MATHEMATICS

CLASS-X

SHARES AND DIVIDENDS

Assignment:
Date-24.04.20

Example.1 A man invests Rs.10,400 in 6% shares at Rs.104 and Rs 11,440 in 10.4% shares at Rs.143.How much income would he get in all?

Ans. In first case; Total investment = Rs. 10400
Rate of dividend = 6%
Market value of each share = Rs. 104

$$\therefore \text{ Total dividend} = \frac{10400 \times 6}{104} = \text{Rs. } 600$$

In second case, Investment = Rs. 11440
Rate of dividend = 10·4%
Market value of each share = Rs. 143

$$\therefore \text{ Total dividend} = \text{Rs. } \frac{11440 \times 10 \cdot 4}{143} = \text{Rs. } 832$$

Total dividend from both cases = Rs. 600 + Rs. 832

= Rs. 1432 Ans.

Example.2 Two companies have shares of 7% at Rs.116 and 9% at Rs.145 respectively. In which of the shares would the investment be more profitable?

Ans. Let the investment in each case = Rs. 116 x 145
Dividend in first case

$\therefore$ Dividend in first case

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{116 \times 145 \times 7}{116} = \text{Rs. } 1015$$

and dividend in second case

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{116 \times 145 \times 9}{145} = \text{Rs. } 1044$$

From the above it is clear that the second type of shares i.e. 9% at Rs. 145 are more profitable. **Ans.**

Example.3 By purchasing Rs.50 gas shares for Rs.80 each, a man gets 4% profit on his investment. What rate percent is company paying? What is his dividend if he buys 200 shares?

Ans. Market value of each share = Rs 80
Face value of each share = Rs. 50
Interest on investment = 4%

$$\text{Dividend on Rs. 80} = \frac{80 \times 4}{100} = \frac{32}{10}$$

$$\text{Now dividend on face value Rs. 50} = \frac{32}{10}$$

$$\therefore \text{Percent dividend} = \frac{32}{10} \times \frac{100}{50} = \frac{64}{10} = 6{\cdot}4\%$$

$$\text{No. of shares purchased} = 200$$

$$\therefore \text{Face value of 200 shares} = \text{Rs. } 200 \times 50$$
$$= \text{Rs. } 10000$$

Dividend = Rs (10000 x 6.4)/100
= Rs 640

Example.4 Rs.100 shares of a company are sold at a discount of Rs.20.If the return on the investment is 15%,find the rate of dividend declared.

Ans. Market value of each shares = 100 – 20
= Rs.80
Interest on investment of Rs. 80
= 15% x 80
= (15 x 80)/100
= Rs 12
Dividend on face value of Rs. 100 = Rs. 12
Rate of dividend = 12%.

HOME WORK-

Q1. At what price should a 6.25% Rs.100 share be quoted when the money is worth 5%?

Q2. At what price should a 6.25% Rs.50 share be quoted when the money is worth 10%?

Q3. If a man received Rs.1080 as dividend from 9% Rs.20 shares , find the number of shares purchased by him.

Q4. Find the percentage interest on capital invested in 18% shares when a Rs.10 share costs Rs.12.

(Fri), Class- X,

EVS Ch- 4, Topic (Land Reforms)

Home Assignment....

1) What do you mean by land reforms?
2) What are the main objectives of land reforms?
3) What are the types of land reforms?
4) What is land reforms in economics?
5) What is the Land Reforms Act of 1955?
6) Why is land reform important?

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

class 10

নীল মানুষের কাহিনি

সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়

(ক্ষেত্রসমীক্ষা)

* 'নিকারপুর গ্রামে কারুর একটা উত্তেজনা পড়ে গেল'

i) কোথায় উত্তেজনা পড়ে গিয়েছিল?

ii) কিসের সেই উত্তেজনার সৃষ্টি হয়েছিল?

iii) মানুষ উত্তেজিত হয়ে কি কি কাজ করেছিল?

iv) কাকে নিয়ে এই উত্তেজনা তার এই অবস্থা কি ভাবে হয়েছিল?

উত্তর

i) সুনীল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়ের 'নীল মানুষের কাহিনি' গল্পে নিকারপুর গ্রামে একটা উত্তেজনা পড়ে গিয়েছিল।

ii) গরুর গাড়ির চেয়ারম্যানের কাছে বহু লোকজন এসে উপস্থিত হয়, লাঠি, দা, কাস্তে নিয়ে দশ-বারোজন লোক, কারুর মাথা ফেটে পড়ে। ক্ষেতের মতো নীলাভূমিতে রবিবার হারিয়েই যায়। এমন একজন লাঠি দিয়ে আঘাত করেই তার লাঠিটা ছেড়ে দিয়ে সে সেখানেই মাটির মতো পড়ে গেল। মানুষের ভাবে ভরা ঘর। লোকটি বড়ো বড় ফেলে দৌড়ে এলো এখানেই উলুর দিয়ে অদৃশ্য হয়ে যায়, তারপরই ঘটনা হয় যে নিকারপুর গ্রামে দৈত্যের আবির্ভাব।

iii) মানুষ উত্তেজিত হয়ে দৈত্য সম্পর্কে নানা গল্প তৈরী করে। কেউ বললে তার মুখের মতো দাঁত, কেউ বললে তার চোখ দিয়ে আগুন বেরোয়, কেউ বলল ওটা দৈত্য নয়, আসলে একটা খোকা। কেউ বলল বাজারে খোকা খাকে না, ওটা নিশ্চয়ই কিম্ভূত কিমাকার কিছু। কেউ আবার বলল তা কি করে হতে পারে যে মানুষ দেখে চলে নিশ্চয়ই কোনো জানুর সঙ্গে জড়িয়ে আছে।

iv) কাকে নিয়ে এই উত্তেজনা তার এই অবস্থা হয়েছিল ভিনগ্রহের মানুষের সম্পর্কে, তাদের সঙ্গে তার শরীর নীলবর্ণ হয়েছে, তার সাথে হয়েছে ভোকাট কোর। কিন্তু রবিবার সব চেষ্টা করেও তাদের কাছ থেকে পালাতে পারছে না, তার বাবার কাল দিয়ে টিপে মারা তাদের সঙ্গে যাবার চেষ্টা করেছে।

H.W তুমি যে শহরে বা গ্রামে থাকো সেখানকার স্বাস্থ্য সমস্যা নিয়ে বন্ধুকাকে একটি চিঠি লেখো।

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

DATE – 23/04/2020

CHAPTER – Absorption by roots

Explanation

Phenomenons of absorption of water -

- Passive transport - similar to diffusion.
- Active transport – passage of substance (salt or ion) from .Lower to higher concentration using energy.

High concentration

Low concentration

When any substance is kept in strong salt solution then any bacteria cannot grow. This is because compared to the bacterias body the outside has strong salt conc . So water moves out of the bacterias body and it dies. That is why when we have throat infection we gargle using saline water because by this water will move out of bacterias body as the outside has high salt conc and low water concentration (hypertonic condition) and hence it dies.

EXPERIMENTS TO DEMONSTRATE THE VARIOUS PROCESSES ASSOCIATED TO ABSORPTION

1. **Experiment to demonstrate the osmosis by using sheet of cellophane or goat bladder:**
Requirements: Beaker, thistle funnel, goat bladder or sheet of cellophane, thread, water and sugar solution.
Method:
1. Cover the lower opening of the glass tube with the goat bladder or sheet of cellophane and tie it with the thread.
2. Fill in the interior of the tube with molasses, a concentrated sugar solution in water.
3. Place the whole apparatus in a beaker containing water, preferably distilled water.
4. Note the level of the water in the thistle funnel and keep the apparatus to note the results.
Observations:
Level of the water in the thistle funnel increases

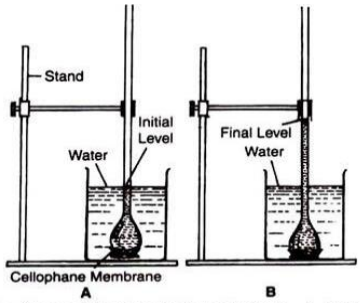


Fig. 2. Demonstration of osmosis by using sheet of cellophane. A, At start; B; A few hours later.

Results: Water concentration in beaker is 100% while in the sugar solution it is less than this, and, therefore, the water from the region of higher concentration moves towards the region of lower concentration. The movement is through a semipermeable membrane and so the experiment shows the phenomenon of osmosis.

2. Experiment to demonstrate osmosis with the help of potato osmometer:

Requirements: Petri-dish, water, potato, sugar solution, cork and capillary tube.

Method:

1. Take a potato tuber, remove its outer covering from one end and cut the same end flat.
2. Scoop out a cavity from the other end of the tuber running almost upto the bottom.
3. Fill the cavity with the sugar solution and fit an airtight cork fitted with a capillary tube on the upper end of the cavity

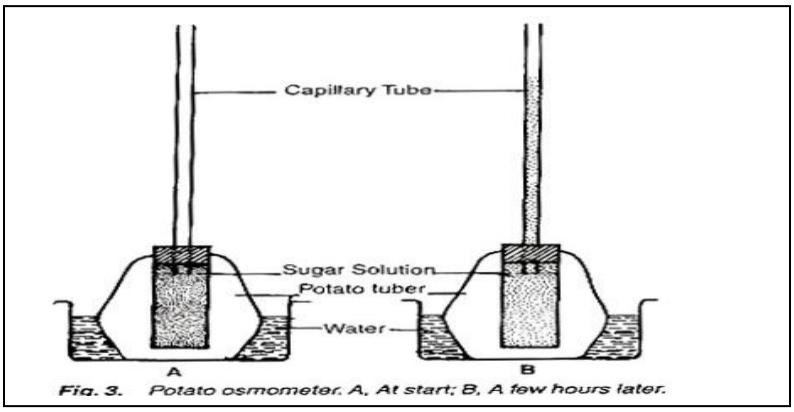


Fig. 3. Potato osmometer. A, At start; B, A few hours later.

4. Place the capillary- fitted potato tuber in the water- filled petri-dish.
5. Mark the solution level in the tube and watch the experiment for some time.

Observations

After some time the level of the solution in the tube increases. Mark the level of solution when it stops to move.

Results:

The level in the capillary tube increases because of the fact that osmotic pressure of the sugar solution is higher than that of the water, and the water moves through the semipermeable membrane of potato from petri-dish into the cavity. So the experiment shows that phenomenon of osmosis.

3.To demonstrate the phenomenon of diffusion.

Requirements: Beaker, water, copper sulphate crystals.

Method:

Take a clean beaker and fill it completely with water. Place a big crystal of copper sulphate on one side of the beaker

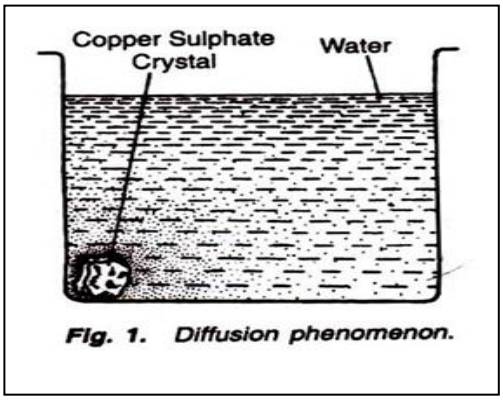


Fig. 1. Diffusion phenomenon.

Observations:
After some time, crystal of copper sulphate disappears and its particles get equally distributed throughout the water.
Results:
Molecules of the copper sulphate move from the region of higher concentration, i.e., crystal, to the region of lower concentration, i.e., water, and thus show the phenomenon of diffusion.

4. DEMONSTRATION OF OSMOTIC PRESSURE

Osmotic pressure

Applied in opposite

Direction of water

Movement.

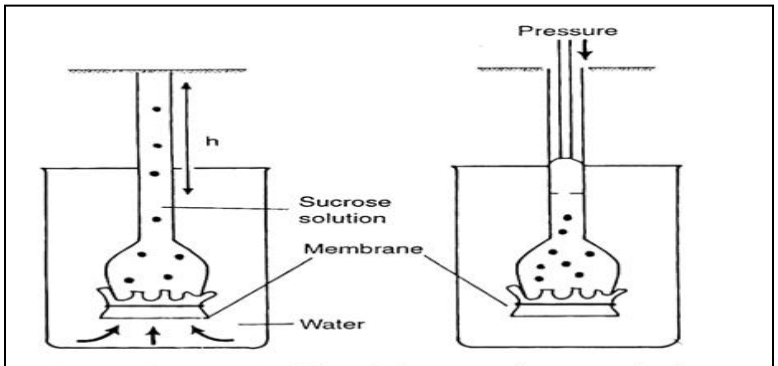


Fig. 2.7. Demonstration of osmosis by egg membrane experiment.

5. **TO SHOW FOOD PRODUCED IN LEAF IN CONDUCTED DOWNWARD BY PHLOEM**

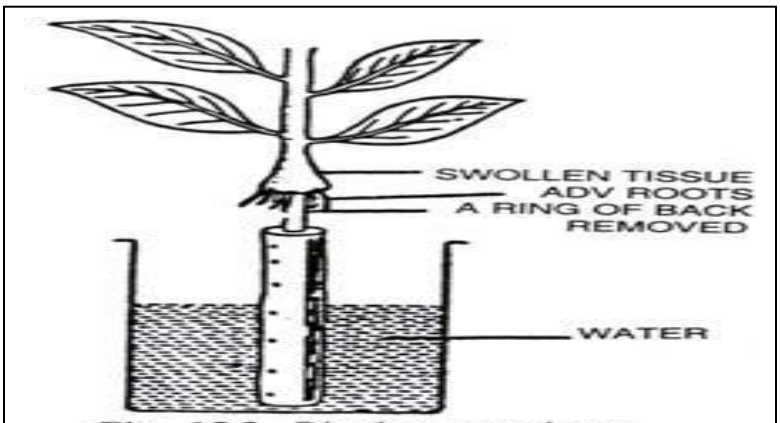
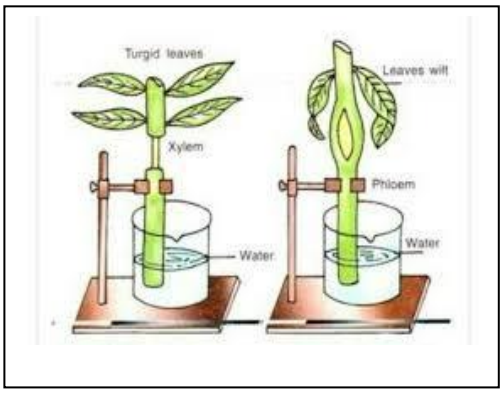


Fig. 15.2. Ringing experiment.

A part of the phloem from the middle portion is removed. the set up is kept for sometime . after sometime it is found that the base of the upper part has swollen and the lower part has dried up.the upper part have swollen because the food produced is unable to travel down due to absence of phloem and the lower part has dried out because of unavailability of food

6. To show xylem conducts water



Here in the first figure the xylem is present in the middle portion. In the 2nd figure the xylem is being removed from middle. Both the set ups are kept for sometime. After that it is seen that the leaves in the 2nd figure drooped but they are intact in the 1st figure. This proves that xylem is the structure which conducts water and as it is absent in the 2nd one so water is unable to travel and leaves droop.

7. Pathway of conduction of water in roots.

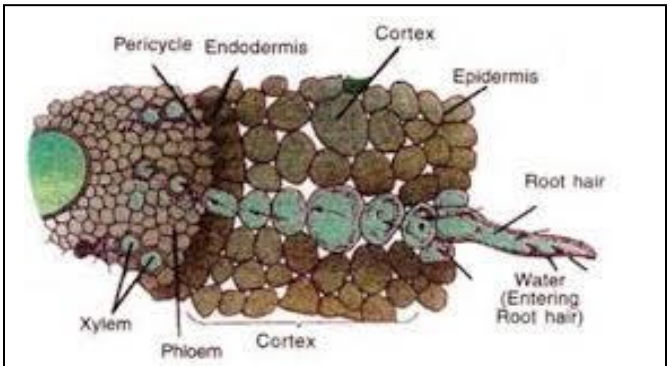
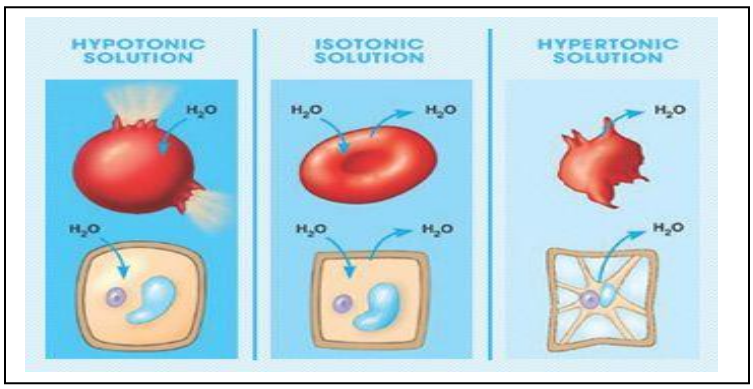


Fig. 2.5. Cross section of a part of root showing cell-to-cell conduction of water from root hair to xylem.

8. Condition of cells in hypertonic , hypotonic and isotonic solution

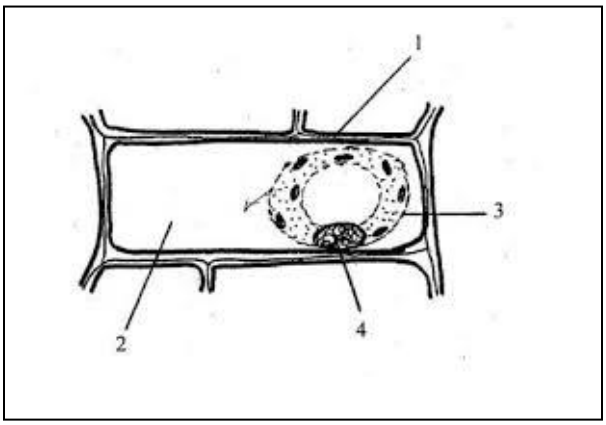
Cell size increase remain same cell shrinks



ASSIGNMENT 3 (CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT) (DRAW THE DIAGRAMS IN YOUR COPY)

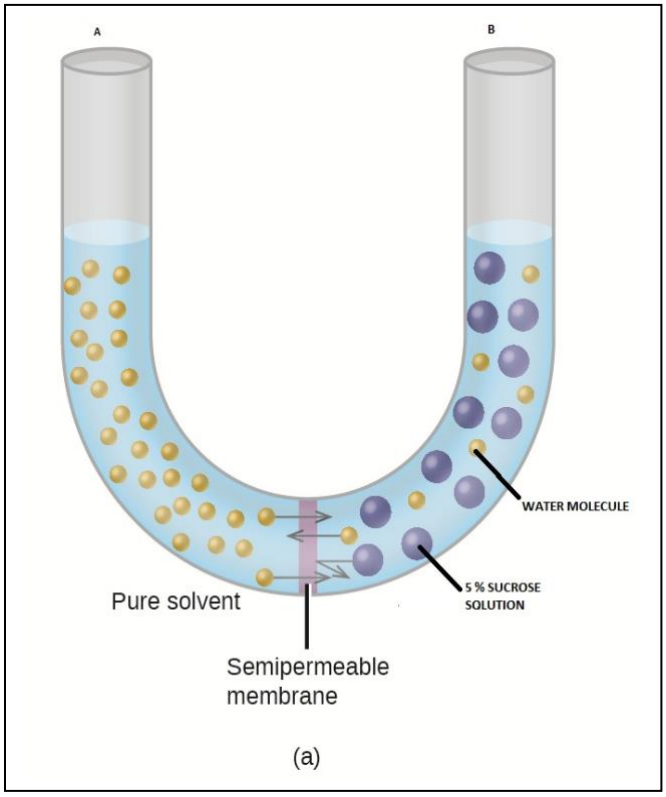
1)

1) What is the state of the cell shown in the diagram?
2) Name the structure that acts as selectively permeable membrane
3) Labell parts 1 – 4
4) How can the above cell brought back to original condition? Mention the scientific term of the recovery of the cell.



2)

1) What does the experiment demonstrate?
2) Define the process demonstrated.
3) What changes are observed after few hours?
4) Which limb of the U tube contains more concentrated sucrose solution A or B?



3) Give reason –
   a) Plants growing in fertilized soil are often found to wilt if the soil is not adequately watered.
   b) Salt & sugar are used in preserving food.

MOUMITA GANGULY

Class 10

महायज्ञ का पुरस्कार

Q -1) " वह मुह उठाकर सेठ की ओर देखने लगा,उसकी आँखों में कृतज्ञता थी।"

क)कौन मुह उठाकर किसे और क्यों देखने लगा?

उत्तरः एक कुत्ता जो भूखा था जिसके प्राण भूख के कारण निकलने ही वाले थे वह मुह उठाकर सेठ की और देखने लगा ।सेठ जी ने जैसे ही एक रोटी के टुकड़े कर के दिए उन्हें खाने के बाद उसने कृतज्ञता भरी आँखों से सेठ की ओर मुह उठाकर देखा क्योंकि उसे अन्न तो मिल गया था लेकिन उसकी भूख नहीं मिटी थी।

ख)कृतज्ञता का शाब्दिक अर्थ लिखते हुए बताइये की उसकी आँखों में कृतज्ञता क्यों थी ?

उत्तरः कृतज्ञता का शाब्दिक अर्थ है 'उपकार मानना'। वह कुत्ता जो भूख से मर रहा था उसकी आँखों में कृतज्ञता का भाव था क्योंकि सेठ ने उसे रोटी खिलायी थी ।जब किसी दुखी प्राणी का दुःख कम किया जाये तो उसके मन में कृतज्ञता का भाव आना स्वाभाविक है ।यह उपकार मानने का भाव उस कुत्ते की आँखों से झलक रहा था जिसकी प्राण रक्षा सेठ ने अपनी रोटी खिलाके की थी।

ग) कृतज्ञ होने वाले जीव की सहायता किसने और

कैसे की।उन्हें ऐसा करने से क्या प्राप्त हुआ?

उत्तरः कृतज्ञ होने वाला जिव एक कुत्ता था जिसकी सहायता सेठ जी ने की थी ।उन्हीने यह पुण्य कार्य तब किया था जब वह स्वयं भी बहत अभाव ग्रस्त थे।उनके पास खाने तक के लिए अन्न नहीं था ।जो रोटी उनके पास थी वो भी उन्होंने भूख से छटपटाते उस असहाय कुत्ते को एक एक करके खिला दी।भूख से व्याकुल वह कुत्ता इतना दुर्बल हो गया था कि मर भी सकता था ।

उन्हें ऐसा करने का यह फल प्राप्त हुआ की उनको अपना यज्ञ नहीं बेचना परा और उनके जीवन के सभी आभाव दूर हो गए।

घ) इस कहानी से हमे क्या शिक्षा मिलती है?

उत्तरः इस कहानी से हमे ये शिक्षा मिलती है कि प्राणी मात्र से दया और प्रेम करना चाहिए ।जीवो पर दया करना ही मनुष्य का परम धर्म है ।स्वार्थ से दूर रह कर कर्म करना चाहिए ।यश प्राप्ति की कामना से धन संपत्ति खर्च कर किया गया यज्ञ सच्चा यज्ञ नहीं अपितु निःस्वार्थ भाव से प्राणी मात्र की रक्षा के लिए किया गया कर्म ही सच्चा यज्ञ है ।

Homework: ***शाम तक तो वह पत्थर बिलकुल उठा भी नहीं था अब यह अकस्मात् कैसे हो गया?***

क) रात्रि के समय सेठानी किस स्थान पर और क्यों गयी थी?

ख) सेठानी ने अपने पति को क्यों बुलाया?

ग) पति पत्नी ने क्या आश्चर्यचकित दृश्य देखा?

घ) कहानी के शिर्षक की सार्थकता स्पष्ट करे।

Chemistry Class 10

Chapter 3:Acid,bases and Salts(bases)

- **A base** is either a metallic oxide or a metallic hydroxide or ammonium hydroxide which reacts with hydronium ions of an acid to form salt and water only.
- **An alkali** is a basic hydroxide which when dissolved in water produces hydroxyl ions as the only negatively charged ion.It is actually a base soluble in water.
- **Bases can be classified in many ways**.It can be classified on the basis of their strength into a strong base(it undergoes complete dissociation in aqueous solution to produce high concentration of hydroxyl ions) and weak base(it undergoes partial dissociation in aqueous solution to produce a low concentration of hydroxyl ions in solution).NaOH,KOH being strong base.Ca(OH)2 and NH4OH being weak base.
- **The acidity of base**:The number of hydroxyl ions which can be produced per molecule of the base in aqueous solution is known as the acidity of the base.This can be used as another parameter for classification of bases.M onoacidic base is a base which on dissociation in aqueous solution produces 1 hydroxyl ion(eg: NaOH).Di acidic base is a base which produces 2 hydroxyl ion on dissociation(eg:Ca(OH)2).Triacidic base is a base which produces 3 hydroxyl ions on dissociation(eg:Al(OH)3).
- **Preparation of bases**: It can be prepared by reaction of metals with oxygen.Another method is when reactive metals react with water to form its respective hydroxide and hydrogen.Bases are also formed by the action of water on soluble metallic oxide.Aqueous solution of salts with a base(alkali) precipitate the respective metallic hydroxide.Metallic oxides are also formed by the action of oxygen with metallic sulphide.Salts on decomposition also forms basic oxide.[sodium and potassium carbonate do not decompose on heating]
- **Physical properties of bases**:They have sharp and bitter taste.They change the colour of indicators like litmus changes from red to blue;methyl orange changes from orange to yellow and phenolphthalein changes colourless to pink.Bases are strong electrolytes and have mild corrosive action on skin.
- **Chemical properties of bases**:Strong alkali absorb carbon dioxide from air to form carbonates.They neutralise acids to form salt and water.They precipitate as insoluble metallic hydroxide when added to the solutions of the salts of heavy metals like Cu,Zn,Fe.The hydroxide of Zn,Al and Pb being amphoteric(reacts with both base and acid) dissolve in excess of NaOH or KOH but other hydroxide do not.When alkali are heated with ammonium salt ammonia gas is given out.
- **Bases finds its uses in various ways**.NaOH is used for soap manufacture.KOH used for

salt,soap manufacture as well as in batteries.Slaked lime is used in manufacture of bleaching powder and softening hard water.Mg(OH)2 used as an antacid.Magnesia used in making refractory bricks.Ca(OH)2 used as drying agent.

- The acidic,basic or neutral solution can be ascertained on the basis of ionisation.The nature of solution depends upon the concentration of hydronium ions in solution.A Danish biochemist devised a scale known as pH scale which represent the hydronium ion concentration of the given aqueous solution.

- **The pH of a solution** is the negative logarithm to the base 10 of the hydrogen ion concentration expressed in moles per litre.The normal pH scale ranges from 0 to 14.The number 7 represents neutrality.Numbers less than 7 indicate that acidic nature is increasing as the number decrease.On the other hand number greater than 7 show alkalinity increase as the numbers increase.In a colourless liquid accuratevpH value can be obtained by an indicator.Like a universal indicator produces green colour in neutral solution when pH is 7.It changes in a basic solution from blue to indigo to violet as pH value increases from 7 to 14.In acidic solution colur changes from yellow to pink,to red as PH decreases from 7 to 1.

- **Importance of pH in everyday life:**Our body works within a narrow pH range of 7 to 7.8.Even plants and animals survive in a narrow pH range.Every crop grows better in a particular pH range like rice grows better in slightly acidic soil,citrus fruits in alkaline soil.Even our digestive system maintains pH.Our stomach produces HCl but if it becomes excess,pH falls and causes pain.To get rid of this antacids are used.When pH of tooth falls below 5.5 tooth decay starts.Tooth enamel gets corroded,saliva being alkaline helps in increasing the pH slightly but paste helps to neutralise acid in mouth.Too much excess chocolate helps in tooth decay.Bee stings leaves acid in our body which can be neutralised by baking soda.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is the difference between the chemical nature of an aqueous solution of HCl and ammonium hydroxide

2. You have been provided with 3 test tube containing distilled water,acidic and basic solution.If you are given only red litmus paper how will you identify the contents

3. How would you obtain the following:(Give balanced equation)

   a) a base from other base

   b)an alkali from a base.

4. What is pH value? Two solutions of X and Y have pH value 4 and 10 respectively.Which one of these will give pink colour with phenolphthalein indicator.

5. How does tooth enamel gets damaged.What can be done to prevent it.

6. Solution P has pH 13, solution Q has pH 6 and solution R has pH 2.Which solution

   a) will liberate ammonia from ammonium sulphate on heating

   b) is a strong acid

   c) will be strong electrolytes and changes methyl orange from orange to yellow

   d) will react with carbonate to give carbon dioxide

   e) will react with salt to give insoluble metallic hydroxide

CLASS-X

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-WATER RESOURCES (THIRD Part)

ASSESMENT-5

Importance of water

Water is a natural resource and it has some importance. These are

1. It is the life line for all living organisms for their physical and biological activities.
2. It is needed in the industrial and agricultural sector.
3. Hydroelectric power can be produced from water.
4. Water helps in disposing the solid and liquid wastes.
5. Aquatic lives are possible in water.
6. Water is also an important source of sports.

Need of water conservation-

As water is an important resource people need to conserve water-

1. Fresh water resources such as rivers, lakes, ponds etc. are drying due to the over use of water.
2. Due to overpopulation the over exploitation of surface and ground water occur, especially in the last few decades.
3. Industrial development is polluting water bodies such as rivers, streams and lakes.

4. Agricultural wastewater is also harmful. Fertilizers and pesticides are being drained into nearby streams, rivers and lakes.
5. Water scarcity is caused by the over growing of population.
6. In these ways our water resources are depleting at an alarming rate. It is predicted that on 2025 India will face the problem of huge water scarcity. So conservation is essentially needed.

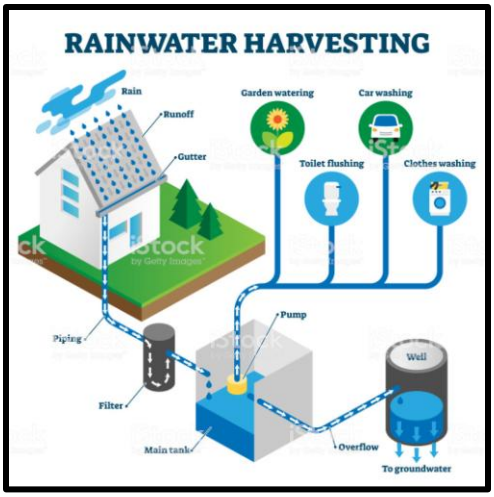
Conserving water has become a major environmental issue. Reducing per capita consumption of water and preventing wastage are effective ways of water conservation.

Water conservation

Water conservation means preventing and controlling of the depletion and degradation of water and conservation is essentially for not only the present generation but also for future need.

Necessary steps-

1. Development of water saving technologies.
2. Preventing water pollution.
3. Awareness among people.
4. Promoting watershed management, rainwater harvesting.
5. Recycling and reuse of water



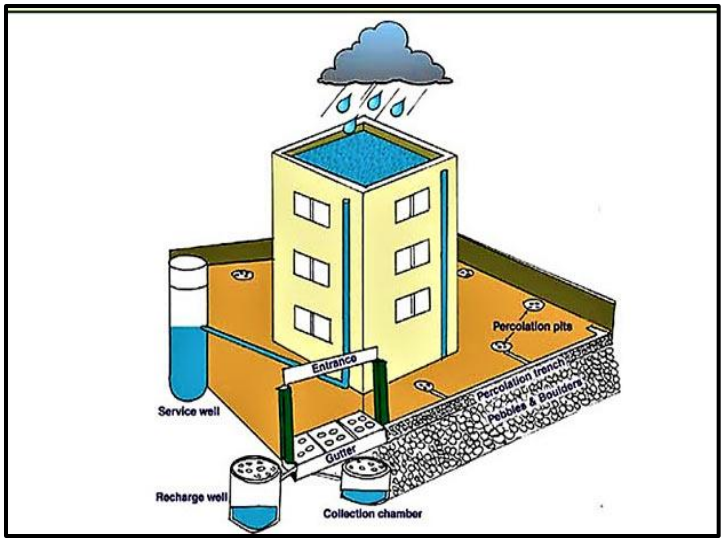
Rainwater harvesting-

Rainwater harvesting is a simple technique of collecting and storing rainwater to be used later. It is encouraged in regions where rainfall is scanty.

Objectives-

1. To meet the increasing demands of water.
2. To increase groundwater recharge and raise the water table
3. To prevent soil erosion or flooding.
4. Protecting rainwater from pollution.

- **Rooftop rainwater harvesting method**

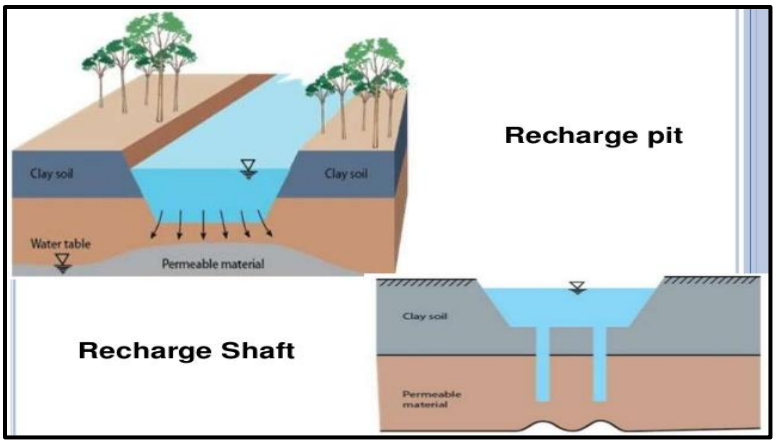


It is a simple scheme to replenish the ground water and increase its level. Rainwater can be collected over roof of houses and then can be sent through PVC pipes into the underground. By rain water harvesting water can be utilized at its maximum extent.

- **Recharge of ground water method**

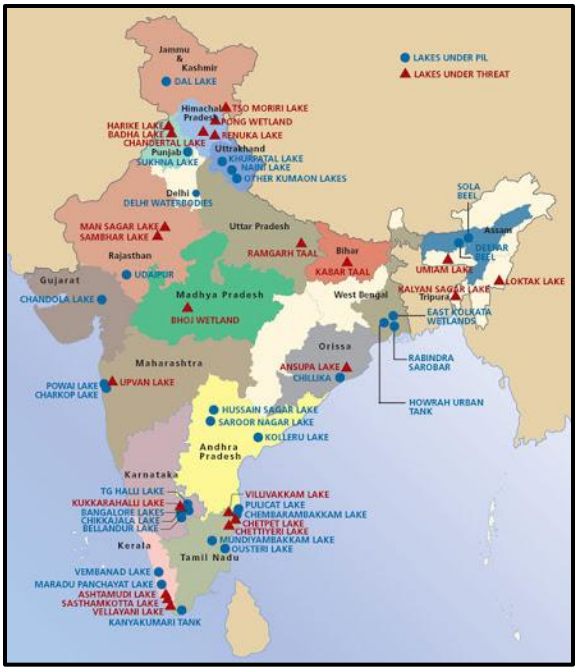
It is a new method of rainwater harvesting. Different ways of recharging are-

- Pit recharge- pits are constructed to recharge.
- Trenches-these are constructed to collect the water in shallow depth.
- Dug well-water is carried with help of drain pipes to filtration tank



Advantages or importance-

1. Rainwater harvesting increases the availability of rainwater during dry season.
2. It decreases the dependency on underground water.
3. It is environment friendly method.
4. It improves the quality of ground water.
5. It reduces soil erosion and improves soil moisture.
6. Rainwater can be stored for its future use.



Areas-

Rainwater harvesting technique is being used in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu along with Assam, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, etc. Many states have made it a government policy.

Today rainwater harvesting is practiced in most of the large cities like Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai.

Assignment questions-

1. Give four reasons for conservation of water.
2. Briefly describe about two methods of water harvesting in India.
3. Mention any two objectives of rainwater harvesting.
4. What is rainwater harvesting?
5. Write three importance of rainwater.
6. ‘The need of water conservation is very important’-Give reason.

Pranamita Majumder

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS X
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
HOME ASSIGNMENT 4
ACADEMIC YEAR- 2020-21

Date- 24/04/2020

I. Synthesis of sentences-

- In terms of English Grammar, synthesis means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence- which can be either simple, complex or compound sentence.
- The synthesis can be achieved in the following manner-
- **RULE 1-** By using a participle-
  EX- He sprang up to his feet. He ran away.
  Springing up to his feet, he ran away.
- **RULE 2-** By using a noun or an appositive phrase.
  EX- This my mother. Her name is Susie.
  This my mother Susie.
- **RULE 3-** By using a gerund.
  EX- Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
  On hearing the news of her husband's death, she fainted.
- **RULE 4-** By using an infinitive.
  EX- I have some duties. I must perform them.
  I have some duties **to perform**.
- **RULE 5-** By using a nominative absolute.
  EX- The watch was expensive. He could not buy it.
  The watch **being expensive**, he could not buy it.
- **RULE 6-** By using an adverbial phrase.
  EX- The sun set. The travelers had not reached their destination.
  The travelers had not reached their destination **by sunset**.

Join the following sentences without *and, but, so.*

1. The heart attack was mild. Mr. Bose stayed in bed for three weeks.
2. The men went out to see if anyone was missing. The women stayed behind to care for the injured.
3. Her mother warned her not to talk to strangers. She told her not accept gifts from people she did not know.
4. Everyone was drenched wet by now. The rain had come down harder.
5. Swarna asked me a question. I was unable to answer it.
6. You helped Tania. She will always be grateful.
7. I heard you won a prize. I am extremely delighted.
8. There was a heavy traffic. We reached the stadium on time.
9. You will surely be late. Hurry up!
10. The trekkers got lost due to the heavy fog. They had misplaced their maps as well.

II. Write a letter to the district health officer, urging the official to de-contaminate and sanitize your locality as a precautionary measure against the outbreak of COVID-19.

Class X

24.04.2020

History & Civics

The Union Parliament

THE SPEAKER

"The Speaker represents the House… and because the House represents the Nation, in a particular way the Speaker becomes the symbol of the Nation's freedom and liberty……. – PT. Jawaharlal Nehru

- The Speaker is the Principal Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha.
- The Speaker is elected by the House of Lok Sabha from among its member by a simple majority of members present and voting.
- The Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker when the Speaker is not present.
- The Speaker elected for 5 years.
- The Speaker can resign his post on health ground or on other grounds by submitting a letter of resignation to the Deputy Speaker.
- The President may summon a Joint Sitting of the two Houses. Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the Joint Session of both Houses.

Role, Powers and Functions of the Speaker

1. Regulates Debates and Proceedings of the House –
    a) Speaker presides over meetings of the House. He allots time for discussion. All speeches and remarks are addressed to the Speaker.
    b) The Speaker has the final say regarding all rules and procedures of the House.
    c) The Speaker decides the admissibility of questions and all Resolutions.
    d) The Speaker decides whether a particular bill is a money bill or not.
    e) The Speaker shall not vote for first instance. When the votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Speaker gives a Casting Vote.
2. Disciplinary Functions –
    a) The Speaker maintains order and decorum in the House. He can suspend a member in case of misconduct.
    b) If words used by a member are indecent or unparliamentary, the Speaker may may order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.
    c) The Speaker decides whether there is a Prima Facie case regarding breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

3. Administrative Functions –
    a) The Speaker receives all documents, letters and petitions in the House.
    b) Speaker communicates the decisions of the House to concerned persons or authorities.
    c) The Speaker allows the admission of strangers and Press correspondents to the galleries of the House.

4. Parliamentary Committees –
    a) He appoints various parliamentary committees, and guides them in their work.
    b) Speaker appoints Chirperson of all Committees of the House.
    c) The Speaker is the ex-officio Chairperson of some of the committees of the House. I, e., Rules Committee, Business Committee, Advisory Committee.

    Home Work –
        1) Who is the Presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?
        2) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha elected?
        3) What is the normal term of the Speaker?
        4) Who decides whether a Bill is money Bill or not?
        5) State two Disciplinary Functions of the Speaker.
        6) Briefly explain the role of Speaker to Regulates and Proceedings of the House.