

Class 10 Economics

Ch-8 Public Debt

Q1: What is a public debt?

Q2: What is a private debt?

Q3: What is a public debt?

Q4: What are the difference between a private and public debt?

Q5: What are the internal and external debts?

(Mon) 11/5/20, CL-X, EVS

CH-6 Topic (Conserving Our Genetic Resources)

Home Assignment....

- 1) What do you mean by genetic resources conservation?
- 2) How can we conserve plant resources?
- 3) What is situ method of conservation?
- 4) What are genetic reserves?
- 5) Which is the example of ex situ conservation?
- 6) What is the difference between Insitu and Exsitu conservation?

.....(To be continued next class.....)

* 'संस्कृत' कोश में संस्कृत शब्दों का अर्थ।

संस्कृत शब्दों का अर्थ जानने के लिए हमें कोश का उपयोग करना पड़ेगा। कोश में शब्दों के अर्थ, उदाहरण और व्याकरण के नियम दिए होते हैं। कोश का उपयोग करके हम शब्दों के सही अर्थ और प्रयोग को समझ सकते हैं।

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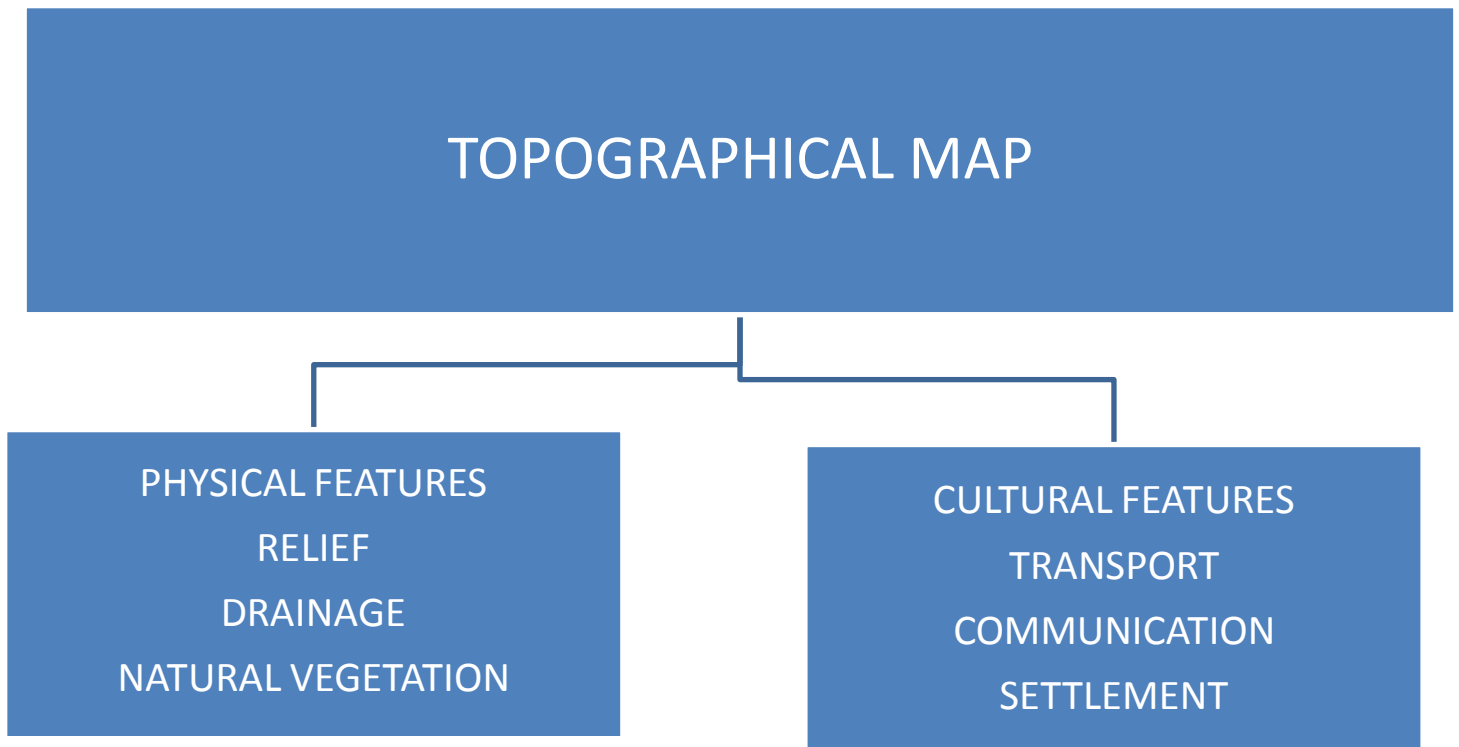
व्याकरण

दिये गए निर्देशानुसार वाक्य परिवर्तन करो।

- 1) घंटी बजते ही छुट्टी हो गई ।(सयुक्त वाक्य बदले)
- 2) योग्य विद्यार्थी की सभी प्रशंसा करते हैं ।(मिश्रित वाक्य में बदले)
- 3) सूर्योदय और कमल खिल उठे।(मिश्रित वाक्य)
- 4) घंटी बजी और छुट्टी हो गई ।(साधारण वाक्य में)
- 5) भीष्म आजन्म ब्रह्मचारी रहे।(शुद्ध करे)
- 6) विद्यार्थियों ने एक निबंध लिखा ।(वर्तमान काल में वाक्य बदले)
- 7) परिश्रमी व्यक्ति विपत्तियों से नहीं घबराता है ।(वचन बदलिये)
- 8) राजा का सेवक बहुत बुद्धिमान था ।(लिंग बदल कर वाक्य लिखे)
- 9) चोरी करने वाला सुख की नींद नहीं सो सकता ।('करने वाला' शब्द हटाकर वाक्य बनाये)
- 10) घर जाने में एक मात्र चार दिन शेष है ।(वाक्य शुद्ध करके लिखो)

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

A topographical map is a accurate two-dimensional representation of different physical and cultural features of the earth surface.



Relief-

Relief can be shown by contour lines.



Contour lines are lines shown in brown, joining places of equal height above the sea level. The interval between the two contours is normally 20m.

Spot height-

- 415m

It is the height of a particular point above the sea level.

Triangulated height-

Δ 212m

The height of a point is surveyed by the triangulation method. It is indicated by a small triangle beside the number showing height.

[\(Follow the video class for more details.....\)](#)

Pranamita Majumder

DATE-11.05.2020 (MONDAY)

CLASS-X

SUBJECT-PHYSICS

Students are asked to follow the following chart which will guide you to complete assignments up to assignment number-10. From assignment number-11 parts and page numbers will be mentioned in each assignment sheet.

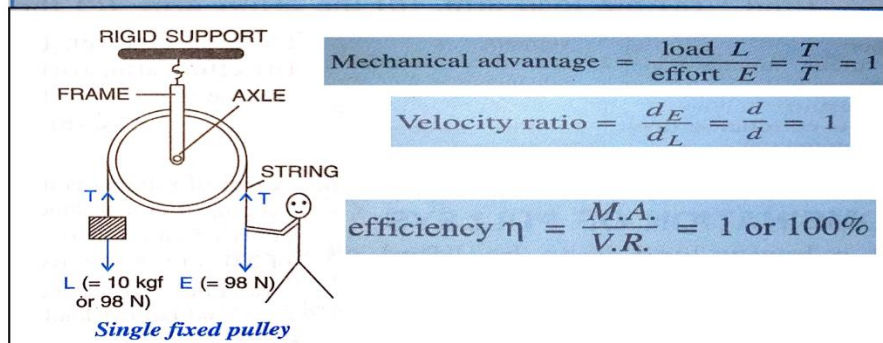
ASSIGNMENT NO.	CHAPTER NO.	PART	PAGE NO.
1	1	A, B and C	1-18
2	2	A,B and C	19-47
3	3	A and B	48-68
4	4	A, B, C and D	70-102
5	1	A	1-12
6	1	B and C	12-18
7	2	A	19-29
8	2	B and C	29-47
9	3	A	48-60
10	3	B	60-69

Follow- Concise Physics Class-X (Selina) book.

CHAPTER-3: MACHINE (2nd CLASS)

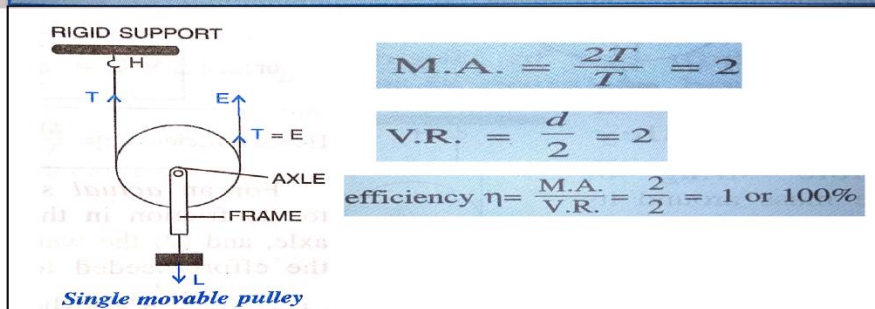
SINGLE FIXED PULLEY

A pulley which has its axis of rotation unchanged, is called a fixed pulley.



A SINGLE MOVABLE PULLEY

A pulley whose axis of rotation is movable (i.e., not fixed in position) is called a movable pulley.



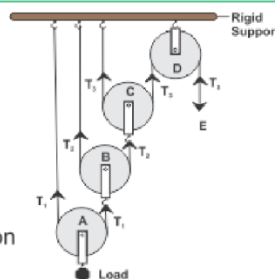
Combination of Pulleys

Using one fixed pulley and other movable pulleys

In this system there are n movable pulleys and one fixed pulley (e.g. in fig, 3 movable pulleys A, B, C and one fixed pulley D).

Formula for M.A. = 2^n where n = number of movable pulleys with 1 fixed pulley
Velocity ratio V.R. = 2^n

Efficiency = M.A. / V.R. = 1 or 100 % (for ideal situation)
In actual practice, the weight of the pulleys and string, and the friction between the bearings of the pulleys, both reduces the efficiency.

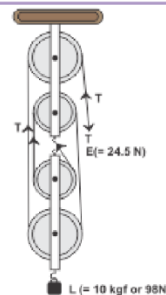


Using several fixed pulleys in two blocks - Block and tackle system

In this system of pulleys, two blocks of fixed pulleys are used.

One block (upper) having several fixed pulleys is fixed to a rigid support and the other block (lower) having several fixed pulleys is movable. This is called block and tackle arrangement.

The number of pulleys used in the movable lower block is either equal to or one less than the number of pulleys in the fixed upper block.



$$\text{M.A.} = \frac{\text{load } L}{\text{effort } E} = \frac{nT}{T} = n$$

= Total number of pulleys in both the blocks

$$\text{Velocity ratio} = \frac{d_E}{d_L} = \frac{nd}{d} = n$$

$$\text{Efficiency } \eta = \frac{\text{M.A.}}{\text{V.R.}} = \frac{n}{n} = 1 \text{ or } 100\%$$

ASSIGNMENT-10

CHAPTER-2: MACHINE (2nd CLASS)

(F.M.-10)

Answer the following questions

(Question No-1 carries 1 mark, 2 carries 2 marks, 3 carries 3 marks, 4 carries 4 marks)

1. In a single movable pulley, if the effort moves by a distance 4 m upwards, by what height is the load raised?
2. Give two reasons why efficiency of a single movable pulley is not 100% ?
3. (i) M.A. equals to 1 for a single fixed pulley. So it is neither a force multiplier nor a speed multiplier. Then why single fixed pulley is used?
(ii) Show that in a combination of P number of single movable pulleys and one single fixed pulley, V.R.= 2^P .
4. Draw a diagram of a block and tackle system which has 5 pulleys. If an effort of 1000 N is needed in downward direction to raise a load of 4500 N, calculate: (i) M.A., (ii) V.R. and (iii) η of the system.

Mathematics

Class-X

Measures of Central Tendency

Date:-11.05.20

Q1.

Solution:

Arranging in ascending order 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 6

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i) Mean} &= \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \\ &= \frac{1+1+2+2+3+3+3+6}{8} \\ &= \frac{21}{8} \\ &= 2.625 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Here $n = 8$ which is even

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Median} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{n}{2} \text{th} + \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{8}{2} + \left(\frac{8}{2} + 1 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} (4\text{th} + 5\text{th term}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [2 + 3] = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Here 3 occurs maximum times

\therefore Mode = 3 Ans.

Q2.

Find the mean, median and mode of the following distribution : 8, 10, 7, 6, 10, 11, 6, 13, 10

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean} &= \frac{8+10+7+6+10+11+6+13+10}{9} \\ &= \frac{81}{9} = 9 \end{aligned}$$

Given nos. in ascending order are as follows:

6, 6, 7, 8, 10, 10, 10, 11, 13

$$\text{Median} = \frac{n+1}{2} \text{th term} = \frac{9+1}{2} = 5\text{th term} = 10$$

Mode = 10 (having highest frequency 3 times)

Q3.

The marks obtained by 30 students in a class assessment of 5 marks is given below:

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	5
No. of students	1	3	6	10	5	5

Calculate the mean, median and mode of the above distribution.

Solution:

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	5
No. of students	1	3	6	10	5	5
Cumulative Frequency	1	4	10	20	25	30

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{0 \times 1 + 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 6 + 3 \times 10 + 4 \times 5 + 5 \times 5}{1 + 3 + 6 + 10 + 5 + 5} = \frac{90}{30} = 3$$

3 is the mean

There are a total of 30 observations in the data

The median is the arithmetic mean of $\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}$ and $\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)^{\text{th}}$ observation in case of even number

of observations = Arithmetic mean of $\left(\frac{30}{2}\right)^{\text{th}}$ and $\left(\frac{30}{2} + 1\right)^{\text{th}}$

= Arithmetic mean of 15th and 16th observation will be the median

$$\text{Median} = \frac{3 + 3}{2} = 3$$

Frequency is highest for the observation $x_i = 3$

Mode = 3

Q4.

Find the mean, median and mode of the following marks obtained by 16 students in a class test marked out of 10 marks : 0, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8

Solution:

Here, n = 16

$$(i) \therefore \text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{0 + 0 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 6 + 6 + 7 + 8}{16} = \frac{64}{16} = 4$$

$$(ii) \text{Median} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{16}{2} \text{th} + \left(\frac{16}{2} + 1 \right) \text{th term} \right] \therefore \text{Median} = \frac{1}{2} (8\text{th} + 9\text{th term}) = \frac{1}{2} (4 + 5) = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

(iii) \therefore Here 5 occurs in maximum times \therefore Mode = 5 Ans.

Home Work-

Q1.

The distribution given below shows the marks obtained by 25 students in an aptitude test. Find the mean, median and mode of the distribution.

Marks obtained	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of students	3	9	6	4	2	1

Q2.

At a shooting competition, the scores of a competitor were as given below :

Score	0	1	2	3	4	5
No. of shots	0	3	6	4	7	5

- (i) What was his modal score ?
- (ii) What was his median score ?
- (iii) What was his total score ?
- (iv) What was his mean ?

Q3.

- (i) Using step-deviation method, calculate the mean marks of the following distribution.
- (ii) State the modal class.

Class Interval	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90
Frequency	5	20	10	10	9	6	12	8

Q4.

The following table gives the weekly wages (in Rs.) of workers in a factory :

Weekly wages (in Rs.)	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85	85-90
No. of workers	5	20	10	10	9	6	12	8

Calculate:

- (i) The mean.
- (ii) the modal class
- (iii) the number of workers getting weekly wages below Rs. 80.
- (iv) the number of workers getting Rs. 65 or more but less than Rs. 85 as weekly wages.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS X
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
ASSIGNMENT - 11

DATE- 11th May 2020

Q1. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of your city, pointing out the need for constructing public parks to cater to the needs of the residents of your colony.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. We have been living ____ this town ____ 1988.
2. We saw a good film ____ the Sheile theatre.
3. The cat sprang ____ the table.
4. We started ____ Delhi ____ six o ' clock.
5. He felt sure ____ his success.
6. He has no sympathy ____ the poor.
7. He is sensible ____ this danger.
8. I am vexed ____ his silence.
9. He got ____ the roof ____ means of a ladder.
10. There was no fault ____ the part ____ the servant.
11. He should work instead ____ idling away his time.
12. He is senior ____ me ____ point of age.
13. Has he any complaint ____ you?
14. Slate differs ____ other rocks in many ways.
15. Mary dreamt of skiing ____ the alps.
16. Gita excels ____ Carnatic music.
17. What prevented Rita ____ coming here?
18. They charged the man ____ murder.
19. Ravi provided the poor ____ food and clothing.

