)**

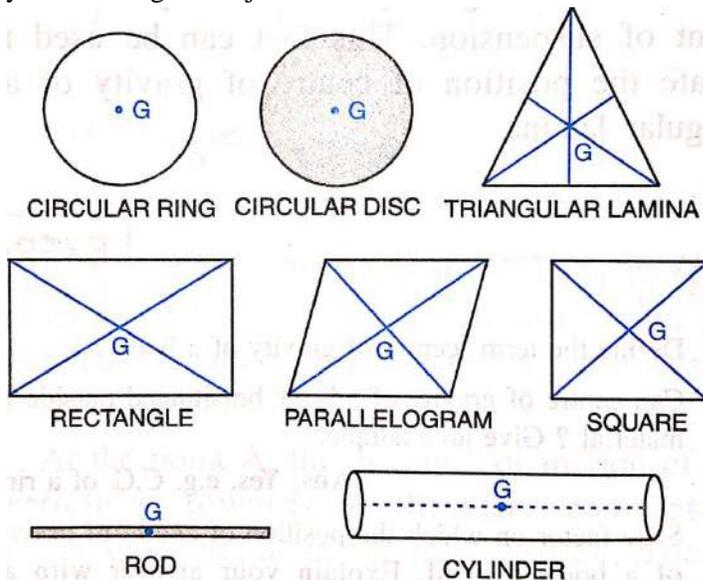


- Clockwise moment = -ve
- Anticlockwise moment = +ve
- Moment of couple = Either force  $\times$  perpendicular distance between two forces**



- Condition of equilibrium (or principle of moment):  
**Sum of anticlockwise moments = Sum of clockwise moments**

- Centre of gravity of some regular objects:



- Centripetal force = directed towards the centre of circular motion
- Centrifugal force = directed tangentially outward.

CLASS-X  
SUBJECT-PHYSICS  
ASSIGNMENT-1  
CHAPTER-1: FORCE  
(F.M.-25)

**Question-1**

[5×1=5]

1. What is moment of couple? Write its SI unit.
2. In equilibrium, algebraic sum of moments of all forces about the point of rotation is.....
3. Define the term 'centre of gravity of a body'.
4. In uniform circular motion.....remains constant and .....changes.

**Question-2**

[4×2=8]

1. Why is it easier to open a door by applying the force at free end of it?
2. What are the conditions for a body to be in equilibrium?
3. Why centrifugal force is called pseudo force (or virtual force or fictitious force)?
4. Name the force required for circular motion. State its direction.

**Question-3**

[4×3=12]

1. A uniform metre rule rests horizontally on a knife edge at the 60 cm mark when a mass of 10 g is suspended from one end. Draw diagram of the arrangement.
    - (i) At which end must this mass be suspended?
    - (ii) What is the mass of the rule?
  2. (i) What is uniform circular motion?
    - (ii) Is it possible to have the directions of velocities same at every point?
    - (iii) What is the direction of velocity at any instant in a circular motion?
  3. Write the positions of centre of gravity of:
    - (i) cylinder, (ii) hollow cone, (iii) Rhombus, (iv) Circular ring, (v) Solid sphere, (vi) Triangular lamina ?
  4. State the condition when a body is in (i) static equilibrium, (ii) dynamic equilibrium. Give on example each of static and dynamic equilibrium.
-

CLASS-X  
SUBJECT-PHYSICS  
CHAPTER-2: WORK, ENERGY AND POWER

- Work done (W) = Force (F) × Displacement (S)
- Vector form:  $W = F \cdot S = FS \cos \theta$
- When  $\theta = 0^\circ \Rightarrow$  work done is +ve
- When  $\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$  work done is zero
- When  $\theta = 180^\circ \Rightarrow$  work done is -ve
- Power = work done/time = Force (F) × Velocity(V)
- *Work done by the force of gravity (or gravitational potential energy) = mgh*  
(where, m=mass, g= gravitational acceleration, h= height)
- *Kinetic energy(K) =  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = p^2/2m$*  (where, m= mass, v= velocity, p= momentum)
- Work-energy theorem:  $W = K_{final} - K_{initial}$
- Principle of conservation of energy: *Kinetic energy + Potential energy = Total energy = constant*

CLASS-X  
SUBJECT-PHYSICS  
ASSIGNMENT-2  
CHAPTER-2: WORK, ENERGY AND POWER  
(F.M.-25)

**Question-1**

[5×1=5]

1. Differentiate between watt and watt-hour.
2. Power (P) = acceleration (a) × momentum (p). Is this relation is correct?
3. 2.5 eV=.....J
4. State the work-energy theorem.
5. Which form of mechanical energy can only be put to do work?

**Question-2**

[4×2=8]

1. Give one example each when work done is negative and zero.
2. The work done by the heart is 1 joule per beat. Calculate the power of the heart if it beats 72 times in 1 minute.
3. How is the kinetic energy of a moving cart affected if its velocity is reduced to 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the initial velocity?
4. What do you mean by degradation of energy? Explain it by taking one example of your daily life.

**Question-3**

[4×3=12]

1. A boy applies a force of 25 N to displace a body by a distance of 2 m. at an angle 60° to its own direction. Find the amount of work done. If the boy wants to displace the body by a distance of 4 m horizontally then what amount of force he have to apply on the body?
  2. State the energy changes that occur in:  
(i) photosynthesis of green leave, (ii) loudspeaker in use, and (iii) a car going uphill
  3. A bob of simple pendulum is imparted a velocity of 5 ms<sup>-1</sup> when it is at its mean position. To what maximum vertical height will it rise on reaching at its extreme position if 60% of its energy is lost in overcoming the friction of air? (g=10 ms<sup>-2</sup>)
  4. A pebble is thrown up. It goes to a height and then comes back on the ground. State the different changes in the form of energy during this motion.
-

## Chemistry Class 10

### **Chapter 1: Periodic table, Periodic Properties and variation of Properties**

- Periodic table is made of 18 groups(columns)and 7 periods(rows).Period is determined by no.of shells and group by valence electron
- There are 6 periodic properties: atomic size,metallic character,non metallic character,ionidation potential,electron affinity,electronegativity.
- Atomic size:It is the distance from atomic centre to last shell.It increases down the group,decreases across period
- Metallic character:Tendency to lose electron to form cation.It increases down the group,decreases across period.
- Non metallic character:Tendency to gain electron to form anion.It increases across period,decreases down the group
- Ionisation potential(I.E):energy required to remove an electron from neutral atom to convert it to cation.It depends on atomic size.The greater the atomic size less force is required so IE is less.Thus it increases along a period but decreases down a group.
- Electron Affinity(E.A):Energy released while converting neutral atom to anion.Smaller the atomic size greater is E.A because the effective attractive force between nucleus and valence electron is greater.Then greater nuclear charge greater is E.A.So it increases along a period and decreases down the group
- Electronegativity:Tendency of an atom to attract the shared pair of electron.Greater the atomic size lesser is electronegativity.Greater nuclear charge greater electronegativity.So it increases along a period but decreases down the group.
- Diagonal relationship:Elements of second period shows resemblance in properties with elements of next group of the third period.This leads to diagonal relationship.

### HOME ASSIGNMENT

★ A group of elements are given below.Answer accordingly:

Boron. aluminum gallium indium. thallium

a)Which is most metallic

b)Which has highest electronegativity

c) Of the elements which has largest size

d) If electronic configuration of aluminium is 2,8,3. How many electrons are present in outermost shell of thallium

e) Atomic no. of boron is 5. Write the chemical formula of the compound formed when boron reacts with chlorine (At. No 17)

★ Define the term ionisation potential

★ How does ionisation potential depend on a) atomic size. b) nuclear charge

★ Explain the following:

a) Halogens have high electron affinity

b) Atomic size decreases along a period

c) Sodium is more metallic than caesium

★ Arrange according to the rule given in brackets:

a) Be, Li, C, B, N, O, P (increasing metallic character)

b) Si, Na, Al, Mg, Cl, P, S (decreasing non metallic character)

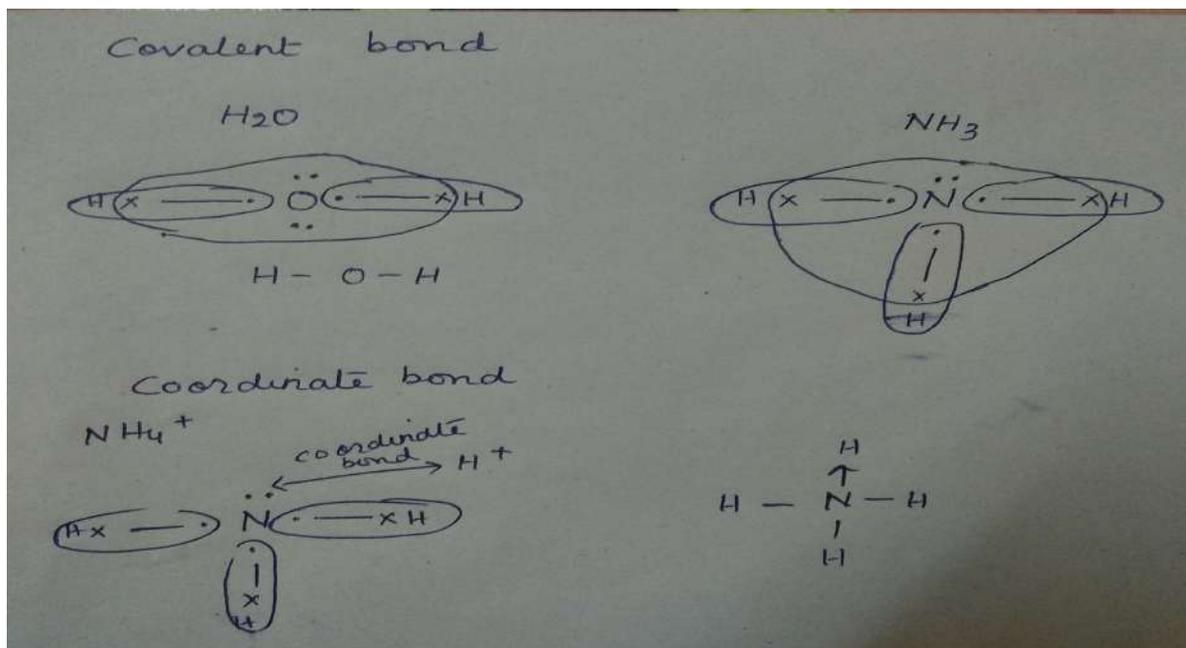
★ An element belongs to 4th period and 17th group. State:

a) no. of valence electron

b) give its electronic configuration

c) mention its valency.





### HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Dress the electron dot structure of:  
Sodium chloride, calcium oxide, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride
- Define coordinate bond with examples
- Element A has 2 electron in its M shell. B has atomic no.7. Show the bond formation and write between A and B and write it's formula
- In the formation of the compound  $XY_2$ , an atom X gives 1 electron to each Y atom. What is the nature of the bond formed, Draw the electron dot structure
- An atom X has 2,8,7 electron in its shell. It combines with Y having 1 electron. Show the bond formation
- Give the structure of Ammonium ion, hydronium ion



**DREAMLAND SCHOOL**  
**BIOLOGY - CLASS 10 (2020 – 2021)**  
**ASSIGNMENT**

**CHAPTER 1 – CELL, CELL CYCLE & CELL DIVISION**

**BRIEF EXPLANATION –**

- Cells are small in size bounded by cell membrane.
- Cell wall is an extra covering outside the cell membrane in plant cell.
- Nucleus is the specialized central part of the cell that controls the activities of cells.
- Cell consists of different cell organelles like golgi complex, mitochondria, ribosome, .
- Cells divides for growth, replacement, repairment and reproduction.
- Cell division is of two types- Mitosis & Meosis.
- Mitosis involves duplication of chromosome and their equal distribution in the daughter cells. It involves two phases - karyokinesis & cytokinesis. Karyokinesis is the division of nucleus involving 4 stages – prophase, metaphase , anaphase & telophase. Cytokinesis is the division of cytoplasm which occurs by cleavage formation in animal cells and cell plate formation in plant cells. Mitosis is followed by interphase which consists of G1 , S & G2 phase. Mitosis takes place where growth is required.
- Meosis involves two division – first, chromosomes arrange in homologous pair and then separate to reduce the number to half. Meosis also involves crossing over between chromatids of homologous pairs that forms the basis of variation. It takes place in reproductive tissues.
- Chromosomes are condensed chromatin fibres formed of DNA and histone proteins and found in the nucleus.

**ASSIGNMENT**

- 1) Name the following:-
  - a) The point at which duplicated chromosomes are jointed
  - b) The kind of division that takes place in the reproductive tissues.
  - c) Process of division of cytoplasm.
  - d) The longest phase of normal cell cycle.
- 2) State the location and function of the following:-
  - a) Cell plate
  - b) Chromosomes
- 3) Define :-
  - a) Spindle
  - b) Chromatid
  - c) Chromatin
- 4) Differentiate between the following :-
  - a) Chiasmata & crossing over ( definition)





# COMPUTER APPLICATION

## Object Oriented Programming

OOP stands for **Object-Oriented Programming**. Procedural programming is about writing procedures or methods that perform operations on the data, while object-oriented programming is about creating objects that contain both data and methods.

Java is an Object-Oriented Language.

**Object** – Objects have states and behaviors. Example: A dog has states - color, name, breed as well as behaviors – wagging the tail, barking, eating. An object is an instance of a class.

**Class** – A class can be defined as a template/blueprint that describes the behavior/state that the object of its type support.

**Inheritance** can be defined as the process where one class acquires the properties (methods and fields) of another.

- **subclass** (child) - the class that inherits from another class
- **superclass** (parent) - the class being inherited from

**Polymorphism** is the ability of an object to take on many forms. The most common use of polymorphism in OOP occurs when a parent class reference is used to refer to a child class object.

Data **abstraction** is the process of hiding certain details and showing only essential information to the user.

**Encapsulation** in Java is a mechanism of wrapping the data (variables) and code acting on the data (methods) together as a single unit

### Questions: Answer the following:

1. What is object oriented programming?
2. What are four fundamental OOP concepts?
3. Define objects with an example.
4. What is polymorphism?
5. Write the difference between class and object.
6. Define encapsulation.

### **Fill in the blanks:**

1. A ..... is a set of objects that has common attributes and common behavior.
2. The process by which a class acquires the properties from another class is called.....
3. Objects can communicate with each other through.....in object oriented programming language.
4. .... is an act of representing essential features without including background details.

## Decision Making In Java

Decision Making in programming is similar to decision making in real life. In programming also we face some situations where we want a certain block of code to be executed when some condition is fulfilled.

A programming language uses control statements to control the flow of execution of program based on certain conditions.

### **Java's Selection statements:**

- if
- if-else
- nested-if
- if-else-if
- switch-case
- jump – break, continue, return

These statements allow you to control the flow of your program's execution based upon conditions known only during run time.

An **if statement** checks a particular condition; if the condition evaluates to true, it will execute a statement or a set of statements. Otherwise, if the condition is false, it will ignore that statement or set of statements.

### if...else statement

An **if statement** can be followed by an optional **else statement**, which executes when the boolean expression is false.

### nested if statement

You can use one **if** or **else if** statement inside another **if** or **else if** statement(s).

A **switch statement** is a multiple-branch statement in Java. The switch statement successively checks the value of an expression with a list of integer or character constants.

The switch statement evaluates the expression and matches the values against the constant values which are specified in the **case** statements. When a match is found, the statement associated with that case is executed until it encounters a **break** statement or else the switch statement ends. When no match is found, the **default** statement gets executed.

In the absence of **break**, the control flow moves to the next case below the matching case and this is called **fall through**.

### The break Statement:

The break statement enables a program to skip over a part of the code. A **break** statement is generally used to terminate the loops like **while**, **do-while**, **for** and a **switch** statement. The execution resumes at the statement immediately after the terminated statement.

The **continue statement** skips the rest of the loop statements and causes the next iteration of the loop.

The **return statement** is used to return from a function or a method.

### Questions:

1. What is an 'if' statement? Explain with an example.
2. What do you understand by nested 'if' statements?
3. What is a switch statement?
4. What is the significance of break statement in a switch statement?
5. What is the effect of absence of break in a switch statement?
6. Write the purpose of continue statement in java.

7. Give the output of the following:

```
int x=80;
if(x<=100 && x>=0)
System.out.println(x+ "is right");
else
System.out.println(x+ "is wrong");
```

8. Rewrite the following using conditional statement:

```
int a= 15;
boolean x = a>14 && a<25 ? true : false;
System.out.println(x);
```

9. What will be the output of the following program?

```
public
class Assignment
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
{
    int x = 10, y = 20;
    if (x < y)
{
    if (x > y)
    {
        System.out.println("HELLO STUDENTS");
    }
    else
    {
        System.out.println("HOW ARE YOU");
    }
    }
}
}
```

10. What will be the output of the following program?

```
class Program {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        String day = "Sunday";
        switch (day) {
            case "Monday":
                System.out.println("working day");
                break;
            case "Saturday":
                System.out.println("enjoy");
                break;
            case "Sunday":
                System.out.println("holiday");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

# Commerce

## Ch-1 market and marketing.

Market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to make purchase and sale. Market is a very important concept in free market as it conveys what to produce and in what quantity.

### Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by market?
2. What are the different types of market?
3. What are the different stages of marketing?
4. Explain the meaning and nature of products.
5. Explain the difference between products and services.

## Ch -2 marketing mix -4 p.

To satisfy the needs and wants of customers ,every organization should adopt a perfect marketing mix. Marketing mix is a combination of product, price, place and promotion.

### Answer the following question:

1. What is the meaning of marketing mix?
2. Elements of marketing mix?
3. Factors influencing marketing mi

# **Economics**

## **Ch-1 factors of production.**

By productive mechanism we mean the system that determines the production of different goods and services.

Answer the following question:

Q1: What are the different factors of production explain briefly. Explains each factor.

Q2: What is the meaning of capital?

Q3: What is the entrepreneur and organization.

## **Ch-2 elementary theory of demand.**

Demand is an economic desire to purchase a good and services and backed with a purchasing power and willingness to pay for the same.

Q1: What is a demand?

Q2: What is an individual demand?

Q3: What is a market demand?

Q4: What is the difference between individual and market demand?

## **Commercial Application**

### **Ch-1 market and marketing:**

Market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to make purchase and sale. Market is a very important concept as it conveys what to produce and for whom to produce and in what quantity to produce.

### **Answer the following question:**

Q1:What do you mean by market?

Q2:what are the different types of market?

Q3:what are the different stages of marketing?

Q4:explain the meaning and nature of product?

### **Ch-2 marketing mix -4ps:**

In order to satisfy the needs and wants of the customers, every organization should adopt a perfect marketing mix. Marketing mix is the combination of product, price, place, and promotion.

### **Answer the following questions:**

Q1:What do you mean by marketing mix?

Q2:what are the different elements of marketing mix.

Q3:what are the different factors that influence marketing mix.

Q4:Explain the price mix?

Q5:what do you mean by the term promotion?

# EVS

## Ch1 (Controlling Air Pollution)

Notes----- Air pollution refers to any physical, chemical, or biological change in the air. It is the contamination of air by harmful gases, dust, and smoke which effects the plants, animals and human being drastically..... Air pollution control----Avoid using vehicles, energy conservation, use of clean energy resources, by minimising and reducing the use of fire and fire product, fuel substitution is another way of controlling air pollution. A very effective way of controlling air pollution is by diluting the air pollutants. Ideally planting trees in the areas of high pollution levels will be extremely effective.

### Q. Answer the following:

- 1) What do you mean by pollution?
- 2) Why pollution is a problem?
- 3) How can we protect our environment?
- 4) Do, you think people should recycle newspaper?
- 5) Do, you think there are lessons to learn from nature?

**DREAMLAND SCHOOL**  
**PHYSICAL EDUCATION - CLASS 10 ( 2020-2021 )**  
**ASSIGNMENT**

**CHAPTER 1 – HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**BRIEF EXPLANATION –**

- Gradual change in maturity, age, size, weight or height is termed as growth.
- Development is the progression from earlier to later stages in maturation.
- Growth is the change in physical aspects of the organism, stops at maturation, can be measured accurately (quantitative)
- Development is the overall changes and progressive changes of an organism, continues till death of organism, qualitative in nature.
- There are different stages of growth and development – infancy ( 0 – 5 years) , childhood ( 5 - 12 years) , adolescence (12 – 19 years) , adulthood (19 – 65 years and above).
- With each stage there is change in both the growth and development of the organism.
- There are several factors that influence human growth and development like heredity, environment, gender, nationality, nutrition.
- Heredity – one will have proper growth and development if they inherit it in their gene.
- Proper growth and development is ensured by proper availability of food and proper stress free environment to survive in.
- Growth and development in case of males is comparatively more than females . this is influenced by hormones.
- Growth is dependant on development and cannot occur without development. But development may not involve the requirement of growth.

**ASSIGNMENT**

Answer the following:-

- 1) Differentiate between growth and development.
- 2) State 5 characters each of adolescence, and childhood
- 3) How does heredity influence growth and development?
- 4) In what ways does nationality influence growth and development.
- 5) Compare the developmental characters of adolescence with adulthood.

## **CHAPTER 2 – PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

### **BRIEF EXPLANATION –**

- Physical education aims to develop students physical competence and knowledge of movement and safety and their ability to use these to perform in a wide range of activities associated with the development of an active and healthy lifestyle.
- Earlier students were trained but now they are educated.
- The objectives of physical education are physical development, psychological development, social development, moral development, improvement in knowledge.
- Physical development – proper growth and development and proper functioning of various systems of the body
- Psychological development – development of healthy interests and attitudes, channelizing of emotions.
- Social development – developing qualities of sympathy and cooperation with others
- Moral development – development of self-control, leadership qualities, personality.
- Improvement in knowledge – acquiring the knowledge, understanding health problems & their prevention.

### **ASSIGNMENT**

Answer the following :-

- 1) Define physical education.
- 2) List two objectives of physical education.
- 3) Explain why moral development is necessary for physical development.
- 4) Enumerate the role of psychological development in physical education.
- 5) Explain how physical education improved from the past days.