

USE SUBJECT WISE NOTEBOOKS FOR ASSIGNMENT
Assignment-4 for duration 01 June 2020 to 15 June 2020
Assignment-5 will be uploaded on 15 June 2020

Class- 10
Subject-Maths



ASSIGNMENT - 4

ENGLISH (WRITING SKILL)

Note down this article in your notebooks:

In recent times, there is perceived an increasing generation gap between parents and children. Write an article in about 120-150 words. You may take help from the clues given.

Disparity in views, lifestyle, values—leading to generation gap—youth, late night parties and philosophy of carefree life—old age—traditional values of respecting elders being eroded

GENERATION GAP

--- By Tushar

Generation gap means difference in attitude or lack of understanding between younger and older generations. This generation gap has always been there. But these days, it has reached an explosive stage. The values and patterns of life have changed to a great extent. Today everybody likes to live and behave in his own way. This attitude has widened the generation gap. It is now destroying family-life completely. The elders look after the children and make all sorts of sacrifices to bring them up. They feel that they have a right over them when they get old. But the growing children want a complete freedom in their thoughts and actions. They revolt when any kind of restriction is imposed on them. The result is that the family breaks up. When the children enter the teens, the problem of generation gap becomes serious. Children disobey their parents. They fail to see their parents' point of view.

Generation gap is not that serious a problem if families can learn to sit over dinner and talk the things out. Talking it out calmly and coolly with the idea of sorting things, can be the most helpful medium in lessening the generation gap.

Family outings, vacations, tours, picnic-outings, often with the family, can be effective ways to tackle/ handle the problem.

Do it yourself in your fair notebooks:

1. May 9th is celebrated as Mother's Day. The big day also has its dark side. Mothers in the Old Age Homes wait for their children to come and look them up but in vain. Things remain gloomy and expectations high on this day. Write an article on the topic: " Crisis during Old Age" and give suggestions to overcome this problem.
2. Yoga has now come to be accepted globally as a way to keep healthy. Recognising its universal appeal, the United Nations declared 21 June as the International Day of Yoga. With the help of given clues, write an article on "Yoga for Health". You are Vanshdeep.

Class-10
Subject - Hindi.

प्रश्न-१) वाक्य की परिभाषा लिखिए।

प्रश्न -२) वाक्य के अंगों के नाम लिखिए।

प्रश्न -३) रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेद कितने हैं? उनके नाम लिखिए।

प्रश्न -४) सरल, संयुक्त व मिश्र वाक्य की परिभाषा लिखकर एक - एक उदाहरण लिखिए।

प्रश्न -५) क्रियाविशेषण आश्रित उपवाक्य के चार भेद कौन से हैं ? लिखिए।

प्रश्न -६) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में रचना के आधार पर वाक्य भेदों की पहचान करके उनका उल्लेख कीजिए ---

क) वह समाचारपत्र पढ़कर विद्यालय गया।

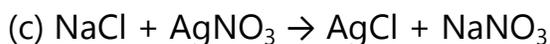
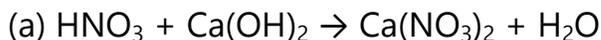
ख) वह बीमार था , इसलिए विद्यालय नहीं गया।

ग) विद्यालय पहुंचते ही प्रार्थना प्रारंभ हो गया।

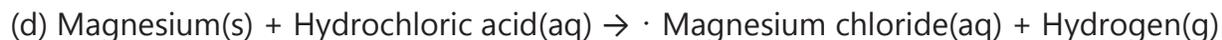
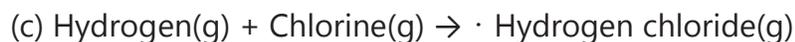
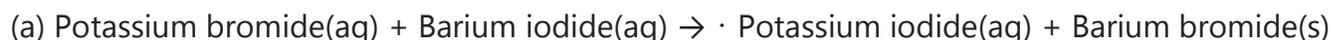
घ) जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ाई करते हैं, उन्हें सफलता मिलती है।

Class- 10
Subject- Chemistry

Q1 Balance the following chemical equation



Q2 Write the balanced chemical equation for the following and identify the type of Reaction in each case.



Q3 Write one equation each for decomposition reactions where energy is supplied in the form of heat, light or electricity.

NOTE: refer NCERT textbook and previous study material.

Class-10 (Biology)

Read chapter 06 from NCERT app.

Learn and write the following questions:

1. Which one of the following is an autotroph? Green plants or man.

Ans. Green plants.

2. Name the green pigment present in the leaves of a plant.

Ans. Chlorophyll.

3. What is chlorophyll?

Ans. Chlorophyll is a green colored pigment present in the leaves of green plants. Chlorophyll is necessary for the process of photosynthesis in green plants as it helps in the absorption of sunlight.

4. What are the conditions necessary for photosynthesis?

Ans. Conditions necessary for photosynthesis are sunlight, chlorophyll, carbon dioxide and water.

5. How do plants obtain carbon dioxide?

Ans. Plants obtain carbon dioxide by the help of stomata present on the surface of leaves. Stomata are the tiny pores present on the surface of leaves.

6. What is the mode of nutrition in amoeba?

Ans. The mode of nutrition in amoeba is holozoic.

7. How does amoeba engulf the food particle?

Ans. Amoeba engulfs its food by the help of pseudopodia also known as false feet of amoeba. The process of engulfing food by amoeba is called phagocytosis.

Science (Physics)

Q1. Image formations by concave and convex mirrors. All cases with diagrams.

Q2. Why do dentists use concave mirrors?

Q3. Which mirror is used as a shaving mirror and why?

Q4. Which mirror is used as a side-view mirror in vehicles and why?

Class – 10

Subject – Maths

The general form of pair of linear equations in two variables are :

$a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0$ and $a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0$, where a_1, b_1, c_1 and a_2, b_2, c_2 are the real numbers and also $a_1 \neq 0$ and $a_2 \neq 0$. We can solve these equations graphically and algebraically.

Ex.1 . A shopkeeper sold 3 pens and 4 pencils for Rs. 6 to a customer. A little later another customer purchased 6 pens and 8 pencils for Rs. 12. Represent this situation algebraically and graphically.

Sol. Let the no. Pens be x and

The number of pencils be y

According to the question

Cost of 3 pens + cost of 4 pencils = 6

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 4y = 6 \text{ ----- (1)}$$

Cost of 6 pens + cost of 8 pencils = 12

$$\Rightarrow 6x + 8y = 12 \text{ ----- (2)}$$

Eq.(1) and (2) are the algebraic representation.

Graphical representation

$3x + 4y = 6$ now we have to find atleast two solutions .

If $x = 2$ then $y = (6 - 3 \times 2) / 4 = 0$

If $x = -2$ then $y = (6 + 6) / 4 = 3$

\Rightarrow coordinates are $(2, 0)$ and $(-2, 3)$

X	2	-2
y	0	3

Also $6x + 8y = 12 \Rightarrow y = (12 - 6x) / 8$

If $x = 2$ then $y = (12 - 6 \times 2) / 8 = 0$

If $x = 6$ then $y = (12 - 36) / 8 = -3$

\Rightarrow Coordinates are $(2, 0)$ and $(6, -3)$

X	2	6
y	0	-3

Now we plot the points in a graph.

In the same way we can solve the other questions .

Ex. 2. On comparing the ratios a_1/a_2 , b_1/b_2 , and c_1/c_2 . find out whether the following pair of linear equation, intersect at one point, parallel or coincident .

$$5x - 4y + 8 = 0 \text{ and } 7x + 6y - 9 = 0$$

Sol. We have given the equations are

$$5x - 4y + 8 = 0 \text{ and } 7x + 6y - 9 = 0$$

On comparing these with general form of pair of linear equations then we get

$$a_1 = 5, \quad b_1 = -4, \quad c_1 = 8 \quad \text{and} \quad a_2 = 7, \quad b_2 = 6, \quad c_2 = -9$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{5}{-4} = \frac{-5}{4}, \quad \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-4}{6}, \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{8}{-9} = \frac{-8}{9}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

\Rightarrow Pair of lines intersect at one point .

In the same way we can solve other questions .

Now taking help from above solved examples solve the following questions:

Represent the following situations algebraically and graphically:

- Q1. Romila went to stationary shop and purchased 2 pencils and 3 erasers for Rs. 9. Her friend Sonali bought 4 pencils and 6 erasers of the same kind for Rs. 18.
- Q2. Aftab tells her daughter " Seven years ago , I was seven times as old as you were then. Also, three years from now , I will be three times as old as you will e" .
- Q3. The cost of 2 Kg of apples and 1 Kg of grapes on a day was found to be Rs. 160. After a month, the cost of 4 Kg. apples and 2 Kg. grapes is Rs. 300.
- Q4. Two railway tracks are represented by the equations $2x + 4y = 10$ and $3x + 6y = 12$. Represent this situation graphically.
- Q5. 10 students of class X took part in a Mathematics quiz. If the number of girls is 4 more than the number of boys . We have to find the number of boys and girls in class X. Represent this algebraically and graphically.

Q6. On comparing the ratios a_1/a_2 , b_1/b_2 , and c_1/c_2 check whether the following pair of linear equations intersect at one point , parallel or coincident.

(i) $9x + 3y + 12 = 0$ and $18x + 6y + 24 = 0$

(ii) $6x - 3y + 10 = 0$ and $2x - y + 9 = 0$

(iii) $3x + 2y = 5$ and $2x - 3y = 7$

(iv) $\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{3}y = 7$ and $9x - 10y = 14$

Q7. Which of the following pairs of linear equations are consistent or inconsistent :

(i) $x + y = 5$; $2x + 2y = 10$

(ii) $2x - 2y - 2 = 0$; $4x - 4y - 5 = 0$

(iii) $x - y = 8$; $3x - 3y = 16$

Q8. Half the perimeter of a rectangular garden, whose length is 4m more than its width, is 36 m. We have to find the dimensions of the garden. Represent this algebraically.

****Note : Graph should be drawn on the graph paper:**

ASSIGNMENT NO – 4

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

ECONOMICS – LESSON 2 - SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. THE SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY: The different types of work done in the country are divided into three sectors which are as follows:

- PRIMARY SECTOR: All the work done directly associated with nature. Eg: Fishing, farming, forestry, dairy etc
- SECONDARY SECTOR: All the work done in industry which changes primary products into finished goods. Eg: Making sugar from sugarcane, cloth from cotton, furniture from wood.
- TERTIARY SECTOR: All the services come into this sector. Eg. Doctors, Teachers, Carpenters, Transport, Banking, Communication.

2. COMPARING THE THREE SECTORS: To find out the total production the three sectors, we have to find out the value of all the goods and services produced within the country.

- This is done by including the **final goods and services**. For eg. If we want to find the value of biscuits, we do not add the cost of sugar and flour and butter; we take the final value of the packet of biscuits.
- The value of the final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year gives the total production of the sector for that year.

This gives us the definition of GDP or Gross Domestic Product...

GDP: Gross Domestic Product is the sum of the production of all the three sectors.

3. HISTORICAL CHANGE IN SECTORS:

- In the early stages of human development, **primary sector** was the most important sector.
- When the primary sector developed some people decided to develop **secondary sector** and started manufacturing of crafts, pottery etc
- When manufacturing or secondary sector developed, there was a need for **tertiary sector** in the form of services like godowns, transport etc.
- Therefore as per history, first primary, then secondary and finally tertiary sector developed.

4. CAUSES OF THE RISING IMPORTANCE OF TERTIARY SECTOR:

- It is the sector with the highest production and GDP.
- Basic services such as schools, hospitals, police stations, banks, transport etc have become very important.
- Agriculture and industry need services like transport, storage, banks etc.
- As income of people rises, they demand services like hotels, schools, private hospitals, gyms etc.
- New services based on computers have become important in all sectors.

5. COMPARISON OF THREE SECTORS:

- **GDP:** a. Highest GDP is earned by Tertiary Sector. b. Secondary Sector earns only about 20% of GDP. c. Primary sector earns only about 12% of GDP.
- **EMPLOYMENT:** a. Highest number of people are employed in Primary Sector b. Secondary sector has not shown any increase in employment c. Only 27% of people employed in the Tertiary Sector earn about 70% of the GDP.

6. **UNEMPLOYMENT:** Half the population of India is working in the Primary Sector and earning only 1/4th GDP. If we reduce the number of people working in the Primary Sector, the production will not be affected. For eg.: 5 members of a family work in the field. If three members do some other work, the production of the land will remain the same. When more people work in a field than required, it is called **disguised unemployment**.

People who work as labour also face unemployment in some seasons,(like farm labour, ice cream sellers, etc) it is called **seasonal unemployment**.

7. **HOW TO CREATE MORE EMPLOYMENT:** The Government should provide the following methods to increase employment:

- a) Build more dams to improve irrigation facilities
- b) Banks should provide cheap loans to small farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, machines etc
- c) Provide transport, storage facilities, markets to farmers to sell their products.
- d) Build more industries to employ people
- e) Improve education so that people do not only depend on land.

8. MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005)

The Government of India gave the Right to Work in 625 districts of India by passing the above Act or Law. This Act has the following features:

- a) The people in rural areas(villages) who need work will get at least 100 days of work.
- b) If the government is unable to give work to such people, it gives unemployment allowance to such people till it can give work.

9. ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED SECTOR:

- ORGANISED SECTOR: All those organisations or places of work which:
 - a) Are registered by the Government and follow its rules and regulations.
 - b) Workers have security of service
 - c) They have to work only fixed number of hours.
 - d) If they work extra hours, they have to be paid overtime.
 - e) They get other benefits like paid holidays, provident fund, medical benefits and a safe working environment.
 - f) On retirement they get pension.
- UNORGANISED SECTOR: All those places of work which:
 - a) Are small units or self-employed and not under the control of the Government.
 - b) Workers can be removed from service at any time.
 - c) If they work extra hours, they are not paid overtime.
 - d) They get no benefits like paid holidays, provident fund, medical benefits

10. WHO ARE THE VULNERABLE(WEAK) PEOPLE IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR WHO NEED PROTECTION:

- a) IN RURAL AREAS(VILLAGES): Landless labour, small farmers, weavers, carpenters, scheduled castes, tribes etc.
- b) IN URBAN AREAS(CITIES): Workers in small scale industry, construction workers, street vendors, rag pickers.

11. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR:

- Public Sector is owned and controlled by the Government. Eg. Railways, Postal Services. Its aim is to work for the welfare of the society.
- Private Sector is owned and controlled by private people or companies. Eg. Tata, Reliance. Its aim is to earn profits.

12. HOW TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE WHO ARE WEAK: Government should provide good quality education, hospitals, build more industries for jobs, provide housing to the poor, provide services like water, electricity, transport at low rates, provide food through ration shops. That is why the Public Sector is very important for a developing country like ours.