

(Wed) 20/5/20 CL-X

EVS,CH-7 Topic (Non Renewable Resources)

Home Assignment.....

- 1) What do you mean by non renewable resources?
- 2) Is water a non-renewable resource?
- 3) Name any five non-renewable resources.
- 4) Is wood renewable or non-renewable?
- 5) Is soil non-renewable resource?

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

Economics

Class 10

Ch- 1 and 2

Q1: What is production?

Q2: What are the factors of production?

Q3: What is land?

Q4: Explain the characteristics of labor.

Q5: What is a labour?

Q6: Explain elasticity of demand.

Q7: What is unitary elasticity of demand?

Ekanki sanchay
Mahabharat ki ek sanjh

" जानता हूं युधिष्ठिर! भली भांति जानता हूं। किन्तु सोच लो, मैं थक कर चूर हो गया हूं, मेरी सेना भी तीतर - बितर हो गई है, मेरा कवच फट गया है, मेरा शस्त्रास्त्र चूक गए हैं। मुझे समय दो युधिष्ठिर! क्या भूल गए मैंने तुम्हें तेरह वर्ष का समय दिया था ?"
क) वक्ता कौन है ? वह क्या जानता था?

उत्तर - वक्ता दुर्योधन है। इस वक्ता दुर्योधन युद्ध से बचने के लिए और अपने प्राणों का मोह के कारण एक सरोवर में आकर छिप जाता है क्योंकि वह जानता है कि पांडव उसका वध अवश्य करेंगे।

ख) वक्ता इस समय असहाय क्यों हो गया था ? क्या वह वास्तव में असहाय था ?

उत्तर- वक्ता की सेना तीतर-बितर हो गई थी उसका कवच भी फट गया था। वह अपनी आत्मरक्षा के लिए वन के सरोवर में छिपा हुआ था वह प्राण रहते युधिष्ठिर की सत्ता स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहता था। और पांडव उसे विभिन्न वचनों से सरोवर से निकलकर युद्ध करने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहे थे जब वह करुणा की भीख मांगता है तब युधिष्ठिर उससे कहते हैं कि पहले वीरता का दंभ और अंत में करुणा की भीख कायरों का यही नियम है।

ग) युधिष्ठिर ने उससे क्या धर्म की बात कही ?

उत्तर- युधिष्ठिर ने दुर्योधन से कहा कि हम तुम्हें दया करके छोड़ेंगे भी नहीं और अधर्म से तुम्हारी हत्या भी नहीं करेंगे। धर्म के अनुसार जो युद्ध के नियम हैं उनके विपरीत युद्ध करना अधर्म का युद्ध कहलायेगा। निहत्थे वीर पर वार नहीं किया जाएगा हम तुम्हें कवच और अस्त्र देंगे। केवल एक ही व्यक्ति तुमसे लड़ेगा। यदि जीत गए तो सारा राज्य तुम्हारा यह धर्म की बात युधिष्ठिर ने दुर्योधन से कही।

घ) वक्ता ने जो समय दिया था उसका उद्देश्य क्या था ? क्या वह अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सका ?

उत्तर- वक्ता आने 13 वर्ष का समय पांडवों को वनवास के रूप में दिया था। उसका उद्देश्य हस्तिनापुर पर अपना एकाधिपत्य जमाना तथा राज करने का था। किंतु वह अपने उद्देश्य में सफल न हो सका। उसने पांडवों को मारने का भी प्रयत्न किया किन्तु सफल न हो सका। अपनी कूट नीति के कारण वह पांडवों को वनवास भेजता है। उसके किये गए षड्यंत्र भी उसके उद्देश्य पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते।

Mathematics

Class-X

Ratio and Proportion

Date:-20.05.20

Q1.

Arrange the following ratios in ascending order of magnitude:

2 : 3, 17 : 21, 11 : 14 and 5 : 7

Ans.

Writing the given ratios in fraction

$$\frac{2}{3}, \frac{17}{21}, \frac{11}{14}, \frac{5}{7}$$

LCM of 3, 21, 14, 7 = 42

Converting the given ratio as equivalent

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 14}{3 \times 14} = \frac{28}{42} ; \frac{17}{21} = \frac{17 \times 2}{21 \times 2} = \frac{34}{42}$$

$$\frac{11}{14} = \frac{11 \times 3}{14 \times 3} = \frac{33}{42} ; \frac{5}{7} = \frac{5 \times 6}{7 \times 6} = \frac{30}{42}$$

From above, writing in ascending order,

$$\frac{28}{42}, \frac{30}{42}, \frac{33}{42}, \frac{34}{42} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{11}{14}, \frac{17}{21}$$

or 2 : 3 ; 5 : 7 ; 11 : 14 and 17 : 21 **Ans.**

Q2.

(i) If A : B = 2 : 3, B : C = 4 : 5 and C : D = 6 : 7, find A : D

(ii) If x : y = 2 : 3, and y : z = 4 : 7, find x : y : z

Ans.

Let $A : B = 2 : 3$, $B : C = 4 : 5$ and $C : D = 6 : 7$

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{B}{C} = \frac{4}{5}, \frac{C}{D} = \frac{6}{7}$$

Multiplying $\frac{A}{B} \times \frac{B}{C} \times \frac{C}{D} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{6}{7}$

$$\therefore \frac{A}{D} = \frac{16}{35} \Rightarrow A : D = 16 : 35 \text{ Ans.}$$

(ii) LCM of y's terms 3 and 4 = 12

Making equals of y as 12

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 4} = \frac{8}{12} \text{ or } 8 : 12$$

$$\frac{y}{z} = \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{12}{21} \text{ or } 12 : 21$$

Then $x : y : z = 8 : 12 : 21 \text{ Ans.}$

HOME Work-

Q1.

(i) If $\frac{3x+5y}{3x-5y} = \frac{7}{3}$, Find $x : y$

(ii)) If $a : b = 3 : 11$, find $(15a - 3b) : (9a + 5b)$.

Q2.

(i) If $(4x^2 + xy) : (3xy - y^2) = 12 : 5$, find $(x + 2y) : (2x + y)$.

(ii) If $y(3x - y) : x(4x + y) = 5 : 12$. Find $(x^2 + y^2) : (x + y)^2$.

CLASS-X

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA-I (PART-2)

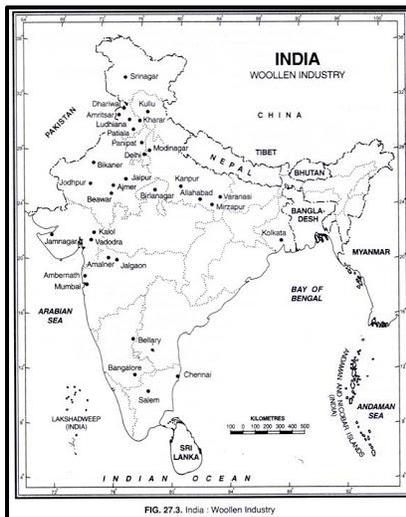
ASSIGNMENT-11

20/05/2020

Woolen Textile Industry



The modern woolen industry was set up in Kanpur in 1876. Its main raw materials come from animal fibre. The main sheep rearing areas are in the states of U.P, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Punjab and West Bengal. India mostly produces coarse wool which is used for making carpet, blanket and kambhis.



Factor responsible for the concentration of woolen industry in Punjab:-

- **Raw material is easily available-** most of the raw wool for Punjab comes from Jammu and Kashmir.
- **Hydroelectric power** is easily available.
- **Skilled labour** is available.
- Punjab is easily accessible to the **markets** all over the country.

Punjab is the largest producer of woolen products in the country. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra have plenty of large woolen textile producing industries.

Problems of Woolen textile industry

- a) **Shortage of raw material-** India produces very small quantity wool; hence India has to import good quality wool.
- b) **Limited Market-** India being a tropical country, south has very little market. Due warm climate market is limited.
- c) **Lack of Modern Equipments-** Most of the equipments in manufacturing mills are old and obsolete. Production quality is affected by it.
- d) **Competition with synthetic fibers-** Synthetic fibers are also used to make warm clothes which has affected demand for woolen clothes.

Jute Industry



This is the second most important industry after cotton textile. This industry started in Bengal as handloom industry. But the large scale production started in 1855 at Rishra, near Kolkata. The number of Jute mills increased 24 in 1884 to 112 in 1947.

Factors responsible for the concentration of Jute mills along Hooghly basin are-

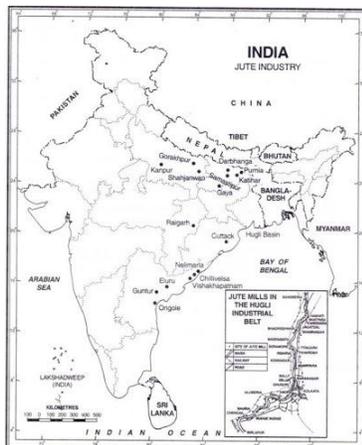


FIG. 27.2. India : Jute Industry

- a) The Ganga-Brahmaputra basin supplies the **raw material**.
- b) For **thermal power** production coal comes from Jharia coal fields.
- c) **Cheap water transport** is available and they are well collected with rail and roadways.
- d) **Kolkata port** helps to import of machinery and export of finished products.

- e) **Supply of fresh water** is available for processing, washing and dyeing jute.
- f) **Humid climate** is available for spinning and wearing of yarn.
- g) **Other facilities**- cheap labour, banking and insurance facilities are available.

Problems of Jute Industry-

1. **Lack of Raw Material**- After independence most of the jute producing areas west to East Pakistan and this industry is suffering for raw material.
2. **Stiff Competition**- Today, jute industry faces stiff competition from synthetic packing materials of advanced countries, viz Europe and America.
3. **Sick mills**- Indian mills are comparatively sick than Bangladesh, hence products are shrinking.
4. With the increasing synthetic products coming in the market for jute products is shrinking.
5. The machinery in the jute mills has become obsolete and needs replacement.

Silk Industry



India has the unique distinction of producing all the four varieties of silk, viz mulberry, tassar, eri and muga. The art of rearing silkworms for silk production is called sericulture. Sericulture industry has two sectors- one mulberry and second non-mulberry.



Mulberry silk- It is produced in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Telengana and Jammu and Kashmir. In Karnataka important centers are Mysore, Bengaluru and Kolar.

Non-mulberry Silk- Non-mulberry silk such as muga, tassar and eri are produced in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Meghalaya. However, good

quality tassar alone is produced in Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.

Sericulture in Karnataka

The favourable factors are

1. Availability of favourable climate for rearing of silk worms.
2. Availability of mulberry plant which is raised as a plantation bush.
3. Availability of the silk worm known as Bombyxmori which is reared through the year.
4. In Mysore, rearing worms, reeling and weaving of raw silk is one of the main occupation of people.
5. Alkaline, salt and iron free soft water is available.
6. Sericulture provides employment to both men and women.

Problems of Silk Industry

- Artificial silk, which is cheaper and better in quality, is becoming popular by the day.
- Cheaper imports of Chinese raw silk are having a negative impact on the silk industry.
- Old-fashioned weaving and rearing techniques are still followed.
- It is in an unorganized and decentralized sector.

(To be continued.....)

Assignment Questions

1. What are the problems faced by woollen textile industry?
2. Write about two causes for development of jute industry in West Bengal.
3. State the four problems faced by the jute industry.
4. Which are the leading mulberry-silk producing states?
5. Write about the favourable factors that responsible for development of silk industry in Karnataka.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL

CLASS X

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ASSIGNMENT 15

Date - 20-05-2020

Q1. A. Scouts and Guides are organizing a 3-day camp. Write a notice for the school notice board, giving all the details.

B. Write an e-mail to the Coordinator - Scouts and Guides, giving details regarding the camp.

Q2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word:

1. Pronunciation varies _____ region to region.
2. I thought I wouldn't like the film but was carried _____ by the intriguing plot.
3. The waves washed _____ the beach.
4. The waves washed _____ all signs of the wreck.
5. The water rushed out _____ a Crack in the dam.
6. Printed _____ the poster in large, broad letters was the word 'wanted'.
7. Write this down _____ your notebook.
8. The students were asked to fall _____ line.
9. He was presented _____ an award.
10. He was present _____ the award ceremony.
11. The Roy's have been living here _____ 1987.
12. Mr Roy prepared himself for a life _____ retirement.
13. His friends condoled with him _____ his bereavement.
14. Sarah is very worried _____ her daughter's health.
15. My brother is very untidy and has papers scattered all _____ the room.
16. Man lives _____ hope alone.



17. The Phoenix is a legendary bird that rises ____ it's own ashes.

18. Donot be vexed ____ me.

19. I cannot trust my child ____ money.

20. Matthew Arnold was zealous _____ improvement.



DATE-20.05.2020 (WEDNESDAY)

CLASS-X

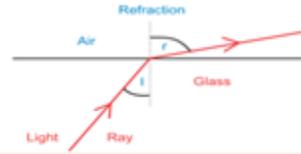
SUBJECT-PHYSICS

CHAPTER-4: REFRACTION OF LIGHT AT PLANE SURFACES (3rd CLASS)

PART-D PAGE-92-102

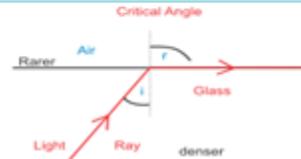
Critical angle and Total internal reflection

1) When the **angle of incidence** of light ray leaving the glass is **less than the critical angle**, the light ray speeds up on leaving the glass and is refracted away from the normal.



2) When the **angle of incidence** of the light ray reaches the **critical angle** the angle of refraction is **90°**.

Critical angle (i_c) is the angle of incidence in the denser medium corresponding to which the angle of refraction in rarer medium is **90°**.
 $i = i_c, r = 90$



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CRITICAL ANGLE AND THE REFRACTIVE INDEX

$$\mu_g = \frac{1}{\sin C} = \text{cosec } C$$

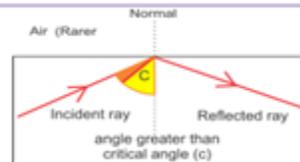
Critical angle for some substances with respect to air

Substance	μ	Critical angle C
Water	1.33	$48^\circ 45' \approx 49^\circ$
Turpentine	1.47	$42^\circ 54' \approx 43^\circ$
Glass	1.5	$41^\circ 48' \approx 42^\circ$
Flint glass	1.57	$39^\circ 28' \approx 39^\circ$
Diamond	2.41	$24^\circ 30' \approx 25^\circ$

Factors affecting the critical angle

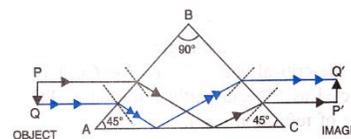
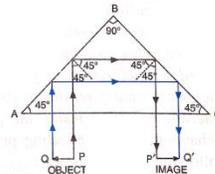
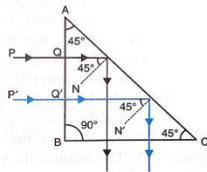
- (1) the colour (or wavelength) of light
- (2) the temperature.

3) When the **angle of incidence** of the light ray is **greater than the critical angle** then no refraction takes place. Instead, all the light is **totally reflected back into the denser medium**. This is called **total internal reflection**.

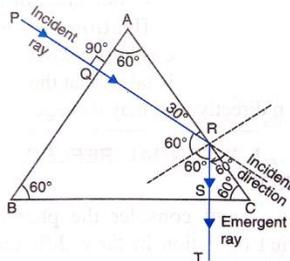


Total internal reflection through a 45°, 90°, 45° prism (or right-angled isosceles prism)

(a) To deviate a ray of light through 90° (b) To deviate a ray of light through 180° (c) To erect the inverted image without deviation



Total internal reflection through a prism where each angle is 60° (i.e., equilateral prism)



DATE-20.05.2020 (WEDNESDAY)

CLASS-X

SUBJECT-PHYSICS

ASSIGNMENT-13

CHAPTER-4: REFRACTION OF LIGHT AT PLANE SURFACES (3rd 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. Find the critical angle of glass of refractive index 1.5.
 2. What is the difference between reflection from a plane mirror and total internal reflection?
 3. How will you use a right angled isosceles prism to erect the inverted image without deviation?
Explain with proper diagram.
 4. (i) Write the essential conditions of total internal reflection.
(ii) Write two natural consequences of total internal reflection.
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