

Dreamland School
Class X
English Language
ASSIGNMENT 13

DATE - 15th May 2020

Q1. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word:

1. She shouted angrily _____ the disobedient boy.
2. I asked them to provide us _____ a guide.
3. The tree grew at a dangerous slant and had to be cut _____.
4. My daughter believes _____ fairies.
5. He drew a beautiful diagram _____ the board.
6. She battled her way _____ the crowd.
7. We were asked to gather _____ the teacher.
8. They had to climb _____ the steep pathway to reach the top.
9. They didn't want the news of their engagement _____ till it was officially announced.
10. The office closes early on Fridays and we get _____ at five o' clock instead of six.
11. The country was in the state of rebellion which was only kept _____ by repressive measures.
12. He came _____ to my ways of thinking after a good deal of agreement.
13. You will see I am right if you look _____ at the matter from my point of view.
14. What does V. I. P stand _____?
15. My coat smells _____ mothballs.

Q2. Re-write the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence.

1. Not many people read for pleasure these days.
Begin - Few.....
2. Since her childhood Meera has been good in Mathematics.
End- childhood.
3. "We have had no rain since January", Ram said.
Begin–Ram said that they.....
4. It is dangerous as well as illegal to drive a motorcycle without a helmet.
Begin–It is not.....
5. He had plenty of wealth but he was not happy.
Begin–in spite.....
6. He was so tired that he could not stand.
Use - too
7. Everyone of them was an experienced mountaineer.
Begin- There was no.....

8. I have never seen a film as bad as this.

Begin- This is.....

9. His wife complained that the house was too hot.

Rewrite using 'complained of'

10. We are waiting for the minister to arrive.

Use minister's instead of minister.

11. As soon as the chief guest had seated himself, the play began.

Begin- No sooner.....

12. Asha is not one of the best story-writers in English.

Use better

13. Raj is the fastest runner in the school.

End- as Raj.

14. I have never seen Arya lose his temper.

Begin - Never.....

15. Rahul failed in the examination yet he was not upset.

Begin - in spite.....

(Fri) 15/5/20, CL-X

EVS, CH-7 Topic (Energy)

Home Assignment.....

- 1) What is an energy?
- 2) What are the different types of energy?
- 3) What is called energy in science?
- 4) What is the unit of energy?

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

Class-10

पाठ-बरे घर की बेटी

इस कहानी की मुख्य पात्र आनंदी के चरित्र पर प्रकाश डालें ।

आनंदी का जन्म एक उच्च कूल एवं संभ्रांत परिवार में हुआ था।उसके पिता एक छोटी सी रियासत के तालुकेदार थे।वह ऑनरेरी मजिस्ट्रेट के पद पर नियुक्त थे इसीलिए आनंदी का बचपन बार सुखमय था ।उसके घर में वहाँ विलास की आधुनिक समय की सभी वस्तुएं उपलब्ध थी। आनंदी अपने पिता की सभी संतानो में सबसे अधिक रूपवती थी ।वह अपनी बहनों में सबसे छोटी थी,इसीलिए उसके पिता अपनी गुणवती एवं रूपवती पुत्री को अधिक स्नेह करते थे ।उन्हें अपनी गुणवती पुत्री के लिए एक योग्य वर की तलाश थी ।जब एक दिन श्रीकंठ सिंह उनके पास चंद मांगने आये ,तो वह उनकी बात चीत और व्यवहार कुशलता से बारे प्रभावित हुए ।उन्होंने श्रीकंठ सिंह के साथ अपनी पुत्री आनंदी का विवाह कर दिया ।

आनंदी एक समझदार लड़की थी ।इसीलिए उसके पिता उससे बहुत प्यार करते थे ।ठाकुर भूपसिंह ने उसका विवाह एक सामान्य देहाती परिवार में कर दिया ,तो उसने अपने पिता से कुछ नहीं कहा और अपने ससुराल में आकर वहां

की परिस्थितियों में स्वयं को ढालने का प्रयास किया।

आनंदी एक स्वाभिमानी स्त्री थी। एक दिन दाल में घी न डालने की बात को लेकर उसका अपने देवर लाल बिहारी सिंह से झगड़ा हो गया। लाल बिहारी सिंह ने गुस्से में आकर आनंदी के मायके को लेकर ताना दिया, तो आनंदी को भी क्रोध आ गया और उसने लाल बिहारी से कह दिया 'इतना घी तो उसके मायके में नाई -कहार खा जाते है'। यह बात सुनकर लाल बिहारी ने उसके साथ गरिष्ठता कर दी जिसके कारण आनंदी को भी क्रोध आ गया और वह अपने स्वाभीमान की रक्षा करने को सचेष्ट हो गयी। स्वाभिमानी होने के साथ साथ लेखक ने उसकी दयालु प्रवृत्ति को भी खूब निखारा है। लाल बिहारी के गरिष्ठता व् दुर व्यवहार पे आनंदी क्रोधित अवश्य हुयी थी परंतु अंत में जब लाल बिहारी ने अपनी गलती का अहसास किया और रो कर माफ़ी मांगी तो आनंदी का क्रोध शांत हो गया, उसने लाल बिहारी को क्षमा करने के साथ साथ अपने पति से भी लाल बिहारी को क्षमा करने को कहा। अतः आनंदी एक दयालु हृदयी और उच्चकोटि की सोच रखने वाली स्त्री थी और उसने यह कहने पर विवश कर दिया कि 'बड़े घर की बेटियां ऐसी ही होती है, बिगड़ता हुआ काम बना लेती है'।

पाठ के आधार पर श्रीकंठ सिंह के चरित्र का उल्लेख करें।

श्रीकंठ सिंह बेनी माधव सिंह का बड़ा पुत्र है। अपनी लगन और परिश्रम से बी.ए की उपाधि प्राप्त की है। पढाई में अधिक ध्यान देने तथा समय पर खाना न खाने के कारण उसका शरीर कमजोर एवं कांति हीन है। वह शहर में नौकरी करता है और हर शनिवार को घर आता है। श्रीकंठ सिंह पाश्चात्य संस्कृति का विशेष समर्थक नहीं है। भारतीय संस्कृति में उसका विश्वास है वे प्राचीन प्रथाओं का पालन स्वयं भी करता है और दूसरे लोगो को भी उनके महत्व को समझाता है। वह परिवार और देश की उन्नति के लिए इनका पालन अनिवार्य मानता है। सम्मिलित कुटुम्भ में उसकी अटूट आस्था है। उसके इसी स्वाभाव के कारण गाओं की कुछ महिलाएं उसे अपना विरोधी समझती है परंतु उसके इसी व्यवहार ने गाओं के कई परिवारों को बिखरने से बचाया है।

राम लीला में अभिनय करने में उसकी रुचि है। धैर्यवान और शांत स्वाभाव का होने के बावजूद वह अनुभवहीन है।

पत्नी के रोने पर वह शीघ्र ही क्रोधित हो जाता है। छोटे भाई द्वारा अपनी पत्नी का अपमान देख वह घर छोड़ने के लिए भी तैयार हो जाता है। किन्तु पत्नी के द्वारा समझने पर उसका क्रोध शांत होता है तथा वह अपने भाई को गले लगा लेता है। इससे पता चलता है कि वह अपनी पत्नी के स्वाभिमान का रक्षक एवं एक समझदार व्यक्ति है। अतः लेखक ने श्रीकंठ सिंह के चरित्र को बखूबी निखारा है।

Mathematics (Factorization)

Class-X

Date:-15.05.20

Q1.

If $(3x - 2)$ is a factor of $3x^3 - kx^2 + 21x - 10$, find the value of k .

Ans.

Let $3x - 2 = 0$, then $3x = 2$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3}$$

Substituting the value of x in $f(x)$,

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - kx^2 + 21x - 10$$

$$f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 - k\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 21\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) - 10$$

$$= 3 \times \frac{8}{27} - k \times \frac{4}{9} + 21 \times \frac{2}{3} - 10$$

$$= \frac{8}{9} - \frac{4k}{9} + 14 - 10 = \frac{8 - 4k}{9} + 4$$

\therefore Remainder is 0

$$\therefore \frac{8 - 4k}{9} + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 - 4k + 36 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4k + 44 = 0 \Rightarrow 4k = 44$$

$$\therefore k = 11 \text{ Ans.}$$

Q2.

What number should be subtracted from $2x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x$ so that the resulting polynomial has $2x - 3$ as a factor?

Ans.

Let the number to be subtracted be k and the resulting polynomial be $f(x)$, then

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - k$$

Since, $2x - 3$ is a factor of $f(x)$,

Now, converting $2x - 3$ to factor theorem

$$f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - 5\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \times \frac{27}{8} - 5 \times \frac{9}{4} + 5 \times \frac{3}{2} - k = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{27}{4} - \frac{45}{4} + \frac{15}{2} - k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 27 - 45 + 30 - 4k = 0 \Rightarrow -4k + 12 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{-12}{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 3$$

Q3.

If $(x + 2)$ and $(x - 3)$ are factors of $x^3 + ax + b$, find the values of a and b . With these values of a and b , factorize the given expression.

Ans.

Home Work-

Q1.

$(x - 2)$ is a factor of the expression $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 6$. When this expression is divided by $(x - 3)$, it leaves the remainder 3. Find the values of a and b . (2005)

Q2.

If $(x - 2)$ is a factor of the expression $2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 14$ and when the expression is divided by $(x - 3)$, it leaves a remainder 52, find the values of a and b .

Class X

15.05.2020

History

Factors Leading to the Growth of Nationalism and Foundation of the Indian National Congress

Contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule

1. Raja Rammohan Roy was the greatest social and religious reformer of the 19th century, who established the **Bramho Sabha in 1828**, which was later renamed as Bramho Samaj. Raja Rammohan Roy is also called as the **‘Father of Modern India.’** The Brahmo Samaj believed in ‘Monotheism’ or ‘Worship of One God.’ Then he paid his attention towards the accursed Sati system. It was due to help that Lord William Bentinck abolished the Sati system in 1829 and declared it a legal offence. Raja Rammohan Roy known as **“Father Of Indian Nationalism”**.
2. Jyotiba Phule was an urban-educated member of a so-called low caste. His book **Ghulamgiri** focused on the Bramhin domination and the poverty, hardship and distress which the lower castes were then facing. Phule established in 1848 one of the **first Girls schools in India**. In 1854, he established a school for untouchables and started a private orphanage for the widows. He founded the **Satya Shodhak Samaj** in 1873, 24th September, with the aim of securing social justice for the weaker sections of the society.

Precursors or Forerunners of the Indian National Congress

The Indian Association - In 1876 came up in Kolkata the Indian Association founded by Surendranath Banerjee. The **Bengalee** a daily newspaper edited by Surendranath Banerjea, became the chief organ of this Association.

The East India Association - The East India Association was founded in London in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji. The association provided information on all the Indian subjects to the British citizens and the Members of Parliament. The association had its branches in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha – In 1870 was started the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha under the leadership of Justice Ranade.

Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress was formed by Allan Octavian Hume (AO Hume), an Englishman and a retired civil servant, in association with various national leaders, who called for a conference in Pune in December, 1885.

The First Congress Session

It was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Mumbai from 28th December to 31st December, 1885 under the presidentship of W. C. Bonnerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates. The Viceroy Lord Dufferin, favoured the formation of the Congress because he wanted it to act as a safety-valve for popular discontent, thereby, safeguarding the British interests in India.

The prime objectives of Indian National Congress (INC) as per WC Bonnerjee were to promote friendly relations between nationalist political workers from various parts of country and to develop the feeling of national unity.

The Second Congress Session

It was held at Kolkata in 1886 under the presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji, some of the delegates were also received by Lord Dufferin as distinguished visitors to the capital.

Aims and Objectives of the Indian National Congress

The aims and objectives of Indian National Congress were as follows:

1. Promotion of close relations of nationalistic workers in different parts of the country.

2. Evolution and consolidation of a feeling of national unity, irrespective of caste, religions etc.
3. Presentation of popular demands before the government.
4. Training and organisation of public opinion in the country.

Home Work –

1. **When and by whom was East India Association founded in London?**
2. **Mention any two social reforms favoured by Jyotiba Phule.**
3. **By whom and when Brahma Samaj was founded.**
4. **Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?**
5. **By whom and when Indian National Congress was founded?**
6. **What were the immediate objectives of the Indian National Congress?**
7. **Who wrote Ghulamgiri?**
8. **Who published Samvad Kaumudi?**
9. **Who was the second president of the Indian National Congress?**
10. **Name the two main associations that were precursors of the Indian National Congress.**

CLASS-X
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER-AGRICULTURE III (PART-3)
ASSIGNMENT-10

Date 15-05-2020

Sugar Cane



It is one of the most important cash crops of India. It belongs to the bamboo family of the plants. It is a tropical crop grown in the kharif season.

Favourable Conditions

Soils- Sugarcane can be grown on a variety of soils, but alluvial clayey loams of the Indo-Gangetic plain are ideal for its growth. It is also grown on black soil and brown or reddish loams.

Temperature- Sugarcane needs an average temperature ranging from 20°C to 30°C. Frost is injurious to the plant.

Rainfall- It needs a rainfall of about 75cm to 120cm. It cannot stand water logging.

Method of Cultivation-

Sowing

1. **Sett Method-** Sugarcane is a long bamboo like stem with several joints. For preparing the set the sugarcane is cut into several pieces at the joint. These are known as setts.



2. **Ratooning**- It is a new method introduced by Coimbatore. In this method, after the first crop, sugarcane is cut leaving the root intact in the soil. The lower part of the stem which is left in the soil is well fertilized and the stem begins to grow again. This method is called **Ratooning**. Ratoons have relatively shorter maturation period.

Harvesting

The sugarcane is ready for harvesting when the new leaves stop coming and leaves of the lower stem begin to go yellow.

Processing

Soon after harvest sugarcane should be sent to the factory within 48 hours of the sucrose content falls. So factories are located near the sugarcane fields.

Uses

About 50% of the cane is used to make gur or jaggery and 30% is used to make white sugar.

Area/States

The leading sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana. In Peninsular India- Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh These are important sugarcane producing states.



Tea



Tea is an important beverage crop of India. It is considered a stimulating yet cheap drink. Tea bush is a tropical and subtropical crop.

Types

- Black Tea
- Green Tea
- Oolong Tea

Favourable Conditions

Soil- Tea bush grows well in well-drained, deep, friable loams with porous subsoil. Stagnant water is injurious to its roots; hence sandy loams are the best.

Temperature- the ideal temperature for growth of tea is 13°C to 35°C. Temperature below 10°C and above 35°C is harmful for the crop.

Rainfall- Tea bush requires 150-250 cm annual rainfall, well distributed throughout the year.

Method of Cultivation

Sowing

1. **Transplantation-** Seeds are sown in the germination beds and after 9 months sapling are transplanted to the garden.
2. **Clone Planting-** Another method is to use cutting from a good high yielding mother plant instead of seeds.

Harvesting Plucking of Tea Leaves

Pruning of the tea plant is very essential. The removal of the central system encourages the quick development of lateral branches and the height of the plant does not exceed more than the about 40cm.

Tea leaves are ready for plucking in about 3 to 4 years. The finest tea is obtained from the young shoots comprising two leaves and a bud known as fine plucking.

Processing

- **Withering** is a process to remove the moisture from tea leaves; they are spread over racks air is passed through them.



- **Rolling** – gives the twist to the leaf, breaks the leaf cells and the natural juice are exposed to the atmosphere for fermentation to set in.

- **Fermentation**- after rolling, the tea leaves are spread out in special trays on cement tables for fermentation.

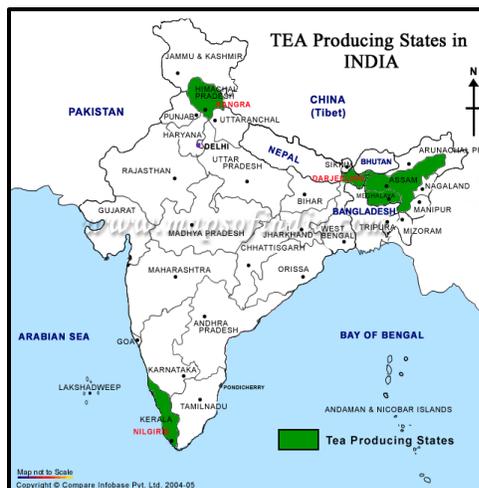
- **Drying or Fixing**- after fermentation the tea leaves are put on a conveyer belt and are passed through an

oven at a very high temperature.

- **Sorting**- after drying, the tea leaves are sorted out in various grades with help of sifter.
- **Blending**- by blending tea planter prepares his own brand to supply his customers on the basis of its flavor, colour and texture.
- **Packing**- Generally plywood cases with a lining of aluminium foil paper are used to keep the tea fresh and retain its flavour.

Problems

- Decline in tea price.
- Less production of tea due to power problem.



- Labour demand reduction in number of labourers.

Areas/States

North East India- Assam hills region, Brahmaputra valley are the important tea producing area. In West Bengal Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar are tea producing districts.

South India- In south India tea is produced in

Nilgiri, Cardamom, Palni and Anamalai hills of Tamil Nadu. Other states are Kerala and Karnataka.

Coffee



It is the second most important beverage crop in India. It is favourite drink of south India. Indian coffee is well known for its quality.

Favourable Conditions

Soil- Coffee crop needs well drained rich friable loams containing a good deal of humus and minerals like iron and calcium. Therefore lava soil, red soil and laterite soil are also suitable for it.

Temperature- It requires high temperature ranges between 15°C to 28°C all round the year.

Rainfall- It needs rainfall of about 125 to 200 cm and should be well distributed throughout the year.

Methods of Cultivation

Sowing- In the early stage it is grown under shady trees which are planted one year before the seeds are grown.

Harvesting

- **Pruning-** the trees are pruned when they reach a height of 3 to 4 m so as to facilitate plucking.
- **Plucking-** It takes place in October/November when monsoon is just over. The sunny weather helps in drying the berries.

Processing

Wet and Dry Methods- The coffee processed by the wet method is called cherry method. In this method berries are dried in the sun.



Area/States- Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are the leading coffee producing states. Main districts of Karnataka are Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Coorg.

Assignment Questions

1. Write the name of two beverage crops.
2. Write down the favourable conditions for coffee cultivation and the name two coffee producing states.
3. It is necessary to crush sugar cane within 24 hours of harvesting- give reason.
4. Explain the term- ratooning.
5. Why is tea bushes have to pruned at regular interval?
6. Write about favourable conditions for tea cultivation and the name of two tea producing states.

Pranamita Majumder

Answer the following questions according to the audio send previously for the chapter Analytical chemistry

ASSIGNMENT

Fill in the blanks:

1. Salts of normal elements are
2. Ferrous salts are.....in colour
3. Both NaOH and NH₄OH are used for identifying of.....of salts
4. Zinc chloride reacts to givecolour precipitate with NaOH
5. Sodium zincate and water is obtained on reaction of.....with conc.caustic soda
6. Amphoteric oxides react withto give salt and water.
7.,a white ppt.is soluble in excess NH₄OH.
8.is an amphoteric oxide.

Match the following

Lead ion.	Reddish brown
Ferric ion.	White insoluble in excess
Zinc ion.	Dirty green
Ferrous ion.	White soluble in excess
Copper ion.	White soluble in excess
Calcium. Ion	Blue

What do you observe:

1. Sodium Hydroxide is added to zinc sulphate in excess
2. Ammonium hydroxide solution added to iron II sulphate solution
3. Ammonium hydroxide added to lead nitrate in excess
4. Ammonium Hydroxide is added to zinc sulphate solution.write the name and formula of the final product
5. Sodium Hydroxide added to Copper nitrate solution in small quantities and then in excess

6. Sodium Hydroxide is added to calcium nitrate and ammonium Hydroxide is added to calcium nitrate. Write the observation and equation separately
7. When sodium hydroxide is added to a solution of ferric chloride.write equation for the reaction taking place
8. When sodium hydroxide react with ammonium chloride.

Give the distinction:

1. Sodium hydroxide and ammonium hydroxide
2. zinc sulphate and Calcium nitrate
3. Lead Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate
4. copper nitrate and zinc sulphate
5. Ferric chloride and ferrous sulphate.

For this question observation and equation both are must.