

IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE USE NEW NOTEBOOKS FOR ALL THE SUBJECTS

NOTEBOOKS(SOFT COVER SINGLE LINE REGISTERS 140 PGS)

Assignment-2 for duration 01 May 2020 to 15 May 2020

DOWNLOAD BOOKLIST FOR 2020-21

Assignment-3 will be uploaded on 15 May 2020



ASSIGNMENT-2

CLASS - X

SUBJECT -Biology

Read Chapter-01; Life Processes. Answer the following:

1. Explain the process of nutrition in simple single-cellular organisms(amoeba). (refer pg; 98)
2. Explain the process of photosynthesis. (Refer pg; 95,96,97)
3. Explain how the process of digestion occur in human alimentary canal.(refer pg; 98,99,100)
4. Define respiration. What is aerobic and anaerobic respiration?(refer pg: 101)

Class- 10

Science(Physics)

1. Image formed by a plane mirror is always __ and ____.
2. A spherical mirror, whose reflecting surface is curved inwards, that is,faces towards the centre of the sphere, is called a __.
3. The focal length of a spherical mirror is equal to ____ its radius of curvature.
4. Speed of light is ____.
5. Light rays always travels in ____.

Note:- Solve the above questions from study material given.

Class-10

Subject - Science (Chemistry)

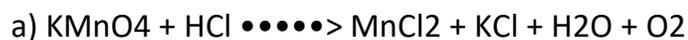
Q1 What does one mean by exothermic and endothermic reactions? Give one example of each.

Ans- Refer study material given for class10 chemistry.

Q2 Why is respiration considered as exothermic reaction? Explain.

Ans- Refer page no.7 of NCERT textbook.

Q3 Balance the following chemical reactions:



Ans- Refer study material for class 10 chemistry.

CLASS X
ENGLISH (FOOT PRINTS WITHOUT FEET)

Ruskin Bond is the writer of 'The Thief's story'. As the title tells it self that it is the story related to a thief who worked as a domestic help to Anil; hiding his real identity. Anil was a 25 years old young man who was writer by profession. Their meeting took place when Anil was enjoying a wrestling match in the city. This man requested Anil to employ him. (Actually his intention was to rob Anil). Anil asked him his name. He replied "Hari Singh". It was his habit to change his name every month to escape from police & his former employees.

Anil asked him if he could cook his food. Hari Singh replied, "yes" although he did not know cooking at all. Anil took him to his room. He told him to cook food. The food was so horrible that Anil had to throw it away. But he did not make any complaint. He simply said that he would teach him cooking. Then Anil started teaching Hari Singh because he was illiterate. He taught him how to write his name. Anil trusted Hari Singh so much that he gave him other key of his room.

Hari Singh noticed that Anil was a careless man as he would never hide his money from Hari Singh . One day Anil made some money by selling his book. He brought it & kept it under his mattress. Hari Singh saw it. At about 10:30 P.M when Anil was sleeping, he took away the money and went to the railway station to run away from there with the money. He found the train ' The Lucknow Express' moving. He could get into the train but he did not. Perhaps he was feeling guilty of breaking the trust of a gentleman who had trusted him. Then he went to the maidan and sat on a bench. Meanwhile it started raining. So he went to the clock tower to take shelter. All the money ----Rs 600 in the form of Rs 50 notes got wet.

He was feeling so guilty that he decided to go back to Anil and return the money to him. He went back & found Anil was sleeping soundly. He kept the back under the mattress and went to sleep.

Next day he got up. Anil behaved as nothing had happened. He gave him tea and a Rs 50 note; saying that he had made Rs 600 the previous day. In this way he changed a thief into a gentleman without telling anyone; either to police or Hari Singh.

EXERCISE:

1. Do you agree with the way adopted by Anil to change Hari Singh into a gentleman? Express your views in 120-150 words.
2. Why does Hari Singh feel guilty after stealing the money? Answer in 120-150 words.

Study Material for Class X (English -First flight)

DUST OF SNOW

Through the poem “Dust of Snow” by Robert Frost explains how an act as petty as experiencing snow on one’s body can brighten one’s day up.

The poet is in a bad mood. He is walking by a tree, a hemlock tree, which is poisonous. A crow sitting on the tree, happens to throw some snow dust on him which lifts his mood instantly. Thus the rest of his day was saved by the crow and the hemlock tree.

Generally hemlock tree and crow are used for negative references but the poet used them beautifully to portray that inauspicious things can bring joy and happiness too. One must not take things for granted and should be open and accept whichever way the nature chooses to bless us.

QUESTION:

What is a ‘dust of snow’? What does the poet say has changed his mood? How has the poet’s mood changed?

Fire and Ice

Through the poem “Fire and Ice”, Robert frost expresses the idea that that the world would end in either of two ways, either by ice or fire. Here fire is used as the emotion of desire and ice that of hatred.

The poem underpins the philosophy that we let our emotions rule us and if we don’t control them they will surely bring us all on the verge of chaos.

QUESTION:

What do ‘fire’ and ‘ice’ stand for?

कक्षा- दसवीं

विषय- हिंदी

प्रश्न 1:-पाठ नेता जी का चश्मा पढ़ कर निम्नलिखित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए -:

- १) मूर्ति बनाने का काम स्थानीय कलाकार को दिया गया होगा। यह -
 - क) रिपोर्ट में लिखा हैं।
 - ख) पक्की बात हैं।
 - ग) केवल अफ़ावा हैं।
 - घ) लेखक का अनुमान हैं।
- २) हालदार के मन में चस्मेवाले के प्रति क्या भाव था?

- क) तिरस्कार का।
ख) मजाक का।
ग) सम्मान का।
घ) उपेक्षा का।
- 3) हालदार साहब स्वभाव से -
क) सनकी हैं।
ख) पागल हैं।
ग) भावुक प्रेमी हैं।
घ) भावुक देशभक्त हैं।
- 4) हालदार सुभाष की मूर्ति में इतनी रुचि क्यों ले रहा था?
क) कौतुहाल के कारण।
ख) सुभाष के प्रति श्रद्धा के कारण।
ग) मूर्ति कौशल के कारण।
घ) बार बार बदलने वाले चश्मे के कारण।
- 5) सरकंडे का चश्मा किसने लगाया होगा?
क) पानवले ने।
ख) लेखक ने।
ग) हालदार ने।
घ) किसी देशभक्त बच्चे ने।

प्रश्न 2-: निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़ें और प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए -:

अब हालदार साहब को कुछ - कुछ समझ में आई। एक चश्मेवाला हैं जिसका नाम कैप्टन है। उसे नेताजी की बगैर चश्मेवाली मूर्ति बुरी लगती है। बल्कि आहत करती है, मानो चश्मे के बगैर नेताजी को असुविधा हो रही हो। इसलिए वह अपनी छोटी - सी दुकान में उपलब्ध गिने - चुने फ्रेमों में से एक नेताजी की मूर्ति पर फिट कर देता है। लेकिन जब कोई ग्राहक आता है और उसे वैसे ही फ्रेम की दरकार होती है जैसा मूर्ति पर लगा है तो कैप्टन चश्मेवाला मूर्ति पर लगा फ्रेम - संभवतः नेताजी

से क्षमा माँगते हुए - लाकर ग्राहक को देता है और बाद में नेताजी को दूसरा फ्रेम लौटा देता है।

वह! भाई खूब! क्या आइडिया है।

प्रश्न -

क) क्या सचमुच चश्मेवाले को नेताजी की बगैर चश्मेवली मूर्ति बुरी लगती है? सतर्क उत्तर दीजिए।

ख) चश्मेवाला मूर्ति पर चश्मा क्यों लगता है?

ग) चश्मेवाला मूर्ति का चश्मा क्यों बदल देता है?

घ) चश्मेवाला नेताजी की मूर्ति से क्षमा क्यों माँगता है?

ङ) हालदार किस बात पर खुश होता है?

च) हालदार सही सोच का आदमी है - सिद्ध कीजिए।

प्रश्न 3-'बालगोबिन भगत' पाठ पढ़कर कठिन शब्दों के अर्थ लिखिए।

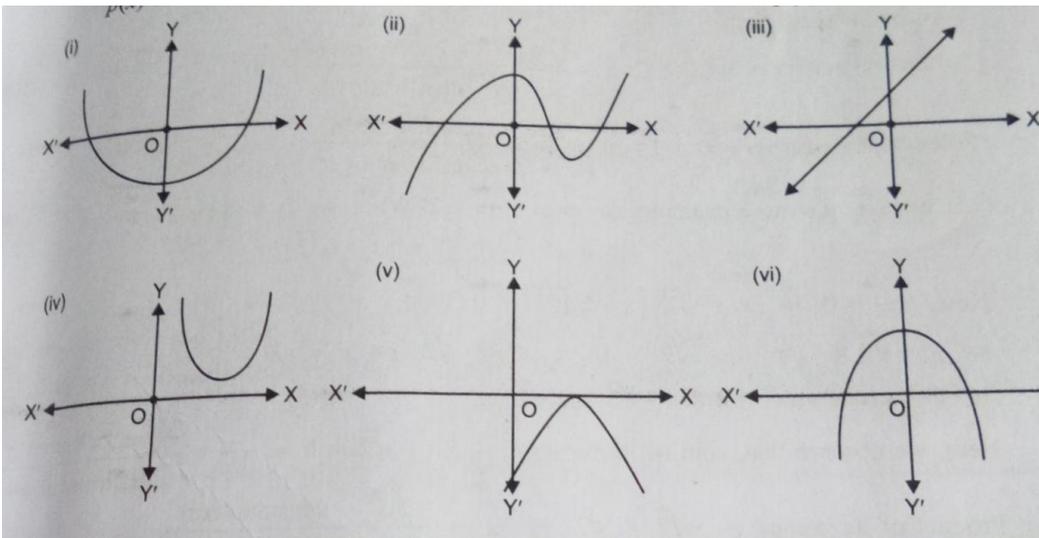
प्रश्न 4-'बालगोबिन भगत' पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए।

ASSIGNMENT NO 2

SUB: MATHS

CLASS : 10

Q1. The graphs of $y=p(x)$, where $p(x)$ is a polynomial are given bellow. Find the number of zeros foreach.



Q2. Find zeros of the following quadratic polynomial by factorisation method . Also verify the relationship between zeros and coefficient.

(a) $6x^2 - 7x - 3$. (b) $x^2 + 5x + 6$. (c) $5t^2 + 12t + 7$. (d) $3x^2 + 4x - 4$

Q3. Find zeros and verify the relationship between zeros and coefficient.

(a) $T^2 - 15$. (b) $4u^2 + 8u$ (c) $5x^2 - 10x$. (d) $x^2 - 16$

Q4. Find zeros by factorisation method . Also verify the relationship between zeros and coefficient.

(a) $2x^2 + 7x/2 + 3/4$. (b) $7y^2 - 11y/3 - 2/3$.

Q5. In each of the following, find a quadratic polynomial whose sum and product of zeros respectively are given below.

(a) $-1/2, -3$. (b) $2, -3/5$. (c) $-3/5, -13/5$. (d) $-8/3, 4/3$

Q6. If α and β are zeros of the polynomial $p(x) = x^2 + 7x + 12$. Then find the values of :

(a) $1/\alpha + 1/\beta$ (b) $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$. (c) $\alpha/\beta + \beta/\alpha$. (hint : use the formulas given in study material or on book and the identity $a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2a \cdot b$)

Q7. Find a quadratic polynomial whose zeros are given as :

(a) 1 and -3. (b) -3 and 4. (hint : first find the values of a, b and c using formulas of $\alpha + \beta$ and $\alpha \cdot \beta$, then put the values in standard equation $ax^2 + bx + c$)

ASSIGNMENT NO – 2

CLASS X, SOCIAL SCIENCE

WATCH AND READ ALL CONTENT ON POL SCI. L- 2-FEDERALISM AND GEOG. L-1 RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT ON DIKSHA APP. AND THEN WRITE THE FOLLOWING NOTES NEATLY IN YOUR C.W. NOTEBOOK. YOU WILL BE TESTED ON THESE NOTES IN YOUR NEXT ASSIGNMENT.

POLITICAL SCIENCE – LESSON 2 – FEDERALISM

1. FEDERALISM: Federalism is a system of government, which has two or more than two levels of government. For eg: India and Belgium are federations because we have the following three **LEVELS OF GOVT.:**

- a. Central Govt.
- b. State Govt.
- c. Local Govt./ Community Govt

2. FEATURES OF FEDERALISM:

- a. Two or more than two levels of govt.
- b. Each level has its own work
- c. This work is written in the Constitution
- d. If any change has to be made in the Laws of the Constitution, it will be done by both levels together.
- e. If there is conflict between these levels of govt., it will be solved by the Supreme Court.
- f. Both Central and State Govts. have their own money and resources.
- g. This helps in unity of the country and also helps to maintain diversity.

3. TWO WAYS BY WHICH FEDERATIONS HAVE BEEN FORMED:

- a. Coming Together Federations: When States are equal in power as the Central Govt. but come together for their security. Eg. USA, Australia
- b. Holding Together Federations: When States are weak in comparison with the Central Govt. and are brought together and looked after by the Central Govt. Eg. India, Belgium

4. WHAT MAKES INDIA A FEDERAL COUNTRY:

India is a Federation because it has 3 Levels of Govt – Central, State and Local Govts. The work of the Govt is divided into the following three lists:

- a. UNION LIST: Work of Central Govt. Contains 96 subjects(types of work).Eg Foreign Affairs, Banks. Only Central Govt can make laws on these.
- b. STATE LIST: Work of the State Govt. Contains 61 subjects. Eg Police, Agriculture. Only State Govt can make laws on these.
- c. CONCURRENT LIST: Work which is of common interest to both the Central and State Govts. Contains 52 subjects Eg. Education, Forest. Central and State Govts. can make laws on these together.

* Residuary Subjects: The work which is new, which was developed after the Constitution was made. Such work is done by the Central Govt. Eg. Computer Software

5. HOW IS FEDERALISM PRACTISED IN INDIA?

Federalism is practised in India by the following three methods which help in power sharing between the Central and State Govts:

- a. LINGUISTIC POLICY: Before 1947, India was divided into more than 500 princely states. After independence, these were joined together on the basis of language spoken by the people.
- b. LANGUAGE POLICY: There are 22 main languages in India which are mentioned in the Constitution and more than 1500 regional languages. Govt work and Govt exams can be attempted by people in these 22 languages
- c. CENTRE STATE RELATIONS: The Central and State Govts. share power and resources. Also, if no National Party wins more than 50% votes in the elections, the State or Regional Parties join them to form the govt. Such a govt is called a **Coalition Govt.**

6. **DECENTRALISATION OF POWER:** When power is taken away from the Central and State Govts and given to the third tier(level) of govt, the Local Govt, it is known as decentralisation.

- This Third Tier of Govt. was made in the form of **Panchayat** in villages and **Municipalities** in towns and cities.
- In 1992 a change was made in the Constitution to give power to the third tier of govt. which was not working well.
- This change was known as the 73rd Amendment Act.

A. Local Govt **BEFORE** 73rd Amendment Act.

- Local govt was directly under the control of the State Govt.
- Elections were not held regularly
- They did not have resources of their own.

B. Local Govt **AFTER** 73rd Amendment Act.

- Elections are now held regularly supervised by the State Election Commission.
- The Local Govts. have resources and money of their own.
- Seats are reserved for SC, ST, OBC and women

7. **PANCHAYATI RAJ:** Rural or village local govt is known as Panchayati Raj.

- Each village or group of villages has a **Gram Panchayat**.
- It is made of ward members called **Panch** and a head called **Sar-Panch**.
- They are elected by the adult population of the village called **Gram Sabha**.
- A few Gram Panchayats together make the **Panchayat Samiti, Mandalor Block**.
- All the Panchat Samitis together form the **Zila Parishad** with a head called Chairman.
- Local Govt in towns is called **Municipality** and in big cities is called **Municipal Corporations** with a head called **Mayor**.

WRITE THE FOLLOWING NOTES NEATLY IN YOUR C.W. NOTEBOOK.

GEOGRAPHY – LESSON 1 – RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. RESOURCE: Everything available in our environment, which can be used to satisfy our needs and is easy to get, cheaply available and accepted for use by our culture, is a Resource.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES: Resources are of many types and can be classified as follows:

a. On the basis of origin:

i) Biotic: Living eg. Trees, human beings ii) Abiotic: Non-living eg. Rocks, metals

b. On the basis of exhaustibility:

i) Renewable: Which can be made again and again eg. Water ii) Non-renewable: Which get finished after use, or are not made again by nature for very long eg. Metals, Petroleum

c. On the basis of ownership:

i) Individual: Belonging to one person eg. Watch, Clothes ii) Community: Belonging to the public eg. Park, Playground
iii) National: Belonging to the Nation eg. Roads, Railways, Forests iv) International: Belonging to the world eg. Oceans

d. On the basis of status of development:

i) Potential: Resources that we have but are not using fully. eg. Solar energy in Gujarat ii) Developed: Resources that we have and are using eg. Soil iii) Stock: Resources that we are not using because we do not have technology to develop them eg. Separating hydrogen, a huge resource of energy, from water iv) Reserve: Resources that we have saved for the future generations eg. Forests

3. PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE OVERUSE OF RESOURCES:

i.) Finishing of resources due to greed of people ii) Division of society into rich and poor iii) Environmental crisis like damage to ozone layer, global warming, pollution

4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Development which does not damage the environment and saves resources for the future generations.

5. RIO DE JENEIRO EARTH SUMMIT 1992 AND AGENDA 21:

In 1992, the leaders of 100 countries of the world met in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil for a meeting to take decisions on environment protection and sustainable development. All countries decided to make a list of 21 things that they would all do to protect environment and reduce poverty and disease.

6. RESOURCE PLANNING: Planning of resources is done for their careful use. This is important since resources like water, minerals, forests etc. are not distributed equally in all states of our country.

STEPS FOR RESOURCE PLANNING: i) Finding and identifying resources ii) Making maps and checking quality and quantity of resources iii) Using technology and skill to develop them iv) Using the resources for National development

7. CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES: Gandhiji said “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed”. He believed that the greedy and rich people and modern technology were the causes of the reduction of resources of the world.

8. LAND RESOURCES:

- Land resource is the most important resource because it supports life, vegetation, wild life, economic activity and transport.
- It needs to be protected because it is limited.
- In India there are a variety of relief features of land like mountains, plains, plateaus and islands. Mountains give water and support tourism. Plains support agriculture and industry. Plateaus are a rich source of minerals. Islands are important for biodiversity and defense of the country.
- **NET & GROSS SOWN AREA:** Net Sown Area is the total area of land cultivated in India in a year. Net sown area plus area which is cultivated more than once in the year is known as the Gross Sown Area.

9. LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA:

- The use of land in India is decided by the level of land, climate, soil type and population etc.
- Forests and pastureland for grazing animals has reduced due to overpopulation.
- Mining, over grazing of animals, over irrigation and industrial activity have degraded land.
- Planting trees, controlling overgrazing of animals, limiting mining activity and proper disposal of industrial waste help to control land degradation.

10. SOIL AS A RESOURCE

- Soil is formed by breaking of rocks, climate changes, action of wind, water, decomposers etc.
- Soil contains organic(living) and inorganic(non-living) organisms.
- Soil is classified into different types on the basis of colour, texture, age, physical and chemical properties.
- **ACTIVITY: WATCH VIDEO ON DIKSHA APP ON SOILS-SOILS DIFFER IN COMPOSITION**

Types of Soils	Rich in:	Lacks in:	Crops grown	States where found
Alluvial	Potash and Lime	Nitrogen and phosphorous	Large variety of rabi and kharif crops such as wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, jute etc.	Mainly found in the plains of Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand etc.
Black (Regur soil)	Lime, Iron, Magnesia and Alumina, Potash	Phosphorous, Nitrogen and organic matter	Cotton, sugarcane, jowar, tobacco, wheat, rice etc.	Deccan plateau- Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Valleys of Krishna and Godavari.
Red	Iron and Potash	Nitrogen, Phosphorous and humus.	Wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane and pulses	Eastern and southern part of the Deccan plateau, Orissa, Chattisgarh and southern parts of the middle Ganga plain.
Laterite	Iron oxide and potash	Organic matter, Nitrogen, Phosphate and Calcium	Cashew nuts, tea, coffee, rubber	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Orissa hills.
Arid and Desert	Soluble salts, phosphate	Humus, Nitrogen	Only drought resistant and salt tolerant crops such as barley, rape, cotton, millets maize and pulses	Western Rajasthan, north Gujarat and southern Punjab
Saline and	Sodium, Alkaline	Nitrogen and Potassium, Magnesium	Unfit for agriculture Calcium	Western Gujarat, deltas of eastern coast, Sunderban areas of West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana

Dear students try to communicate with your family in English with short sentences like: Can I help you/Thank you/ Please give me .../I am hungry/I am feeling sleepy/Can I watch TV/ Good morning/Good evening/ Good night. Be obedient, helpful and kind. Help your parents with housework. Keep your surroundings clean

DO THE COMPLETE CYCLE OF SURYA NAMASKAR AT LEAST 10 TIMES A DAY

